

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property



historic name Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building

other names/site number County Facility P05001 (APN 085-330-003)

## 2. Location

street & number 100 East Locust Avenue  not for publication

city or town Lompoc  vicinity

state CA code 083 county Santa Barbara zip code 93436-7845

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public - Local  
 public - State  
 public - Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	1	object
1	4	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

none

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Veterans Memorial Hall

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Veterans Memorial Building

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

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### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood Frame with Lath & Plaster

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Wood Framed with Terra Cotta Tiles and

roof: Asphalt Built-up over Auditorium

other: Wrought Iron Grilles and details

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### Narrative Description

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

#### Summary Paragraph

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

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### Narrative Description

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

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

### Construction of the Veterans Memorial Building

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

### Site

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

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

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

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

There are three non-contributing auxiliary buildings located on the site, one at the rear of the eastern parking lot, one at the rear of the western parking lot and the third a modular structure placed adjacent to the listed building. The structure in the eastern parking lot serves as a small office and meeting space for the veterans group. The other in the western parking lot is additional storage for the kitchen and dining functions. The modular building was placed in 1986 to serve as a public health clinic space for the community including the aging population of the Veterans which use the site.

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

### Building Overall

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

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

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

#### Veterans Memorial Exterior

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

The open central courtyard is surrounded by a low painted brick wall with square gate posts located at each of its entry points. The gateposts are capped with receding small square tops. There are landscaping beds between the low wall and the concrete surface of the courtyard. Located at the center of courtyard is shallow raised concrete flagpole base with a ships propeller (Object: aka "Ships Screw") from a U.S. Naval ship intended to represent the September 8, 1923 Naval fleet vessel disaster at Honda Point along California's Central Coast near Vandenburg Air Force Base. This object is original to the U.S.N. Delphy, one of the vessals lost on September 8, 1923 and was added to the site in 1983 as a memorial to the largest non-war time naval accident in United States Naval history; where some seven Naval ships colided in heavy seas along the Central Coast of California while navigating from San Franscisco to San Diego. Heavy seas that day were attributed to a seismic event<sup>i</sup> off the coast of Japan a few days prior. Part of the Court of Inquiry<sup>ii</sup> convened under Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, concluded that the group of seven ships had been traveling too close to the coast, and thus did not leave sifficent area to navigate the insurgent wave to avoid the rocky central coast. While the object holds importance to Veteran's and context to the Honda Point Site, it is not directly associated to the subject of this nomination and is thus a non-contributor.

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

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

#### Veterans Memorial Interior

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<sup>i</sup> Great Kanto Earthquake of September 1, 1923

<sup>ii</sup> Article published at [www.pointhondamemorial.org](http://www.pointhondamemorial.org), June, 6, 2009

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

The interior is not ornate. There are decorative ceramic tiles in the main lobby but no where else in the building. There is a bas relief of Native American farmers being bless by a Mission Frier located between the two entry doors into the auditorium. A small wood carved mural hangs above the fireplace in the second floor meeting room and depicts a Mission Frier being greated by members of a local Native America Tribe with gifts. The second floor meeting space is the only room in the building with notty-pine wall paneling. The elements of art where part of the Federal Arts Project of 1936. The principal rooms all have vaulted ceilings with either heavy wood trusses or light steel tension ties. The main auditorium has a lamella diamond pattern roof structure with steel collar ties spanning across the the space. Almost all rooms have a painted wood chair rail.

#### Alterations/Modifications

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

There are three non-contributing out buildings<sup>iii</sup>, one to the rear of each parking area. The structure in the east parking lot is used for a veterans group meeting space. The structure in the west parking lot is used as additional storage for the kitchen. The third non-contributing structure stands next to the main building in the form of modular attached via hallway and converted window into a passage.

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

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

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is located on a portion of the original Mission La Purisima Concepcion, the eleventh of twenty-one Spanish missions to be constructed in pre-statehood California (see continuation sheet 10.1). The mission was built in 1787, but was destroyed by the 1812 earthquake. At that time, the decision was made to rebuild the structure at a new location four miles from the original. The original mission site, which equated to six acres, was converted into residential track housing. The County of Santa Barbara acquired the parcels comprising the terminus of Avuenue H a Lompoc City road right-of-way in 1919 and received adjacent private parcels in 1931 from the American Legion Post 112. Together these parcels comprise the site upon which the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed.<sup>iv</sup>

<sup>iii</sup> Refer to site plan of nomniation.

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

Only the foundations of the old mission remained. Initial plans for the hall began in 1930, with serious attention to construct a veterans memorial building for Lompoc underway in 1931.<sup>v</sup> Situated at the base of a hill, and at the end of H Street, the property serves as a focal point in the city. The Lompoc Record noted that the site held a commanding view with Mission Hill as a backdrop.<sup>vi</sup> Indeed, upon the building's completion, one writer later recalled, "At night when the lights are lit, the building can be seen from any spot on H street [sic], gleaming with myriads of lights and appearing to be set out in the very middle of the street."<sup>vii</sup> This prime setting suited the intended purposes of the building as a community center for Lompoc citizens and visitors, a meeting place for the American Legion, office space for County government, and a memorial for veterans of World War I. The Lompoc Record predicted the structure would be "Lompoc's finest building". Initially the county decided to divide the construction work into two phases, with the auditorium being built in one fiscal year and the remaining sections to be built in the following fiscal year (July 1). Wood frame construction with stucco finishing was used for the building, as the preferred choice of steel and reinforced concrete proved to be cost prohibitive. Local subcontractors for the building included the California Electric Company, Incorporated (electric wiring and electric fixtures), Petersen Tile Company (decorative tiles in the building lobby), Ott Hardware Company (plumbing, heating and sheet metalwork), and McNall Building Materials, Incorporated (tile and composition roofing and brick). Interior furnishings were supplied by Moore Mercantile Company (pottery, kettles and silverware), McNally Music Shop (Baldwin-Made Howard Piano in the auditorium), and Lompoc Furniture Company (office furnishings and airtight Venetian blinds).

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

#### Character-defining features of the Lompoc Veterans Building:

- 1) Site
  - a) Axial arrangement and siting at terminus of H Street
  - b) Brick site walls, originally unpainted
  - c) Landscaping, lawns, hedges
- 2) Exterior
  - a) Enriched compound arch emphasizing the main entry
  - b) Iron window grille with curvilinear detail
  - c) Open-air loggia at second story
  - d) Red clay tile hipped roofs
  - e) Lamella roof on the auditorium
  - f) Bell tower, 3 stories
  - g) Arched window openings in tower
  - h) Circular fixed pane window openings
  - i) Squared window openings throughout
  - j) 8-pane steel-framed casement windows with fixed 4-pane transom
  - k) 8-pane steel-framed casement windows
  - l) Retractable interior window screens, spring-loaded, with side tracks
  - m) Triple-hung wood sash awning type windows at auditorium
  - n) Open air covered porches with squared columns
  - o) Expanses of wall planes
  - p) Textured stucco wall surface, rustic troweled
  - q) Deeply recessed openings
  - r) Forecourt with central element, the flagpole
  - s) Brick entry steps
  - t) Brick steps to wings and open brickwork at balustrades
  - u) Arched opening to original ticket booth at entry
  - v) Hanging metal pendant light fixture at main entry with clear glass box lantern shade metal

<sup>v</sup> Robert Ooley, FAIA, Santa Barbara County Architect.

<sup>vi</sup> "Rush Memorial Building Plans," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

<sup>vii</sup> "Veterans Memorial Described for residence," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

3) Interior

- a) Spanish style tile wainscot in lobby
- b) Original textured plaster wall surfaces
- c) Original textured plaster ceilings
- d) Wood plank ceiling with beams and corbels in lobby and balcony
- e) Wood plank ceiling and trusses in banquet hall and Legion Meeting Room
- f) Original wood flooring, oak (in exposed areas)
- g) Original wood flooring, Oregon pine and asphalt tile (in secondary areas)
- h) Auditorium with lamella diamond pattern wood ceiling and tie rods and stage with curved edge<sup>62</sup>
- i) Balcony with arcaded opening, 5 arches and squared columns, to auditorium
- j) Staircase, wood, to balcony with hewn wrought iron balustrade
- k) Staircase within tower leading to clubroom on second floor and crow's nest meeting room on third floor
- l) Arched double doors at main entrance, glazed
- m) 8-pane wired glass exit doors
- n) Double Dutch doors at coat closet
- o) Single wood doors, 3-panel recessed
- p) Swinging doors
- q) Arcade in south wall of lobby with squared columns and chamfered corners and tiled bases
- r) Metal chandeliers suspended by link chain
- s) Suspended pendant fixture with scalloped punched-metal shade ring and white glass schoolhouse shades in auditorium
- t) Metal wall-mounted sconces with decorative metal cross bar and detail
- u) Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass fluted bowl shade
- v) Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass octagonal shade
- w) Bas relief sculpted wood wall mural
- x) Profiled moldings, chair rails, baseboards
- y) Original window hardware
- z) Original kitchen cabinetry with locking mechanisms
- aa) Brick BBQ pit at kitchen with original gate
- bb) Kitchen pass-thru to banquet hall with roll down pocket door
- cc) Ironing board in Auxiliary Room



**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1935-1936 (development of site)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Winsor Soule, FAIA & John Fredrick Murphy, FAIA

H.C. Graham, Builder

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance related to National Register Criterion A is defined as dates representing each major war event in U.S. history to present time from 1935. The Period of Significance related to National Register Criterion C is defined as 1935-36, the building's original date of construction.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A for its association with a pattern of development that has made a significant contribution to local history, in this case the development of the City of Lompoc. Representative of veterans halls built across America in the 1920s and 30s, this multi-use civic building was intended to honor and support war veterans and to serve a variety of community functions. The building is also representative of the federal and state relief programs of the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration, Federal Arts Project, and State Employment Relief Administration. Consequently, it is also significant under National Register Criterion C for architectural merit as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, specifically the Spanish revival style and the only such example within the City of Lompoc. Completed in 1937, is associated with prolific master architects Winsor Soule, FAIA and John Frederick Murphy, FAIA.

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

Criterion A: Associated with Individuals Important to History—Local and National

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

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

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

Originally, the building was intended to serve equally as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. Building program was segregated by space with the east wing for County departments and the west wing for the American Legion and the community. Over time County use of the building has declined. In 1986 the County Health Care Services Clinic expanded their on-site facilities into a new addition outside the footprint of the original building. Accessible from the east parking lot, the addition, a modular unit consisting of two prefabricated trailers, connects to the east wing through a new hall. The addition was used as a public health clinic providing patient services. The construction of the addition and change in use of the original east wing examination rooms marks an important shift in overall use. Veterans groups now utilize the former county health care spaces. The 1986 addition led to the eventual relocation of the County Public Health facility to another site and elimination of the original uses of the dispensary and examination rooms.

Building History / Historical Overview

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

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

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

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

#### Planning the Veterans Memorial Building and its Uses

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

The proposed structure was listed as a State Employment Relief Administration (SERA) project, which had been created under the New Deal to approve loans for construction and employment. A veterans memorial building was being constructed at this time with SERA labor in Santa Maria at the cost of \$125,000 to \$150,000. In July 1935 SERA relief workers were transferred to WPA projects, and so the proposed Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building was submitted as one of several city and county projects. Under this program, the federal government would have financed eighty percent of construction costs and Santa Barbara County would supply the rest. Though the County did not receive this aid, the PWA eventually allocated \$35,084 for the memorial building in November 1935.<sup>xi</sup> With the County's contribution, a total of \$77,884 in funds was available for the memorial. Many of the veterans halls that were constructed in the 1920s and 30s, especially those in small towns, were the educational and social centers of their communities, hosting meetings, dances,

<sup>viii</sup> Pencak, 87

<sup>ix</sup> Lompoc Centennial Committee, *Lompoc: The First 100 Years*, pamphlet, 1974, n.pag.

<sup>x</sup> "Legion Discusses Building Program," (4/13/1934), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

<sup>xi</sup> "Memorial Building is Approved," (11/29/1935) *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

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

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

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

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

**Architect / Builder**  
**Soule & Murphy**

This section presents information on the architecture firm of Soule & Murphy, architects of the Lompoc Veteran Memorial Building. Biographical information for each principal, Winsor Soule, FAIA (1883-1954) and John Frederic Murphy, FAIA (1887-1957) follows a brief historical sketch of the firm. A native New Yorker, Soule, first moved to Santa Barbara around 1911, and initially teamed with prominent architect, Russel Ray. Together they designed buildings for Cate School in Carpinteria, as well as homes on the upper Eastside, one of which was for artist Reginald Vaughn at 316 East Los Olivos Street. Their largest commission was the YMCA building at 110 West Carrillo Street (demolished, 1986), an interesting mix of Mission Revival and Italian styles<sup>xiii</sup>. The firm evolved into Soule & Murphy, and at one point, also included Theodore Mitchell Hastings and was known as Soule, Murphy & Hastings from circa 1920 to 1930<sup>xiv</sup>.

Soule & Murphy received a large number of commissions for all types of buildings in the Santa Barbara area, including a number of private residences designed in various styles, though the Spanish Colonial Revival style dominated. Examples of the firm's work include: the Hodges Home (1921), now the Fielding Graduate Institute; 1811 El Encanto, the El Encanto Hotel; La Plumada, a residence; the McKinley School (1932), an award-winning elementary school in the Spanish Colonial revival style. As a Santa Barbara-based firm, Winsor & Soule designed predominantly in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The style, which elaborated on the Hispanicism of the Mission Revival style, became profoundly popular after its appearance at the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. The Exposition was designed by architect Bertram Goodhue, Soule's former employer in Boston, who felt that the richness of Spanish architecture found

<sup>xii</sup> "Legion Protest Scheme for Jail in Veterans Building," (1/31/1936), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

<sup>xiii</sup> Redmon, Michael, "What Buildings Did Architect Russel Ray Design in Santa Barbara" in Santa Barbara Independent. 29 January 2009

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

in Latin America was an appropriate precedent in the development of a regional style for Southern California. Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings proliferated in Southern California in the 1920s and 1930s, and particularly so in Santa Barbara, which adopted the style as its official design aesthetic in the 1920s. After the devastating earthquake in 1925, the city mandated that all new construction be designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Considered a leading practitioner of Santa Barbara's Spanish Colonial style, with both Spanish and Mediterranean traditions, Soule was influential in his field as evidenced by this quote: "In Santa Barbara, architects George Washington Smith, Winsor Soule, Carleton Winslow, Sr. James Osborn Craig and Reginald D. Johnson were pioneers in embracing the Mediterranean style. Their widely published, appreciated, and imitated building designs provided models throughout California and the United States. Their work excelled due to their acquaintanceship with and sophisticated appreciation of Spanish and Mexican architecture, acquired through extensive travel and familiarity with historic and current literature".<sup>xv</sup>

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

### **John Frederick Murphy, FAIA (1887 1957)**

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

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

### **Winsor Soule, FAIA (1883 1954)**

Born on November 3, 1883, the son of Richard Herman and Ida Helen Soule, in Stanton Island, New York, he attended the St. Paul School in Concord, New Hampshire before entering Harvard. After graduation from Harvard in 1906 with a Bachelor of Art degree, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907. Soule joined the Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson as a drafter from 1907-1908, acted as an associate architect for Bryn Mawr [College] from 1908-09 and served as a drafter from 1909-1911 with Allen and Collins. In 1911, he visited Santa Barbara and decided to settle, establishing an architectural firm with Russel Ray from 1912-1917. John F. Murphy joined the firm as a designer in 1915 and was Soule's partner from 1917-1953. T. Mitchell Hastings was a junior partner from 1921-26. The firm of Soule, Hastings and Murphy was particularly active during Santa

<sup>xv</sup> Gebhard, Patricia and Kathryn Masson. *The Santa Barbara County Courthouse*. 2001, p 13

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

<sup>xvii</sup> Announcement, *The Lompoc Record*, n.d.

Barbara's rebuilding. Highly proficient in the Spanish revival style, adding charming touches of wrought iron balconies, plaster facades, and clay tile roofs on large commercial buildings, they also worked in other styles, designing an English cottage in Sandyland, a Pueblo revival adobe in Hope Ranch, and the New England style Yacht Club on Stearn's Wharf. Soule was noted for his civic enthusiasm, serving as the chairman of the Parks Commission in 1925. He sat in the California State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1940-1950, and was president in 1943 and 1945; he was also a member of the California Council of Architects, 1948-49. Soule was the supervising architect for the University of California at Santa Barbara from 1949-52, continuing his partnership with John Murphy until Murphy's retirement in 1954. Soule took Glen Mosher as a partner in February of 1954. He died later that year.

#### **Contractor H.C. Graham**

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

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

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#### **Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

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

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

#### **Chronology of Use, Development and Alterations:**

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

- 1919 County acquires road right-of-way at the terminus of H Street from Locust Avenue to the City Limits from the City of Lompoc.
- 1934 April Building committee forms, members of Lompoc Post No. 211, American Legion.
- 1936 July Groundbreaking takes place.
- 1936 November Cornerstone laid.
- 1937 February Building is inaugurated with a Grand Opening celebration.
- 1953 Fire access ladder installed outside second floor meeting Room 203 for emergency egress.
- 1957 Minor work to the east wing interior, exterior unchanged.
- 1961 Construction of the freestanding storage building the rear of the west side of the lot, originally measuring 416 square feet, expanded at an unknown date to 832 square feet.
- 1969 Veterans Memorial Building exterior painted. Relocation of a two-family dwelling to the rear of the east parking lot; structure remains in use as office space for veterans organizations.
- 1973 A new men's and women's restroom addition on the west side (off the Banquet Hall). This addition alters the building envelope and the west side.
- 1982 Building re-roofed.

- 1983 Installation of the memorial of the Point Pedernales / Honda Point disaster in front of the building in the location of the original flagpole. The memorial consists of a ship's screw or propeller.
- 1986 Construction of a modular building (two prefabricated trailers) and a connecting hall at the east side of the building for use as a public health clinic. The Health Care Services Clinic run by the County was the tenant.
- 1987 Minor remodel of the public health clinic addition to improve access and functionality.
- 1988 Various modification of restrooms, including the construction of a new restroom in the southwest corner of Room 135, accessible from Hall Room 134.
- 1989 Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building designated as City of Lompoc Historic Landmark #10.
- 2006 Refurbishment of offices in east wing, removal of unsympathetic additions, drop ceilings partition walls, and introduction of "Southwestern" color scheme and refurbished floors and windows.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested) previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register (City of Lompoc)

designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government: County of Santa Barbara

University

Other

Name of repository: **County Architectural Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned) \_\_\_\_\_



**10. Geographical Data**

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

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>51</u> Zone	<u>732965.16</u> Easting	<u>3835215.21</u> Northing	3	<u>51</u> Zone	<u>733080.03</u> Easting	<u>38351306.69</u> Northing
2	<u>51</u> Zone	<u>733079.98</u> Easting	<u>3835220.06</u> Northing	4	<u>51</u> Zone	<u>732966.82</u> Easting	<u>3835123.08</u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

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

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

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

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

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

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Robert Ooley, FAIA County Architect

organization County of Santa Barbara – Office of the County Architect date August 31, 2015

street & number 1100 Anacapa Street, East Wing 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor telephone 805.568.3085

city or town Santa Barbara state CA zip code 93101-2099

e-mail countyarchitect@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

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

**See Continuation Sheets.**

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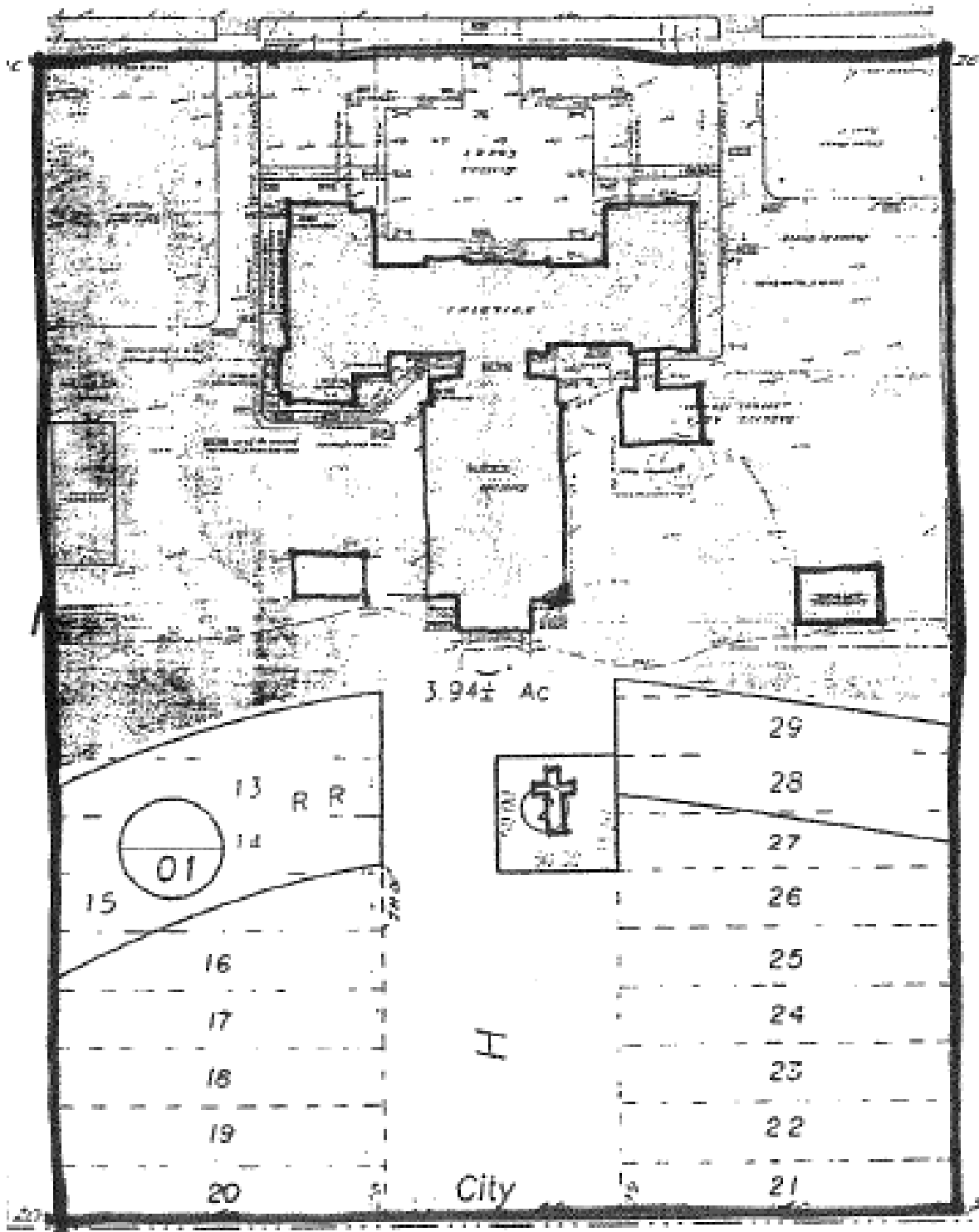
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

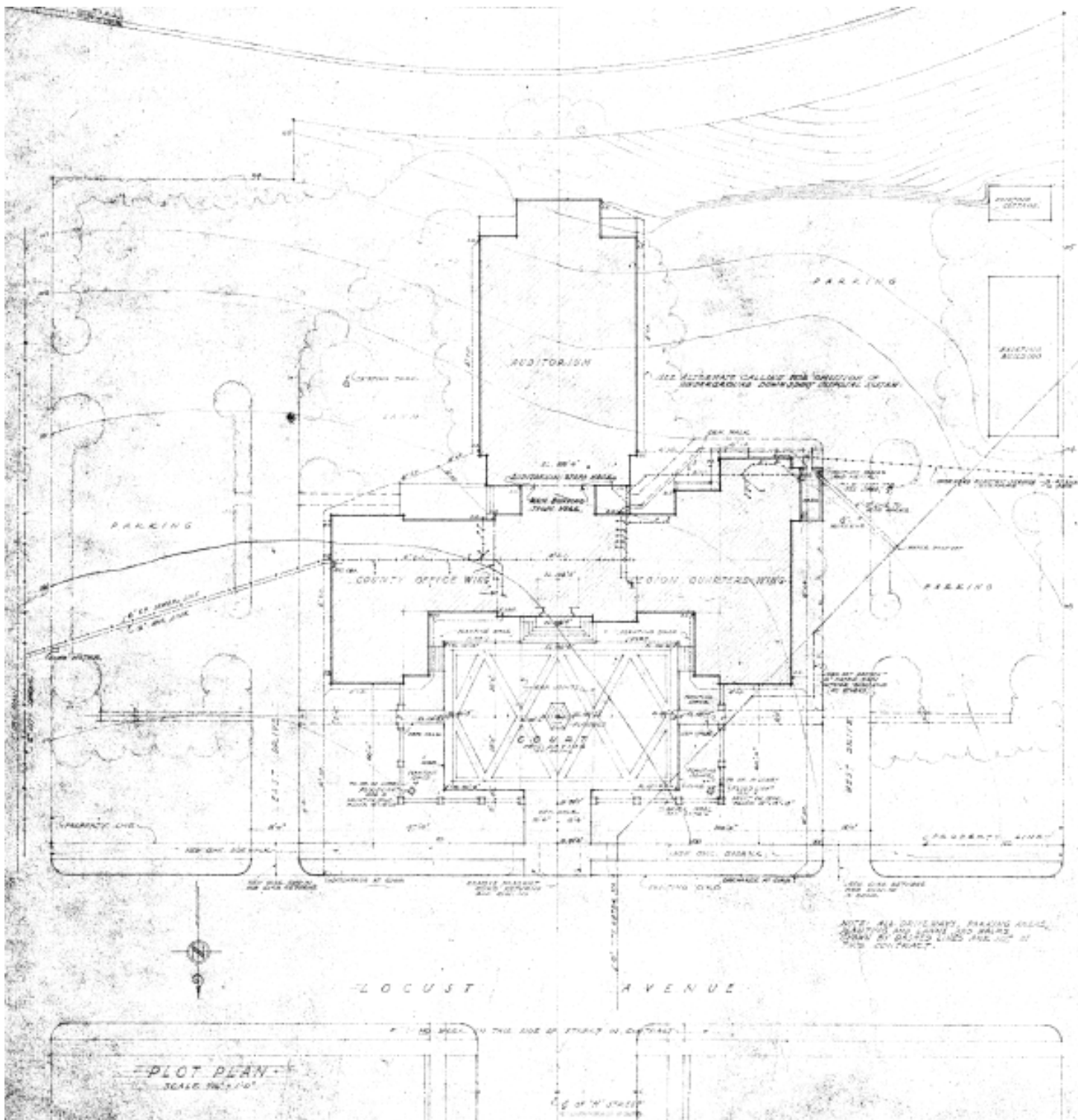
Section number 10 Page 2 Sketch Site Map



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

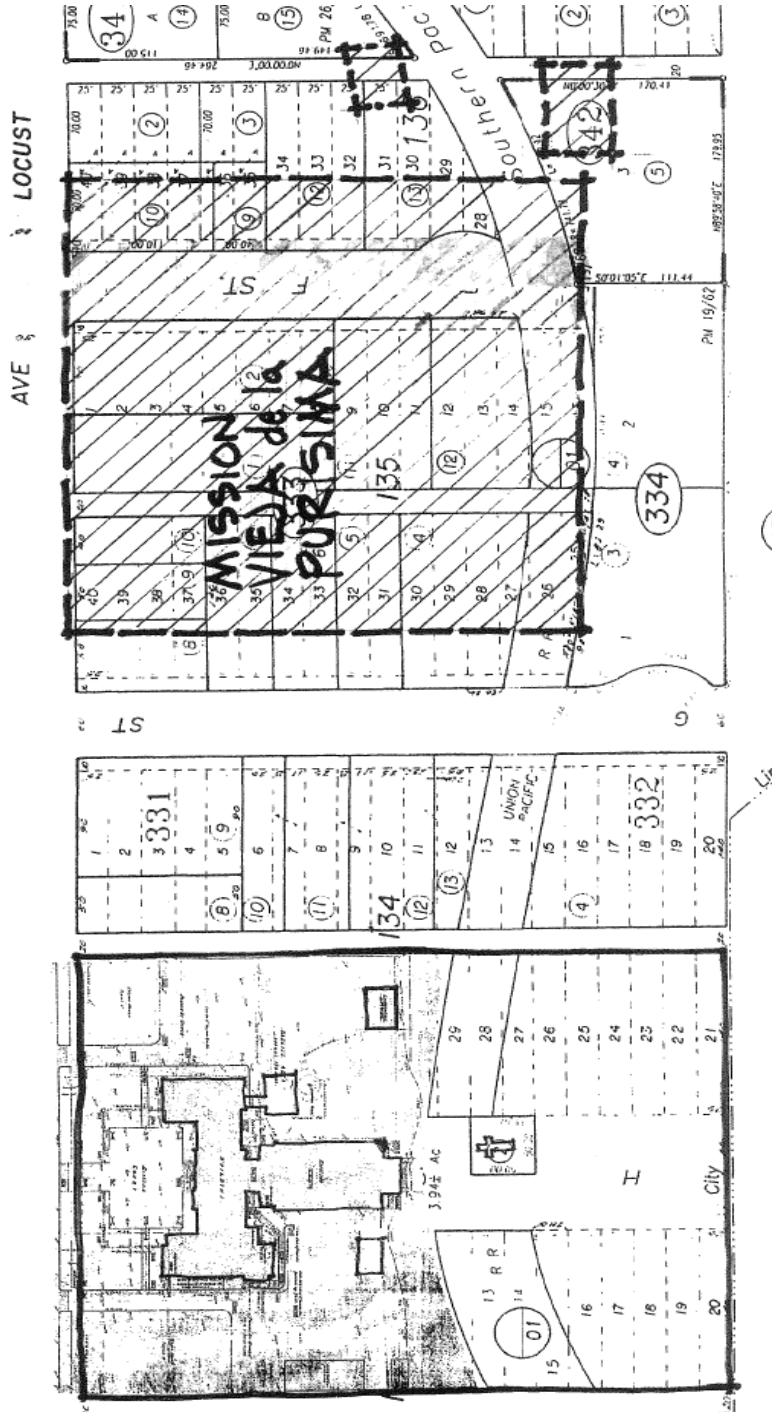
Section number 10 Page 2 Sketch Site Map



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

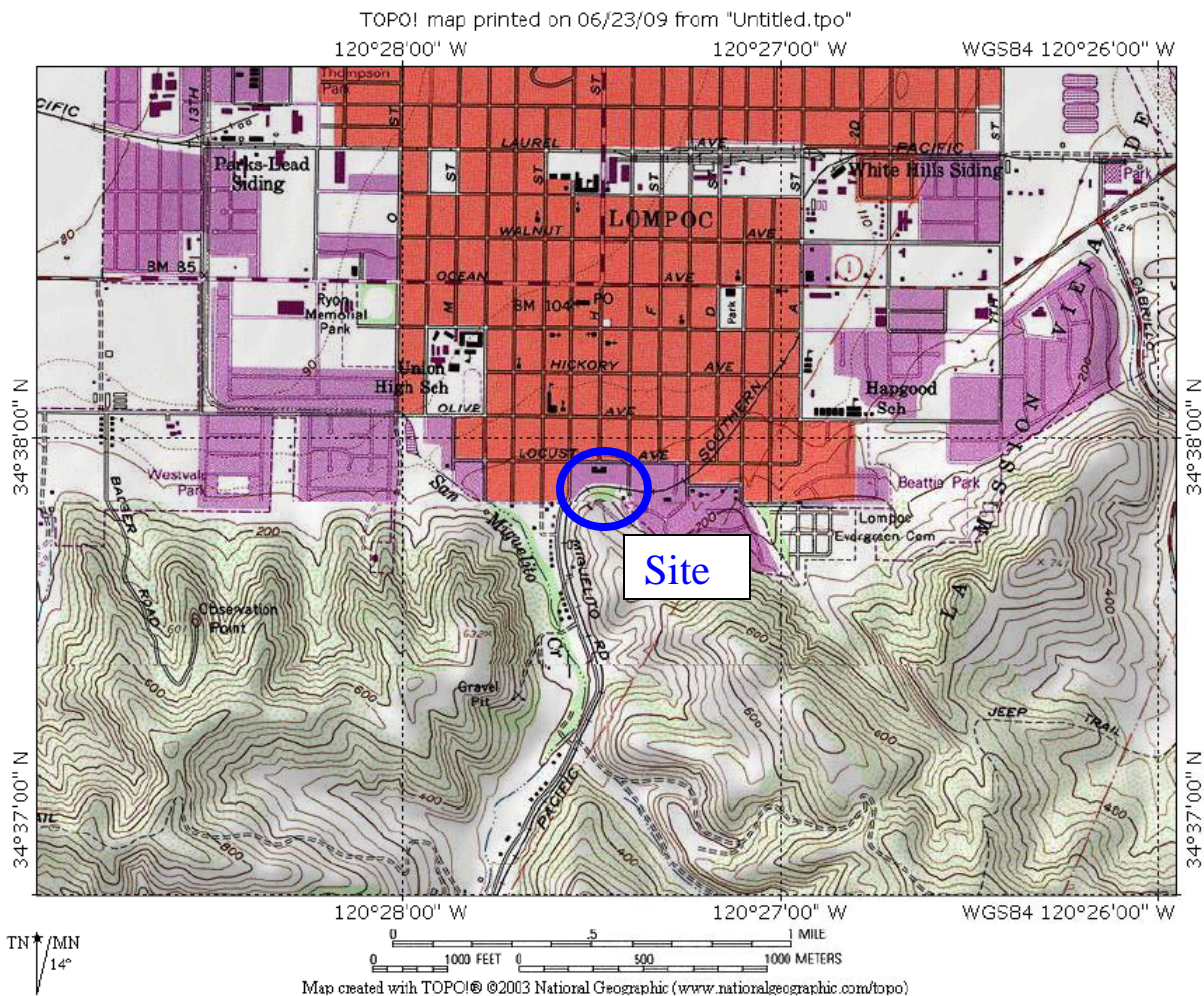
Section number 10 Page 1 Sketch Map with Original Mission & Concrete Cross



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2 USGS Quadrant Map





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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3 Period Photographs

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

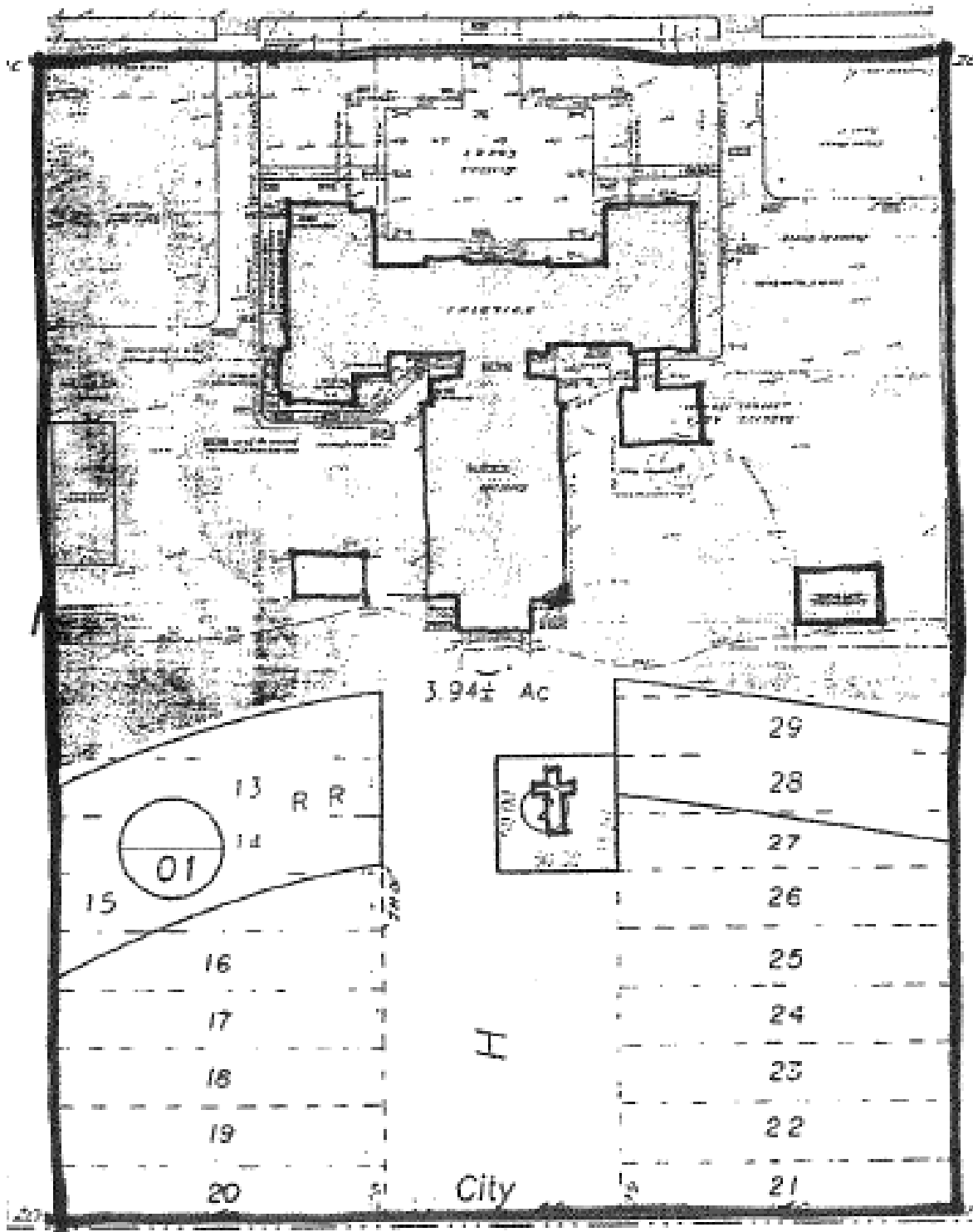


**Figure 2: 1936 Photograph of completed building**

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 4 Sketch Site Map

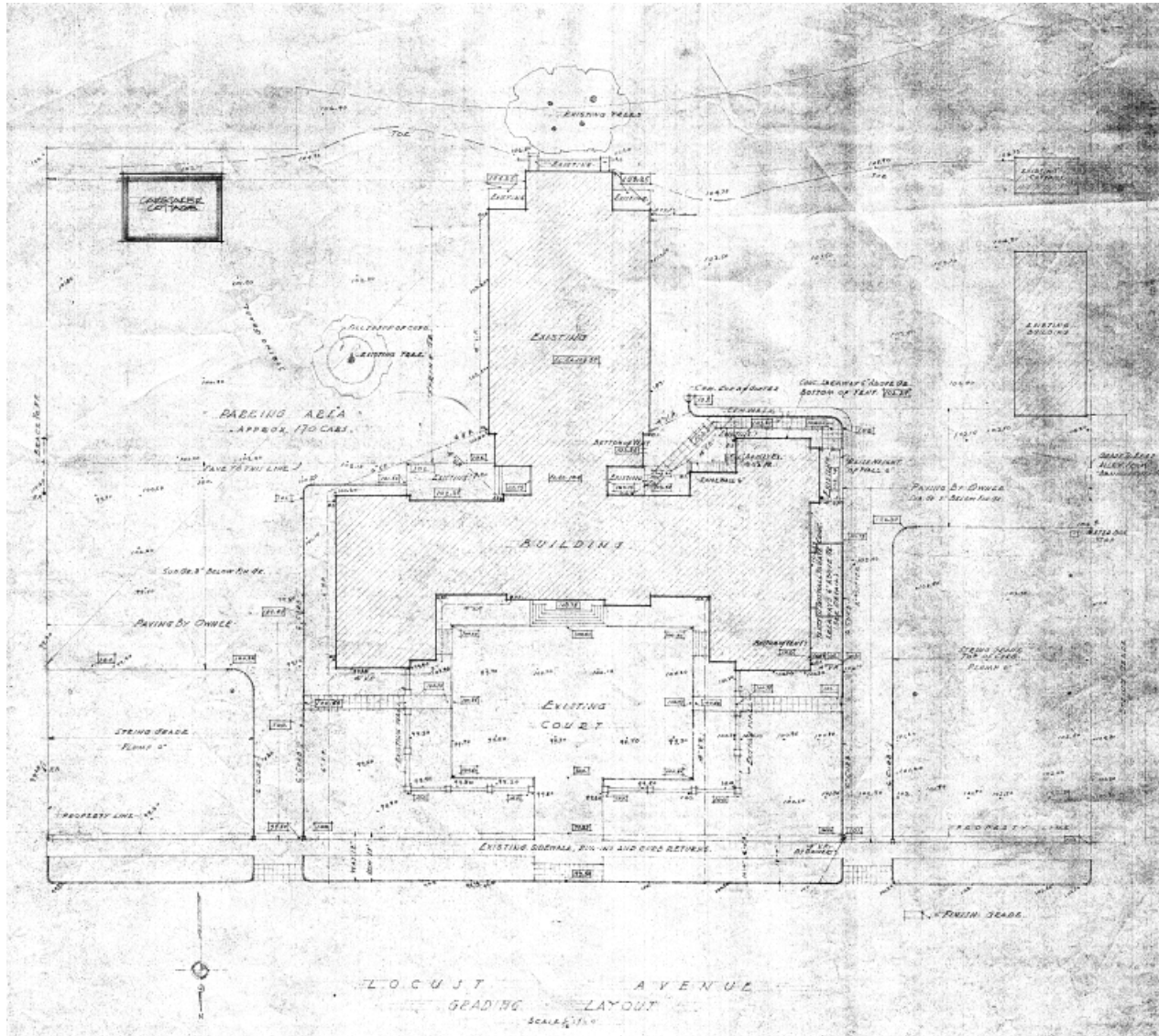




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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

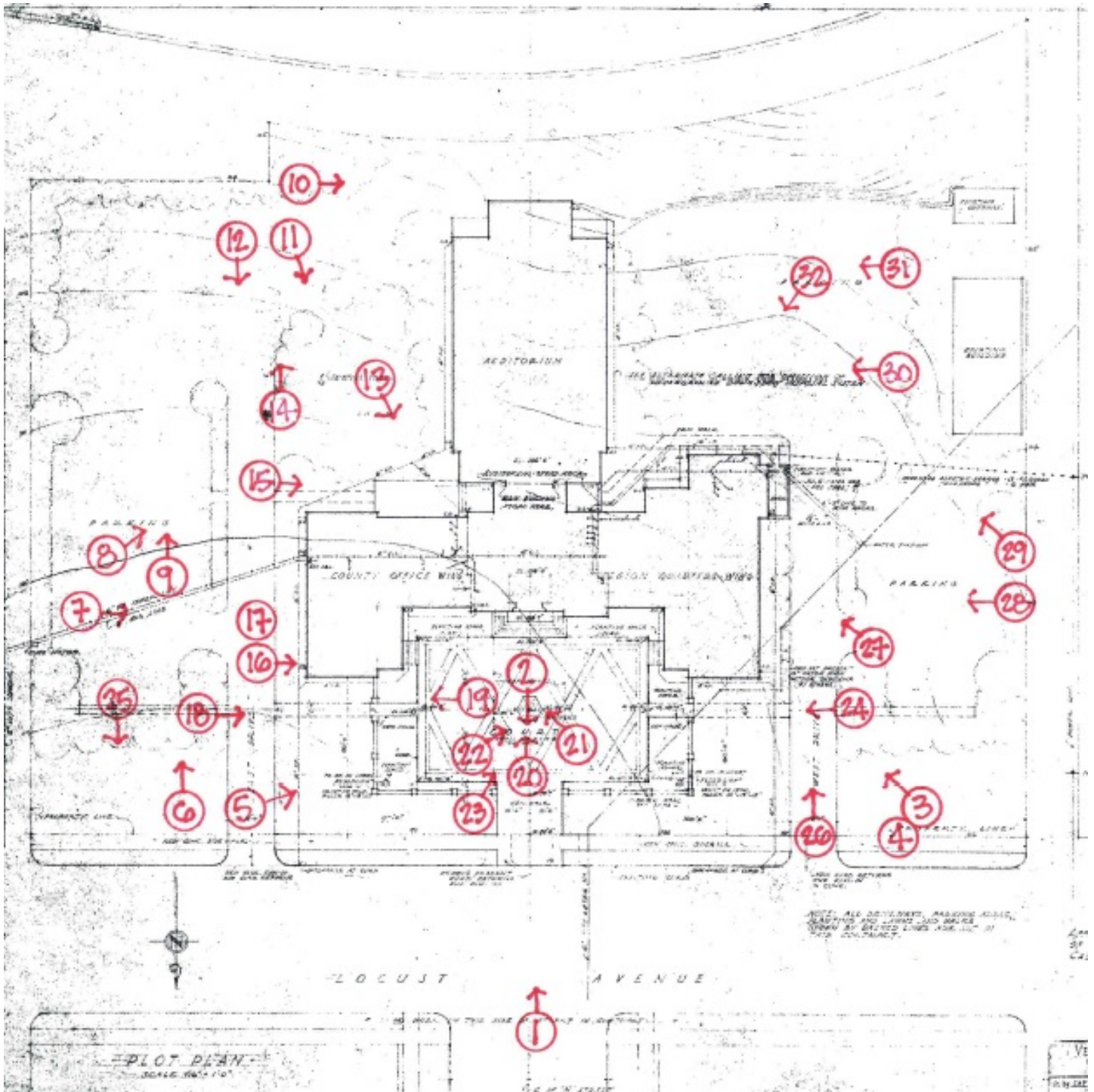
Section number 10 Page 5 Sketch Site Map



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 12 Page 1 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 12 Page 2 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers

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

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Section number 12 Page 3 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers

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