

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 08000084

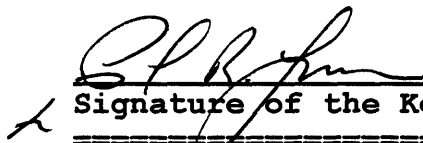
Date Listed: 2/26/2008

Quarters 10 and Building 267,  
Yerba Buena Island  
Property Name

San Francisco CA  
County State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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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.

  
Signature of the Keeper

2/26/2008  
Date of Action

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Location:** The Location block should read: *Jct. Northgate and Macalla Road; North shore of Yerba Buena Island.*

**Function:** Historic Functions are amended add: *Defense/Military Facility*

**Bibliographic References:**  
The box for *Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register* should not be checked.  
[The evaluation was a consensus determination between the Navy and the CA SHPO.]

**Acreage:** The correct acreage should be listed as: *less than one (1) acre.*

These clarifications were confirmed with the NAVY FPO office.

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED  
MAR 29 2007

165681  
38-0090

84

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280  
JAN 17 2008

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 38). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 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 Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_  not for publication

city or town Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco  vicinity

state California code CA county San Francisco code 075 zip code 94130

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

[Signature] DFPD 17 DEC 2007  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NAVY  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature] DFPD 7/6/07  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

ONP  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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

[Signature]

2/26/2008

**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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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 Family Dwellings

Secondary Structure

Landscape

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Family Dwellings

Secondary Structure

Landscape

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Composition Shingle

walls Concrete; wood lapped siding

\_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See Continuation Sheet.

**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 a 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**

(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 # CA 1973-M, CA-1793, CA 1793-A through L
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1948

**Significant Dates**

1948

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Bureau of Yards and Docks

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

Name of repository:

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	556083	4184938	3	—	=====	=====
2	—	=====	=====	4	—	=====	=====

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 Amanda Blosser, Architectural Historian

organization JRP Historical Consulting

date December 2, 2003

street & number 1490 Drew Avenue, Suite 110

telephone 530-757-2521

city or town Davis

state CA

zip code 95616

**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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Base Realignment and Closure, Program Management Office West

street & number 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town San Diego

state CA

zip code 92108-4310

**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island  
San Francisco, CA

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**Description (continued):**

Built in 1948, **Quarters 10** is a Modern-style building located at the intersection of Northgate and Macalla roads, on the southwestern side of Naval Training Station's Senior Officers' Quarters District. The two-story building is set on a steep hillside adjacent to Macalla Road, with access to the main floor from a concrete stairway at the road. The main door faces south and has an irregular-shaped footprint featuring a curved east façade and stepped south side. A flat roof covers the building and has open, overhanging eaves with narrow fascia boards, exposed rafters, and a wide frieze. Narrow beveled siding was added to clad portions of the exterior walls even though the building is constructed of board-formed concrete, possibly to make this building more visually compatible with the other officers' quarters. The siding starts at the bottom of the wide frieze and terminates at the water table. Only the east façade is not clad in siding and instead three quarters of the wall is glazed and the board-formed concrete is left exposed on the remainder of the wall. The exterior walls on the ground level are also treated similarly and are clad with shiplap siding that terminates at the water table.

The most prominent side is the curved east façade (**Photograph 1**). The wall consists of nine windows: four fixed-pane wood windows on each side that flank a centrally placed paired wood casement window (**Photograph 2**). A narrow piece of wood trim below the window forms a continuous sill and one above the window the drip cap. The rounded wall overhangs a patio on the first floor and is supported by pipe columns. A single-leaf, half-glass door is located on the southern side of the lower façade. A half-round concrete pad forms the patio and has been tinted yellow with corborundum powder and scored with a sunburst design.

The main entrance is located on the south side of the building at the end of the concrete stairway (**Photograph 3**). A metal awning added in 1950s covers the staircase from the foot of the stairs to the main entry. The main entry, itself, is unassuming and is a single-leaf, wood-panel door. The south side, from the front door to the west corner, is stepped back forming a jagged roofline and corners that have been fitted with corner windows. These windows are fixed sash and metal casement windows, set in groups of three. Similar to the east side, the west side creates an overhang over the patio below. However, this side is not curved and is covered with the lapped siding like the other sides (**Photograph 4**). The overhang is supported by pipe columns and the patio is also a concrete bed with a scored sunburst design. Sliding-glass doors are placed centrally on the ground floor, opening on to the patio. On the north side of the building, the fenestration pattern from the curved east façade is carried along and two sets of casement windows are located on this side.

**Building 267 (Photographs 5-7)** is a one-car garage located on the southwest side of Quarters 10. It is rectangular in plan and is constructed of poured concrete. Like Quarters 10, narrow lapped siding covers the exterior concrete walls starting below the frieze and terminating at the water table. A modern metal garage door is located on the east sides of the building. Two single-leaf doors (half-glass doors with four divided lights) are located on the north and west sides of the building. A small four-light window is located on the west side of the building as well. The building is covered with a flat roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and a wide frieze.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island  
San Francisco, CA**Significance (continued):**

Quarters 10 and Building 267 are eligible for listing under Criterion C, as locally significant examples of modern military residential design. The residence employs many significant characteristics of Modern- and International-style architecture and in particular uses several characteristics that relate it to Bay Tradition, a local expression of the modern movement. Although the building was designed by an unknown architect in the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDocks), its design was undoubtedly influenced by regional design current of the time. Stylistically, Quarters 10 was a careful amalgam of two small houses published in contemporary architectural publications. Designed and constructed during a period of transition in military residential design, this house represents the drive for modernity while still striving towards pleasant, attractive, and high-quality design. Additionally, Quarters 10 retains a high degree of integrity, and has undergone little change since its original construction.

**Historic Background**

The Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena Island was established after an executive order from President McKinley on April 12, 1898. The Army operated the Torpedo Station on the northeastern portion of the island, however, the Navy was granted “a goodly portion” of the island for use as a training station. The need for a western training station was demonstrable and efforts at other small various training stations, such as Mare Station, had failed.<sup>1</sup> The Yerba Buena Island Naval Training Station became one of four Navy training facilities in the United States, and the only one on the West Coast.<sup>2</sup> An ambitious project from the outset, the 300-acre island had limited usable land, only approximately one hundred and fifty acres with no room for expansion, and remained ill-suited for use as a training station. Even so, the island remained a key facility from 1900 to 1923 before Navy operations were moved to San Diego. This transfer represented an important step in the shift of major Navy installations from northern to southern California, specifically San Diego.

The island did remain a Navy facility, however, for a more limited “receiving ship” function. A “receiving ship” was a transient station for sailors awaiting assignment to duty on ships at sea. It appears that relatively few men were stationed at the facility in association with this function; those that were stationed there re-occupied the barracks and re-used the other buildings that had been built for the Training Station.<sup>3</sup> Three events of substantial importance forever changed the topography and history of Yerba Buena Island during the 1930s: the construction of the two spans of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the decision by the City of San Francisco to host the Golden Gate International Exposition, and the onset of World War II.

<sup>1</sup> JRP Historical Consulting Services, “History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1796 to 1989,” Volume II of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory* Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, March 2000, 5-7.

<sup>2</sup> E. Hice and D. Schierling, “Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island and Their Buildings,” Mare Island Naval Shipyard Base Realignment and Closure, Revision 1, prepared for Environmental Department, Naval Station, March 1996, 1-14.

<sup>3</sup> E. Hice and D. Schierling, “Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island,” 1-39.

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Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island  
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The first event, the building of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, or Bay Bridge, caused massive disruption to the topography of the island. Construction included the largest diameter tunnel bore in the world and installation of an anchorage, piers, and abutments on Yerba Buena Island. The construction occurred at a time in which the Navy had all but abandoned operations on the island, and very few buildings were in the alignment of the bridge. As a result, relatively few Navy buildings were demolished to make way for the bridge. Some demolition did occur; the State of California financed construction of several buildings on the east end of the island, to compensate the Navy for its losses.

With the completion of the Bay Bridge, the City of San Francisco decided to host an international exposition celebrating, among other things, the completion of the Golden Gate and Bay bridges. The exposition -- called the Golden Gate International Exposition, or GGIE -- was hosted in 1939 and 1940 on a new island, dubbed Treasure Island, built by the Corps of Engineers. Built on the Yerba Buena Shoals, the island was to serve two purposes: as a site for the Exposition and later, as the site for the future airport for San Francisco.

Unfortunately, the opening of the Exposition coincided with the turbulence in Europe. With tension growing between United States and Japan, the Navy jumped at the opportunity to utilize the 400-acre island adjacent to their already established facility at Yerba Buena Island for a new Navy station. Plans for the local airport at Treasure Island were postponed and by early 1941 the Navy was temporarily making use of Treasure Island for its war planning. In lieu of Treasure Island, the Navy traded lands it owned on the San Francisco Peninsula which would be developed for the modern San Francisco International Airport.

Yerba Buena Island continued its function as a receiving ship facility during World War II, giving the area a continued use for the old training station buildings, although the major build-up was at Treasure Island. The new Naval Training and Distribution Center (TADCEN) Treasure Island began permanently occupying the former exposition site by 1943. For the first year, the training center had a very limited function, mainly to provide personnel for local defense forces to protect the San Francisco Bay. Yet after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the base's mission was fundamentally redefined: to supply armed uniformed guards for merchant marine vessels sailing in the Pacific Ocean. Although the Navy assigned training units to the island, during World War II the island was the temporary homeport for thousands of sailors awaiting assignment to vessels headed into the battles of the Pacific.<sup>4</sup>

Despite the build-up at Treasure Island, Yerba Buena station retained many of the basic buildings needed to handle the men stationed there, including its own dispensary and its own brig. To better handle the incoming recruits, the Navy instituted a liberal leave policy and limited receiving to those men who were returning from overseas. This allowed Yerba Buena Island to handle more men than it otherwise was capable of handling. However, from World War II forward, the limitations of the space on the island convinced Navy command to re-designate Receiving Ship at Yerba Buena Island to Receiving Station, Treasure Island.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island and Their Buildings," 2-26 to 2-28. The use of the island during World War II is detailed in LCRD E. A. McDevitt, USNR, *The Naval History of Treasure Island*. Treasure Island: U.S. Naval Training and Distribution Center, 1946.

<sup>5</sup> E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island," 1-41.



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Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island  
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Post WWII to Base Closure

After re-designation in 1946, the Navy continued to use Yerba Buena Island for various functions, although it never served as headquarters for a navy command again. New functions were assigned to the training station, unrelated to any previous uses there, and Yerba Buena Island effectively functioned as part of NAVSTA, Treasure Island. This functional re-orientation had the most profound impact on Yerba Buena Island, transforming the island into an officers' housing compound to serve the training center of Treasure Island. As a result, virtually all non-residential buildings were converted for residential uses or demolished and rebuilt as family housing units. The Senior Officers' Quarters still served as housing for the upper level officers, however the Commandant's residence was moved from Quarters 1 to Building 62 in 1947, and one additional officer's residence was constructed, Quarters 10.<sup>6</sup> It was the only residence constructed in the post-war period. Building Quarters 10 was consistent with the Navy's new use for Yerba Buena, as all officers were housed on the island.

Additionally, the Navy transferred many of the individual services, such as medical, dental, supply, and public works offices to Treasure Island, and the original hospital was demolished in 1961. Newer residences were built on the west side of the island, an area little used by the Navy before 1945. Older buildings were transformed into residential units, such as Building 240, a World War II-era dispensary converted into apartments, or Building 66, a Hospital Corps barrack also converted into apartments. Enlisted personnel were transferred to housing on Treasure Island by 1966; the large training station barracks on Yerba Buena Island was demolished in 1960.

Another significant change after World II was the transfer of property to the US Coast Guard, who took over responsibility for policing San Francisco Bay and took over the Lighthouse Reservation. Additionally, personnel were continually removed from the Naval Station on Yerba Buena Island and land was transferred from the Navy to the Coast Guard. Thus, the Coast Guard became the primary user of the island, and the naval presence diminished. Finally in 1993, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) recommended the closure of NAVSTA Treasure Island, a decision that led to the end of its naval activity in 1997.

Architectural Context

As the only example of post-war military residential construction on Yerba Buena Island, Quarters 10 was designed and constructed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDocks) at a time when military architecture transitioned from a golden age firmly rooted in Classical design, to a period where the emphasis of design was placed on flexibility and practicality.<sup>7</sup> BuDocks was the department of the Navy responsible for design,

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<sup>6</sup> City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Plan files for Yerba Buena Island, Public Works Contract 78,214, and Drawings Y.B.I. 10-188, Sheet 1 and 3. A complete set of original plans is on file for Quarters 10 with the City of San Francisco, although the designer is not acknowledged on any of the sheets.

<sup>7</sup> JRP Historical Consulting Services, National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form for "Mare Island Historic District, Vallejo, California," January 1996.

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Quarters 10 and Building 267, Yerba Buena Island  
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construction, and maintenance of naval facilities and typically designed within a Classical tradition. The designers of military buildings during the late nineteenth century were determined to project and maintain a sense of order and decorum on military installations and continued a tradition of Classical Revival design that dominated all types of federal architecture. This “harken[ing] back to the founding of the Republic,” contradicted the patterns of civilian architecture in the nineteenth century, in particular, the regional tradition. Instead, the military designers relied on standardized plans, most with genteel and calm appearances for residential design.<sup>8</sup> Mission Revival-style architecture was of emerging importance during the 1920s and would be utilized in subsequent construction throughout military bases in California.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, the first phase of regional Bay Tradition was of importance in late nineteenth century civilian residential architecture, but the style had little effect on military construction in the Bay Area. Instead, design on military installations of the late nineteenth century remained staunchly rooted in the Classical tradition and is viewed today by scholars as one of the most successful periods in military architecture. The Senior Officers’ Quarters Historic District, also located on Yerba Buena Island, is a significant example of this tradition in military architecture.

The Classical tradition faded in the early twentieth century as the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the forerunner of the Air Force were subjected to the profound effects of technological modernization, ultimately turning to a tradition of practicality and flexibility in design. The temporary nature of World War II construction had a substantial impact on post-war construction, as well. Military designers and builders had placed a premium on quality of design and construction in the years before 1941; the World War II experience brought that into question. The war had been won by troops that had been housed, trained, and fed in flimsy, essentially temporary buildings. After the war, the military would never return to temporary construction as the model for military base construction, nor would it repeat the types of Classical construction that characterize the nineteenth and early twentieth century facilities. Practicality prevailed in the years after World War II.<sup>10</sup>

When Quarters 10 was constructed in 1948, the local architectural community in the Bay Area was engaged in active discourse regarding a new trend in design. Much of this discussion occurred in articles published in several popular and well respected architectural publications. This is relevant to Quarters 10 because the plans for the building bear a striking similarity to two small houses designed by local architects, although it was designed by BuDocks. Known for his designs in this emerging regional style, Gardener Dailey designed the first house in 1936. Dailey was a prominent Bay Area architect. The second design was residence by James Mitchell, also a San Francisco architect (see **Figure 1 and 2**).<sup>11</sup> A clever combination of these two designs, the appearance of Quarters 10 indicates an awareness of the regional tradition, which before this time was unusual in military residential architecture.

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<sup>8</sup> Lois A. Craig. *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and National Design* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1994), passim.

<sup>9</sup> JRP Historical Consulting Services, “History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1796 to 1989,” Volume I, 3-19-3-20.

<sup>10</sup> JRP Historical Consulting Services, “History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1796 to 1989,” Volume II, 4-14 and 7-25; Lois A. Craig, *The Federal Presence*, passim.

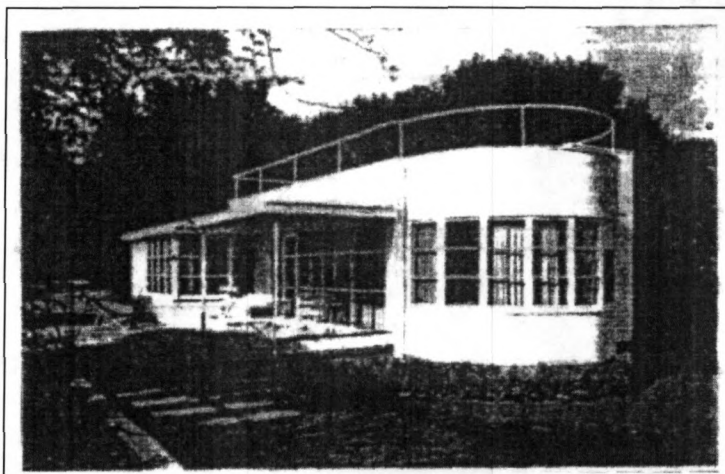
<sup>11</sup> This similarity was identified in the DPR523 form for Quarters 10, written by Andrew Hope of Caltrans.

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**Figure 1.** House at Woodside, California, designed by Gardner Dailey, 1936. [*The Modern House in America*, 1940]



**Figure 2.** House at Hillsborough, California, designed by James Mitchell. [*Architect and Engineer*, June 1941].

First called the Bay Area Style, this regional expression of modernism encompasses three phases: First Bay Tradition (between about 1880 and 1928), Second Bay Tradition (1928-mid 1940s) and Third Bay Tradition (1960s-1970s). The First Bay Tradition roots itself in England's Arts and Crafts movement from the late nineteenth century. Characteristically, the movement abstained from traditionally historic decoration, opting for use of modernized ornamentation, low-pitched roofs with wide eaves, and the use of natural materials. As with Prairie and Craftsman styles, in Bay Tradition the appearance of a residence should be in close harmony with its immediate surroundings and its location also should be modern in terms of allocation of space,

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materials and application of technology. The most prominent architects of this anti-urban phase were Bernard Maybeck, Earnest Coxhead, and Julia Morgan.<sup>12</sup>

Gardner Dailey was associated with the next phase of this regional style, the Second Bay Tradition, which closely linked house and garden. Based on the nostalgia for rural architecture (e.g. the California barn), the Second Bay Tradition was also predominately residential in nature focusing on single-family houses. It employed a combination of characteristics between modern design, the local vernacular, and the Arts and Crafts movement. Initiated by the works of William Wurster in the 1920s, the Second Bay Tradition utilized local materials such as redwood in an attempt to blend residential structures into their natural setting. Wurster's low-key, almost common work was the early model of this regional style of residential architecture. While its predecessor turned to Medieval styles for inspiration, the Wurster era was unusual, taking sources from more contemporary architecture like Monterey Revival, International and Ranch styles while utilizing the traditional, vernacular materials (wood, brick stone, stucco and plaster.) Highlighted by its horizontal lines, decoration such as balconies and trellises were reinterpreted with a modern flair.

While the Bay Tradition style of architecture traced its origin to the nineteenth century, it was not until the twentieth century that this fashion of regional design was officially recognized. Architectural critic and urban planner Lewis Mumford coined the Bay Region Style, which later was known as the Bay Tradition, in his *New Yorker* column 1947. Debates by influential architects and planners of the period followed on its validity but by October 1948, this emerging style of regional architecture was given its official status by *The Architectural Review*. Discussion on the existence of the style continued and brought about the 1949 exhibit entitled "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region" at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.<sup>13</sup>

### Significance

Quarters 10 and Building 267 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for their design, as a significant example that highlights the transition in mid-twentieth century military residential design from Classical Revival to the Modern style of architecture. In addition to the Modern and International design, Quarters 10 incorporates several architectural elements that relate the building to the local expression of modernism, the Bay Tradition. This unusual blend of design of Modern and regional influences makes this post-war military residential building eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance.

Within Modern design, significant architectural characteristics include use of a flat roof; smooth wall surfaces,

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<sup>12</sup> Leslie Mandelson Freudenheim and Elisabeth Sacks Sussman, *Building with Nature: Roots of the San Francisco Bay Region Tradition*, (Santa Barbara: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1974); Sally M. Woobridge, *Bay Area Houses*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976), 10-17; David Gebhard, et al. *A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. (Santa Barbara, Peregrine Smith, Inc.: 197324.), 20.

<sup>13</sup> Pierluigi Serraino, "A Different Look at Modernism in the Bay Area," *LINEonline* 5/2002, <http://www.techstrategy.com/lineonline/may02/serraino.html> (accessed on 9/13/2002.)

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often clad in stucco; minimal ornament at the roof, composed of narrow coping; curved walls, and emphasis of horizontal surfaces. Sometimes building sides are asymmetrical or jagged with windows that turn corners. Architectural ornament is minimal or non-existent. Of these characteristics, Quarters 10 employs many including the use of a flat roof, minimal ornament at the roof, curved walls, and windows that turn corners. Other significant characteristics include the flat roof, corner windows, curved east side, and reinforcement of the horizontality of the building. The building also features the daring of the International-style building with the use of slender pipe columns to support the overhanging porch. To link the building with the Bay Area modernism, wall surfaces were not left smooth and beveled wood siding was applied. The use of overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, elements often used in Bay Tradition designs, ties the building to expression of Bay Area modernism.

While the house is not stylistically innovative for the time, it is part of a regional movement in architecture that dominated architecture in the Bay Area and exhibits many characteristics of Modern-style designs. Thus, the building is significant under Criterion C, as an example of mid-twentieth century residential design in a military setting.

Although Modern or International-style buildings were not a popular choice for military residential design, they were commonly used for military office buildings and more utilitarian structures. Such examples include, the six International-style buildings designed by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill on the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, offices at NAWS China Lake (then Naval Ordnance Test Station [NOTS], Inyokern) designed by Henry Gogerty of Stafford, Davies, and Gogerty, and buildings at NAS North Island designed by the firm of Albert Kahn and Associates. More common residential designs of this period were Ranch-style houses and after Colonial Revival-style houses were more popular. As such the building is representative of the transition from the Classical to Modern design in residential military construction.

Therefore, Quarters 10 and Building 267 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for their architectural design, as significant examples of a change in mid-twentieth century military residential construction. In addition to incorporating Modern and International designs, Quarters 10 and Building 267 incorporate several architectural elements that relate both buildings to the local expression of modernism, the Bay Tradition. This unusual blend of design makes this post-war military residential building and garage eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its regionally influenced design. Both Quarters 10 and Building 267 retain a high level of integrity with very little alterations since their original construction.

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**Verbal Boundary**

The boundary for this property includes Quarters 10, Building 267, as well the immediate grounds, including the adjacent lawns and garden areas, the driveway and retaining wall on the north side of the property. This area is roughly triangular in shape, bounded by retaining walls on three sides, two along Macalla Road and one at the west side of the property.

**Boundary Justification**

As the entire military facility is owned by the Navy, there are no parcel boundaries for individual buildings. The boundaries include those elements that are historically associated with construction of Quarters 10.

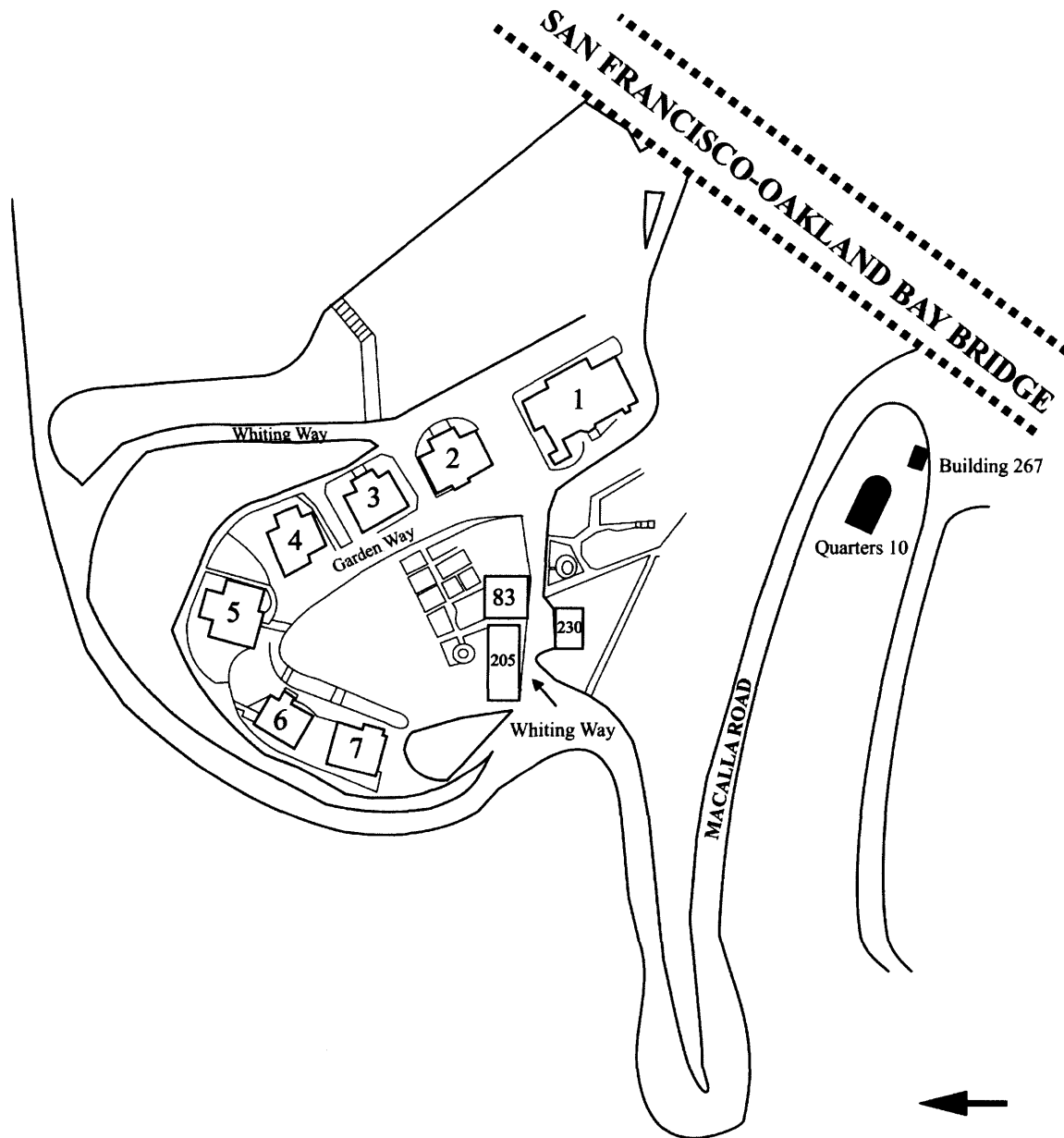


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**Photographs**

All photographs were taken in San Francisco, California in October 2003 by William B. Dewey. Negatives remain in possession of JRP Historical Consulting.

1. Quarters 10, Yerba Buena Island
6. East side of Quarters 10 showing landscape on the south side of property, camera facing west
7. Photograph 1

1. Quarters 10, Yerba Buena Island
6. Oblique view of the east and north side of the building, camera facing southwest
7. Photograph 2

1. Quarters 10, Yerba Buena Island
6. Oblique view of the east and south side with concrete walkway in view, camera facing northwest
7. Photograph 3

1. Quarters 10, Yerba Buena Island
6. West side of building with view of overhang, camera facing southeast
7. Photograph 4

1. Building 267, Yerba Buena Island
6. View of east (main) side, camera facing west.
7. Photograph 5

1. Building 267, Yerba Buena Island
6. View of south side, camera facing northwest.
7. Photograph 6

1. Building 267, Yerba Buena Island
6. View of west (rear) side with walkway from Quarters 10 in view, camera facing east.
7. Photograph 7