



# Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program

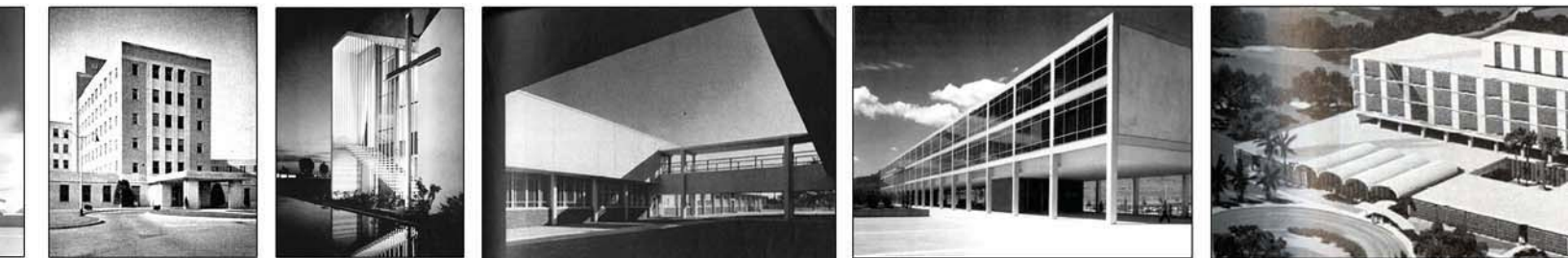
PROJECT 09-434

## **A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era**

David W. Moore, Jr., Justin B. Edgington, and Emily T. Payne

March 2010

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**A GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE  
AND ENGINEERING FIRMS  
OF THE COLD WAR ERA**

**PROJECT NUMBER 09-434**

**MARCH 2010**

DAVID W. MOORE, JR.  
JUSTIN B. EDGINGTON  
AND EMILY T. PAYNE

HARDY HECK MOORE, INC.  
AUSTIN, TEXAS









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- Appendix A: Research Guide
- Appendix B: Inventory of Selected Military Projects for Included Firms
- Appendix C: Firms for Future Research

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AECOM</b>	Architecture, Engineering, Consulting, Operations and Maintenance (featured firm)
<b>AFB</b>	Air Force Base
<b>ARAMCO</b>	Arabian American Oil Company
<b>BLDG</b>	Building
<b>BOQ</b>	Bachelor Officer's Quarters
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DoN</b>	Department of the Navy
<b>DMJM</b>	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (featured firm)
<b>GSGSD</b>	Gilboy, Stauffer, Giombetter, Skibinski & Davies (featured firm)
<b>HABS</b>	Historic American Buildings Survey
<b>HAER</b>	Historic American Engineering Record
<b>HARP</b>	Historical & Architectural Resources Plan
<b>HDR</b>	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (featured firm)
<b>HSMM</b>	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (featured firm)
<b>MDWF</b>	Mosher/Drew/Watson/Ferguson (featured firm)
<b>MWM</b>	Mackinlay/Winnacker/McNeil (featured firm)
<b>MWR</b>	Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Division
<b>NAAS</b>	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
<b>NAS</b>	Naval Air Station
<b>NAVFAC</b>	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
<b>NBBJ</b>	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (featured firm)
<b>NHPA</b>	National Historic Preservation Act
<b>NPS</b>	National Parks Service
<b>NRHP</b>	National Register of Historic Places
<b>NWIRP</b>	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
<b>PWA</b>	Public Works Administration
<b>RMP</b>	Ralph M. Parsons Company (featured firm)
<b>SHPO</b>	State Historic Preservation Officer
<b>SOM</b>	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (featured firm)
<b>SOQ</b>	Senior Officer's Quarters
<b>USACE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers

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## INTRODUCTION

Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, prepared *A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era*, funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy Program). The Legacy Program was congressionally established in 1990, with its current mandate defined in Public Law 104-201, Section 2694, with the objective "to support the United States' military by funding projects that help the military sustain its primary defense mission and also protect our nation's valuable natural and cultural resources." This report supports that objective and provides important contextual information to identify, document, evaluate, and manage cultural resources under DoD stewardship. By providing biographical information regarding architecture and engineering (A/E) firms that designed military buildings and structures during the Cold War era, the following report will aid in the assessment of the significance of cultural resources under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion C in the Area of Significance of Architecture or Engineering.

This report is intended for use as a reference guide. Information in the report can be accessed by A/E firms or by military project location. The purpose of the reference guide is to provide biographical and historical information concerning A/E firms and associated principal architects and engineers, as well as identifying military buildings designed by these firms. As a result, historians and DoD cultural resource management personnel can associate the design of a particular building with a greater contextual understanding of A/E firms and military architecture in the Cold War era.

Such an understanding aids efforts to determine NRHP eligibility undertaken by DoD cultural resource management personnel. Understanding the role and influence of individual A/E firms in the design of a particular military building is a critical component in assessing the significance of that resource under NRHP Criterion C in the Areas of Significance of Architecture or Engineering. A typical scenario might include a research building located at a Navy installation. If DoD personnel know the name of the A/E firm responsible for the building's design, the report can provide needed historical information, including the firm's evolution, associated partners, and other military work. With this knowledge, personnel can identify prominent architects or engineers employed by the firm. In addition, the report might identify the firm's association with a distinctive design/construction philosophy. These potential discoveries are critical components in assessing the eligibility of the building under NRHP Criterion C in the Area of Significance of Architecture or Engineering. Overall, the report serves as an easy to use reference for historians interested in understanding the role of A/E firms in Cold War military architecture as well as DoD personnel undertaking NRHP eligibility efforts for military cultural resources.

### ***Historical Background***

During the Cold War, the military increasingly turned to private A/E firms to design and develop plans for a variety of buildings and structures. To date, the important role of these firms has received relatively little historical attention. While the traditional method of context development has focused on property type analysis – and as a result, a focus on standardized building types – our understanding of custom-designed resources is limited. The lack of understanding is partly due to the predominance of standardized designs during the Cold War. Standardized designs were used widely during World War II, and President Truman's postwar emphasis on reducing defense expenditures during the early years of the Cold War influenced the military's pursuit of

standardized building types in subsequent years. As a result, a large number of military design contracts for private architects involved standardized designs that could be replicated nationwide.

The bureaucratic and complicated military construction process also limited historical understanding of private A/E firms during the Cold War. Military construction involved numerous participants, including Congress, high-level secretaries of military departments, military commands, and the Office of the Chief of Engineers and Bureau of Yards and Docks (replaced by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command). The varying interests of each party in the selection, design, and construction of custom-designed buildings resulted in a complex process, making it difficult in some cases to even identify the A/E firm responsible for a final design. Nevertheless, architects and engineers served a vital role in facilitating the design of complex and unique military buildings and structures during the Cold War era.

The postwar international climate emerged as a central factor in the military's increasing use of architects and engineers to design critical infrastructure. Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union presented unique and diverse challenges to the United States military. In response, military planners increasingly turned to scientific and technological research in order to maintain strategic advantage. To achieve such goals, the military relied on increasing numbers of A/E firms to develop complicated planning guidelines and unique architectural plans.

An important example is the postwar development of missile technology and its eventual incorporation into NASA and the space program. Prior to the establishment of NASA, the military played an instrumental role in the development of missile technology and the design of accompanying infrastructure. The range of expertise and abilities required for the program exceeded the capabilities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who turned to A/E firms to provide needed designs and project planning. As a result, private firms played an integral role in designing the research and test facilities at such military bases as White Sands Missile Range (formerly White Sands Proving Ground) in New Mexico, the Army Ordnance Missile Command at Huntsville, Alabama, and Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Overall, A/E firms providing the military with specialized buildings retained important design controls. While the military required a level of design criteria for buildings, architects were free to express their own unique designs through architectural styles, materials, and fenestration patterns. In addition, architects often were expected to adapt building designs to local climates and regional influences. Nevertheless, military projects typically were constrained by cost controls, resulting in designs focusing on function over aesthetics. As a result, the military and the A/E firms it hired often embraced Modern architectural styles, such as the International Style, which emphasized function over ornament.

In some instances, the military's interest in innovative and monumental architecture fueled the selection of private architects and engineers. The foremost example occurred in the 1950s, when the Air Force turned to prominent A/E firms to plan and design an Air Force Academy. Eager to provide the nation with a campus capable of symbolizing the new and modern military, the Air Force in the early 1950s began the process of hiring A/E consultants to guide the planning and design process. The selected design team, headed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), faced intense criticism from Congressional critics who felt that the design mistakenly embraced Modern stylistic elements over the functional needs of the Air Force. Nevertheless, Air Force planners and SOM remained committed to the initial idea of providing the nation with a



monumental and architecturally distinct campus. As a result, the Air Force Academy stands today as a visible reminder of the successful partnership between the military and private A/E firms.

The firms that participated in designing custom military resources ranged from large national corporations capable of multiple design specialties to small regional firms with specialized design abilities. Interestingly, a significant number of firms providing A/E services to the military during the Cold War included principal architects and engineers who themselves had served in the military, most commonly World War II. While some architects might have pursued military work due to their prior service, a great many, no doubt, were heavily influenced by the large A/E contracts the military offered during the Cold War. As defense budgets grew, the percentage of military work undertaken by A/E firms likely increased as well.

As a result, the role of A/E firms in military design is an important component of understanding how the military confronted the challenges of the Cold War. The following report enhances our understanding of custom-designed military buildings from the era by providing examples of these buildings and placing them within the context of the firm's range of military and non-military work. In addition, the report provides guidance for conducting further research about an architecture or engineering firm to aid evaluations of NRHP eligibility.

### ***Report Organization and Content***

To establish the background and intent of *A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era*, the report begins with an overview of the methods used for research and analysis. The main body of the report presents information on the identified firms in an encyclopedic format, arranged by the name of each A/E firm. In instances where the firm name changed over time, the most prominent name during the Cold War era is used. The firm names are alphabetized by the last name of the first named principal. For instance, the firm "Ned H. Abrams" is alphabetized by "Abrams." For each firm, the report contains a sidebar that provides a quick overview of the firm that includes the names of known principal architects and engineers based on historic sources, the evolution of the firm name, the regional emphasis of its practice, its design specialty, the branch(es) of the military upon which the firm focused, and selected awards received by the firm. The accompanying text details the educational and employment background of the firm's principals, notes the architectural styles or technical approaches that characterized their work, and identifies notable projects – both military and non-military. A table lists the project name, location, and date of selected military works from the Cold War era. The location field of the table includes the name of the military installation, the city – if known and/or if applicable – and the state. When available, images that represent the military commissions of the firm are included and are intended to provide the reader a sense of the physical attributes and design qualities of the firm's work. The entry concludes with a list of references used to prepare the text.

Supplemental materials include a list of acronyms, a guide for conducting further research (*Appendix A*), a table listing selected military works completed during the Cold War era for all A/E firms listed in the report (*Appendix B*), and a table listing firms not included in the report whose contribution to Cold War era military design may be determined through further research (*Appendix C*).

## ***Future Research***

While *A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era* presents useful information on firms that provided custom-designed military buildings or structures from the Cold-War era, it is by no means a complete or comprehensive list of firms that worked for DoD. Many other firms offered similar kinds of services for the military during the Cold War era, but much less information is known about them and/or their work for DoD. Oftentimes, they were small local firms and/or provided plans for only one or two buildings. Since their contributions to the architectural heritage of DoD during the Cold War were limited, project historians targeted larger firms whose commissions extended over a larger geographic area that ranged from a state or region and sometimes stretched throughout the United States and even worldwide. Research undertaken for this study relied primarily on previously completed cultural resources studies that were available for review. This effort identified approximately 300 firms that provided architectural or engineering services for DoD during the Cold War, and of this total, information on 107 firms is presented in this report. (The names of the remaining firms who were not included in this report are included in *Appendix C*.) Supplemental and in-depth research at DoD installations will identify additional firms. Such research would entail a review of original construction drawings and plans, property management/facilities data, and/or previously completed cultural resource studies that were not available within the scope of this study. Additional research at repositories such as the National Archives, Fort Belvoir, Montgomery Air Force Base, and Port Hueneme, as well as other regional DoD installations, also will yield useful information and will contribute to a more comprehensive listing of firms and custom-designed facilities from the Cold War era. Information regarding each firm included in this report presents a brief overview of the firms' principals and the types of work and commissions they completed for all clients. This overview is intentionally broad in scope and is intended to provide contextual information about the firms and their work, and is not comprehensive. The amount of material and information varies from firm to firm and relies principally on the sources found using the research methodology described below. In order to obtain a comprehensive list of a firm's work, it would be necessary to locate the archives for the firm, or comprehensive secondary sources based on the firm's archives. A more comprehensive collection of images of the works listed within the report could be obtained through installation or regional military archives. A guide for conducting further research involving Cold War era architecture and engineering firms is provided in *Appendix A* of this report.

## ***Conclusions***

The process of compiling *A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era* revealed a number of trends and themes prevalent at the time. These trends applied to both the professional culture of architecture and engineering and DoD construction practices. Further research would be required to fully develop a historic context for interpreting the significance of these trends.

The A/E firms identified during the project shared a number of characteristics. First, many of the practitioners who gained military contracts were veterans. However, this trend may be coincidental, given the large number of veterans throughout the workforce following World War II. Many of the A/E professionals discussed developed personal and professional relationships with the military, often through serving on boards or committees. Again, this trend may be coincidental, considering the high volume of military planning projects ongoing during the era. The study also noted significant interrelationships between A/E firms. Many of the firms discussed evolved from common predecessor firms, or eventually were merged together as a

larger firm. Firms partnered together to execute large and complicated projects, and individual architects and engineers moved from firm to firm, sharing their military contacts, technical expertise, and stylistic influences.

The study also indicated that DoD policies and processes for funding construction projects, selecting architects, and issuing contracts were highly complex and individualized during the Cold War era. On the one hand, DoD prioritized standardization, efficiency, and economy for military buildings. On the other hand, DoD funded the construction of many unique and specialized buildings. Often, the highly technical function of the building required a custom design, as seen in the many laboratories, hospitals, and missile-related facilities designed during the era. For these technical buildings, DoD borrowed from the technical expertise that A/E firms gained through their private-sector work. In some instances, though, DoD selected a custom design for primarily aesthetic reasons. Chapels and officers' clubs tended to receive more aesthetic attention than purely functional, mission-related buildings. Overall, the approach to the design of buildings varied based on property type – while utilitarian property types like storage facilities and housing typically were standardized, custom designs were used for property types that were highly technical or that served as a community focal point on an installation. The one constant factor that united both standard and customized military buildings during the Cold War era was the use of the Modern Style. Buildings with flat roofs and minimal applied exterior ornament were ubiquitous, for both economic and aesthetic reasons.



## METHODOLOGY

### *Scope of the Cold War Era*

For the scope of this project, project historians defined the Cold War era as beginning in 1946 and ending in 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall. Research and analysis focused on specific projects designed by selected architecture and engineering firms within this era. In May 2009, the project team conducted limited research and analysis regarding each firm's work before and after the Cold War era in order to provide a broader context for interpreting the firms' experiences and influences.

### *Selection of Architecture and Engineering Firms*

The selection of architecture and engineering firms to include in the document was conducted in tandem with archival research. Initial research using periodicals and prior cultural resource studies yielded a long preliminary list of approximately 300 firms that provided custom, one-of-a-kind designs for Department of Defense (DoD) buildings during the Cold War era. Further research then determined the number and variety of projects designed by each firm, the extent of historic documentation and information available regarding each firm's military work, and the historic significance of each firm from a national and/or regional perspective. These factors were used to narrow down the preliminarily list of firms to the final selection of 107 firms. Lack of historic documentation and information available within the scope of this project was the most frequent factor for eliminating a firm. For each selected firm, archival research revealed sufficient historical information to establish a biographical context that provided background on how educational exposure and early work experience influenced the firm's style and approach, as well as a broad enough inventory of known works to illustrate trends in the firm's areas of specialization, military focus, style, and technique.

### *Archival Research*

During the initial phase of archival research, project historians and architectural historians identified architecture and engineering firms responsible for the design of buildings and structures for DoD during the Cold War era. This phase of research used periodicals, such as architecture and engineering journals and historic newspapers, as well as previous cultural resource studies, including previously completed Section 106 and 110 surveys and reports funded by the Legacy Resource Management Program that identified architects and/or engineers with DoD commissions.

Subsequent phases of research compiled an inventory of known military works that each firm completed during the Cold War era, collected biographical information on the principals and partners of the firms, and attempted to locate photos of buildings that exemplified this work. These research tasks took place concurrently, often informing one another. To compile the inventory of Cold War era military works, project historians and architectural historians conducted research using periodicals, books and monographs, and directories of architects and engineers published by professional societies such as the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the American Consulting Engineers Council (ACEC). Project historians also investigated the archives of firms to be included in this study and either directly contacted those still in operation or contacted repositories that might hold information on those firms no longer in business.

An architectural historian traveled to the Washington, D.C. area in May 2009 to conduct photographic research at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Archives at Fort Belvoir, and the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. Photographs located in Boxes 87 and 97 at the USACE Archives proved especially relevant, as did photographs filed in Record Groups 111-SC, 342-B, and 428-GX at the National Archives. Since records at both archives are arranged by installation name rather than by architect or engineer, photographic research was limited to the inventory of DoD-related works known at the time the architectural historian visited these repositories. Additional photographic research efforts identified other images through reviews of sources such as previous cultural resource studies, periodicals, books and monographs, the archives of individual firms, the membership

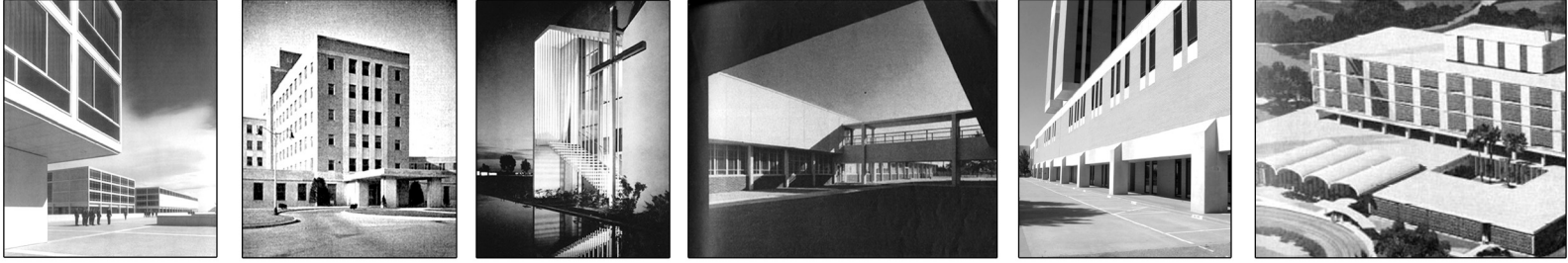
records of the AIA, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), and Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER) documents available through the Library of Congress, as well as the archives of individual military installations.

Project historians located biographical information using many of the same resources. The holdings of the AIA – especially the *American Architects Directory* and membership application files – provided a wealth of information about the firms and their principals. Professional architecture and engineering journals and newspapers also provided broad, contextual biographical information, particularly through interviews and obituaries. In some instances, the websites and archives of firms still in operation contained rich and detailed biographical information regarding principals practicing during the Cold War era.

### ***Analysis and Report Preparation***

Upon completion of research tasks, professional staff prepared the historic context and biographies of selected architecture and engineering firms. All professional staff who contributed to research, analysis, and report preparation meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) as historians or architectural historians. Principal report contributors included David W. Moore, Jr., Principal Investigator; Justin B. Edgington, Project Historian; Emily Thompson Payne, Project Architectural Historian; Shonda Mace, Project Architectural Historian; Laurie Gotcher, Project Historian; and Tara Dudley, Project Architectural Historian.

This report retains the integrity of information from the primary source wherever possible. Consequently, terminology may not be consistent from firm to firm. Similar or overlapping projects may be described with slightly different names. Also, academic degrees may be referred to differently – for instance, Bachelor of Arts in architecture versus bachelor of architecture – and are based on how they appeared in the primary reference.



# ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING FIRMS OF THE COLD WAR ERA





# NED H. ABRAMS



*Capehart Housing, Travis AFB, CA, ca. 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

## PRINCIPALS

Ned H. Abrams

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1948 – Ned H. Abrams

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

National

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Industrial  
Residential

## MILITARY FOCUS

None Known

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

Ned H. Abrams received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1937 and his master's degree in 1938. Abrams worked as a detailer and designer for Solomon Kaplan in Philadelphia from 1933 to 1937. From 1938 to 1942, Abrams worked in the Washington, D.C. area with the Office of the Construction Quartermaster of the Army and the Army Office of the Chief of Engineers, as well as a draftsman at Kirkhuff and Bagley. While with the Quartermaster, Abrams designed buildings for Borinquen Field in Puerto Rico and France Field in the Panama Canal Zone. During World War II, from 1943 to 1946, he worked for the War Department at Fort Carson in Colorado and the Engineering Office for the Pacific Division in San Francisco, where he designed buildings related to the development of the atomic bomb at Hanford Engineering Works and buildings to suit the first B-29 bombers at Air Force Station Tonopah in Nevada.

Abrams entered private architectural practice in Sunnyvale, California in 1948. In private practice, Abrams focused on the design of industrial buildings, such as paper mills and cereal mills. For instance, in 1946 Abrams designed the General Mills building in Lodi, California, which was the first precast concrete building in the state. He subsequently received several patents for precast concrete storage facilities and provided technical education regarding precast concrete construction for architects across the country. During the Cold War era, Abrams designed a number of military housing projects in California.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Housing	Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	1951
Housing	NAS Moffett Field, CA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Travis Air Force Base, CA	ca. 1960





*Capehart Housing, Travis AFB, CA, ca. 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

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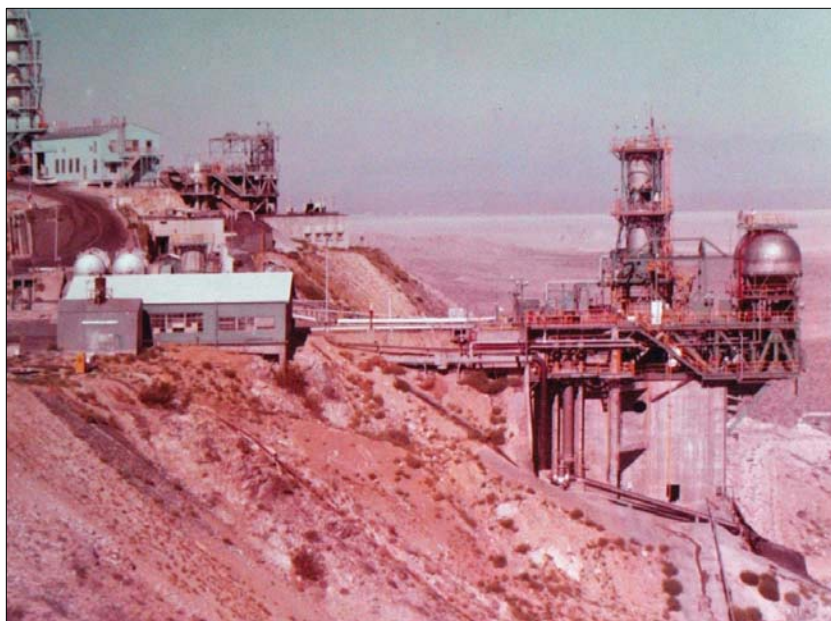
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# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION



*Aerojet-designed Guided Missile Test Stands at Edwards AFB, photo filed 9 September 1963 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

During the build-up to World War II in the late 1930s, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim foundation and the Army Air Corp awarded research grants to develop propelled rocket jets to assist airplane take-off to a group of scientists working at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). The scientists were led by Dr. Theodore von Kármán and included Martin Summerfield, Jack Parsons, Frank Malina, and Edward Forman. The team's research proved successful and resulted in the first liquid-propelled rocket motor, known as JATO or Jet Assist Take Off. The Army Air Force successfully tested the JATO rocket motor, and in 1942 they ordered a total of 60 units for its Douglas A20A cargo plane. To respond to the U.S. military's needs, the team of Caltech scientists formed Aerojet Engineering Corporation on 19 March 1942 and operated out of a facility in Pasadena, California. The company produced a total of 6,700 JATO rocket motors for the Army Air Force and the U.S. Navy, which provided extra power for the U.S. military's fighter and cargo aircraft of the time including the Douglas A20A, the Consolidated B24, the North American B25, the Martin B26 and the Lockheed P38 "Mustang."

As the United States entered into the Cold War with Russia, the needs of the U.S. military shifted to newer technologies, such as rockets, missiles and jet aircraft. In the 1950s and 1960s, Aerojet Engineering Corporation emerged as a significant defense contracting firm specializing in manufacturing propulsion and ordnance systems, as well as designing buildings to fabricate and house those systems. The firm designed and constructed rocket and missile facilities at Edwards Air Force Base in Mojave, California and Holloman Air Force Base in the Alamogordo vicinity, New Mexico. The architects and engineers who designed specific buildings remained anonymous, and their designs were attributed to the firm as a whole. Throughout the Cold War era, NASA incorporated Aerojet engines in both its Gemini and Apollo missions. Today, the firm focuses solely on propulsion systems, working primarily for NASA. Aerojet Engineering Corporation currently operates facilities in California, Tennessee, New Mexico, Arkansas, Utah and Virginia.

## PRINCIPALS

**Dr. Theodore von Kármán**  
**Martin Summerfield**  
**Jack Parsons**  
**Frank Malina**  
**Edward Forman**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1942 – Est. Pasadena, California**  
**2001 – Acquired General Dynamics' Space Systems and Atlantic Research Corporation**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**West – California, New Mexico**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Propulsion systems testing and launch facilities**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-60*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. 8698, Test Stand 1-3, Test Area 1-115 (Experimental Liquid Rocket Test Facility)	Edwards AFB, CA	1952
Bldg. 1142, Missile Launching Test Facility	Holloman AFB, Alamogordo vicinity, NM	1952
Bldg. 8780, Test Stand 1-B, Test Area 1-120 (Large Engine/Component Test Area)	Edwards AFB, CA	1960
Bldg. 8781, Terminal Building, Test Area 1-120 (Large Engine/Component Test Area)	Edwards AFB, CA	1960



# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION



*Guided Missile Test Stand, Edwards AFB, CA, 1962 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION



*Guided Missile Test Stand, Edwards AFB, CA, 1962  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Guided Missile Test Stand, Edwards AFB, CA, 1962  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION



*Guided Missile Test Stand 1-B, Edwards AFB, CA, 1961 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



# AEROJET ENGINEERING CORPORATION

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*Armed Forces Reserve Center, Jacksonville, FL, 1995 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

Akel, Logan & Shafer was a regional architectural firm established in Jacksonville, Florida in 1967. The firm evolved from the predecessor firm of Woodward, Akel & Associates, which operated in Jacksonville until 1967. Little is known about Woodward or Akel. James Douglas Logan received his bachelor's degree in architecture from North Carolina State University in 1956 and briefly worked as a partner in the firm of Sheel & Logan from 1959 to 1962 before joining Woodward, Akel & Associates in 1964. In 1967, Logan was promoted to the position of partner in the firm Akel, Logan & Shafer, along with G. Edward Shafer. Shafer earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Florida in 1960 and his master's in architecture from the University of Florida in 1962.

The firm's military work included the design of the Fleet Training Center at Naval Station Mayport, Florida in 1966, along with the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Jacksonville, Florida in 1976. The firm additionally designed private projects in Florida such as residential apartments, motels and shopping centers. The firm continues to operate in Jacksonville today, specializing in designs adapted to high-humidity and moisture-prone environments.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1966-76*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Fleet Training Center	NS Mayport, Fl	1966
Armed Forces Reserve Center	Jacksonville, FL	1976

**PRINCIPALS (1970)**

**James Douglas Logan  
G. Edward Shafer**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1959-1962 – Sheel & Logan  
ca. 1964-1967 – Woodward, Akel  
& Associates  
1967 – Akel, Logan & Shafer**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Florida**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Industrial  
Residential**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Navy  
Armed Forces Reserve**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**None Known**

**REFERENCES**

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The firm of Allen & Kelley was established in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1938. Principal architects were J. Lloyd Allen and John R. Kelley. J. Lloyd Allen began working as an architectural draftsman in 1914, while he was in high school. He attended the University of Wisconsin from 1919 to 1922. In 1923, he began working for the University of Illinois. By 1928, he began working in the supervising architect's office at the University of Illinois. He graduated from the University of Illinois with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1933, continuing to work in the supervising architect's office. He began private practice in 1933.

John R. Kelley also began his career while still in high school, working for the city engineering office in Richmond, Indiana in the summers from 1921 to 1922. Kelley completed his bachelor's degree in architecture at the University of Michigan in 1927. While in college, he worked as an assistant in the office of the John W. Mueller Company from 1923 to 1924. After graduating in 1927, Kelley worked with Nevin, Morgan, Wishmeyer & Kolbrook Architects in Louisville, Kentucky until 1930. Kelley then went on to earn his master's in architecture from Harvard University in 1933. Kelley worked with a series of firms in the 1930s, including Fallon & Mills from 1933 to 1934, Herbert Foltz & Son from 1934 to 1936, McGuire & Shook in 1936, and J. E. Kopf from 1936 to 1937. In 1938, John R. Kelley joined J. Lloyd Allen's practice in Indianapolis, forming Allen & Kelley.

Although the firm designed numerous private residences and commercial buildings, their work focused on industrial buildings in the Great Lakes area. Notable private commissions included the General Motors Plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, designed in 1948. They also worked for the military to design multiple buildings at the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) in Dallas from 1941 to 1943 and the Machine, Tool, and Equipment Building at Air Force Plant No. 61 in Terre Haute, Indiana in 1957. In 1960, the firm transitioned to become J. Lloyd Allen, Architects and Engineers.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1947-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Equipment Laboratory	Wright-Patterson AFB (Wright Field), OH	ca. 1947
Machine, tool & equipment bldg., Fruitridge Ave.	Air Force Plant 61, Terre Haute, IN	1957
Wherry Housing	Naval Ammunition Depot Crane, IN	ca. 1960

## PRINCIPALS

J. Lloyd Allen  
John R. Kelley

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1938-1960 – Allen & Kelley  
1960 – J. Lloyd Allen, Architects and Engineers

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Great Lakes

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Industrial Buildings

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy  
Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

## REFERENCES

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*Naval & Marine Corps Readiness Center, San Bruno, CA, 1997 (photo by HHM Inc., courtesy of Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

The firm of Anshen & Allen was established in San Francisco, California in 1940 by architects S. Robert Anshen and William Stephen Allen. S. Robert Anshen and William Stephen Allen attended the University of Pennsylvania, both earning a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1935 and a master's degree in 1936. From 1940 through 1951, the firm designed over 3,000 houses with Eichler Homes, Inc. This experience translated into their designs for Capehart Housing at the Naval Air Station in Alameda, California. In addition, Anshen & Allen are known for their 1951 design for the dramatic Roman Catholic Chapel of the Holy Cross, which rises out of a rocky cliff in Sedona, Arizona, as well as the Naval & Marine Corps Readiness Center in San Bruno, California, completed in 1975.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960-75*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	NAS Alameda, CA	ca. 1960
Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	San Bruno, CA	1973-75

**PRINCIPALS**

**S. Robert Anshen  
William Stephen Allen**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1940 – Est. Anshen & Allen**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Western U.S. – California,  
Nevada, Texas**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Housing**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Navy**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**AIA Awards of Merit; 1951,  
1953, & 1954**

**AIA Award of Honor, 1957  
*House & Home Magazine*  
Awards, 1956**

**Award of Excellence,  
*Architectural Record*, 1960**

## REFERENCES

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# ATCHESON, ATKINSON & CARTWRIGHT



*Capehart Housing, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX , 1961 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

The firm of Atcheson, Atkinson & Cartwright was established in Lubbock, Texas in 1956. Firm principal James Atcheson graduated from Texas Tech College with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1936. Atcheson was a partner in a series of firms in Lubbock in his early career, founding Walker & Atcheson in 1941, then working solo from 1947 through 1949. He served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers before partnering with Atmar L. Atkinson to form Atcheson & Atkinson in 1949. Atmar L. Atkinson earned a bachelor's degree in architecture from Texas Tech College in 1936, then worked as a draftsman with prominent Texas architect Wyatt C. Hedrick from 1937 to 1949. Atkinson served in the Texas National Guard while in college, then served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 through 1945. Edward W. Cartwright, Jr. became a partner in the firm in 1956, forming Atcheson, Atkinson & Cartwright. Prior to becoming a partner, Cartwright had worked with Atcheson & Atkinson as a draftsman for 10 years, after serving in the Army and graduating from Texas Tech College with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1946. Atcheson, Atkinson & Cartwright's military projects, which included the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lubbock and Capehart Housing at Fort Bliss in El Paso, were relatively small in scale and limited to Texas. However, the private work of the firm included significant local Lubbock landmarks, such as the federal courthouse, the Lubbock Country Club, banks, hospitals, churches, schools, and industrial complexes.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1960-67*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	1960
Armed Forces Reserve Center	Lubbock, TX	1967

### PRINCIPALS

**James (Edward) Atcheson  
Atmar L. Atkinson  
Edward W. Cartwright, Jr.**

### FIRM EVOLUTION

**1941-1947 – Walker & Atcheson  
1947-1949 – James Atcheson,  
AIA  
1949-1955 – Atcheson &  
Atkinson  
1956 – Est. Atcheson, Atkinson  
& Cartwright**

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Texas**

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

### MILITARY FOCUS

**Army**

### SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**





*Armed Forces Reserve Center, Lubbock, TX, ca. 1998 (Moore, 1998).*

## REFERENCES

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National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 111-SC, Box 369.





*Chapel, U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station China Lake, CA (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Austin, Field & Fry was an architecture and engineering firm founded in Los Angeles immediately after World War II in 1946. Founding partner John C. Austin was born in Oxfordshire, England, and immigrated to San Francisco in 1890. In 1895, Austin moved to Los Angeles and began a private architectural practice. Austin served in numerous governmental and civic organizations during his long career, and was known for his design of several of the first steel-frame buildings in Los Angeles. Major Robert Field, Jr. partnered with John C. Austin in 1946. Field attended the University of Southern California from 1937 to 1940, then worked with Field & Hoak from 1939 to 1940 and served as a major in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve during World War II. Field continued to serve in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve until 1967. Colonel Charles Eugene Fry also joined the firm in 1946. Fry earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1929. He additionally served as a colonel in the U.S. Air Force from 1936 to 1966.

After Austin's death in 1963, the firm continued to operate under the name Austin, Field & Fry. The firm name changed to Austin, Field, Fry & Barlow, Architects & Engineers in 1979, when Dale F. Barlow became a partner after working with the firm for 20 years. Barlow graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1949. He worked with the firm of Dale F. Barlow-Raymond Girvigian from 1959 to 1960, then joined Austin, Field & Fry in 1960.

The firm's early works were designed in the eclectic revival styles popular at the time, especially Spanish Colonial Revival. Their private commissions were located primarily in Los Angeles and notably included the Los Angeles City Hall, the Claremont Colleges, and the Los Angeles Airport. The chapel at U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station China Lake in California was perhaps the best-known military design of Austin, Field & Fry. For the project, Austin, Field & Fry served as the advance planning architects, while Kegley, Westphall & Arbogast were responsible for project drawings and specifications.

## PRINCIPALS

**John C. Austin**  
**Robert Field, Jr.**  
**Charles Eugene Fry**  
**Dale F. Barlow**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1895-1946 – John C. Austin**  
**1946-1979 – Austin, Field & Fry**  
**1979 – Austin, Field, Fry & Barlow, Architects & Engineers**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**California**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

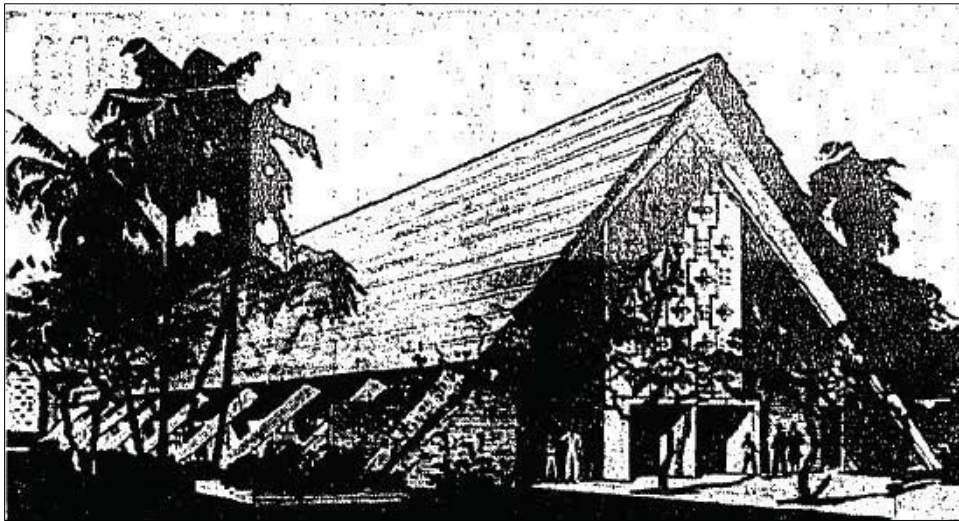
**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

***Progressive Architecture***  
**Magazine Citation, 1954**  
**AIA Honor Award, 1958**

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-63*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Barracks	Naval Base Coronado, CA	1955
Chapel	NAWS China Lake, CA	1957
Jet Propulsion Lab Test Station Complex	Edwards AFB, CA	1963



*Rendering, Chapel, U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station China Lake, CA (Los Angeles Times, 10 Nov 1957).*

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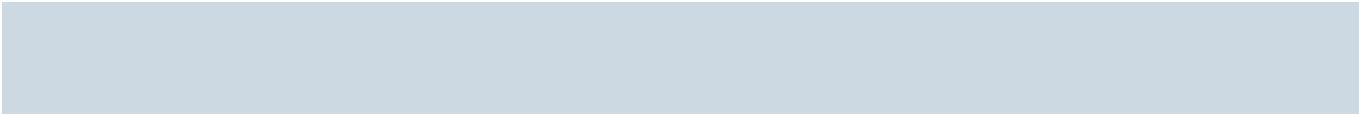
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# A. L. AYDELOTT & ASSOCIATES



*Hospital, Blytheville Air Force Base, Memphis, TN (Architectural Forum, Mar. 1959).*

A. L. Aydelott was educated at the University of Illinois. After moving to Memphis in 1938, Aydelott worked with architect Lucian Minor Dent until 1947. During World War II, Aydelott served in the Marine Corps. In 1947, he established the firm of A.L. Aydelott & Associates in Memphis. The firm specialized in the design of hospitals, completing military hospitals at installations like Blytheville Air Force Base in Memphis and private hospitals across the globe. Their design for the hospital at Blytheville Air Force Base was featured in *Architectural Record* in 1959 and was praised for its “clean” modern simplicity. The firm additionally designed notable residences, as well as the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Philippines. Aydelott is today referred to as the “elder statesman of Memphis Modernism,” due to his extensive use of the modern International Style in the city.

## PRINCIPALS

A. L. Aydelott

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1939-1947 –Dent & Aydelott

1947-1973 – A.L. Aydelott & Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

Hospital of the Year Award,  
*Modern Hospital*, 1951

Carrier Grand Prize, 1952

Design Award, *Progressive Architecture*, 1954

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Hospital	Blytheville AFB, Memphis, TN	1959



*Hospital, Blytheville Air Force Base, Memphis, TN (Architectural Forum, March 1959).*

## REFERENCES

“A Clean Little Hospital for an Air Force Base.” *Architectural Record* (1959 Mar): 196-201.

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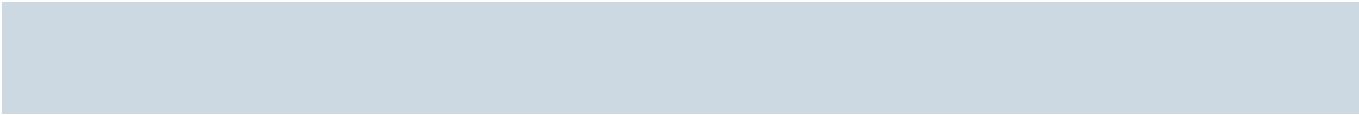
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The Seattle-based architecture firm of Bassetti & Morse was founded in 1947 by a pair of Harvard graduates; Fred Bassetti and John M. Morse. Fred Bassetti earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1942 and his master's degree in architecture from Harvard University in 1946. Bassetti worked for noteworthy architects Paul Thiry in 1944, Alvar Aalto in 1946, and Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson in 1947 before establishing Bassetti & Morse with John M. Morse in 1947. Morse attended Harvard University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1934, then a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1940. In his early career, Morse moved through multiple firms nationwide, working as chief draftsman for Markus & Nocka, Architects in Boston from 1939 to 1940; as an assistant architect for the Passive Defense Project in Boston from 1940 to 1941; as a draftsman for Kastner & Hibben, Architects in Washington, D.C. in 1941; as assistant superintendent of construction for C.B. Ross Company in Washington, D.C. from 1941 to 1942; as an assistant engineer for DoN in Washington, D.C. in 1942; as an architectural engineer for Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle from 1943 to 1945; and as a draftsman for Chiarell & Kirk, Architects in 1945. After forming their firm in 1947, Bassetti & Morse designed commercial and civic buildings, but their specialty was in housing developments for military installations and universities. In 1962, Morse and Bassetti each departed to form John Morse & Associates and Fred Bassetti & Company, respectively, both based in Seattle.

## PRINCIPALS

**Fred Bassetti**  
**John M. Morse**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1947-1962 – Bassetti & Morse**  
**1962 – John Morse & Associates/  
Fred Bassetti & Company**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Washington State**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Housing**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**  
**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**AIA Awards of Merit, 1953 &  
1954**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1957-61*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	McChord AFB, WA	1957
Capehart Housing	Fairchild AFB, WA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	1961



## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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# WELTON BECKET & ASSOCIATES



*Rendering, William Beaumont Hospital, Fort Bliss, El Paso, TX, 1972  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Architect Welton Becket built a nationally successful firm headquartered in Los Angeles by employing a philosophy of “total design” that considered interior space planning, structure, and mechanical and infrastructure systems as integral as architectural style. Welton Becket received a Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1927, and then attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France in 1928. After completing his education, Becket briefly worked in private practice in Seattle from 1929 through 1933. He then moved to Los Angeles, where he founded the firm of Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket. During World War II, Becket obtained contracts to design Navy housing in the San Diego area at Spear Field, Ream Field, and Torrey Pines. Becket’s partners Plummer and Wurdeman died in 1939 and 1949, respectively, but Becket continued to practice in Los Angeles as Welton Becket & Associates. The firm expanded to San Francisco in 1949, then to New York in 1950, and Houston in 1960. The firm’s numerous private commissions included Bullock’s Department Stores across California, theaters, banks, and multifamily housing. Becket served as an advisor to the Secretary of the Air Force for the construction of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs from 1954 through 1958 and designed the Aerospace Education Center at that campus. The firm went on to design a series of significant buildings for the military, including the Academic Building at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California in 1968. After the death of Welton Becket, Sr. in 1969, the firm was continued by his son, Welton Becket, Jr. Under Welton Becket, Jr., the firm designed the Naval Medical Center at Balboa Park in San Diego, California in 1981.

## PRINCIPALS

Welton Becket, Sr.  
Welton Becket, Jr.

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1933-1939 – Plummer,  
Wurdeman & Becket  
1939-1949 – Wurdeman & Becket  
1949 – Est. Welton Becket &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

National

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Commercial  
Institutional  
Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Honor Award, 1936  
Pan American Congress of  
Architects, 1950  
AIA Awards of Merit, 1956 &  
1959

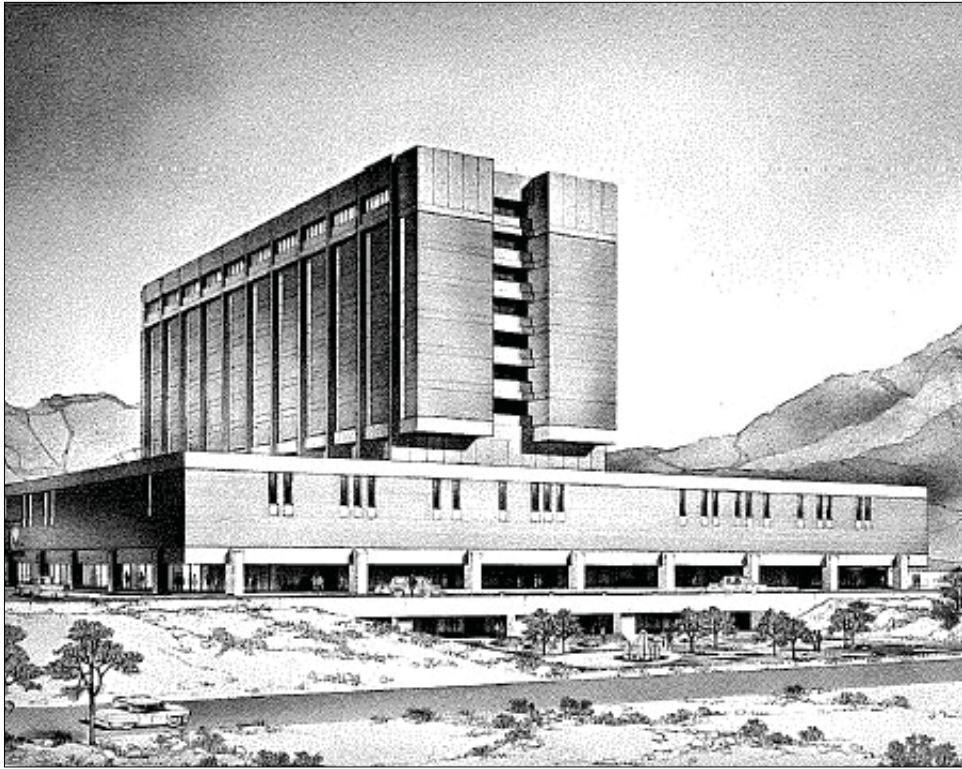
### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
U.S. Naval Hospital Addition	San Diego, CA	1955-57
Naval Housing	Subic Bay, Philippines	ca. 1955
U.S. Navy-Marine Hospital	MCAS El Toro, CA	1956-59
Hospital	March AFB, Riverside, CA	1961
USAF Medical Facility	March AFB, Riverside, CA	1965

# WELTON BECKET & ASSOCIATES

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bachelor Officer's Quarters	NS Pearl Harbor, HI	1966
Academic Building	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1968
U.S. Navy Recruit Weapons Training Center	Camp Pendleton, CA	ca. 1970
William Beaumont Hospital	Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	1972
Bachelor Enlisted Men's Quarters	NAS Corpus Christi, TX	1973
Academy of Health Sciences	Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX	1973
Brooke Army Medical Center (Medical Field Service School)	Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX	1973
U.S. Naval Hospital	Corpus Christi, TX	1973
Eisenhower Hall	U.S. Military Academy West Point, NY	1974
Aerospace Education Center	U.S. Air Force Academy Colorado Springs, CO	ca. 1974
Naval Medical Center	Balboa Park, San Diego, CA	1981



*Rendering, William Beaumont Hospital, Fort Bliss, El Paso, TX, 1972 (Total Design: Architecture of Welton Becket & Associates, 1972).*



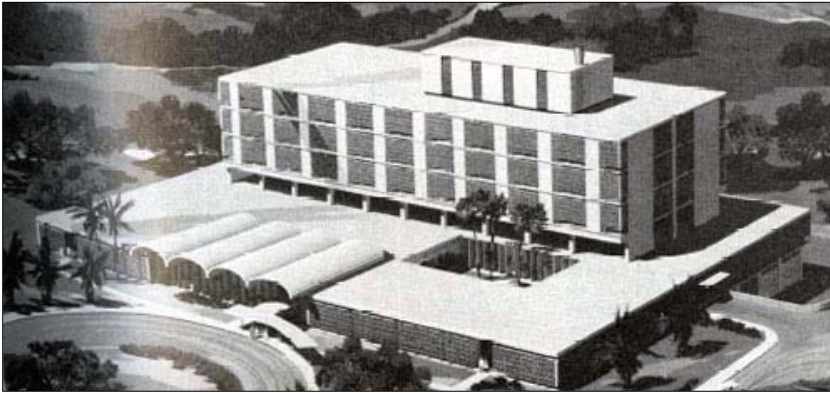
*Photo, William Beaumont Hospital, Fort Bliss, El Paso, TX, 2009 (courtesy of Russell Sackett, Fort Bliss).*



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# BELT, LEMMON & LO



Rendering, U.S. Air Force Hospital, Clark Field, Phillipines (Progressive Architecture, July 1960).

The firm of Belt, Lemmon & Lo was organized in Honolulu, Hawaii, ca. 1960. Founding partner Cyril W. Lemmon was born in England and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, although he never completed his degree. Prior to forming his own firm, Lemmon worked as chief designer with G. B. Kauffman in Los Angeles, California from 1919 to 1928. He then worked as chief designer for C. W. Dickey in Los Angeles from 1928 to 1931. Lemmon moved to Hawaii in 1928 and worked for L. Davis in Hawaii until 1931. He was a lecturer at the University of Liverpool from 1932 to 1936 but became consulting architect to the British Government in India until 1946. Lemmon was inducted as a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1937. After World War II, Lemmon moved to Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1946 and founded his own firm, which was known as Cyril W. Lemmon & Associates. By about 1950, he added a partner and renamed the firm as Lemmon & Freeth, Architects. Three years later, the firm was renamed as Lemmon, Freeth & Haines and continued to be based in Honolulu. Lemmon joined the firm of Belt, Lemmon & Lo ca. 1960. Little is known about the additional partners in the firm, Belt and Lo, but it is probable that Belt later formed the Honolulu-based engineering firm of Belt, Collins & Associates.

Belt, Lemmon & Lo are known for their “Tropical Modern” style of architecture. Their designs were influenced by the organic 1960s Contemporary Style using cast-concrete vaults and thin columns, reflecting trends in Brazilian Modernism. Often the firm designed buildings to respond to the warm Hawaii climate, using balconies with cement *bris del soleil* for sun control and courtyards to maximize outdoor access. The most iconic example of the firm’s style is the Hawaii State Capital, designed in partnership with John Carl Warnecke & Associates in 1961.

The growth of the U.S. military presence in Hawaii and the Pacific region during the Cold War resulted in many additional commissions for the firm. Their design for the U.S. Air Force Hospital at Clark Field in the Philippines, completed in partnership with Isadore & Zachary Rosenfield, was featured in the July 1960 edition of *Progressive Architecture*. Beginning in 1957, the Air Force gained the ability to custom-design hospitals rather than rely exclusively on the standard plans. The U.S. Air Force Hospital at Clark Field in the Philippines is an early example of a custom-designed military hospital constructed during the Cold War period.

## PRINCIPALS\*

Cyril W. Lemmon

## FIRM EVOLUTION

ca. 1946-ca. 1950 – Cyril W. Lemmon

ca. 1950-1953 – Lemmon & Freeth

1953-ca. 1960 – Lemmon, Freeth & Haines

ca. 1960 – Belt, Lemmon & Lo

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Hawaii

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Housing

Hospitals

Public Buildings

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

\*Based on source from 1953.



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Enlisted Men's Barracks*	Halemano, Oahu, HI	1950
Enlisted Men's Barracks*	Wahiawa, Oahu, HI	1951
Sonar Training Building*	Naval Base Pearl Harbor, HI	1952
C.P.O. Club*	Naval Base Pearl Harbor, HI	1952
USAF Hospital	Clark Field, Philippines	1960
Capehart Housing	Camp H.M. Smith, Halawa Heights, HI	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Naval Ammunition Depot Lualualei, HI	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Naval Base Pearl Harbor, HI	ca. 1960

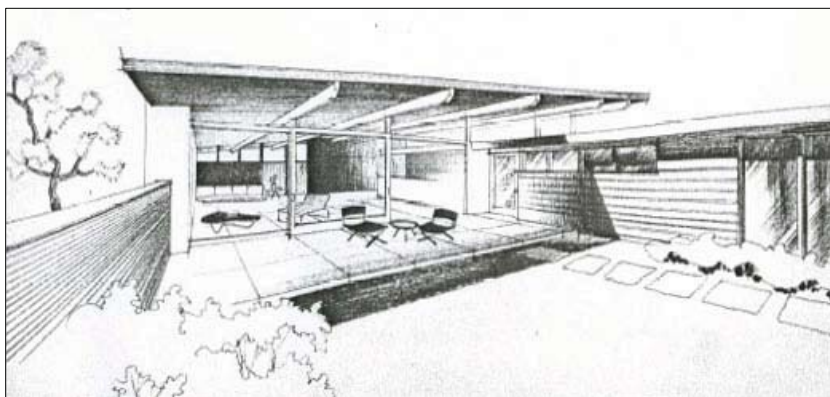
\* Cyril W. Lemmon with Lemmon & Freeth.

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# BENEDICT, BECKLER & KOCHER



Rendering, Housing, Naval Station China Lake, Inyokern, CA, 1951  
(Architectural Record, Aug. 1951).

The Los Angeles-based firm Benedict, Beckler & Kocher emerged from a partnership that included, at various times, architects John Kewell, Norman Elmer Kocher, and Ben Beckler and engineer A. H. Benedict. Together, the principals were prolific designers of military housing developments in California and Hawaii in the Cold War period, along with commercial developments that arose alongside military housing. Their work incorporated popular Modern and Ranch Styles of residential architecture and commercial patterns of residential suburban development into large-scale military housing neighborhoods that closely resembled the civilian housing of the era.

John Kewell received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from McGill University in 1936 and then attended the Illinois Institute of Technology for graduate research work until 1942. From 1937 through 1945, Kewell worked in private practice as John Kewell, Architect but helped to establish the firm of Kewell, Kocher & Benedict in 1950. Partner Norman Elmer Kocher earned his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Southern California in 1942. A. H. Benedict was an engineer who previously worked as chief engineer at Pan American Airways and additionally as a member of the U.S. Army Engineer's Board of Consultants. Together, Kewell, Kocher & Benedict designed a number of military housing projects, including over 700 Modern Style units for Naval Station China Lake in Inyokern, California. *The Los Angeles Times* promoted the development as an "ideal community." Kewell's partnership in the firm appears to have been short-lived, however, and in 1951 severed his ties and subsequently organized John Kewell & Associates.

After Kewell's departure in 1951, the remaining partners reorganized under the name Kocher & Benedict. In 1953 they incorporated Ben Beckler into their partnership, forming Benedict, Beckler, & Kocher. The firm worked together to design numerous military housing projects, as well as 45 non-residential buildings at Auxiliary Air Station Mojave, California. In 1955, Kocher left the firm to work for the architectural staff of the Los Angeles City Board of Education. The firm then became Benedict, Beckler & Associates. By 1962, Benedict had departed the firm, and the 1962 AIA directory notes that Ben Beckler was in private practice under the name Ben Beckler & Associates.

## PRINCIPALS

John J. Kewell  
Norman Elmer Kocher  
A. H. Benedict  
Ben Beckler

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1950-1951 – Kewell, Kocher & Benedict

1951-1953 – Kocher & Benedict

1953-1955 – Benedict, Beckler, & Kocher

1955-ca. 1962 – Benedict, Beckler, & Associates

ca. 1962 – Ben Beckler & Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California  
Hawaii

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Housing

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Army  
Navy

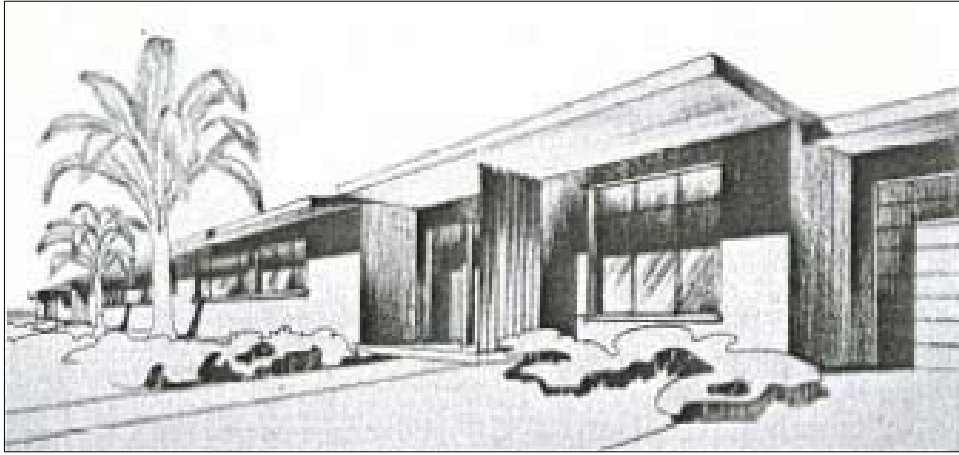
## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# BENEDICT, BECKLER & KOCHER

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-ca. 1956*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
210 Housing Units	NS China Lake, Inyokern, CA	1951
Wherry Housing, 500 Housing Units	NS China Lake, Inyokern, CA	1953-54
Wherry Housing, 200 Houses	Edwards AFB, Victorville, CA	1954
45 Non-residential Buildings	Auxiliary Air Station Mojave, CA	1954
Wherry Housing (1050 Units)	Edwards AFB, Edwards, CA	1954
Shopping Center	Edwards AFB, Victorville, CA	1955
Wherry Housing, 1326 Homes, Schofield Barracks	Auxiliary Air Station Mojave, Ft. Riley, Honolulu, HI	1955-56
Wherry Housing, 350 Units	Camp Irwin, Mojave Desert, CA	1956
Wherry Housing, 100 Units	Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, HI	1956
Capehart Housing	Vandenberg AFB, CA	ca. 1956
Capehart Housing	NAS Barber's Point, HI	ca. 1956



*Rendering, Housing, Naval Station China Lake, Inyokern, CA, 1951 (Architectural Record, Aug. 1951).*



*Housing, Schofield Barracks, Ft. Riley, Honolulu, HI, 1966 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*





*Capehart Housing, Vandenberg AFB, CA, ca. 1956 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Capehart Housing, Vandenberg AFB, CA, ca. 1956 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

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“Army Housing Project Slated Near Honolulu.” *The Los Angeles Times*, 18 Mar 1956, pg. F1.

“Army Housing Project’s Plans Being Finished.” *The Los Angeles Times*, 29 Apr 1956, pg. E19.

“Edwards Air Force Base Opens Shopping Center.” *The Los Angeles Times*, 14 May 1955, pg. A6.

“Naval Bureau’s Project Ready for Launching.” *The Los Angeles Times*, 5 Aug 1956, pg. E1.

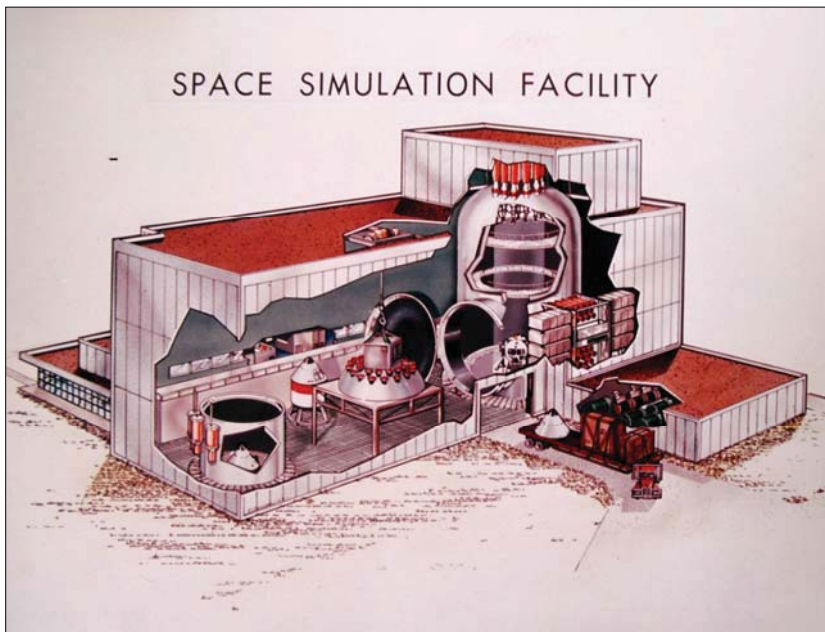
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*Rendering of Space Simulation Facility, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, TX (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA).*

## PRINCIPALS

**William M. Rice**  
**M.P. Anderson, Chief Engineer**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1919-ca. 1990 – Brown & Root**  
**ca. 1990 – Kellogg, Brown & Root (KBR)**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

After World War I, the engineering and construction firm of Brown & Root was founded in Houston, Texas, by brothers George and Herman Brown and their brother-in-law Dan Root. The firm's military involvement began in the build-up to World War II. In 1940, the firm helped build the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, and beginning in 1941, the firm went on to build 359 ships for the U.S. Navy. During the Cold War era, much of the firm's work involved construction of offshore oil platforms. In 1966, Brown & Root was part of a consortium of builders who received a government contract to build 690 projects in Vietnam. Brown & Root was purchased by the energy services corporation Halliburton ca. 1990, where it was merged with engineering firm M. W. Kellogg to form the subsidiary of Kellogg, Brown & Root (KBR). In 1997, KBR separated from Halliburton, and the firm continues to function as an engineering and construction company today.

For the construction of the Manned Space Center in Houston, completed in 1962, Brown & Root functioned as the architect-engineer design contractor, with William M. Rice serving as project manager and M. P. Anderson serving as chief engineer. Master planning and architectural concept design for the project was completed by a limited partnership known as Manned Spacecraft Center Architects (including the firms of Brooks & Barr; MacKie & Kamrath; Harvin C. Moore; and Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson), along with Charles Luckman Associates.

Little is known about chief engineer M. P. Anderson, but William M. Rice graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a degree in architecture in 1939. He then worked as a draftsman with W. W. Wurster from 1940 to 1941. From 1941 through 1942, Rice served as a civil engineer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' office in Tulsa, Oklahoma. From there, he moved onto the Douglas Aircraft Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he worked from 1942 to 1945. Rice briefly worked as a draftsman with Wurster, Bernardi & Emmonds from 1945 to 1946, but upon gaining his architectural license in 1946, he immediately opened his own practice in Northern California under the name William M. Rice, which operated until 1959. By 1953, Rice was licensed as a mechanical engineer as well as an architect. In his private practice, Rice's most prominent works were for the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, completed in the early 1950s, along with a number of Northern California residences. Rice joined the firm of Brown & Root ca. 1959. In 1970, William M. Rice again entered private practice, under the name William M. Rice, Consulting Architect.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1963-66*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Manned Spacecraft Center	Clear Lake, TX	1963
690 Projects	Vietnam	1966

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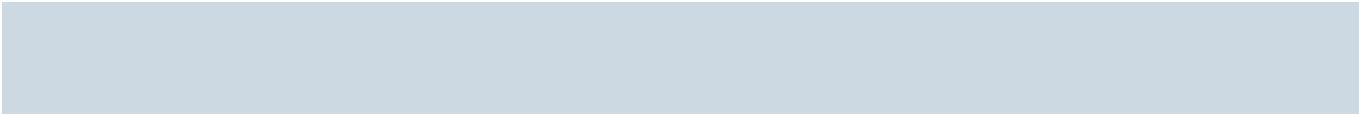
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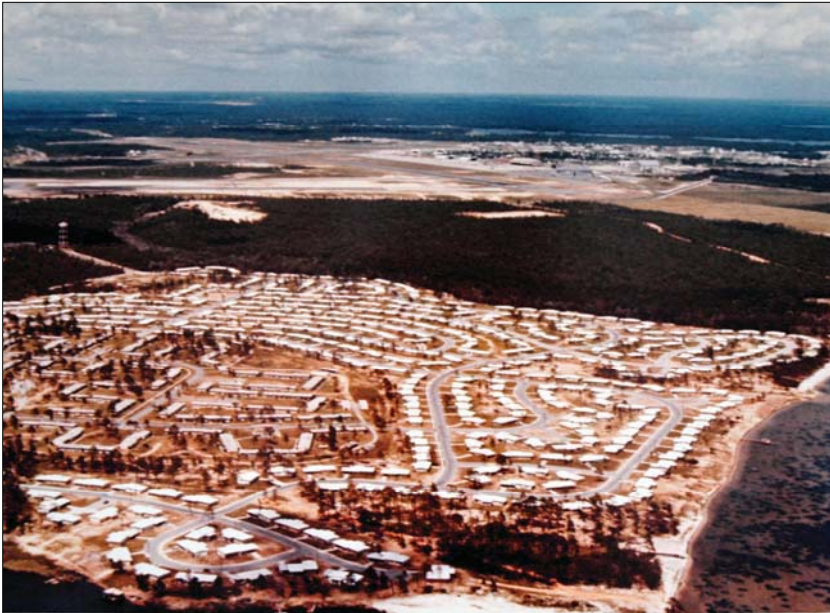
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# JOSEPH H. BRYSON



*Capehart Housing, Eglin AFB, FL, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

## PRINCIPALS

Joseph H. Bryson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1934 – Joseph H. Bryson

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Florida

Puerto Rico

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Housing

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

Army

Navy

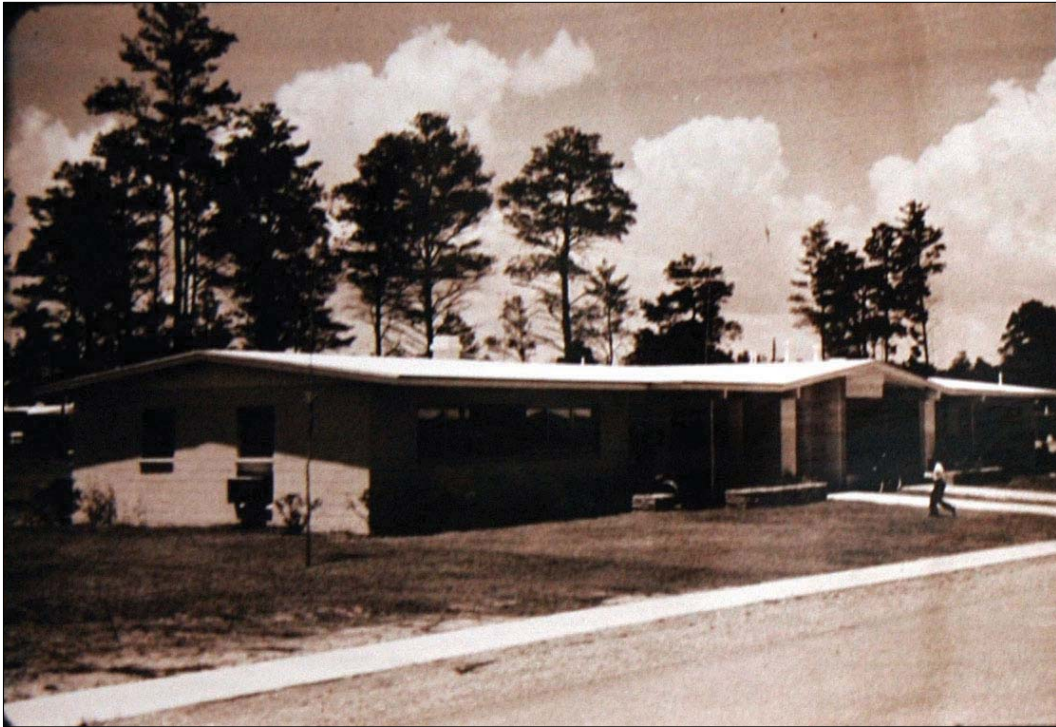
## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

Architect Joseph H. Bryson attended the Georgia Institute of Technology, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1928. After graduating, Bryson entered military service as a Reserve Officer, but the military branch in which he served is unknown. In 1934, he founded his private architectural practice in Jacksonville, Florida. From 1940 through 1946, Bryson left his practice for active duty in World War II. Bryson continued to serve as a Reserve Officer until 1949. His postwar work concentrated primarily on housing designs for military installations in Florida and Puerto Rico. In addition to his military work, Bryson did design work in the Panama Canal Zone in the 1960s. Bryson died in 1979.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-62*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Wherry and Capehart Housing, Eglin Village and Eglin Homes	Eglin AFB, FL	1951
Capehart Housing	Eglin AFB, FL	1957
Capehart Housing	McCoy AFB, FL	1961
Capehart Housing	NAS (NAAS) Whiting Field, FL	1961
Capehart Housing	NS Mayport, FL	1962
Unspecified Buildings	Ft. Allen, PR	1962

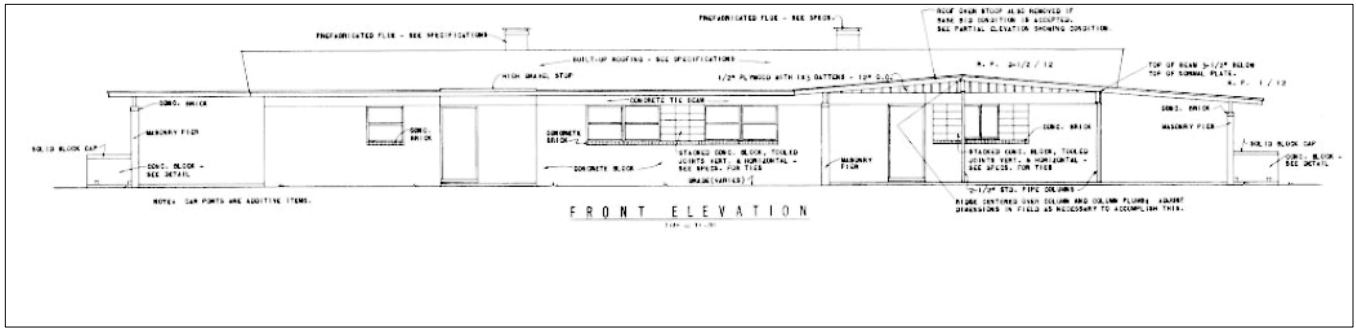


*Capehart Housing, Eglin AFB, FL, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Capehart Housing, Eglin AFB, FL, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park).*





Elevation, Capehart Housing Type E-2A, NS Mayport, FL (HHM Inc., 2001).



Elevation, Capehart Housing Type J-3B, NS Mayport, FL (HHM Inc., 2001).

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National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 342-B, Box 930.



*Golf course clubhouse, dedicated to former NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer Porter Bedell (from 1961 to 1964) on 23 May 1979 (courtesy of NAS Pensacola).*

## PRINCIPALS

**Ellis W. Bullock, Jr.**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

ca. 1960 – Ellis W. Bullock, Jr.,  
AIA

ca. 1975 – Bullock Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Florida**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Schools**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

Ellis W. Bullock, Jr., attended Auburn University and graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1954. Bullock served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a first lieutenant from 1948 to 1953. He worked with Look & Morrison from 1958 to 1959 and subsequently founded his private practice in Pensacola, Florida, in 1959. The firm grew into Bullock Associates ca. 1975. Bullock's work was centered in Florida, where he designed military buildings at Eglin Air Force Base and Naval Air Station Pensacola, as well as a number of public schools in Pensacola.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1960-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Explosive Load and Storage Building	Eglin, AFB, FL	1960
Space Vehicle Preparation Building	Eglin AFB, FL	1960
Golf Clubhouse*	NAS Pensacola, FL	1977

\* As Bullock Associates.

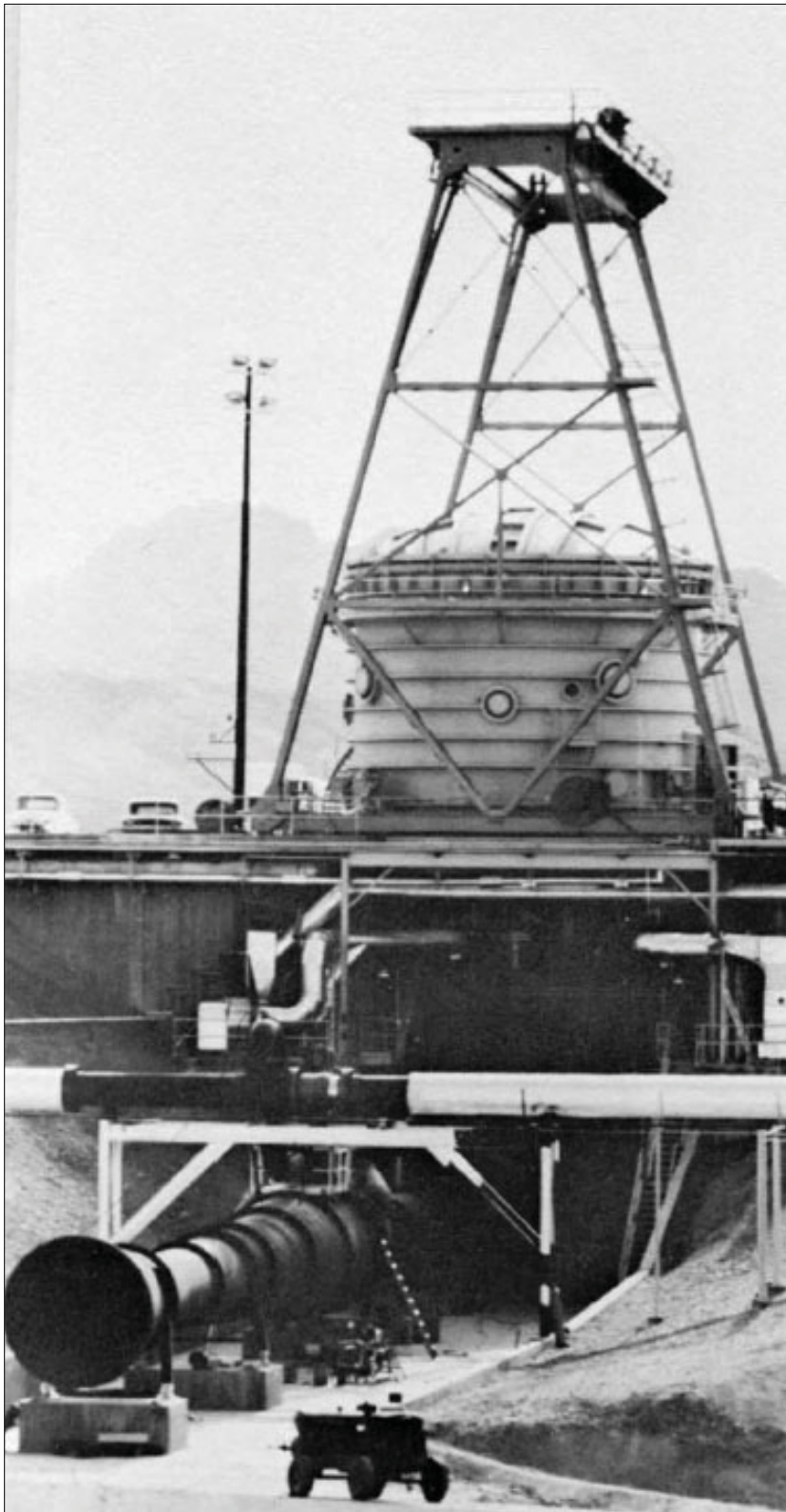
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*Apollo Propulsion Test Facility, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, White Sands Missile Range (Breuer, Against All Odds).*

## PRINCIPALS

Ralph C. Roe  
Allan E. Burns  
Kenneth Roe  
K. Keith Roe

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1932 – Burns & Roe

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Power Plants

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

George Westinghouse Gold  
Medal, 1969

The engineering firm of Burns & Roe was founded in New York, New York, in 1932. Since its establishment, Burns & Roe has gained tremendous expertise designing and constructing complex technical facilities, especially power plants, for the U.S. military and governmental entities worldwide. In addition, Burns & Roe participated in design and construction of military equipment, as well as operation and maintenance of military facilities.

The company's founders were Allen E. Burns and Ralph C. Roe. Although Burns left the firm in 1935, Roe continued the firm under its original name. He was a self-taught mechanical and electrical

engineer. Before joining the firm in 1945, his son Kenneth Roe graduated from Columbia University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1938, but subsequently studied chemical engineering at MIT. In 1941, Kenneth completed his engineering degree and immediately enlisted in the Navy. He studied naval architecture in the post graduate school at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and went on to serve as a lieutenant in the Navy in World War II. Kenneth rapidly gained responsibility within the firm, and eventually succeeded his father as president in 1963. Under Kenneth Roe's leadership, the firm's headquarters moved from New York to Oradell, New Jersey, in 1966. During this period, the firm opened additional offices in Los Angeles; Seattle; Orlando; Washington, D.C.; Madrid; Buenos Aires; London; Sydney; and Hong Kong. Kenneth's son, K. Keith Roe, joined the firm in 1971 and became president in 1984. Prior to joining Burns & Roe, Keith graduated from Princeton in 1968 with a degree in mechanical engineering, and then served as a U.S. Navy officer on a destroyer in the Pacific.

The early work of Burns & Roe included the 1936 design for the power plant for Lansing, Michigan. In 1940, the firm took on its first substantial military project; to modernize and expand the power plant at the naval base in Norfolk, Virginia. During World War II, the firm's experience with power plants led to a 1942 project to dismantle existing power plants at Terminal Island, California, and ship them to Russia to be reassembled for the war effort. A similar project followed in 1943 that dismantled and shipped a power plant to China. Burns & Roe expanded into aviation-related development in 1944, when the firm gained a contract to construct Andrew Wilgoos jet-engine testing laboratories for Pratt and Whitney in Connecticut. During World War II, the firm also served as part of the American Nuclear Power Association – a conglomerate venture to develop nuclear power – with the Rockland Light & Power Company, the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Clark Brothers compressor and blower makers, and Griscom Russel Company heat exchange manufacturers.

As a result of defense projects during World War II, the firm gained 300 employees by 1948. In the Cold War period, the firm designed and constructed numerous power plants. In the 1950s, the firm's wartime experience in nuclear energy parlayed into the development of nuclear power plants. The firm pioneered the development of the desalination plant to make salt water potable during this era as well. Burns & Roe also drastically expanded its defense work during the Cold War. In 1953, the firm began work with the Air Force Research and Development Command to design the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) air-warning network system that was to be constructed at intervals along the U.S. borders. In 1955, the firm expanded its operations with the Air Force and designed and constructed BOMARC (named for its co-developers, Boeing and Michigan Aeronautical Research Center) Launching Shelters in Cape Canaveral, Florida. From 1958 to 1961, the firm developed prototypes for the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system facilities at White Sands Missile Range and on Kwajalein Atoll. By 1957, due largely to the SAGE and BOMARC projects, the number of employees at Burns & Roe had risen to 1,000. Their DoD work continued to grow during the 1960s. Burns & Roe expanded its involvement with nuclear power plants during the 1970s and 1980s, as well as developing recycling plants in the 1980s. The firm actively designs and constructs power plants and various projects at DoD facilities.

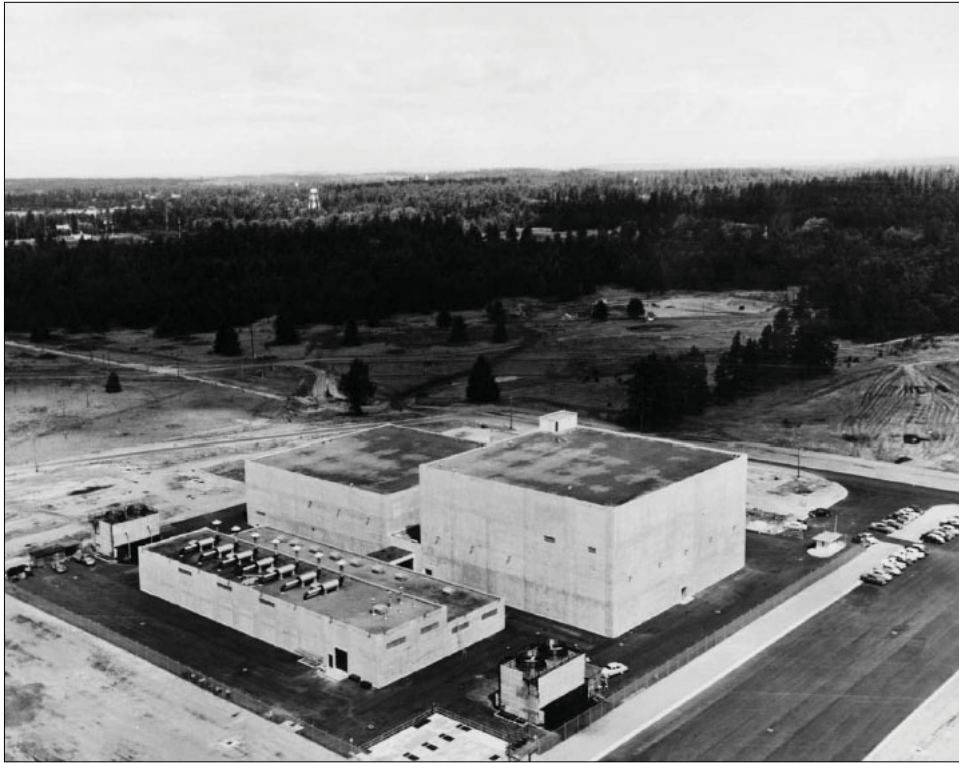
*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1953-85*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) air-warning network system	Nationwide	1953
Air Force BOMARC Launching Shelters	Cape Canaveral, FL	1955
NASA Telstar Earth Station	Space Hill, East Andover, ME	1958
Prototype "Soft" Nike-Zeus Anti-missile System Facilities	White Sands Missile Range, NM	1958-61
NASA Mercury Tracking Sites	Worldwide	1959-60
Prototype "Hard" Nike-Zeus Anti-missile System Facilities	Kwajalein Atoll	ca. 1961

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1953-85*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. 97, Control Bldg.	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1962
Combined desalination and electric power plant	Guantanamo Naval Base, Point Loma, Gitmo, Cuba	1964
Conny Communications Network Facilities	NAS Rota, Spain	ca. 1965
Army Arctic Simulation Laboratory	Hanover, NH	ca. 1965
Toxic Altitude Propulsion Research Facility	Edwards AFB, CA	ca. 1965
Complete Satellite Systems Testing Facility	Air Force Research and Development Center, Tullahoma, TN	ca. 1965
Ballistics Research Lab for Hypersonic Wind Tunnel	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	ca. 1965
Control Equipment for Flight Simulation Chamber	Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	ca. 1966
Hydroballistic Facility	U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory	ca. 1966
Expansion to NASA Propulsion Systems Lab	Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH	ca. 1966
Apollo Propulsion Test Facility	NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, White Sands, NB	ca. 1968
Operations and Checkout Bldg.	Manned Space Center, Houston, TX	1969
Re-design of Life Support Technology Laboratory	Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA	ca. 1969
Antenna Facilities for Paraboloid Reflector	Eglin AFB, FL	ca. 1969
Prototype Talos Missile Launching Facilities	White Sands, NM	ca. 1969
Construction Management	King Khalid Military City, Saudi Arabia	1975-81
High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility	White Sands Missile Range, NM	ca. 1980
Army BZ Demilitarization Plant	Pine Bluff, AR	1983
Renovation and construction of 170 new bldgs.	Fort Drum, NY	1985





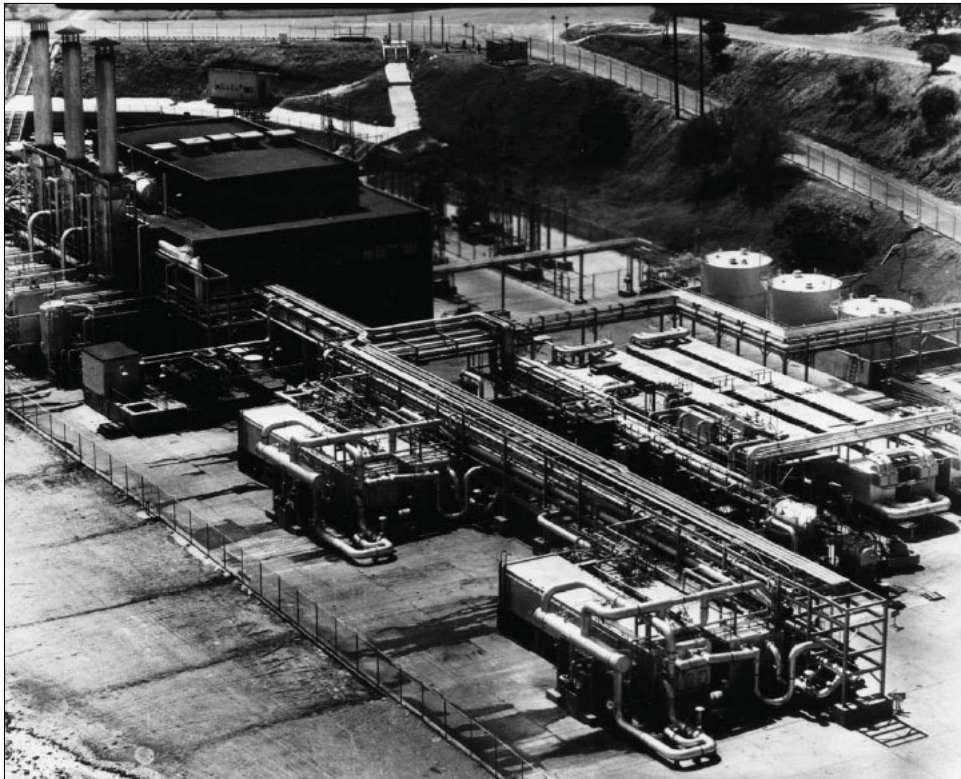
*Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) air-warning network system (Breuer, Against All Odds).*



*Prototype "Hard" Nike-Zeus Anti-missile System Facilities, Kwajalein Atoll (Breuer, Against All Odds).*



*NASA Mercury Tracking Site (Breuer, Against All Odds).*



*Desalination Plant, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 1991 (Breuer, Against All Odds).*



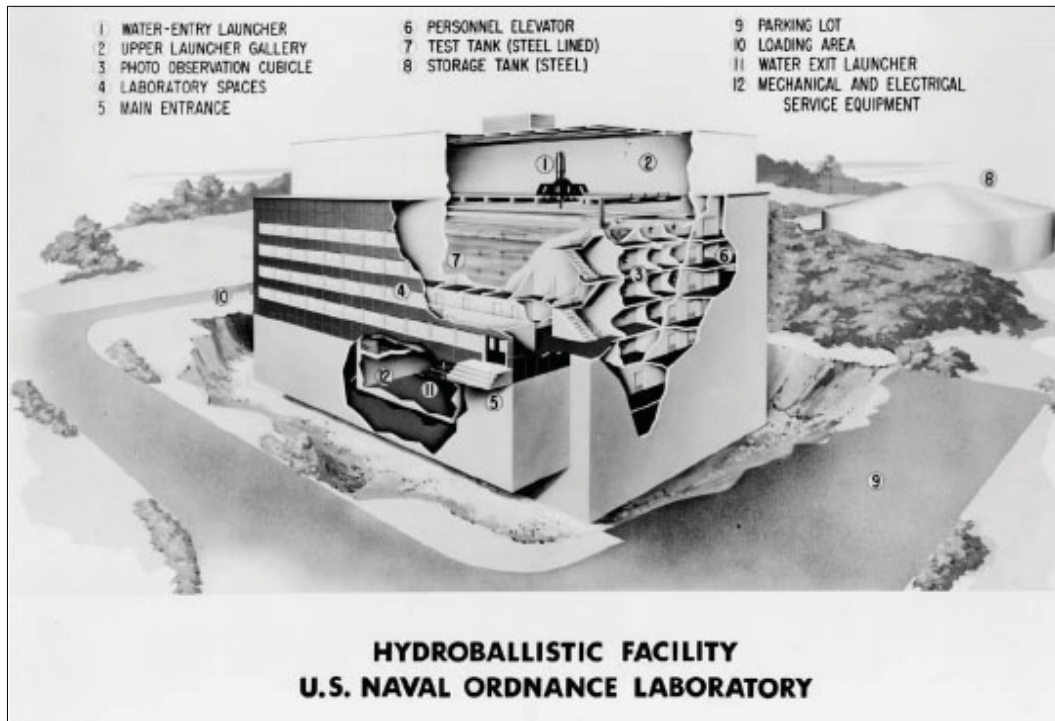


*Desalination Plant, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 1991 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Desalination Plant, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 1991 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*





*Hydroballistic Facility, U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory (Breuer, Against All Odds).*



*High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility, White Sands Missile Range (Breuer, Against All Odds).*

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# CARROLL, GRISDALE & VAN ALLEN



Naval Reserve Center, Williamsport, PA, 1996 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).

## PRINCIPALS

J. Roy Carroll, Jr.  
John Thomas Grisdale  
William L. Van Alen

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1935-1945 – J. Roy Carroll, Jr.  
1945-1946 – Carroll & Grisdale  
1946-1989 – Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen, AIA

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Pennsylvania

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

The architectural firm of Carroll, Grisdale & Van Allen practiced in Philadelphia from 1946 to 1989. Founding partner J. Roy Carroll graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1926, and then obtained a master's degree in architecture in 1928. Seven years later, he established a private practice. From 1943 through 1947, he designed the radar labs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In 1945, Carroll was joined by John Thomas Grisdale, establishing Carroll & Grisdale. Prior to joining the firm, Grisdale attended the University of Minnesota from 1926 to 1928 and transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, but it does not appear that he obtained his degree. He subsequently worked for several prominent Philadelphia architectural firms, including Mellor, Meirs & Howe, and Paul P. Cret. In 1946, William L. Van Alen became a partner, forming Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen. Van Alen attended Cambridge University in England where he earned a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1929 and obtained a master's degree in 1932. He later received another bachelor's degree in architecture in the United States from the University of Pennsylvania in 1937. Van Alen served in the U.S. Navy from 1941 to 1942. Together, Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen completed the commission for the design for the radar labs at the Philadelphia Navy Shipyard and Navy Base (formerly Philadelphia Navy Yard) in 1947. In 1960, J. Roy Carroll was elected as an officer in the Philadelphia chapter of the AIA, and in 1963, he served as president of the chapter. Significant non-military commissions executed by the firm include the Boston City Hall in Boston, the Bucks County Courthouse in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia International Airport, and the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications at the National Institute for Health.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1945-47*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Radio & Sound Labs	Philadelphia Navy Yard, PA	ca. 1945
Forge Building	Philadelphia Naval Yard, PA	ca. 1945
Naval Aircraft Factory	Unspecified	ca. 1945
Radar Building	Philadelphia Navy Yard	1947

# CARROLL, GRISDALE & VAN ALEN

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1945-47*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval Reserve Center	Williamsport, PA	1947

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*New York Times*

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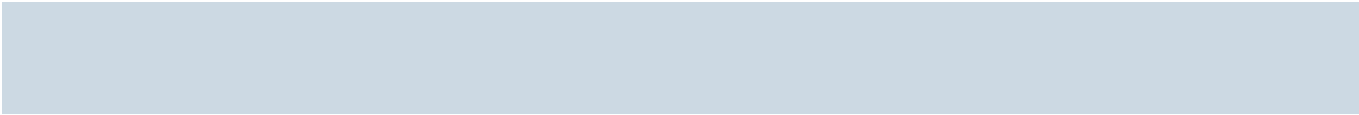
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# CAUDILL, ROWLETT, SCOTT



*Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center, Brooklyn, NY, 1996  
(Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

The architectural firm of Caudill, Rowlett, Scott operated beginning in 1948 in Houston, Texas, where it gained a reputation for master planning and working with a large, interdisciplinary team to orchestrate complicated projects. Caudill, Rowlett, Scott additionally distinguished themselves by integrating new and innovative technology into their buildings. Founding partner, William Wayne Caudill, received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State) University in 1937, then his master's in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1939. Caudill served in the U.S. Army Air Force in the chief engineering division from 1942 to 1944, then in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. He was the Director of the School of Architecture at Texas A&M University from 1961 through 1969 and taught at Rice University from 1969 through 1971. His partner, John Miles Rowlett, attended Southwestern University from 1931 to 1932, then earned a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Texas in 1938. Rowlett served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. Partner Wallie Eugene Scott, Jr. joined the firm in 1948, after earning a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from Texas A&M University in 1943 and serving in the U.S. Army Signal Corps from 1943 to 1946.

The firm constructed numerous private projects throughout the second half of the twentieth century, including banks, hospitals, and university facilities. Some of their best-known works include the Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts in Houston in 1966, the Institute of Texas Cultures in San Antonio in 1968, and the Houston Center, built from 1980 through 1982. Although many of their private works were concentrated in Texas, the firm designed military buildings nationwide, such as Capehart Housing at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center in Brooklyn, New York.

## PRINCIPALS

**William Wayne Caudill  
John Miles Rowlett  
Wallie Eugene Scott  
William Merriweather Peña  
Thomas Abbott Bullock  
Charles Edmund Lawrence  
Charles Herbert Paseur  
Edward Fountain Nye, PE  
Franklin Dewitt Lawyer  
James Boorman Gatton  
Phillip Cecil Williams  
George Norman Hoover  
Charles Barton Thomsen  
James Falick**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1946-1948 – Caudill & Rowlett  
1948 – Est. Caudill, Rowlett  
Scott**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Nationwide**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force  
Marine Corps  
Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**Honor Award, *Progressive  
Architecture*, 1968  
Llewellyn W. Pitts Award, Texas  
Society of Architects, 1980**

# CAUDILL, ROWLETT, SCOTT

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960-1977*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Vance AFB, OK	ca. 1960
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Brooklyn, NY	1975-77

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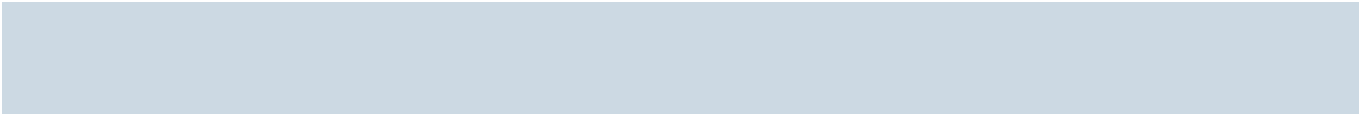
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# KUN-YOUNG CHIU & ASSOCIATES, INC.



*Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, NAS Atlanta, GA (courtesy of Marcus Robinson, Kun-young Chiu & Associates).*

Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc. was founded in 1970 as an engineering firm based in Valdosta, Georgia. The firm was incorporated in 1973, then later became known as KYCA ca. 1983. KYCA is known for their infrastructure design and construction-related services in the areas of civil, structural, and transportation engineering. The firm has received recognition for their work throughout the United States and in Panama.

During the 1980s, KYCA completed several military-related projects in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. They had involvement with two projects as part of large-scale improvements to Naval Air Station Atlanta. The Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Naval Air Station Oceana, in Virginia Beach, Virginia, completed in 1989, received numerous awards and recognition and was adopted by Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) as a prototype hangar for small aircraft. The majority of the firm's military design experience extends beyond the Cold War era and includes hangars, maintenance facilities, hardstands, airfields, barracks, health clinics, and recreational facilities.

## PRINCIPALS

**Kun-young Chiu**  
**Jeffrey S. Chiu**  
**Tosy M. Chiu**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1970-ca. 1983 – Kun-young Chiu & Associates**  
**ca. 1983 – KYCA (Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.)**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Mid-Atlantic**  
**Southeast**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Civil**  
**Structural**  
**Transportation**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**  
**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

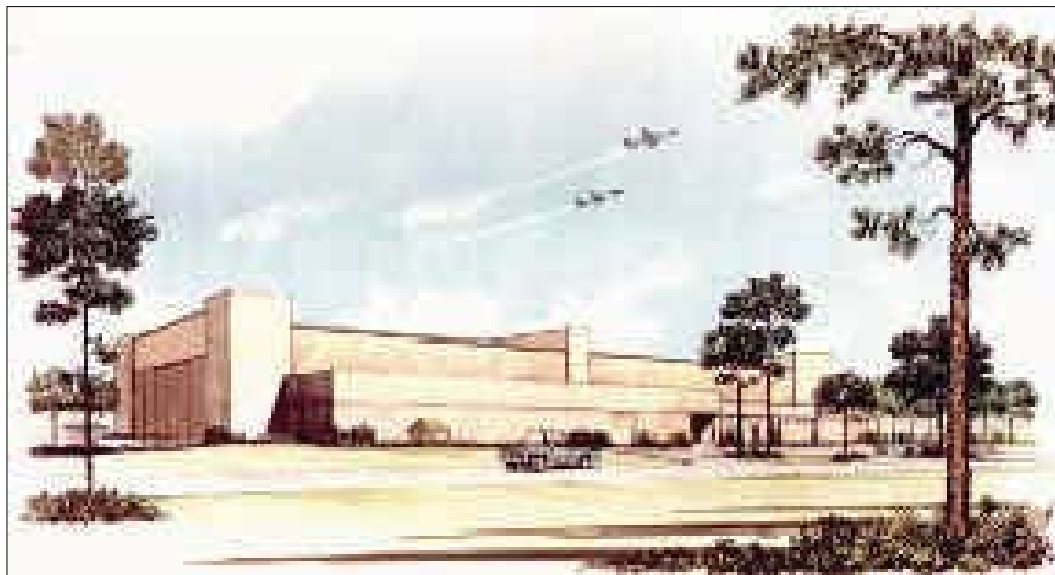
**Design Excellence Award, Eastern Region, Air Force Regional Civil Engineers, Small Aircraft Maintenance Dock, Columbus AFB (1984)**  
**Engineering Excellence Award, Consulting Engineers Council of Georgia, Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, NAS Oceana (1991)**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1983-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	NAS Atlanta, GA	1983
Aircraft Maintenance Dock	Moody AFB, Valdosta, GA	1984
Small Aircraft Maintenance Dock	Columbus AFB, MS	ca. 1984
Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) Aircraft Engine Shop	NAS Atlanta, GA	1987
Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	NAS Oceana, Virginia Beach, VA	1989



*1984 Project Design for Aircraft Maintenance Dock, Moody Air Force Base (KYCA, [http://www.kyca.us/project11\\_aircraftdoc\\_moody.shtml](http://www.kyca.us/project11_aircraftdoc_moody.shtml)).*

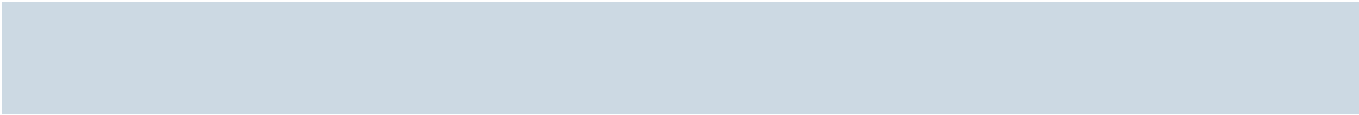


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*Instrumentation Structure, White Sands Missile Range, NM (HAER No. NM-1A-70).*

Kenneth S. Clark graduated from Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State) University in 1932 with a bachelor's degree in architecture, specializing in structural engineering. Clark worked as the assistant state architect for the Works Progress Administration (WPA) from 1935 to 1938, during the Depression era. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1936 to 1942. In 1938, he ventured into private architectural practice with the firm Kruger & Clark. He then left practice to serve in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945. In 1950, Clark established a private architectural practice in Santa Fe, New Mexico. From 1956 to 1960, he partnered with Phillippe Register under the name of Clark & Register, but in 1961 returned to private practice. During the Cold War era, Clark designed facilities related to the development of missile testing in New Mexico. Kenneth S. Clark died in 1990.

## PRINCIPALS

**Kenneth S. Clark**  
**Phillippe Register**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1938-1942 – Kruger & Clark**  
**1950-1956 – Kenneth S. Clark, Architect**  
**1956-1960 – Clark & Register**  
**1960 – Kenneth S. Clark, Architect**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**New Mexico**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**Department of the Army**  
**Certificate of Civilian**  
**Service, 1960**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1953-63*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Instrumentation Structures	White Sands Missile Range, NM	1953-60
Bldg. 900, Missile Theodolite Station	Holloman AFB, NM	1954
Bldg. 887	Sandia Base, Albuquerque, NM	1954-60
Guided Missile Assembly Bldg	Holloman AFB, NM	1955
Static Missile Assembly Bldg.	Holloman AFB, NM	1956
100-Bed Hospital	Holloman AFB, NM	ca. 1956
75-Bed Hospital	White Sands Missile Range, NM	1963

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# L. W. DAVIDSON & ASSOCIATES

Lawrence W. Davidson received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1935. From 1948 to 1951, Davidson worked as manager of engineering at the American Can Company, then from 1951 to 1953 he worked as chief architect at the Donald R. Warren Company. He organized his own firm, L.W. Davidson & Associates, in North Hollywood, California, in 1954. In the 1950s and 1960s, Davidson designed buildings at George Air Force Base, Edwards Air Force Base, and the Marine Corps Electronic School at 29 Palms. In addition to his military work, Davidson designed film studios, such as the Universal Pictures studio in Los Angeles in 1955 and the Universal Pictures in Memphis, Tennessee, also in 1955. Davidson also designed the S.H. Kress & Company store in Los Angeles in 1954 and a pipeline project in the Arctic Circle ca. 1960.

## PRINCIPALS

L. W. Davidson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1954 – L. W. Davidson & Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Marine Corps

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-66*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Airmen's Club & Warehouse	George AFB, Victorville, CA	1955
Bldg. 8476, Nose Cone Base Facility	Edwards AFB, CA	1957
Marine Corps Electronic School	29 Palms, CA	1966

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# DELAWIE, MACY & HENDERSON



*Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, NAS North Island, San Diego, CA, 1974  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

The firm of Delawie, Macy, & Henderson, based in San Diego, executed numerous award-winning projects for the Navy in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Firm Principal Homer Delawie received his Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering from California State Polytechnic in 1951. He then worked as a senior draftsman with Walter Wagner from 1951 to 1955, as a project architect with Kaestner & Kaestner from 1955 to 1957, and as project architect for Herluf Brydegaard from 1957 to 1958. Delawie formed his own firm in San Diego in 1958, known as Rocco & Delawie, AIA. Rocco & Delawie primarily designed small scale, local projects, such as the Park Garden Apartments in San Diego, which was completed in 1960. A year later, Delawie partnered with Alfonso Macy to form the firm Delawie & Macy. Alfonso Macy attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1952. Together, Delawie & Macy continued to design local private projects, such as the Great Apes Enclosure at the San Diego Zoo in 1961 and a number of modern residences, but they additionally expanded their practice to include military projects in the San Diego area. John D. Henderson joined Delawie & Macy in 1965 and became a partner in the firm in 1968. Henderson graduated from the University of Illinois with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1958. Delawie, Macy & Henderson continued to design numerous projects for the Navy throughout the 1970s. Their designs were modern in style and were noted for their openness that took advantage of the Southern California climate. Delawie, Macy & Henderson were honored with the Award of Excellence from the San Diego Chapter of the AIA in 1960 and a Special Award from the AIA in 1961, as well as the second biennial award given by the Navy in 1971 for their design of the Medical Library at the U.S. Naval Hospital in San Diego and the seventh biennial award for the Submarine Training Building for the San Diego Submarine Support Facility in 1981. Both Homer Delawie and Alfonso Macy served as president of the San Diego chapter of the AIA at various times during the 1960s and 1970s, and John D. Henderson served as both treasurer and secretary of the San Diego chapter of the AIA.

## PRINCIPALS

Homer T. Delawie  
Alfonso Macy  
John D. Henderson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1958-1961 – Rocco & Delawie,  
AIA  
1961-1966 – Homer T. Delawie,  
AIA  
1966-1968 – Delawie & Macy  
1968 – Delawie, Macy &  
Henderson

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Marine Corps  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award of Honor, 1968  
Navy Biennial Awards, 1971 and  
1981

# DELAWIE, MACY & HENDERSON

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1968-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Master Plan	NAS Imperial Beach, CA	1968-69
Barracks	NAS Imperial Beach, CA	1968
Enlisted Men's Barracks	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	1968-69
Medical Library	Naval Hospital San Diego, CA	1968
Addition to Medical Library	Naval Hospital San Diego, CA	1973
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Maritime Support Facility	Naval Base Point Loma, CA	1977
Dispensary/Headquarters Area	Camp Pendleton, CA	1977
Submarine Training Building, Navy Submarine Support Facility	Naval Base Point Loma, CA	1981



*Enlisted Men's Barracks, NAS North Island (AIA Journal, Mar. 1971).*





*Addition to Medical Library, U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA (AIA Journal, Mar. 1973).*

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# ROSCOE DEWITT

Roscoe DeWitt received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth College in 1914 and went on to receive his Master of Architecture degree from Harvard in 1917. During World War I, DeWitt served as a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. In 1919, DeWitt began his career by joining the firm DeWitt, Poor & Shelton in Washington, D.C. DeWitt joined a series of firms in subsequent decades and served as a lieutenant colonel during World War II before establishing his private practice in Dallas, Texas, in 1952. In addition to military buildings in Texas during the Cold War era, DeWitt designed significant early examples of Modern architecture in Texas, such as the Contemporary Model Home in Fair Park in Dallas in 1936 and the Stanley Marcus House in Dallas in 1938, built for the founder of Neiman-Marcus. Additional works designed by DeWitt include the Fondren Library at the South Methodist University in Dallas in 1940; Mound Park Hospital in St. Petersburg, Florida in 1952; Parkland Hospital in Dallas, in 1953; Republic Insurance Building in Dallas in 1955; an addition to the Old House Office Building in Washington D.C. in 1958; and the East front of the Capitol in Washington, D.C. with Alfred Easton Poor in 1961. Roscoe DeWitt died in 1975.

## PRINCIPALS (1962)

Roscoe DeWitt  
Fred L. Hardison

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1919 – DeWitt, Poor & Shelton  
1921-1925 – DeWitt & Lemmon  
1927-1937 – DeWitt &  
Washburn  
1947-1952 – DeWitt & Swant  
1952 – Roscoe DeWitt

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Texas

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

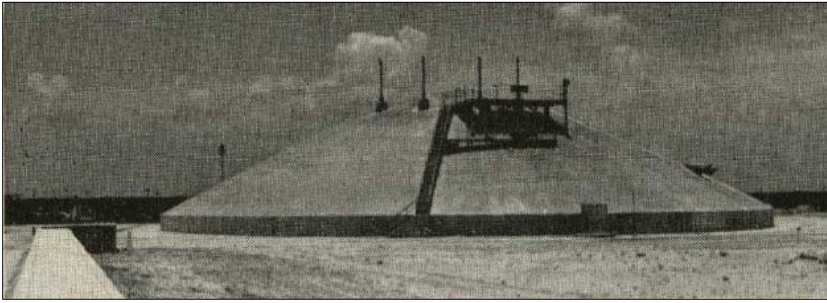
### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Hospital	Carswell AFB, Ft. Worth, TX	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Laughlin Air Force Base, TX	ca. 1960

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# DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON & MENDENHALL (DMJM)



*Blockhouse, Atlas ICBM complex, Cape Canaveral, FL (Architectural Record Jun. 1963).*

The architecture and engineering firm known as DMJM began in Santa Maria, California in 1945, as a small partnership between architects Philip J. Daniel, Arthur E. Mann, and Kenneth Johnson. Initially, the firm specialized in school architecture. In 1947, as Southern California boomed after World War II, the firm recognized the growth potential in the area and moved from Santa Maria to Los Angeles. The firm's consulting engineer, Irvan F. Mendenhall, partnered with the firm in 1949, establishing DMJM. During the Cold War era, the firm's reach grew internationally, thanks to their pioneering expertise in the aerospace industry and the interdisciplinary firm structure, which incorporated a comprehensive array of architectural and engineering specialties.

Founding partner Phillip J. Daniel graduated from the University of Southern California with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1937, then completed his post-graduate work in structural engineering at the University of Southern California at Berkeley in 1942. From 1940 to 1942, Daniel briefly worked as a partner at Crawford & Daniel. During World War II, Daniel served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945. Returning from the war, Daniel joined with architects Arthur E. Mann and S. Kenneth Johnson to form Daniel, Mann & Johnson in 1945. Arthur E. Mann was born in Glasgow, Scotland and received his education at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and the Chouinard Art School. Before joining DMJM, Mann worked for a number of architectural firms in the Los Angeles area, beginning as a draftsman for Gordon B. Kaufmann, then working as a job captain for Edwin Bergstrom and rising to the position of chief architect and assistant chief engineer for Donald R. Warren. From 1943 to 1945, Mann served in World War II as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Force. S. Kenneth Johnson received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1938, where he first met Philip J. Daniel. Johnson, then completed additional studies in naval architecture at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1942.

From the firm's inception, they depended upon the consulting engineer Irvan Mendenhall, who had established a private engineering practice in Santa Maria after World War II. Mendenhall was a civil engineering graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. During World War II, Mendenhall served as a construction engineer in the U.S. Navy. When Daniel, Mann & Johnson relocated to Los Angeles in 1947, Mendenhall relocated along with them. In 1949, Mendenhall formally became a partner in the firm, assuming responsibility for financial and organizational efficiency, as well as engineering oversight.

## PRINCIPALS (1970)

**Phillip J. Daniel**  
**Arthur E. Mann**  
**S. Kenneth Johnson**  
**Irvan F. Mendenhall, SE, CE**  
**Stanley A. Moe**  
**Stanley M. Smith**  
**T. K. Kutay**  
**Philip Abrams, CE**  
**Charles T. Blair, CE**  
**Albert A. Dorman, CE**  
**Marvin J. Kudroff, CE**  
**David R. Miller, CE**  
**Sven B. Svendsen, CE**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1940-1942 – Crawford & Daniel**

**1945-1949 – Daniel, Mann & Johnson**

**1949 – Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Aerospace**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**AIA Honor Award, Southern California Chapter, 1952**

# DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON & MENDENHALL (DMJM)

Along with a number of large corporate and industrial projects, a close working relationship with the military sustained DMJM throughout the Cold War era. For instance, DMJM was the first architectural and engineering organization to participate in the “Education With Industry” program that was sponsored by the U.S. Air Force in the early 1960s. Under the program, a representative from the U.S. Air Force worked in the DMJM offices for a nine-month tour of duty to learn about the most up-to-date management and technological practices used in the civilian construction industry. The firm’s Cold War era military work included constructing the Science Center for Nortronics Division of NASA and the Blockhouse at the Atlas ICBM complex in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

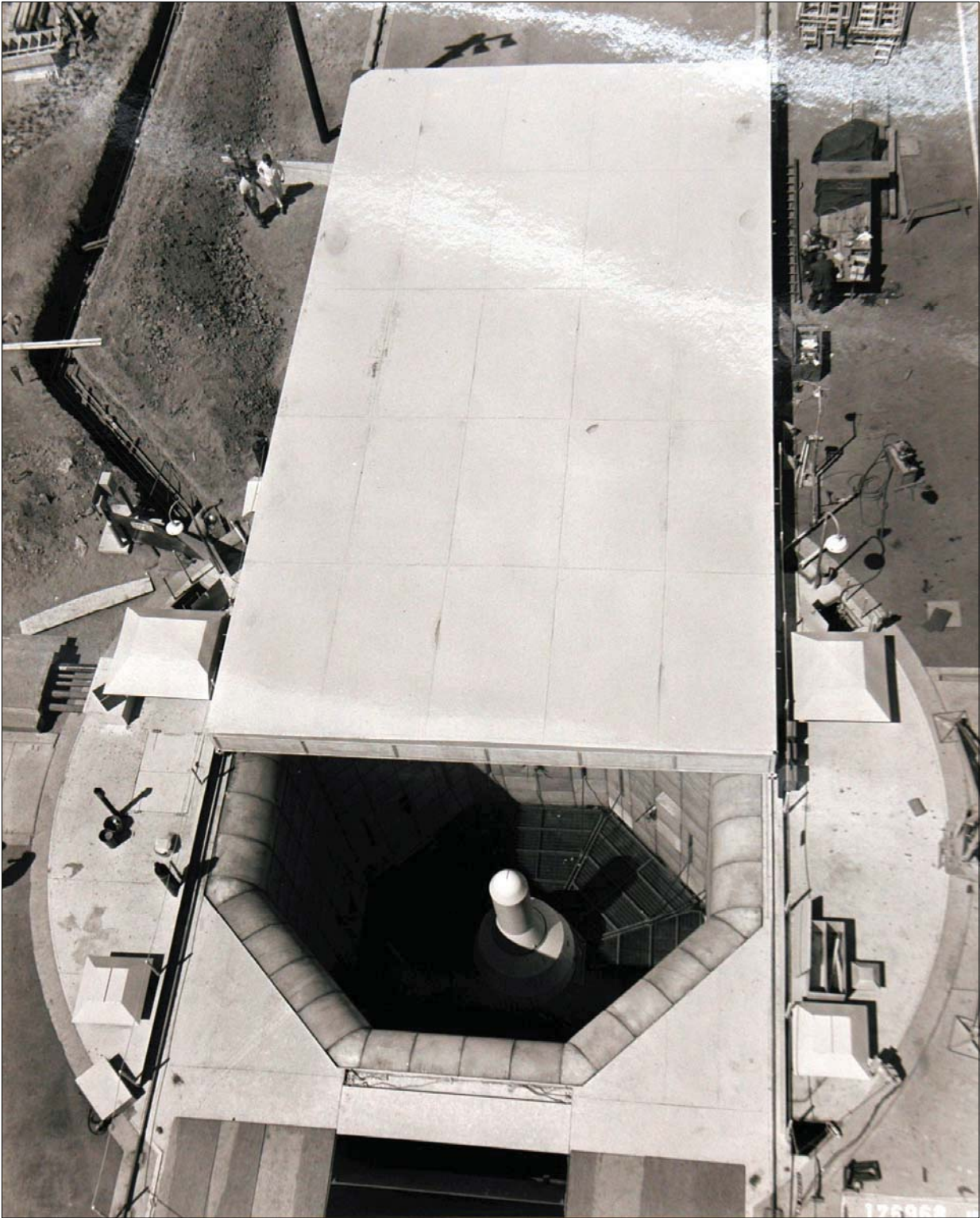
The firm also is know for its development of a signature aesthetic in the 1960s and 1970s, using monochromatic “membrane” exterior walls molded around irregular, concave and convex façade forms, as exemplified by the Portland Plaza in Oregon, designed in 1970, and the Manufacturer’s Bank in Beverly Hills, completed in 1972. Architects Cesar Pelli and Anthony J. Lumsden played key roles in these designs while beginning their careers at DMJM in the early 1960s. Cesar Pelli was born and educated in Argentina, then continued his education under Eero Saarinen at the University of Illinois. Pelli departed DMJM in 1968 to work for Gruen Associates and founded a private practice in 1977. Pelli went on to receive the AIA Gold Medal in recognition for his lifetime body of work, including the Petronas Twin Towers in Malaysia and the World Financial Center complex in New York, as well as his academic tenure as dean of the School of Architecture at Yale University from 1977 to 1984. Anthony Lumsden received his bachelor’s degree in architecture from the University of Sydney in Australia. He worked for DMJM for over 25 years as a design principal and senior vice president. Lumsden received the AIA Gold Medal from the Los Angeles chapter in 2003 and currently is a Professor Emeritus in the School of Architecture at the University of Southern California.

By 2009, DMJM included 12 branch offices around the world and projects in 32 nations, including residential apartment towers, space and missile centers, commercial developments, and massive industrial complexes. The firm was acquired by AECOM ca. 2009.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1958-69*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
1050 Housing Units	Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	1958
Blockhouse, Atlas ICBM complex	Cape Canaveral, FL	1958
Titan ICBM Base	Vandenberg AFB, CA	1959
Titan ICBM Base	Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	1959
Powerhouse	Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	1961
Sonic Fatigue test lab	Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH	ca. 1963
Space and Missile Test Center, Bldgs. 8500, 8505, & 8510	Vandenberg AFB, CA	1969





*Titan ICBM Base, Vandenberg AFB, CA, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON & MENDENHALL (DMJM)



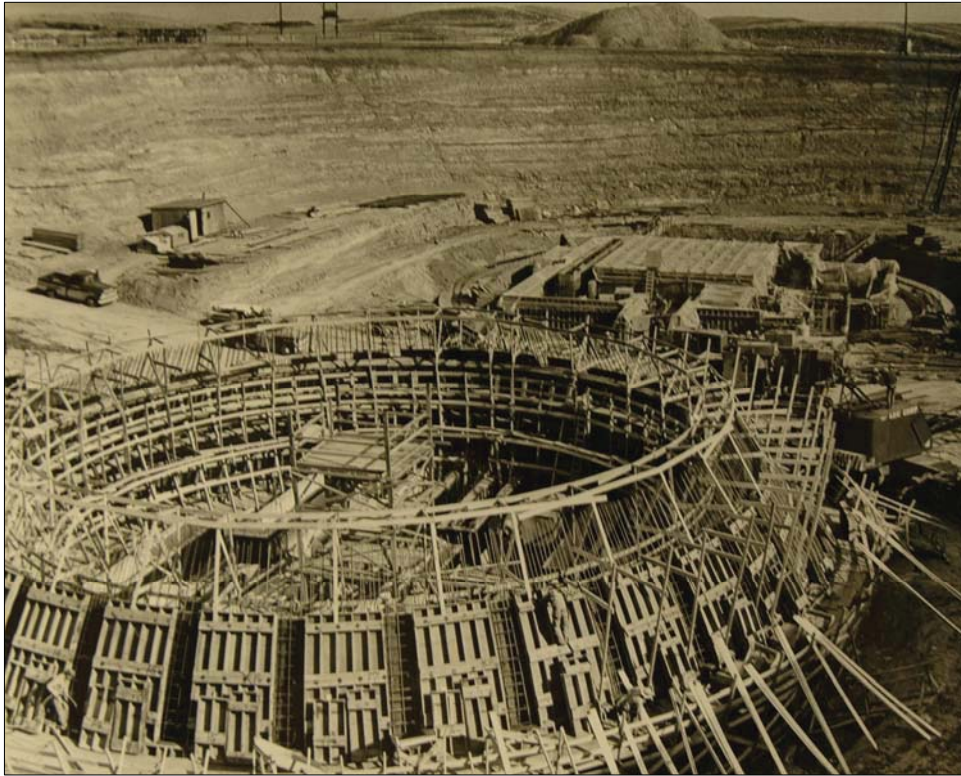
*Titan ICBM Base, Vandenberg AFB, CA, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



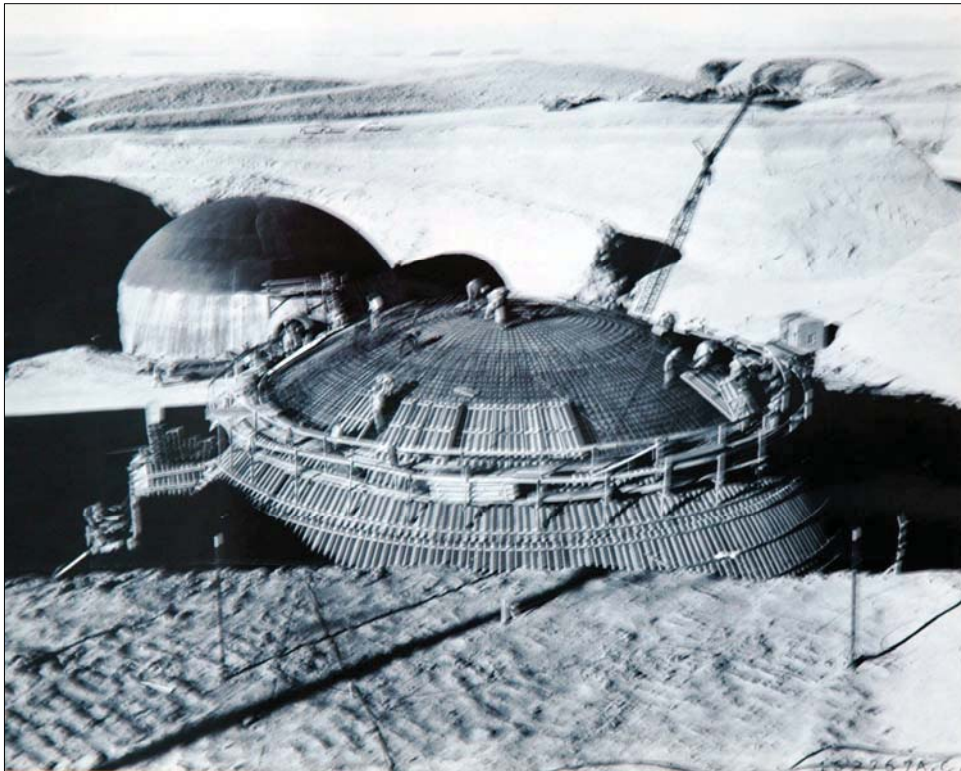
*Vandenberg AFB, CA (USACE Photo Archive).*



# DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON & MENDENHALL (DMJM)



*Titan ICBM Base, Lowry AFB, CA, 1959 (USACE Photo Archive).*



*Titan ICBM Base, Vandenberg AFB, CA, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON & MENDENHALL (DMJM)

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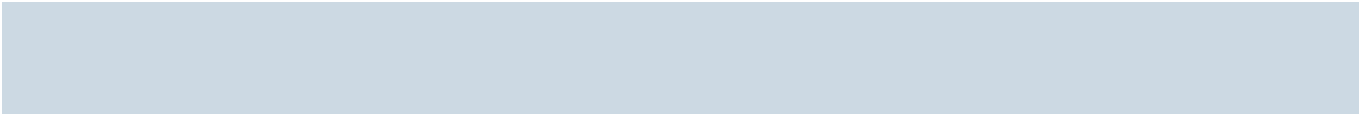
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# DREYFOUS & SEIFERTH



*Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center, New Orleans, LA, 1995  
(Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

F. Julius Dreyfous and Solis Seiferth began practicing architecture together in New Orleans in the 1920s. F. Julius Dreyfous received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1917 from the University of Pennsylvania, and Solis Seiferth received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Tulane University in 1915. Upon graduation, Dreyfous worked as a draftsman with Emile Weil from 1918 to 1919, then joined the firm Weiss & Dreyfous in 1919 with Leon C. Weiss. Dreyfous served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army in World War I in 1919. Seiferth began working for Leon C. Weiss immediately after graduating in 1915 and served as a major in the U.S. Army from 1917 to 1919. In 1922, Seiferth joined Weiss and Dreyfous as a partner. Between World War I and World War II, Weiss, Dreyfous & Seiferth designed a number of landmark Art Deco style buildings in Louisiana, including the McNeese State University Auditorium in Lake Charles in 1925, the Louisiana State Capitol and Governor's Mansion in Baton Rouge in 1931, and Charity Hospital in New Orleans ca. 1935. Additionally, Seiferth acted as the chief architectural superintendent for the Federal Housing Authority from 1934 to 1936. Both F. Julius Dreyfous and Solis Seiferth were active in the Louisiana chapter of the AIA – Dreyfous served as treasurer in 1936, as vice president in 1937, and as president in 1939. Seiferth served as secretary from 1922 to 1928, as vice president from 1926 to 1928, and as president from 1928 to 1932. Weiss retired in 1939, and the firm continued as Dreyfous & Seiferth. Both Dreyfous and Seiferth returned to military service during World War II.

After World War II, Dreyfous & Seiferth designed the Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center in New Orleans from 1949 to 1950. The firm incorporated James H. Gilbert as a partner in 1957, and the firm name changed to Dreyfous, Seiferth & Gilbert. Seiferth continued his active participation in the AIA, serving as president of the New Orleans chapter from 1957 to 1959. In 1960, Dreyfous branched off to form a private practice under the name F. Julius Dreyfous, but Seiferth & Gilbert continued to practice until the 1970s.

## PRINCIPAL

**F. Julius Dreyfous  
Solis Seiferth  
Leon C. Weiss  
James H. Gilbert**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1919-1922 – Weiss & Dreyfous  
1922-1939 – Weiss, Dreyfous &  
Seiferth  
1939-1957 – Dreyfous & Seiferth  
1957-1960 – Dreyfous, Seiferth  
& Gilbert  
1960 – F. Julius Dreyfous/  
Seiferth & Gilbert**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Louisiana**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1949-50*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	New Orleans, LA	1949-50



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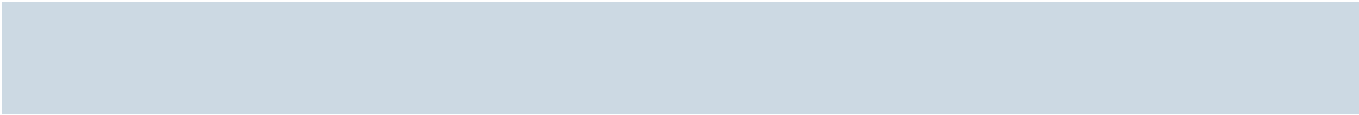
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# EASON, ANTHONY, MCKINNIE & COX



*Facility No. S-236, Office-Public Works, Naval Support Activity Center Mid-South, Millington, TN (HHM Inc., 2004).*

The firm of Eason, Anthony, McKinnie & Cox was formed in Memphis, Tennessee in 1946. Wilson Jeter Eason attended Memphis University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, although it does not appear that he completed a degree. Early in his career, Eason worked with M. Nerdlinger in Pittsburg from 1930 to 1932 and with Schultz & Norton in Memphis from 1934 to 1935 before forming a private practice in 1935. In 1942, Eason completed the design for the Army Hospital in Memphis. Anthony, McKinnie & Cox all were colleagues in the firm of J. Frazer Smith before joining with Eason to form their own firm. Robert Anthony received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1937. Anthony worked as an associate with J. Frazer Smith from 1938 to 1942. William McKinney received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the University of Virginia in 1936. From 1937 to 1942, McKinnie worked with J. Frazer Smith. During World War II, McKinnie served in the U.S. Naval Reserve. William Cox received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1937. Cox worked as a draftsman with Estes E. Mann from 1936 to 1938, then as an associate with Smith from 1938 to 1942. Cox served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II.

Although the firm did some residential design, they primarily focused on public service buildings, such as hospitals, fire stations, and schools, as well as a number of buildings for the Navy in Tennessee. William McKinney additionally was involved in various building restorations. David B. Martin joined the firm in 1964, creating Eason, Anthony, McKinnie, Cox & Martin. Martin was educated at Stanford University, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1951.

*Inventary of Selected Military Projects, 1952*

Project Name	Project Location	Date
Facility No. S-236, Office-Public Works,	NAS Memphis, TN	1952
U.S. Naval Public Works Building	NAS Memphis, TN	1952
U.S. Naval Warehouse	NAS Memphis, TN	1952

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

Wilson Jeter Eason  
 Robert Z. T. Anthony  
 William D. McKinnie, Jr  
 William P. Cox  
 David B. Martin

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1946-1964 – Eason, Anthony,  
 McKinnie & Cox  
 1964 – Eason, Anthony,  
 McKinnie, Cox & Martin

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army  
 Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

City Beautiful Contest,  
 Roadbuilders Equipment  
 Company

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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Otto R. Eggers was educated at Cooper Union from 1900 to 1902 and then at Hornbostel Atelier from 1902 to 1912. From 1909 to 1922, Eggers worked in the firm of renowned Beaux-Arts style architect John Russell Pope. With Pope, he worked on the design for the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.

When Pope died in 1937, Otto Eggers formed the firm of Eggers & Higgins with Daniel P. Higgins. Prior to joining Eggers & Higgins, Daniel P. Higgins worked his way through architecture school at New York University as a bricklayer and a telegraph messenger. He also was active in many civic organizations and known as a youth leader in New York City. Additional early partners in Eggers & Higgins included R. Jackson Smith, Theodore Young, George Holderness, and Richard Pott. Smith received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth College in 1936. He joined Eggers & Higgins in 1939 and continued his education, earning an additional bachelor's degree in architecture from Yale University in 1946. Young received his bachelor's degree in architecture degree from the University of Toronto in 1921. Young had worked alongside Eggers with John Russell Pope beginning in 1925, moving to Eggers & Higgins in 1937. Holderness received a Bachelor of Science degree from Vanderbilt University in 1917, followed by a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922. He joined Eggers & Higgins as a partner in 1938. Pott attended Columbia College and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1917 and an architecture degree in 1924. Pott joined the firm of Eggers & Higgins in 1939. From 1937 to 1943, the firm of Eggers & Higgins completed Pope's designs for the National Gallery, as well as the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. In 1940, the U.S. Army commissioned Eggers & Higgins to design a new medical library to be constructed in Washington, D.C, but the project was curtailed with the onset of World War II. During the war, the firm designed the Bainbridge Naval Training Station in Port Deposit, Maryland, completed in 1943.

During the postwar era, Eggers & Higgins continued to practice in the Beaux-Arts style. In 1947, Eggers & Higgins designed the Army Medical Research and Graduate Training Center in Forest Glen, Maryland in partnership with Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse. In 1948, the firm designed Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daniel Higgins died in 1953, and Otto Eggers' role in the firm became less active. Nonetheless, the firm continued to grow, led by Otto Eggers' sons, David and Richard. David Eggers attended New York University from 1937 to 1938, then received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1947. From 1941 to 1946, he served in World War II as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He joined Eggers & Higgins in 1947 and worked in various positions, including job captain and chief draftsman, until he became a partner in 1954. By 1958, Eggers & Higgins was the fourth largest architecture firm in the nation. The firm elected new partners, C. Gates Beckwith and Gustave R. Keane, in 1963. Beckwith joined Eggers & Higgins in 1948, before completing his bachelor's degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1949. During World War II, Beckwith served as a

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

Otto R. Eggers  
Daniel P. Higgins, Jr.  
David L. Eggers  
Richard F. Eggers  
R. Jackson Smith  
Theodore J. Young  
George S. Holderness  
Bradford N. Clark  
Richard M. Pott  
C. Gates Beckwith  
Gustave R. Keane  
Frank W. Munzer

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1937-1970 – Eggers & Higgins  
1970-1976 – The Eggers  
Partnership  
1976 – The Eggers Group

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Schools  
Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

captain in the Army from 1942 to 1946. Keane was born in Vienna, Austria. He was educated at the Vienna State University and at an unknown institution in Prague. He immigrated to the United States prior to World War II, where he worked as a draftsman for Harvey Wiley Corbett from 1940 to 1942, then as a designer for the Otto Construction Company from 1942 to 1945. Keane joined Eggers & Higgins in 1945.

Although Otto R. Eggers died in 1964, the firm continued to operate under the name Eggers & Higgins until 1970, when it transitioned to The Eggers Partnership. The firm became The Eggers Group in 1976.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1947*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Army Medical Research and Graduate Training Center	Forest Glen, MD	1947



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*New York Times*

“A Few Architects Dominate Business.” *New York Times* 5 Oct 1958, pg. R1.

“Architectural Firm Elects Partners.” *New York Times* 25 Jun 1963, pg. 52.

“Daniel P. Higgins, Architect, 67, Dies.” *New York Times* 27 Dec 1953, pg. 60.

“Merchant Marine Academy to Start New Chapel Today.” *New York Times* 25 Oct 1958, pg. 23.

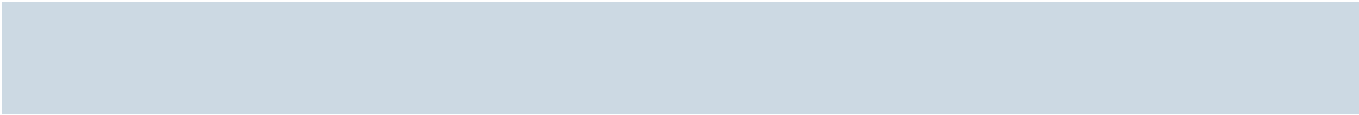
“New York Architects Elect Chapter Head.” *New York Times* 11 Jun 1960, pg. 32.

“Otto Eggers, 81, Architect, Dies.” *New York Times* 24 Apr 1964, pg. 34.

*Washington Post*

“Army Awards Medical Center Joint Contract.” *Washington Post* 6 Jul 1947, pg. M15.

“DAR Plans to Add New Building Here.” *Washington Post* 24 Feb 1948, pg. B2.



# GEORGE M. EWING CO.



*Michelson-Chauvenet Hall, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, 1977  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

The George M. Ewing Company was established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1943. George Ewing, Sr. attended the Drexel Institution of Technology, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1912. From 1915 to 1938, he worked as an associate with the firm Karcher & Smith. He began solo practice in 1938 as George M. Ewing, Architect and then expanded his firm to include additional partners in 1943. By 1960, the firm grew to include an office in Washington, D.C. in addition to the original Philadelphia office. The firm also incorporated a number of new partners, including engineers as well as architects. During the 1960s and 1970s, the firm began a relationship with the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and they designed and constructed a number of buildings on the campus. In addition to the company's military works, other notable works included various office buildings, factories, residences, department stores, and manufacturing plants. George M. Ewing died in 1989.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1964-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Rehabilitation & Expansion, Bancroft Hall	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1964-68
Michelson-Chauvenet Hall	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1977

**PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)**

George M. Ewing, Sr.  
George M Ewing, Jr.  
Alexander Ewing  
William C. Joyce, PE  
M. Paul Brott  
Edgar H. Hendler, PE  
Edward J. Portka

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

1938-1943 – George M. Ewing, Architect  
1943 – George M. Ewing Company

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

None Known

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

None Known

**MILITARY FOCUS**

Navy

**SELECTED AWARDS**

U.S. Navy Citation, 1964  
AIA Award of Merit, 1977

**REFERENCES**

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# FAULKNER, KINGSBURY & STENHOUSE



*Pathology Hospital, Walter Reed Medical Center, Bethesda, MD (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Waldron Faulkner – the founding partner of Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse – began his architectural practice in Washington, D.C. in 1927. Faulkner received his bachelor’s degree from Yale’s Sheffield Science School in 1919. He pursued higher education and graduated from Yale’s graduate school with an emphasis on mechanical engineering in 1920. Additionally, he received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture from the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1924. Prior to entering private practice in 1927, Faulkner worked as a draftsman with a number of architectural firms in New York, including R. H. Dana, Jr. in 1921, York & Sawyer in 1922, James Gamble Rogers in 1925, and Leigh French in 1926. During his career as an architect, Faulkner received many awards, including a Diploma of Merit awarded by the Washington Board of Trade in 1939.

Slocum Kingsbury first worked for Waldron Faulkner in 1935, then became a partner to form Faulkner & Kingsbury in 1939. Kingsbury received his bachelor’s degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1915. During World War I, Kingsbury served in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant and a captain in the Sixth U.S. Cavalry American Expeditionary Force. Prior to working for Faulkner, Kingsbury worked as a draftsman for Cross & Cross from 1919 to 1920, as squad chief for York & Sawyer from 1920 to 1927, and as squad chief for James Gamble Rogers from 1927 to 1930. He received a Diploma of Merit from the Washington Board of Trade in 1938. John Stenhouse received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1926. He began work with Waldron Faulkner in 1937 and became partner in 1946. Before joining Faulkner, Stenhouse worked as a draftsman with Paul P. Cret from 1926 to 1928; Robert D. Farquhar from 1928 to 1929; William S. McCay from 1929 to 1930; Frohman, Robb & Sittle from 1930 to 1934; and the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury Department from 1934 to 1937.

During the Cold War era, Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse designed an impressive series of large-scale hospitals and institutional buildings in the Washington, D.C. area, for the U.S. military and government, as well as private

## PRINCIPALS

Waldron Faulkner  
Slocum Kingsbury  
John W. Stenhouse

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1927-1939 – Waldron Faulkner  
1939-1946 – Faulkner &  
Kingsbury  
1946 – Faulkner, Kingsbury &  
Stenhouse

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Northeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

Received the Hospital of the  
Year Award from Modern  
Hospital Magazine in 1956 for  
Providence Hospital

## FAULKNER, KINGSBURY & STENHOUSE

institutions. The firm's architectural style was streamlined and Modern, but it used traditional materials such as brick and grand, symmetrical landscaping and site planning to fit into the Beaux Arts context of Washington, D.C. The many notable non-military works designed by the firm include the George Washington University Hospital in 1949, Procter Hall at the National Cathedral School in 1956, Providence Hospital in 1957, the Brookings Institution in 1960, the George Hyman Memorial Research Building at the Washington Hospital Center in 1962, and numerous additional hospitals.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1946-53*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Standard Plans, Veterans' Administration Hospitals	Nationwide	1946
Officer's Club House	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	ca. 1946
Housing	Ft. Belvoir, VA	ca. 1946
Army Medical Research and Graduate Training Center	Forest Glen, MD	1947
Pathology Hospital	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Bethesda, MD	1952-53



# FAULKNER, KINGSBURY & STENHOUSE



*Pathology Hospital, Walter Reed Medical Center, Bethesda, MD (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Pathology Hospital, Walter Reed Medical Center, Bethesda, MD (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# FAULKNER, KINGSBURY & STENHOUSE

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*New York Times*

“Brookings Plans an 8-Story Home.” *New York Times*, 18 May 1958, pg. 57.

“Objective: Bomb resistance.” *Engineering News Record* (1953 Dec 31): 33-34.

“Pathology Hospital, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.” *Architectural Record* (1952 Apr): 22.

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“Army Awards Medical Center Joint Contract.” *Washington Post* 6 Jul 1947, pg. M15.

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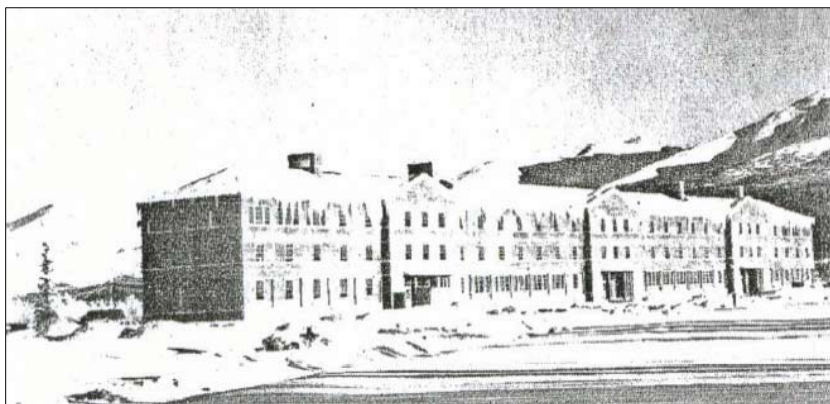
*Washington Post* 26 May 62, pg. B9.

*Washington Post* 17 Mar 49, pg. 9.

*Washington Post* 28 Oct 62, pg. B5.

*Washington Post* 15 Jan 87, pg. D6.

# FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE



500-man Barracks, AK (Architectural Record, Sep 1951).

Fay, Spofford & Thorndike was founded as an engineering firm in 1914 in Boston, Massachusetts. The founding partners – Frederic H. Fay, Charles M. Spofford, and Sturgis H. Thorndike – first met as students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Frederic Fay graduated from MIT in 1893. He went on to obtain his Master of Science degree in civil engineering from MIT, which was the first such degree ever awarded by the school. Prior to establishment of his firm, he worked for the City of Boston, ultimately rising to the position of Engineer in Charge of the Boston Bridge and Ferry Division. While with the city, he helped conceive and build many of the bridges still extant today. After joining Fay, Spofford & Thorndike in 1914, Fay remained interested in large-scale city planning projects, and he chaired the Boston City Planning Commission from 1922 to 1939. Charles Spofford graduated from MIT alongside Fay in 1893. Although Spofford conducted graduate studies at MIT, it is not clear whether or not he completed his master's degree. In the 1890s, Spofford worked with the Phoenix Bridge Company. He began teaching at MIT on a part-time basis in 1897 and increased his teaching load to full time in 1903. Spofford taught civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn from 1905 to 1909, then became the Haywood Professor of Civil Engineering at MIT in 1909. From 1909 until 1914, Spofford worked as a consultant to the Boston City Engineer's Office while teaching at MIT. Spofford joined the firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike in 1914, working until his retirement in 1954. All the while, Spofford continued his teaching career. He became an expert on structural design, and his book, *Theory of Structures*, was the seminal design manual in the country for many years. Sturgis Thorndike received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1890, then completed a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering at MIT in 1895. Thorndike began his engineering career as a member of Fay's staff at the City Engineering Department, helping with bridge design.

Early in the firm's history, Fay, Spofford & Thorndike designed a number of substantial civic works in Massachusetts, including the bridge across the Connecticut River at Springfield in 1916, the Cohasset Narrow Bridge at Bourne from 1919 to 1920, and the Boston Army Base from 1918 to 1920. In 1921, the firm designed a new town – Mariemont, Ohio – which was to be built by the Emery Candle Manufacturing Company as an investment. Starting from scratch, Fay, Spofford, & Thorndike laid out streets, utilities, highways, water and sewage systems, and a central heating plant. Over the next decade the firm expanded their services, and in 1930 the MIT newspaper, *The Tech*, advertised their expertise as ranging from port development to bridges, water supply, drainage, sewerage, and fire prevention. The firm expanded upon their military experience in the build-up before World War II, designing airbases for the U.S. Army in Newfoundland, Canada and in Greenland. During the war, the firm designed dry docks around the country, as well as military facilities in San Diego, California; Charleston, South Carolina; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York City, New York; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and

## PRINCIPALS

Frederic H. Fay  
Charles M. Spofford  
Sturgis H. Thorndike

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1914 – Fay, Spofford &  
Thorndike

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Bridges  
Ports

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE

Boston, Massachusetts. Their military work continued during the Cold War, as the firm designed military buildings in Alaska, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts.

Fay, Spofford & Thorndike has weathered several generations of changes in leadership and staffing and continues to operate today with offices located in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-56*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
500-man Barracks	Unspecified Installation, AK	1951
Master Jet Field	NAS Brunswick, ME	1951
Dry Dock	South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard, MA	1956

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“Frederic H. Fay: Boston Engineer Once Headed the City Planning Board.” *New York Times* 7 Jun 1944, pg. 19.

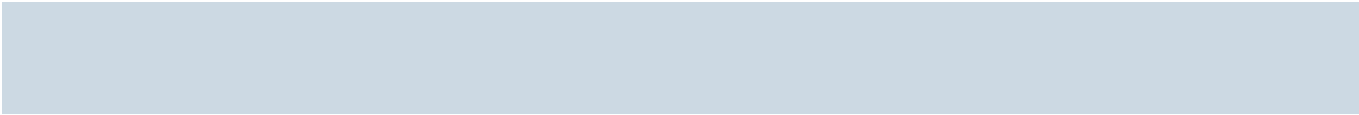
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“Spofford Goes to Boston.” *New York Times* 1 Mar 1909, pg. 6.

### *Washington Post*

“Navy to Build Boston Drydock.” *Washington Post and Times Herald* 14 Feb 1957, pg. A2.





# FLUOR CORPORATION

Fluor Corporation is an engineering firm whose origins date to 1912, when the Fluor Construction Company was founded by Swiss immigrants in Santa Ana, California. Originally specializing in construction and road grading business, the Fluor Construction Company evolved into Fluor Corporation in 1924 and became known for public works projects, oil and gas facilities, and industrial complexes. By the 1930s, Fluor received large construction contracts for oil and gas pipelines in the Persian Gulf. Fluor's business expanded tenfold during World War II through its diversification into the power generation and chemical industries, which allowed the company to offer clients full-service industrial construction services. In 1947, Fluor received a contract from the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) to expand its existing facilities within Saudi Arabia. During this same period, the United States was actively negotiating with Saudi Arabia for permanent construction of an air field immediately adjacent to the ARAMCO town, a contract that Fluor ultimately won. Under the cognizance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fluor completed design and construction of the 1955-1956 expansion at U.S. Air Force Base Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The United States operated the air field until 1962. At that time, ownership reverted back to Saudi Arabia, but the United States continued to occupy the base, renting it on an annual basis. Known today as King Abdul Aziz Air Base (KAAB) it is a major U.S. military transportation hub and home to the Dhahran International Airport and the U.S. Military Training Mission (USMTM).

## PRINCIPALS

**John S Fluor, Sr.**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1912 Fluor Construction  
Company  
1924 Fluor Corporation**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Engineering, Industrial**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy  
Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Fluor re-focused its business on chemical, mining, and material industries. Examples of this work are the world's first totally offshore plant for the Atlantic Richfield Company, and the first all-hydrogen refinery in Kuwait. Fluor's growth continued into the 1990s with overseas expansion focusing on major petrochemical, infrastructure, and environmental projects. Notable Fluor works include the Buddha Tower in the 1920s, the Dhahran Air Force Base in Saudi Arabia in the 1950s, and the trans-Alaska Pipeline in the 1970s.

Known Federal contracts undertaken by Fluor include assisting the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) with its site in Hanford, Washington, 1943, and the installation of 18 Titan II and 9 Atlas Missiles, 1961. DoD contracts include construction of buildings and a missile launch pad at Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) Point Mugu, California, 1951; and the aforementioned Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia, 1955.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-55*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Buildings 55 & 56, Missile Launch Pad	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1951
Dhahran Airfield (Dhahran Air Force Base)	Saudi Arabia	1955

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<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/dhahran.htm> (Accessed January 21, 2010).

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Photo Archive, Box 87.

# FOUTS, GOMEZ, MOORE



*Model of Sergeants Major Academy, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX (courtesy of Russell Sackett, Ft. Bliss).*

The architectural firm of Fouts, Gomez, Moore began in El Paso, Texas, in the 1960s. Robert Fouts received his Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from Kansas State University in 1950. He established his own practice in El Paso in 1961. José M. Gomez graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a bachelor's degree in 1959 and began practicing as a partner with Fouts in 1962. Mervin Moore graduated from Rice University with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1962 and joined the firm in 1965. Most of the firm's work concentrated in El Paso, and notable projects included Tempo Homes, the El Paso Natural Gas Service Station, and Scotsdale Baptist Church, all completed the in 1960s. From 1985 to 1987, Fouts, Gomez, Moore designed the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas. Mervin Moore and Lorenzo Aguilar were the principal designers of the project. The complex included seven buildings organized around a central courtyard, designed to stray from the standard "rectangular" buildings of its time.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1985-87*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Sergeants Major Academy (Bldg. Nos. 11291, 11292, 11293, 11294)	Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	1985-87

### PRINCIPALS

Robert C. Fouts  
 José M. Gomez  
 Mervin Moore  
 Lorenzo Aguilar

### FIRM EVOLUTION

1961-1965 – Robert Fouts,  
 Architect  
 1965-ca. 1980 – Fouts, Langford  
 & Associates  
 ca. 1980 – Fouts, Gomez, Moore

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Texas

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

### MILITARY FOCUS

Army

### SELECTED AWARDS

None Known



*Sergeants Major Academy, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX (courtesy of Russell Sackett, Ft. Bliss).*



*Sergeants Major Academy, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX (courtesy of Russell Sackett, Ft. Bliss).*

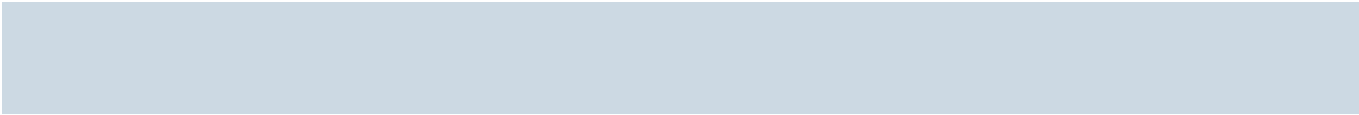
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*AC&W Airmen Dining Hall, Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA, 1959 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Hugh Gibbs graduated from the University of Southern California ca. 1940. He founded a private architectural practice in the Long Beach, California area ca. 1940 and his son, Donald Hugh Gibbs, joined the firm ca. 1960. By 1970, Donald had become a partner, and the firm name had become Hugh Gibbs & Donald Gibbs. During the Cold War era, the firm was very active in the design of Capehart and Wherry housing. A number of the firm's housing projects were completed in partnership with the Engineering Services Corporation and Adrian Wilson of the architectural firm of Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean. Hugh and Donald continued to design military projects throughout the Cold War era, and their 1981 design for the Naval Medical Center in San Diego represented the largest naval facility of its kind, spread across a 37-acre site. It included a 560-bed teaching hospital, an outpatient department with 31 clinics, a central energy plant, and other support facilities. Hugh Gibbs died in 1990, but Donald continues to practice architecture today with his own son, Kurt Gibbs.

## PRINCIPALS

(Charles) Hugh Gibbs  
Donald Hugh Gibbs

## FIRM EVOLUTION

ca. 1940-ca. 1960 – Hugh Gibbs  
ca. 1965 – Hugh Gibbs & Donald Gibbs

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

West  
Pacific

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Residential  
Medical

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	1959
AC&W Airmen Dining Hall	Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	1959
Capehart Housing	Vandenberg AFB, CA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing *	MCAS Kaneohe, HI	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing *	Camp H.M. Smith, Halawa Heights, HI	ca. 1960
Wherry Housing	MCAS El Toro, CA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	ca. 1960
Wherry Housing **	NAS Denver, CO	ca. 1960
Housing *	Naval Ammunition Depot Waikale Branch, HI	ca. 1960

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Housing ***	Naval Base San Diego, CA	ca. 1960
Naval Medical Center	Balboa Park, San Diego, CA	1981

\* In partnership with Engineering Services Corporation.

\*\* In partnership with Adrian Wilson and Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean.

\*\*\* In partnership with Adrian Wilson; Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean; and Frank L. Hope.



*Officer's Quarters, Capehart Housing, Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA, 1959 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*200-man BOQ, Capehart Housing, Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA, 1959 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

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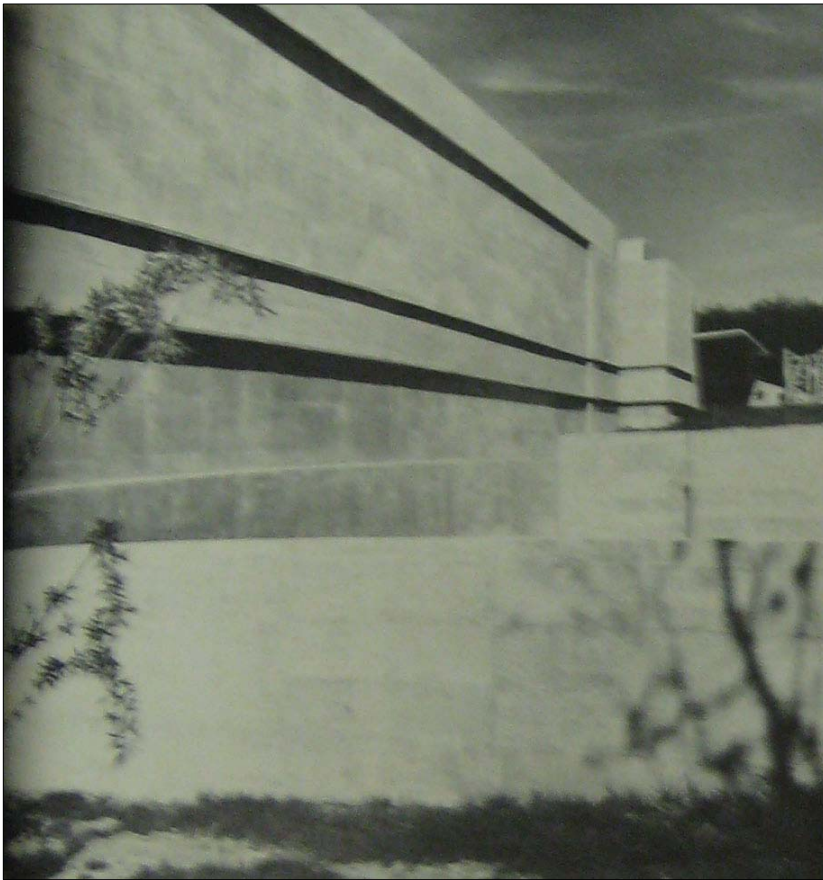
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National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG 342-B, Box 293.

# GILBOY, STAUFFER, GIOMBETTI, SKIBINSKI & DAVIES (GSGSD)



*Naval Ordnance Lab, White Oak, MD, 1973 (American Institute of Architects Journal, Mar. 1973).*

## PRINCIPALS\*

**John P. Gilboy, ME**  
**Randolph J. Stauffer**  
**Robert J. Giombetti, EE**  
**James T. Skibinski, ME**  
**Edward T. Davies, ME**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1964 – Gilboy, Stauffer,  
 Giombetti, Skibinski &  
 Davies**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Mid-Atlantic**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**Navy Citation, 1973**

*\*Based on source dating from 1970.*

The firm of Gilboy, Stauffer, Giombetti, Skibinski & Davis (GSGSD) was established in Summit, Pennsylvania, in 1964 as firm specializing in engineering, with an architectural component. Previously, the firm had been Gilboy Associates, an engineering firm headed by John P. Gilboy. Principal architect Randolph J. Stauffer graduated from Syracuse University with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1958. He then worked for Everett Associates from 1960 to 1964 before joining GSGSD as a founding partner. In 1973, the firm received praise from the U.S. Navy for their design for the Naval Ordnance Lab in White Oak, Maryland. Additional works designed by the firm include department stores and the Eureka-Carlisle Printing Plant in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, completed in 1967.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1973*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval Ordnance Lab	White Oak, MD	1973

**REFERENCES**

*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

“1972 Naval Facilities Awards Program.” *American Institute of Architects Journal* 59 (1973 Mar): 44-46.



# CHARLES M. GOODMAN ASSOCIATES



*Officers' Club, Andrews AFB, Washington, DC (Progressive Architecture, July 1958).*

Located in Washington D.C., the firm of Charles M. Goodman Associates was said to have “formed the basis of the generic Modern American house and school, widely imitated in every part of the country.”<sup>1</sup> Goodman was educated at the University of Illinois, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1934. While in school, Goodman worked as a draftsman with the Chicago architecture firm of Hamilton, Fellows & Nedved from 1932 to 1934. Prior to World War II, Goodman was a leading designer of government buildings, including the Federal Building at the New York World’s Fair, Federal Post Office buildings throughout the country, and the Terminal Building at Washington’s National Airport. From 1934 to 1939, Goodman worked for the Public Buildings Administration as the head architect for the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. During World War II, he was the head architect for the Air Transport Command, from 1941 to 1946.

After the war, Goodman entered private practice and founded Charles M. Goodman Associates in 1946. His immediate postwar work focused on suburban housing in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Goodman received wide praise for his 1949 design for the Hammond Hills Subdivision in Maryland; his ca. 1950 design for the Hollin Hills Subdivision in Alexandria, Virginia; and his 1955 design for the Herndon Woods housing development in Fairfax County, Virginia. Goodman’s designs largely defined the form of the American house in the 1950s and 1960s, especially through his model home designs for the Alcoa Research Houses featured in *Life Magazine* and the National Homes Company, which erected more than 100,000 houses in his designs.

Other building types designed by the firm included shopping and commercial centers, service stations, showrooms, medical parks, motels, clubs, and churches. Goodman additionally designed military buildings, such as the Officers’ Club at Andrews Air Force Base, which was featured in *Progressive Architecture* in 1958. Additional noteworthy designs by Charles M. Goodman include the U.S. Legation in Iceland, the Roosevelt Memorial competition design (never constructed), and the planned community of Reston, Virginia. From 1966 to 1969,

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/bicentennial/gifts/gift510.html>

## PRINCIPALS (1970)

Charles M. Goodman  
Charles F. Dettor

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1946 – Charles M. Goodman  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Government Buildings  
Schools  
Residential

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

“Nation’s No. 1 Development  
Award” from Southwest  
Research Institute for Hollin  
Hills, 1952

*Parents Magazine* Award of  
Merit for Hollin Hills, 1952

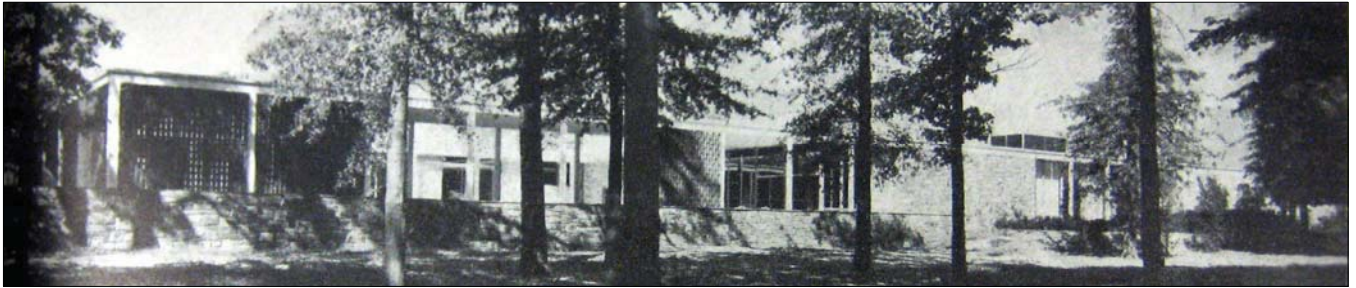
## CHARLES M. GOODMAN ASSOCIATES

Goodman served as a member of the U.S. Navy Review and Advisory Panel. By 1970, Charles F. Dettor was a principal in the firm, but little is known about Dettor's background or career. Goodman died in 1992.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1956*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Officers' Club	Andrews AFB, MD	1956

# CHARLES M. GOODMAN ASSOCIATES



*Officers' Club, Andrews AFB, Washington, .D.C. (Progressive Architecture, July 1958).*



*Officers' Club, Andrews AFB, Washington, D.C. (Progressive Architecture, July 1958).*

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

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Charles Morton Goodman. Application for Membership. Washington, D.C.: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1946. [http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/F-H/Goodman\\_CharlesM.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/F-H/Goodman_CharlesM.pdf)

“Officers’ Club.” *Progressive Architecture* (1958 Jul): 102-111.

### *Washington Post*

“Alcoa Home Attracts 4000 At Opening.” *Washington Post* 30 Nov 1957, pg. B2.

“Hollin Hills Developers Get Two Magazine Awards.” *Washington Post* 27 Jan 1952, pg. R1.

“Hollin Hills Named Nation’s Best Home Development.” *Washington Post* 18 Feb 1951, pg. R3.

“Local Project Honored for Site Planning.” *Washington Post* 18 Sep 1955, pg. G15.

“Project of New \$10,000 Houses Set.” *Washington Post* 30 Oct 1949, pg. R4.



# HAINES, LUNDBERG & WAEHLER



*Night Vision Systems Laboratory, Ft. Belvoir, VA (Progressive Architecture, Aug. 1975).*

The firm of Haines, Lundberg & Waehler was established in New York City in 1968 as a successor to the firm of New York City architect and civil engineer Stephen F. Vorhees, who first began practicing in 1910. Vorhees' practice, in turn, was a successor to the practice of Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, established in 1885.

The senior partner in Haines, Lundberg & Waehler – Charles S. Haines, II – joined the firm in 1932, when it was known as Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker. Haines received his Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering from Kansas University in 1929 and then continued his education and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Colorado in 1930. Early in his career, Haines designed the first Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey. From 1949 to 1951, Haines served as the mayor of Tarrytown, New York. In 1959, Vorhees and Walker retired as senior partners in the firm (although Vorhees would continue to serve as a consultant to the firm until his death in 1965). At the time of their retirement, Haines was named as a partner, creating Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines.

The other two partners in Haines, Lundberg & Waehler – Robert S. Lundberg and Frank J. Waehler – began working at the firm in 1945. Robert S. Lundberg received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from MIT in 1941. During World War II, Lundberg served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Frank Waehler was a veteran of World War II, having served as a lieutenant in the Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945. Waehler graduated from the Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art in 1948. Both Robert S. Lundberg and Frank J. Waehler were named as partners to the firm in 1962. However, the firm name did not change until 1964, when it became Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler. In 1964, partners in the firm included Perry Coke Smith, Benjamin Lane Smith, Charles Haines, Robert S. Lundberg, and Frank J. Waehler. Perry Smith retired as senior partner in 1968, and at that time the firm name changed to Haines, Lundberg & Waehler. In 1974, as the firm's work grew increasingly global, the firm name again changed to HLW International. By 1993, the firm claimed to be New York's oldest and largest architectural and engineering practice. Although Charles S. Haines, II retired in 1973 and died in 1986, Robert S. Lundberg died in 1993, and Frank J. Waehler died in 2008, the firm continues to operate today as HLW International.

## PRINCIPALS\*

Charles S. Haines, II  
Robert S. Lundberg  
Frank J. Waehler

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1885-ca. 1900 – Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz  
ca. 1900-1910 – Eidlitz & McKenzie  
1910-1926 – McKenzie, Vorhees & Gmelin  
1926-1939 – Vorhees, Gmelin & Walker  
1939-1954 - Vorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith  
1955-1959 – Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith  
1959-1964 – Vorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines  
1964-ca. 1966 – Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler  
1968-1974 – Haines, Lundberg & Waehler  
1974 – HLW International

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Laboratories  
Research Centers

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

\*Based on source dating from 1970.

# HAINES, LUNDBERG & WAEHLER

Military design has been an important component of the firm's work throughout its history. Vorhees initiated the firm's military experience during World War I, when he supervised the design of Army hospitals as a major in the Office of the Surgeon General. During World War II, Vorhees' firm designed numerous military facilities, both in the United States and in the Caribbean. In the Cold War era, Haines' expertise in designing laboratories and research centers led to commissions to design the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland in 1965, the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania in 1969, and the Night Vision Laboratory at Fort Belvoir in Virginia in 1975.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1965-75*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Goddard Space Flight Center*	MD	1965
U.S. Army War College	Carlisle Barracks, PA	1969
Night Vision Laboratory	Ft. Belvoir, Arlington, VA	1975

\* As Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler.



## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

History. [www.hlw.com](http://www.hlw.com)

“In Progress: Night Vision Laboratory.” *Progressive Architecture* 56 (1975 Aug): 33.

*New York Times*

“7<sup>th</sup> Name Change Made by Architectural Firm.” *New York Times* 7 Jan 1964, pg. 54.

“Architects here Name 2 Partners.” *New York Times* 2 Jan 1962, pg. 45.

“Charles Haines.” *New York Times* 23 Oct 1986, pg. D30.

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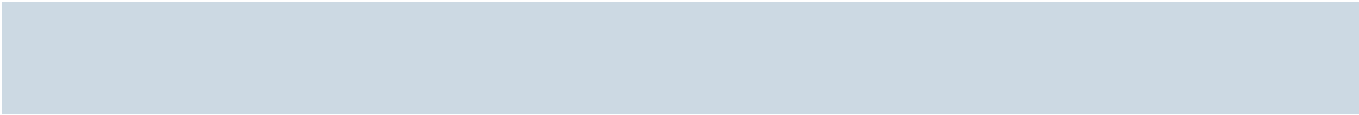
“Obituary 1 – No Title.” *New York Times* 1 Jan 1993, pg. A21.

“Perry Smith, 74, Architect, Dead.” *New York Times* 12 Nov 1973, pg. 36.

“Stephen Francis Vorhees, 86, Designer of Skyscrapers, Dies.” *New York Times* 25 Jan 1965, pg. 37.

Vorhees Walker Foley & Smith. Questionnaire for Architects’ Roster. Washington, DC: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1946.

[http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIAscans/Rosters/VorheesWalkerFoleySmith\\_roster.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIAscans/Rosters/VorheesWalkerFoleySmith_roster.pdf)



# J. HYATT HAMMOND ASSOCIATES



*Chapel, Ft. Bragg, NC (courtesy of Michelle A. Michael, Ft. Bragg).*

## PRINCIPALS

**John Hyatt Hammond**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1953 – J. Hyatt Hammond Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**North Carolina**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**None Known**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

J. Hyatt Hammond served in the U.S. Navy in World War II, from 1944 to 1974, and graduated from North Carolina State University in 1952. He worked as a draftsman for Holloway & Reeves from 1951 to 1952, then as an architect with J. J. Croft from 1948 to 1951. In 1951, Hammond became a partner with J. J. Croft, forming Croft & Hammond. In 1953, Hammond formed his own firm, J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, in Asheboro, North Carolina. In 1966, Hammond designed the chapel for Fort Bragg in North Carolina. Additional works designed by the firm include the Wachovia Bank & Trust building in Asheboro, North Carolina in 1969, the Lexington Telephone Building in North Carolina in 1970, and a number of schools in North Carolina.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1966*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Kennedy Memorial Chapel	Ft. Bragg, NC	1966

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

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Michael, Michelle A., Fort Bragg. Email correspondence dated 02/03/2009.

# HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON



*Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC, ca. 2000 (HHM Inc., 2000).*

The firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson was founded in Philadelphia in 1946 as the successor firm to Paul Cret. Each of the four founding partners in the firm – John F. Harbeson, William J. H. Hough, William H. Livingston, and Roy F. Larson – had worked with Cret previously. John F. Harbeson received his Bachelor of Science in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 and his master's degree in architecture in 1911. He then worked as a partner with Paul Cret from 1919 to 1945. William J. H. Hough received his Bachelor of Science in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 and his master's in architecture in 1913 before working with Cret from 1924 to 1945. William Livingston received his Bachelor of Science in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1919, then worked as a partner with Paul Cret from 1924 to 1945. Similarly, Roy Larson received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 before working with Cret from 1926 to 1945. While with Cret, each architect worked on notable monumental designs in historical revival styles, such as buildings for the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

In 1946, Paul Cret Harbeson – the son of John F. Harbeson – began work with Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson as a draftsman. Paul Cret Harbeson received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1942. During World War II, he earned an Army commendation ribbon for his service as a first lieutenant with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1942 to 1946. He briefly left to form a solo practice from 1950 to 1954 but returned to the firm ca. 1954 and became a partner in 1961.

After World War II, Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson continued in Cret's monumental tradition by designing a number of war memorials for the American Battle Monuments Commission and the National Sculpture Society, for which they received a Presidential Citation in 1960. In addition, the firm designed a number of buildings for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point ca. 1946, as well as the Naval Hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina in 1949. Non-military works included memorials and monuments, residential buildings, bridges, university buildings, and public buildings such as Federal reserves, libraries, and hospitals.

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

John F. Harbeson  
William J. H. Hough  
William H. Livingston  
Roy F. Larson  
Paul Cret Harbeson  
Darwin Urffer  
Charles F. Ward, Jr.  
F. Spencer Roach  
W. H. Livingston, Jr.  
Donald W. Macpherson  
Harry M. Kurki  
Robert P. Breading

## FIRM EVOLUTION

Paul Cret, Architect  
1945 – Harbeson, Hough,  
Livingston & Larson

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Monuments  
Schools

## MILITARY FOCUS

None Known

## SELECTED AWARDS

Presidential Citation, 1960

# HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1946-1949*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Academic Building	U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	ca. 1946
Barracks	U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	ca. 1946
Gymnasium	U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	ca. 1946
Naval Hospital Beaufort	Beaufort, South Carolina	1949



# HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON



*Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC, ca. 2000 (HHM Inc., 2000).*



*Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC, ca. 2000 (HHM Inc., 2000).*



*Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC, ca. 2000 (HHM Inc., 2000).*



*Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC, ca. 2000 (HHM Inc., 2000).*

# HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON

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*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

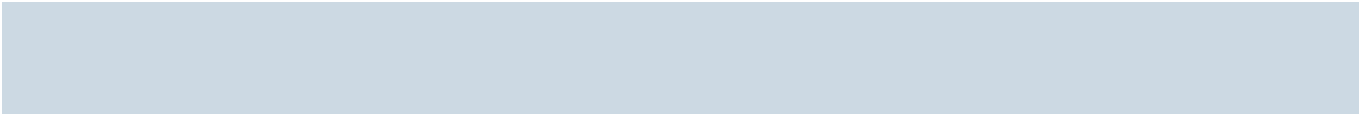
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*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

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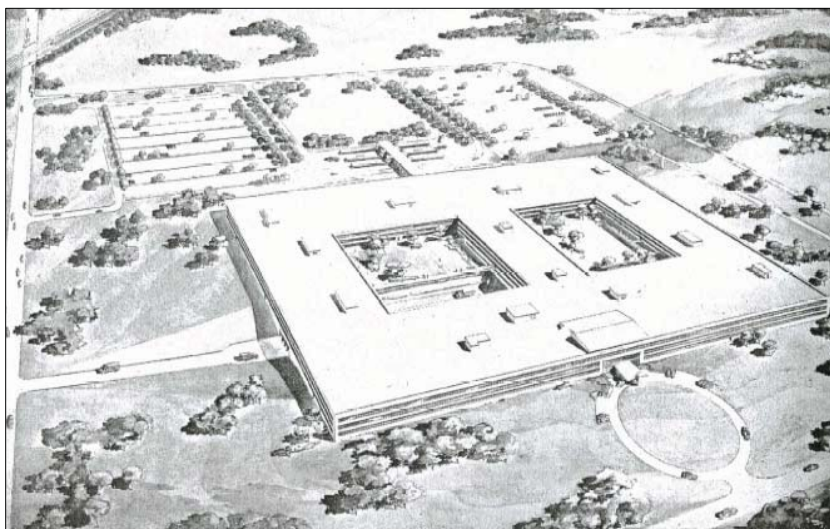
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HHM, Inc. *Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan: Naval Hospital Beaufort*. North Charleston, SC: Prepared for Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 2000.





# HARLEY, ELLINGTON & DAY



*Rendering, Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN (Architectural Record, Sept. 1951).*

Canadian native Alvin E. Harley attended the London Collegiate Institute from 1899 to 1901 and then worked as an architectural draftsman in Canada. He first entered private architectural practice as a partner with Harley & Atcheson in Detroit in 1908. In 1937, Harley partnered with engineer Harold S. Ellington, forming Harley & Ellington. The partners were joined by architect Clarence E. Day in 1942, creating Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc.

During the Cold War era, Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc. designed a number of public buildings in the Detroit area and beyond. Their most notable military design was for the Army Finance Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana, constructed from 1951 to 1953 for \$19 million. In addition, Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc. completed the U.S. State Department building in Washington, D.C. in 1960. Day retired ca. 1960 and Harley retired in 1963, but the firm continued to expand and operate, primarily as an engineering firm, under the name Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stirton, Inc. Little is known about the later partners Cowin or Stirton. The firm name evolved to Harley Ellington Associates, Inc. in 1969.

## PRINCIPALS (1956-1970)

Alvin E. Harley  
 Harold S. Ellington, PE  
 Clarence E. Day  
 Malcolm R. Stirton  
 Paul B. Brown  
 Benson J. Wood, PE  
 Robert C. Cunov, PE  
 Ralph Pierce, PE  
 Anthony J. Wolf, PE  
 Warren W. Yee, PE

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1908-1936 – Harley & Atcheson  
 1937-1941 – Harley & Ellington  
 1942-1960 – Harley, Ellington, & Day, Inc.  
 1961-1969 – Harley, Ellington, Cowin, & Stirton, Inc.  
 ca. 1969 – Harley Ellington Associates, Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Great Lakes

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-58*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Army Finance Center	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN	1951-53
Michigan National Guard Light Guard Armory	MI	1958

# HARLEY, ELLINGTON & DAY



*Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*





*Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN, 1966 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

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# ALONZO HARRIMAN, INC. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS



Rendering, entrance to the Operations Building, Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME, 1949 (*Architectural Record* Oct. 1949).

Alonzo J. Harriman was educated at the University of Maine, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering in 1920, and Harvard University, where he earned a Master of Arts degree in architecture in 1928. Harriman worked as a draftsman with various firms before establishing his own firm in Auburn, Maine, in 1939. During World War II, Harriman designed the South Portland shipyard in Portland, Maine, completed in 1943. Beginning in 1949 and continuing throughout the 1950s, Harriman designed numerous buildings at Loring Air Force Base (historically Limestone Air Force Base) in Limestone, Maine. Major buildings at Loring Air Force Base included the Operations Building, the Power Plant, and the Barracks, which used a Moderne architectural style. The project was featured in *Architectural Record* in 1949 and was noted for its adaptability to the cold Maine climate. Harriman's non-military designs concentrated on industrial and institutional buildings, many of which were for public clients. Notable works include the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, constructed from 1946 to 1961, as well as 33 buildings for the University of Maine and 12 buildings for Bates College. Harriman died in 1966.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1949-51*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Operations Bldg. and Control Tower	Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	1949
Operations Bldg. and Control Tower	Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	1949
Power Plant	Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	1949
Barracks	Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	1949
Barracks & Administration Bldg.	Naval Communications Station Winter Harbor, ME	1951

### PRINCIPALS

Alonzo J. Harriman

### FIRM EVOLUTION

1939-1961 – Alonzo J. Harriman, Inc.

1961-1966 – Est. Alonzo J. Harriman Associates, Inc.

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

New England

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

### MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

### SELECTED AWARDS

Blue Ribbon, *Progressive Architecture Magazine*, 1952



*Rendering, Control Tower, Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME, 1949 (Architectural Record Oct. 1949).*



*Photo, Control Tower, Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME, 1963 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# ALONZO HARRIMAN, INC. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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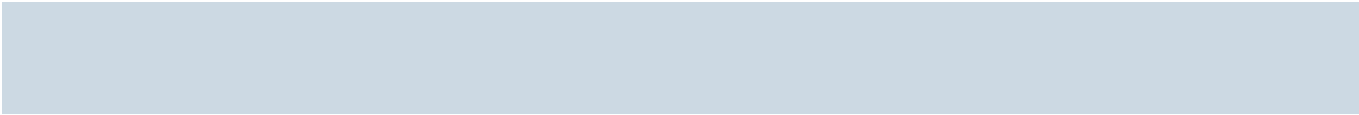
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National Archives II, College Park, MD. RG342-B, Box 931.

*New York Times*

“3 Navy Air Stations to Expand for Jets.” *New York Times* 7 Jan 1951, pg. 10.

“Alonzo J. Harriman.” *New York Times* 11 Sep 1966, pg. 86.





# HARTSTERN, LOUIS & HENRY



*Bldg. C-6525, Headquarters, Ft. Bragg, NC, 1958 (Thomasson & Associates, 2005).*

The architectural firm of Louis & Henry was founded in Louisville, Kentucky in 1939. During the Cold War era, the firm gained a reputation for its modern approach to architectural design. Frederick R. Louis received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Cincinnati in 1934. A. Read Henry completed his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture at Yale in 1936. Henry worked as a draftsman for Wischmeyer, Arrasmith & Elswick beginning in 1936. In 1939, he partnered with Frederick R. Louis to form Louis & Henry. During World War II, Louis served as a captain with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1942 to 1946. Henry joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1941 to 1943 and then served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945. In 1953, Fred J. Hartstern became a partner in the firm. He later left in 1963 to form the Louisville firm of Hartstern, Schnell Associates. The firm of Louis & Henry continues to operate in Louisville today.

In 1955, Hartstern, Louis & Henry designed the Headquarters building at Fort Bragg in North Carolina. They followed the project with the design of the nurses' quarters at Fort Knox in Kentucky in 1957. Other notable works of Hartstern, Louis & Henry in the Louisville area include the First National Bank in 1958, the WAVE radio and television studios in 1959, the Standard Gravure building in 1960, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary ca. 1953, the South Central Bell building ca. 1953, the Kentucky Fried Chicken headquarters ca. 1954, the new wing of the Louisville Free Public Library ca. 1954, and multiple schools for the Jefferson County Board of Education from 1953 to 1955.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-1957*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. C-6525, Headquarters	Ft. Bragg, NC	1955
Nurses' Quarters	Ft. Knox, KY	1957

**PRINCIPALS**

**Fred J. Hartstern  
Frederick R. Louis  
A. Read Henry**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1939-1953 – Louis & Henry  
1953-1963 – Hartstern, Louis & Henry  
1963-1970 – Louis & Henry, Architects & Associates  
1970 – Louis & Henry, Architects & Planners**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Southeast**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Civic  
Office Buildings  
Schools**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Army**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**None Known**

# HARTSTERN, LOUIS & HENRY



*Bldg. C-6525, Headquarters, Ft. Bragg, NC, 1958 (Thomasson & Associates, 2005).*

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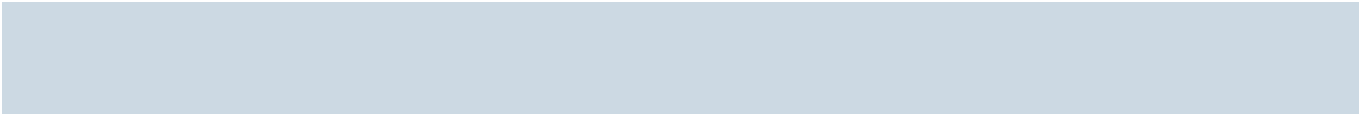
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# HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN (HSMM)



*Chemistry Laboratory P7, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (courtesy of Amanda Walter, AECOM).*

Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM) began in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1947 as a partnership of three separate design offices. Each of the partners moved to Roanoke seeking to reestablish private practice after the disruption of World War II. Architect E. Paul Hayes attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology to study architecture from 1928 to 1929, but little is known about the educational backgrounds of engineers Gilbert L. Seay, Edwin K. Mattern, and Guilford L. Mattern.

The firm's first project was to design Naval Reserve facilities in Roanoke, Virginia, and Huntington, West Virginia. Their military commissions increased as the Cold War era progressed, and in 1950 they began a project to rehabilitate the Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Virginia. HSMM also began working to design interstate highways in Virginia in the 1950s. The firm grew rapidly, opening additional offices in Norfolk and Radford, Virginia ca. 1952 and in Washington, D.C. in 1958. In the 1970s, HSMM designed an acclaimed Naval Laboratory in Washington, D.C. and a number of stations for the Washington, D.C. metro rail system, as well as private projects in the Roanoke area. The firm's Mobile, Alabama, office opened in 1978. In the 1980s, the firm executed a number of projects with the Smithsonian Institution, as well as large bridge and dam construction projects. With its growth, HSMM opened offices in Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina in 1988. The firm continued to actively operate during the following decades, and in 2007 HSMM merged with AECOM.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval Reserve Center	Huntington, WV	1948
Naval Reserve Center	Roanoke, VA	1948
Unspecified Bldgs.	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	1951

## PRINCIPALS\*

E. Paul Hayes  
 Gilbert L. Seay, EE  
 Edwin K. Mattern, PE  
 Guilford L. Mattern, CE  
 Glynn D. Barranger, PE  
 H. Boyd Dickenson, PE  
 James M. Strickland, Jr., PE  
 William L. Myers, PE  
 John R. Hildebrand, PE  
 J. Oliver Stein  
 Byrd H. Barksdale, Jr., PE  
 Eric T. Naschold, Jr. PE  
 Fletcher F. Rush

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1947-2007 – HSMM  
 2007 – AECOM

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy  
 USACE

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Merit Award, 1965  
 Naval Award, 1972  
 USACE Honor Award

\*Based on sources from 1962 and 1970.



# HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN (HSMM)

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Rehabilitation	Norfolk Navy Shipyard, VA	1951-55
Prototype Plan, Navy Hospitals	Nationwide	ca. 1952
Naval Hospital Portsmouth	Portsmouth, VA	ca. 1954
Enlisted Men's Barracks	Ft. Myers, FL	1965
Nitrocellulose Settling Facilities	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	1970
Chemistry Laboratory P7	U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	1973
Conversion of Sherman Building - South	U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (now Armed Forces Retirement Home), Washington, D.C.	1973-1975
Nitrocellulose Purification Plant	Badger Army Ammunition Plant, WI	1975
Ammunition Segregation Facility	NWS Yorktown, VA	1976-78
COMSEC Building Complex, National Security Agency	Ft. Meade, MD	1980
Load, Assemble and Pack (LAP) Facilities	Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Bay St. Louis, MS	1982
Special Mission Hangar	Andrews AFB, MD	1987
Naval Special Warfare Unit	NS Rodman, Panama Canal Zone	1988
Miscellaneous Design and Engineering Services	Arnold AFB, TN	1989
Expansion & Renovation, Sheridan Bldg.	U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (now Armed Forces Retirement Home), Washington, D.C.	1989



# HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN (HSMM)



*Naval Hospital Portsmouth, VA, ca. 1954 (courtesy of Amanda Walter, AECOM).*

# HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN (HSMM)

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# WYATT C. HEDRICK & ASSOCIATES



*Facility S-328, Barracks for Enlisted Men, NAS Memphis (Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Historical Resource Survey Update, Naval Support Activity Mid-South, 2004).*

Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick practiced architecture from the 1920s through the 1960s and his firm, Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates, emerged at one point as the third-largest architectural firm in the United States. Hedrick received his architecture degree from Washington & Lee University in 1910. In 1914, he established his own construction company in Fort Worth, Texas. Hedrick became a partner in the Fort Worth architecture firm Sanguinet and Staats in 1922. The firm gained prominence throughout Texas during the early twentieth century. In 1925, following the retirement of Sanguinet and Staats, Hedrick assumed control of the firm which became Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates. Working in a variety of architectural styles, Hedrick practiced nationwide; however, a large percentage of his work occurred in Fort Worth and in Texas. The firm designed a variety of commercial, industrial and public buildings, including schools, banks, university buildings, and hotels. Prominent examples of his work include the 1930 Sterick Building in Memphis, Tennessee, the 1926 Medical Arts Building, the 1930 Will Rogers Memorial Center in Fort Worth, and the 1949 Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

The firm developed a working relationship with the military prior to the Cold War by successfully completing numerous large military projects before and during World War II including the following:

- Cantonment, Fort Bliss, El Paso, TX, 1940
- Camp Mabry, Camp Mabry, Austin, TX, 1940
- Naval Housing, Pascagoula, MS, 1940-41
- Naval Air Station, New Orleans, LA, 1940-42
- Naval Air Station, Belle Chasse, LA, 1940-42
- Naval Air Station, Algiers, LA, 1940-42
- Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL, 1940-43
- Naval Air Station, Ellyson Field, 1940-43
- Naval Air Station, Saufley Field, 1940-43
- Naval Air Station, Corry Field, 1940-43
- Naval Air Station, Tarkiln Field, 1940-43

## PRINCIPALS

Wyatt C. Hedrick

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1922-25 – Sanguinet,  
Staats & Hedrick

1925-1964 – Wyatt C. Hedrick  
& Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Texas  
Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Large-scale Campuses  
Reserve Centers  
Maintenance Buildings  
Training Facilities

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Navy  
Army

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# WYATT C. HEDRICK & ASSOCIATES

- Naval Air Station, Foley Field, 1940-43
- Naval Base, Trinidad, BWI, 1941
- Naval Base, British Guiana, SA, 1941
- Army Tank Destroyer Center, Ft. Hood, Killeen, TX, 1941
- Biggs Field, El Paso, TX, 1942
- Pecos Army Airfield, Pecos, TX, 1942
- Army Barracks & Utilities, Mobile, AL, 1942
- Deming Army Airfield, Deming, NM, 1942
- Douglas Army Airfield, Douglas, AZ, 1942
- Air Support Base, Ft. Huachuca, AZ, 1942
- Camp Phillips, Camp Phillips, Salina, KS, 1942
- Satellite Army Airfield, Fairmont, NE, 1942
- Satellite Army Airfield, Bruning, NE, 1942
- Satellite Army Airfield, Harvard, NE, 1942
- Army Tank Destroyer Center, Gatesville, TX, 1942
- Naval Personnel Housing Facilities, Orange, TX, 1942
- Naval Personnel Housing Facilities, Houston, TX, 1942
- Naval Section Base, Mobile, AL, 1942
- Garden City Airfield, Garden City, KS, 1943
- U.S. Naval Air Station Pensacola, Building No. 679, Pensacola, FL, 1942
- Pratt Airfield, Pratt, KS, 1943
- Naval Glider Base Eagle Mountain Lake, Ft. Worth, TX, 1943-44

Following World War II, Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates continued to pursue defense-oriented work with the U.S. Air Force, Army and Navy. From 1952 to 1957, Hedrick's firm undertook its largest military project in designing an Air Force base in Keflavik, Iceland. In addition, the firm designed training facilities, reserve training centers, maintenance buildings as well as large-scale campuses. Throughout the post-World War II period, military work represented a large majority of work performed by the firm.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-ca. 1963*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Aviation Training Facilities	NAS Memphis, TN	1950
Housing Project	Fort Hood, Killeen, TX	1950
Title VII Housing Project	NAS Dallas, TX	1951
Naval Station Millington Field	Naval Station Millington Field, Millington, TN	1951
Selecting Colors & Furnishings	Columbus AFB, MS	1951
Keflavik Air Base	Keflavik Air Base, Keflavik, Iceland	1952-57
Naval Airfield Facilities	Monroe, LA	1952
Unspecified Bldgs.	Fort Hood (Camp Hood), Killeen, TX	1952
Unspecified Bldgs.	Sheppard AFB (Sheppard Army Air Field), Wichita Falls, TX	1952
Unspecified Buildings	Perrin AFB (Perrin Field), TX	1952
Safety Security Fire Department	NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	1953
Barracks/Discipline/Administration Building	NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	1953
PSA/SATO	NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	1953
Army Reserve Training Center	Fort Worth, TX	1953
Airfield Work	Selman Field, Monroe, LA	1953

# WYATT C. HEDRICK & ASSOCIATES

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-ca. 1963*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Steam Plant, Test Cells	Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, TX	1953
Flight Simulator Building	Perrin AFB (Perrin Field), TX	1953
Army Reserve 400-Man Training Center	Dallas, TX	1955
Army Reserve 1000-Man Training Center	Dallas, TX	1955
Unspecified Buildings	NAAS Meridian, MS	1956
Multiple Buildings	Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX	ca. 1956
Maintenance Shop, Hangar	Fort Hood, TX	1958
Readiness Crew Building	Dyess AFB, Abilene, TX	1958
Strategic Missile Project	Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX	1959
Laboratory & Headquarters Office	Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL	ca. 1963





*Barracks, Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX, 1956 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Officers' Mess, Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX, 1956 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*





*Model, Laboratory and Headquarters, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL, ca. 1963 (Architectural Record, 1963 June: 151).*

# WYATT C. HEDRICK & ASSOCIATES

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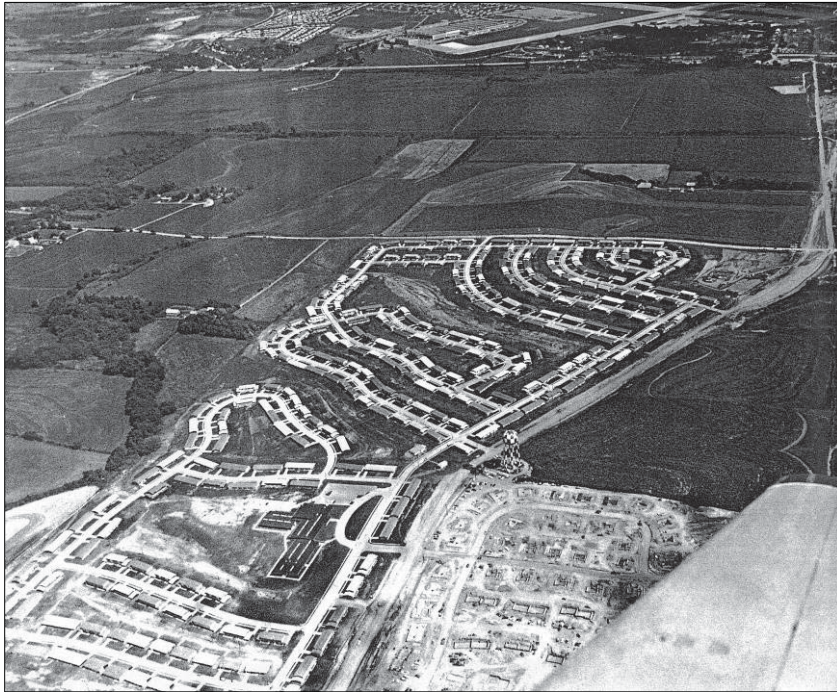
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# HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)



*Capehart Housing, Offutt AFB (courtesy of Barry J. Trevarow, HDR).*

Located in Omaha, Nebraska, Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR) evolved from the Henningson Engineering Company, which was originally founded in 1917 by H. H. Henningson. Henningson graduated from Iowa State University in 1907 with a degree in engineering. After graduating, Henningson worked as an engineer with Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, then as a salesman for the Alamo Engine and Supply Company. The company initially designed water and sewer systems for developing cities and towns throughout the Midwest. During the 1930s, the firm worked as the contractor for projects involving the organization of public power districts across Nebraska and on rural electrification projects throughout the Midwest.

Willard Richardson joined the Henningson Engineering Company in 1936 after graduating from Iowa State University with a degree in civil engineering. In 1940, Charles Durham joined the firm after completing degrees in general and civil engineering at Iowa State University. During World War II, the municipal civil engineering projects that the Henningson Engineering Company depended upon were delayed, but the firm persevered as a result of a military contract to build an Army winter training camp in West Yellowstone, Montana.

After World War II, the firm expanded its military work, especially through contracts with the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1946, Durham and Richardson became partners, and the Henningson Engineering Company became Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR). Henningson sold his interest in the company to Durham and Richardson in 1950, but he remained active in the firm. The principles of efficiency and utility that guided the firm's engineering projects steered its architectural design as well. HDR went on to design military housing at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota and Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, as well as a number of other military projects. In the 1960s, the firm expanded globally to work on large-scale civil engineering projects, including water infrastructure projects in Spain, and the Guanbara Water Project in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the

## PRINCIPALS\*

H. H. Henningson  
Willard A. Richardson, PE  
Charles W. Durham, PE  
Robert L. Reins, PE  
Jerome J. Gill  
Donald H. Korff  
Charles L. Baker, PE  
Frederick I. Sather

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1917 – Henningson Engineering  
Company  
1946 – Henningson, Durham &  
Richardson, Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Civil Engineering

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

\* Based on sources dating from 1946 and 1970

# HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)

same time, the firm branched into the healthcare facility design field, completing the design for the Nebraska Methodist Hospital in Omaha in 1961.

By 1970, HDR had grown to include 400 employees in offices stretching from Omaha to Denver, Phoenix, Dallas, Charlotte, Texarkana, Norfolk, and Washington, D.C. The firm continued to expand by acquiring smaller firms, such as Multran America, an environmental consulting firm based in Santa Barbara; and Durham, Anderson & Freed, an architecture firm based in Seattle. At its 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2007, HDR numbered 6,700 employees located in 140 offices worldwide.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-ca. 1975*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Utilities, Airmen's Dormitories	Offutt AFB, NE	1951
Aircraft Refueling Facilities	Offutt AFB, NE	1951
Radar Surveillance Facilities	Offutt AFB, NE	1951
Approach Control Systems	Offutt AFB, NE	1951
Multiple Projects	Rapid City AFB (Ellsworth AFB), SD	1952
Multiple Projects	Sioux City AFB, IA	1952
Multiple Projects	Offutt AFB, NE	1952
Master Plan & Design	Minot AFB, ND	1955
Capehart Housing	Offutt AFB, NE	1956-66
Capehart Housing	Rapid City AFB (Ellsworth AFB), SD	ca. 1956
Capehart Housing	Pope AFB, NC	ca. 1956
Master Plan	Sondrestrom AFB, Greenland	1959
Master Plan	Thule AFB, Greenland	1959
Master Plan	Ernest Harmon AFB, Newfoundland, Canada	1959
Master Plan	Goosebay AFB, Labrador, Canada	1959
17 Nike-Hercules Missile Facilities	Omaha & Lincoln Vicinities, NE	ca. 1961
Expansion	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1961
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center	Omaha, Nebraska	1962
Master Plan	Ft. Carson, CO	ca. 1965
Master Plan	Shaw AFB, SC	ca. 1965
Master Plan	Offutt AFB, NE	ca. 1965
Master Plan	Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	ca. 1965
Master Plan	Pope AFB, NC	ca. 1965
U.S. Military Projects	Thailand	ca. 1965
U.S. Military Projects	Taiwan	ca. 1965
U.S. Military Projects	South Vietnam	ca. 1965
Housing	Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC	1971
Master Plan, TRIDENT Submarine Support Site	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA	1972-85
Enlisted Men's Barracks	Ft. Bragg, NC	ca. 1975
Modifications to 10 Buildings	Ft. Bragg, NC	ca. 1975
Enlisted Women's Buildings	Ft. Bragg, NC	ca. 1975
Dining Facility	Ft. Bragg, NC	ca. 1975
Dental & Medical Clinic	NAS (NAAS) Whiting Field, FL	ca. 1975
Air Force Finance & Accounting Center	Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	ca. 1975

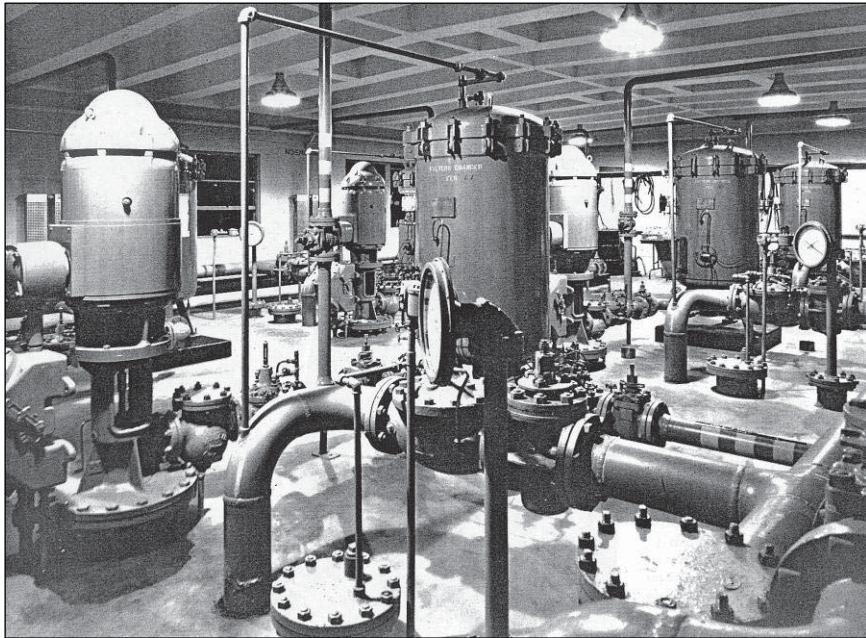
# HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-ca. 1975*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Base Expansion	Kun Kuan AFB, Okinawa, Japan	ca. 1975
CINCLANT Complex	Langley AFB, VA	ca. 1975



# HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)



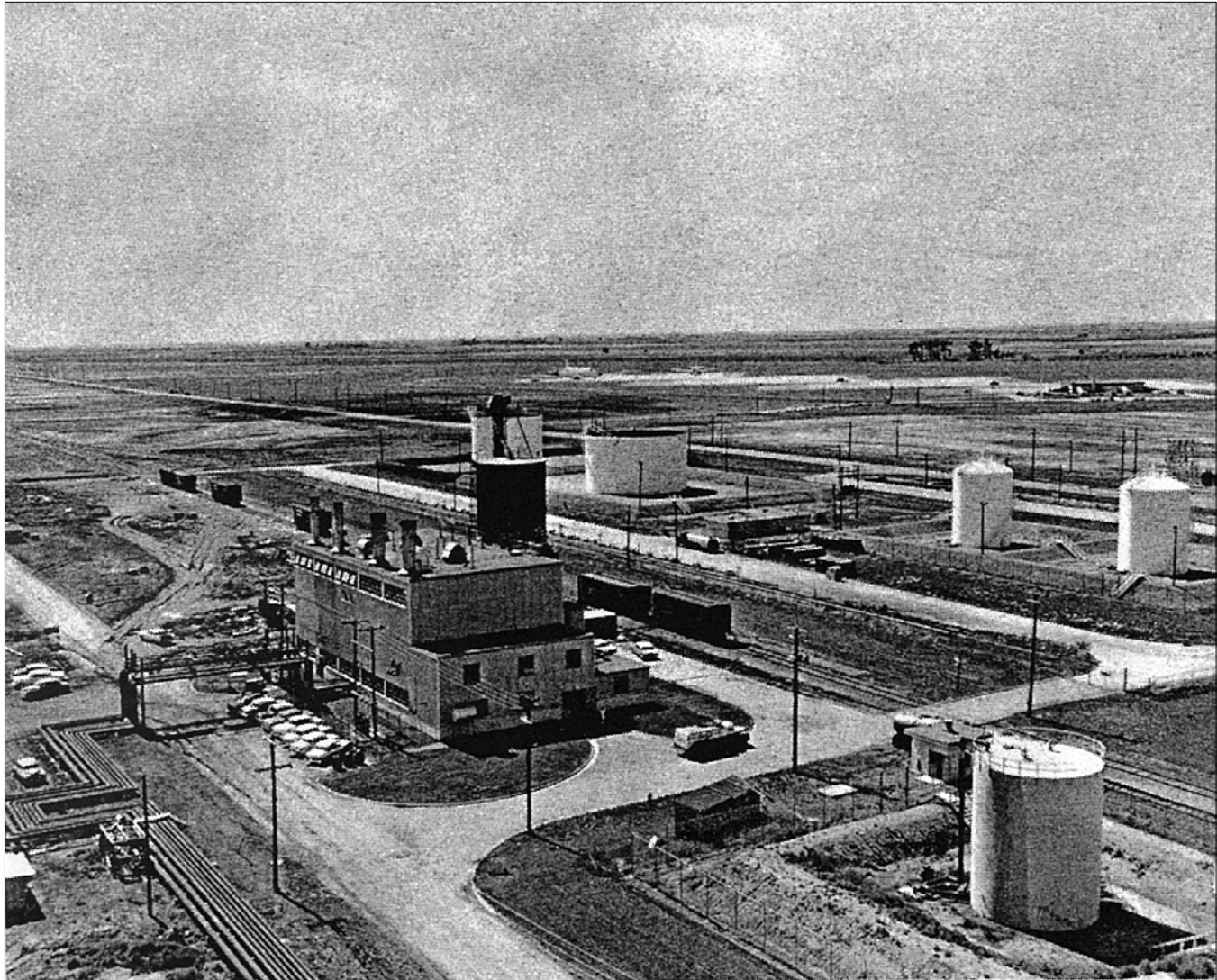
*Aircraft Refueling Facilities, Offutt AFB, NE (courtesy of Barry J. Trevarow, HDR).*



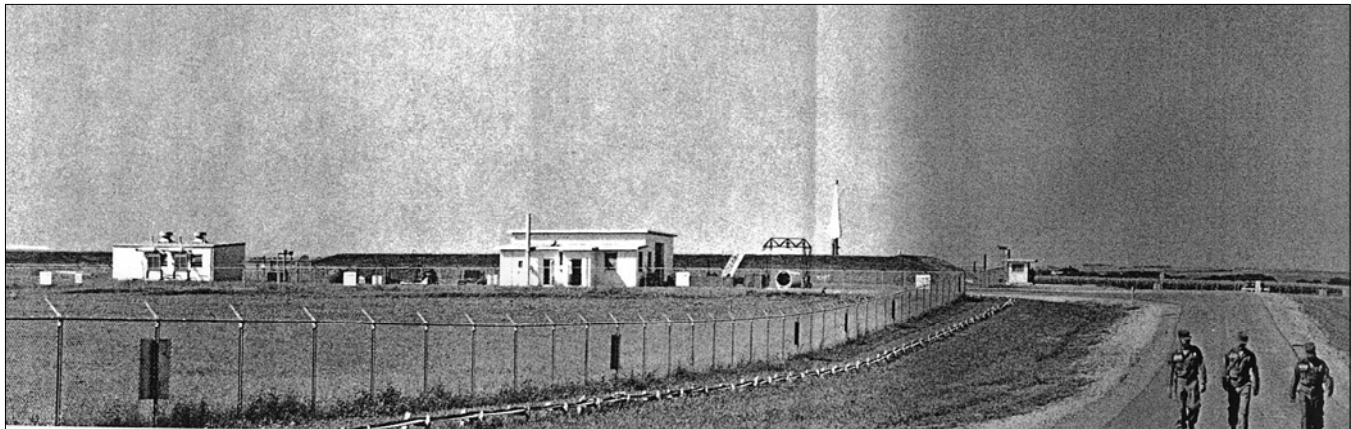
*Chapel, Minot AFB, SD (courtesy of Barry J. Trevarow, HDR).*



**HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)**



*Hot Water Heating Plant, Minot AFB, SD (courtesy of Barry J. Trevarow, HDR).*



*Nike Hercules Missile Facility, NE (courtesy of Barry J. Trevarow, HDR).*





*Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Omaha, NE (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

# HENNINGSON, DURHAM & RICHARDSON (HDR)

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The architectural firm of Hogan & Chapman was founded by George V. Hogan and Donald Chapman in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1958. George V. Hogan attended the University of Washington from 1932 to 1935 and then the Harvard Graduate School of Design from 1940 to 1941. It is not clear whether or not Hogan received his degree. He began working for Albert Ely Ives in 1937 and joined Ives as a partner in 1947 to form Ives & Hogan. Their partnership ended in 1954, and from 1954 to 1958, Hogan worked independently. Donald Chapman received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Tulane University in 1954. From 1954 to 1957, Chapman worked for architect Philip C. Fisk.

Together, Hogan and Chapman designed a number of notable buildings in Hawaii, including Ciro's Merry Monarch in 1958, Hawaiian Bowling Lanes in 1959, the Honolulu Airport Hotel in 1960, the University of Hawaii Library and the Olinda Prison in 1958, and Kapiolani Technical School in 1961. In 1969, the firm designed the chapel and annex at Wheeler Air Force Base in Honolulu, and in 1977, the firm designed the Bachelor Office Quarters and Mess at the Makalpa Crater Naval Air Station.

## PRINCIPALS

**George V. Hogan**  
**Donald D. Chapman**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1958 – Hogan & Chapman**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Hawaii**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**  
**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**AIA Award**  
**1969-USACE Award**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1969-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Base Chapel and Annex	Wheeler AFB, Honolulu, HI	1969
Bachelor Officer Quarters and Mess	Makalpa Crater NAS, HI	1977

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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“Navy Architectural Awards.” *Architectural Record* (1977 Feb): 39.



# HOLABIRD & ROOT & BURGEE



*Armed Forces Reserve Center, Forest Park, IL, 1954 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 2000).*

The firm of Holabird & Root & Burgee evolved from the firm of Holabird & Roche, which was first organized in Chicago, Illinois, in 1882 and was responsible for some of the nation's first skyscrapers, including the Tacoma Building in Chicago. Founding partners William Holabird and Martin Roche both worked with William LeBaron Jenney in Chicago, where they learned the fundamentals of designing skyscrapers. William Holabird died in 1923, and Martin Roche died shortly thereafter, in 1927.

In 1928, William Holabird's son, John Augur Holabird, revived the firm through his partnership with his longtime friend and colleague, John Wellborn Root, Jr. The firm was renamed Holabird & Root at that time. John Augur Holabird and John Wellborn Root, Jr. first met while studying together at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. John Wellborn Root, Jr. had received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University in 1909 before attending the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, from which he graduated in 1913. He joined Holabird & Roche as a designer in 1914 and became a partner in 1928. Holabird & Root designed a number of notable buildings in the Art Deco Style in the Chicago area, including the Chicago Board of Trade Building, completed in 1930. During World War II, the firm designed U.S. Army bases in Jamaica.

When John Augur Holabird died in 1945, his son, William Holabird, III, became a partner in the firm. William Holabird, III received his Bachelor of Science degree from Yale in 1927 and immediately joined the firm as a superintendent of construction, working his way up to become a partner. In 1948, the firm once again expanded when Joseph Z. Burgee became a partner, creating Holabird & Root & Burgee. Burgee had attended the University of Illinois from 1916 to 1917 and then served in the U.S. Army in World War I from 1917 to 1919. Burgee joined the firm of Holabird & Roche in 1923 as a superintendent and graduated to the position of professional engineer in 1940. In 1954, Holabird & Root & Burgee completed the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Forest Park, Illinois. Joseph Z. Burgee died in 1955, and the firm resumed as Holabird & Root.

## PRINCIPALS (1948-1970)

John Wellborn Root, Jr.  
William Holabird, III  
Joseph Z. Burgee  
Helmuth Bartsch  
Harry F. Manning  
Bernard H. Bradley  
John A. Holabird, Jr.  
Gerrard S. Pook  
Eugene E. Cook  
Joseph Z. Burgee, Jr.

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1882-1928 – Holabird & Roche  
1928-1948 – Holabird & Root  
1948-1958 – Holabird & Root & Burgee  
1958 – Holabird & Root

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Skyscrapers

## MILITARY FOCUS

None Known

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# HOLABIRD & ROOT & BURGEE

The firm's family legacy continued throughout the Cold War era. John A. Holabird, Jr. received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College in 1942 and another degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1948. He joined Holabird & Root & Burgee in 1955. Burgee's son, Joseph Z. Burgee, Jr., joined the firm in 1955 after graduating from the University of Notre Dame with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1953. Both John Holabird, Jr. and Joseph Z. Burgee, Jr. became partners in the firm by 1970. Under their leadership, Holabird & Root began to focus on technical buildings in the 1970s. Joseph Z. Burgee, Jr. died in 1974, and William Holabird, III died in 1992, but John A. Holabird, Jr. survives. The firm of Holabird & Root continues to practice in Chicago today.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1954*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Armed Forces Reserve Center	Forest Park, IL	1954

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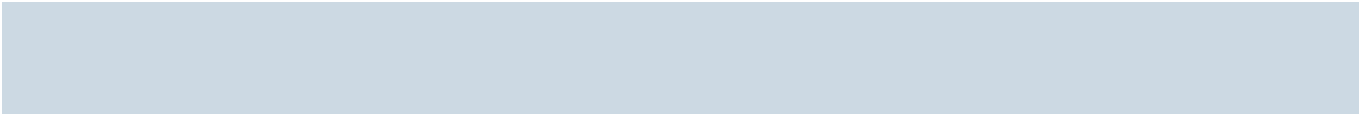
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*Office, NAWS China Lake, CA (HABS No. CA-2274-C-1).*

## PRINCIPALS

**J. T. Holmes**  
**David Lee Narver**  
**David L. Narver, Jr.**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1933 – Holmes & Narver**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Aviation**  
**Atomic Energy**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

James T. Holmes graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1933, he founded the architecture and engineering firm of Holmes & Narver in Los Angeles with engineer David Lee Narver. Leading up to World War II, Holmes & Narver designed and constructed the replacement center at Camp Nacimiento, near Paso Robles, California, in 1940. The firm constructed international U.S. military bases during World War II and then continued their military work in the Cold War era with the master planning of military bases in Okinawa, Japan. From 1946 to 1960, Holmes & Narver designed and constructed numerous facilities at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake in California.

In addition to their broad military design work, the firm was known for its work in the areas of aviation and atomic energy. In 1954, the firm designed the Douglas Aircraft facility for the production of Navy A4D Skyhawk jets in El Segundo, California. They went on to design the TWA terminal at Los Angeles International Airport in 1958. Beginning ca. 1947, Holmes & Narver worked to design atomic testing facilities for the Atomic Energy Commission at Eniwetok Proving Ground. The firm's atomic energy work continued throughout the Cold War, and in 1985, the firm garnered a \$400 million contract with the U.S. Department of Energy to construct atomic testing facilities in Nevada. Although Holmes died in 1970 and Narver died in 1984, the firm continued to operate independently through the 1990s. In 2001, Holmes & Narver was acquired by DMJM, which today is a subsidiary of AECOM.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1946-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL1	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL6	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL7	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL9	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL10	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1946-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Ordnance handling; CLPL12	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Ordnance handling; CLPL14	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Office; CLPL101	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Shops Bldg.; SWPP169	NAWS China Lake, CA	1946-52
Master Plan	Unspecified Military Bases, Okinawa, Japan	ca. 1950
Bldg. 210, Aircraft Production Bldg. (SR-71 Blackbird)	Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, CA	1954
Bldg. F11, Air Supply Bldg. 545	Edwards AFB, CA	1959
U.S. Military Bases	U.S. Military Bases, Egypt	1989
U.S. Military Bases	U.S. Military Bases, Saudi Arabia	1989
Naval Radar Installation	Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands	1989



*Maintenance Shop, NAWS China Lake, CA (HABS No. CA-2274-A-4).*



*Air Supply Bldg. for Bldg. 545, Edwards AFB, CA (HAER No. CA-234-B-1).*

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HAER CA-234. Edwards Air Force Base. Prints and Photographs Collection, Library of Congress. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pp/pphome.html>

### *Los Angeles Times*

“\$5,000,000 TWA Facility Rising at Airport Site.” *Los Angeles Times* 23 Feb 1958, pg. F4.

“Building for Production of Jet Planes Started.” *Los Angeles Times* 15 Aug 1954, pg. E1.

“Construction Firm to Open Headquarters.” *Los Angeles Times* 29 Oct 1977, pg. OC C20.

“Rites Will Be Today for J. T. Holmes, Engineer.” *Los Angeles Times* 14 Dec 1970, pg. B4.

“Holmes & Narver Gets \$400 Million Federal Contract.” *Los Angeles Times* 29 Oct 1985, pg. OC 12.

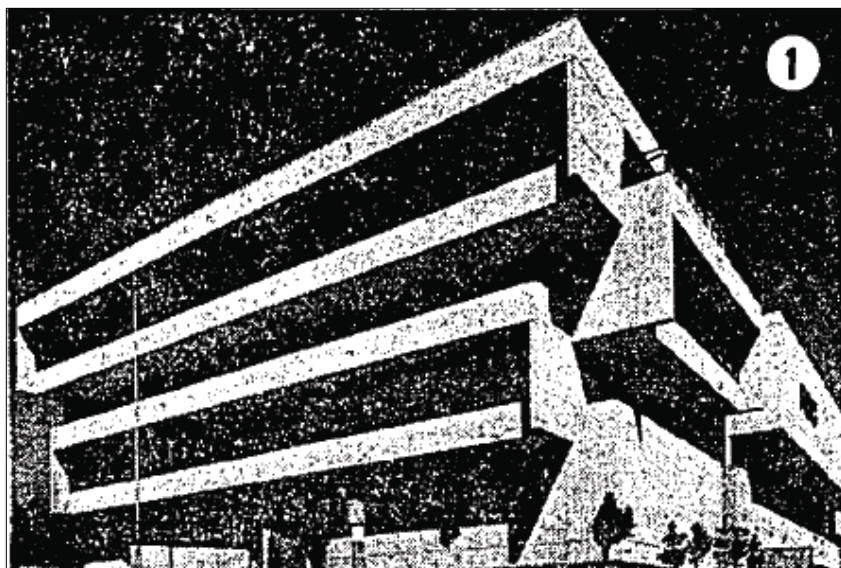
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Odell, John. “Orange’s Holmes & Narver Wins \$137-Million Mideast Contracts.” *Los Angeles Times* 30 Nov 1989, pg. OC 5.

“Obituary 2 – No Title.” *Los Angeles Times* 18 May 1981, pg. B16.

“Southland Companies Given Share in Defense Contracts.” *Los Angeles Times* 13 Nov 1940, pg. 12.

# FRANK L. HOPE & ASSOCIATES



*Photo of Naval Underseas Center, Fort Rosencrans, San Diego (Los Angeles Times, 8 Dec. 1974).*

Established in 1928, Frank L. Hope & Associates was an architecture firm based in San Diego, California. Frank L. Hope, Sr. attended the University of California and Carnegie Institute of Technology. Early in his career, Hope worked as a senior draftsman and chief specification writer with Requa & Jackson. Frank L. Hope, Jr. joined his father's firm in 1953 and became a partner in 1955. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California in 1951 and served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953. His brother, Charles B. Hope, was a structural engineer who became a partner in the firm by 1962. In the 1970s, the firm designed the Naval Underseas Center at Fort Rosencrans, which received the Award of Honor from the San Diego chapter of the AIA in 1974. Other notable works include the Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla in 1949, the San Diego College for Women in 1952, the San Diego Children's Hospital in 1954, the Home Federal Savings & Loan Association, and Point Loma Community Presbyterian Church in San Diego in 1955.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Wherry Housing *	Naval Base San Diego, CA	ca. 1960
Naval Underseas Center **	Fort Rosencrans, San Diego, CA	1974-77

\* In partnership with Adrian Wilson; Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean; and Hugh Gibbs.

\*\* In partnership with Sanders and Thomas.

### PRINCIPALS

Frank L. Hope, Sr.  
Frank L. Hope, Jr.  
Charles B. Hope

### FIRM EVOLUTION

1928 – Frank L. Hope & Associates

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

### MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

### SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award of Honor, San Diego Chapter, 1974

## REFERENCES

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*Los Angeles Times*

“Architectural Awards Given.” *Los Angeles Times* 8 Dec 1974, pg. G12.

“The U.S. Navy and the AIA honor architecture in Annapolis and at naval bases around the country.”

*Architectural Record* (1977 Feb): 39.



# HUDGINS, THOMPSON & BALL



*Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tulsa, OK, 1995 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

The architectural firm of Hudgins, Thompson & Ball was established in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1943. Ed Hudgins received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Oklahoma State University in 1931. He began his career as a partner with Malcom Moore & Ed Hudgins from 1940 to 1941. He then worked briefly in solo practice from 1941 to 1942 before helping to establish Hudgins, Cobb, Thompson, & Ball in 1942. Ralph M. Ball graduated from Oklahoma State University with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1931. In 1940, Ball joined the firm of Malcom Moore & Ed Hudgins. He remained with Hudgins in his solo practice from 1941 to 1942 and then joined Hudgins, Thompson, Cobb, & Ball in 1943. Cobb departed in 1943, and the firm became Hudgins, Thompson & Ball. In addition to their work designing military housing and the Armed Forces Reserve Center in the Cold War era, the firm was known for their design of the terminal at Will Rogers Airport as well as the Monitor Building, both in Oklahoma City.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960-1979*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Tinker AFB, OKC, OK	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Amarillo AFB, Amarillo, TX	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Charleston AFB, Charleston, SC	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Clinton-Sherman AFB, OK	ca. 1960
Armed Forces Reserve Center	Tulsa, OK	1977-79

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

(George) Ed Hudgins  
 V. G. Thompson  
 Ralph M. Ball  
 Herman E. Smith, PE  
 Gene C. Cunningham  
 Rex M. Ball  
 Terry S. Leard, PE  
 P. G. Wilson, Jr., PE  
 Domy L. Zinn  
 Joseph H. Hargis, PE

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1942-1943 – Hudgins, Cobb,  
 Thompson, & Ball  
 1943 – Hudgins, Thompson, Ball,  
 & Associates, Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Housing

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known



## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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# ALBERT KAHN ASSOCIATES, INC.



*Facility No. 76, Hangar, NWIRP Dallas, TX, 1998 (HHM Inc., 1999).*

Albert Kahn was born in Germany and, at a young age, immigrated to the Detroit area, where he began his architectural education as an apprentice with George D. Mason. Kahn entered private architectural practice in Detroit in 1895. His first major commission was a factory for the Packard Motor Car Company in 1903. During World War I, Kahn designed military buildings, mostly aviation-related facilities, which cost more than \$200 million to construct. From 1916 to 1918, Kahn designed multiple structures for Langley Field (now Langley Air Force Base) in Virginia, all in the Beaux Arts style. Additionally, Kahn worked on the designs of Naval facilities in locations such as Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. After World War I, the firm's non-military work included numerous notable corporate campuses and factories for automobile companies, amounting to more than 1,000 buildings for Ford and 127 major buildings for General Motors, along with thousands of factories in the Soviet Union. Kahn's industrial buildings were known for their simple and utilitarian but graceful aesthetic. The architect's signature design for factories included all functions under one roof, which featured massive, open interior spaces on a single floor.

In 1940, Albert Kahn granted ownership of the firm to a number of new partners and incorporated it as Albert Kahn Associates. Kahn died shortly thereafter, in 1942, but the firm continued to operate, taking on new designs as well as erecting buildings designed by Kahn before his death. During World War II, many of the factories created by Kahn were converted to wartime facilities for the production of weapons or military aircraft. Albert Kahn Associates also designed and constructed many new factories during the war for private companies operating under military contracts. One example is a plant built for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1942 to house the manufacturing of airplanes for the U.S. Air Force. Today, the facility is known as Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) St. Louis. Another example is the 1944 design of a U.S. Navy ordnance-fabrication plant for the American Can Company in Forest Park, Illinois. Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. continued

## PRINCIPALS (1946-1970)

Frederic A. Fairbrother  
George K. Scrymgeour  
George H. Miehls, PE  
Sheldon Marston, PE  
Robert E. Linton, PE  
O. L. Canfield  
F. K. Boomhower  
S. Saulson  
Sol King, AIA  
Geoffery S. Whittaker, PE  
Virgil C. Wagner, PE  
Paul G. Fleck, PE  
Louis Menk  
Paul G. Fleck, PE  
Daniel Shahan, PE  
Samuel D. Popkin  
Jay S. Pettitt, Jr.  
John C. Haro  
Charles J. Allen, PE  
Edgar E. Parks, PE  
Joachim Nachbar, PE

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1895-1940 – Albert Kahn  
1940 – Albert Kahn Associates,  
Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Industrial Plants

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy  
Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# ALBERT KAHN ASSOCIATES, INC.

their industrial and military work during the Cold War era, designing facilities at NWIRP Dallas in 1949 and at NWIRP Toledo ca. 1964.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1949-ca. 1964*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Facility No. 76, Hangar	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1949
Storage Building West	NWIRP Toledo, OH	ca. 1964

## REFERENCES

“Albert Kahn, Architect, 1869-1942.” *Architectural Record* 93 (1943 Jan): 14-16.

Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc. Questionnaire for Architects’ Roster. Washington, D.C.: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1946.  
[http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/KahnAlbertAssoc\\_roster.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/KahnAlbertAssoc_roster.pdf)

“Albert Kahn Dies; Famous Architect.” *New York Times* 9 Dec 1942, pg. 27.

“Albert Kahn Memorial Issue.” *Michigan Society of Architects Weekly Bulletin* 30 Mar 1943.

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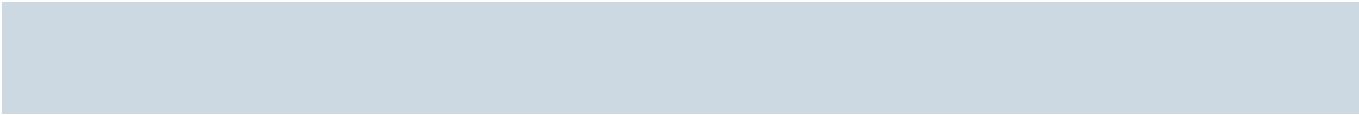
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HHM, Inc. *Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio*. Department of the Navy, September 2000.

“Permanent plant for torpedoes.” *Architectural Record* 95 (1944 Apr): 68-73.



# KAISER ENGINEERS

Kaiser Engineers was established in Oakland, California in 1940 as part of the massive industrial conglomerate Kaiser Industries. Like many large-scale engineering firms during the Cold War era, the conglomerate that included Kaiser Engineers was involved in diverse business interests, not just engineering. Henry J. Kaiser, Sr. began Kaiser Industries in 1914. Over the next six decades, his holdings grew to include the Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, the Kaiser Steel Corporation, Kaiser Concrete Corporation, and the Kaiser-Frazier Corporation, which manufactured both Kaiser and Frazier automobiles. During the Cold War era, Kaiser Engineering was run by Henry J. Kaiser, Jr., while his brother, Edgar Kaiser, ran the aluminum, steel, and concrete divisions. By 1965, Kaiser Engineering was rated as top engineering contractor in the world, according to *Engineering News-Record* magazine. In the Cold War era, Kaiser Engineering designed and constructed a number of missile-related buildings and structures at military installations in California.

In 1977, when Kaiser Industries dissolved and liquidated its holdings, Kaiser Engineers was sold to Raymond Industries of Houston for \$30.5 million. Raymond International went bankrupt, and in 1986, a bank consortium separated Kaiser Engineers from Raymond International. In 1987, the bank consortium divided Kaiser Engineers into two entities, ACR Kaiser and ICF Kaiser Engineers. ICF Kaiser Engineers was acquired by AECOM ca. 2007.

## PRINCIPALS

Henry J. Kaiser, Sr.  
Edgar Kaiser  
Henry J. Kaiser, Jr.

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1940-1977 – Kaiser Engineers  
1977-1987 – Raymond Kaiser  
1987-ca. 2007 – ACR Kaiser/  
ICF Kaiser Engineers

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959-66*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. 8955, Control Bldg.	Edwards AFB, CA	1959
Bldgs. 8959 & 8960, Silos # 1 & 2	Edwards AFB, CA	1959
Control Bldg. 8955	Edwards AFB, CA	1962-65
Silo #1, Bldg. 8959	Edwards AFB, CA	1962-65
Silo #2, 8960	Edwards AFB, CA	1962-65
Drainage Ditch	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1964
Bldg. 123, Vertical Checkout	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1966



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“Kaiser Industries to Disband, Divide Stock.” *Los Angeles Times* 6 May 1976, pg. D13.

Soble, Ronald L. “Kaiser’s Fledglings Prepare to Fly.” *Los Angeles Times* 20 Mar 1977.

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“Henry Kaiser Jr, Industrialist, 44.” *New York Times* 3 May 1961, pg. 37.

“Joseph Frazer, 79, Co-Founder of Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Dead.” *New York Times* 8 Aug 1971, pg. 59.

# EDWIN A. KEEBLE ASSOCIATES



*Naval Reserve Center, Nashville, Tennessee, 1995 (Turner, Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

## PRINCIPALS

**Edwin A. Keeble**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1928-1929 – Edwin A. Keeble,  
Architect**

**1929-1944 – Warfield & Keeble**

**1944-1951 – Edwin A. Keeble,  
Architect**

**1951 – Edwin A. Keeble  
Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Southeast**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

Edwin A. Keeble received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1928 and then pursued graduate studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts from 1926 through 1927. From 1928 to 1929, Keeble briefly operated a private architectural practice in Nashville, Tennessee. From 1929 to 1944, Keeble worked with the firm Warfield & Keeble. Warfield & Keeble designed the Army Air Center in Nashville, Tennessee in 1942. In 1944, Keeble returned to private practice as Edwin A. Keeble, Architect. During World War II, Keeble served in the U.S. Navy Reserve from 1944 to 1945. After the war, in 1951, Keeble incorporated new partners into the firm, forming Edwin A. Keeble Associates. In addition to his military designs, Keeble's other notable works include the Vanderbilt University Gym in 1951, the Hillsboro High school in Nashville in 1954, the Life & Casualty Tower in Nashville in 1956, and Vine Saint Christ Church in Nashville in 1959.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1947-52*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval Reserve Center	Nashville, TN	1947-48
Naval Reserve Center	Nashville, TN	1947-48
Naval Ammunition Depot	Camden, AK	1952



*Naval Reserve Center, Nashville, Tennessee, 1995 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

## REFERENCES

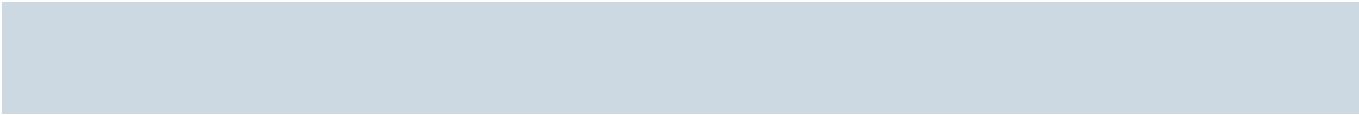
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# KEGLEY, WESTPHALL & ARBOGAST



*Chapel, Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, CA (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

The firm of Kegley, Westphall & Arbogast was formed in Los Angeles, California, in 1955. Frank T. Kegley graduated from the University of Illinois in 1908 and began his private architectural practice in Los Angeles in 1910. Kegley designed many residences in Los Angeles, mostly bungalows, as well as the noted Craftsman Style Brentwood Country Club in 1915. During World War I, Kegley served in the Army. He returned to Chicago after the war, where he worked as a partner in the Benjamin Marshall Company from 1923 to 1938 and then as a partner in Walton & Kegley from 1938 to 1951. Kegley supervised naval shipbuilding in the Great Lakes area during World War II. After the war, in 1951, Kegley returned to Los Angeles and again entered private architectural practice, shifting his architectural styles to include Moderne and Modern. In 1955, Kegley partnered with James E. Westphall and Glen Arbogast. Little is known about Westphall, but Glenn Arbogast received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Southern California in 1951. He served as artillery captain in the Army from 1939 to 1952, then as major in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1952 to 1961. After graduating, Arbogast worked as a designer and draftsman for Smith, Powell & Mortgridge and then for Wallace Neff. During the 1950s, the firm designed shopping centers and commercial retail buildings in the Los Angeles area as well as the chapel at Naval Ordnance Test Station China Lake in 1957. Frank T. Kegley was named a member emeritus of the AIA in 1957.

James B. Stewart became a partner in the firm in 1959. Stewart took engineering and design classes at Loyola University in Los Angeles and the University of California and served as a private first class in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1946. Stewart worked as a draftsman for Kegley, Westphall & Arbogast before becoming a partner. The firm designed the Southern California Dental Hospital, completed in 1960, and the Van Nuys Center Library, completed in 1961. The firm dissolved in 1960, presumably due to Kegley's retirement. Arbogast formed his own firm, Glen Arbogast & Associates, and Stewart also formed a private practice, under the name James B. Stewart, AIA Associates. Frank T. Kegley died in 1964.

## PRINCIPALS

Frank T. Kegley  
James E. Westphall  
Glen Arbogast  
James B. Stewart

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1955-1959 – Kegley, Westphall,  
Arbogast  
1959-1960 – Kegley, Westphall,  
Arbogast & Stewart  
1960 – Glenn Arbogast &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

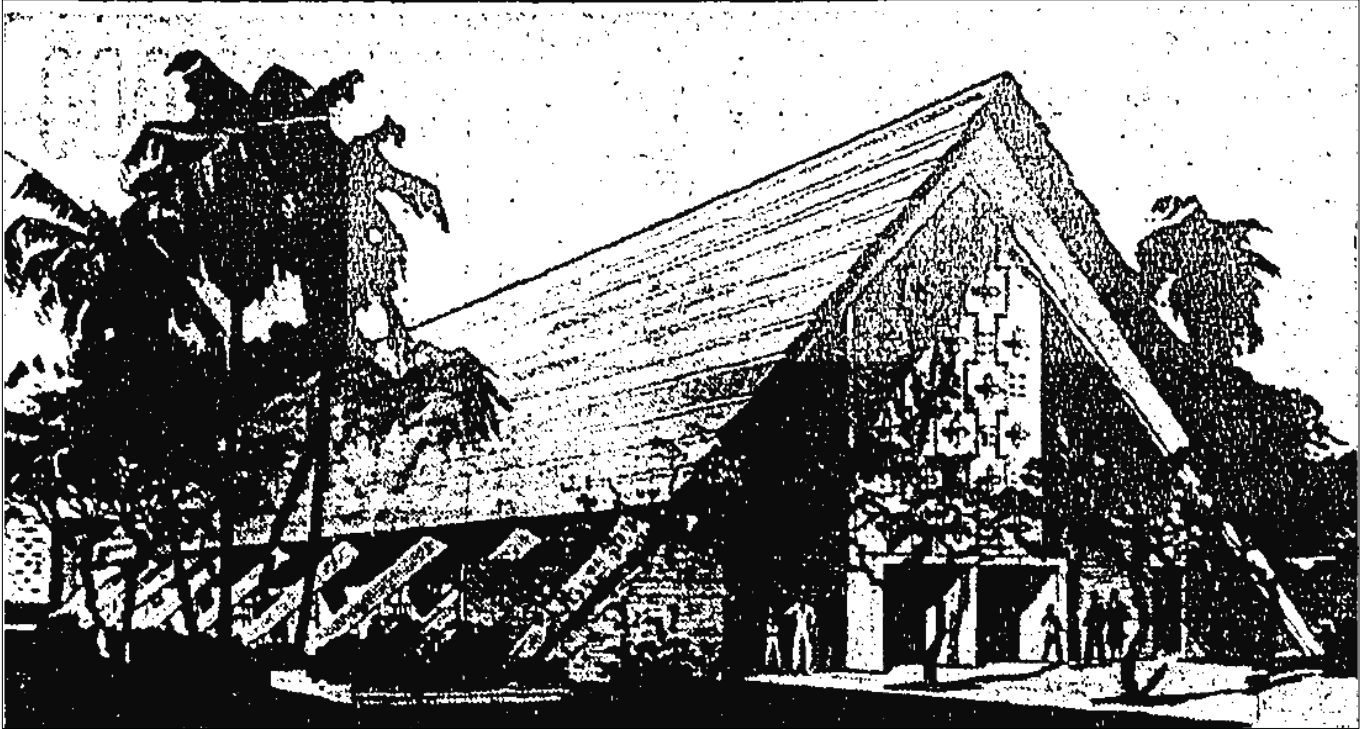
None Known



# KEGLEY, WESTPHALL & ARBOGAST

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1957*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Chapel	NAWS China Lake, CA	1957



*Rendering, Chapel, Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, CA (Los Angeles Times 10 Nov. 1957).*

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“L.A. Architect Honored by AIA.” *Los Angeles Times* 23 Jun 1957, pg. F8.

“New Shopping Center Open.” *Los Angeles Times* 18 Mar 1956, pg. F7.

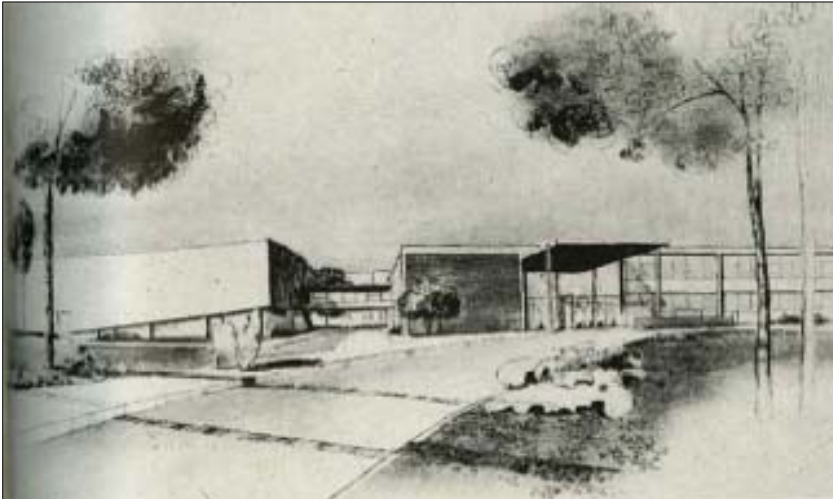
“Plans Approved for Van Nuys Center Library.” *Los Angeles Times* 7 May 1961, pg. SF2.

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*Rendering, Auditorium and Administration Building, Signal School, Fort Monmouth, NJ (Architectural Forum, Sept. 1951).*

Known for their patience and problem-solving skills designing complex, large-scale projects, the firm of Kelly & Gruzen operated from 1932 until 1967, with offices in New York and New Jersey. Colonel Hugh A. Kelly and B. (Barnett) Sumner Gruzen founded Kelly & Gruzen in Jersey City, New Jersey in 1932. The firm established a Manhattan office in 1946 on Broadway, across from City Hall, but retained the Jersey City office. In 1952, the Manhattan office of Kelly & Gruzen moved uptown to 80 Fifth Avenue, and the New Jersey office relocated to Newark. From 1953 through 1958, the firm operated a Boston office as well. Colonel Kelly ceased to practice architecture in the late 1950s, but B. Sumner Gruzen maintained a vigorous practice and brought in new associated architects. After Kelly's death in 1967, Gruzen offered partnership to a number of young associates, renamed the firm Gruzen & Partners, and moved the Manhattan office to 10 Columbus Circle. Principals in Gruzen and Partners included B. Sumner Gruzen, Benjamin M. Gruzen, Jordan L. Gruzen, George G. Shimamoto, Lloyd Fleischman, Richard P. Rosenthal, Peter Samton, Rolland D. Thompson, Julian H. Whittlesey, and William D. Wilson. In 1986, Gruzen & Partners closed the Newark office and concentrated the firm in Manhattan. Jordan Gruzen and Peter Samton emerged as the firms leaders, and in 1991, the firm name became Gruzen Samton. Gruzen Samton continues to practice architecture, with offices in New York City and Alexandria, Virginia.

Colonel Hugh A. Kelly was an established engineer and architect in Jersey City before establishing Kelly & Gruzen in 1932. His private practice concentrated on multi-family residential buildings and governmental buildings in the Jersey City area. Colonel Kelly served as Secretary to the Governor of New Jersey beginning ca. 1937 and as a member of the board of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company beginning in 1947. Due to illness resulting from a wartime injury, Colonel Kelly withdrew from the firm of Kelly & Gruzen in the late 1950s, and he died in 1967.

B. Sumner Gruzen was born on July 25, 1903, in Riga, Latvia. His family moved to the New York area in 1905, and Gruzen became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1925. In 1922, Gruzen earned his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1928 he earned his Master of Architecture, also from MIT. While attending MIT, Gruzen worked with various Boston firms, including Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor; Guy Lowell; and Perry, Shaw & Hepburn. In 1928, Gruzen moved to New York City, where

## PRINCIPALS

Colonel Hugh A. Kelly  
Barnett Sumner Gruzen, FAIA

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1932-1967 – Kelly & Gruzen  
1967-1991 – Gruzen & Partners  
1991 – Gruzen & Samton

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic  
New York & New Jersey

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Large-scale Campuses

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

he worked with Stone and Webster, then with Emery Roth. Gruzen was the recipient of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship in 1930, which allowed him to travel through Europe and study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris for two years. In 1932, Gruzen returned to Jersey City, where he entered into practice with Colonel Hugh A. Kelly. AIA. named Gruzen a fellow in 1957. He served as the president of the American Technicon Society, which supported the Technicon-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, and a chairman for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

The firm’s early work in the 1930s and early 1940s focused on medium-scale residential and institutional projects. In 1945, the firm’s practice began to include more large-scale projects, when Kelly & Gruzen won the design competition for the annex to the New Jersey State House in Newark. The successful completion of this large-scale public project earned Kelly & Gruzen a reputation for designing multi-building complexes and campuses, where architectural design overlapped with site planning, transportation development, infrastructure improvements, and landscaping. The firm was known for their patience in dealing with the bureaucratic complexities of public construction projects. B. Sumner Gruzen doggedly worked with public agencies and political bodies to realize complicated design schemes. As a result, Kelly & Gruzen received numerous commissions for military installations, schools, hospitals, public and social housing projects, and governmental offices projects from the 1940s through the 1960s. In addition to their military work, the firm was known for their design of multi-family housing complexes such as the Van Dyke Houses and Boulevard Houses in New York, New York, in 1951 and Chatham Towers in New York, New York, in 1959.

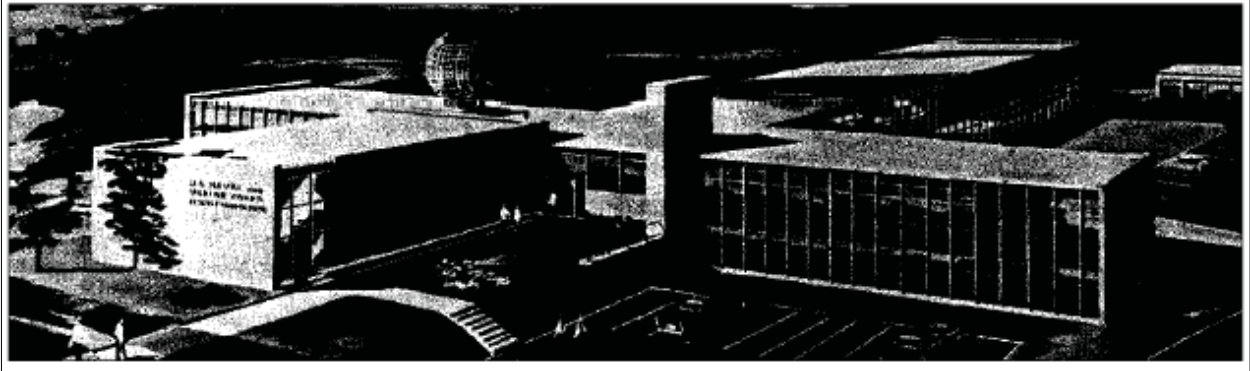
Additional notable projects designed by the firm were concentrated in New York, including the Yeshiva University College of Medicine in 1952, the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in 1958, Junior High School 22 and the adjacent Hamilton Fish Park Branch Public Library from 1956 to 1957, and the Police Academy in 1959,

The firm’s work was characteristically modern in style but employed innovative building placement and unusual building forms to maximize views and take advantage of difficult, irregularly-shaped sites. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, after the firm became Gruzen & Partners, their style shifted from modernism to “mild brutalism,” as described by Paul Goldberger in the *New York Times*, but their signature use of varied building forms, landscaping, and plazas remained vivid. In 1973, B. Sumner Gruzen and the firm of Gruzen & Partners completed the Police Headquarters and Metropolitan Correction Center in New York, New York – perhaps the best-known work of Gruzen’s long and prolific career.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1950-ca. 1959*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Wherry Housing	Naval Submarine Base New London, CT	ca. 1950
Signal Corps School	Ft. Monmouth, NJ	1951-52
Naval Reserve Center	Quincy, MA	1957
Capehart Four-Family Home, Idaho Ave. N	Plattsburgh AFB, NY	1959
Capehart Single-Family Home, Montana Dr.	Plattsburgh AFB, NY	1959
Capehart Four-Family Home, Minnesota Cir. at Montana Dr.	Plattsburgh AFB, NY	1959
Capehart Six-Family Home, Idaho Ave. N	Plattsburgh AFB, NY	1959
Unspecified Buildings	Plattsburgh AFB, NY	1959
Capehart Housing	Topsham Annex NAS, Brunswick, ME	ca. 1959





*Rendering of Reserve Training Building, Naval Reserve Center Quincy, Massachusetts, at time of Dedication in 1958 (Facilities Files, Naval Reserve Center South Weymouth, Massachusetts: CEC Bulletin, 1958).*



*Photo of Fort Monmouth Signal School. 1984 (courtesy of Melissa Ziobro, Historian, Fort Monmouth)*





*Photo of Fort Monmouth Signal School, 1984 (courtesy of Melissa Ziobro, Historian, Fort Monmouth).*



*Capehart Single Family Home, Plattsburgh AFB (HAER No. NY-326-DH-3).*





*Capehart Four Family Home, Plattsburgh AFB (HAER No. NY-326-DD-4).*



*Capehart Four Family Home, Plattsburgh AFB (HAER No. NY-326-DB-1).*

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# KISTNER, WRIGHT & WRIGHT

Theodore C. Kistner received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois School of Architecture in 1897. He entered private architectural practice in San Diego in 1911. From 1933 to 1941, he partnered with R. R. Curtis to form the firm of Kistner & Curtis, which had offices in San Diego and in Los Angeles. In 1941, Henry Wright joined the partnership, forming Kistner, Curtis & Wright. Henry Wright attended the University of California in Los Angeles from 1924 to 1925 and then the University of Southern California from 1927 to 1929. He began work for T. C. Kistner as an office boy in 1922 and worked his way up to the position of partner.

In 1952, the San Diego and Los Angeles offices of the firm separated. The San Diego office began to operate under the name Kistner, Curtis & Foster. Meanwhile, the Los Angeles office took on the name Kistner, Wright & Wright, with the addition of engineer William T. Wright to the firm as a new partner. In the 1950s, Kistner, Wright & Wright designed military facilities at Miramar Air Force Base, El Toro Marine Air Base, and the Fleet Sonar School in San Diego. Other notable works designed by the firm include Lacena High School in Whittier, California in 1961, a Retired Teachers Home for the Teachers Association in 1958, the IBM Office Building in Riverside, California in 1960, the American President Lines Terminal in 1961, and Cerritos College in Los Angeles County in 1961. From 1962 to 1963, Henry L. Wright served as the president of the American Institute of Architects. Theodore C. Kistner died in 1973.

## PRINCIPALS\*

**Theodore C. Kistner**  
**Henry L. Wright**  
**William T. Wright, CE**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1911-1933 – T.C. Kistner**  
**1933-1941 – Kistner & Curtis**  
**1941-1952 – Kistner, Curtis & Wright**  
**1952 – Kistner, Wright & Wright**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**California**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**None Known**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

\*Based on references from 1956, 1962, and 1970.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1946-56*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Unspecified Buildings	MCAS El Toro, CA	1946
Unspecified Buildings	MCAS Miramar, CA	1955
Fleet Sonar School	San Diego, CA	1956



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# KULJIAN CORPORATION



*Building No. 8289, Hangar, Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, ME  
(Library of Congress, HAER No. ME-64-C).*

Harry A. Kuljian established an engineering and architectural practice in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1930 under the name H. A. Kuljian & Company. Within a decade, it had grown to be known as Kuljian Corporation. Kuljian graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering in 1918 and then received another Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering in 1919. Early in his career, Kuljian worked as an engineer with Westinghouse, Stone & Webster, and the American Viscose Corporation.

James L. Cherry joined H. A. Kuljian & Company in 1934 and became the principal architect in the firm. Cherry received his Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering in 1928 from Pennsylvania State College and went on to earn a technical degree in architectural engineering from Pennsylvania State University in 1937. After earning his bachelor's degree, Cherry worked with the American Bridge Company and the Acoustical Corporation of America before joining Kuljian in 1934. Cherry continued to work with Kuljian while obtaining his technical degree and became a principal in the firm shortly after he graduated in 1937.

Early in the firm's history, H. A. Kuljian & Company designed industrial buildings, storage buildings, and offices in the Philadelphia area, such as the bottling plant for the Heurich Brewing Company in Washington, D.C., and the malt storage building and office building for C. Schmidt and Sons in Philadelphia. During World War II, the firm designed facilities at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver, which was given an award for excellence by the U.S. Army in 1943. Around the same time, ca. 1945, the firm designed boiler plants for the Philadelphia Naval Yard and the Portsmouth, New Hampshire Naval Yard. These works were designed in a simplified Art Deco Style with minimal ornamentation, appropriate for their utilitarian functions.

During the Cold War era, the Kuljian Corporation designed a number of hangars for the U.S. military. Meanwhile, the firm continued to design industrial buildings, such as the Power Plant for the City of Dover, Delaware in 1961 and the Westinghouse Nuclear Components Facility in Tampa, Florida in 1968, as well as public schools in the Mid-Atlantic region. Today the Kuljian Corporation continues to operate and is led by H. A. Kuljian's son, Arthur H. Kuljian. The Kuljian Corporation currently stands as a global leader in the design and construction of power plants and energy facilities, with more than 400 professional employees and offices in Pennsylvania, Egypt, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, and India.

## PRINCIPALS

**Harry A. Kuljian**  
**James L. Cherry**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1930-1941 – H. A. Kuljian &  
Company**  
**1941 – Kuljian Corporation**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Industrial**  
**Energy**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**  
**Army**  
**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**U.S. Army Award of Excellence,  
1943**

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-55*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Building 810, Double-cantilever Medium Bomber Hangar	Travis Air Force Base, CA	1952
USACE Maintenance Hangars	Multiple Locations, Nationwide	1953
Building 8289, Double-Cantilever Medium Bomber Hangar	Loring (Limestone) AFB, ME	1955

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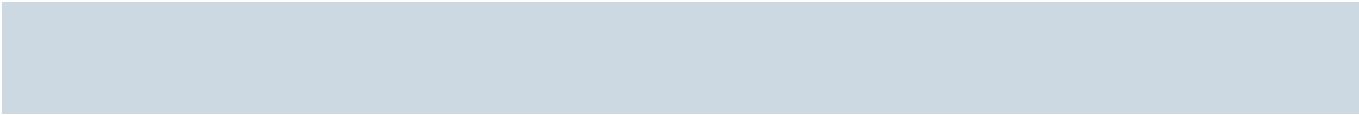
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# ERNEST J. KUMP



*Ordnance and Optical Shops, NS Treasure Island, CA, 1948 (Architectural Forum Dec. 1948).*

Ernest J. Kump, a Modernist architect based in the San Francisco Bay area in California, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1932 and his Master of Architecture degree from Harvard in 1933. In 1935, Kump joined Charles H. Franklin to form the firm of Franklin & Kump, with offices in Fresno and Bakersfield, California. Franklin previously had apprenticed with the Reid Brothers in San Francisco, worked with the R. F. Felchin Company in Fresno, and practiced as a partner of the firm of Felchin, Shaw & Franklin, founded in 1925 and dissolved in 1930. Together, Franklin & Kump developed a Modernist architectural style. They designed the Fresno City Hall, completed in 1941, which was selected by the Museum of Modern Art as one of the most significant American structures built between 1932 and 1944. During World War II, both Charles H. Franklin and Ernest J. Kump moved to the San Francisco area, where Kump worked for the Navy as an architect.

Immediately after World War II, Kump designed the Navy Ordnance and Optical Shop in San Francisco. The buildings, renowned for their extensive use of glass, appeared in *Architectural Forum* in 1948 and won design awards from *Progressive Architecture* in 1948 and 1949. Around the same time, Franklin returned to Fresno. He retired shortly thereafter in 1953, due to Lou Gehrig's disease, and died in 1956. In Franklin's absence, Kump worked on his own as Earnest J. Kump, Architect, but also sometimes partnered with Mark Falk under the name Kump & Falk. Mark Falk was a structural engineer educated at Stanford University. During this period, Kump contributed to the books *Planning Mans Physical Environment* in 1949 and *Forms and Functions of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture* in 1950. In 1950, Falk departed to create the firm Falk & Booth, and Kump resumed his private practice.

In 1960, Kump expanded his practice to become Ernest Kump Associates, with offices located in Palo Alto, California and New York, New York. His most notable work from this period was the 1962 design for Foothill College in Los Altos, California, considered a masterpiece of college campus planning and design for its mature

## PRINCIPALS

Ernest J. Kump  
Charles H. Franklin  
Mark Falk

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1935-ca. 1947 – Franklin & Kump  
ca. 1947-1950 – Kump & Falk  
ca. 1947-1960 – Ernest J. Kump, Architect  
1960 – Earnest Kump Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Schools

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

*Progressive Architecture*  
Magazine, 1948 & 1949



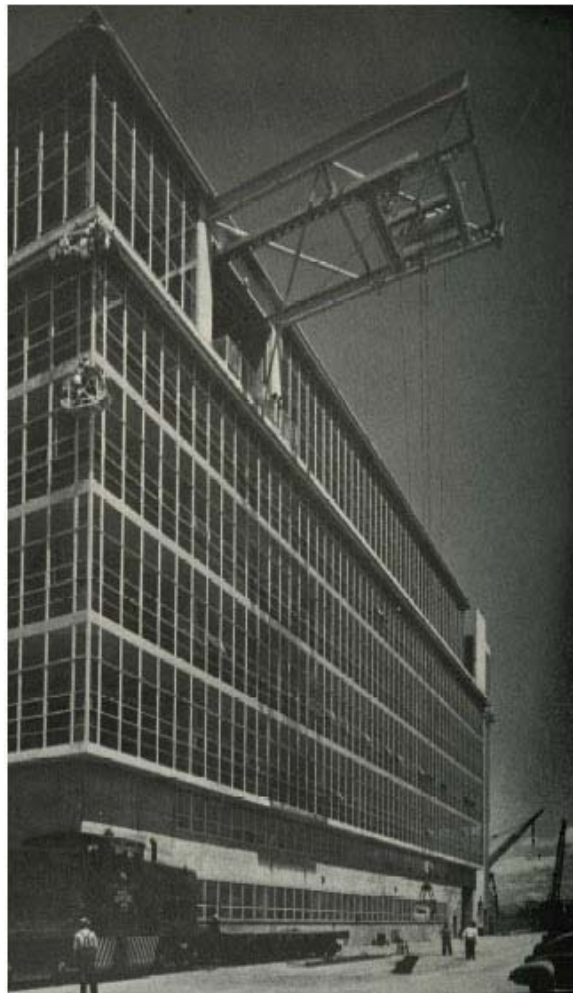
integration of Modern Style architecture into the natural landscape. Additional works completed by Ernest Kump Associates include De Anza College in Cupertino, California, and Crown College at the University of California in Santa Cruz, both completed in 1967. Ernest J. Kump died in 1999.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1947-48*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. 253, Ordnance and Optical Shops	NS Treasure Island, CA	1947-48



*Interior, Ordnance Loft, NS Treasure Island, CA, 1948 (Architectural Forum Dec. 1948).*



*Optical Shop, NS Treasure Island, CA, 1948 (Architectural Forum Dec. 1948).*

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# LEEDS, HILL & JEWETT

Leeds, Hill & Jewett was an engineering firm located in California that specialized in the design of harbor facilities during much of the twentieth century. The firm evolved from Barnard & Jewett, which was founded in 1912. Founding partner Charles T. Leeds graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1903 and later obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906. After serving as a captain in the Army Corps of Engineers for several years, he established the partnership of Leeds & Barnard in the Los Angeles area in 1912. By 1941, the firm had grown into Leeds, Hill, Barnard & Jewett. Then Barnard departed ca. 1950, creating Leeds, Hill & Jewett. During World War II, Leeds, Hill, Barnard & Jewett designed 105 earthquake-resistant buildings for the Army hospital at Van Nuys in California. During the Cold War era, Leeds, Hill & Jewett completed designs for additional military facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Port Hueneme, and Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, California. When Leeds died in 1960, his obituary credited him with the designs for harbor-based installations in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Playa del Rey, San Diego, and Orange County. The firm continued to operate after Leeds's death, specializing in water resources, geotechnical engineering, and environmental engineering.

## PRINCIPALS

Charles T. Leeds

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1912-ca. 1940 – Barnard & Jewett

ca. 1940 – ca. 1950 – Leeds, Hill, Barnard & Jewett

ca. 1950 – Leeds, Hill & Jewett

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Harbor Planning & Engineering

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1950-1964*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Unspecified buildings	Vandenburg AFB, CA	ca. 1950
Unspecified buildings	Port Hueneme, CA	ca. 1950
Bldg. 314, NASA Pier	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1964

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“Armored Division Camp Assured at Santa Maria.” *Los Angeles Times* 1 Aug 1941, pg. 28.

“Maj. Leeds, Prominent Engineer, Planner, Dies.” *Los Angeles Times* 21 Mar 1960, pg. B2.

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*Bldg. D-2612, Medical Building, Ft. Bragg, NC (Thomason and Associates, 2005).*

## PRINCIPALS

**Morton H. Levy**

**Henry Levy**

**Walter F. Kiley**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**ca. 1920 -1945 – Levy & Clarke**

**1945 – Levy & Kiley**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Southeast**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**None Known**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

The firm of Levy & Kiley originated in Savannah, Georgia as Levy & Clarke, ca. 1920. Morton H. Levy received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from Georgia Tech in 1911. From 1911 to 1915, Morton Levy worked as a draftsman with H. W. Witcover. During World War I, Levy served as a superintendent of construction for the U.S. Army, working at military installations at Fort Screven, Fort McPherson, and Camp Jesup. Levy partnered with William Bordley Clarke ca. 1920 to form the firm of Levy & Clarke. Clarke died in 1943, and shortly thereafter, in 1945, architect Walter F. Kiley was promoted to partner. Kiley received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Georgia School of Technology in 1932. He worked for the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey from 1934 to 1935, then joined the firm of Levy & Clarke from 1935 to 1937. Levy departed briefly to work for the Georgia State Highway Department from 1938 to 1939; returned to Levy & Clarke between 1939 and 1941, and then served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II, from 1941 to 1945. After the war in 1945, Kiley became a partner with Morton Levy, forming Levy & Kiley.

Morton Levy's son, Henry, first began working with the firm in 1948. During World War II, Henry Levy served in the U.S. Navy from 1945 to 1946. Henry Levy then received his Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1949 before attending the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Fountainbleau, France in 1949. He then received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1950. He worked for Levy & Kiley in 1948 and joined the firm full-time in 1950. When Morton H. Levy died in 1954, Henry replaced his father as a partner in the firm.

In 1966, Levy & Kiley designed the Medical Building at Fort Bragg in North Carolina. Other notable works include the First Federal Savings & Loan building in Savannah, Georgia, completed 1961; and the Fort Pulaski National Monument in Savannah, built from 1962 to 1963, which was recognized by National Park Service in their Mission 66 initiative.



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1966*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. D-2612, Medical Bldg.	Ft. Bragg, NC	1966

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- American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.
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- Levy & Kiley. Questionnaire for Architects' Roster. Washington, D.C.: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1946. [http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/LevyKiley\\_roster.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/LevyKiley_roster.pdf)
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[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/allaback/vci.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/allaback/vci.htm)
- Thomason and Associates. Cultural Resource Survey of Cold War Properties, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Final Report. Department of the Army: August 2005.



# LOEBL, SCHLOSSMAN, BENNETT & DART



*Service School Barracks, Naval Training Center Great Lakes, IL (AIA Journal, Mar. 1973).*

The predecessor firm to Loeb, Schlossman, Bennett & Dart – Loeb & Schlossman – was established in Chicago in 1925. Loeb and Schlossman knew each other as students at the Armour Institute of Technology, from where Loeb received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1921 and a master's degree in 1922 and where Schlossman completed his Bachelor of Science degree in 1921. Prior to finishing his degree, Loeb had served in the Navy in World War I. After graduation, from 1922 to 1925, Loeb worked with Benjamin-Marshall. Meanwhile, Schlossman gained experience with Coolidge & Hodgdon. In 1946, Richard Bennett joined Loeb & Schlossman as a partner, creating Loeb, Schlossman & Bennett. Richard Bennett attended Harvard University, where he completed his Bachelor of Science degree in 1928 and his Master of Architecture in 1931. Bennett taught at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1934 to 1936 and then worked with architect Edward Durrell Stone from 1936 to 1939. Between 1943 and 1945, he served on the faculty of Yale University as a professor of design and chairman of the Department of Architecture. The firm added Edward D. Dart as a partner in 1965. During World War II, Edward D. Dart served as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, from 1942 to 1945. Following the war, Dart received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Yale University in 1949. Dart formed his own practice in 1951 under the name Edward D. Dart & Associates.

In the early 1970s, the firm completed projects for the Navy at the Naval Hospital in San Diego, California and Naval Training Center Great Lakes in Illinois. The firm additionally designed numerous commercial and civic buildings in the Chicago area, including buildings associated with Michael Reese Hospital, completed in 1953, and the Loop Synagogue, completed in 1959.

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

**Jerrold Loeb**  
**Norman J. Schlossman**  
**Richard M. Bennett**  
**Edward D. Dart**  
**Williams J. McArthur**  
**Harry R. Nortman**  
**Franklin R. Smith**  
**Calvin Jay Tobin**  
**Po Hu Shao**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1925-1927 – Loeb & Schlossman**  
**1927-1934 – Loeb, Schlossman  
& Demuth**  
**1934-1946 – Loeb & Schlossman**  
**1946-1965 – Loeb, Schlossman  
& Bennett**  
**1964 – Loeb, Schlossman,  
Bennett & Dart**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS Great Lakes

## DESIGN SPECIALTY None

## MILITARY FOCUS Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS First Honor Award, Navy Biennial Architectural Award, 1972

# LOEBL, SCHLOSSMAN, BENNETT & DART

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1972-73*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Addition to Thompson Library	Naval Hospital San Diego, CA	1972
Service School Barracks	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1973

## REFERENCES

“1972 Naval Facilities Awards Program. *American Institute of Architects Journal* 59 (1973 Mar): 44-46.

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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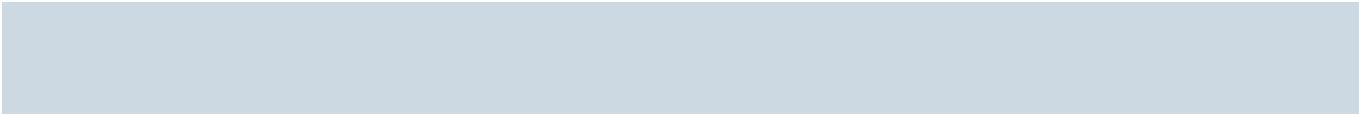
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Loebl, Schlossman & Bennet. Architects' Roster Questionnaire. Washington, D.C.: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1953.

[http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/LoeblSchlossmanBennett\\_roster.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/LoeblSchlossmanBennett_roster.pdf)

“San Diego Project Wins Naval Award.” *Los Angeles Times* 24 Dec 1972, pg. D6.





# CHARLES LUCKMAN ASSOCIATES



*Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, TX (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA, Box 97, Folder 7).*

Charles Luckman studied at Kansas City Junior College of Engineers from 1925 to 1926 and then attended the University of Illinois, where he graduated magna cum laude in 1931. Early in his career, Luckman became a partner in the Chicago firm of Liad & Luckman. He left the architecture field temporarily for corporate work, and served as the president of the Pepsodent Company and, later, as the president of Lever Brothers. During his tenure at Lever Brothers, Luckman was instrumental in selecting Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) to design the iconic Lever House in New York. In 1950, Luckman moved to California and returned to architecture, establishing the firm of Pereira & Luckman with William L. Pereira. Together, Pereira & Luckman designed a number of Cold War era military facilities, including U.S. Naval and Air Force bases in Cadiz, Spain. Luckman departed in 1958 to form his own firm, Charles Luckman Associates, based in Los Angeles, California. In 1977, Charles Luckman retired. His son, James Luckman assumed leadership of the firm, which became known as The Luckman Partnership.

In the early 1960s, Charles Luckman Associates designed a number of bases for the U.S. Navy in Spain. Luckman then joined a team of architects to develop the master plan and architectural concept for the Manned Space Center in Houston. (The other firms involved in master planning eventually formed a limited partnership called Manned Spacecraft Center Architects, composed of Brooks & Barr; MacKie & Kamrath; Harvin C. Moore; and Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson. Brown & Root functioned as the architect-engineer design contractor.) Luckman additionally designed numerous private projects in Los Angeles and nationwide, including theaters, television studios, and hospitals. During his partnership with Pereira, Luckman began to develop a style that unified multiple buildings in large complexes through use of a limited material palette and organic building

## PRINCIPALS (1970)

**Charles Luckman**  
**James M. Luckman**  
**Harry B. Wilson, Jr.**  
**A. J. McArthur**  
**Otto H. Kilian**  
**John T. Stofko, CE**  
**Richard C. Niblack,**  
**Edward R. Jones**  
**H. A. Christian**  
**William F. Larkin**  
**Andrew R. Ewing, Jr.**  
**Ronald M. Getty**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1936-1943 – Liad & Luckman**  
**1950-1958 – Pereira & Luckman**  
**1958-1977 – Charles Luckman**  
**Associates**  
**1977 – The Luckman**  
**Partnership**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Nationwide**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Large-scale Complexes**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**  
**Navy**  
**Space Program**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**AIA Honor Award, 1954**

# CHARLES LUCKMAN ASSOCIATES

forms with bold, exposed structural elements. Notable works designed by Luckman Associates during the 1960s include the Prudential Center in Boston, constructed from 1960 to 1964, and Madison Square Garden in New York, completed in 1968. The firm continues to operate today as the Luckman Partnership.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-ca. 1963*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Unspecified Buildings*	Luke AFB, Phoenix, AZ	1952
U.S. Naval Training Facility*	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1954
Master Plan*	Williams AFB, Chandler, AZ	1955
U.S. Naval and Air Force Bases*	U.S. Naval and Air Force Bases, Spain	1956-62
Unspecified Buildings*	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	1957
Manned (Johnson) Spacecraft Center	Houston, TX	1963
Cape Canaveral Space Center	Cape Canaveral, FL	ca. 1963

\*With Pereira & Luckman.

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*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

“Architect Fits Snugly Into Owner Role.” *New York Times* 18 Nov 1969, pg. R1.

“Buildings for the Space Program.” *Architectural Record* (1963 Jan): 146-151.

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[http://library.lmu.edu/specialcollections/CSLA\\_Research\\_Collection/Charles\\_Luckman\\_Papers/Charles\\_Luckman\\_Biography.htm](http://library.lmu.edu/specialcollections/CSLA_Research_Collection/Charles_Luckman_Papers/Charles_Luckman_Biography.htm)

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“Charles Luckman, Architect Who Designed Penn Station’s Replacement, Dies at 89.” *Los Angeles Times*. 27 Jan 1999, pg. 1.

“Pereira, Architect Whose Works Typify L.A., Dies.” *Los Angeles Times* 14 Nov 1985, pg. 1, 26.

“Pritzker, Luckman Die.” *Architectural Record* (1999 Mar): 54.

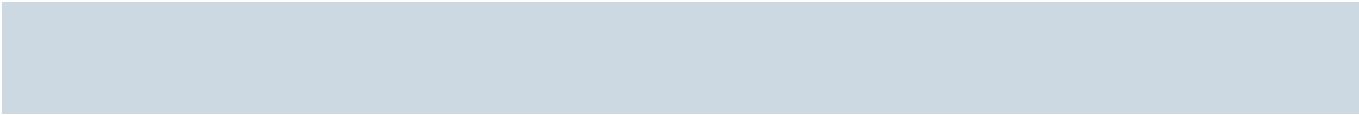
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“Research Center by Pereira and Luckman, Architects.” *Arts and Architecture* (1959 Jun): 22-23.

“Space Program has Infinite Variety.” *Architectural Record* (1963 Jun): 150-157.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA. Box 97, Folder 7.

*William Pereira*, ed. James Steele. Los Angeles: University of Southern California, Architectural Guild Press, 2002.



# MACKINLAY/WINNACKER/MCNEIL (MWM)



*Price Elementary School, U.S. Naval Station, Mingilao, Guam (American Institute of Architects Journal, 1973).*

The architecture firm of Mackinlay/Winnacker/McNeil (MWM) organized in 1959 as Mackinlay, Winnacker & Associates. Ian Mackinlay served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, during World War II, then again from 1951 to 1957. Mackinlay graduated from the University of California with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1959. From 1956 to 1958, he worked in private practice under the name Ian Mackinlay & Associates. In 1959, Mackinlay partnered with George Sellery Winnacker to form Mackinlay, Winnacker & Associates in the San Francisco Bay area. George Winnacker attended Cornell University from 1951 to 1954. From 1954 to 1956, Winnacker served in the U.S. military. He returned to Cornell University from 1956 to 1958 and then attended the University of California at Berkeley from 1958 to 1962. By 1970 the firm had opened an office in Guam. The firm expanded to include Murray Charles McNeil, Jr. ca. 1972. McNeil graduated from the University of California with his Bachelor of Arts in 1957, then with his Master of Arts in 1959. He worked as a meteorologist while serving as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Air Force from 1950 to 1954. From 1960 until ca. 1970, McNeil operated a private architectural practice as Murray Charles McNeil, Architect. MWM Architects continues to practice with offices in Oakland, Sacramento, and Guam.

Mackinlay/Winnacker/McNeil received awards from the U.S. Navy for their simple and efficient Contemporary designs for the 1973 Price Elementary School in Mingilao, Guam and their 1981 Yap Naval Hospital on Yap Island in the Western Caroline Islands. Other notable works by the firm include the Wilson Synchrotron Lab in Ithaca, New York, completed in 1966; the Syntex Interim Facility in Palo Alto, California, completed in 1967; St. John's Episcopal Church in Tumon, Guam, completed in 1969; and the Atkins, Kroll, Ltd. Office in Tamuning, Guam, also completed in 1969.

## PRINCIPALS (1970)

**Ian Mackinlay**  
**George Sellery Winnacker**  
**Thomas H. Cline, PE**  
**Murray Charles McNeil, Jr.**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1959-ca. 1972 – Mackinlay,  
Winnacker & Associates**  
**ca. 1972 – Mackinlay/  
Winnacker/McNeil &  
Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**Award of Merit, Navy Biennial  
Architectural Award, 1972**  
**First Honor Award, Navy  
Biennial Architectural  
Award, 1981**



## MACKINLAY/WINNACKER/MCNEIL (MWM)

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1973-81*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Price Elementary School	U.S. Naval Station, Mangilao, Guam	1973
Naval Hospital	Yap Island, Western Caroline Islands	1981

## REFERENCES

“1972 Naval Facilities Awards Program. *American Institute of Architects Journal* 59 (1973 Mar): 44-46.

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

MWM Architects. <http://www.mwmarchitects.com/>

“Naval Facility Wins Award for Architects.” *Los Angeles Times* 1 Feb 1981, pg. H34.



# MACMILLAN, HICKS, MACMILLAN



*Non-Commissioned Officers' Club Open Mess, 82nd Airborne Div., Ft. Bragg, NC, 1959 (Architectural Record, Oct. 1959).*

MacMillan, Hicks, MacMillan began as a partnership between brothers Daniel and Francis MacMillan in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1952. Daniel Preston MacMillan received his bachelor's degree in architectural engineering from North Carolina State University in 1948, and Frances MacMillan graduated from the School of Design at North Carolina State College in 1951. In 1958, the firm added Mason S. Hicks as a partner. Hicks received his Bachelor of Science degree in math from West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1943. He then received a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from Virginia Polytechnic College in 1949 and a master's degree from MIT in 1950. He began work for MacMillan & MacMillan in 1953 before becoming a principal in 1958. As the firm MacMillan, Hicks, MacMillan, they designed the non-commissioned officers' open mess at Fort Bragg in North Carolina in 1959. The project was featured in *Architectural Record* as an example of Modern Style and luxury in a military setting. Other notable works by the firm include the Wheatley Motor Company in Fayetteville in 1955, Central-Person School in Fayetteville in 1959, and the Seabrook Recreation Center in Fayetteville in 1960. In 1963, Mason Hicks departed to form his own practice. He died in January 2010. Daniel and Francis MacMillan continued to practice together until Francis MacMillan passed away in 1992. Daniel MacMillan continues to live in North Carolina.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1958-59*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Non-Commissioned Officers' Club Open Mess, 82nd Airborne Division	Ft. Bragg, NC	1958-59

### PRINCIPALS

Daniel Preston MacMillan  
Francis W. MacMillan  
Mason S. Hicks

### FIRM EVOLUTION

1952-1958 – MacMillan & MacMillan  
1958-1963 – MacMillan, Hicks, MacMillan  
1963 – MacMillan & MacMillan

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

North Carolina

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

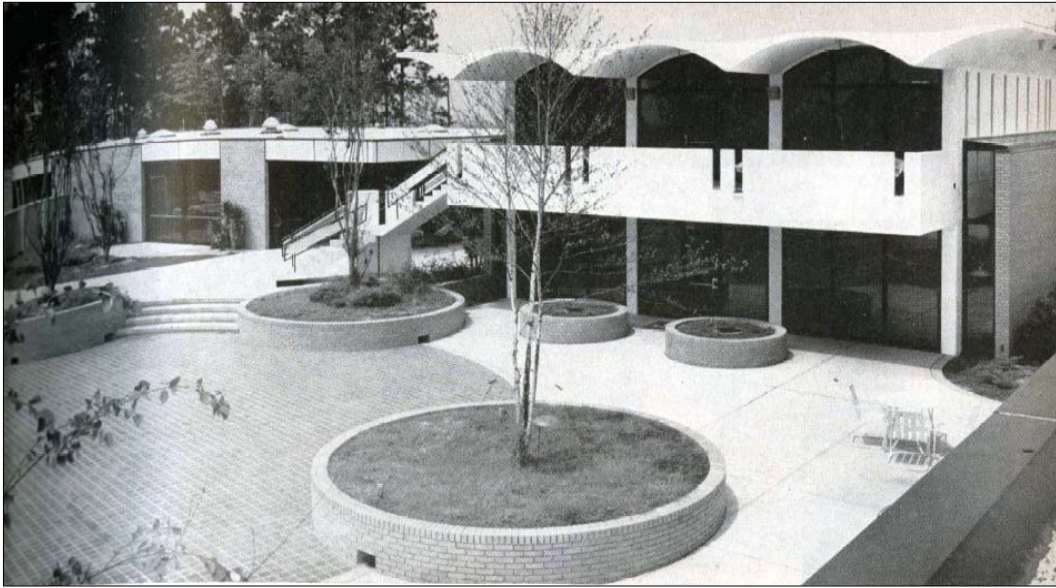
### MILITARY FOCUS

Army

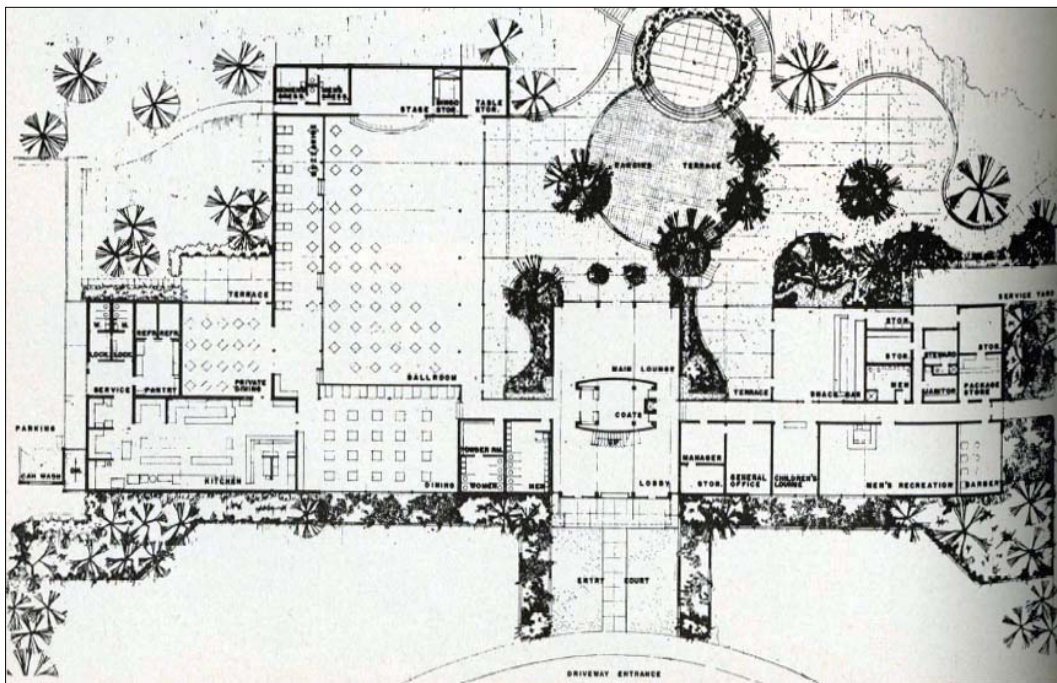
### SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# MACMILLAN, HICKS, MACMILLAN



*Non-commissioned Officers' Club Open Mess, 82nd Airborne Div., Ft. Bragg, NC, 1959  
(Architectural Record, Oct. 1959).*



*Site plan, Non-commissioned Officers' Club Open Mess, 82nd Airborne Div., Ft. Bragg, NC, 1959  
(Architectural Record, Oct. 1959).*

## REFERENCES

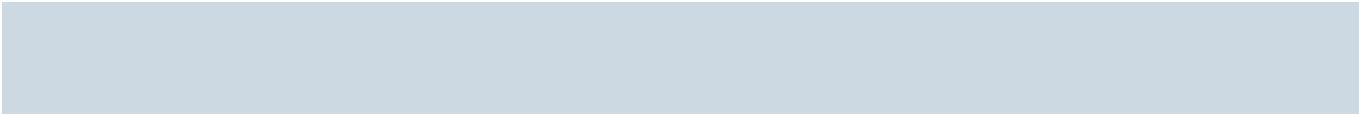
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*Naval & Army Reserve Center, Hutchison, KS, 1994 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

Mann & Company was a regional Kansas architecture firm established in Hutchison in 1924. Founding partner Arthur Robert Mann received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Kansas in 1906. He was a principal with Mann & Gerow from 1910 to 1924 before forming Mann & Company in 1924. Early works designed by the firm include the Dodge City High School in 1929. Robert E. Mann joined Mann & Company as a draftsman in 1932, later becoming a principal architect in 1938. Robert Mann received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Kansas in 1932.

During World War II, the firm expanded its practice to include military work. Arthur Robert Mann served as the supervising architect for the construction of Naval Air Station Hutchison from 1942 to 1943. Meanwhile, Robert Mann served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945. Mann & Company continued its military work in Kansas during the Cold War era, designing the Naval and Army Reserve Center in Hutchison in 1955 and the Salina Air Force Base in 1956. Other buildings in Kansas designed by Mann & Company during the Cold War era include the County Courthouse in Ellswork in 1949, the Sports Arena in Hutchison in 1952, Oakley High School in 1954, the Dodge City Auditorium in 1955, Hutchison High School in 1960, McPherson College Buildings ca. 1960, the addition to the Student Union at the University of Kansas in 1960, Ness City High School in 1963, and the Ulysses Hospital in 1969. A. R. Mann died in 1968, and Robert E. Mann died in 2002.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-56*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval & Army Reserve Center	Hutchinson, KS	1955
Salina Air Force Base	Salina AFB, Salina, KS	1956

**PRINCIPALS**

**Arthur Robert Mann**  
**Robert E. Mann**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1910-24-Mann & Gerow**  
**1924-Mann & Company**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Kansas**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**None**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Navy**  
**Army**  
**Air Force**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**None Known**

**REFERENCES**

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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Turner Collie & Braden Inc.. *Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers in Southwest Division, Engineering Field Activity West, Engineering Field Activity Northwest, Pacific Division, Atlantic Division*. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1998.

# MANNED SPACECRAFT ARCHITECTS



*Rendering of the Anechoic Chamber Test Facility, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, TX (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA. Box 97, Folder 7).*

To address the massive, complex challenge of developing the master plan and architectural concept for the Manned Space Center in Houston, a team of architectural firms with experience in aviation, institutional, and military work formed the limited partnership known as Manned Spacecraft Center Architects. The partnership included the Austin, Texas firm of Brooks & Barr; and the Houston, Texas firms of MacKie & Kamrath; Harvin C. Moore; and Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson. Charles Luckman Associates additionally assisted in the project but did not join the partnership of Manned Spacecraft Center Architects. Brown & Root functioned as the architect-engineer design contractor.

Brooks & Barr evolved from the firm Giesecke, Kuehne, & Brooks, originally established in 1942. R. Max Brooks received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Texas in 1933, then his master's from MIT in 1936. During World War II, Brooks served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Howard R. Barr joined the firm in 1951, creating Kuehne, Brooks & Barr. Barr received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Texas in 1934, served in the Pacific Theater as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War II, and practiced on his own before joining the firm. In 1958, the firm reorganized under the name Brooks & Barr. By 1962, additional partners included J. Roy White, Allwyn G. Gannawy, and David C. Graeber. The firm's work was centered in Austin and included university dorms, offices, and hotels.

Frederic J. MacKie, Jr. graduated from the University of Texas with a degree in architecture in 1928. In 1937, he joined Karl Kamrath to form MacKie & Kamrath. Karl Kamrath earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Texas in 1934. From 1934

## PRINCIPALS

**R. Max Brooks**  
**Howard R. Barr**  
**J. Roy White**  
**Allwyn G. Gannawy**  
**David C. Graeber Frederick J. Mackie, Jr.**  
**Karl Kamrath**  
**Harvin C. Moore**  
**Lewis Milton Wirtz**  
**Harold Calhoun**  
**Mace Tungate, Jr.**  
**R. Graham Jackson**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**Brooks & Barr:**  
1942-1950 – Giesecke, Kuehne & Brooks Barr  
1951-1958 – Kuehne, Brooks & Barr  
Est. 1958 – Brooks & Barr

**Est. 1937 – MacKie & Kamrath**

**Est. 1933 – Harvin C. Moore**

**Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson:**  
1935-1940 – Wirtz & Calhoun  
1940-1953 – Wirtz, Calhoun & Willauer  
1953-1965 – Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson  
1965 – Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Texas

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Spacecraft

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

## MANNED SPACECRAFT ARCHITECTS

through 1936, Kamrath worked as a designer at Pereira & Pereira with William L. Pereira, former partner of Charles Luckman. During World War II, MacKie served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Kamrath served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The firm concentrated on religious and health care projects, including work on St. John the Divine in Houston in 1941, Temple Emanu El in Houston in 1950, M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston in 1954, and the University of Texas Dental Branch in Houston in 1955.

Harvin C. Moore earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the Rice Institute (now Rice University) in 1927. He worked as a draftsman with William Ward Watkin in 1930, then as a designer with J. R. Tabor from 1931 to 1933. He then departed to practice on his own in 1933. Moore gained experience with military work during World War II, when he designed a \$10 million project at Naval Air Station Dallas and a \$15 million project at Naval Air Station Hitchcock, Texas. Moore additionally designed a \$12 million project for the Army Air Field in Del Rio, Texas under the association of Moore, Turney & Stone prior to his work with Manned Spacecraft Architects.

The principal architects of Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson included Lewis Milton Wirtz; Harold Calhoun; Mace Tungate, Jr.; and R. Graham Jackson. Wirtz graduated from the University of Texas in 1917. Calhoun graduated from the Rice Institute in 1932. The two joined together to form Wirtz & Calhoun in 1935. The firm evolved into Wirtz, Calhoun & Willauer in 1940, then into Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson in 1953. Mace Tungate, Jr. received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the Rice Institute in 1939 and worked with the firm as a draftsman beginning in 1940. He additionally worked with Robert & Company in the design of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi from 1942 to 1944. R. Graham Jackson also received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the Rice Institute in 1935. Before joining Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson in 1953, Jackson practiced on his own from 1937 to 1941, then with Jackson & Dill from 1946 to 1952. When Wirtz died in 1965, the firm continued as Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson. The firm specialized in institutional work, especially hospitals, and their military experience included the design of hospitals at Lackland Air Force Base, Fort Hood, and Bergstrom Air Force Base.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-69*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Unspecified Buildings, Army Air Field Del Rio <sup>1</sup>	Laughlin AFB (Army Air Field Del Rio), TX	1952
Recreation Building <sup>2</sup>	NS Kingsville, TX	1953
500 Bed Teaching Addition <sup>3</sup>	Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX	1960
Manned Spacecraft Center <sup>4</sup>	Clear Lake, TX	1963
Army Hospital <sup>5</sup>	Fort Hood, Killeen, TX	1965
U.S. Air Force Hospital <sup>6</sup>	Bergstrom AFB, Austin, TX	1969

<sup>1</sup> Architect Harvin C. Moore with Moore, Turney, & Stone.

<sup>2</sup> Architects Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr.

<sup>3</sup> Architects Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson.

<sup>4</sup> Manned Spacecraft Architects.

<sup>5</sup> Architects Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson.

<sup>6</sup> Architects Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson.

# MANNED SPACECRAFT ARCHITECTS

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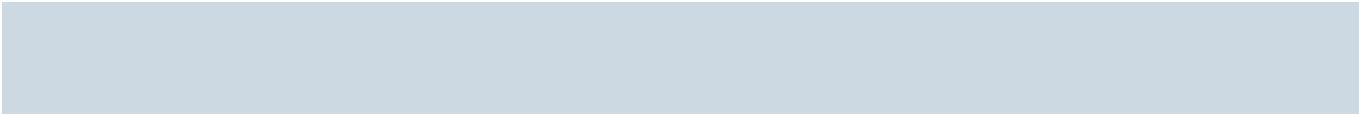
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# ALBERT C. MARTIN & ASSOCIATES



*Hospital, Building No. 201, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Albert C. Martin, Sr. founded his architectural firm in Los Angeles in 1906. The firm's early work included significant commercial buildings and early high-rises in Los Angeles, such as the 1928 Los Angeles City Hall. Albert C. Martin, Sr.'s sons, Albert Jr. and J. Edward Martin, joined the firm in the 1930s. Albert C. Martin, Jr. graduated from the University of Southern California cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture in 1936, then completed postgraduate work at Caltech in architectural engineering from 1938 to 1940. J. Edward Martin graduated from the University of Illinois with a bachelor's degree in architectural engineering in 1939 and served in the Navy Civil Engineering Corps during World War II. After World War II, J. Edward Martin joined his father's firm working as a structural engineer.

In 1945, Albert Martin, Jr. and J. Edward Martin became partners, and the name of the firm name changed to Albert C. Martin & Associates. The firm continued with commercial work while expanding to take on larger institutional commissions like hospitals and labs. The 1953 design for the 3,300-man Subsistence Building at the Naval Amphibious Base in Coronado, California, exemplified this new focus. Notable private commissions included the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power in 1965, the TRW Science complex in Redondo Beach in 1968, and the Arco Plaza towers in Los Angeles in 1973. In 1979, an article in the *Los Angeles Times* claimed that Albert C. Martin & Associates had been responsible for "more than 50 percent of all the major buildings erected in downtown Los Angeles since World War II." During the Cold War era, the firm was not known for a single architectural style, but instead gained a reputation for working skillfully in a variety of styles to best meet the client's needs.

In 1981, Albert C. Martin, Jr. became the dean of the UCL School of Architecture. Between 1984 and 1990, Albert Martin, Jr. and J. Edward Martin gave control of the firm to their sons, David Martin and Christopher C. Martin. Today the firm operates in Los Angeles under the name AC Martin Partners, working on a variety of educational campuses and large-scale urban developments in California.

## PRINCIPALS

Albert C. Martin, Sr.  
Albert C. Martin, Jr.  
J. Edward Martin

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1917-1945 – Albert C. Martin  
1945-ca. 1990 – Albert C. Martin  
& Associates  
ca. 1990 – AC Martin Partners

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Navy  
Marines

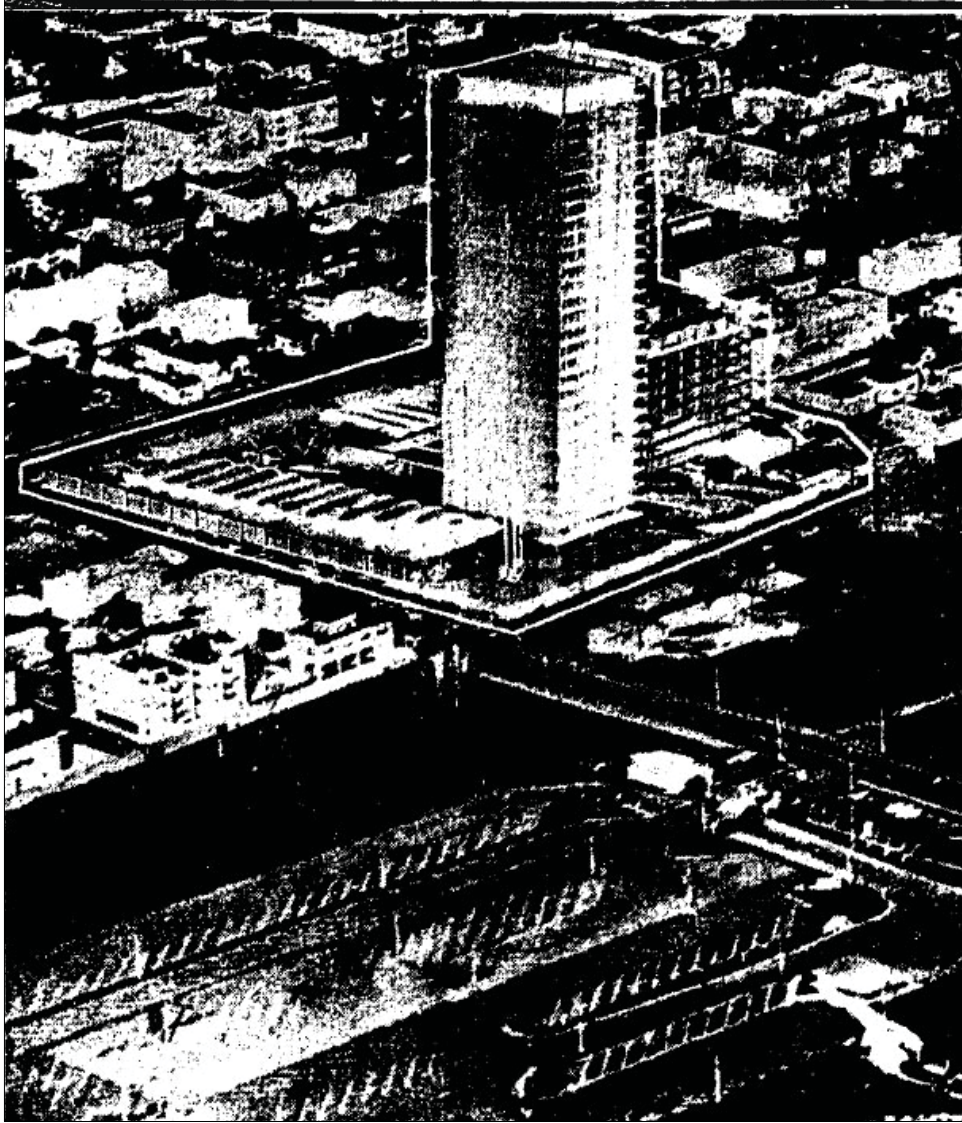
## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Honor Awards, 1957 &  
1960  
Over 100 Design & Planning  
Awards

# ALBERT C. MARTIN & ASSOCIATES

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-ca. 1969*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Hospital	Edwards AFB, CA	1951
Barracks	Edwards AFB, CA	1951
Mess Hall	Edwards AFB, CA	1951
Subsistence Building	Naval Base Coronado, CA	1953
Modification Hangar and Shops	Edwards AFB, CA	1955
International Marine Center	Long Beach, CA	1966-68
Hospital, Bldg. No. 201	Vandenberg AFB, CA	ca. 1969



*International Marine Center, Long Beach, CA (Los Angeles Times, 20 Feb. 1966).*

# ALBERT C. MARTIN & ASSOCIATES

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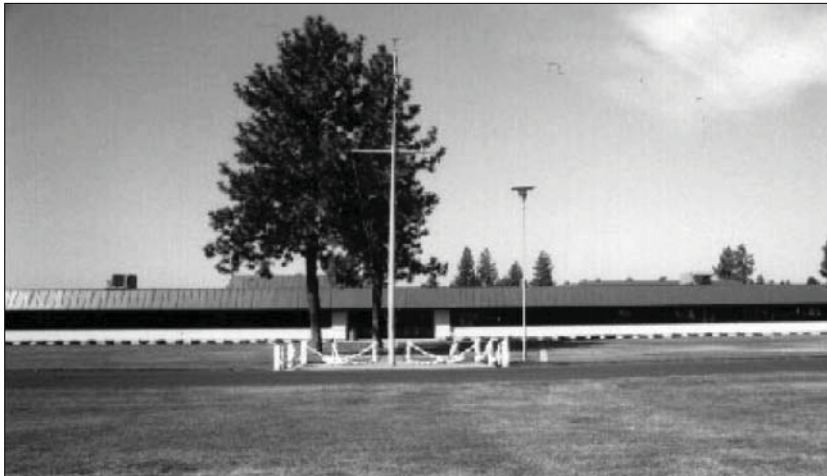
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Sanchez, Jesus. "AC Martin: A Dynasty of Design Endures; Architectural Firm Is on Its Third Generation." *Los Angeles Times* 11 Aug 1998, pg. D1.

Thurber, Jon. "J. Edward Martin, 88; Led Family Architectural Firm." *Los Angeles Times* 26 Nov 2004, pg. B.13.





*Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center, Spokane, WA, 1998  
(Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

Royal Alfred McClure and Thomas Adkison formed the architectural firm of McClure & Adkison in Spokane, Washington in 1948. The two partners had previously worked together for architect J. Lister Holmes. Royal Alfred McClure received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1942 and his masters from Harvard in 1946. McClure worked as a designer for J. Lister Holmes from 1939 to 1942, with Samuel Glaser from 1945 to 1946, and again with J. Lister Holmes from 1946 to 1947. Thomas Adkison received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1941. He worked as a draftsman with George Groves from 1941 to 1942, then as a designer with J. Lister Holmes from 1945 to 1947. During the Cold War era, the firm designed numerous housing projects and other buildings on military installations in the Pacific Northwest. The firm also designed a number of buildings in the Spokane area, including the Stephan Dental Office in 1949, the Studio Apartment Block (in conjunction with B. Walker) in 1950, the Byrne-Ferris Machinery Company in 1952, the Davenport Gym in 1953, Sprague Elementary School in 1955, and the Spokane County Library, also in 1955.

In 1966, Royal McClure and Thomas Adkison parted ways. McClure moved to Seattle and founded a private practice, the Royal A. McClure Company, which operated until 1970. In 1970, he joined the partnership of McClure/Nixon. Meanwhile, Adkison remained in Spokane and formed his own private practice, Thomas R. Adkison, which evolved into Adkison Associates ca. 1970.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-67*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Various Buildings	Fort Lewis, WA	1951
Capehart Housing	McChord AFB, WA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Larson AFB, WA	ca. 1960
Housing	Fairchild AFB, WA	ca. 1960
Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Spokane, WA	1967

**PRINCIPALS**

**Royal Alfred McClure  
Thomas R. Adkison**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1948-1966 – McClure & Adkison**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Pacific Northwest**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**None**

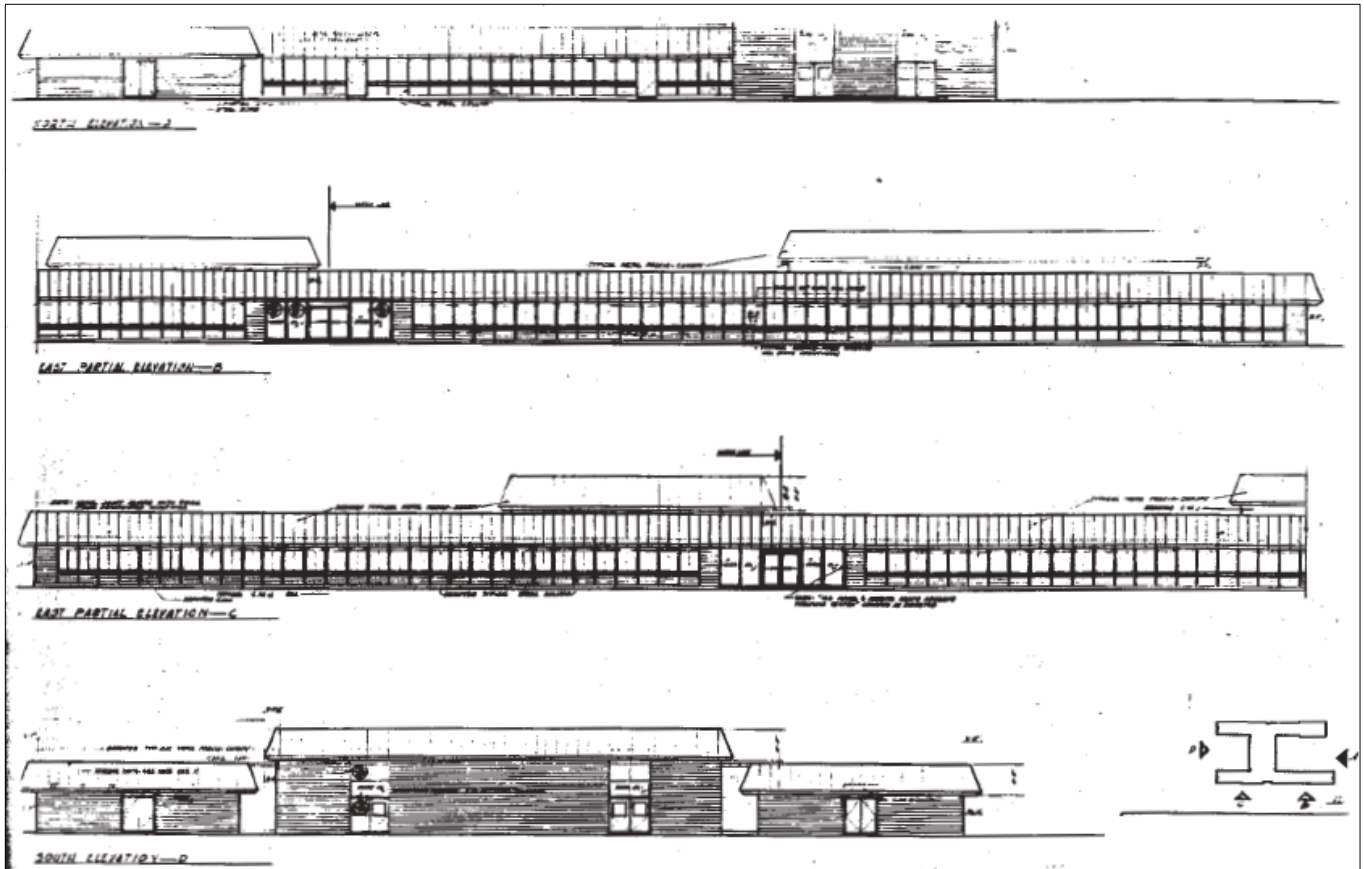
**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Air Force**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**AIA Honor Award, 1963**





*Elevations, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center, Spokane, WA, 1967 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

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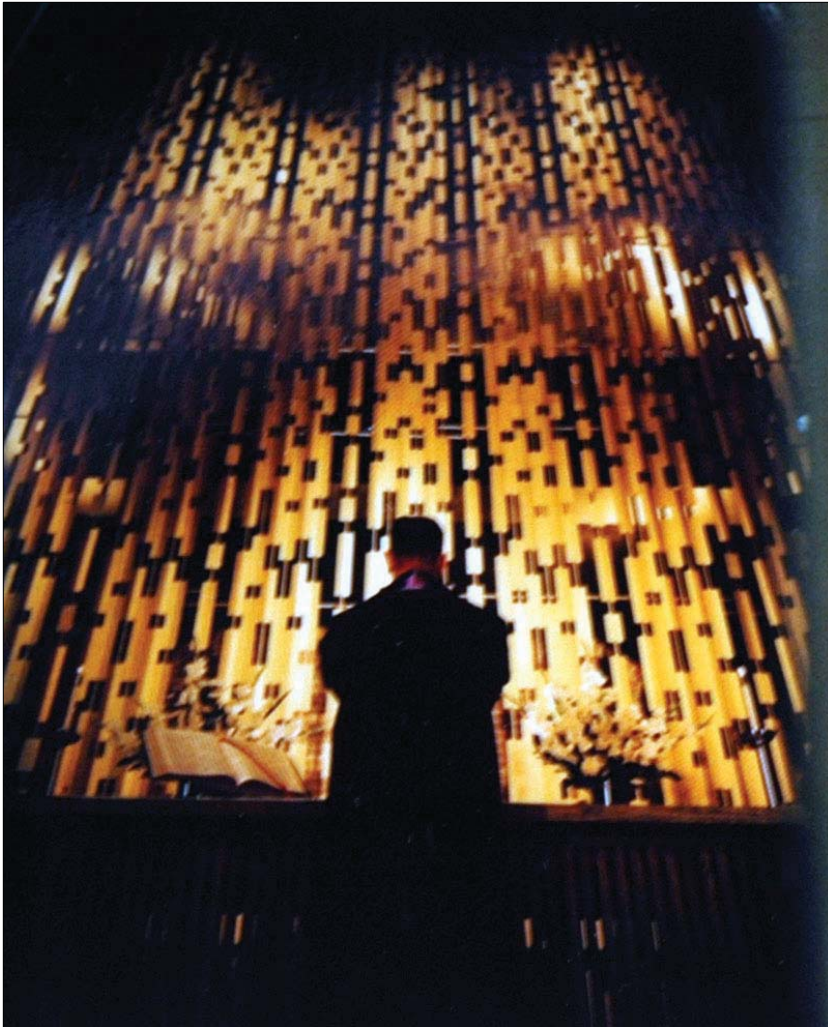
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Turner Collie & Braden Inc. *Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers in Southwest Division, Engineering Field Activity West, Engineering Field Activity Northwest, Pacific Division, Atlantic Division*. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1998.



# JAMES A. McDONALD & RUSSELL L. GUSTAFSON



*Chapel & Religious Education Bldg., Naval Training Center Orlando FL, 1970 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

## PRINCIPALS

James A. McDonald  
Russell L. Gustafson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1959-1960 – James O. Kemp &  
James A. McDonald  
1960-1969 – James A. McDonald  
1969 – James A. McDonald &  
Russell L. Gustafson,  
Associate Architects

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Religious Buildings

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

Navy Architecture Award, 1977

James A. McDonald and Russell L. Gustafson established their architectural partnership in Jacksonville, Florida in 1969. James McDonald received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Georgia School of Technology in 1948. During World War II, McDonald

served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1943 to 1945. McDonald first entered private architectural practice in Jacksonville in 1959 as a partner in the firm James O. Kemp & James A. McDonald. From 1960 to 1969, he practiced alone as James A. McDonald. In 1969, McDonald began his partnership with Russell L. Gustafson. Little is known about Gustafson's career prior to his partnership with McDonald. Together, the firm designed a number of noteworthy buildings in the coastal Southeast, particularly religious buildings. Additional works designed by the firm include the Ashley River Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina in 1968; the Operations Building for AirKaman at the Jacksonville International Airport in 1969; the U.S. Post Office in Jacksonville Beach in 1969; and the Mandarin Methodist Church in Jacksonville in 1969.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1969-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Chapel & Religious Education Bldg.	Naval Training Center Orlando, FL	1969
Enlisted Dining Facilities	NAS Jacksonville, FL	1977

**REFERENCES**

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

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“Navy Architectural Awards.” *Architectural Record* (1977 Feb): 39.

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*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-68*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Sewer, Water, & Other Utilities	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Electric Distribution System	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Classroom Bldg.	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Covered Work Area	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Supply & Administration Bldg.	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Hump Test Railroad Siding	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Underground Oil Storage Tanks	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Water Main	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1951
Engineering Research & Development Lab	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1952
Rocket Range Windbreak	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	1953
Shock Tube Work Bldg.	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	1953
Technical Vehicle Training Shop	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	1953
Standard plans for Army warehouses	Nationwide	1953
Andrew Radar Clinic	Ft. Myer, FL	1967-69
Family Housing	Carlisle Barracks, PA	1968

\* As Hugh B. Johnson.



*Standard Plan for All-Purpose Military Shelter, Temperate Zone (Architectural Record, Aug. 1950).*

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[“Military Structures.”] *Architectural Record* 110 (1951 Sep): 110-124.



# MEEM, ZEHNER, HOLIEN & ASSOCIATES



*Bldg. No. 2340, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX, ca. 1950 (courtesy of Russell Sackett, Ft. Bliss).*

John Gaw Meem began the practice that would evolve into Meem, Zehner, Holien & Associates in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1924. John Meem received his Bachelor of Science degree from Virginia Military Institute in 1914, and then studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in France. During World War I, Meem served as a captain in the U.S. Army. From 1922 to 1923, he worked as a draftsman with Fisher & Fisher in Denver. Meem first became a partner in his own practice in 1924, when he joined Meem & McCormick, based in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Meem left his partnership with McCormick in 1928 to enter private practice as John Gaw Meem. Hugo Zehner became a partner in 1940, forming John Gaw Meem, Hugo Zehner & Associates. Zehner graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1908. From 1908 to 1918, he worked as a draftsman with various offices in Colorado and Wyoming. In 1918, he settled in Denver to work as a draftsman for R. K. Fuller, Architect. Zehner moved to Santa Fe ca. 1928 and joined Meem as a draftsman, then as an associate, and finally, in 1940, as a partner. Edward Holien became a partner ca. 1945. Holien received his Bachelor of Science in architecture from the University of Minnesota in 1923 and his master's degree from MIT in 1926. He worked for a series of firms across the country before joining Meem as an associate in 1943.

In the 1930s, the firm designed multiple buildings on the campus of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. During World War II, they designed a number of buildings at Fort Bliss, as well as the Army Flying School in Roswell, New Mexico, completed in 1942. Other notable works by the firm in Santa Fe include the St. Vincent Hospital in 1950 and the Museum of International Fold Art in 1956. In addition, Meem was an influential figure in the early movement to preserve adobe churches in New Mexico. The firm continued to evolve in the late 1950s, adding William Buckley as a partner in 1957. John Gaw Meem retired in 1959.

## PRINCIPALS (1962)

John Gaw Meem  
Hugo Zehner  
Edward O. Holien  
William Buckley

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1924-1928 – Meem & McCormick  
1928-ca. 1940 – John Gaw Meem  
ca. 1940-ca. 1945 – John Gaw Meem, Hugo Zehner & Associates  
ca. 1945-1957 – Meem, Zehner, Holien & Associates  
1957-1959 – Meem, Holien & Buckley  
ca. 1959 – John Gaw Meem, Consulting Architect

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Southwest

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

First Prize, Institutional,  
Mountain States Regional  
Conference, AIA, 1954

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# MEEM, ZEHNER, HOLIEN & ASSOCIATES

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1950*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
2300-series Bldgs.	Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	ca. 1950

# MEEM, ZEHNER, HOLIEN & ASSOCIATES

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*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

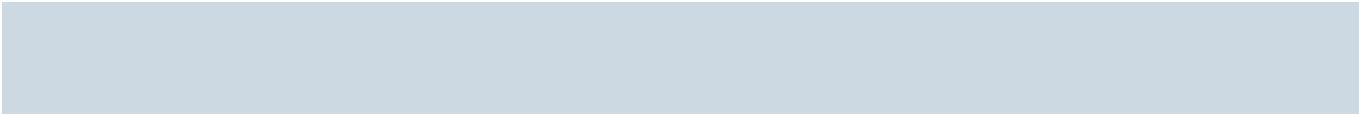
*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

*American Architects Directory*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.

John Gaw Meem, Hugo Zehner & Associates. Questionnaire for Architects' Roster. Washington, D.C.: Prepared for the American Institute of Architects, 1946.  
[http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/MeemZehner\\_roster.pdf](http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/MeemZehner_roster.pdf)

Sackett, Russell, Fort Bliss. Email correspondence dated 01/29/2009 and 02/10/2010.





# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)



*Rendering of Operations/Administration Complex, Fleet Training Center, NS San Diego, CA, ca. 1985 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*

Mosher/Drew/Watson/Ferguson (MDWF) originated as a partnership between John Robert Mosher and Roy Drew in La Jolla, California, in 1948. Mosher received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1941. He previously was a partner with Johnson, Hatch & Mosher before establishing Mosher & Drew. Roy Drew received his Bachelor of Arts degree in graphic arts from Stanford University in 1936 and his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture from Yale in 1941. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1941 to 1946.

In 1968, William Watson joined the firm as a partner. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture from Princeton University in 1938 and graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Design two years later. Watson served as a commander in the U.S. Naval Civil Engineering Corps from 1941 to 1945. Prior to becoming a partner with Mosher & Drew, he was an associate partner with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) from 1952 to 1959 and then a partner with Rockrise & Watson from 1960 to 1968.

John B. Ferguson joined the firm as a partner ca. 1975. Ferguson received his Bachelor of Science degree in architectural engineering from Pennsylvania State University in 1937. From 1947 to 1960, he was a partner in the firm Davis & Ferguson, and from 1961 to 1963 was a partner in Ferguson & Hutchison. He left the firm in 1963 and established a private practice under the name John B. Ferguson before joining MDWF.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the firm designed numerous military facilities in California, thanks to its pragmatic and client-centered approach to architecture. John Robert Mosher was quoted in a *Los Angeles Times* article from 1982 as prioritizing “orientation, development of views, weather conditions, and the logical use of materials” in his designs. In addition to the firm’s military work, other notable designs in the La Jolla area include the Green Dragon Colony in 1957; the Art Center in 1959; Bishops School for Girls in La Jolla in 1959; La Jolla Bank of America branch in 1960; the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery at Balboa Park in 1966; multiple buildings at the University of California at San Diego from 1968 to 1969; and the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge in 1969. The firm also restored the Golden Door Resort in San Diego in 1985.

MDWF acquired Architects/Larson/Carpenter ca. 1990. Headed by Jack A. Carpenter and Neil A. Larson, the firm shared significant Cold War-era military design experience with MDWF. Carpenter received his bachelor’s degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1963, served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from

## PRINCIPALS

**John Robert Mosher**  
**Roy Morse Drew**  
**William Joseph Watson**  
**John B. Ferguson**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1948-1968 – Mosher & Drew**  
**1968-ca. 1975 – Mosher, Drew,**  
**Watson & Associates, Inc.**  
**ca. 1975 – Mosher/ Drew/**  
**Watson/ Ferguson**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**California**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**None**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**  
**Army**  
**Marine Corps**  
**Navy**

# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

1963 to 1967, and then joined Deems, Lewis, Martin & Associates in San Diego before starting his own firm ca. 1975. A number of the projects listed below were completed by Architects/Larson/Carpenter prior to joining MDWF. MDWF continues to operate in San Diego today.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1976-ca. 1988*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-132	Camp Pendleton, CA	1976
Propulsion Engineering & Applied Instruction Bldg., P-005/P-008; Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1980
Naval Weapons Training Facility, P-006, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1981
Electrical Engineering Bldg.	Naval Base Fleet Training Center San Diego, CA	1985
Auxiliary Engineering Building, P-009, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1986
Operations/Administration Complex, P-007, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1986
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	1987
Parking Structure <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	1987
Auxiliary Weapons Building, P-013, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1988
Damage Control /Auditorium/Lecture Hall, P-004, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1988
Fleet Combat Computer Training Facility (FCTC), P-019 <sup>1</sup>	Anti Air Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	unknown
Admiral Kidd Club (AKC), Economic Analysis <sup>1</sup>	Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	unknown
BRAC P-791v – Renovations to Bldgs. 1 & 11 (wrote RFP for DB)	Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	unknown
BRAC P-792v – New Bldg. (wrote RFP for DB)	Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	unknown
Chilled Water Plant, P-243 <sup>1</sup>	Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	unknown
Combat Pistol Qualifications Range <sup>1</sup>	Army National Guard Camp Robert, CA	unknown
Center for Communications Research	Institute of Defense Analysis, La Jolla, CA	unknown
Combined Arms Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT), Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	29 Palms, CA	unknown
P-971, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	29 Palms, CA	unknown
JIEDDO Battle Course, P-183, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	29 Palms, CA	unknown
1-MEF Operations & Command Center, P-066	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
1st and 5th Marine Battalion Headquarters	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Aviation Armament Shops, P-011 <sup>2</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Auto Hobby Shop & Recreation Equipment Issue Facility, N-711 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown

<sup>1</sup> Completed by Architects/Larson /Carpenter prior to joining MDWF.

<sup>2</sup> Completed by Architects/Larson /Carpenter prior to joining MDWF.

# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1976-ca. 1988*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Remodel, Area 62	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-120	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-053	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-069	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Battalion Administration Bldg., P-118 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Close Quarters Battle Range, P-996 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Enlisted Club Renovation <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Force Intelligence, SCIF Bldg., P-008	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Joint Reception Center, P-590 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Area 41	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
M.A.C. Course, P-996 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
New Amphibious Vehicle Test Branch Maintenance Annex	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Building 210536	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Regimental Artillery Maintenance Complex, P-724 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Repair Communication Electronics Bldg. 43502	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Renovate 4th Tank Repair Bldg. 41312 & Administration	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
SNCO Academy, Marine Corps University, P-063	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
SNCO Club Renovation <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Facility <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Urban Training Facility (MOUT), P-996 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Vehicle Maintenance Facility, P-118 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
NCO Club Restaurant Conversion Bldg. 1532 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Remodel, Area 62	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Gymnasium Building, Indoor/Outdoor Playing Courts, Bldg. 471 <sup>1</sup>	Camp Pendleton, CA	unknown
Hanger Modification 6, P-184	MCAS Miramar, CA	unknown
Physical Fitness Center, P-042 <sup>1</sup>	MCAS Miramar, CA	unknown
Bayview Restaurant Renovation and Repair	MCRD San Diego, CA	unknown
Nexcom Maxi Mart Exchange <sup>1</sup>	MCRD San Diego, CA	unknown
Physical Fitness Center, P-285 <sup>1</sup>	MCRD San Diego, CA	unknown
Recruit Processing and Training Bldg., P-144 <sup>1</sup>	MCRD San Diego, CA	unknown
Recruit Training Bldg., P-187 <sup>1</sup>	MCRD San Diego, CA	unknown
Rotational Railhead Barracks Annex	MCLB Barstow, CA	unknown
Repair Bldg. A and Bldg. 730	NAS Lemoore, CA	unknown
Repair Group Hanger 5 Bldg. 330	NAS Lemoore, CA	unknown
RM031-05, Repair Group Hanger 5 Bldg. 330	NAS Lemoore, CA	unknown
Naval Air Reserve Training & Administrative Bldg., P-149 <sup>1</sup>	MCAS Miramar, CA	unknown
Enlisted Men's Club, P-054	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Aircraft Systems Maintenance Training Bldg., P-197 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Aircraft Systems Training Bldg. Phase II, P-364 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Aircraft Systems Training Bldg. Phase I, P-304 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Aircraft Systems Training Bldg., P-624 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Boathouse Maintenance Facility, P-700 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Clean Room Facility <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown

<sup>1</sup> Completed by Architects/Larson /Carpenter prior to joining MDWF.

# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1976-ca. 1988*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Engineering Standards Laboratory, P-382 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Public Works Shop, P-073 <sup>1</sup>	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Renovate Hanger 1456	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Renovation and Modernization of Bldgs. 335 & 368	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	unknown
Fuze Test Facility, P-749V	NAWS China Lake, CA	unknown
Hardware in the Loop	NAWS China Lake, CA	unknown
JIEDDO Battle Course	NAWS China Lake, CA	unknown
Weapons & Armament Research & Development Lab	NAWS China Lake, CA	unknown
Weapons Survivability Complex, P-700V	NAWS China Lake, CA	unknown
BUDS/HP Physical Rehabilitation Facility, P-006 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base Coronado, CA	unknown
Enlisted Men's Club, P-054	Naval Base Coronado, CA	unknown
Navy Seal Team Operations Facility, P-203	Naval Base Coronado, CA	unknown
Waterfront Operations Building, P-202 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base Coronado, CA	unknown
Naval Hospital Parking Structure, P-606 (Bridging Documents)	Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA	unknown
Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Facility, P-111	Naval Ocean Systems Center San Diego, CA	unknown
Expansion and Rehabilitation, P-144 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Reserve Training and Administration Center, Pomona, CA	unknown
Firing Range and Armory, P-132r <sup>1</sup>	NS Everett, WA	unknown
Working Dog Kennel and Exercise Yard, P-132r <sup>1</sup>	NS Everett, WA	unknown
NCIS Polygraph Laboratory	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Enlisted Men's Mess Hall, P-113	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Exterior Base Guidelines	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Fire Fighting Training School, P-002, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Buildings)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Food Court (Bridging Documents)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Navy Chief Petty Officers Club (Interiors)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Public Works Center Shops, P-072 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Public Works Shops, P-066 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) Phase I and II <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-053 <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Measurement Science Lab <sup>1</sup>	Naval Base San Diego, CA	unknown
Boat Storage & Maintenance Building, Renovation & Repairs	NWS Seal Beach, CA	unknown
Bldg. 77	NWS Seal Beach, CA	unknown
Urban Training Facility (MOUT), P-763 (Study Only) <sup>1</sup>	San Clemente Island, CA	unknown
Bldg. 57, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Bldg. B314, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Bldg. A33, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Bldg. 377 Addition, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Bldg. 622 Addition, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Bldg. 638T Replacement, SPAWAR	Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	unknown
Elevator Replacement #1, Harbor Drive	Fleet Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, CA	unknown
Child Care Center <sup>1</sup>	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	unknown
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	unknown

<sup>1</sup> Completed by Architects/Larson /Carpenter prior to joining MDWF.

# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1976-ca. 1988*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Coast Guard Search and Rescue Operations Facility <sup>1</sup>	U.S. Coast Guard, Ballast Point, San Diego, CA	unknown
Navy IQ Cost Engineering Analysis (1391 Revisions) <sup>1</sup>	Various Locations, San Diego, CA	unknown





*Propulsion Engineering & Applied Instruction Building, P-005/P-008, Fleet Training Center, NS San Diego, CA, ca. 1980 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



*Naval Weapons Training Facility, P-006, Fleet Training Center, NS San Diego, CA, ca. 1981 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*

## MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)



*Rendering of the Operations/Administration Complex, Fleet Training Center, NS San Diego, CA, ca. 1985 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



*Operations/Administration Complex, Fleet Training Center, NS San Diego, CA, ca. 1985 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



## MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

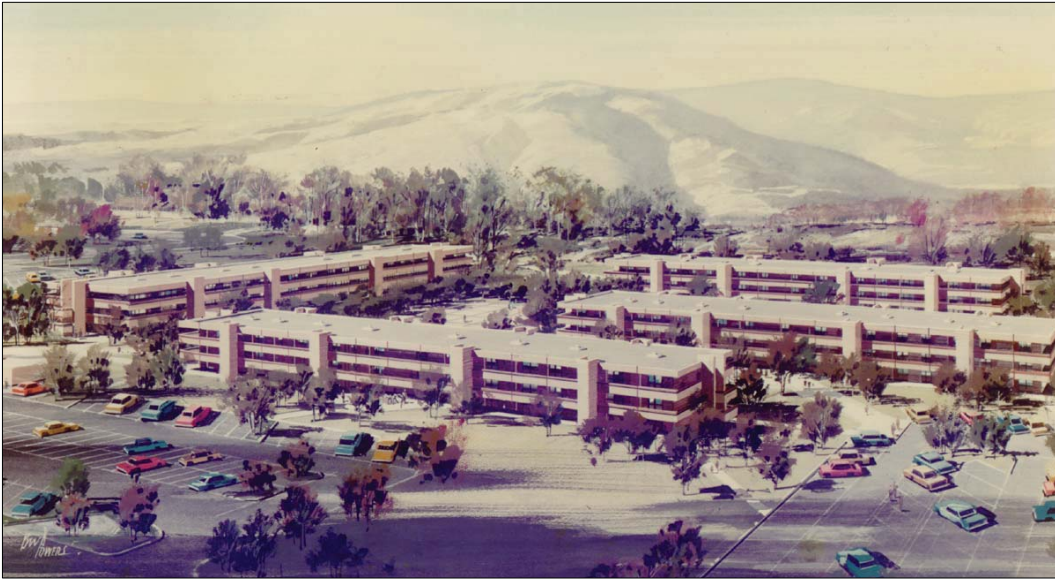


*Enlisted Men's Mess Hall, P-113, NS San Diego, CA (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



*Enlisted Men's Mess Hall, P-113, NS San Diego, CA (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*

## MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)



*Rendering of Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-132, Camp Pendleton, CA, ca. 1976 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



*Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-132, Camp Pendleton, CA, ca. 1976 (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



## MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)



*Enlisted Men's Club, P-054, NAS North Island, San Diego, CA (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*



*Enlisted Men's Club, P-054, NAS North Island, San Diego, CA (courtesy of Kelly Michajlenko, MDWF).*

# MOSHER/DREW/WATSON/FERGUSON (MDWF)

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

*American Architects Directory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1962.

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*Los Angeles Times*

“Construction Start Slated for Navy Center.” *Los Angeles Times* 13 Oct 1985, pg. 17.

“Design Completed for Naval Building.” *Los Angeles Times* 29 Sep 1985, pg. 12.

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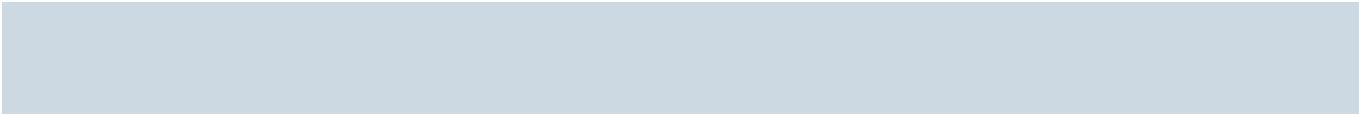
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Peck, Stacey. “Home Q&A: Joany and Robert Mosher.” *Los Angeles Times* 14 Aug 1982, pg. M25.

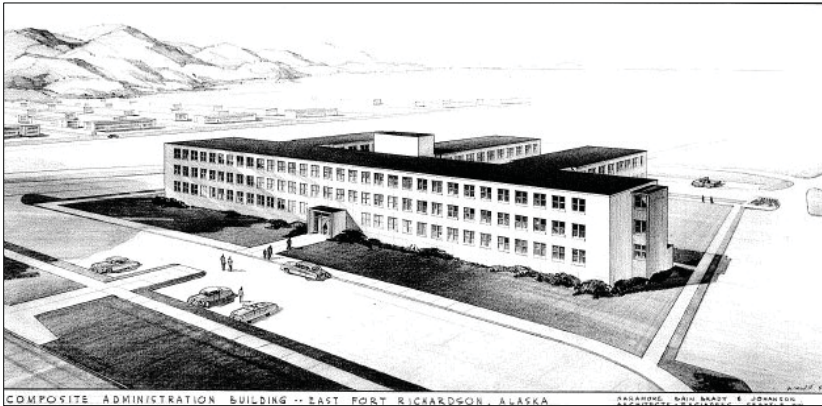
“Submarine Base Bachelor Housing Gets Under Way.” *Los Angeles Times* 8 Nov 1987, pg. 4.

Michajlenko, Kelly, MDWF. Email correspondence dated 06/22/2009, 01/05/2010, and 01/12/2010.





# NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)



COMPOSITE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING -- EAST FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA  
*Rendering, Composite Administration Building, East Fort Richardson, AK, 1950 (Architectural Record Sept. 1951).*

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ) originated in Seattle, Washington, in 1938 as Naramore & Brady, a partnership between architects Floyd A. Naramore and C. J. Brady. Naramore received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from MIT in 1907. He worked as the architect for the Portland school system from 1912 to 1919, then in a similar capacity for the Seattle school system from 1919 to 1932. Meanwhile, Naramore co-founded his first private practice (Naramore & Menke) in 1923, which operated until 1930. In 1930, Naramore began practicing under the name F. A. Naramore. C. J. Brady received his Bachelor of Science degree from Iowa State University in 1917. After serving in World War I, he was a draftsman for Butler & Arnold from 1919 to 1925 but also worked as a building inspector for the City of Sioux City, Iowa. In 1925, he took a position as superintendent of construction for a general contractor but moved to Seattle two years later where he worked for Naramore as an architectural engineer and specification writer. He became an associate in 1931 but left the firm in 1933 to work for the PWA as the Examiner in Charge of Architectural Progress for the State of Washington. In 1938, he returned to the firm, which operated as Naramore & Brady. Perry B. Johanson became a partner in the firm in 1943, after receiving his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1934 and practicing as a partner in the firm Smith Carroll & Johanson. William Bain joined the firm as a partner in 1945, creating NBBJ. Bain graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1921, following his service in World War I. Bain worked as a draftsman for Seattle architect W. R. B. Wilcox from 1916 to 1917. He briefly returned to the office of W. R. B. Wilcox in 1921. In 1922, Bain moved to Los Angeles, where he worked as a draftsman with Johnson, Kaufman & Coate. In 1923, Bain returned to Seattle and worked with Arthur Lovelace. Bain worked as a solo architect from 1924 to 1943 before partnering with Naramore & Brady. In the 1940s, the firm also partnered intermittently with fellow Seattle architect Clyde Grainger on a number of projects.

During World War II, the firm designed a number of buildings for U.S. Naval Station Sand Point in Seattle, including the Navy Gunnery School, Junior Officer's Quarters, and WAVE's Barracks. The firm went on to design

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

Floyd A. Naramore  
William J. Bain  
Clifton J. Brady  
Perry B. Johanson  
William J. Bain, Jr.  
Eric C. Risling  
Harry G. Widener, Jr., CPA  
David C. Hodemaker  
Robert A Floren  
James O. Jonassen  
Melvin J. Larson  
Robert J. Pope  
Robert R. Sowder  
Donald A. Winkelmann

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1938-1943 – Naramore & Brady  
1943-1945 – Naramore, Brady & Johanson  
1945 – Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS Pacific Northwest

## DESIGN SPECIALTY None

## MILITARY FOCUS Air Force Army Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS None Known

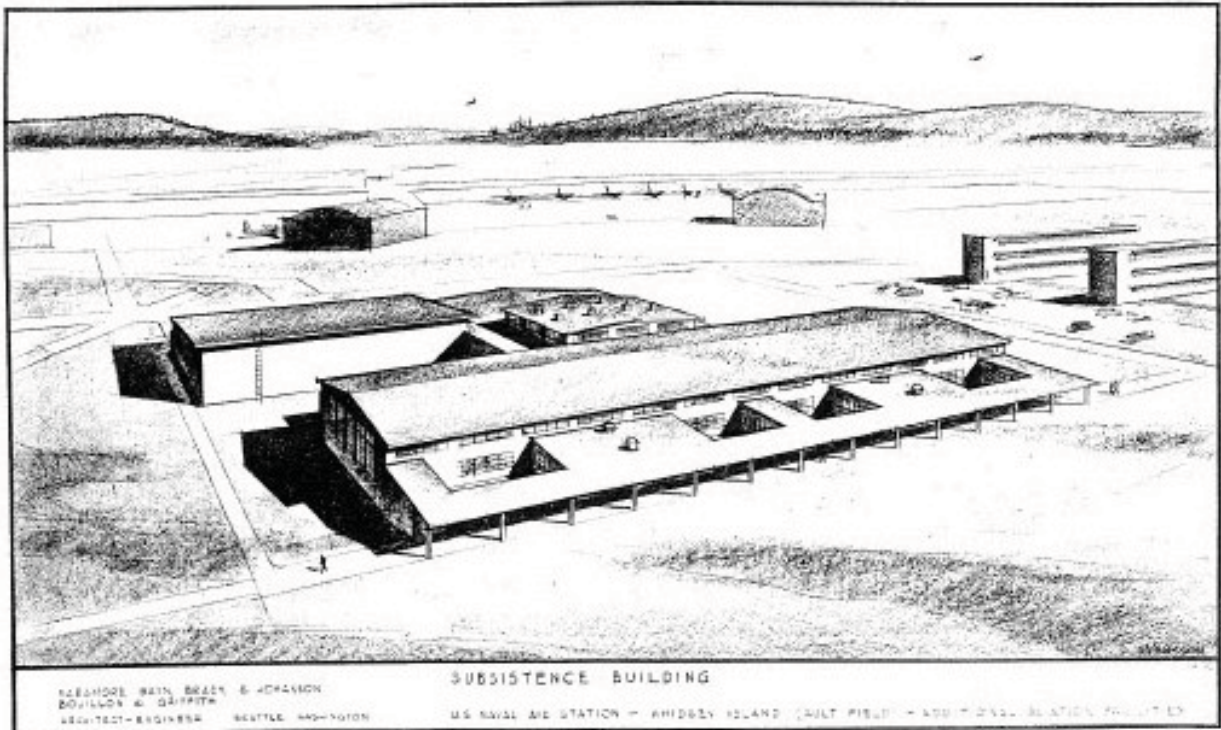
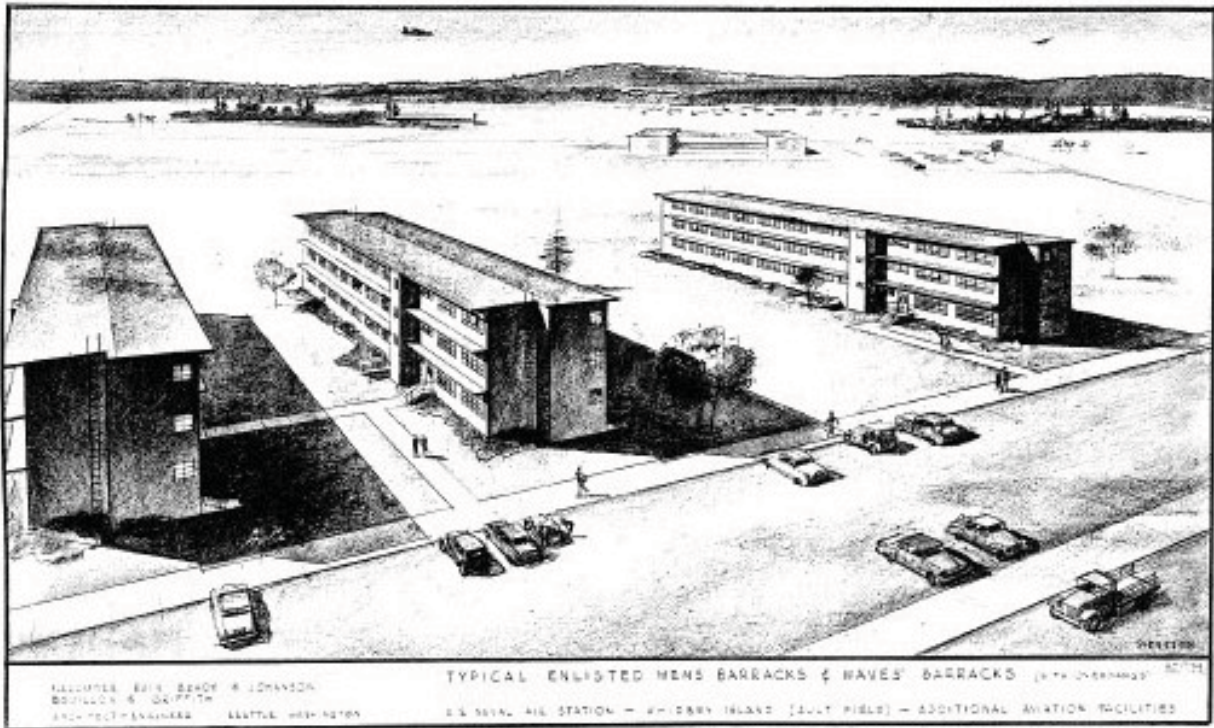
# NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)

multiple Cold War era military buildings in the Pacific Northwest and in Alaska. In 1951, their work at Fort Richardson was featured in *Architectural Record* magazine. NBBJ continues to practice today.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-86.*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
U.S. Navy Installations	Adak, AK	1948-52
Headquarters Bldg	Ft. Richardson, AK	1949
Battalion Bldg	Ft. Richardson, AK	1949
Battalion and Supply Bldg.	Eielson AFB, Anchorage, AK	1950
Composite Administration Bldg.	Ft. Richardson, Anchorage, AK	1950
Hospital	Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, AK	1950-52
Battalion Headquarters and Supply	Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, AK	1950-52
Navy Ault Field Installations	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
Enlisted Men's Barracks	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
WAVE's Barracks	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
Subsistence Building	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
Aircraft Maintenance Hanger and Observation Tower	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
Operations Bldg.	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	1950-53
E.M. Barracks and Mess	Fairchild AFB, WA	1951
BOQ	Great Falls AFB, MT	1951
A.M. Dorms & Mess	Great Falls AFB, MT	1952
A.M. Dorms & Mess	Fairchild AFB, WA	1952
Guardhouse & Post Stockade	Ft. Lewis, WA	1952
A.M. Barracks and Mess	Mountain Home AFB, MT	1952
Post Headquarters	Ft. Richardson, AK	1952
Hangar	Moses Lake, WA	1957
David Grant Medical Center	Travis AFB, CA	1988
ADAL Aircraft System	Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	1986

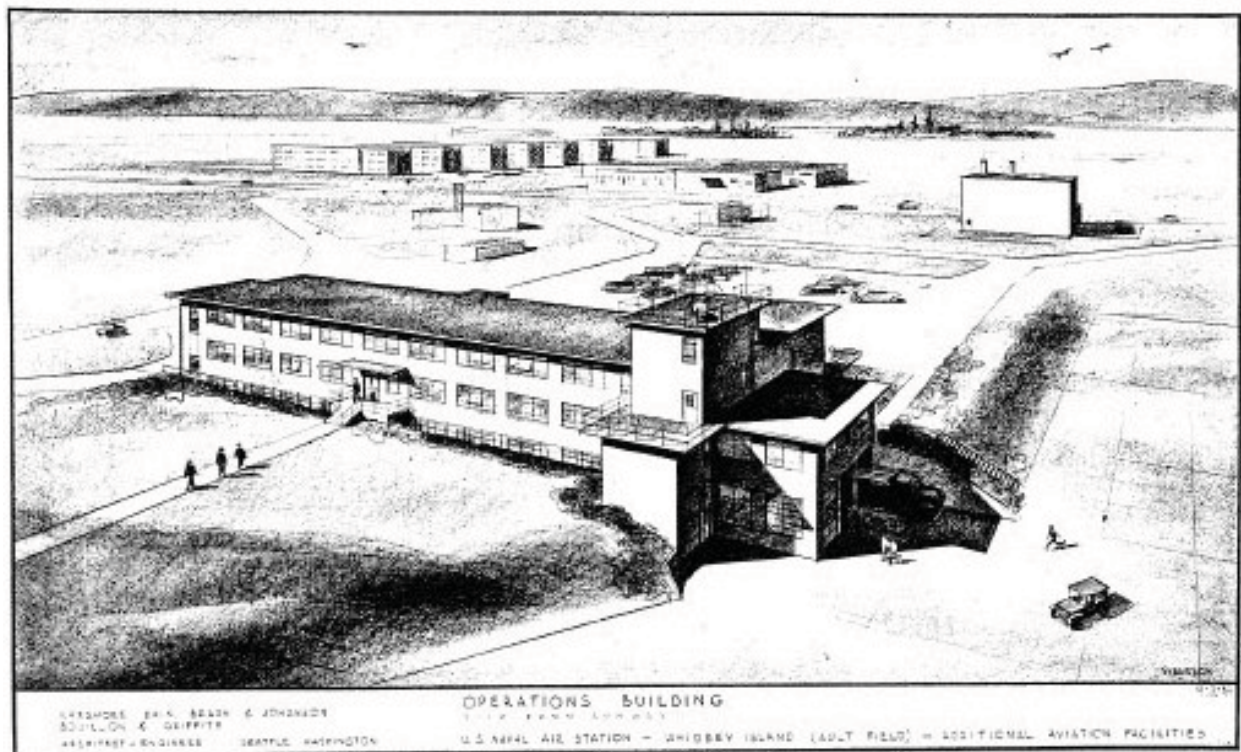
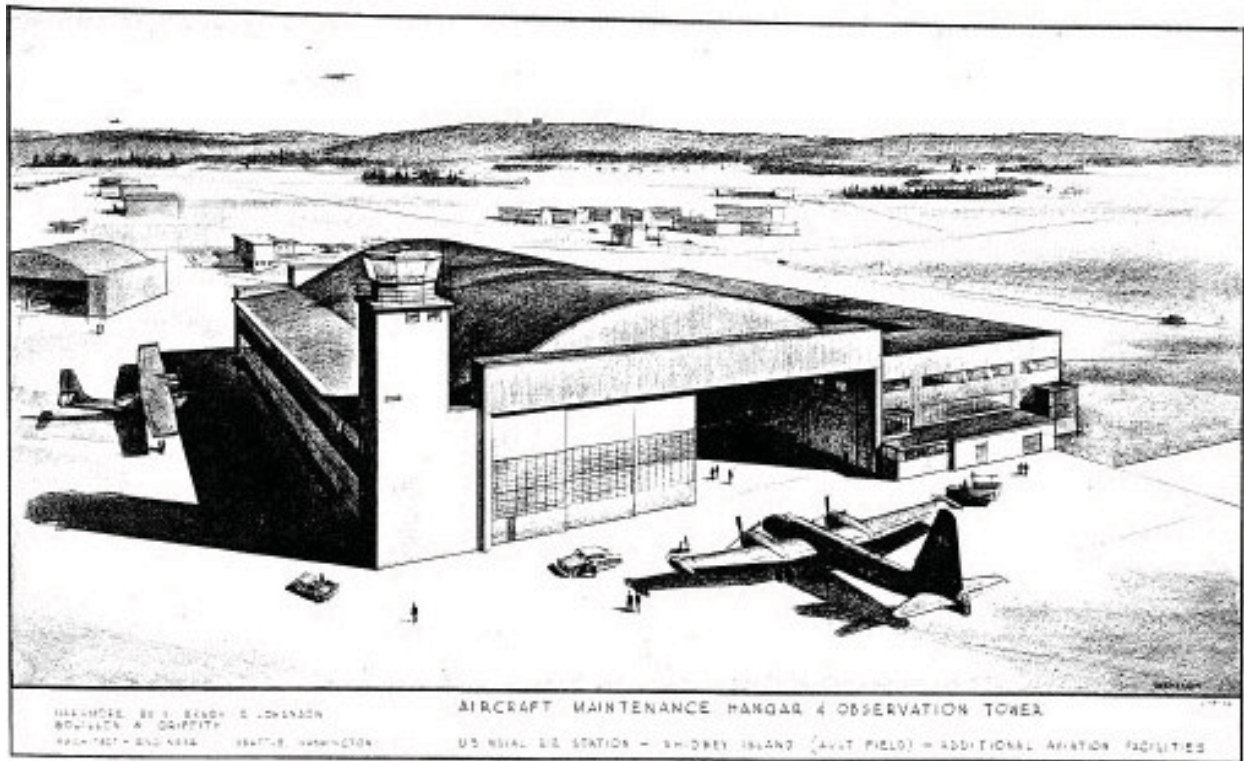
# NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)



Renderings, Enlisted Men's Barracks and WAVE's Barracks (top) and Subsistence Building (bottom), Naval Station Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA, ca. 1953 (AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, 1953).



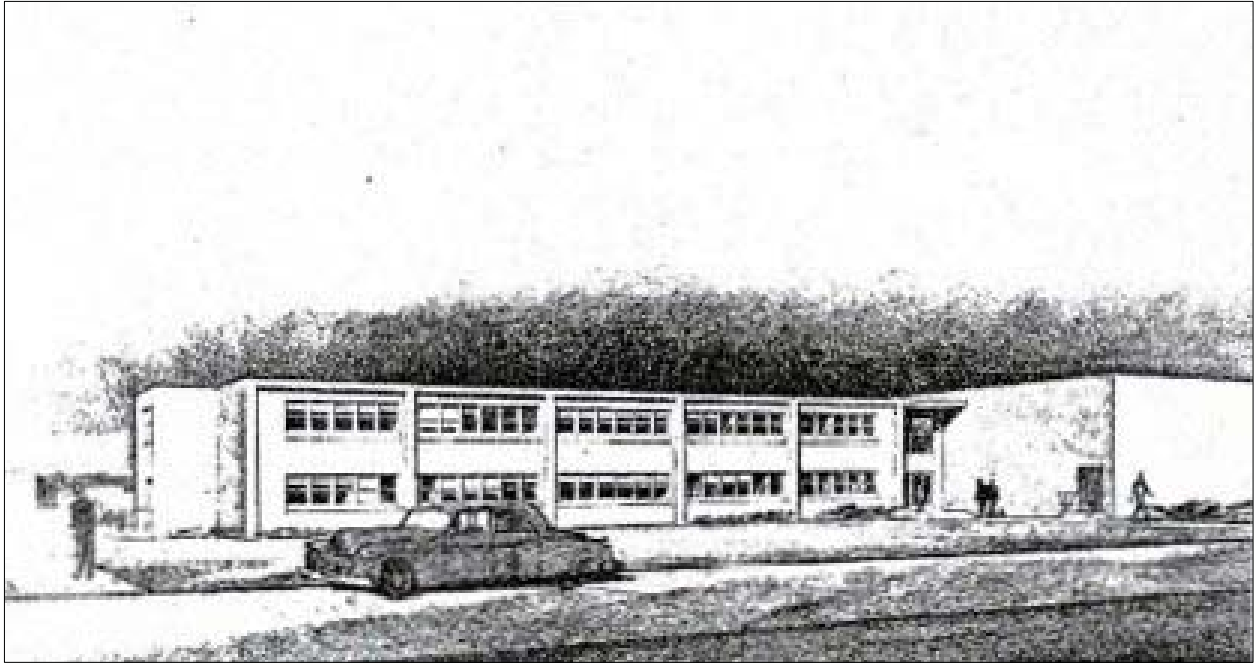
# NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)



Renderings, Enlisted Men's Barracks and WAVE's Barracks (top) and Subsistence Building (bottom), Naval Station Whidbey Island, WA, c. 1953 (AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, 1953).



## NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)



*Rendering, Task Force Headquarters Bldg., Fort Richardson, AK, 1951 (Architectural Record Sept. 1951).*



*Rendering, David Grant Medical Center, Travis AFB, Fairfield, CA (NBBJ: Selected and Current Works, 1997).*



# NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON (NBBJ)

## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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["Military Structures."] *Architectural Record* 110 (1951 Sep): 108-109.

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NBBJ. <http://www.nbbj.com>

*NBBJ: Selected and Current Works*, ed. Stephen Dobney. Mulgrave, Victoria: Images Publishing Group, 1997.

"Undulated Thin-Shell Hangar Roof Spans 8 Bays." *Engineering News-Record* (1957 Mar 7): 44-46.

# KENNETH H. NEPTUNE

Kenneth Neptune received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California in 1934. Neptune was chief draftsman with Wurdeman & Becket from 1936 to 1942. After working as the Director of Plant Facilities for North American Aviation, Inc. from 1942 to 1945, he established Kenneth H. Neptune & Associates in Beverly Hills, California, in 1945. In 1963, Neptune designed the QE laboratory at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach in California. His other notable works were centered in California and included the General Insurance Company's home office in Los Angeles, completed in 1957; the Rocket Engine Plant for Rocketdyne in Canoga Park, completed in 1958; the Atomics International Labs in Canoga Park, completed in 1959; the Aerospace Labs for North American Aviation, completed in 1960; the Autonetics Armament and Flight Control Building in Anaheim, and the Venice Post Office, also completed in 1961. Kenneth H. Neptune died in 2006.

## PRINCIPALS

**Kenneth H. Neptune**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1945 – Kenneth H. Neptune & Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**California**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Aviation  
Aerospace**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1963*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Bldg. 110, QE Laboratory	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1963

**REFERENCES**

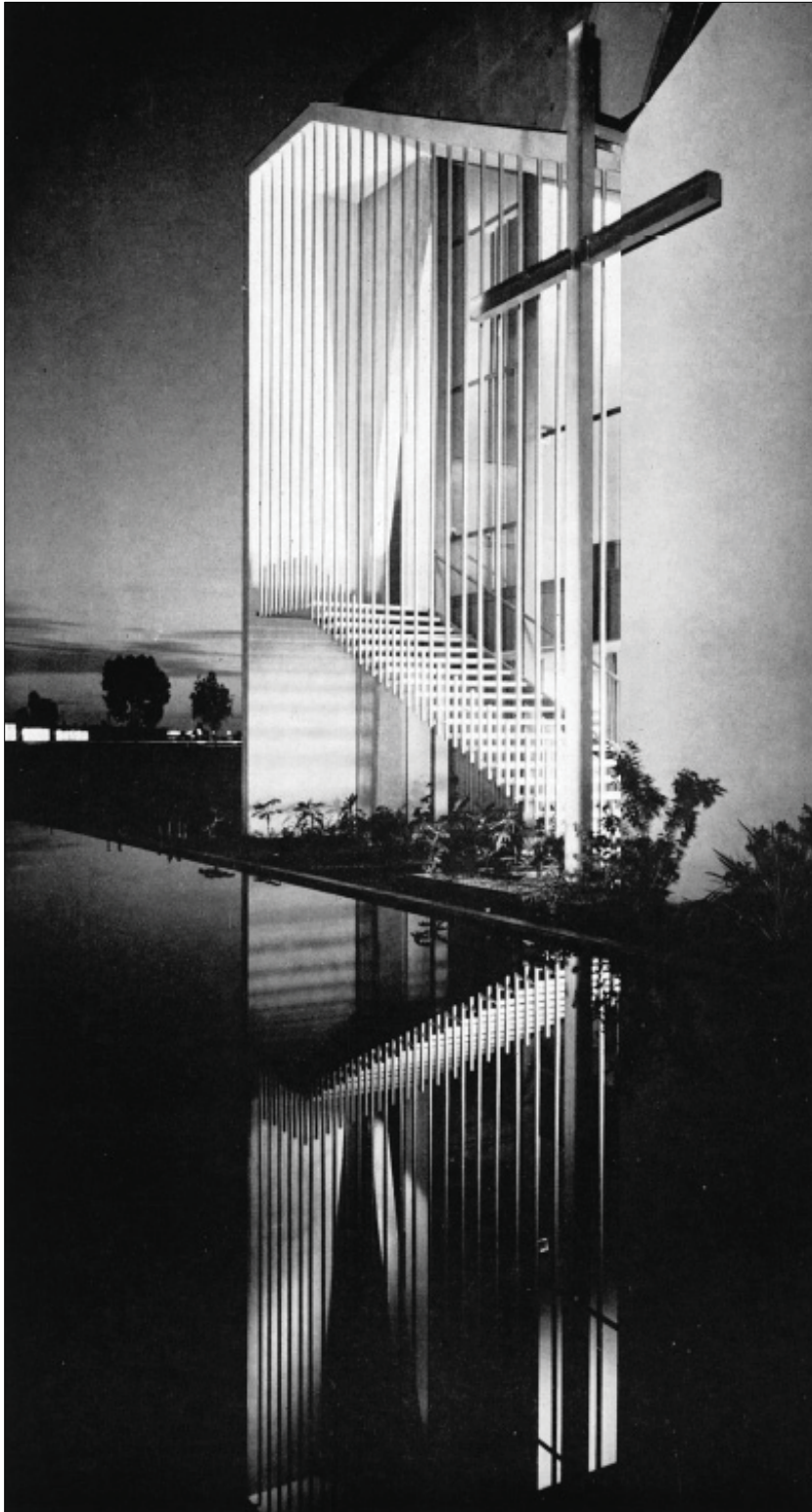
*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

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Sacramento, California: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, March 2000.

# RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS



*Naval Airman's Chapel, MCAS Miramar (Miramar Naval Air Base), CA, 1958 (Arts and Architecture, Apr. 1958).*

## PRINCIPALS

Richard J. Neutra  
Robert E. Alexander  
Dion Neutra  
Donald Haines

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1949 – Neutra & Alexander  
1959 – Neutra & Alexander &  
Donald Haines  
1960 – Neutra & Alexander &  
Carrington Lewis  
1961 – Richard J. Neutra,  
Architects & Consultant

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Residential

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy  
Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Merit Award, Southern  
California Chapter, Miramar  
Naval Air Base Chapel, 1960

Richard J. Neutra was a prominent and widely influential Modern architect who practiced globally in the Cold War era. Neutra was born in Vienna, Austria, where he graduated with a degree in architectural engineering from the Institute of Technology (*Technische Hochschule*) in 1918. He attended the University of Zürich in Switzerland for his post-graduate studies until 1919. After the war, Neutra worked in Germany briefly before immigrating to the United States in 1923. He arrived in the Chicago area, working with both Frank Lloyd Wright and Holabird & Roche. In 1926,

## RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS

Neutra settled in California, where he would work for the remainder of his career. He immediately joined the firm of fellow Vienna native, Rudolph Schindler. In 1949, Neutra and Robert E. Alexander established their own firm, and they worked together until 1961. Neutra's son, Dion Neutra, joined the firm in 1950 and continued the practice after his father's death in 1970.

Richard Neutra's architectural style was distinctly Modern, but with an emphasis on organic lines, natural materials, and integration with the outdoors. Neutra coined his philosophy of architecture "Biorealism" because of his insistence that Modern architecture be humanistic and recognize the individual's needs for comfort and aesthetic pleasure. Richard Neutra's signature works include Modern residences in California, such as the Lovell House built in Los Angeles from 1927 to 1929, housing projects designed for the Federal Housing Authority from ca. 1945, and several Case Study Houses, designed and built from 1945 to 1948 in partnership with *Arts and Architecture* magazine in an effort that included other notable Modern architects such as Charles and Ray Eames and Eero Saarinen. Neutra's residential specialty parlayed into his designs for military housing at Mojave Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station in California in 1955, Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho in 1959, and Naval Air Station Lemoore, California, from 1959 to 1961. For the extensive \$12.5 million housing development at Naval Air Station Lemoore, Neutra & Alexander created the master plan for a housing community to include an estimated 2,688 housing units, as well as full plans for the first 800 units to be constructed.

The best-known military building designed by Richard Neutra, however, was the Naval Airman's Chapel at Naval Air Station Miramar (now Marine Corps Air Station Miramar) in La Jolla, California, which was completed in 1958. Other notable works for non-military clients include the Orange Coast College in California, from 1955 to 1957; the San Fernando Fine Arts Building in Los Angeles, 1959; the U.S. Embassy in Karachi, Pakistan, in 1961; and the Palos Verdes High School in California, 1961.

Neutra influenced numerous young architects through his role as an educator at Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Illinois Institute of Technology, and other colleges and universities. Additionally, through the course of his career, Neutra published many books including *Architecture of Social Concern*, 1948; *Mystery and Realities of the Site*, 1951; *Survival Through Design*, 1954; *Richard Neutra-Mensch Und Wohnen*, 1956; *Life & Human Habitat*, 1956; and *Realismo Biologico*, 1958.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1953-61*

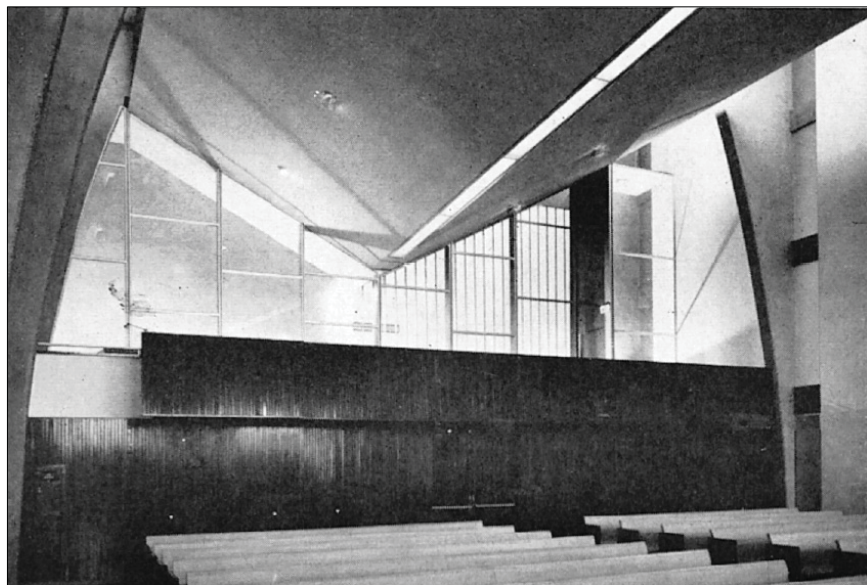
Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Wherry Housing	Mountain Home AFB, ID	1953-59
Housing	MCAAS Mojave, CA	ca. 1955
Family Housing	Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	1957
Naval Airman's Chapel	MCAS Miramar, CA	1958
Capehart Housing	Mountain Home AFB, ID	1958-61
Capehart Housing	NAS Lemoore, CA	1959-61



# RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS



*Naval Airman's Chapel, MCAS Miramar (Miramar Naval Air Base), CA, 1958 (Lamprecht, 2000).*



*Naval Airman's Chapel, MCAS Miramar (Miramar Naval Air Base), CA, 1958 (Arts and Architecture, Apr. 1958).*

# RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS



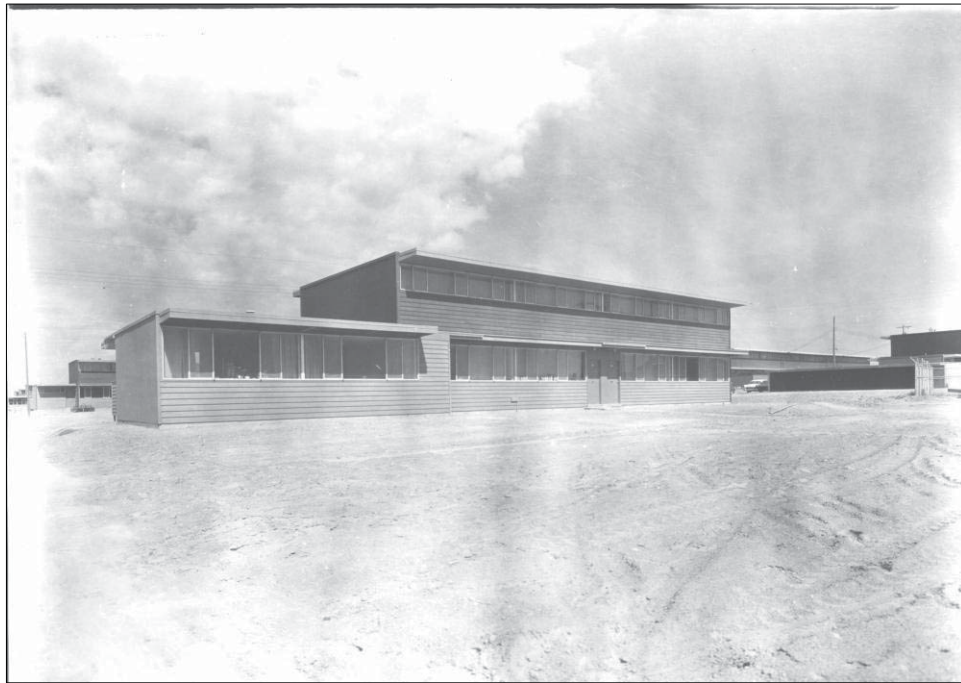
*Wherry Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID, ca. 1958 (courtesy of Mountain Home AFB).*



*Capehart Housing, NAS Lemoore, CA, ca. 1961 (Lamprecht, 2000).*



# RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS



*Capehart Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID, ca. 1961 (courtesy of Mountain Home AFB).*



*Senior Officer's Quarters, Capehart Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID, ca. 1961 (courtesy of Mountain Home AFB).*

# RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECTS & CONSULTANTS

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# A. G. ODELL, JR. & ASSOCIATES



*Kennedy Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center, Ft. Bragg, NC, ca. 1975  
(Thomason and Associates, 2005).*

Known for the design creativity of its principal architect, Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., the firm of A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates completed many military-related projects from its founding in 1940 through the Cold War. The firm was organized by Odell in Charlotte, North Carolina, as a one-man enterprise. He hired various engineers as consultants for his projects. Odell was a proponent of the International Style in Charlotte, building modern structures throughout North and South Carolina, the Mid-Atlantic, and the Southeast. His work was primarily for corporate clients, although he provided residential designs for close friends. Notable examples of his non-DoD work include the Charlotte Civic Center, 1952; Dreyfus Laboratory for the Triangle Institute in Durham, North Carolina, 1961; Baltimore Civic Center, 1962; Hampton Coliseum in Hampton, Virginia, 1970; and Burlington Industries Building in Greensboro, North Carolina, 1971. The name of the firm was changed to Odell Associates, Inc. ca. 1970. The firm continued to work for large corporate clients as well as the U.S. military, completing projects at various military installations throughout the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Odell Associates, Inc. operates today with offices in Charlotte, North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

A. G. Odell, Jr. was born in 1913 in Concord, North Carolina. He studied engineering at Duke University from 1930 to 1931 but later transferred to Cornell University where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1935. From 1935 to 1936, he attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He returned to the United States in 1936 and worked as an architectural designer with Rockefeller Center architects Harrison & Foulhoux until 1938. He later worked with industrial designer Raymond Loewy from 1938 to 1939 before

## PRINCIPALS

A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1940-ca. 1970 – A. G. Odell, Jr.  
& Associates  
ca. 1970 – Odell Associates, Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Mid-Atlantic  
Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Aviation  
Corporate  
Institutional  
Sports/Public Assembly  
Facilities

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Army  
Marine Corps  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

First Award, U.S.ACE  
Distinguished Architectural  
Achievement, Kennedy Hall  
(1964)  
North Carolina Award (1966)  
Award of Merit, USACE  
Distinguished Design  
Awards, Consolidated  
Administration Building,  
Radford Army Ammunition  
Plant (1976)  
Design Honor Award, Enlisted  
Men's Dining Facility,  
Marine Corps Base Quantico  
(1978)



## A. G. ODELL, JR. & ASSOCIATES

establishing his one-man firm in Charlotte in 1940. Odell served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was president of the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA from 1953 to 1954, and later was elected as the first Southerner to serve as the president of the national AIA in 1964. Odell retired as chairman of the firm in 1982 and died in Charlotte in 1988.

The firm was involved with various military projects after World War II, pursuing defense-related projects with the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines Corps. Beginning in 1950, A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates undertook the first of many projects at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and completed 23 design, construction, and/or renovation projects at the base through the 1980s. Two of the most significant projects are the Headquarters and Academic Building (Kennedy Hall, 1964) and Bryant Hall, part of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center. A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates undertook repeat work at other military installations throughout the Cold War, including Pope Air Force Base, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps Air Station New River, Charleston Navy Yard, Shaw Air Force Base, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Fort Lee, and MacDill Air Force Base. In addition to built works, the firm also completed cost estimates, analyses, and surveys for other military projects. Military commissions represented a large percentage of work performed by the firm.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Parachute Packing Building	Ft. Bragg, NC	1950
Replacement to Male Officers' Quarters	Pope AFB, NC	1962
Airmen Replacement Dormitory	Pope AFB, NC	1962
Base Annex Chapel	Pope AFB, NC	1962
82 <sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division Headquarters	Ft. Bragg, NC	1962
Operations And Maintenance Facilities	Ft. Bragg, NC	1962
Renovations to Cafeteria Building	Camp Lejeune, NC	1962
Aircraft Maintenance Hangar And Renovations	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1963
Kennedy Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center	Ft. Bragg, NC	1964
Officers' Mess, Barber Shop and Package Store	Ft. Bragg, NC	1965
Two Bachelors' Officers Quarters Dormitories and Mess Hall	Ft. Bragg, NC	1965
100-Man Brig	Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, SC	1965
Addition to Headquarters and Academic Building, JFK Special Warfare Center	Ft. Bragg, NC	1966
40-Man Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Shaw AFB, SC	1967
Officers' Club Mess	Ft. Bragg, NC	1967
Design Of Aircraft Hangars 130 And 131	MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	1967-70
Aircraft Maintenance Facility	Shaw AFB, SC	1969
Addition to Data Processing Plant	Shaw AFB, SC	1969
Engine Accessory Shops	MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	1970
Infantry Training Regiment Complex, Camp Geiger	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
Hospital Addition And Renovations	Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	1971
Recreational Compound	Ft. Bragg, NC	1971
Bryant Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center	Ft. Bragg, NC	1972
Enlisted Men's Pool	MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	1972
Non-Commissioned Officers' Mess Hall	Pope AFB, NC	1973
Alterations to Main Post Theater	Ft. Bragg, NC	1973
Administration And Engineering Board Building	Ft. Bragg, NC	1973
Federal Credit Union	Ft. Bragg, NC	1973

# A. G. ODELL, JR. & ASSOCIATES

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Enlisted Men's Dining Facility	MCB Quantico, VA	1973
Dental Clinic	Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	1974
Administration Building	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, VA	1974
Dental Clinic	Charleston Navy Yard, North Charleston, SC	1974
Logistics Command Headquarters Building	Ft. Lee, VA	1975
Addition to The Logistics Center	Ft. Lee, VA	1977
Renovation to Dining Facility	Camp Lejeune, NC	1980
Consolidated Support Center	Langley AFB, VA	1981
Waterford Building – USACE District Headquarters	Ft. Norfolk, VA	1981
Concept Design and Working Drawings, Enlisted Men's' Barracks	Ft. Bragg, NC	1983
Consolidated Troop Medical Clinic	Ft. Jackson, SC	1983
Security Operations Training Facility	Ft. Bragg, NC	1984
Off-Crew Operations Building	Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, GA	1985
Applied Instruction/Training Building	MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	1986
Occupational Health Clinic	Robins AFB, GA	1987
Base Hospital Renovations	MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL	1989
Remodeling and Renovations for 230 Family Housing Units	MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL	1989
Applied Instruction Facility	Camp Lejeune, NC	1989



*Bryant Hall (Building D-2306), north and west elevations, Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, NC (Thomason and Associates, 2005).*

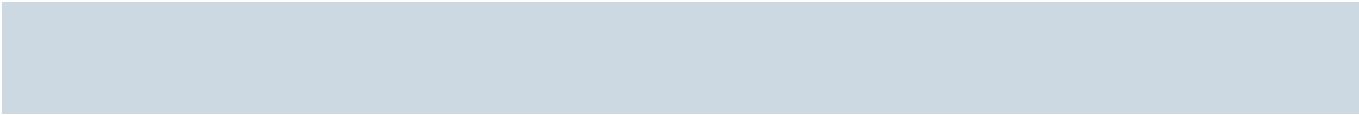


*Consolidated Administration Building, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, VA (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Distinguished Design Awards, 1976).*

# A. G. ODELL, JR. & ASSOCIATES

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*Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Youngstown, OH, 1995 (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

PACE Associates was established in Chicago, Illinois, in 1946 as an engineering firm. Founding partners W. H. Binford, Charles B. Genter, W. B. Cobb, John F. Kausal, and M. C. Hertel all were colleagues at the Chicago firm of Holabird & Root in the 1940s. From its inception, PACE Associates was organized as a cooperative partnership between professional architects, rather than using the hierarchical model commonly employed by larger architecture firms at the time. During the following decades, the firm grew to incorporate a number of additional architects as partners.

W. H. Binford received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Kansas State College in 1927. He worked for Holabird & Root from 1927 to 1942, serving as chief architect for the Jamaica, B.W.I. Army Air Base from 1941 to 1942. Binford briefly worked for James Stewart & Company from 1942 to 1943, but returned to Holabird & Root from 1943 to 1945.

Charles B. Genter received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1939, and worked for the City of Norman, Oklahoma, as a planner and supervisor of recreational buildings from 1937 to 1939. He conducted graduate studies at the Illinois Institute of Technology from 1939 to 1940 but returned to Oklahoma where he worked as an airport planner from 1940 to 1941. He subsequently was an architectural examiner for the Federal Works Agency from 1941 to 1942, with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) in Chicago from 1943 to 1944, and then with Holabird & Root from 1945 to 1946.

William B. Cobb received his bachelor's degree in fine arts from Yale University in 1929. His early career focused on residential design and housing policy. From 1929 to 1931, Cobb worked as a residential designer with R. W. McLaughlin, Jr. and Holden McLaughlin in New York. From 1934 to 1935, he worked for the Housing Study Guild in New York, and subsequently he worked during the next two years for the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D.C. In 1937, Cobb was employed with B. H. Marshall as a residential designer, but the next year returned to the public sector and worked for the WPA. In 1939, Cobb moved to Chicago and joined Holabird & Root where he worked until 1946.

## PRINCIPALS (1946-1970)

**W. H. Binford**  
**Charles B. Genter**  
**W. B. Cobb**  
**John F. Kausal**  
**M. C. Hertel**  
**K. D. Farwell**  
**Sam C. Sit**  
**Jerome J. Neri**  
**M. Ali Yusif, CE**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1946 – PACE Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Great Lakes**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Educational**  
**Residential**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

John Kausal received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois in 1934 and his Masters of Architecture degree from Harvard in 1939. Kausal worked as a draftsman for Chicago architect Ronald F. Perry from 1934 to 1935, then as a site planner for Associated Architects in Chicago from 1935 to 1936. He left the firm in 1936 to join Holabird & Root, where he worked until 1942. (Presumably, Kausal worked for Holabird & Root while attending graduate school, but the details of this arrangement are not known.) From 1942 to 1945, Kausal served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Kausal joined PACE Associates in 1946.

Morris C. Hertel graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1936 with a Bachelor of Science degree, then attended night school at the Chicago School of Architecture from 1938 to 1939 and at the Illinois Institute of Technology from 1938 to 1939 and from 1941 to 1942. During this span, Hertel held several jobs and different Chicago-based firms. He was a draftsman for General Houses from 1936 to 1937; head designer for McCarthy, Smith & Eppig from 1937 to 1940; and head draftsman for Z. E. Smith from 1940 to 1941. In 1941, Hertel joined Holabird & Root where he remained until 1944. In the two-year period after he left Holabird & Root and helped found PACE Associates, Hertel held a number of jobs in firms located throughout the country, including the Savannah Machine and Foundry Company in Savannah; De Leuw Cather & Company in Chicago; E. Benkert in Winnetka, Illinois; and Stanley D. Anderson in Lake Forest, Illinois.

During the 1940s and 1950s, the firm designed a number of buildings for the Navy in the Great Lakes region. Other, notable, non-military works in the Chicago area designed by PACE Associates include the Carman Hall Apartments, buildings at the Illinois Institute of Technology, completed in 1956, including the S. R. Crown Hall in the College of Architecture in 1956; the Esplanade Apartments at 900-910 North Lakeshore Drive, completed in 1956; and the collaborative design of the Algonquin Apartments with Mies van der Rohe, completed in 1952.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1947-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval Reserve Training Centers	Ninth Naval District	1947-51
Misc. Alterations	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1948-49
Operations Bldg.	NAS Glenview, IL	1952
Fire & Crash Station	NAS Glenview, IL	1952
Line Crew Bldg.	NAS Glenview, IL	1952
Paint Shop	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1952
Barracks & Mess Hall Bldgs.	NS Great Lakes Chicago, IL	1957-58
Wherry Housing	NAS Glenview, IL	ca. 1960



Naval Reserve Training Center, St. Paul, Minn.  
Drawings and Supervision in Association with  
Ninth Naval District Public Works Division®

*Naval Reserve Training Center, St. Paul, MN, ca. 1950 (American Institute of Architects, 1953).*

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Kuranda, Kathryn M., et al. *Housing an Air Force and a Navy: The Wherry and Capehart Era Solutions to the Postwar Family Housing Shortage (1949-1962)*. Prepared for the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force, 2007.

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# PADEREWSKI-MITCHELL-DEAN & ASSOCIATES

The firm of Paderewski-Mitchell-Dean & Associates began in San Diego in 1945 as the private architectural practice of Clarence J. Paderewski. Paderewski graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of California in 1931. While pursuing his degree, he served in the Reserve Officer Training Corps from 1926 to 1927. The details of Paderewski's early career are vague, but he is known to have worked as chief draftsman with Sam W. Hamill from 1939 to 1944 and with Heitschmidt-Matcham-Blanchard-Maher-Gill & Hamill, Architects ca. 1944. When he entered private practice in 1945, Paderewski focused his work on public school construction projects.

In 1948, Delmar S. Mitchell and Louis A. Dean joined Paderewski as partners. Mitchell received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Washington in 1939. He served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1944 to 1946 and then worked as a draftsman with Frank Hope. Dean graduated from the Yale University School of Architecture in 1934. After graduating, he worked as a draftsman for Dean & Dean Architects until 1937. In 1939, he work for Witmer & Watson, Architects, but in the following year, served as the architect for the 11<sup>th</sup> Naval District Division of Public Works until 1947. Mitchell served as a partner in the firm from 1948 until 1961. When Mitchell retired in 1961, the firm evolved into Paderewski-Dean & Associates.

During the Cold War era, the firm designed a lab and housing projects for the U.S. Navy. Among the firm's non-military commissions include a number of public school buildings in California, as well as the San Diego County General Hospital in 1960, and the San Diego International Airport Terminal in 1967.

## PRINCIPALS (1948-1970)

Clarence Joseph Paderewski  
Delmar S. Mitchell  
Louis A. Dean

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1945-1948 – C. J. Paderewski  
1948-1961 – Paderewski-  
Mitchell-Dean & Assoc.  
1961 – Paderewski-Dean &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Western United States

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Schools  
Housing

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award of Merit, San Diego  
Chapter, 1961

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
11th Naval Dist., Charactron Lab	San Diego, CA	1952
Wherry Housing	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1953
Wherry Housing	NAS Denver, CO	ca. 1960



## REFERENCES

*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

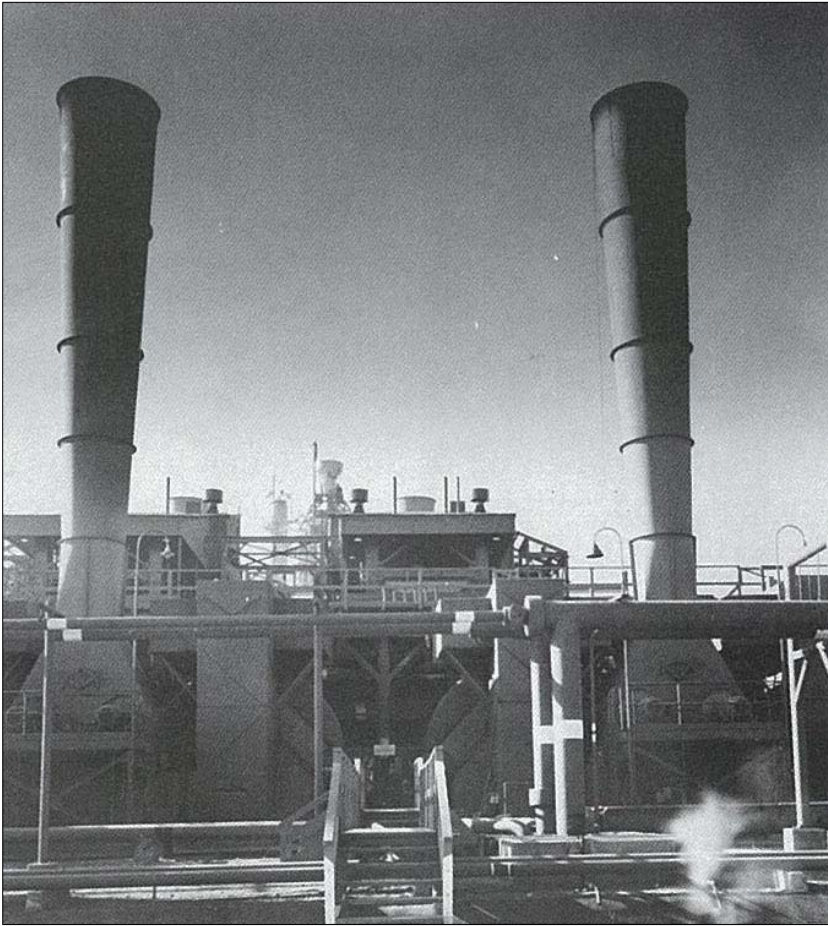
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# RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)



*Medium Range Missile Launch Site, NAWS Point Mugu, CA (Rodengen, 2006).*

**PRINCIPALS (1934-1944)**  
Ralph M. Parsons

**FIRM EVOLUTION**  
1934-1937 – Ralph M. Parsons Company  
1937 – Bechtel, McCone & Parsons (BMP)  
1944-1979 – Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)  
1979 – Parsons Corporation

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**  
Global

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**  
None

**MILITARY FOCUS**  
Air Force  
Navy

**SELECTED AWARDS**  
AIA First Honor Award, 1963  
Golden Beaver Award, 1963  
DoD Excellence in Design Award, 1991

Although he dropped out of high school to work as a mechanic, Ralph M. Parsons entered the Pratt Institute in 1914 at the age of 18. He graduated with a two-year degree in machine design and began teaching courses on steam and gasoline engines to naval students at Pratt. Parsons served in the U.S. Navy, from 1917 to 1921 and subsequently worked with the U.S. Civil Service as a naval aeronautical engineer until 1924. Parsons then moved into the field of oil refinery engineering, working for the Interocean Oil Company. Meanwhile, he also learned the fundamentals of business through correspondence courses. In 1934, Parsons established the Ralph M. Parsons Company, in Mount Vernon, Ohio. In its early years, the Ralph M. Parsons Company focused on designing oil refineries and chemical facilities.

In 1937, Parsons partnered with fellow engineers Steve Bechtel and John McCone to form Bechtel, McCone & Parsons (BMP). The son of Warren A. Bechtel, founder of the Bechtel Corporation, Steve Bechtel, continued to operate the Bechtel Corporation independently alongside BMP. As BMP, the firm broadened its business to include many different types of engineering such as procurement, construction and shipbuilding, offering clients “turn-key” engineering services. In the period of military mobilization preceding direct U.S. involvement in World War II, the firm built ships and shipyards. During the war, they constructed the monumental Canol oil pipeline and aircraft assembly facilities.

## RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)

In 1944, the partnership of BMP dissolved, and each of the partners returned to his own private practice. Parsons re-established the Ralph M. Parsons Company, which became known as RMP, in Los Angeles. Parsons continued to work in the petroleum industry, but also diversified his practice to include worldwide irrigation systems and defense construction during the Cold War era. Their first major contract was the design of naval missile facilities at Point Mugu in California, completed with the Aerojet Corporation. As the firm grew, it opened additional offices in Washington, D.C. in 1948; New York City in 1952; Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1953; Houston, Texas in 1958; Paris in 1958; London in 1960; Tokyo in 1961; and Frankfurt in 1961. Beginning in 1961, RMP began acquiring smaller companies to accelerate its growth. The firm's work also expanded, incorporating sulfur removal facilities, high energy fuel development, nuclear engine development, airport design and construction, and mass transit systems, as well as continuing involvement in military construction. RMP developed technologies in the 1970s to decrease pollution and increase energy efficiency. In 1972, the firm's headquarters moved from Los Angeles into a new facility in Pasadena designed by Charles Luckman Associates. In 1979, the conglomerate of companies acquired by RMP became the Parsons Corporation.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-87*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Medium Range Missile Launch Site	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1948
Test & Evaluation Bldg.	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1950
Instrumental & Control Bldg., 8765	Edwards AFB, CA	1956
Test Stand 1A, 8765	Edwards AFB, CA	1956
Dhahran Air Terminal	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	1958
Test Stand 2-A, 8752	Edwards AFB, CA	1960
Standard Design for 1,000 Minuteman Missile Silos, U.S. Air Force Space Division	Nationwide	1961
Test Stand 1-E, 8832	Edwards AFB, CA	1964
Control Center, 8844	Edwards AFB, CA	1964
USACE (Huntsville) Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program Facilities	Nationwide	1985
Ground-Based Laser Installation	White Sands Missile Range, NM	1986
Titan Rocket Facilities	Edwards AFB, CA	1987



*Test Stand, Edwards AFB, CA, 1960 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



## RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)



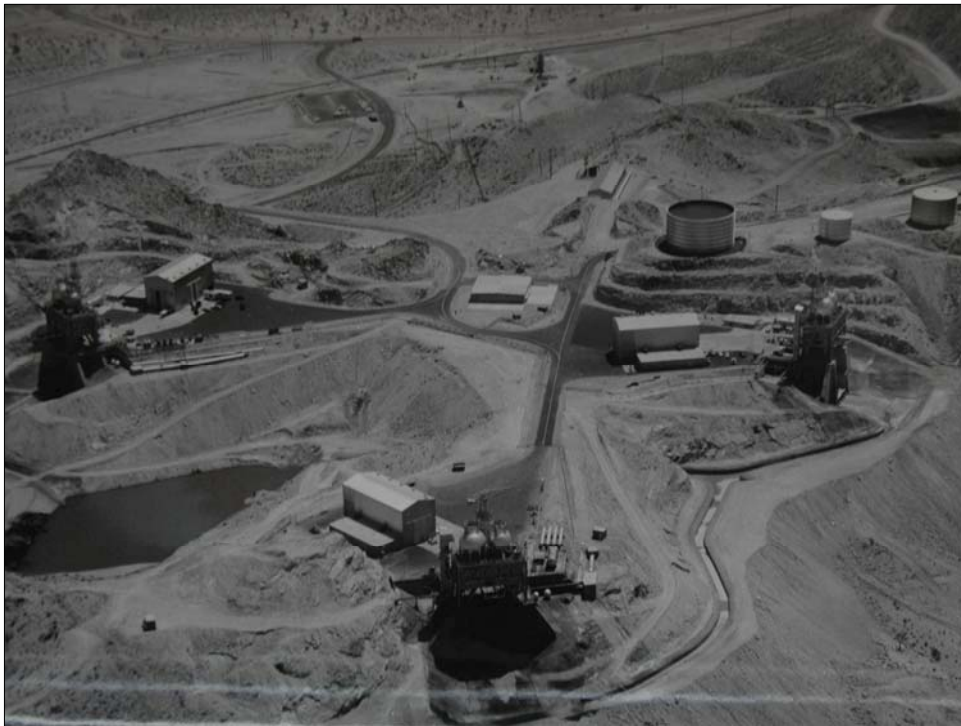
*Test Stand, Edwards AFB, CA, 1959 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



# RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)



*Test Stand Complex, Edwards AFB, CA, 1959 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Test Stand Complex, Edwards AFB, CA, 1964 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)



*Control Center, Edwards AFB, CA, 1965 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

# RALPH M. PARSONS COMPANY (RMP)

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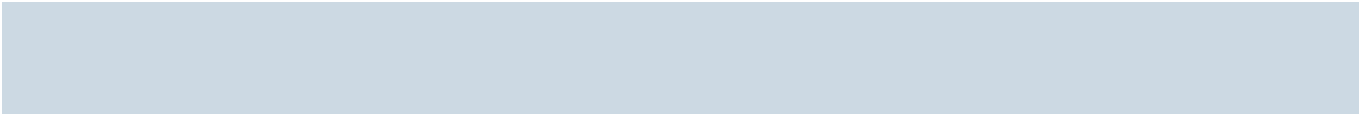
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*Naval Hospital, Beaufort, SC, ca. 1948 (photo by Duke Photo Co., courtesy of Angela Mellow, Pease Associates).*

J. N. Pease & Company was an architectural and engineering company founded in 1938 in Charlotte, North Carolina, by J. Norman Pease and James A. Stenhouse. Pease was educated at Georgia Tech ca. 1900 and at Washington and Lee University in 1907, although it is not clear whether or not he completed his degree. During World War I, Pease served as a major in the Army Quartermaster Corps. Before founding J. N. Pease & Company, he worked as an engineer in the Charlotte office of the Lockwood-Greene Company. Pease returned to the Army during World War II, serving as a colonel from 1942 to 1945. Little is known about founding partner James A. Stenhouse.

The expansion of Fort Bragg after World War II brought substantial new work to the firm. This massive undertaking led to an influx of additional military assignments. In the 1950s, the firm expanded into healthcare and industrial design. This expansion was furthered in the 1960s, with a new focal point on urban design, technology, and teaching environments. In addition to their military work during the Cold War era, J. N. Pease & Company designed a number of schools and commercial works in the Charlotte area, as well as water and wastewater treatment plants. In 1962, the firm name changed to J. N. Pease Associates. J. N. Pease passed away in 1987. In 2001, the firm name changed again to Pease Associates, which continues to operate actively today.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-86*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
500 Bed Hospital	Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC	1948
BOQ Family Units	Unspecified installation, Durham, NC	1952
Fire Station	Ft. Bragg, NC	1954

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

J. Norman Pease, PE  
 George S. Rawlins, PE  
 James A. Stenhouse  
 J. Norman Pease, Jr  
 R. A. Botsford  
 Fred C. Hobson, PE  
 John V. Ward

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1938-1962 – J. N. Pease & Company  
 1962-2001 – J. N. Pease Associates  
 2001 – Pease Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Healthcare  
 Industrial Design  
 Technology

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
 Army  
 Marine Corps  
 Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award of Merit, 1958 & 1966  
 AIA Honor Award, 1968 & 1969



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1948-86*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
BOQ and Mess Hall	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1956
Additions to Officers' Mess Hall	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1956
Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Facility	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1956
Enlisted Men's Barracks	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1956
Troop Housing & Post Exchange	Ft. Bragg, NC	1956
Cafeteria	Ft. Bragg, NC	1956
Troop Housing Areas & Auxiliary Bldgs.	Ft. Bragg, NC	1956
BOQ	Ft. Bragg, NC	1956
Naval Residence Electronics Facility	Anderson, SC	1956
Naval Residence Facility	Durham, NC	1956
Armed Forces Instruction Station	Ft. Bragg, NC	1957
Air National Guard Warehouse	Unspecified installation, Anderson, SC	1957
Dispensary	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1957
Naval Supply Warehouse	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1957
Turbo Jet Engine Test Facility	MCAS Cherry Point, NC	1958
Rehabilitation Air Station Fuel Facility	NAAS Edenton, NC	1958
Capehart Housing	Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	1959
Reserve Center	NMCRC Raleigh, NC	1959
Capehart Housing	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	ca. 1960
10-Unit, 40-Man BOQ *	Pope AFB, NC	ca. 1962
2 Two-Squad Aircraft Maintenance Hangars *	MCAS Cherry Point, NC	1963
Bldg. 742 *	Pope AFB, NC	ca. 1964
Aeromedical Evacuation Patient Holding Facility *	Pope AFB, NC	ca. 1965
Auditorium *	Ft. Bragg, NC	1966
Administrative Building, Force Troops Complex	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
Dispensary, Force Troops Complex	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
Classroom Bldg., Force Troops Complex	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
Mess Hall, Force Troops Complex *	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
4,250-Man Barracks Force Troops Complex *	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1970
Combined Squadron Operations Facility *	NC Air National Guard Base, Douglas Municipal Airport, Charlotte, NC	1977
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ)*	Camp Lejeune, NC	1977
Marine Corps Exchange	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	1982
UEP Housing*	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1982
Operation and Maintenance Facility 2nd Marine Wing *	Camp Lejeune, NC	ca. 1982
Barracks *	Langley AFB, VA	ca. 1983
UEP Housing *	Langley AFB, VA	1986

\* As J. N. Pease Associates.



*Mess Hall, Force Troops Complex, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1970 (photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., courtesy of Angela Mellow, Pease Associates).*



*Mess Hall, Force Troops Complex, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1970 (photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., courtesy of Angela Mellow, Pease Associates).*



*Barracks, Force Troops Complex, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1970  
(photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., courtesy of Angela Mellow,  
Pease Associates).*



*Barracks, Force Troops Complex, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1970  
(photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., courtesy of Angela Mellow,  
Pease Associates).*





*Operation & Maintenance Facility, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1982 (photo by J. N. Pease Associates, courtesy of Angela Mellow, Pease Associates).*



*Operation & Maintenance Facility, Camp Lejeune, NC, ca. 1982 (photo by J. N. Pease Associates, courtesy of Angela Mellow, Pease Associates).*

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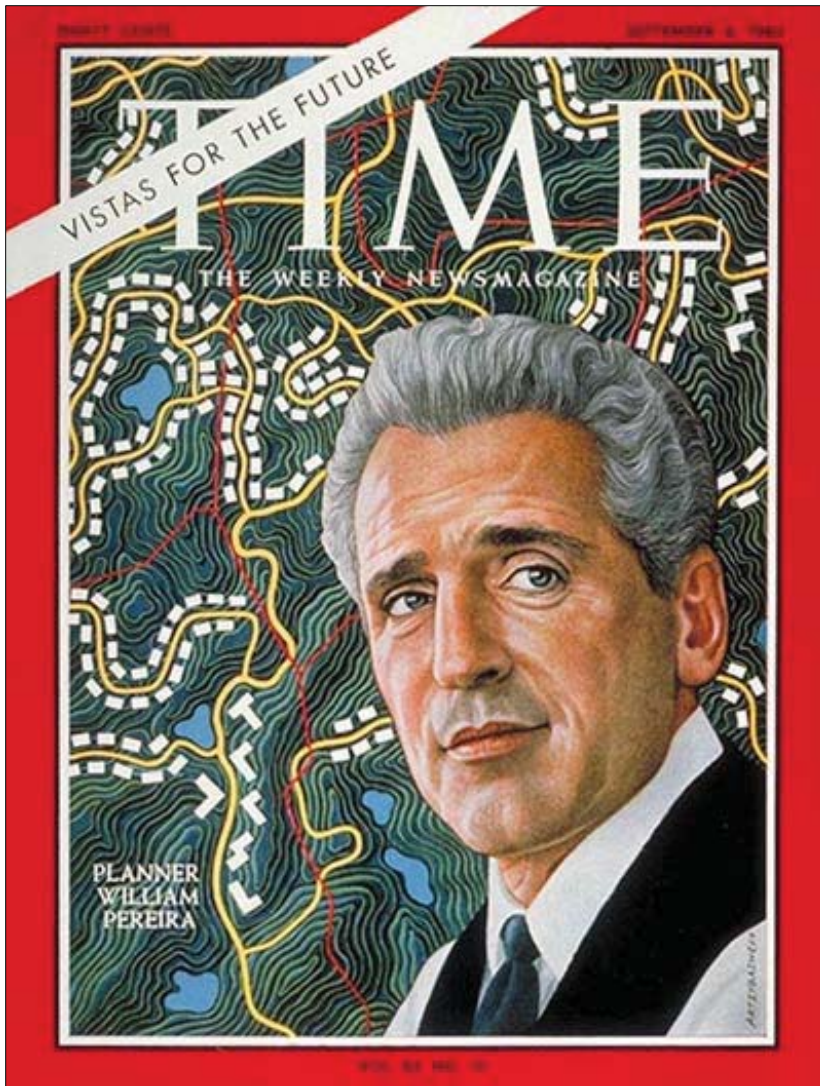
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# WILLIAM L. PEREIRA & ASSOCIATES



Cover image featuring William Pereira (Time, 6 Sept. 1963).

William L. Pereira gained his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1930. After graduating, he worked with Holabird & Root in Chicago from 1930 to 1931 and helped develop the master plan for the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. When he left Holabird & Root, he and his brother, Hal Pereira, established their own firm which was called William L. Pereira & Hal Pereira. In 1938, William Pereira moved to Los Angeles with his wife so that she could pursue a career in acting. In Los Angeles, Pereira went to work as a production designer for film studios, receiving an Academy Award for his work with special effects photography on the film *Reap the Wild Wind*. In 1944, Pereira resumed his private practice as an architect, working as William L. Pereira. In 1950, Charles Luckman joined the firm, which was renamed as Pereira & Luckman. Together, they designed a number of Cold War-era military facilities, including U.S. Naval and Air Force Bases in Cadiz, Spain. When Luckman departed in 1958 to form his own firm, Pereira continued his architectural practice under the name William L. Pereira & Associates. From 1949 to 1959, Pereira taught architecture at the University of California while maintaining his architectural practice. Pereira received an honorary doctorate from Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles in 1964.

## PRINCIPALS (1970-1987)

William L. Pereira  
Gin D. Wong  
James H. Langenheim  
James M. Sink  
G. L. Garvey  
Jack Kassel  
Neil W. Birnbrauer  
Otto H. Kilian

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1931-1938 – William L. Pereira  
& Hal Pereira  
1944-1950 – William L. Pereira  
1950-1958 – Pereira & Luckman  
1958 – William L. Pereira &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Universities  
Hospitals  
Airports  
Master Planning

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Marine Corps  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

Honor Award, AIA, Southern  
California Chapter, 1963

# WILLIAM L. PEREIRA & ASSOCIATES

The firm of William L. Pereira & Associates was known for their large-scale master planning and urban planning efforts, and for their bold, sculptural architecture and use of the Brutalist Style. In addition to the firm's numerous military buildings, important works include the master plan and design of numerous buildings for the University of Southern California in 1961; the original campus of the University of California at Irvine, 1965 to 1985; the Transamerica Pyramid in 1972 in San Francisco; and the American Airlines Corporation Headquarters in 1982 in Dallas. Pereira died in 1985.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-79*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Unspecified Bldgs.*	Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, AZ	1952
U.S. Navy Training Facility*	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1954
Master Plan*	Williams AFB, Chandler, AZ	1955
U.S. Navy and Air Force Bases*	Spain	1956-62
Unspecified Bldgs.*	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	1957
Defense Office Complex	Anacostia, Washington, D.C.	1967
Hospital	Camp Pendleton, CA	1969-76
BEQ	Camp Pendleton, CA	1969
Unspecified Bldgs.	New Orleans Naval Base, New Orleans, LA	1973
Hospital (Balboa Naval Hospital)	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1974
Hospital	Port Hueneme, CA	1974
Medical and Dental Clinic	San Diego Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA	1974-79
BOQ	MCAS El Toro AFB, El Toro, CA	1977

\*with Pereira & Luckman.



*Hospital, Camp Pendleton, CA*  
(<https://cpen.med.navy.mil/nhcp.cfm?xid=wap&f=patInfo&p=x98A858BC>).

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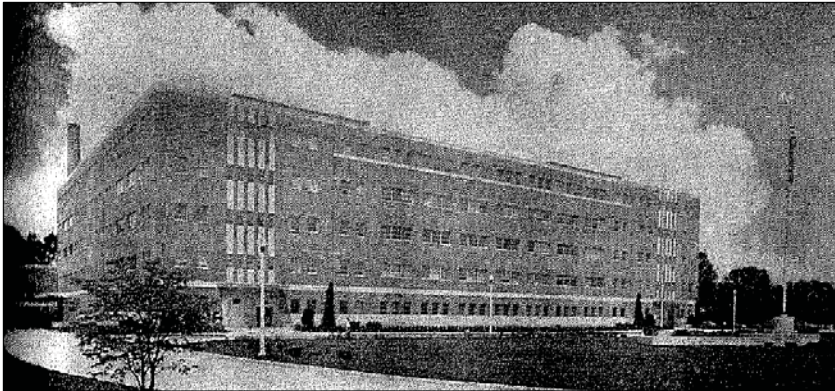
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"William L. Pereira, FAIA, 1909-1985." *Progressive Architecture* 67 (1986 Jan): 28.

*William Pereira*, ed. James Steele. Los Angeles: University of Southern California, Architectural Guild Press, 2002.





*Army Map Service, Fort Sumner, MD (Engineering News Record, 6 Mar. 1947).*

Irwin S. Porter and Joseph A. Lockie both attended George Washington University and both worked with architect Waddy B. Wood before entering architectural practice together in Washington, D.C., in 1923. After graduating, Porter worked as a draftsman for Hornblower & Marshall from 1907 to 1912 and then as a manager for Waddy B. Wood from 1912 to 1922. When Lockie graduated in 1913, he began his career working as a draftsman for F. B. Pile from 1902 to 1904; for Wood, Doon & Deming from 1904 to 1907; for Thomas Mullett from 1904 to 1914; and for Waddy B. Wood from 1914 to 1922. During the 1920s and 1930s, the firm specialized in the design of private residential, institutional and commercial buildings in Washington, D.C. using historical revival styles and the Art Deco style.

Their 1937 design for the Walker Building was recognized for its polychrome concrete panels in a 1985 *Washington Post* article surveying the District's finest Art Deco buildings. In 1947, Porter & Lockie designed the Army Map Service building in Fort Sumner, Maryland. The firm additionally designed the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. ca. 1947, as well as the Sidwell Friends School, which was completed in 1951.

When Joseph A. Lockie passed away in 1949, James Irwin Porter became a partner, and the firm's name changed to Irwin S. Porter & Sons. James Irwin Porter received his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Cornell University in 1944. He worked as a structural engineer for Marshall & Gongwer from 1945 to 1947 and then joined Porter & Lockie as a draftsman in 1947. Irwin S. Porter & Sons designed the Scott Building and the Hospital Ward Building for the U.S. Soldiers Home in Washington, D.C. from 1949 to 1951. Irwin S. Porter died in 1957, and James Irwin Porter died in 1975.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1947-51*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Army Map Service	Fort Sumner, MD	1947
Scott Bldg.*	U.S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.	1949
Hospital Ward Bldg.*	U.S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.	1951

\*As Irwin S. Porter & Sons.

## PRINCIPALS (1946-1956)

**Irwin S. Porter**  
**Joseph A. Lockie**  
**James Irwin Porter**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1923-1949 – Porter & Lockie**  
**1949 – Irwin S. Porter & Sons**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Washington, D.C.**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Residential**  
**Institutional**  
**Commercial**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**None Known**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**



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“J.A. Lockie Dies; Retired D.C. Architect.” *Washington Post* 18 Apr 1949, pg. B2.

“James I. Porter, 54, Dies; D.C. Architect.” *Washington Post* 19 Sep 1975, pg. C8.



*Theater, Andersen Field, Guam, 1951 (Architectural Forum, Sept. 1951).*

Both partners in Raymond & Rado – Antonin Raymond and Ladislav Leland Rado – came from Czechoslovakia. Raymond was born in Bohemia in 1888 and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Prague, where he graduated with a degree in architectural engineering in 1910. Immediately after completing his studies, he immigrated to the United States and began working with Cass Gilbert in New York from 1910 to 1915. He then worked with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin on the Imperial Hotel project in Japan from 1915 to 1917. During World War I, Raymond served in the Army Signal Corps and later as a U.S. assistant military attaché in Switzerland. After the war, he moved to Japan to continue his work with Frank Lloyd Wright from 1920 to 1921. Between the years 1921 and 1940, he had a private practice, Antonin Raymond Associates. Raymond remained in Japan through the 1930s, designing many prominent Modern Style buildings, including embassies for the United States, France, the Soviet Union, and Belgium. Raymond’s experience in Japan significantly influenced his austere, Modern Style. In 1940, Raymond returned to the United States and joined Tuttle, Seelye, Hope and Raymond in order to gain wartime projects.

Rado was born in Cadca, Czechoslovakia in 1909 and was educated at the Technical University in Prague. He completed his architectural engineering degree there in 1932 and immediately afterwards he began an architectural practice in Brno. He then moved to the United States, where he worked with Walter Gropius, and completed his master’s degree in architecture at Harvard in 1940. Rado started a partnership with Raymond in 1944 with the opening of an office in New York. In 1948, the firm established a Tokyo office. During the Cold War era, the firm designed military buildings in both the United States and the Pacific. Additional significant works designed by Raymond & Rado include the American Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia, completed in 1956; the American Headquarters of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in New York, completed in 1960; and the United Nations Headquarters at 2 Hammarskjold Plaza in New York, completed in 1972.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1946-1951*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Camp Kilmer	Camp Kilmer, NJ	ca. 1946
Theater	Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	1951
Engineer Base Maintenance Shop	Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	1951

**PRINCIPALS**

**Antonin Raymond**  
**Ladislav Leland Rado**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1944 – Raymond & Rado**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Global**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Embassies**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**None Known**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**AIA Medal of Honor, 1956**

## REFERENCES

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*Facility No. 0001, Hangar, NAS Atlanta, GA, 1957 (Hardy, Heck, Moore & Myers, 2000).*

Engineer Lawrence Wood “Chip” Robert established Robert & Company, Associated Architects and Engineers (Robert & Company) in Atlanta in 1917. Robert received degrees in civil and experimental engineering from Georgia Tech University. Among the architects and engineers who contributed to the success of Robert & Company were Cherry L. Emerson, Alexander P. Almond, and Alan Stanford. Engineer Cherry L. Emerson joined Robert & Company in 1919 and became president of the firm in 1933. During his tenure as president, he oversaw \$350 million of military construction work from 1938 to 1945. After leaving the firm in 1947, Emerson became a vice president at Georgia Tech University. Alexander P. Almond joined Robert & Company in 1932 and rose to the position of vice president. Almond graduated from Georgia Tech with a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1925. While with Robert & Company, Almond designed the Woodruff Research Building at Emory University in 1952 as well as numerous hospitals and schools in the Atlanta area. Alan Stanford graduated from Clemson College in 1914. He joined Robert & Company as an engineer ca. 1940 and eventually climbed to the position of vice president, directing engineering for projects such as military housing developments in Guam and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi.

Early in the firm’s history, Robert focused on attracting industrial development to Georgia. During the 1920s, the firm also designed many civic projects, such as power plants, hospitals, and schools. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Chip Robert to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Public Works. Despite the Great Depression, Robert & Company continued to grow and expanded its reach nationwide. During World War II, the firm assisted in the war effort by designing aircraft and weapons facilities, as well as full military installations, including Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Naval Air Station Chase Field, and Naval Air Station Kingsville in Texas. The firm continued their military work during the Cold War era, designing buildings at Naval Air Station Atlanta. Their military aviation experience translated into their design for the Atlanta Airport, completed in 1961 in a contemporary style, featuring parallel bays of barrel-vaulted ceilings cast in reinforced concrete. Additional noteworthy projects designed by Robert & Company included the Atlanta Civic Center ca. 1970, buildings on the Emory University and Georgia Tech campuses in the 1970s, and the Royal Saudi Naval Forces headquarters in Riyadh ca. 1980.

## PRINCIPALS (SELECTED)

Lawrence Wood “Chip” Robert,  
Jr.

Cherry L. Emerson

Alexander P. Almond

Alan Stanford

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1917 – Robert & Company

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Civic

University

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

Navy Commendation, 1943

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1958-60*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Facility No. 0001, Hangar	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0030, Supply Warehouse	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0032, Special Service Center	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0034, Pump House	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0040, Railroad Siding	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0042, Tank Truck Loading Station	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility Nos. 0043-0046, Aircraft Fuel Storage Tanks	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0070, Public Works Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0071, Heating Plant	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Facility No. 0002, Reserve Technical Training Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1960



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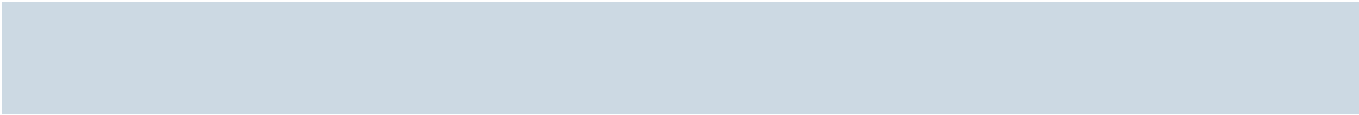
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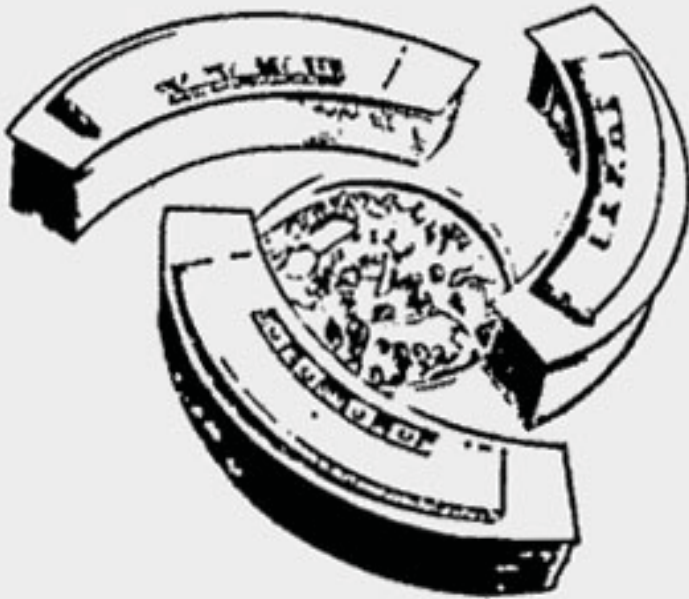
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“Cherry L. Emerson of Georgia Tech, 71.” *New York Times* 28 Oct 1959, pg. 37.



## 'Little Pentagon' (proposed)

### Defense Office Building



**Total Space—3.8 million square feet**  
**Office Space—1.5 million square feet**  
**Estimated Cost—\$170 million**  
**Final Cost...?**

*Proposal for the "Little Pentagon," Washington, D.C., 1966 (Miami News, 5 Sept. 1972).*

Emery Roth began his architectural practice in New York City in 1932. The firm, a family-run business, had a major influence on the post-war development of Manhattan. In 1938, Roth renamed his practice Emery Roth & Sons to reflect the inclusion of his sons Richard and Julian as partners. Richard Roth received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928. He worked as a draftsman with Allen & Collins in Boston in 1927 and then with Richardson & Richardson in 1928. Richard Roth joined his father's firm in 1932. Beginning in 1942, Richard Roth served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Although not an architect, Julian Roth joined the firm in 1921. At the firm, Julian Roth focused his attention on construction costs, building materials, and technology. In the early 1960s, Richard Roth, Jr. joined the practice and eventually rose to chief architect and shareholder.

Shortly after World War II, the firm began to specialize in high-rise office buildings. In 1966, they collaborated with Minoru Yamasaki on the design for the proposed "Little Pentagon" in Washington, D.C., which was never

#### PRINCIPALS (1962)

Emery Roth  
Richard Roth, Sr.  
Julian Roth  
Richard Roth, Jr.  
Robert Sobel

#### FIRM EVOLUTION

1932 – Emery Roth  
1938 – Emery Roth & Sons  
1980s – Sobel/Roth in Houston

#### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

New York  
Texas  
Global

#### DESIGN SPECIALTY

High-rise apartments and offices

#### MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

#### SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

constructed. Other notable works include multiple Manhattan apartment buildings, such as the Beresford, the San Reno Tower, the Oliver Cromwell, the Normande, the Ritz Tower, 55 Water Street, 300 Park Avenue, the Palace Hotel, 546 Fifth Avenue, and 600 Lexington Avenue. They also collaborated with other architects on large projects that included the World Trade Center, General Motors Office Building, 1585 Broadway, 7 Hanover Square, the Portland Municipal Building, 375 Hudson Street, and the Pan Am Building. Significant examples of the firm's work outside of New York include Houston's Alliance Tower, Beijing's China World Trade Center, and the Taman Tuk Abdul Razak Center in Malaysia.

Texas-based architect Robert Sobel's promotion to principal at Emery Roth & Sons in the late 1970s marked a shift in the firm's focus to mixed-use properties in Texas and overseas. Prior to working with Emery Roth & Sons, Sobel received his bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1953, served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1953 to 1957, and completed his Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1961. Taking advantage of the Texas oil boom in the 1980s, the firm established an office in Houston; the Sobel/Roth office. In 1993 Richard Roth, Jr. sold all of his issued and outstanding shares of the company and all of its affiliated and related entities to Robert Sobel. Due to financial distress, the firm ceased to operate in 1996.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1966*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Little Pentagon *	Bolling AFB & Anacostia NS, Washington, D.C.	1966

\* Never constructed.

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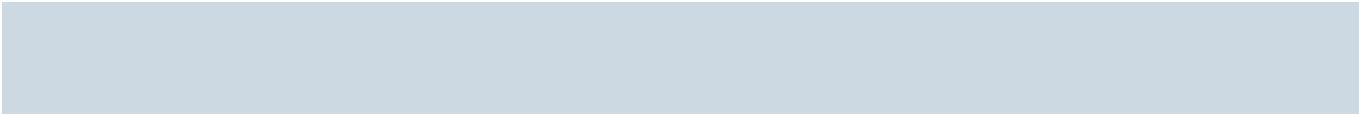
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*New York Times*

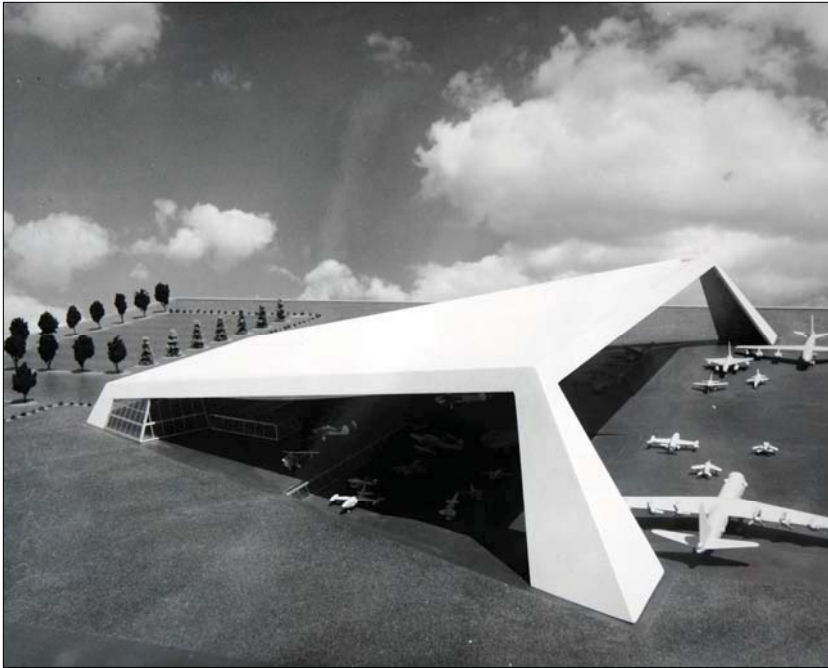
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# EERO SAARINEN & ASSOCIATES



*Photograph of Model, Kevin Roche's Proposed Design for Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, 1966 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Eero Saarinen was a Modern architect known for his bold, organic building forms created from reinforced concrete structures. Eero was the son of renowned Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen. The Saarinen family immigrated from Finland to the United States in 1923, settling in Michigan. Eero Saarinen graduated from Yale University with a degree in fine arts in 1934. Following graduation, he travelled through Europe on a Charles O. Matcham fellowship. In 1936, Eero Saarinen joined his father's architecture firm, based in Detroit. Notable works designed by Eero in partnership with his father include the Smithsonian Institution Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. designed in 1939, and the General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Michigan, constructed from 1946 to 1955. In 1949, Yale University awarded Eero Saarinen the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Eero's first major design success on his own came in 1948, when he won the commission for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, for which his father also competed. Although it wasn't completed until 1964, this project initiated the use of swooping, curvilinear forms that came to define Eero Saarinen's style. During the 1950s and 1960s, Saarinen served as a consultant on the committee of architects approving designs for the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs. His influence contributed significantly to the dramatic appearance of the chapel at the Air Force Academy, designed by Walter Netsch of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Saarinen died unexpectedly in 1961 at the age of 51. The CBS Building in Manhattan, Eero Saarienen's only design for a skyscraper, was completed posthumously in 1964, as was the TWA terminal at JFK Airport in New York and the terminal at Dulles International Airport outside Washington, D.C. Saarinen's colleagues continued to operate the firm under his name until 1966. In 1964, architect John Roche of Eero Saarinen & Associates received a commission to design the proposed new Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

## PRINCIPALS

Eero Saarinen  
John N. Lacy  
John G. Dinkeloo  
John Roche

## FIRM EVOLUTION

ca. 1936-1945 – Saarinen,  
Swanson & Saarinen  
1945-1950 – Saarinen, Saarinen  
& Associates  
1950-ca. 1966 – Saarinen &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Great Lakes  
Mid-Atlantic

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Residential  
Corporate  
Aviation

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA 1<sup>st</sup> Honor Award, General  
Motors Technical Center

# EERO SAARINEN & ASSOCIATES

However, the museum was never constructed according to Roche's plan. In 1966, the principal architects renamed the firm John Lacy, John Dinkeloo & Kevin Roche.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1954-64*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Consulting Architect	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-1961
Design for Air Force Museum *	Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	1964

\* Never constructed.

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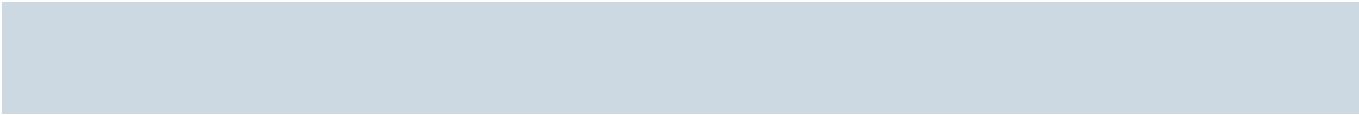
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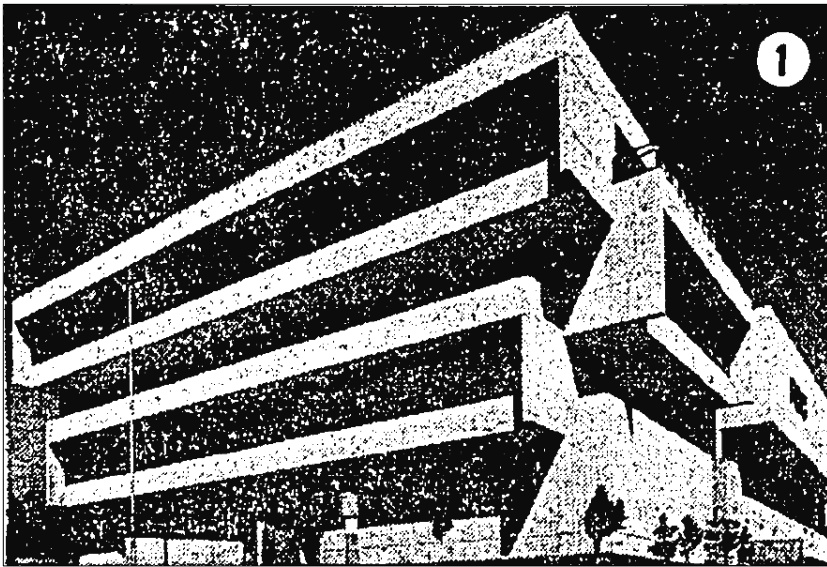
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# SANDERS & THOMAS



*Naval Underseas Center, Fort Rosencrans, San Diego, CA (Los Angeles Times 8 Dec. 1974).*

Whitney Sanders and Ralph Thomas established the engineering firm of Sanders & Thomas in Pennsylvania in 1945. During the Cold War era, the firm designed a number of military projects, including the Applied Instruction Building at Naval Air Station Atlanta in 1962 and the addition to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Maryland, designed in partnership with Edward Durrell Stone & Associates and completed in 1968. In 1977, the firm's design for the Naval Underseas Center at Fort Rosencrans in San Diego, completed in partnership with Frank L. Hope Associates, received an award from the AIA. In 1968, Sanders & Thomas merged with Voss Engineers to create Sanders, Thomas & Voss (STV). STV continues to function as an engineering and architecture firm today.

## PRINCIPALS

Whitney Sanders  
Ralph Thomas

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1945-1968 – Sanders & Thomas  
1968 – Sanders, Thomas & Voss (STV), Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

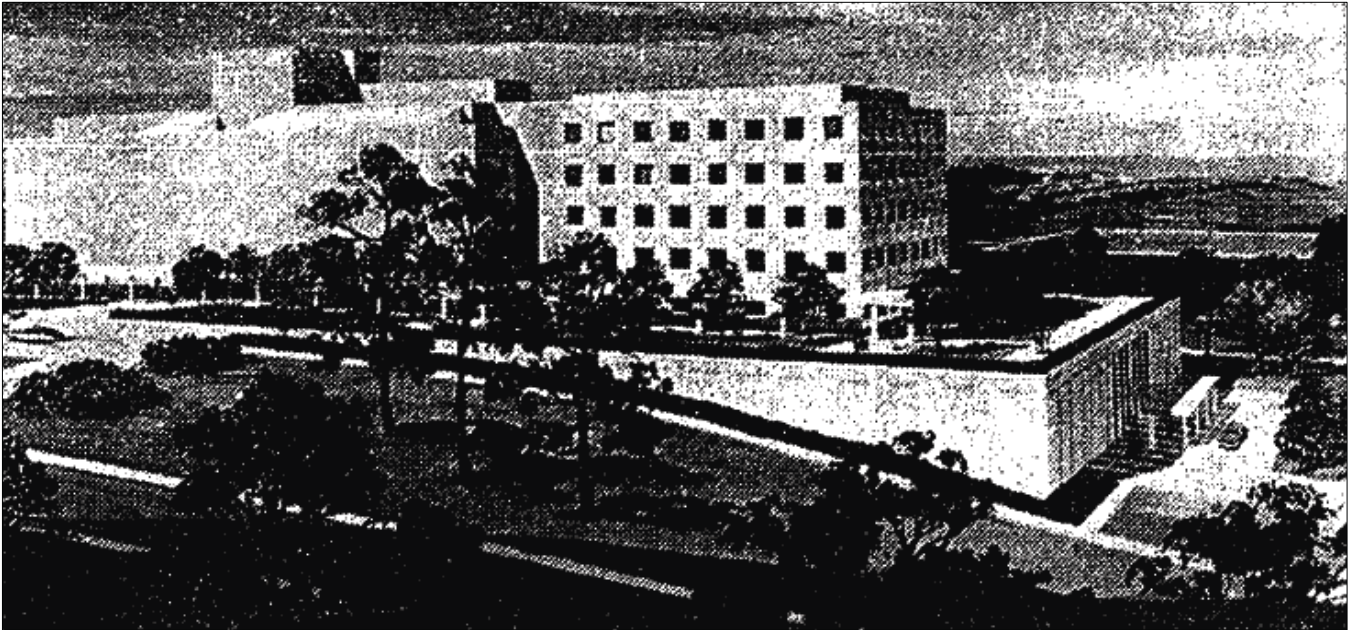
AIA Award, San Diego Chapter,  
1974

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1962-77*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Applied Instruction Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1962
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Addition *	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Bethesda, MD	1968
Naval Underseas Center **	Ft. Rosencrans, San Diego, CA	1977

\*With Edward Durrell Stone & Associates.

\*\*With Frank L. Hope Associates.



*Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Addition, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Bethesda, MD (Washington Post 5 Nov. 1968).*

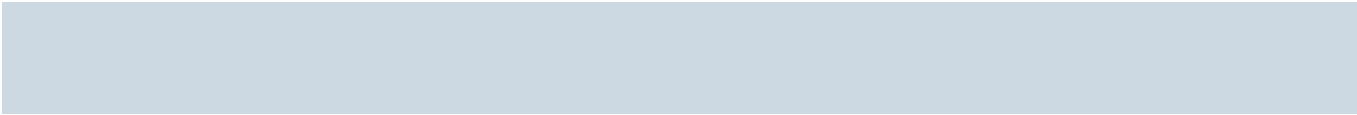
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Emerson C. Scholer received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1942. Before graduating, Emerson Scholer had worked as a draftsman under Walter Scholer (relationship unknown) from 1932 to 1937. After completing his studies, Emerson Scholer entered private practice in Tucson, forming the firm Starkweather & Scholer, which functioned from 1945 to 1947. Scholer then practiced alone from 1947 to 1950, before partnering with Nicholas Sakellar and Santry Fuller in 1950 to form Scholer, Sakellar & Fuller.

Nicholas Sakellar graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1941. During the 1940s, he worked as a draftsman for a number of Great Lakes area architecture firms including Smith, Hinchman & Grylls; Giffels & Valet; and Mellenbrook, Foley & Schoot; as well as the Tucson firm of Green & Friedman. In 1956, Sakellar left Scholer, Sakellar & Fuller to form his own firm, Nicholas B. Sakellar & Associates.

Santry C. Fuller also attended the University of Illinois, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1940. After graduation, Fuller worked as a draftsman and layout designer with The Maxwell Company in Miami from 1940 to 1941. When Fuller moved to Indianapolis in 1941, he worked with Graham & Knowlton. Additionally, he did work with the Russell B. Moore Company from 1941 to 1944. During World War II, Fuller served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1944 to 1946. After the war, Fuller worked in Springfield, Missouri, as the working drawings supervisor for Johnson & Robinett from 1946 to 1949. Fuller then entered private practice in Tucson, Arizona, in 1950. Fuller served as the president of the South Arizona chapter of the AIA in 1958.

During the Cold War era, the firm focused primarily on military works, along with civic buildings in the Tucson area, such as St. Joseph's Hospital, completed in 1956; the Miami Inspiration Hospital, designed from 1965 to 1967; and a number of schools and churches. In 1967, Scholer & Fuller dissolved. Scholer began working as a hospital consultant, and Fuller continued private practice under the name Santry C. Fuller & Associates.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-60*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
School *	Davis Monthan AFB, AZ	1955
BOQ Field House	Ft. Huachuca, AZ	1956
Capehart Housing	MCAS Yuma, AZ	1960

\*As Scholer, Sakellar & Fuller.

**PRINCIPALS\***

**Emerson C. Scholer**  
**Nicholas Sakellar**  
**Santry C. Fuller**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1945-1947 – Starkweather & Scholer**  
**1947-1950 – Emerson C. Scholer**  
**1950-1956 – Scholer, Sakellar & Fuller**  
**1956-1967 – Scholer & Fuller**  
**1968 – Santry C. Fuller & Associates**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Arizona**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Civic**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**None Known**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**AIA Award, Mountain States Region, 1955 & 1956**

\*Based on sources from 1956 and 1962.



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# SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



*Dining Hall at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*

Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill (SOM) is a large architectural firm responsible for designing a wide range of military, institutional, and private buildings across the globe during the Cold War era. The firm was founded in Chicago in 1936 by architects Lewis Skidmore and Nathaniel Owings. In 1939, engineer John Merrill became a partner in the firm, creating SOM, which continues to operate today. The firm rapidly grew to include hundreds of architects. The partners sought to “produce the people who produce the architecture,” rather than focusing on the founders as the principal designers. Skidmore and Merrill both retired in the 1950s, but Owings, who functioned as the organizational force within the firm, continued to work until his death in 1984. By 1958, SOM had become the second-largest architectural firm in the nation based on contract values, and the largest based on the number of staff. By 1963, SOM had expanded from its original Chicago office to include offices in New York City; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; San Francisco; and Portland, Oregon. By 1987, additional offices were located in Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles, Houston, and Denver.

Although much of the firm’s work during the Cold War era was distinctly Modern, SOM is characterized by its unique organizational structure and approach rather than a single signature style. From its inception, SOM dealt with design and construction comprehensively by employing engineers and landscape architects. This gave way to SOM’s integration of surrounding plazas and landscapes into the designs of buildings. Taking advantage of the natural landscape became a key objective of the firm. At times, SOM

## PARTNERS (1962-1987)

Louis Skidmore  
Nathaniel A. Owings  
John O. Merrill, Jr.  
William S. Brown  
Gordon Bunshaft  
Robert W. Cutler  
J. Walter Severinghaus  
John B. Rodgers  
William E. Hartman  
Walter A. Netsch, Jr.  
Edward J. Matthews  
Fred W. Kraft  
David H. Hughes  
Roy O. Allen, Jr.  
Edward C. Bassett  
Bruce J. Graham  
William E. Dunlap  
John R. Weese  
David A. Pugh  
Myron Goldsmith  
Albert Lockett  
Walter H. Costa  
Donald C. Smith  
Raul de Armas  
Robert H. Armsby  
David M. Childs  
James R. DeStefano  
Robert Diamant  
Lawrence S. Doane  
William M. Drake, Jr.  
Thomas J. Eyerman  
Richard C. Foster  
Richard A. Giegenack  
Marc E. Goldstein  
Parambir S. Gujral  
Robert A. Halvorson  
Alan D. Hinklin  
Robert P. Holmes  
Robert A. Hutchins  
Srinivasa Iyengar  
Richard C. Keating  
John L. Kriken  
Diane Legge Lohan  
Michael A. McCarthy  
Leon Moed  
Maris Pieka  
Adrian D. Smith  
Kenneth A. Soldan  
Douglas F. Stoker  
Robert L. Wesley  
Gordon L. Wildermuth  
John L. Winkler  
Carolina Y. C. Woo

# SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)

explained their use of Modern architecture as a response to the natural site rather than to existing regional architecture. In addition, the presence of engineers on staff allowed SOM to design innovative spaces and systems to meet clients' programmatic needs. This close coordination between the client and the architect proved especially beneficial for military projects.

The firm's first military commission came during early World War II, in 1942, when they planned, designed, and built the new town of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to house workers at the uranium plants associated with the development of the atomic bomb. The project required 450 architects, and the efficiency with which SOM executed this commission resulted in a reputation for effectively organizing large-scale, complex projects.

Soon thereafter, from 1942 to 1946, SOM architect Gordon Bunshaft designed the Recreation and Welfare Buildings (also known as the Hostess House) at Naval Station Great Lakes (then Great Lakes Training Center) in Chicago. These buildings embodied the crisp, Modern, International Style that characterized much of Bunshaft's work. Bunshaft received a bachelor's degree from MIT in 1933 and a master's degree in 1935. He briefly worked with Edward Durrell Stone in 1937 and then joined the New York Office of SOM later that year. During World War II, Bunshaft served with the Army Corps of Engineers. He became an associate partner at SOM in 1945 and a full partner in 1949. Bunshaft's subsequent work with SOM focused on corporate and university buildings rather than military projects, however. Bunshaft went on to design some of the most iconic examples of American mid-century Modern architecture, including the Lever House skyscraper in New York, completed in 1952. The early drawings for the Lever House appeared in a 1950 exhibit of SOM's work at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. This exhibit positioned SOM as a leading firm in American Modern architecture and publicized their signature use of the Modern Style for large-scale corporate and institutional commissions.

In 1952, SOM architect Bruce Graham designed an additional building at Naval Station Great Lakes (then Great Lakes Training Center); the Gunner's Mate School. At the same time, SOM architects designed the Fire Control, Technicians, Opticalmen, and Instrument School buildings at Naval Station Great Lakes. These designs continued the use of the International Style that Bunshaft initiated at Great Lakes. Graham joined the Chicago office of SOM in 1950. Previously, he served in the U.S. Navy in World War II, and earned a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1948. After graduating, Graham worked with the Chicago firm Holabird, Root & Burgee. Like Bunshaft, Graham's work at SOM concentrated on the private sector rather than military work. Graham's most recognized work was the John Hancock Center in Chicago, completed in 1970.

The most prominent and prolific designer of military projects at SOM during the Cold War era was Walter Netsch. In 1943, Netsch received his bachelor's degree in architecture from MIT, where he studied with seminal figures in modern architecture such as Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier. Upon graduation, Netsch served in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1943 to 1946 and worked with Illinois architect L. Morgan Yost from 1946 to 1947 before joining SOM at their San Francisco office in 1947. Netsch's first military commission with SOM was the design of the hospital at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska, from 1952 to 1954. Netsch went on to design the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California; when he completed his work on this project in 1954, Netsch moved to the Chicago office of SOM and became a full partner in 1955. During his involvement

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1936-1939 – Skidmore & Owings  
1939- Skidmore, Owings, &  
Merrill

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Large-scale Campuses  
Skyscrapers

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)

with the Navy, Netsch developed a special talent for working well with governmental clients, who would be the users of the buildings, rather than commercial clients, who were typically only financiers. This skill proved valuable in his subsequent military work, which included the design of various Air Force bases in Okinawa, Japan from 1953 to 1954 and, especially, the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado from 1954 to 1962. In addition to his military projects, Netsch became well-known for his bold designs on university campuses, including the Northwestern University Library, the University of Chicago Library, and the east wing at the Art Institute of Chicago. Netsch referred to his philosophy of architecture as “field theory,” a concept he refined from the 1960s through to the 1980s that advocates open interior spaces and complex geometric shapes set at unusual angles to contrast the typical Modern architectural grid of horizontal and vertical structural members.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1948-1962*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
National Guard Standard Plan	Nationwide	ca. 1948
Military Air Bases	Guam	ca. 1950
Military Air Bases	Ryukus Islands	ca. 1950
Air Force Institute of Technology	Dayton, OH	1950
Hospital	Elemendorf AFB, Anchorage, AK	1952
Prototype plan, Navy Hospitals	Nationwide	ca. 1952
Bldg. 521	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1952-54
Gunners' Mates School	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1952-54
Fire Control, Technicians, Opticalmen, & Instrument School	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1952-54
Laboratory Sciences Bldg.	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1952-55
General Classroom Bldg.	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1952-55
Lecture Auditorium	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1952-55
Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering Bldg.	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1952-55
Electrical Engineering Bldg.	U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	1952-55
Military Air Bases	Okinawa, Japan	1953-54
Cadet Chapel	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Administration Bldg. (Harmon Hall)	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Social Center	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Cadet Quarters (Vandenberg Hall)	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Library, Classroom, & Laboratory Bldg.	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Dining Hall	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62
Physical Education Bldg.	U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	1954-62

## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



*Gunner's Mate School, Naval Station Great Lakes, Chicago, IL (Photo from [www.som.com](http://www.som.com) [accessed 28 Dec. 2009]).*



*Fire Control, Technicians, Opticalmen, and Instrument School, Naval Station Great Lakes, Chicago, Illinois. Photo from [www.som.com](http://www.som.com) (accessed 28 Dec. 2009).*



## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



*Aerial view of the Naval Postgraduate School of Engineering, Monterey, CA (Photo from Architectural Record, June 1954).*

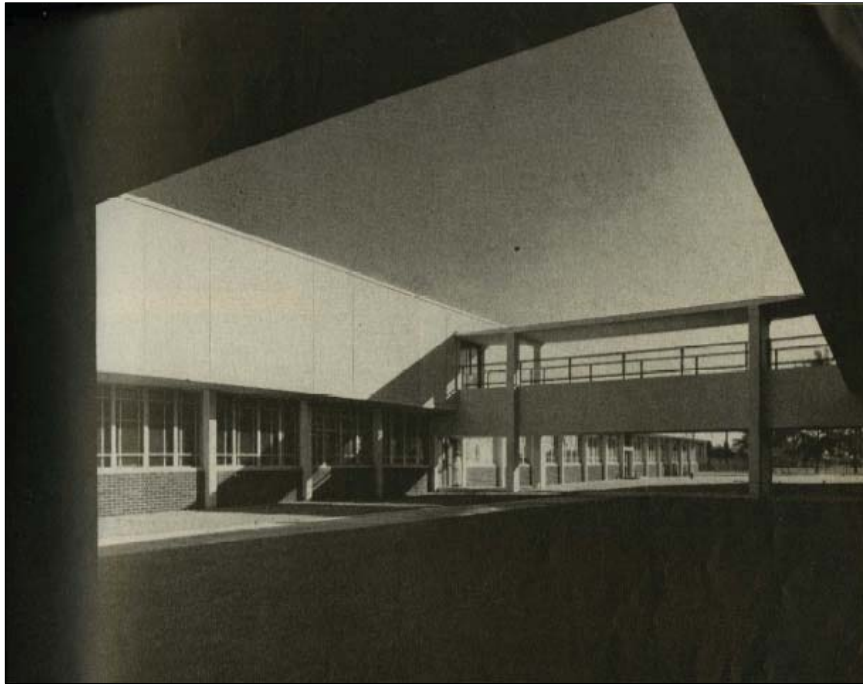


*Façade view of the Laboratory Sciences Building at the Naval Postgraduate School of Engineering, Monterey, CA (Photo from Architectural Record, June 1954).*

## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)

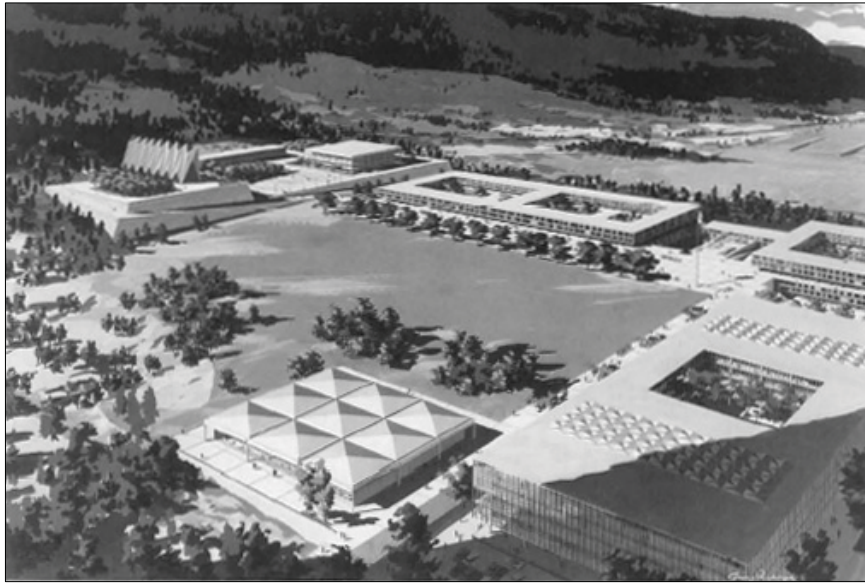


*Aerial view of the Fleet Sonar School, Key West, FL (Photo from Architectural Forum, July 1955).*



*Aerial view of the Fleet Sonar School, Key West, FL (Photo from Architectural Forum, July 1955).*

## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)

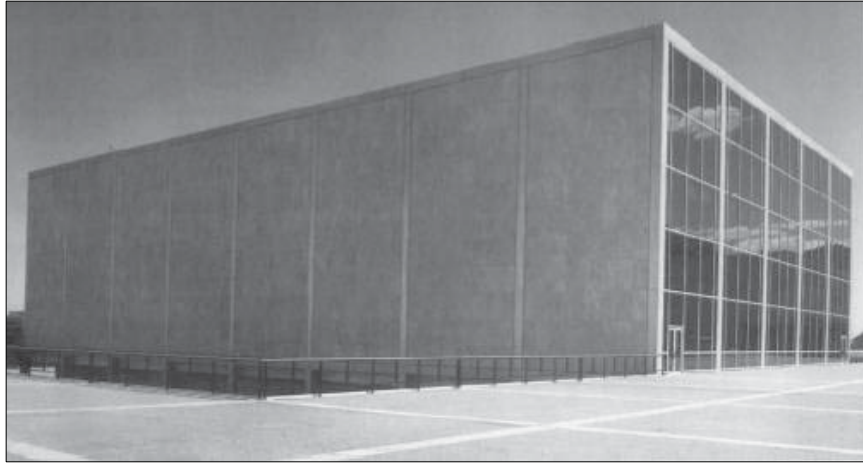


*Rendering of the Air Force Academy by George Cooper Rudolph (Image from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*



*Dining Hall at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*

## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



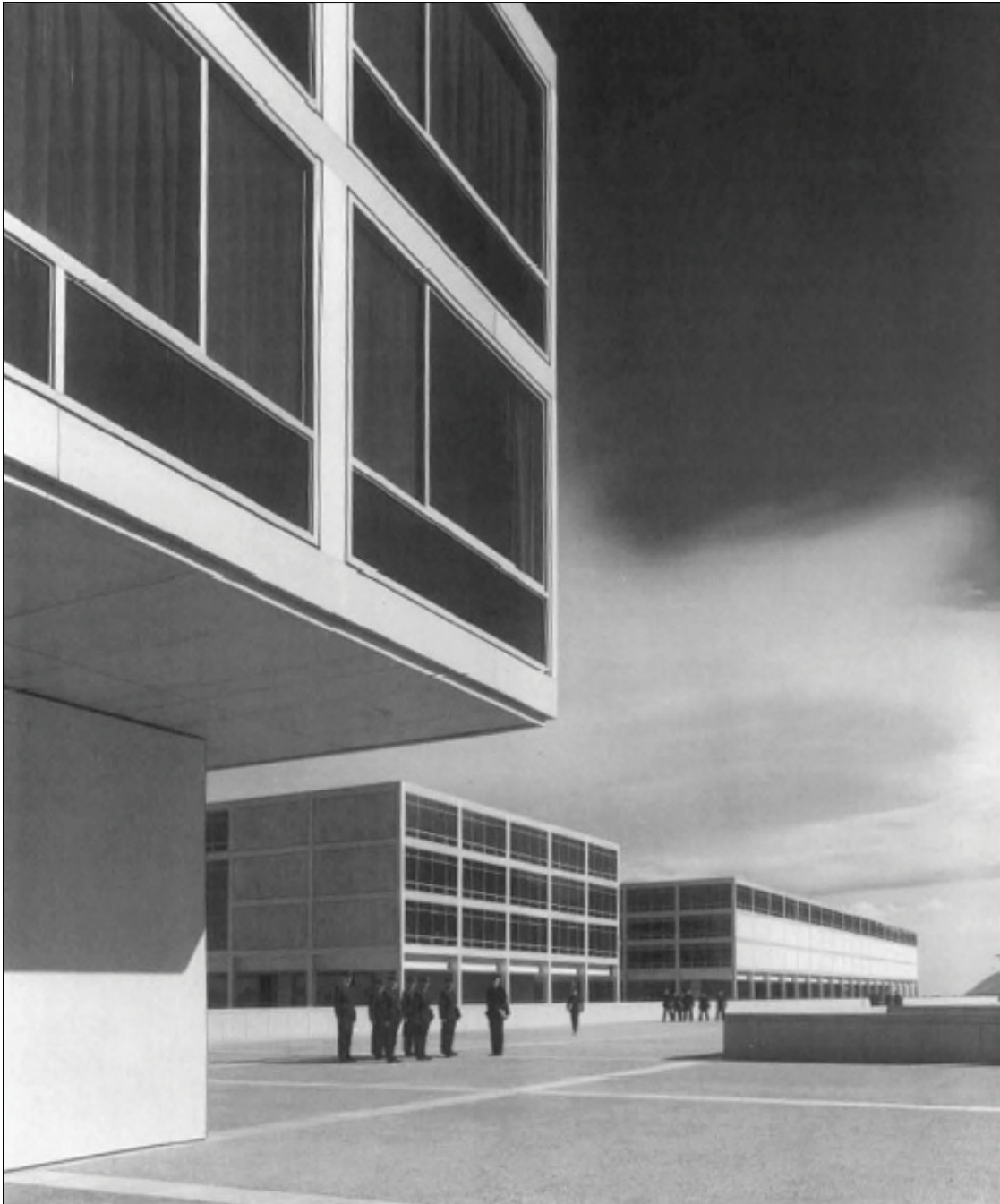
*Social Center at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*



*Administration Building at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*



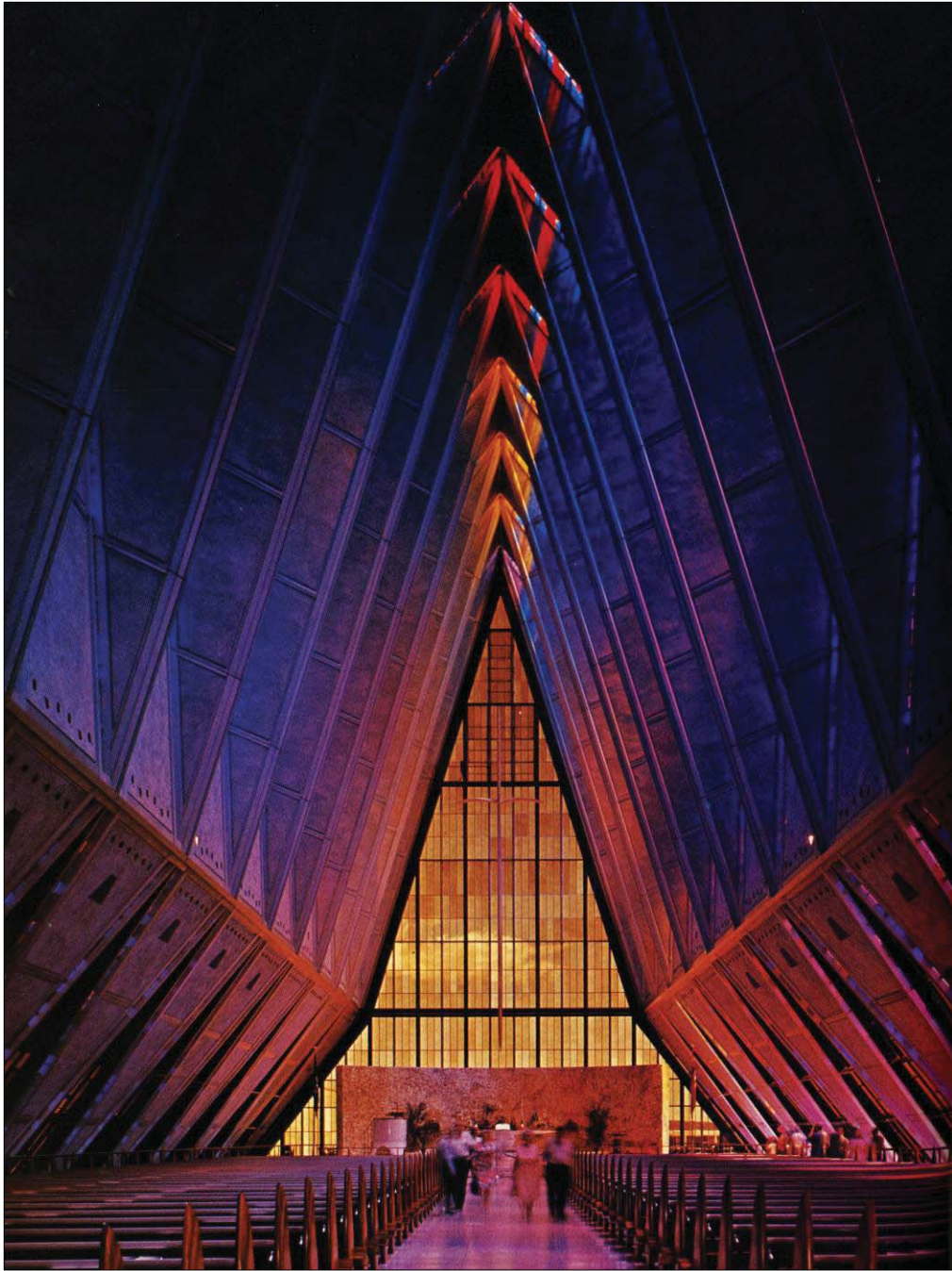
## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



*Cadet Quarters at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Nauman, On the Wings of Modernism, 2004).*



## SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)



*Interior of the Chapel at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO (Photo from Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 1970).*

# SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL (SOM)

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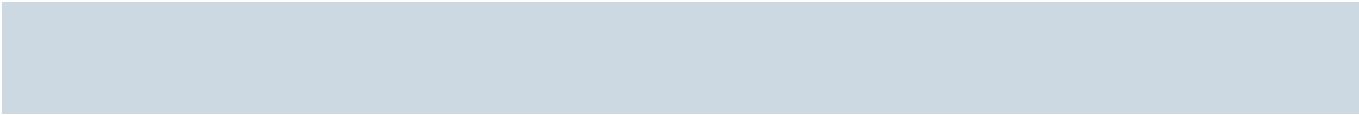
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# MARTIN STERN, JR.

Martin Stern, Jr. graduated from the University of Southern California in 1936. After completing his studies, Stern moved to Los Angeles and worked as a sketch artist for various film studios. He founded a private architectural practice, Martin Stern, Jr. AIA, & Associates, in Beverly Hills, California in 1945. Early in his career, Stern designed private residences in the Beverly Hills area employing eclectic Revival styles, and he also served in the Army as a military planning assistant. In 1952, the Army awarded Stern the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant in appreciation for his service planning for three Army camps in California and consulting on designs for the Sixth Army Area.

In his mature work, Stern was a pioneer of the expressive, dynamic, and colorful interpretation of contemporary architecture that today is popularly referred to as “space-age” design or “Googie” architecture. Notable non-military works designed by Stern include the Hotel Sahara and the Paradise Valley Company Club in Las Vegas, both completed in 1960; the Del Webb's Townhouse Hotel in San Francisco, completed in 1960; the Shadows Resort Hotel in Phoenix, completed in 1960; and the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, constructed from 1971 to 1973. Martin Stern, Jr. closed his practice in 1996 and died in 2001.

## PRINCIPALS

Martin Stern, Jr.

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1945-1996 – Martin Stern, Jr.,  
AIA, & Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Western United States

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Hospitality

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army

## SELECTED AWARDS

Army Award, 1952

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-52*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Planning	Three (unspecified) Army Camps, CA	1951-52
Planning	Sixth Army Area, CA	1951-52

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The firm Stevens & Wilkinson, Architects and Engineers was founded in Atlanta in 1947. It was the successor to Burge & Stevens, founded in Atlanta in 1919 by Flippen David Burge and Preston Standish Stevens, Sr. Although it has changed names several times, the firm has continuously operated since its founding in 1947. In 1969, the firm name changed to Stevens & Wilkinson, Inc. In 1992, the firm became S&W Management, Inc., a holding company for three firms: Stevens & Wilkinson of Georgia, Inc.; Stevens & Wilkinson of South Carolina, Inc.; and Stevens & Wilkinson Interiors, Inc. S&W Management, Inc. currently has offices in Atlanta, Georgia and Columbia, South Carolina, and has completed projects involving education, government, historic preservation, healthcare, military, and housing.

Firm founder Preston Stevens, Sr. was born in Pike County, Mississippi, in 1896. He left the architecture program at the Georgia Institute of Technology to serve in World War I. After the war, he formed an architectural partnership in Atlanta with Flippen D. Burge, a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology program and a fellow serviceman at the Naval Reserve Base in Jacksonville, Florida. Stevens began designing small suburban residences but soon incorporated a progressive, modernist aesthetic into their work, including commercial and institutional buildings. After Burge's death in 1946, James Wilkinson, who had been with the firm for ten years, first as a draftsman and then as an associate architect, became a principal. Wilkinson, born in 1907, received his architecture degree from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1927.

## PRINCIPALS

Preston S. Stevens, Sr.  
James R. Wilkinson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1919-1940 – Burge & Stevens

1940-1947 – Burge & Stevens,  
Architects and Engineers,  
James R. Wilkinson,  
Associate

1947-1969 – Stevens &  
Wilkinson, Architects and  
Engineers

1969-1992 – Stevens &  
Wilkinson, Inc.

1992 – S&W Management, Inc.

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Georgia  
Mid-Atlantic  
Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Corporate  
Education  
Government  
Healthcare  
Urban Housing

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

In addition to their non-military works in the Modern Style, Stevens & Wilkinson, Architects and Engineers designed military-related buildings for bases throughout Georgia in the 1950s and 1960s. Among the most notable are the support facilities for the first phase of construction at Naval Air Station Atlanta in the 1950s. The firm also had continued work at Robins Air Force Base and Fort Benning throughout the Cold War era.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1949-89*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Custer Road, Terrace Homes (Commission #4923)	Ft. Benning, GA	1949
Officer's Club	Ft. Benning, BA	1949
Bulk Supply Warehouse	Robins AFB, GA	1954
Officer's Quarters	Robins AFB, GA	1954
Tornado Repair School	Ft. Benning , GA	1954
Supply Center, Bldg. N	Byron, GA	1955
Naval Ordnance Plant	Macon, GA	1955
Firehouse Naval Ordinance Plant Alteration	Macon, GA	1955
Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Atlanta, GA	1956
Wherry Housing	Robins AFB, GA	1957
Commissary & Dispensary	Albany Supply Center, GA	1957
Facility 0050, Quarters A	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0051, Quarters B	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0052, Quarters C, D & E	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0053, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Officers Club	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0061, Quarters F & G	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0062, Quarters H, I & J	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 0063, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Facility 1037, Ammunition Storage	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Maintenance Hanger	Robins AFB, GA	1960
Administration Bldg.	Robins AFB, GA	1961
Avionic Research Facility Addition	Air Force Plant, Marietta, GA	1961
Quality Control Lab	Robins AFB, GA	1961
Plastic Shop	Robins AFB, GA	1961
Enlisted Men's Barracks	NAS Atlanta, GA	1962
Enlisted Men's Club	Ft. Benning, GA	1962
Medical Facility	Moody AFB, Valdosta, GA	1964
Facility 0065, Enlisted Men's Barracks	NAS Atlanta, GA	1965
Bachelor's Officer's Quarters	U. S. Navy Supply Corps, Athens, GA	1968
Naval Dispensary & Dental Clinic	Unspecified	1971
NCO Open Mess	Robins AFB, GA	1972
U. S. Army Reserve Center	Augusta, GA	1975
Dependents Commissary	King Khalid Military City, Saudi Arabia	1977
Naval Exchange Complex & Cafeteria (possibly an interior design project.)	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA	1978
Auto Maintenance Shop	Robins AFB, GA	1979
Vehicle Maintenance Complex	Robins AFB, GA	1982
300 Training Facility	Redstone Arsenal, AL	1982
Family Housing	Ft. Stewart, GA	1984
Custer Road, Terrace Homes (Commission #4923)	Ft. Benning, GA	1989

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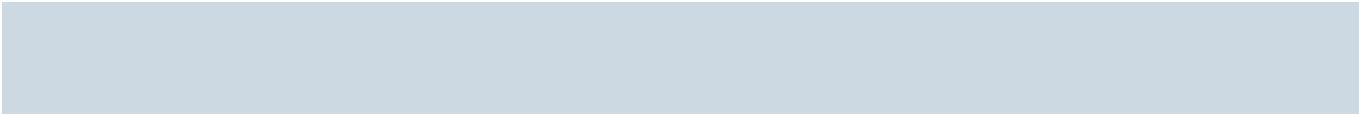
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Paul Thiry completed his bachelor's degree in architecture at the University of Washington in Seattle in 1928, after studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Fontainebleau, France. He first organized his private practice in Seattle in 1929. From 1935 to 1939, he practiced in the partnership of Thiry & Shay, and from 1941 to 1944 he participated in the joint venture of Jones, Bouillion, Thiry & Sylliaasen. By 1945 he again entered private practice. During World War II, Thiry designed a number of war-related developments in Washington State and in Alaska. These included the U.S. Navy Advance Base Depot in Tacoma, Washington, completed in 1943 at a cost of \$4.5 million. For the most part, however, Thiry focused his practice on the design of large-scale public buildings that exhibited a simplified, modernized version of the Classical architectural style taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. In addition to numerous military projects in the Pacific Northwest, Thiry designed a number of educational buildings on the campus of the University of Washington in Seattle, completed 1946 through 1948, as well as multiple buildings at the State College of Washington in Pullman, completed from 1952 to 1953. In 1962, Thiry designed the monumental Libby Dam in Montana for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. However, Thiry's most iconic works are considered to be the buildings at the Seattle Center – including the iconic Space Needle – built from 1957 to 1962 in preparation for the 1962 World's Fair, also known as the Century 21 Exposition. Thiry extended his Classically-influenced aesthetic to city planning as well, and he served on both the Seattle Planning Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission in Washington, D.C.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1954-75*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Administration Bldg.	Auburn General Depot, WA	1954
Operational Training Bldg.	McCord AFB, WA	1956
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Seattle, WA	1958-59
Enlisted Men's Club	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	1975

**PRINCIPALS**

**Paul Thiry**

**FIRM EVOLUTION**

**1929–1935 – Paul Thiry**

**1935-1939 – Thiry & Shay**

**1939-1941 – Paul Thiry**

**1941-1944 – Jones, Bouillion,  
Thiry & Sylliaasen**

**1945 – Paul Thiry**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS**

**Pacific Northwest**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY**

**Public Buildings**

**MILITARY FOCUS**

**Navy**

**SELECTED AWARDS**

**AIA Honor Award, Washington  
State Chapter, 1951**

**REFERENCES**

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# J. GORDON TURNBULL, INC.



*Administration Buildings, Wright Field, 1943 (courtesy of Nancy Hadley, AIA).*

J. Gordon Turnbull established J. Gordon Turnbull, Inc. in Cleveland, Ohio in 1940, although he had worked in private engineering practice since 1916. Turnbull was educated at the University of Louvain in Belgium. He began his career in San Francisco in 1911 as a draftsman for the George H. Tay Company, where he gained experience with industrial projects such as hydro-electric plants, water works, and power plants. In 1913, Turnbull worked as a draftsman with Josiah C. Moore in Portland, Oregon, drafting power plants, saw mills, and paper mills. Turnbull became a partner in the firm W. A. Kramer & Company in Portland ca. 1916. In the following decades Turnbull worked as a consulting engineer, first moving to Detroit in 1919 to design automotive plants, including the Ford River Rouge plant. In 1927, Turnbull began working as a consulting engineer for the Soviet Union, and in 1935 he became a consultant for the General Motors Corporation.

Upon its founding in 1940, J. Gordon Turnbull, Inc. began working on numerous large-scale military and industrial facilities. The firm designed multiple buildings for the Goodyear Aircraft Company and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, as well as for North American Aviation in Kansas City, Kansas. During World War II, the firm designed numerous buildings at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (formerly Wright Field) in Dayton, Ohio, including the administration buildings, the air service command building, three mobile air depot groups, engine torque stands, and the diesel engine plant. Around the same time, in 1943, Turnbull designed multiple buildings for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) in Dallas, Texas. Other World War II era projects for which Turnbull served as a designer or consulting architect include Edwards Air Force Base in California; air bases in Japan and England; the Army Corps of Engineers Modification Centers in Kansas City, Tulsa, and Louisville; Navy shipbuilding facilities in St. Louis, and Army airdromes in the South Sea Islands and Australia. By the time J. Gordon Turnbull died in 1953, the firm had expanded to include its original headquarters in Cleveland, as well as additional office branches in Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Dallas. J. Gordon Turnbull, Inc. continued to operate after its founder's death, designing additional buildings for the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant in Dallas in the 1970s.

Meanwhile, J. Gordon Turnbull's son – John G. Turnbull – began growing a successful independent architectural practice. John G. Turnbull graduated from Princeton University in 1960 and also received his Master of Fine Arts degree in architecture from Princeton. John G. Turnbull served in both the Army and the Peace Corps before

## PRINCIPALS

**J. Gordon Turnbull**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1940 – J. Gordon Turnbull, Inc.**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Global**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Aviation Industry  
Automotive Industry**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy  
Air Force  
Army**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

# J. GORDON TURNBULL, INC.

beginning his architectural career with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. In 1973, John G. Turnbull established the San Francisco architecture firm of Page & Turnbull, which continues to operate today and is known for its early leadership in the historic preservation movement.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1972-74*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Facility No. 129, Cooling Tower	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1972
Facility No. 33, Materials Warehouse	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1974



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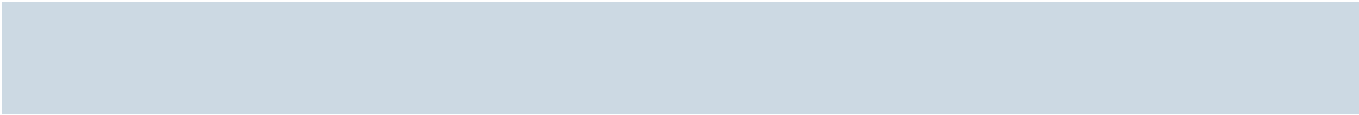
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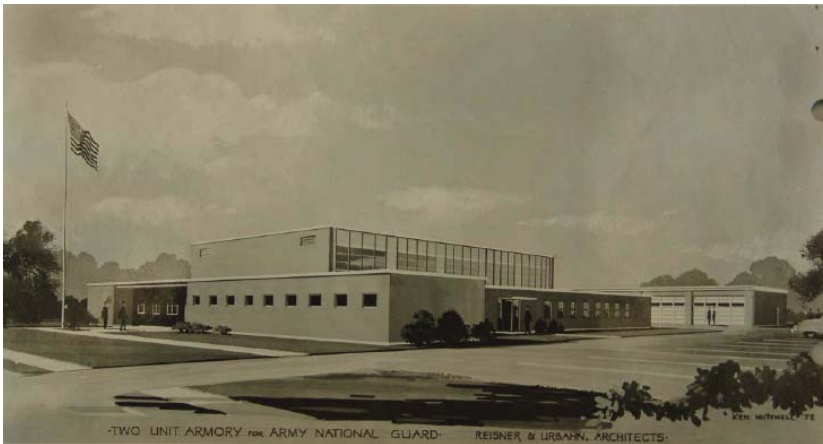
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# MAX O. URBAHN



Rendering, *Standard Plan for 2-Unit Armory, 1953* (courtesy of HHM Inc., 2008).

Maximillian (Max) Otto Urbahn attended the University of Illinois, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1935. He then received a master's degree in fine arts from Yale University in 1937. After finishing his degrees, Urbahn worked as a designer with the well-known firms of Holabird and Root and John Russell Pope. During World War II, Urbahn served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Urbahn established his architectural practice in New York City after the war and, during the Cold War period, developed a longstanding working relationship with the U.S. military due to his ability to adapt the Modern architectural style to the military's requirements for economy and efficiency in space planning.

From 1945 to 1954, Urbahn worked with the firm of Reisner & Urbahn. Little is known about his partner, Jedd Stow Reisner. From 1954 to 1955, he worked with Urbahn, Brayton, & Burrows. Richard M. Brayton received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1939 and worked as a structural and architectural designer for Henry J. Kaiser. During World War II, Brayton worked as a charge architect at a naval air base in American Samoa. Following the war, Brayton worked with Lamb & Harmon and R. C. Dreyer & J. H. Link before partnering with Urbahn. John S. Burrows received his bachelor's degree in fine arts from Yale University in 1937, the same year Urbahn earned his master's degree. During World War II, Burrows served as a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Burrows departed in 1955, and the firm became Urbahn & Brayton. The firm was noted for its "Modern Medieval" design for the St. Vincent de Paul Mission seminary near Albany, New York in 1961.

In 1960, Urbahn formed a private practice under the name Max O. Urbahn Architects. *Architectural Record* noted his involvement in the design of the Saturn V Vertical Assembly Plant for the space program in 1963. In 1968, the firm name changed to Max O. Urbahn Associates. In 1970 Max O. Urbahn Associates received commendations for their design for the Brookhaven National Laboratory for the Atomic Energy Commission, located on Long Island in New York. In 1975, *Architectural Forum* featured Urbahn's design for the Composite Medical Facility at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. The building was Brutalist in style, using minimal windows and a rough concrete exterior with rounded corners. The firm continues to operate in New York today as Urbahn Architects.

## PRINCIPALS

Max O. Urbahn  
Jedd Stow Reisner  
Richard M. Brayton  
John S. Burrows

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1945-1954 – Reisner & Urbahn  
1954-ca. 1955 – Urbahn,  
Brayton, & Burrows  
ca. 1955-1960 – Urbahn &  
Brayton  
1960-1968 – Max O. Urbahn  
Architects  
1968 – Max O. Urbahn  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Army  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-75*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Army Reserve Standard Plans*	Nationwide	1950-56
U.S. Navy Air Base**	U.S. Navy Air Base, Port Lyautey, Morocco	ca. 1956
Laboratory	National Security Agency, MD	1958*
Unspecified buildings	NAS Lemoore, CA	1961
Saturn V Vertical Assembly Building	Merritt Island, FL	1963
Composite Medical Facility	Griffiss AFB, Rome, NY	1975

\*As Reisner & Urbahn.

\*\* As Urbahn & Brayton.

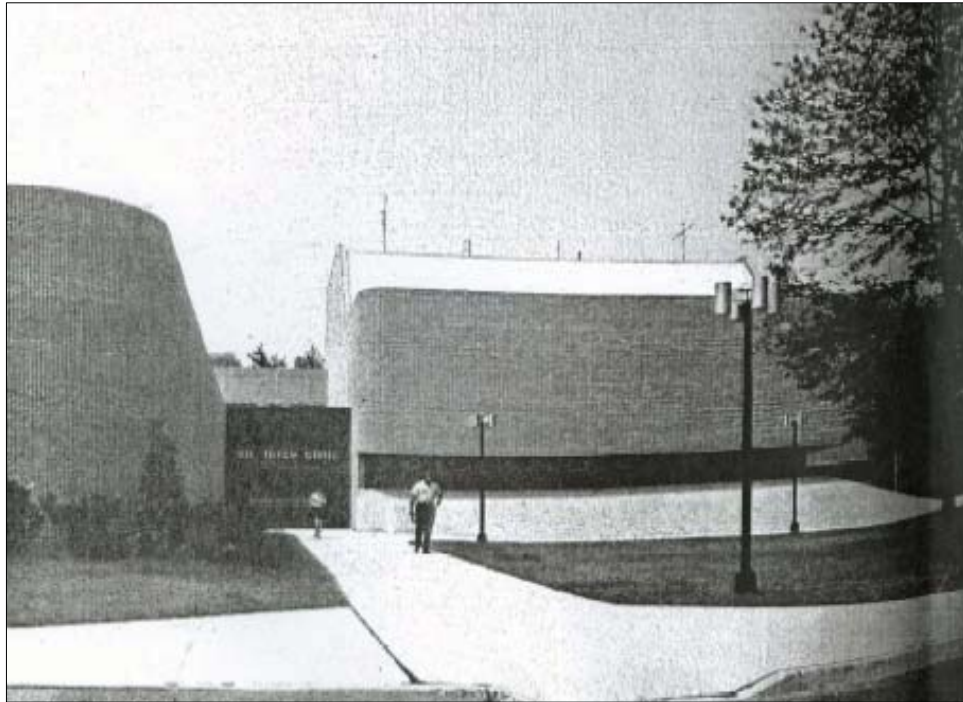


*Army Reserve Center, Tonawanda, NY, ca. 1952 (HHM, Inc., 2008).*



*Army Reserve Center, Tonawanda, NY, ca. 1952 (HHM, Inc., 2008).*





*Composite Medical Building,, Griffiss AFB, Rome, NY (Architectural Forum Feb. 1975).*



*Rendirng, Saturn V Vertical Assembly Building, Merritt Island, FL, (Architectural Record June 1963).*

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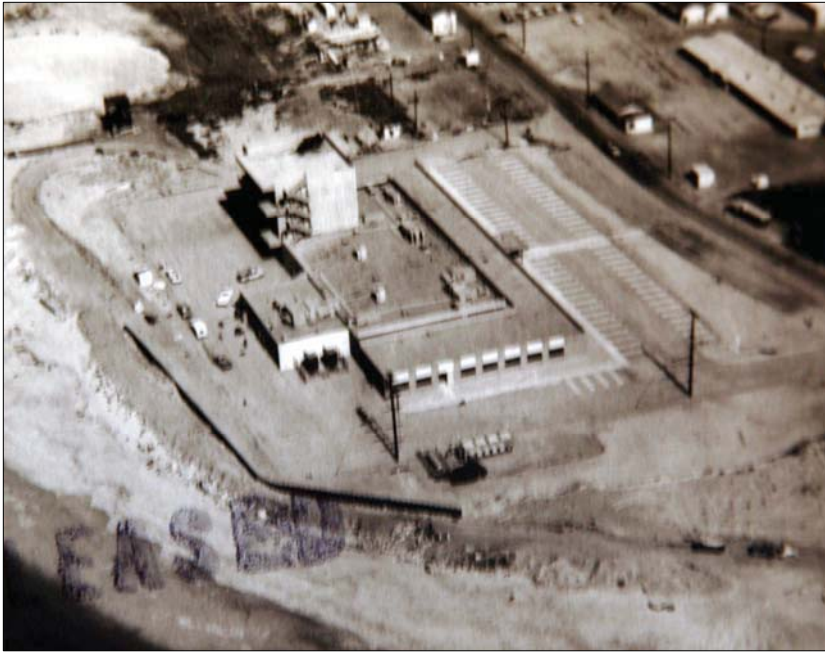
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*Bldg. 761, Electronics Lab. Simulation & Vectoring, NAS Point Mugu, CA  
(National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Van Dyke & Barnes was a Los Angeles-based partnership between architect James H. Van Dyke and Stephenson B. Barnes, established in 1951. Van Dyke & Barnes was preceded by the partnership between architect Ellis Wing Taylor and Stephenson Barnes known as Taylor & Barnes. Throughout the duration of the partnership, each partner maintained an individual private practice, but the pair worked together on complex and large-scale projects, especially military projects. During the Cold War era, the partnership designed numerous military buildings in California.

James H. Van Dyke received his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1939. Van Dyke worked as a designer for the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light from 1939 to 1941, as a designer for the 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District in Honolulu from 1941 to 1944, and as a designer for the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in Calcutta, India and Singapore from 1944 through 1946. In 1947, Van Dyke joined the Los Angeles architecture firm of Ellis Wing Taylor as chief draftsman. Ellis Wing Taylor had established his architectural practice in 1912. While with Taylor, Van Dyke gained experience in the design and construction of aviation facilities, such as the Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica, completed in 1938, and the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego, completed in 1941. In addition, during Van Dyke's tenure, Ellis Wing Taylor designed a number of military facilities during World War II, including housing for the U.S. Navy at Brown Field in San Diego in 1944, Ream Field in San Diego in 1944, the Radar School in San Diego in 1944, the Submarine Base in San Diego in 1944, and Army housing at Prisoner-of-War Camp Cook in 1944.

Stephenson B. Barnes received his Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Purdue University. Barnes began his career working as a draftsman and assistant structural engineer for the City of Los Angeles from 1921 to 1924. He then worked as a structural engineer for O. G. Bowen & Erick E. DeLine from 1924 to 1928, as chief structural engineer for architect Claude Beelman from 1928 to 1931, and as senior structural engineer for the Division of Architecture for the government of the State of California from 1932 to 1934. In 1934, Barnes established a private practice as a consulting engineer. In his private practice, Barnes frequently collaborated with

## PRINCIPALS

James H. Van Dyke  
Stephenson B. Barnes

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1912-1951 – Ellis Wing Taylor  
1934 – Stephenson B. Barnes /  
Taylor & Barnes  
1951 – James H. Van Dyke,  
Architect / Stephenson B.  
Barnes / Van Dyke & Barnes

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Aviation  
Hangars

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

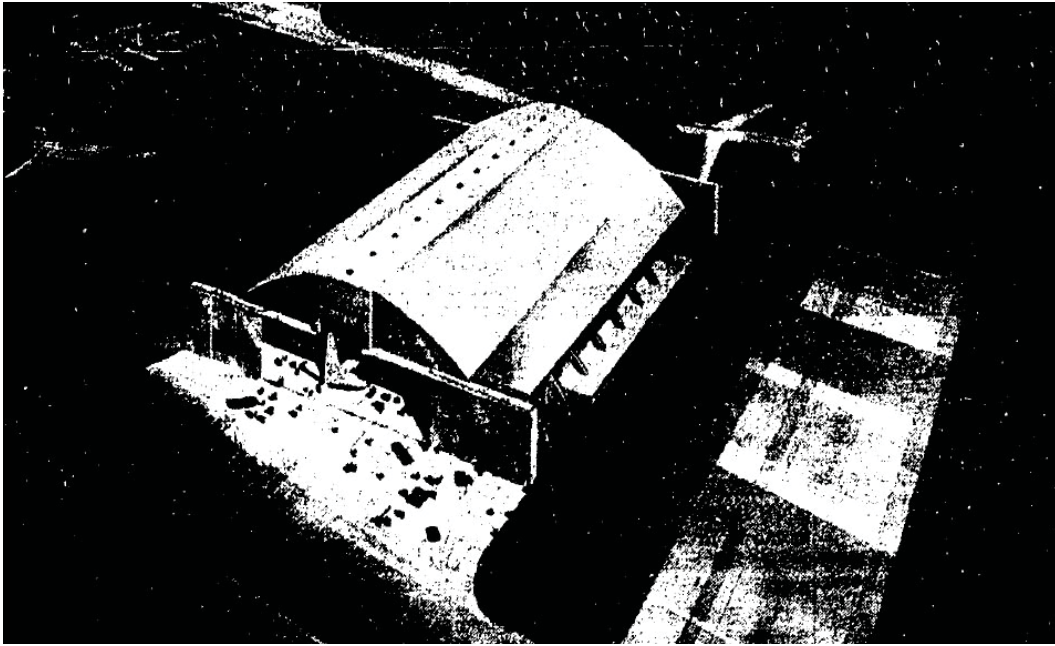
None Known

Ellis Wing Taylor under the name Taylor & Barnes. Barnes assisted Ellis Wing Taylor with all of the military designs completed during World War II.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1951-65*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Navy Barracks, Warehouses & Boiler Plant	Santa Ana, CA	1951
Warehouses & Shops	Edwards AFB, CA	1951
Maintenance Hangar	Edwards AFB, CA	1955
Flight Test Hangar	Edwards AFB, CA	1956
Bldg. 1830, Weights and Balances Hangar	Edwards AFB, CA	1957
Missile Proj. & Armaments Test Proj. Bldg.	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1958
Bldg. 761, Electronics Lab. Simulation & Vectoring	Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	1965





*Maintenance Warehouse, Edwards AFB, CA (Los Angeles Times 29 May 1955).*

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# VON STORCH & BURKAVAGE



*Naval Reserve Center, Avoca, Pennsylvania (Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

The architecture and engineering firm Von Storch & Burkavage was established in Waverly, Pennsylvania in 1957. Prior to joining the firm, Searle H. Von Storch attended Cornell University, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1923. He began his career in Pennsylvania in 1925, working with Morgan & Von Storch in Philadelphia from 1925 to 1930, then in Scranton in private practice from 1930 to 1945 and with Von Storch & Pearce from 1945 to 1950. In 1955, Von Storch became a partner in the firm Von Storch, Evans, Scandale & Burkavage, which had offices in Stanton and Waverly, Pennsylvania. In 1955 the firm transformed into Von Storch, Evans & Burkavage, and in 1957 it became Von Storch & Burkavage. Little is known about fellow founding partner William J. Burkavage. In addition to their military work, the firm designed a number of buildings at Cornell University in the 1950s.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1955-71*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Field House*	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1955
Army Reserve Centers	Various Locations, Nationwide	ca. 1960
Naval Reserve Center	Avoca, PA	1969-71

\* As Von Storch, Evans & Burkavage.

### PRINCIPALS (1962)

Searle H. Von Storch  
William J. Burkavage, CE

### FIRM EVOLUTION

1925-1930 – Morgan & Von Storch

1930-1945 – Searle H. Von Storch

1945-1950 – Von Storch & Pearce

1950-1954 – Von Storch, Evans, Scandale & Burkavage

1955-1957 – Von Storch, Evans & Burkavage

1957 – Von Storch & Burkavage

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Mid-Atlantic

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

### MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

### SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award, 1970

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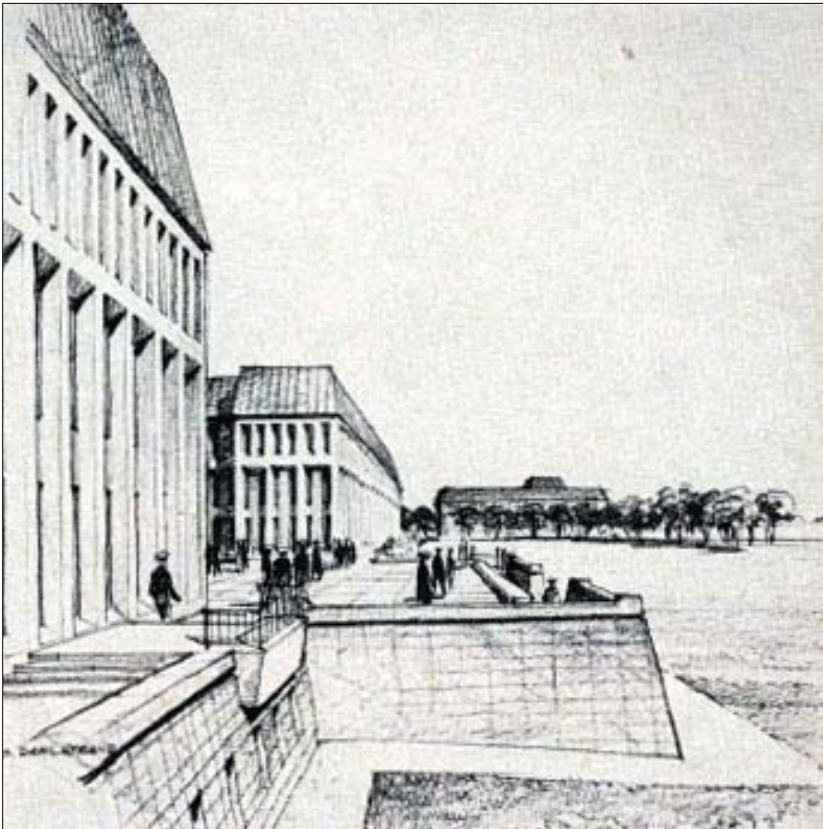
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# JOHN CARL WARNECKE & ASSOCIATES



*Rendering, Buildings for the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD  
(Architectural Record, Jun 1965).*

John Carl Warnecke was the son of San Francisco architect Carl I. Warnecke. He attended Stanford University and then transferred to Harvard University, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1942. While in school, Warnecke worked as an apprentice for Arthur Brown, Jr. in 1939. After graduating, he joined his father's firm, Miller & Warnecke, in San Francisco in 1944. The firm of Miller & Warnecke was known for its landmark buildings in the Art Deco Style and Colonial Revival Style in the San Francisco Bay area, such as the San Francisco City Hall and the Palace of Fine Arts.

In 1947, John Carl Warnecke formed his own firm under the name John Carl Warnecke, AIA, Architect. The firm grew into John Carl Warnecke & Associates in 1958. During the 1950s and 1960s, the firm's architectural style was primarily Modern, using flat roofs and rectilinear angles, but during the 1970s they adopted a more Postmodern style that continued to use Modern building materials like reinforced concrete and limited surface ornament but was influenced by the formal, symmetrical, monumental arrangement of buildings designed by Miller & Warnecke. The most celebrated example of this style was Michelson-Chauvenet Hall at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, designed in 1971 in partnership with the George M. Ewing Company and completed in 1974. Other notable works include many school and university buildings, as well as the Hawaii State Capitol, designed in conjunction with Belt, Lemmon & Lo; the Roscoe Maples Athletic Pavilion at Stanford University; the U.S. Court of Claims Building in Washington, D.C.; and the John F. Kennedy Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. Carl I. Warnecke died in 1971, and John Carl Warnecke died in 2006. John Carl Warnecke's son, Fred Warnecke, is a partner in the San Francisco landscape architecture firm Warnecke/Rosenkrans today.

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1979)

John C. Warnecke  
Robert R. Weber  
Carl I. Warnecke  
Carl Russell  
A. Eugene Kohn

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1947-1958 – John Carl  
Warnecke, AIA, Architect  
1958 – John Carl Warnecke &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nationwide

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Schools

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA Award of Merit, 1954, 1961  
& 1967



# JOHN CARL WARNECKE & ASSOCIATES

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1960-1974*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Wherry Housing	Naval Magazine Port Chicago, CA	ca. 1960
Michelson-Chauvenet Hall	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1971-74
Nimitz Library	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1971-74
Rickover Engineering Bldg.	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	1971-74

# JOHN CARL WARNECKE & ASSOCIATES



*Michelson-Chauvenet Hall, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, 1977 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Michelson-Chauvenet Hall, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, 1977 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

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# WEED, RUSSELL, JOHNSON ASSOCIATES



*Officers' Club, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, 1956 (Progressive Architecture, Apr. 1956).*

During his long career, Robert Law Weed became known as a prominent southeast regional architect, recognized for his residential, commercial and institutional projects. Born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania in 1896, Weed received his architectural training at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh and pursued additional studies in Italy, France, and Spain. During World War I, Weed served in the Coast Artillery Corps. In 1919, he moved to Miami, Florida, and by 1922 established his own architectural practice, Robert Law Weed & Associates. Weed quickly achieved success as a residential and commercial architect in the Miami area. Significant examples of his early work include the Italian Village in Coral Gables, completed in 1925; the Shrine Building, completed in 1930; and the Florida Tropical Home for the “Century of Progress” Exhibition at the Chicago World’s Fair, completed in 1933. Weed’s early work incorporated elements from the Mediterranean Revival and Art Deco styles and established him as one of the premier Miami architects during this period.

After serving in World War II, Weed increasingly incorporated elements of the International style into his projects. In 1947, he partnered with Miami architect Marian L. Manley to design the master plan for the University of Miami campus in Coral Gables, Florida. The overall design was nationally recognized for its adoption of modern elements in an educational setting. In 1950, Weed established Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates. Principals in the firm included Thomas T. Russell and Herbert H. Johnson. Shortly after, the group began pursuing military work. In 1952, Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates designed a number of air bases in the southeast and Caribbean for the Air Force. In 1953, the Navy assigned the firm the unique challenge of designing buildings for the new U.S. Fleet Sonar School in Key West, Florida. The finished design wedded technical and educational requirements unique to the modern Navy. The firm also designed buildings at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida in 1954, and Ramey Air Force Base Puerto Rico in 1956. In 1957, Thomas Russell left the firm, which then became Weed, Johnson Associates. Throughout his work, Weed demonstrated a thorough understanding of the role climate played in shaping the individual elements of a building. In addition to the bulk of his commercial and institutional work, Weed’s military designs occurred in the tropical environment of the southeast United States. As a result, his buildings reflect a close relationship with their immediate environment.

## PRINCIPALS

Robert Law Weed  
Thomas T. Russell  
Herbert H. Johnson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1922-1950 – Robert Law Weed  
& Associates  
1950-1957 – Weed Russell,  
Johnson Associates  
1957-1961 – Weed, Johnson  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Florida  
Caribbean

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Residential  
Commercial  
Institutional

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

# WEED, RUSSELL, JOHNSON ASSOCIATES

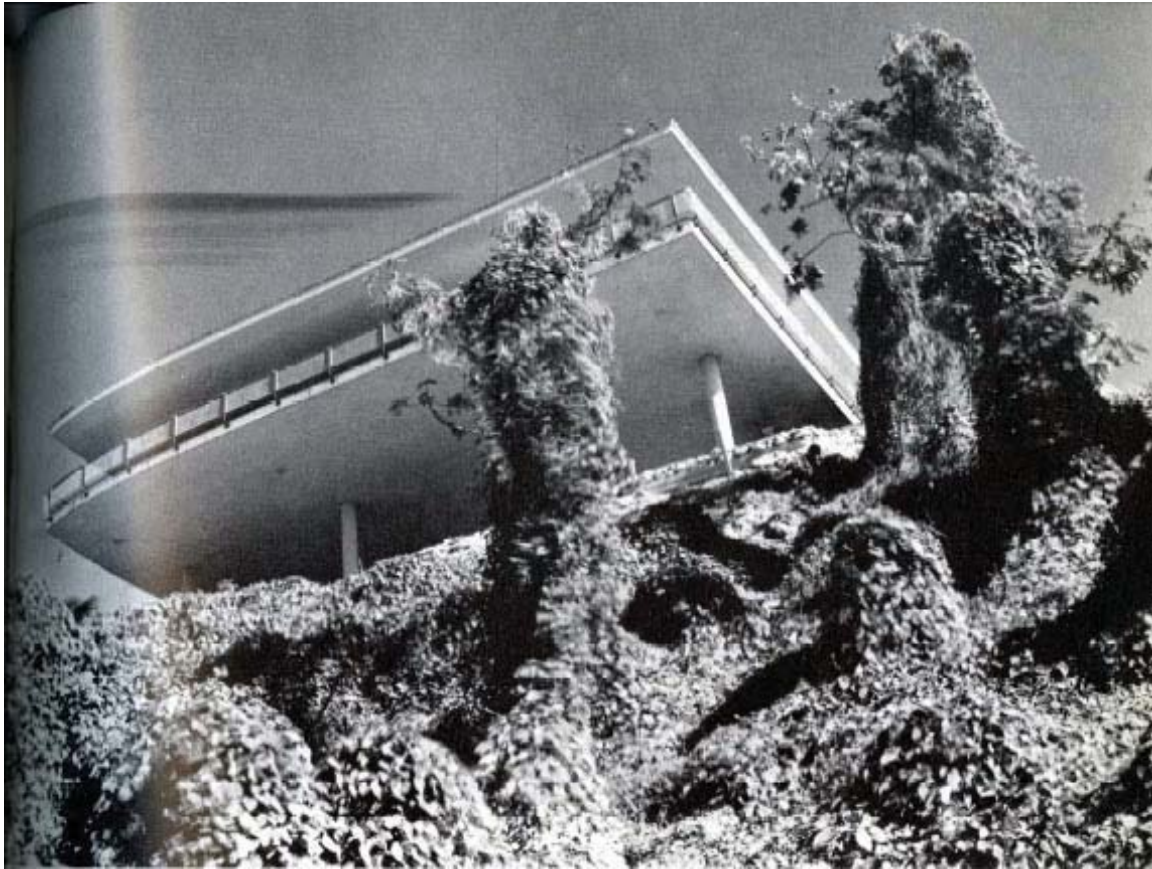
The firm continued practicing until late 1961, when Robert Law Weed died. Herbert Johnson subsequently established his own firm.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1952-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Air Base Plan, Operations Bldg.	15 (unspecified) Air Force Bases, SE U.S. and Caribbean	1952
Fleet Sonar School	Key West, FL	1953
Officers' Club	Ramey AFB, PR	1956
Capehart Housing	NAS Pensacola, FL	ca. 1960



## WEED, RUSSELL, JOHNSON ASSOCIATES



*Officers' Club, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, 1956 (Progressive Architecture, Apr. 1956).*



*Fleet Sonar School, Key West, Florida, 1953 (Architectural Forum, July 1955).*

# WEED, RUSSELL, JOHNSON ASSOCIATES

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# PAUL R. WILLIAMS



*Officer's Club, NS Long Beach, CA, ca. 1946 (Hudon, 1993).*

## PRINCIPALS

Paul R. Williams

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1923-1935 – Paul R. Williams

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

California

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Residential

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

Los Angeles Tribune Award,  
1954

Paul R. Williams established his private architectural practice in Los Angeles in 1923. In 1923, Williams became the first African American architect admitted to the AIA, and in 1956 he rose to the position of fellow in the AIA. Williams attended the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design in Los Angeles from 1913 to 1916 and the University of Southern California from 1916 to 1919, but he did not graduate, instead completing his education through apprenticeships as a draftsman in architectural offices in Los Angeles. Williams trained as a draftsman with Reginald D. Johnson from 1914 to 1917, with Arthur F. Kelly from 1917 to 1921, and with John C. Austin from 1921 to 1924. During World War II, Williams served as an architect for the U.S. Navy. Williams received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Lincoln University in 1941, an honorary Doctor of Architecture degree from Howard University in 1952, and an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1956. Alongside his private practice in Los Angeles, Williams additionally practiced in association with Hilyard Robinson, based in Washington, D.C.

Early in his career, Williams' work was primarily residential and tended to use traditional historical revival styles. During the Cold War era, though, his style shifted to Modernism. Williams' designs for Naval Station Long ca. 1946 exemplify his use of the International Style. Seminal works in the Los Angeles area designed by Paul R. Williams include the Saks Fifth Avenue store in Beverly Hills in 1948, the Imperial-Compton housing project in Los Angeles in 1954, the El Mirador Hotel in Palm Springs in 1954, the Al Jolson Memorial ca. 1955, the Los Angeles International Airport in 1951 with Charles Luckman, the Los Angeles County Courthouse in 1955, and nearly 3,000 private residences, including houses for celebrities such as Frank Sinatra, Cary Grant, and Lon Chaney, Sr. Throughout his career, Williams was actively involved in community outreach work in Los Angeles. Paul R. Williams retired from architectural practice in 1973 and died in 1980.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1946-1958*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Gym	Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	ca. 1946
Administration Bldg.	Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	ca. 1946

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1946-1958*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Officers' Club	Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	ca. 1946
Multiple Additional Bldgs.	Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	ca. 1946
Naval Air Station Extension	NS San Pedro, CA	ca. 1946
Grave of the Unknown Sailor/Pearl Harbor Memorial	Pearl Harbor, HI	1952-53
Naval Air Reserve Base	Naval Air Reserve Base, Los Alamitos, CA	1958





*Administration Building, NS Long Beach, CA, ca. 1946 (Hudon, 1993).*





*NS Long Beach, CA, ca. 1946 (Hudon, 1993).*



*Pool, NS Long Beach, CA, ca. 1946 (Hudon, 1993).*

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# WILLIAMSON, LOESACK & ASSOCIATES



*Capehart Housing, Forbes AFB, KS, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Thomas W. Williamson attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1908 to 1909, and then worked as a draftsman for John F. Stanton from 1910 to 1911. He founded his first private architectural practice, Thomas W. Williamson & Company, in 1912 in Topeka, Kansas. In 1945, Williamson partnered with Victor Loeb sack to form Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates. During the early twentieth century, Williamson was known for his Gothic Revival style designs, such as Topeka High School. In the Cold War era, however, Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates adopted a Modern style, epitomized by the Labette County Courthouse and the Sumner County Courthouse, both in Kansas.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1958-ca. 1960*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Forbes Air Force Base, KS	ca. 1958
Capehart Housing	Whiteman Air Force Base, MO	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	Truax Field, WI	ca. 1960

### PRINCIPALS

**Thomas W. Williamson**  
**Victor Loeb sack**

### FIRM EVOLUTION

**1912-1945 – Thomas W. Williamson & Company**  
**1945 – Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates**

### REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Midwest**

### DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Housing**  
**Courthouses**  
**Schools**

### MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

### SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**



# WILLIAMSON, LOESACK & ASSOCIATES



*Capehart Housing, Forbes AFB, KS, ca. 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



*Capehart Housing, Forbes AFB, KS, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



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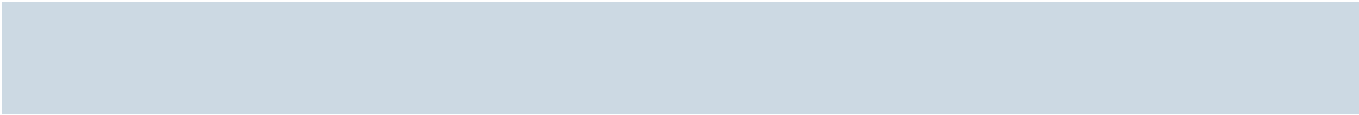
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# WILSON, MORRIS, CRAIN & ANDERSON



*Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center, Houston, TX, 1995  
(Turner Collie & Braden Inc., 1998).*

The Houston-based architectural firm of Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson began in 1938 as a partnership between Fred Talbott Wilson and S. I. Morris, Jr., known as Wilson & Morris. After World War II, the firm expanded through the additions of B. W. Crain, Jr. as a partner in 1946 and Ralph A. Anderson, Jr. as a partner in 1953. Talbott Wilson received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Rice University in 1935, then worked as a draftsman for Johnson & Porter in 1936. He entered private practice with the firm of Hooton, Wilson & Dill in 1935. Wilson partnered with Morris in 1938, but in 1941 he left architectural practice to serve in the Army during World War II, from 1941 to 1945. Upon returning, Wilson began working with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson. From 1952 to 1954, Wilson served as president of the Houston chapter of the AIA. S. I. Morris, Jr. graduated from Rice University in 1935, alongside Wilson. During World War II, Morris served as a commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. B. W. Crain, Jr. received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the University of Texas in 1937 and his master's degree in architecture from Harvard University in 1939. Early in his career, Crain worked as a draftsman for Zimmerman & Morgan, as well as Cameron Fairchild. During World War II, Crain served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1941 to 1945. Crain joined Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson in 1946. Ralph A. Anderson, Jr. graduated from Rice University with his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1947. In 1947, Anderson worked as a designer for Lloyd & Morgan. He joined Wilson, Morris & Crain in 1948, and became a partner in the firm in 1953. In 1967, Anderson served as president of the Houston chapter of the AIA.

Together, Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson designed several substantial military works in Texas, as well as some of the most significant examples of mid-century Modern architecture in the Houston area. Notable works by the firm include a number of Modern residences, as well as the Houston World Trade Center and U.S. Post Office, completed in 1961, and the Astrodome, completed in 1965. Although none of the founding partners is alive today, the firm's successor, Morris Architects, continues to practice.

## PRINCIPALS

**Fred Talbott Wilson**  
**Seth Irwin Morris, Jr.**  
**Bluford Walter Crain, Jr.**  
**Ralph A. Anderson, Jr.**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1938-1941 – Wilson & Morris**  
**1946-1953 – Wilson, Morris, & Crain**  
**1953 – Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Texas**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Residential**  
**Governmental**  
**Commercial**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Navy**  
**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**None Known**

# WILSON, MORRIS, CRAIN & ANDERSON

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1962-ca. 1965*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Houston, TX	1962
Multiple Buildings	Foster AFB, Victoria, TX	ca. 1965

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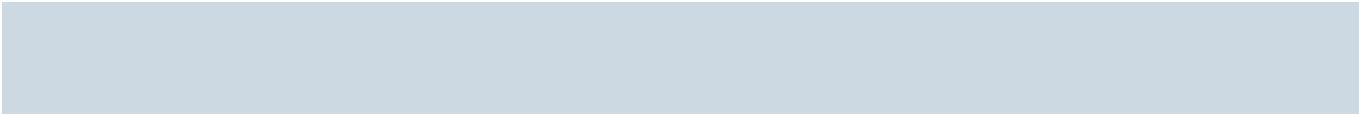
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# ADRIAN WILSON ASSOCIATES



121<sup>st</sup> Evacuation Hospital, Seoul, Korea (Los Angeles Times, 14 Jan. 1968).

The architectural and engineering firm of Adrian Wilson and Associates earned a global reputation for master planning of large-scale defense, aviation, and governmental projects. The firm was especially acclaimed for completing projects in difficult, dangerous environments, and for incorporating landscaping into their master plans.

Adrian Wilson received his education in architectural engineering from Washington University in St. Louis from 1917 through 1919, while serving as a private in the Army in World War I in 1918. Wilson then moved to California, where he worked as a draftsman with William Richards from 1922 to 1930 and completed his studies in night school in 1926. Wilson formed the Los Angeles-based firm of Erie F. Webster & Adrian Wilson in 1930, then in 1936 branched off to form the firm of Adrian Wilson on his own. The firm grew rapidly, numbering approximately 40 staff members throughout the 1940s, and evolved into Adrian Wilson Associates in 1948.

During World War II, Adrian Wilson designed numerous buildings on military installations, including Roosevelt Naval Base in Long Beach, California from 1940 to 1943; 12 buildings at Naval Air Station Terminal Island in Los Angeles California in 1941; an extension to Naval Air Station San Pedro, California in 1943; an extension to Army Air Station Holtville, California in 1944; a building at Los Alamitos Naval Air Base, California in 1944; and the gym at Roosevelt Base in Long Beach in 1945. Airports, hospitals, and governmental projects constituted a large volume of the firm's practice in the late 1940s through the 1950s. In addition, Wilson designed the Los Angeles General Hospital from 1949 to 1955, the Los Angeles Courthouse in 1956, and the Las Vegas Convention Center in 1959. The firm continued its rapid expansion in the 1960s, and by 1968 the firm's offices reached from Los Angeles to Seoul, South Korea; Bangkok, Thailand; Tokyo, Japan; Manila, in the Phillipines; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Ankara, Turkey. In 1965, Adrian Wilson Associates received a contract from the U.S. Navy for \$1 billion to conduct survey and master planning for a total of 15 air bases; 6 in Vietnam and 9 in Thailand. The firm additionally designed the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, Vietnam, which earned a certificate of commendation from the U.S. Navy upon its completion in 1968. Between 1965 and 1970, Adrian Wilson Associates completed another \$1 billion worth of domestic airport design and master planning projects. As described in a 1968 *Los Angeles Times* article, Wilson's vast breadth of work included, "power plants, churches, schools, radar sites, hospitals, underground headquarters for the military, air fields, recreational centers, docks, theaters, submarine shelters, tire plants, roads, gymnasiums and communication facilities." Adrian Wilson Associates became a subsidiary of the TI Corporation (Ticor) in 1970, but Wilson continued to function as president and CEO of the subsidiary under

## PRINCIPALS

Adrian Wilson

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1930-1936 – Erie F. Webster &  
Adrian Wilson

1936-1948 – Adrian Wilson

1948 – Adrian Wilson Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Airports

Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

U.S. Navy Certificate of  
Appreciation, 1961

U.S. Navy Certificate of  
Commendation, 1968

## ADRIAN WILSON ASSOCIATES

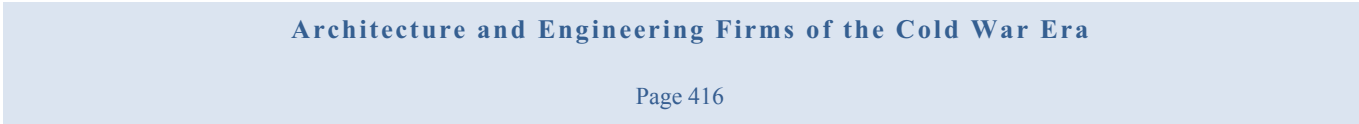
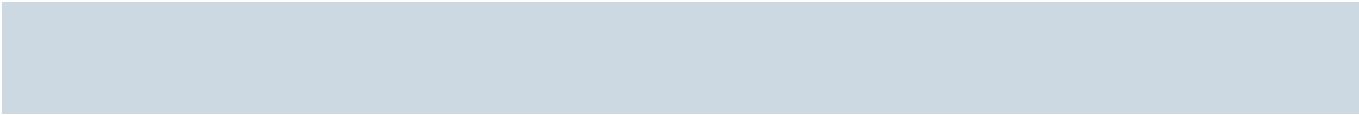
Ticor's ownership. In 1976, the firm was absorbed by Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff (HNTB) of Kansas City, Missouri.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1950-68*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Air Force Installations	Classified Locations, Far East	1950-55
Wherry Housing	Naval Base, San Diego, CA	1952
Multiple U.S. Air Bases	Japan	1952
Wherry Housing	Naval Base San Diego, CA	1953
NATO Defense Installations	Turkey	1955
Wherry Housing	NAS Denver, CO	ca. 1960
Master Planning	18 (unspecified) Naval Air Bases, Vietnam & Thailand	1965-68

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# WISE, SIMPSON, AIKEN & ASSOCIATES



*Capehart Housing, Tyndall AFB, FL, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*

Architect James C. Wise began the firm that would become Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates in Atlanta in 1934. William M. Simpson became a partner in the firm in 1953, creating James C. Wise & Associates. William M. Simpson graduated from Georgia Tech with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1942. Beginning in 1942, Simpson served in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Simpson worked under James C. Wise from 1946 to 1952, first as a draftsman and then as an architect before becoming a partner. By 1958, the firm had grown to Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates by incorporating Hobert W. Aiken as a partner. Aiken received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from Georgia Tech in 1941. Aiken worked as a draftsman for Lindsey M. Guder from 1937 to 1939 and with Anthony Lord from 1939 to 1946. Meanwhile, Aiken served in the U.S. Air Force from 1942 to 1946. Aiken initially joined James C. Wise in 1947. During the Cold War era, the firm designed a number of military buildings in the Southeast, many at Naval Air Station Atlanta. Today, the successor firm, HADP Architecture, continues to operate in Atlanta.

## PRINCIPALS (1962)

James C. Wise  
William M. Simpson  
Hobert W. Aiken

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1934-1953 – James C. Wise  
1953-ca. 1958 – James C. Wise & Associates  
ca. 1958 – Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Southeast

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force  
Navy

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1958- 1982*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Tyndall AFB, FL	ca. 1958
Capehart Housing	Turner AFB, GA	ca. 1960
Capehart Housing	MCSC Albany, GA	ca. 1960
Facility No. 0085, MWR Service Station	NAS Atlanta, GA	1961
Facility No. 0064, Child Care Center	NAS Atlanta, GA	1962
Capehart Housing	Robins AFB, GA	1970
Facility No. 0003, Administrative Office	NAS Atlanta, GA	1982

# WISE, SIMPSON, AIKEN & ASSOCIATES



*Capehart Housing, Tyndall AFB, FL, 1958 (National Archives II, College Park, MD).*



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# WOODFORD & BERNARD

The architecture firm that evolved into Woodford & Bernard was founded in Napa, California, by John Parkinson in 1888. Parkinson relocated the firm to Los Angeles in 1895 and his son, Donald B. Parkinson joined the practice in 1920. As the firm grew, they designed many structures that helped to define the downtown Los Angeles area. Charles Day Woodford joined the firm in 1940, and Leon Gilbert Bernard joined at an unknown date. By 1956, the practice had dropped Parkinson from its name, becoming Woodford & Bernard, Architects. Woodford & Bernard specialized in communications and transportation-related projects. Among their works are various buildings for Pacific Telephone & Telegraph in Los Angeles and Van Nuys, California. The company reclaimed the Parkinson name in 1984. In 1990 the Phoenix-based firm DWL Architects purchased the company, hiring William Scott Field to manage the Los Angeles office. Field became the sole owner in 1992. Today the firm operates offices in Los Angeles and Austin, Texas, with a concentration in historic preservation, architecture and planning.

The firm's earliest Cold War era military-related projects were not designed for the Department of Defense but instead for various facilities for North American Aviation, a U.S. aerospace manufacturer of aircraft, in Palmdale, California. In addition to communications and transportation work, the firm undertook several military-related projects in the 1970s and 1980s including the Undersea Warfare Center in San Diego, California; Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake; and Naval Air Station San Diego. The firm also completed master site plans for buildings at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada which resulted in the design for an F-16 AMU Facility.

## PRINCIPALS

**Charles Day Woodford  
Leon Gilbert Bernard**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1888-1894 – John Parkinson,  
Architect**  
**1894-1895 – Burton and  
Parkinson, Architects**  
**1895-1905 – John Parkinson,  
Architect**  
**1905-1915 – John Parkinson and  
G. Edwin Bergstrom,  
Architects**  
**1915-1920 – John Parkinson,  
Architect**  
**1920-1945 – John Parkinson and  
Donald B. Parkinson**  
**1945-1955 – Parkinson,  
Powelson, Briney, Bernard  
& Woodford, Architects**  
**1955-1984 – Woodford &  
Bernard, Architects**  
**1984-1990 – Woodford,  
Parkinson, Wynn &  
Partners**  
**1990-1992 – DWL Parkinson  
Architects**  
**1992 – Parkinson Field  
Associates**

**REGIONAL EMPHASIS  
California**

**DESIGN SPECIALTY  
Communications  
Transportation**

**MILITARY FOCUS  
Air Force  
Army  
Navy**

**SELECTED AWARDS  
None Known**



*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1974-ca 1987*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Meteor Equipment, Addition	San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	1974
Addition to Bldg. 204	San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	1974
Bldgs. 105 and 132	San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	1976
Range Control Center	NAWS China Lake, CA	1977
Parachute and Dinghy Repair Bldg.	March AFB, Riverside, CA	1977
Senior Officers Quarters, NANSU-SOQ-SOQMILCON	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	1979
F-16 AMU Facility	Nellis AFB, NV	1983
Navy Data Processing Center	Naval Supply Center, San Diego, CA	1984
Ordnance Systems Laboratory	NAWS China Lake, CA	ca. 1987

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# MINORU YAMASAKI & ASSOCIATES



Cover image featuring Minoru Yamasaki (Time Magazine, 18 Jan. 1963).

Minoru Yamasaki was born in Seattle and graduated from the University of Washington with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1934. From 1935 to 1936, he conducted graduate studies at New York University, while teaching water color. Yamasaki worked as a designer and draftsman for the firm of Shree, Lamb & Harmon in New York from 1937 to 1943, then as a designer for Harrison & Fouilhoux in New York from 1943 to 1944, and later as a designer for Raymond Loewy Associates in New York from 1944 to 1945. From 1943 to 1945, he taught architectural design at Columbia University. In 1945, Yamasaki moved to the Detroit area to work as chief architectural designer for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, a position he held until 1949. In 1949, Yamasaki formed his own private practice, Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth, based in Troy, Michigan. The firm evolved into Yamasaki, Leinweber & Associates in 1955, then into Minoru Yamasaki & Associates in 1959. Yamasaki would go on to receive the Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus Award from the University of Washington in 1960, as well as honorary doctorate degrees from Wayne State University in 1960, the University of Michigan in 1961, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1961, Bates College in 1964, Carleton College in 1967, and the University of

## PRINCIPALS (1962-1970)

Minoru Yamasaki  
Cass S. Wadowski  
Walter Graydon  
William Ku  
Harold Tsuchiya  
Henry J. Guthard  
Robert L. Morris  
Daniel L. Treacy  
Alvin R. Revost  
Peter Turner  
Alex J. Violassi  
Aaron Schreiner  
Peter Turner, ME  
Manuel D. Dumlao

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1949-1955 – Leinweber,  
Yamasaki & Hellmuth  
1955-1959 – Yamasaki,  
Leinweber & Associates  
1959 – Minoru Yamasaki &  
Associates

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Global

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

None

## MILITARY FOCUS

None Known

## SELECTED AWARDS

AIA First Honor Award, 1956 &  
1961

# MINORU YAMASAKI & ASSOCIATES

Saskatchewan in 1967. Minoru Yamasaki & Associates continued to practice until Yamasaki's death in 1986. The firm operates today as Yamasaki, Inc.

Early in his career, while practicing with Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth, Yamasaki designed the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Air Terminal in St. Louis, Missouri. The building was acclaimed for its sculptural use of a cast concrete shell to create an open terminal space, and it received the AIA First Honor Award in 1951. In 1954, Yamasaki designed the Pruitt-Igoe public housing complex in St. Louis. The grouping of high-rise, multi-family residential buildings ultimately became known for the social failings of the urban renewal movement rather than for its design, and the buildings were demolished in 1976.

In the mid-1950s, Yamasaki travelled worldwide, and his experience with grand historic monuments influenced his style dramatically. He especially drew from historic buildings' contrast of small spaces and large spaces, of light and shade, and of the use of decorative and water features to highlight the role of sunlight in a building's changing appearance. Although he continued to design in a Contemporary Style that incorporated modern materials and structural systems, Yamasaki began to incorporate many Asian- and Arabic-influenced elements into his designs. *New York Times* architectural critic Ada Louise Huxtable coined the term "neo-Gothic" to describe Yamasaki's works in the 1960s. Buildings featuring "neo-Gothic" influences include the Seattle Science Pavilion designed for the Seattle World's Fair with Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson, as well as the Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal on Dhahran Airfield in Saudi Arabia. The Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal was designed and constructed from 1960 to 1961, in partnership with the Ralph M. Parsons Company. The terminal was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with the intention that it would be given to the Saudi government. The design was structured around a repeating series of Arabic-influenced arches and vaults. To achieve the dramatic structure in the difficult Saudi climate, the entire building was precast outside of Saudi Arabia, then assembled on site.

In 1966, Yamasaki was commissioned by the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks to develop a design for the proposed "Little Pentagon," a complex of military offices and housing to be built in Washington, D.C. on land, spanning Bolling Air Force Base and the Anacostia Naval Station. The conceptual design for the complex included three arc-shaped buildings organized around a circular courtyard. However, the project never received Congressional funding and, consequently, was never constructed.

Later in his career, in the 1970s, Yamasaki transitioned from his signature decorative style to a more minimalist and functional aesthetic emphasizing delicate proportions. The seminal example of this aesthetic was the World Trade Center in New York, designed in partnership with Emery Roth & Sons and completed in 1974. Other examples of Yamasaki's later works include Ranier Square in Seattle, completed ca. 1975, and the World Trade Center in Bangkok, completed ca. 1986.

## *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1960-66*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal (Dhahran Air Force Base)	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	1960-61
"Little Pentagon" <sup>1</sup>	Bolling AFB & Anacostia NS, Washington, D.C.	1966

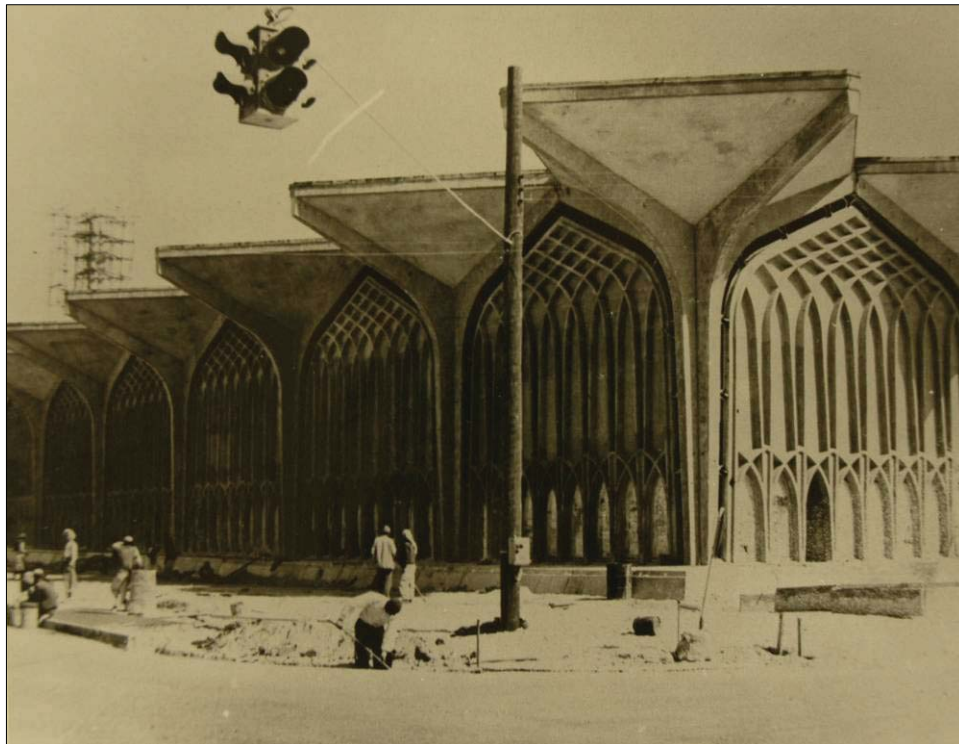
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<sup>1</sup> Never constructed.





*Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal, Saudi Arabia (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA, Box 87).*



*Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal, Saudi Arabia (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA, Box 87).*



*Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal, Saudi Arabia (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Archives, Ft. Belvoir, VA, Box 87).*

**'Little Pentagon' (proposed)**  
**Defense Office Building**

**Total Space—3.8 million square feet**  
**Office Space—1.5 million square feet**  
**Estimated Cost—\$170 million**  
**Final Cost...?**

The diagram shows a circular plan for the 'Little Pentagon' proposed defense office building. It features several curved wings radiating from a central area. The wings are labeled with 'L.A.P.D.' and 'L.A.P.D.' on the outer edges. The central area is labeled 'CENTRAL OFFICE'. The diagram is a black and white line drawing.

*Proposal for the "Little Pentagon," Washington, D.C., 1966 (Miami News 5 Sept. 1972).*

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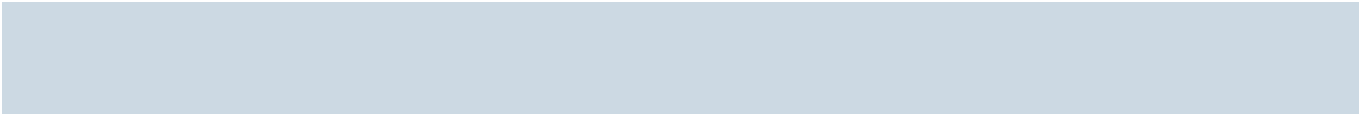
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Rendering, *Standard Plan for a 500-bed Hospital* (Architectural Record, Oct. 1952).

The architectural firm of York & Sawyer was established in New York by Edward P. York and Philip Sawyer in 1898. Both York and Sawyer began their careers working for the eminent New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, who pioneered the monumental Beaux-Arts architectural style in the United States. In 1898, the two architects left McKim, Mead & White to form their own architectural practice, York & Sawyer. During the early twentieth century, the firm designed a number of significant buildings using the Beaux-Arts style and historical revival styles, including the New York Academy of Medicine, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the entrance cloister at the University of Michigan, and the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. Edward P. York died in 1927, but the firm continued to operate as York & Sawyer under the leadership of Philip Sawyer and Lois Ayres – a colleague from McKim, Mead & White who had joined York & Sawyer in 1900 and became a partner in 1910.

During the 1940s, the firm underwent a transition as the longstanding partners retired from practice. In 1943, the firm adopted two new partners, E. M. Anderson and Aaron N. Kiff. Anderson attended the Pratt Institute and worked with Aymar Embury, II before joining York & Sawyer in 1920. Anderson became a partner in the firm in 1943. Kiff was educated at the Yale University School of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Kiff worked with the firm of Norton & Townsend, with both Donn Barber and Richard H. Dana, Jr., before joining York & Sawyer in 1926. Kiff assumed the helm of the firm in late 1940s, after both Ayres and Anderson died in 1947 and Sawyer died in 1949. During this time, the firm began to focus on the design of hospitals, completing a number of military hospitals during World War II and the early Cold War era.

Around 1950, Kiff included architects Russell Colean, Frederick H. Voss, and James J. Souder as partners in the practice. The firm became known as The Office of York & Sawyer, Architects Kiff, Colean, Voss & Souder. The firm continued to design hospitals in the 1950s and 1960s, including St. Albans Naval Hospital in New York and a standard plan for military hospitals, both of which were noted in *Architectural Record* in 1952. Their Cold War era hospitals used a conservative Modern Style, pairing flat roofs and ribbon windows with masonry-veneered exterior

## PRINCIPALS (1946-1970)

Philip Sawyer  
Louis Ayres  
E. M. Anderson  
Aaron N. Kiff  
Russell Colean  
Frederick H. Voss  
James J. Souder  
John W. Franklin  
Harry W. McConnell  
Edward V. Franklin  
Bruce L. Allen  
Bruce Hartwigsen  
Richard J. Preziose

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1898-ca. 1950 – York & Sawyer  
ca. 1950-ca. 1970 – The Office of  
York & Sawyer, Architects  
Kiff, Colean, Voss & Souder  
ca. 1970 – Kiff, Voss & Franklin,  
Office of York & Sawyer

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

National

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Hospitals

## MILITARY FOCUS

None Known

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known



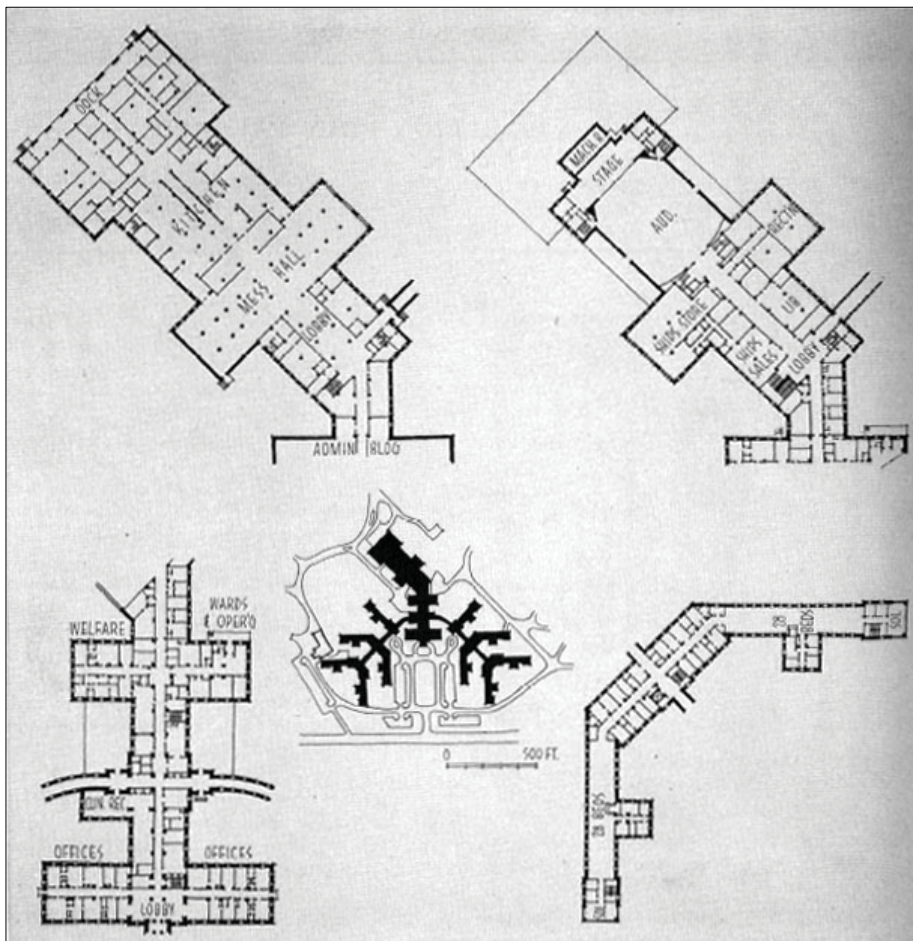
wall surfaces and stone detailing. In accordance with tenets of hospital design of the day, their hospitals took on sprawling, pinwheel forms to grant as much window space as possible along long corridors of rooms. Over the years, the firm evolved and incorporated additional partners, and by 1970 it was known as Kiff, Voss & Franklin, Office of York & Sawyer.

*Inventory of Selected Military Projects, ca. 1946-1952*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Addition to Cadet Hospital	U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	ca. 1946
Tripler General Army Hospital	Honolulu, HI	ca. 1946
St. Albans Naval Hospital	St. Albans, NY	1948-52
Standard Military Hospital Plan	Nationwide	1952



*St. Albans Naval Hospital, New York, 1952 (Architectural Record, Sept. 1952).*



*Key Plan, St. Albans Naval Hospital, New York, 1952 (Architectural Record, Sept. 1952).*



*St. Albans Naval Hospital, New York, 1952 (Architectural Record, Sept. 1952).*

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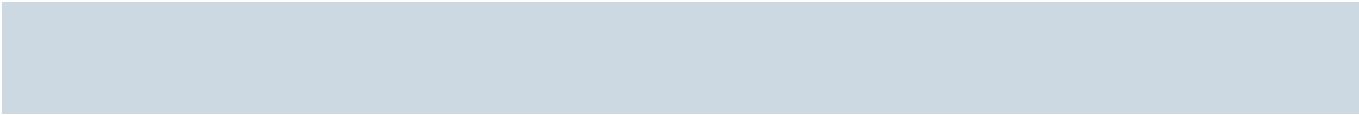
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“Pavilion Plan Favored for Hospitals: U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y., York & Sawyer, Architects.”  
*Architectural Record* (1952 Sep): 177-180.

“Seven Army Projects Launch Services’ New Hospital Building Program.” *Architectural Record* (1952 October):  
12-13.

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York & Sawyer Architectural Drawings, 1921-1931. Department of Drawings & Archives, Avery Architectural &  
Fine Arts Library, Columbia University. [http://clio.cul.columbia.edu/cgi-  
bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?BBRecID=3463986&v2=1](http://clio.cul.columbia.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?BBRecID=3463986&v2=1)





L. Morgan Yost and D. Coder Taylor formed their architectural partnership – Yost & Taylor – in Kenilworth, Illinois in 1952. Each architect had practiced separately in the Chicago area prior to their partnership, and both continued to practice after the partnership dissolved in 1960. Together, Yost & Taylor designed a number of residences and civic buildings in the Chicago area, as well as military housing.

L. Morgan Yost received his bachelor’s degree in architecture from Ohio State University in 1931. He established a private architectural practice in the Chicago area in 1932. After practicing with Yost & Taylor from 1952 to 1960, Yost resumed his private architectural practice as L. Morgan Yost. Notable works designed by L. Morgan Yost include the National Bank of Mendota, Illinois in 1961 and the Bnai Emunah Synagogue in Skoki, Illinois in 1963.

D. Coder Taylor graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology with a bachelor’s degree in architecture in 1935. Taylor began his career working as a draftsman for R. Harold Zook from 1935 to 1940, then partnered with Zook to form Zook & Taylor in 1942. Taylor suspended his architectural practice from 1942 to 1945 to serve in World War II as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Civil Engineering Corps. After the war, he practiced as a partner in the firm Holsman, Klekamp & Taylor from 1945 to 1952. When Yost & Taylor dissolved in 1960, Taylor formed Coder Taylor Associates, which continued to design military housing. Coder Taylor Associates also designed a number of multifamily residential buildings in Chicago, notably the Lake Shore Drive Apartments in association with Mies van der Rohe and Pace Associates.

## PRINCIPALS

**L. Morgan Yost**  
**D. Coder Taylor**

## FIRM EVOLUTION

**1932-1952 – L. Morgan Yost**  
**1952-1960 – Yost & Taylor**  
**1960 – L. Morgan Yost/Coder Taylor Associates**

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

**Great Lakes**

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

**Housing**

## MILITARY FOCUS

**Air Force**

## SELECTED AWARDS

**AIA Award of Merit, National,**  
**L. Morgan Yost, 1948**

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959-64*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Chanute AFB, IL	1959
Capehart Housing, Kincross (Kincheloe) Air Force Base*	Kincross (Kincheloe) AFB, MI	1963
Family Housing*	NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	1964

\*As Coder Taylor Associates.

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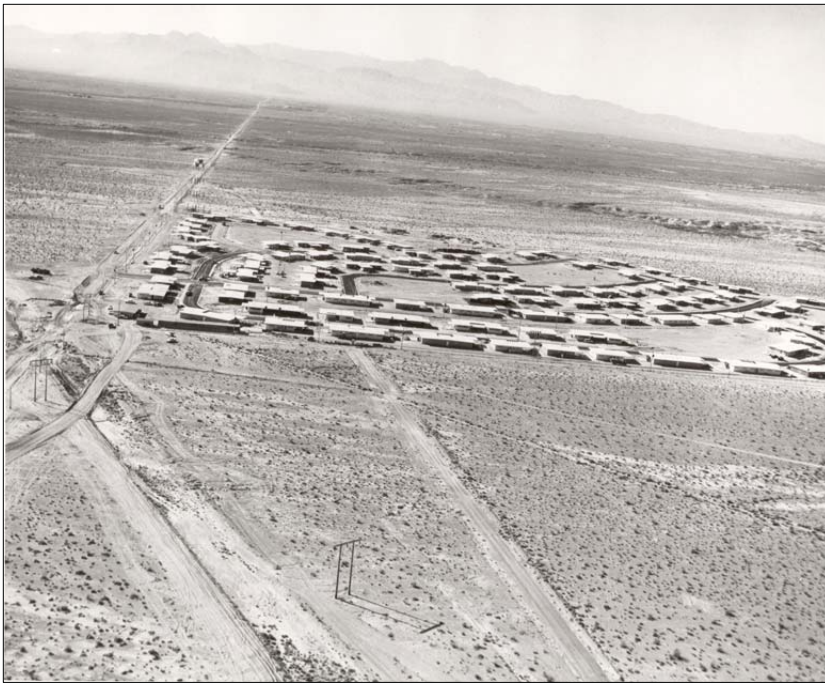
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[https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac\\_ww\\_pp/navfac\\_hq\\_pp/navfac\\_env\\_pp/navfac\\_bdd\\_culturalsrc\\_pp/tab94501](https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_hq_pp/navfac_env_pp/navfac_bdd_culturalsrc_pp/tab94501)

L. Morgan Yost (1908-1992). Chicago Architects Oral History Post, Special & Digital Collections, Libraries of the Art Institute of Chicago.

<http://www.artic.edu/aic/libraries/research/specialcollections/oralhistories/yost.html>



*Capehart Housing, Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV*  
 (<http://www.library.unlv.edu/arch/aia/awa1999/zicksharpphotos/>).

## PRINCIPALS (1970)

Walter F. Zick  
 Harris P. Sharp  
 Garry Strehlow  
 Marvin Shafar, ME

## FIRM EVOLUTION

1949 – Zick & Sharp

## REGIONAL EMPHASIS

Nevada

## DESIGN SPECIALTY

Aviation Industry

## MILITARY FOCUS

Air Force

## SELECTED AWARDS

None Known

Walter F. Zick and Harris P. Sharp formed the private architectural practice of Zick & Sharp in Las Vegas in 1949. Walter F. Zick received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the University of Southern California in 1928, then completed his Master of Science degree in education in 1932. Harris P. Sharp graduated from the University of California with a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture and engineering in 1943. From 1943 to 1946, Sharp served in World War II as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Zick & Sharp were among the founding members of the Nevada AIA chapter. After Las Vegas formed a separate chapter in 1956, Zick was elected as the first chapter president. Sharp subsequently served as chapter president as well.

The firm's work was Contemporary in style, using dramatic building forms, varied heights, and textural building façades. Notable Las Vegas buildings designed by the firm include the Clark County Courthouse in 1961 with Welton Beckett Associates, the Fremont Hotel in 1963, Valley High School in 1966, the Pat Clark Pontiac Auto Agency in 1968, the First National Bank in 1968, and the Bank of Las Vegas in 1969.

### *Inventory of Selected Military Projects, 1959*

Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Capehart Housing	Nellis AFB, NV	1959

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*American Architects Directory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1956.

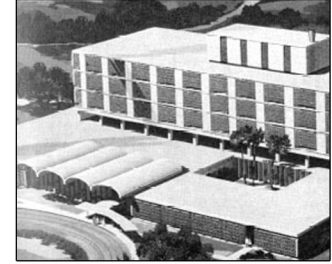
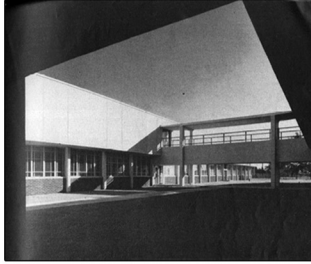
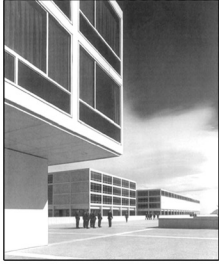
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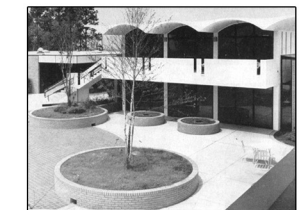
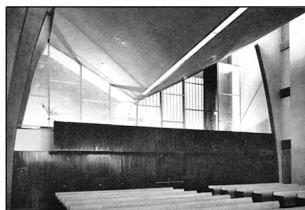
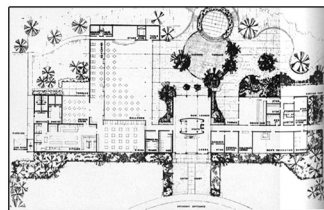
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[https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac\\_ww\\_pp/navfac\\_hq\\_pp/navfac\\_env\\_pp/navfac\\_bdd\\_culturalsrc\\_pp/tab94501](https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/navfac_ww_pp/navfac_hq_pp/navfac_env_pp/navfac_bdd_culturalsrc_pp/tab94501)

Zick Sharp Associates – Historical Photo Archive. Architecture Studies Library, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.  
<http://www.library.unlv.edu/arch/aia/awa1999/zicksharpphotos/>



APPENDIX A:  
RESEARCH GUIDE





## APPENDIX A: RESEARCH GUIDE

The following list includes links to online references and databases that provide useful information about architecture and/or engineering firms and the facilities they designed and constructed for DoD during the Cold War era. Many of the sources listed below require a subscription; however, public and university libraries often hold institutional subscriptions and allow access on-site or online with a cardholder identification number. Additional guidance is provided through the AIA publication “Researching an Architect or Building” and the Library of Congress publication “Sources of U.S. Military Images: Major Repositories,” both of which are reproduced on the following pages.

- AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, full text of editions dating from 1956, 1962, and 1970.  
<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Find%20Names.aspx>
- America: History and Life, bibliographic database of American historical publications beginning in 1964.  
<http://www.ebscohost.com/thisTopic.php?topicID=838&marketID=1>
- Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, Columbia University, citations for architectural periodicals from ca. 1930 forward, with select coverage from ca. 1740.  
[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/avery/avery\\_index.html](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/avery/avery_index.html)
- *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship*, National Park Service, online archives from 2003 forward.  
[http://crmjournal.cr.nps.gov/97\\_Archive.cfm](http://crmjournal.cr.nps.gov/97_Archive.cfm)
- Engineering Index (Compendex), citations and abstracts from engineering journals published beginning in 1884.
- Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER), Library of Congress, electronic copies of select holdings.  
[http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs\\_haer/](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/)
- ProQuest Historical Newspapers, full text archives of select newspapers, including the *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times*, and *Washington Post*.  
<http://www.proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/pq-hist-news.shtml>
- Researching an Architect or Building, AIA Best Practices (also reproduced on the following pages).  
[http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/ek\\_members/documents/pdf/aiap016424.pdf](http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/ek_members/documents/pdf/aiap016424.pdf)
- Sources of U.D. Military Images: Major Repositories, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division (also reproduced on the following pages).  
[http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/resource/065\\_mili.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/resource/065_mili.html)

## Researching an Architect or Building

Contributed by AIA Knowledge Resources Staff

January 2003

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### SUMMARY

Information about American architects, both historical and current, is available from many sources. Unfortunately, no single, comprehensive repository of biographical information exists. Nonetheless, a great deal of information about architects can be readily obtained from the following published sources, which are commonly found in architecture libraries.

#### **BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTS (DECEASED)**

Henry F. and Elise Rathburn Withey; New Age Publishing Company, Detroit, 1956; Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970 (reprint of 1956 edition).

This standard work contains brief biographies of nearly 2,000 American architects from 1740 to 1952. Entries include the birth and death dates of the architect and a summary of his or her work.

#### **THE MACMILLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTS**

Adolf K. Placzek, editor in chief; The Free Press, London, 1982.

This four-volume set presents extensive biographical information on more than 2,400 prominent architects from ancient times to the 20th century. Living architects born after 1930 are not included. A list of works is given for each architect, and Volume 4 provides an index by building name.

#### **CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTS**

Ann Lee Morgan and Colin Naylor, editors (2nd ed.); Muriel Emanuel (3rd ed.); St. James Press, Chicago and London, 1981, 1987, and 1994.

This one-volume directory is an excellent survey of prominent architects throughout the world, with biographies and lists of works for more than 550 architects. The 1994 edition added many new entries but deleted entries for architects who died before 1960.

#### **AVERY INDEX TO ARCHITECTURAL PERIODICALS/AVERY OBITUARY INDEX OF ARCHITECTS**

The online version of the Avery Index offers citations (not full text) to journal articles published worldwide on architecture and design. Comprehensive coverage is from the 1930s, and coverage of selected journals dates back to the 1860s. Online access is by subscription only; most architecture and art history libraries subscribe. The print version of the *Avery Obituary Index* (Avery Library; G. K. Hall, 1980, 2nd ed.) contains more than 17,000 citations for obituaries of architects from U.S. periodicals since 1876 and from British periodicals since 1843, along with some Western European periodicals.

#### **BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTS WHO DIED BETWEEN 1897 AND 1947**

The Society of Architectural Historians maintains an online database at [www.sah.org/aame/bioint.html](http://www.sah.org/aame/bioint.html) of obituaries for more than 1,200 American architects who died between 1897 and 1947. The obituaries originally appeared in the *American Art Annual* and its successor, *Who's Who in American Art*.

#### **AMERICAN ARCHITECTS DIRECTORY**

Published under the sponsorship of the American Institute of Architects by the R. R. Bowker Co., New York, 1956 (1st ed.), 1962 (2nd ed.), 1970 (3rd ed.).

These directories of AIA members are an excellent resource for these decades. The entries, submitted by the members themselves, include substantial biographical information, principal works, and awards and activities. Entries under firm names list the firm's principals.

#### **REGIONAL DIRECTORIES**

The regional directories listed below attempt to provide comprehensive listings of architects in particular areas and time periods. They include information on both obscure and famous architects, but the amount of information varies widely.

**Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700–1930.** Sandra L. Tatman and Roger W. Moss; G. K. Hall, 1985.

This work contains biographical information on architects who have ties to the Philadelphia area. An expanded biographical database is available online at <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pabl/>.

**Architects in Practice, New York City, 1840–1900.** Dennis Steadman Francis; Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, New York.

**Architects in Practice, New York City, 1900–1940.** James Ward; Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, New York.

Each entry in the two volumes of *Architects in Practice, New York City* contains the name and work addresses of an architect, as listed in sources such as telephone directories and city directories. Biographies are not included.

**The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary.** John E. Wells, Robert E. Dalton; New South Architectural Press, 1997.

**The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary.** John E. Wells, Robert E. Dalton; New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Entries might include firm addresses, biographical data, or partial lists of works, depending on what is known about the architect.

**Boston Architects and Builders: Compiled from the Boston Directory, 1789-1846.** Christopher Hail; Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1989

An alphabetical list of more than 11,000 architects, builders, and craftsmen in the building trades in early Boston includes names, addresses, occupations, and partnerships.

#### **SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Additional information on American architects and their works is often found in local sources such as public libraries, historical societies, and state archives. If you know where the architect went to school, many university archives keep files on their alumni. Museums and libraries with architectural drawing collections also gather information about architects in their regions.

The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives contains information on more than 100,000 architects who have practiced in the United States. Membership records make up the majority of the data. These records often contain information on an

architect's education, training, and work history up to the time he or she joined the AIA, but not lists of works. The nomination forms for architects who have become Fellows since World War II provide additional information on these architects' achievements. For more information about holdings in the AIA Archives and fees for document delivery of archival information, call the AIA Archivist at 202-626-7496 or send e-mail to [archives@aia.org](mailto:archives@aia.org).

#### **Feedback**

The AIA welcomes member feedback on Best Practice articles. To provide feedback on this article, please contact [bestpractices@aia.org](mailto:bestpractices@aia.org).



## Sources of U.S. Military Images: Major Repositories

### PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Jump to: [General Sources \(multiple military branches\)](#) | [Army](#) | [Coast Guard](#) | [Navy](#) | [Air Force and Military Aviation](#)

The Library's collections contain many U.S. military images. However, they generally are not well indexed by military units, type of vehicle, or name of ship. An extensive search might uncover images of interest, but such a search would need to be conducted in-person by the researcher or his/her representative. The institutions listed below have specialized collections of military images which are generally well indexed.

### General Sources

The following repositories include holdings from multiple branches of the military:

- The designated repository for all official U.S. military photographs taken before 1982 is the:

*Still Picture Reference*

*Special Media Archives Services Division*

*National Archives & Records Administration*

*8601 Adelphi Road*

*College Park, MD 20740-6001*

*Web site: <http://www.archives.gov/research/formats/photographs-dc.html>*

*Telephone: (301) 837-0561*

*Fax: (301) 837-3621*

1,522 images from the collections of the Still Pictures Branch have been reproduced in *War & Conflict: Selected Images from the National Archives 1765-1970*, edited by Jonathan Heller (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1990). LC Call number: E181.W27 1990

- Photographs that are considered "active" pending transfer to the National Archives:

*Defense Imagery Management Operations Center*

*March Air Force Base, CA*

*(888) 743-4662*

*Web site: <http://defenseimagery.mil>*

Still, motion and multimedia imagery including imagery of operations and activities from throughout the Department of Defense.

- *Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace*

*Stanford University*

*Stanford, CA 94305*

*Web site: <http://www.hoover.org/>*

*telephone (650) 723-2058*

This institution has a large collection of posters, prints, drawings, and photographs, from various countries, with a special focus on the 19th century.

- *Department of Defense, Office of Public Affairs, DDI*

*Room 2E765, The Pentagon*

*Washington, D.C. 20301-1400*

*Web site: <http://www.defenselink.mil/multimedia/>*

*telephone (703) 697-6162 / 697-6161*

This public affairs office is particularly helpful in providing photographs and information, including of recent events, primarily to the media.

- *Armed Forces History Collection National Museum of American History*  
*Division of Military History and Diplomacy*  
*Smithsonian Institution*  
*P.O. Box 37012*  
*Washington, D.C. 20013-7012*  
*telephone (202) 633-3950*

This office is a good source of information on early American military uniforms and has a photograph collection.

- *National Museum of Health and Medicine*  
*Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Medical Center*  
*6900 Georgia Avenue at Elder Street, NW, Building 54*  
*Washington, D.C. 20306*  
*Building's zip code: 20307*  
*Web site: <http://nmhm.washingtondc.museum/>*  
*telephone (202) 782-2200*

Established during the Civil War as the Army Medical Museum, this Museum's collections focus particularly on specimens for research in military medicine and surgery, including the history and practice of American medicine. The museum's collections are made available for the education of medical professionals, Department of Defense personnel, historians, and the public through exhibits in the museum, loans to other institutions, and individualized study.

## Particular Branches of the Military

- **Army**
  - *U.S. Army Center of Military History*  
*Attn: AAMC-MDC*  
*103 3rd Avenue*  
*Building 35, Ft. McNair*  
*Washington, D.C. 20319-5058*  
*Web site: <http://www.history.army.mil>*
  - *U.S. Army Military History Institute at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center*  
*ATTN: Special Collections*  
*905 Soldiers Drive*  
*Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5021*  
*Web site: <http://www.usahec.org/>*  
*Reference telephone (717) 245-3949*

This office has custody of the Army War Art collection of paintings, with photographs available of the paintings [telephone (202) 761-5396]. It also has historical information on all U.S. Army Museums [telephone (202) 761-5373.]

Although especially known for its Civil War holdings, this institution has custody of large research collections of photographs on the U.S. Army from 1840 to the present donated by private sources. Includes collections of Omar Bradley and Lewis Blaine Hershey. Coverage is smaller for more recent events such as Desert Storm and Somalia.

- *U.S. Military Academy Library*  
*Jefferson Hall*  
*758 Cullum Road*  
*U.S. Military Academy*  
*West Point, NY 10996*  
*Web site: <http://usmalibrary.usma.edu/>*  
*Reference Deak (845) 938-8325*

The Archives includes cadet portraits, 20th century photographs of students, staff,



and buildings taken by the White Brothers, and some Signal Corps, UPI, and AP photographs. The Special Collections have uncopyrighted photos of cadets and class photos, 1857 to the present, and alumni files. Coverage in Special Collections includes the Boxer Rebellion, WW I, WW II (Gen. Kruger and Gen. Bradley collections), Korean War, and a small amount of material on the Vietnamese Conflict.

- *United States Army Women's Museum*  
2100"A" Avenue  
Fort Lee, VA 23801  
Web site: <http://www.awm.lee.army.mil/>  
telephone (804) 734-4327
- *George S. Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor*  
P.O. Box 208  
4554 Fayette Avenue  
Fort Knox, KY 40121-0208  
Web site: <http://www.generalpatton.org/>  
telephone (502) 624-3812
- *U.S. Cavalry Museum and 1st Infantry*  
500 Huebner Road  
Fort Riley, KS 66442  
Web site: <http://www.riley.army.mil/UnitPage.aspx?unit=DPTMS.Museum>  
telephone (785) 239-2737
- *U.S. Army Field Artillery & Fort Sill Museum*  
437 Quanah Road  
Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100  
Web site: <http://www.army.mil/museum/>  
telephone (580) 442-5123

- **Coast Guard**

- *Historian's Office (CG-09224)*  
U.S. Coast Guard, Headquarters  
2100 Second Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20593  
Web site: <http://www.uscg.mil/history/>  
telephone (202) 267-372-4651 / 372-4653

Holds materials relating to the Coast Guard, 1968 to present

- **Navy**

- *U.S. Naval Institute*  
Photo Service  
291 Wood Road  
Annapolis, MD 21402-5034  
Web site: <http://gallery.pictopia.com/usni/>  
telephone (410) 295-1022

This library has a large collection of naval and maritime photographs. Coverage is of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, Marines, and Air Force. Have U.S. and foreign vessels, individuals, and combat photographs. Collections date from Civil War to present.

- *Naval History and Heritage Command*  
Photographic Section  
Washington Navy Yard,  
805 Kidder Breese SE  
Washington, D.C. 20374-5060  
Web site: <http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/nhcorg11.htm>  
telephone (202) 433-2765

This office has a wealth of information on sources of photographs relating to any aspect of U.S. naval history. Excellent coverage before 1920, good WW II coverage, moderate holdings through Vietnamese Conflict.

- **Air Force and Military Aviation**

- *Air Force Historical Research Agency*  
600 Chennault Circle  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424  
Web site: <http://www.afhra.af.mil>  
telephone (334) 953-2395
- *National Air and Space Museum*  
Archives Division, MRC322  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C. 20560  
Mail: P.O. Box 30712  
Washington, DC 20013-7012  
Web site: <http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/arch/collections/photoarchives.cfm>  
telephone (202) 633-2315 or (202) 633-2320

This office is an excellent source of information about the Air Force photographs held by the National Archives.

Prepared by: Prints and Photographs Division Reference Staff, January 1998. Last revised: November 2009

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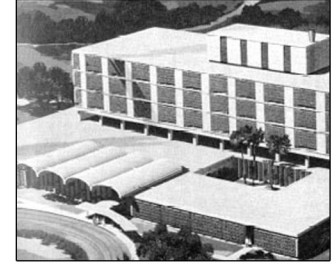
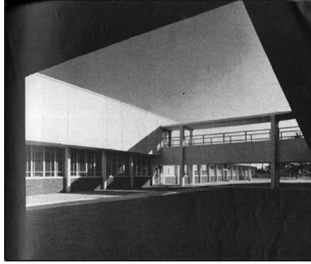
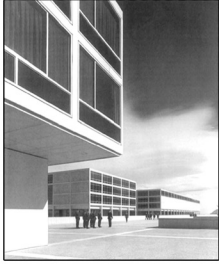
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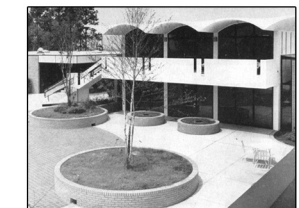
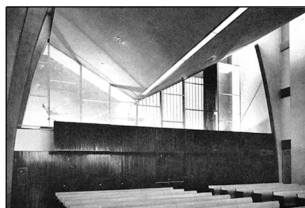
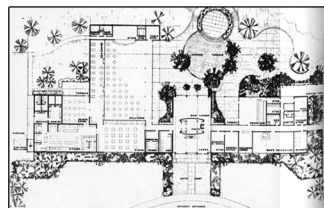
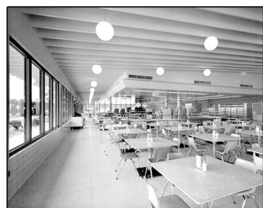
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APPENDIX B:  
INVENTORY OF SELECTED MILITARY PROJECTS



## APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF SELECTED MILITARY PROJECTS FOR INCLUDED FIRMS

The following table presents a combined inventory of selected Cold War era military projects associated with the firms whose biographies are included in this report. The table organizes the data in alphabetical order by location (military installation, city if applicable, and state). Note that the integrity of the data has been maintained from the original reference source. In some instances, only a city was supplied by the original reference, without an installation name.

*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
29 Palms, CA	Combined Arms Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT), Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
29 Palms, CA	JIEDDO Battle Course, P-183, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
29 Palms, CA	Marine Corps Electronic School	L. W. Davidson & Associates	1966
29 Palms, CA	P-971, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Ballistics Research Lab for Hypersonic Wind Tunnel	Burns & Roe	ca. 1965
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Rocket Range Windbreak	McGaughan & Johnson	1953
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Shock Tube Work Bldg.	McGaughan & Johnson	1953
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Technical Vehicle Training Shop	McGaughan & Johnson	1953
Adak, AK	U.S. Navy Installations	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1948-52
Air Force Bases, 15 (unspecified), SE U.S. and Caribbean	Air Base Plan, Operations Bldg.	Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates	1952
Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, CA	Bldg. 210, Aircraft Production Bldg. (SR-71 Blackbird)	Holmes & Narver	1954
Air Force Plant 61, Terre Haute, IN	Machine, Tool & Equipment Bldg., Fruitridge Ave.	Allen & Kelley	1957
Air Force Plant, Marietta, GA	Avionic Research Facility Addition	Stevens & Wilkinson	1961
Air Force Research and Development Center, Tullahoma, TN	Complete Satellite Systems Testing Facility	Burns & Roe	ca. 1965
Albany Supply Center, GA	Commissary & Dispensary	Stevens & Wilkinson	1957
Amarillo AFB, Amarillo, TX	Capehart Housing	Hudgins, Thompson & Ball	ca. 1960
Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands	Naval Radar Installation	Holmes & Narver	1989
Anacostia, Washington, D.C.	Department of the Navy, Defense Office Complex	William L. Pereira & Associates	1967
Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	1050 Housing Units	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1958
Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	Engineer Base Maintenance Shop	Raymond & Rado	1951

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## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Andersen AFB (Andersen Field), Guam	Theater	Raymond & Rado	1951
Anderson, SC	Air National Guard Warehouse	J. N. Pease Associates	1957
Anderson, SC	Naval Residence Electronics Facility	J. N. Pease Associates	1956
Andrews AFB, MD	Officers' Club	Charles M. Goodman Associates	1956
Andrews AFB, MD	Special Mission Hangar	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1987
Anti Air Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	Fleet Combat Computer Training Facility (FCTC), P-019, Anti Air Warfare Training Center	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	Admiral Kidd Club (AKC), Economic Analysis, Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	BRAC P-791v – Renovations to Bldgs. 1 & 11 (wrote RFP for DB), Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	BRAC P-792v – New Bldg. (wrote RFP for DB), Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	Chilled Water Plant, P-243, Anti Submarine Warfare Training Center	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Army National Guard Camp Robert, CA	Combat Pistol Qualifications Range, Army National Guard Camp Robert	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Arnold AFB, TN	Miscellaneous Design and Engineering Services	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1989
Atlanta, GA	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Stevens & Wilkinson	1956
Auburn General Depot, WA	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Administration Bldg.	Paul Thiry	1954
Augusta, GA	U. S. Army Reserve Center	Stevens & Wilkinson	1975
Avoca, PA	Naval Reserve Center	Von Storch & Burkavage	1969-71
Badger Army Ammunition Plant, WI	Nitrocellulose Purification Plant	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1975
Balboa Park, San Diego, CA	Naval Medical Center	Hugh Gibbs	1981
Balboa Park, San Diego, CA	Naval Medical Center	Welton Becket & Associates	1981
Beaufort, South Carolina	Naval Hospital Beaufort	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson	1949
Bergstrom AFB, Austin, TX	U.S. Air Force Hospital	Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson (of Manned Spacecraft Architects)	1969
Blytheville AFB, Memphis, TN	Hospital	A. L. Aydelott & Associates	1959
Bolling AFB & Anacostia NS, Washington, D.C.	Little Pentagon (never constructed)	Emery Roth & Sons	1966



# APPENDIX B

*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Bolling AFB & Anacostia NS, Washington, D.C.	Little Pentagon (never constructed)	Minoru Yamasaki & Associates	1966
Brooklyn, NY	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Caudill, Rowlett, Scott	1975-77
Byron, GA	Supply Center, Bldg. N	Stevens & Wilkinson	1955
Camden, AK	Naval Ammunition Depot	Edwin A. Keeble Associates	1952
Camp H.M. Smith, Halawa Heights, HI	Capehart Housing	Belt, Lemmon & Lo	ca. 1960
Camp H.M. Smith, Halawa Heights, HI	Capehart Housing	Hugh Gibbs in partnership with Engineering Services Corporation	ca. 1960
Camp Irwin, Mojave Desert, CA	Wherry Housing, 350 Units	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1956
Camp Kilmer, NJ	Camp Kilmer	Raymond & Rado	ca. 1946
Camp Lejeune, NC	4 250-Man Barracks Force Troops Complex	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Administrative Bldg., Force Troops Complex	J. N. Pease Associates	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Applied Instruction Facility	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1989
Camp Lejeune, NC	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ)	J. N. Pease & Company	1977
Camp Lejeune, NC	Classroom Bldg., Force Troops Complex	J. N. Pease Associates	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Dispensary, Force Troops Complex	J. N. Pease Associates	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Infantry Training Regiment Complex, Camp Geiger	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Mess Hall, Force Troops Complex	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1970
Camp Lejeune, NC	Operation and Maintenance Facility 2nd Marine Wing	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1982
Camp Lejeune, NC	Renovation to dining facility	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1980
Camp Lejeune, NC	Renovations to cafeteria bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Camp Lejeune, NC	UEP Housing	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1982
Camp Pendleton, CA	1-MEF Operations & Command Center, P-066, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	1st and 5th Marine Battalion Headquarters, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Auto Hobby Shop & Recreation Equipment Issue Facility, N-711, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Aviation Armament Shops, P-011, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	William L. Pereira & Associates	1969
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Remodel, Area 62, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown

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## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-053, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-069, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-120, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-132	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1976
Camp Pendleton, CA	Battalion Administration Bldg., P-118, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Bldg. 210536, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Close Quarters Battle Range, P-996, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Dispensary/ Headquarters Area, Camp Pendleton	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1977
Camp Pendleton, CA	Enlisted Club Renovation, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Force Intelligence, SCIF Bldg., P-008, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Gymnasium Bldg., Indoor/Outdoor Playing Courts, Bldg. 471, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Joint Reception Center, P-590, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Area 41, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	M.A.C. Course, P-996, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	NCO Club Restaurant Conversion Bldg. 1532, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	New Amphibious Vehicle Test Branch Maintenance Annex, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Regimental Artillery Maintenance Complex, P-724, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown

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## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Camp Pendleton, CA	Renovate 4th Tank Repair Bldg. 41312 & Administration, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Repair Communication Electronics Bldg. 43502, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	SNCO Academy, Marine Corps University, P-063, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	SNCO Club Renovation, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Facility, P-244, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	U.S. Naval Hospital	William L. Pereira & Associates	1969-76
Camp Pendleton, CA	U.S. Navy Recruit Weapons Training Center	Welton Becket & Associates	ca. 1970
Camp Pendleton, CA	Urban Training Facility (MOUT), P-996, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Camp Pendleton, CA	Vehicle Maintenance Facility, P-118, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Cape Canaveral, FL	Air Force BOMARC Launching Shelters	Burns & Roe	1955
Cape Canaveral, FL	Blockhouse, Atlas ICBM complex	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1958
Cape Canaveral, FL	Cape Canaveral Space Center	Charles Luckman Associates	ca. 1963
Carlisle Barracks, PA	Family Housing	McGaughan & Johnson	1968
Carlisle Barracks, PA	U.S. Army War College	Haines, Lundberg & Waehler	1969
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX	Multiple Bldgs.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	ca. 1956
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, TX	Strategic Missile Project	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1959
Carswell AFB, Ft. Worth, TX	Hospital	Roscoe DeWitt	ca. 1960
Chanute AFB, IL	Capehart Housing	Yost & Taylor	1959
Charleston AFB, Charleston, SC	Capehart Housing	Hudgins, Thompson & Ball	ca. 1960
Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, SC	100-man brig	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1965
Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, SC	Dental clinic	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1974
Clark Field, Philippines	USAF Hospital	Belt, Lemmon & Lo	1960
Classified Locations, Far East	Air Force Installations	Adrian Wilson Associates	1950-55
Clear Lake, TX	Manned Spacecraft Center	Brown & Root	1963
Clear Lake, TX	Manned Spacecraft Center	Manned Spacecraft Architects	1963
Clinton-Sherman AFB, OK	Capehart Housing	Hudgins, Thompson & Ball	ca. 1960
Columbus AFB, MS	Selecting Colors & Furnishings	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1951
Columbus AFB, MS	Small Aircraft Maintenance Dock	Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.	ca. 1984
Corpus Christi, TX	U.S. Naval Hospital	Welton Becket & Associates	1973

## APPENDIX B

*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Dallas, TX	Army Reserve 1000-Man Training Center	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1955
Dallas, TX	Army Reserve 400-Man Training Center	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1955
Davis Monthan AFB, AZ	School	Scholer, Sakellar & Fuller (predecessor to Scholer & Fuller)	1955
Dayton, OH	Air Force Institute of Technology	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1950
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	Dhahran Air Terminal	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1958
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	Dhahran Civilian Airport Terminal	Minoru Yamasaki & Associates	1960-61
Durham, NC	Naval Residence Facility	J. N. Pease Associates	1956
Dyess AFB, Abilene, TX	Readiness Crew Bldg.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1958
Edwards AFB, CA	Barracks	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1951
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 1830, Weights and Balances Hangar	Van Dyke & Barnes	1957
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 8476, Nose Cone Base Facility	L. W. Davidson & Associates	1957
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 8698, Test Stand 1-3, Test Area 1-115 (Experimental Liquid Rocket Test Facility)	Aerojet Engineering Corporation	1952
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 8780, Test Stand 1-B, Test Area 1-120 (Large Engine/Component Test Area)	Aerojet Engineering Corporation	1960
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 8781, Terminal Bldg., Test Area 1-120 (Large Engine/Component Test Area)	Aerojet Engineering Corporation	1960
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. 8955, Control Bldg.	Kaiser Engineers	1959
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldg. F11, Air Supply Bldg. 545	Holmes & Narver	1959
Edwards AFB, CA	Bldgs. 8959 & 8960, Silos # 1&2	Kaiser Engineers	1959
Edwards AFB, CA	Control Bldg. 8955	Kaiser Engineers	1962-65
Edwards AFB, CA	Control Center, 8844	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1964
Edwards AFB, CA	Flight Test Hangar	Van Dyke & Barnes	1956
Edwards AFB, CA	Hospital	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1951
Edwards AFB, CA	Instrumental & Control Bldg, 8765	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1956
Edwards AFB, CA	Jet Propulsion Lab Test Station Complex	Austin, Field & Fry	1963
Edwards AFB, CA	Maintenance Hangar	Van Dyke & Barnes	1955
Edwards AFB, CA	Mess Hall	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1951
Edwards AFB, CA	Modification Hangar and Shops	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1955
Edwards AFB, CA	Silo #1, Bldg. 8959	Kaiser Engineers	1962-65
Edwards AFB, CA	Silo #2, 8960	Kaiser Engineers	1962-65
Edwards AFB, CA	Test Stand 1A, 8765	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1956
Edwards AFB, CA	Test Stand 1-E, 8832	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1964
Edwards AFB, CA	Test Stand 2-A, 8752	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1960
Edwards AFB, CA	Titan Rocket Facilities	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1987
Edwards AFB, CA	Toxic Altitude Propulsion Research Facility	Burns & Roe	ca. 1965
Edwards AFB, CA	Warehouses & Shops	Van Dyke & Barnes	1951

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## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Edwards AFB, CA	Wherry Housing, 1050 Units	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1954
Edwards AFB, Victorville, CA	Shopping Center	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1955
Edwards AFB, Victorville, CA	Wherry Housing, 200 Houses	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1954
Eglin AFB, FL	Antenna Facilities for Paraboloid Reflector	Burns & Roe	ca. 1969
Eglin AFB, FL	Capehart Housing	Joseph H. Bryson	1957
Eglin AFB, FL	Explosive Load and Storage Bldg.	Ellis W. Bullock	1960
Eglin AFB, FL	Space Vehicle Preparation Bldg.	Ellis W. Bullock	1960
Eglin AFB, FL	Wherry and Capehart Housing, Eglin Village and Eglin Homes	Joseph H. Bryson	1951
Eielson AFB, Anchorage, AK	Battalion & Supply Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950
Elemendorf AFB, Anchorage, AK	Hospital	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952
Ernest Harmon AFB, Newfoundland, Canada	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1959
Fairchild AFB, WA	A.M. Dorms & Mess	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1952
Fairchild AFB, WA	Capehart Housing	Bassetti & Morse	ca. 1960
Fairchild AFB, WA	E.M. Barracks & Mess	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1951
Fairchild AFB, WA	Housing	McClure & Adkinson	ca. 1960
Fleet Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, CA	Elevator Replacement #1, Harbor Drive	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Forbes AFB, KS	Capehart Housing	Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates	ca. 1958
Forest Glen, MD	Army Medical Research and Graduate Training Center	Eggers & Higgins	1947
Forest Glen, MD	Army Medical Research and Graduate Training Center	Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse	1947
Forest Park, IL	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Holabird & Root & Burgee	1954
Fort Worth, TX	Army Reserve Training Center	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
Foster AFB, Victoria, TX	Multiple Bldgs.	Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson	ca. 1965
Ft. Allen, PR	Unspecified Bldgs.	Joseph H. Bryson	1962
Ft. Belvoir, Arlington, VA	Night Vision Laboratory	Haines, Lundberg & Waehler	1975
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Addition to Water Filtration Plant	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Bulk Oil Storage & Distribution Plant	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Classroom Bldg.	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Compressed Gas Lab	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Covered Work Area	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Electric Distribution System	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Engineering Research & Development Lab	McGaughan & Johnson	1952
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Fireproof storage vault	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Housing	Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse	ca. 1946
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Hump Test Railroad Siding	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Laboratory	McGaughan & Johnson	1951



# APPENDIX B

*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Materials Lab	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Mine Detection Lab	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Sewer, Water, & Other Utilities	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Supply & Administration Bldg.	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Underground Oil Storage Tanks	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Belvoir, VA	Water Main	McGaughan & Johnson	1951
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, IN	Army Finance Center	Harley, Ellington & Day	1951-53
Ft. Benning, GA	Tornado Repair School	Stevens & Wilkinson	1954
Ft. Benning, GA	Officers' Club	Stevens & Wilkinson	1949
Ft. Benning, GA	Custer Road, Terrace Homes (Commission #4923)	Stevens & Wilkinson	1949
Ft. Benning, GA	Enlisted Men's Club	Stevens & Wilkinson	1962
Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	2300-series Bldgs.	Meem, Zehner, Holien & Associates	ca. 1950
Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	Capehart Housing	Atcheson, Atkinson & Cartwright	1960
Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	Sergeants Major Academy (Bldg. Nos. 11291, 11292, 11293, 11294), Ft. Bliss	Fouts, Gomez, Moore	1985-87
Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	William Beaumont Hospital	Welton Becket & Associates	1972
Ft. Bragg, NC	82 <sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division Headquarters	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Ft. Bragg, NC	Addition to headquarters and academic bldg., JFK Special Warfare Center	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1966
Ft. Bragg, NC	Administration and Engineering Board Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1973
Ft. Bragg, NC	Alterations to main post theater	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1973
Ft. Bragg, NC	Armed Forces Instruction Station	J. N. Pease Associates	1957
Ft. Bragg, NC	Auditorium	J. N. Pease & Company	1966
Ft. Bragg, NC	Bachelor Officers' Quarters	J. N. Pease Associates	1956
Ft. Bragg, NC	Bldg. C-6525, Headquarters	Hartstern, Louis & Henry	1955
Ft. Bragg, NC	Bldg. D-2612, Medical Bldg.	Levy & Kiley	1966
Ft. Bragg, NC	Bryant Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1972
Ft. Bragg, NC	Cafeteria	J. N. Pease Associates	1956
Ft. Bragg, NC	Concept design and working drawings, enlisted men's barracks	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1983
Ft. Bragg, NC	Dining Facility	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Ft. Bragg, NC	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Ft. Bragg, NC	Enlisted Women's Bldgs.	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Ft. Bragg, NC	Federal Credit Union	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1973
Ft. Bragg, NC	Kennedy Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1964
Ft. Bragg, NC	Kennedy Memorial Chapel	J. Hyatt Hammond Associates	1966

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Ft. Bragg, NC	Modifications to 10 Bldgs.	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Ft. Bragg, NC	Non-Commissioned Officers' Club Open Mess, 82nd Airborne Division	MacMillan, Hicks, MacMillan	1958-59
Ft. Bragg, NC	Officers' club mess	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1967
Ft. Bragg, NC	Officers' mess, barber shop, and package store	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1965
Ft. Bragg, NC	Operations and maintenance facilities	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Ft. Bragg, NC	Parachute packing Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1950
Ft. Bragg, NC	Recreational Compound	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1971
Ft. Bragg, NC	Security Operations Training Facility	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1984
Ft. Bragg, NC	Troop Housing Areas & Auxiliary Bldgs.	J. N. Pease Associates	1956
Ft. Bragg, NC	Two bachelors' officers quarters dormitories and mess hall	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1965
Ft. Carson, CO	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Ft. Drum, NY	Renovation and construction of 170 New Bldgs.	Burns & Roe	1985
Ft. Hood, Killeen, TX	Army Hospital	Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson (of Manned Spacecraft Architects)	1965
Ft. Hood (Camp Hood), Killeen, TX	Unspecified Bldgs.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1952
Ft. Hood, Killeen, TX	Housing Project	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1950
Ft. Hood, TX	Maintenance Shop, Hangar	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1958
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	B.O.Q. Field House	Scholer & Fuller	1956
Ft. Jackson, SC	Consolidated Troop Medical Clinic	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1983
Ft. Knox, KY	Nurses' Quarters	Hartstern, Louis & Henry	1957
Ft. Lee, VA	Addition to the Logistics Center	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1977
Ft. Lee, VA	Logistics Command Headquarters Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1975
Ft. Lewis, WA	Guardhouse & Post Stockade	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1952
Ft. Lewis, WA	Unspecified Bldgs.	McClure & Adkinson	1951
Ft. Meade, MD	COMSEC Bldg. Complex, National Security Agency	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1980
Ft. Monmouth, NJ	Signal Corps School	Kelly & Gruzen	1951-52
Ft. Myer, FL	Andrew Radar Clinic	McGaughan & Johnson	1967-69
Ft. Myers, FL	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1965
Ft. Norfolk, VA	Waterford Bldg. – USACE District Headquarters	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1981
Ft. Richardson, AK	Battalion Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1949

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Ft. Richardson, AK	Headquarters Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1949
Ft. Richardson, AK	Post Headquarters	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1952
Ft. Richardson, Anchorage, AK	Composite Administration Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950
Ft. Riley, Honolulu, HI	Wherry Housing, 1326 Homes, Schofield Barracks	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1955-56
Ft. Rosencrans San Diego, CA	Naval Underseas Center	Frank L. Hope & Associates in partnership with Sanders and Thomas	1974-77
Ft. Rosencrans, San Diego, CA	Naval Underseas Center	Sanders & Thomas in partnership with Frank L. Hope Associates	1977
Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX	Academy of Health Sciences	Welton Becket & Associates	1973
Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX	Brooke Army Medical Center (Medical Field Service School)	Welton Becket & Associates	1973
Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, HI	Wherry Housing, 100 Units	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1956
Ft. Stewart, GA	Family Housing	Stevens & Wilkinson	1984
Ft. Sumner, MD	Army Map Service	Porter & Lockie	1947
George AFB, Victorville, CA	Airmen's Club & Warehouse	L. W. Davidson & Associates	1955
Global	Standard plan for all-purpose bldgs. for war time use	Hugh B. Johnson (subsequently of McGaughan & Johnson)	1948-51
Goosebay AFB, Labrador, Canada	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1959
Great Falls AFB, MT	A.M. Dorms & Mess	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1952
Great Falls AFB, MT	BOQ	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1951
Griffiss AFB, Rome, NY	Composite Medical Facility	Max O. Urbahn	1975
Guam	Military Air Bases	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	ca. 1950
Guantanamo Naval Base, Gitmo, Cuba	Combined desalination and electric power plant	Burns & Roe	1964
Halemano, Oahu, HI	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Lemmon & Freeth (predecessor to Belt, Lemmon & Lo)	1950
Hanover, NH	Army Arctic Simulation Laboratory	Burns & Roe	ca. 1965
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo vicinity, NM	Bldg. 1142, Missile Launching Test Facility	Aerojet Engineering Corporation	1952
Holloman AFB, NM	100-Bed Hospital	Kenneth S. Clark	ca. 1956
Holloman AFB, NM	Bldg. 900, Missile Theodolite Station	Kenneth S. Clark	1954
Holloman AFB, NM	Guided Missile Assembly Bldg	Kenneth S. Clark	1955
Holloman AFB, NM	Static Missile Assembly Bldg.	Kenneth S. Clark	1956
Honolulu, HI	Tripler General Army Hospital	York & Sawyer	ca. 1946
Houston, TX	Manned (Johnson) Spacecraft Center	Charles Luckman Associates	1963

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Houston, TX	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson	1962
Huntington, WV	Naval Reserve Center	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1948
Hutchinson, KS	Naval & Army Reserve Center	Mann & Company	1955
Institute of Defense Analysis, La Jolla, CA	Center for Communications Research	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Jacksonville, FL	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Akel, Logan & Shafer	1976
Japan	Multiple U.S. Air Bases	Adrian Wilson Associates	1952
Keflavik Air Base, Keflavik, Iceland	Keflavik Air Base	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1952-57
Key West, FL	Fleet Sonar School	Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates	1953
Kincross (Kincheloe) AFB, MI	Caphart Housing, Kincross (Kincheloe) Air Force Base	Coder Taylor Associates (successor to Yost & Taylor)	1963
King Khalid Military City, Saudi Arabia	Construction Management	Burns & Roe	1975-81
King Khalid Military City, Saudi Arabia	Dependents Commissary	Stevens & Wilkinson	1977
Kun Kuan AFB, Okinawa, Japan	Base Expansion	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Kwajalein Atoll	Prototype "Hard" Nike-Zeus Anti-missile System Facilities	Burns & Roe	ca. 1961
Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX	500 Bed Teaching Addition	Wirtz, Calhoun, Tungate & Jackson (of Manned Spacecraft Architects)	1960
Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, AK	Battalion Headquarters & Supply	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-52
Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, AK	Hospital	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-52
Langley AFB, VA	Barracks	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1983
Langley AFB, VA	CINCLANT Complex	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Langley AFB, VA	Consolidated Support Center	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1981
Langley AFB, VA	Re-design of Life Support Technology Laboratory	Burns & Roe	ca. 1969
Langley AFB, VA	UEP Housing	J. N. Pease & Company	1986
Larson AFB, WA	Caphart Housing	McClure & Adkinson	ca. 1960
Laughlin AFB (Army Air Field Del Rio), TX	Unspecified Bldgs., Army Air Field Del Rio	Harvin C. Moore (of Manned Spacecraft Architects) with Moore, Turney, & Stone	1952
Laughlin AFB, TX	Caphart Housing	Roscoe DeWitt	ca. 1960
Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH	Expansion to NASA Propulsion Systems Lab	Burns & Roe	ca. 1966
Long Beach, CA	International Marine Center	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1966-68
Loring (Limestone) AFB, ME	Bldg. 8289, Double-Cantilever Medium Bomber Hangar	Kuljian Corporation	1955
Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	Barracks	Alonzo Harriman, Inc. Architects & Engineers	1949

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	Operations Bldg. and Control Tower	Alonzo Harriman, Inc. Architects & Engineers	1949
Loring (Limestone) Air Force Base, Limestone, ME	Power Plant	Alonzo Harriman, Inc. Architects & Engineers	1949
Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	Air Force Finance & Accounting Center	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	Powerhouse	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1961
Lowry AFB, Denver, CO	Titan ICBM Base	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1959
Lubbock, TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Atcheson, Atkinson & Cartwright	1967
Luke AFB, Phoenix, AZ	Unspecified Bldgs.	Charles Luckman with Pereira & Luckman	1952
Luke AFB, Phoenix, AZ	Unspecified Bldgs.	William L. Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1952
MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL	Base hospital renovations	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1989
MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL	Remodeling and renovations for 230 family housing units	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1989
Macon, GA	Firehouse Naval Ordnance Plant Alteration, Macon, GA	Stevens & Wilkinson	1955
Macon, GA	Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, GA	Stevens & Wilkinson	1955
Makalpa Crater NAS, HI	Bachelor Officer Quarters and Mess	Hogan & Chapman	1977
Manned Space Center, Houston, TX	Operations and Checkout Bldg.	Burns & Roe	1969
March AFB, Riverside, CA	Hospital	Welton Becket & Associates	1961
March AFB, Riverside, CA	Parachute and Dinghy Repair Bldg.	Woodford & Bernard	1977
March AFB, Riverside, CA	U.S.AF Medical Facility	Welton Becket & Associates	1965
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL	Laboratory & Headquarters Office	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	ca. 1963
Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	AC& W Airmen Dining Hall	Hugh Gibbs	1959
Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	Caphart Housing	Hugh Gibbs	1959
Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	Housing	Ned H. Abrams	1951
MCAAS Mojave, CA	45 Non-residential Bldgs.	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1954
MCAAS Mojave, CA	Housing	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	ca. 1955
MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	Applied Instruction/Training Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1986
MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	Design of Aircraft Hangars 130 and 131	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1967-70
MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	Engine accessory shops	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1970
MCAS Cherry Point, Havelock, NC	Enlisted men's pool	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1972
MCAS Cherry Point, NC	Turbo Jet Engine Test Facility	J. N. Pease Associates	1958



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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
MCAS Cherry Point, NC	Two-Squad Aircraft Maintenance Hangars	J. N. Pease & Company	1963
MCAS El Toro, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Qtrs.	William L. Pereira & Associates	1977
MCAS El Toro, CA	U.S. Navy-Marine Hospital	Welton Becket & Associates	1956-59
MCAS El Toro, CA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Kistner, Wright & Wright	1946
MCAS El Toro, CA	Wherry Housing	Hugh Gibbs	ca. 1960
MCAS Kaneohe, HI	Capehart Housing	Hugh Gibbs in partnership with Engineering Services Corporation	ca. 1960
MCAS Miramar, CA	Hanger Modification 6, P-184, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
MCAS Miramar, CA	Naval Air Reserve Training & Administrative Bldg., P-149, NAS Miramar	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
MCAS Miramar, CA	Naval Airman's Chapel	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	1958
MCAS Miramar, CA	Physical Fitness Center, P-042, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
MCAS Miramar, CA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Kistner, Wright & Wright	1955
MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	Aircraft maintenance hangar and renovations	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1963
MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	Dispensary	J. N. Pease Associates	1957
MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	Marine Corps Exchange	J. N. Pease Associates	1982
MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	Naval Supply Warehouse	J. N. Pease Associates	1957
MCAS Yuma, AZ	Capehart Housing	Scholer & Fuller	1960
MCB Quantico, VA	Enlisted men's dining facility	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1973
McChord AFB, WA	Capehart Housing	Bassetti & Morse	1957
McChord AFB, WA	Capehart Housing	McClure & Adkinson	ca. 1960
McCord AFB, WA	Operational Training Bldg.	Paul Thiry	1956
McCoy AFB, FL	Capehart Housing	Joseph H. Bryson	1961
MCLB Barstow, CA	Rotational Railhead Barracks Annex, Marine Corps Base Barstow	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
MCRD San Diego, CA	Bayview Restaurant Renovation and Repair, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
MCRD San Diego, CA	Nexcom Maxi Mart Exchange, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
MCRD San Diego, CA	Physical Fitness Center, P-285	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
MCRD San Diego, CA	Recruit Processing and Training Bldg., P-144, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego <sup>1</sup>	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
MCRD San Diego, CA	Recruit Training Bldg., P-187, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
MCSC Albany, GA	Capehart Housing	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	ca. 1960
MD	Goddard Space Flight Center	Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler (predecessor to Haines, Lundberg & Waehler)	1965
Merritt Island, FL	Saturn V Vertical Assembly Bldg.	Max O. Urbahn	1963
MI	Michigan National Guard Light Guard Armory	Harley, Ellington & Day	1958
Minot AFB, ND	Master Plan & Design	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1955
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Bay St. Louis, MS	Load, Assemble and Pack (LAP) Facilities	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1982
Monroe, LA	Naval Airfield Facilities	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1952
Moody AFB, Valdosta, GA	Aircraft Maintenance Dock	Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.	1984
Moody AFB, Valdosta, GA	Medical Facility	Stevens & Wilkinson	1964
Moses Lake, WA	Hangar	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1957
Mountain Home AFB, ID	Capehart Housing	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	1958-61
Mountain Home AFB, ID	Wherry Housing	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	1953-59
Mountain Home AFB, MT	A.M. Barracks & Mess	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1952
Multiple Locations, Nationwide	USACE Maintenance Hangars	Kuljian Corporation	1953
NAAS Edenton, NC	Rehabilitation Air Station Fuel Facility	J. N. Pease Associates	1958
NAAS Meridian, MS	Unspecified Bldgs.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1956
NAS (NAAS) Whiting Field, FL	Capehart Housing	Joseph H. Bryson	1961
NAS (NAAS) Whiting Field, FL	Dental & Medical Clinic	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1975
NAS Alameda, CA	Capehart Housing	Anshen & Allen	ca. 1960
NAS Atlanta, GA	Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) Aircraft Engine Shop	Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.	1987
NAS Atlanta, GA	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.	1983
NAS Atlanta, GA	Applied Instruction Bldg.	Sanders & Thomas	1962
NAS Atlanta, GA	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Stevens & Wilkinson	1962
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0001, Hangar	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0002, Reserve Technical Training Bldg.	Robert & Co.	1960
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0003, Administrative Office	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	1982
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0030, Supply Warehouse	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0032, Special Service Center	Robert & Co.	1958

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0034, Pump House	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0040, Railroad Siding	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0042, Tank Truck Loading Station	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0043-0046, Aircraft Fuel Storage Tanks	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0050, Quarters A	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0051, Quarters B	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0052, Quarters C, D & E	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0053, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Officers Club	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0061, Quarters F & G	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0062, Quarters H, I & J	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0063, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0064, Child Care Center	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	1962
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0065, Enlisted Men's Barracks	Stevens & Wilkinson	1965
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0070, Public Works Bldg.	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0071, Heating Plant	Robert & Co.	1958
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 0085, MWR Service Station	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	1961
NAS Atlanta, GA	Facility 1037, Ammunition Storage	Stevens & Wilkinson	1959
NAS Barber's Point, HI	Capehart Housing	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	ca. 1956
NAS Brunswick, ME	Capehart Housing, Topsham Annex	Kelly & Gruzen	ca. 1959
NAS Brunswick, ME	Master Jet Field	Fay, Spofford & Thorndike	1951
NAS Corpus Christi, TX	Bachelor Enlisted Men's Quarters	Welton Becket & Associates	1973
NAS Dallas, TX	Title VII Housing Project	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1951
NAS Denver, CO	Wherry Housing	Adrian Wilson Associates	ca. 1960
NAS Denver, CO	Wherry Housing	Hugh Gibbs in partnership with Adrian Wilson and Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean	ca. 1960
NAS Denver, CO	Wherry Housing	Paderewski-Mitchell-Dean & Associates	ca. 1960
NAS Glenview, IL	Fire & Crash Station	PACE Associates	1952
NAS Glenview, IL	Line Crew Bldg.	PACE Associates	1952
NAS Glenview, IL	Operations Bldg.	PACE Associates	1952
NAS Glenview, IL	Wherry Housing	PACE Associates	ca. 1960
NAS Imperial Beach, CA	Barracks	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1968
NAS Imperial Beach, CA	Master Plan	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1968-69
NAS Jacksonville, FL	Enlisted Dining Facilities	James A. McDonald & Russell L. Gustafson	1977
NAS Lemoore, CA	Capehart Housing	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	1959-61
NAS Lemoore, CA	Repair Bldg. A and Bldg. 730	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
NAS Lemoore, CA	Repair Group Hanger 5 Bldg. 330	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAS Lemoore, CA	RM031-05, Repair Group Hanger 5 Bldg 330	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAS Lemoore, CA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Max O. Urbahn	1961
NAS Memphis, TN	Aviation Training Facilities	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1950
NAS Memphis, TN	Facility No. S-236, Office-Public Works,	Eason, Anthony, McKinnie & Cox	1952
NAS Memphis, TN	U.S. Naval Public Works Bldg.	Eason, Anthony, McKinnie & Cox	1952
NAS Memphis, TN	U.S. Naval Warehouse	Eason, Anthony, McKinnie & Cox	1952
NAS Moffett Field, CA	Housing	Ned H. Abrams	ca. 1960
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Aircraft Systems Maintenance Training Bldg., P-7	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Aircraft Systems Training Bldg. Phase I, P-304	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Aircraft Systems Training Bldg. Phase II, P-364	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Aircraft Systems Training Bldg., P-624	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Boathouse Maintenance Facility, P-700	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Clean Room Facility	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Engineering Standards Laboratory, P-382	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1968-69
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Enlisted Men's Club, P-054	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Public Works Shop, P-073	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Renovate Hanger 1456	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	Renovation and Modernization of Bldgs. 335 & 368	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAS Oceana, Virginia Beach, VA	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	Kun-young Chiu & Associates, Inc.	1989
NAS Pensacola, FL	Capehart Housing	Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates	ca. 1960
NAS Pensacola, FL	Golf Clubhouse	Bullock Associates	1977
NAS Rota, Spain	Conny Communications Network Facilities	Burns & Roe	ca. 1965
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	Aircraft Maintenance Hanger & Observation Tower	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	Navy Ault Field Installations	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	Operations Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53

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*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	Subsistence Bldg.	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53
NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field), WA	WAVE's Barracks	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1950-53
NAS Whidbey Island, WA	Capehart Housing	Bassetti & Morse	1961
NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, White Sands Missile Range, NM	Apollo Propulsion Test Facility	Burns & Roe	ca. 1968
Nashville, TN	Naval Reserve Center	Edwin A. Keeble Associates	1947-48
National Security Agency, MD	Laboratory	Max O. Urbahn	1958
Nationwide	Army Reserve Standard Plans	Max O. Urbahn with Reisner & Urbahn	1950-56
Nationwide	Expandable all climate prefabricated shelter	Hugh B. Johnson (subsequently of McGaughan & Johnson)	1949
Nationwide	National Guard Standard Plan	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	ca. 1948
Nationwide	Prototype Plan, Navy Hospitals	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	ca. 1952
Nationwide	Prototype Plan, Navy Hospitals	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	ca. 1952
Nationwide	Revision and improvement of Army prefabricated squad shelter	Hugh B. Johnson (subsequently of McGaughan & Johnson)	1949
Nationwide	Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) air-warning network system	Burns & Roe	1953
Nationwide	Standard Design for 1,000 Minuteman Missile Silos, U.S. Air Force Space Division	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1961
Nationwide	Standard Military Hospital Plan	York & Sawyer	1952
Nationwide	Standard plans for Army warehouses	McGaughan & Johnson	1953
Nationwide	Standard plans for prefabricated squad shelters	Hugh B. Johnson (subsequently of McGaughan & Johnson)	1949
Nationwide	U.S.ACE (Huntsville) Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program Facilities	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1985
Naval Air Bases, 18 (unspecified), Vietnam & Thailand	Master Planning	Adrian Wilson Associates	1965-68
Naval Air Reserve Base, Los Alamitos, CA	Naval Air Reserve Base	Paul R. Williams	1958
Naval Ammunition Depot Crane, IN	Wherry Housing	Allen & Kelley	ca. 1960
Naval Ammunition Depot Laulualei, HI	Capehart Housing	Belt, Lemmon & Lo	ca. 1960
Naval Ammunition Depot Waikale Branch, HI	Housing	Hugh Gibbs in partnership with Engineering Services Corporation	ca. 1960
Naval Base Coronado, CA	Barracks	Austin, Field & Fry	1955
Naval Base Coronado, CA	BUDS/HP Physical Rehabilitation Facility, P-006	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown



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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Naval Base Coronado, CA	Enlisted Men's Club, P-054	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Coronado, CA	Navy Seal Team Operations Facility, P-203	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Coronado, CA	Subsistence Bldg.	Albert C. Martin & Associates	1953
Naval Base Coronado, CA	Waterfront Operations Bldg., P-202	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	1987
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Maritime Support Facility	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1977
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. 377 Addition, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. 57, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. 622 Addition, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. 638T Replacement, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. A33, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Bldg. B314, SPAWAR	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Parking Structure	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	1987
Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA	Submarine Training Bldg., Navy Submarine Support Facility	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1981
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Auxiliary Engineering Bldg., P-009, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.), NS San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1986
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Auxiliary Weapons Bldg., P-013, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.), NS San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1988
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, P-053	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Damage Control /Auditorium/Lecture Hall, P-004, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.), NS San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1988
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Electrical Engineering Bldg., Naval Station Fleet Training Center	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1985
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall, P-113	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Exterior Base Guidelines	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Fire Fighting Training School, P-002, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown

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*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Food Court (Bridging Documents)	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Housing	Hugh Gibbs in partnership with Adrian Wilson; Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean; and Frank L. Hope	ca. 1960
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Measurement Science Lab	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Naval Weapons Training Facility, P-006, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.), NS San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1981
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Navy Chief Petty Officers Club (Interiors)	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	NCIS Polygraph Laboratory	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Operations/Administration Complex, P-007, Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.), NS San Diego	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1986
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Propulsion Engineering & Applied Instruction Bldg., P-005/P-008; Fleet Training Center Master Plan (8 Bldgs.)	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	1980
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Public Works Center Shops, P-072	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Public Works Shops, P-066	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Senior Officers Quarters	Woodford & Bernard	1979
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) Phase I and II	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Base San Diego, CA	U.S. Naval Training Facility	Charles Luckman with Pereira & Luckman	1954
Naval Base San Diego, CA	U.S. Naval Training Facility	William L. Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1954
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Wherry Housing	Adrian Wilson Associates	1953
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Wherry Housing	Frank L. Hope & Associates in partnership with Adrian Wilson; Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean; and Hugh Gibbs	ca. 1960
Naval Base San Diego, CA	Wherry Housing	Paderewski-Mitchell-Dean & Associates	1953
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Bldg. 761, Electronics Lab. Simulation & Vectoring	Van Dyke & Barnes	1965
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Bldg. 97, Control Bldg.	Burns & Roe	1962
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Bldgs. 55 & 56, Missile Launch Pad	Fluor Corporation	1951

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Capehart Housing	Hugh Gibbs	ca. 1960
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Medium Range Missile Launch Site	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1948
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Missile Proj. & Armaments Test Proj. Bldg.	Van Dyke & Barnes	1958
Naval Base Ventura County (NAS Point Mugu), CA	Test & Evaluation Bldg.	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1950
Naval Communications Station Winter Harbor, ME	Barracks & Administration Bldg.	Alonzo Harriman, Inc. Architects & Engineers	1951
Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA	Addition to Medical Library	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1973
Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA	Addition to Thompson Library	Loebl, Schlossman, Bennett & Dart	1972
Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA	Medical Library	Delawie, Macy & Henderson	1968
Naval Hospital, San Diego, CA	Naval Hospital Parking Structure, P-606 (Bridging Documents)	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Magazine Port Chicago, CA	Wherry Housing	John Carl Warnecke & Associates	ca. 1960
Naval Ocean Systems Center San Diego, CA	Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Facility, P-111	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Naval Reserve Training and Administration Center, Pomona, CA	Expansion and Rehabilitation, P-144	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay , GA	Naval Exchange Complex & Cafeteria (possibly an interior design project.)	Stevens & Wilkinson	1978
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA	Master Plan, TRIDENT Submarine Support Site	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1972-85
Naval Submarine Base New London, CT	Wherry Housing	Kelly & Gruzen	ca. 1950
Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, GA	Off-Crew Operations Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1985
Naval Supply Center, San Diego, CA	Navy Data Processing Center	Woodford & Bernard	1984
Naval Training Center Orlando, FL	Chapel & Religious Education Bldg.	James A. McDonald & Russell L. Gustafson	1969
NAWS China Lake, CA	210 Housing Units	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1951
NAWS China Lake, CA	Chapel	Austin, Field & Fry	1957
NAWS China Lake, CA	Chapel	Kegley, Westphall & Arbogast	1957
NAWS China Lake, CA	Fuze Test Facility, P-749V	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAWS China Lake, CA	Hardware in the Loop	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAWS China Lake, CA	JIEDDO Battle Course	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAWS China Lake, CA	Office; CLPL101	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance handling; CLPL12	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance handling; CLPL14	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL1	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL10	Holmes & Narver	1946-52

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL6	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL7	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance manufacturing; CLPL9	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Ordnance Systems Laboratory	Woodford & Bernard	ca. 1987
NAWS China Lake, CA	Range Control Center	Woodford & Bernard	1977
NAWS China Lake, CA	Shops Bldg.; SWPP169	Holmes & Narver	1946-52
NAWS China Lake, CA	Weapons & Armament Research & Development Lab	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAWS China Lake, CA	Weapons Survivability Complex, P-700V	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NAWS China Lake, CA	Wherry Housing, 500 Housing Units	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	1953-54
NC Air National Guard Base, Douglas Municipal Airport, Charlotte, NC	Combined Squadron Operations Facility	J. N. Pease & Company	1977
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	Child Care Center	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Facility	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	Unspecified Bldgs.	Charles Luckman with Pereira & Luckman	1957
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas, NV	Unspecified Bldgs.	William L. Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1957
Nellis AFB, NV	Capehart Housing	Zick & Sharp	1959
Nellis AFB, NV	F-16 AMU Facility	Woodford & Bernard	1983
New Orleans Naval Base, New Orleans, LA	Unspecified Bldgs.	William L. Pereira & Associates	1973
New Orleans, LA	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Dreyfous & Siefert	1949-50
Ninth Naval District	Naval Training Centers	PACE Associates	1947-51
Norfolk Navy Shipyard, VA	Rehabilitation	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1951-55
NS Everett, WA	Firing Range and Armory, P-132r, NS Everett	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NS Everett, WA	Working Dog Kennel and Exercise Yard, P-132r, NS Everett	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
NS Great Lakes Chicago, IL	Barracks & Mess Hall Bldgs.	PACE Associates	1957-58
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Bldg. 521	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-54
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Family Housing	Coder Taylor Associates (successor to Yost & Taylor)	1964
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Fire Control, Technicians, Opticalmen & Instrument School	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-54
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Gunners' Mates School	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-54
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Misc. Alterations	PACE Associates	1948-49
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Paint Shop	PACE Associates	1952
NS Great Lakes, Chicago, IL	Service School Barracks	Loebl, Schlossman, Bennett & Dart	1973

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*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
NS Kingsville, TX	Recreation Bldg.	Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr (of Manned Spacecraft Architects)	1953
NS Mayport, FL	Capehart Housing	Joseph H. Bryson	1962
NS Mayport, FL	Fleet Training Center	Akel, Logan & Shafer	1966
NS Millington Field, Millington, TN	Naval Station Millington Field	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1951
NS Pearl Harbor, HI	Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Welton Becket & Associates	1966
NS Pearl Harbor, HI	C.P.O. Club	Lemmon & Freeth (predecessor to Belt, Lemmon & Lo)	1952
NS Pearl Harbor, HI	Capehart Housing	Belt, Lemmon & Lo	ca. 1960
NS Pearl Harbor, HI	Sonar Training Bldg.	Lemmon & Freeth (predecessor to Belt, Lemmon & Lo)	1952
NS Rodman, Panama Canal Zone	Naval Special Warfare Unit	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1988
NS San Pedro, CA	Naval Air Station Extension	Paul R. Williams	ca. 1946
NS Treasure Island, CA	Bldg. 253, Ordnance and Optical Shops	Ernest J. Kump	1947-48
NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	Barracks/Discipline/Administration Bldg.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	PSA/SATO	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN	Safety Security Fire Department	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
NWIRP Dallas, TX	Facility No. 129, Cooling Tower	J. Gordon Turnbull	1972
NWIRP Dallas, TX	Facility No. 33, Materials Warehouse	J. Gordon Turnbull	1974
NWIRP Dallas, TX	Facility No. 76, Hangar	Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.	1949
NWIRP Toledo, OH	Storage Bldg. West	Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.	ca. 1964
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Bldg. 110, QE Laboratory	Kenneth H. Neptune	1963
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Bldg. 123, Vertical Checkout	Kaiser Engineers	1966
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Bldg. 314, NASA Pier	Leeds, Hill & Jewett	1964
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Bldg. 77	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Boat Storage & Maintenance Bldg., Renovation & Repairs	Mosher/ Drew/ Watson/ Ferguson (MDWF)	unknown
NWS Seal Beach, CA	Drainage Ditch	Kaiser Engineers	1964
NWS Yorktown, VA	Ammunition Segregation Facility	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1976-78
Offutt AFB, NE	Aircraft Refueling Facilities	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1951
Offutt AFB, NE	Approach Control Systems	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1951
Offutt AFB, NE	Capehart Housing	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1956-66
Offutt AFB, NE	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Offutt AFB, NE	Multiple Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1952
Offutt AFB, NE	Radar Surveillance Facilities	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1951



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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Offutt AFB, NE	Utilities, Airmen's Dormitories	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1951
Okinawa, Japan	Military Air Bases	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1953-54
Omaha & Lincoln Vicinities, NE	17 Nike-Hercules Missile Facilities	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1961
Omaha, Nebraska	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1962
Pearl Harbor, HI	Grave of the Unknown Sailor/Pearl Harbor Memorial	Paul R. Williams	1952-53
Perrin AFB (Perrin Field), TX	Flight Simulator Bldg.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
Perrin AFB (Perrin Field), TX	Unspecified Bldgs.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1952
Philadelphia Navy Yard, PA	Forge Bldg.	Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen	ca. 1945
Philadelphia Navy Yard, PA	Radar Bldg.	Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen	1947
Philadelphia Navy Yard, PA	Radio & Sound Labs	Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen	ca. 1945
Pine Bluff, AR	Army BZ Demilitarization Plant	Burns & Roe	1983
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Capehart Four-Family Home, Idaho Ave. N	Kelly & Gruzen	1959
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Capehart Four-Family Home, Minnesota Cir. at Montana Dr.	Kelly & Gruzen	1959
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Capehart Single-Family Home, Montana Dr.	Kelly & Gruzen	1959
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Capehart Six-Family Home, Idaho Ave. N	Kelly & Gruzen	1959
Plattsburgh AFB, NY	Unspecified Bldgs.	Kelly & Gruzen	1959
Pope AFB, NC	10-Unit, 40-Man BOQ	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1962
Pope AFB, NC	Aeromedical Evacuation Patient Holding Facility	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1965
Pope AFB, NC	Airmen replacement dormitory	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Pope AFB, NC	Base annex chapel	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Pope AFB, NC	Bldg. 742	J. N. Pease & Company	ca. 1964
Pope AFB, NC	Capehart Housing	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1956
Pope AFB, NC	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Pope AFB, NC	Non-commissioned officers' mess hall	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1973
Pope AFB, NC	Replacement to male officers' quarters	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1962
Port Hueneme, CA	Naval Hospital	William L. Pereira & Associates	1974
Port Hueneme, CA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Leeds, Hill & Jewett	ca. 1950
Portsmouth, VA	Naval Hospital Portsmouth	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	ca. 1954
Quincy, MA	Naval Reserve Center	Kelly & Gruzen	1957
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, VA	Administration Bldg.	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1974
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	Nitrocellulose Settling Facilities	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1970

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1951
Raleigh, NC	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center	J. N. Pease Associates	1959
Ramey AFB, PR	Officers' Club	Weed, Russell, Johnson Associates	1956
Rapid City AFB (Ellsworth AFB), SD	Capehart Housing	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1956
Rapid City AFB (Ellsworth AFB), SD	Multiple Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1952
Redstone Arsenal, AL	300 Training Facility	Stevens & Wilkinson	1982
Roanoke, VA	Naval Reserve Center	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1948
Robins AFB, GA	Administration Bldg.	Stevens & Wilkinson	1961
Robins AFB, GA	Auto Maintenance Shop	Stevens & Wilkinson	1979
Robins AFB, GA	Bulk Supply Warehouse	Stevens & Wilkinson	1954
Robins AFB, GA	Capehart Housing	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	1970
Robins AFB, GA	Maintenance Hanger, Robins Air Force Base	Stevens & Wilkinson	1960
Robins AFB, GA	NCO Open Mess	Stevens & Wilkinson	1972
Robins AFB, GA	Occupational Health Clinic	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1987
Robins AFB, GA	Officers' Quarters	Stevens & Wilkinson	1954
Robins AFB, GA	Plastic Shop	Stevens & Wilkinson	1961
Robins AFB, GA	Quality Control Lab	Stevens & Wilkinson	1961
Robins AFB, GA	Vehicle Maintenance Complex	Stevens & Wilkinson	1982
Robins AFB, GA	Wherry Housing	Stevens & Wilkinson	1957
Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	Administration Bldg.	Paul R. Williams	ca. 1946
Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	Gym	Paul R. Williams	ca. 1946
Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	Multiple Additional Bldgs.	Paul R. Williams	ca. 1946
Roosevelt Base, NS Long Beach, CA	Officers' Club	Paul R. Williams	ca. 1946
Ryukus Islands	Military Air Bases	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	ca. 1950
Salina AFB, Salina, KS	Salina Air Force Base	Mann & Company	1956
San Bruno, CA	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Anshen & Allen	1973-75
San Clemente Island, CA	Urban Training Facility (MOUT), P-763 (Study Only)	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
San Diego Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA	Medical & Dental Clinic	William L. Pereira & Associates	1974-79
San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	Addition to Bldg. 204	Woodford & Bernard	1974
San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	Bldgs. 105 and 132	Woodford & Bernard	1976

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Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
San Diego Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, CA	Meteor Equipment, Addition	Woodford & Bernard	1974
San Diego, CA	11th Naval Dist., Charactron Lab	Paderewski-Mitchell-Dean & Associates	1952
San Diego, CA	Fleet Sonar School	Kistner, Wright & Wright	1956
San Diego, CA	Naval Hospital (Balboa Naval Hospital)	William L. Pereira & Associates	1974
San Diego, CA	U.S. Naval Hospital Addition	Welton Becket & Associates	1955-57
Sandia Base, Albuquerque, NM	Bldg. 887	Kenneth S. Clark	1954-60
Santa Ana, CA	Navy Barracks, Warehouses & Boiler Plant	Van Dyke & Barnes	1951
Saudi Arabia	Dhahran Air Base	Fluor Corporation	1955
Seattle, WA	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Paul Thiry	1958-59
Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	Capehart Housing	J. N. Pease Associates	ca. 1960
Selman Field, Monroe, LA	Airfield Work	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	Capehart Housing	J. N. Pease Associates	1959
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	Dental clinic	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1974
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, NC	Hospital addition and renovations	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1971
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC	Housing	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1971
Shaw AFB, SC	40-man bachelor officers' quarters	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1967
Shaw AFB, SC	Addition to Data Processing Plant	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1969
Shaw AFB, SC	Aircraft maintenance facility	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates	1969
Shaw AFB, SC	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Sheppard AFB (Sheppard Army Air Field), Wichita Falls, TX	Unspecified Bldgs.	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1952
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, TX	Steam Plant, Test Cells	Wyatt C. Hedrick & Associates	1953
Sioux City AFB, IA	Multiple Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1952
Sixth Army Area, CA	Planning	Martin Stern, Jr.	1951-52
Sondrestrom AFB, Greenland	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1959
South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard, MA	Dry Dock	Fay, Spofford & Thorndike	1956
South Vietnam	U.S. Military Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Space Hill, East Andover, ME	NASA Telstar Earth Station, Space Hill	Burns & Roe	1958
Spain	U.S. Naval and Air Force Bases	William L. Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1956-62
Spokane, WA	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	McClure & Adkinson	1967

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*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
St. Albans, NY	St. Albans Naval Hospital	York & Sawyer	1948-52
St. Paul, MN	Naval Reserve Training Center	PACE Associates	ca. 1950
Subic Bay, Philippines	Naval Housing	Welton Becket & Associates	ca. 1955
Taiwan	U.S. Military Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Thailand	U.S. Military Projects	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	ca. 1965
Three (unspecified) Army Camps, CA	Planning	Martin Stern, Jr.	1951-52
Thule AFB, Greenland	Master Plan	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1959
Tinker AFB, OKC, OK	Capehart Housing	Hudgins, Thompson & Ball	ca. 1960
Travis AFB, CA	David Grant Medical Center	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1988
Travis Air Force Base, CA	Bldg. 810, Double-cantilever Medium Bomber Hangar	Kuljian Corporation	1952
Travis Air Force Base, CA	Capehart Housing	Ned H. Abrams	ca. 1960
Truax Field, WI	Capehart Housing	Williamson, Loebsock & Associates	ca. 1960
Tulsa, OK	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Hudgins, Thompson & Ball	1977-79
Turkey	NATO Defense Installations	Adrian Wilson Associates	1955
Turner AFB, GA	Capehart Housing	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	ca. 1960
Tyndall AFB, FL	Capehart Housing	Wise, Simpson, Aiken & Associates	ca. 1958
U. S. Navy Supply Corps, Athens, GA	Bachelor Officers' Quarters	Stevens & Wilkinson	1968
U.S. Air Force Academy Colorado Springs, CO	Aerospace Education Center	Welton Becket & Associates	ca. 1974
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Administration Bldg. (Harmon Hall)	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Cadet Chapel	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Cadet Quarters (Vandenberg Hall)	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Consulting Architect	Eero Saarinen & Associates	1954-61
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Dining Hall	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Expansion	Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR)	1961
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Library, Classroom, & Laboratory Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Physical Education Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO	Social Center	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1954-62

# APPENDIX B

## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
U.S. Coast Guard, Ballast Point, San Diego, CA	Coast Guard Search and Rescue Operations Facility	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	Academic Bldg.	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson	ca. 1946
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	Addition to Cadet Hospital	York & Sawyer	ca. 1946
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	Barracks	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson	ca. 1946
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	Eisenhower Hall	Welton Becket & Associates	1974
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY	Gymnasium	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson	ca. 1946
U.S. Military Bases, Egypt	U.S. Military Bases	Holmes & Narver	1989
U.S. Military Bases, Saudi Arabia	U.S. Military Bases	Holmes & Narver	1989
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Field House	Von Storch, Evans & Burkavage (predecessor to Von Storch & Burkavage)	1955
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Michelson-Chauvenet Hall	George M. Ewing Co.	1977
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Michelson-Chauvenet Hall	John Carl Warnecke & Associates	1971-74
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Nimitz Library	John Carl Warnecke & Associates	1971-74
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Officers' Club House	Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse	ca. 1946
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Rehabilitation & Expansion, Bancroft Hall	George M. Ewing Co.	1964-68
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	Rickover Engineering Bldg.	John Carl Warnecke & Associates	1971-74
U.S. Naval Base San Diego, CA	Wherry Housing	Adrian Wilson Associates	1952
U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory	Hydroballistic Facility, U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory	Burns & Roe	ca. 1966
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	General Classroom Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-55
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	Academic Bldg.	Welton Becket & Associates	1968
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	Electrical Engineering Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-55
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	Laboratory Sciences Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-55
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	Lecture Auditorium	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-55
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering Bldg.	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)	1952-55
U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	Chemistry Laboratory P7	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1973
U.S. Naval Station, Mangilao, Guam	Price Elementary School	Mackinlay/ Winnacker /McNeil (MWM)	1973



# APPENDIX B

## *Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
U.S. Navy and Air Force Bases, Spain	U.S. Navy and Air Force Bases	Charles Luckman with Pereira & Luckman	1956-62
U.S. Navy and Air Force Bases, Spain	U.S. Navy and Air Force Bases	William Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1956-62
U.S. Navy Air Base, Port Lyautey, Morocco	U.S. Navy Air Base	Max O. Urbahn with Urbahn & Brayton	ca. 1956
U.S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.	Hospital Ward Bldg.	Irwin S. Porter & Sons (subsequent to Porter & Lockie)	1951
U.S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.	Scott Bldg.	Irwin S. Porter & Sons (subsequent to Porter & Lockie)	1949
U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (now Armed Forces Retirement Home), Washington, D.C.	Conversion of Sherman Bldg. - South	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1973-75
U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (now Armed Forces Retirement Home), Washington, D.C.	Expansion & Renovation, Sheridan Bldg.	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern (HSMM)	1989
Unspecified	Naval Aircraft Factory	Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen	ca. 1945
Unspecified	Naval Dispensary & Dental Clinic	Stevens & Wilkinson	1971
Unspecified Installation, AK	500-man Barracks	Fay, Spofford & Thorndike	1951
Unspecified Military Bases, Okinawa, Japan	Master Plan	Holmes & Narver	ca. 1950
Vance AFB, OK	Capehart Housing	Caudill, Rowlett, Scott	ca. 1960
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Capehart Housing	Benedict, Beckler & Kocher	ca. 1956
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Capehart Housing	Hugh Gibbs	ca. 1960
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Hospital, Bldg. No. 201	Albert C. Martin & Associates	ca. 1969
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Space and Missile Test Center, Bldgs. 8500, 8505, & 8510	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1969
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Titan ICBM Base	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	1959
Vandenburg AFB, CA	Unspecified Bldgs.	Leeds, Hill & Jewett	ca. 1950
Various Locations, Nationwide	Army Reserve Centers	Von Storch & Burkavage	ca. 1960
Various Locations, San Diego, CA	Navy IQ Cost Engineering Analysis (1391 Revisions)	Architects/ Larson / Carpenter (prior to joining MDWF)	unknown
Vietnam	690 Projects	Brown & Root	1966
Wahiawa, Oahu, HI	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Lemmon & Freeth (predecessor to Belt, Lemmon & Lo)	1951
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Bethesda, MD	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Addition	Sanders & Thomas in partnership with Edward Durrell Stone & Associates	1968
Walter Reed Medical Center, Bethesda, MD	Pathology Hospital	Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse	1952-53
Wheeler AFB, Honolulu, HI	Base Chapel and Annex	Hogan & Chapman	1969
White Oak, MD	Naval Ordnance Lab	Gilboy, Stauffer, Giombetti, Skibinski & Davies	1973
White Sands Missile Range, NM	75-Bed Hospital	Kenneth S. Clark	1963
White Sands Missile Range, NM	Ground-Based Laser Installation	Ralph M. Parsons Company (RMP)	1986
White Sands Missile Range, NM	High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility	Burns & Roe	ca. 1980

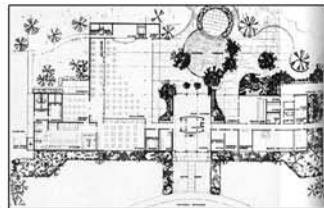
*Inventory of Selected Cold War Era (1946-89) Military Projects for Included Firms, by Location*

Project Location	Project Name	Firm Name	Project Date
White Sands Missile Range, NM	Instrumentation Structures	Kenneth S. Clark	1953-60
White Sands Missile Range, NM	Prototype "Soft" Nike-Zeus Anti-missile System Facilities	Burns & Roe	1958-61
White Sands Missile Range, NM	Prototype Talos Missile Launching Facilities	Burns & Roe	ca. 1969
Whiteman Air Force Base, MO	Capehart Housing	Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates	ca. 1960
Williams AFB, Chandler, AZ	Master Plan	Charles Luckman with Pereira & Luckman	1955
Williams AFB, Chandler, AZ	Master Plan	William L. Pereira with Pereira & Luckman	1955
Williamsport, PA	Naval Reserve Center	Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen	1947
Worldwide	NASA Mercury Tracking Sites	Burns & Roe	1959-60
Wright-Patterson AFB (Wright Field), OH	Equipment Laboratory	Allen & Kelley	ca. 1947
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH	Sonic Fatigue test lab	Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (DMJM)	ca. 1963
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	Control Equipment for Flight Simulation Chamber	Burns & Roe	ca. 1966
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	Design for Air Force Museum (never constructed)	Eero Saarinen & Associates	1964
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	ADAL Aircraft System	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)	1986
Yap Island, Western Caroline Islands	Naval Hospital	Mackinlay/ Winnacker /McNeil (MWM)	1981
Youngstown, OH	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	PACE Associates	1947
Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	Family Housing	Richard J. Neutra, Architects & Consultants	1957





APPENDIX C:  
FIRMS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH



## APPENDIX C: FIRMS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The table below lists firms that were not included in this report, but who designed military work during the Cold War era and may be the subject of future research.

### *Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
A&E Design Group	Security Pass Office	NAS Atlanta, GA	1983
Allison & Ribble	Naval Reserve Training Center	Pomona, CA	1958
Architectural Corporation of Atlanta	Paint Spray Booth	NAS Atlanta, GA	1978
	Inert Storehouse	NAS Atlanta, GA	1979
Atlanta Building Systems, Inc.	Recreation Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1981
Baker & Horres	Enlisted Dining Facility	NAS Atlanta, GA	1959
Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly, & Preston (BHDP)	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Cincinnati, OH	1982
Beck & Associates (in partnership with Bassetti & Morse and McClure & Associates)	Housing	McChord AFB, WA	ca. 1960
Beck & Associates (in partnership with Bassetti & Morse)	Housing	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	ca. 1960
Claude Beelman	Naval Hospital	Long Beach, CA	1942
Pietro Belluschi	Barracks	Unspecified Installation, AK	1951
George Edwin Bergstrom	Pentagon	Washington, DC	1943
Harold A. Berry	Army-Air Force Exchange Service	Dallas, TX	1966
Biunculli & Palm (in partnership with William Crutchfield )	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Knoxville, TN	1947
Boeing, Aircraft, Company	Bldg. 1139, Missile Launching Test Facility	Holloman AFB, NM	1947
Bourne, Connor, Nichols & Whiting (in partnership with Kelley & Gruzen)	Naval Reserve Center	Quincy, MA	1957
Boynum, Schubert, & Sorensen	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	La Crosse, WI	1947
Brady, Blackwell Associates, P.C.	Naval Reserve Center	Cheyenne, WY	1978
Bunker & Savage Architects	Naval Reserve Center	Augusta, ME	1950
Campbell, Yost, Grube	Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center	Portland, OR	1977
E. Tucker Carlton	Housing	Various installations, Norfolk, VA	1952
E. Tucker Carlton	Capehart Housing	Ft. Belvoir, VA	1955
Carroll & Daeuble	Bldg. 2, U.S. Army Air Defense School	Ft. Bliss, El Paso, TX	1954
Chance Vought Aircraft Inc.	Fuel Calibration Shelter	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1955
Chance Vought Aircraft Inc.	Engine Storage Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1955
Clarks, Summit & Media (in partnership with Von Storch & Burkarage)	Naval Reserve Center	Avoca, PA	1969
Clifford C. Cool & Associates	"Group of Type B" Naval Reserve Armories	Abilene, Wichita Falls, & San Angelo, TX	1947
Coletti Brothers Architects	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Lawrence, MA	1947
Corgan, Lane & Associates A/E	Structures Test Lab	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1954



*Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Crouch & Adams	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Knoxville, TN	1980-82
William Crutchfield	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Chattanooga, TN	1947
William Crutchfield	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Knoxville, TN	1947
Dersham Architects	FY-68 Family Housing,	Bremerton Annex, US Naval Shipyard, WA	1971
DEW	Engineering Bldg. P003	Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, CT	1977
Robert D. Dewell (in partnership with Anshen & Allen and Lewis & Polkinghorn)	Housing	NAS Alameda, CA	ca. 1960
DiDonato Renaldo Associates	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Buffalo, NY	1979
R. C. E. Dobbins	Operational Trainer Space	NAS Atlanta, GA	1962
R. C. E. Dobbins	Gate/Sentry House	NAS Atlanta, GA	1962
Fred E. Dormeyer	Naval Reserve Center	Cape Girardeau, Missouri	1968
DPWO Design	Optical Landing System, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX	1959
Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer, Gordon, Architects & Engineers	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Dubuque, IN	1969-70
Duryear/ Wilhelm Landscape Architects	Naval Reserve Center	Syracuse, NY	1978
Engineering Service Corporation (in partnership with Hugh Gibbs)	Housing	Camp H.M. Smith, Halawa Heights, HI	ca. 1960
	Housing	MCAS Kaneohe, HI	ca. 1960
	Housing	Naval Ammunition Depot Waikale, HI	ca. 1960
Erhart, Eichenbaum & Rauch	Unspecified Bldgs.	Little Rock AFB, AR	
Firestone & Cassidy	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Akron, OH	1953-54
Fleming Corporation	Recreational Lodge	NAS Atlanta, GA	1986
Fowler	Guest Cottage	NAS Atlanta, GA	1964
Fuqua, Hughes, & Osborn	Naval Reserve Center	Huntsville, AL	1991 remodel
Furbringer & Ehrmann	Naval Reserve Center	Memphis, TN	1947-48
G.W. Galloway Company	Bldg. 8451, Technical Services	Edwards AFB, CA	1957
	Bldg. 8472, Solid Propellant Cells, Control Room	Edwards AFB, CA	1961
	Bldg. 8473, Liquid Test Bldg.	Edwards AFB, CA	1961
Gander, Gander, & Gander	Naval Reserve Center	Frankfort, NY	1962
Gann Pruitt Womack	Petroleum/Oils/Lubricants Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1986
Gaylord	Wherry Housing, Mather Heights	Mather AFB, Sacramento, CA	1951
Charles M. Graves Co.	Outdoor Swimming Pool	NAS Atlanta, GA	1965
Griswold & Rauma	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	St. Paul, Minnesota	1967-68
Hakan/Corley & Associates (in partnership with Douglas Y. Penny Associates)	Triad Armed Forces Reserve Center	Greensboro, NC	1979

*Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Hanker & Heyer	Naval Support Activity Mid-South	Millington, TN	1943
Harper & Kemp	Office Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1969
Harrison & Spencer	Pesticide Storage/Mixing Facility	NAS Atlanta, GA	1988
Harrison & Spencer	Pavilion	NAS Atlanta, GA	1991
Harrison & Spencer	Hazardous Waste Storage	NAS Atlanta, GA	1992
John J. Harte & Associates	Aircraft Arresting Gear/East	NAS Atlanta, GA	1964
Hauseman Group	Avionics Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1992
Fred H. Hoch Associates (in partnership with Porter & Lockie)	Army Map Service	Washington, DC	1947
Hogan & Chapman	Base Chapel and Annex	Wheeler AFB, Honolulu, HI	1969
Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz & Associates	Bachelor Officer Quarters and Mess	NAS Makalpa Crater, Pearl Harbor, HI	1977
Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff	Majority of Original Bldgs.	NWIRP McGregor, Texas	1942
S. J. Huffstetter	Family Services Center	NAS Atlanta, GA	1973
S. J. Huffstetter	Tennis Court	NAS Atlanta, GA	1973
Hummel, Hummel & Jones (in partnership with Neutra & Alexander)	Unspecified Bldgs.	Mountain Home AFB, ID	ca. 1955
W. F. Jackson Company, Inc.	Bldg. 636	NAS Pensacola, FL	1940
R. Johnston	Bldg. 116, Missile Launching Test Facility	Holloman AFB, NM	1947
Jordan, Jones & Goulding Inc.	Liquid Oxygen/Nitrogen Facility	NAS Atlanta, GA	1979
Joseph & Joseph	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Louisville, KY	1957
Kivett & Myers & McCallum	Naval Reserve Readiness Center	Kansas City, MO	1957
Kivett & Myers & McCallum	Command and General Staff College	Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas City, MO	unknown
Lamborghini & Pipka	Naval & Marine Corps Readiness Center	Providence, RI	unknown
Leo L. Landauers & Associates, Engineers	Engineering Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1968
Lefebvre & Wiggins	Additions, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Milwaukee, WI	1955
J. Lerner	Ready Service Magazine	NAS Atlanta, GA	1971
J. Lerner	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	NAS Atlanta, GA	1976
W. C. Lester	Fairway Homes	Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN	1952
W. C. Lester	Housing	NAS Memphis, TN	ca.1960
F. C. Lindvall	Bldg. 42115, Variable Angle Launcher	Morris Dam Test Facility, CA	1948
Littleford Brothers Sectional Storage	Explosive Storage Bldg.	NWIRP Toledo, OH	c. 1980
Louis & Henry	Bldg. C-6525, Headquarters	Ft. Bragg, NC	1955
Macco Corporation	X-15 Engine Test Complex	Edwards AFB, CA	1958
Mallet & Associates	U.S. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Jackson, MI	1948

## *Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Martin & Williams	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Worcester, MA	1964
McAuliffe, Young & Associates	Naval Reserve Readiness Center	Honolulu, HI	1959
McClintock & Craig Inc.	Auto Vehicle Shop, Armed Forces Reserve Center	Lawrence, MA	1952
McDonnell Aircraft Co.	Bldg. 23	NWIRP St. Louis, MO	1964
McLendon & Associates	Old Rodd Field Seaplane Hangar	NAS Chase Field, Beeville, TX	1942
Johnson McNair	Operations Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1992
Gordon Mess Corporation	Naval Reserve Center	Decatur, IL	1978
Dales M. Mills, A/E	Office Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1969
Bill Miller Associates	BOQ w/ Mess	NAS Corpus Christi, TX	1967
Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff	Main Manufacturing Plant	NWIRP Toledo, OH	1942
Milton Pate & Associates	Raquetball/Fitness Center	NAS Atlanta, GA	1988
Milton Pate & Associates	Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facility	NAS Atlanta, GA	1989
Moffat	Bldg. 354, Special Projects Bldg.	Naval Base Ventura County (NAWS Point Mugu), CA	1952
Moffett & Nichol Engineers	Bldg. 2605, Combat Operations Center	March AFB, Riverside, CA	1963
Moffett & Nichol Engineers	Bldg. 128, Blukhead Fabrication	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1963
Morris & Adams	Naval Reserve Center	Huntsville, AL	1971-74
NB Architecture Inc.	Various Ribault Bay Village Units	NS Mayport, FL	1978
Nelson, Goldberg, Heidt	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Erie, PA	1962
Nolan & Norman	Marine Corps Wing, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	New Orleans, LA	1956
Nolan & Norman	Vehicle Maintenance Garage, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	New Orleans, LA	1956
Nolen & Swinburne	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Wilmington, DE	1959
North American Aviation	Multiple Bldgs.	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1963-64
Olaf Otto	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Savannah, GA	1947
Parkin Architects, Engineers, Planners	Master Plan	NAS Miramar, CA	1974
Parks, Morin, Hall & Brennan	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Rochester, NY	1974
Par-Kut International	Guard House	NWIRP Toledo, OH	1978
Douglas Y. Penny Associates (in partnership with Hakan, Corley & Associates)	Triad Armed Forces Reserve Center	Greensboro, NC	1979
Stanley L. Peters & Associates	Addition & Remodel, Naval Reserve Center	Ft. Smith, Arkansas	1984
Stanley L. Peters & Associates	Recreational Services Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1989
W. D. Peugh	Housing	Travis AFB, CA	1951
Porter and Lockie (in partnership with Fred H. Hoch, Associates, Inc.)	Army Map Service	Washington, D.C.	1947
B. Marcus Priteca	Naval Reserve Readiness Center	Seattle, WA	1938-42
Kenneth G. Reynolds & Associates	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Albany, NY	1956
Jerry Rogers (in partnership with Addis E. Noonan Associates)	Housing	Medina Base, TX	ca. 1960

## *Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Milam Roper	Housing	NAAS Chase Field, TX	ca. 1960
William I. Rosamond & Associates	Housing	Columbus AFB, MS	ca. 1960
William I. Rosamond & Associates	Housing	Keesler AFB, MS	ca. 1960
Leland S. Rosener, Engineers	Radiological Defense, Lab	San Francisco Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, CA	1953
	Hunters Point Annex	NS Treasure Island, CA	1955
Russell & Axon, Engineers	Bldg. 322, Bathhouse	Holloman AFB, NM	1949
John Sardis & Associates	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Alameda, CA	1965
Seifert, Forbes & Berry	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Tacoma, WA	1963
Gordon Severud, Architect	Housing	NAS Key West, FL	1966
Shriver & Holland	Vehicle Maintenance Facility, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Norfolk, VA	1964
Shirley Simons	Naval Reserve Center	Tyler, TX	1950
B. O. Sims	Quarter's A (Senior Officer's Quarters)	Kingsville, TX	1920
Sims, Cornelius, & Schooley	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Dayton, OH	1956
R. L. Sistrunk	Recreational Lodging Bldgs.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1980-81
Slater & Slater	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Training Center	Mobile, AL	1959-62
Harwood K. Smith and Joseph M. Mills, A/E	Hangar (Engineer Flight Test)	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1954
Smith & Warder A&E	Paint Hangar	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1956
	Paint Stripping Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1956
	Rocket System Fuel Test Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1958
	Rocket Fuel Storage Shed	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1958
	Rocket Engine Test Bldg.	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1958
	Internal Transportation	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1958
Southern Engineering	Stand-by Generator	NAS Atlanta, GA	1961
Spicer, Bush & Witt	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Waco, TX	1955
Stacy & Skinner	Bldg. 126, Warehouse	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1965
Stafford, Davies, Gogerty	Site Plan	NAWS China Lake, CA	1944
Julian Staven (in partnership with Henningson, Durham & Richardson)	Housing	Ellsworth AFB, SD	ca. 1960
Steele, Sandham & Weinstein (in partnership with Henningson, Durham & Richardson)	Housing	Offutt AFB, NE	ca. 1960
Steinbeck & Schribner	Naval Ordnance Research Laboratory	Charlottesville, VA	1946
John E. Stephens & Associates	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Phoenix, AZ	1962
Stevens-Zellner Associates	Naval Reserve Center	Fresno, CA	1976
R. C. Stokes & Associates	High Temperature Test Lab	NWIRP Dallas, TX	1958
Strobel & Salzman	Bldg. 1205, ADC Readiness & Maintenance Hangar	Travis AFB, CA	1956
P. D. Stuart	Comfort Station	NAS Atlanta, GA	1973
Stuart & Durham	Unspecified Bldgs.	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	
Sverdrup & Parcel, Inc.	Unspecified Bldgs.	NWIRP St. Louis, MO	1953-56

*Firms for Future Research*

Firm Name	Known Military Project Name	Project Location	Project Date
Phillips Swager Associates	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Peoria, IL	1975
James T. Taylor and Son	Unspecified Bldgs. (14)	NWIRP McGregor, TX	1944
Thern Associates, Inc.	Naval Reserve Center	OshKosh, WI	1968
Paul Thiry	Classroom & Shop Bldg., Naval Reserve Readiness Center	Seattle, WA	1958-59
I. Gayden Thompson	Unspecified Bldgs.	Army Air Base, Frederick OK	ca. 1947
Bradley Trebilock	Water Storage Reservoir	NAS Atlanta, GA	1958
Trippett Clepper Associates	Bath House	NAS Atlanta, GA	1965
Tudor, Braccia, Bentley	Bldg. 5760, Technical Equipment Bldg.	Beale AFB, CA	1977
John L. Turner & Associates	Unspecified Bldgs.	NAAS Meridian, MI	ca. 1960
Vhay & Ferrari	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Reno, NV	1971
Vorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines	Central Flight Command	Houston, TX	1963
W. C. Weeks, Inc.	Naval Reserve Center	Sheboygan, WI	1967
Walker & Walker	Old Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Shreveport, LA	1947
Ward, Conrad, Schneider, and Szabo	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Cleveland, OH	ca. 1965
Watson & Company	Naval Reserve Center	Tampa, FL	1967
Weiler & Strang & Associates	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Madison, WI	1947
Lawrence E. Wells	Housing	McConnell AFB, KS	ca. 1960
West America Engineering Co., Inc.	Naval Housing	Big Sur, CA	ca. 1960
	Naval Housing	Centerville, CA	ca. 1960
Wilgons & Chase	Naval Reserve Center	Adelphi, MD	1960
Wilsey & Ham	Housing	Hamilton AFB, CA	
Wilson & Coleman	Armed Forces Reserve Center	Baton Rouge, LA	1967
Wilson & Terwilliger	Armed Forces Reserve Center	South Bend, IN	1965
Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson	Housing	Little Rock AFB, AR	
Wolf Partnership	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center	Lehigh Valley, PA	1975
Wolff & Phillips	Child Care Center, Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Portland, OR	1943
R. H. Wright & T. Gulbrand	Multiple Bldgs.	NWS Seal Beach, CA	1964
Wurz, Wisecarver, Pruett	ITT Office	NAS Atlanta, GA	1984
	Public Works Storage	NAS Atlanta, GA	1985
	Storage Bldg.	NAS Atlanta, GA	1987
Yost/Grube/Hall	Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Portland, OR	1973