PREFACE

THIS FOLIO HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF IMPROVING THE OVERALL DESIGN OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND OBTAINING THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF HOUSING POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS SET BY THE CONGRESS AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE COST CONSIDERING BOTH INITIAL INVESTMENT AND ULTIMATE MAINTENANCE COSTS. THE DEFINITIVES CONTAINED IN THIS FOLIO ARE INTENDED TO SET A MINIMUM STANDARD OF ACCEPTABLE DESIGN AND TO PRESENT NEW IDEAS AND CONCEPTS. WE ARE COGNIZANT THAT BETTER HOUSING CANNOT BE EFFECTED THROUGH A DESIGN FOLIO ALONE. THE REALIZATION OF THIS GOAL REQUIRES THE VISION, COOPERATION AND CONCERTED EFFORT OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EACH PARTICULAR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROJECT.

JOHN J. REED

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense

(Family Housing)

INTRODUCTION

This folio of definitive plans is of multi-purpose; it sets forth a minimum standard of acceptable design, and by presentation intends to foster economies in coordinated house and site design, as well as to challenge the imaginations of those charged with the development of new family housing projects.

It is hoped that this challenge will produce house and site plans which will make revision of this folio desirable and necessary. Additionally, changing trends in design acceptance and construction technology will also require revision and augmentation of the folio. Accordingly, the folio is presented in a form which facilitates change, and the addition of new concepts is encouraged.

The military family housing program is large and widespread. It would be exceedingly difficult to initially include in the folio sufficient plans to produce the most appropriate house for all local conditions. House types which can meet most building conditions are herein presented. Care was taken to include houses for both sloping and flat sites so that excessive site development would be avoided.

The definitive drawings initially include four groups of houses, each group having been prepared by a nationally outstanding architectural firm:

- Group I. Cold Climate houses consisting primarily of Enlisted and Company Grade units.

 Architects Robert A. Little & George F. Dalton & Associates
 of Cleveland, Ohio.
- Group II. Cold Climate houses consisting primarily of Field Grade and Senior Officer units.

 Architects Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon
 of Washington, D. C.
- Group III. Warm Climate houses consisting of Enlisted and Company Grade units.

 Architects A. Quincy Jones and Frederick E. Emmons & Associates of Los Angeles, California.
- Group IV. Warm Climate houses consisting primarily of Field Grade and Senior Officer units.

 Architect George Matsumoto
 of Oakland, California.

Many ideas gained through the architects' successful experience in the residential housing field are reflected in the folio plans. Included are such desirable features as family rooms, bathroom vanities and attractive well-planned kitchens. Some features have been included which might not be universally suited for every location of military family housing. It is intended that such items as large glass areas and the indicated materials be given individual study, and adapted to local conditions and requirements.

In the development of the plans for the various house types, special attention was given to the design of the quarters for Enlisted Personnel and the Company Grade Officers, as these units constitute the greatest part of our construction program. Department of Defense objectives dictate the development of a plan for these units which will provide reduced costs in siting, construction and maintenance. One recognized solution is the town house concept. Well-designed, multi-story row-unit town houses, closely-sited amid large open areas can effect the desired economies, while retaining many of the attractive features of the loosely sited single or duplex house.

Since the town house will have a prominent part in the forthcoming increments of the family housing construction program, the following design guidance is set forth for consideration in the utilization of the definitives as well as any alternate plans.

CRITICAL POINTS IN THE PLANNING OF A TOWN HOUSE PROJECT

A town house development is a very difficult kind of project to plan in a completely satisfactory way and requires the skills of the most competent professionals in architecture and land planning. However, if designed with better than minimum standards, with adequate provision for private yards, as well as large easily accessible areas for community facilities and children's play yards, this type of community development can provide comfortable and private living conditions with the added advantage of larger park and recreation areas. The benefits of the town house development have been excellently expressed by the Federal Housing Administration in its recent publication "Land Planning Bulletin No. 6", and much of the following information is credited to that document.

SITING:

The success of a town house project is dependent upon the quality of the siting, and it is imperative that the importance of this phase of the design not be underestimated.

Economies in town house construction are largely obtained by closely grouping the houses to reduce street and utility costs while leaving the remainder of the land in open park areas. It follows that the densities will tend to be high; however, the intensity of development should be determined individually for each project depending upon the characteristics of the site and the economies to be obtained.

The development of the site should be strongly influenced by the existing topography. Recognition of the terrain in the design will 1) avoid excessive costs for grading, drainage and erosion control, 2) provide the project with distinctive character and appeal, and 3) permit the preservation of existing vegetation and other natural site features which tend to impart interest and a feeling of stability to the project.

Careful planning of the open spaces is basic, as these common recreational areas and their facilities provide benefits not common in most subdivisions. The architect should strive to blend the house with these open areas and to provide easy and attractive access between the two.

PARKING:

Adequate, unobtrusive parking facilities are essential and should be designed to provide each tenant with a

conveniently located assigned parking space, preferably within 100 feet of his house. Skillful design of parking courts is critical, as large areas of pavement can drastically reduce the visual appeal of the project. Parking spaces must be designed to blend with the architecture and residential flavor of the community, using attractive walls, fences, and planting to screen the cars and eliminate the stark effect usually associated with such areas. Landscaping should include trees to shade the paved surfaces and to reduce glare. When placing trees, consideration should be given to the problem of clearing heavy snows.

CAR CIRCULATION AND ACCESS:

Traffic circulation should be around a residential development, not through it. Major traffic arteries should provide for fast and convenient access to the project; but when the project has been reached, safety, convenience, and pleasant living for the residents should take precedence over traffic speed and shortcuts through the project. Arterial streets should normally not be used for car access to the houses, as the backing of cars from the driveways into fast-moving traffic is a ready cause of accidents.

Collector streets of ample width and flowing alignment should feed traffic between the arterial streets and a network of minor access streets on which most of the houses are located. Location of collector streets near the perimeter of a project is often advantageous. Short loop streets and culs-de-sac are best for the minor streets because they provide the safest access to and from the house clusters. Superblocks made up of several or many such minor elements are very appropriate to the cluster subdivision and town house concept. With careful design, the common open space and its recreational facilities can be made accessible by foot from all houses without crossing any street.

The width of minor streets should be limited to two traffic lanes if car parking for tenants and guests is adequately and conveniently provided elsewhere. Through careful design, this can produce savings in grading, drainage, and street construction.

HOUSING UNITS:

Physically a town house is one of a number of attached homes — part of a group of related structures. Basically, however, it should be designed to be a private family home and, as such, must be satisfying as a home on its own merits. Therefore, when planning a town house it is important to create a feeling of spaciousness as well as a feeling of privacy. Visually relating the units' interior with private patios is one method of accomplishing this. Acoustical privacy also relates to a feeling of separation and spaciousness. Special attention should be given to the adequate soundproofing of walls between living units.

Each house should provide a court yard, properly enclosed for child care, relaxation and utility services. Landscaping of these private areas should be confined to plants which stay small without trimming and to shrubs and trees which require relatively little care. Areas nonconducive to the growth of plant life should be covered with gravel, concrete or similar low-maintenance materials.

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

CONTENTS (• HOUSES WITH BASEMENT)		COLD CLIMATE WARM CLIMATE						
		DESIGN GROUP	DESIGN GROUP	DESIGN GROUP	DESIGN GROUP	GROUP	GROUP	GROUP
ENLISTED	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Flat Site	I EM 1 .			IV FA 1		V I	
	4 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Flat Site		II EM 1 .	III EM 1 a.b	IV EM 1			
	3 B.R. 1 Story Townhouse, Flat Site	I EM 2 .		III EM 2				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Enter Top Floor	I EM 3 .		III EM 3				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Enter Bottom Floor	I EM 4		III EM 4 a.b				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Combination - Upper Component	I EM 5		III EM 5 a.b				
	3 B.R. 1 Story Townhouse, Hillside Combination - Lower Component	I EM 6		III EM 6				
COMPANY GRADE LIEUTENANTS, CAPTAINS OR EQUIVALENT	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Flat Site	I CGO 1 .	II CGO 1 .	III CGO 1				
	4 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Flat Site	I CGO 2 .		III CGO 2				
	3 B.R. 1 Story Townhouse, Flat Site	I CGO 3 .		III CGO 3				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Enter Top Floor			III CGO 4 a.b				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Enter Bottom Floor			III CGO 5 a.b				
	3 B.R. 2 Story Townhouse, Hillside Combination - Upper Component	1 CGO 6		III CGO 6				
	3 B.R. 1 Story Townhouse, Hillside Combination - Lower Component	I CGO 7		III CGO 7				
FIELD GRADE	3 B.R. 2 Story Duplex or Single		II FGO 1 .		IV FGO 1			
MAJORS, LT. COLONELS OR EQUIVALENT	4 B.R. 2 Story Duplex or Single		II FGO 2 .		IV FGO 2			
	3 B.R. 1 Story Duplex or Single		II FGO 3 .		IV FGO 3	•		
	4 B.R. 1 Story Duplex		II FGO 4 .		IV FGO 4			
	3 B.R. 2 Story Hillside, Enter Top Floor		II FGO 5		IV FGO 5			
	3 B.R. 2 Story Hillside, Enter Bottom Floor		II FGO 6		IV FGO 6			
			11 1 40 0		17 1 40 0			
SENIOR GRADE	4 B.R. 1 Story Single	1 60 1	11 00 1		IV 00 1			
COLONELS, NAVY CAPTAINS OR EQUIVALENT	4 B.R. 2 Story Single	1 80 1 .	II SO 1		IV SO 1			
	4 B.R. Split Single	1 SO 2 .	II SO 2 .		IV SO 2 .			
GENERALS OR EQUIVALENT	4 B.R. 1 Story Single		II GO 1 .		IV GO 1			
	4 B.R. 2 Story Single 4 B.R. Split Single		II GO 2 .		IV GO 3			
					14 00 3			

DESIGN GROUP I

GENERAL REMARKS

Design Group I contains Town House units of three and four bedrooms for Enlisted Men and Company Grade Officers, plus two detached Senior Officer houses of compatible design. All of these houses have been designed for a Cold Climate, and they provide considerable storage, both indoors and out.

The most obvious need for the families in these houses is SPACE. The plans that follow have tried to achieve the most generous, usable, and pleasant living space obtainable within the government's limitations of area and cost.

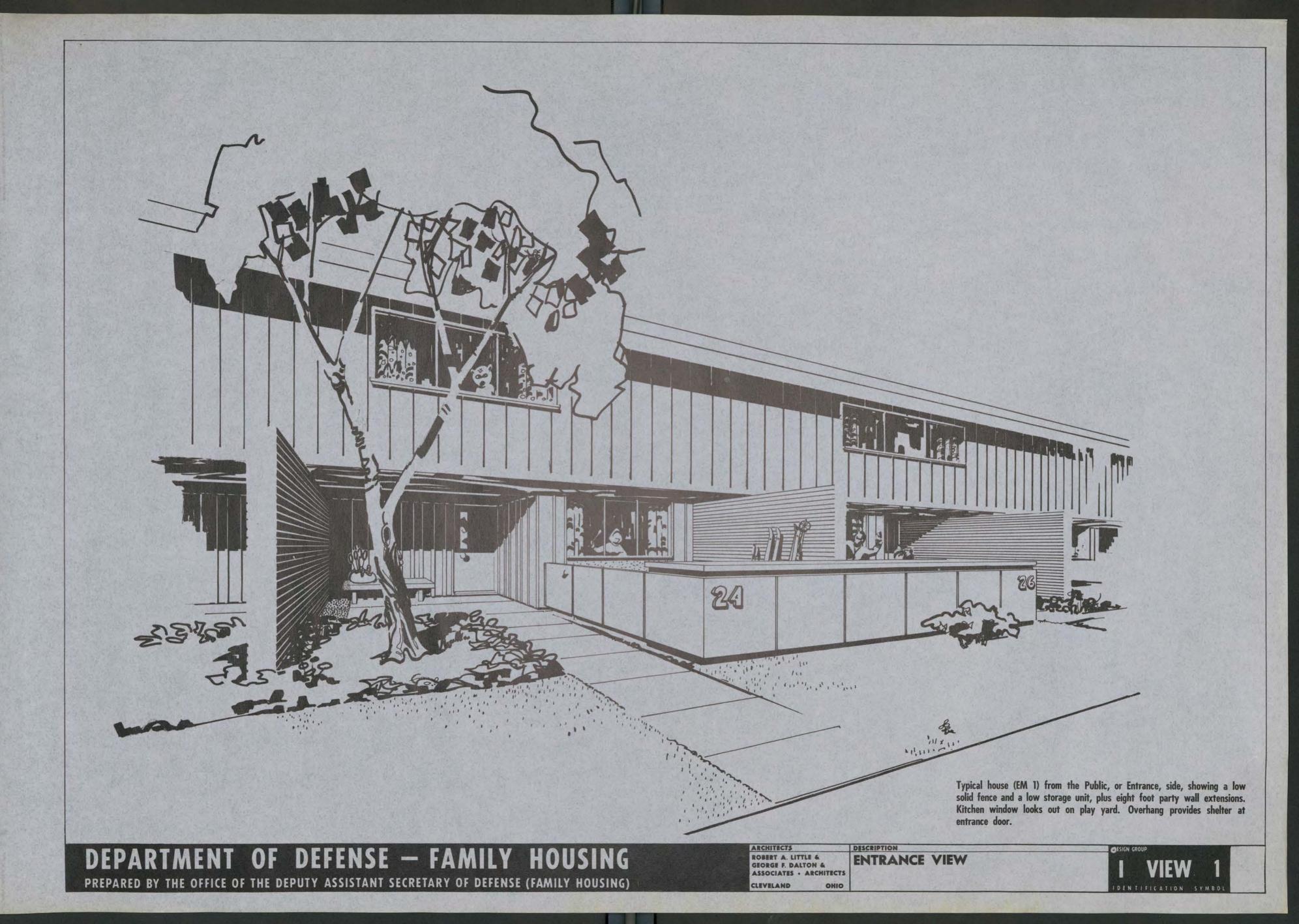
As important as Space is PRIVACY. All families desire Privacy. Privacy becomes particularly important in a group living situation such as exists in a town house project. Not only do the residents live together, but they also spend every day working in the close society of military life, and the desire for Privacy becomes an urgent requirement.

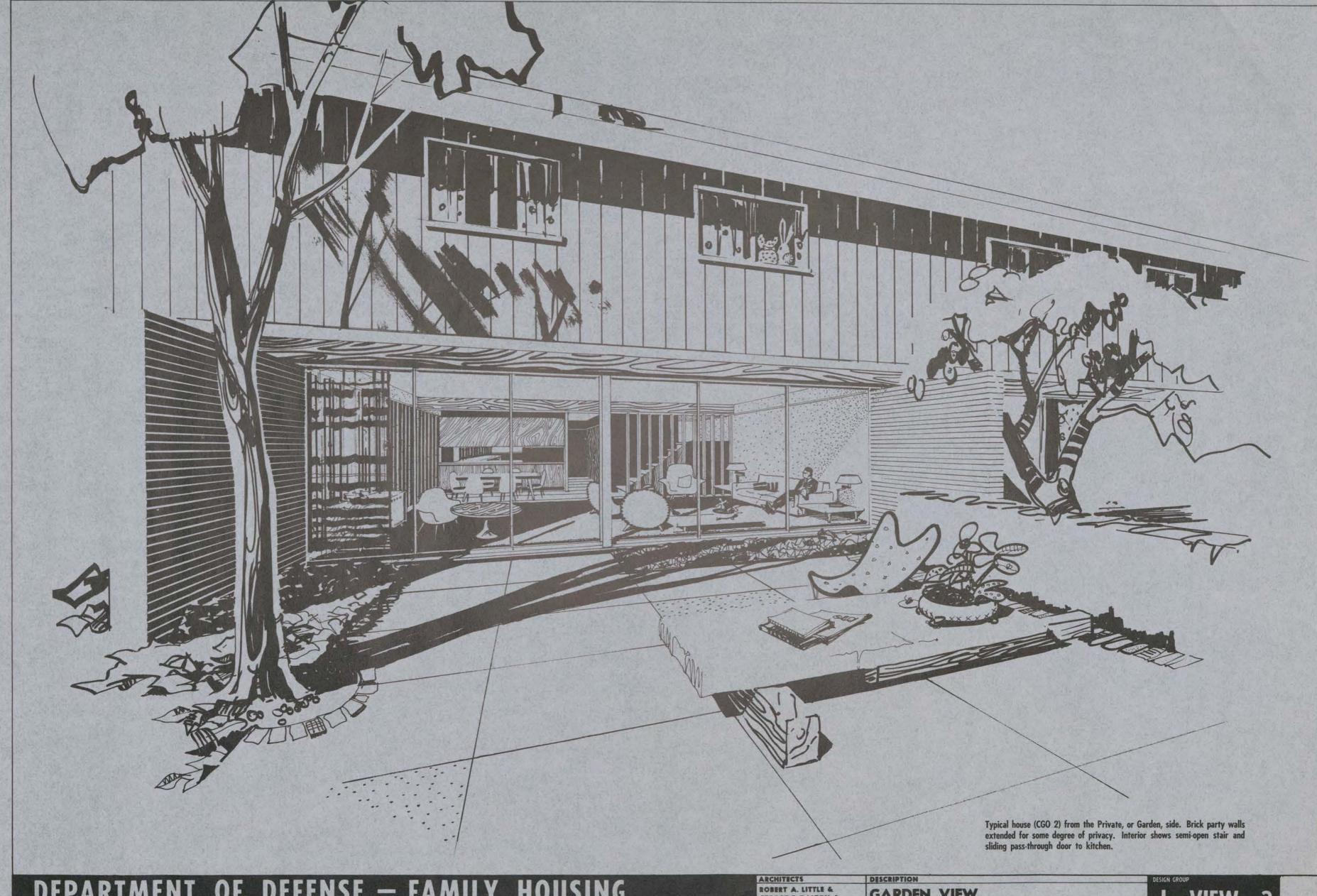
Privacy is achieved in these designs by several means. Inside, the dividing walls are to be made as soundproof as possible, by such means as block partitions, staggered studs, insulation, and the avoidance of sound transmission through back-to-back electrical outlets. On the outside, bedroom windows are spaced to be some distance from the neighbors. On the ground, the requirements for a combination of party walls, fences, and planting is mandatory in both front and rear yards. The following drawings indicate various possibilities which should be used generously and fully. The economic advantages of the row-house designs will be negated if the livability and privacy are sacrificed by the omission of proper fences, walls, and planting.

Design Group I has two developmental schemes. The Horizontal Scheme is designed to be used in relatively open areas. The Vertical Scheme is designed to be used in more urban or crowded areas.

DESIGN GROUP I - HORIZONTAL SCHEME - AIR VIEW This diagram shows how like units of Design Group I may be combined in horizontal groups in even numbers up to ten, to fit a given site. At the bottom left of this diagram, with appropriate wall and fence extensions, planting and terraces, and by properly locating these buildings on a site, a high degree of comfort and privacy can be achieved both indoors and out. This same planning of the diagram, for example, are shown four units of I EM 1, two units of I EM 3, and eight units of I EM 2. These buildings are arranged around an Entrance Court (foreground) with parking for the families and their guests. In every case, the kitchen faces this entrance court and there is a front yard designed technique may be applied to any of the units in Design Group I which are shown at the top of this page (namely I EM 1 through I EM 6 & 7). The fences, walls, gates, and gardens also become the most important visual feature of this architectural design. The long second floor blocks with their unbroken roofs create a unity and quiet "Country House" quality to the project. Opposed to the long lines of these upper-floor blocks, the variety of the first floor fences, walls, yards and storage units is a required contrast and for children's play and for the storage of outdoor toys, furniture, and miscellaneous equipment. Extensions of the brick Party Walls are shown between units. These walls create Privacy and are vital to the scheme. A number of BASIC Front Yard Variations are shown at the left, and additional treatments are HOUSE shown on the individual unit elevations. One or another of these variations relief. The intended materials are wood for the second floor block, with should be used, dependent on the degree of privacy desired. Omission of these front yards and fences is not recommended. Carports or garages can be used masonry and contrasting wood on the first floor. Generally it will be best to use one uniform light color for all roofs in a project, and not more than one or two colors for the second floor blocks. More variety of color and texture can be introduced on the ground floor walls, fences, and doors. interchangeably with the various yards, as indicated in the following drawings. REAR On the other side of these buildings, away from the Entrance Court, each unit has a rear garden for private outdoor living. This garden side of the houses VARIATIONS In the diagram, Enlisted Men's houses are shown for purposes of illustration, REAR WALL VARIATIONS faces a Pedestrian Park and playspaces, with no automobiles (see Plot Plan but the same scheme may of course be applied to Company Grade Officers' Houses as well. See following drawings for more detail. sheet). By the proper use of the front and rear yard variations shown on the PARTY WALL VARIATIONS LOW PENCE SOLID PEDESTRIAN FRONT YARD VARIATIONS EM I WINTS WUMBER CARPORT OR AGE FOUR COURT HORIZONTAL SCHEME DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY DESIGN GROUP I HORIZONTAL SCHEME - AIR VIEW

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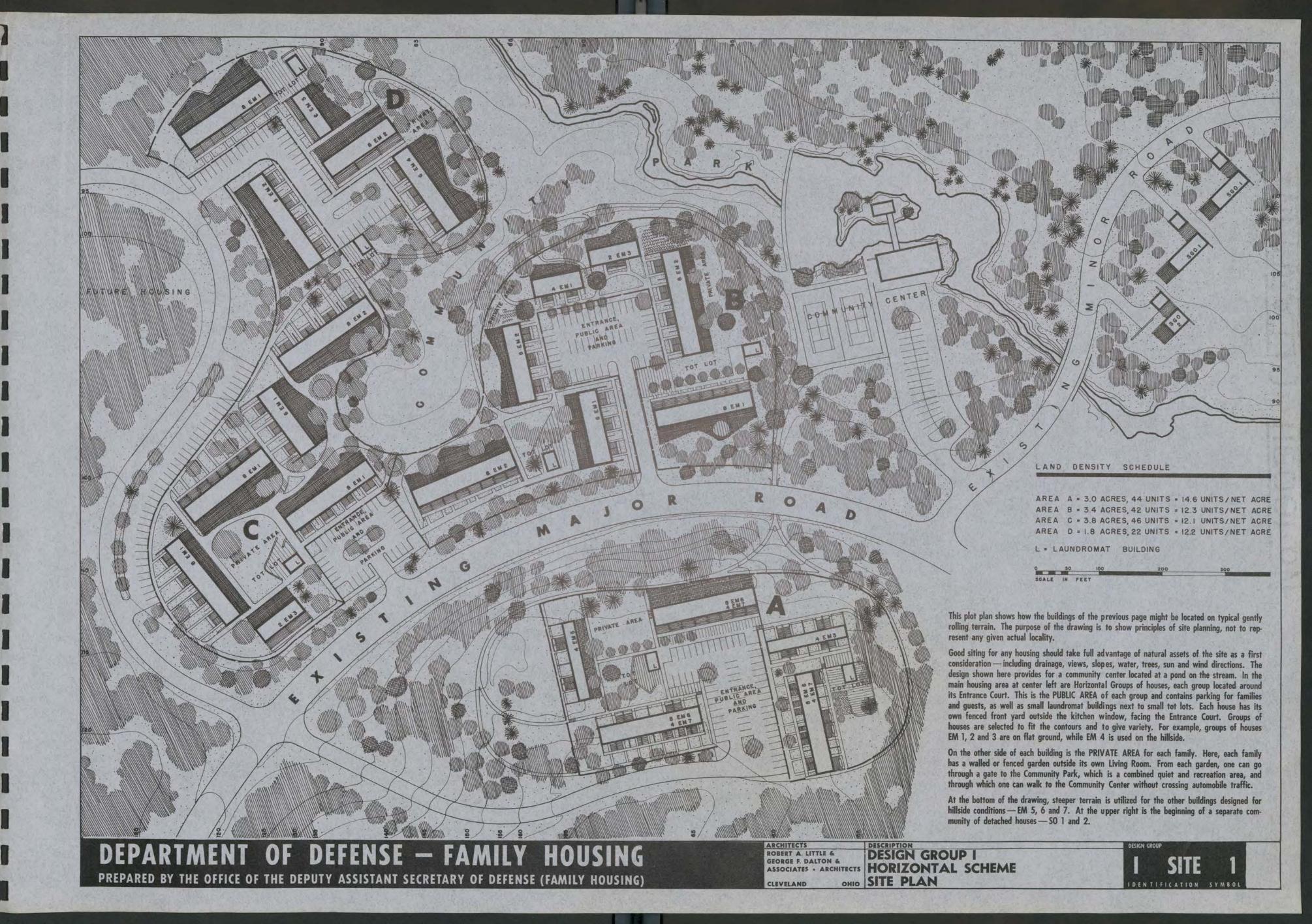


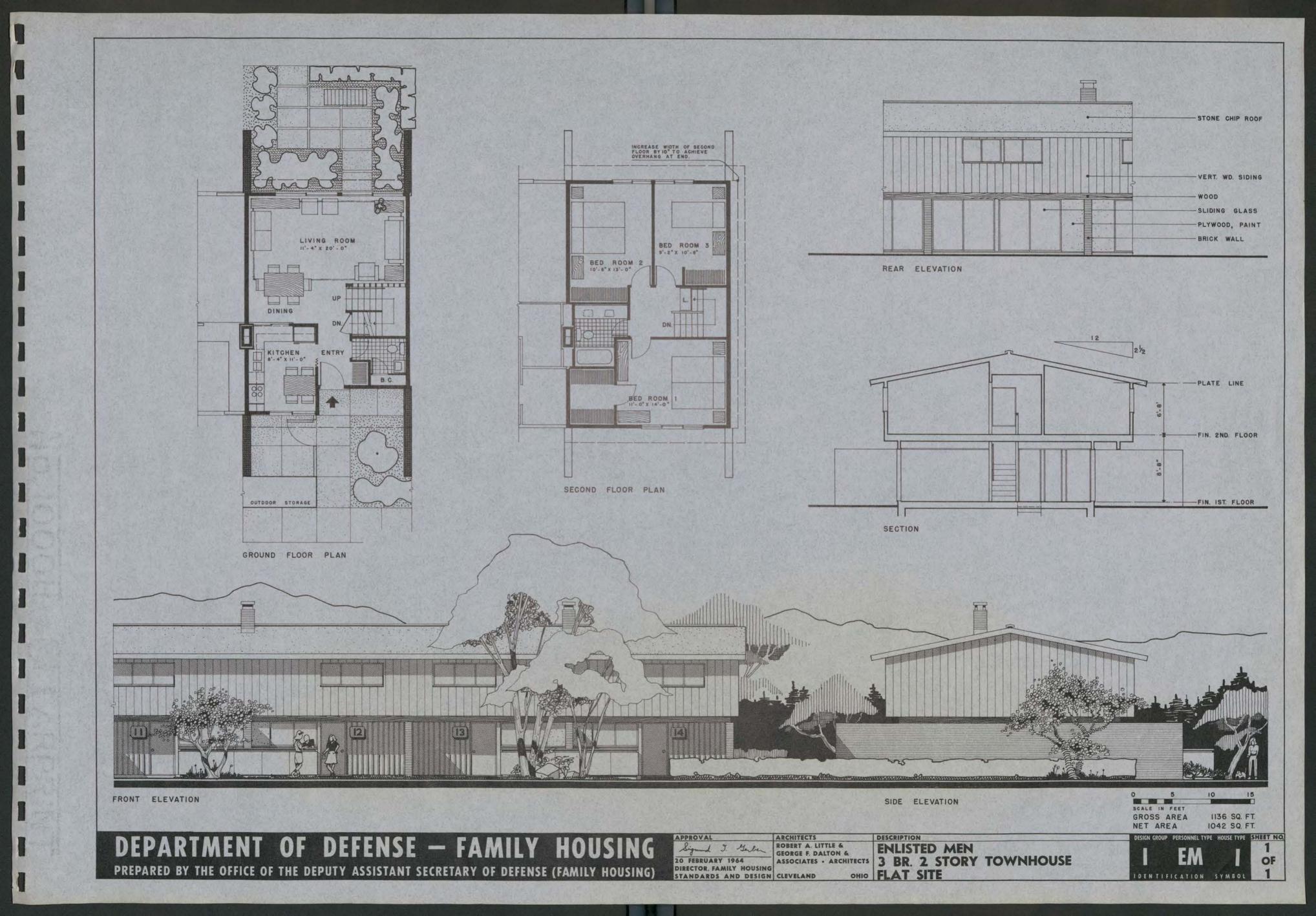
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING

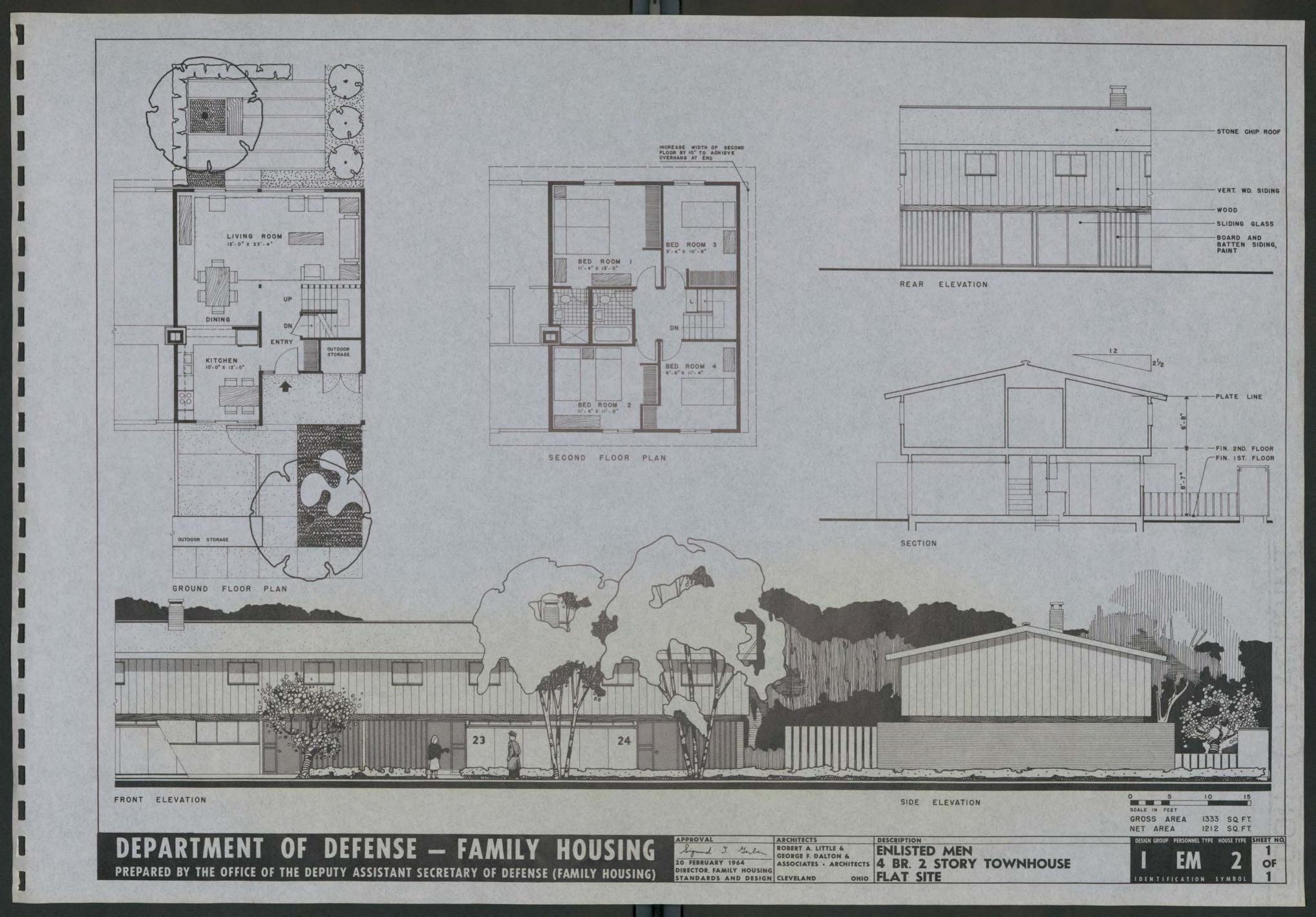
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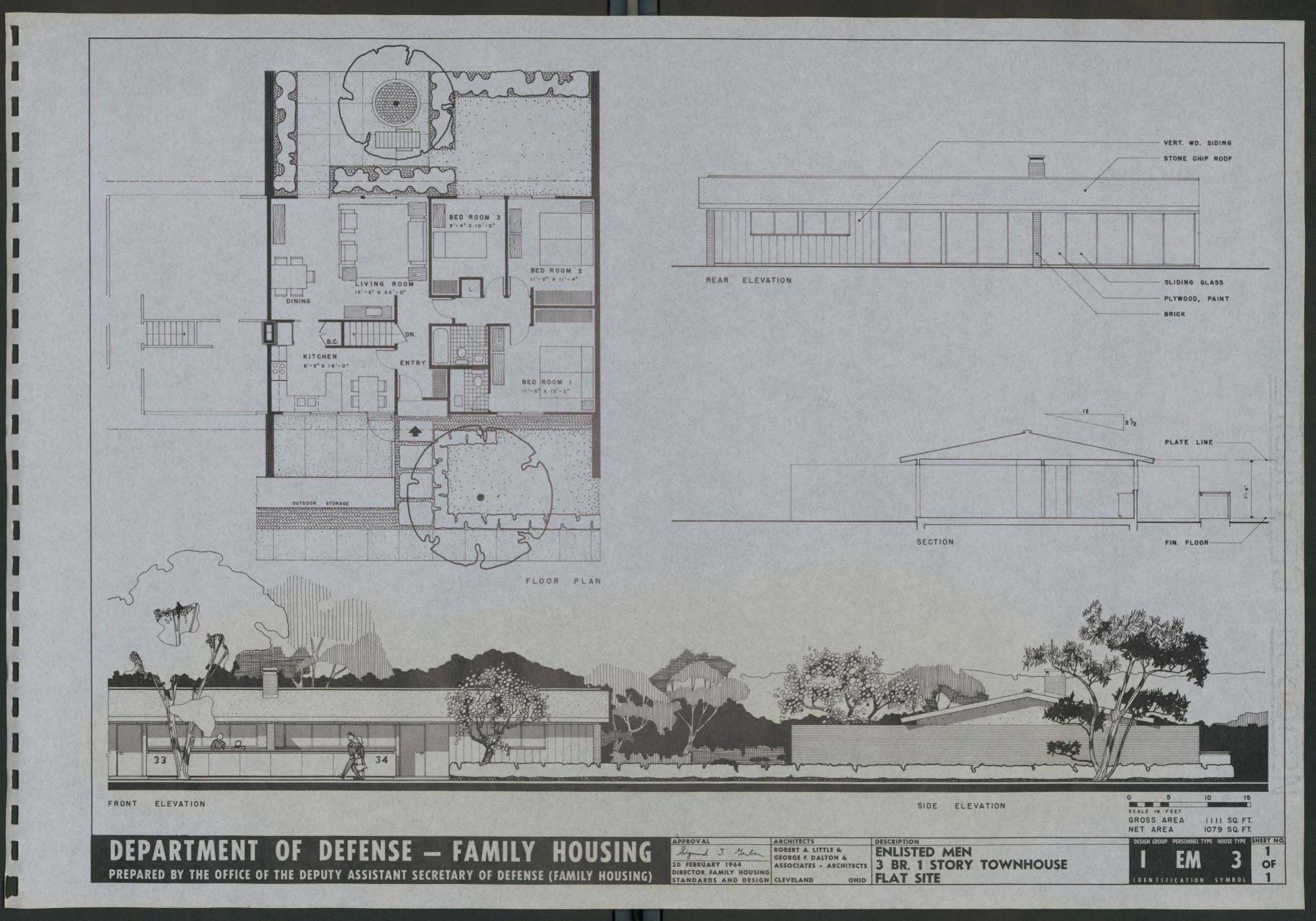
ROBERT A. LITTLE &
GEORGE F. DALTON &
ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS CLEVELAND

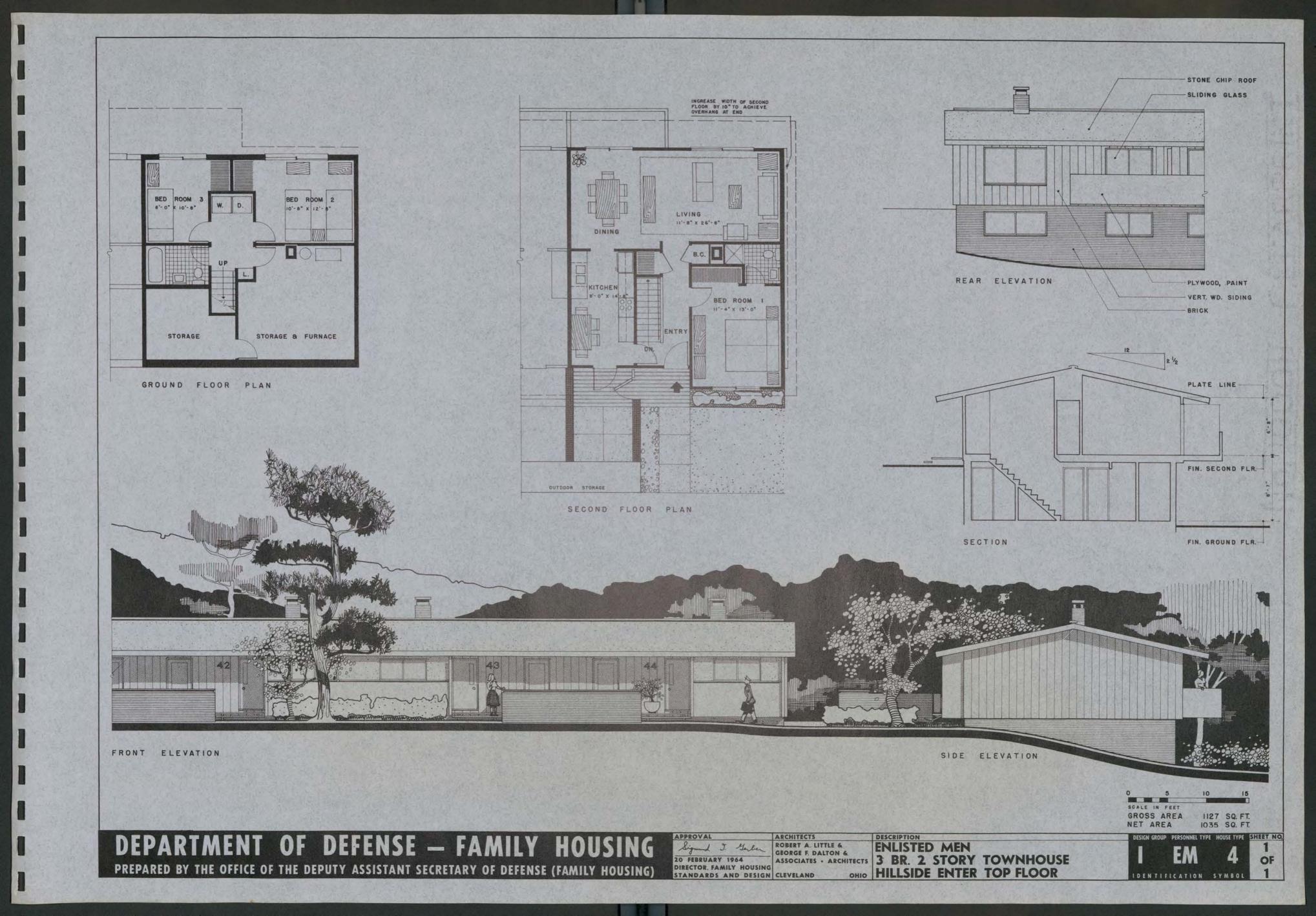
GARDEN VIEW

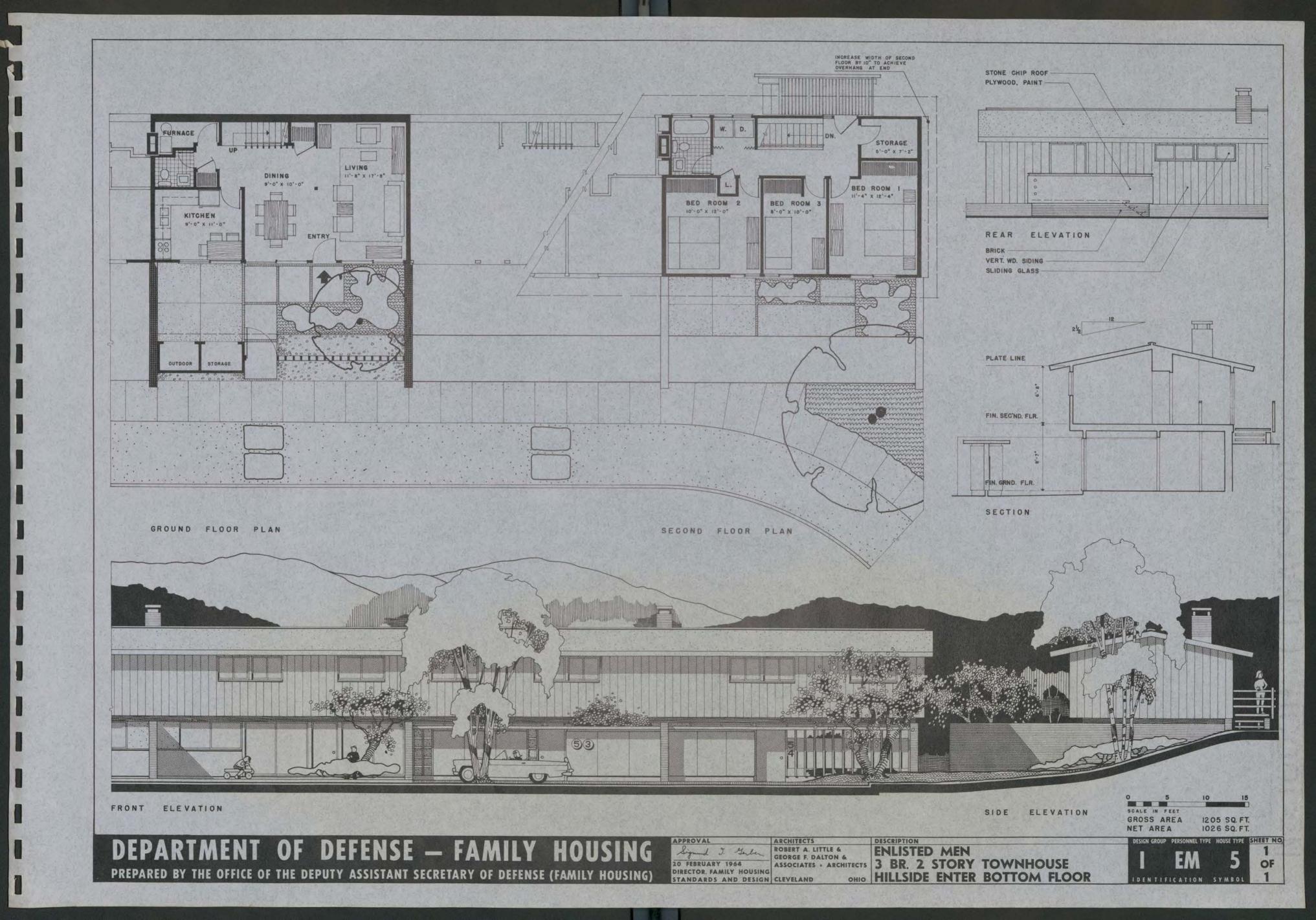


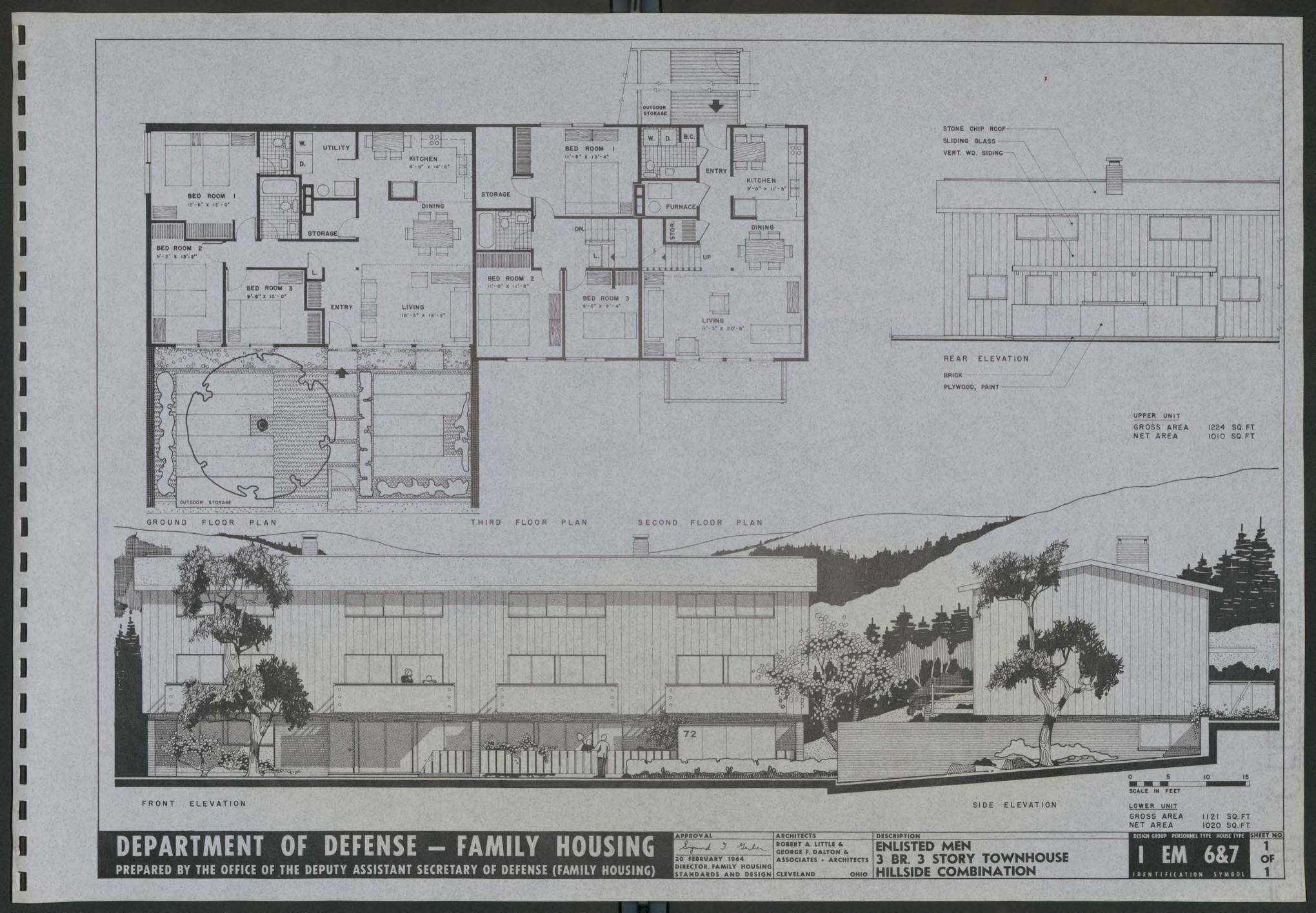


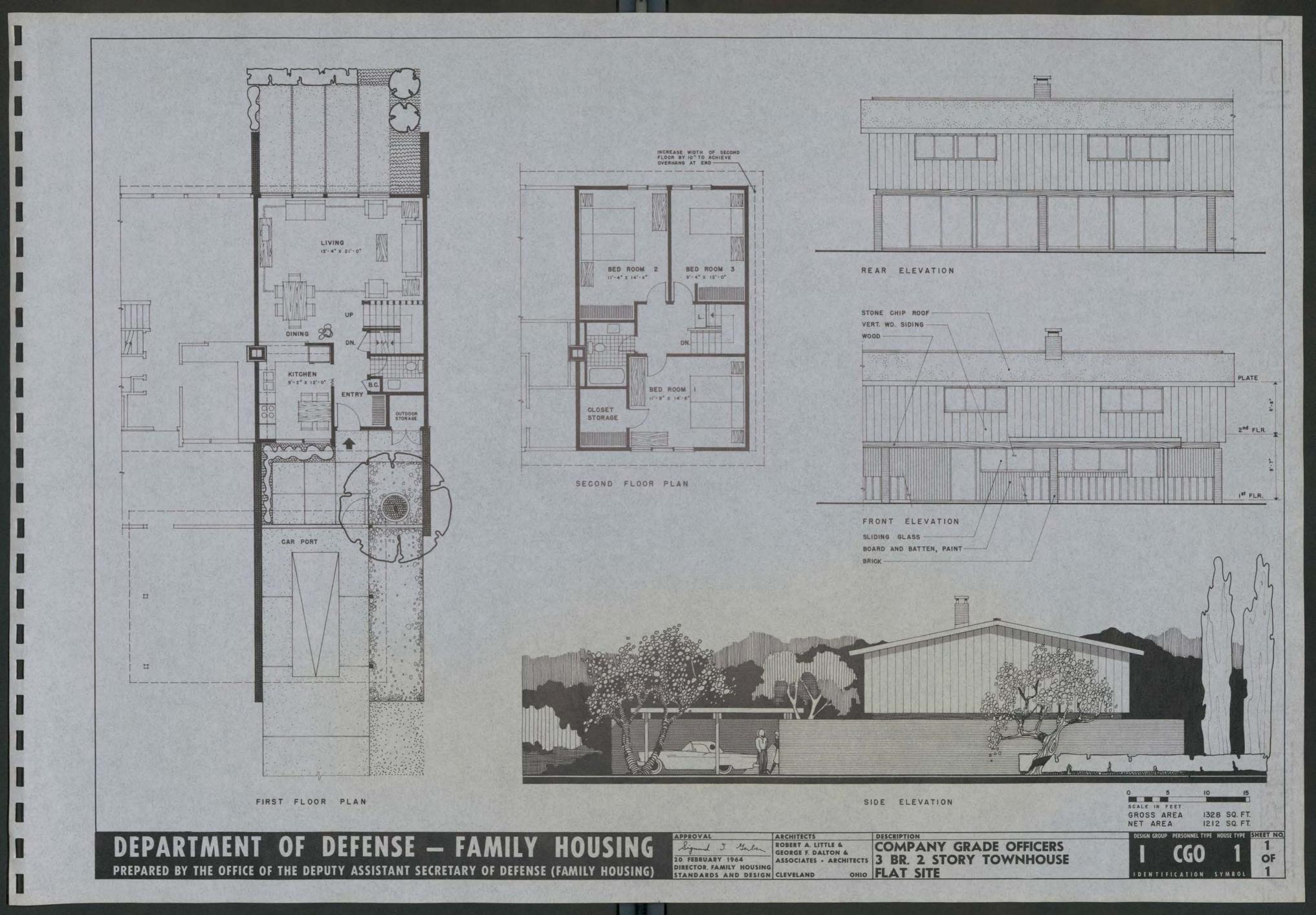


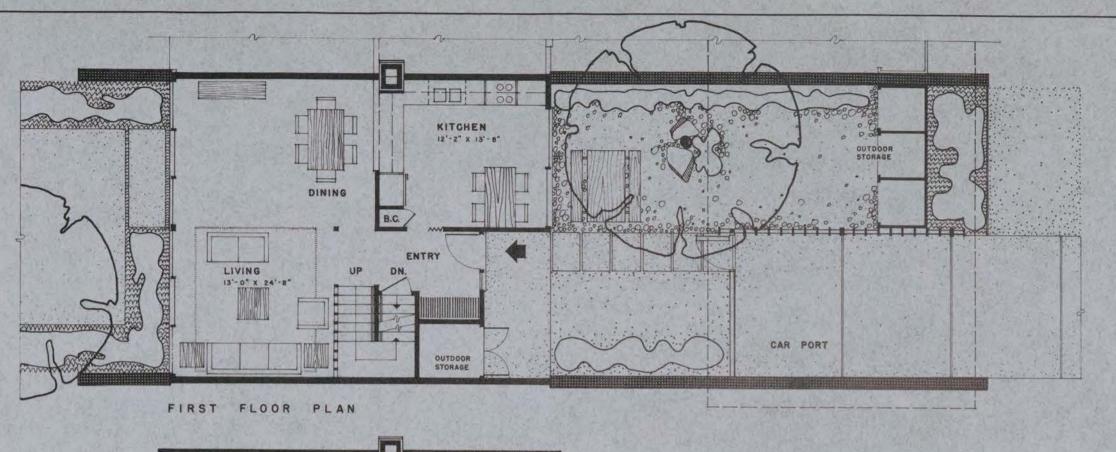


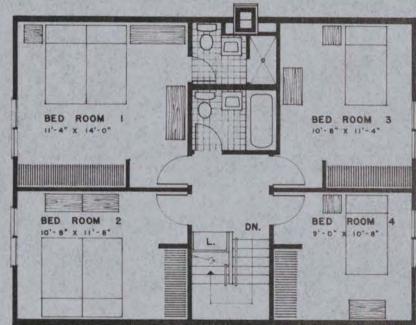




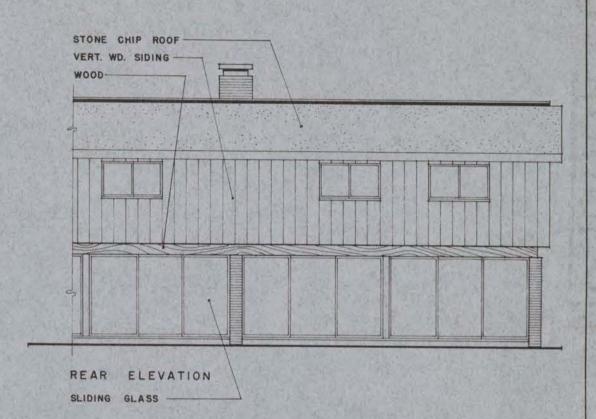


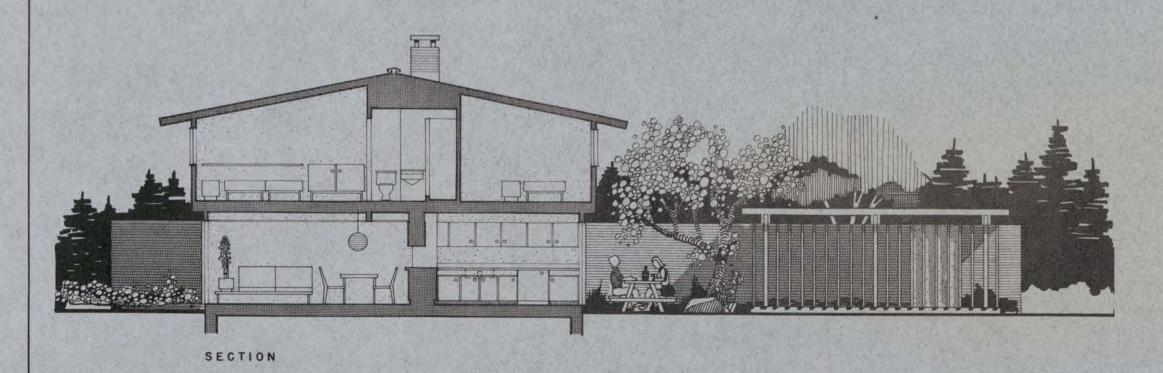


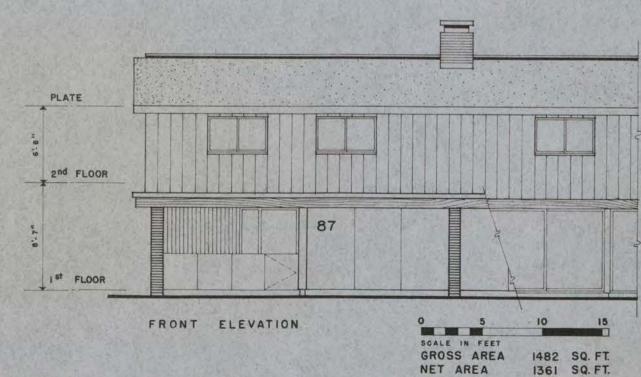




SECOND FLOOR PLAN







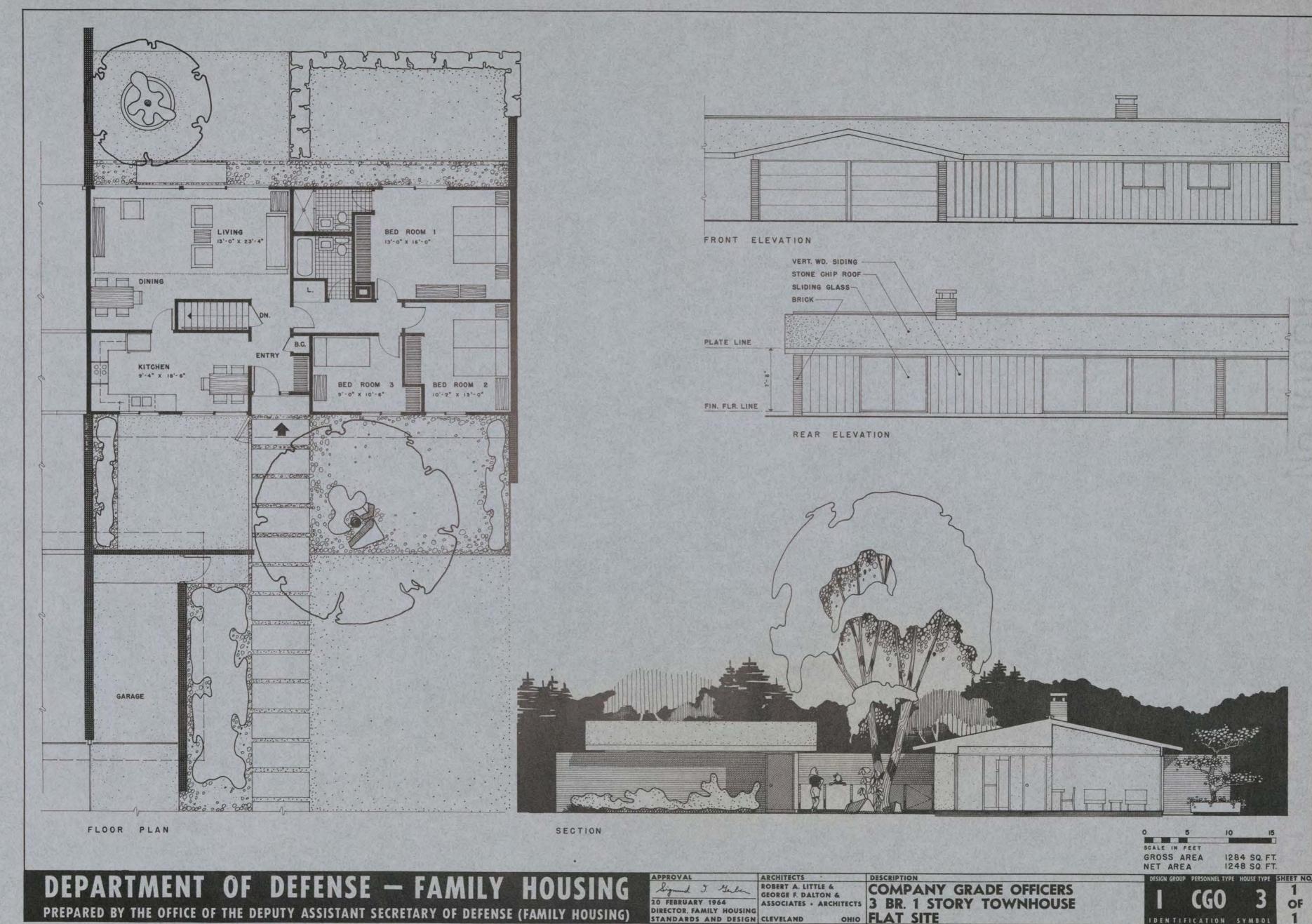
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Signed J. Garber 20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN CLEVELAND

ROBERT A. LITTLE & GEORGE F. DALTON &

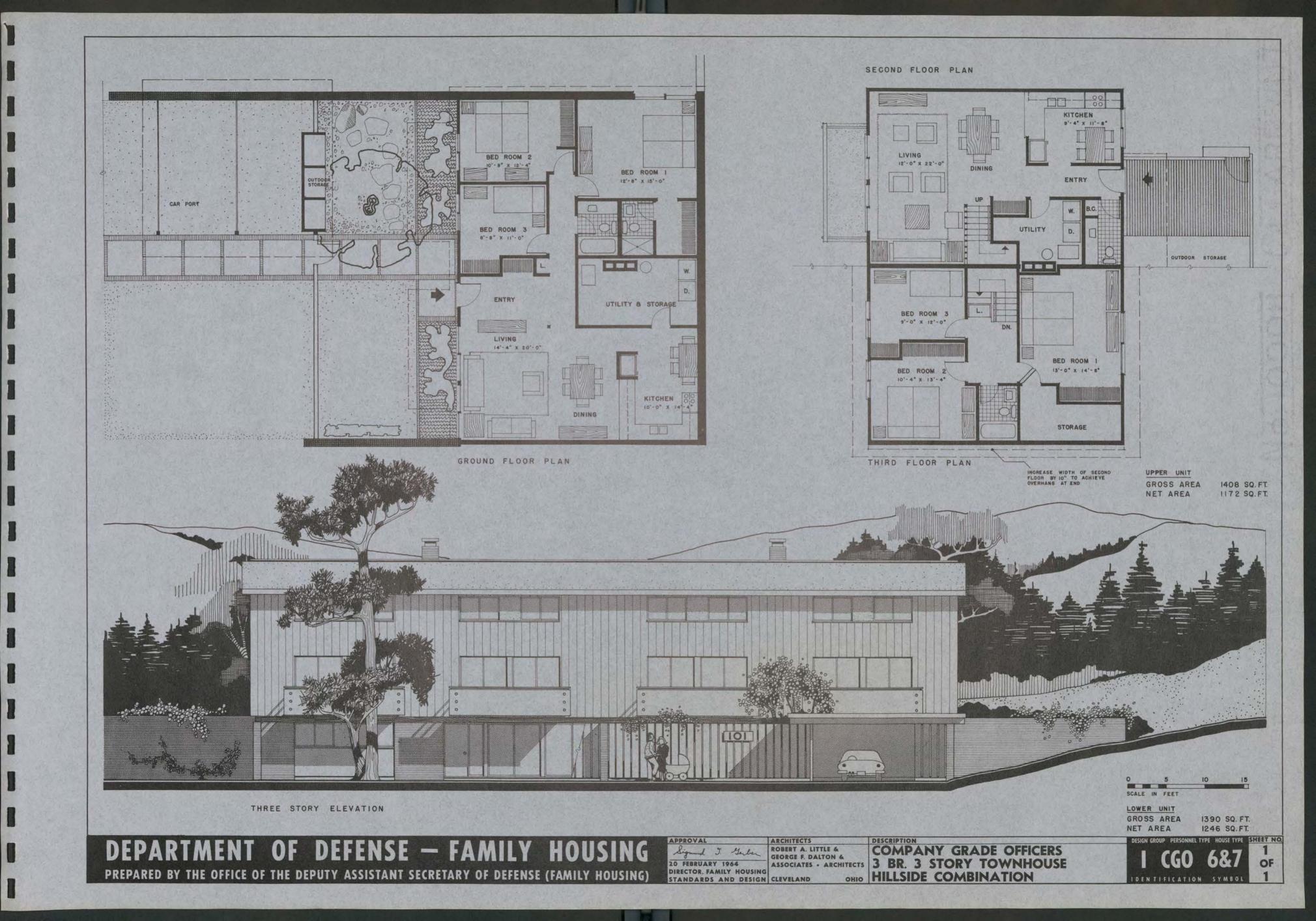
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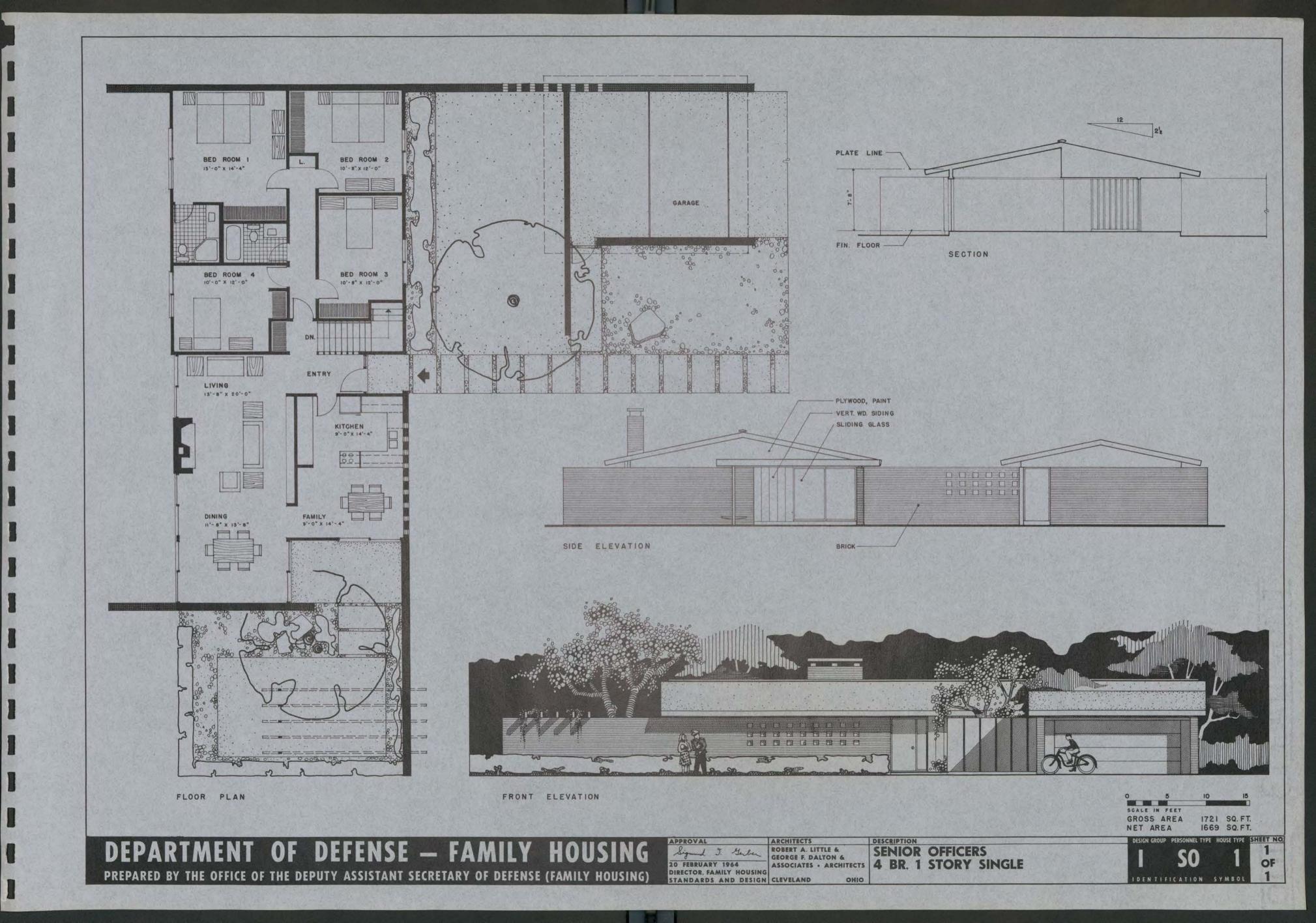
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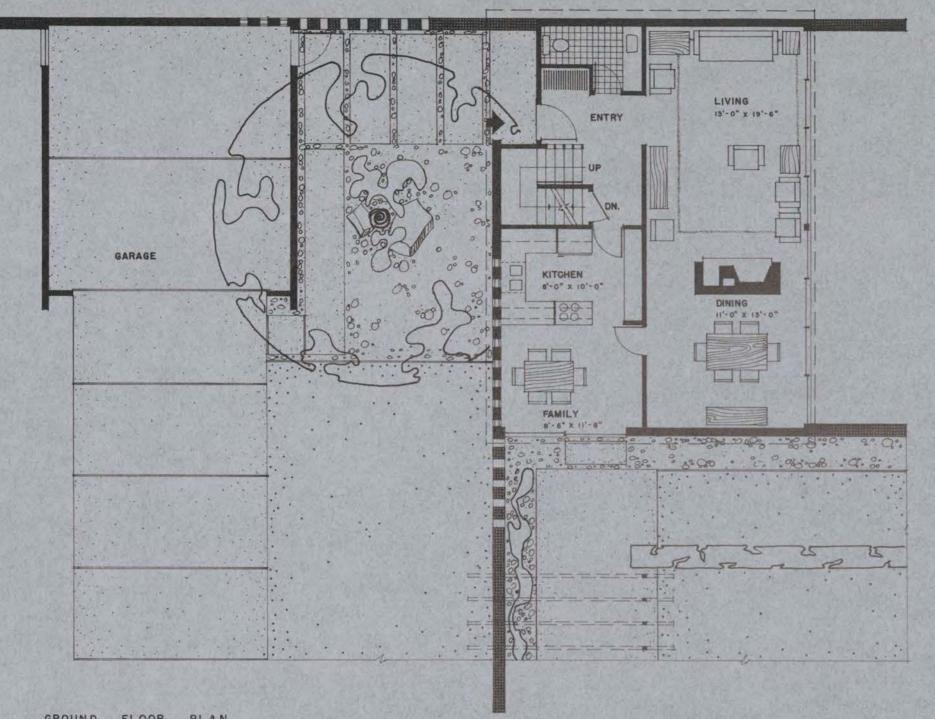


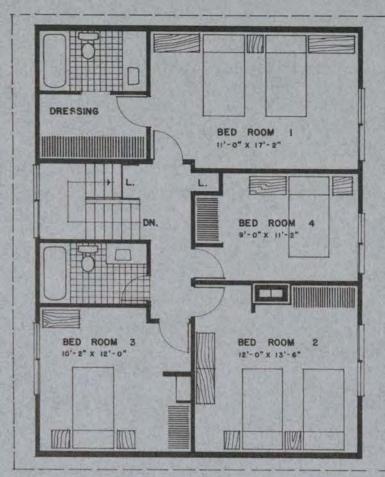
OHIO FLAT SITE

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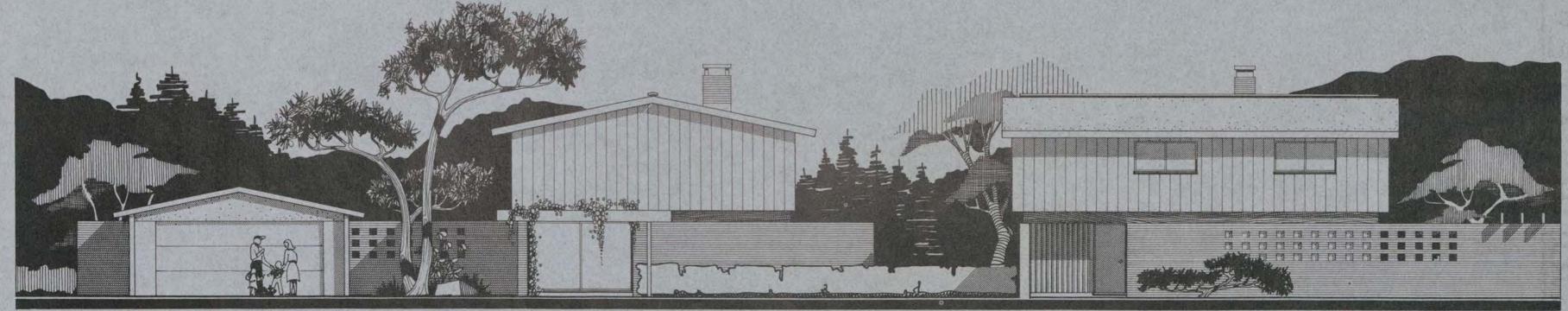






SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

GROSS AREA 1722 SQ. FT.
NET AREA 1667 SQ. FT.

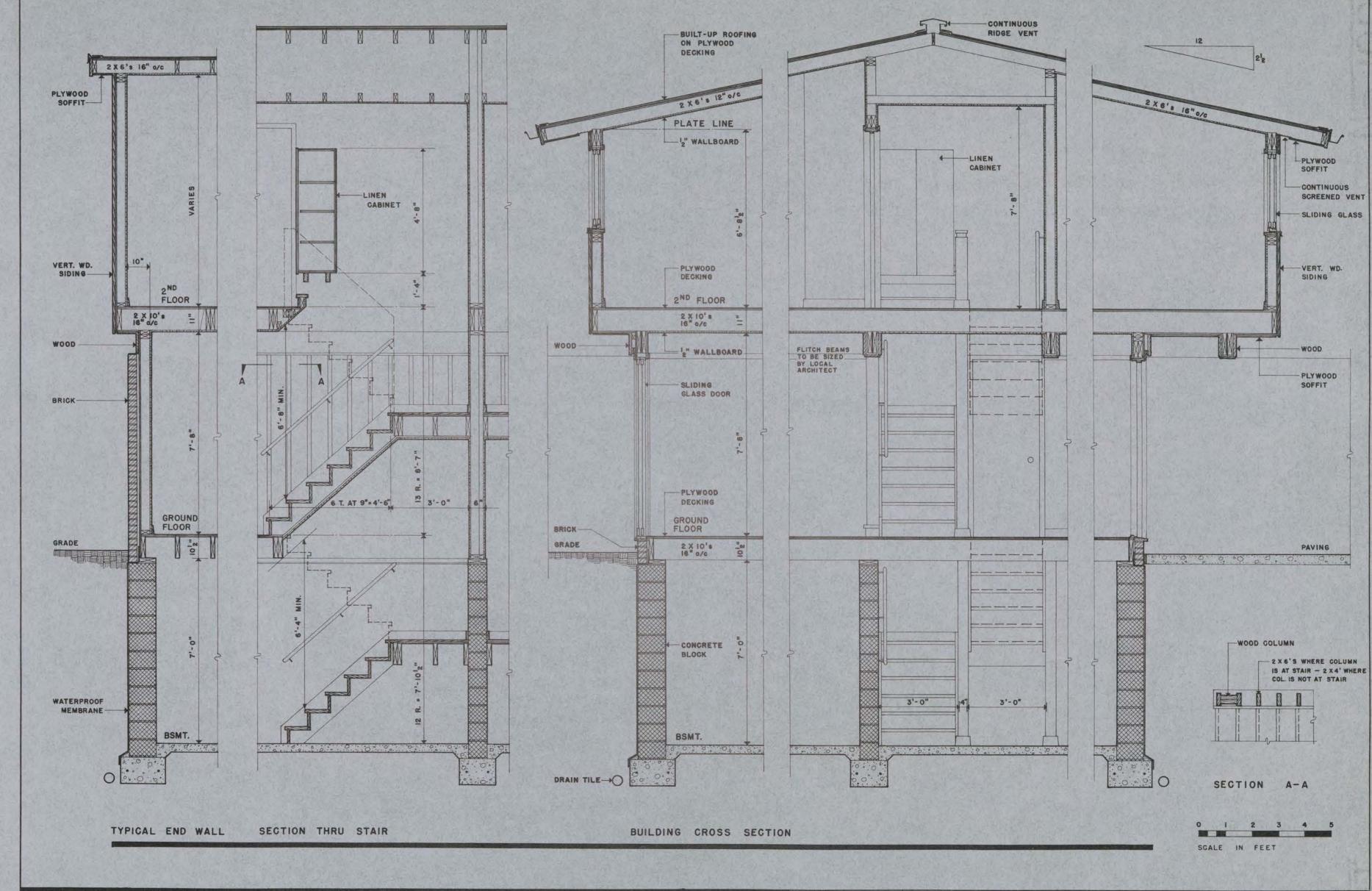
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Signal J. Hallen GEORGE F. D.
ASSOCIATES
STANDARDS AND DESIGN CLEVELAND

ROBERT A. LITTLE & GEORGE F. DALTON &

DESCRIPTION SENIOR OFFICERS ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE

OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

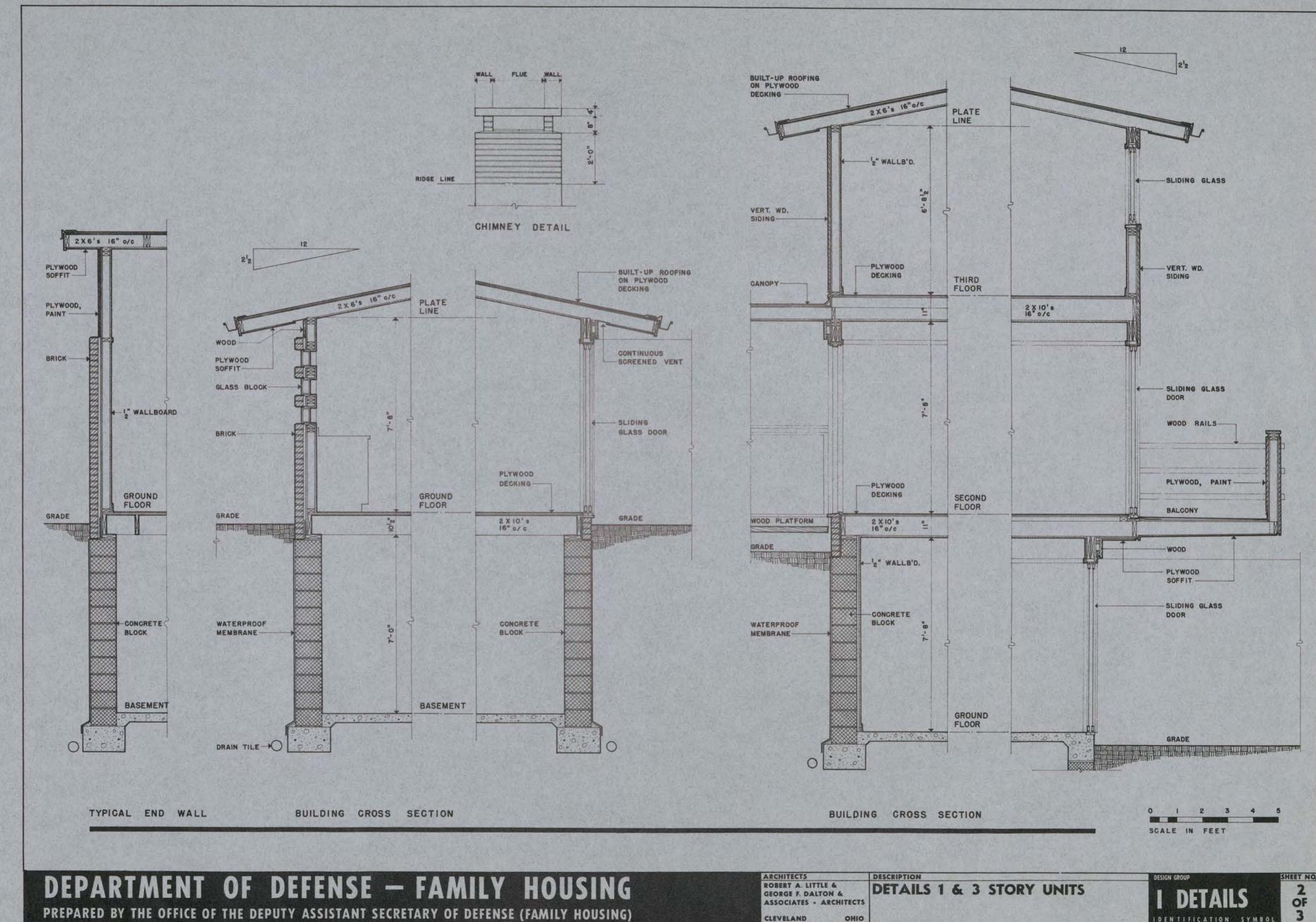


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ROBERT A. LITTLE &
GEORGE F. DALTON &
ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS
CLEVELAND OHIO

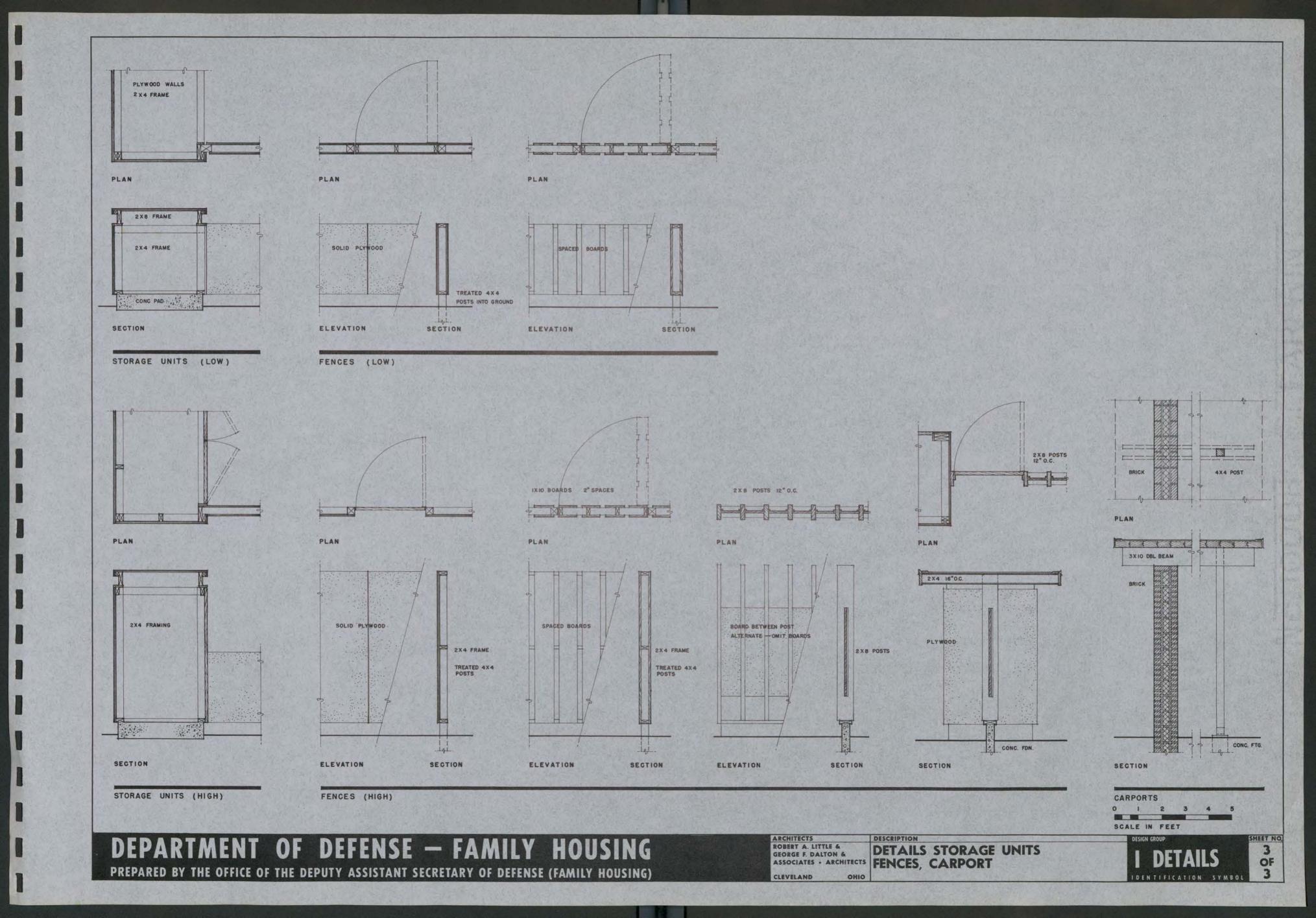
DETAILS 2 STORY UNITS

I DETAILS



CLEVELAND

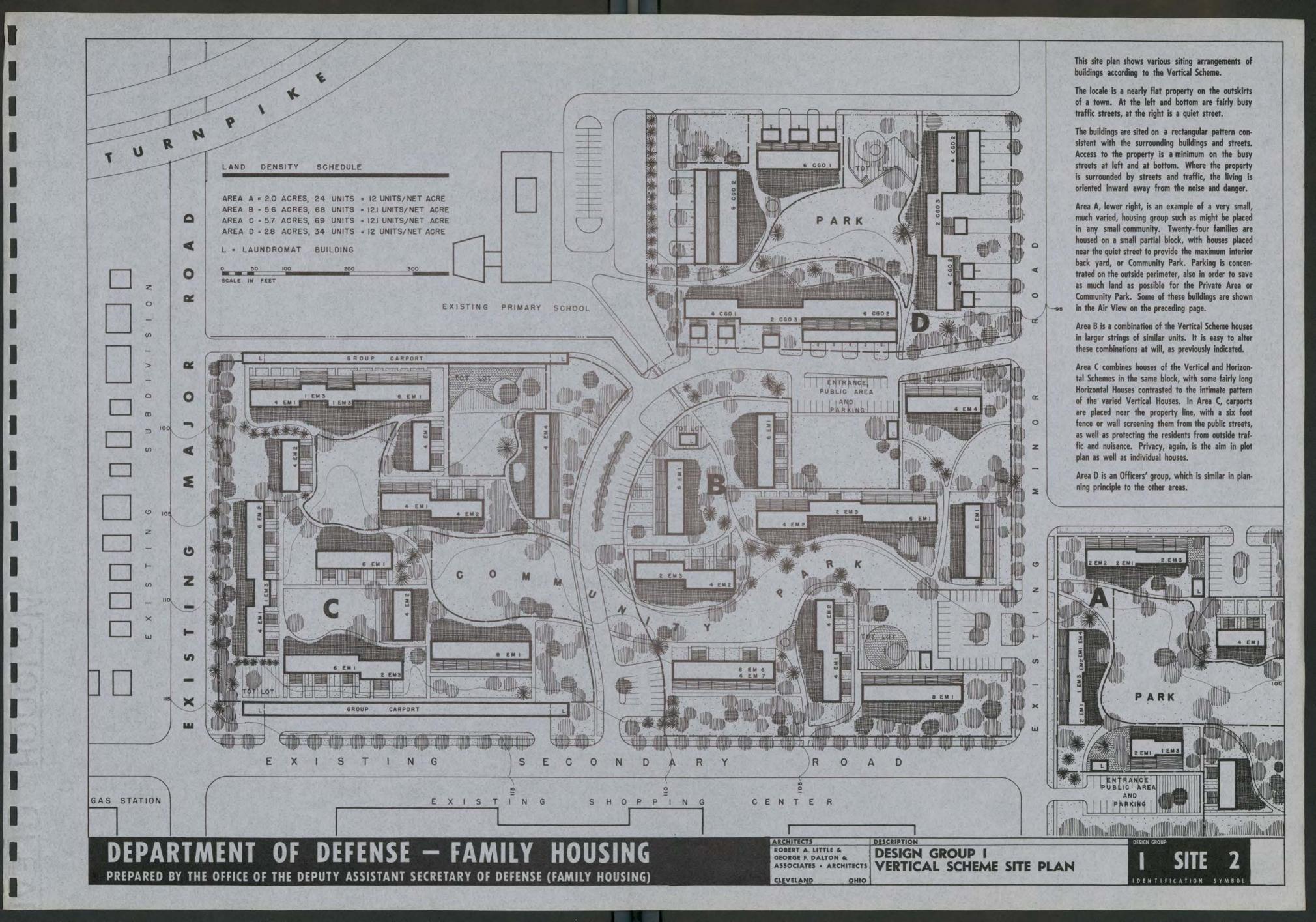
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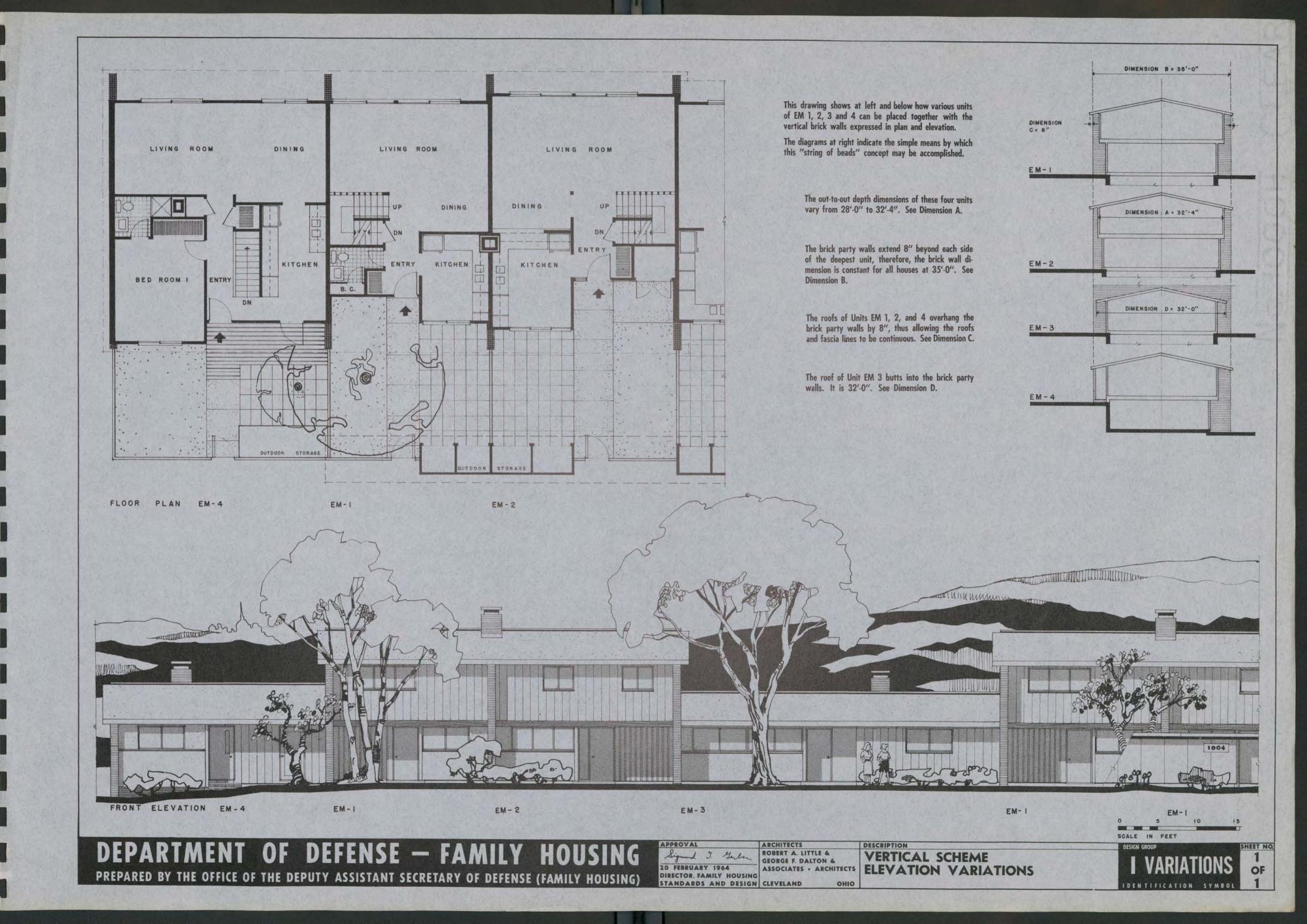


DESIGN GROUP I - VERTICAL SCHEME - AIR VIEW Therefore, these four units can be joined in the manner of a string of beads, giving the interest and variety illustrated by the diagram at left. Because the dominant element now becomes the vertical brick walls, this group is called the Vertical Scheme. It is particularly well adapted for smaller projects, for in-town locations, and for neighborhoods with small houses nearby. It is easily adaptable to land with steeper contours, and to curved roads (by breaking the line either in elevation or in plan, at any party wall). The plans of Design Group I have been developed so that a simple Planning Procedure can achieve a very different appearance for a Project, as well as giving a great deal of flexibility in layout. This procedure is shown on this diagram and the next two sheets. By simply using brick end walls for every house up to the roof, and by ex-tending these brick walls out from the front and rear walls the proper distance, and by adjusting the roof eaves slightly, it is possible to put together Units EM 1, 2, 3 (and 4 if the contours permit) in any order desired. BASIC As in previous examples, the same planning procedures may be applied to Company Grade Officers' houses as to the Enlisted Men's units shown here. HOUSE VARIOUS FENCES & TERRACES REAR GARDEN VARIATIONS LOW FENCE BOARDS LOW STORAGE UNIT FRONT VARIATIONS 医科学 EM. 2 EM-1 CARPORT OR AGE GARAGE VERTICAL VERTICAL SCHEME EM- A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING DESIGN GROUP I

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

VERTICAL SCHEME • AIR VIEW





DESIGN GROUP II

Design Group II contains a three-bedroom Town House for Enlisted Men, a similar Town House for Company Grade Officers, six Field Grade Officers' houses, two houses for Senior Officers, and two houses for General Officers. These houses have been designed for a Cold Climate, and most of them have basements.

SITE PLANNING

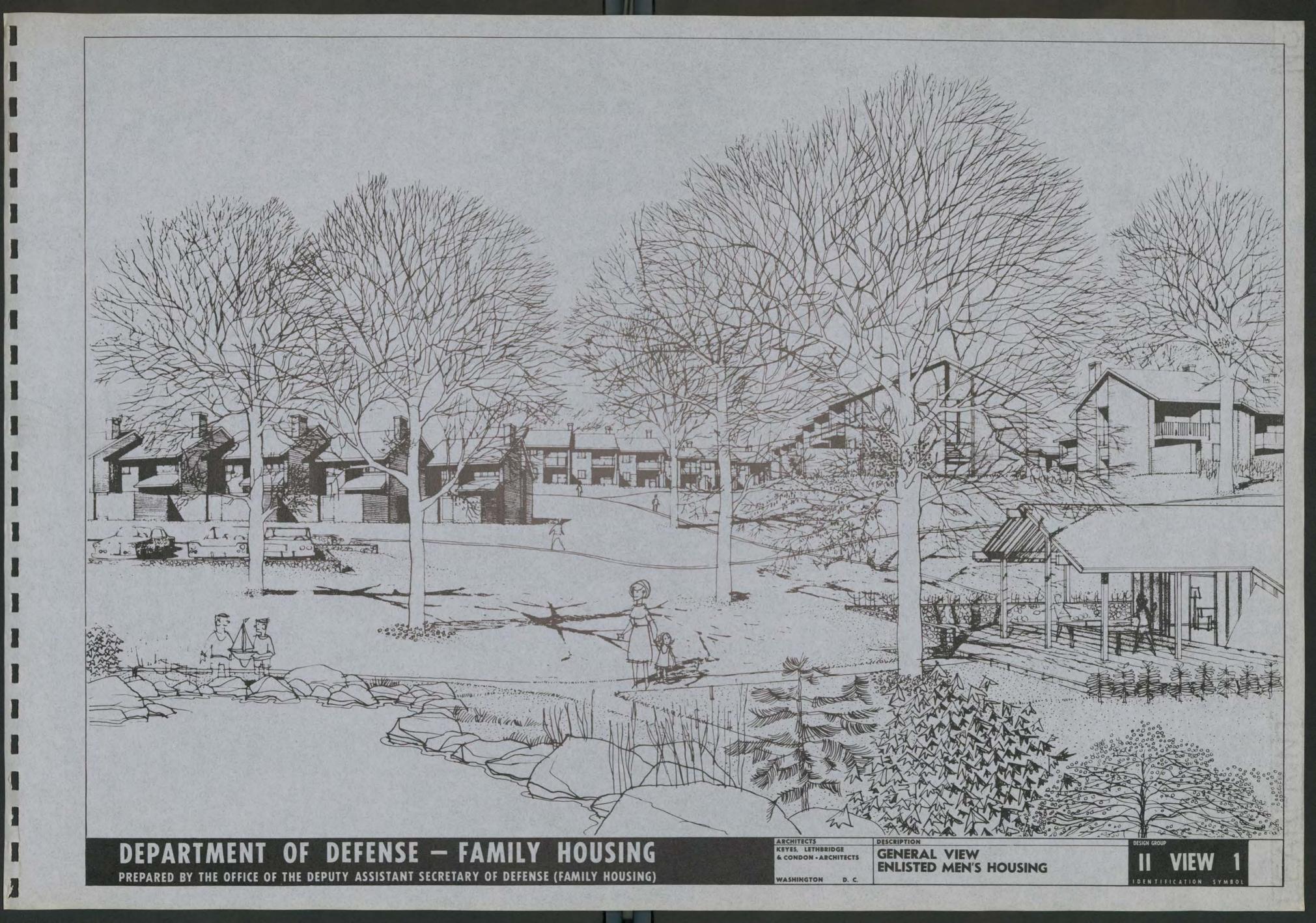
One element of the site planning shown for Design Group II deserves special emphasis. Many traditional urban row houses have a raised first floor, above an "english" basement, not only to provide a greater amount of light and air to the lower floor, but also to raise the first floor above the street and sidewalk level for greater privacy. Although the planning program, as well as the cost and area limitations of the greater part of military family housing, does not readily lend itself to that type of design, some effective means must be used to insure adequate privacy for each dwelling from the public areas in the front and rear of the house and from its neighbors on either side. A courtyard at the front of the house, entered from the public walk by a gate or door, surrounded by walls or well-constructed fences at a height sufficient to provide privacy without blocking out too much light and air from the court, (about 5'-8" to 6'-0" high), can answer this purpose well. It can provide an enclosed area for supervised play of small children or pets, a convenient combined construction for tool storage and trash removal and, most importantly, a small buffer zone of privacy between the public areas and the house itself. This form of total enclosure may not be necessary on the other side of the house, although the usefulness of a terrace or sitting area on the off-street side does depend upon adequate walls or fences between adjoining houses. It should be cautioned that these courtyards and walls or fences become a dominant feature of the exterior facades of the houses and must be of sound, permanent construction, attrac-

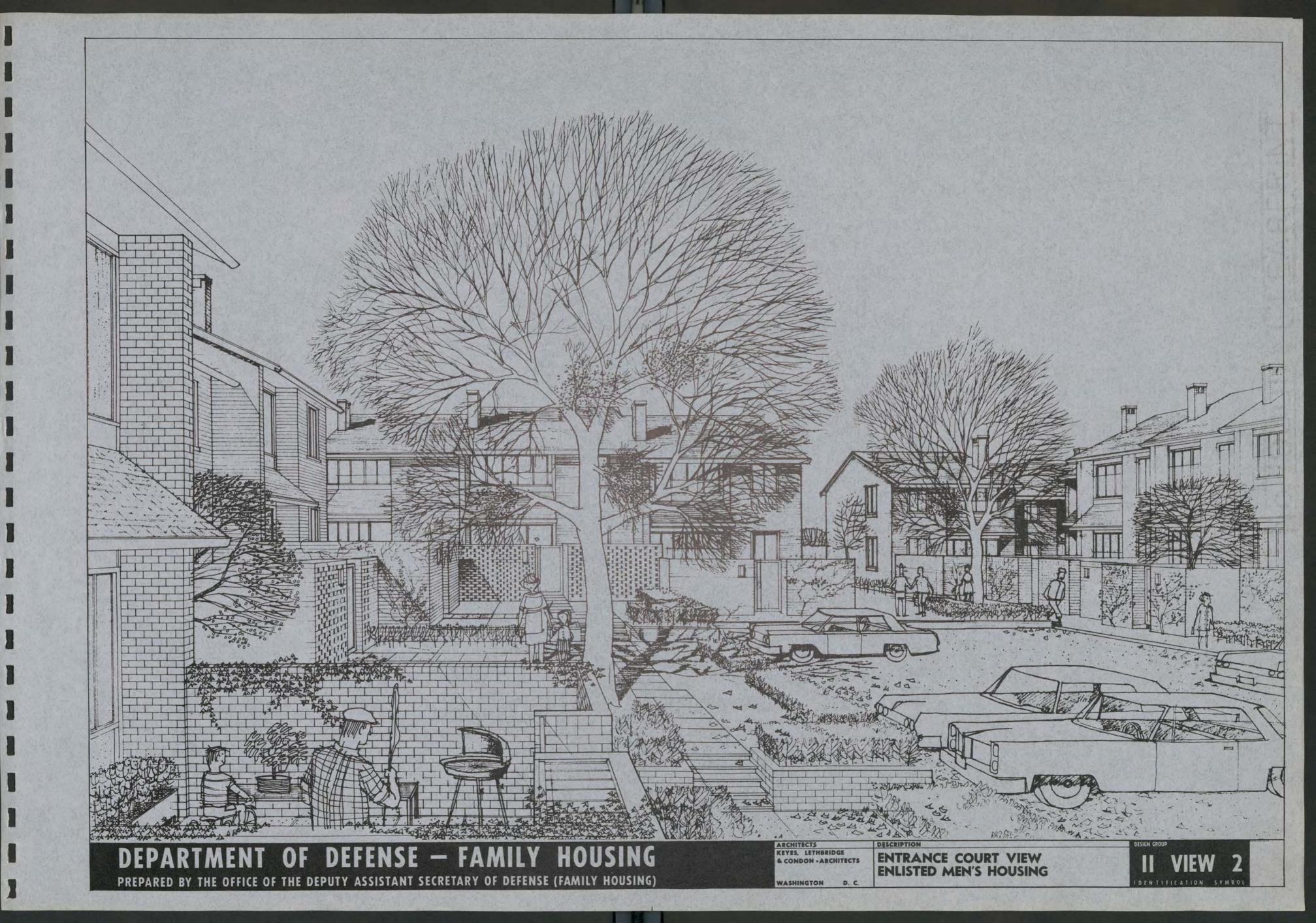
tive in appearance, and be a part of the basic design. On a steep or rugged site, such as the one illustrated, a multi-level or split-level plan might be developed to advantage.

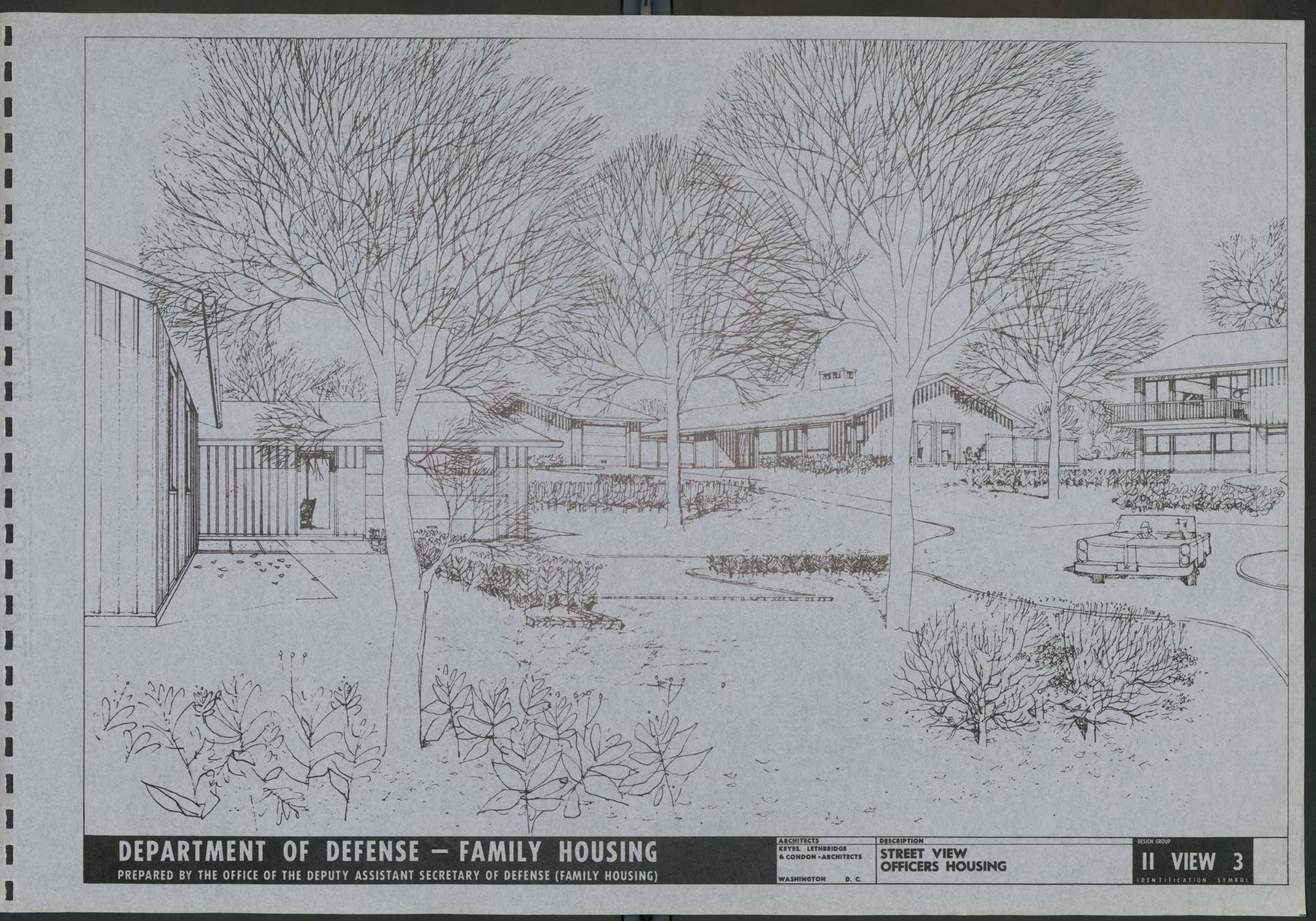
The plans of Design Group II present a variety of unit plans which can be used to create a neighborhood of economy and grace. The elevations of these houses reflect the simple use of a few attractive, durable building materials which, in a large or small housing project, will look better and age better than an attempt to achieve variety by the use of a greater range of building materials.

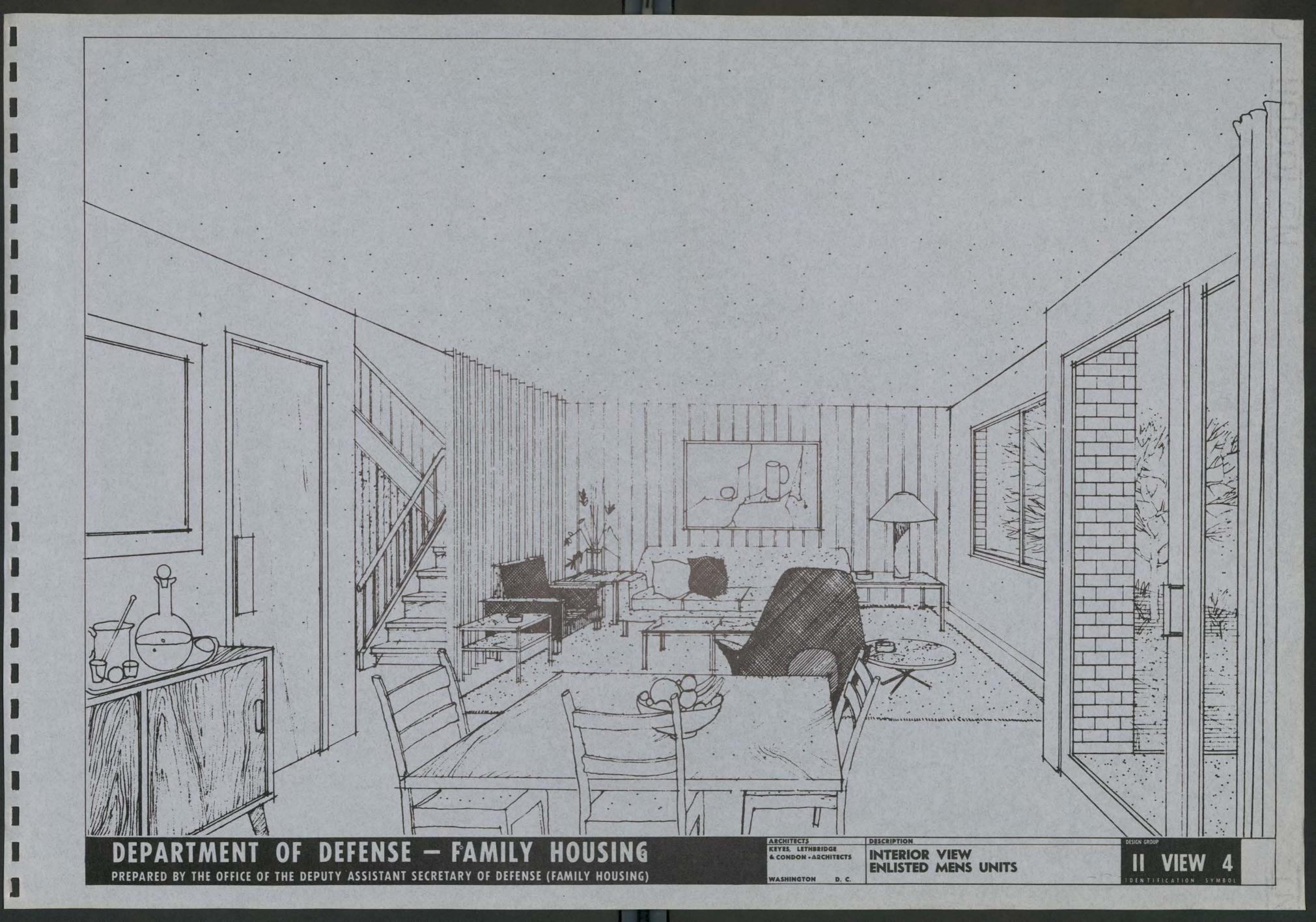
These designs are based on a domestic, rather than an institutional scale. It is generally better to break up the facade to emphasize the individual unit. The designs are based on the use of good proportion, light and shadow, and appropriately scaled detail. The combination balcony-sunshade-canopy is intended to improve the looks of the house by providing a proportioning device, a shadow and a bit of smaller scaled detail. It also protects the doors and openings below, and improves the privacy, usefulness, and apparent size of the rooms that open onto it.

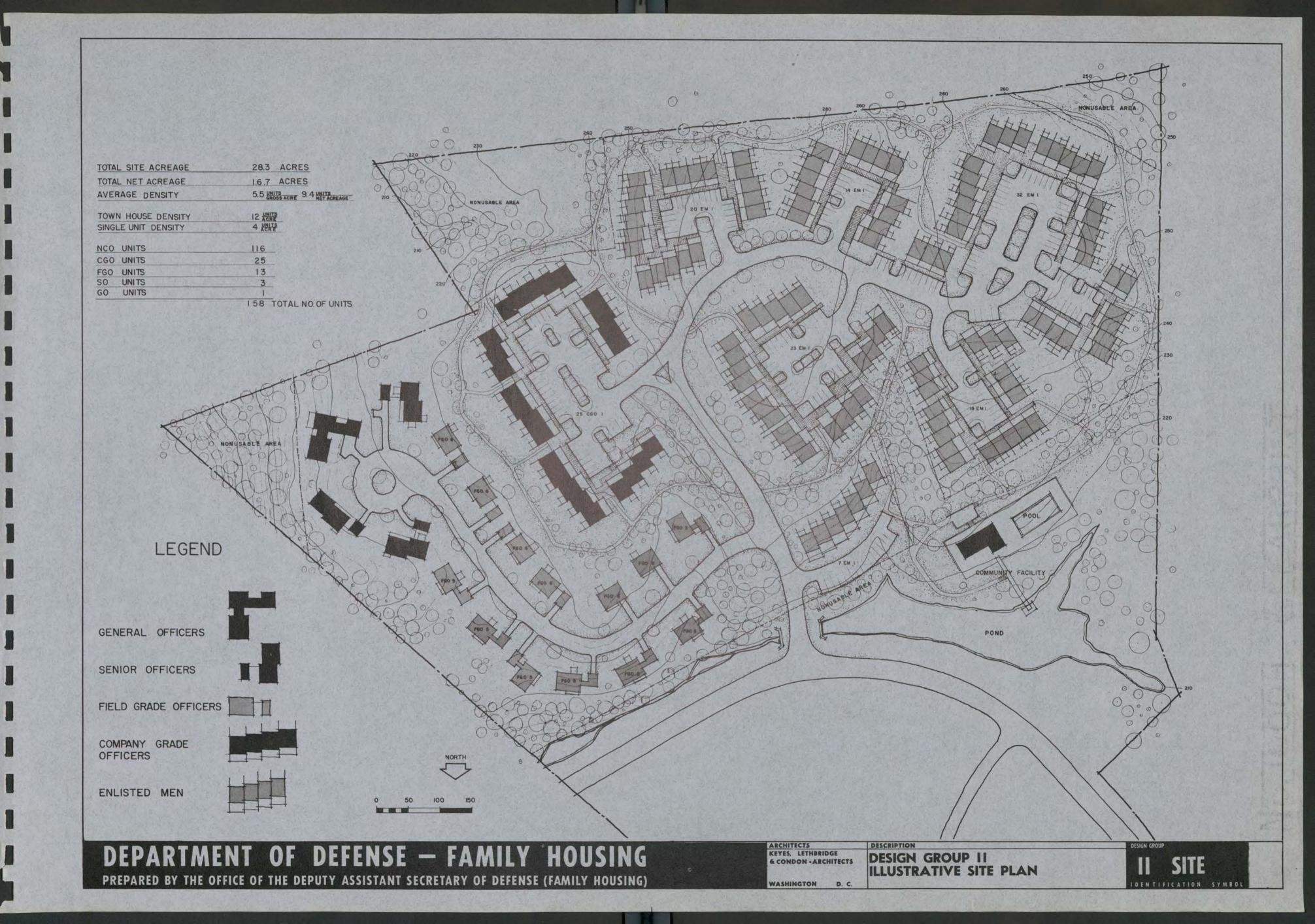
Construction of these houses is indicated throughout as wood frame with wood, plywood or brick exterior veneer. This is done largely as a matter of convenience since the interior dimensions and areas can remain constant despite the use of various types of exterior materials shown as options on the plans and elevations. The method of construction selected for any particular project should be that which is most suitable and economical in its locality.

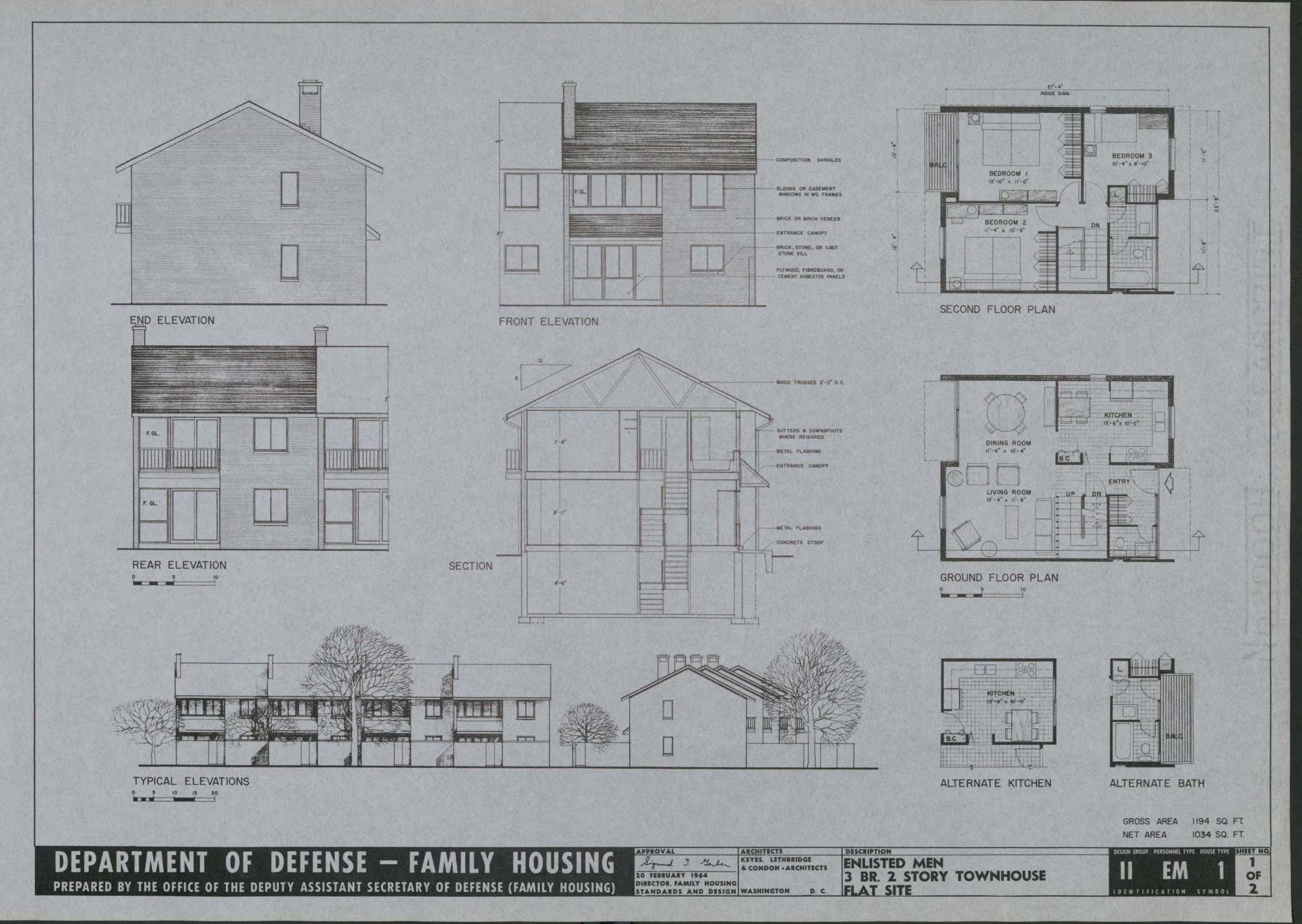


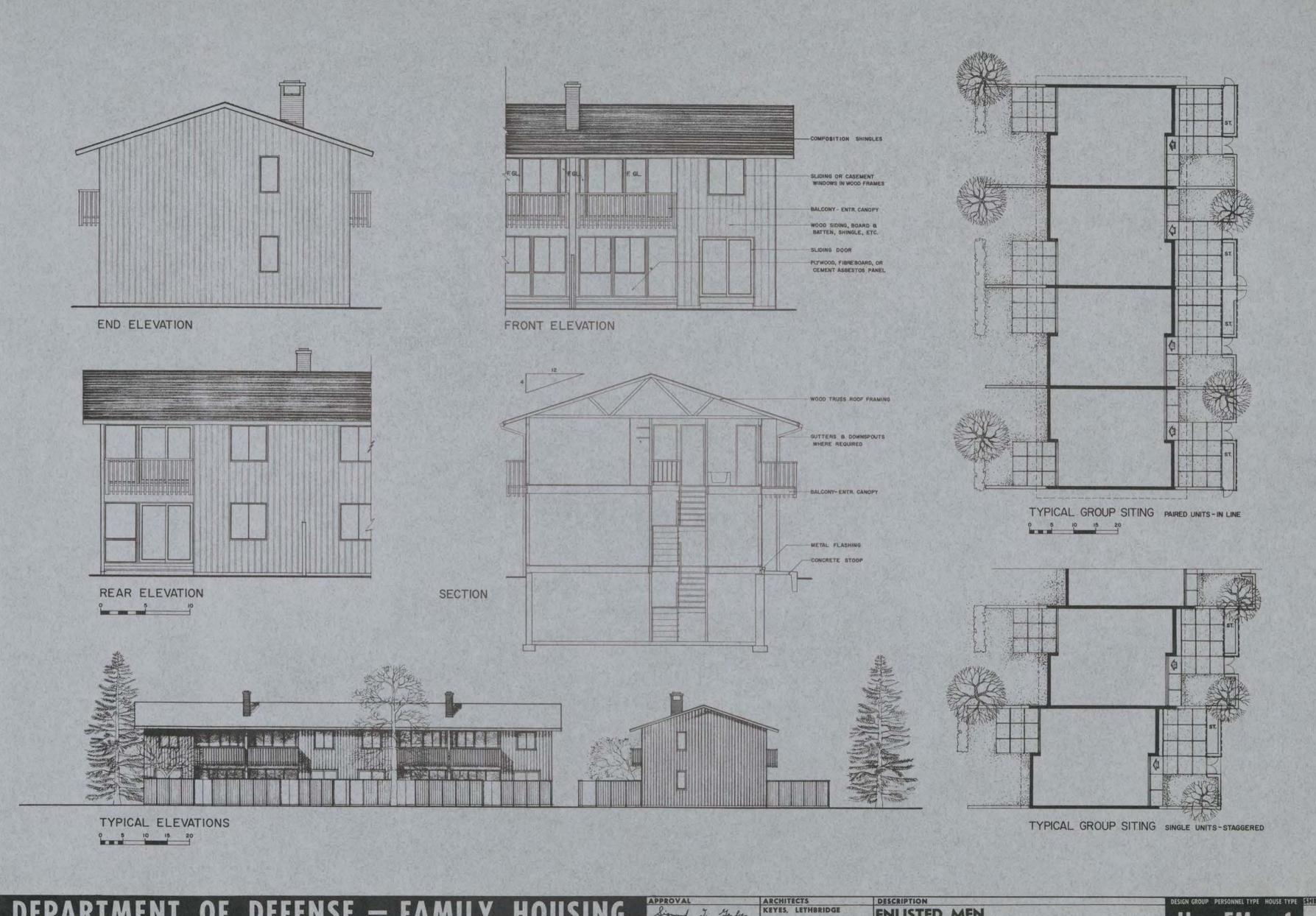










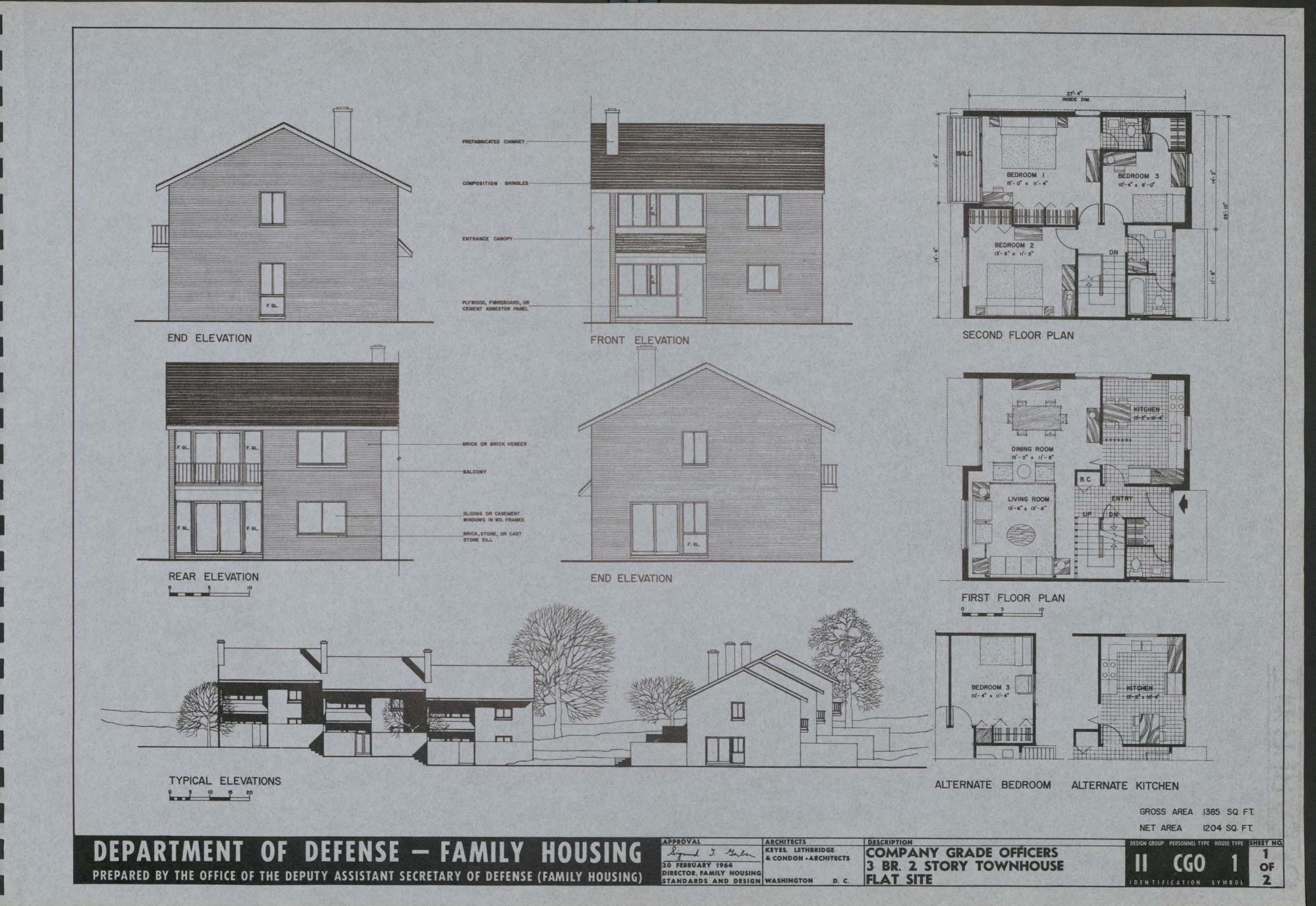


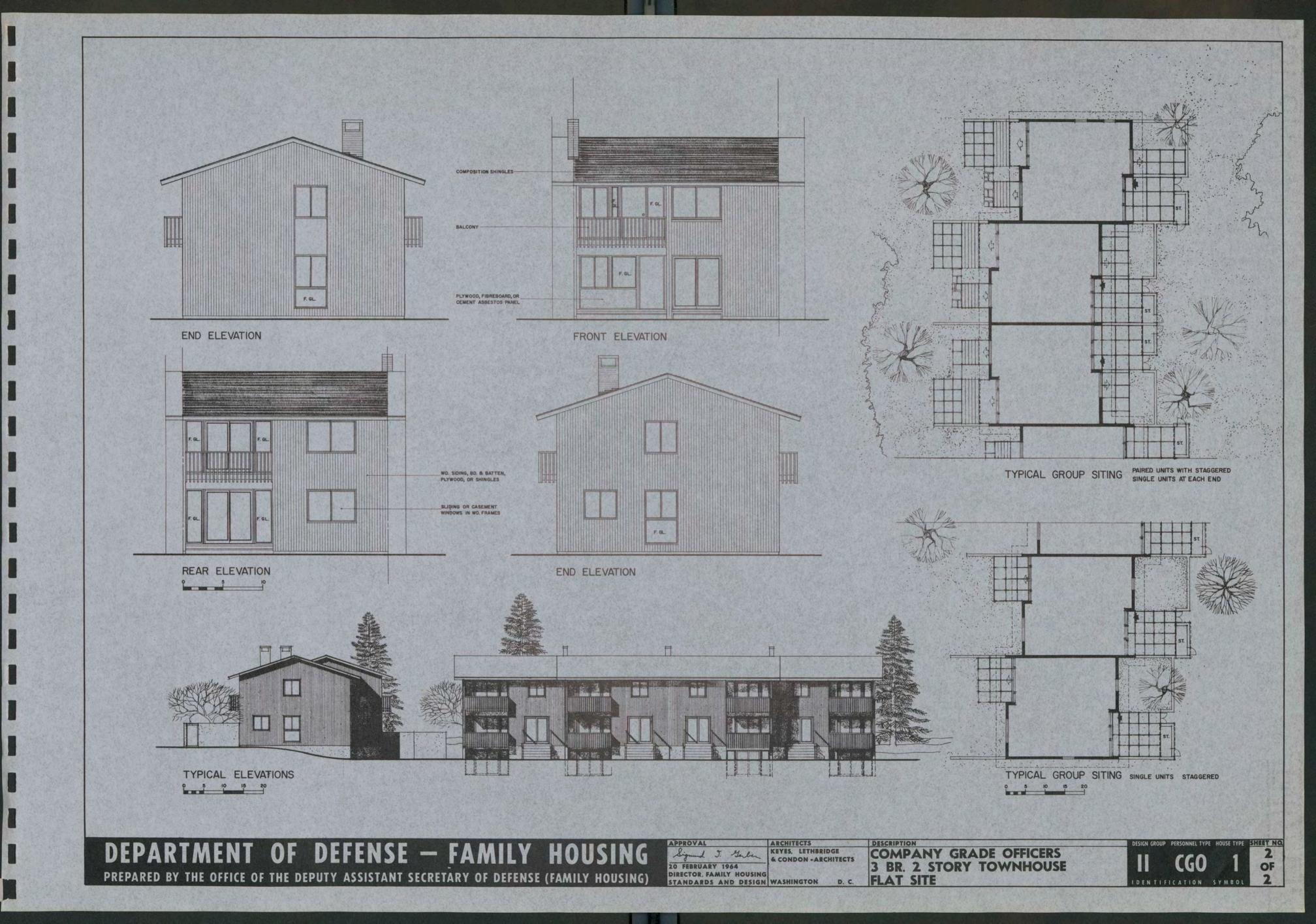
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Signal J. Marken KEYES, LETHBRI & CONDON - ARE DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

ENLISTED MEN 3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE FLAT SITE

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL







APPROVAL

Signal J. Sele KEYES, LETHBRIDGE & CONDON - ARCHITECTS

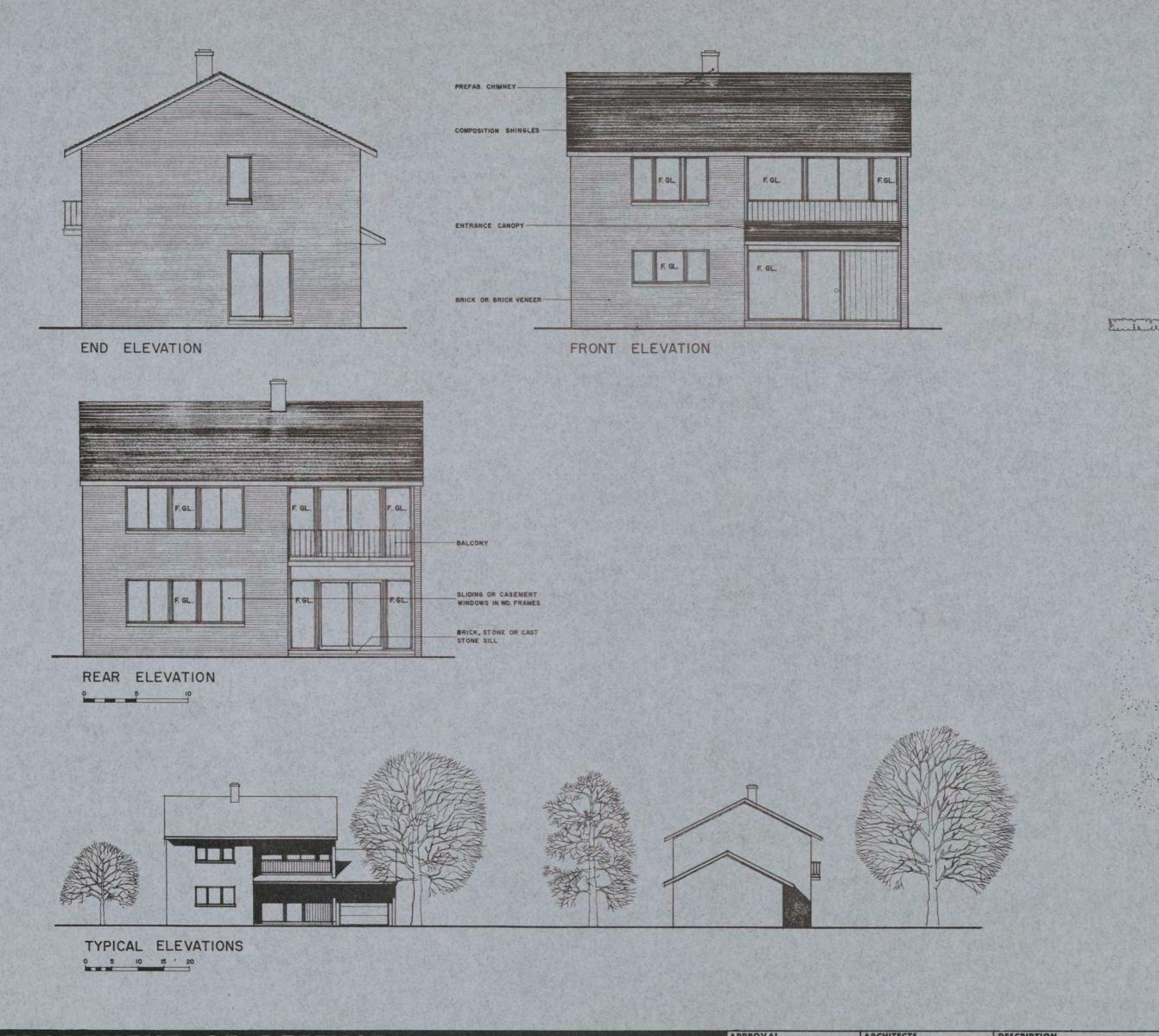
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON D. C.

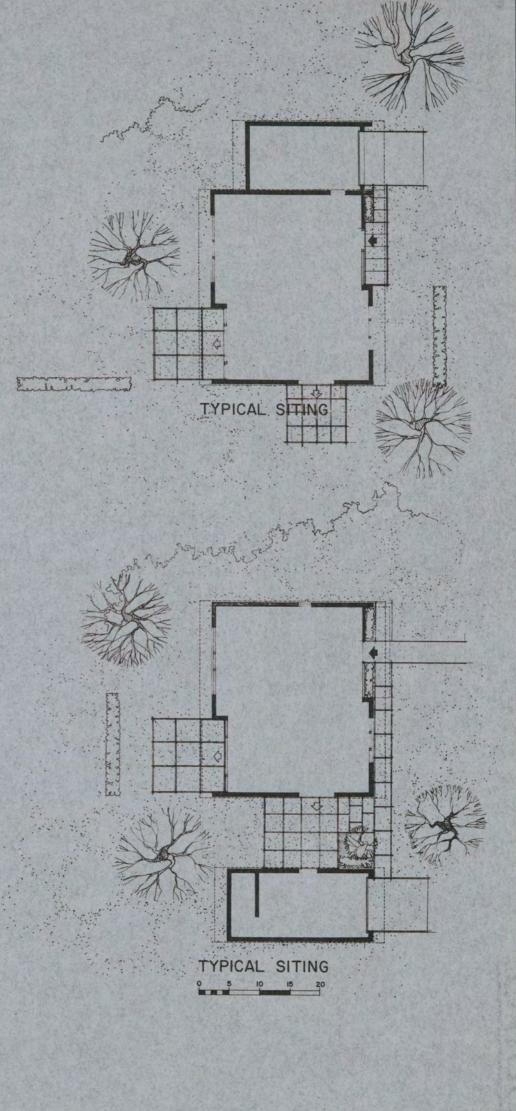
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
3 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

DESIGN GROUP PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE S

I FGO 1

I DEN TIFICATION SYMBOL





APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

KEYES, LETHBRI

CONDON - ARCHITECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING

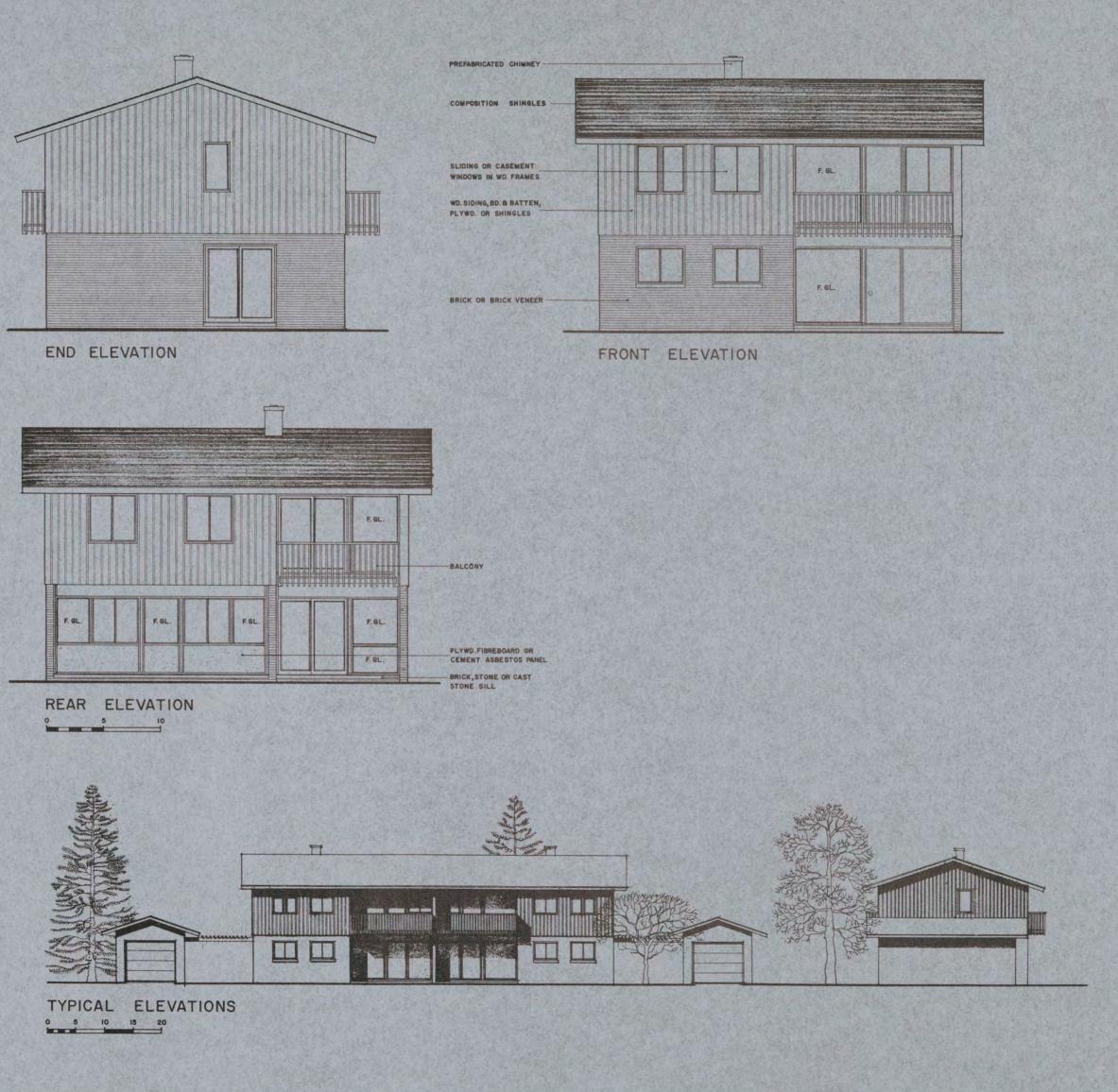
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

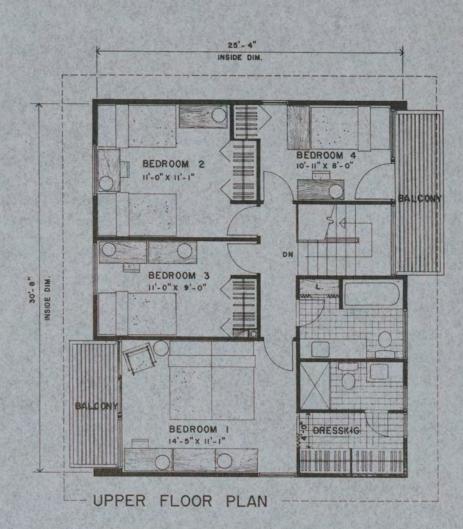
ARCHITECTS

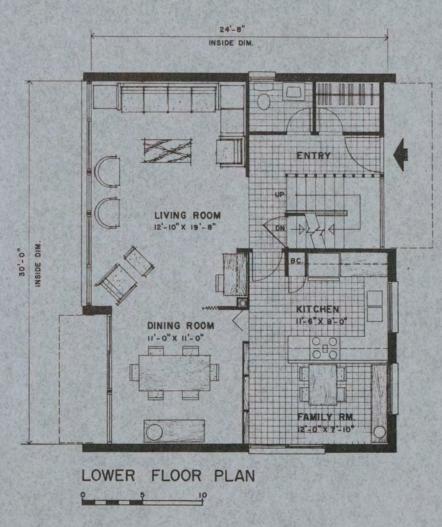
KEYES, LETHBRIDGE
4 CONDON - ARCHITECTS

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
3 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

DESIGN GROUP PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE STITUTE TO STATE OF THE PERSONNEL TYPE ST







GROSS AREA 1555 SQ.FT.

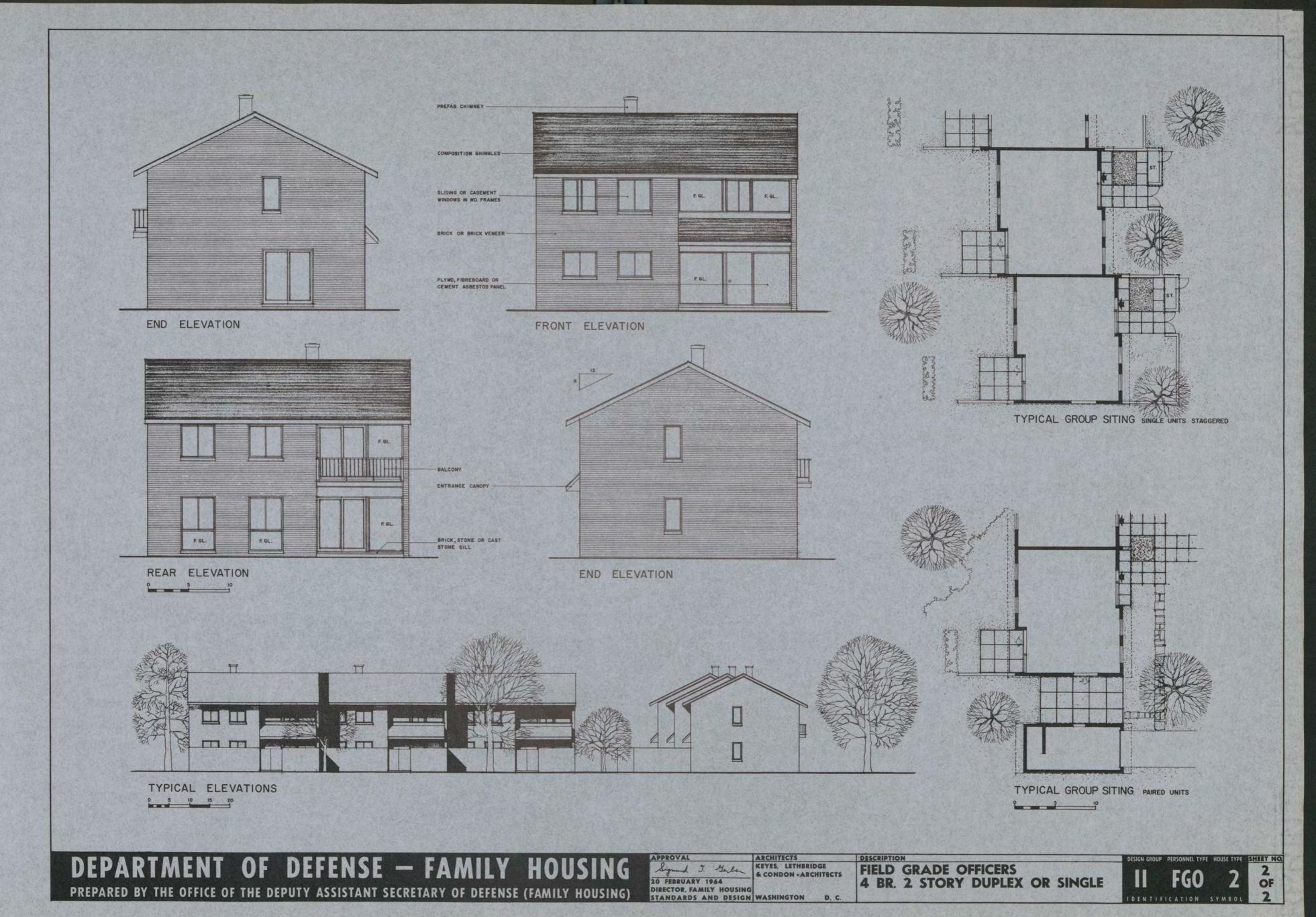
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

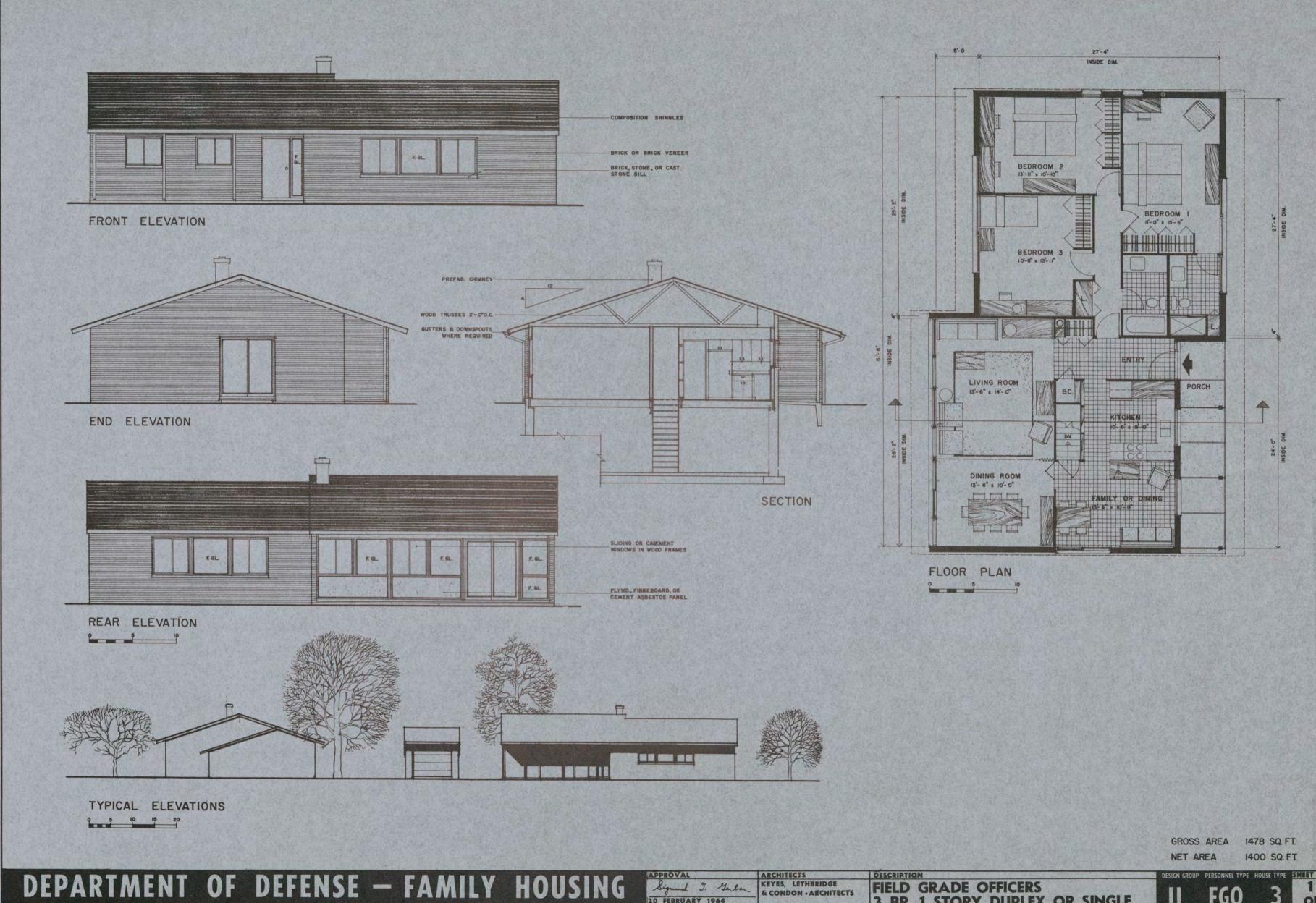
Signed J. Jule KEYES, LETHBR 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

ARCHITECTS
KEYES, LETHBRIDGE
& CONDON • ARCHITECTS

DESCRIPTION FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

NET AREA 1354 SQ.FT.





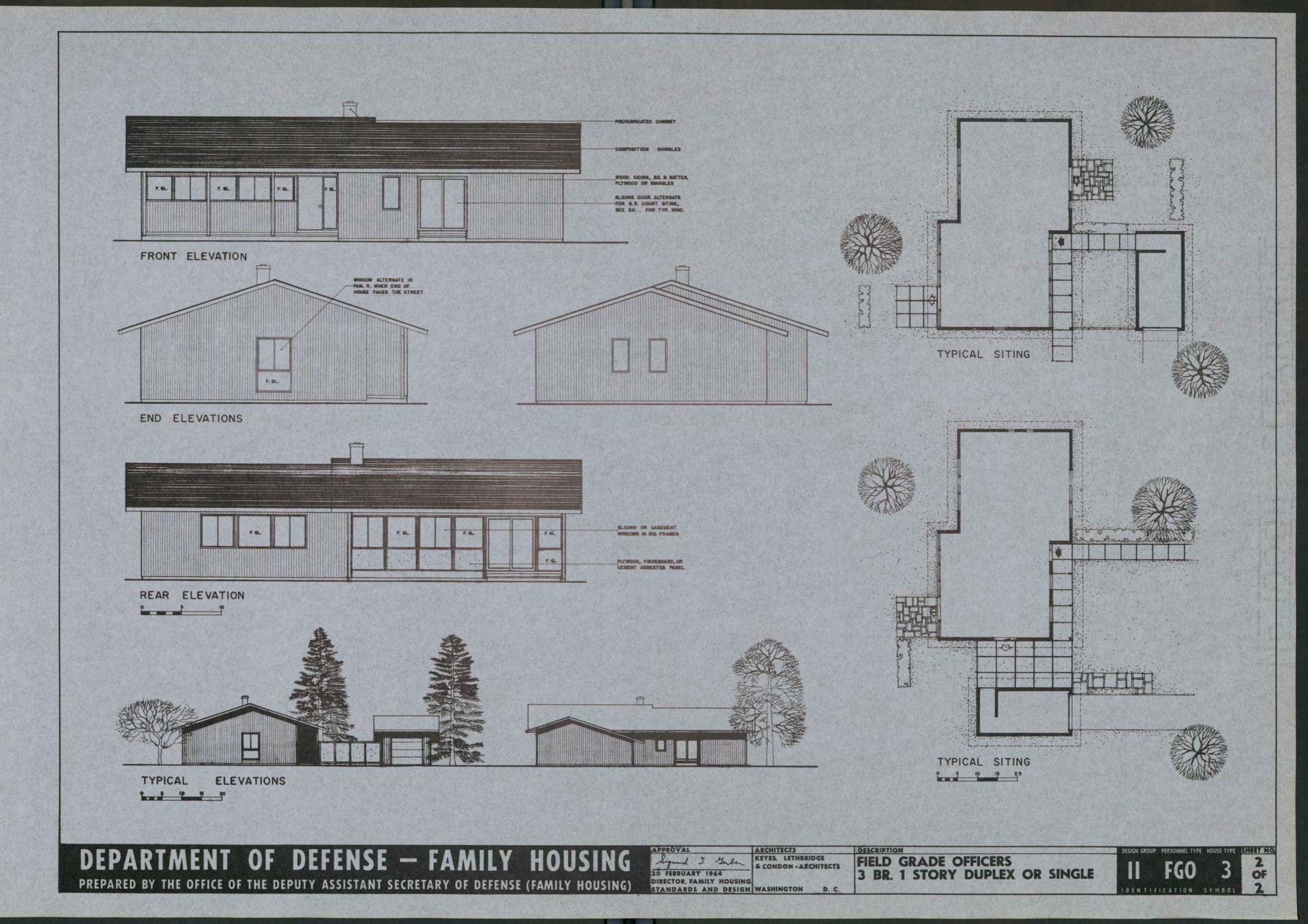
PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

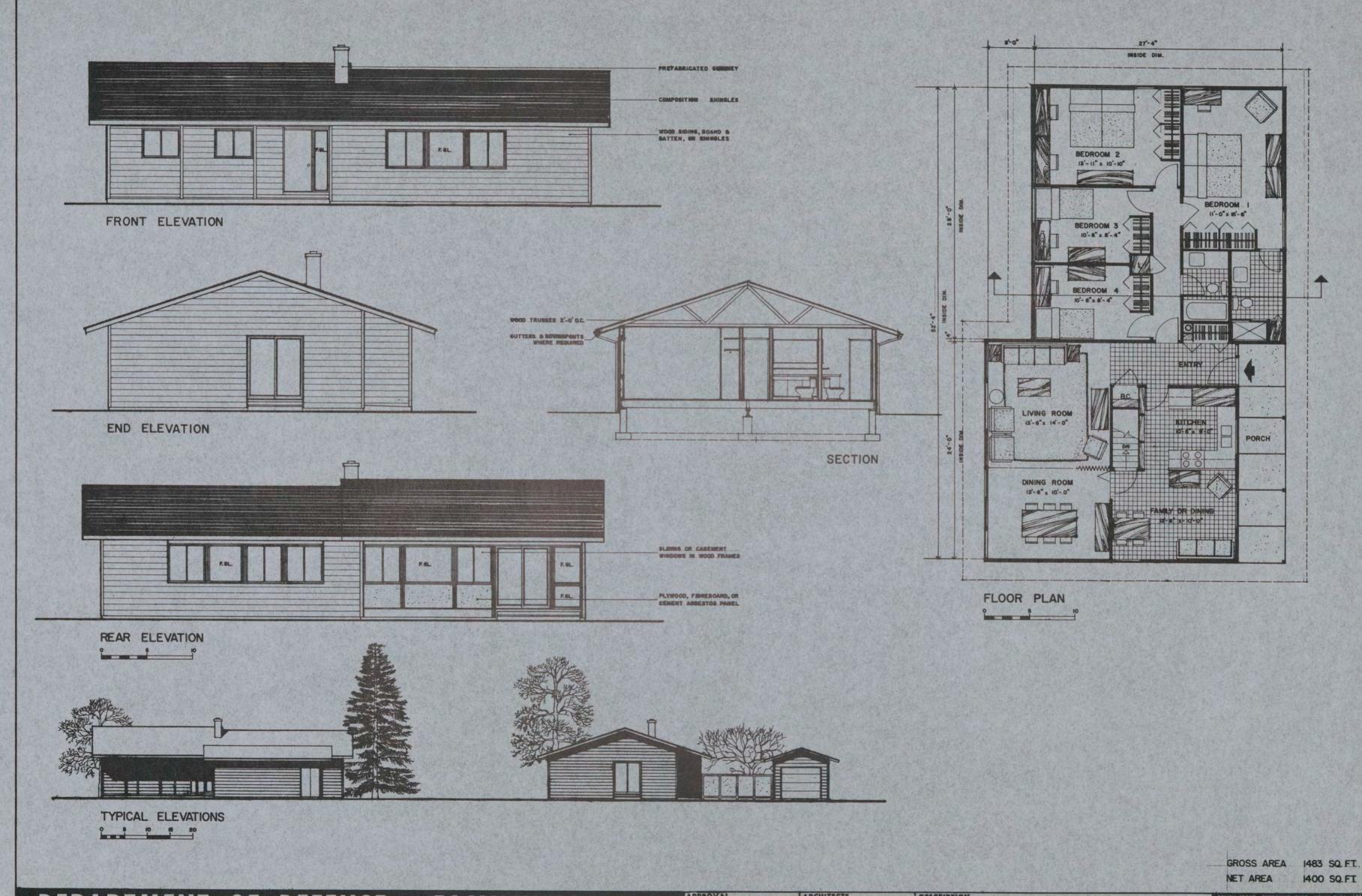
Signal J. Melen KEYES, LETHBRI 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

ARCHITECTS
KEYES, LETHBRIDGE
& CONDON - ARCHITECTS

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 1 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

FGO IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL 2



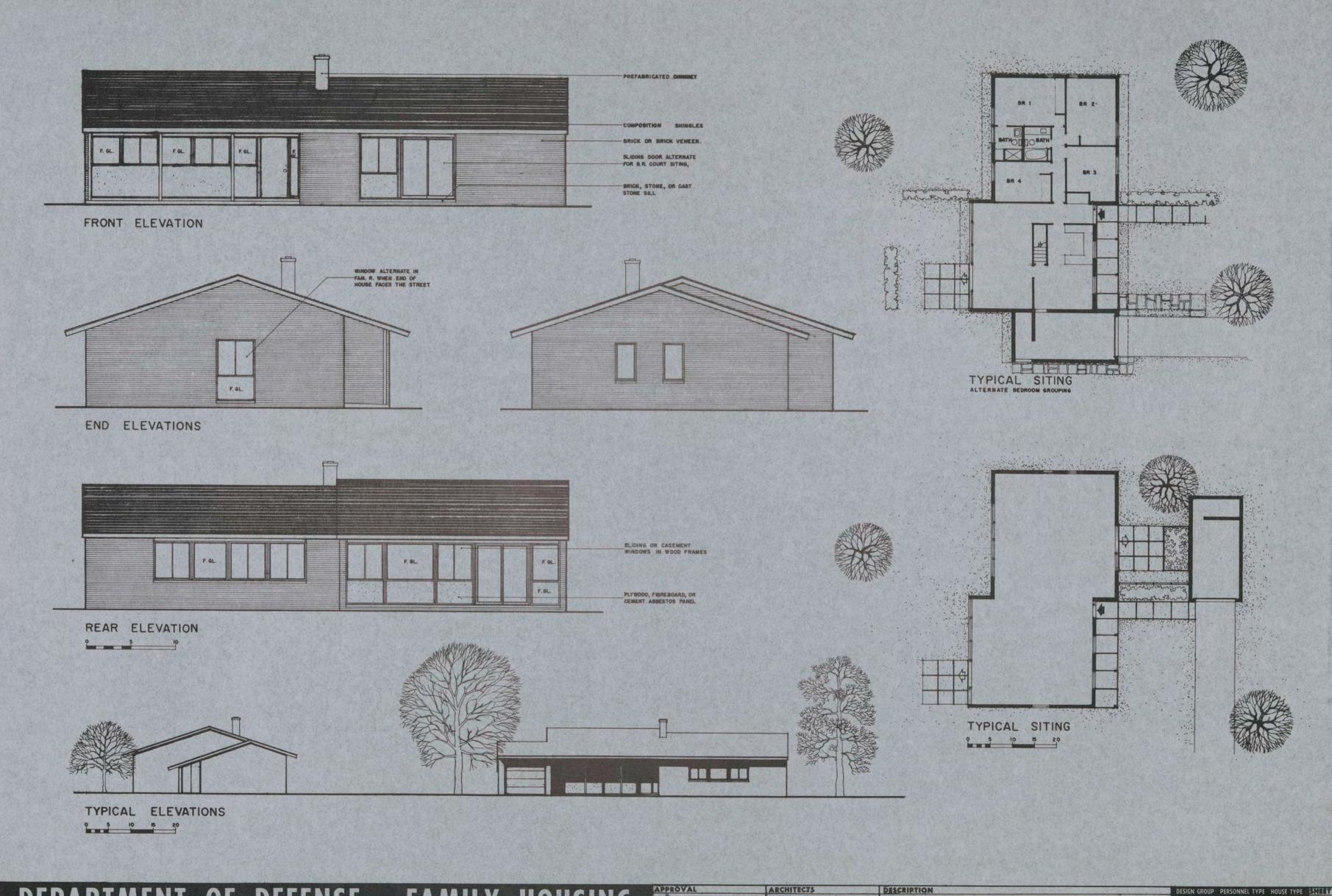


Signal J. Male & CONDON - AEG

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

KEYES, LETHBRIDGE & CONDON . AECHITECTS

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY DUPLEX

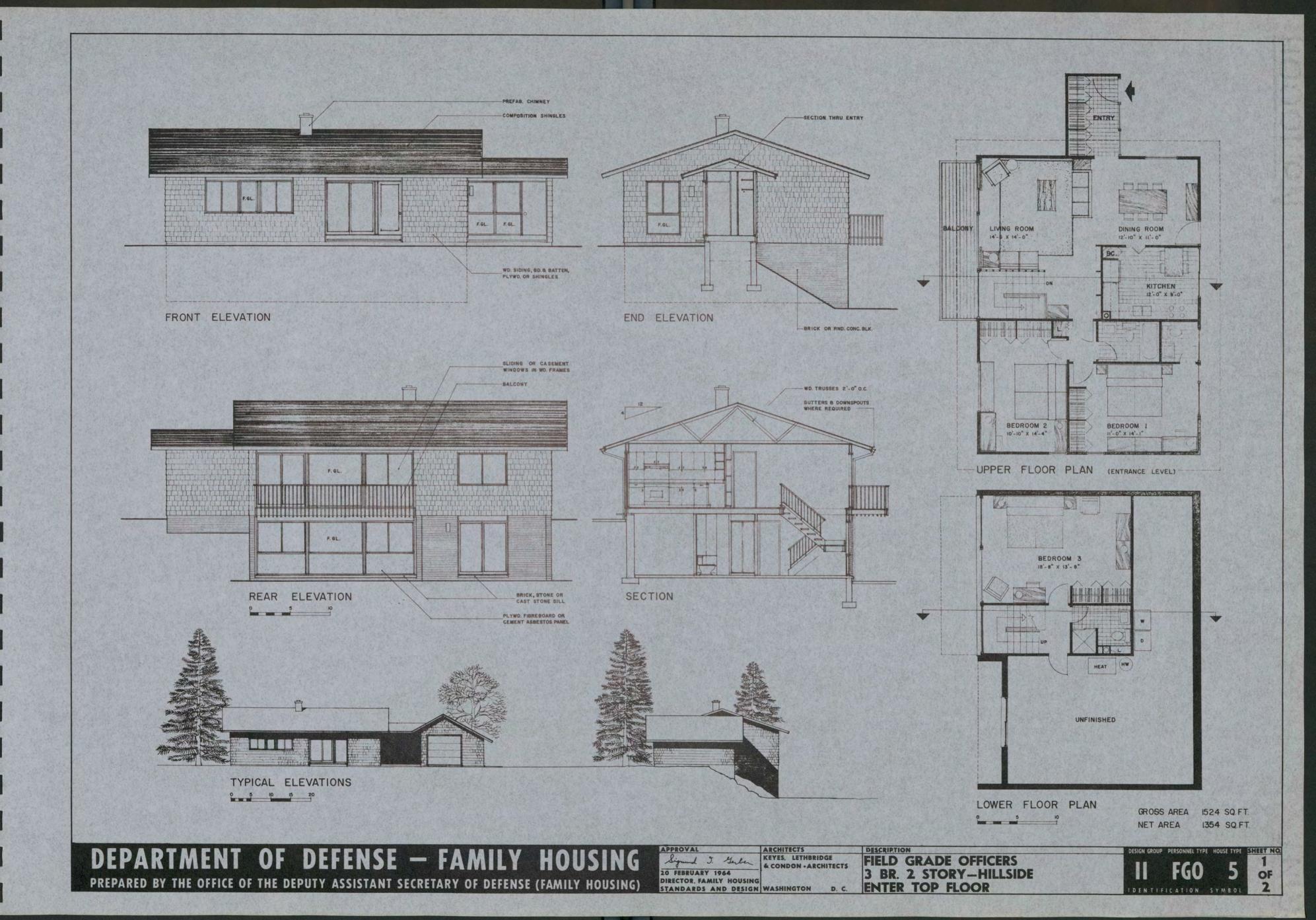


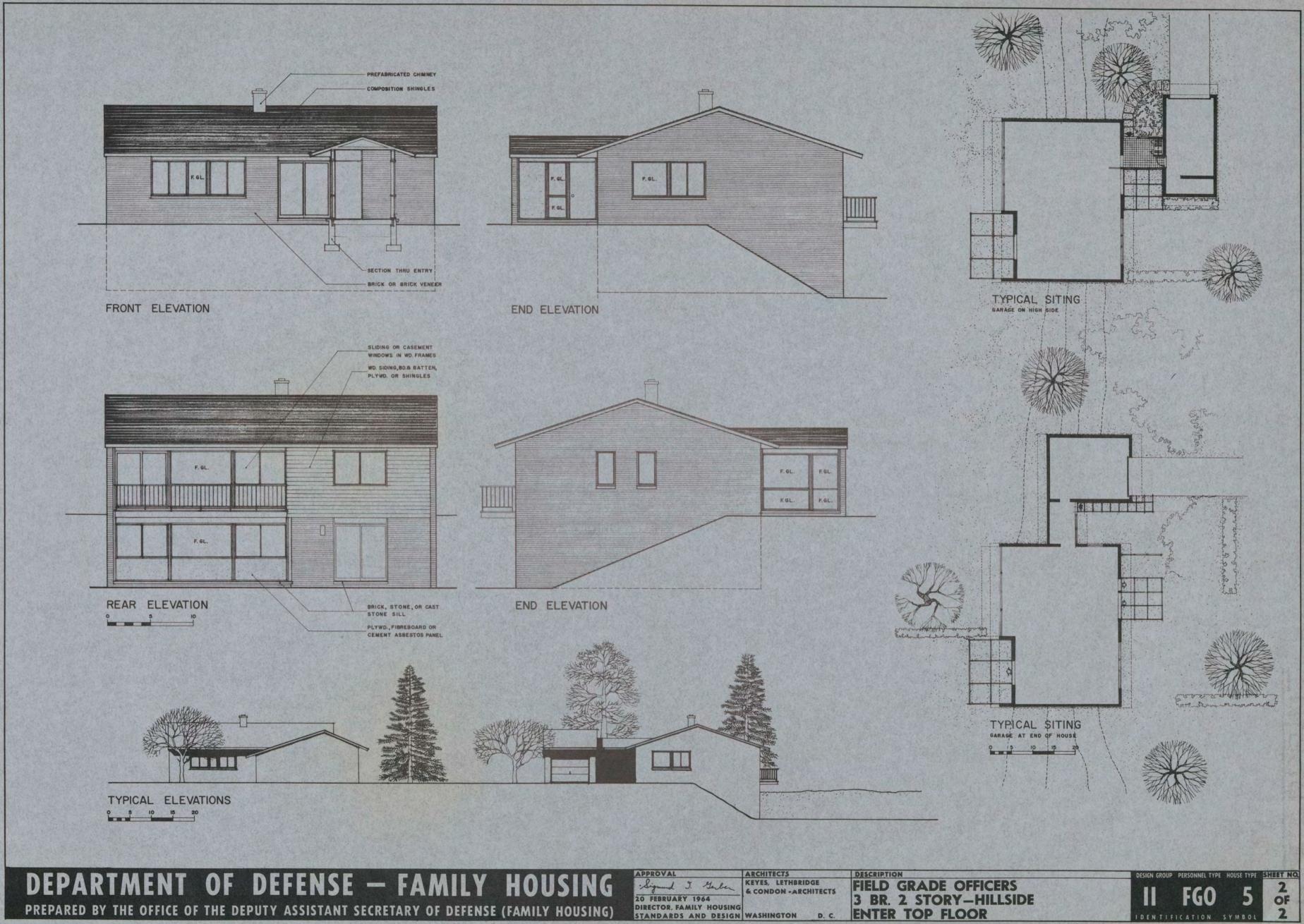
Signal J. Male KEYES, LETHBRI & CONDON - ARE DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

ARCHITECTS KEYES, LETHBRIDGE & CONDON - ARCHITECTS

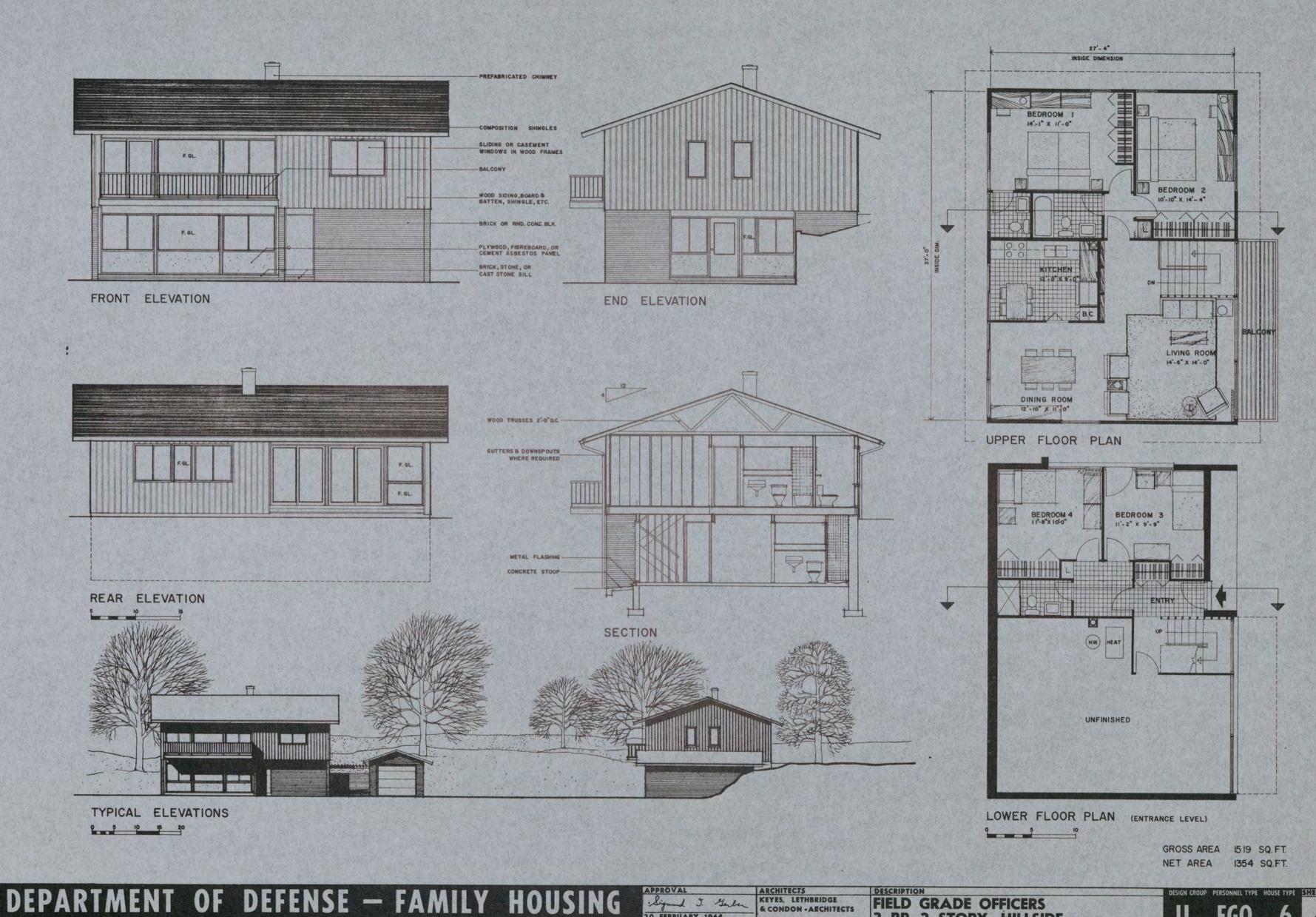
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY DUPLEX

FGO DENTIFICATION SYMBOL





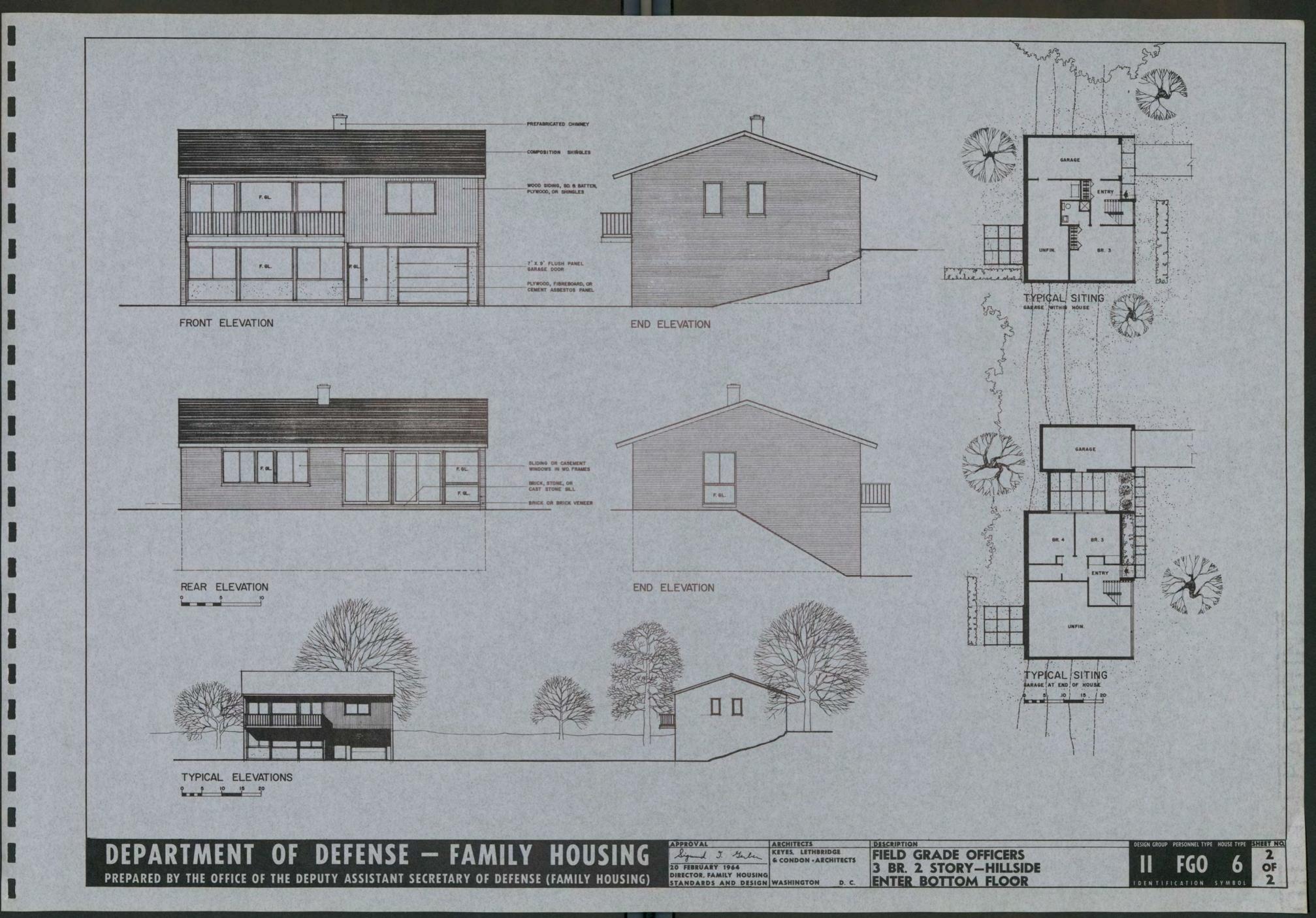
ENTER TOP FLOOR

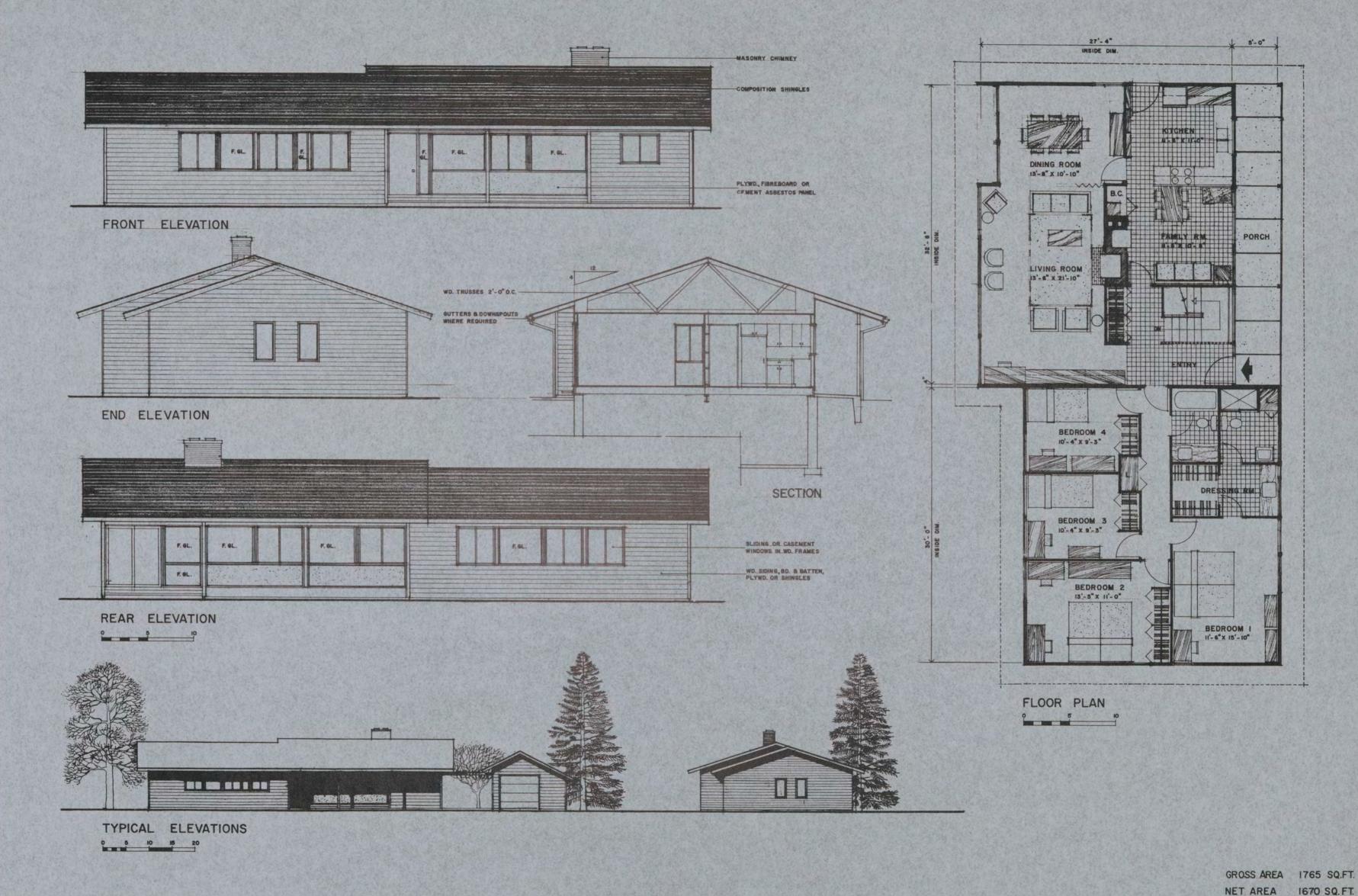


PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Signal J. Sales KEYES, LETHBRI & CONDON - ARC DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

3 BR. 2 STORY—HILLSIDE ENTER BOTTOM FLOOR



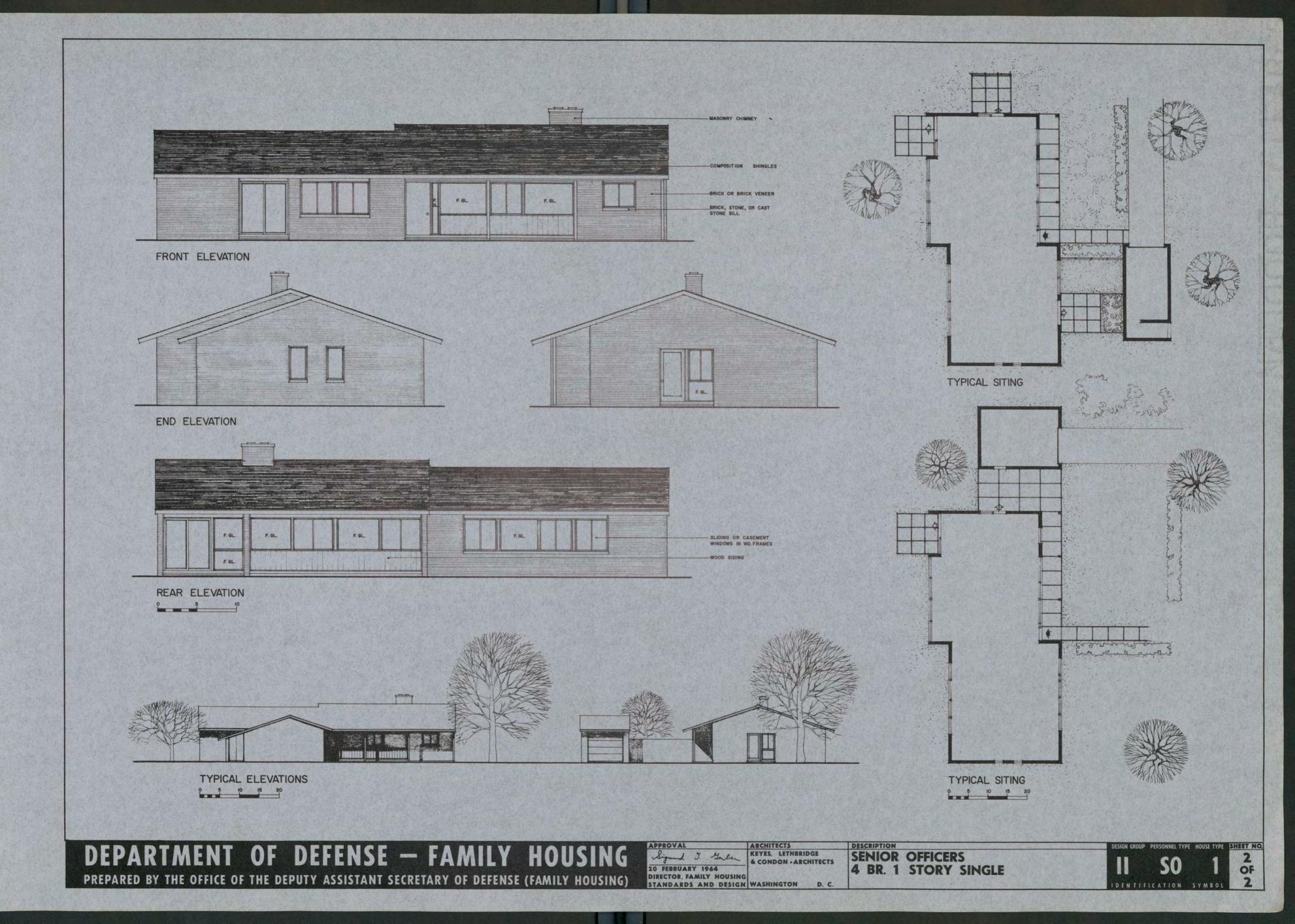


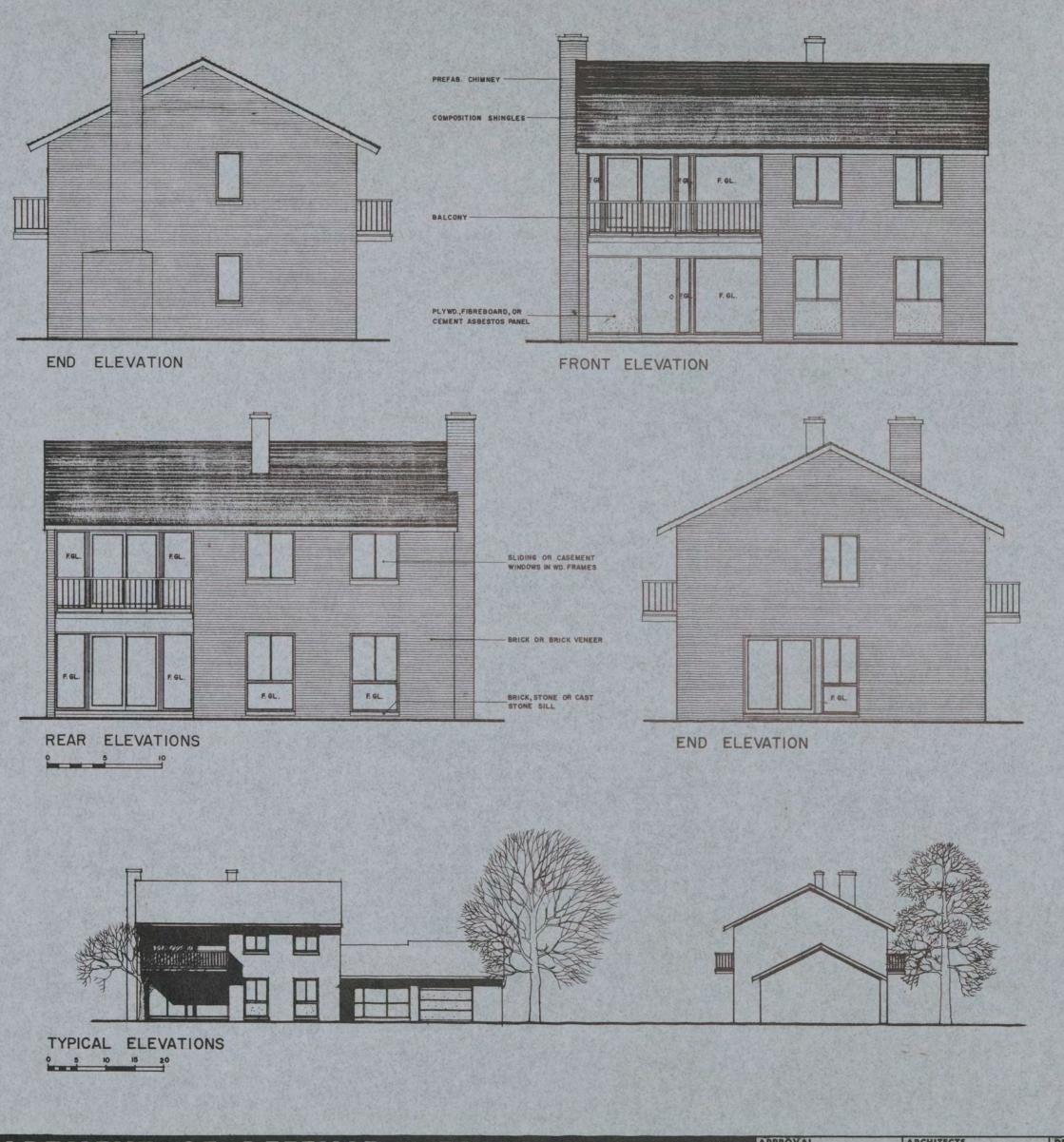
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING

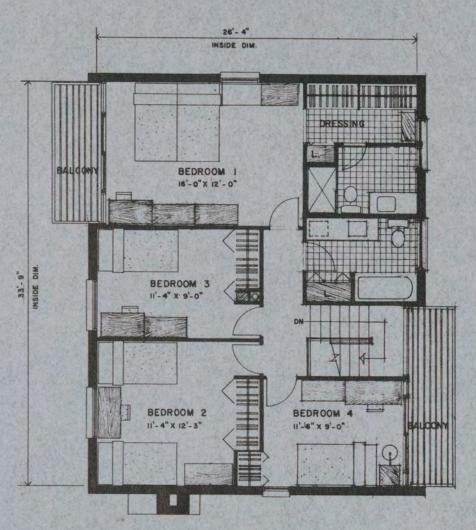
Signal J. Selen KEYES, LETHBRI & CONDON - ARE DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

ARCHITECTS KEYES, LETHBRIDGE & CONDON . ARCHITECTS

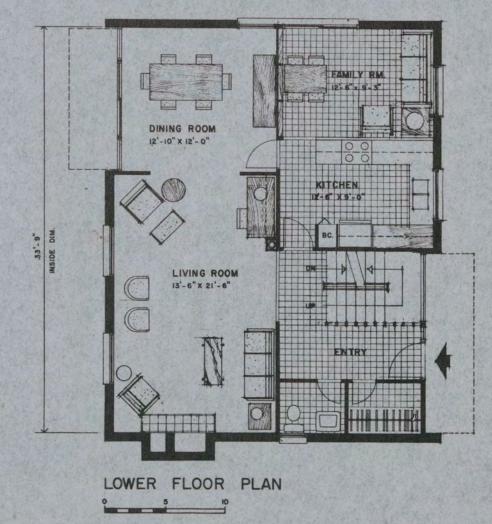
SENIOR OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE







UPPER FLOOR PLAN



GROSS AREA 1812 SQ. FT.

NET AREA 1624 SQ. FT.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE — FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

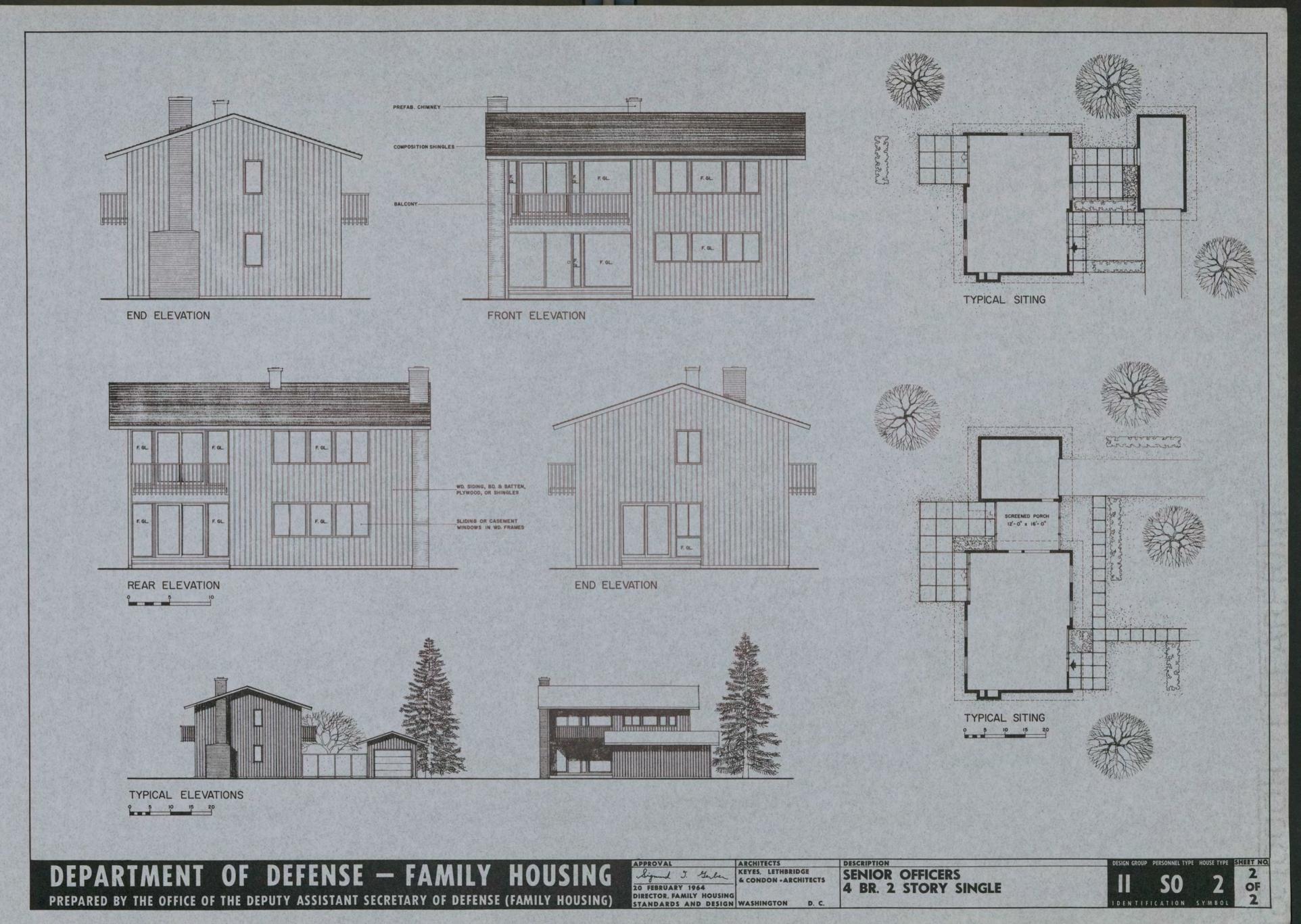
APPROVAL

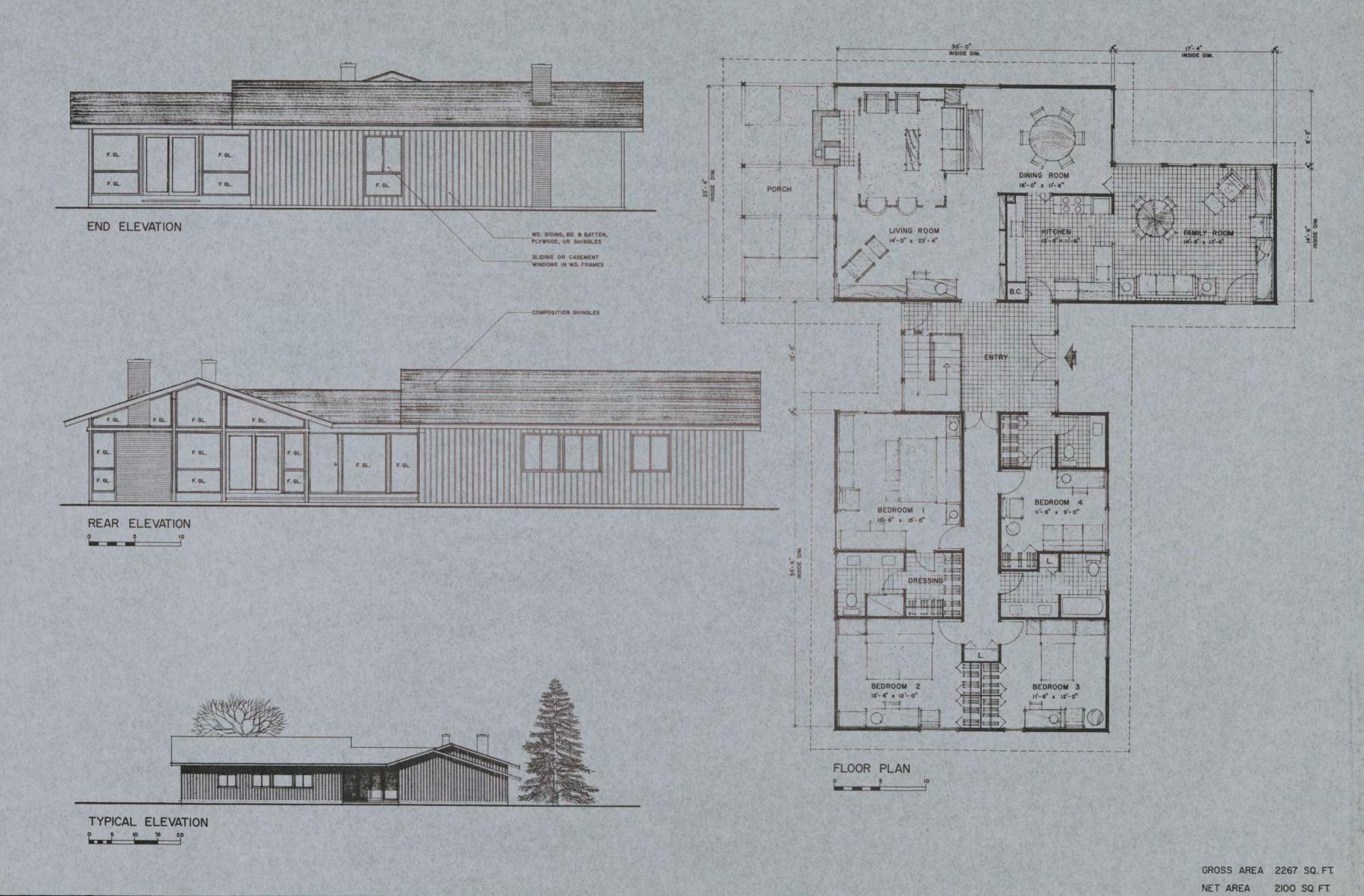
Signal J. Hele KEYES, LETHBRIDGE
6 CONDON - ARCHITECTS

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON D. C.

SENIOR OFFICERS
4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE

DESIGN GROUP PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STEET NO. 1 OF 2 OF 2



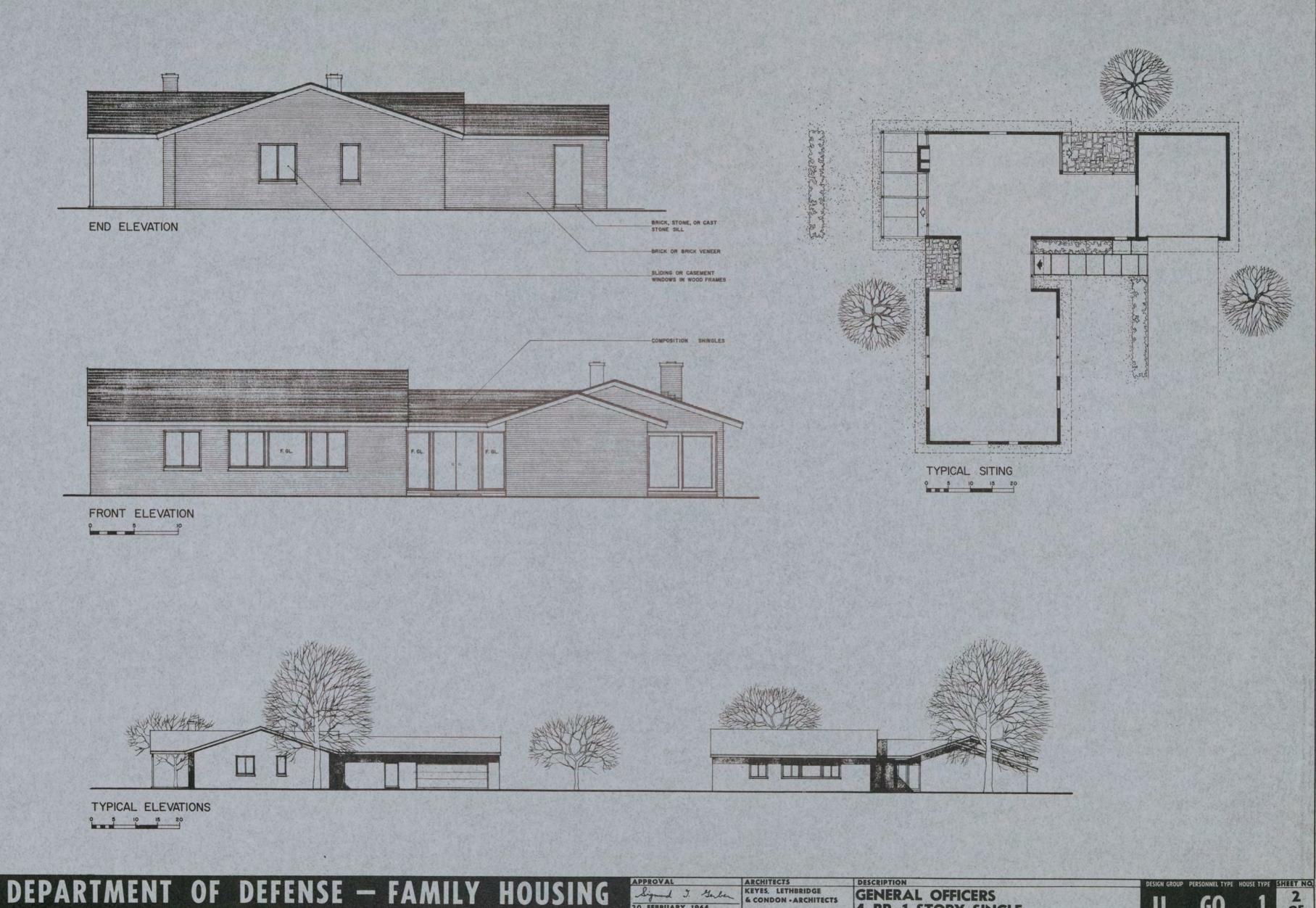


Lignard J. Melen & CONDON - AR.

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

ARCHITECTS KEYES, LETHBRIDGE & CONDON -ARCHITECTS

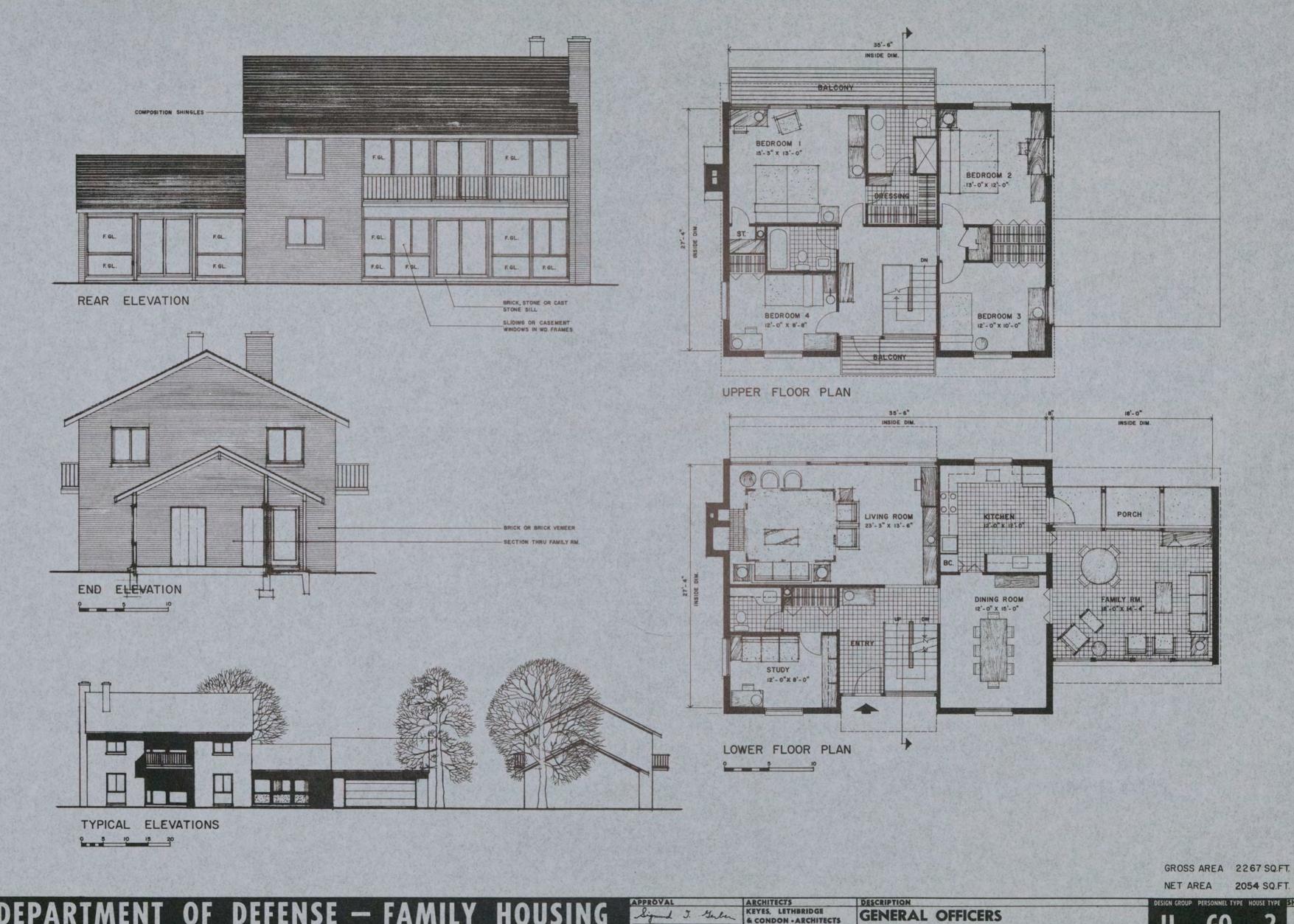
GENERAL OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE — FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

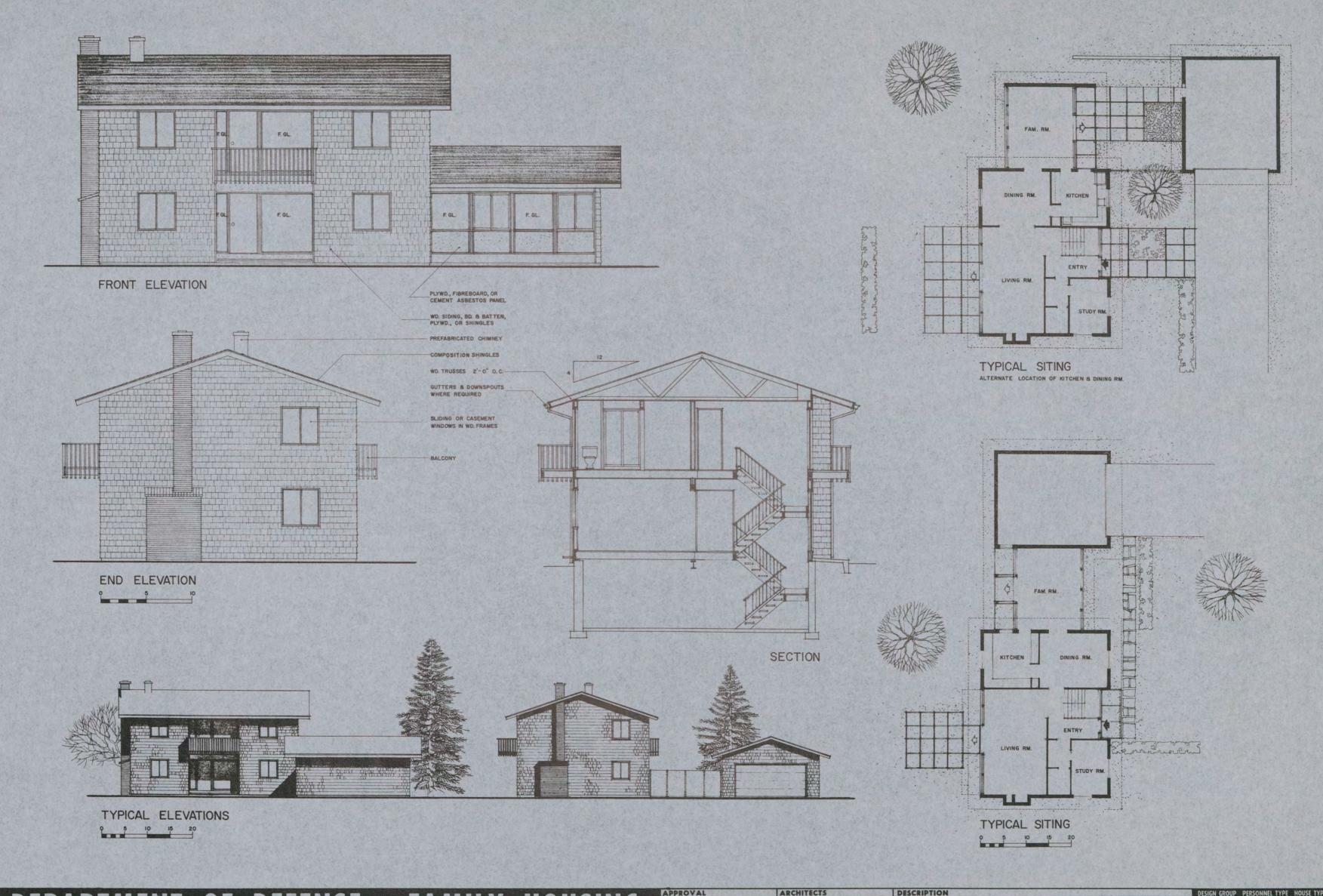
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE — FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON D. C.

SECRETARY DESIGN ROOF PERSONEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE HOU



Signal 9. Herber & CONDON . AR
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON

GENERAL OFFICERS 4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE



APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

Ligand J. Merler

ZO FEBRUARY 1964

DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN WASHINGTON D. C.

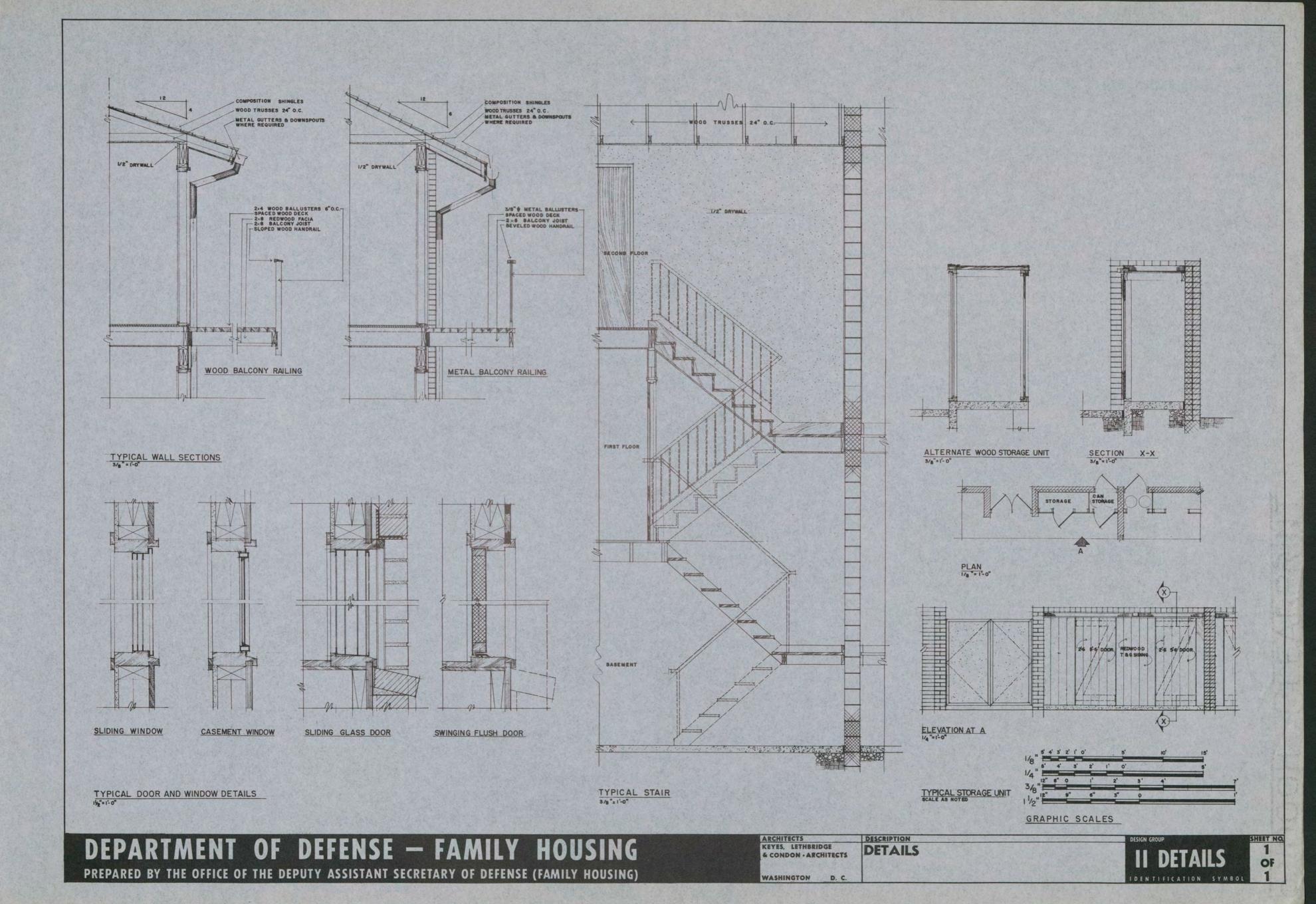
GENERAL OFFICERS
4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE

DESIGN GROUP PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE STREET NO.

OF 2

OF 2

OF 2



DESIGN GROUP III

GENERAL REMARKS

Design Group III contains Town House units of three and four bedrooms for Enlisted Men and Company Grade Officers in Warm Climate zones.

SITE PLANNING

The designs of this Group were based on the following general objectives of site planning:

Provide maximum separation of pedestrians from vehicular traffic, both within the housing area, from unit to unit, and between the housing area and the related base facilities.

Eliminate automotive traffic from movement within housing development wherever possible, and facilitate vehicular traffic by designing a loop road for site and using culs-de-sac when feasible.

Develop a grouping of living units with no more than twenty families occupying one cluster, to achieve individuality and identification.

Group the several buildings in each cluster to relate to certain common facilities.

Provide space in motor court for residents' cars, and locate the cars as near to respective living units as feasible, screening the area with plant materials to minimize the visual impact of the parked cars.

Encourage the increased use of related indoor and outdoor spaces by including essential privacy screening by means of plant materials or fences.

Provide greenbelts and recreational areas common to the various housing clusters.

The site plan illustrates how clusters of town houses and single family dwellings fit into a total site design. The articulation

of greenbelts and recreational areas accomplishes the two-sided objective of unifying the site elements and separating the housing clusters from each other. The units of Design Group III provide outdoor facilities for each unit which is in close proximity to common recreational areas.

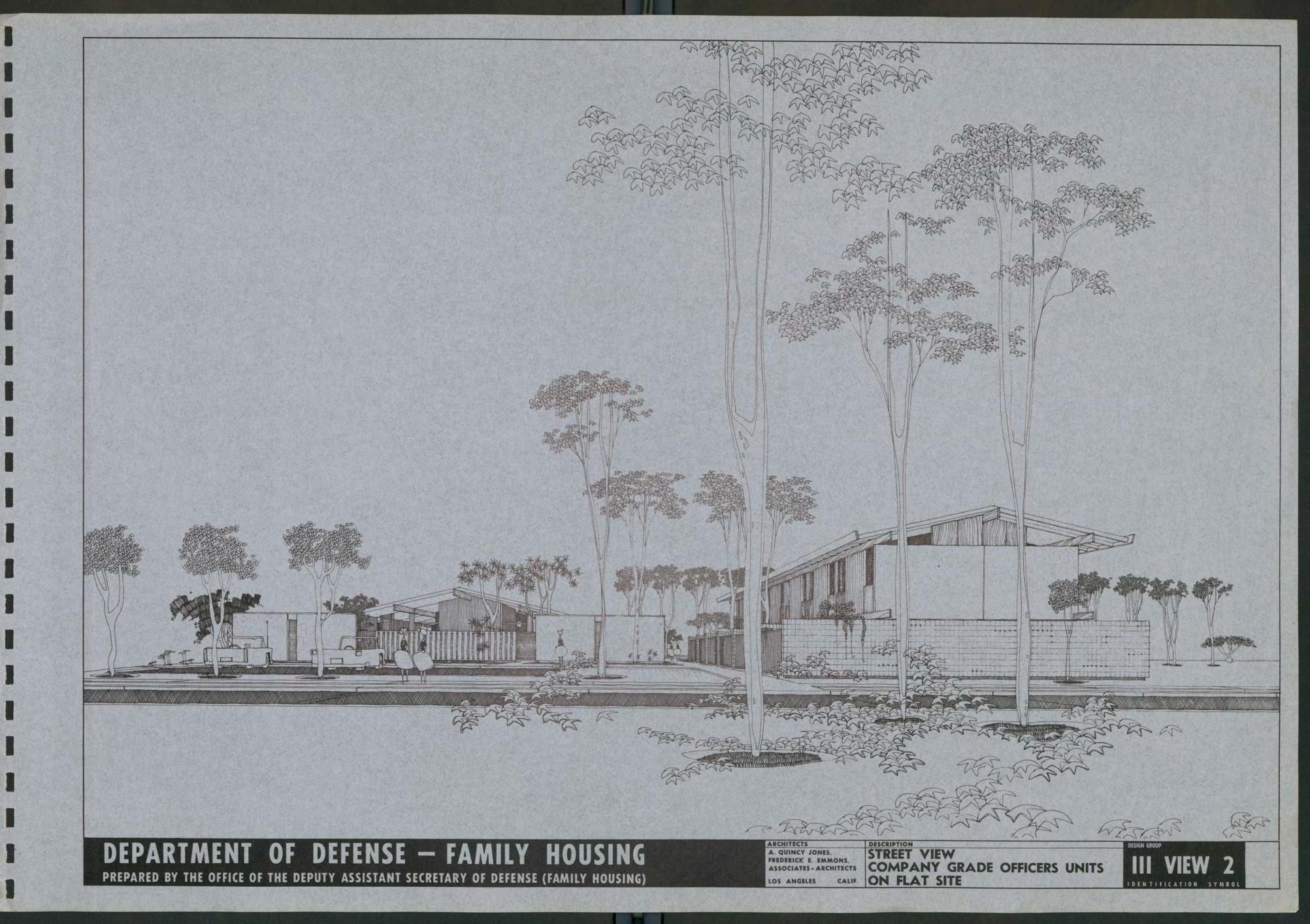
UNIT PLANNING

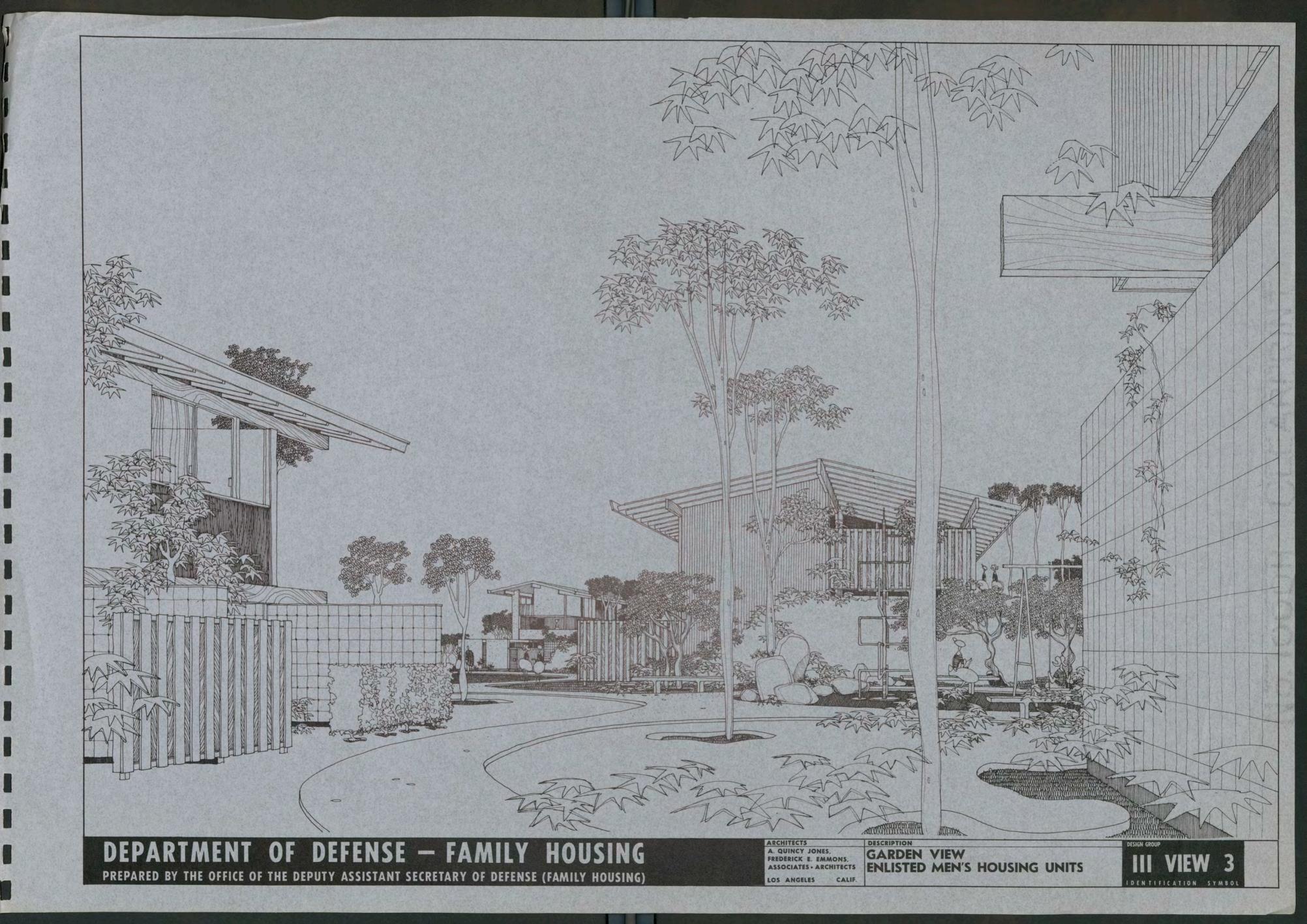
These plans have been designed to accommodate the maximum flexibility in their adaptation to level through rather steep sloping sites. It should be noted that some of the plans that have been designed for a hillside condition are adaptable to a level site. Although several variations in roof systems and finished materials have been indicated on the drawings, it is not the intention that all should be used in any given project. Unity can only be obtained by the consistent use of materials in one community.

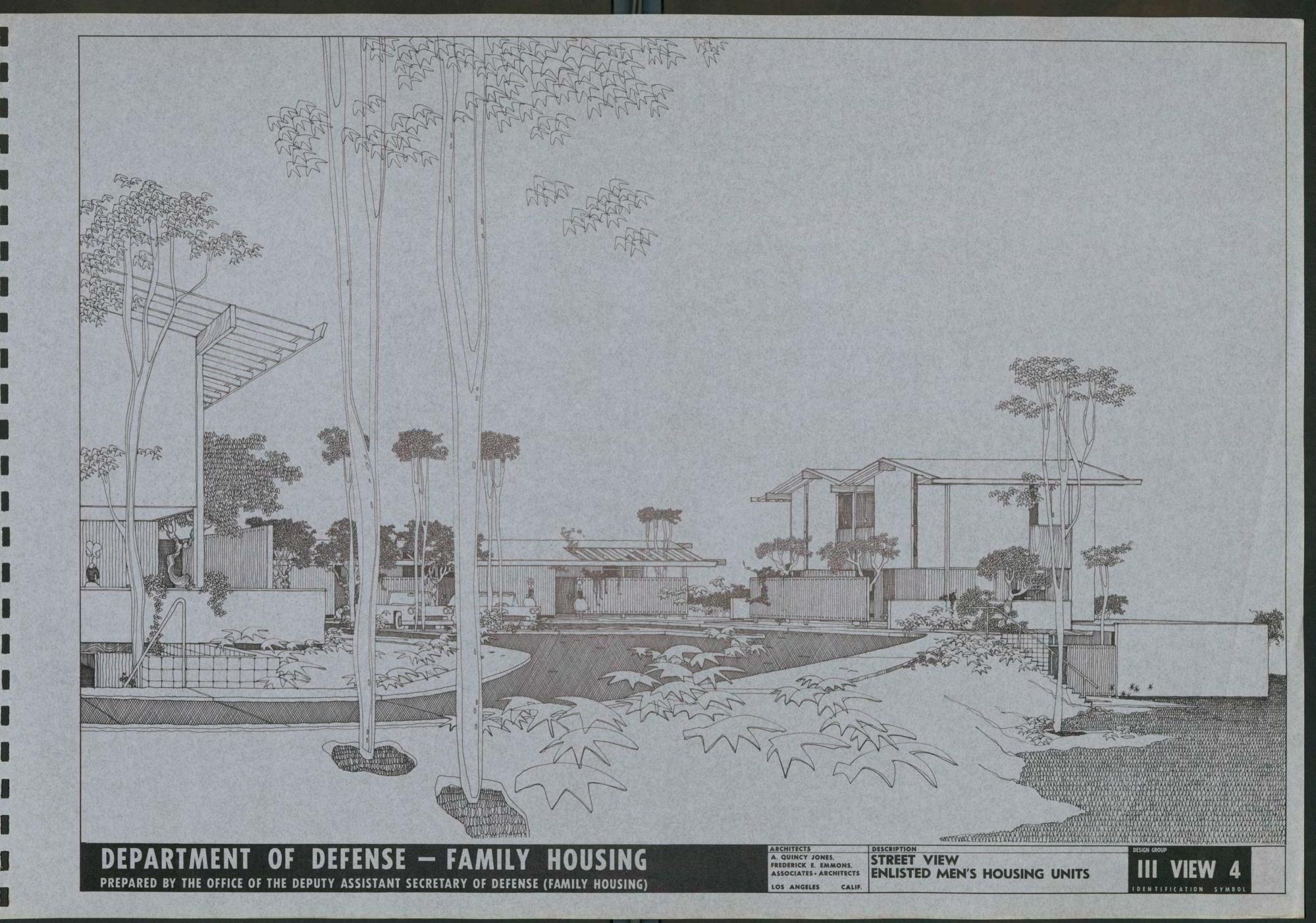
The plans have been drawn assuming wood stud structural system, but other systems such as concrete block may be used in accordance with local conditions of availability and practice. It should be noted that in certain areas of earthquake hazard the stud system would be most practical. If concrete block (with all cells filled) is not used for party walls, double stud and sound insulation is imperative.

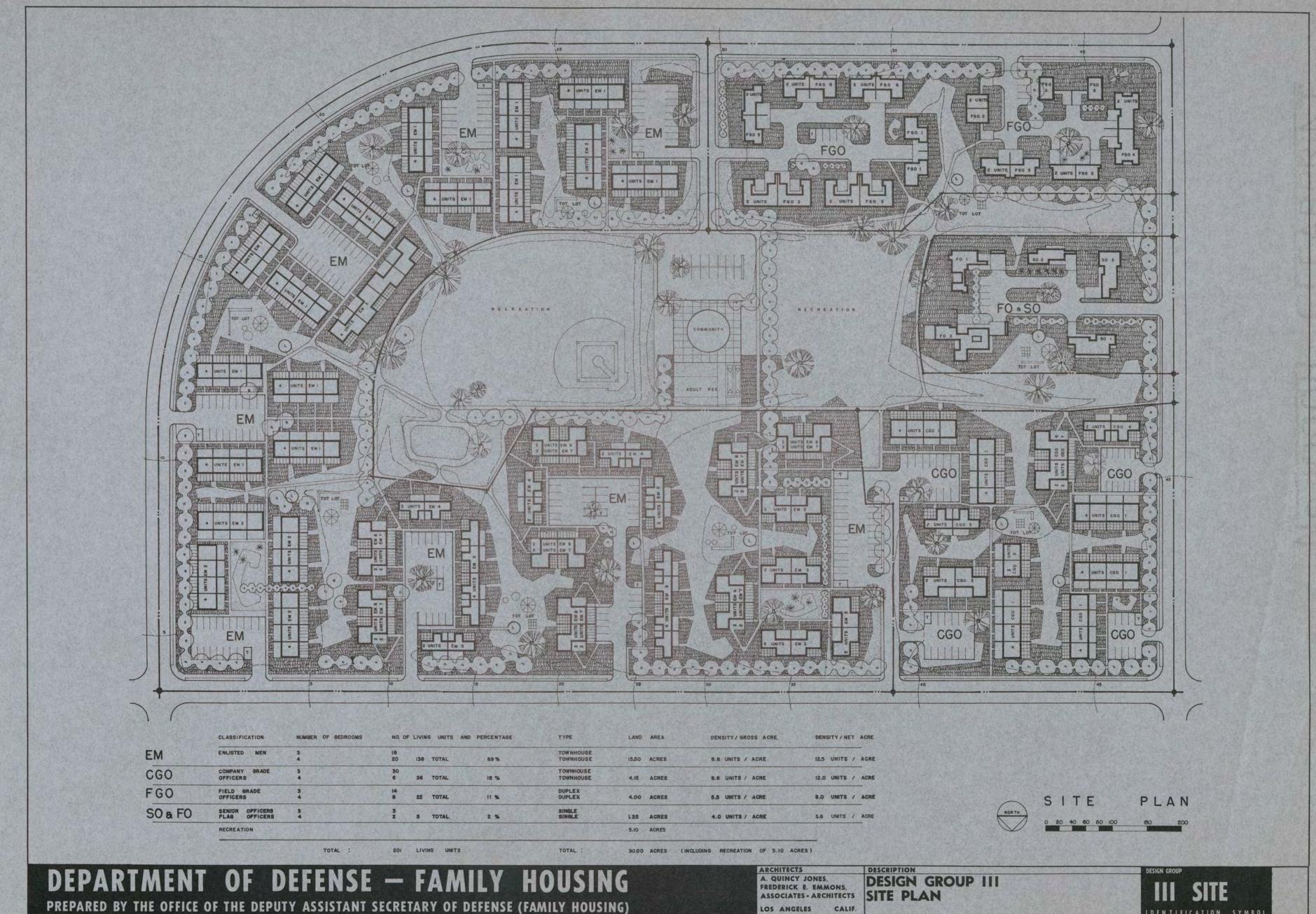
Under certain site plan conditions, the carport may be attached to the unit using the fence of the entry court as the backwall of the carport. Clustered carport and motor court schemes provide maximum economy in project development. The living courts should be fenced so that they can provide an area for infants to play out-of-doors and under the mother's supervision with no worry for the safety of the child.

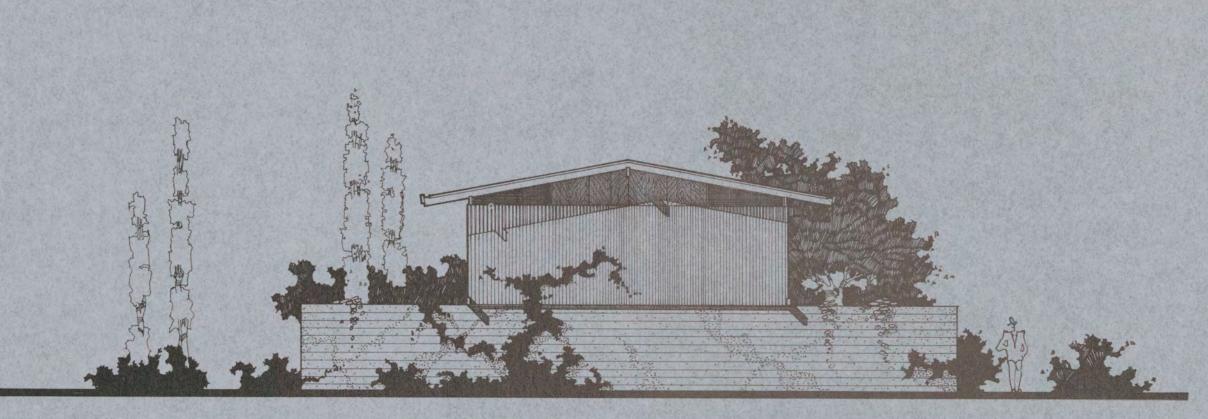




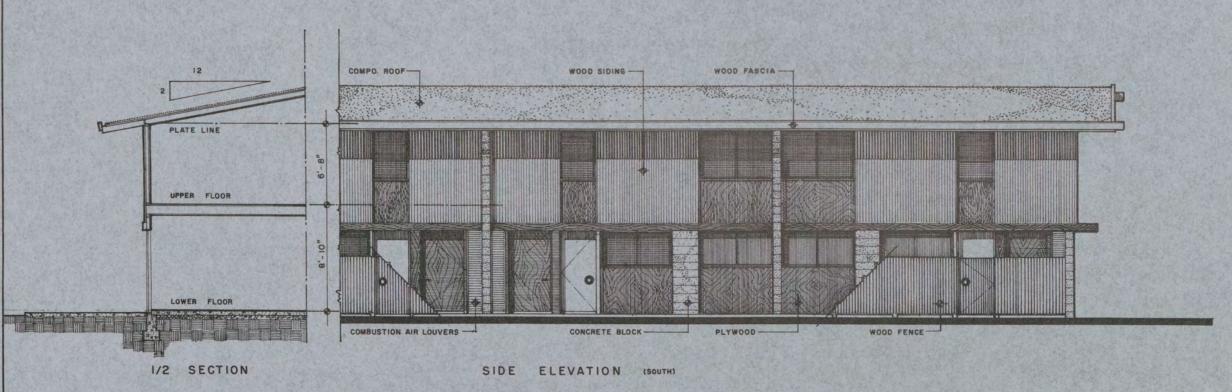


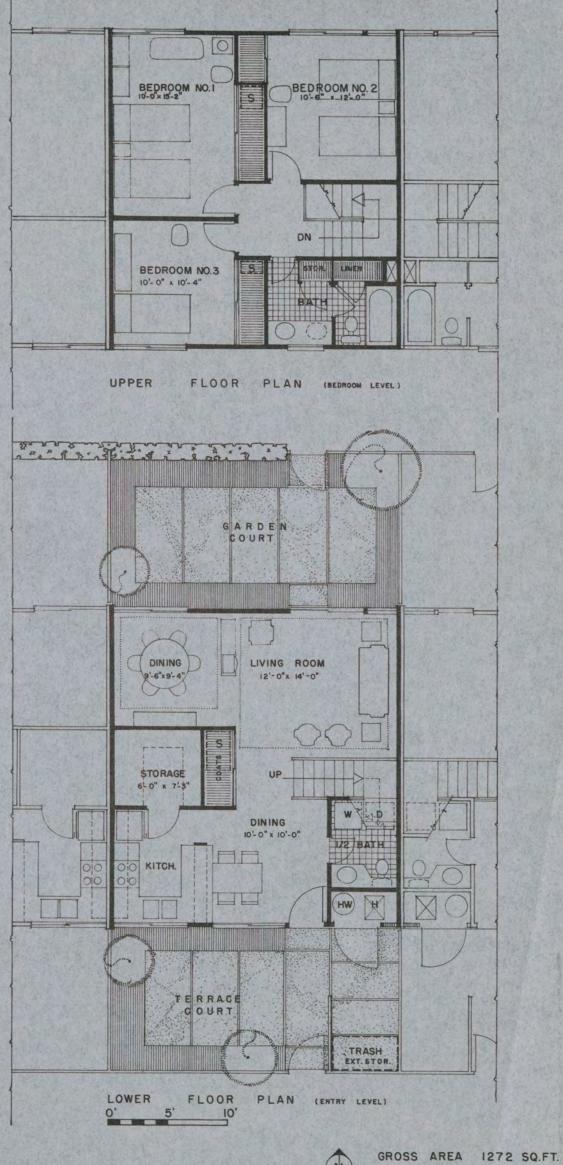






END ELEVATION (WEST)





NET AREA 1013 SQ.FT.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING

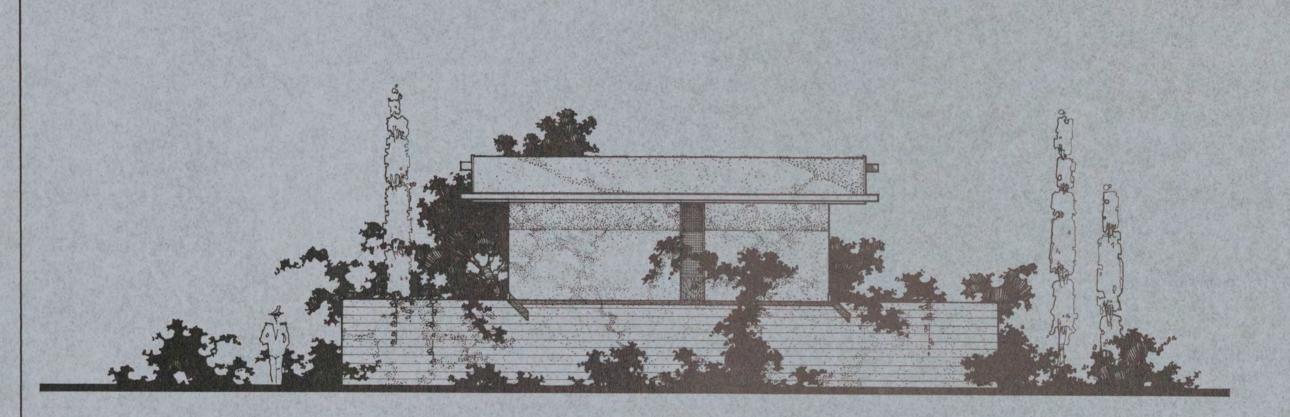
PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

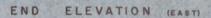
20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN LOS ANGELES

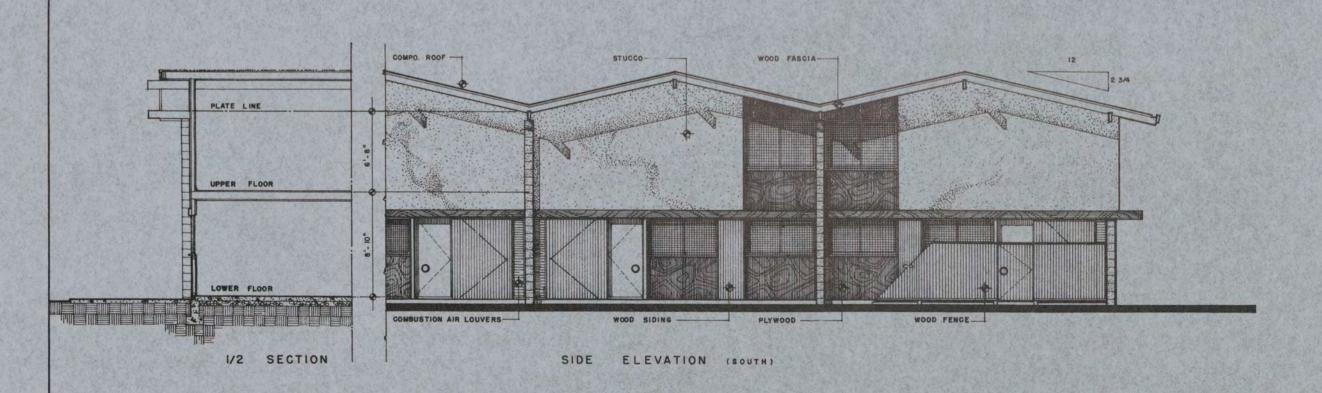
ARCHITECTS

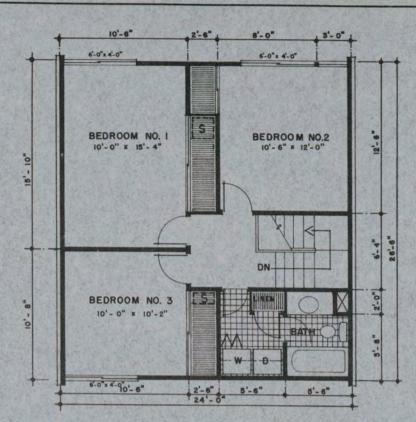
A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,

ENLISTED MEN ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE CALIF. FLAT SITE

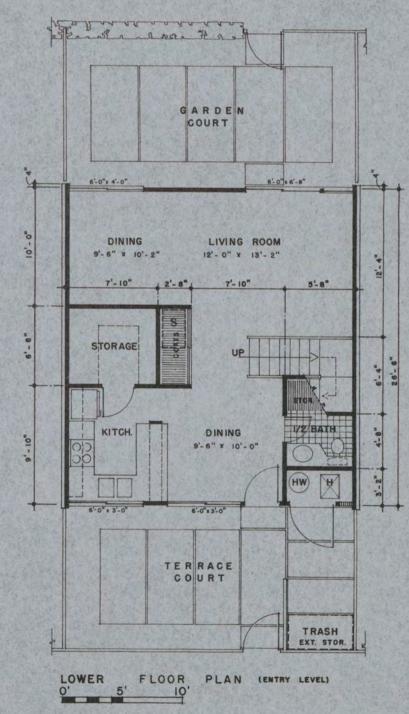








UPPER FLOOR PLAN (BEDROOM LEVEL)



GROSS AREA 1272 SQ.FT. NET AREA 1013 SQ.FT.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

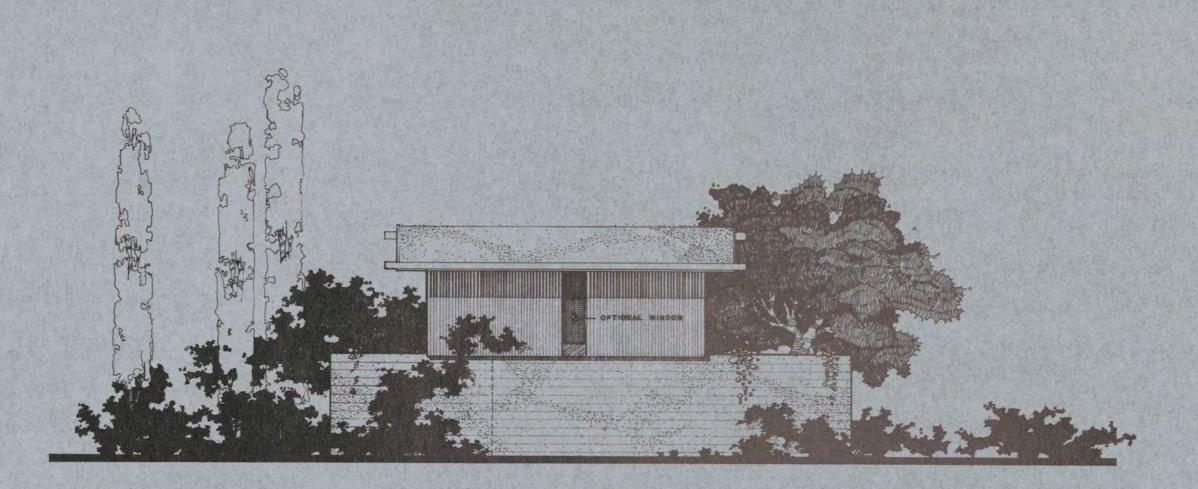
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN
LOS ANGELES

ARCHITECTS

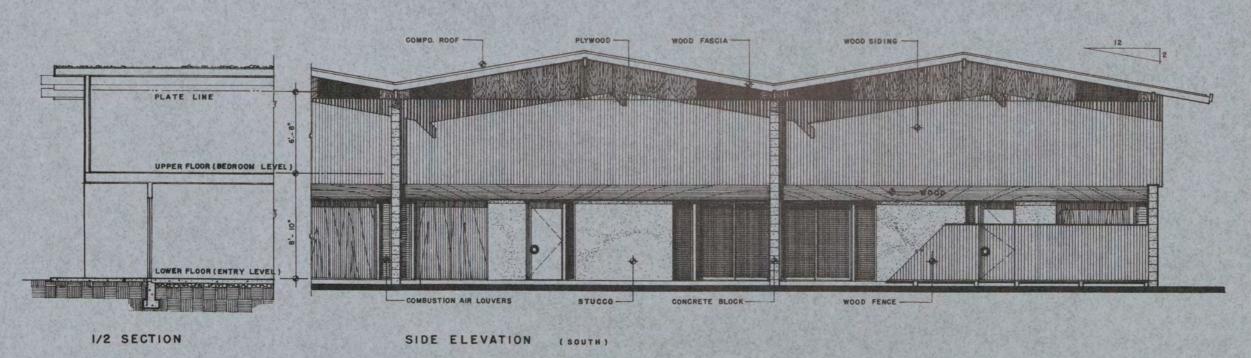
A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,

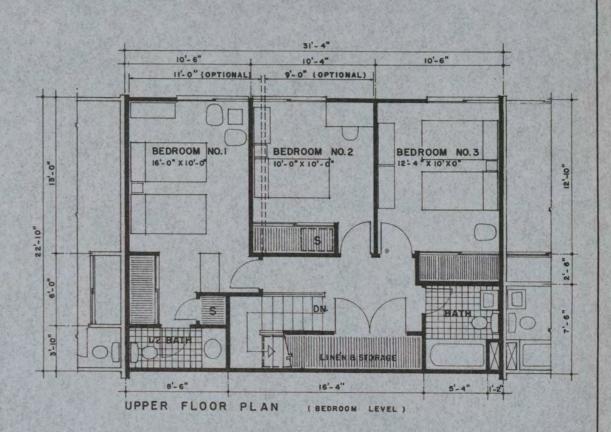
ENLISTED MEN ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE CALIF. FLAT SITE

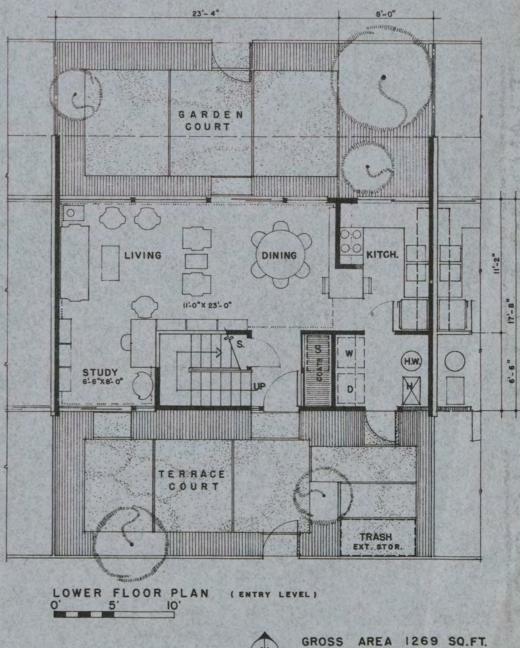
la DENTIFICATION SYMBOL



END ELEVATION (EAST)







APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

DESCRIPTION

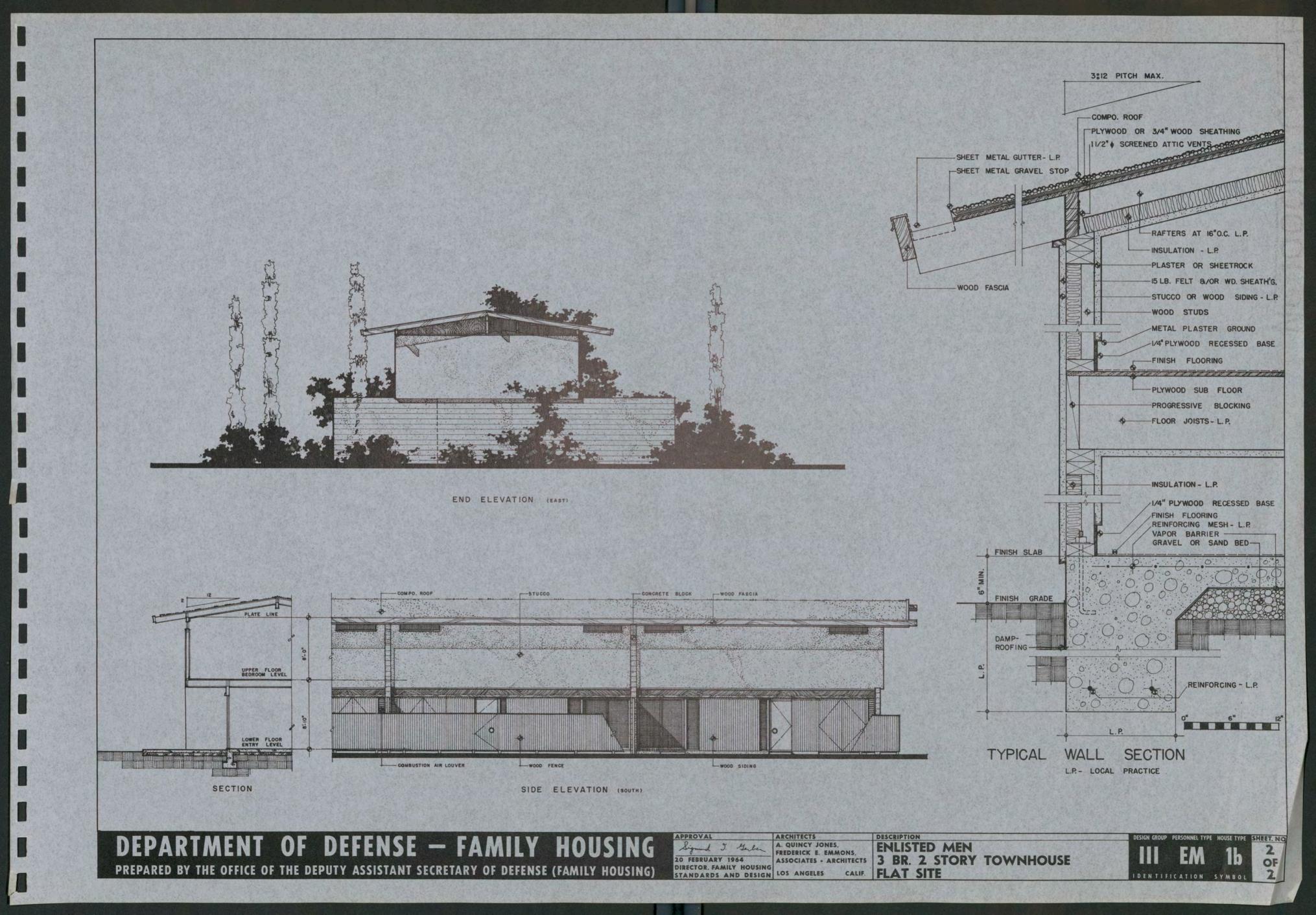
A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,
ASSOCIATES • ARCHITECTS

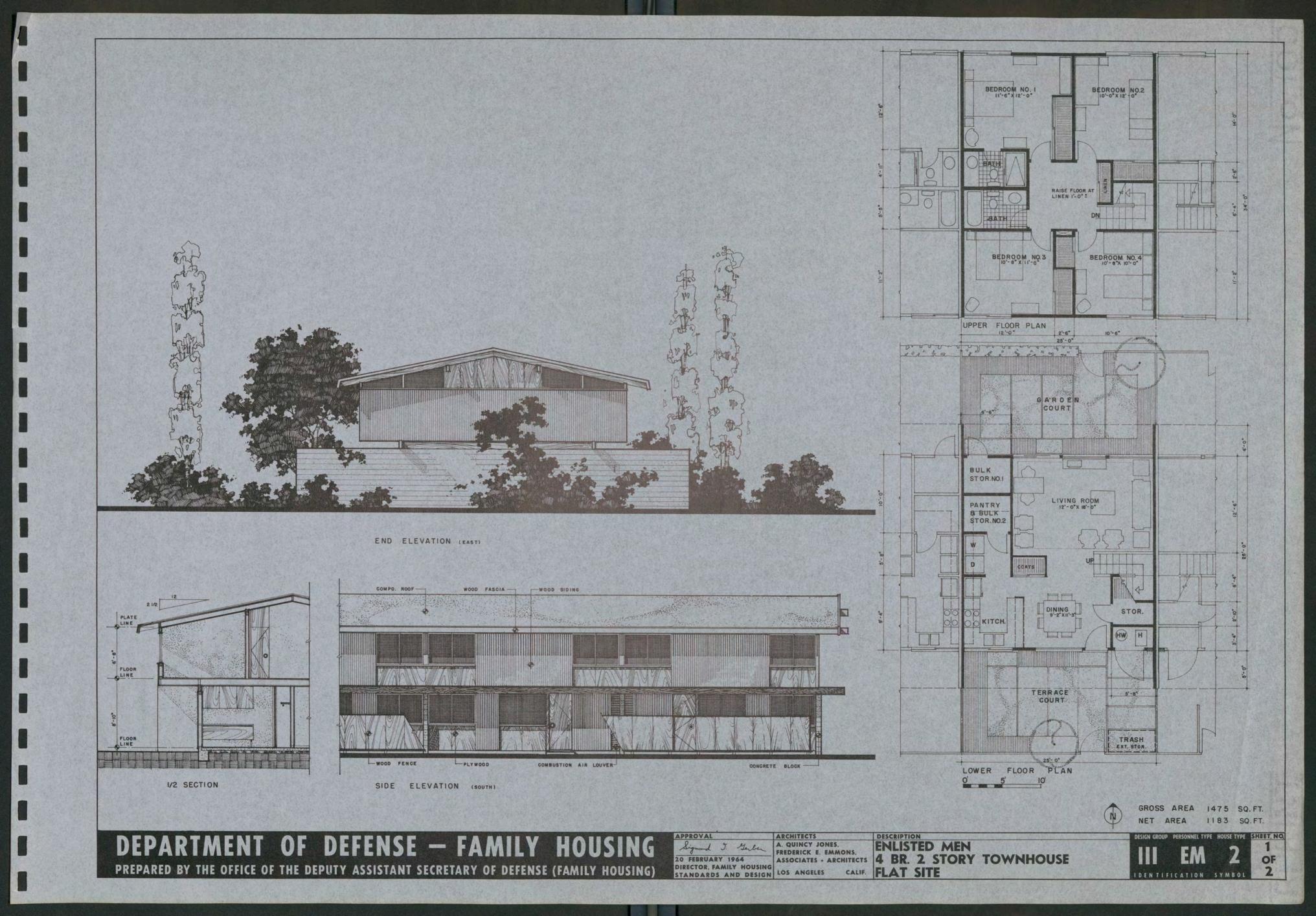
DESCRIPTION

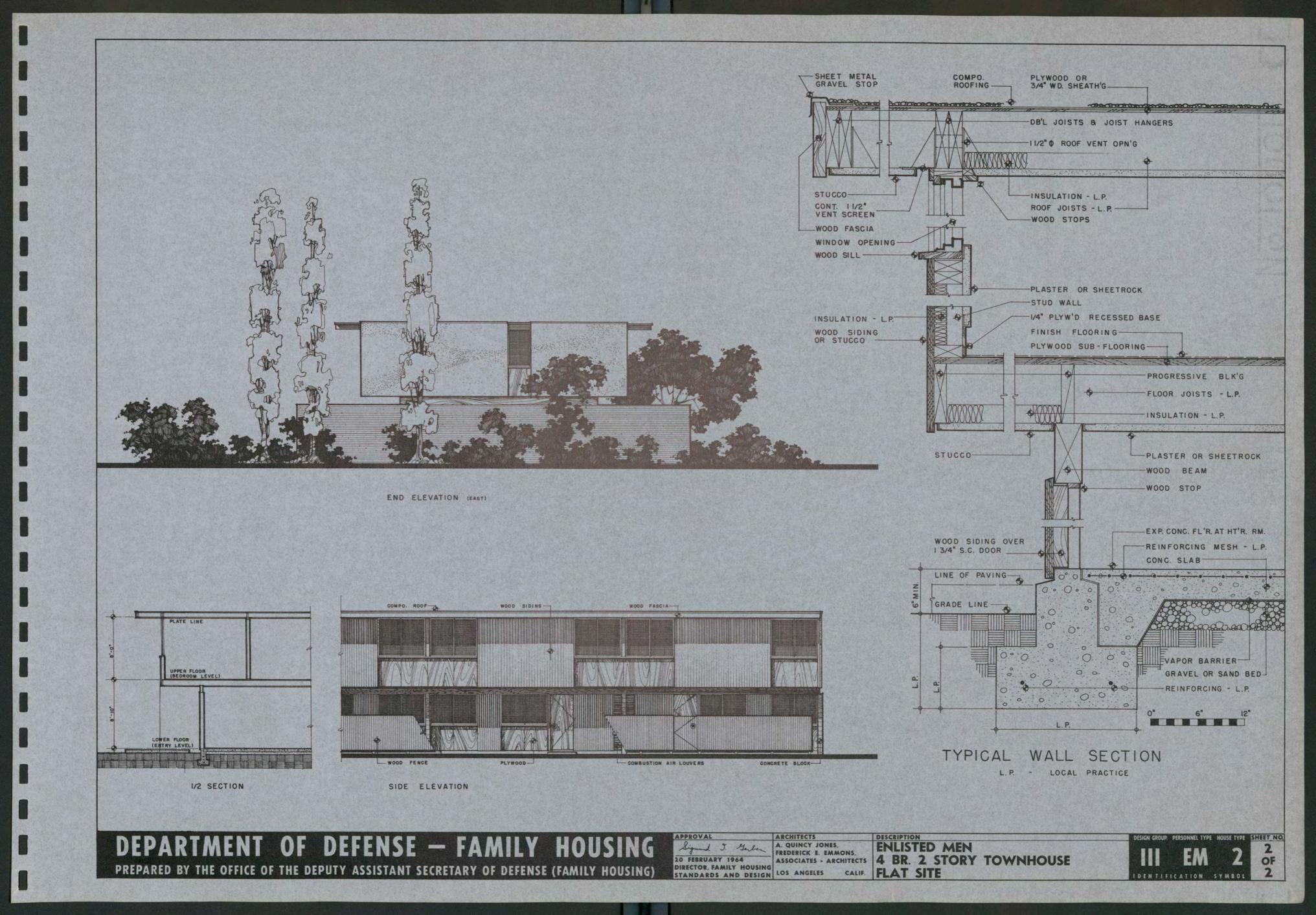
ENLISTED MEN

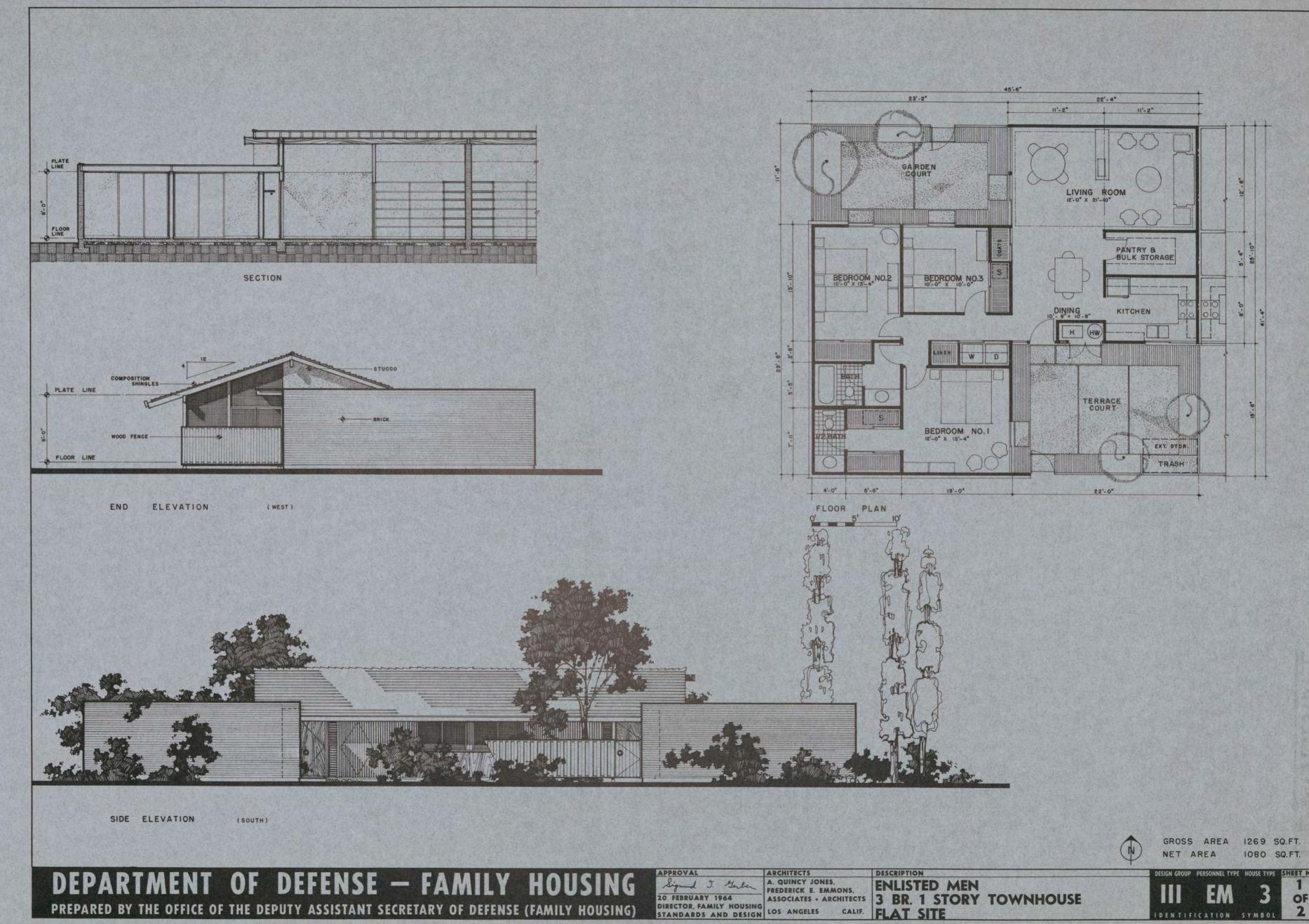
3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE
FLAT SITE

NET AREA 1013 SQ.FT. OF

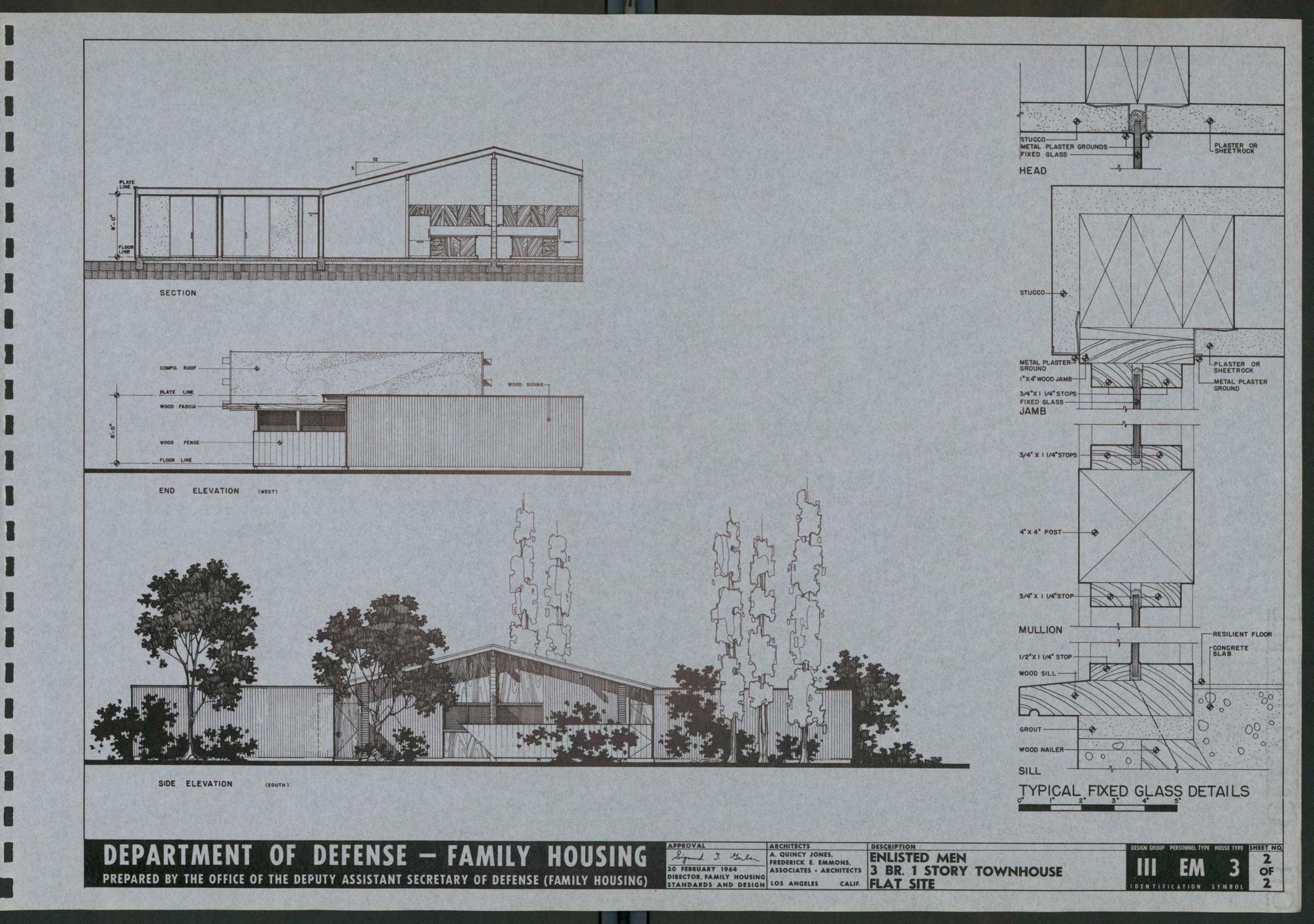


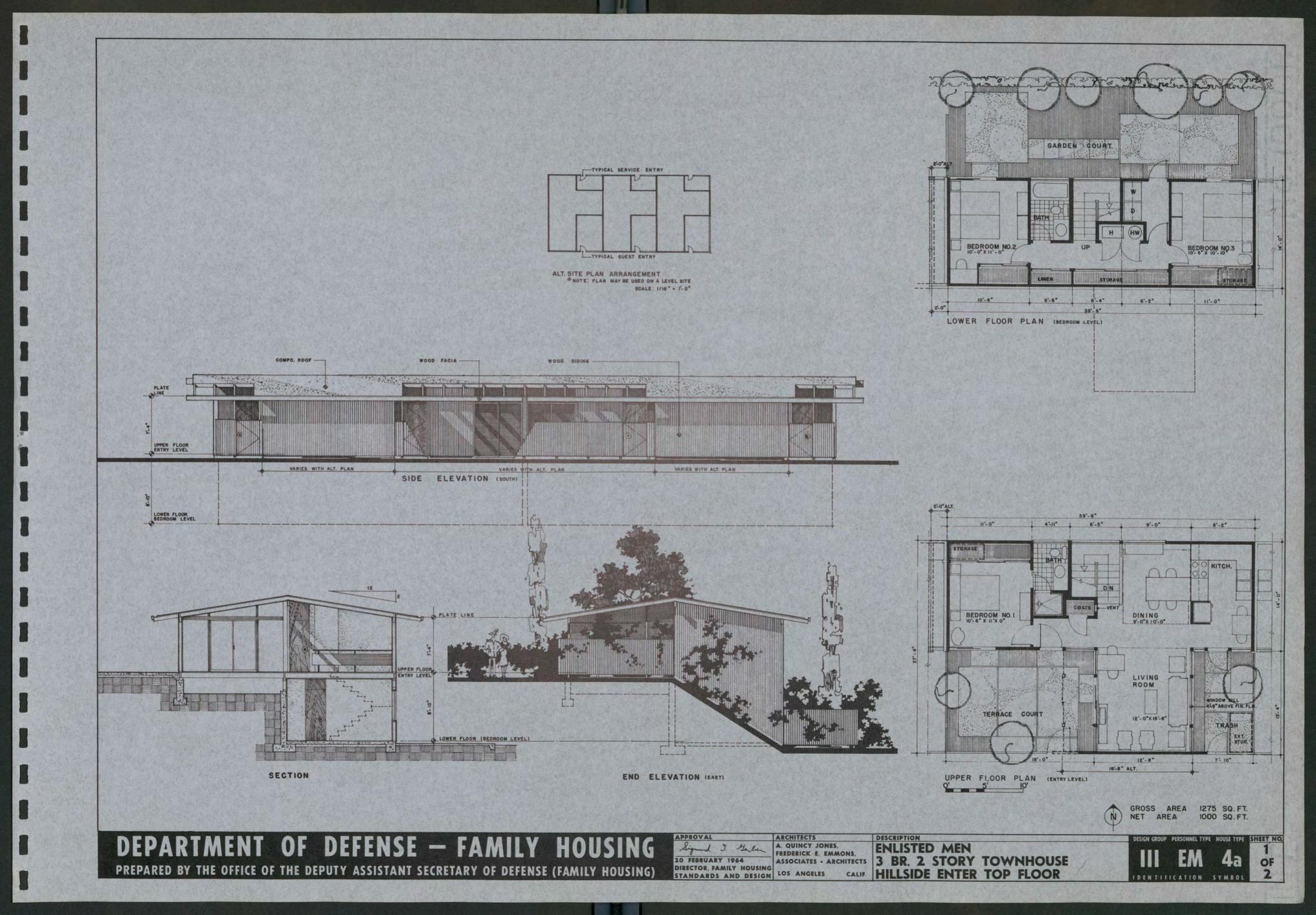


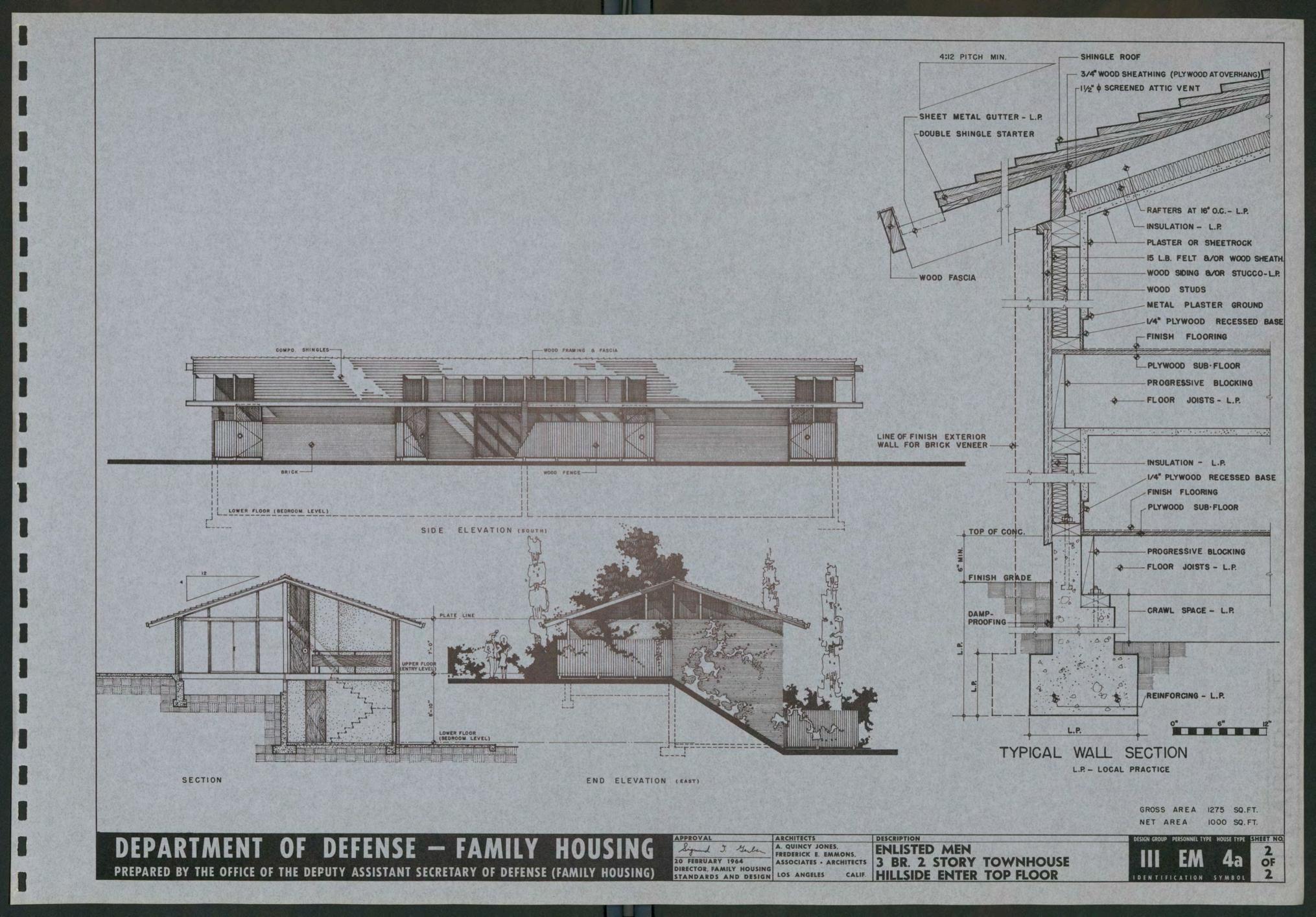


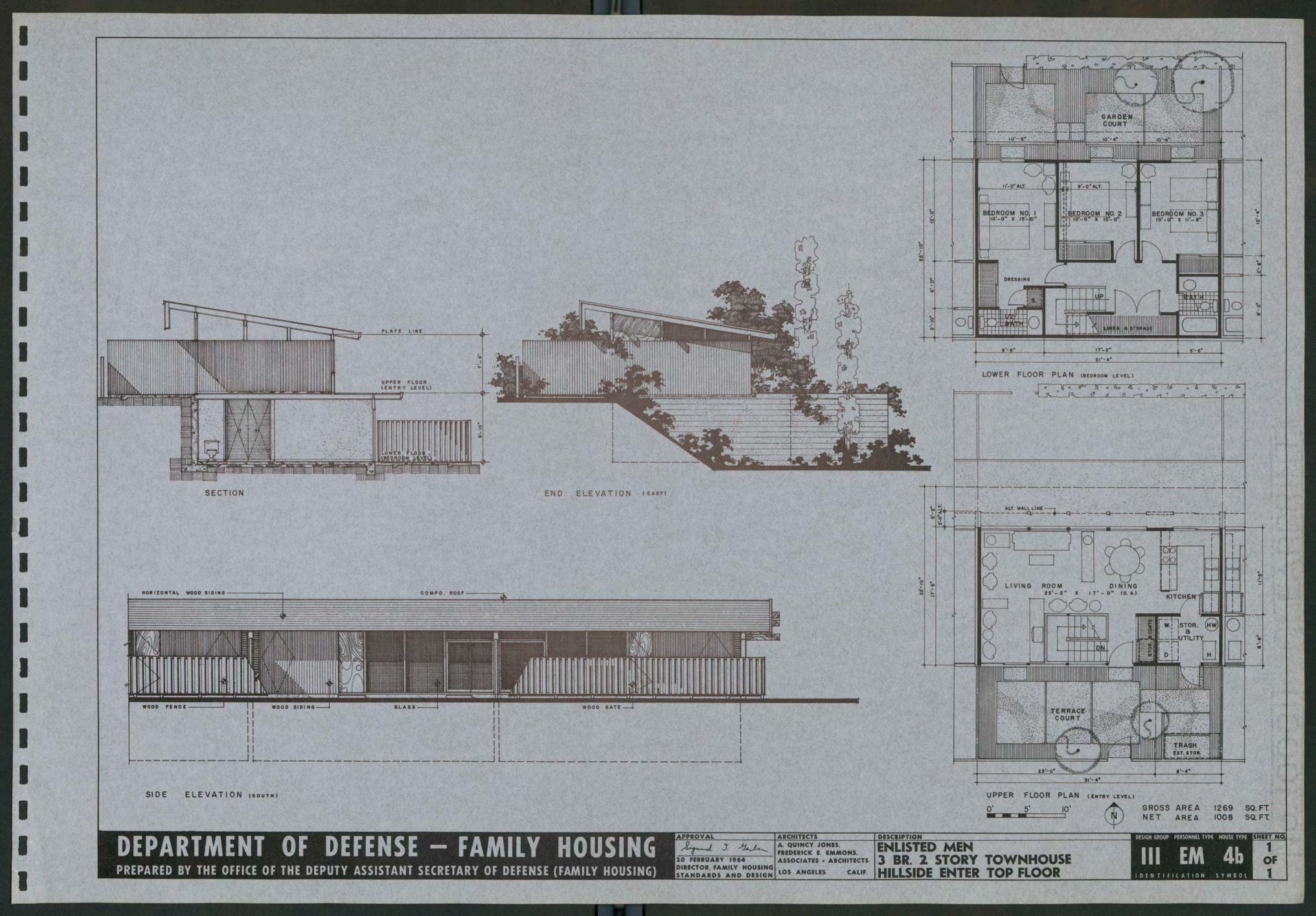


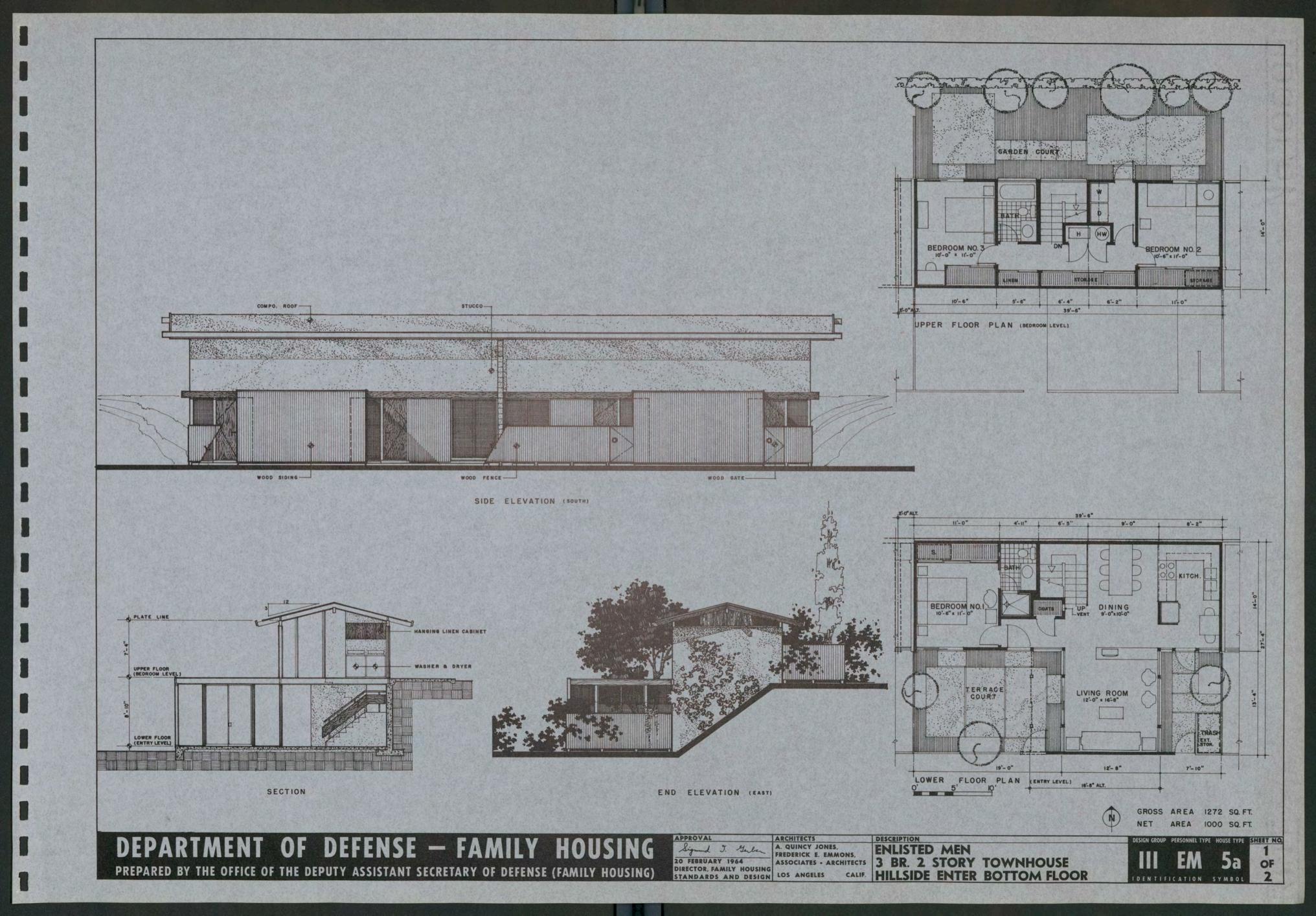
PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

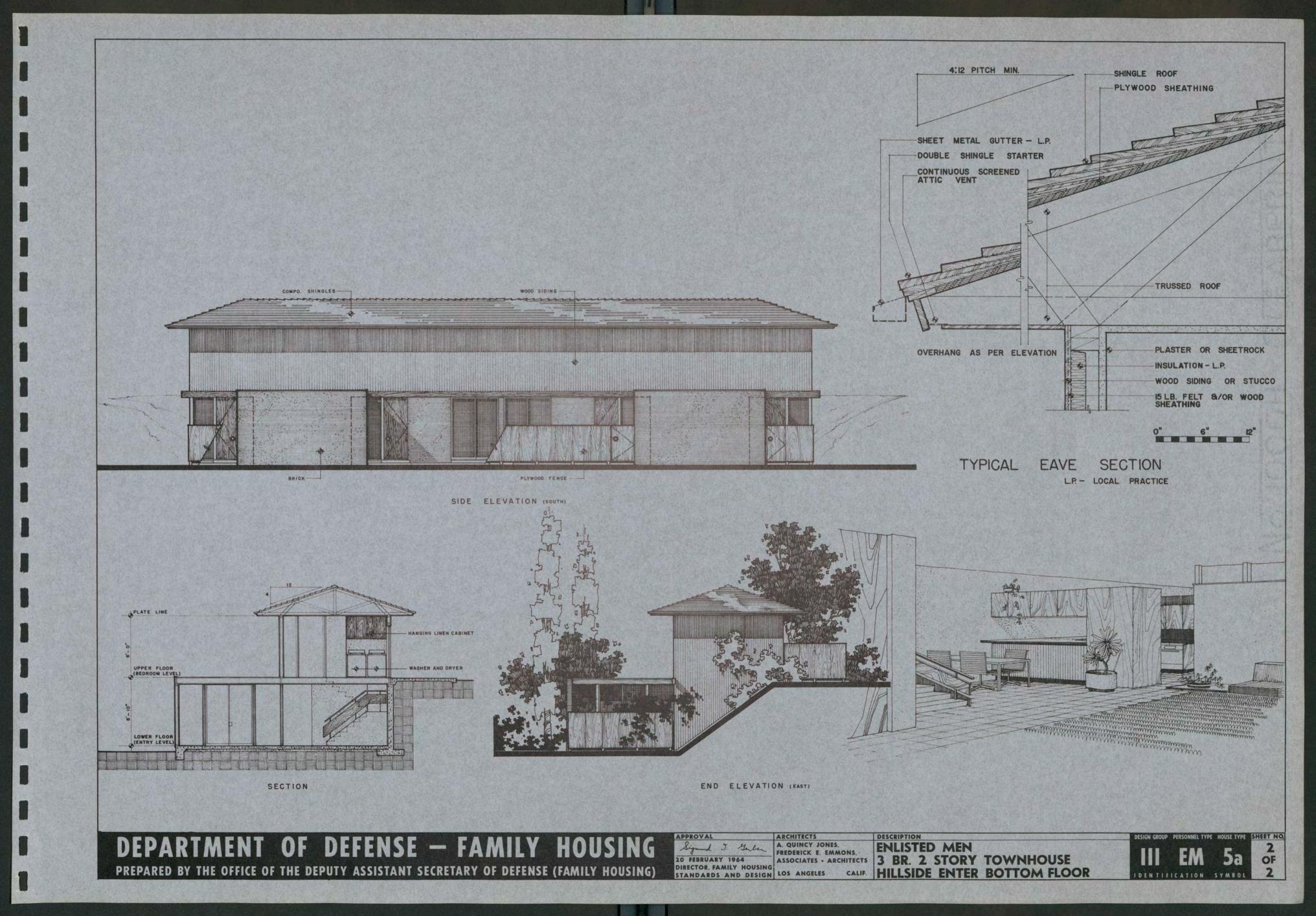


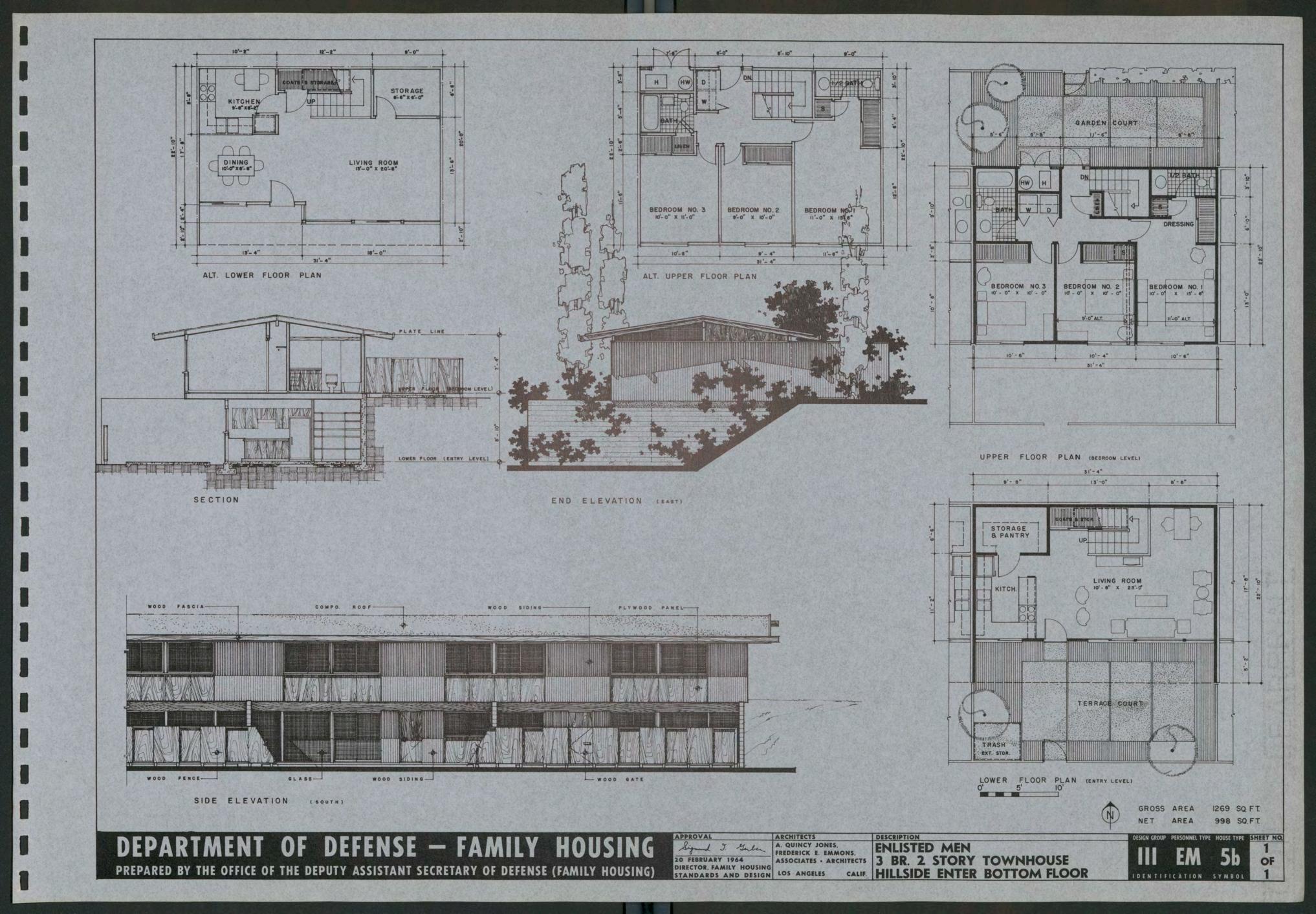


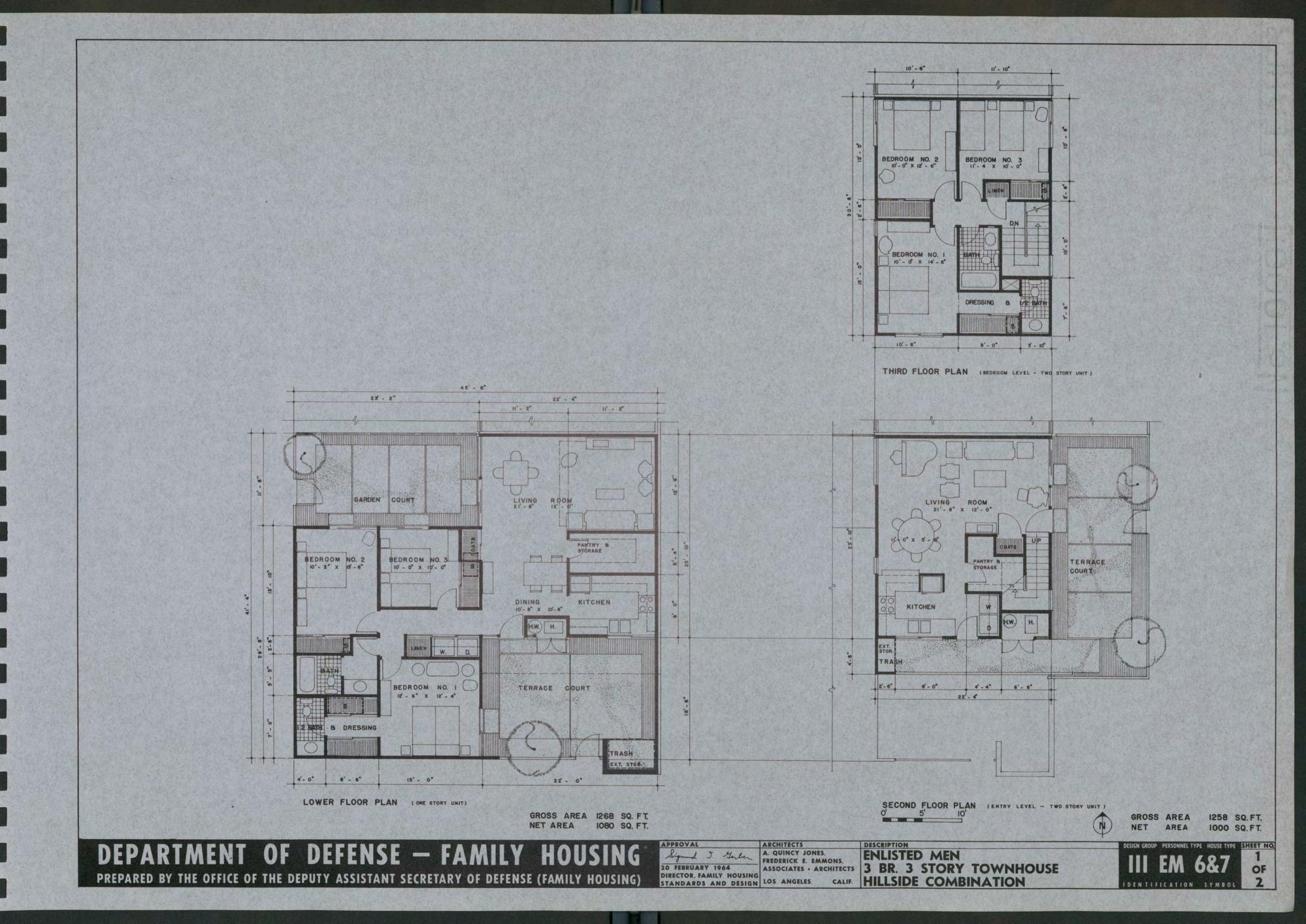


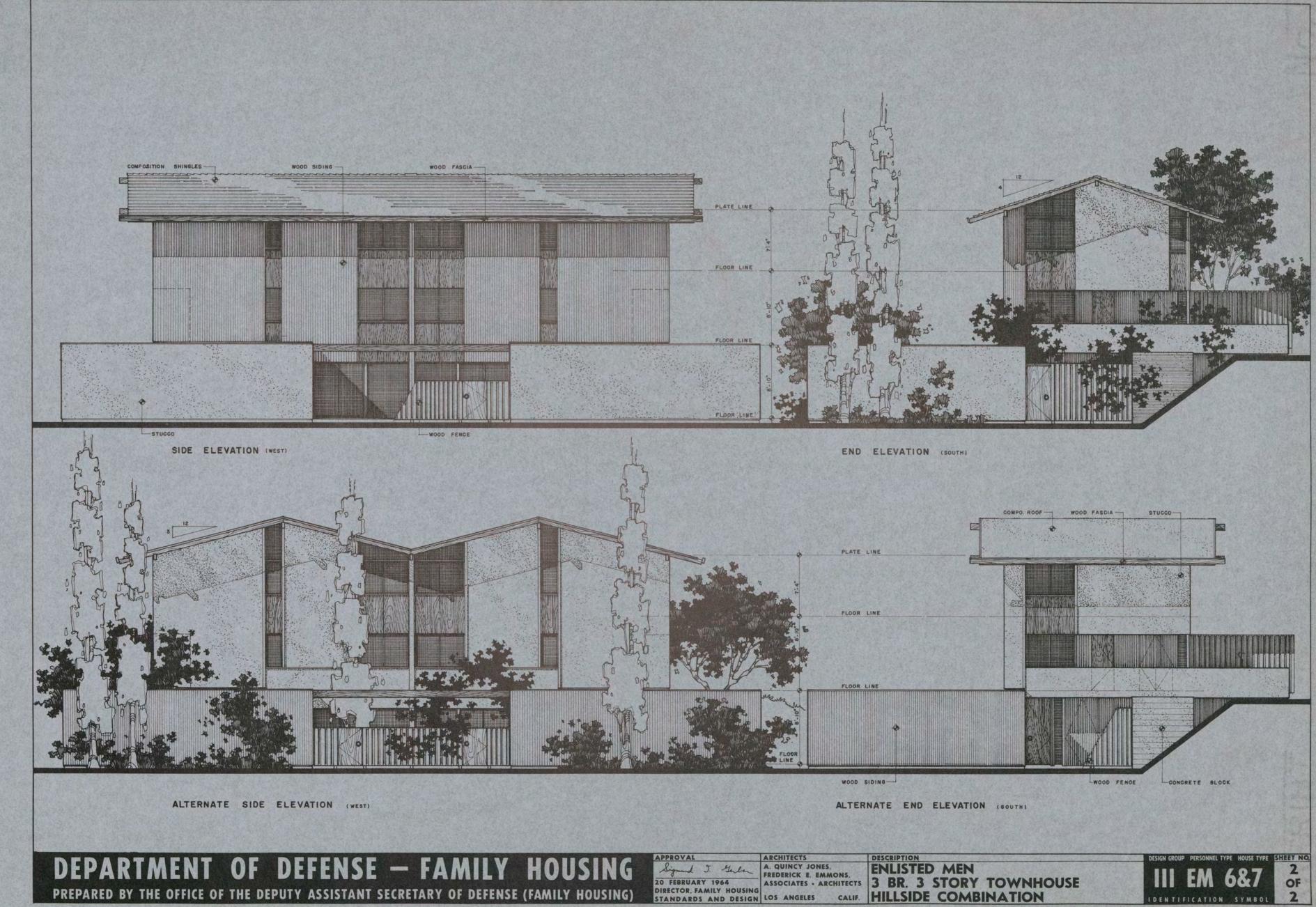








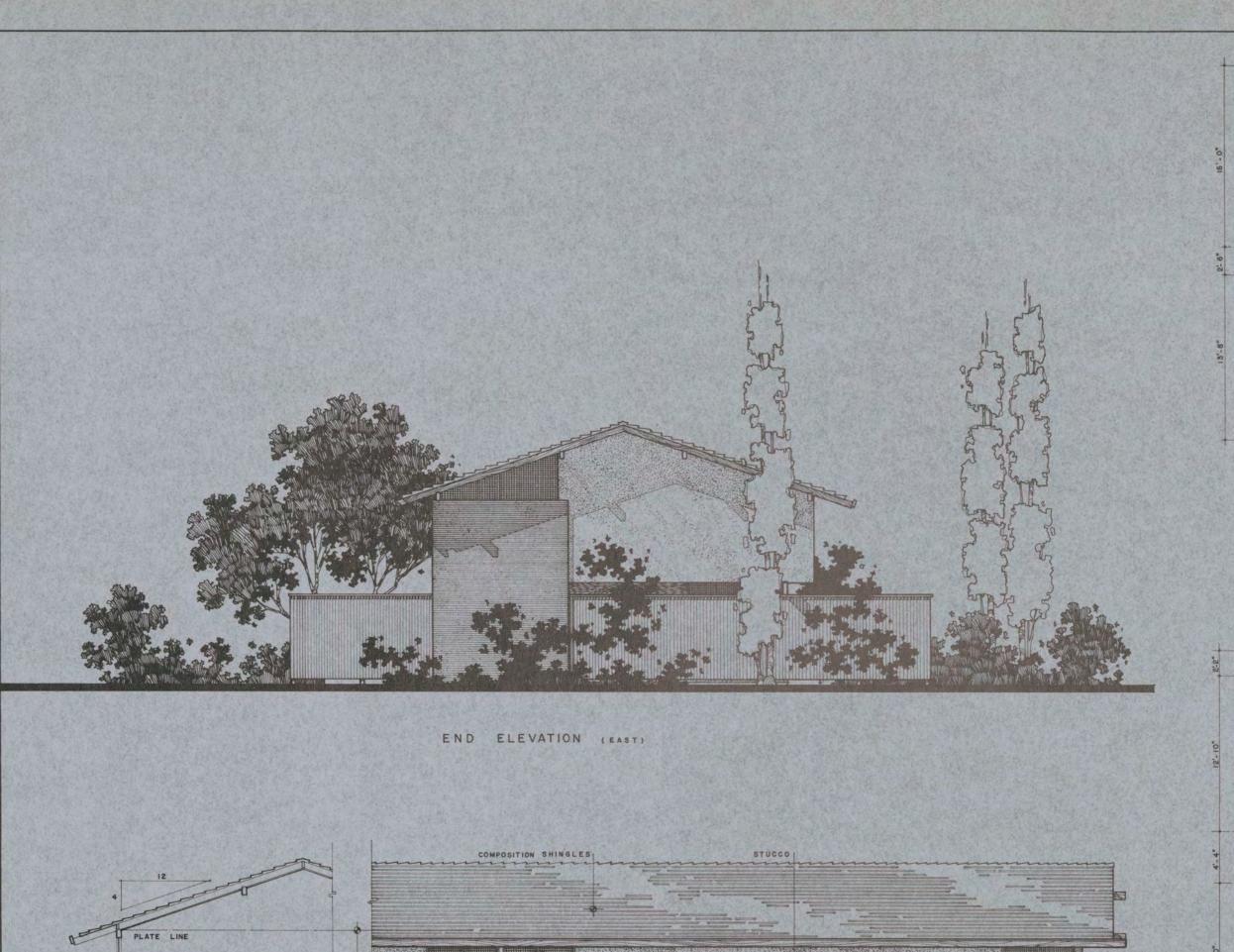


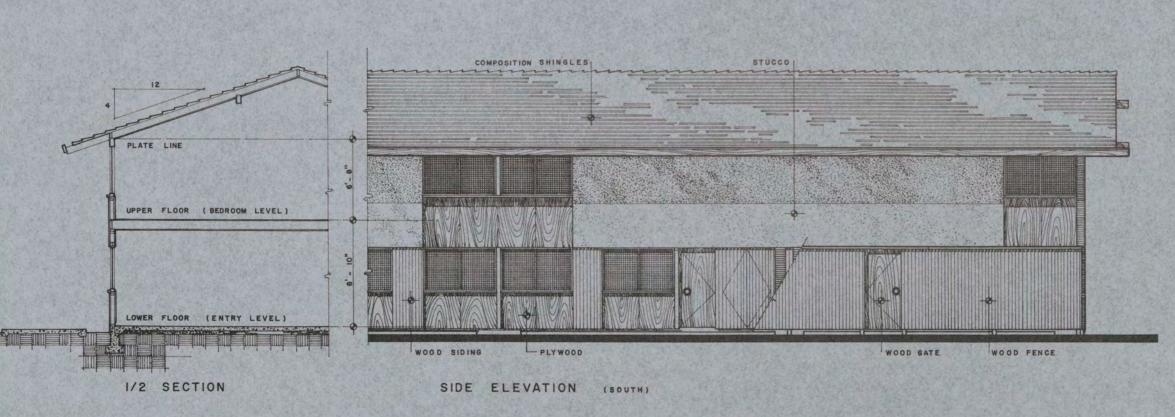


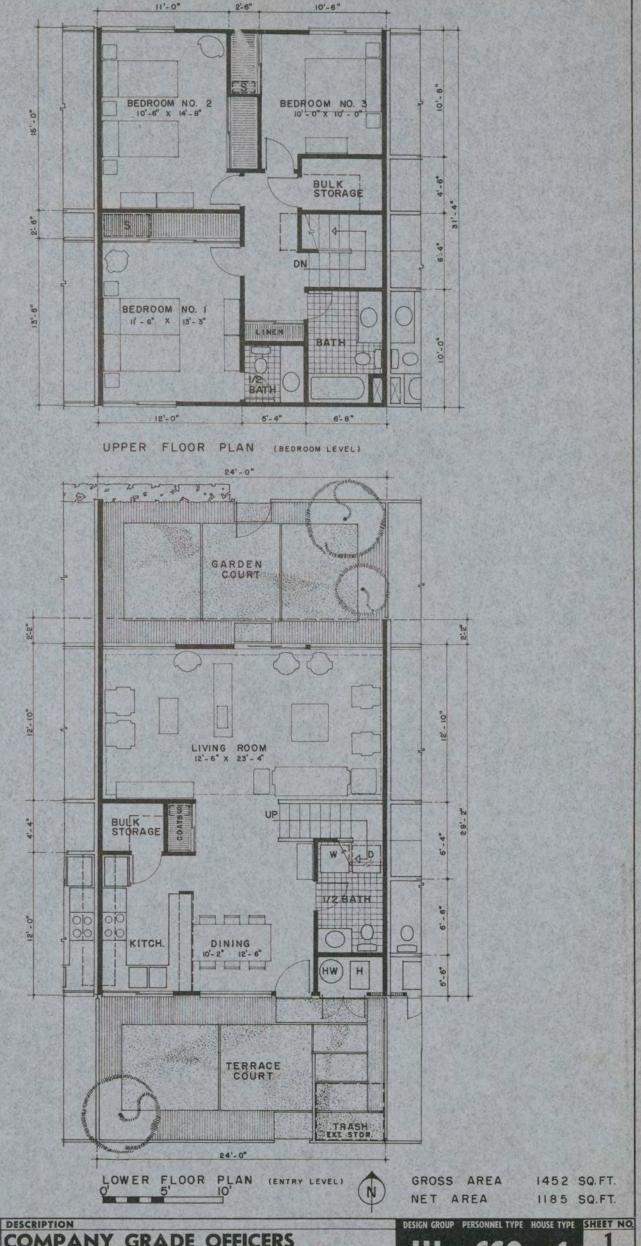
PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 3 STORY TOWNHOUSE

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



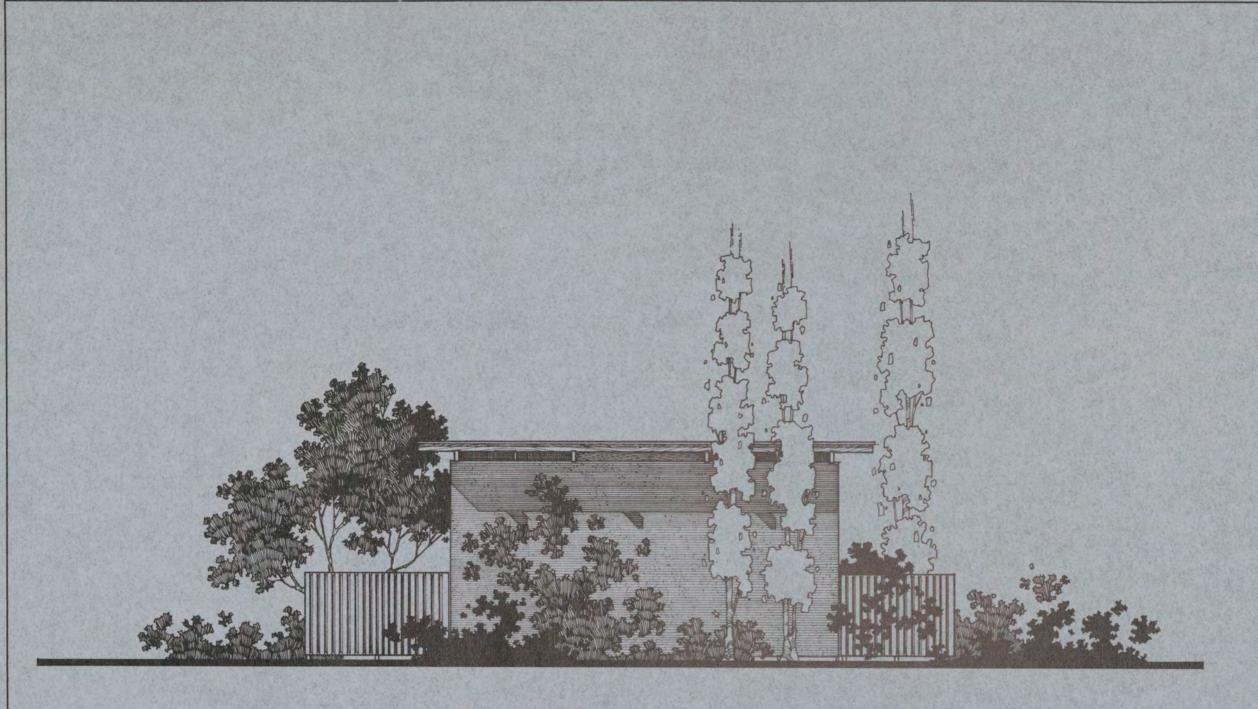




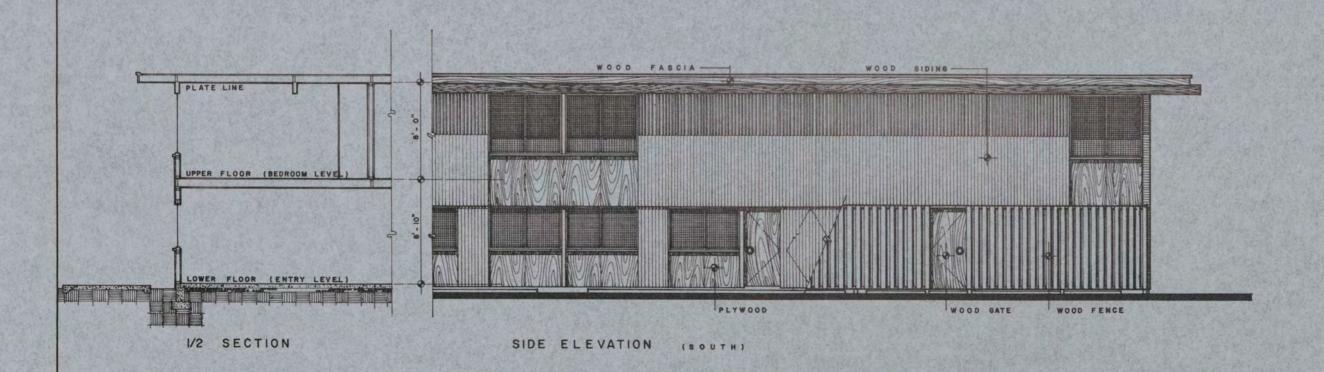
Signand J. Gerber A. QUINCY JONES, FREDERICK E. EMMONS, 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN LOS ANGELES

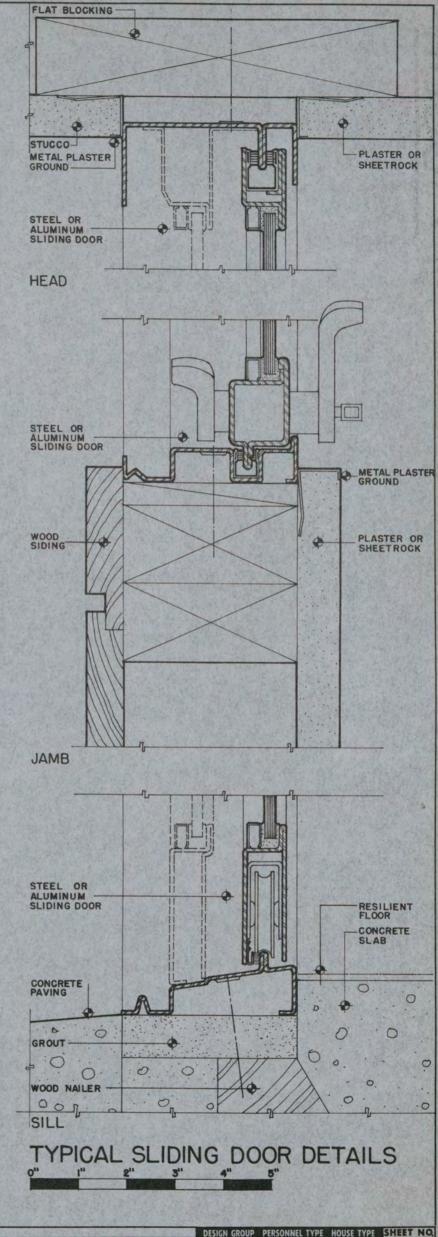
COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE CALIF. FLAT SITE

OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



END ELEVATION (EAST)





DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

DESCRIPTION

COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS

A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,
ASSOCIATES • ARCHITECTS

DESCRIPTION

COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS

3 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE

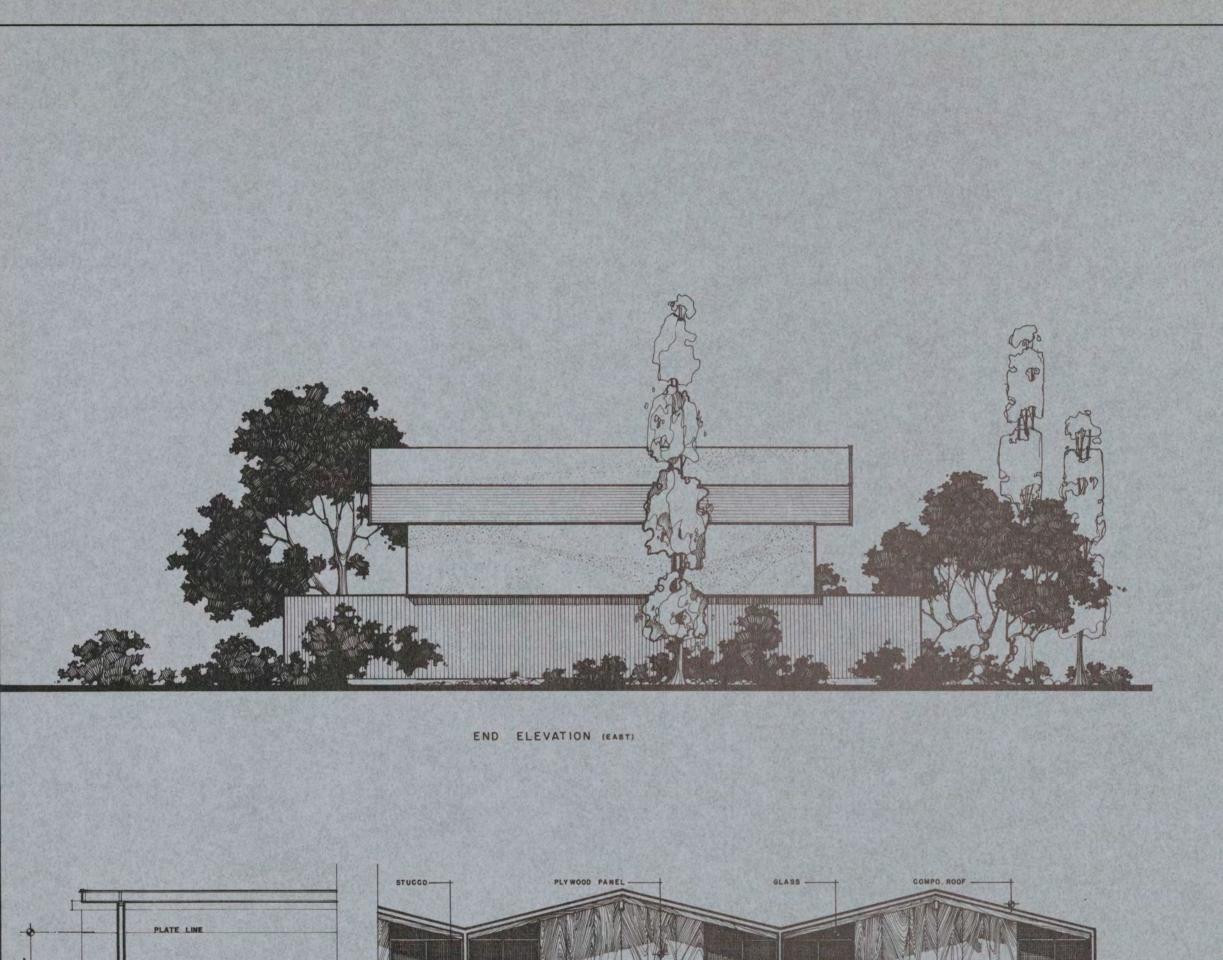
STANDARDS AND DESIGN

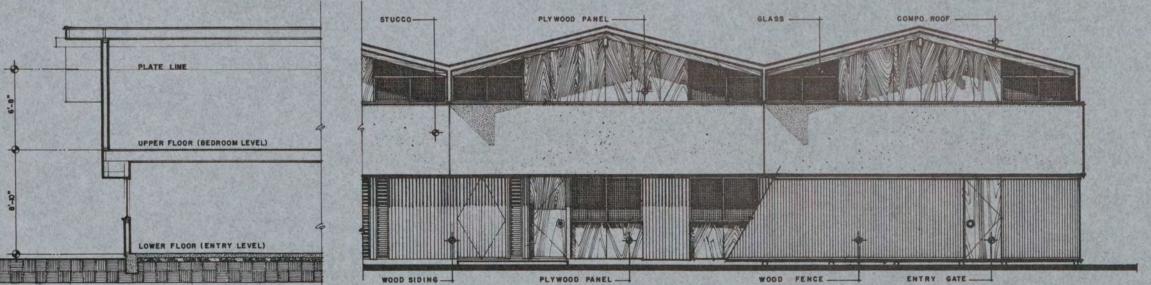
LOS ANGELES

CALIF.

FLAT SITE

CGO IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL





SIDE ELEVATION (SOUTH)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

1/2 SECTION

Signed J. Marker ARCHITECTS

A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,
ASSOCIATES • ARCHITECT DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN LOS ANGELES CALIF. FLAT SITE

DESCRIPTION COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 4 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE

PANTRY &

KITCH.

13'-0"

BATH

BEDROOM NO. 3

UPPER FLOOR PLAN (BEDROOM LEVEL)

GARDEN

26'-0"

LOWER FLOOR PLAN (ENTRY LEVEL)

1 2'-6"

10'-6"

BEDROOM NO. 2

BEDROOM NO. 4

STORAGE

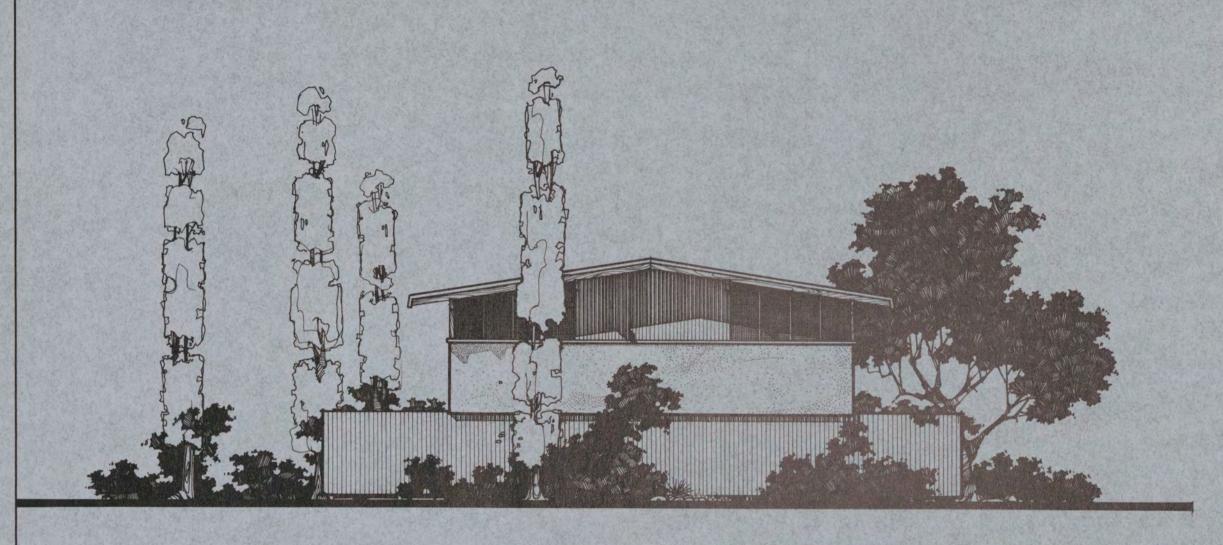
WD

TRASH EXT. STOR

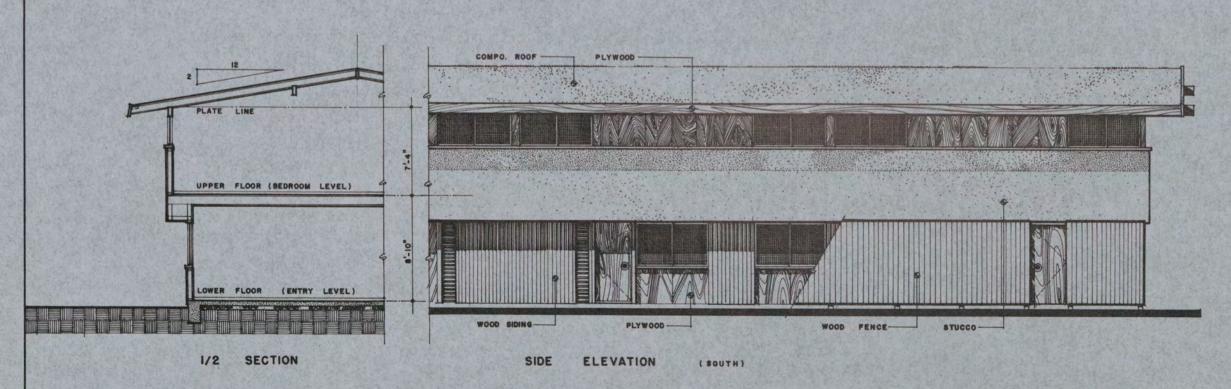
OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

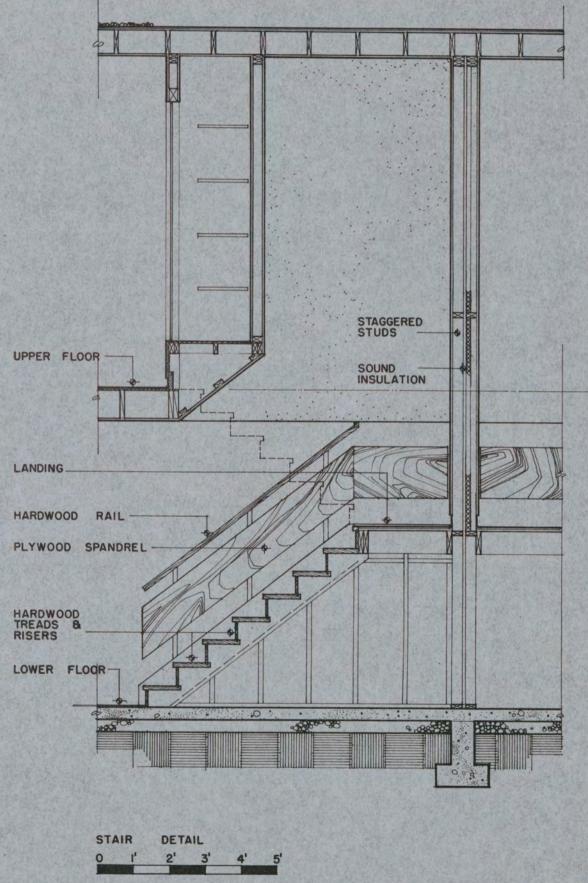
GROSS AREA 1612 SQ. FT.

NET AREA 1335 SQ. FT.



END ELEVATION





DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Light J. Market Jones, FREDERICK E. EMMONS, ASSOCIATES • ARCHITECTS DESCRIPTION

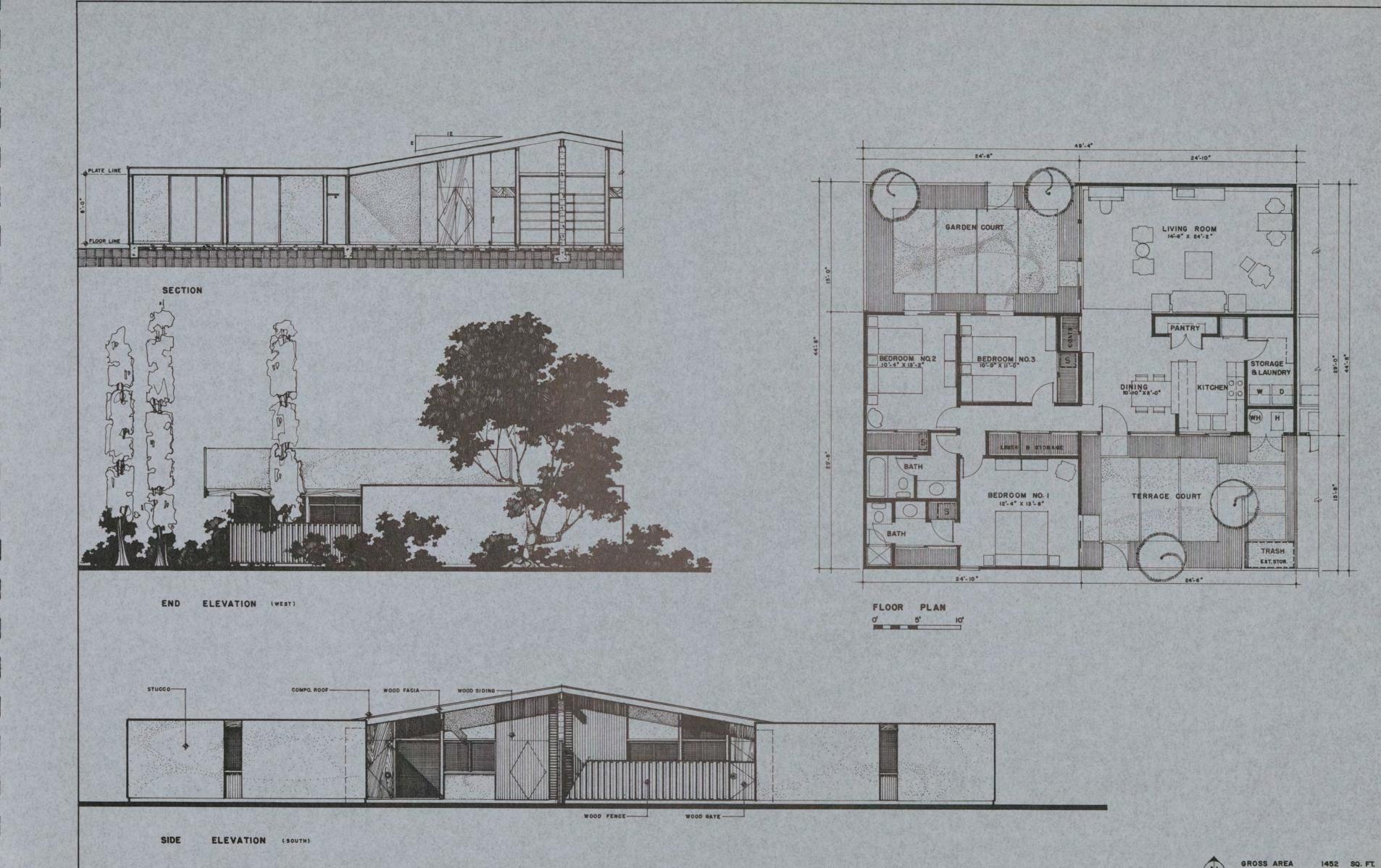
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN LOS ANGELES CALIF.

LOS ANGELES CALIF.

FLAT SITE

COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 4 BR. 2 STORY TOWNHOUSE

CGO IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

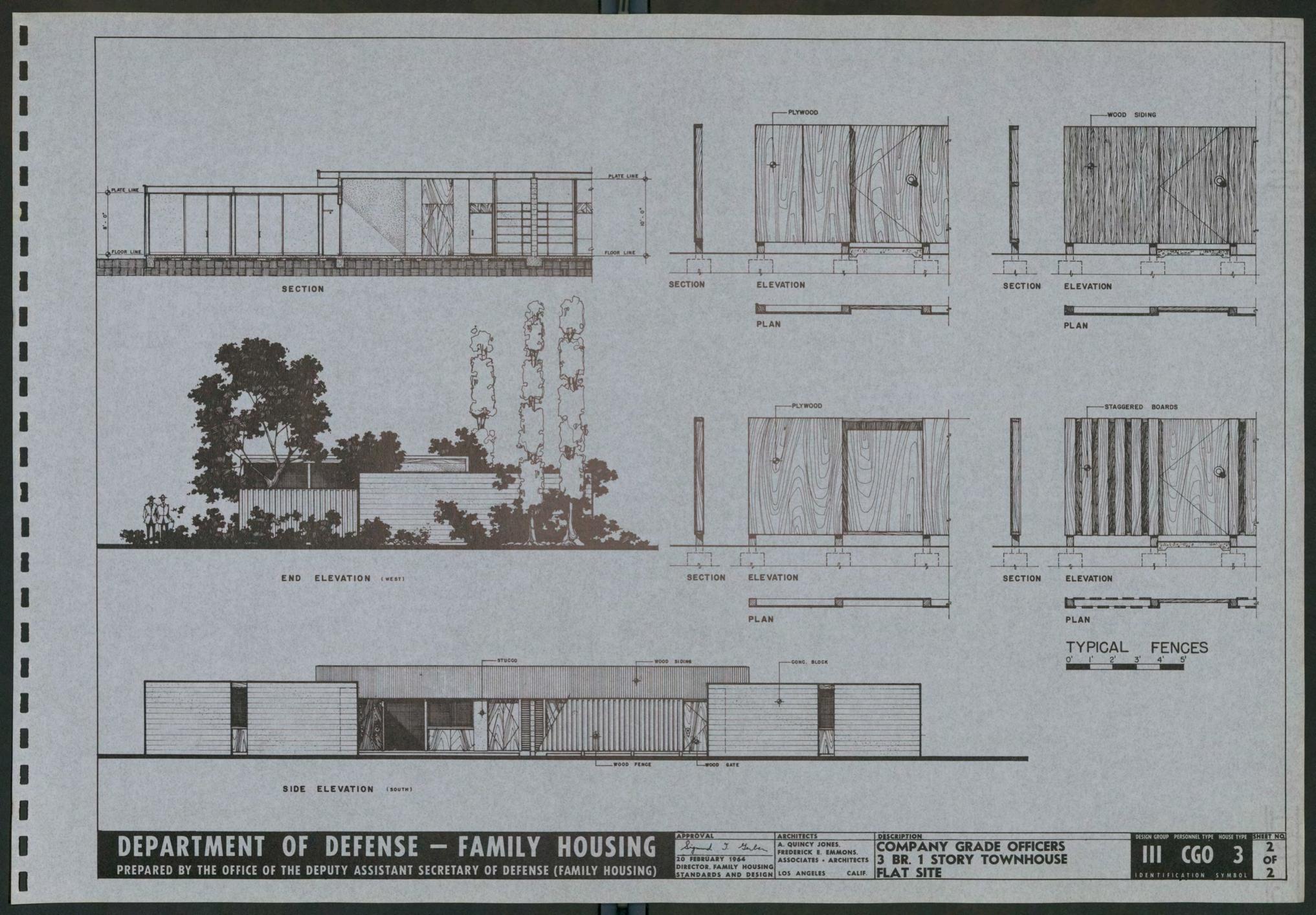


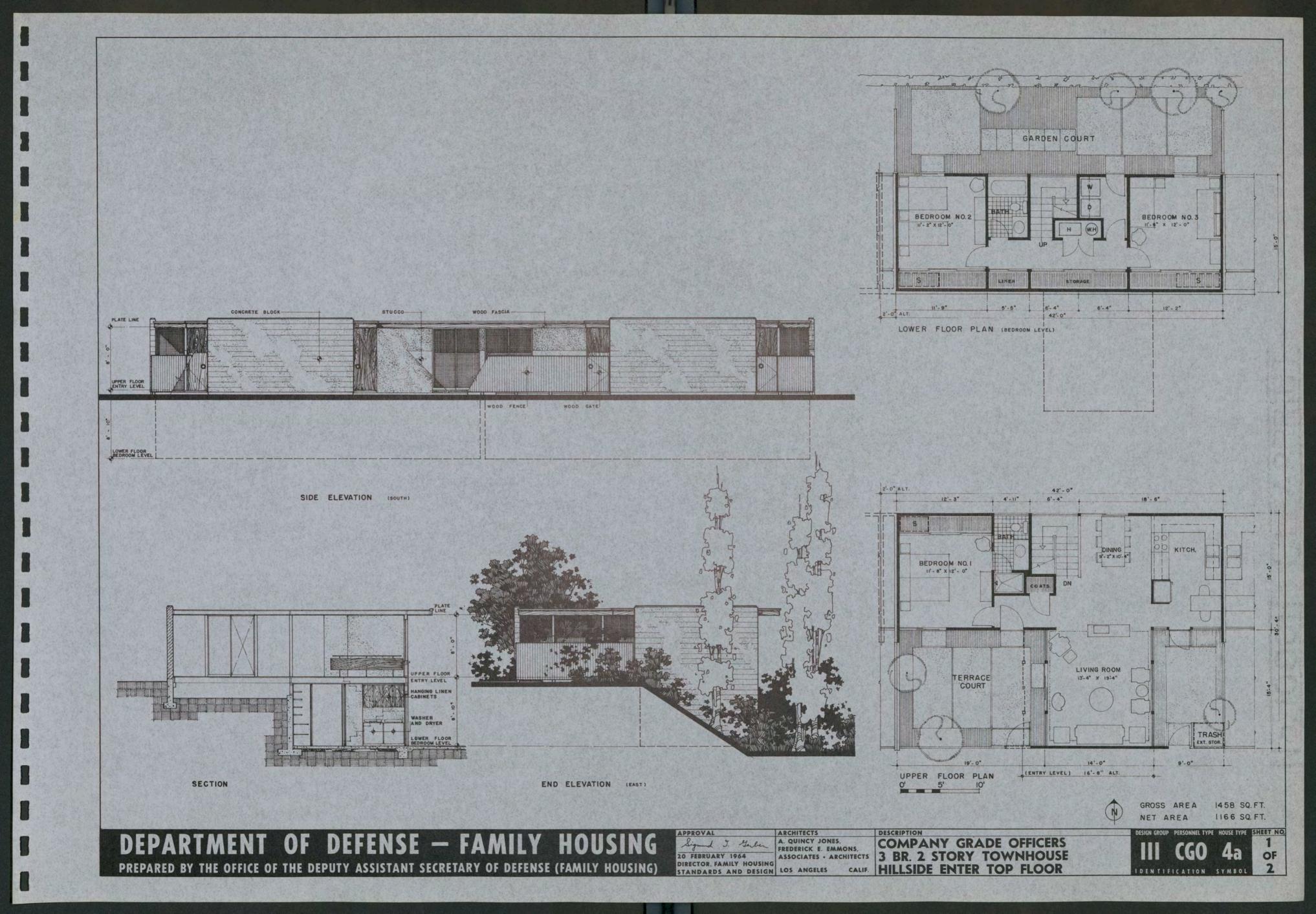
Signal J. Jelen A. QUINCY JONES,
FREDERICK E. EMMONS,
ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECT
STANDARDS AND DESIGN LOS ANGELES CALIF

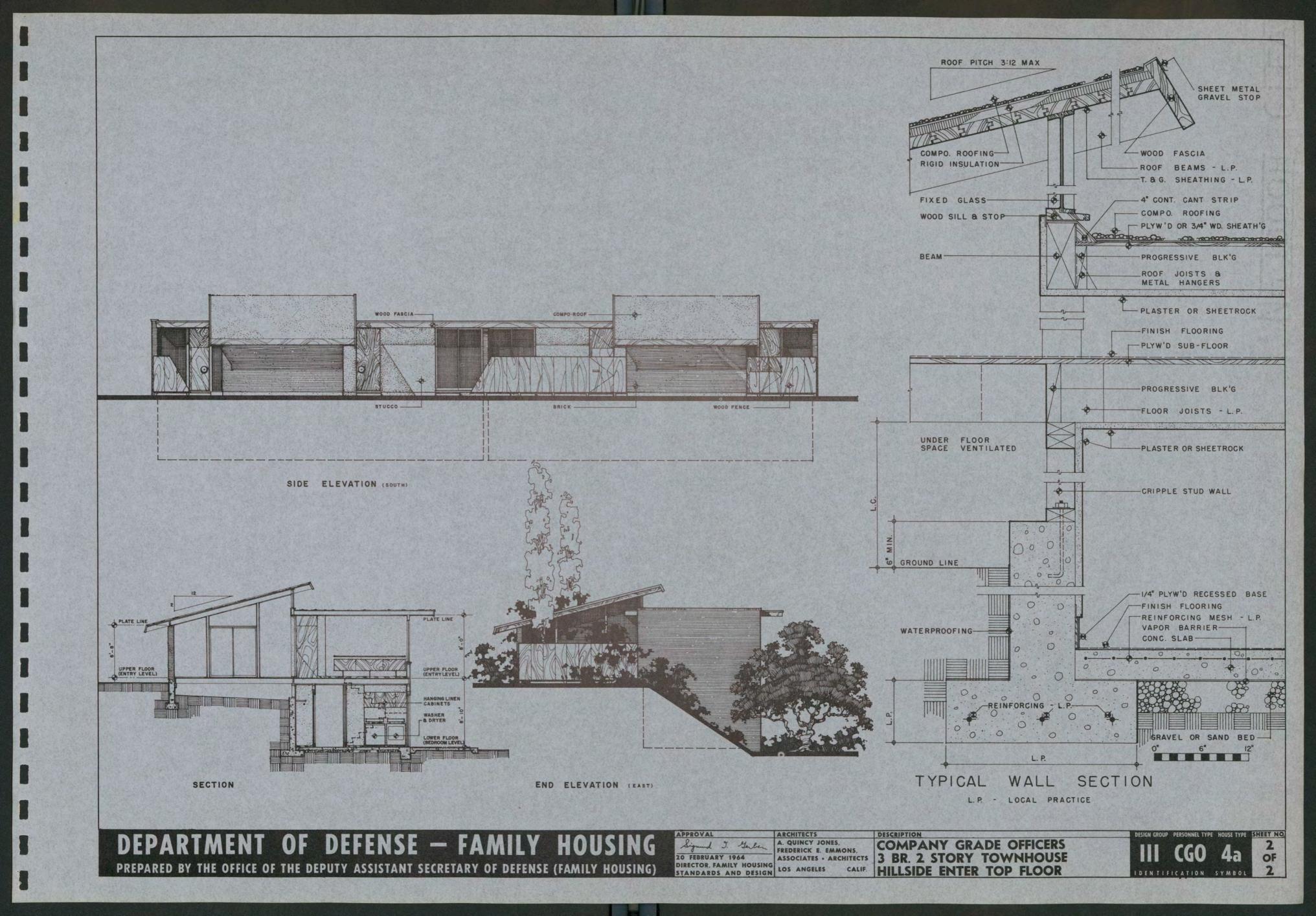
DESCRIPTION COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 1 STORY TOWNHOUSE CALIF. FLAT SITE

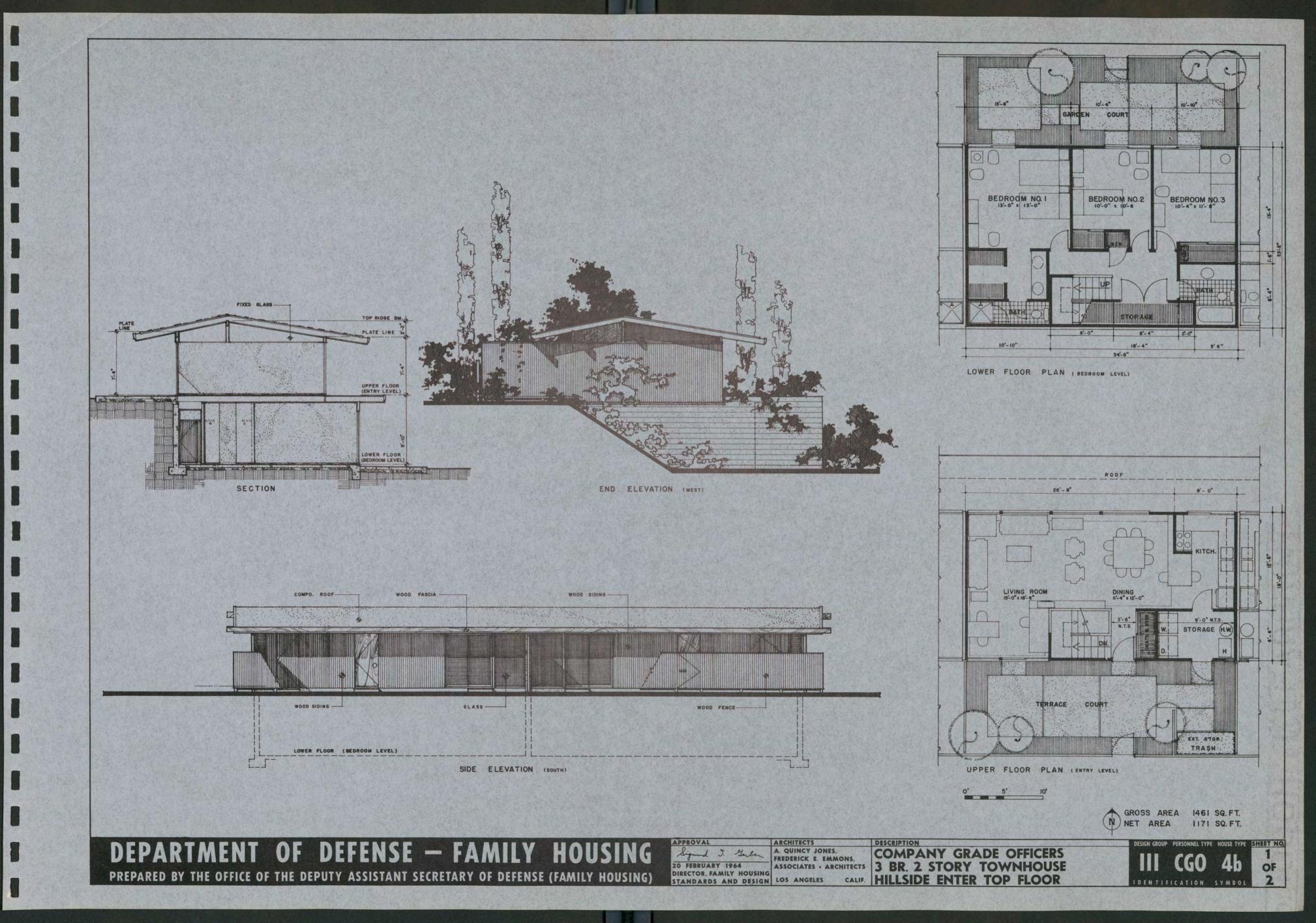
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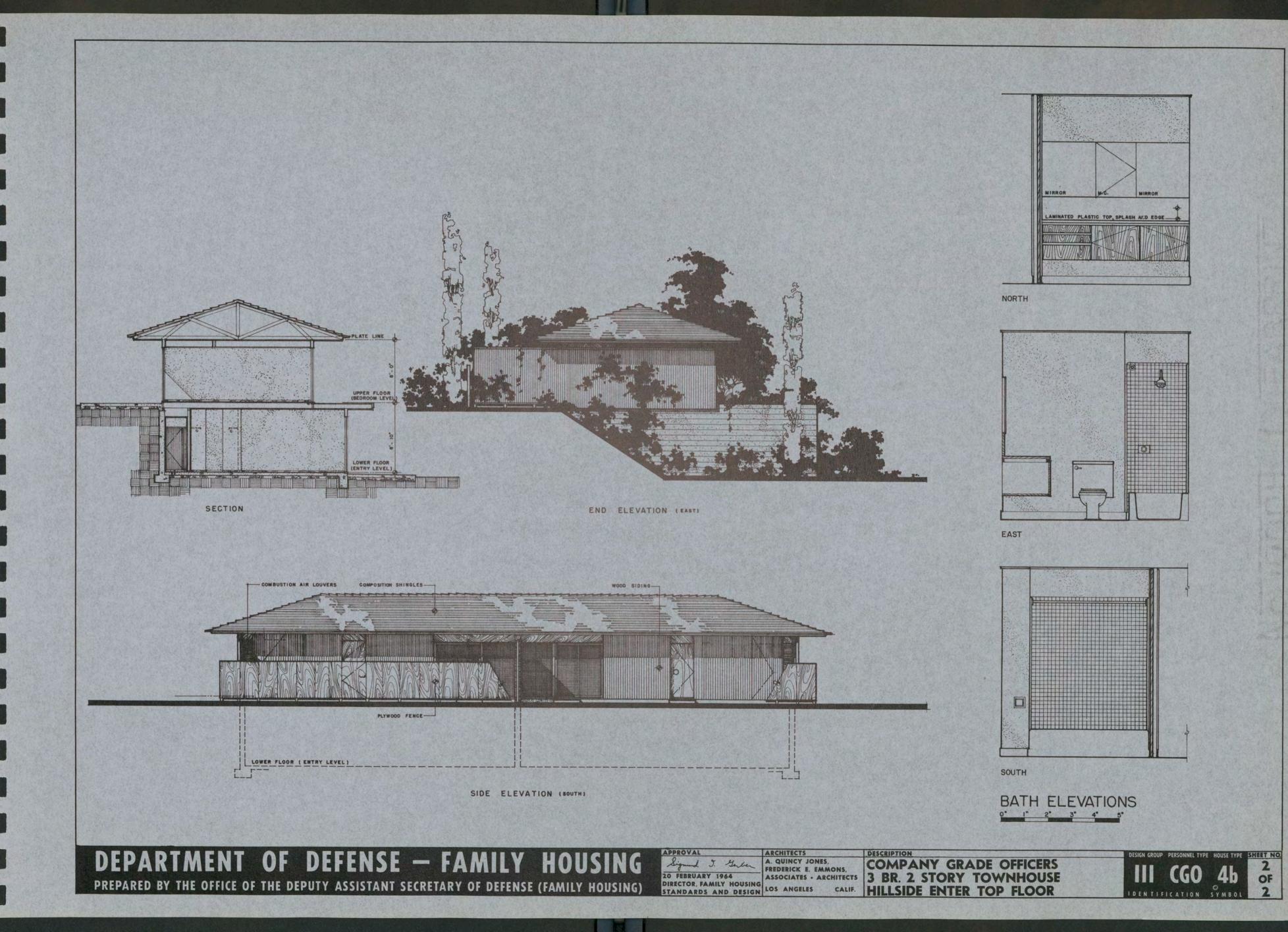
NET AREA

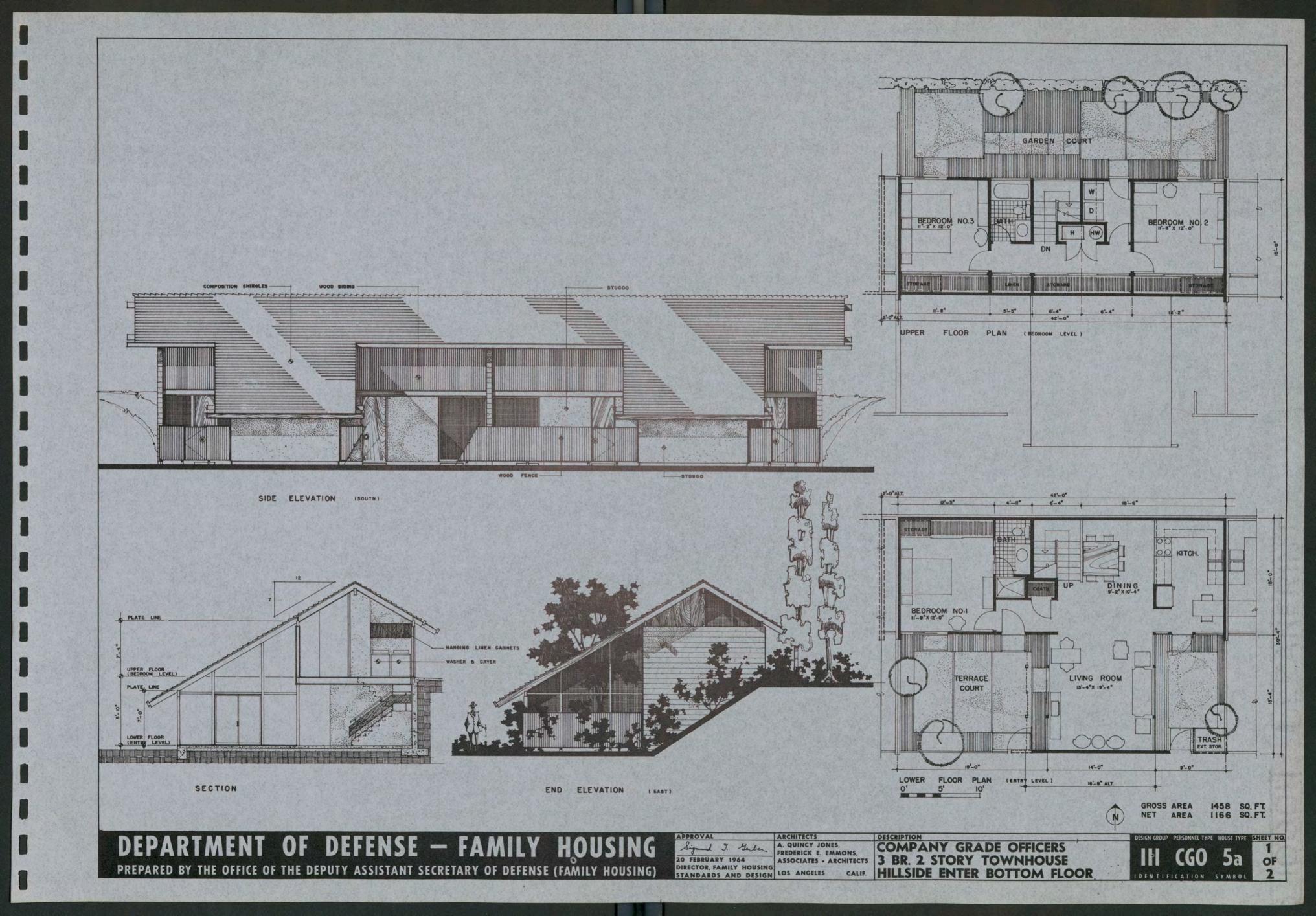


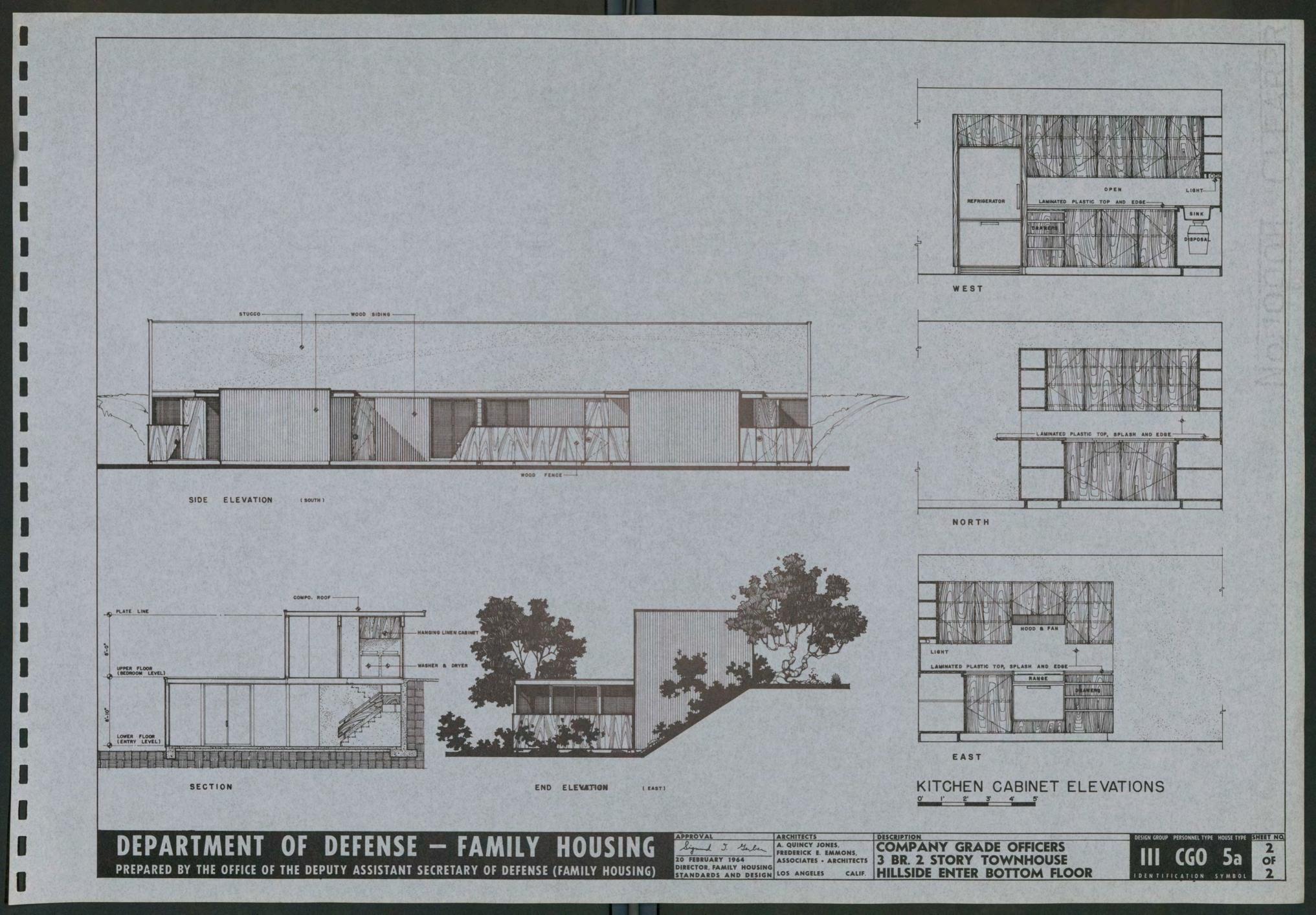


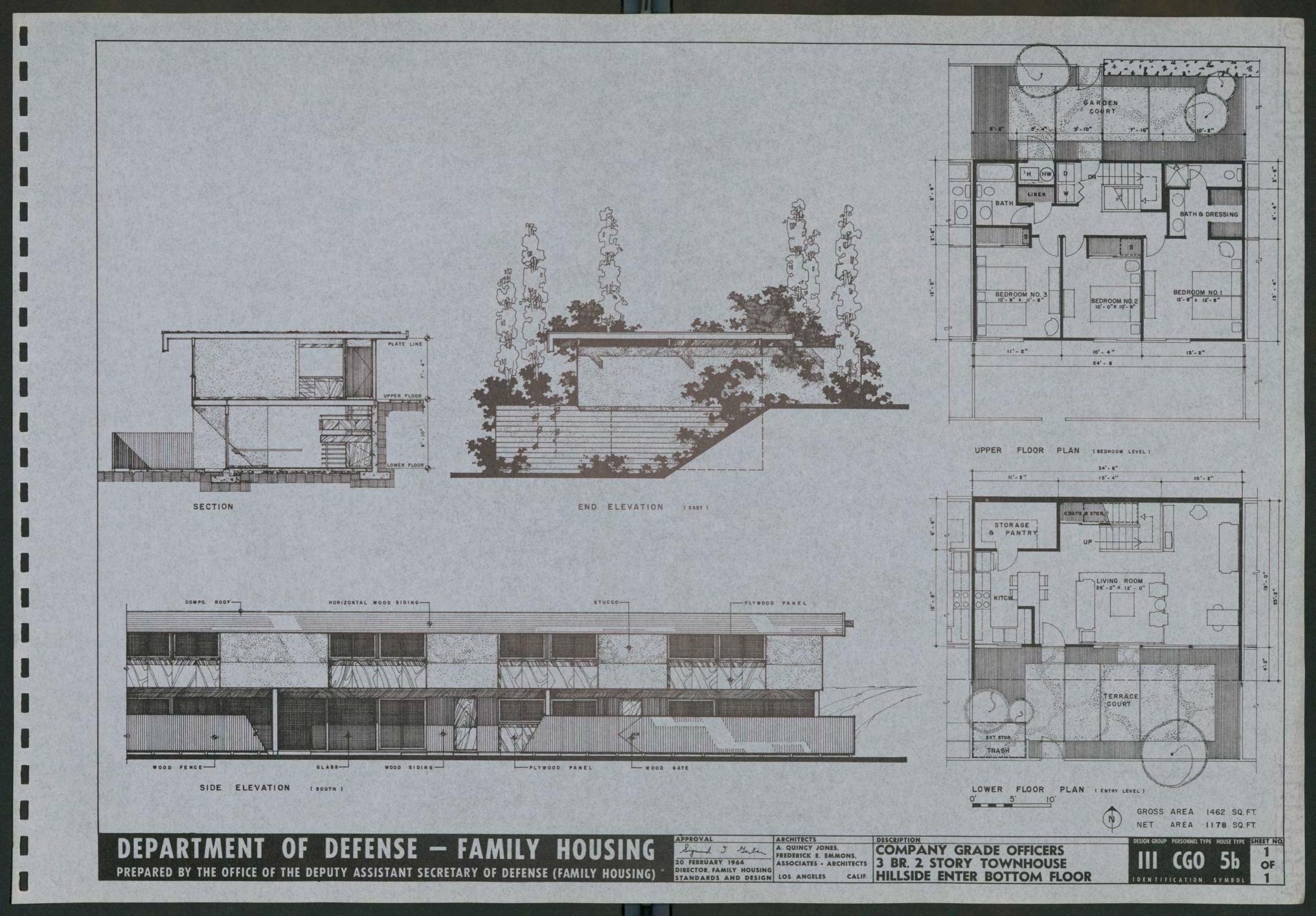


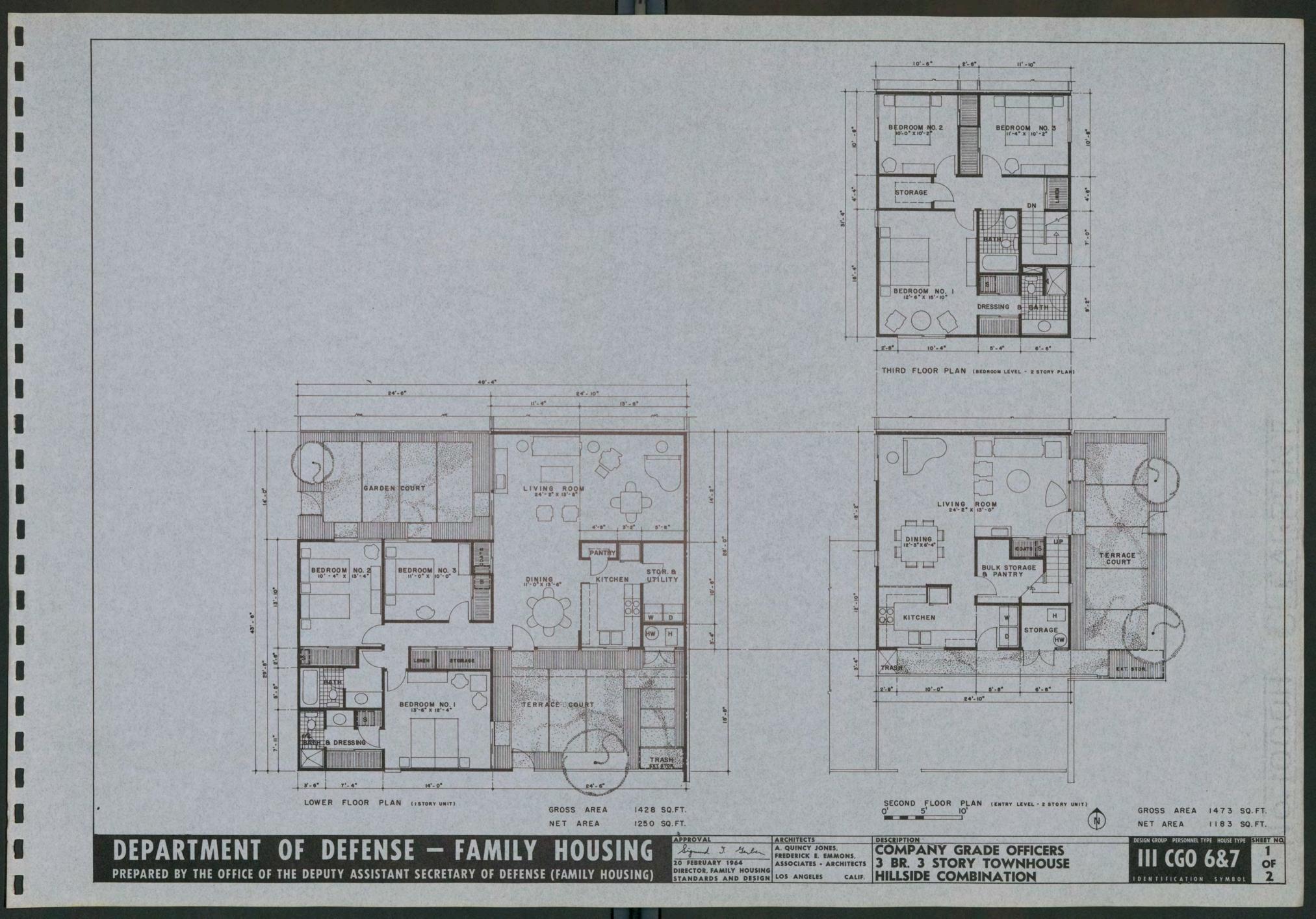


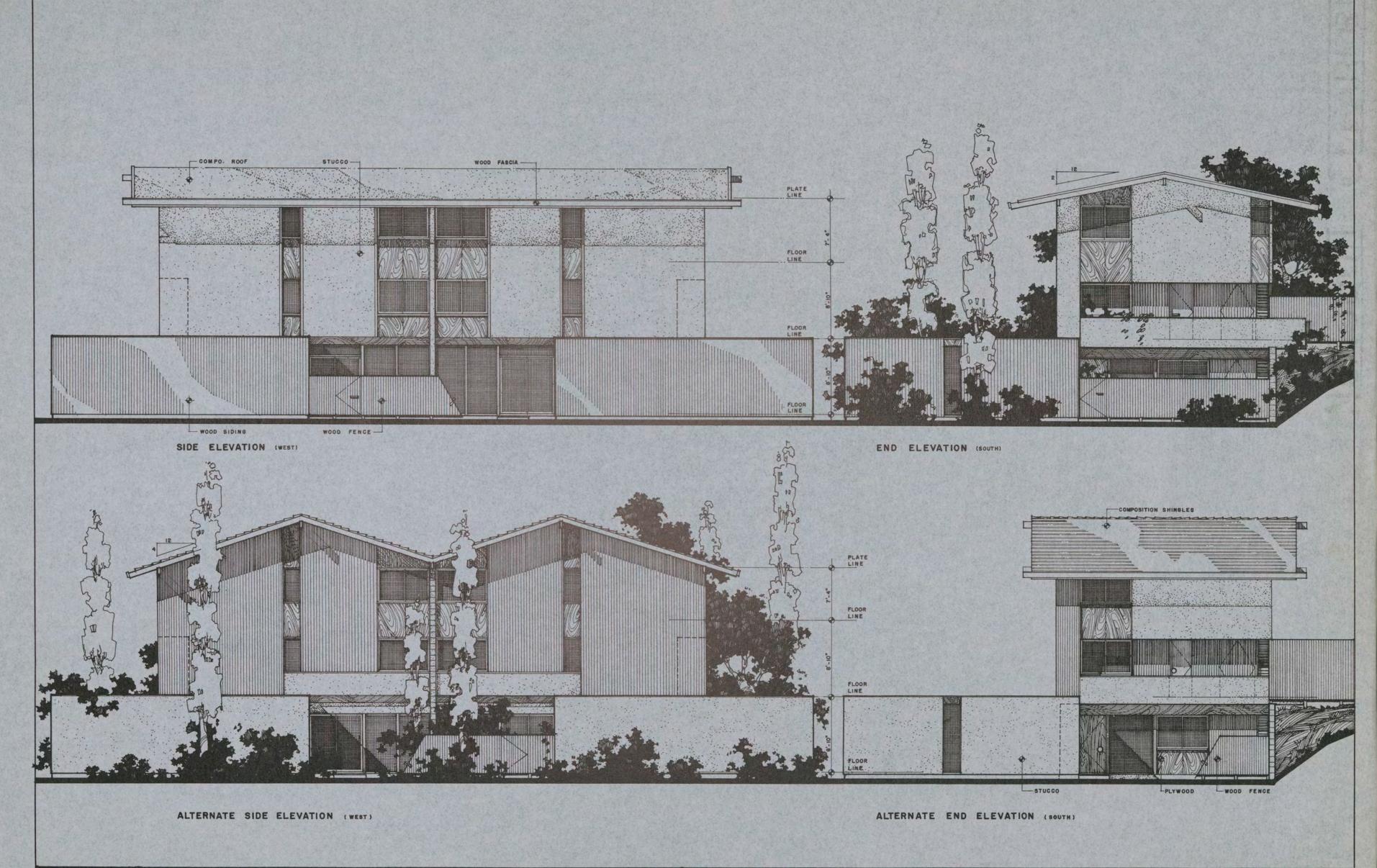












COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS Ligand J. Marker Jones, FREDERICK E. EMMONS, ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS DESCRIPTION

A. QUINCY JONES, FREDERICK E. EMMONS, ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS JONES - ARCHITECTS JO ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS 3 BR. 3 STORY TOWNHOUSE

III CGO 6&7 IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

DESIGN GROUP IV

GENERAL REMARKS

Design Group IV contains a three-bedroom Town House for Enlisted Men, six Field Grade Officers' houses, three houses for Senior Officers, and two houses for General Officers. These houses have been designed for a Warm Climate.

SITE PLANNING

1

To successfully accommodate an emphasis in outdoor living common in the temperate climate zones, clusters of individual living units are grouped around a large internal space. This central open area is readily accessible to all units and is used solely for recreation and pedestrian circulation. On the fringe of this space, yet sheltered between building clusters for greater protection and more personal scale, are numerous tot lots and the formal recreation facilities for Officers and Enlisted Men. Vehicular traffic — with the exception of a major artery separating Officers and Enlisted men — is restricted to secondary collector streets on the periphery of the site. In this arrangement, a complete separation of pedestrians and automobiles can be achieved, with a short and direct internal design for pedestrian use and a carefully restricted external pattern for automobiles and daily service.

The living unit clusters are composed of sub-groups or neighborhoods of 18 to 32 row units; four to six duplexes, and two to three detached houses, all generally grouped around a common entry drive and parking court. The clusters are designed to provide a flexible, efficient sub-grouping with the maximum of variety between groups and the minimum number of intersections with the collector street. Advantages of such cluster groupings include:

Economy through grouping of facilities, compact utilities, minimum paved areas and reduced driveways.

Differentiation between fast circulation and slow terminal traffic; yet provision that every car entering the parking court from the collector street can easily turn around before re-entering the faster traffic flow.

Off-street parking completely segregated from collector streets; and the consequent removal of living units from the hazards, smells, and noises of a main traffic route.

Breakdown of the monotonous row unit arrangement.

Encouragement of personal identity through the identification with smaller sub-groups, resulting in greater community pride.

Small garden areas that open to a larger, central recreation area, relating each sub-group to the remainder of the development.

In the more detailed placement of the housing units, a conscious effort was made to locate the four bedroom units further into the site, where the access to the open spaces is realized more readily. Duplexes and single units are arranged so that unobstructed views can be had in at least two different directions.

Further, it is suggested that utility mains (water, power, sewer) be located internally in the site, following the pedestrian pathways rather than the street pattern. This arrangement is considerably more efficient requiring much shorter utility service mains following, most likely, the natural slope of the terrain, and involving no inconvenient and costly destruction and patching of streets during maintenance.

UNIT PLANNING

The individual dwelling units were designed specifically for the temperate climates. With these warm and humid conditions, a given volume of space often seems and feels much smaller than a similar space in a colder climate. When it is hot, it is the natural reaction to desire more space and a greater circulation of air. In addition, attire, manners, and living habits become less formal. With these facts in mind, the following planning devices were considered of great importance:

Open planning, with the combination of related areas (i.e., kitchen-family, living-dining, etc.) to obtain a larger single space.

Interplay of volumes with higher ceilings whenever feasible, allowing spaces to flow from one level to another.

Use of generous glass areas to visually borrow space from the out-of-doors.

Incorporation of terraces, gardens, and courts for outdoor living and entertaining.

In addition, two other design features were considered of great importance in the overall designs. One was the inclusion of a family or multi-purpose room where much of the clutter of household activities can be contained; and the other was a distinct entry area (and the ability to circulate directly from it into the living area, kitchen-service area, or bedroom wing).

The row houses are designed for maximum efficiency with minimum circulation. They are deep and narrow to reduce frontage, and entry to these units is from both the parking court and the rear garden. Garden walls and planting are important to insure the maximum privacy within a row house arrangement.

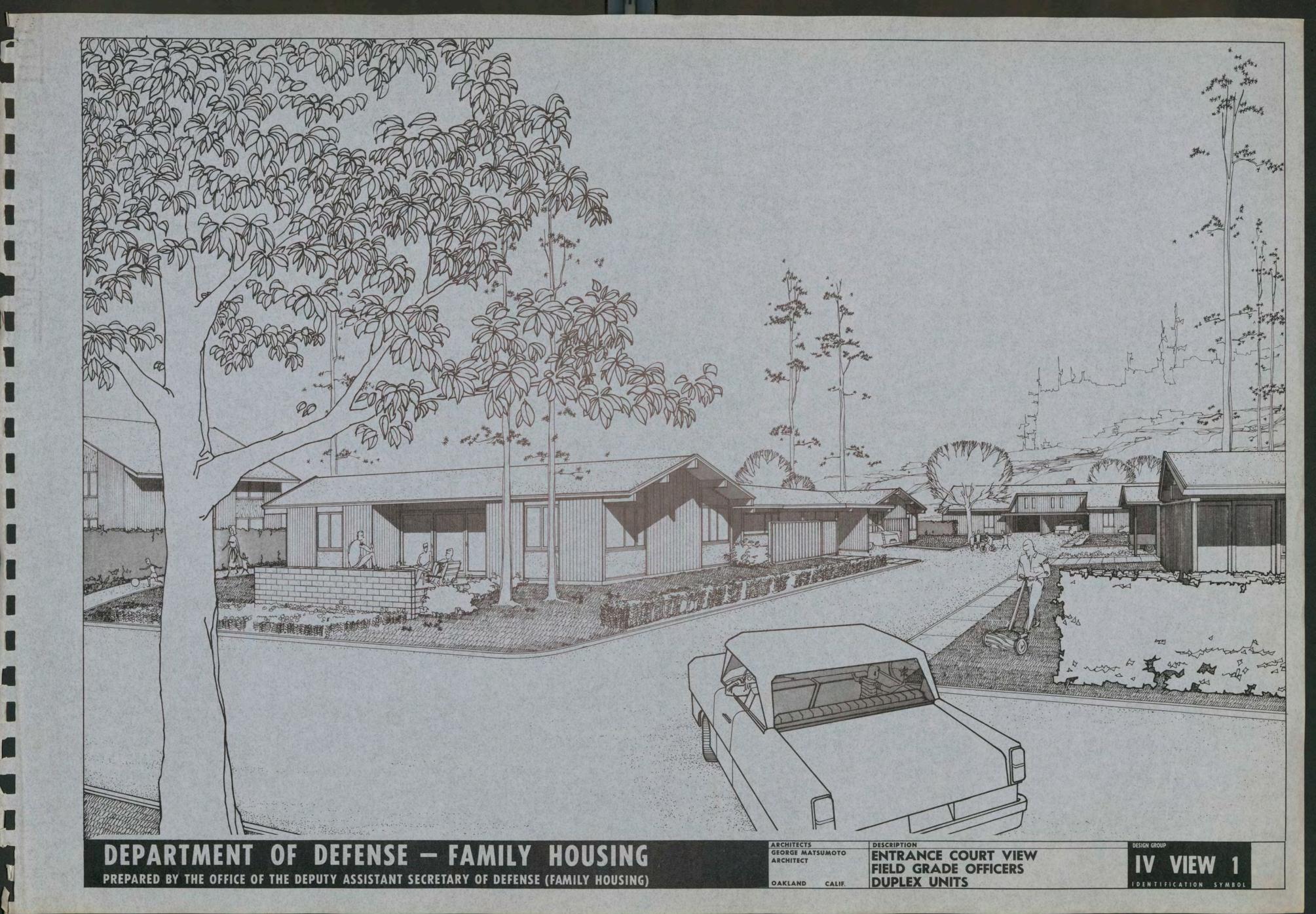
For the duplexes, the cost of the higher ceiling in the living room area is offset by the full use of the partially excavated lower levels. In all multi-level three bedroom units, similar bedroom arrangements are placed over similar dining-kitchen-family room units with the hope that this will encourage a certain amount of shop pre-fabrication. Also, it should be noted that certain elevations are interchangeable. The approach was to suggest a range of possible solutions rather than standardizing one particular design.

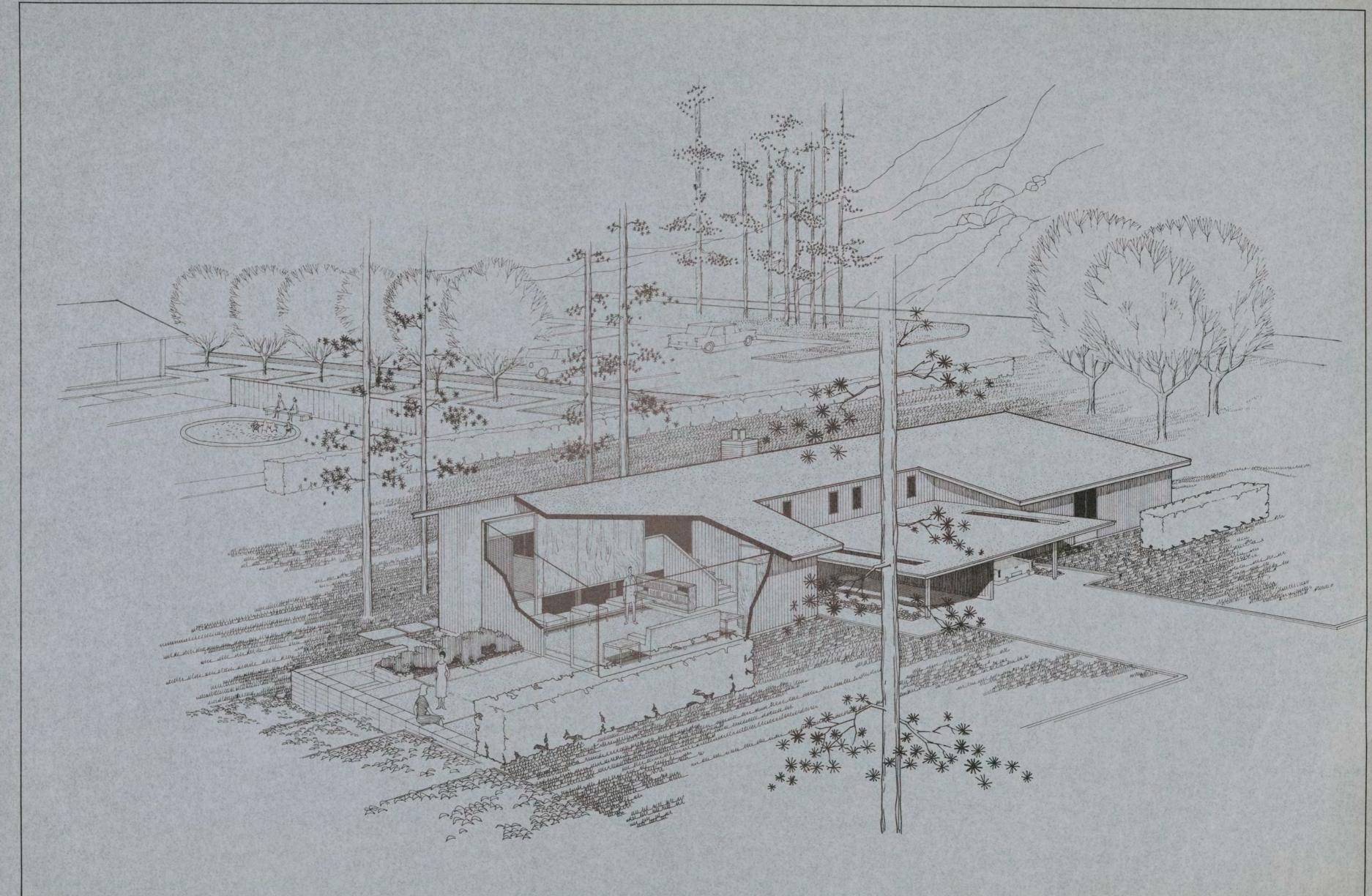
The Senior Grade and General Officers' houses are designed to appear more spacious by the extension of wing walls and the incorporation of garden courts. In the major rooms, the ceilings are higher than the normal eight feet; and the bedrooms are arranged so that cross circulation is possible. In the General Officers' houses, the master bedroom is separated from the other bedrooms for privacy; recognizing that in these instances, children will be older and would enjoy a certain amount of separation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - FAMILY HOUSING

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

DESIGN GROUP IV
GENERAL REMARKS



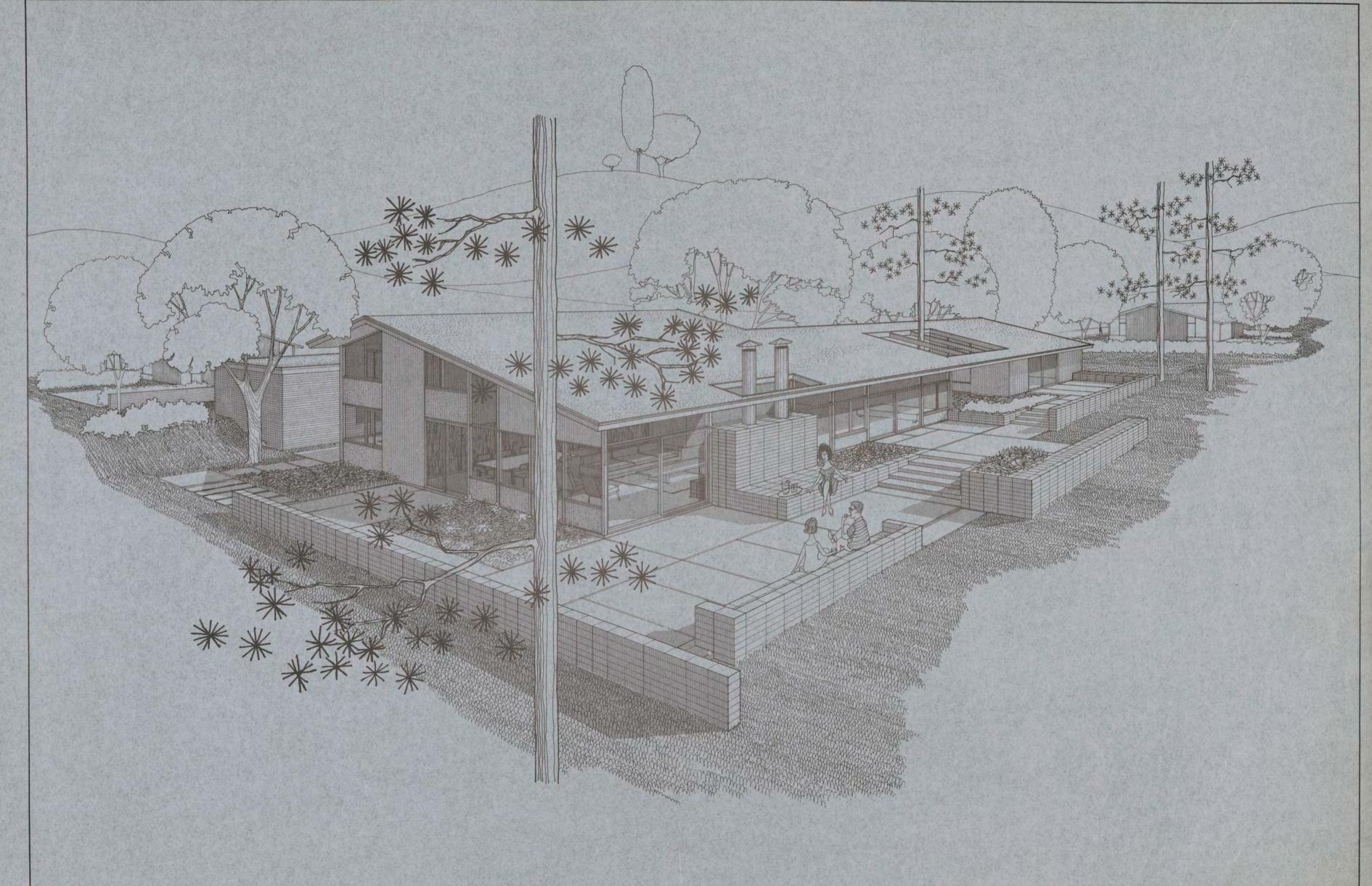


ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

OAKLAND

AERIAL VIEW
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
DUPLEX SPLIT LEVEL UNITS

IV VIEW 2

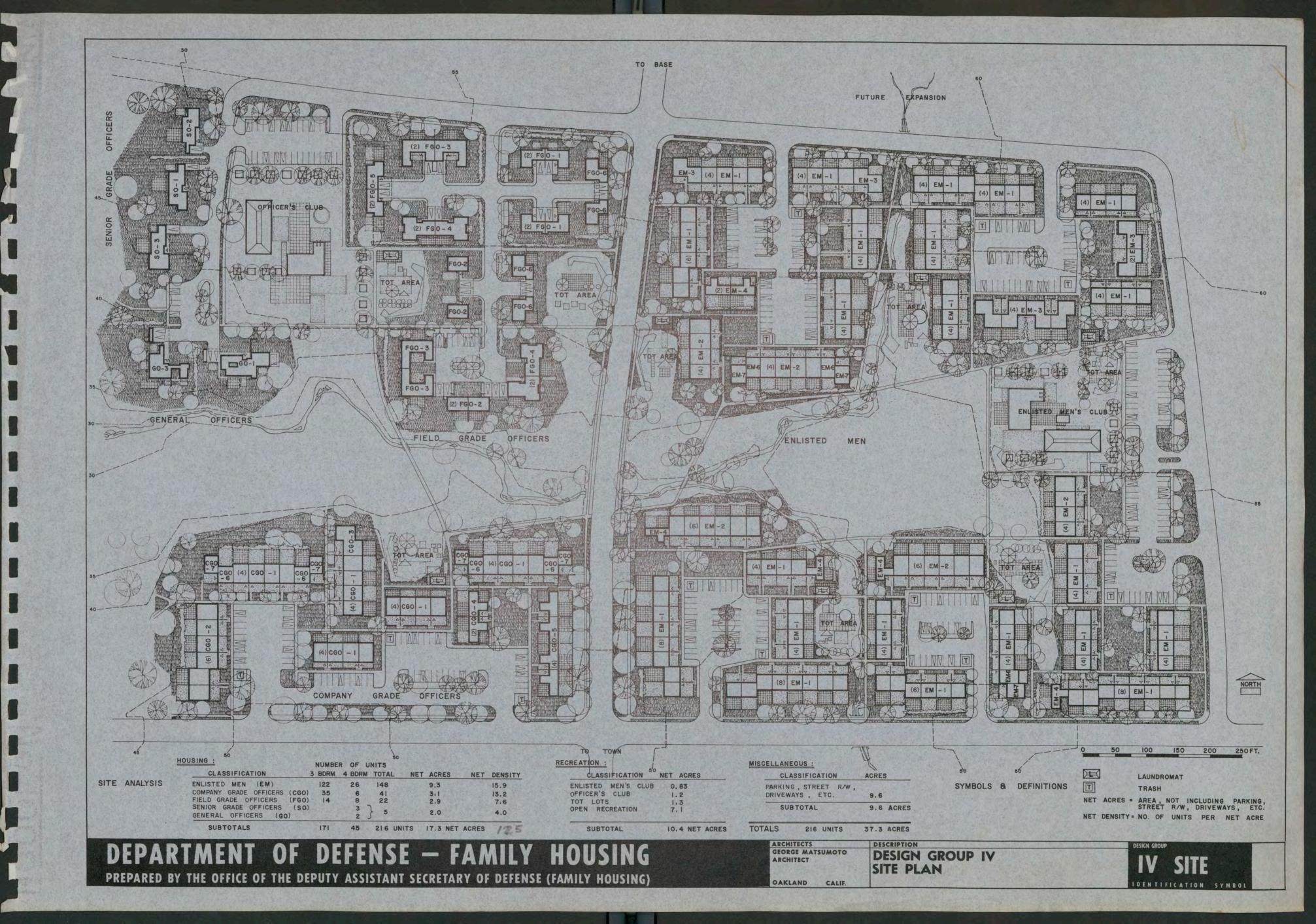


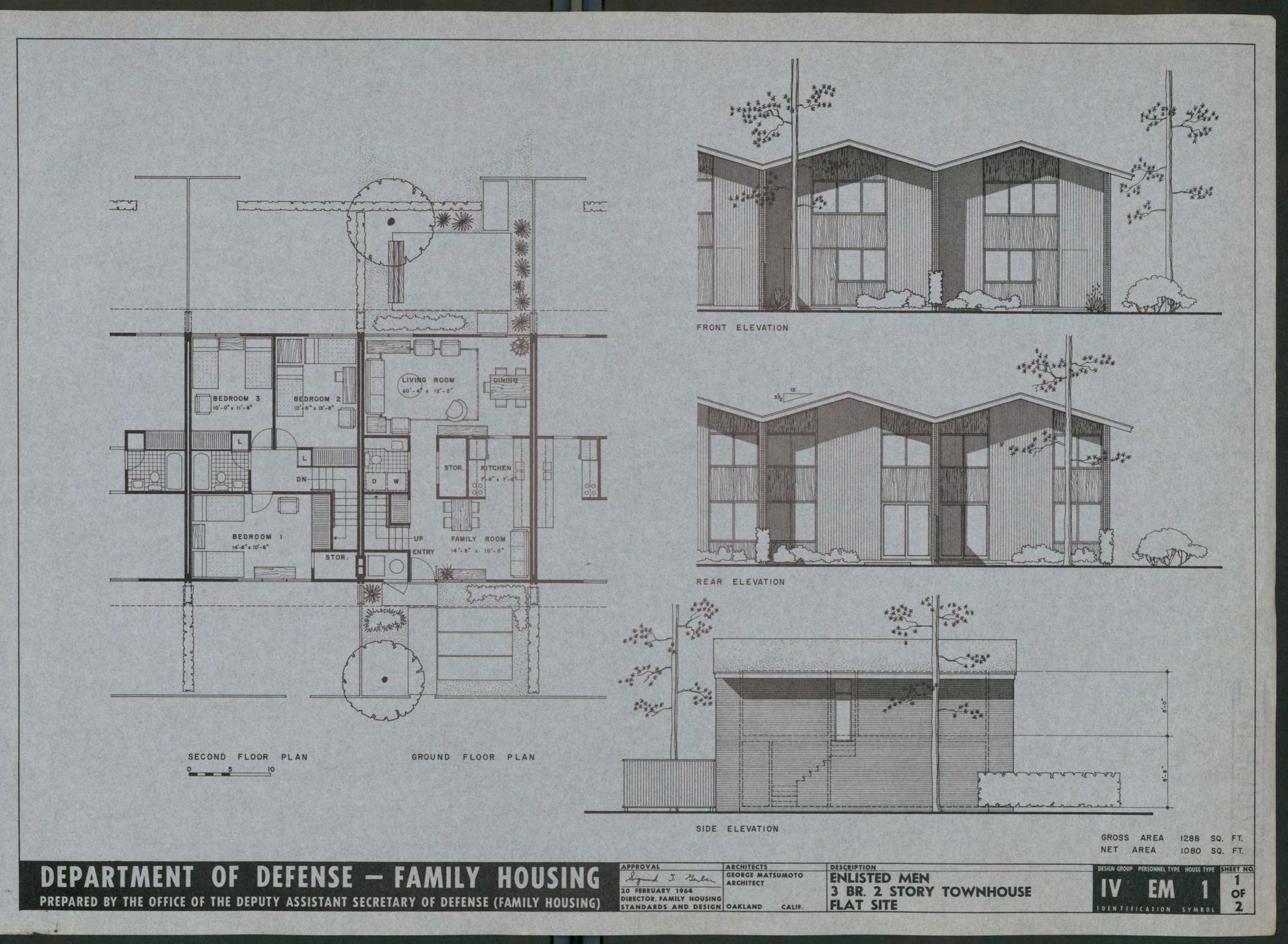
ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

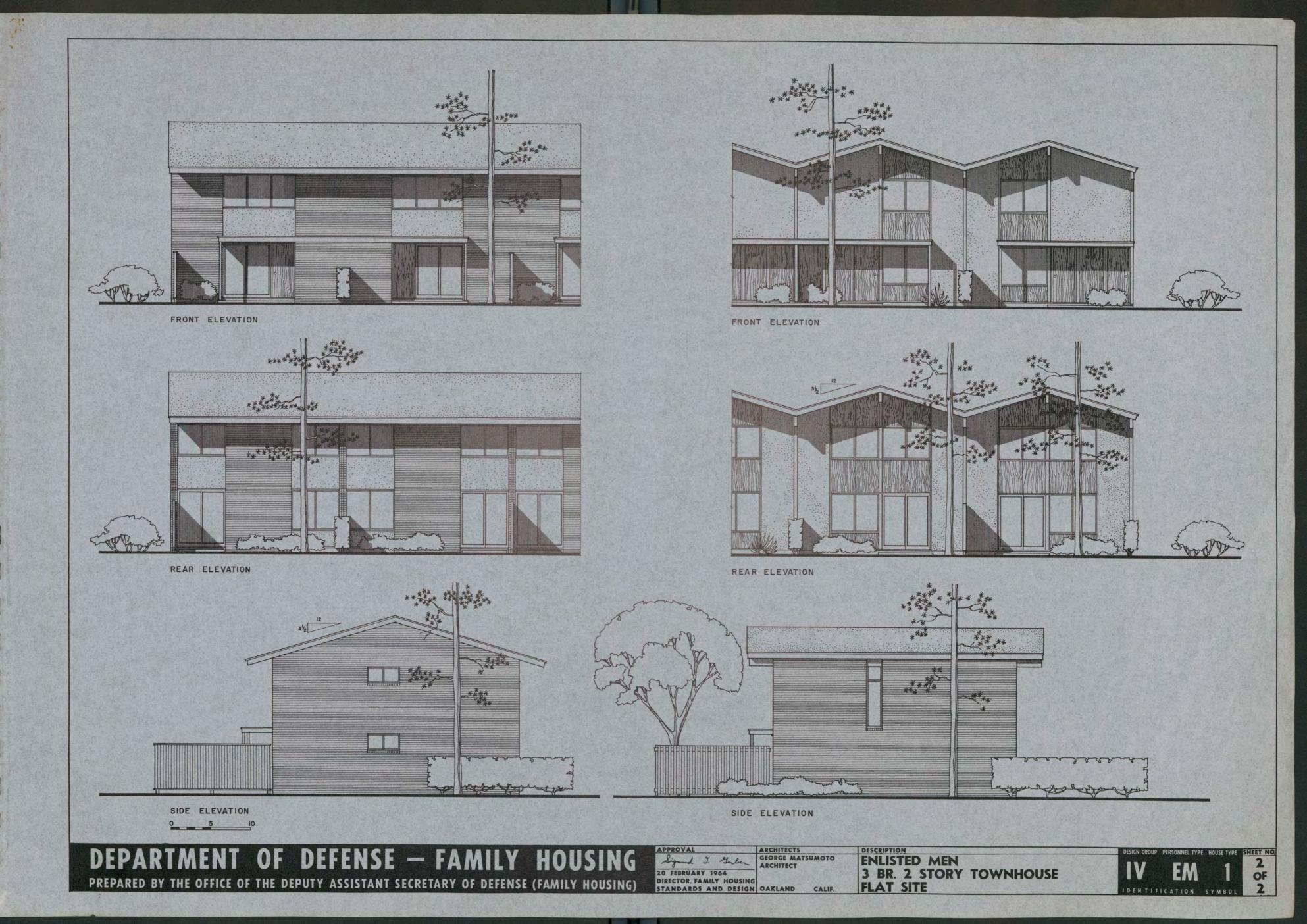
OAKLAND CALIF.

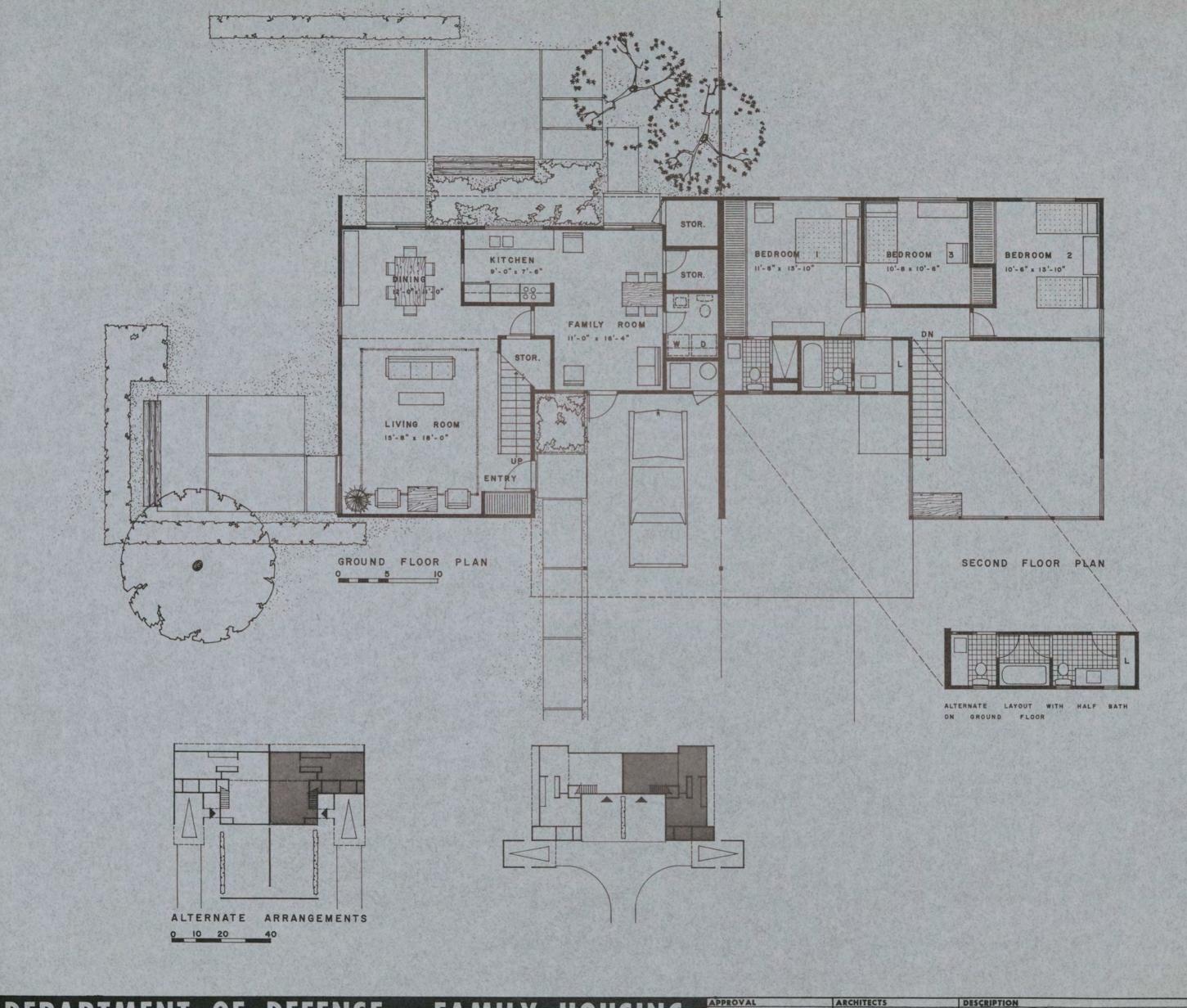
GARDEN VIEW
GENERAL OFFICERS
SPLIT LEVEL HOUSE

IV VIEW 3









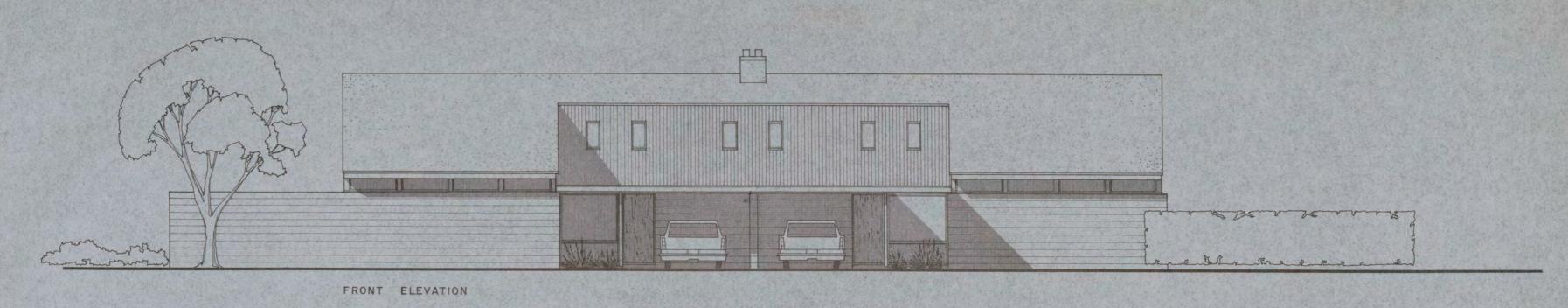
Signand J. Garler 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

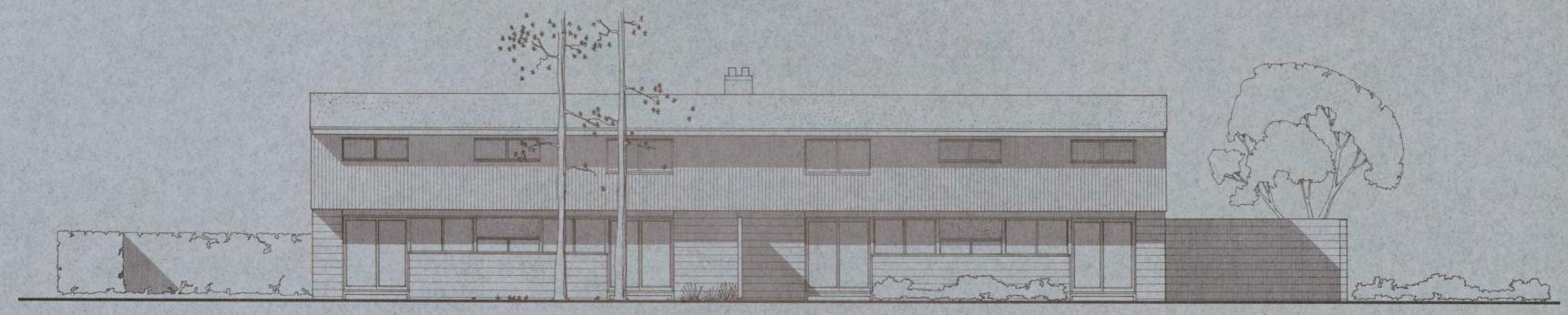
ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE NET AREA 1386 SQ. FT.

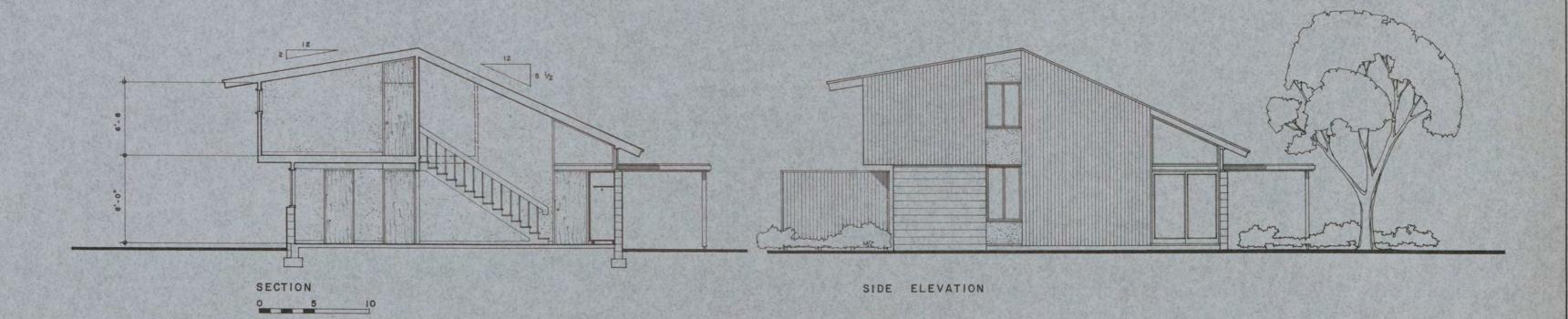
OF 3 IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

GROSS AREA 1600 SQ. FT.





REAR ELEVATION



Signal J. Melen GEORGE MAT 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

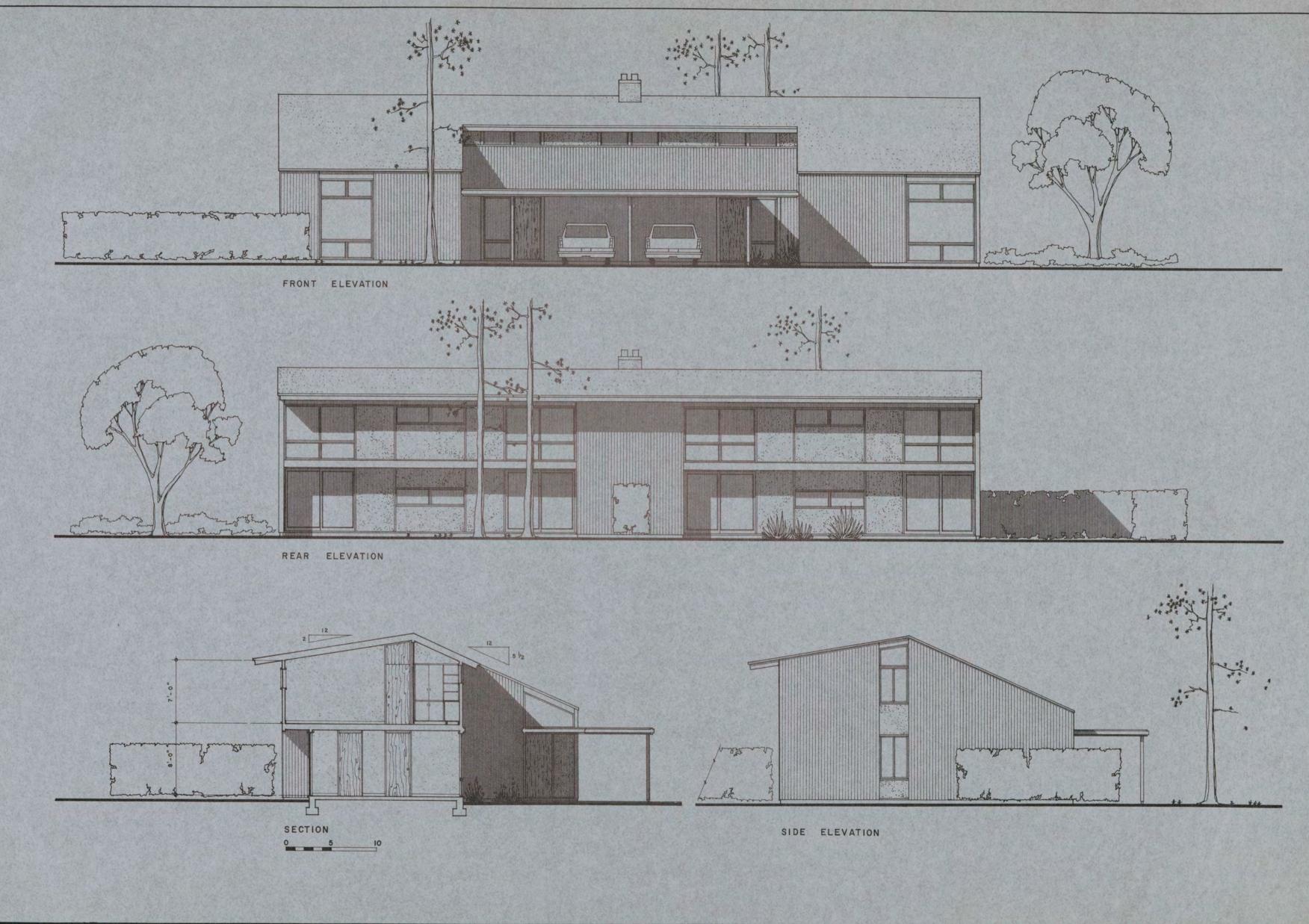
ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO

DESCRIPTION

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

2 OF

3

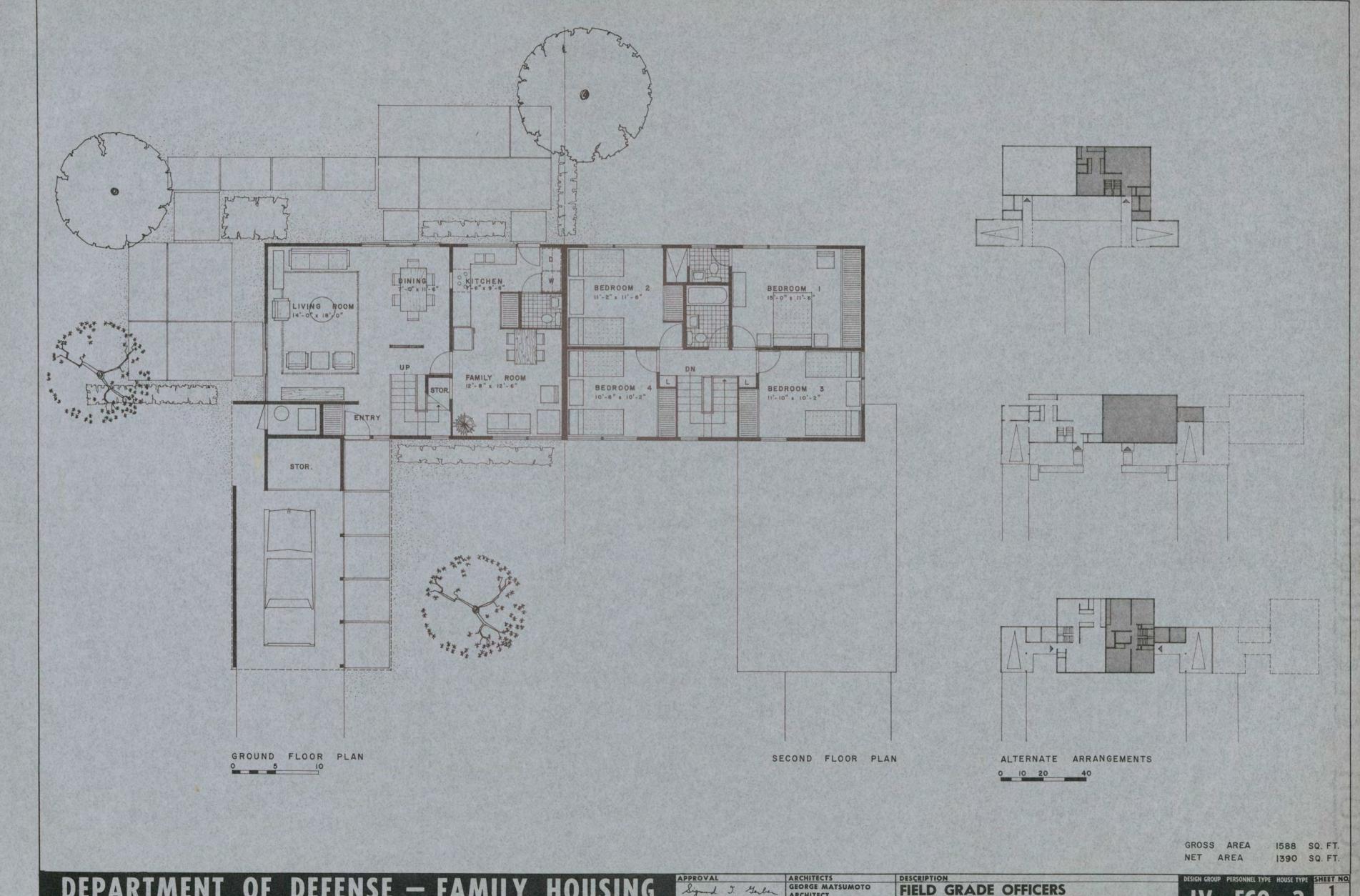


Signal J. Selen GEORGE MAT 20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

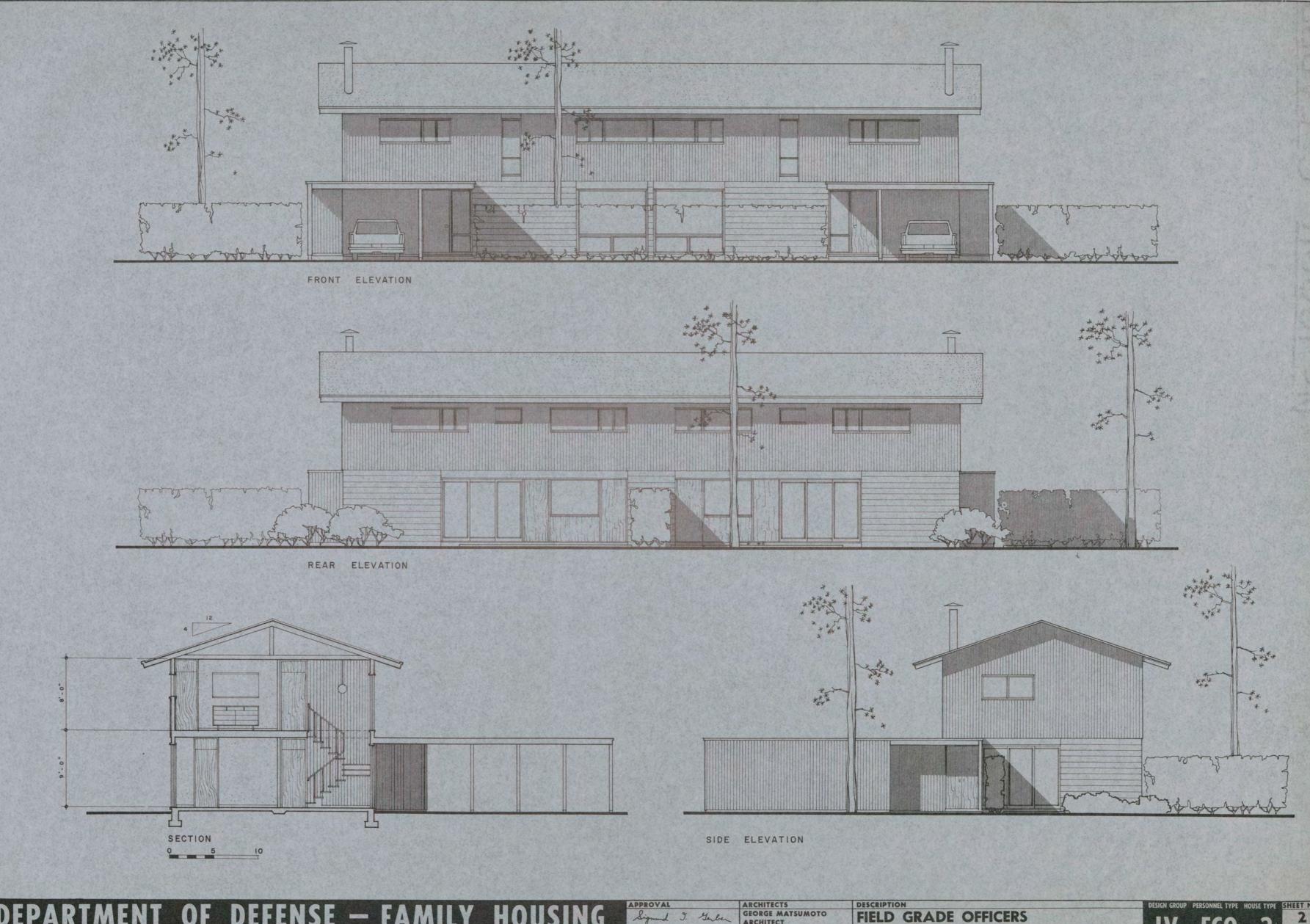
IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



20 FEBRUARY 1964 DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

4 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

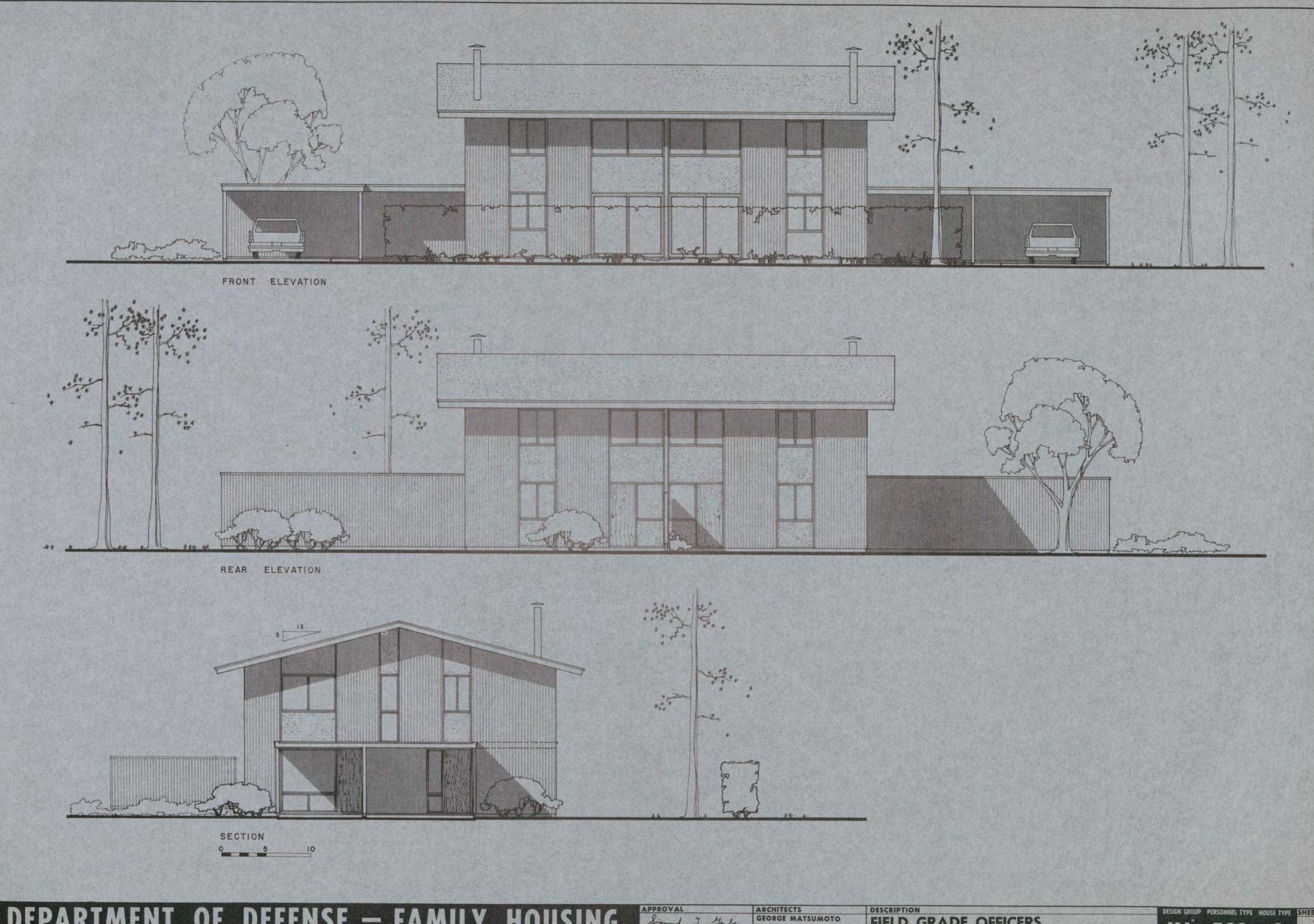


Approval

Signad J. Yelen

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

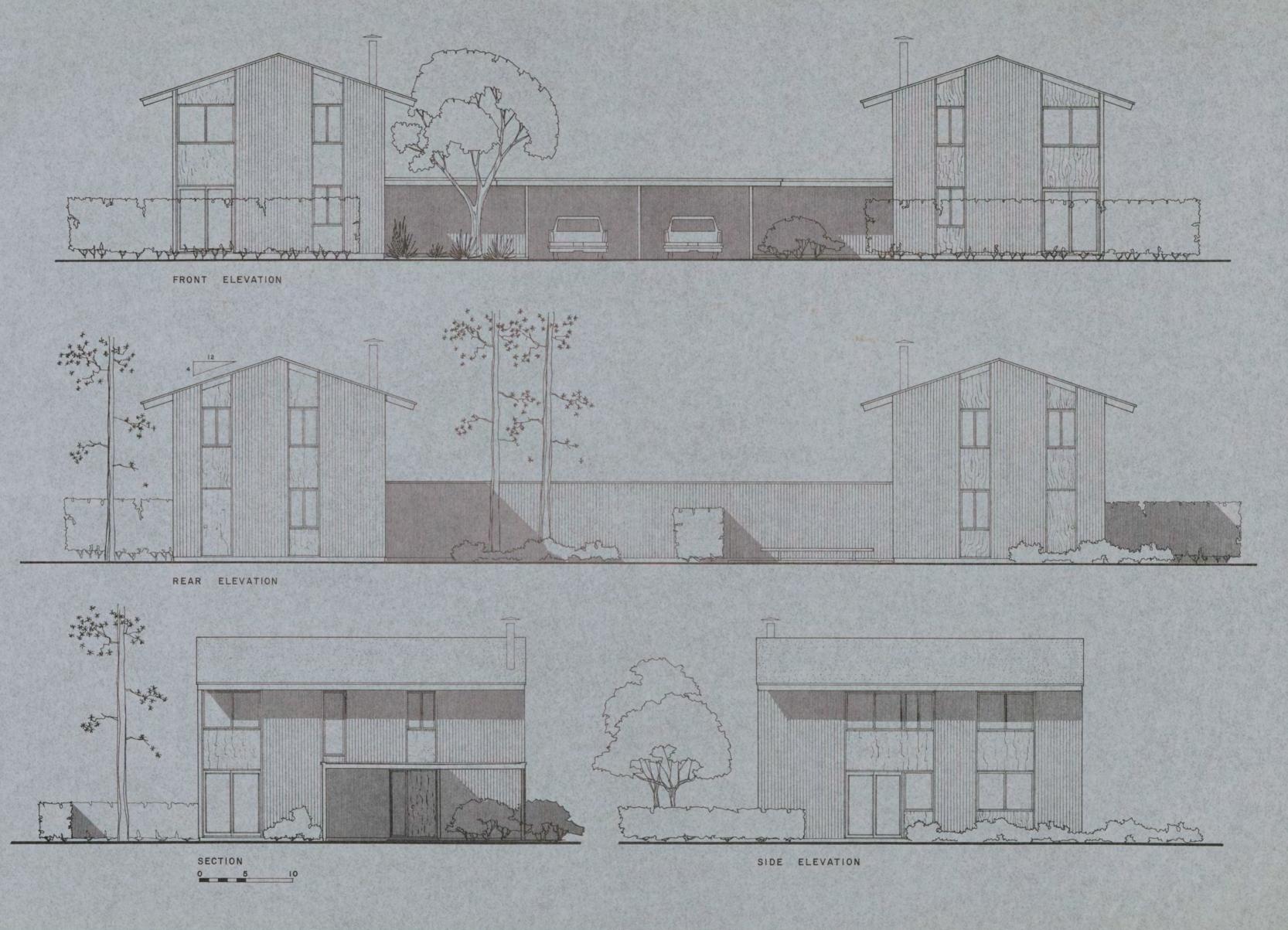
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
4 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

IV FGO 2

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

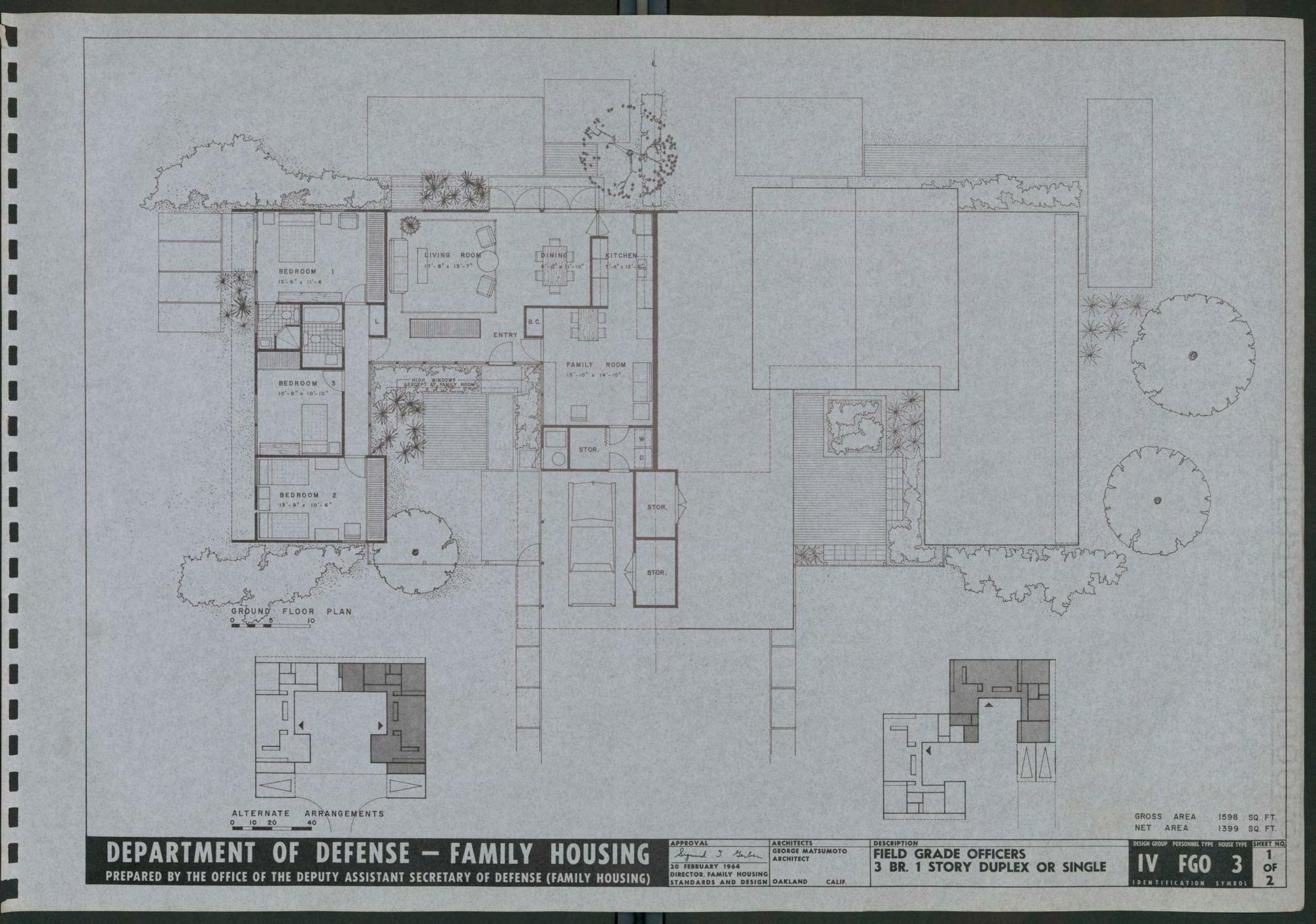


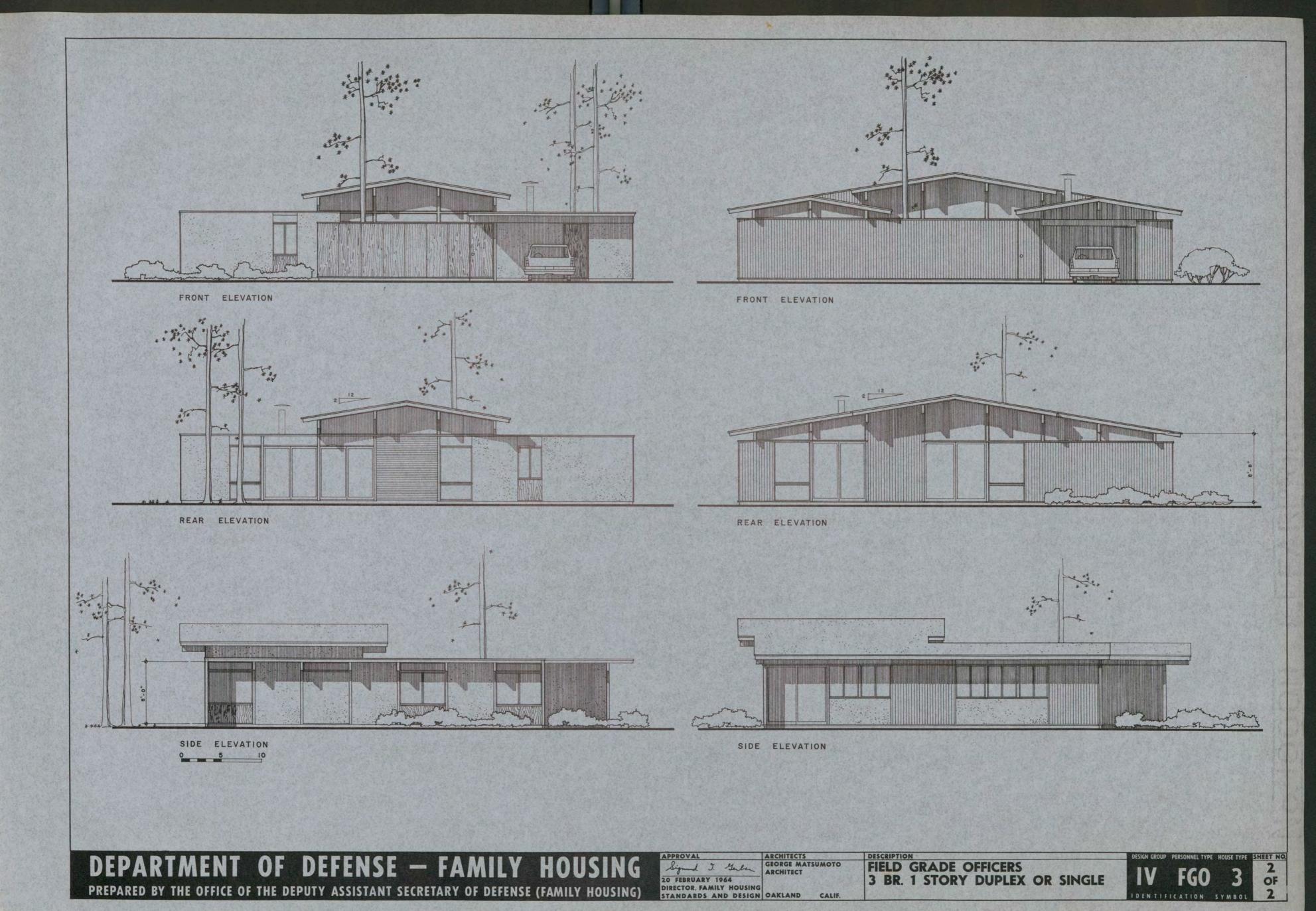
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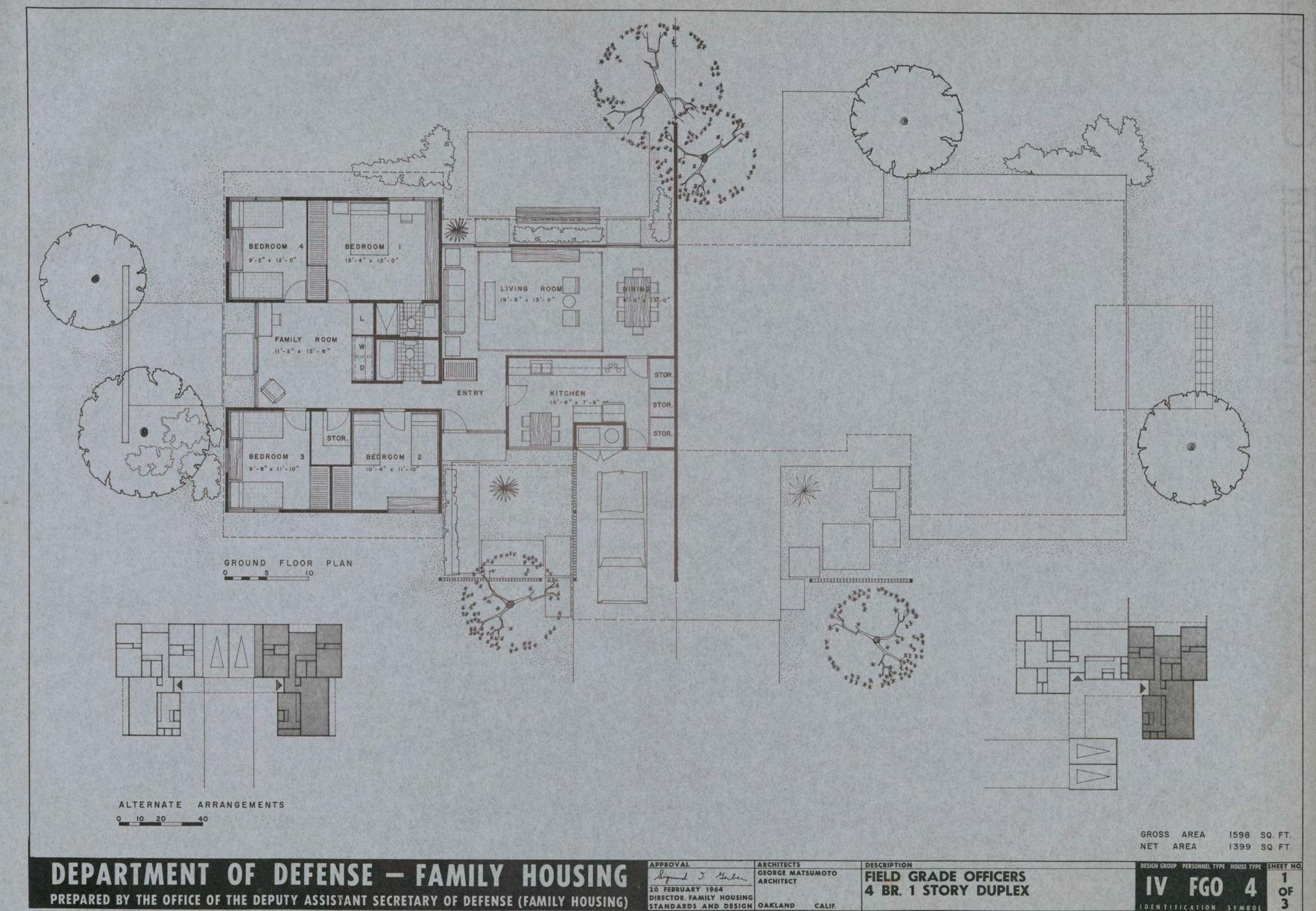
ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 2 STORY DUPLEX OR SINGLE

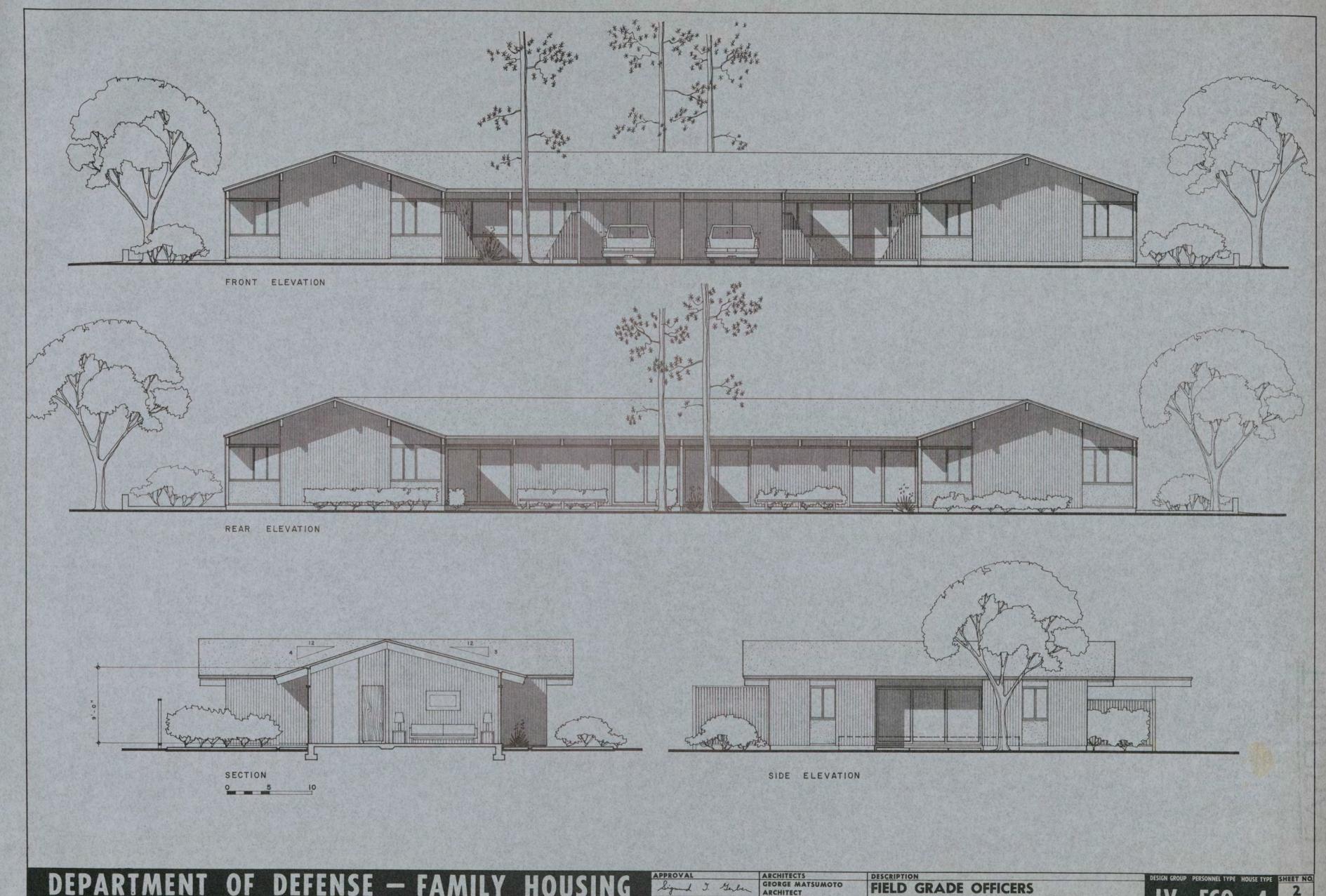
4 OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL







DENTIFICATION SYMBOL

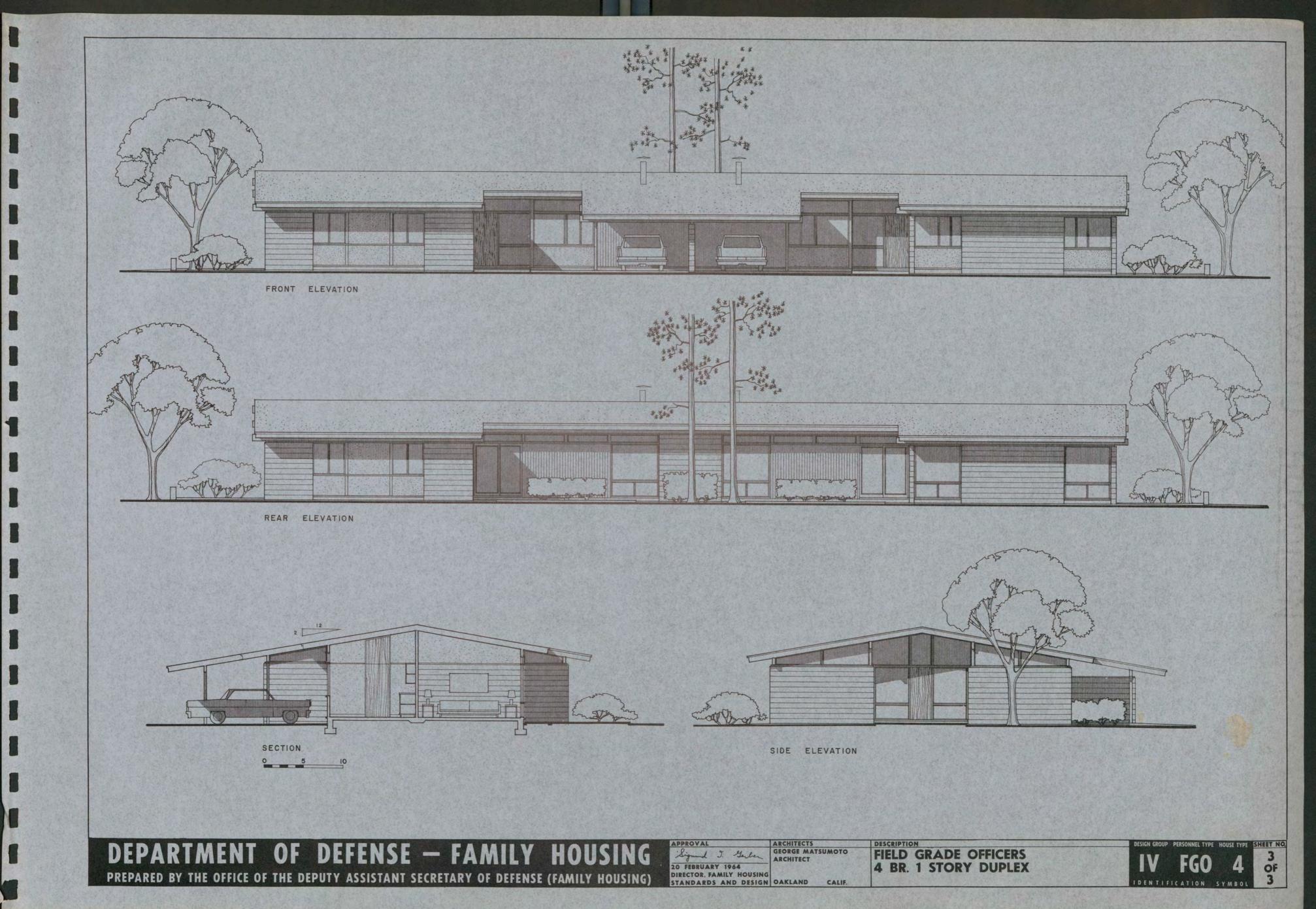


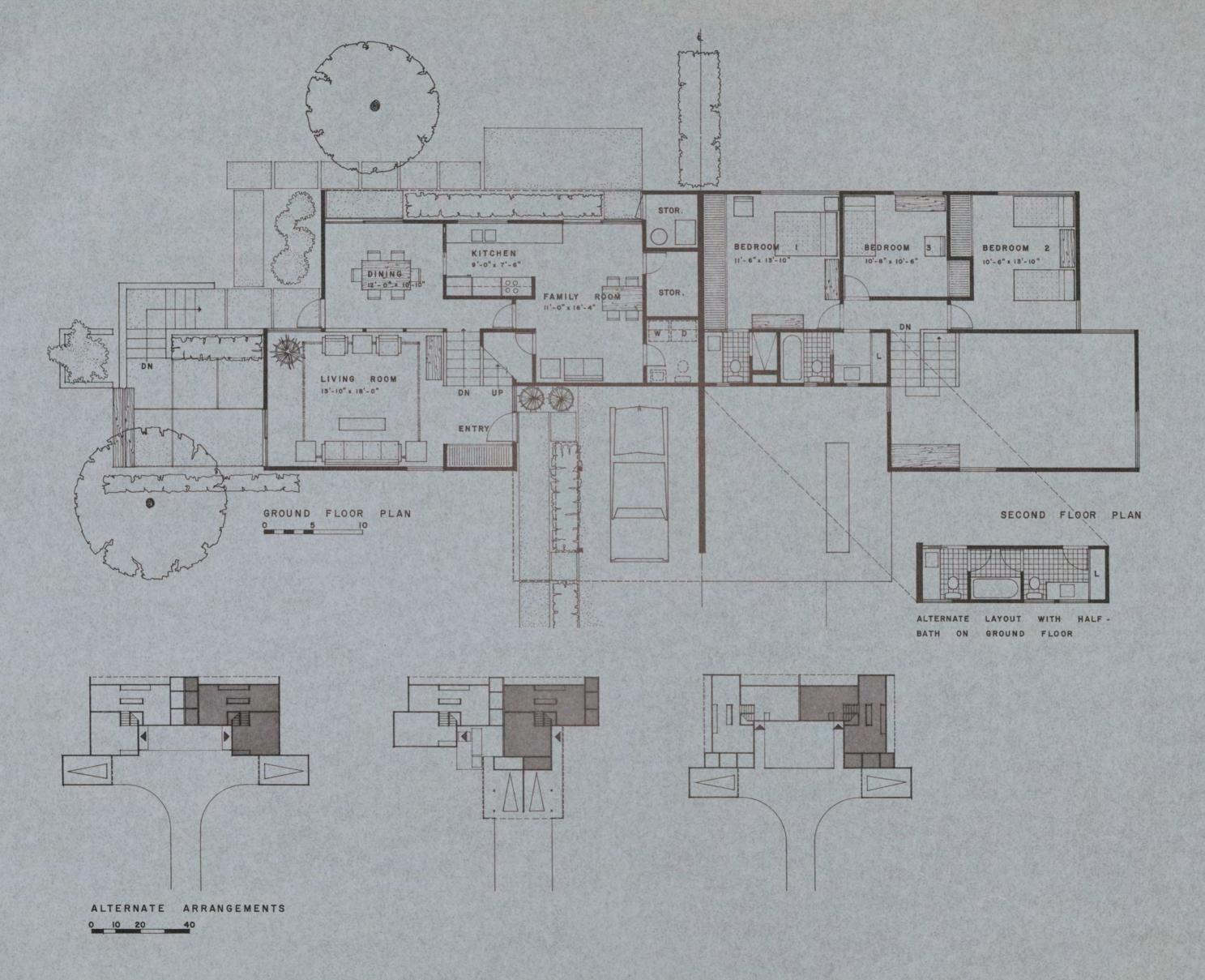
Signal J. Selen GEORGE MA'
ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT 4 BR. 1 STORY DUPLEX

OF 3 IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL





APPROVAL

Signal J. Marchitects

GEORGE MA.
ARCHITECT

ARCHITECT

TO FEBRUARY 1964

DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

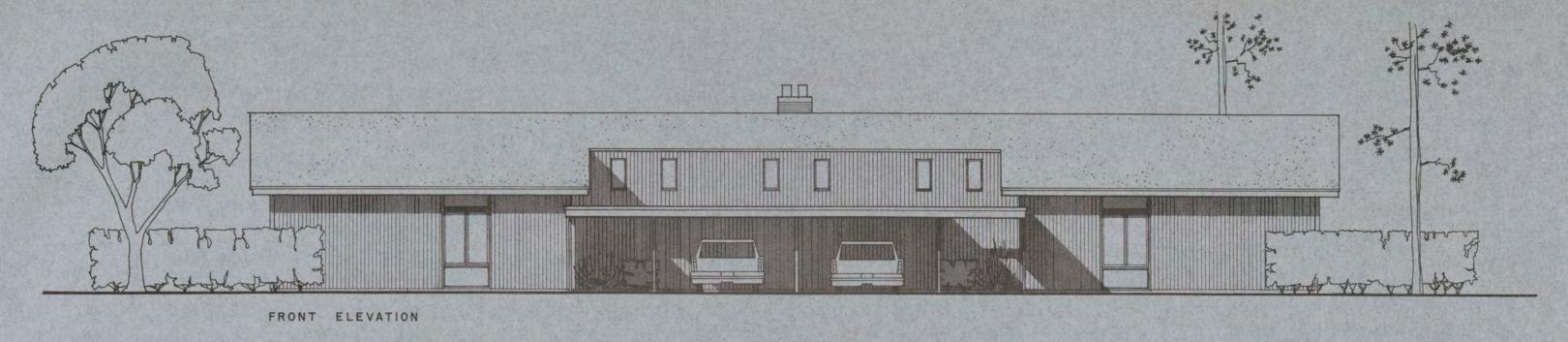
ARCHITECTS DES GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT 3

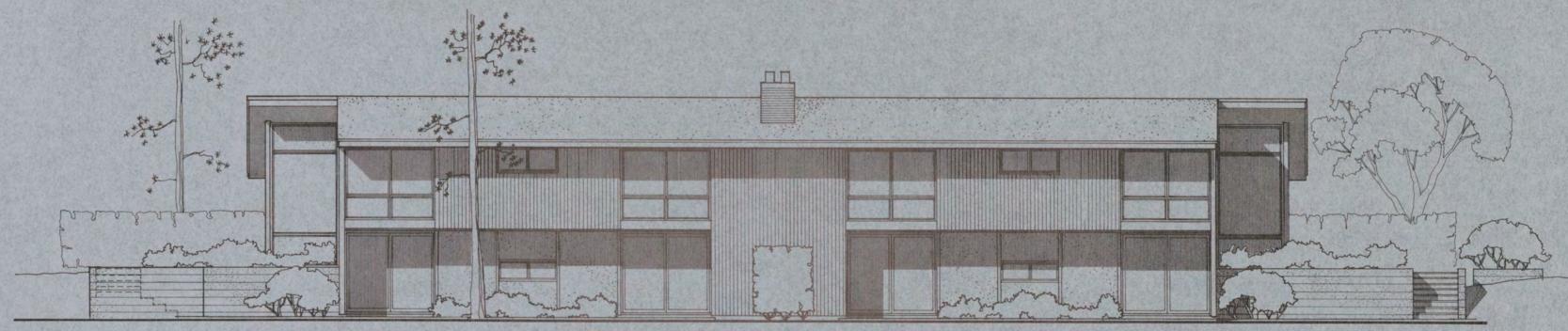
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
3 BR. 2 STORY HILLSIDE
ENTER TOP FLOOR

GROSS AREA

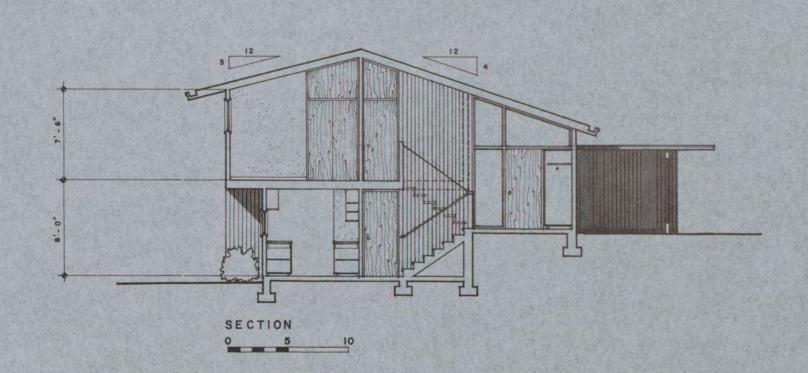
IV FGO 5 OF 2

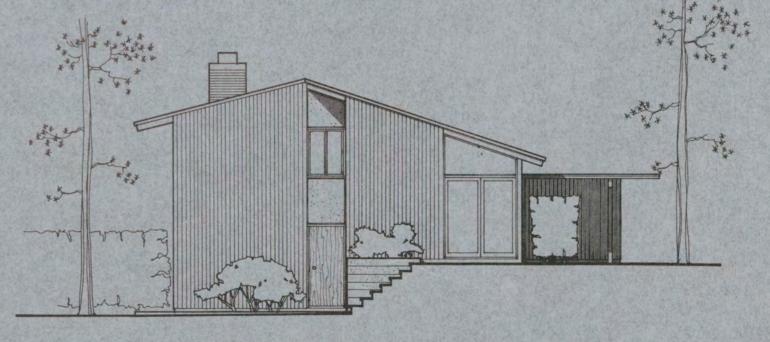
1608 SQ. FT.





REAR ELEVATION





SIDE ELEVATION

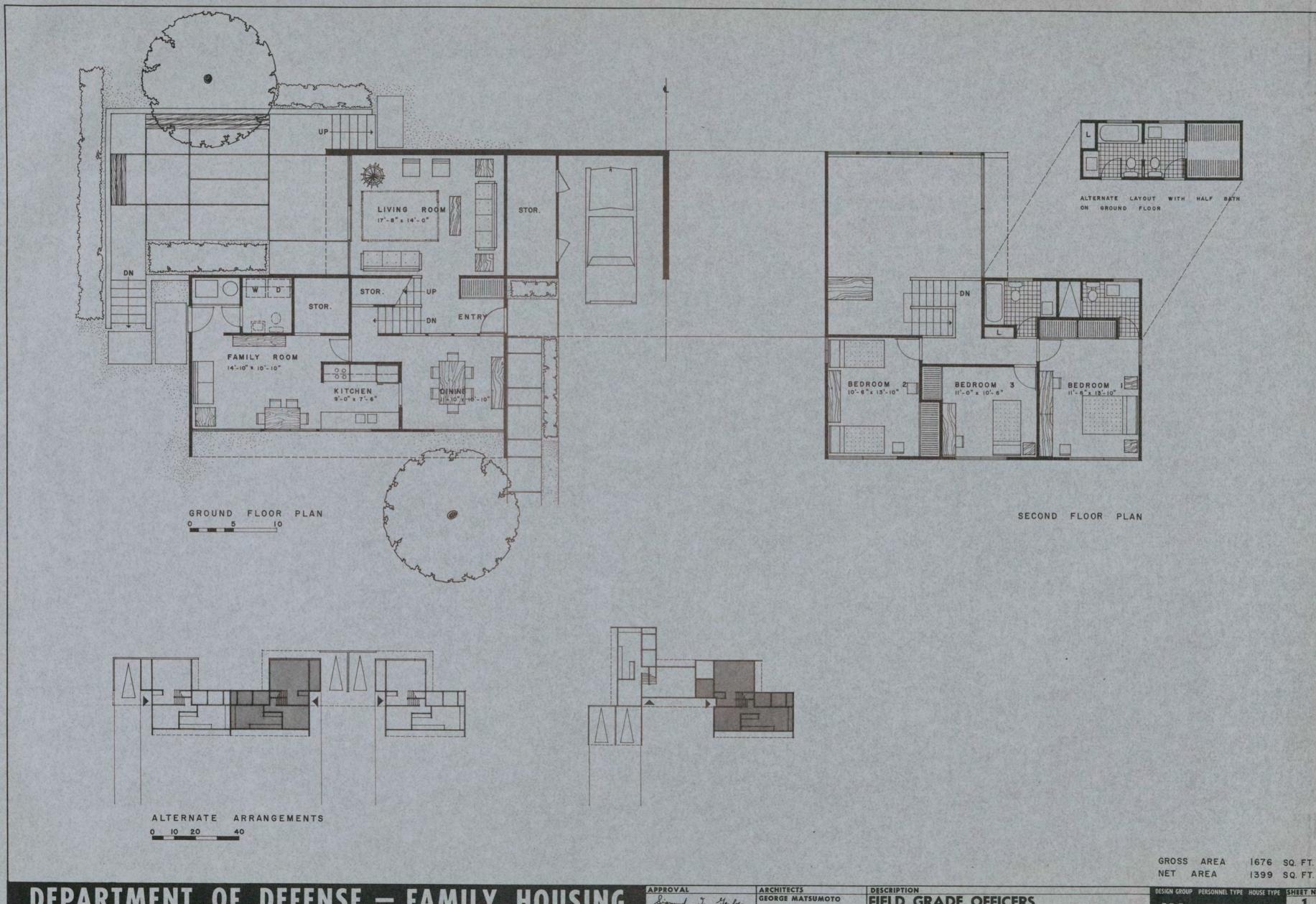
Signad J. Melen GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

GEORGE MATSUMOTO

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY—HILLSIDE ENTER TOP FLOOR

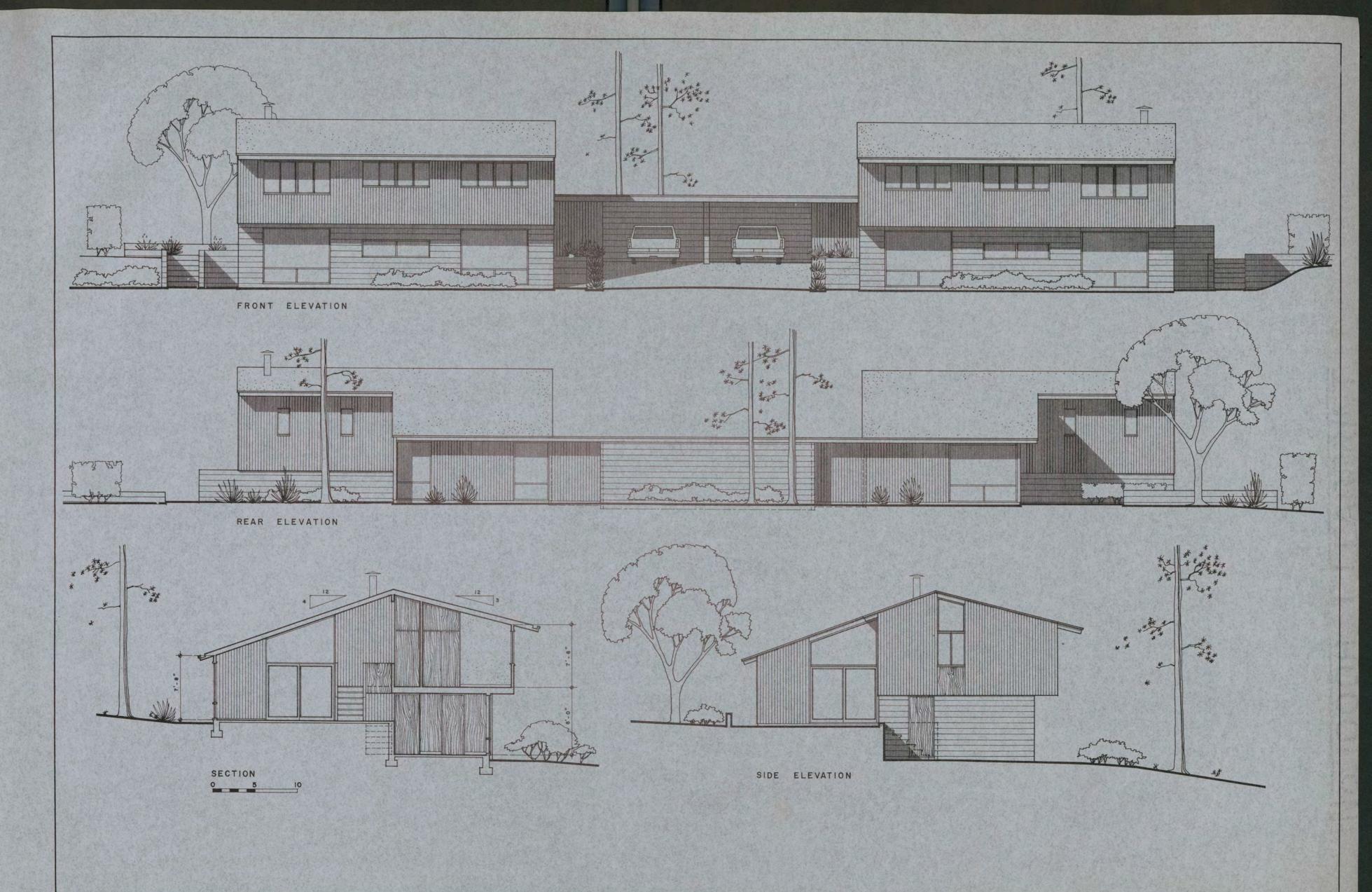
2 OF FGO IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



Signal J. Male GEORGE MATS
ARCHITECT
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY—HILLSIDE ENTER BOTTOM FLOOR

6 OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



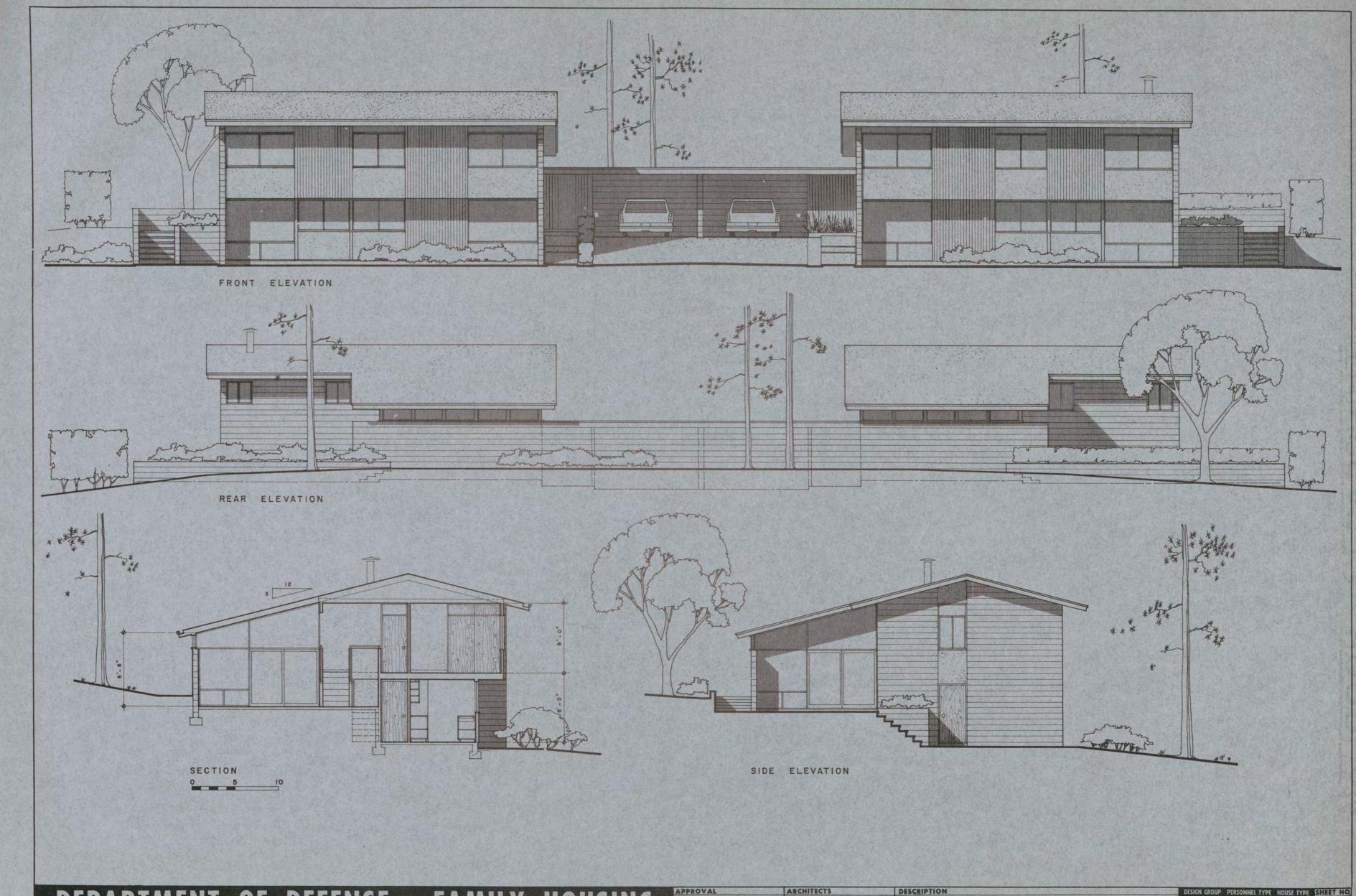
APPROVAL

Signad J. Serben

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS
3 BR. 2 STORY—HILLSIDE
ENTER BOTTOM FLOOR

IV FGO 6



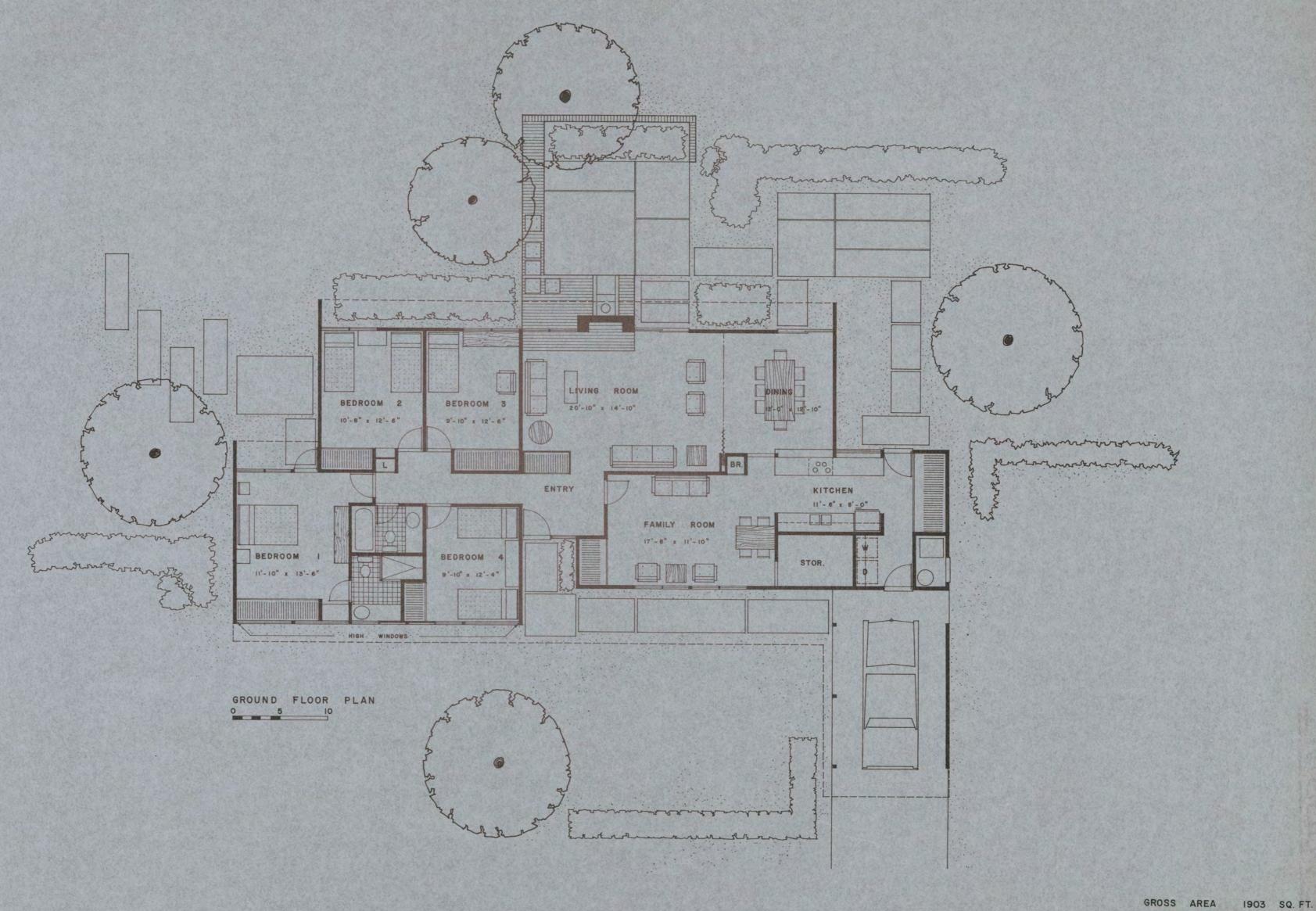
Signal J. Sule GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

FIELD GRADE OFFICERS 3 BR. 2 STORY-HILLSIDE ENTER BOTTOM FLOOR

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



Signal J. Selen GEORGE MA'
ARCHITECT

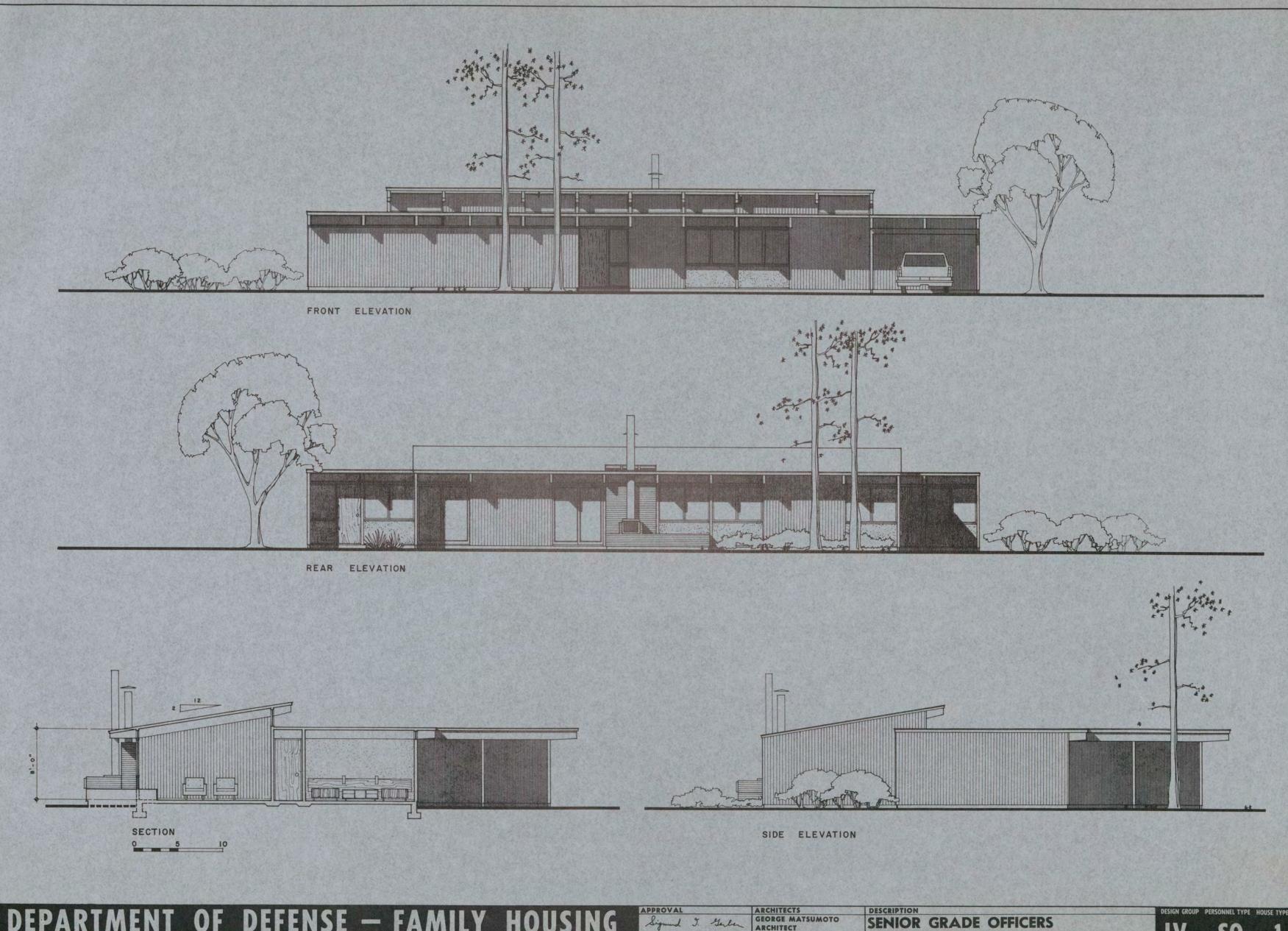
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO

SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

NET AREA 1669 SQ. FT. OF

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



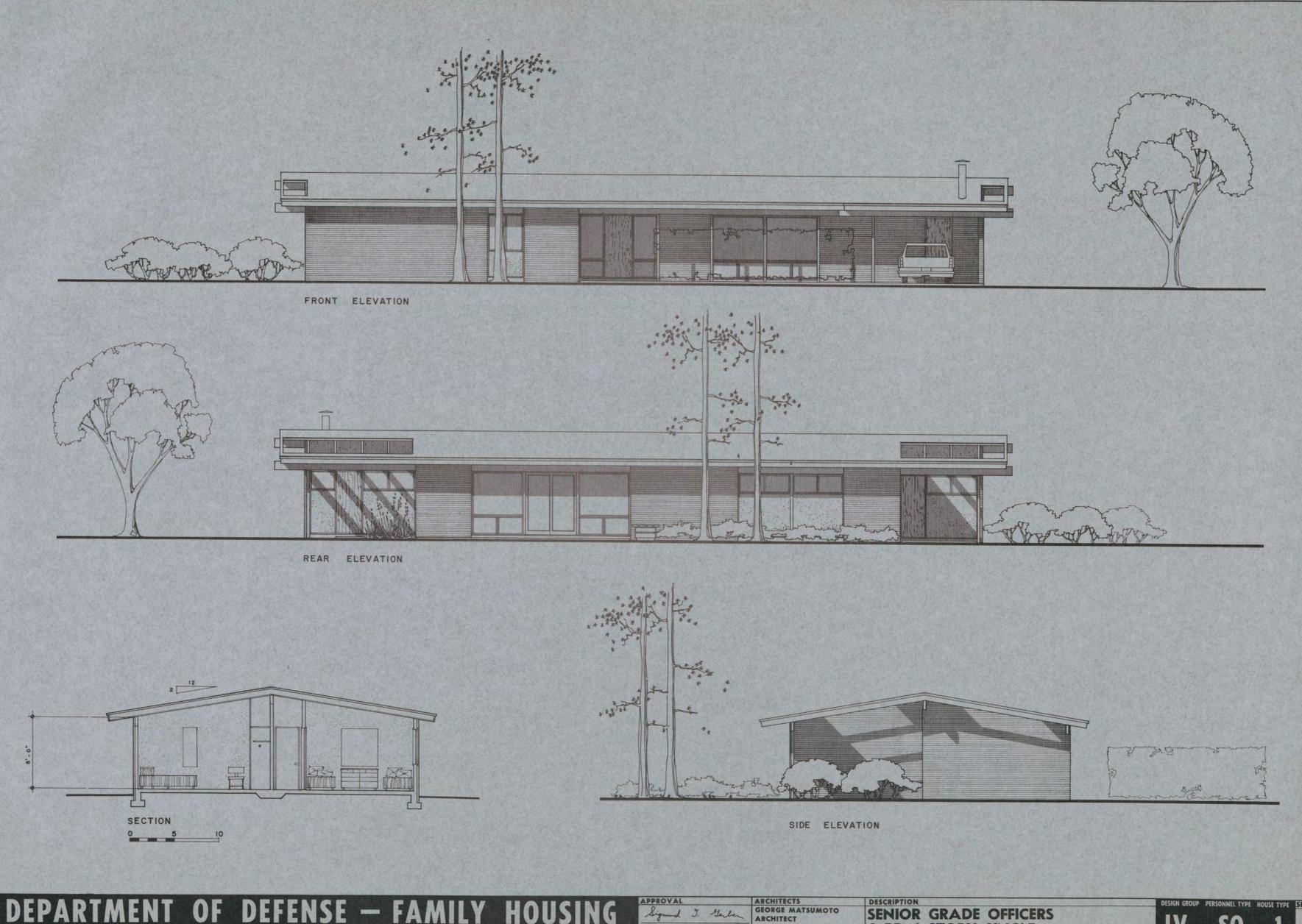
APPROVAL

Signal J. Selen

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

2 OF 3 IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

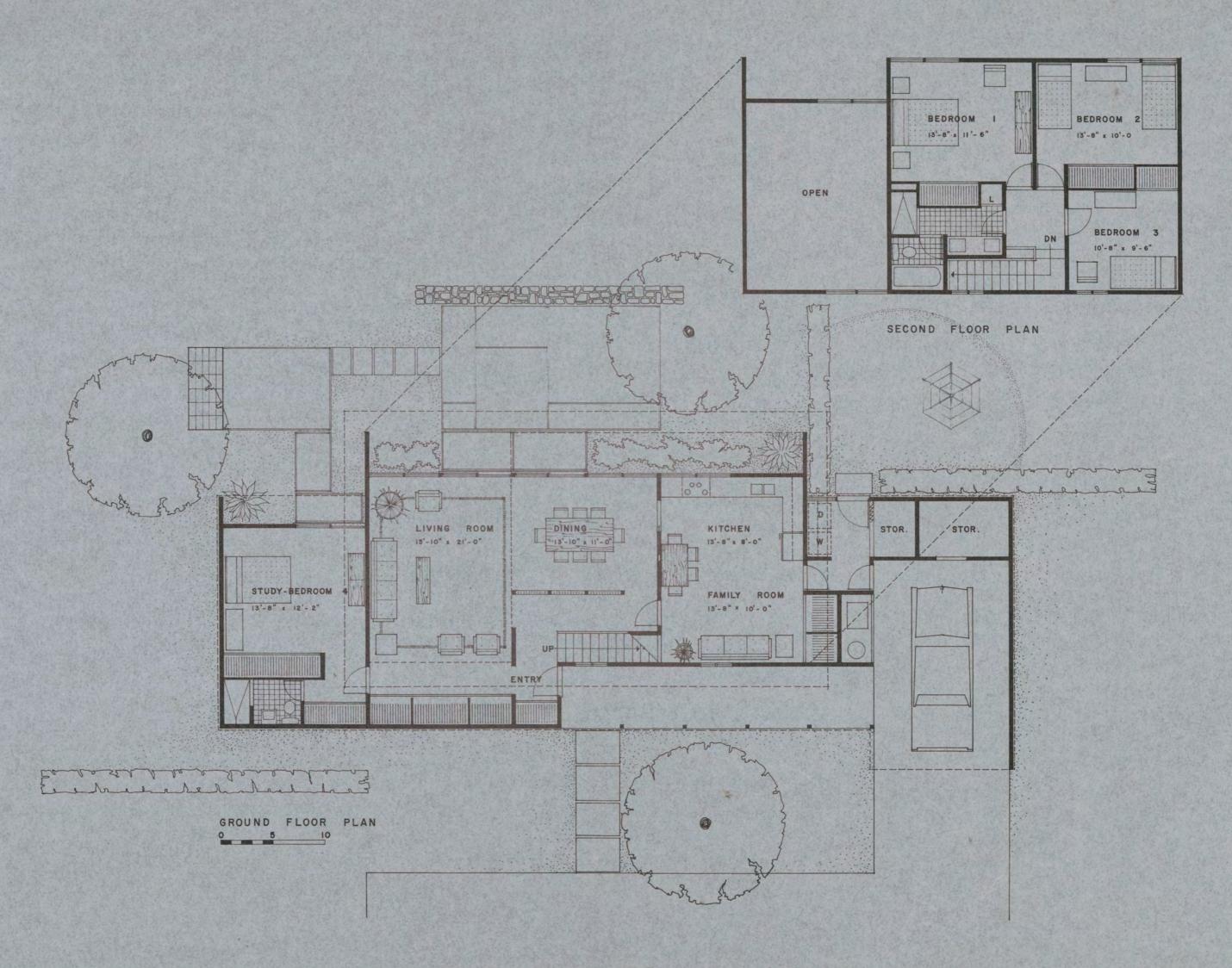


Signed J. Selen GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

3 OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



GROSS AREA 2004 SQ. FT.
NET AREA 1660 SQ. FT.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE — FAMILY HOUSING PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

APPROVAL

Signal J. Selen

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN

OAKLAND

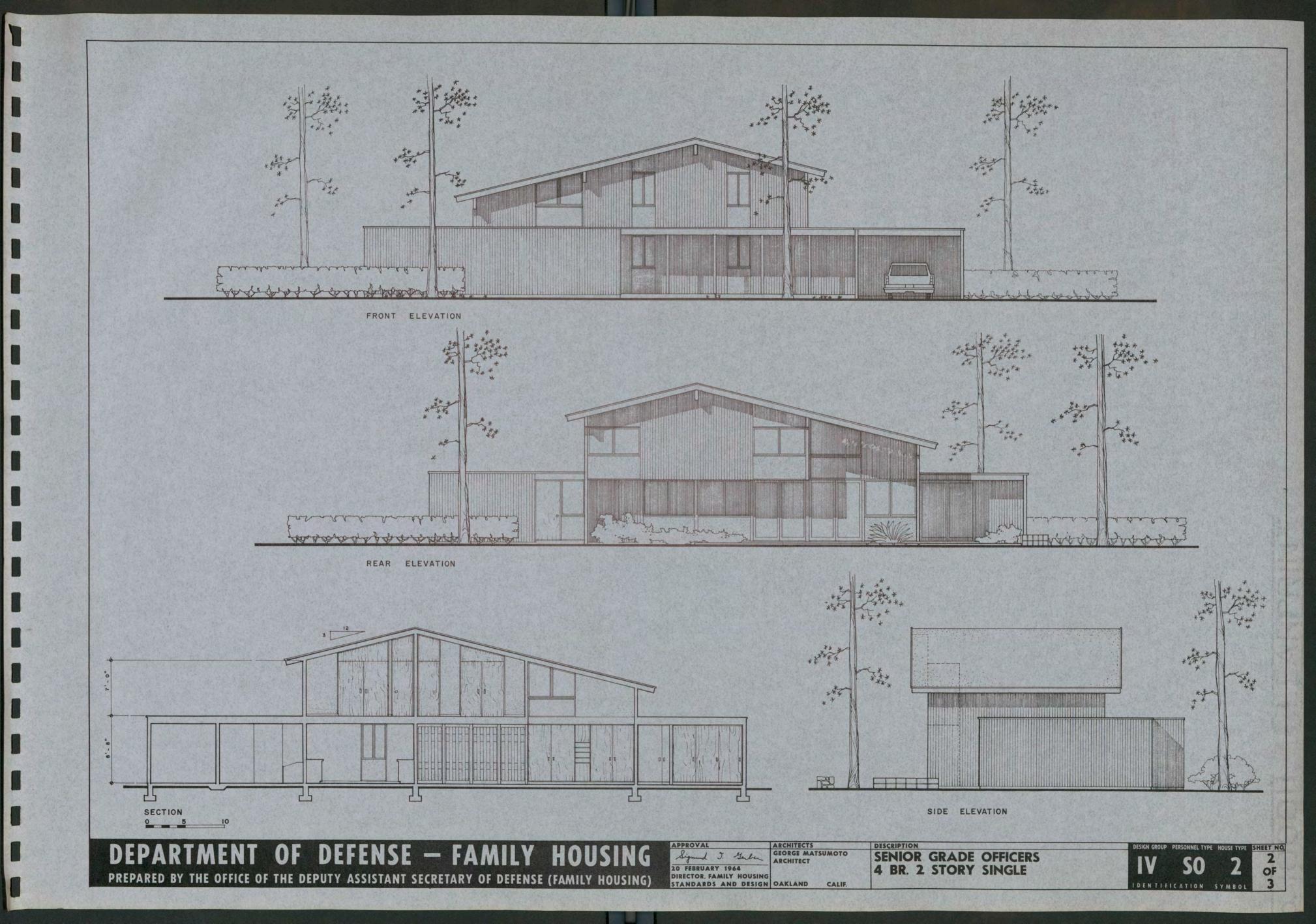
CALIF.

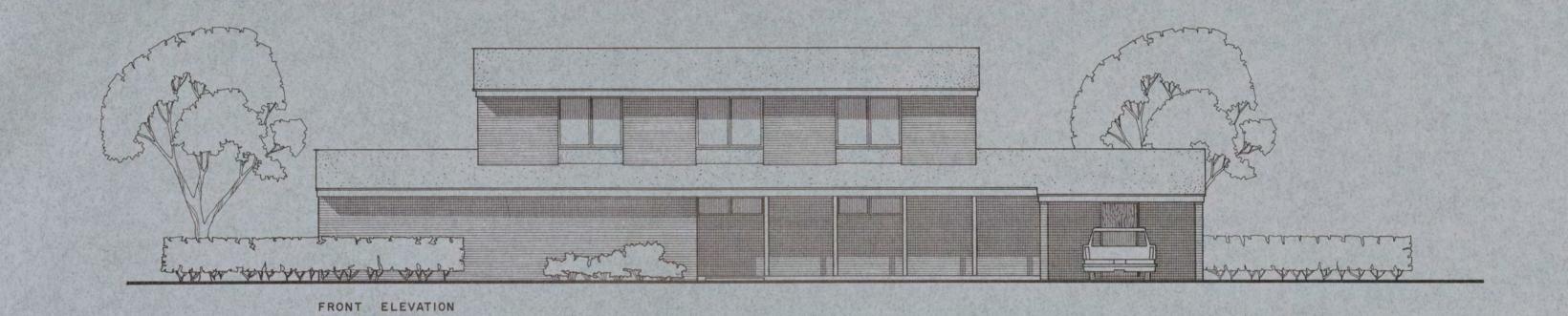
SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS
4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE

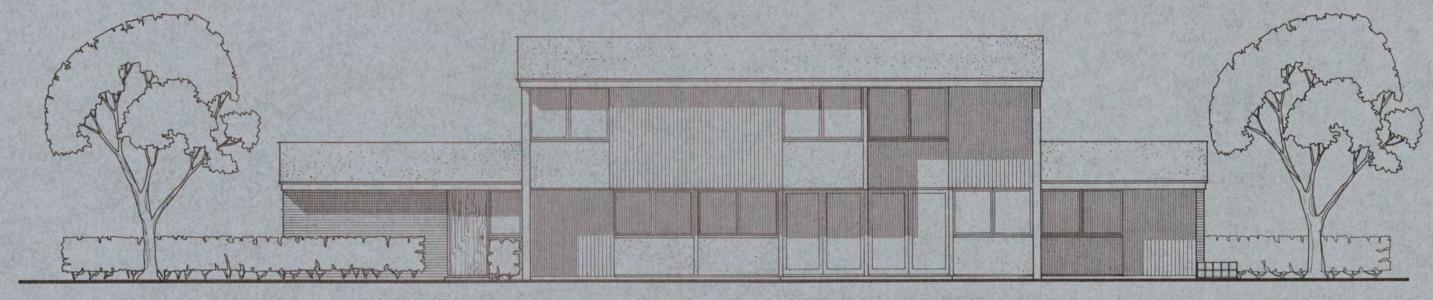
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IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

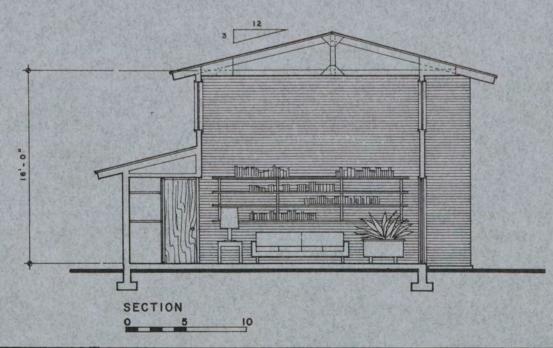
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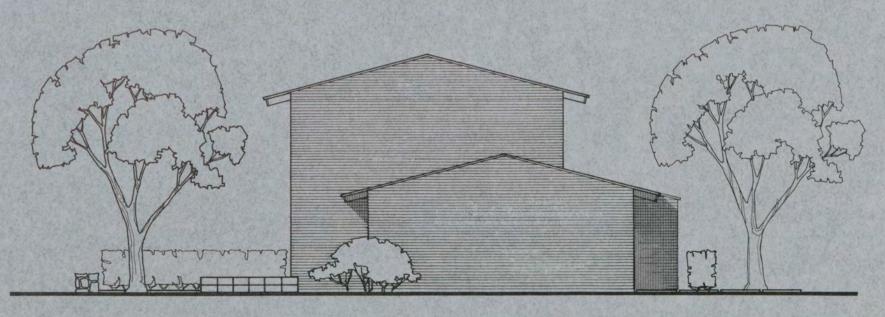






REAR ELEVATION





SIDE ELEVATION

APPROVAL

Signal J. Melen

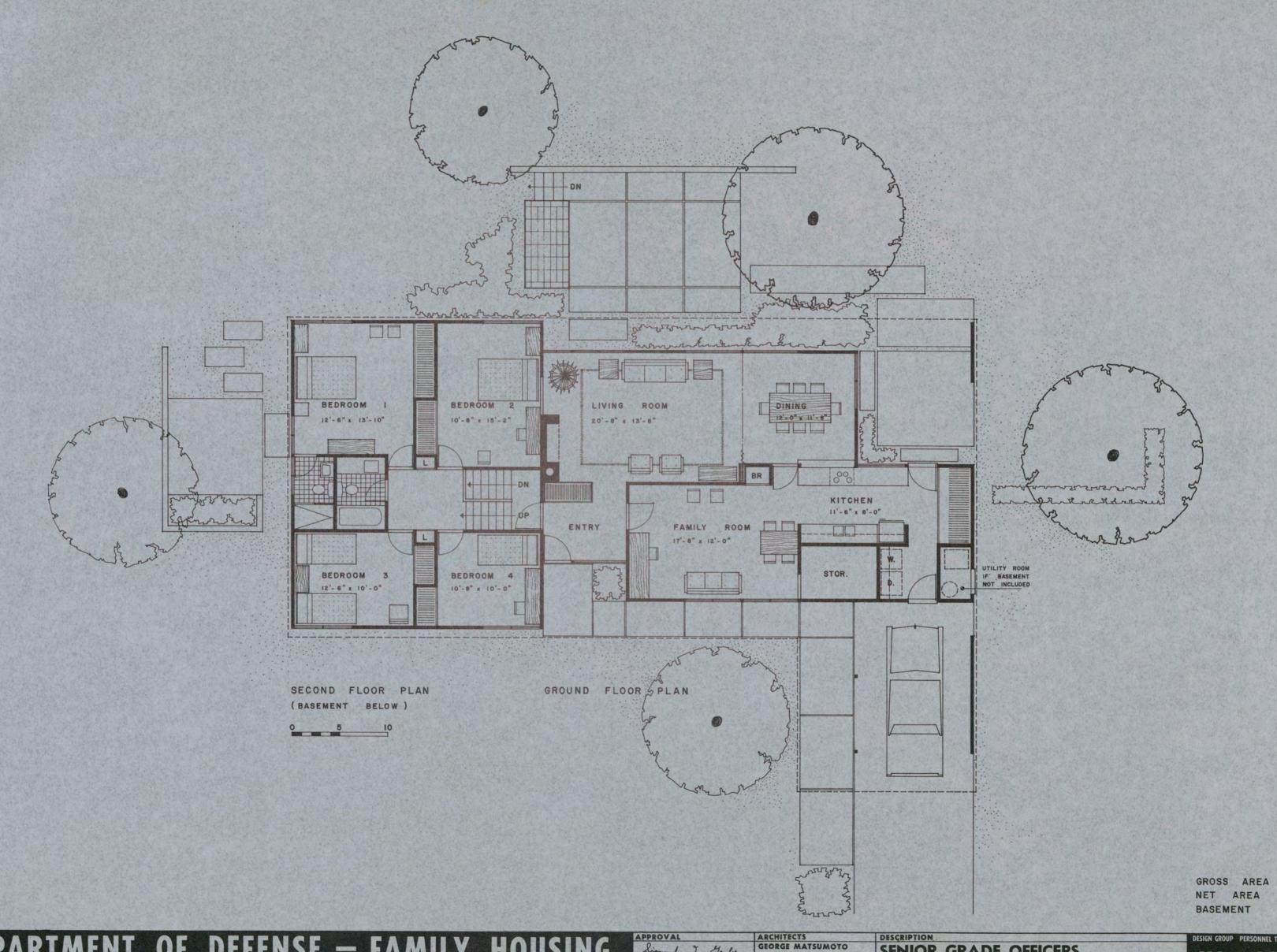
20 FEBRUARY 1964

DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING

STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

DESCRIPTION SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. 2 STORY SINGLE

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL 3



20 FEBRUARY 1964

ARCHITECT DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

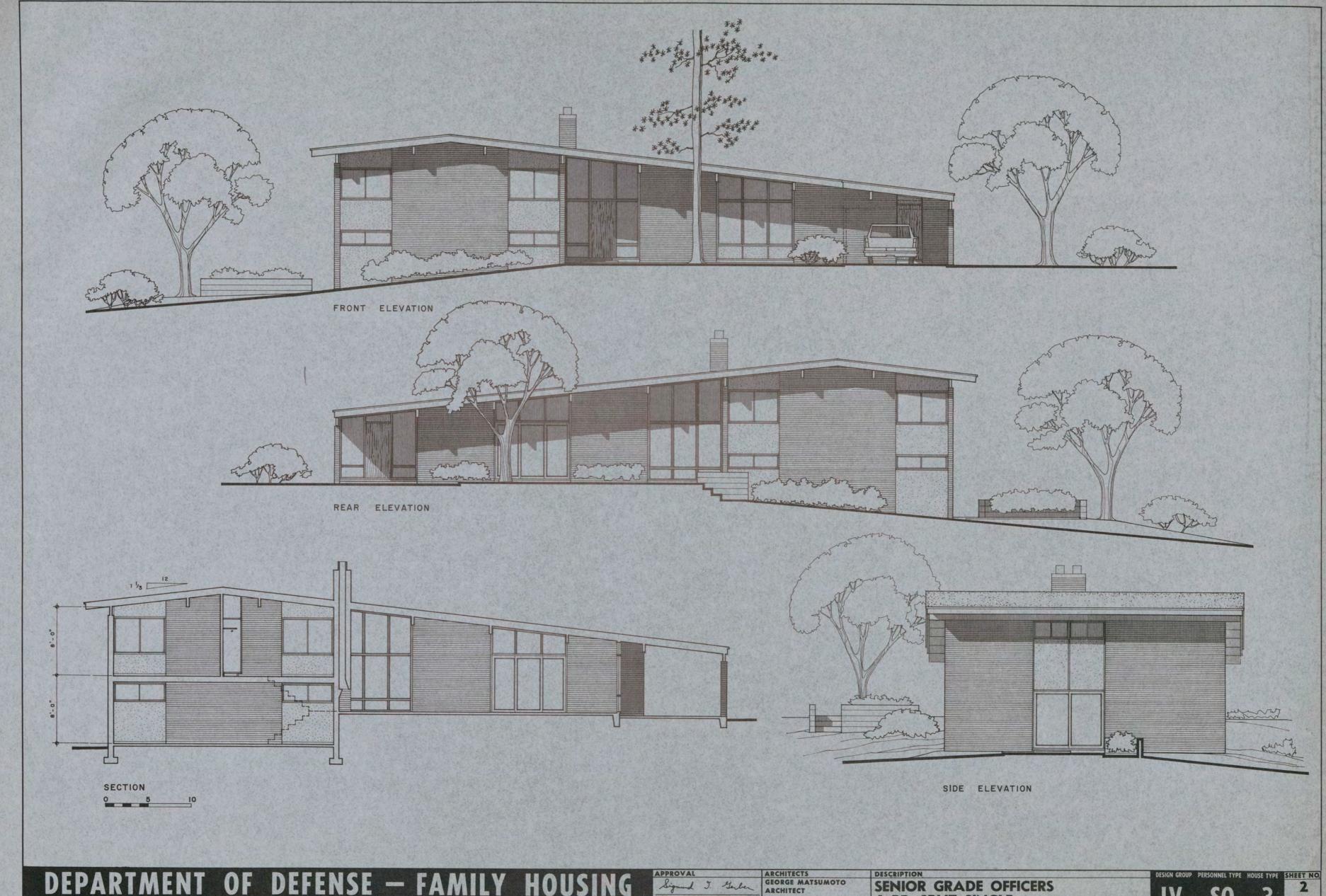
SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. SPLIT SINGLE

OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

1895 SQ. FT.

1670 SQ. FT.

832 SQ. FT.

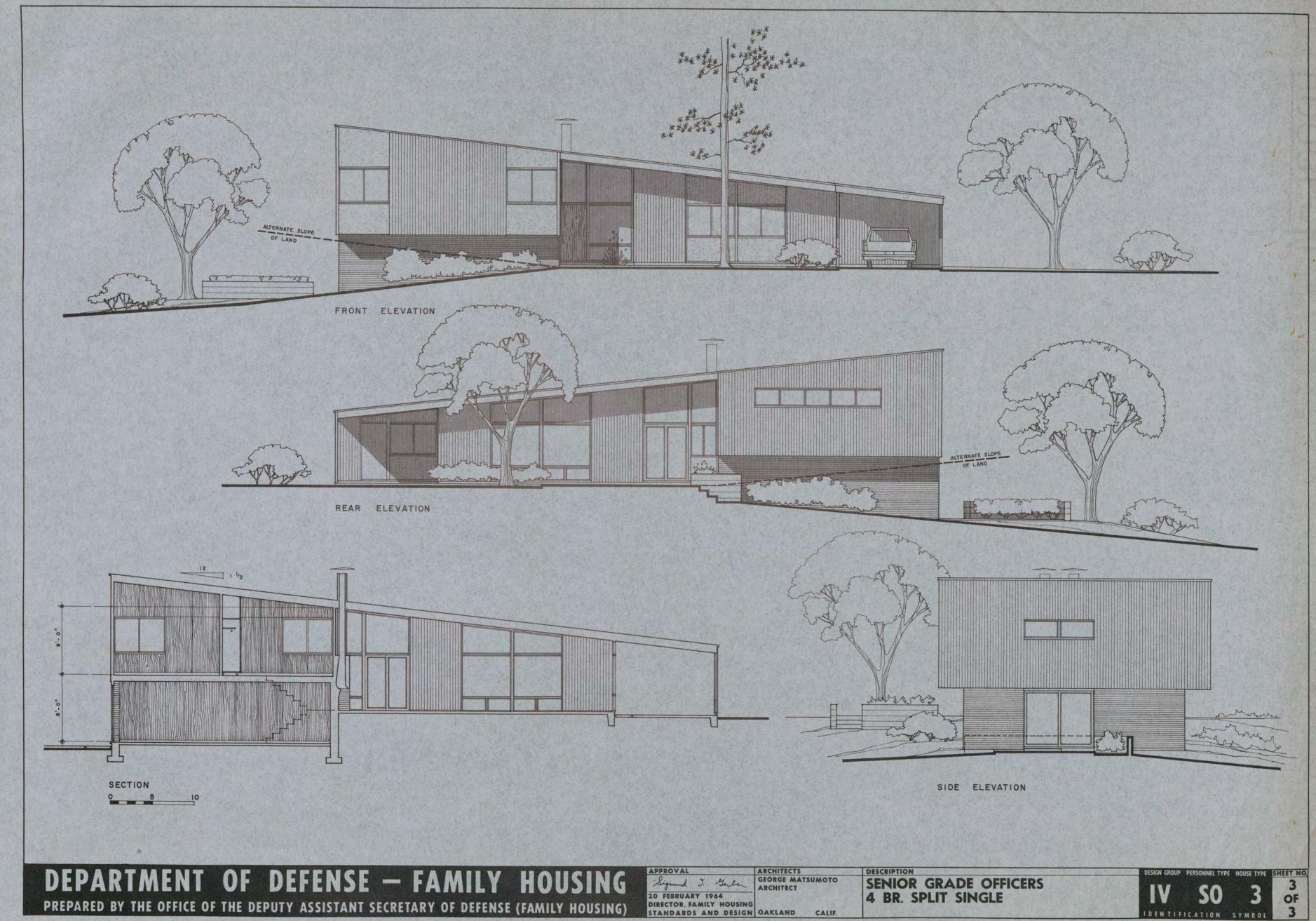


Signal J. Melen GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

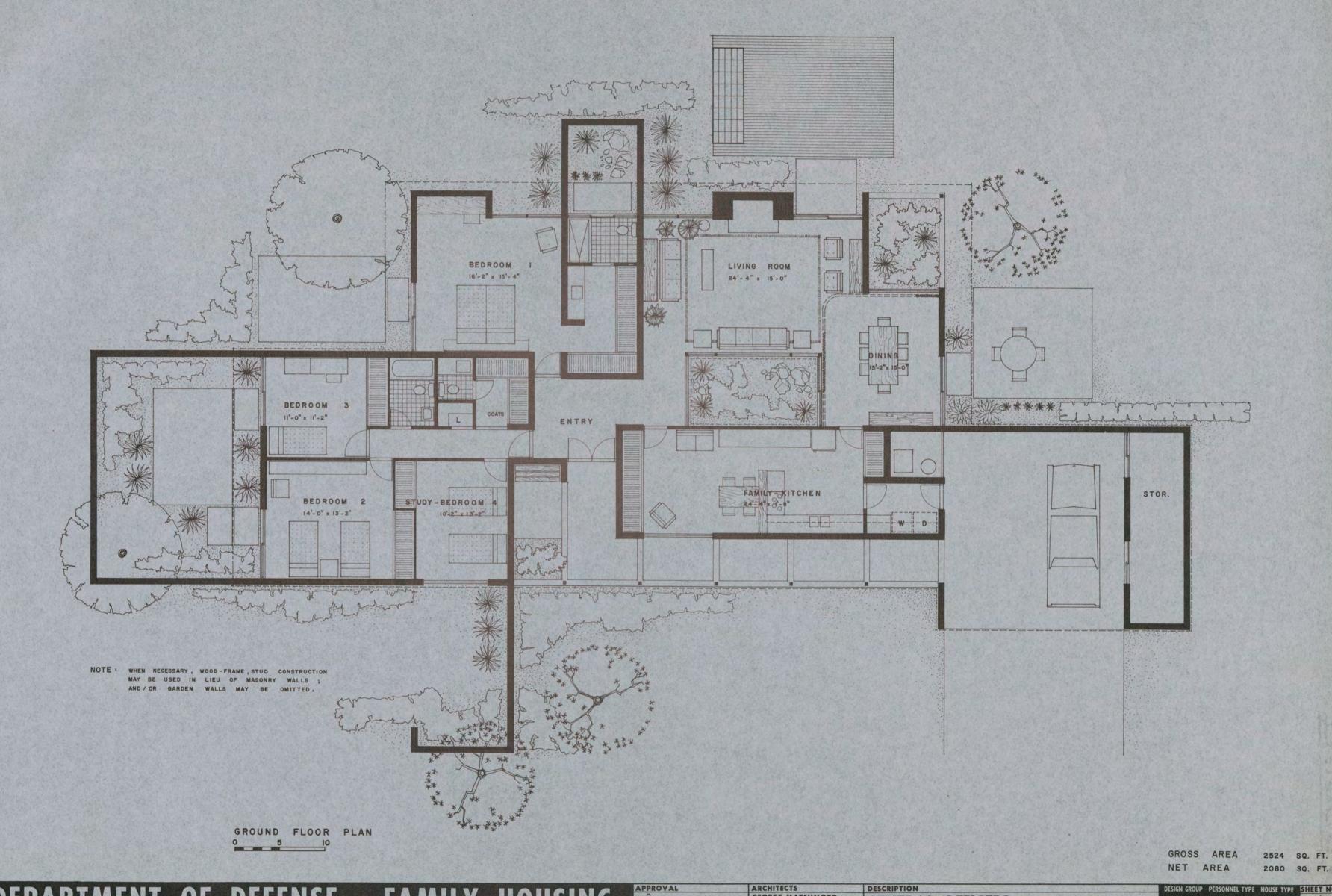
SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS 4 BR. SPLIT SINGLE

OF IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



4 BR. SPLIT SINGLE

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



APPROVAL

Signard J. Sarben

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

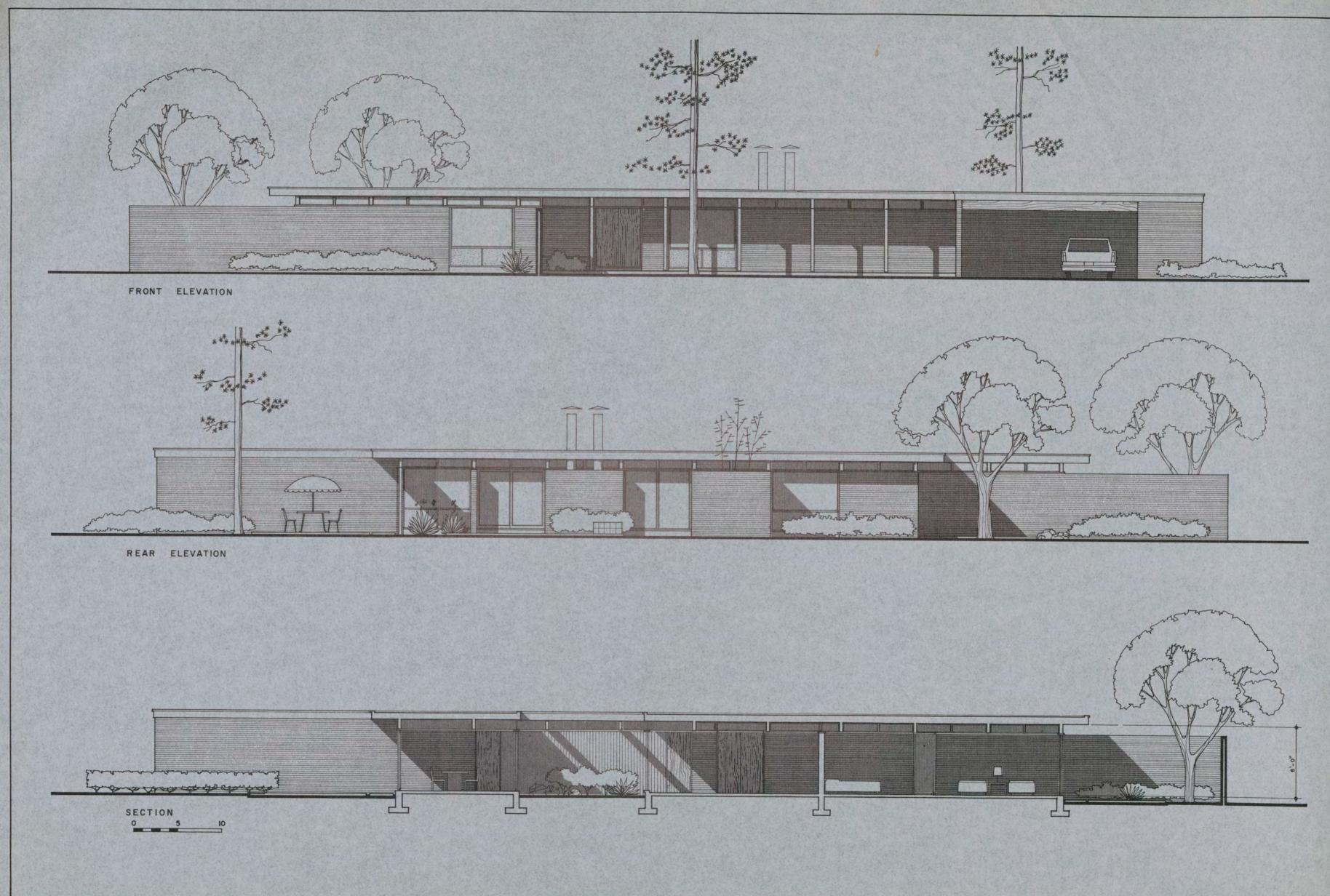
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

GENERAL OFFICERS
4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

DESIGN GROUP PERSONNEL TYPE HOUSE TYPE

IV GO 1

I DEN TIFICATION SYMBOL



APPROVAL

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT GENERAL OFFICERS
4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

IV GO 1

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL

SHEETING

COP

SHEETING

A

COP

STEETING

A

STEETING

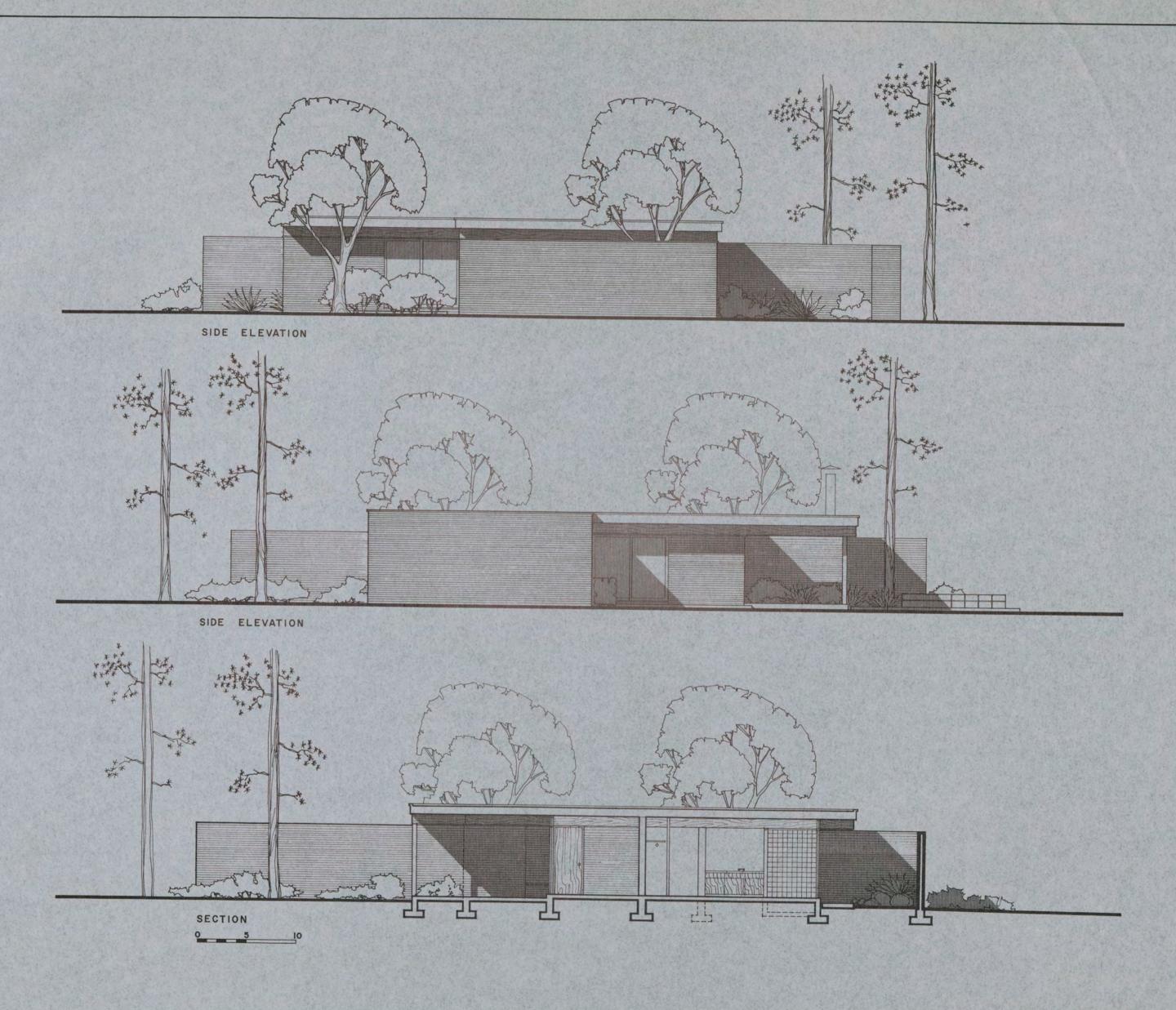
A

COP

STEETING

A

STEETING



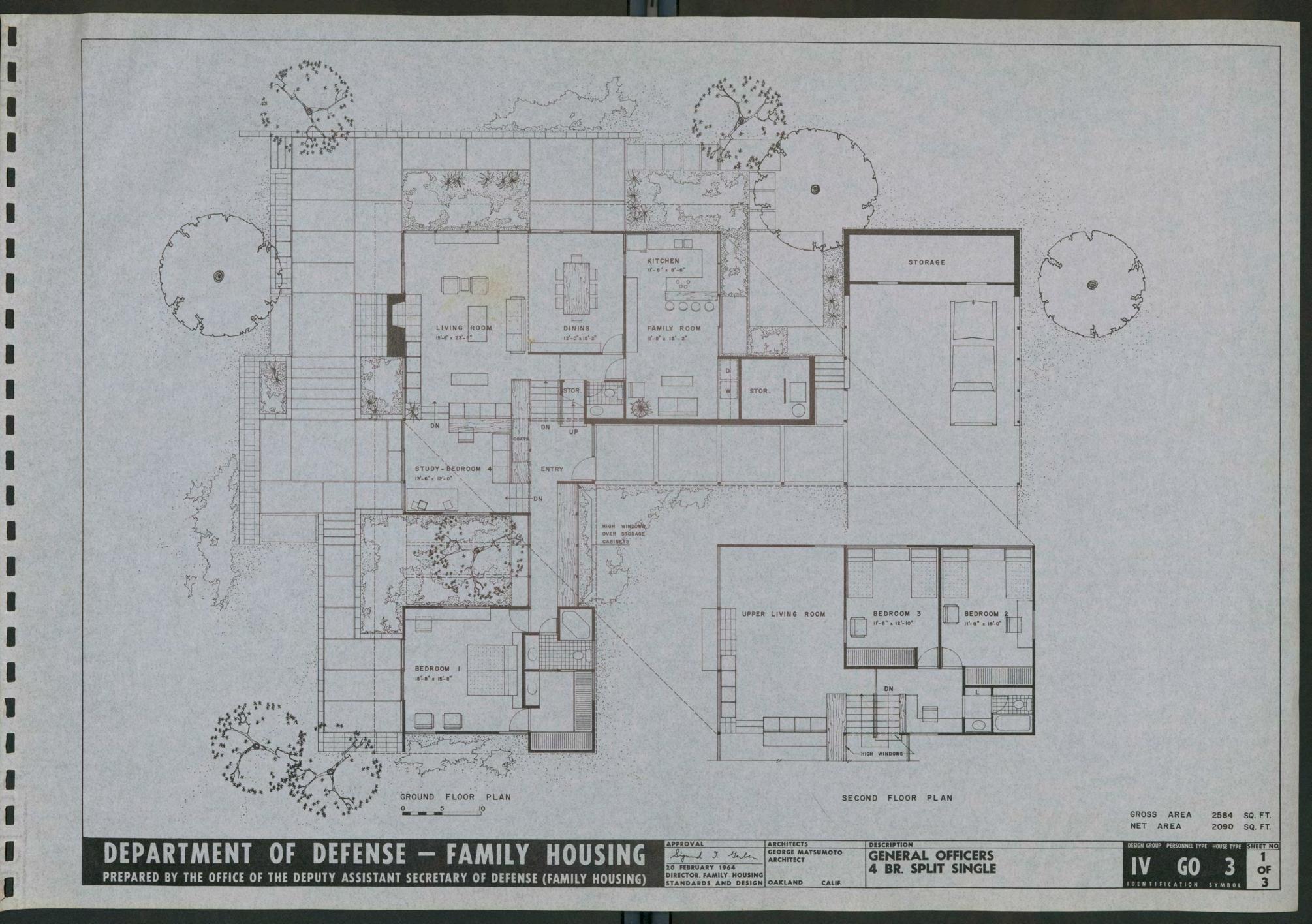
Signal J. Melen GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT

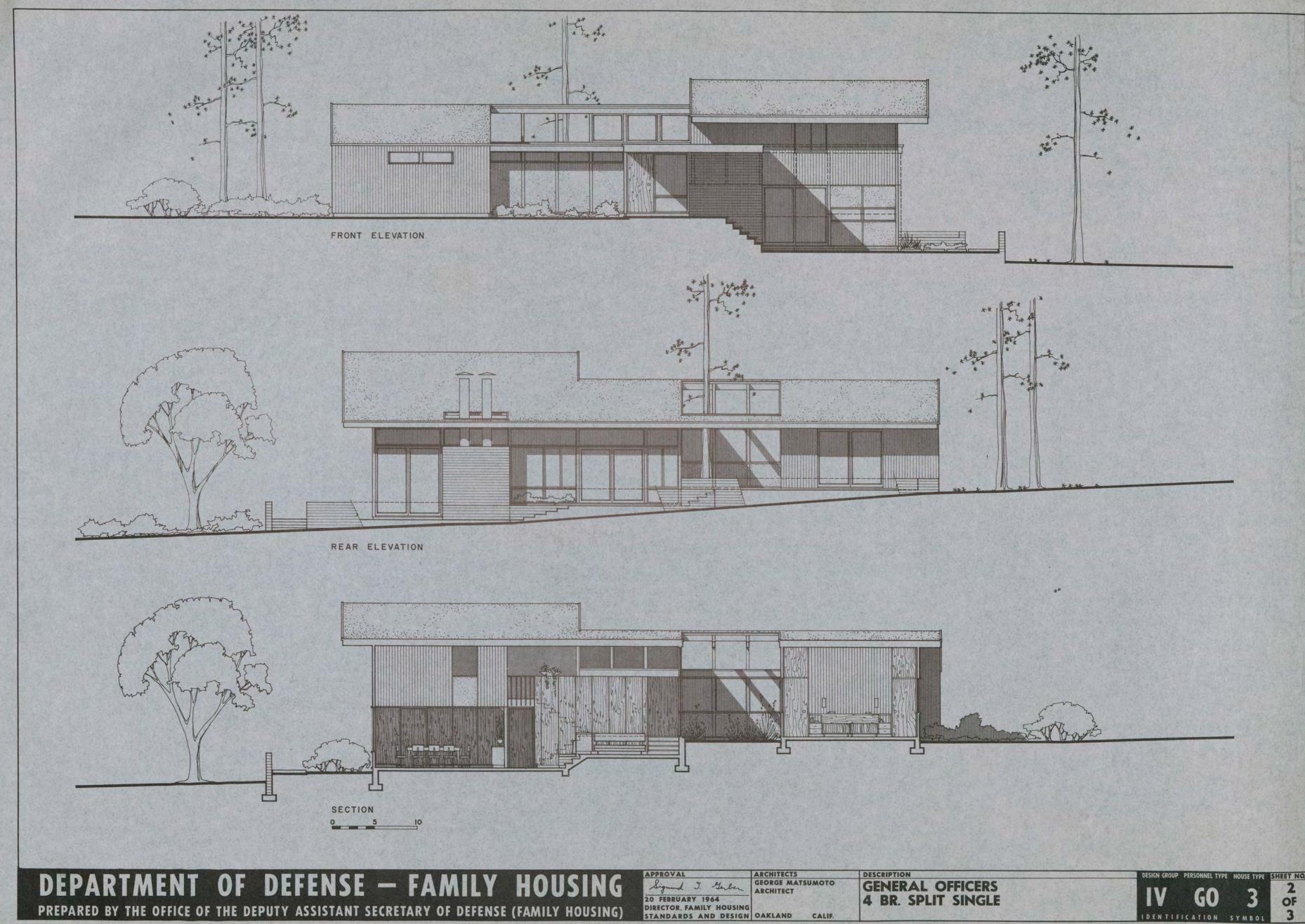
20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND CALIF.

ARCHITECTS
GEORGE MATSUMOTO
ARCHITECT

GENERAL OFFICERS 4 BR. 1 STORY SINGLE

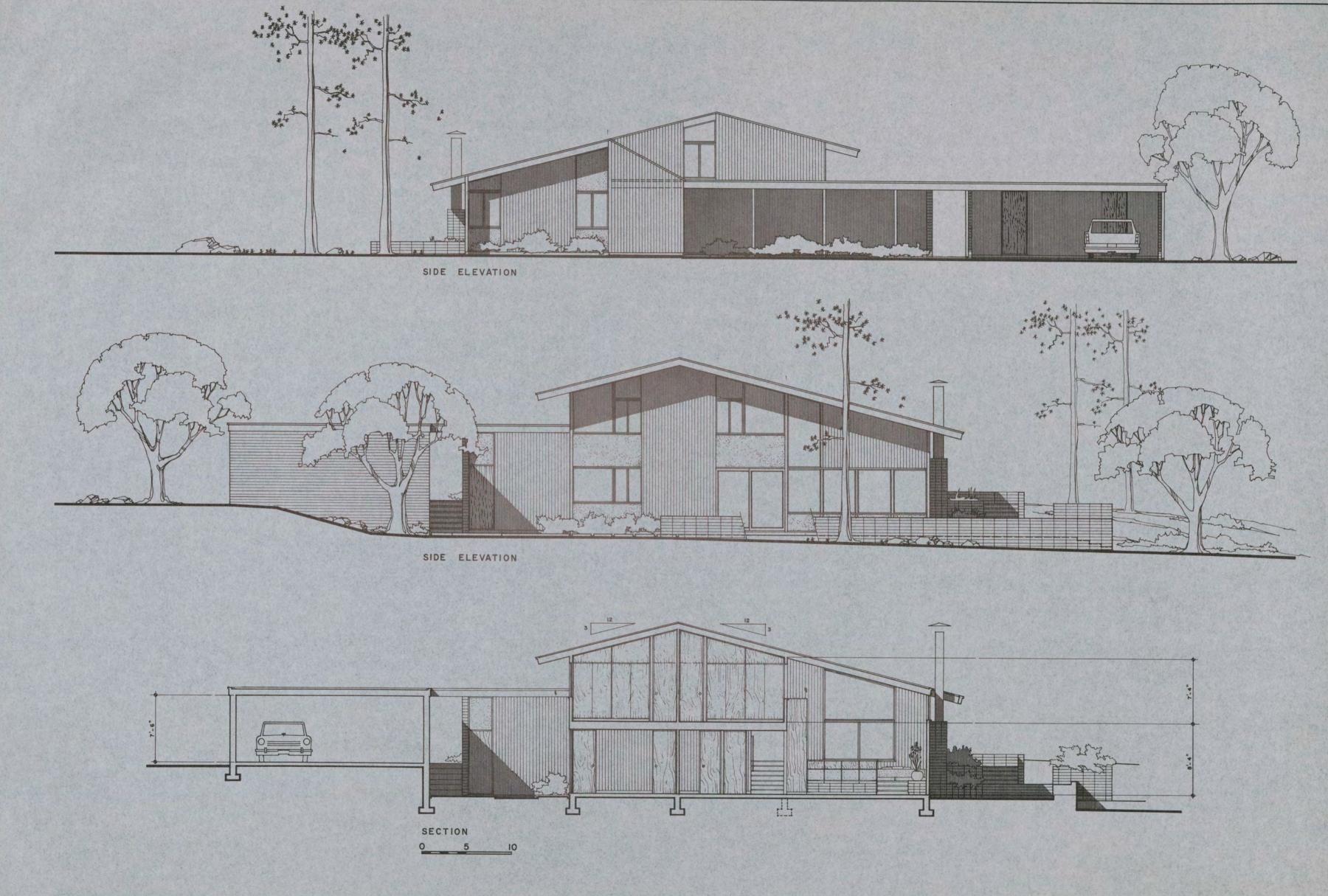
3 OF GO IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL





4 BR. SPLIT SINGLE

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL



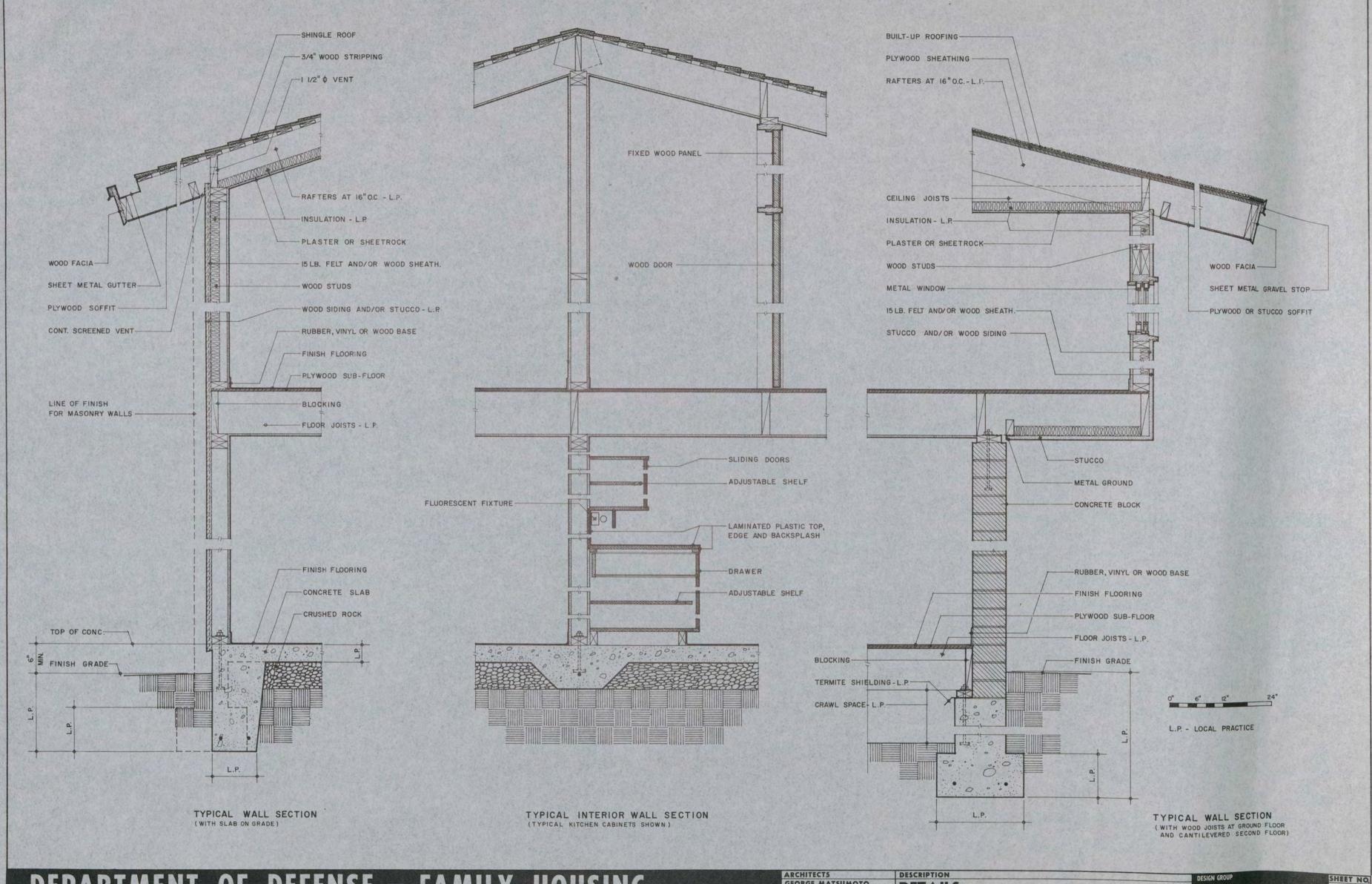
APPROVAL

Lignal J. Sule GEORGE MAT
ARCHITECTS

20 FEBRUARY 1964
DIRECTOR, FAMILY HOUSING
STANDARDS AND DESIGN OAKLAND

GEORGE MATSUMOTO ARCHITECT GENERAL OFFICERS
4 BR. SPLIT SINGLE

IV GO 3



ARCHITECTS GEORGE MATSUMOTO DETAILS ARCHITECT OAKLAND CALIF.

IV DETAILS

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL