

Building 20 is the former military Bachelor Officer Quarters. It was built in the 1932-1933 era and exhibits an ornamented interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural design. The entry of this building includes an elegant grand lobby reminiscent of a fine hotel. A dining hall and kitchen are situated behind the lobby. Much of the interior of the building retains the original custom tile work, paneled wooden doors and arts and crafts lighting.



This building was originally constructed to be a balloon hangar, which accounts for its large interior open-space. The building is 130 feet by 88 feet, 63 feet high, and has 19,691 square feet of floor area. The utilitarian architectural style is typical of the functional outbuildings in the historic district.



Building N221 was under construction in 1943 and completed in 1944. This building has a rectangular-shaped plan with an interior courtyard. It is surrounded by a structural exoskeleton comprised of geodesic steel bents. Building N221 is the largest wind tunnel complex in the world; consisting of the 40 by 80 Foot Wind Tunnel plus the 80 by 120 Foot Wind Tunnel added in 1985. Building N221 is significant in the areas of space exploration and science and invention, as well as being an engineering structure, which embodies the distinctive characteristics of wind tunnel construction style.

NASA AMES RESEARCH CENTER, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

Historic Properties

<http://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov>

LEGEND

- Individually Registered
- Eligible Resources
- National Historic Landmark (N227)
- Shenandoah Plaza Historic District

Wind Tunnel Historic District
The Naval Air Station Sunnyvale, later renamed Moffett field was created in 1933 with the construction of Hangar One as a docking station for the USS Macon, the largest aircraft in the world at the time. The Historic District was conveyed to NASA on July 1, 1994 as part of a federal military base reduction and closing action.

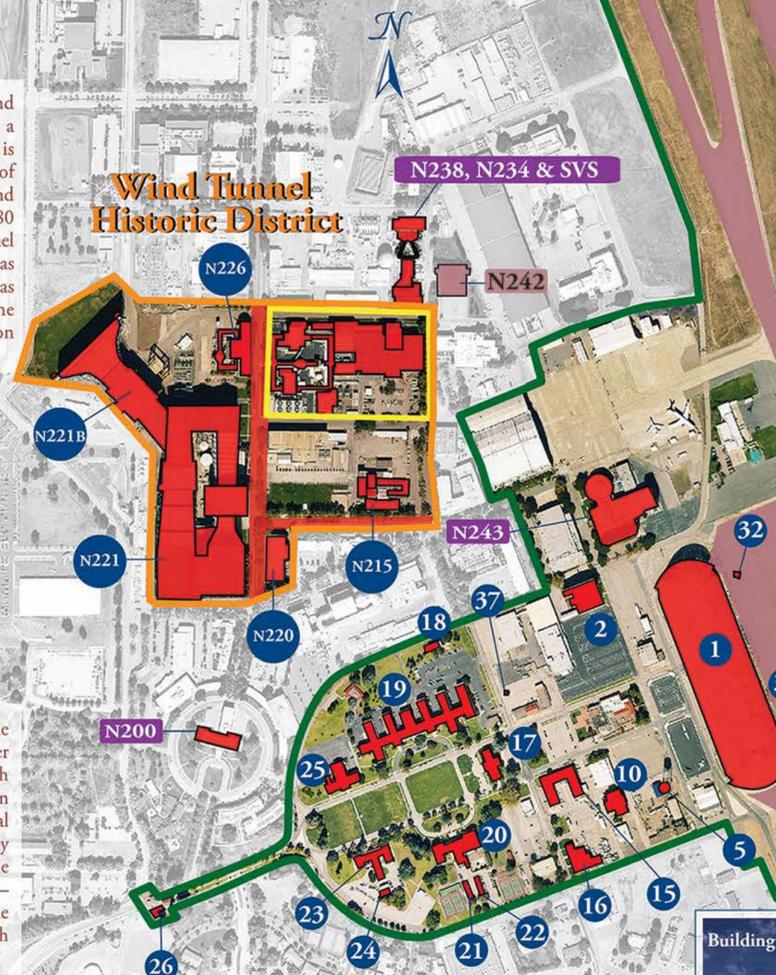
The Airfield is eligible in the area of military history, as a site in a pattern of events of utmost significance to America's reconnaissance and surveillance of its Pacific coast with lighter-than-air craft before and during WWII, and with jet and propeller aircraft during the long Cold War.

Wind Tunnel Historic District

This NASA Ames Wind Tunnel Historic District is nationally significant in the areas of science, invention and engineering. Representing NASA's largest collection of extant wind tunnel facilities, the district is directly associated with major advancements in the aeronautical and space industries in the United States.

Research and testing conducted in the district's facilities significantly advanced the development of aircraft and spacecraft, and wind tunnel technology, during the World War II era, the Cold War, the 20th-century expansion of commercial air travel, and space programs.

Contributing Buildings



Wind Tunnel Historic District

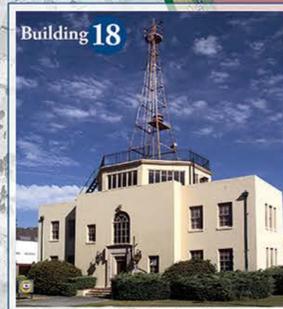
Shenandoah Plaza Historic District



Building N200 was one of the earliest buildings on the NASA Ames Research Campus. It was designed under the direction of Smith de France, the Ames Research Center's first Director, and became the main administration building. It is significant at the national level for its use as the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory Administration Building (1942 - 1958) and later as the Ames Research Center Administration Building (1959 - Present). Exterior concrete panels are located above the first floor doors and windows and are patterned with concentric squares.



Building 23, located across the mall from Building 25, was originally designed to serve as the base dispensary for the U.S. Navy. It has two stories and consists of 28,000 square feet of floor area. This building is a elegant representation of the Spanish Colonial Revival design and, like most others of the original U.S. Naval Air Station, dates from the 1932 - 1933 era. The memorial anchor, which is seen in the foreground, is also considered a significant object within the Historic District.



Building 18 was originally designated as the Aerological Building. It has been used for various purposes over the years including a communications and a carrier pigeon deployment facility. The 3,700 square foot building is unique with its third floor observation penthouse room. The architecture is an interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style.



One of the original buildings of the Historic District, the steam plant is a large block building massing in an irregular "T" form that is two stories in height. The building is sheathed in stucco with a flat roof. With its ornate pilasters, it is a handsome version of a utilitarian industrial design. Building 10 is located with other functional outbuildings in the service area of the Historic District.



The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Building was constructed in 1933. It originally served as barracks and had a brig in the basement. The central core of the building is of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The original structure was greatly enlarged with International Style wing additions at both ends. Today it consists of 151,000 square feet of floor area.



Building 17 and Hangar 1, seen together down Shenandoah Plaza's housing corridor, are the most prominent sited structures of the historic district. Building 17's architectural style represents a late example of Spanish Colonial Revival and it includes a distinctive bell tower. Hangar 1 was also built in 1932 as a dirigible hangar. It originally housed the USS Macon, a U.S. Navy dirigible. The hangar structure consists of steel truss arches and full clam shell doors which defines its distinctive "Streamline Moderne" shape. The hangar is 1,140 feet long, 308 feet wide and 198 feet in height. Hangar 1 is a distinctive landmark in the San Francisco Bay Area.