

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98001552

Date Listed: 1/5/99

Bishop, Ellis, House
Property Name

San Diego CA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

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


x Signature of the Keeper

1/5/99
Date of Action

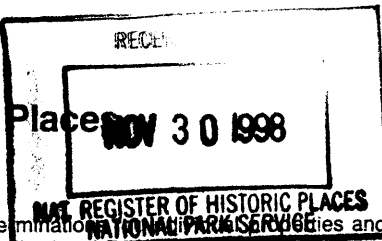
=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:
Health Care/Medicine is added as an area of significance.

This information was confirmed with C. Howse of the CA SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



RECEIVED

SEP 21 1998

1552

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OHP

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bishop, Ellis, House

other names/site number Burnham, John, House; McDonald, Marianne, House
Rancho Santa Fe Annex 6 - U. S. Naval Hospital

2. Location

street & number 4802 El Arco Iris, P.O. Box 929 NA not for publication

city or town Rancho Santa Fe NA vicinity

state California code CA county San Diego code 073 zip code 92067

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David Aveyta 11-18-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Del B. Ferguson

1/5/99

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	
one	four	buildings
		sites
	three	structures
		objects
one	seven	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling-House

Health Care - Hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling-House

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood/Stucco

roof Tile

other Ceramic Tile/Cobblestone/Stucco
chimneys (8 in all)

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A - Military History

Criterion C - Architecture

Period of Significance

1929 and 1943-1946

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Marston, Sylvanus, architect

Simpson, John H., contractor

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society,
Pasadena Heritage, Pasadena Historical
Museum, Pasadena Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28.49 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	11	4 78 5 2 0	3 6 5 1 8 0 5
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	1 1	4 7 8 8 2 0	3 6 5 1 8 2 0

3	1 1	4 7 8 7 0 5	3 6 5 1 6 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	1 1	4 7 8 5 4 0	3 6 5 1 6 2 5

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen Flanigan

organization Historical Consultant date August 15, 1998

street & number 1927 Chicago Street, #B telephone 619-276-4376

city or town San Diego state CA zip code 92110

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Marianne McDonald

street & number 4802 El Arco Iris, P.O. Box 929 telephone 619-481-0107

city or town Rancho Santa Fe state CA zip code 92067

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 (Bishop, Ellis, House - San Diego County, CA) Page 1

Description

The Ellis Bishop House, a two story Spanish Colonial Revival U-shaped stucco dwelling sits on a prominent ridge in rural Rancho Santa Fe, a San Diego County community comprised of secluded country estates. In addition to a swimming pool, located at the north end of a walled garden mall, and tennis court, the property also includes three small board and batten sheds which store gardening, maintenance, and swimming pool utensils, a 1978 two story stucco guest house, and a large round stucco reservoir which has been converted to an exercise room. With the exception of a small frame pantry addition on the northwest facing facade in the 1930s, the house remains unchanged.

The home, which incorporates low pitched shed and gable Spanish tile roofs with carved wooden bracket supports covering its four major segments, rests on a concrete foundation. A stucco wall with a large ornamental wrought iron gate encloses a south facing front patio bounded inside by three arcaded cloisters upheld by Doric stucco columns. A stucco wall and balustrade surround the north facing lawn mall at the rear of the property, overlooked from a wide first floor concrete porch, and a second story partially cantilevered loggia with Doric style wooden posts and balustrade. Another second story balcony, located above the partially subterranean chapel on the northeast side of the house exhibits the same detailing. A partial basement appears at the northwest corner of the edifice.

Windows are mostly wooden 2- and 3-paned casement and fixed. A large fixed window with decorative stucco surround figures prominently in the north facing facade. The main entrance door to the left of the patio exhibits intricate wood carving as does the door surround. Double sash doors encased in a simple surround north of the patio provide another entrance, as does an etched glass door included as part of an interesting half oval window display which leads into a library. Various other wooden and double sash multi-paned and plain doors abound. Original wood-framed screens cover most windows and doors. Eight chimneys, created from decorative tile, stucco, or cobblestone provide fireplaces in the living room and bedroom suites. Two tile gabled dormer windows project over the garage. A partially hidden stairway leads from the right side of the patio to a guest room above. Stucco and tile vents add architectural interest and variety.

Decorative wrought iron embellishes window grilles, balconies, the main entrance gate, and light fixtures. A ceramic tile fountain, affixed to a southwest facing patio wall,

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section No. 7 (Bishop, Ellis, House - San Diego County, CA) Page 2



Description

accentuates the Spanish motif. Flagstone, and Spanish tile cover patios and walkways; cobblestone decorates paths and one chimney and surrounds the reservoir.

The Spanish theme continues into the interior. A grand circular stone stairway with a wrought iron balustrade near the main entrance leads to the second floor. Wooden beams and panelling on walls and fireplaces enrich the decor. The living room, located on the main axis of the home, contains exposures of all four directions; a clear view extends from the main entrance gate, through the patio, the living room, out the large fixed north facing window, down along the mall, and beyond to the valleys and hills. A Bishop heirloom dining table, which is still within the home, dictated the dimensions of the dining room.

A paved private winding road leads through the property. The north facing lawn, which duplicates an English mall, extends along the crest of a ridge, and is enclosed by concrete balustrades and walls which descend to a lily pond and ultimately a swimming pool. Landscaped in 1929 by Rancho Santa Fe horticulturist Glenn A. Moore under the direction of Ellis Bishop, the estate vegetation has been enhanced with acacia and eucalyptus trees, succulents, and low maintenance plants by subsequent owners and inhabitants.

A c1930s small frame pantry addition on the northwest facing facade, and the removal, possibly in the 1940s by the U.S. Navy, of a small Spanish style fountain in the center of the patio represent the only changes to this property.

Four non-contributing outbuildings and three non-contributing structures are located on the property. They are: 1) a small board and batten utility shed, erected in 1929, which was used as a naval rehabilitation shop from 1945-46, and exhibits many additions and alterations; 2) a small altered board and batten gardener's shed built in 1929, and utilized as such during World War II; 3) a two story stucco guest house erected on the Navy barracks site by current owner Marianne McDonald in 1978; 4) a stucco reservoir constructed by the Santa Fe Irrigation District in 1923 as a component of the initial gravity water system which was not associated with the house per se but served a larger community need through the mid 1940s; 5) a swimming pool which has undergone a series of changes and alterations since its emplacement in 1929; 6) a 1929 altered board and batten pool filter shed; and 7) a 1929 tennis court which has been resurfaced and re-netted as necessary for upkeep over its lifetime.

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Section Number 8 (Bishop, Ellis, House - San Diego County, CA) Page 1

=====
Statement of Significance

The Ellis Bishop residence, built in 1928-1929, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture, because it represents the best example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture on a grand scale in San Diego County, and embodies all the elements considered crucial to this style in its design. The house is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a definitive work in the career of noted Southern California architect Sylvanus Marston because it represents his best and most creative approach to this style of architecture. The property is also significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of military history for the important role the building played as a convalescent hospital for ambulatory naval officers during World War II, one of the few private residences in the nation to be utilized as such by the U.S. Navy. The healthful climate, coupled with Rancho Santa Fe community support, enabled men to recuperate more rapidly here than in a hospital.

Ellis Bishop, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1872, graduated from Rutgers University in 1892, and worked briefly as a civil engineer at Cooper, Hewitt & Co., which became a part of United States Steel. Dissatisfied with the business world, he entered Berkeley Divinity School in New York and became a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in 1897. Retiring in 1914, Bishop and his family traveled through Europe for a year, then came to Pasadena for health reasons in 1916. There, he established the Vitalait Laboratory of California, a health food concern, which produced a special Bulgarian fermented milk known as Vitalait for individuals with stomach disorders. In 1919, he opened an insurance, investment, and real estate office in Pasadena, which handled high grade properties, both commercial and residential. In the late 1920s, Bishop became the Pasadena representative of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company. After inheriting a large sum of money from a New York relative in 1928, he purchased 73 acres of land in Rancho Santa Fe in 1928, and hired Pasadena architect Sylvanus Marston to design his Spanish Colonial Revival mansion.

Sylvanus B. Marston, born in Oakland in 1883, moved with his family to Pasadena that same year. A graduate of the Cornell University School of Architecture in 1907, he returned to Pasadena and worked a year with Myron Hunt before opening his own firm. Marston, either alone, or in partnership with Edgar Maybury and/or Garrett Van Pelt, maintained one of the largest Southern California architectural businesses which designed over a thousand residential, commercial, civic, and educational buildings during his lifetime. His structures exhibited a great versatility in their plans and included Tudor, Italian Renaissance, Oriental, Mediterranean, and French influences.

However, it was the Spanish Colonial Revival style, inspired by Bertram Goodhue's ornate designs for the San Diego 1915 Panama-California Exposition, which started an architectural movement in California and to a lesser degree across the nation, for which Marston received acclaim. Architectural historian Marcus Whiffen wrote in *American Architecture Since 1780*, page 227, "Spanish Colonial revivalists of prominence in California were Carleton M. Winslow, Edgar V. Ullrich, Richard Requa, Roy Sheldon

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Statement of Significance

Price, Wallace Neff, Frank Mead, Reginald D. Johnson, Myron Hunt, Elmer Grey, and the firm of Marston, Van Pelt and Maybury." David Gebhard and Robert Winter in *Architecture in Los Angeles*, page 18, said of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, "The major architects of the style - Roland E. Coate, Reginald D. Johnson, John Byers, Wallace Neff, Gordon B. Kaufmann, Marston, Maybury and Van Pelt - left a legacy of buildings which illustrate American architecture of the twenties."

Marston received California State architectural license # B484 in 1909, and launched a career which spanned almost four decades, terminating with his death in 1946. He became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1916, served as president of the Southern California Chapter twice, in 1940 and 1941, and was elected to Fellowship in 1942. Also a member of the State Association of California Architects, Marston assumed the presidency of that organization in 1939. Through his involvement on the National Architectural Accrediting Board in the 1940s, Marston rated colleges of architecture throughout the country. An active participant in Pasadena civic affairs, he chaired the Pasadena Planning Commission during the decade before his death from cancer on November 16, 1946, at the age of 63. Notable buildings of Marston's design include: the Grace Nicholson Museum in Pasadena; the Pasadena Y.M.C.A.; the Hill and Catalina Street branches of the Pasadena Public Library; the Pasadena Athletic Club; the Pomona College Student Union Building; the Jacob Maarse building in Pasadena; Alhambra City High School buildings; Eliot Junior High School in Pasadena; Westminster Presbyterian Church, Pasadena; residences of David Walter in Arcadia, Mrs. H.A. Everett in Pasadena, William H. Peters in Pasadena, and Ellis Bishop in Rancho Santa Fe.

Ellis Bishop allowed Marston almost free reign in the design of this residence, the largest and costliest created by this architect. Considered the most imposing home in Rancho Santa Fe in 1929, it represented a magnificent example of early Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in this rural San Diego County community, and complemented Lilian Rice's village theme. It embodied all the elements considered crucial to this style as defined by Gebhard and Winter: stucco surfaces, low pitched tile roofs, closely related to the outdoors, a limited number of openings (best if deeply set into the wall surfaces), gardens designed in a formal, axial manner, use of decorative ironwork for windows, doors, balconies, and glazed and unglazed tiles used in floors and walks.

The \$137,300 house, written about in various publications from the 1920s through the 1940s, presented a two story modified U-shaped structure enclosed with 10 feet high stucco walls and a large decorative wrought iron entrance gate. Situated on a prominent ridge in Rancho Santa Fe, the Spanish motif prevailed throughout the exterior and much of the interior of the dwelling. Covered with white stucco and capped with a Spanish tile roof, the edifice displays an abundance of wrought iron in gates, window grilles, balconies, and light fixtures. Decorative tile comprises part of a chimney, and a wall fountain located on the west side of the patio. Arcaded cloisters upheld by Doric pilasters surround the patio and form awe-inspiring entrances to the residence. A quaint chapel or oratory located on the lower level of the southeast facing side enhanced the architectural,

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Section Number 8 (Bishop, Ellis, House - San Diego County, CA) Page 3

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Statement of Significance

experience. Entrance to the home was either through a wrought iron gate which opened into a formal Spanish garden or through an arcaded cloister on the left side, both of which led to a large intricately carved wooden front door. Flagstone, cobblestone, and unglazed tile abound in cloisters, pathways, and the entrance patio. The interior contained a circular stone stairway with a wrought iron balustrade, extensive wood panelling, abundant Spanish styled fireplaces, and antique Spanish and Mediterranean furnishings.

In July 1933, the American Institute of Architects presented exceptional architectural awards to 70 buildings erected in San Diego County since January 1, 1909. The list of honors, contained in the July 14, 1933 edition of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor*, included residential awards for 6 single dwellings of 8 to 12 rooms, for which the Bishop residence, designed by Sylvanus Marston and built by John H. Simpson, was cited as "well planned to meet many special requirements, shows understanding and cooperation of owners." Marston received his Fellowship into the A.I.A. based on a portfolio of his best work submitted to a jury of his peers, buildings he designed between 1924 and 1936 - a period he obviously felt was his most creative and definitive. The May 14, 1944, edition of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor* provided an "exhibition of this architectural work on which citation for Fellowship into the American Institute of Architects was awarded to Sylvanus Marston." Among schools, libraries, public and commercial buildings, appeared photographs of four residences, one of them the 1929 aerial view of the Ellis Bishop estate.

After Bishop's death in 1933, the property was sold to John Burnham Jr. and his wife Catherine, in 1936. Burnham, the son of architect Daniel Burnham, founded John Burnham & Co., an investment banking house in Chicago during the early part of the twentieth century. In 1924, he retired, and moved west, first to Pasadena, where he knew Ellis Bishop and served as a pallbearer at his funeral there, and then to Rancho Santa Fe to devote his time to art and painting. In response to an urgent appeal for help, and in a patriotic gesture supported by the Rancho Santa Fe community, he leased his home to the U.S. Navy from January 1943 through November 1946.

The Eleventh Naval District, which had jurisdiction over all military establishments from Ventura County south to San Diego County, had charge of four hospitals in Long Beach, Corona, Rancho Santa Margarita, and San Diego, at the outbreak of World War II. Balboa Hospital at San Diego, commissioned in 1922, became one of the largest in the nation during this time, and extended from its present location east of Park Blvd. (see attached map) into the Balboa Park area, utilizing buildings from the 1915 and 1935 expositions, as well as the Museum of Fine Art and the Natural History Museum erected between the two world fairs. As casualties in the Pacific increased, Balboa Hospital built temporary structures in the park and extended its number of hospital annexes to 6 in January 1943, when it added the 73 acre Burnham estate as a convalescent hospital which could house up to 45 ambulatory naval officers at any one time who had been wounded in the line of duty.

As the war accelerated, the Navy, in addition to regular military hospitals, established a number of convalescent hospitals around the nation, mostly in large hotels in resort areas,

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Statement of Significance

such as in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, Palm Beach, Florida, Arrowhead Springs, California, Sun Valley, Utah, Santa Cruz, California, and Yosemite National Park. In Banning, Beaumont, Spadra, and Campo, California, old Army hospitals and buildings were converted to Naval convalescent hospitals. These institutions existed independently and were not annexed to a specific Naval hospital as was the Burnham home. Few residences were utilized as Naval convalescent hospitals during World War II, although the 100 acre W.A. Harriman estate, known as Arden House, in Harriman, New York, which operated as an independent facility and not as an annex to a Naval hospital, stands as one example. What all the convalescent hospitals had in common was that they offered to injured servicemen beautiful areas where they could recuperate and take advantage of the natural surroundings and indulge in such sports as hiking, swimming, tennis, golf, and skiing and skating (depending on the location) to facilitate their recovery. The Naval philosophy was that the men who had been subjected to the shock of combat could experience relaxation and healing in the absence of nerve racking elements in these locales. The Burnham house offered such a reprieve.

The Burnham property, in addition to the large residence, provided a greenhouse, a 9-hole putting green, shuffleboard courts, a tennis court, and stables. A large swimming pool, surrounded by umbrella-covered tables, allowed men to partake of magnificent views of the ocean and mountains, as well as play cards, read, and lounge, all conducive to good health. Additionally, the Rancho Santa Fe community offered their 18-hole golf course two miles away for the men's benefit. Vegetables were grown on the property and fresh fruit was procured from a wide variety of Burnham orchards; barbecues were often held, coupling good nutrition with fresh air and sunshine. The chapel, incorporated into the southwest side of the house by Episcopal clergyman Ellis Bishop, found use on Sundays, and invitations for church services were often extended to men at Annex 1 of the Naval Hospital.

Capt. Roy J. Leutsker, the officer in charge of this annex, claimed that, "The Burnham home provides an ideal place for convalescent men to recover rapidly and fully. We had a few men here before the unit was entirely completed. The improvement in them was remarkable and noticeable even after the first day. The recreation facilities give the patients more incentive to use and strengthen injured limbs."

Thanks to the recovering officers and the efforts of Capt. Leutsker, Rancho Santa Fe in November 1943, was saved from a potentially devastating fire. Fueled by hot winds, flames danced off the Burnham house and threatened to destroy the convalescent hospital and adjacent properties. The inferno was controlled by the young men who received the appreciation of the community.

In late 1944, due to the ever increasing Pacific war-time casualties, the military relocated a number of temporary structures to the northeastern portion of the Burnham property for use as a convalescent center to accommodate 300 enlisted patients who needed little medical care, but extensive rest and recreation. They were described as "men evacuated for

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Section Number 8 (Bishop, Ellis, House - San Diego County, CA) Page 5

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Statement of Significance

hardships, weak from long seizures of illness, underweight, listless, and discouraged, who needed fresh air and sunshine and something interesting to do to keep their minds occupied and to rebuild bodies." These buildings remained on this site through the end of 1946.

Dry Dock, the Naval Hospital weekly newspaper, claimed in its June 8, 1945 edition that, "The Rancho Santa Fe facility, considered a seat of final healing, rebuilding and readjustment..reaped as much benefit for the Navy as for the men themselves. Ranch statistics show that nine-tenths of the men sent there return to duty and that two months is the average time needed to put the men on their feet - men who, in an atmosphere less adapted to their needs, ordinarily would take anywhere from six months to a year to regain their lost strength and ambition."

Capt. Leutsker, who by war's end commanded both segments of Unit 6, was one of six officers decorated by Capt. I. W. Jacobs, Commanding Officer, in July 1946. He received a commendation for outstanding performance of duty as Officer-in-Charge of the Rancho Santa Fe Convalescent Annex. His citation claimed he "provided ideal rehabilitation facilities for convalescent wounded officers and men, skillfully restoring to duty numerous orthopedic cases, sufferers from combat fatigue, and battle casualties from the Pacific. His exceptional professional skill, exercised with understanding and untiring devotion to duty, upheld the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service."

By the end of 1946, only the Naval Hospital proper remained a military unit; the other five units were disestablished and returned to either park or residential use. The Burnhams moved back into their residence and retained ownership through the 1970s. In 1972, the property was subdivided and reduced from 73 to 28.49 acres; this subdivided area included the northeast portion of land upon which the temporary buildings had been moved for the rehabilitation of enlisted men in 1944. All original buildings and structures remain on the current McDonald property and date back to 1929, with the exception of a 1978 2-story stucco guest house which rests on the site of the temporary barracks building.

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Section Number 10 (Bishop, Ellis, House-San Diego County, CA) Page 1

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Verbal Boundary Description:

USGS N3300-W11707.5/7.5 1968 Photorevised 1983
Rancho Santa Fe, California
Township 15 South, Range 3 West, Range 2 West
Parcel # 268-192-38, 39, 40, 41
Rancho Santa Fe, Block 36, Lot 20, Parcels 1,2,3,4

Boundary Justification:

The 28.49 acre property includes the Bishop residence, the walled garden mall, recent and mature landscaping, tennis court, swimming pool, utility sheds, concrete reservoir, and guest house which is the estate today.

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Photographs (Bishop, Ellis, House) Page 1
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San Diego County, CA

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Harold A. Parker/Sylvanus Marston rendering
Date: Photograph 1998/Rendering 1928
Negative: Harold A. Parker, 576 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, California
View: Facing southwest/looking northwest
Photograph No. 1

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Unknown
Date: 1929
Negative: Pasadena Historical Museum
View: Facing southwest/looking northwest
Photograph No. 2

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Unknown
Date: 1931
Negative: San Diego Historical Society Photograph Collection
View: Facing northwest/looking northeast
Photograph No. 3

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Giant Photo
Date: July 1998 photo of c1944 post card
Negative: Kathy Flanigan, 1927 Chicago St., #B, San Diego, CA 92110
View: Facing north/looking south; the message on the back of the post card reads: "U.S. Naval Hospital (The Burnham Home), Rancho Santa Fe, California - Officers' convalescent unit of the San Diego hospital. One of the finest examples of Italian architecture in California. Patios and balconies overlook the ocean and the mountains. Golf and putting green, swimming and tennis. A perfect setting for rest and recreation."
Photograph No. 4

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Photographs

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San Diego County, CA

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, 740 13th St., San Diego, California 92101
View: Garage and patio wall - Facing south/looking northwest
Photograph No. 5

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Patio gate and wall - Facing north/looking southwest
Photograph No. 6

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Entrance left side of patio - Facing southwest/looking northwest
Photograph No. 7

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Tile fountain left side of patio - Facing east/looking northwest
Photograph No. 8

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: North end of patio - double doors are perfectly aligned with large
fixed window on north side - Facing south/looking north
Photograph No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs (Bishop, Ellis, House) Page 3
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San Diego County, CA

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Right side of patio showing arched library entry - Facing south/looking north
Photograph No. 10

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Pantry addition - Facing west/looking northeast
Photograph No. 11

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Facing west with partial basement/looking east
Photograph No. 12

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Large fixed window aligned perfectly with patio double doors - Facing north/looking south
Photograph No. 13

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Facing east with partial rear loggia/looking west
Photograph No. 14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs

(Bishop, Ellis, House) Page 4

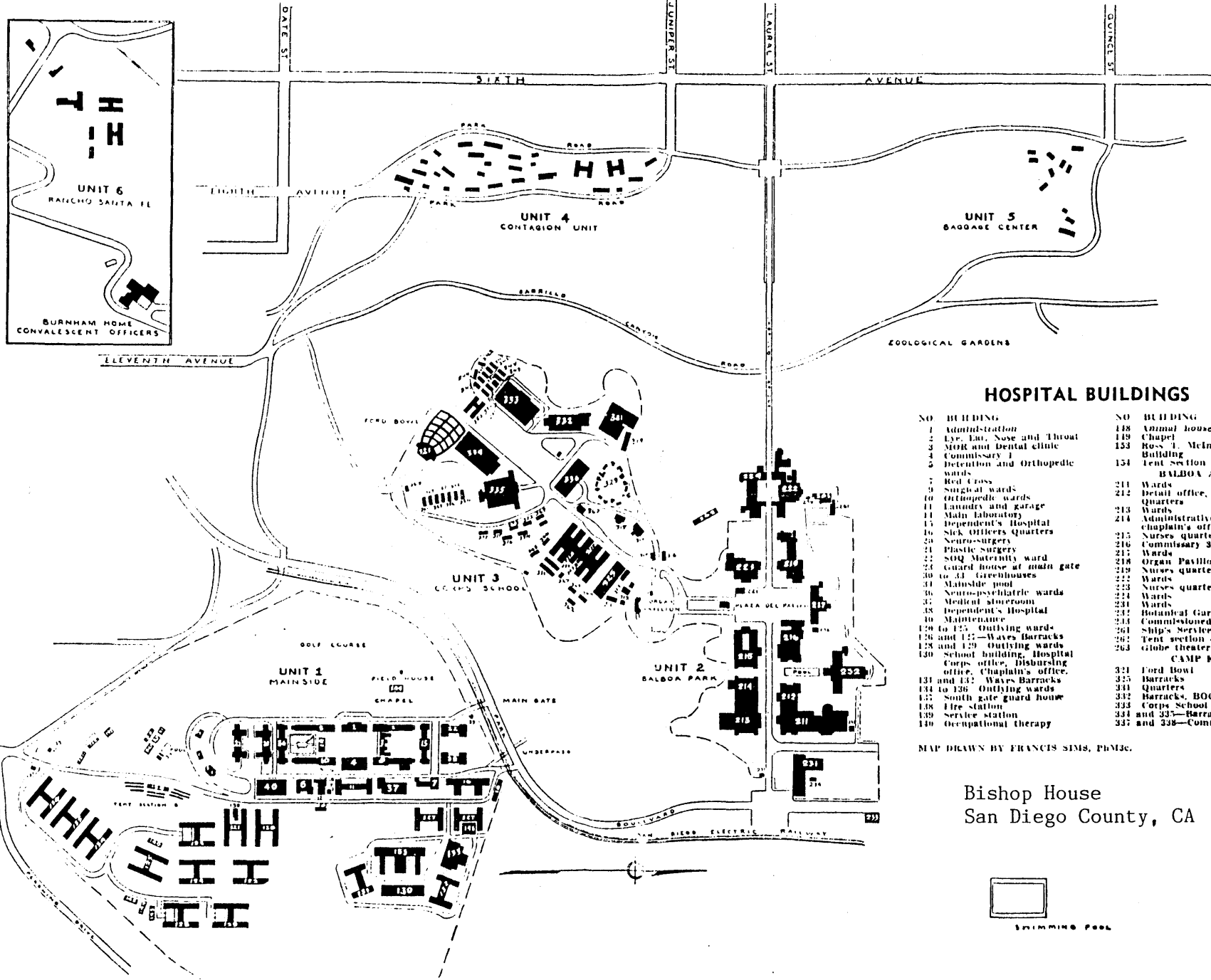
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Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego, County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Chapel- facing southeast/looking northeast
Photograph No. 15

San Diego County, CA

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Non-contributing 1923 reservoir with circular drive and garage in
background - Facing southwest/looking northwest
Photograph No. 16

Ellis Bishop House
El Arco Iris - Rancho Santa Fe
San Diego County, California
Photographer: Ken Jacques
Date: April 1998
Negative: Ken Jacques, San Diego, California
View: Non-contributing 1929 gardener's shed and utility structure - Facing
south/looking north
Photograph No. 17



HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| NO | BUILDING | NO | BUILDING |
| 1 | Administration | 148 | Animal house |
| 2 | Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat | 149 | Chapel |
| 3 | MOH and Dental clinic | 153 | Ross, J. McIntire Recreation Building |
| 4 | Commissary 1 | 154 | Tent section 5 |
| 5 | Detention and Orthopedic wards | | BALBOA ANNEX |
| 7 | Red Cross | 211 | Wards |
| 8 | Surgical ward | 212 | Detail office, Red Cross, Quarters |
| 10 | Orthopedic wards | 213 | Wards |
| 11 | Laundry and garage | 214 | Administrative offices, chaplain's office |
| 14 | Main laboratory | 215 | Nurses quarters |
| 15 | Dependent's Hospital | 216 | Commissary 3 |
| 16 | Sick Officers Quarters | 217 | Wards |
| 20 | Neuro-surgery | 218 | Organ Pavilion |
| 21 | Plastic surgery | 219 | Nurses quarters |
| 22 | SDQ Maternity ward | 222 | Wards |
| 23 | Guard house at main gate | 223 | Nurses quarters |
| 30 | to 31 Greenhouses | 224 | Wards |
| 31 | Main side pool | 231 | Wards |
| 36 | Neuro-psychiatric wards | 237 | Botanical Gardens |
| 37 | Medical storeroom | 241 | Commissioned Officers mess |
| 45 | Dependent's Hospital | 261 | Ship's Service Store |
| 46 | Maintenance | 262 | Tent section 4 |
| 120 to 125 | Outlying wards | 263 | Globe theater |
| 126 and 127 | Waves Barracks | | CAMP KIDD |
| 128 and 129 | Outlying wards | 321 | Ford Bowl |
| 130 | School building, Hospital Corps office, Disbursing office, Chaplain's office. | 325 | Barracks |
| 131 and 132 | Waves Barracks | 331 | Quarters |
| 133 to 136 | Outlying wards | 332 | Barracks, BOQ |
| 137 | South gate guard house | 333 | Corps School and barracks |
| 138 | Fire station | 334 and 335 | Barracks |
| 139 | Service station | 337 and 338 | Commissary 4 |
| 140 | Occupational therapy | | |

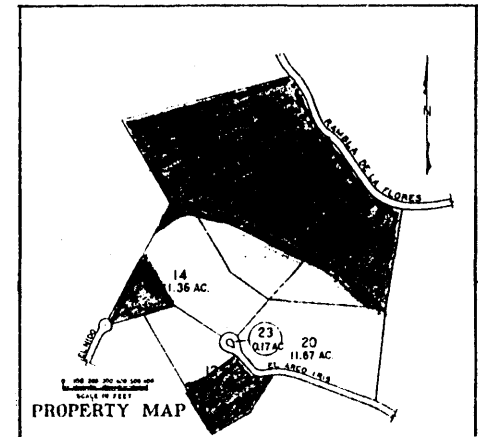
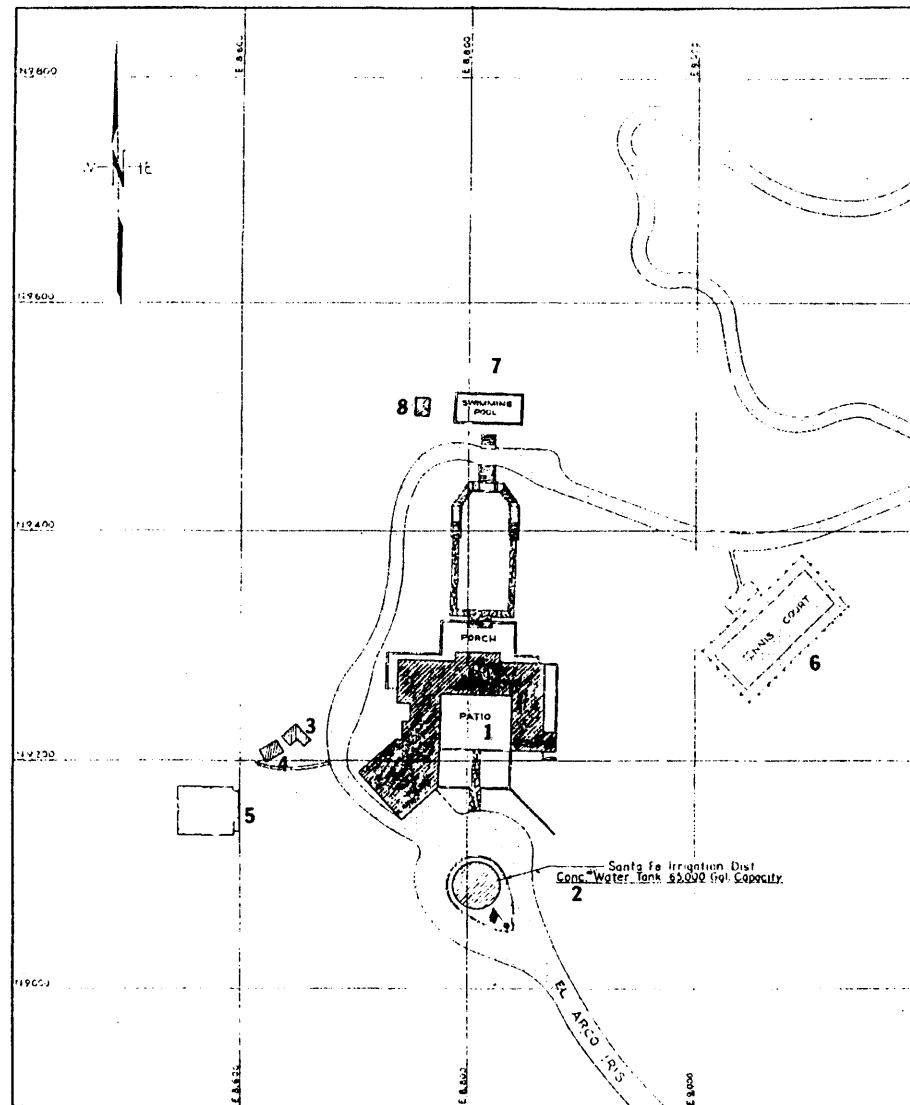
MAP DRAWN BY FRANCIS SIMS, PM3c.

Bishop House
San Diego County, CA



1944 Sketch map which shows the 6 Naval Hospital annexes. The Burnham property is shown in the upper left corner.

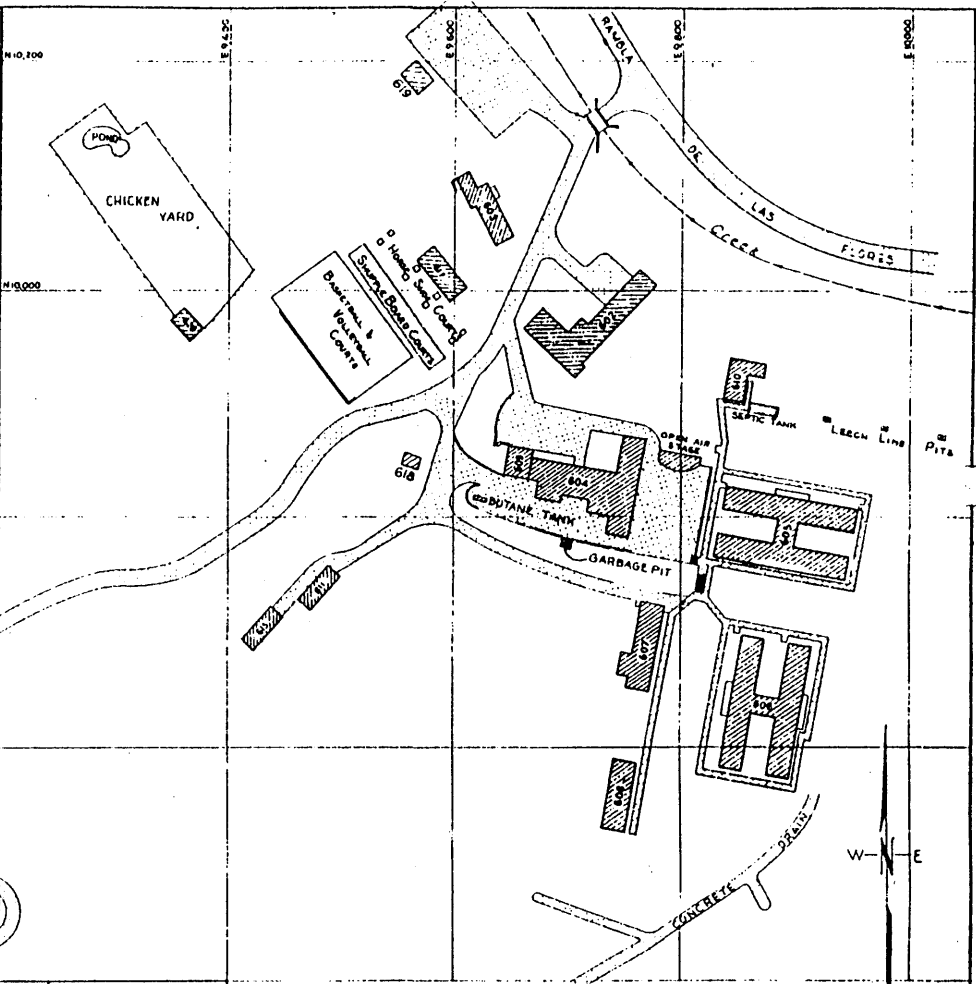
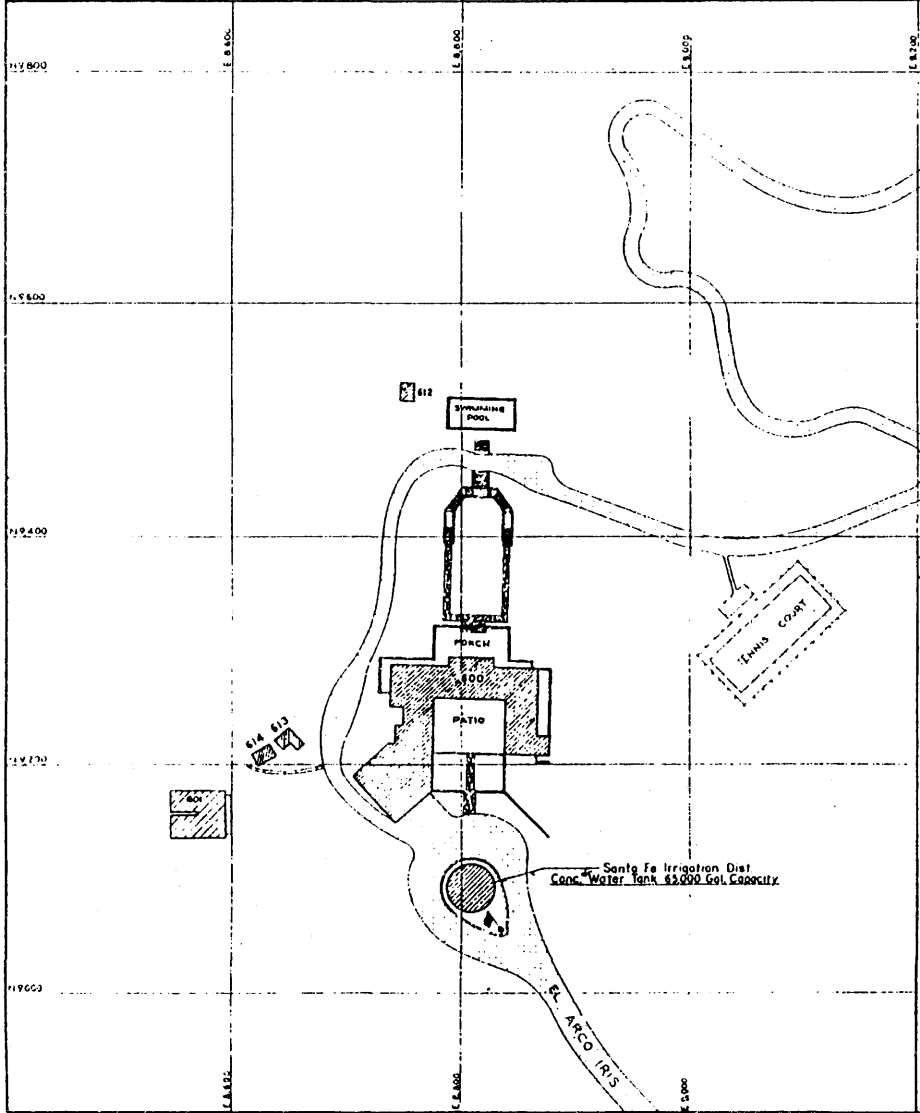
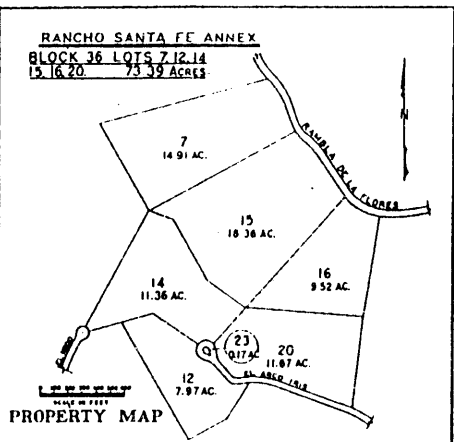
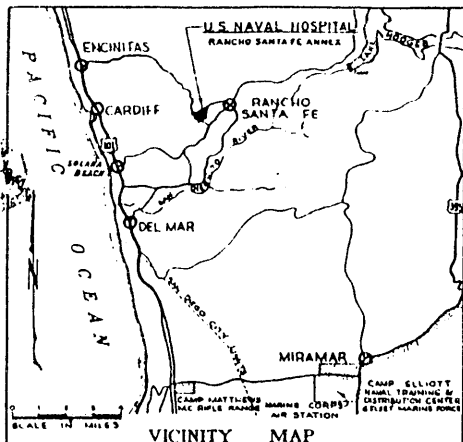
Bishop House
San Diego County, CA



Unshaded areas on map
show current property
acreage of 28.49.

Property Buildings and Structures- July 1998

1. Historic 1928 residence, patio and mall
2. Non-contributing 1923 reservoir
3. Non-contributing 1929 utility building
4. Non-contributing 1929 gardener's shed
5. Non-contributing 1978 guest house
6. Non-contributing 1929 tennis court
7. Non-contributing 1929 swimming pool
8. Non-contributing 1929 pool filter shed



BUILDING SCHEDULE		
N ^o	LOCATION	USE
600		Main Hospital
601		Corpsmen's Barracks
602		Sick Bay
603		Barracks
604		Mess Hall
605		Barracks
606		Barracks
607		Recreation
608		Corpsmen's Barracks
609		Boiler Room
610		Red Cross Post Office, etc.
611		Bag Room
612		Filter House (Officers)
613		Rehabilitation Shop
614		Gardener's Shed
615		Storeroom Bldg.
616		Incinerator
617		Sick Bay
618		Plumbing Shop
619		Rehabilitation Shop (Enlisted)
620		Feed Storage

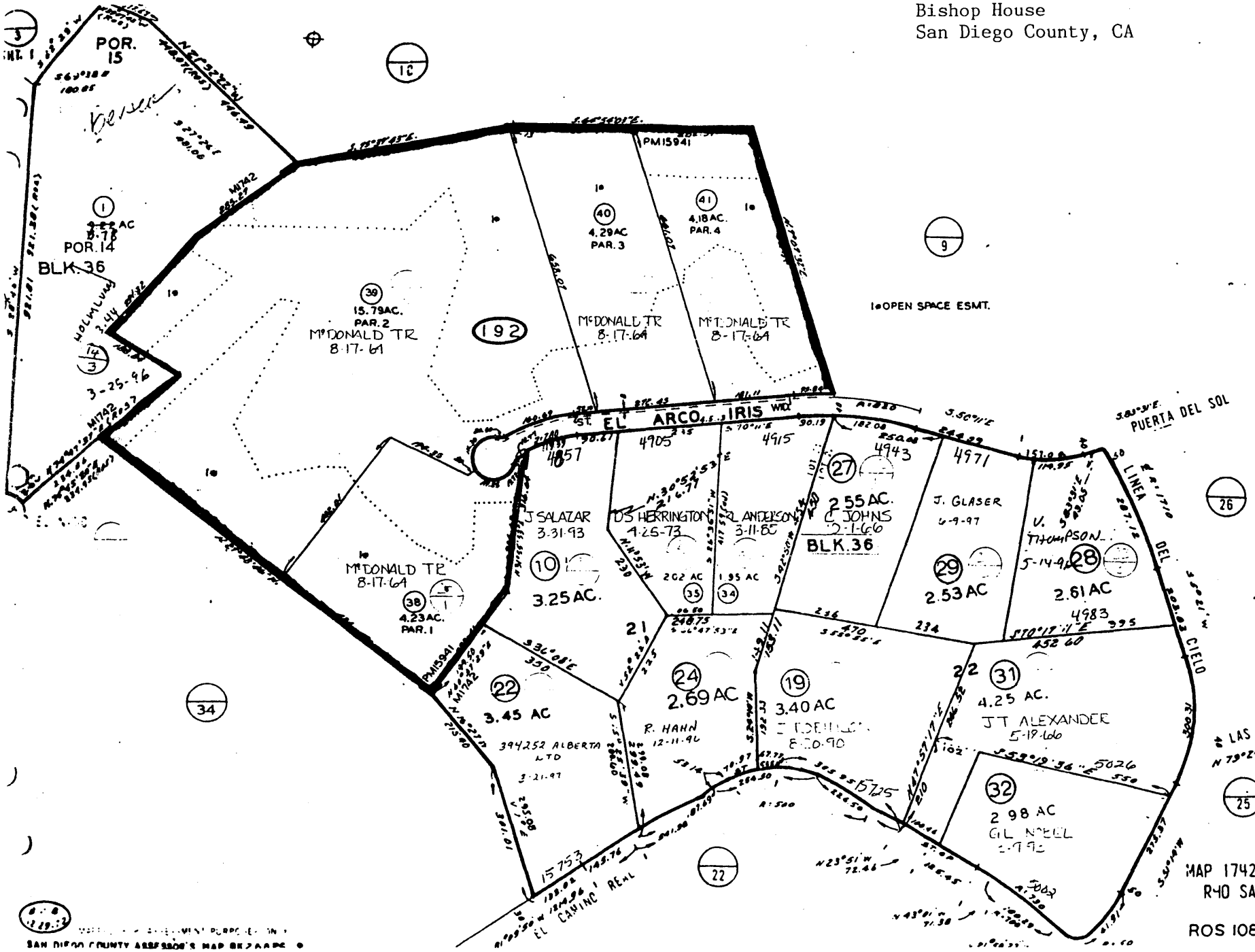
Bishop House
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MAP OF
U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RANCHO SANTA FE ANNEX
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
 SHOWING CONDITIONS ON
JUNE 30, 1946

SCALE OF FEET

DATUM U.S.G.S.

Public Works Officer
 NH 70-8/A9-1(D) (1946)



CHANGES			
BLK	OLD	NEW	Y/C
192	33	26/37	76/17
172	36/37	33-41	70/11

MAP 1742
R-10 SANTA FE
ROS 10845, 11469

MAP 1742
R-10 SANTA FE
ROS 10845, 11469

Bishop House
San Diego County, CA

NO SCALE

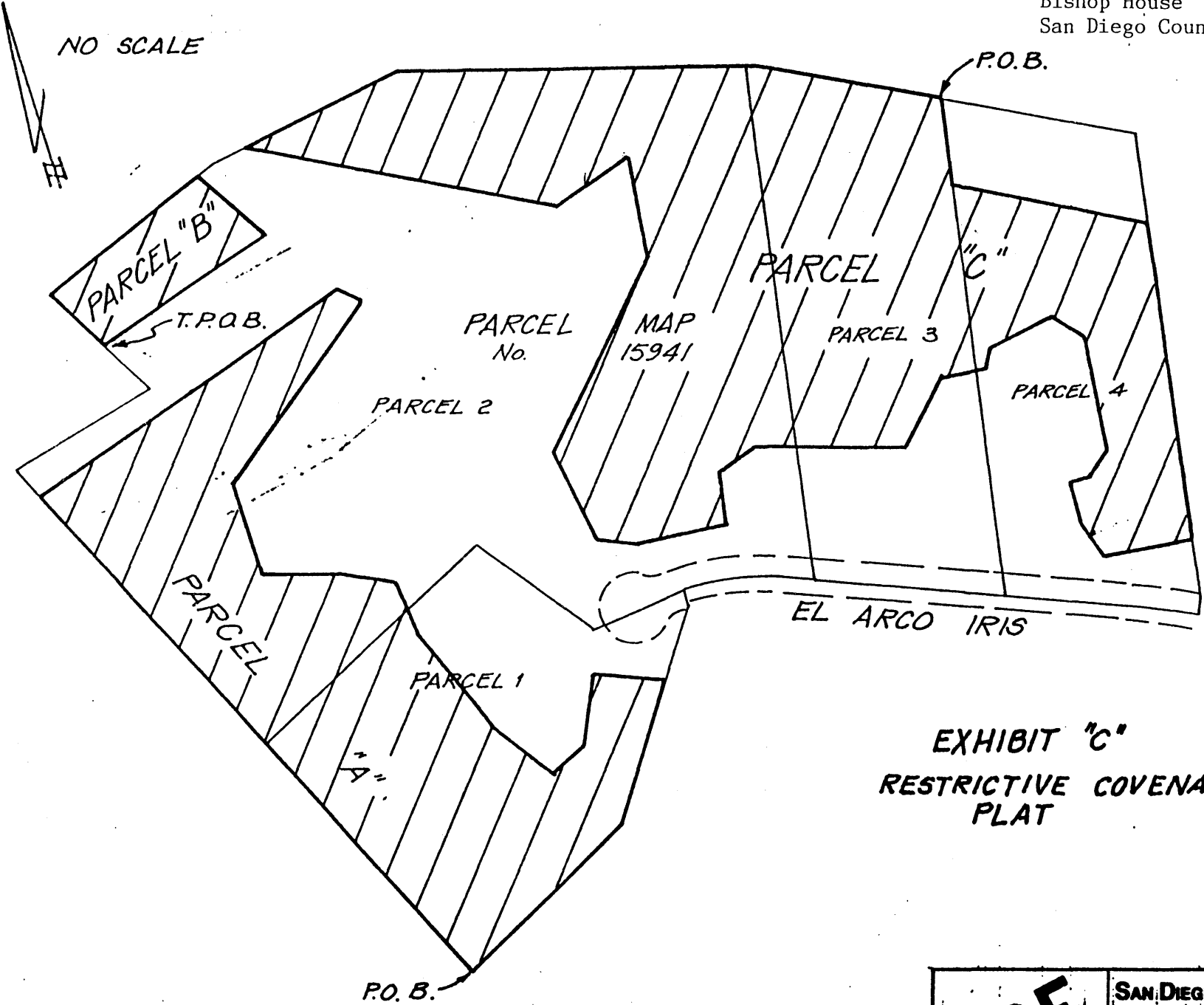


EXHIBIT "C"
RESTRICTIVE COVENANT
PLAT

1817

5-6-92
SDE 9300

SDE	SAN DIEGUITO ENGINEERING, INC.
	4407 MANCHESTER, SUITE 106 ESCONDIDO, CA 92024 PHONE: 753-6626
	CIVIL ENGINEERING • PLANNING LAND SURVEYORS