

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 *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 instruction. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: 4150 Clement Street

N/A not for publication

city or town: San Francisco

N/A vicinity

state:CA

county:075

zip code: 94121

3. State/Federal/Tribal 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.)

Kathleen Schomel FPO 4/14/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Dept. Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4/20/2009

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)		Category of Property (Check only one box)		Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	13	7			buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0			sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	1			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0			objects
		14	8			Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A	N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Health Care	Health Care
Historic Subfunctions (Enter subcategories from instructions)	Current Subfunctions (Enter subcategories from instructions)
Hospital	Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Art Deco	Foundation Concrete
	Walls Concrete
	Stucco
	Roof Asphalt
	Other Terra Cotta

Narrative Description
 (See attached continuation sheets.)

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Description

The San Francisco Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) occupies a 29-acre campus in the northwest corner of San Francisco, California, between Point Lobos and the Golden Gate. The historic district, approximately 12 acres, resides within this campus and enjoys dramatic views of the Golden Gate Bridge and the Marin Headlands to the north and east, the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco's Richmond District to the south. The district boundaries are segregated to the eastern and northern edge of the SFVAMC campus. It includes buildings running on either side of Veterans Drive, beginning with its intersection with Clement Street on the southwest corner of the SFVAMC campus, running north to the northeast corner, then commencing west, terminating at Building 18 (see attached map). The district is bordered by the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to the north and east, and Clement Street to the south. The topography of the site is relatively level in its center, but it drops off steeply toward the north. In addition, there is a steep and active slide area along the northern edge of the district, which is now covered with dense stands of Monterey cypress, eucalyptus, willow and chaparral. Outside the slide area there is little remaining open space within the district. The buildings in the district were mainly constructed in 1933-1934 in an Art Deco style. These buildings are augmented with ornate terra cotta moldings of Mayan inspired motifs termed Mayan-Deco in several previous reports describing the architecture. On the remainder of the SFVAMC campus (outside the district), the construction of new buildings, the reorientation of roads, and the removal of most of the historic landscaping during the 1960s – 1990s have diminished the historic integrity of this area to the point of insignificance. Therefore, buildings, structures, and landscaping in this area have been excluded from the district nomination.

When it was completed in 1934, the SFVAMC consisted of twenty-one concrete buildings designed in the Art Deco style with Mayan inspired ornamentation. These buildings were clustered in the northern and eastern sections of the lushly landscaped campus in order to lessen the impact on the adjacent neighborhood, as well as to provide space for patient convalescence and recreation. Several major building campaigns since 1934 have dramatically altered the semi-pastoral character of the campus by adding over a dozen buildings whose design and locations do not support the design plan of the original campus. The large size of many of these new buildings, combined with their awkward siting and incompatible materials and design, have harmed the overall integrity of the original campus. In addition, many of the original 1934 buildings have been unsympathetically altered, particularly those that have received large additions. The boundaries of the historic district do not include most of the latter non-significant buildings. Seven non-contributing buildings are included within the historic district boundaries.

The original SFVAMC campus was very consistent in terms of the building materials and design. Despite substantial alterations, many of the buildings retain enough historic fabric that they continue to be visually identified as historic structures, giving the historic sections of the campus a unified aesthetic that survives today. The massing and proportions of the historic buildings are generally very dramatic, suiting a bold Art-Deco aesthetic with the strong Mayan temple inspired artistic motifs. The play between horizontal and vertical is balanced with bold, horizontal podiums and thick concrete walls playing off delicate terra cotta ornament and strong vertical lines. The entrances are usually located in the center of each facade. Ornate terra cotta moldings, inscribed with design motifs, inspired by the Mayan architecture of Central America, embellish the entrances, making them the central visual foci. On the larger and more prominent buildings, a tower with a stepped parapet often projects above the roofline. The towers add substantial visual interest to the campus and help to give it a dramatic appearance reminiscent of an idealized Mayan temple design, the antecedent is the Mayan architecture found in the Yucatan region of Mexico. The ornament, inspired by historic Mayan designs, appears on virtually

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every original building - taking the form of molded and inscribed terra cotta door surrounds, friezes, belt courses and spandrel panels.

Much of the description of building materials and uses prior to this nomination are found in the comprehensive study of the SFVAMC prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc. in 2002.

Relationship to the Fort Miley Military Reservation

The SFVAMC is surrounded on three sides by Fort Miley. Fort Miley, a National Register listed district, is one of several historic coastal artillery batteries built by the U.S. Army during the 1890s to guard San Francisco Bay against possible naval attack. Following the demolition of the cantonment in 1933 and the construction of the SFVAMC in the center of Fort Miley, the post was divided into two subposts - East and West Fort Miley. A historic 1942 aerial photograph illustrates this relationship. The boundary between the SFVAMC and Fort Miley is somewhat fluid. Aside from a chain link fence (much of which is either broken or concealed behind vegetation) there is little to physically define precisely where one begins and the other ends. Although historically Fort Miley and the SFVAMC were kept clear of trees and shrubs, dense stands of Monterey Cypress, willows and cottonwoods have grown up since the 1940's along the fringes of the SFVAMC and throughout Fort Miley¹.

Landscape

When the SFVAMC was completed in 1934, a considerable amount of the budget was devoted to creating areas of lawn and semi-formal landscaping around the principal buildings. The most important landscape feature was a large garden planted in front of Building 2. Prior to the construction of Building 200 in 1964, Building 2 (the main hospital building) was not only the largest building on the campus, it was also located at the heart of the campus.

Furthermore, it was the first building to be seen by visitors who would approach the campus via a horseshoe-shaped driveway. Due to the importance of this building, a large formally landscaped garden was planted in the forecourt defined by its driveway. Historic photographs indicate that it was planted with hedges, flowering bushes and fruit trees. The garden was also subdivided into quadrants by a network of axial footpaths that converged on a circular fountain in the center. This feature was removed in 1964 to make way for Building 200.

The center of the historic district featured a formally landscaped forecourt with a flagpole in front of Building 1 (the administration building and the second-most prominent structure on the SFVAMC campus).² Although most of it was removed for the construction of Parking Lots 3 and 3a in 1964, it is the most significant relic of the original landscaping that remains. Historic photographs indicate that there was originally a strip of landscaping featuring ornamental plantings running along the north side of Veterans Drive, overlooking the Golden Gate. While some of this landscaping exists today, much of it has succumbed to the active slide area on the north side of the campus.

Other, less ornamental, expanses of lawn were planted adjacent to most of the original 1934-era buildings on the SFVAMC campus. These served as buffers between the buildings and the internal circulation system of roads and walkways. The lawns also performed the function of softening the impact of the rather large concrete buildings on the surrounding landscape. The most significant historic lawn that survives today is a roughly triangular patch located between the Forty-Second and Forty-Third Avenue entrance. Although this section of

¹ c. 1935-42 aerial photograph

² ibid

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lawn has been modified and reduced in size over time to accommodate changing circulation patterns, it still serves its original function as the primary buffer between the buildings of the SFVAMC and the adjoining residential areas of the Outer Richmond residential neighborhood. Other lawns still exist adjacent to Buildings 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18. Original plans and historic photographs indicate the existence of a large landscaped lawn located at the juncture of Buildings 12 and 13. It was destroyed when Building 12 was enlarged in 1967. There is also a small, roughly circular section of lawn indicated on the original site plan that still exists just west of Building 10.

Today, there are also several sections of the SFVAMC, which, although not landscaped, feature stands of trees and scrub. These areas are largely confined to the edges of the campus on steep slopes or other non-buildable sections. Following the construction of the SFVAMC in 1934, all sections of the campus that were not developed or formally landscaped, including much of the western part of the campus, the northern slide zone, as well as a patch near the water tower, were allowed to grow wild. Although this semi-wild vegetation was not formally planted and does not contribute to the understanding of the historic uses of either Fort Miley or the SFVAMC, it forms a green buffer between the institution, the Outer Richmond neighborhood, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Roads and Walkways

Although the original network of the roads and walkways in the district has been changed incrementally over the years to accommodate new construction, the basic circulation pattern has been partially retained. The internal automobile circulation path for the SFVAMC consists of Veterans Drive. A short distance along the north edge of the historic district has been known as Fort Miley Circle; however, this was recently changed to unify the perimeter road as Veterans Drive. Fort Miley Circle was retained for the road that crosses the campus (east to west). Veterans Drive begins at the historic main entrance, at the intersection of Clement Street and Forty-Second Avenue. Soon after entering the campus, Veterans Drive heads north and forms the central axis of the eastern part of the campus (historic district) through parking area "A" and "B", with the facades of Buildings 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 all facing it. Just south of Building 11, Veterans Drive rounds a corner and heads west, gently meandering along the slide area, past Buildings 7, 210, 3, 4, 25 (above) and structure 202. At this point, Veterans Drive (old Fort Miley Circle) continues past Buildings 6, 14 and 18, until it leaves the historic district and reaches the large "J" parking area at the western part of the SFVAMC campus. The path that Veterans Drive follows is original to the 1934 design. In some areas, particularly adjacent to Buildings 8, 9, 10, and 11, the exact alignment is retained. The curbs, sidewalks and stairs leading to the entrances of these buildings are all in their original configuration. The construction of parking lots elsewhere along the route has resulted in changes to the alignment as well as the removal of most original curbs.

Entrance Gates

The most significant built landscape feature on the SFVAMC campus was a Mayan Deco gate consisting of four concrete pylons linked by decorative metal gates and a sentry post. This element appears on aerial photographs until the mid-1960s when it was removed, presumably in order to improve the circulation pattern at the Forty-Second Avenue entrance.³

³ c. 1935-42 aerial photograph

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Earthen Berm

In addition to lawns and other landscaping, an earthen berm is located in the southeastern part of the historic district. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs reveals that it is a natural feature. Maps made of Fort Miley in 1919 label the feature as a "sand hill." The construction of the SFVAMC left the hill largely intact, although the extreme northeastern corner was removed in order to construct Building 8, (the nurses' quarters). A photograph taken in 1942 shows the hill covered with scrub and Monterey Cypress. Aerial photographs of the area indicate that the hill remained unchanged until the mid-1960s. At some point in the early 1960s, the growing number of non-resident staff required the construction of two large parking lots near the main entrance at Forty-Second Avenue. Parking Lots 1 and 2 were constructed immediately south of Building 8. Grading required the removal of most of the sand hill and some of the spoils were bulldozed into a pile along the eastern boundary of the campus and historic district, giving the earthen berm the appearance that exists today.

Earthquake Resistance

The completion of the SFVAMC was commemorated in a full-length article by Homer M. Hadley in the January 1935 edition of *The Architect & Engineer*. According to Hadley, the SFVAMC was "one of the first government projects to be designed with studied consideration of earthquake hazard and prevention of earthquake damage." As an early example of its type, the earthquake resistant nature of the Medical Center's design deserves further discussion. Hadley said the buildings were designed to withstand earthquakes of a magnitude "1-10 G." By the early 1930s, engineers had already determined that buildings that move as a single unit are much less likely to collapse in the event of an earthquake. The buildings of the SFVAMC were designed with major concrete "bracing walls" (shear walls) interspersed throughout the interior. Furthermore, the exterior terra cotta detailing was attached to the underlying concrete by ties attached to vertical pencil rods and the intervening space slushed solid with mortar. This method of connecting the terra-cotta tiles to the building was unusual in the 1930's, although it has become the standard for new construction and for replacing terra-cotta on historic buildings to prevent the tiles from falling away from the face of the wall during an earthquake.

Buildings and Structures within the Historic District

Building 1

Located in the eastern half of the campus, Building 1 is immediately west of Veterans Drive. Originally constructed in 1934 as the administration building, Building 1 now contains offices and research laboratories. Located on the main north-south axis of the east campus, Building 1 is visually very prominent and features a high level of architectural detailing. The 37,765-square-foot building has an E-shaped plan composed of a central bar and two wings intersecting at right angles. The central pavilion rises to four stories in height with the wings dropping to three stories, and further to two stories for the foremost ends of the wings. The building is over a full basement. Reached by a monumental granite stair and capped by a tower, the central bay is the focal point of the facade. The entrance itself is very elaborate, featuring ornate terra cotta ornament and delicate concrete grills. The wings flanking the central bay are articulated by an alternating sequence of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of smooth stucco.

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Possessing one of the most significant and least altered exteriors, Building 1 is architecturally the most important surviving structure on the SFVAMC campus. With the exception of the replacement of the original steel industrial sash with double-hung aluminum windows, the exterior has undergone few changes. The interior of Building 1 has been heavily altered, resulting in the removal of significant historic materials in the entry vestibule. Due to its architectural significance and high level of exterior integrity, Building 1 is an important contributing resource.

Building 2

Located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, Building 2 was constructed in 1934 as the main hospital. Presently, Building 2 houses administrative, clinical and research departments. At 126,249 square feet, Building 2 was originally the largest structure on the SFVAMC grounds and remains the largest in the historic district. Building 2 rises to a center tower above seven stories, with the remaining center section at six stories on each side of the tower. Further dramatizing the center tower's height, the side wings drop to five stories as they angle south. Like Building 1, the building has a full basement. It has a C-shaped plan composed of a central bar with wings extending outward at obtuse angles. Building 200 adjoins Building 2 to the south. The other three elevations are articulated by an alternating pattern of stepped pilasters and recessed bays punctuated by double-hung aluminum windows and terra cotta spandrel panels inscribed with Mayan motifs. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Building 2 and its surroundings have undergone substantial changes. As the centerpiece of the 1934 campus, Building 2 originally presided over a large landscaped lawn and circular drive. The construction of Building 200 in 1964 resulted in the removal of this lawn as well as Building 2's ornate main entrance. Other significant exterior alterations include the replacement of the original metal casement windows with aluminum double-hung windows and the filling in of several window bays in 1990 as part of a comprehensive seismic upgrade. The interior stairwells appear to be the only historic interior materials or elements remaining from the period of significance. Building 2 has undergone many changes and its overall integrity has been compromised. Nevertheless, enough historic fabric survives on the north, east and west elevations to make it a contributing resource.

Building 3

On the north side of Building 2, linked to it by a one-story enclosed corridor, is Building 3. It is a one-story-over-basement, 5,756-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building. Building 3 was constructed in 1934 to house the heating plant. Building 3 now contains the engineering department. Due to its location on a sloping site, the east and west walls diminish in height toward the south. The facade faces north and is five bays wide. As a small support building, Building 3 was not designed with the same level of architectural detailing as Buildings 1 and 2. Nonetheless, Building 3 does feature characteristic Mayan Deco massing and detailing, such as stepped pilasters and incised vertical speed lines, which harmonize with its neighbors. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The most significant exterior alteration on Building 3 occurred when the original steel industrial windows were replaced with fixed metal sash in 1964. This alteration resulted in the filling of the lower portions of each of the bays with concrete and stucco. The interior contains an aluminum plaque that was relocated from the now demolished vestibule of Building 2. It reads: "ERECTED A.D. 1933 BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION." Despite the alterations, Building 3 retains a sufficient level of exterior integrity to be a contributing resource.

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Building 4

Located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, Building 4 is linked to Building 2 by a two-story enclosed corridor and to Building 6 by an original enclosed sky bridge. Building 4 was constructed in 1934 as a hospital ward and it now houses research departments. Building 4 is a 7,127-square-foot, two-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with rectangular plan with a projection on the southeast corner and a flat roof. The facade faces south and is six bays wide. As a subsidiary building, it does not possess the same degree of exterior ornament as Buildings 1 and 2. Nevertheless, it does have some simplified detailing that makes it compatible with its neighbors - in particular, a row of six decorative terra cotta panels, inscribed with Mayan-inspired motifs, above the second-floor windows on three sides. The sky bridge linking Buildings 4 and 6 is similarly detailed. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Neither Building 4 nor the sky bridge have undergone any significant exterior changes aside from the replacement of the original metal casements with metal double-hung windows. Although the interior has been extensively changed, the exterior contributes to the overall architectural significance of the district and is a contributing resource.

Building 5

Within the historic district, Building 5 is 2,525 square feet in size and is located in the east central part of the SFVAMC grounds, between Buildings 2 and 7. It was constructed in 1934 as the radiology laboratory and now houses clinical and research offices. Connected to Building 2, it is similar to Building 4 in its subsidiary relationship. Building 5 has a restrained front facade that does not possess significant detailing. The facade faces southeast and is six bays wide. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Although the exterior of Building 5 is very utilitarian, it has undergone few major changes aside from the filling of two window openings and replacing the original casements with double-hung aluminum sash in 1964. The interior has been heavily altered and bears little resemblance to its original appearance. Nevertheless, with a relatively unaltered exterior, and as a component of the original SFVAMC campus, Building 5 is a contributing resource.

Building 6

Near the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus on Veterans Drive within the historic district, Building 6 is 14,250 square feet in size. It is situated between Buildings 4 and 14 and is linked to the former building by a sky bridge. Building 6 was constructed in 1934 as a dining hall and staff quarters. It now accommodates the library, various research departments and storage rooms. Building 6 is a three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a T-shaped plan. Unlike many of the buildings on the campus, Building 6 has an asymmetrically massed facade with a four-story tower placed east of the central axis. The exterior of Building 6 is detailed in a manner similar to Buildings 1 and 2, with a highly embellished entry pavilion flanked by elaborate terra cotta ornament, sculpted terra cotta spandrel panels and incised vertical speed lines. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The most significant exterior changes to Building 6 include the 1980's construction of an enclosed stairwell on the northeast wall and the replacement of the original metal casements with anodized aluminum windows. The interior has undergone significant alterations. As the stairwell alterations are reversible and the exterior otherwise has a high level of architectural integrity, it is a contributing resource.

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Building 7

Located in the northeastern part of the campus on Veterans Drive, Building 7 is linked to Building 2 by an enclosed corridor. Built in 1934, Building 7 was originally the recreation hall. It now contains the canteen, a chapel and various conference rooms. Building 7 is a 36,128-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a nearly rectangular plan (articulation on the northwest corner and a cut out on the northeast) and a flat roof. The facade, which faces southeast toward Veterans Drive, is seven bays wide with projecting corner pavilions. The pavilion on the west side of the building rises a full floor level above the roof and was originally a fly tower for the theater. Mayan inspired terra cotta designs decorate the spandrels at mid point in the lower vertical window bays and in a band just below the cornice. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior of Building 7 has undergone a series of alterations that have resulted in the removal of much of its original ornate detailing, especially on the north elevation where a "greenhouse" style canteen addition was constructed with glass sections within a metal frame during the early 1960s. Another significant alteration was the replacement of the original windows with new sash and the filling of the lower sections of each window bay. The interior of Building 7 was originally quite significant. It contained a large auditorium finished with wood and plaster wainscoting, painted beams, sculpted brackets, and trim. The auditorium was subsequently removed and a modern mezzanine constructed in its place. Building 7 has undergone many alterations that compromise its overall level of integrity. Nevertheless, enough of the building's design and detailing survives to make it a contributing resource.

Building 8

Located on Veterans Drive, Building 8 is in the eastern part of the campus. It is the southernmost building in a row of structures built to house SFVAMC staff. Building 8 is a 25,521-square-foot, three-story-over-basement, reinforced-concrete building with a flat roof. It was constructed in 1934 as the main nurses quarters and now houses mental health offices and clinic group rooms. The facade is fourteen bays wide and features a prominent entrance in the center with a suspended metal canopy and terra cotta surrounds. The rest of the facade is articulated by an alternating arrangement of stepped pilasters and recessed window bays with terra cotta spandrel panels. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Although the interior has been altered, the exterior of Building 8 has undergone comparatively few changes. The replacement of the original aluminum casements with double-hung aluminum windows in 1964 was the most significant exterior change. More recently, the exterior stair was widened and a handicapped entry added. Due to the building's visual prominence, architectural quality, and exterior integrity, it is a contributing resource.

Building 9

Building 9 is located between Buildings 8 and 10 and is aligned with them. It is part of a cluster of buildings that were originally built to house SFVAMC staff. It is identical to Building 10, its neighbor to the north. Both were constructed in 1934 as a pair of matching duplexes for the medical officers, primarily doctors, pharmacists, etc. The buildings now contain Hoptel and Hoptel support services (lodging for patients and spouses pre and post surgery). Building 9 is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with an irregularly shaped plan with side facades that step back to a smaller rear facade and a stepped parapet roof. The facade is eight bays wide, with the second floor stepped back to six bays. There are two entrances, one in the

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third bay in from each corner. Although not as heavily detailed as Buildings 1, 2 or 7, the facade of Building 9 is elaborated to a relatively high degree with a sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods and other Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco. The exterior of Building 9 has undergone few changes aside from the replacement of the original casements with double-hung wood windows.⁴ Due to its 1934 construction, significance, and high degree of integrity, Building 9 is an important contributing resource.

Building 10

Located in the northeastern section of the SFVAMC campus on Veterans Drive, Building 10 is between Buildings 9 and 11, and part of a cluster of buildings that were originally built in 1934 to house SFVAMC staff. Building 10 is identical to Building 9 and both were constructed as officers' duplexes (Public Health Service's medical officers). The current use is Hoptel and Hoptel support services (lodging for patients and spouses- pre and post surgery). It is a two-story-over-basement, 7,312-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with an irregularly shaped plan and a stepped parapet roof. The facade is eight bays in width, with the second floor stepping back to six bays. There are two entries - one located in the third bay in from each corner. Although not as heavily detailed as Buildings 1, 2, or 7, the facade of Building 10 is architecturally significant with its sculpted terra cotta frieze, pylon-shaped door hoods and Mayan-inspired ornament. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

The exterior of Building 10 has undergone few changes aside from the replacement of the original metal casements with double-hung wood windows and the addition of awnings at the entrances. Due to its 1934 construction, significance and high degree of integrity, Building 10 is a contributing resource.

Building 11

Near the northeast corner of the SFVAMC campus, Building 11 is at the north end of Veterans Drive. It is part of a cluster of buildings including Buildings 8, 9, and 10, which were originally built to house medical center staff. Building 11 was constructed in 1934 as the director's quarters and today is used for research and mental health offices. Building 11 is a two-story, reinforced-concrete, 4,562-square-foot building with a rectangular shaped plan (projection on the east facade) and a flat roof. The facade is five bays in width, with the second floor stepped back to four bays. The entrance is located in the center bay of the facade and is the primary visual focus of the building. The entrance is articulated by concentric bands of recessed moldings and a projecting pylon-shaped hood. Each window on the first floor is surmounted by a lozenge-shaped terra cotta medallion and the second floor terminates in a sculpted terra cotta frieze. The concrete exterior is finished in a thin layer of stucco.

Aside from the replacement of the original metal windows with double-hung wood windows, and the addition of an entrance awning and small lean-to on the side, the exterior of Building 11 has undergone few changes that are visible from the front. In 2007, the interior was remodeled, and c. 2002 a sunroom was added to the flat roof in the rear. The exterior retains a high level of architectural integrity from 1934 making this is a contributing resource.

⁴ Page & Turnbull, Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco Medical Center-Fort Miley, "Historical and Architectural Assessment" August 19,2002; Pg 11.

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Building 14

Building 14 is a one-story modern modular building located on the northern edge of the SFVAMC campus, between buildings 18 and 6. The 5,625 square foot building was constructed on this site in 1999-2000. The building has a rectangular plan, a flat roof and is clad in stucco.

Due to the fact that it was constructed after the period of significance, Building 14 is a non-contributing resource.

Building 18

Located near the northwest section of the SFVAMC campus, Building 18 fronts on Veterans Drive. Looking out over the approaches to the Golden Gate, its closest neighbor within the historic district is Building 14 to the east. Building 18 was erected in 1897 as an apartment complex for military officers stationed at Fort Miley. In 1934, the building was extensively remodeled in the Mayan inspired Art Deco mode to match the rest of the new SFVAMC campus. The building presently contains clinical offices. Building 18 is a two-story-over-basement, 9,044-square-foot, wood-frame building with a U-shaped plan and a flat roof. The facade faces the former Fort Miley Circle, now Veterans Drive, and is eight bays in width. A four-bay wide central pavilion projects forward beyond the rest of the stucco-finished facade. The twin main entrances to the building flank this pavilion to either side. The entrances, which serve as the primary architectural focus points of the building, are similar to those of Buildings 9, 10, and 11.

Building 18 has been incrementally remodeled, resulting in the replacement of many of the double-hung wood windows with aluminum casements. Nevertheless, the building retains a sufficient level of architectural integrity from the substantial 1934 remodeling to be a contributing resource.

Building 20

Located along the eastern boundary of the SFVAMC campus, Building 20 is east of Buildings 8. It was constructed in 1934 as a garage and is now being used for storage. Building 20 is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a shallow-pitched roof. The design of this building does not follow the Art Deco motif of the SFVAMC campus. The design elements are Craftsman in character. The most notable feature of this building is its network of regularly spaced exposed wood rafters with decorative cut ends. The interior walls are made of hollow-clay tile and the vehicular openings are fitted with contemporary garage doors. According to the original plans, Building 20 was only four bays wide, although soon after 1934 an additional eight bays were constructed in the same design.⁵

The most significant change to Building 20 has been the replacement of the original doors and the construction of an addition on the southwest corner of the building. These changes have compromised the architectural integrity of the building to some degree; however, Building 20 retains enough integrity to be a contributing resource.

Building 25

Located under Veterans Drive immediately north of Building 3, Building 25 is down a steep slope. It was constructed in 1947 to house engineering shops and today is used for engineering plan storage. As a partially subterranean building, only the north elevation of Building 25 is visible – and this only from the slide area north of Veterans Drive. Building 25 is a 2,145-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building designed in a utilitarian mode.

⁵ Page & Turnbull, Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco Medical Center, 2002.:14

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The north wall is an expanse of stucco covered concrete punctuated with a band of steel industrial sash. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is non-contributing in the historic district.

Due to the fact that it was constructed after the period of significance, it is a non-contributing resource.

Building 26

Located southeast of Building 6, Building 26 is a modular building constructed in 1953, after the period of significance. It is a non-contributing building in the historic district.

Structure 27

Located in the center of Parking Lot 3 and east of the main entrance to Building 1, the flag pole with stepped concrete base was constructed in 1934. The four line plaque added to the base reads "FORT MILEY, NAMED IN MEMORY OF, COLONEL JOHN DAVID MILEY, U.S. ARMY." It is a contributing resource.

Building 31

Located north of Building 4, the modular Building 31 was constructed in 1986. The building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Building 32

Located on the eastern edge of the historic district behind Building 8, Building 32 is a temporary modular building constructed in 1991 and is the Child Care Center. Building 32 is a non-contributing resource.

Building 33

Located along the eastern edge of the campus and historic district, Building 33 is south of Building 32 and is a modular building constructed c. 2000. Building 33 was constructed after the period of significance and is a non-contributing building.

Structure 202

Structure 202 is located northeast of Building 31 and west of Building 3. It was built c. 1960 as an oxygen storage facility and today is used for the same purpose. Structure 202 is simply a series of large metal tanks surrounded by a fence.

Structure 202 was constructed after the period of significance, and is a non-contributing resource.⁶

Building 210

Building 210 is located in the north-central part of the SFVAMC campus, north of Building 5. It was constructed in 1993 as an addition to Building 2 and was enlarged in 1999. It is a four-story, 20,182-square-foot, wood-frame building, clad in Dryvit. The building contains the chief counsel's office, the director's suite and other administrative offices. Constructed after the period of significance, Building 210 is a non-contributing resource.

⁶ SFVAMC - Staff Engineering Department Interview Steve Albrecht

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Buildings Constructed in 1934 that are Outside the Historic District

Building 12

Located north of Fort Miley Drive between Building 200 and Building 13, Building 12 was constructed in 1934 as the SFVAMC motor pool garage. At that time the building was two stories, ten bays wide, with nine open bays on the lower level.⁷ Subsequent additions and remodeling in 1967 and again in 1984 eliminated the utilitarian design elements of the 1930's and more than doubled the size of the building, extending it to the south. The building is 38,910 square feet, constructed of concrete. Although the building retains compatible design elements of the 1930's architecture on the north and east façade, it has lost integrity. The historic district does not include Building 12.

Building 13

Although Building 13 is moderately significant in its own right and applicable to the period of significance for the district, it is not a contributing resource due to its separation from the district by non-contributing buildings. Since it is not appropriate to use the discontinuous district format to include an isolated resource which was once connected to the district but has since been separated through new construction, this building is not included in the district nomination.

Building 13 is located in the west-central part of the SFVAMC campus. It is located between Buildings 12 and 209 on the north side of Fort Miley Circle. Building 13 was constructed in 1934 as the main laundry facility and today contains engineering shops and research laboratories. It is a one-story 12,906-square-foot, reinforced-concrete building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. Built on the edge of the original campus for a utilitarian function, Building 13 was designed in a straightforward and unadorned mode with plain concrete walls, steel industrial multi-light sash, and minimal detailing.

Building 13 appears to have undergone comparatively few exterior changes since it was constructed. Although it is part of the group of unaltered 1934 structures, it does not have any significant interior elements nor possess a high level of architectural significance. Building 13 is separated from the other original buildings and is outside the historic district.

Building 15

Located on the southern edge of the SFVAMC campus east of Buildings 29 and 30, the 350 square foot Building 15 was constructed in 1933 as a pump house. In 1970 it was remodeled and has since been used for storage. The building has lost architectural integrity and is outside the historic district.

Building 21

Located south of Building 18 outside the historic district, Building 21 was originally a 4-car garage that was remodeled for research in 1972. The building has lost the architectural design of a 1930's garage and is outside the historic district.

⁷ Aerial Photograph c.1934-1942.

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BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE SFVAMC CAMPUS WITHIN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building #	Const Date, Alteration Date	Original Use	Current Use	Significance
Building 1	1934	Administration	Admin, Research	Contributing
Building 2	1934	Hospital	Admin, Clinics, Research	Contributing
Building 3	1934	Boiler House	Engineering	Contributing
Building 4	1934	Hospital Wards	Research	Contributing
Building 5	1934	Radiology	Clinic, Research	Contributing
Building 6	1934	Dining Hall, Staff LQ	Research, Library, Stg.	Contributing
Building 7	1934	Recreation Hall	Various	Contributing
Building 8	1934	Nurses Quarters	Mental Health, Clinic	Contributing
Building 9	1934	Officers Duplex	Hoptel	Contributing
Building 10	1934	Officers Duplex	Hoptel	Contributing
Building 11	1934	Director's Quarters	Research/Offices	Contributing
Building 14	2000	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 18	1897, 1934	Officers Quarters	Office	Contributing
Building 20	1934, 1941	Garage	Storage	Contributing
Building 25	1947	Engineering Shop	Plan storage	Non-Contributing
Building 26	1953	Storage	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 27	1934	Flag Pole and Base	Same	Contributing
Building 31	1986	Home Based Care	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 32	1991	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 33	2000	Mental Health	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 202	Unknown	Oxygen Storage	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 210	1993, 1999	Regional Counsel	Offices	Non-Contributing

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BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE SFVAMC CAMPUS OUTSIDE THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building #	Const Date	Original Use	Current Use	Significance
Building 12	1934, 1967, 1984	Garage	Research	Non-Contributing
Building 13	1934	Laundry	Engineering	Non-Contributing
Building 15	1934/1970	Pump House	Storage	Non-Contributing
Building 16	2000	Offices	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 17	1971	Research	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 21	1934, 1972	4-car garage	Research	Non-Contributing
Building 28	2006	Storage	same	Non-Contributing
Structure 29	1973	Reservoir	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 30	1973	Pumping Station	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 200	1964	Clinics	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 203	1976	Hospital	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 205	1973	Power Plant	Same	Non-Contributing
Structure 206	1973	Water Tower	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 207	1990	Computer Facility	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 208	1992	Nursing Home	Same	Non-Contributing
Building 209	1989	Parking Structure	Same	Non-Contributing

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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Military
Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1934-1941

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Builder: Herbert M. Baruch Corp.
Architect: Veterans Administration

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SIGNIFICANCE

The San Francisco Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (SFVAMC) district is significant under National Register Criterion A and C. It qualifies under Criteria C due its integrity as a very early example of a federal building designed with seismic-resistant building technologies and for the design of its Mayan Art Deco ornamentation. It demonstrates integrity under Criteria A due to its significance as a site of one of the early standardized VA hospitals -Architecture, Politics/Government, Military Association, and Health/Medicine.

The SFVAMC was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C in 1981. The determination of eligibility was made by Gjore J. Mollenhof, VA Historic Preservation Officer, and Karen R. Tupek, Architect. The Determination of Eligibility was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on May 11, 1987.

Page & Turnbull, Inc. prepared a comprehensive report titled: San Francisco Medical Center, Fort Miley, Historical and Architectural Assessment, August 19, 2002. Following extensive fieldwork and archival research, Page & Turnbull concurred with the 1981 determination that only a portion of the campus is eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a historic district due to over forty years of unsympathetically designed new buildings and additions.. Most of the post-1934 construction has been inappropriately sited and designed in relation to the historic structures, with loss of much of the original landscaping and open space to non-contributing structures and parking lots. In addition, many of the 1934 structures have been negatively impacted by new construction, unsympathetic additions and ad hoc repairs. As a result of these integrity issues, the district does not encompass the entire campus but only the north-central and eastern parts of the SFVAMC.

CRITERIA A - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Fort Miley Period

The site of the SFVAMC was occupied by Fort Miley from 1902 until 1932, when the land was acquired by the Veterans Administration. In January 1893, the U.S. Army paid the City and County of San Francisco \$75,000 for fifty-four acres of strategically situated Golden Gate Cemetery land overlooking the approaches to the Golden Gate. Construction did not begin right away, however. Construction of the Reservation at Point Lobos, as it was originally called, did not begin until 1897. The first buildings constructed included a half-dozen wood-frame barracks, storage buildings, an officers' club and administrative buildings.

In 1902 Fort Miley was officially completed and garrisoned as a subpost of the nearby Presidio of San Francisco. In 1932, twenty-nine acres of Fort Miley were acquired by the Veterans Administration for the construction of a new medical center. Two years later most of Fort Miley, except for the batteries, was demolished. Approximately ten barracks buildings, a mess hall, officer's club, stables and miscellaneous storage facilities were torn down to make way for the hospital and subsidiary buildings.

Depression and Second World War

The official dedication of the SFVAMC took place in early 1935, and for six years the history of the institution was relatively uneventful. In order to save money, the U.S. Army decided in 1937 to deactivate the batteries next door at Fort Miley. However, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, compelled the Army to reactivate Fort Miley. The batteries were put back into service and anti-aircraft guns added. Due to the proximity of the batteries to the SFVAMC, the patients were evacuated for the duration of the war. In 1943, Fort Miley was

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permanently deactivated. In 1946, patients returned to the SFVAMC. Despite the dramatic increase in the number of veterans following the Second World War, the SFVAMC underwent comparatively few physical changes until 1963.

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Department of Veterans Affairs

Throughout the history of the United States, the federal government has traditionally provided benefits to its war veterans. Today the Department of Veterans Affairs is one of the largest federal agencies, employing approximately 250,000 persons. The Department has many important functions, not the least of which is the operation of several hundred medical facilities across the country. Other functions include the distribution of pensions, the administration of disability benefits and the maintenance of national cemeteries.

Early History of Veterans' Benefits

The earliest recorded pension program for veterans in North America occurred in 1636 when the Plymouth Colony provided money to militia members injured in the Indian wars. Almost a century-and-a-half later, during the War of Independence, the Continental Congress sought to bolster enlistment and discourage desertion by instituting the nation's first comprehensive military pension law in 1776. However, the Federal Government was relatively weak prior to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, and Congress did not actually have the authority to make pension payments. As a result, pension disbursements were left up to individual states after the War. In many cases land was given to veterans in lieu of money. For many years after the War of Independence, the disbursement of pensions and disability payments to veterans remained an ad hoc system. In 1792, the War Department assumed responsibility for pension payments. Generally, pensions were granted only to those who had suffered injuries in battle and payments were granted in accordance with rank. Progress was slow, and it wasn't until after the War of 1812 that veterans' benefits were extended to spouses and children of dead or disabled soldiers. Another important transformation of government policy toward veterans occurred in 1818 with the passage of the Service Pension Law. By the terms of the new law, every person who had served in the War of Independence or the War of 1812, regardless of injury status, would receive a fixed pension for life.

Bureau of Pensions and the General Pension Act

In 1849, the Department of the Interior assumed responsibility for administering veterans' benefits. The Bureau of Pensions was created within the Department to oversee distribution and, in 1858, authorized half pay for veteran's widows and children. After the start of the Civil War in 1861, the Federal Government recognized the needs of disabled veterans authorizing the General Pension Act of 1862. This act granted disability payments and pensions to all veterans of the Union Army, regardless of injury or disability, as well as to their widows and children. Simultaneously, Congress established the National Cemetery System in order to provide burial for the thousands of Union dead. Confederate Army veterans received no benefits. The conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 added 1.9 million disabled, injured and other veterans to the rolls of the Bureau of Pensions. The veterans of America's most deadly war overwhelmed the Bureau, which prior to the war had administered benefits for only 80,000 men.

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Consolidation and Sherwood Acts

Between the Civil War and the First World War, Congress passed a series of acts that gradually extended and refined the range of benefits available to veterans. The most important of those laws was the Consolidation Act of 1873, which based disability payments on the degree of injury rather than rank. The Sherwood Act of 1912 was another important law affecting veterans' benefits. This law broke ranks with previous pension acts by awarding benefits to veterans of all wars rather than to veterans of a particular war. The terms of the Sherwood Act also awarded pensions to veterans regardless of combat or injury status.

Veterans Hospitals

The first national effort to provide centralized medical care to veterans occurred in 1812 with the establishment of the Naval Home in Philadelphia. This was followed four decades later with two hospitals in Washington, D.C., the Soldiers Home (1851) and St. Elizabeth's Hospital (1855). Following the Civil War the number of disabled veterans increased so dramatically that in 1865 Congress authorized the first federal medical facilities for surviving veterans in the United States. They were initially known as the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers until 1873 when the name was changed to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.⁹ The first institution opened by this government body was the Togus Asylum, near Augusta, Maine.¹⁰ By 1903, ten such homes were in operation across the nation where military veterans could retire and receive medical care. However, there was only one facility located west of the Rockies, the Pacific Branch home on Sawtelle Avenue in West Los Angeles, California. Although primarily geared toward providing room and board to disabled veterans, these homes began to provide more intensive medical care and by the 1920s most had achieved the same level available in hospitals. By the end of World War I, these facilities proved inadequate to cope with returning soldiers and their healthcare needs. Under the direction of Charles R. Forbes, the Veterans Bureau was created in 1921 to solve this problem and took over operation of the existing Public Health Service Hospitals in order to expand and improve services.

The Veterans Bureau was subsumed into the Veterans Administration in 1930. After World War II the Veterans Administration frequently constructed additional patient care buildings at its existing facilities to accommodate an influx of veterans. New medical center complexes were also constructed to care for World War II veterans.

Veterans Administration

United States involvement in World War One substantially increased the number of those qualifying for veterans benefits. Congress responded by passing a variety of bills, including the War Risk Insurance Act of 1917, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1918 and the World War Adjusted Compensation Act of 1924. Congress established the Veterans Bureau in 1921 to coordinate the various programs being run by government agencies, including the Department of War, the Public Health Service and the Department of the Interior. With the onset of the Depression, veterans faced increased difficulties. President Herbert Hoover decided to create a new federal bureau whose only purpose would be to oversee veterans' affairs. On July 21, 1930, Hoover signed an executive order creating the Veterans Administration (VA). Brig. General Frank T. Hines, the former head of the Veterans Bureau, was named the head of the VA. In one fell swoop the act united the Bureau of Pensions, Veterans Bureau and the National Home for Disabled Veterans under one umbrella.

⁹ <http://www1.va.gov/opa/feature/history/history1.asp>

¹⁰ *ibid*

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San Francisco Site Selected

Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn and San Francisco officials began lobbying for a Veterans Hospital in 1930. Wishing to stimulate the economy with new construction and to provide medical care for area veterans, a group started looking for available sites.¹¹ On April 6, 1931, California veterans advocate John J. Hayes, state commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War, publicly pressured Administrator Hines to place California on the "priority schedule" of states that would receive new medical facilities. Hayes argued that of the more than twenty million dollars budgeted for new construction, virtually all of it was earmarked for facilities in the East and the Midwest. According to Hayes, California was more deserving because it was a growing state with more than a quarter of all veterans and only one major veterans hospital: the aging Sawtelle Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles. The next day Hines denied that California had been omitted from the list. In a telegram to Hayes, Hines maintained that the VA was awaiting a decision from San Francisco in regard to a suitable site. Mayor Angelo Rossi immediately appointed a site selection committee of thirty-two prominent individuals. On April 8, 1931, the committee announced that work was underway and that they would have a site selected within the next two weeks.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF VA MEDICAL CENTERS

VA Department of Construction Services

After 1930, control of medical facilities and convalescent homes was transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the Veterans Administration. As part of its mission, the nascent Veterans Administration began to expand the number of hospitals and care facilities. Between 1931 and 1941, the number of VA facilities increased from sixty-four to ninety-one, and the number of beds from 33,669 to 61,849. By the end of the Second World War, the number of hospitals had grown to ninety-seven, with a total capacity of 82,241 patients.¹² Postwar demobilization unleashed a dramatic jump in admissions to VA hospitals and in response to the long waiting lists Gen. Omar Bradley initiated a tremendous construction campaign. In 1947 alone the VA built twenty-nine new hospitals.

The VA's Director of Construction, Col. Louis H. Tripp, began in 1930 to develop a prototype plan and health care delivery philosophy for a new generation of hospitals. These common prototypes were adapted to each specific site as were the exterior architectural styles that were chosen by region. The exterior appearance of each medical complex was determined by local architectural styles and traditions and included: Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, and even Egyptian Revival. The use of standard designs was not a new concept in government; However, the manner in which standard designs were used for these medical facilities was new and innovative since the designs reflected the desire for efficient patient care and efficient architecture that was supported at the highest levels of the VA. As medical care advanced, a universal prototype plan was developed to successfully deliver a broad range of services in 50 sites across the nation. Together, these medical centers illustrate the agency's early concept in the delivery for health care to veterans.

¹¹ "Vet Hospital Site Sought," San Francisco Chronicle (April 8, 1931)

¹² Page & Turnbull, Inc. San Francisco 1980;25

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In these standard VA hospitals, variations on exterior architectural styles were approved at the highest levels of the agency. This illustrates the VA's conscious policy to visually respond to and be a part of the host community. The distribution of various styles across the country reflects an appreciation of local history, architectural preferences, and tradition. The site's particular style was carried through to the staff and director quarters, as well as the engineering and support buildings. This responsiveness to locale ended with WWII, when the tremendous number of casualties created a need for greatly increased capacity. These newer facilities reflected modern design principles and resulted in larger unadorned structures, bringing an end to the agency's policy of custom tailoring each medical facility to reflect regional architectural history.

Standardization

In order to coordinate the efficient construction of new medical centers, the VA's Department of Construction Services began to devise standardized architectural plans for the various building types that would typically be built as part of new hospital facilities. Standardized plans were developed for wards, clinics, residence halls, recreation halls, dining halls, libraries, chapels, engineering shops, boiler plants and staff dwellings. Instead of housing all necessary functions within one or two large buildings, as had been done in the earlier hospitals, the VA now preferred to build a campus consisting of several independent buildings, each one housing one or two discrete functions.¹³

Siting

The layout of individual medical center campuses was standardized as much as possible during the 1930s and 1940s but constraints imposed by location were taken into account. Siting new medical centers near urban centers was the norm before widespread automobile ownership allowed them to be constructed in suburban areas. Despite perennial budget constraints, every attempt was made by the Department of Construction Services to site each new Veterans Administration facility so that it would blend into its host community. Abundant landscaping provided the two-fold purpose of creating a buffer between the facility and surrounding neighborhoods, as well as providing a tranquil and serene place for convalescent patients to enjoy the outdoors.

CRITERIA C - ARCHITECTURE

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO VA MEDICAL CENTER

Planning

In 1932 the U.S. Army deeded twenty-five acres in the center of Fort Miley to the Veterans Administration. Within a year, an additional four-and-a-quarter acres were added to the parcel. By November 1932, the VA Department of Construction Services drew up plans for the new San Francisco VA Medical Center. An article in the Nov. 6, 1932 edition of the San Francisco Chronicle announced that construction of the facility would begin in January 1933. The \$1.5 million public works project was to be paid in part by President Hoover's Finance Corporation. The article included a rendering of the proposed complex as well as a detailed description of it:

¹³ Veterans Affairs and the National Building Museum, *The Nation Builds for those Who Served*, (Washington, D.C.: The National Building Museum, 1980), p. 18,19.

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The group will crown the Fort Miley Hill at Forty-second Avenue and Clement Street. In the center, facing the south, will stand a monolithic seven-story building with a tower, with two horseshoe wings; at the east the Veterans' Bureau building; at the west a unit to be constructed later. Radiating from the main building will be a two-story recreation building to house a film theater and library, quarters for officers and attendants east of the Affairs center, with a huge mess hall, ward building, warehouse, garage, heating plant and X-ray building—a total of fourteen separate structures.

The article describes how the Medical Center would accommodate 404 men and employ 200 administrative staff. The SFVAMC would collaborate with the nearby University of California Medical School and "draw patients from all of the Western States."

Construction

The construction of the San Francisco VA Medical Center took almost two years to complete. First, the site had to be cleared. In February 1933, the U.S. Army began demolishing the twenty-odd barracks and related buildings at Fort Miley. Excavation and foundation work began in March of that same year. The construction bid went to the Los Angeles-based Herbert M. Baruch Corporation. Construction alone was to cost \$898,000 in addition to \$235,000 for plumbing, \$30,000 for elevators and \$19,000 for electrical work. Construction continued through the first three-quarters of 1934. By that autumn, the SFVAMC was largely completed and began accepting patients.

Earthquake Resistance

The completion of the SFVAMC was commemorated in a full-length article by Homer M. Hadley in the January 1935 edition of *The Architect & Engineer*. According to Hadley, the SFVAMC was "one of the first government projects to be designed with studied consideration of earthquake hazard and prevention of earthquake damage." As an early example of its type, the earthquake resistant nature of the SFVAMC's design deserves further discussion. Hadley said the buildings were designed to withstand earthquakes of a magnitude "1-10 G." By the early 1930s engineers had already determined that buildings that move as a single unit are much less likely to collapse in the event of an earthquake. The buildings of the SFVAMC were designed with major concrete "bracing walls" (shear walls) interspersed throughout the interior. Furthermore, the exterior terra cotta detailing was attached to the underlying concrete by ties attached to vertical pencil rods and the intervening space slushed solid with mortar (concrete).

Design

Although the floor plans of the buildings at the SFVAMC were based on standardized plans, the "Mayan Deco" style chosen for the exterior and significant public interiors spaces was unique. This was in keeping with VA's policy of selecting a "regional" architectural style to most effectively make its large new facilities fit in with their host communities. The style was quite popular in California during the early 1930s, particularly in Los Angeles. In the article in *The Architect & Engineer*, Hadley complemented the design of the buildings "not as an architectural splurge" but rather as "clean-cut, efficient and intent upon its business." According to Hadley, the dominant impression of the SFVAMC was its appearance of permanence, strength, cleanliness and efficiency.

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Chronology

- 1897 Construction of Reservation at Point Lobos begun.
- 1900 Reservation at Point Lobos renamed Fort Miley in honor of Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley.
- 1902 Fort Miley Main Post completed and officially garrisoned as a subpost of the Presidio of San Francisco.
- 1930 President Hoover signs Executive Order establishing Veterans Administration.
- City of San Francisco, in competition with other California cities, seeks to influence the Federal Board of Hospitalization to locate a new Veterans Hospital and Diagnostic Center in the city. City offers two sites for consideration: Pine Lake Park, near Sigmund Stern Grove, and Fort Miley, which was then under consideration for deactivation by the U. S Army.
- 1932 U.S. Army deeds 25 acres in the central part of Fort Miley Reservation to Veterans Administration. Within a year, another 4.25 acres were added to the original parcel. Plans are drawn by VA Department of Construction Services for a new hospital and diagnostic center.
- 1933 Demolition of the Main Post of Fort Miley undertaken, resulting in the destruction of several barracks, officers' club and support structures. Only Building 18 is left standing.
- 1934 Twenty-one buildings at the SFVAMC campus at Fort Miley completed by Herbert M. Baruch Corporation of Los Angeles for \$1,182,000.
- 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor leads to immediate reactivation of Fort Miley batteries. Patients were evacuated from VA Medical Center.
- 1946 Patients returned to VA Medical Center.
- 1947 Building 25 completed for use by the engineering department.
- 1963 SFVAMC awarded sizable grant to undertake three-phase modernization of Fort Miley campus.
- 1964 Building 200 completed.
- 1973 Building 205, the power plant, completed. Buildings 29 and 30 also completed.
- 1990 Renovation and seismic upgrade of Buildings 2 and 4, completed 1992
- 1993 Two-story Building 210 constructed to house Regional Counsel.
- 1999 Construction of two additional floors on Building 210 completed.
- 2000 One-story Building 14 completed for the Northern California Institute for Research Education (Veterans Health Research)
- 2000-2008 No substantial construction work occurred within the historic district.

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

See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency (Repository Name: Veterans Affairs)

Local Government

University

Other

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 12.00

UTM References

(UTM references are on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Verbal boundary and Justification are found on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification

(Verbal boundary and Justification are found on the continuation sheet for Section 10.)

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- "Hines Urges City to Name Hospital Site," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 7, 1931).
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- "Vet Hospital Site Sought," *San Francisco Chronicle* (April 8, 1931).
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http://www.va.gov/facmgt/historic/Arch_Set.asp

<http://www1.va.gov/opa/feature/history/index.asp>

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Verbal Boundary Description

The district consists of a 12-acre parcel of the 29 acre VA Medical Center campus, located in the northwest corner of the City and County of San Francisco. The irregular parcel is located in the northern and eastern edges of the campus with the eastern boundary following the campus boundary adjacent to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and the northern boundary on the north side of Veterans Blvd (upper edge of the bluff) the northern boundary of the campus. It is bounded on the west by the remainder of the VA Medical Center campus turning south on the west side of Building 18, going east behind that building to the corner of Building 14 and then angling southeast between Buildings 6 and 17 to the NW corner of Building 200. Then NE to the connection of Building 200 and Building 2, east to turn SE between Buildings 207 and 2, then south to jog around Building 203 and south to the edge of Miley Circle where the boundary follows the curve of the road then straight east on the right of way on Clement Street, to the point of beginning at the south-eastern corner and the border with the GGNRA., Reference the map and UTM coordinates for exact boundaries.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the historic district correspond to the sections of the campus that retain the concentration of buildings with the highest degree of architectural integrity as well as important pieces of historic landscaping, particularly the entrance and main flag pole. The boundaries of the twelve-acre district follow, as closely as possible, natural features, roads and separations between buildings. Where contributing buildings have been joined to non-contributing buildings by an enclosed corridor, the boundary extends between these buildings, close to the face of the historic resource and does not include the enclosed corridors. Non-contributing resources (buildings and structures post-dating the period of significance) were excluded wherever possible. Buildings constructed during the period of significance that have been severely altered or that are separated from the main collection of historic resources by the development of contemporary buildings were not included in the district. This maintains the visual integrity of the concentration of contributing buildings and the contiguous relationship of contributing buildings. The boundary is in conformance with guidelines in the National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.

UTM References

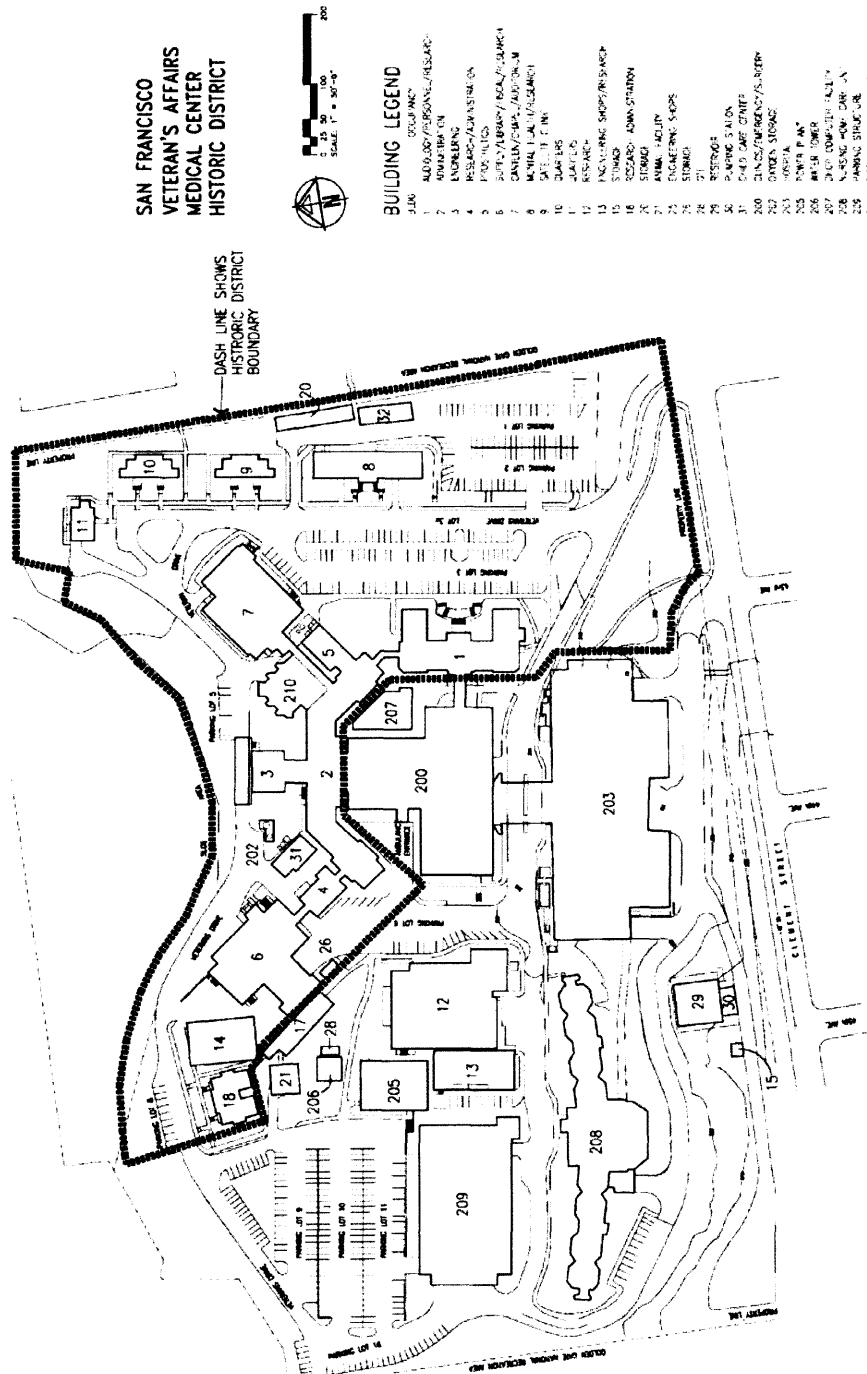
#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	543448	4181907
2	10	543621	4181874
3	10	543703	4181944
4	10	543753	4181944
5	10	543761	4181759
6	10	543763	4181694
7	10	543448	4181907
8	10	543666	4181654
9	10	543448	4181906
10	10	543646	4181716
11	10	543630	4181732
12	10	543630	4181794
13	10	543622	4181816
14	10	543582	4181822
15	10	543597	4181793
16	10	543482	4181866
17	10	543450	4181857
18	10	543764	4181661

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Section number 10. Geographical Data

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Douglas Bright (Architectural Historian) and Bonnie Bamburg

organization: Urban Programmers

date: 12/3/2008

street & number: 10710 Ridgeview Avenue

telephone: (408) 254-7171

city or town: San Jose

state: California

zip code: 95127-2643

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: Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center

street & number: 4150 Clement Street

telephone: (415) 221-4810

city or town: San Francisco

state: California

zip code: 94121-1545

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 Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SFVAMC - Photograph List

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2427 Eaton Ave. San Carlos CA

Dates: October & November 2008

Photographs: Digital- tiff, Printed-black & white ("F" finish, RC paper, 10 mill), 4 X 6

Building	1	Photograph	#1-1	Rear facade
			#1-2	Front Facade
			#1-3	West & South Facade
			#1-4	South Facade
			#1-5	Front Facade
			#1-6	East Facade with Flag Pole in front
			#1-7	North facade
			#1-8	North facade
			#1-9	Plaque on Flag Pole base
Building	2	Photograph	#2-1	West wing-South facade
			#2-2	West wing-rear-north facade
			#2-3	West wing-rear-north facade
			#2-4	West wing-south facade
			#2-5	West wing- west & south facade
			#2-6	Center (former front) and East wing-south facade
			#2-7	West wing of north (rear) facade
			#2-8	West wing-NW facade & south facade
			#2-9	East wing - south facade
			#2-10	North facade - Center
			#2-11	West wing-south facade
Building	3	Photograph	#3-1	North & West facades
			#3-2	North & West facades
			#3-3	West & North facades
			#3-4	North facade (Building 25 below roadway)
			#3-5	North facade - Below Building 3
			#3-6	West facade
			#3-7	East facade
Building	4	Photograph	#4-1	North facade
			#4-2	West & South facades
			#4-3	South facade
			#4-4	South facade (Building 2 on right)
			#4-5	South facade
			#4-6	South facade
			#4-7	North facade

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Building	5	Photograph	#5-1	South facade adjacent to Building 2 on left
			#5-2	South facade
			#5-3	North side - sky bridge on left
			#5-4	South & East facades
			#5-5	South facade
			#5-6	South facade in relation to Building 2 on left and Building 7 on right
Building	6	Photograph	#6-1	West facade
			#6-2	East & North facades above hillside
			#6-3	North facade with stair tower addition
			#6-4	South facade
			#6-5	South & East facades
			#6-6	South facade - Water tower on left-containers in foreground
			#6-7	West facade
			#6-8	West interior facade
Building	7	Photograph	#7-1	East facade
			#7-2	South facade -Main entrance on right
			#7-3	North facade showing the "greenhouse" addition"
				South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
			#7-4	
			#7-5	South facade- projecting east end
			#7-6	East & North facades shown on the right of the photograph
				North facades showing the historic building behind the glass wall of the 1960's addition.
			#7-7	
Building	8	Photograph	#8-1	North & West facades of the historic building's prime facade and main entrance
			#8-2	West facade - the historic building's prime facade and main entrance
			#8-3	South facade
			#8-4	North & West facade - relationship to Building 9 on left
			#8-5	South & West (rear) facade
Building	9	Photograph	#9-1	South & West (rear) facade
			#9-2	West (prime) facade
			#9-3	East (rear) & North facades
			#9-4	South facade (west side) and gate
			#9-5	South facade
			#9-6	East (rear) facade
Building	10	Photograph	#10-1	West (prime) facade
			#10-2	West (prime) facade
			#10-3	South facade
			#10-4	East (rear) facade

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Building	11	Photograph	#11-1	South (Prime) facade
			#11-2	South (Prime) facade
			#11-3	East & North (rear) facade
			#11-4	North (rear) facade
Building	18	Photograph	#18-1	North (prime) facade
			#18-2	North (prime) facade
			#18-3	West facade
			#18-4	West (side) facade
			#18-5	South (rear) facade
			#18-6	East facade
Building	20	Photograph	#20-1	West (front) facade
			#20-2	North facade
			#20-3	South (end) facade
			#20-4	West facade with addition in foreground
			#20-5	Interior dividing walls - hollow clay tile
Building	12	Photograph	#12-1	West facade
			#12-2	West side north entrance
Building	13	Photograph	#13-1	South (prime) & West facades
			#13-2	South facade
			#13-3	West facade
Building	14	Photograph	#14-1	North facade
			#14-2	East facade
			#14-3	South facade (entrance)
Structure	26	Photograph	#26-1	South east sides - power plant-
Building	31	Photograph	#31-1	North facade
			#31-2	North & West facades
Building	32	Photograph	#31-1	South & East facades
Structure	202	Photograph	#202-1	Oxygen Storage Tanks
			#202-2	South side of fenced area
Building	205	Photograph	#205-1	North East facade
Fort Miley -SFVAMC		Site		c. 1935-1942

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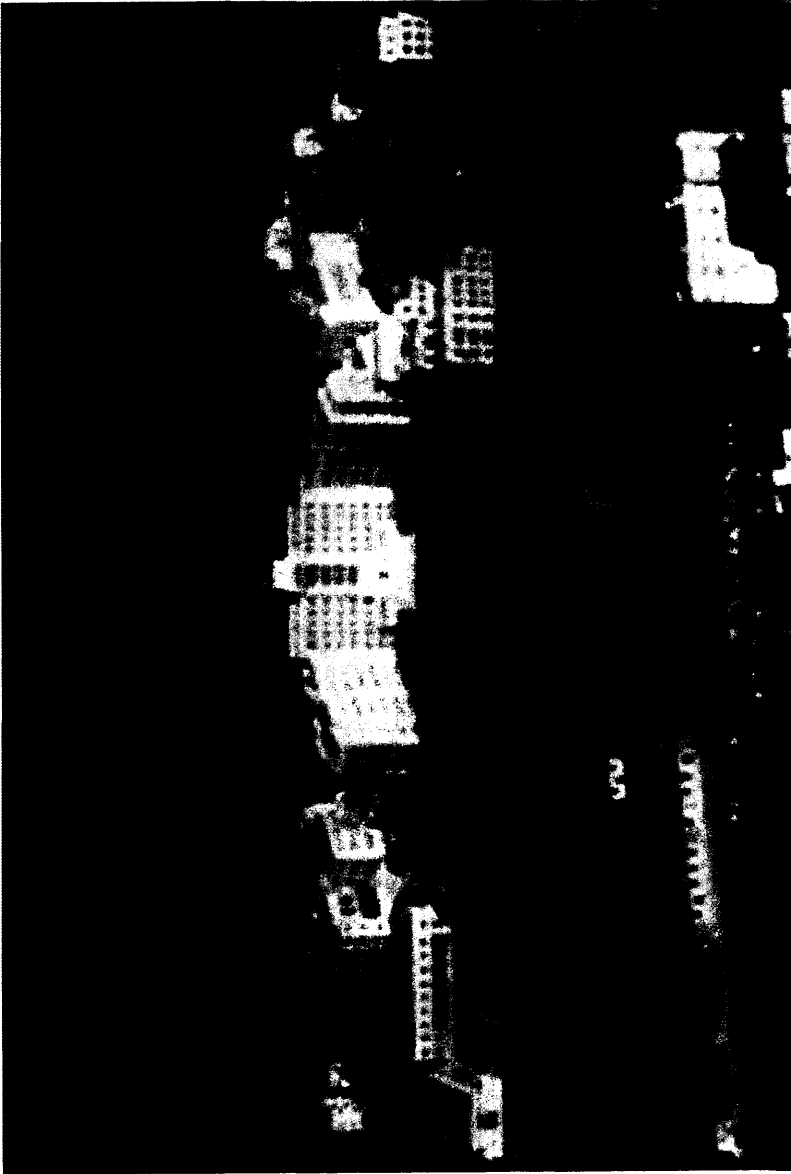
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The following sections of photographs are divided by building number and each set of images has a legend sheet to show the location and direction of the camera when taking photographs of the significant buildings in the historic district. The hard copy black and white photographs are marked on the back with archival notations showing the SFVAMC title, of the building number, photograph number and the accession number. The electronic images to accompany the are in tiff format on six disks. The electronic nomination shows this information and provides color images in jpeg/pdf format.

Photograph: SFVAMC
Date: c. 1935-1942
Photographer: Unknown
Source: SFVAMC



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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 1



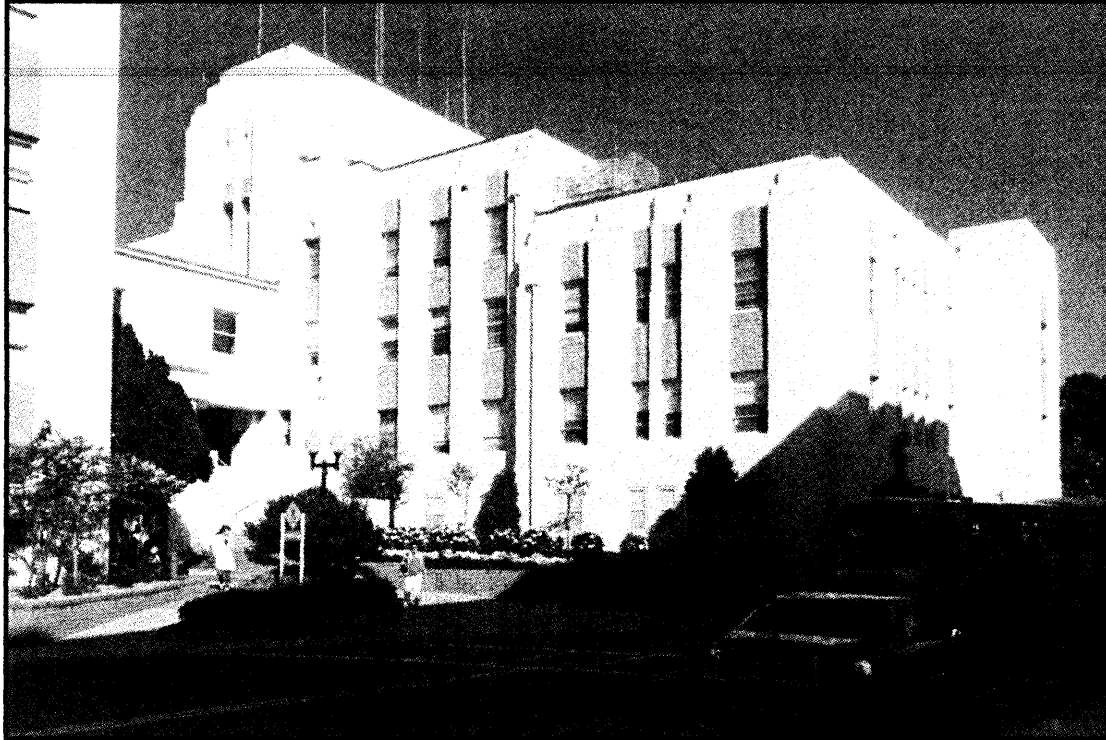
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SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 1
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Rear facade
Camera facing: NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 2
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front facade
Camera facing: SW

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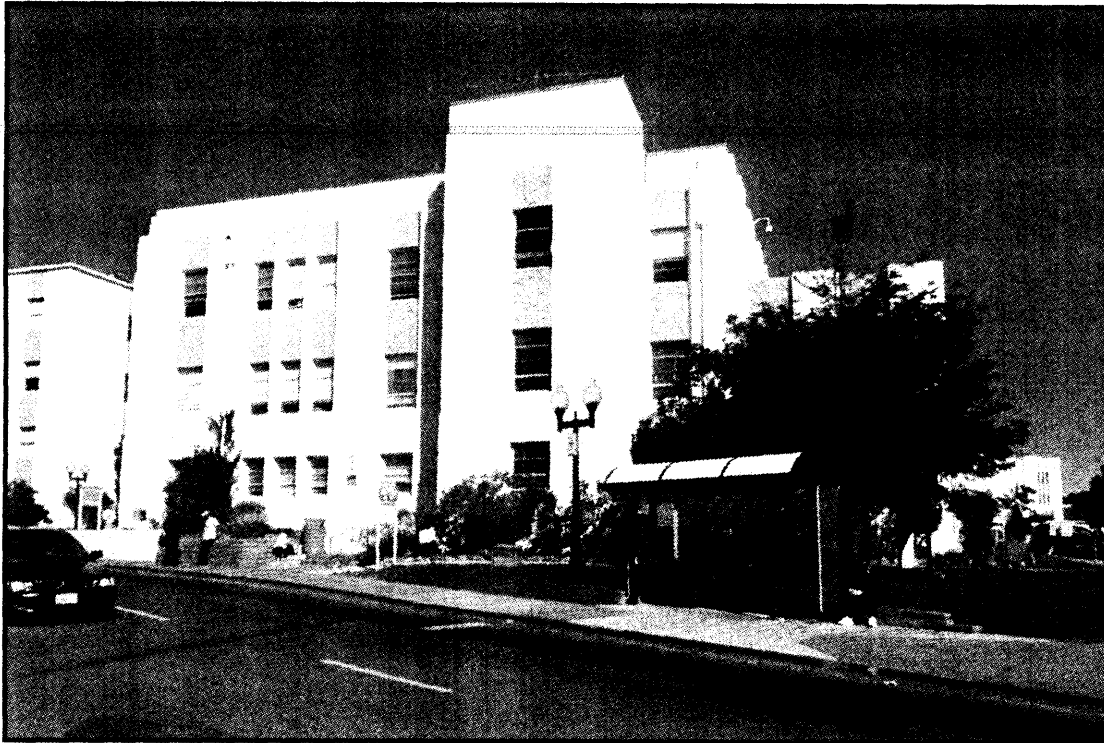
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 3
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & South facades
Camera facing: NE

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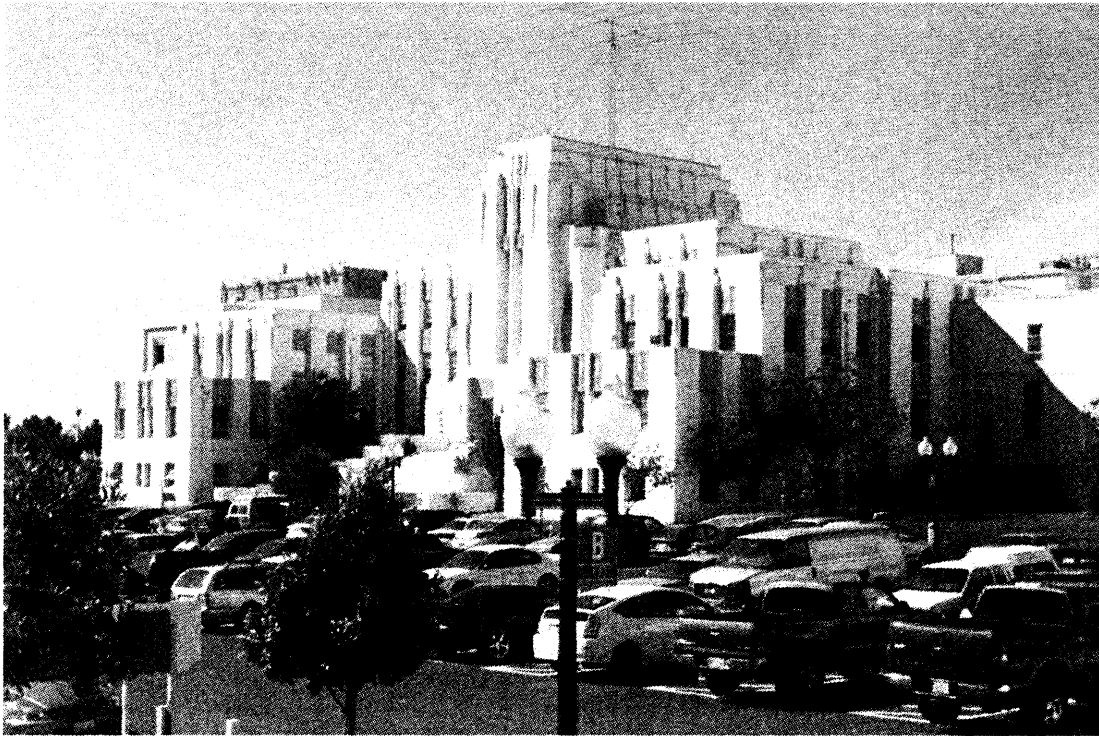
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 4
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 5
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front (East) facade -north side
Camera facing: SW

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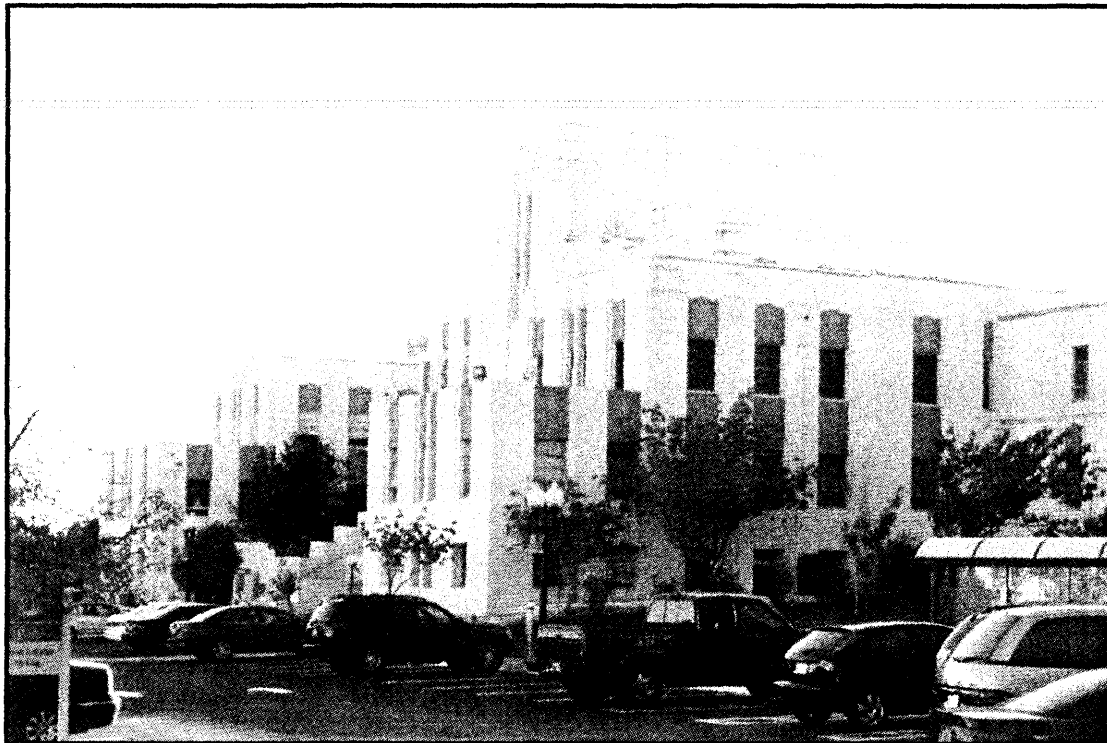
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 6
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Front facade
Camera facing: W

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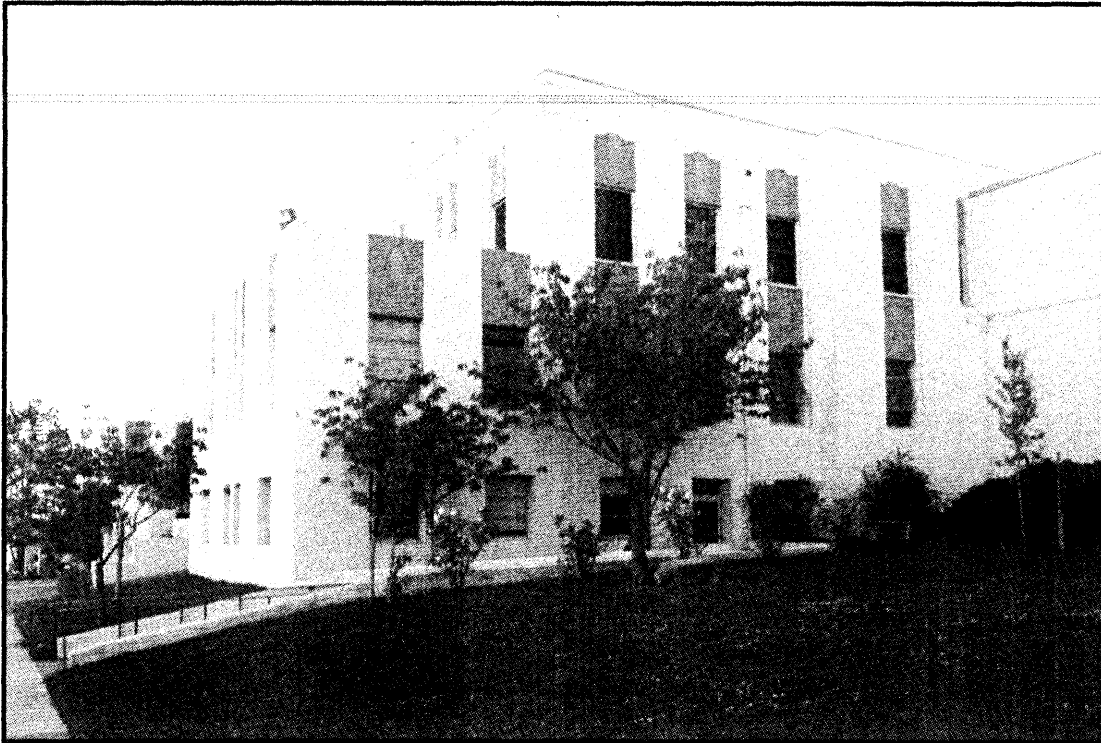
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 7
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North Side facade
Camera facing: SW

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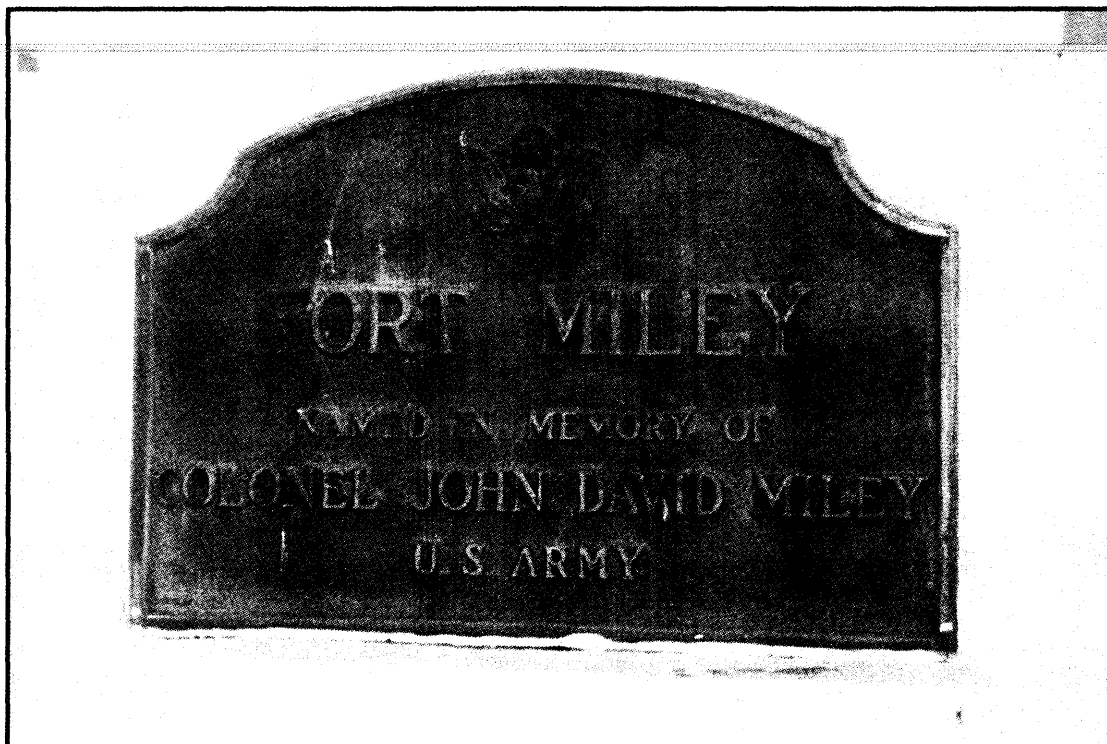
SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 8
Building 1 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 1- Photograph No. 9
Flag Pole Structure is a contributing element in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Plaque on base of flag pole parking lot 3
Camera facing: N

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

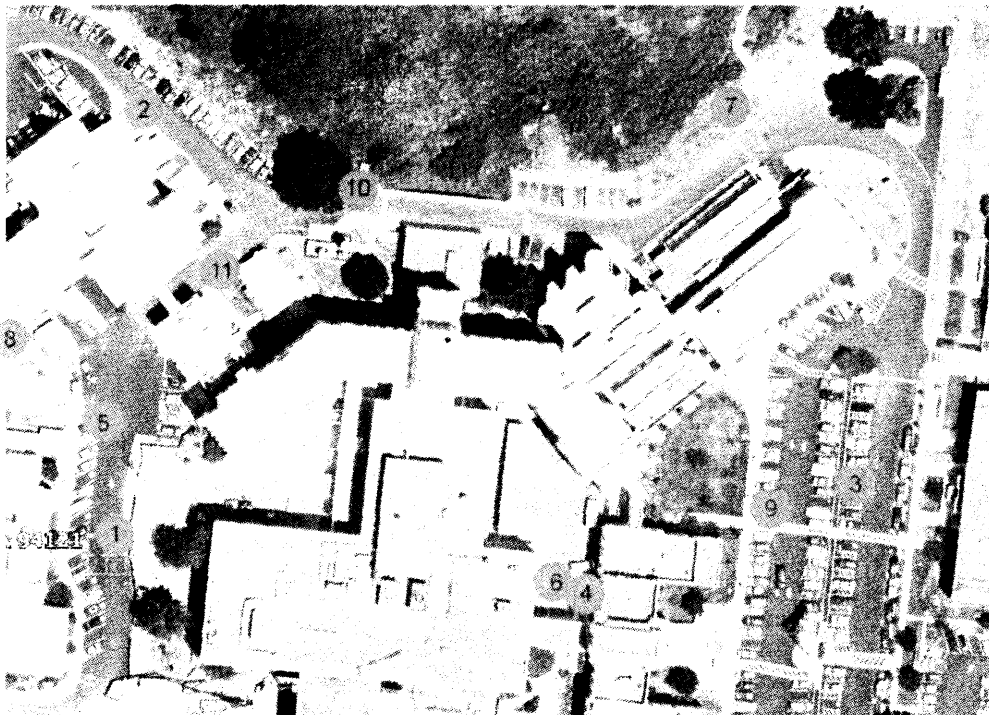
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Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 2



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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 1
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 2
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-rear-north facade
Camera facing: SW

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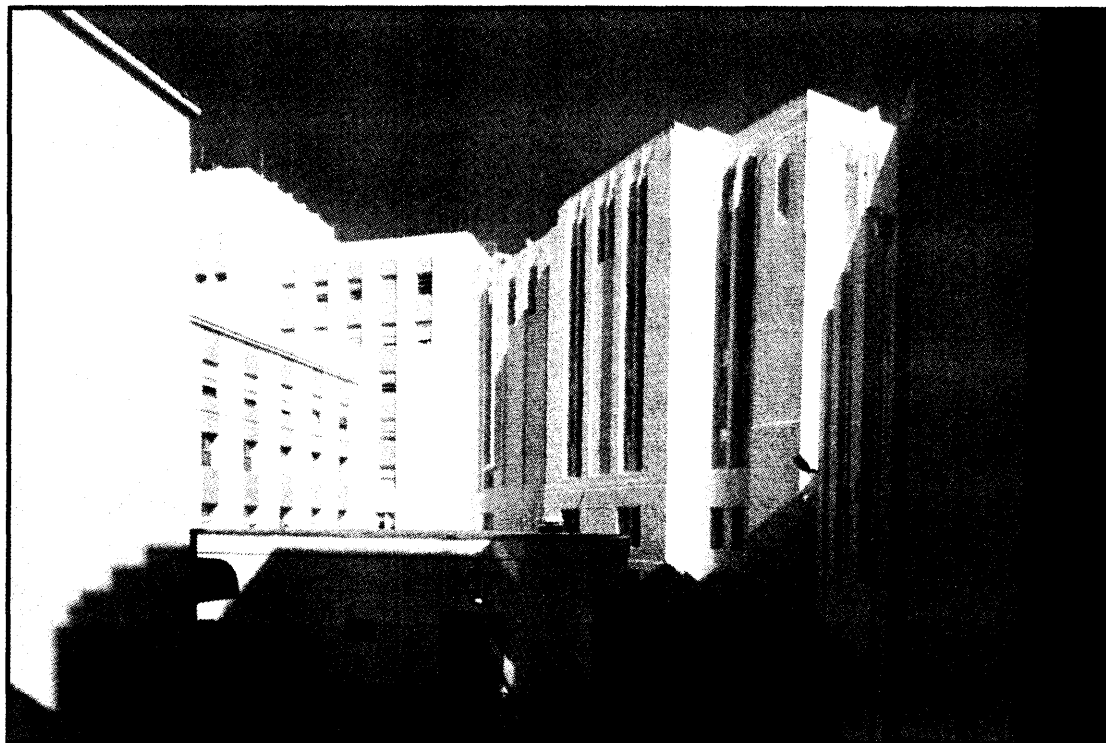
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 3
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West wing-rear-north facade
Camera facing: SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 4
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 5
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing- west & south facade
Camera facing: NE

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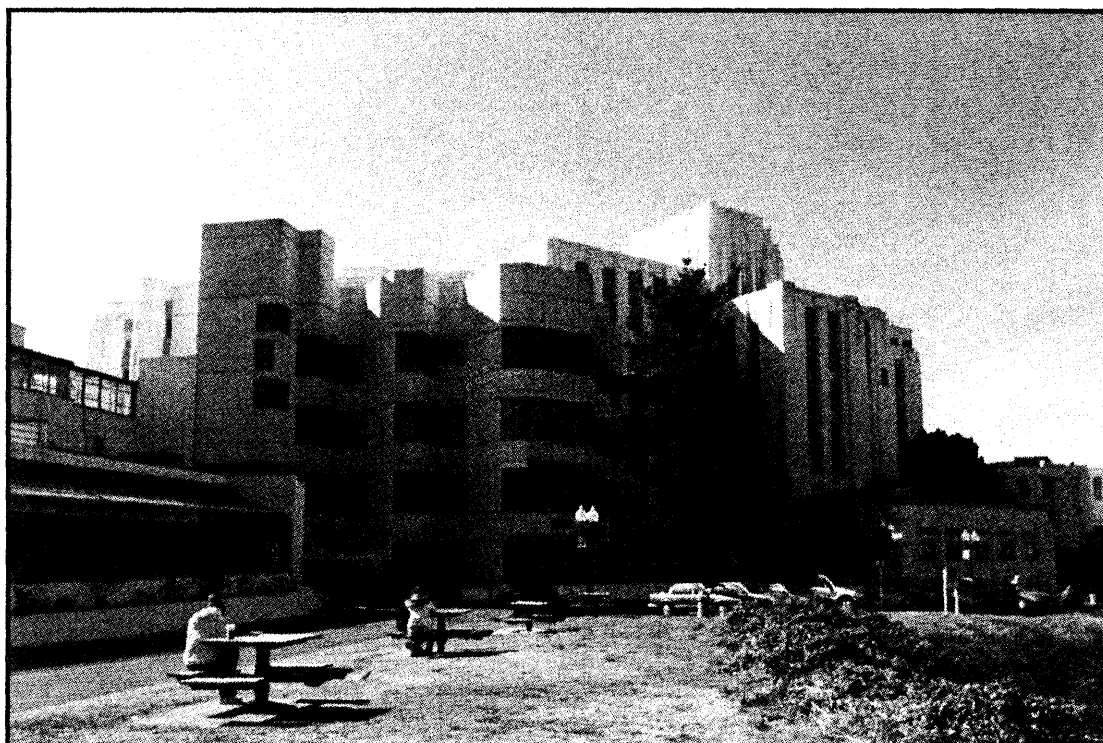
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 6
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Center (former front) and East wing-south facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 7
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing of north (rear) facade
Camera facing: SW

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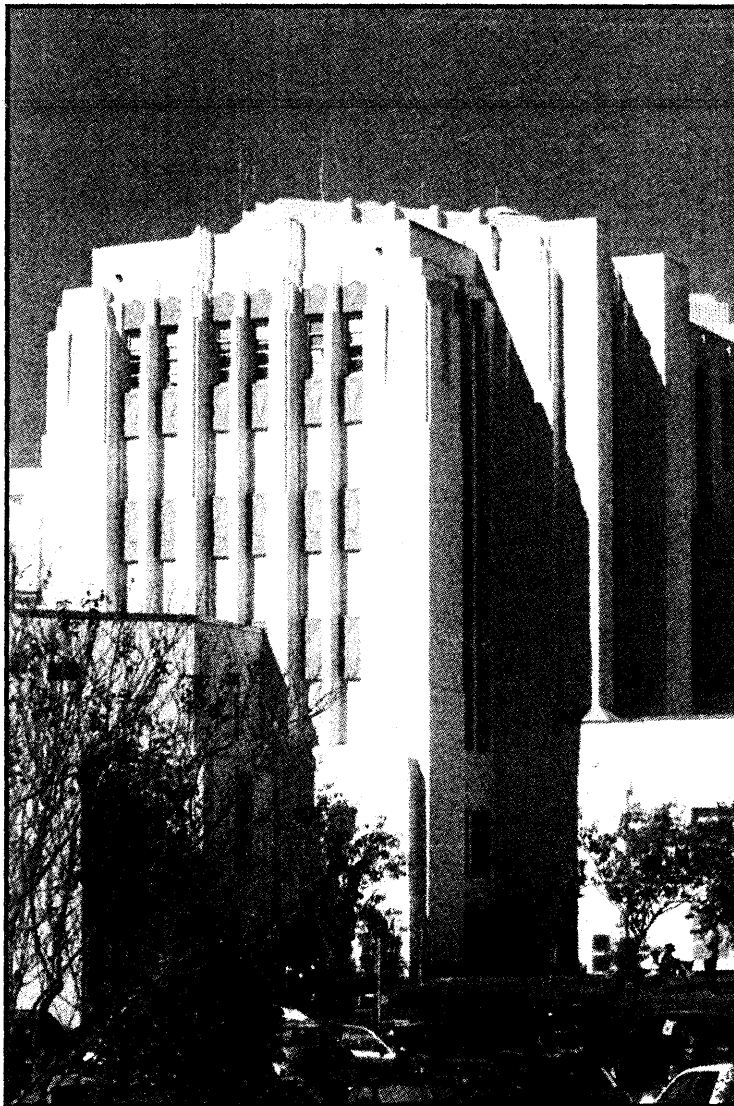
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 8
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-NW facade & south facade
Camera facing: NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 9
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

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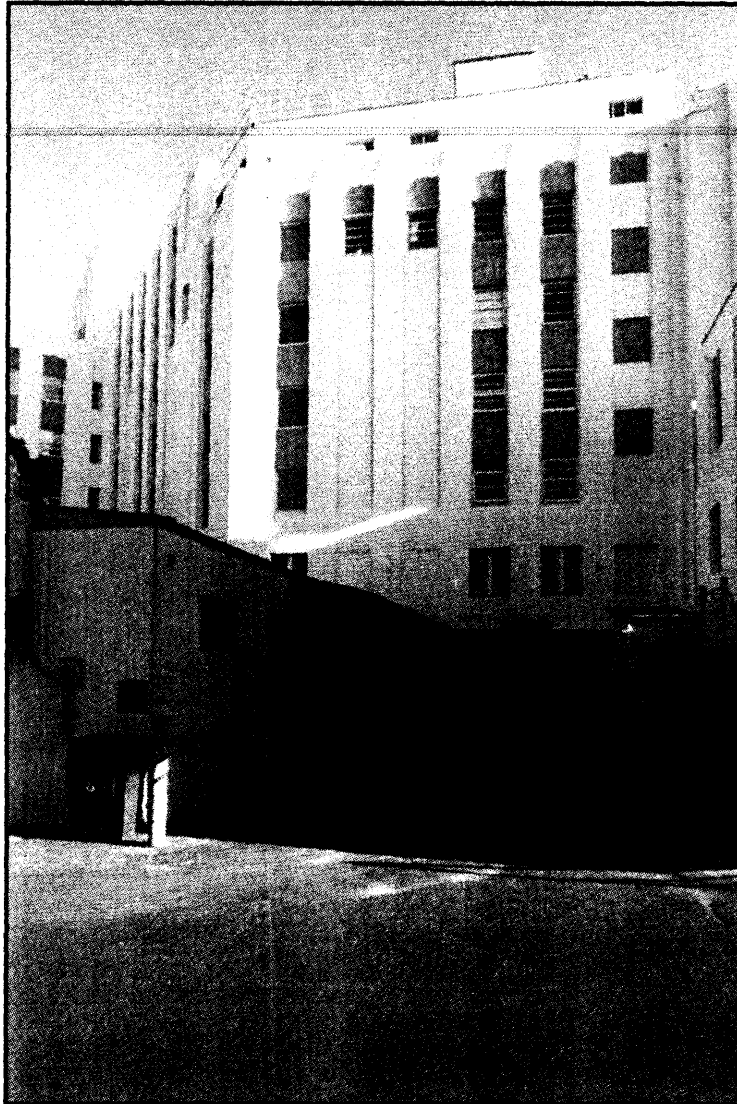
SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 10
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade - Center
Camera facing: S

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 2- Photograph No. 11
Building 2 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West wing-south facade
Camera facing: NW

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

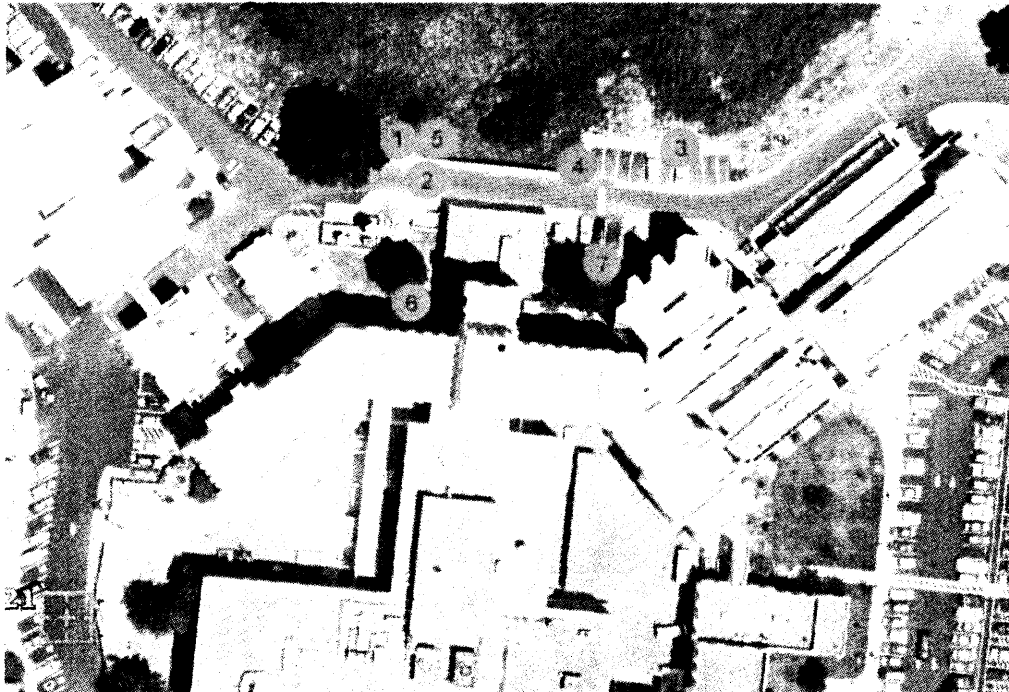
Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 3



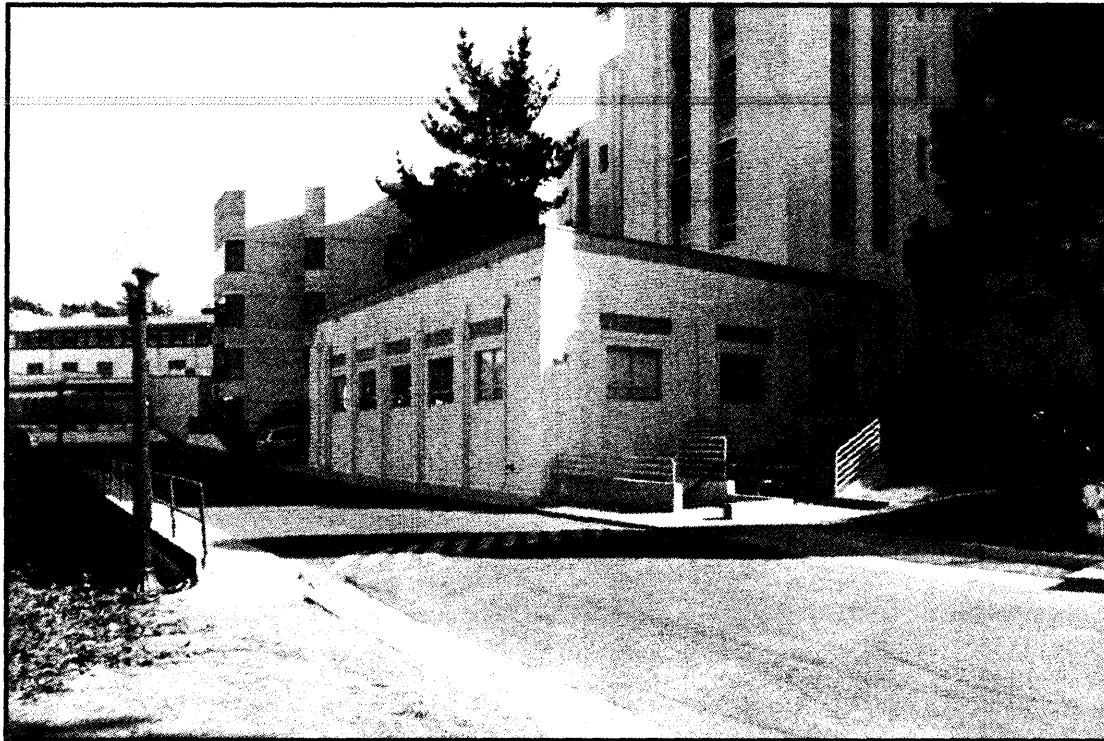
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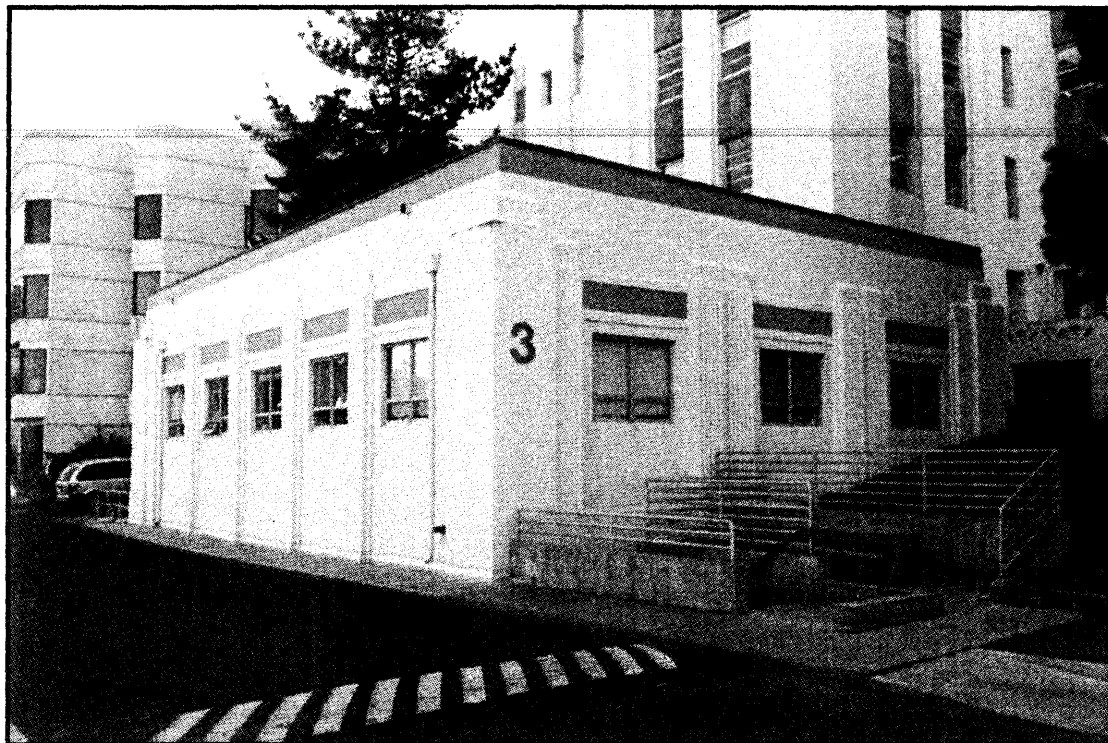
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 1
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North & West facades
Camera facing: SE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 2
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North & West facades
Camera facing: ES

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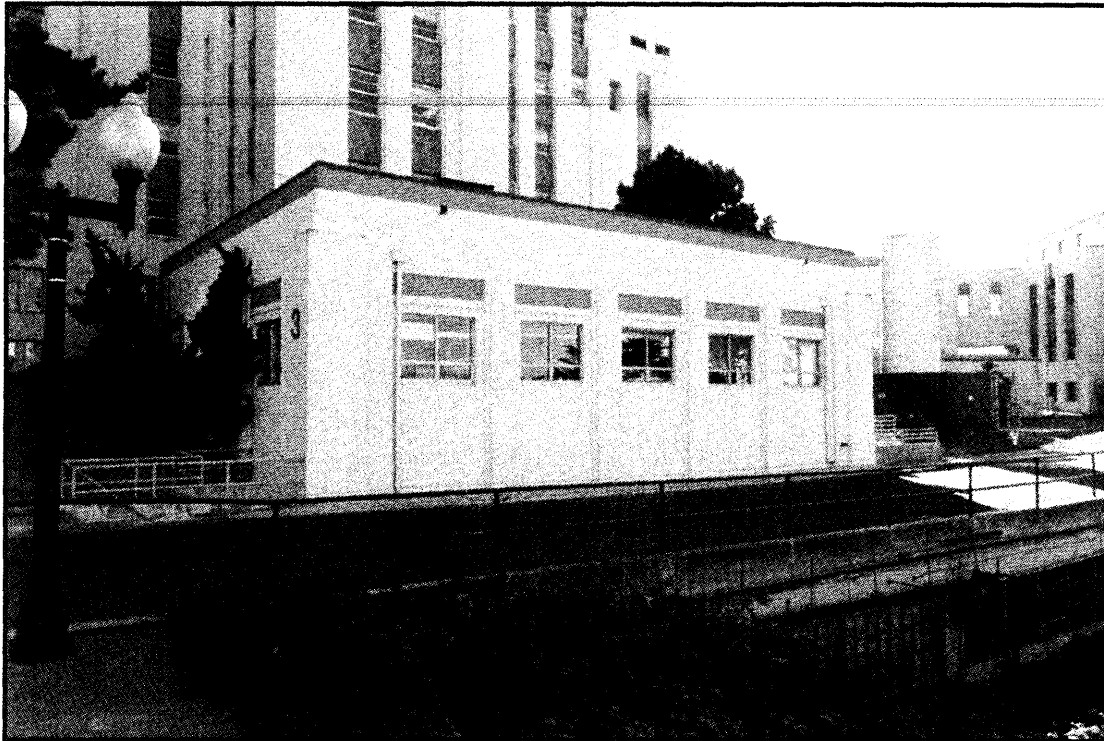
SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 3
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & North facades
Camera facing: W

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 4
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade (building 25 below roadway)
Camera facing: SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No.5
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: Building 25 - Below Building 3 -North facade
Camera facing: SE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 6
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 3 - Photograph No. 7
Building 3 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East facade
Camera facing: W

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

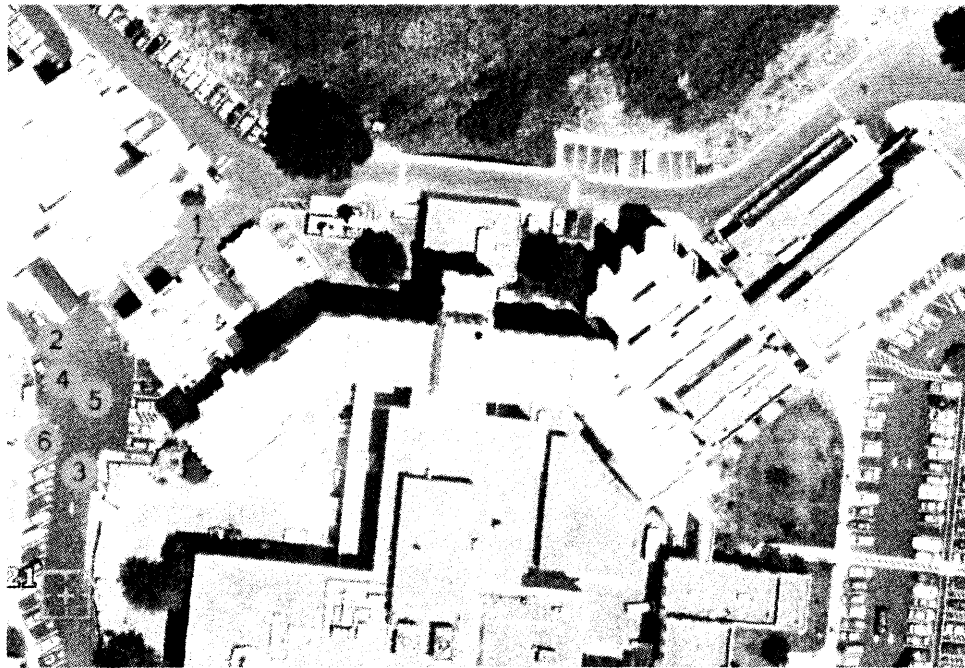
Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin; 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 4



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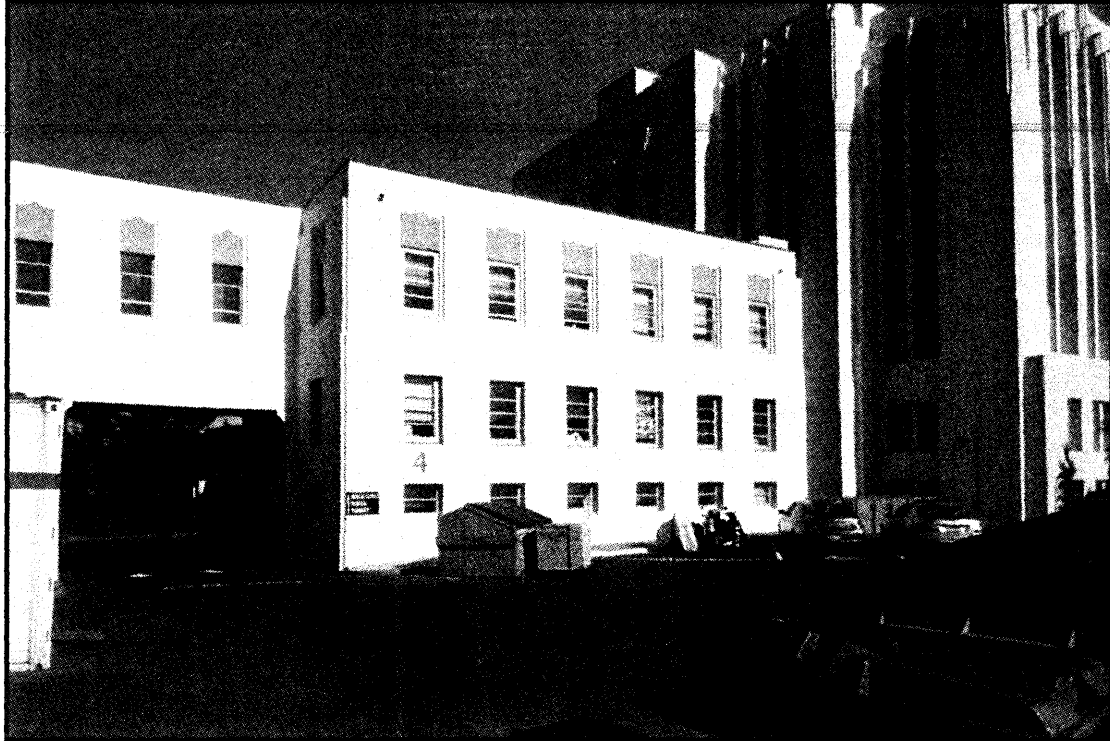
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 1
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: S

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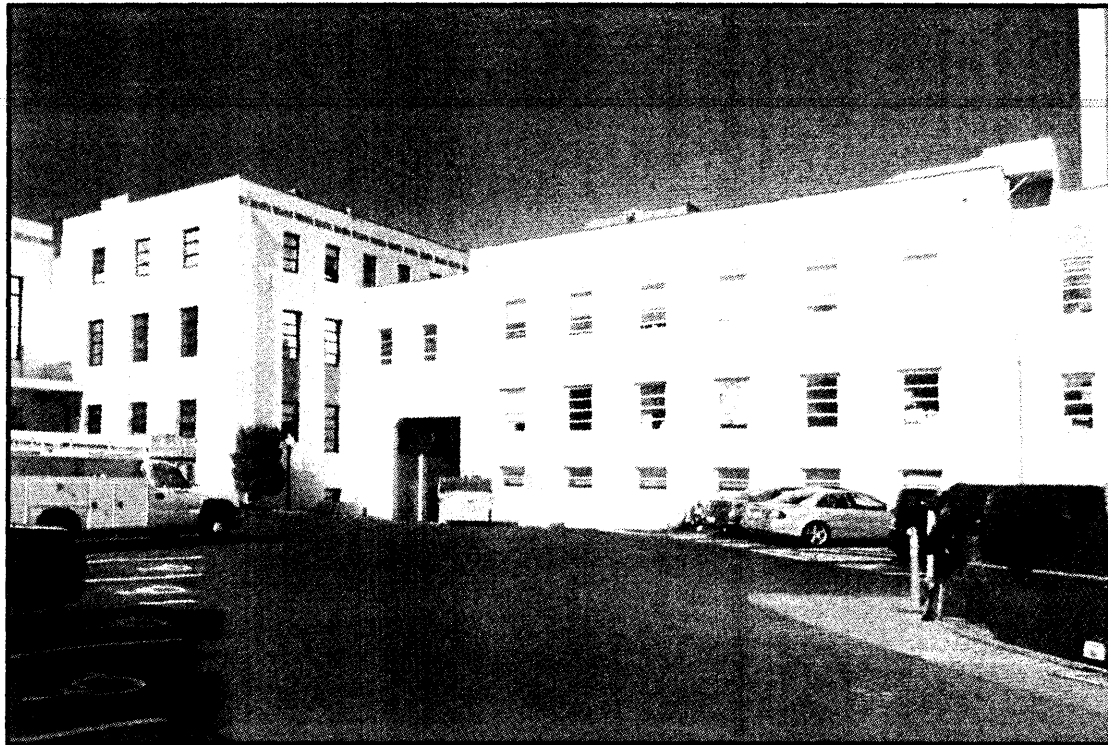
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 2
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West & South facades
Camera facing: NE

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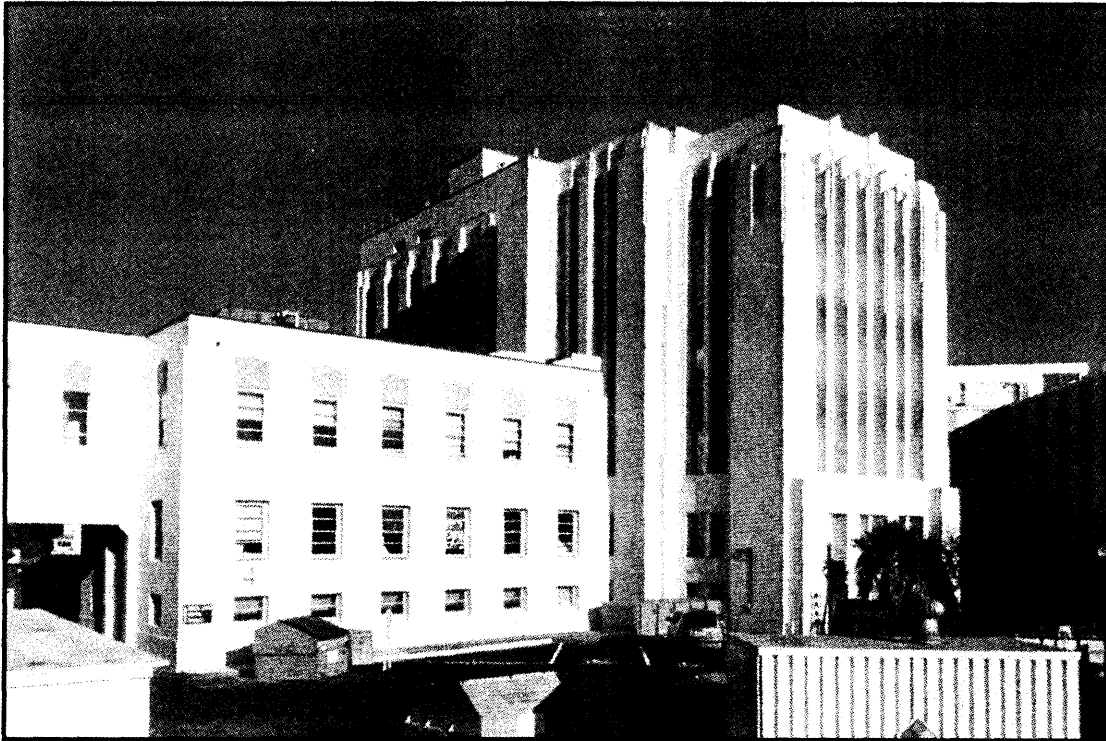
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 3
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: south facade
Camera facing: N

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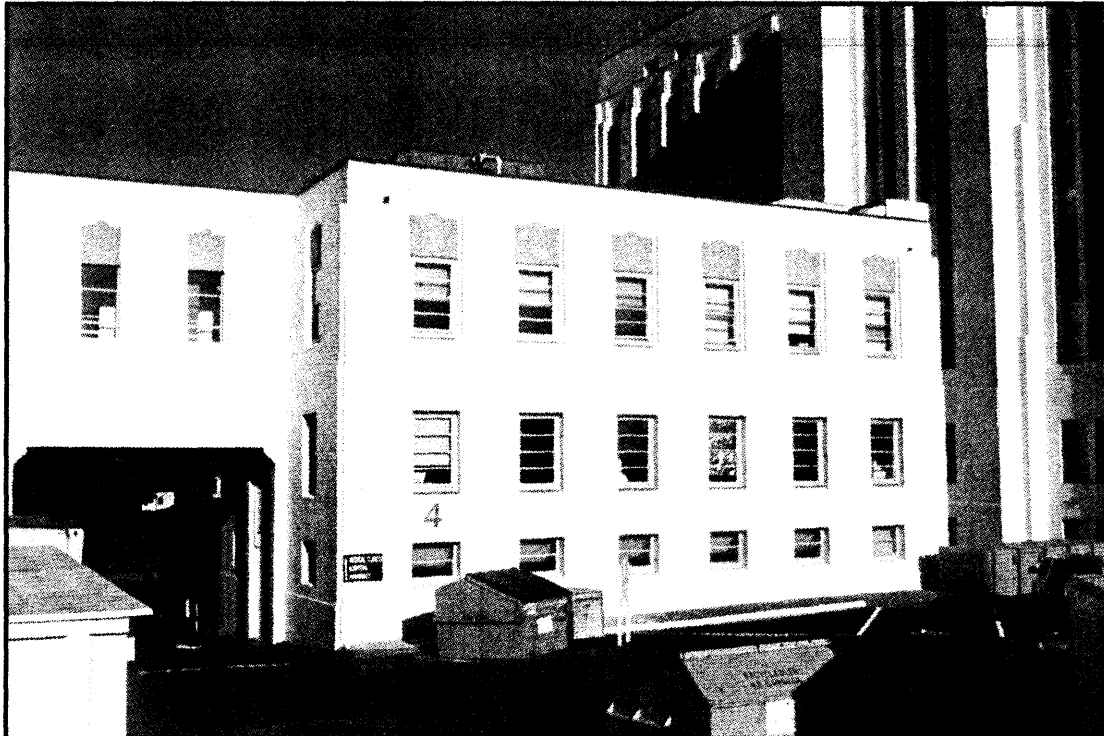
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 4
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade (Building 2 on right)
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 5
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South facade
Camera facing: N

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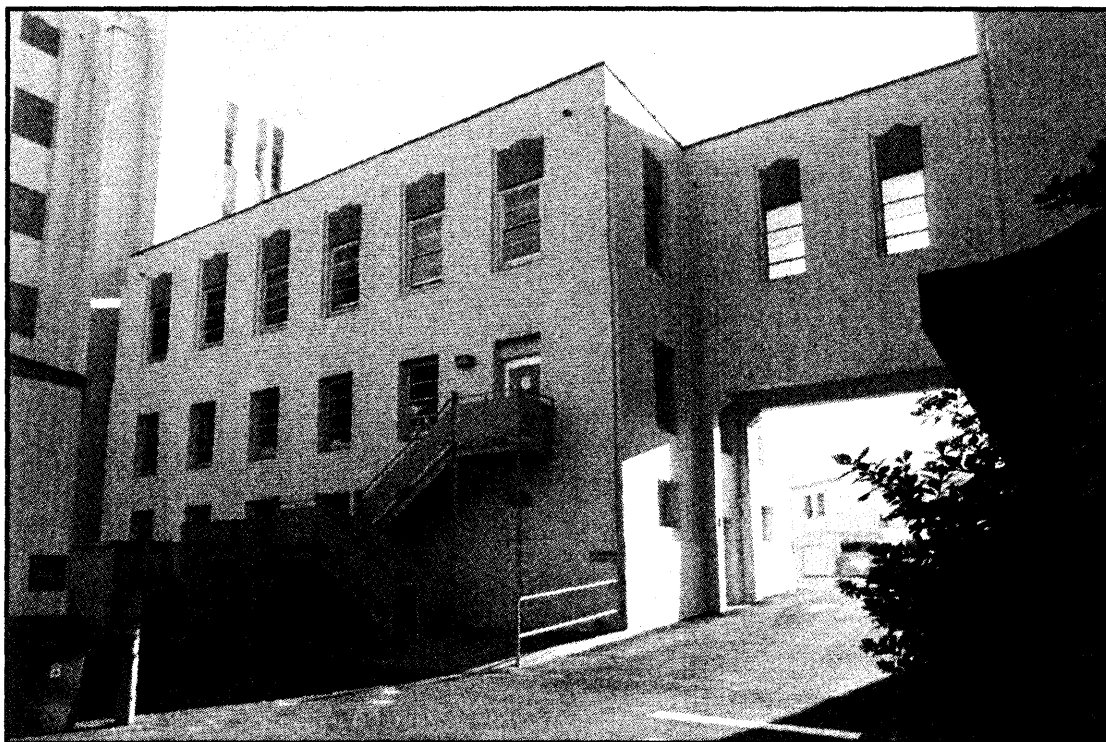
SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No.6
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 4 - Photograph No. 7
Building 4 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade
Camera facing: S

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

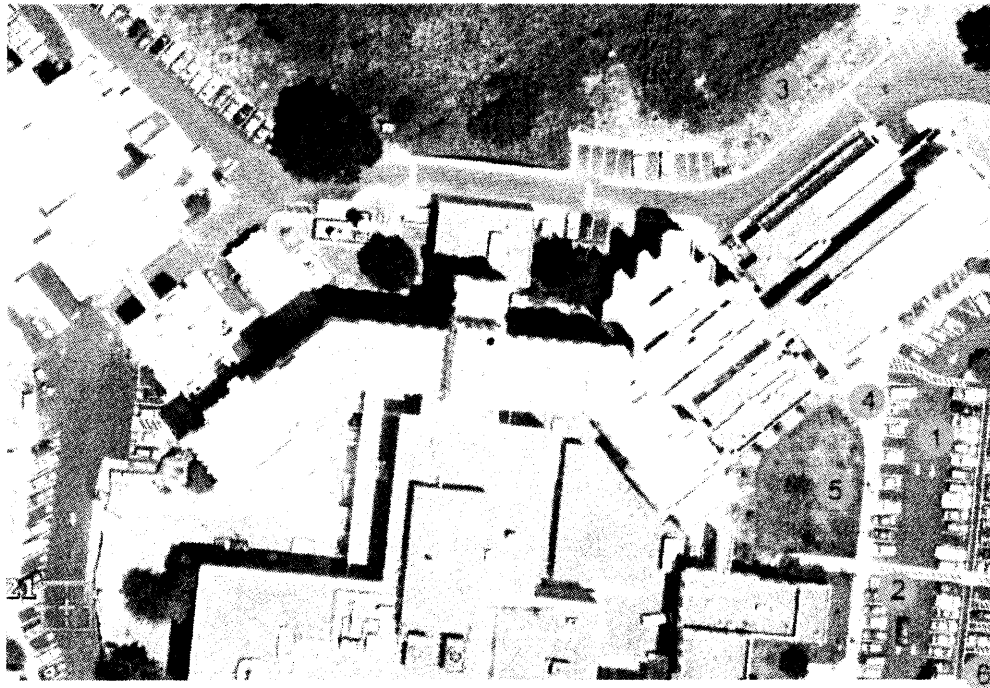
Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 5



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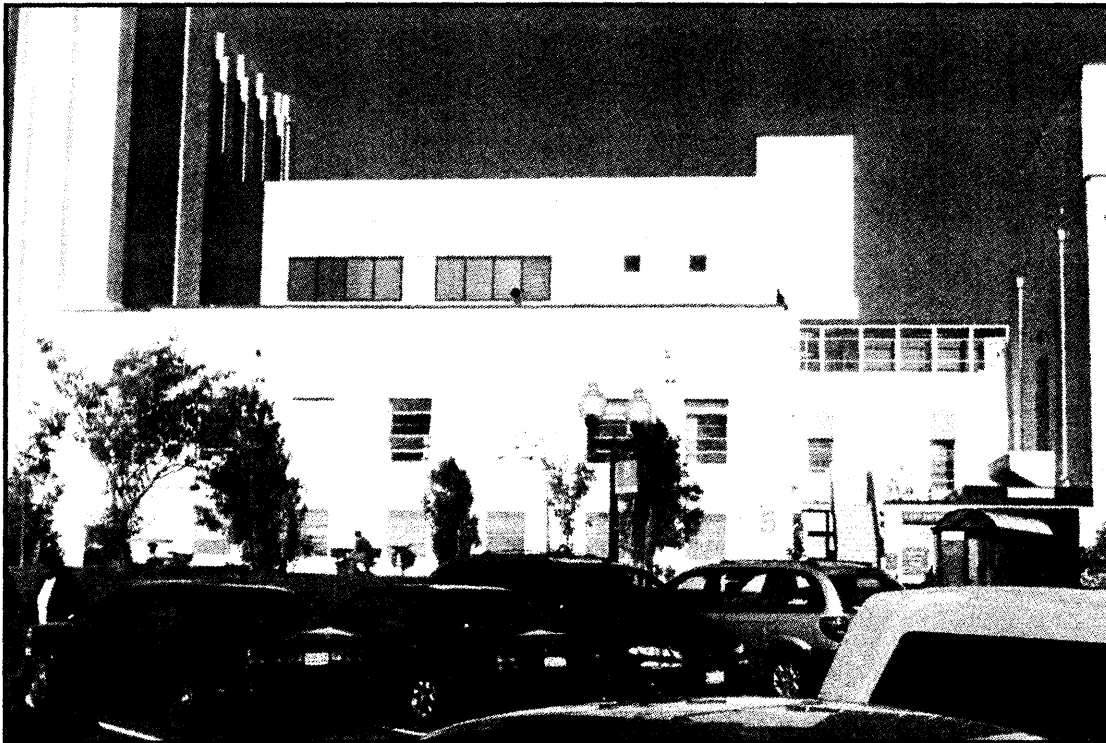
SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 1
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade adjacent to Building 2 on left
Camera facing: NW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 2
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 3
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North side sky- bridge on left
Camera facing: SW

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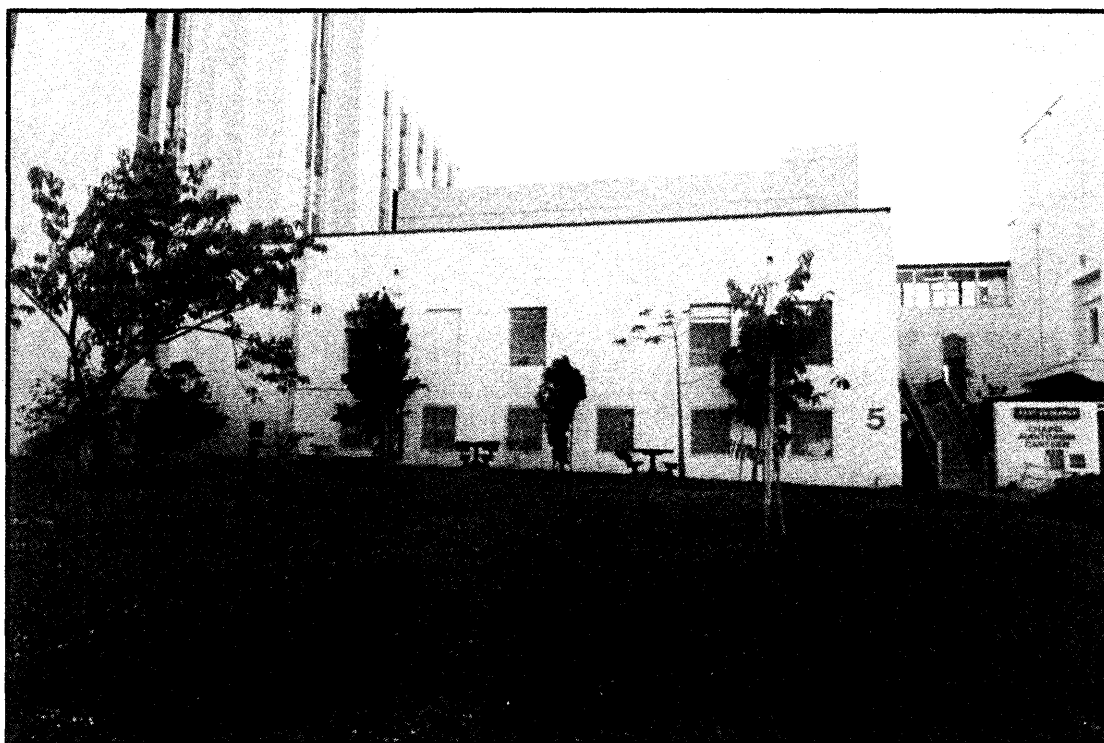
SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 4
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South & East facades
Camera facing: NW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No 5
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 5 - Photograph No. 6
Building 5 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade in relation to building 2 on left and building 7 on right
Camera facing: N

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

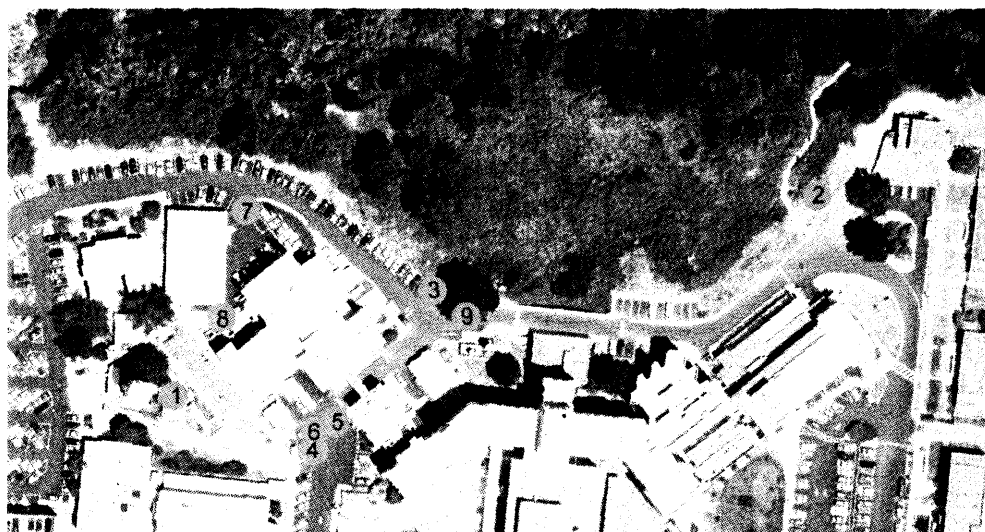
Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No 6



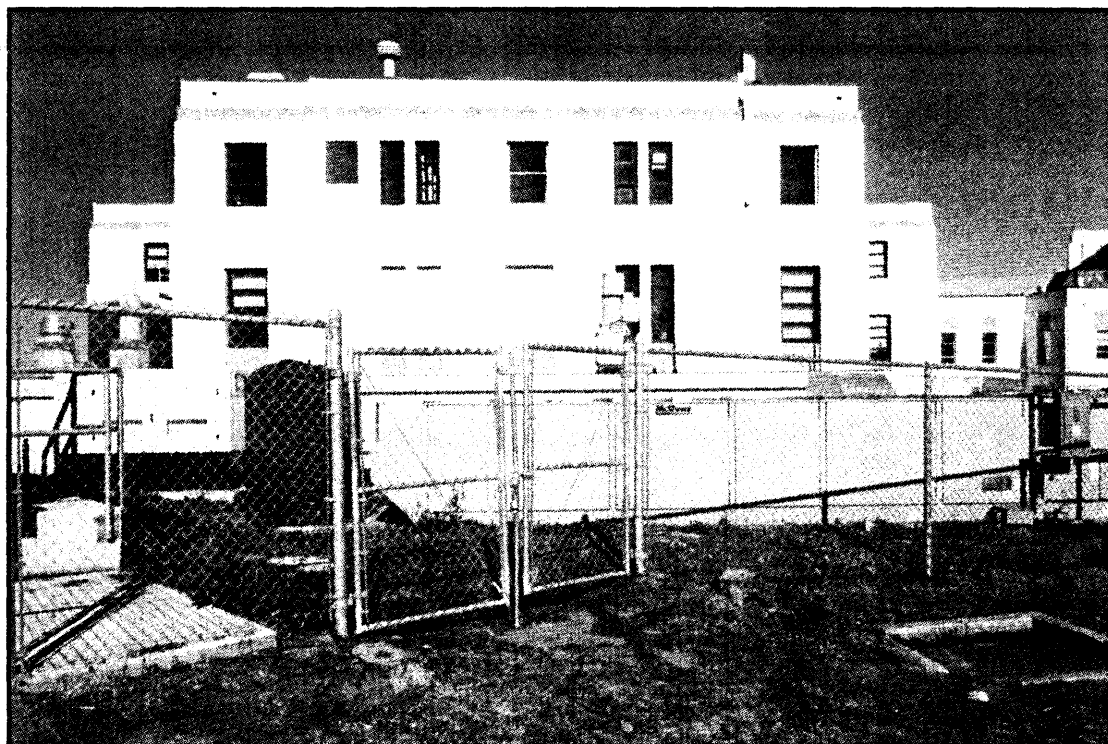
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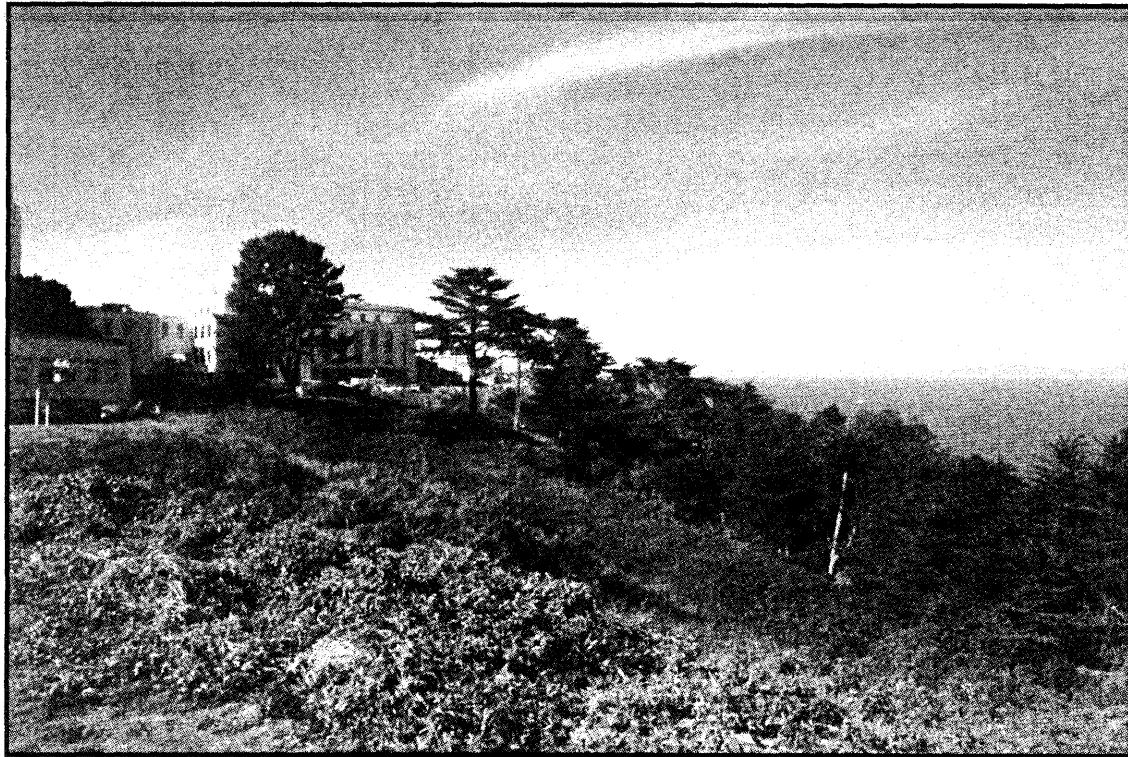
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 1
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: NE

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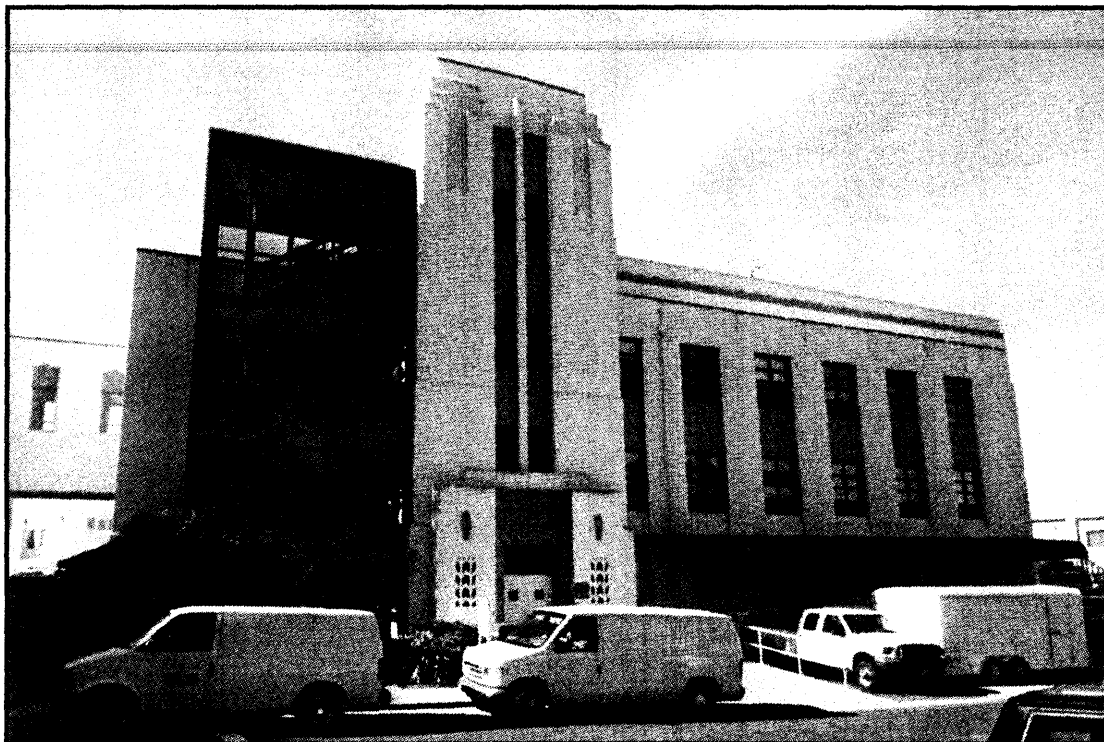
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 2
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East and North facades above hillside
Camera facing: SW

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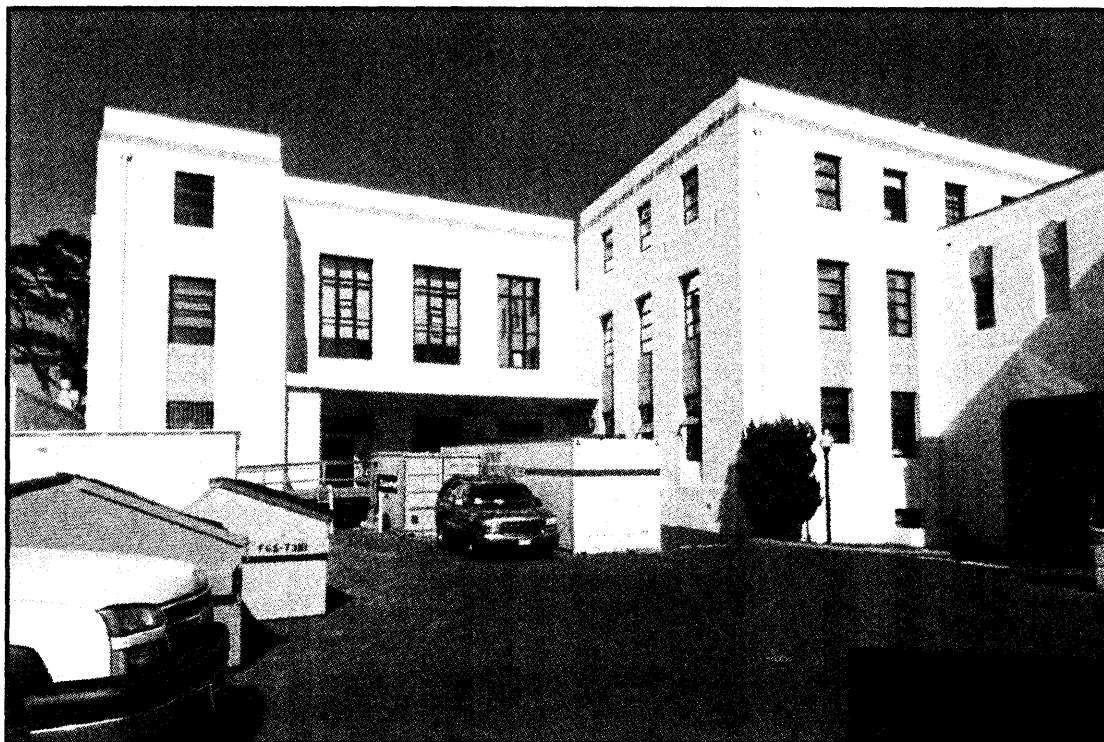
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 3
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade with stair tower addition
Camera facing: SW

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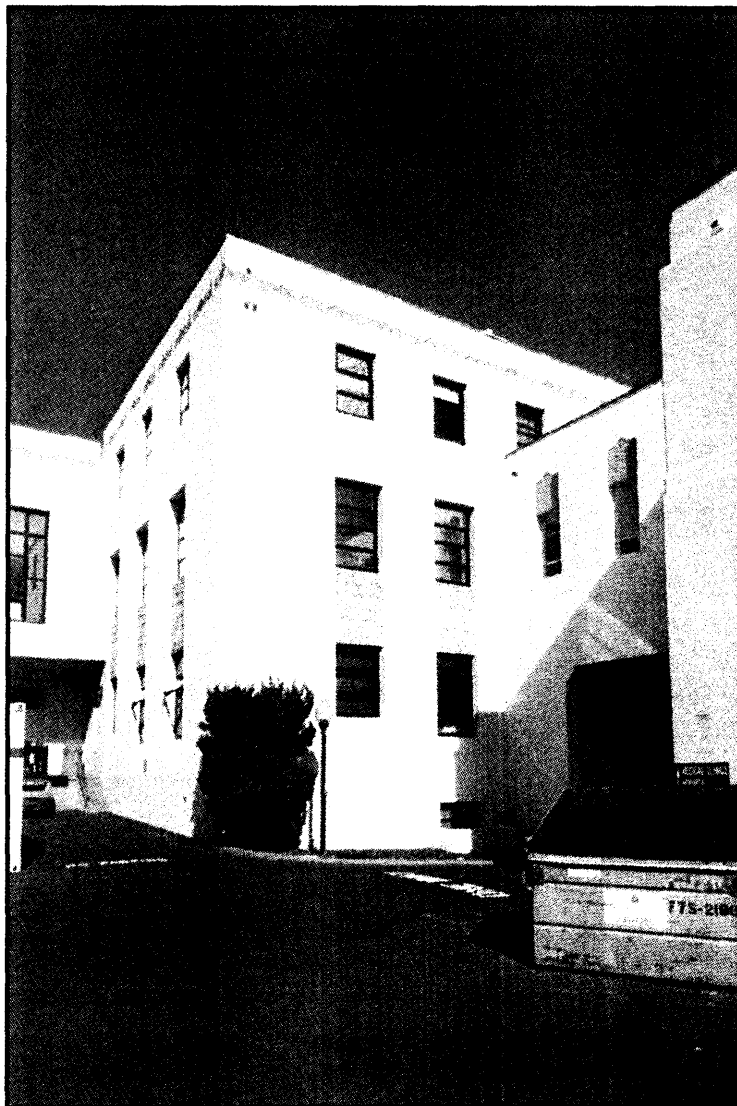
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 4
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing: N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 5
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South & East facades
Camera facing: NW

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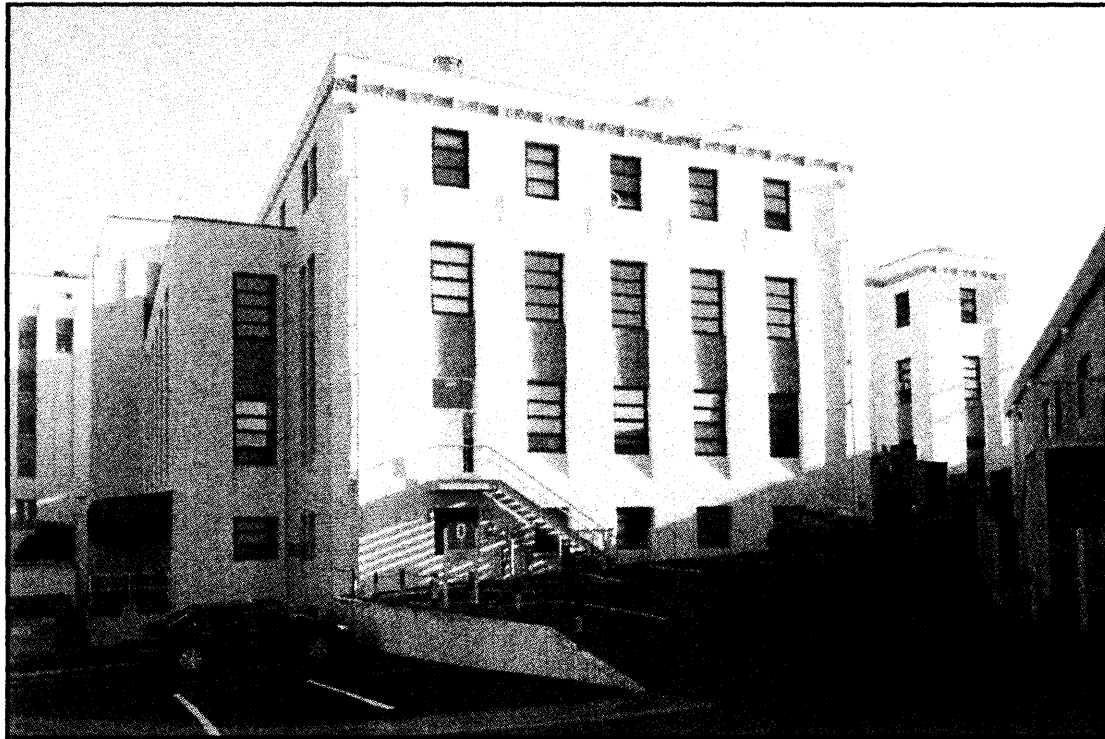
SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 6
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade Water tower on left-containers in foreground
Camera facing: NW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 71
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade
Camera facing: S

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 8
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West interior facade
Camera facing: SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 6 - Photograph No. 9
Building 6 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade with stair tower at junction with East facade
Camera facing: SW

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 7



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CA_SanFran_VA_HDS1_Bld_7_2.tif
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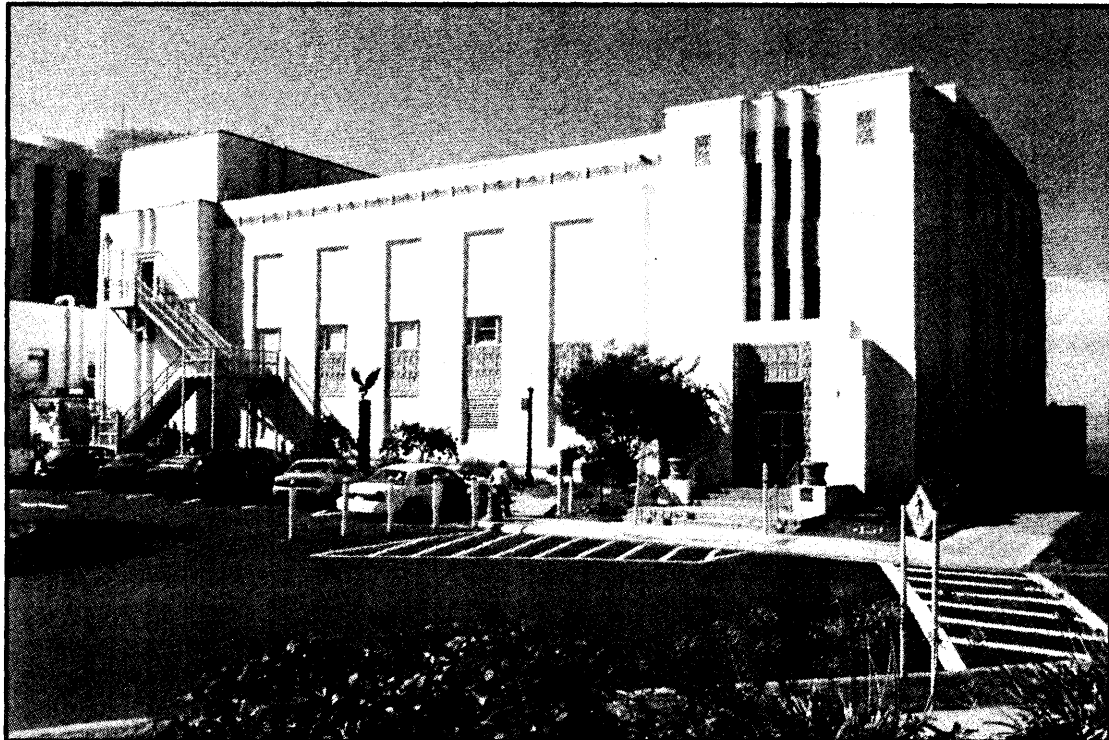
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7 - Photograph No. 1
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East facade
Camera facing: west

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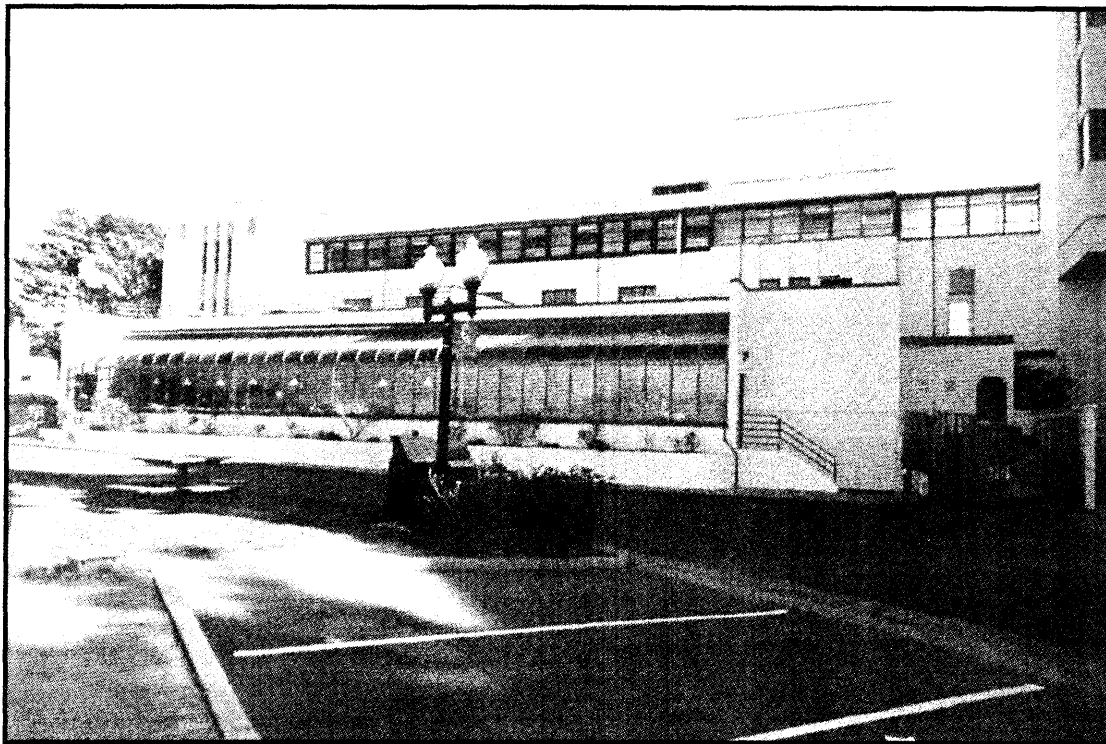
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 2
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade -Main entrance on right
Camera facing: N

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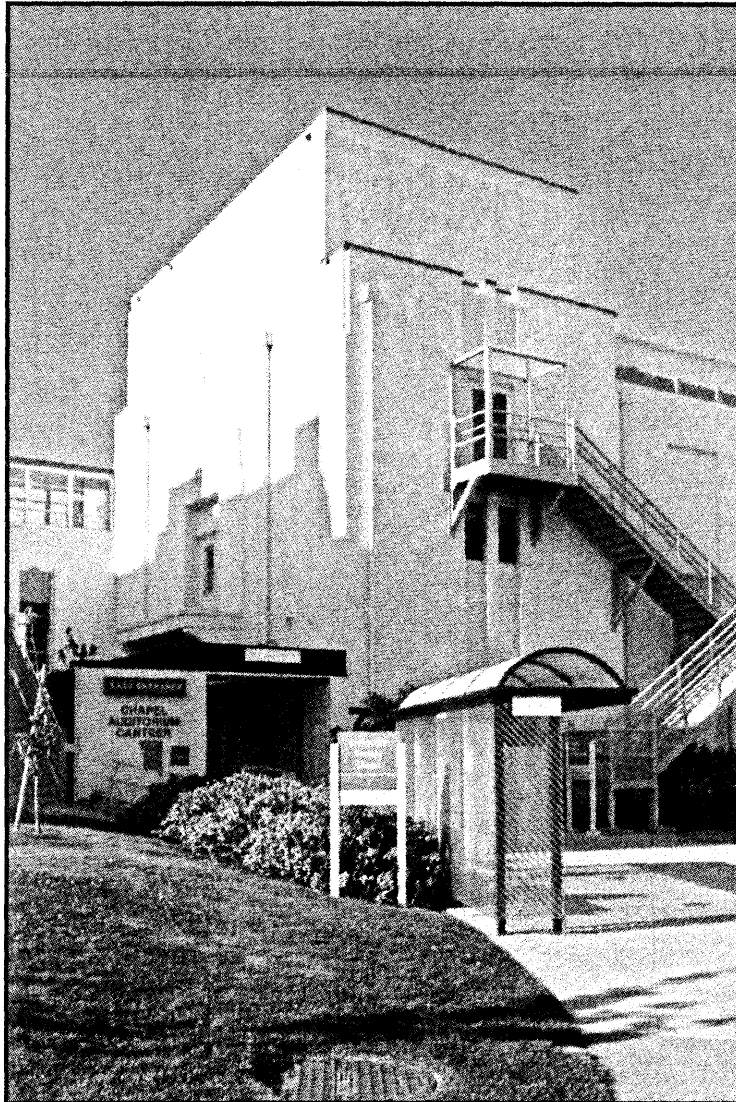
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 3
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facade showing the "greenhouse" addition"
Camera facing: SE

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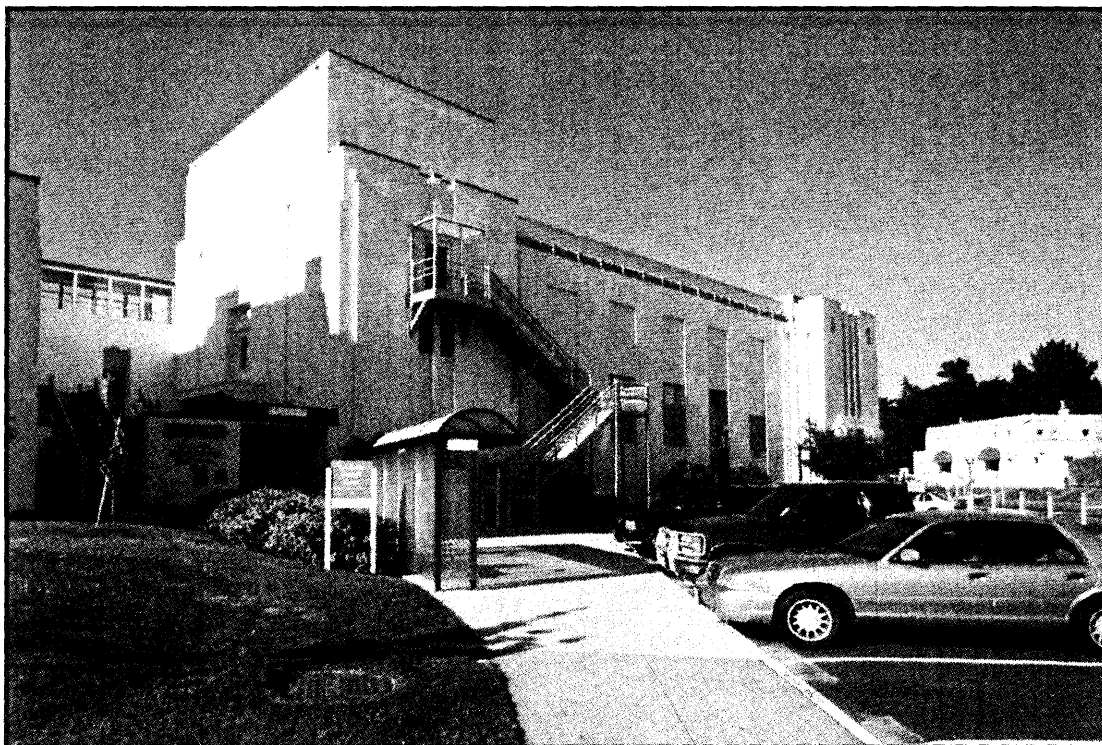
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 4
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
Camera facing: north

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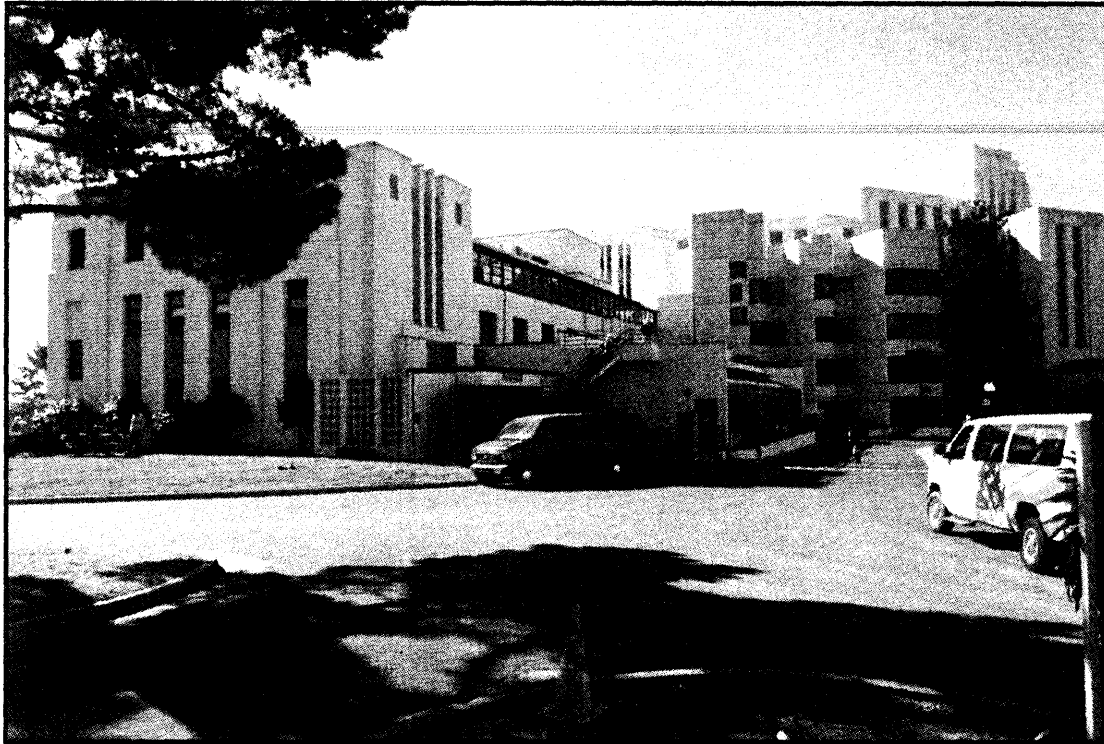
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 5
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade showing the Height of the "fly" from the former use as a theater.
Camera facing: north

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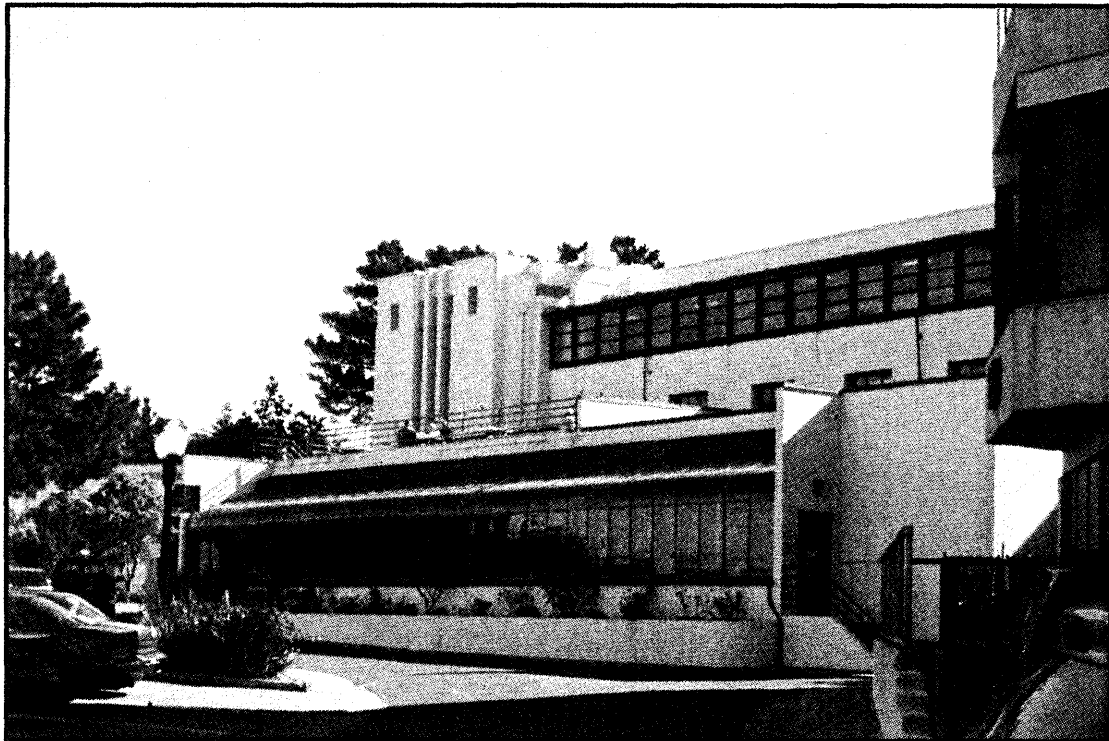
SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 6
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East & north facades shown on the right of the photograph
Camera facing SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 7- Photograph No. 7
Building 7 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North facades shown the historic building behind the glass wall of the 1960's addition.
Camera facing SE

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 8



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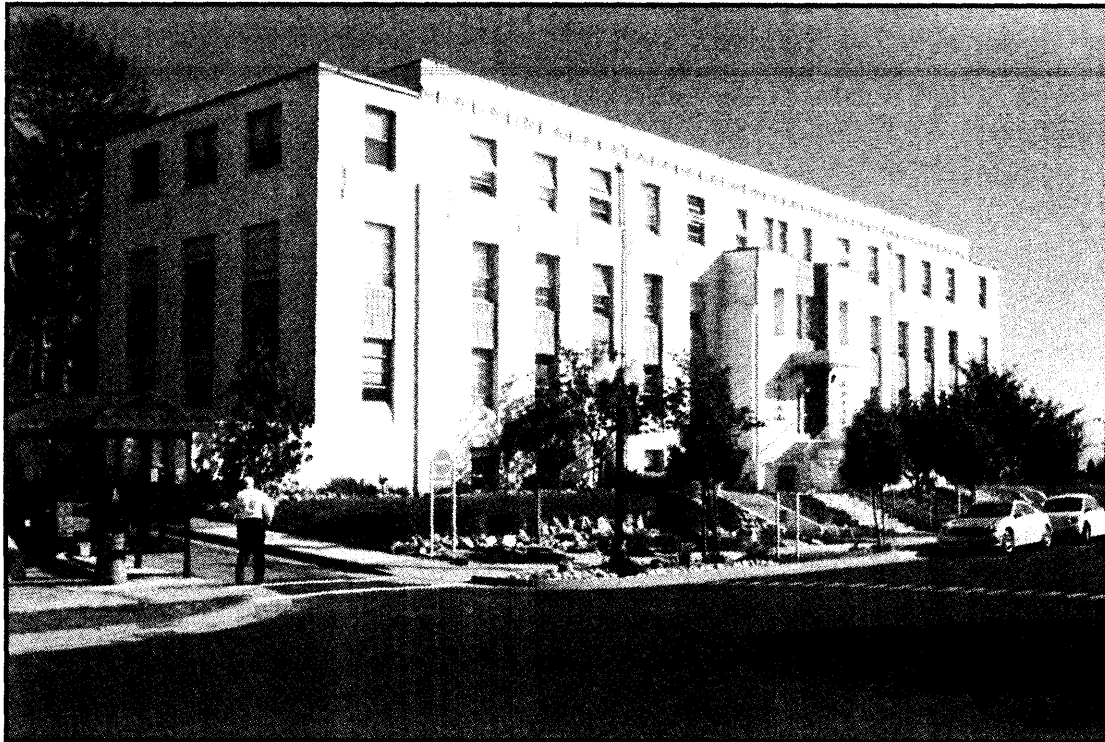
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SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 1
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North and West facades of the historic building's prime facade and main entrance.
Camera facing SE

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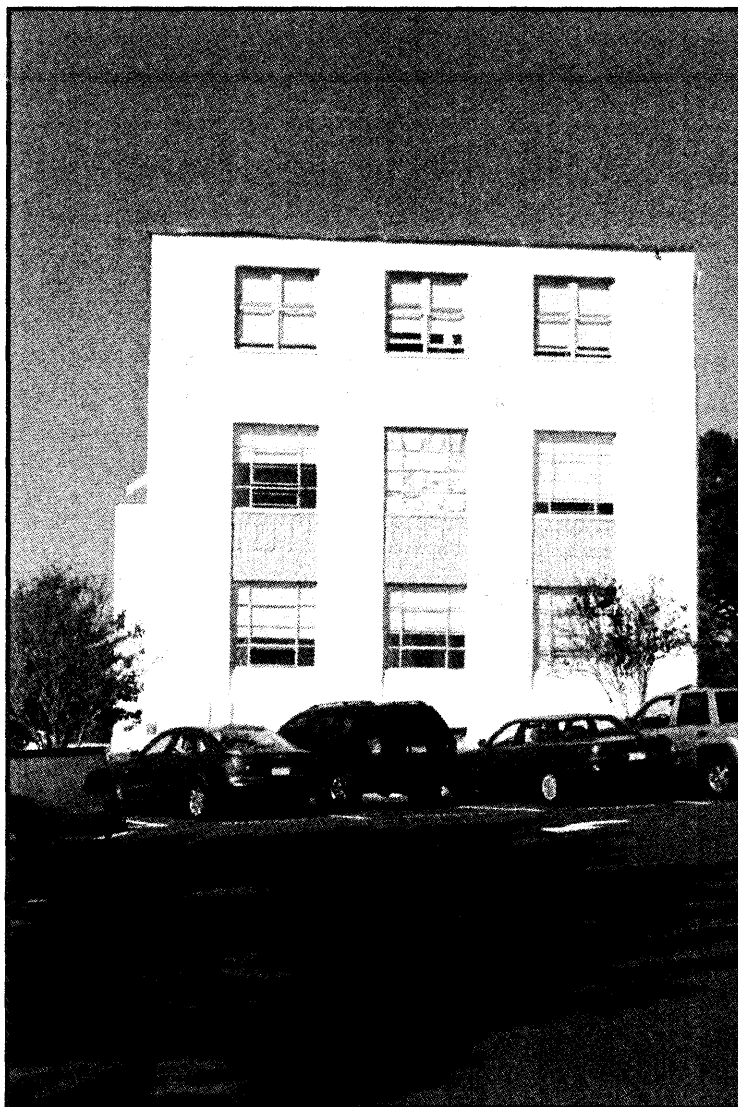
SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 2
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West facade - the historic building's prime facade and main entrance.
Camera facing E

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 3
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 4
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: North and west facade - relationship to building 9 on left
Camera facing SE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 8- Photograph No. 5
Building 8 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South and west (rear) facade
Camera facing NE

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
Photograph Date: October 2008
Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA
Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north
Photograph accession number, building number, frame number
Building No. 9



CA_SanFran_VA_HD62_Bld_9_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD63_Bld_9_2.tif
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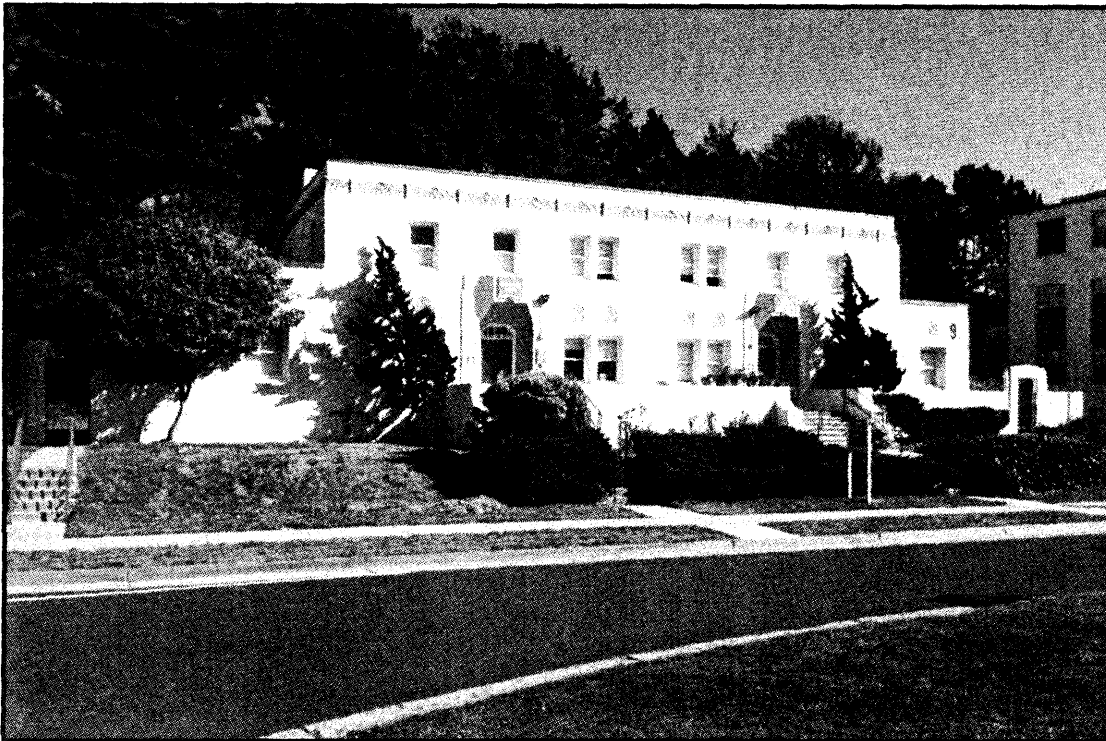
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 1
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South and west (rear) facade
Camera facing NE

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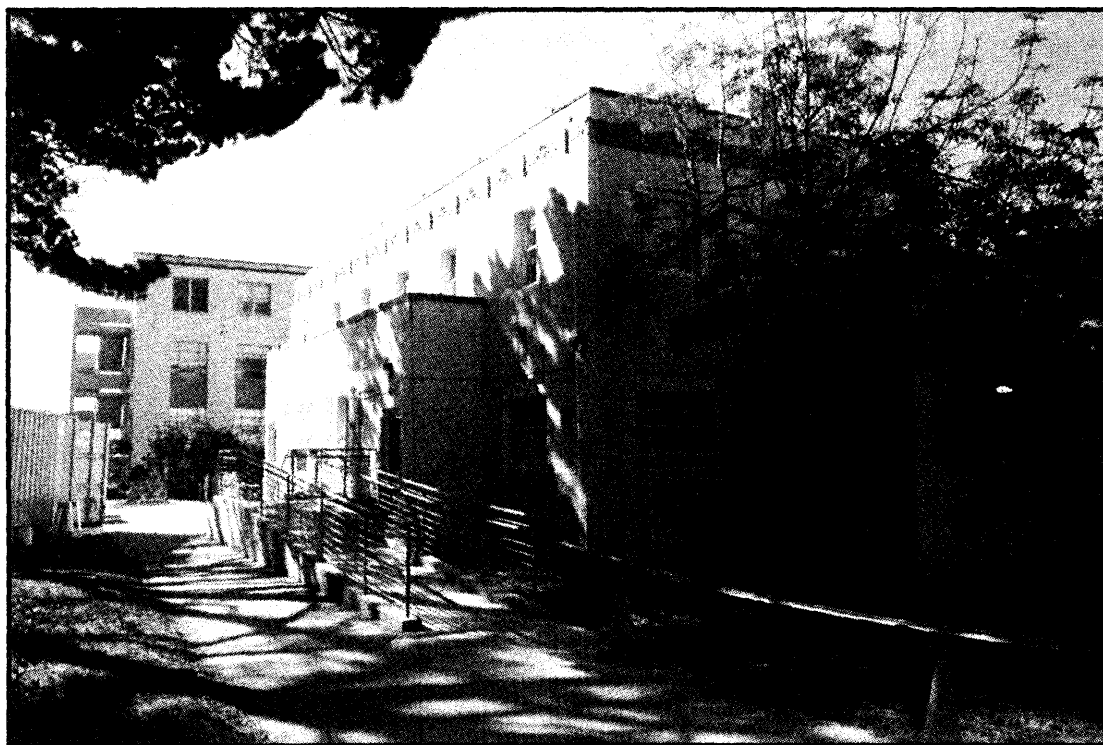
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 2
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing E

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 3
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) and north facades
Camera facing S

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 4
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade (west side) and gate
Camera facing NE

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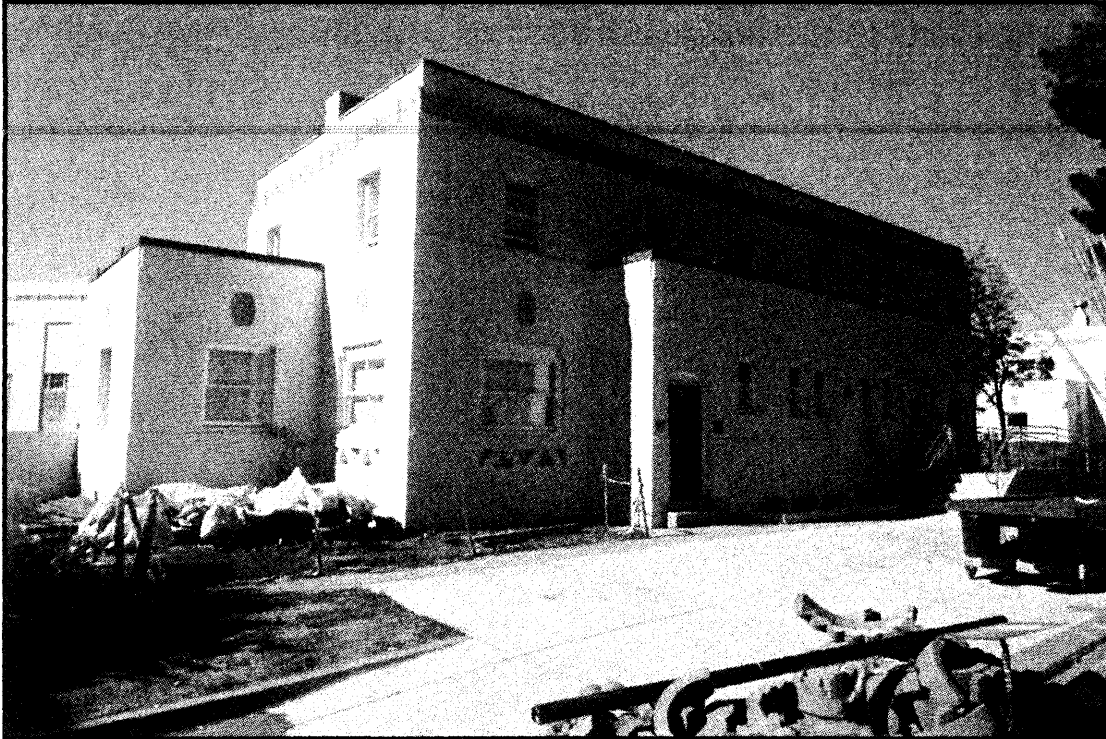
SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 5
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South facade
Camera facing N

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 9- Photograph No. 6
Building 9 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) facade
Camera facing NW

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No. 10



CA_SanFran_VA_HD68_Bld_10_1.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD69_Bld_10_2.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD70_Bld_10_3.tif

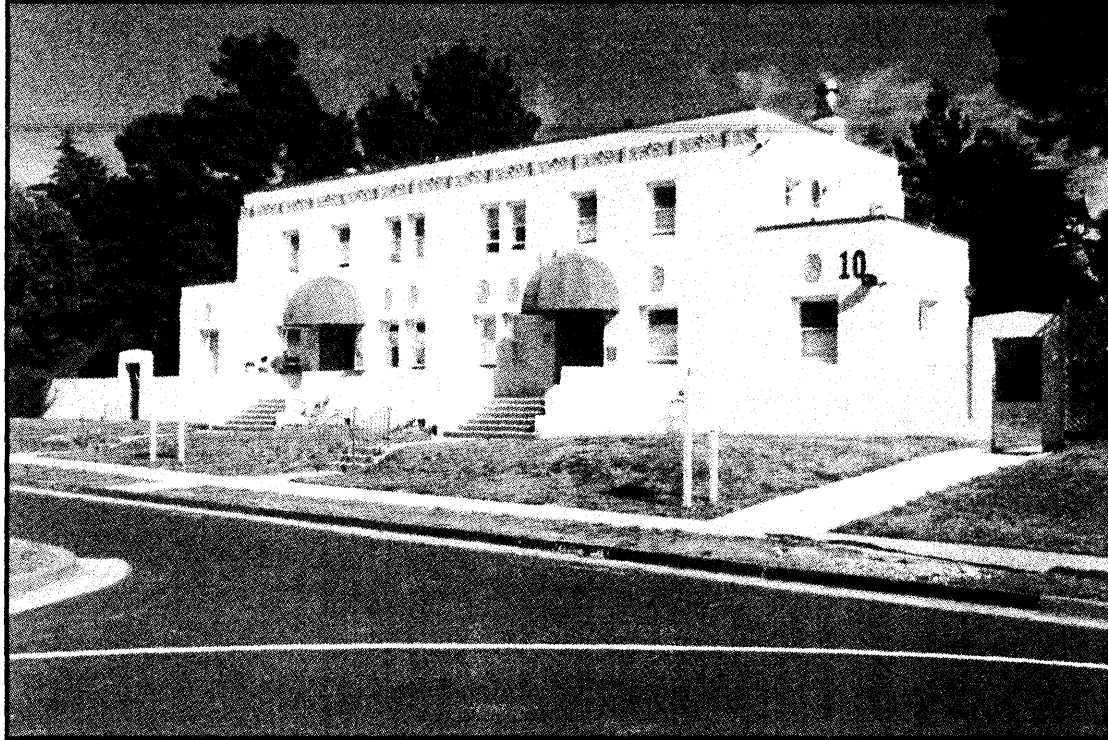
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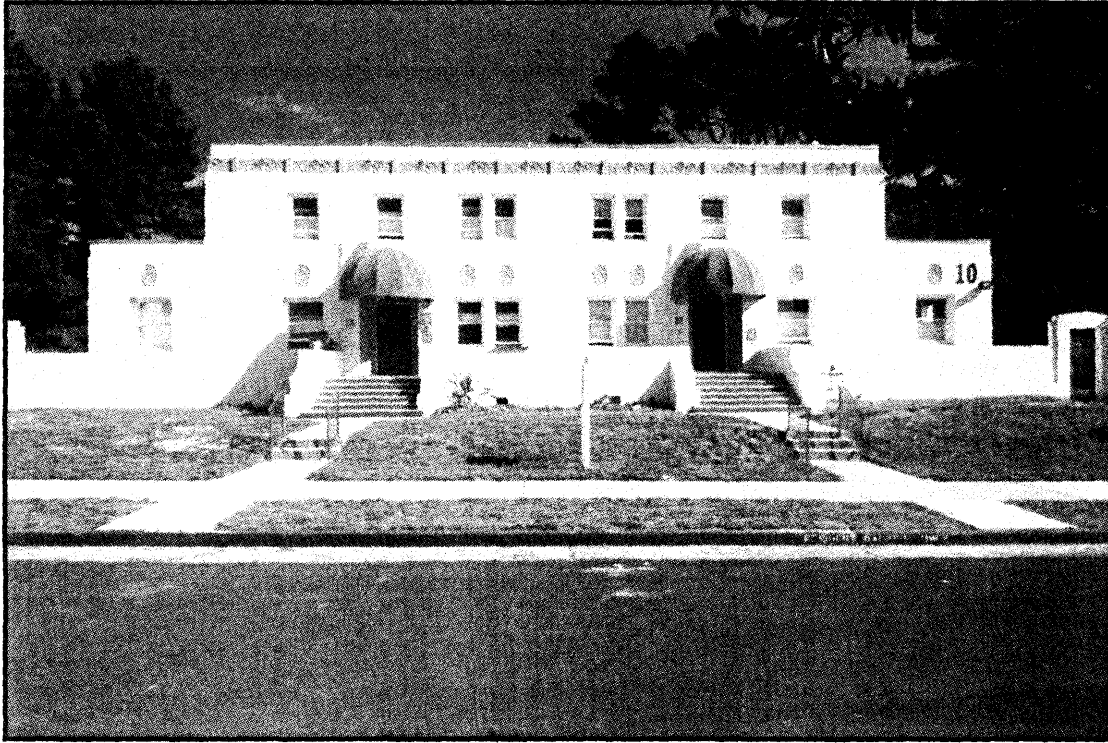
SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 1
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing NE

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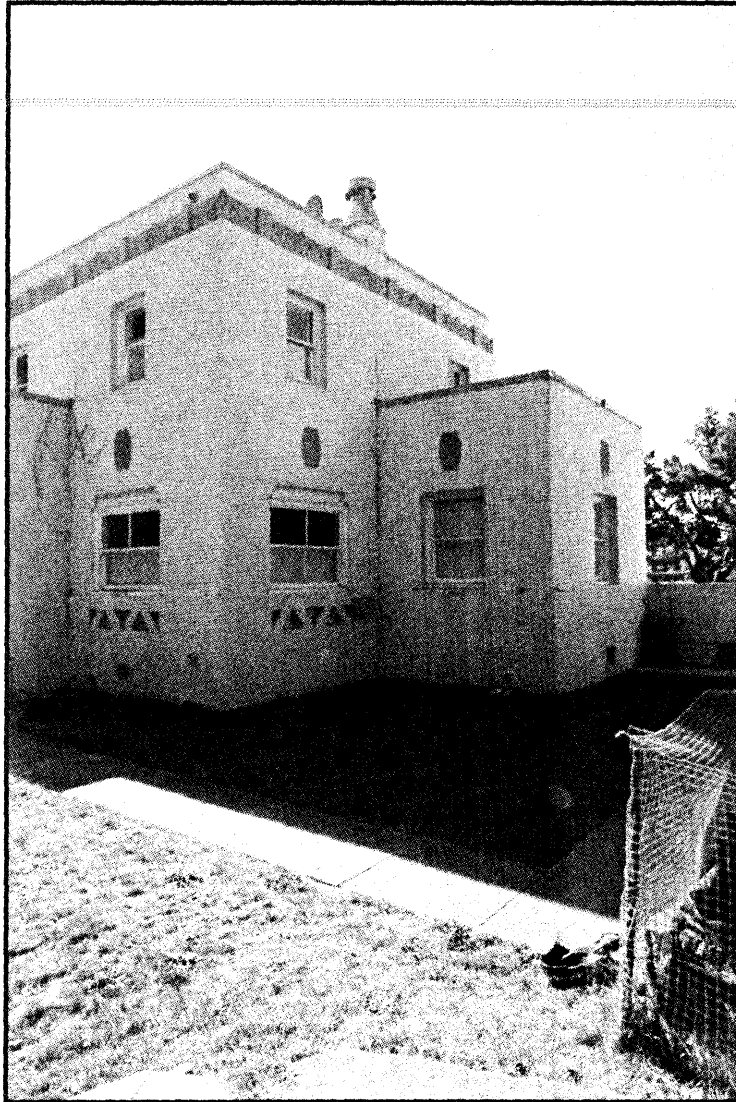
SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 2
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: West (prime) facade
Camera facing East

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 3
Building 10 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: south facade
Camera facing NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 10- Photograph No. 4
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East (rear) facade
Camera facing NW

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No 11



CA_SanFran_VA_HD72_Bld_11_1.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD73_Bld_11_2.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD74_Bld_11_3.tif
CA_SanFran_VA_HD75_Bld_11_4.tif

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 1
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South (Prime) facade
Camera facing NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 2
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: South (Prime) facade
Camera facing NW

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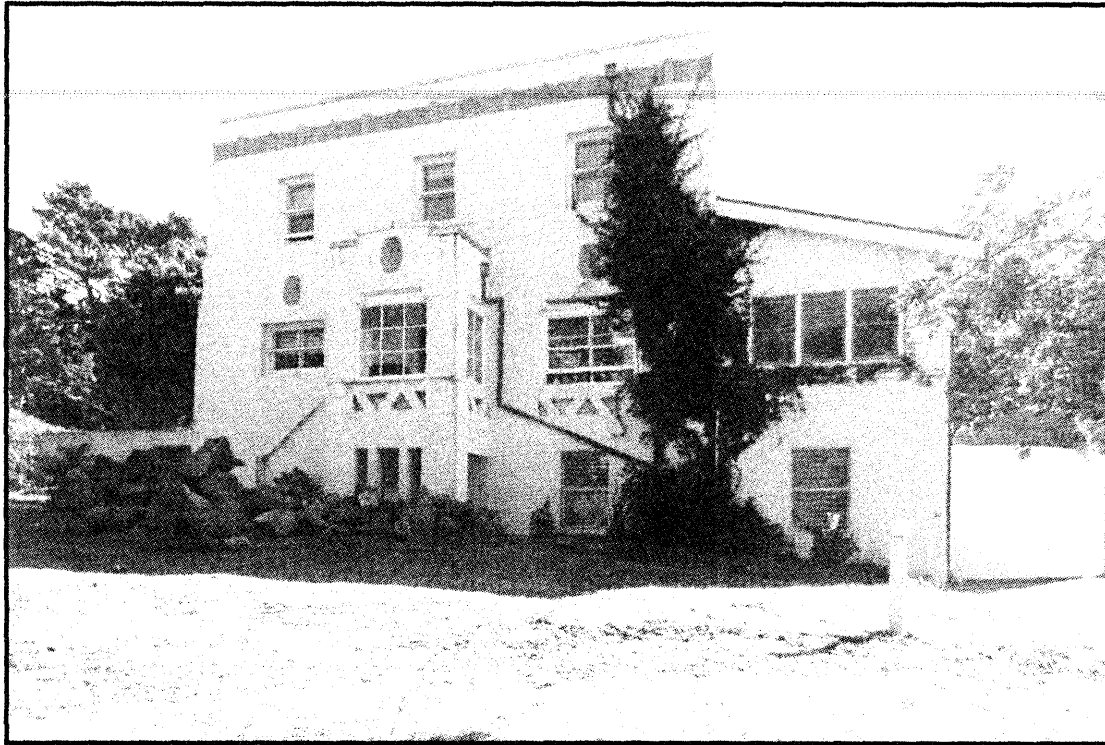
SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 3
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View: East and North (rear) facade
Camera facing SW

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 11- Photograph No. 4
Building 11 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (rear) facade
Camera facing SE

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No 18



CA_SanFran_VA_HD76_Bld_18_1.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD77_Bld_18_2.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD78_Bld_18_3.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD79_Bld_18_4.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD80_Bld_18_5.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD81_Bld_18_6.tif

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No. 1
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (prime) facade
Camera facing S

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No. 2
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North (prime) facade
Camera facing SE

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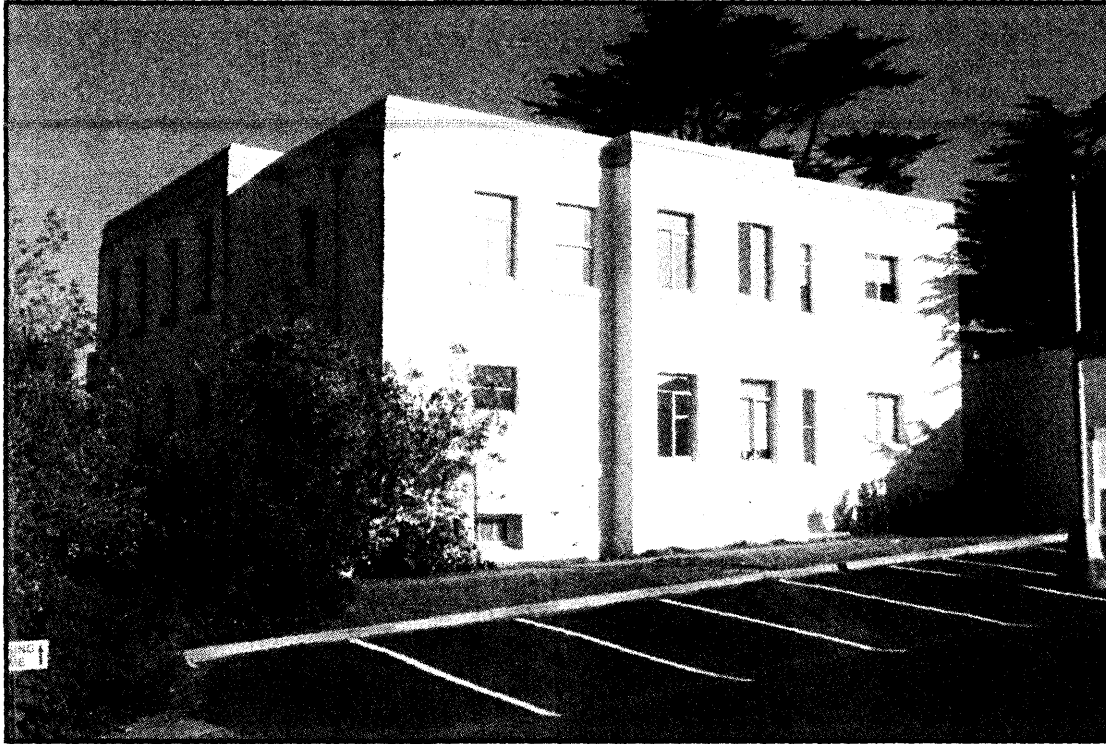
SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.3
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West facade
Camera facing E

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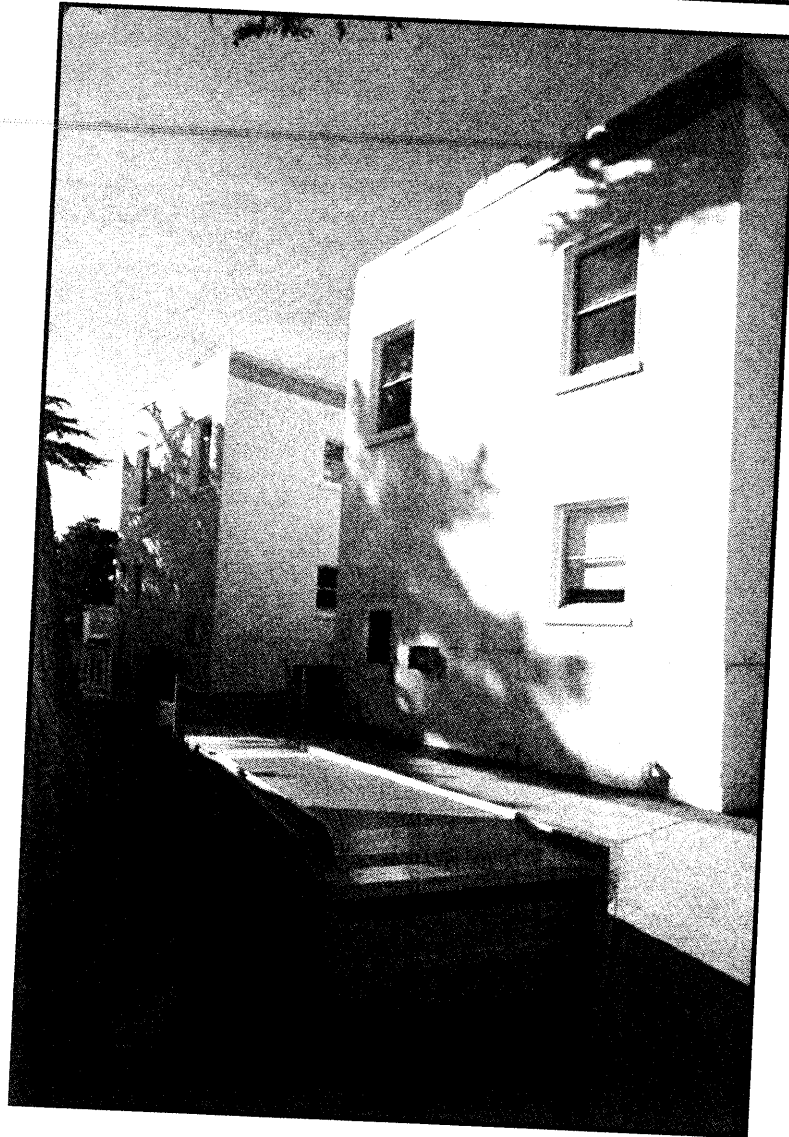
SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.4
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West (side) facade
Camera facing E

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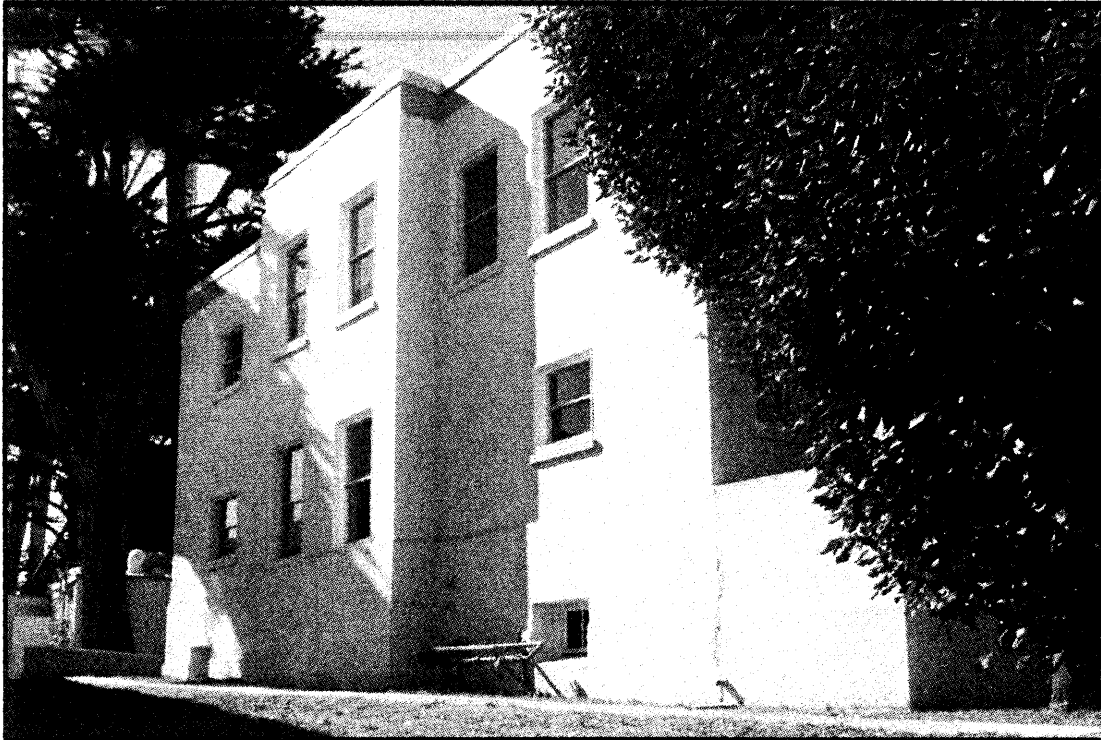
SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.5
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South (rear) facade
Camera facing E

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 18- Photograph No.6
Building 18 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View East facade
Camera facing SW

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph: building number, frame number

Building No 20



CA_SanFran_VA_HD82_Bld_20_1.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD83_Bld_20_2.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD84_Bld_20_3.tif

CA_SanFran_VA_HD85_Bld_20_4.tif

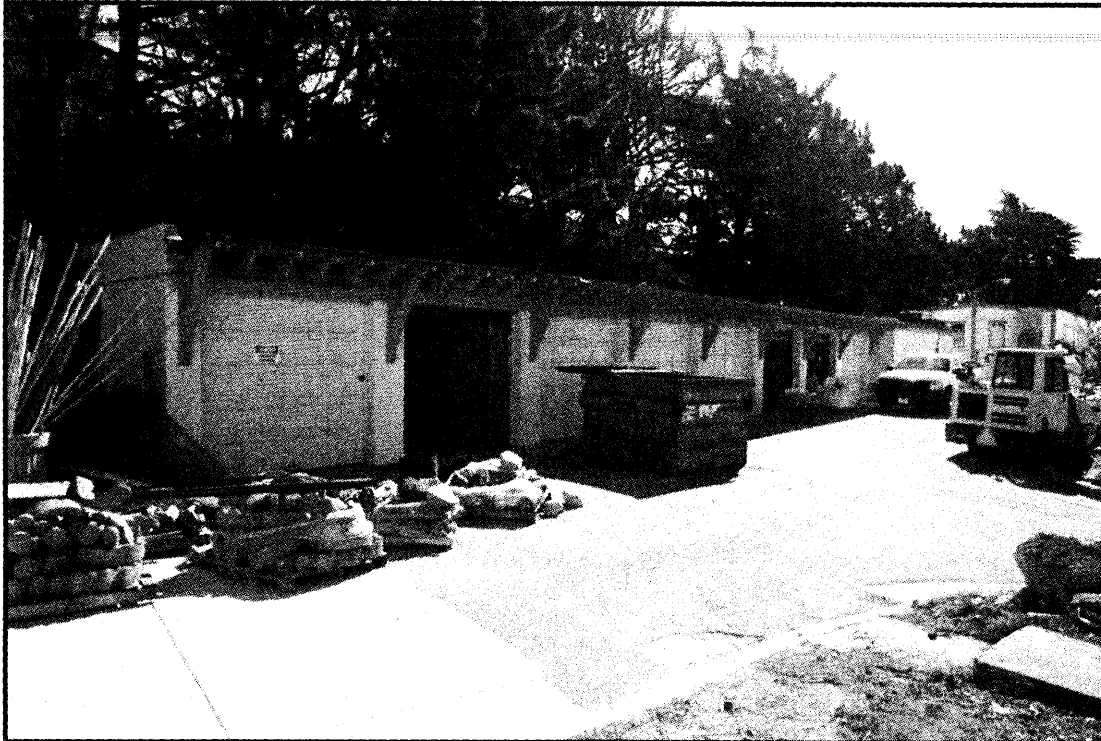
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SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.1
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View West (front) facade
Camera facing SW

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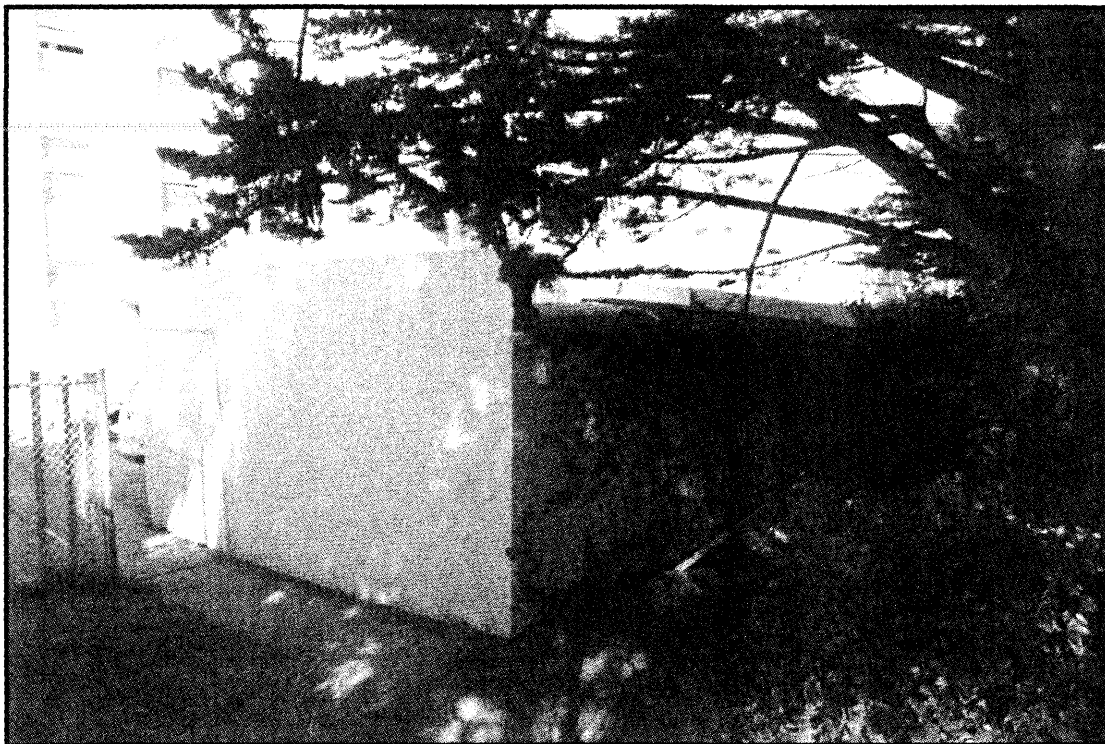
SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.2
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View North facade
Camera facing South

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.3
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
View South (end) facade
Camera facing NW

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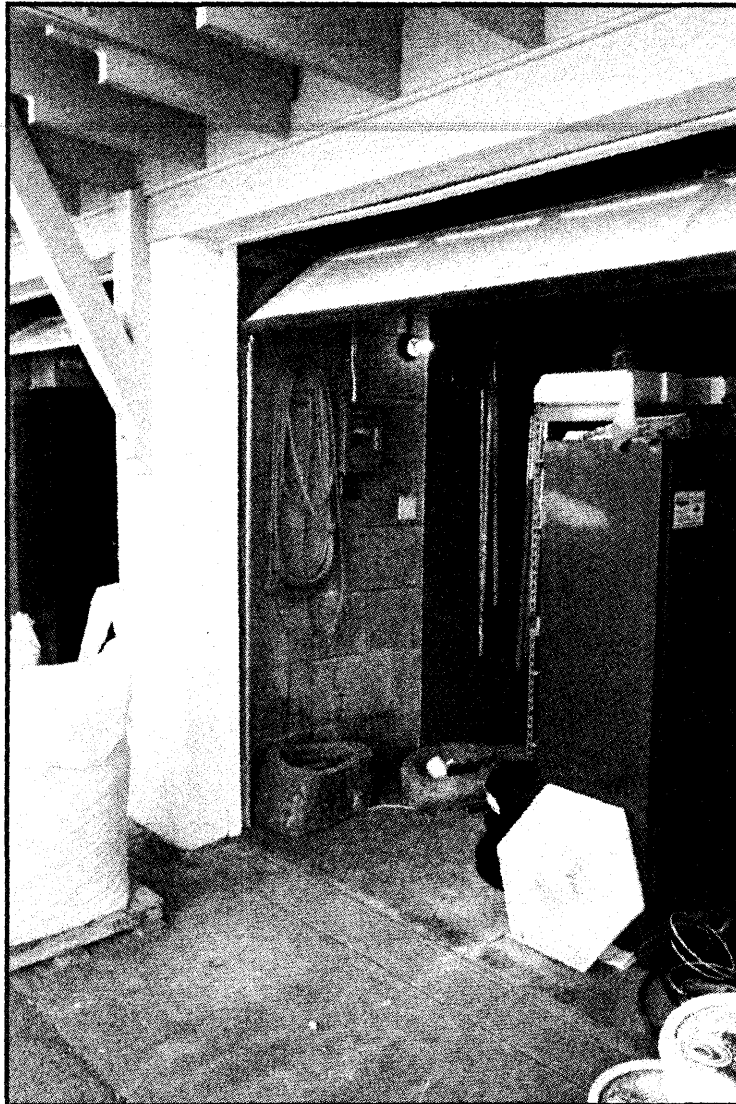
SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.4
View Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
Date: October 2008
West facade with addition in foreground
Camera facing NE

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SFVAMC Historic District Building 20- Photograph No.5
Building 20 is a contributing building in the Historic District
View Interior dividing walls - hollow clay tile
Date: October 2008
Camera facing NE

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SAN FRANCISCO VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER - HISTORIC DISTRICT

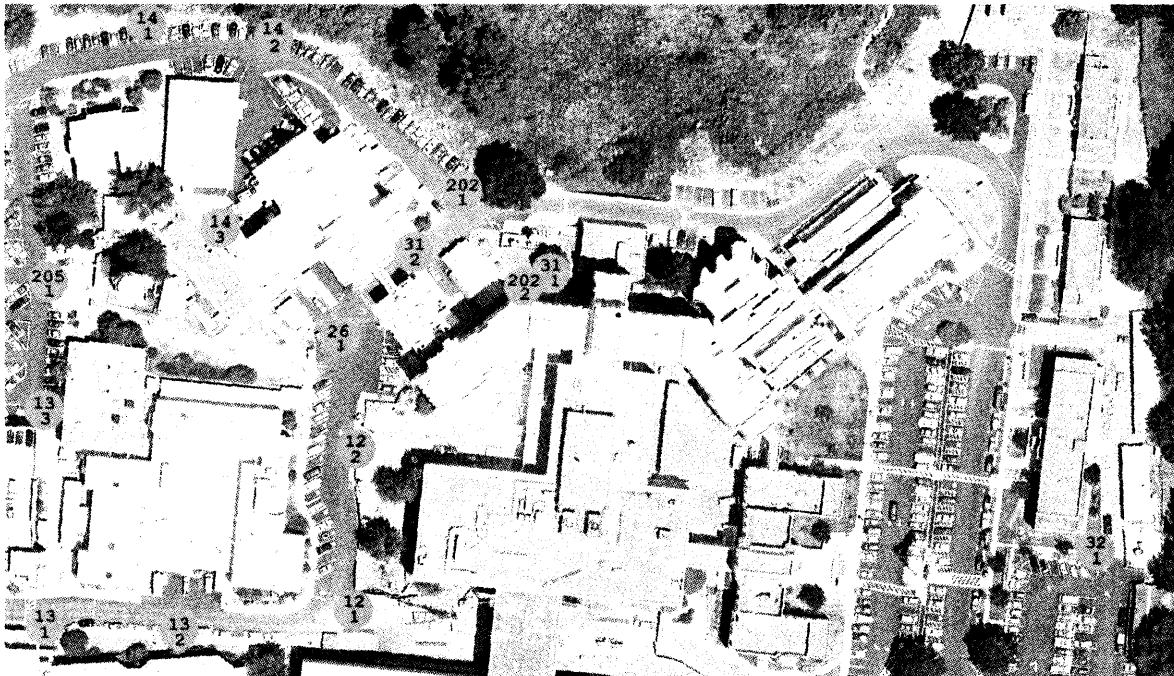
Photograph Date: October 2008

Photographer: Romney Maupin, 2724 Eaton Avenue, San Carlos CA

Location of camera facing building - top of figure is north

Photograph accession number, building number, frame number

Building No 12,13,14,26,31,32,202,205



Building 12
12-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD87_BLD_12_1.tif
12-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD88_BLD_12_2.tif
Building 13
13-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD89_BLD_13_1.tif
13-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD90_BLD_13_2.tif
13-3 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD91_BLD_13_3.tif
Building 14
14-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD92_BLD_14_1.tif
14-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD93_BLD_14_2.tif
14-3 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD94_BLD_14_3.tif
Building 26
26-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD95_BLD_26_1.tif
Building 31
31-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD96_BLD_31_1.tif
31-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD97_BLD_31_2.tif
Building 32
32-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD98_BLD_32_1.tif
Building 202
202-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD99_BLD_202_1.tif
202-2 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD100_BLD_202_2.tif
Building 205
205-1 CA_SANFRAN_VA_HD101_BLD_205_1.tif

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SFVAMC Building 12- Photograph No.1
Building 12 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View East facade - addition (original bay on far right of image)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing West

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SFVAMC Building 12- Photograph No.2
Building 12 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade-entry bay
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing SW

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SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.1
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade-entry bay (remodeled)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NE

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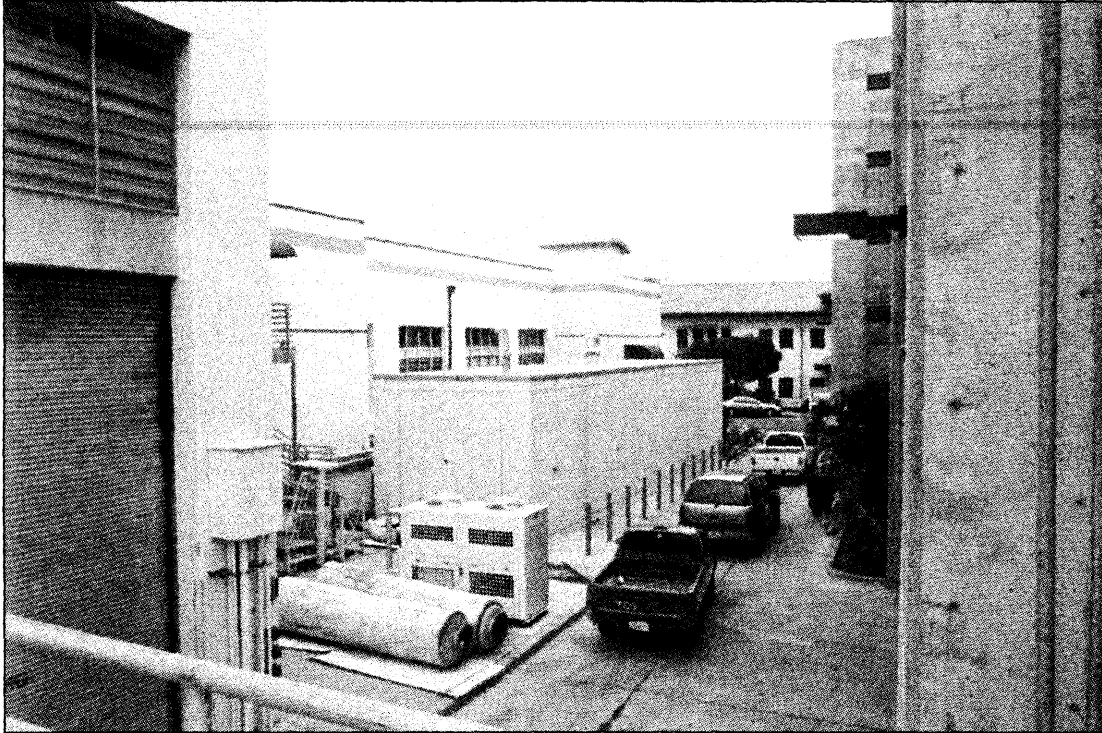
SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.2
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade-entry bay and north side (remodeled)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NW

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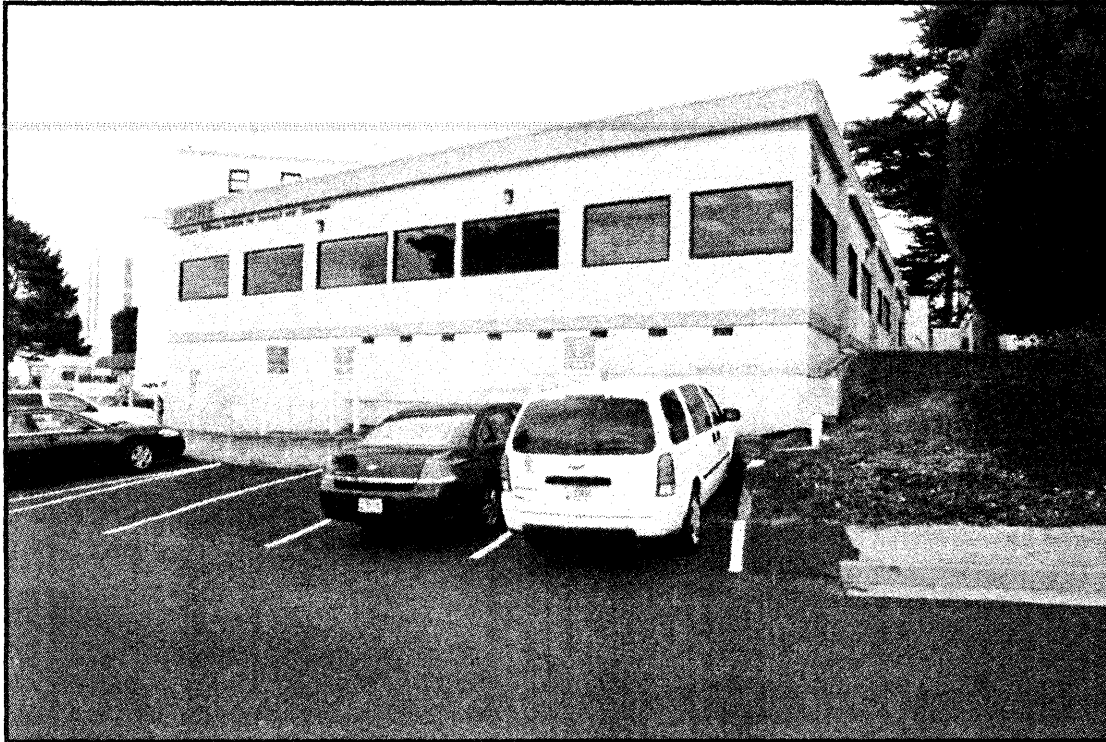
SFVAMC Building 13- Photograph No.3
Building 13 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing SE

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SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No.1

Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade (Veterans Drive in front)

Date: November 26, 2008

Camera facing S

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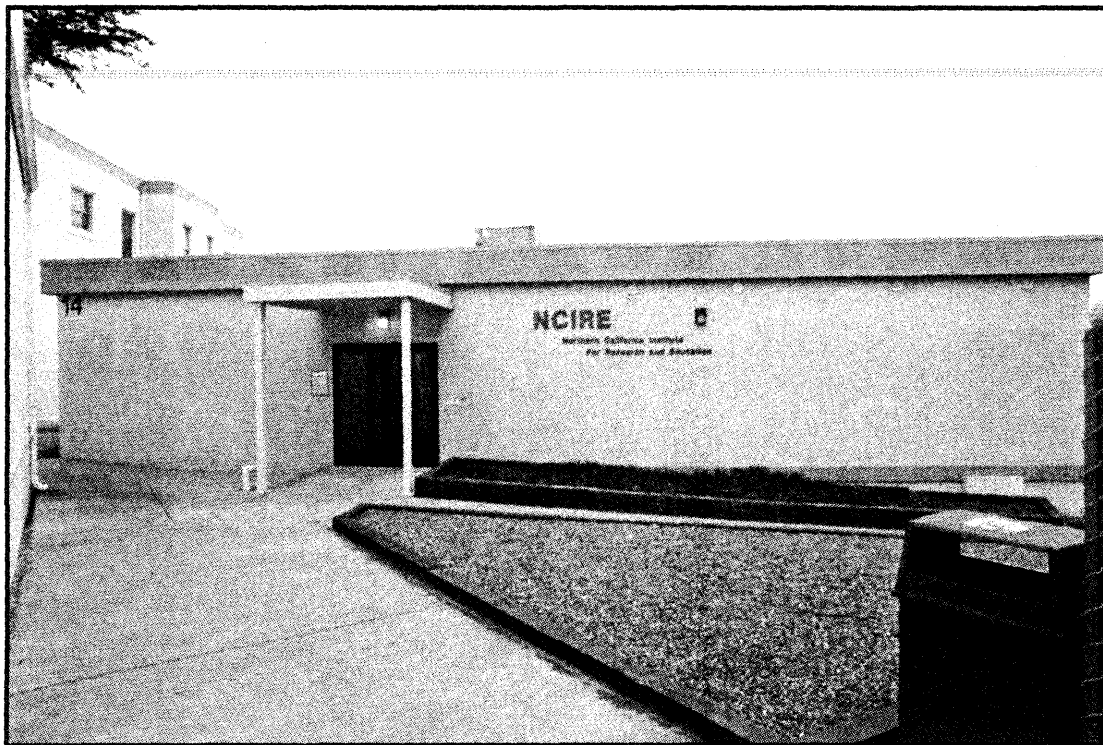
SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No.2
Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View East facade (Veterans Drive in front)
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing W

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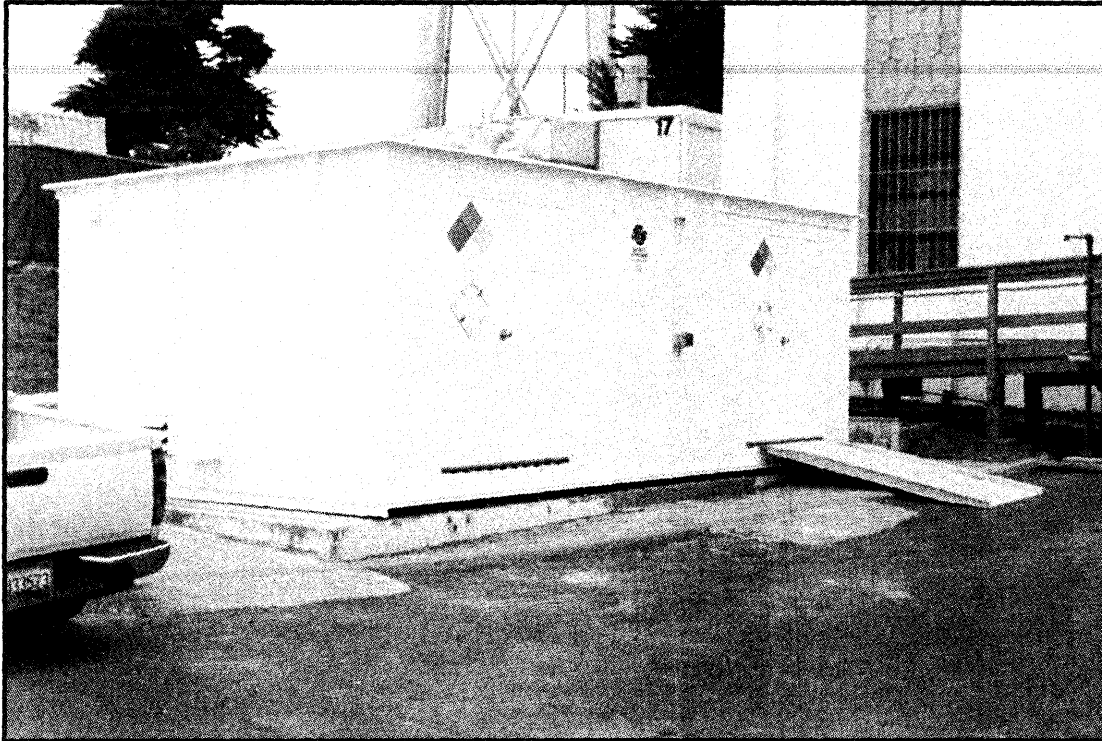
SFVAMC Building 14 Photograph No. 3
Building 14 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View South facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing N

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SFVAMC Structure 26 Photograph No. 1

Structure 26 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District

View South and east facades

Date: November 26, 2008

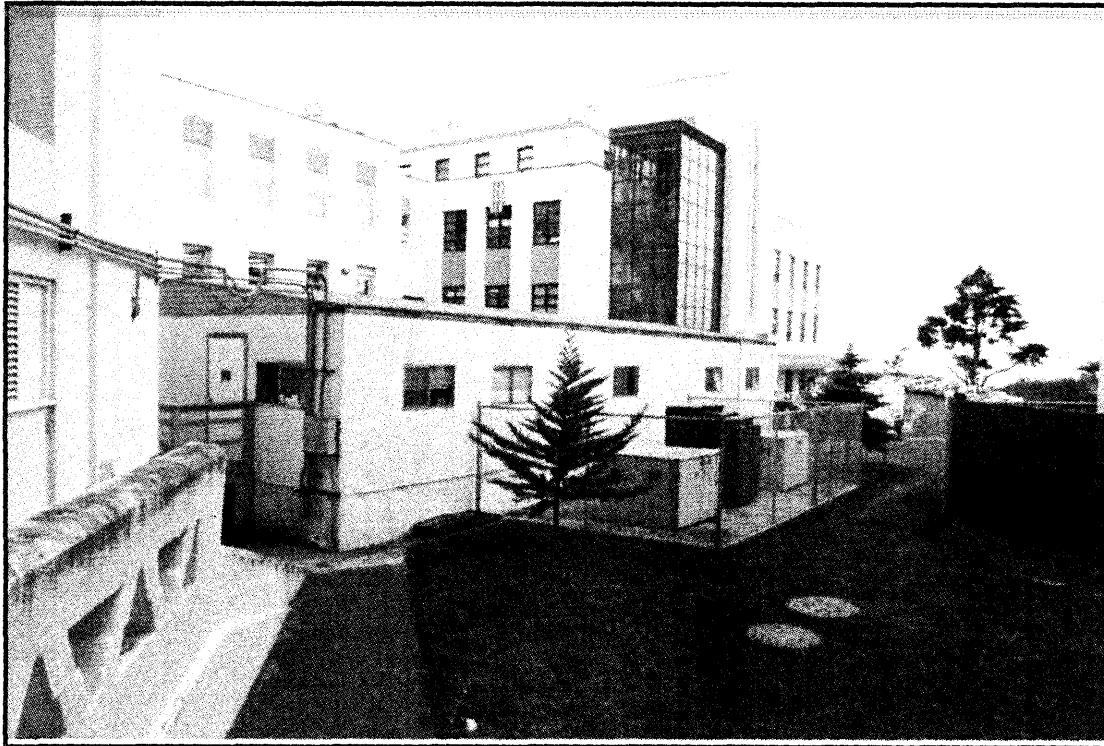
Camera facing NW

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SFVAMC Building 31 Photograph No. 1
Building 31 is a non-contributing building inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View South and east facades - modular building
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing NW

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SFVAMC Building 31 Photograph No. 2

**Building is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North and West facades - modular building**

Date: November 26, 2008

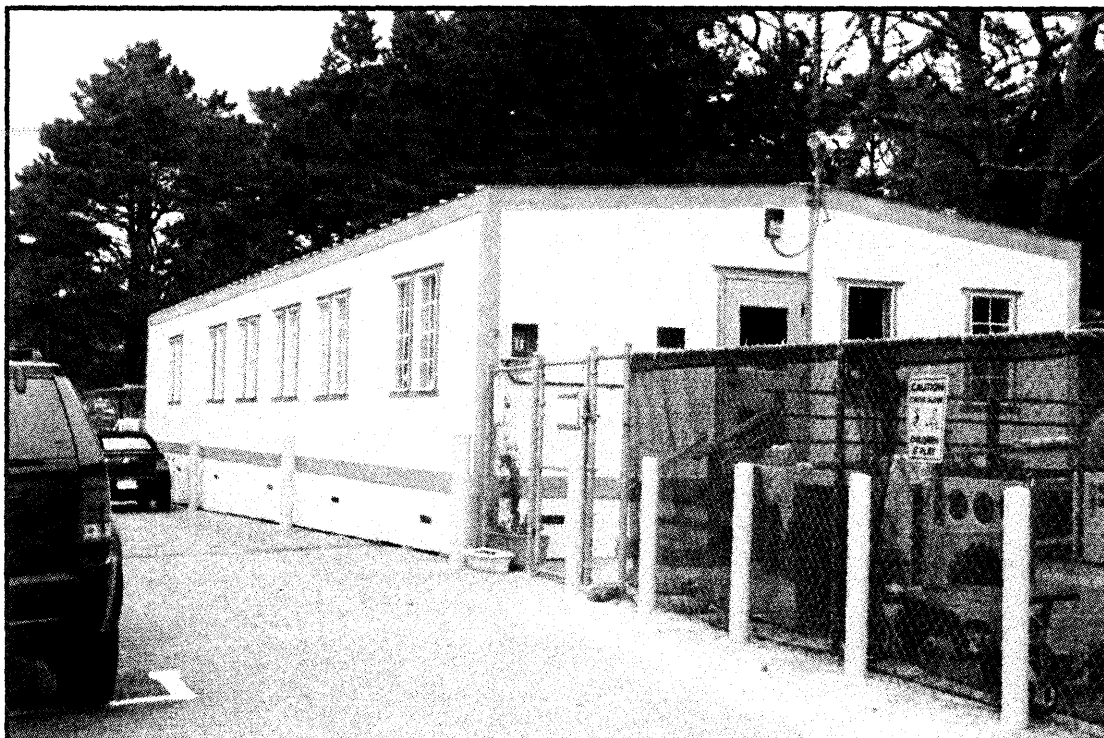
Camera facing SE

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SFVAMC Building 32 Photograph No.1

Building 32 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North and West facades - modular building

Date: November 26, 2008

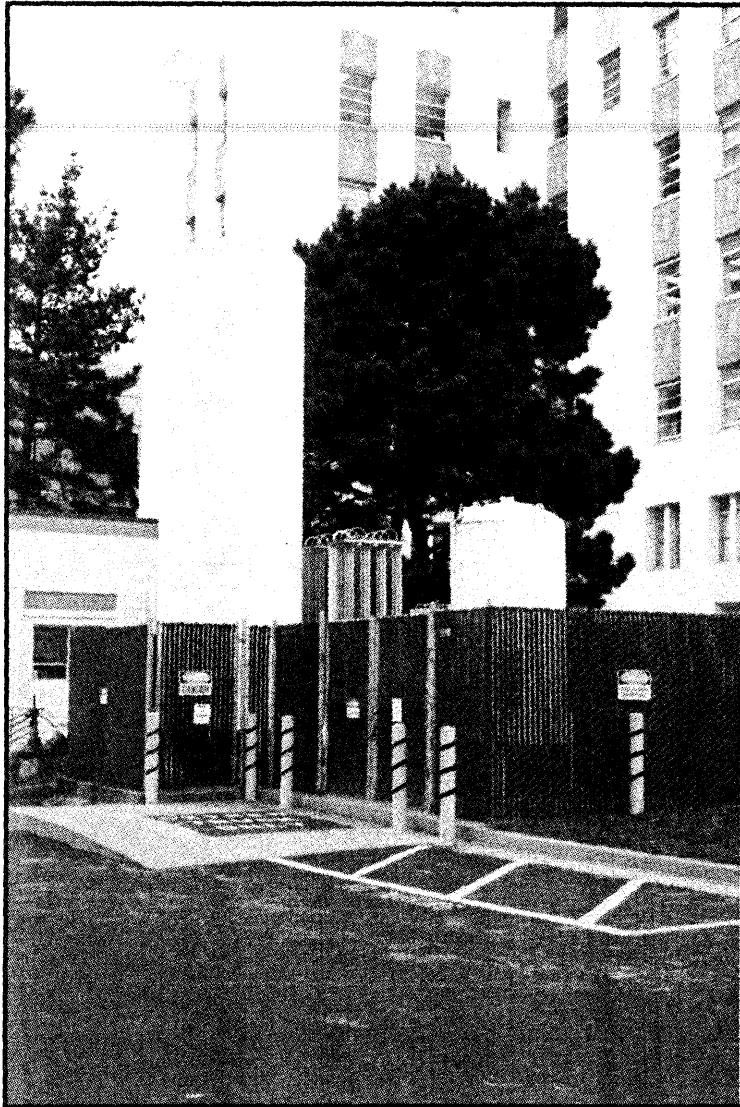
Camera facing S

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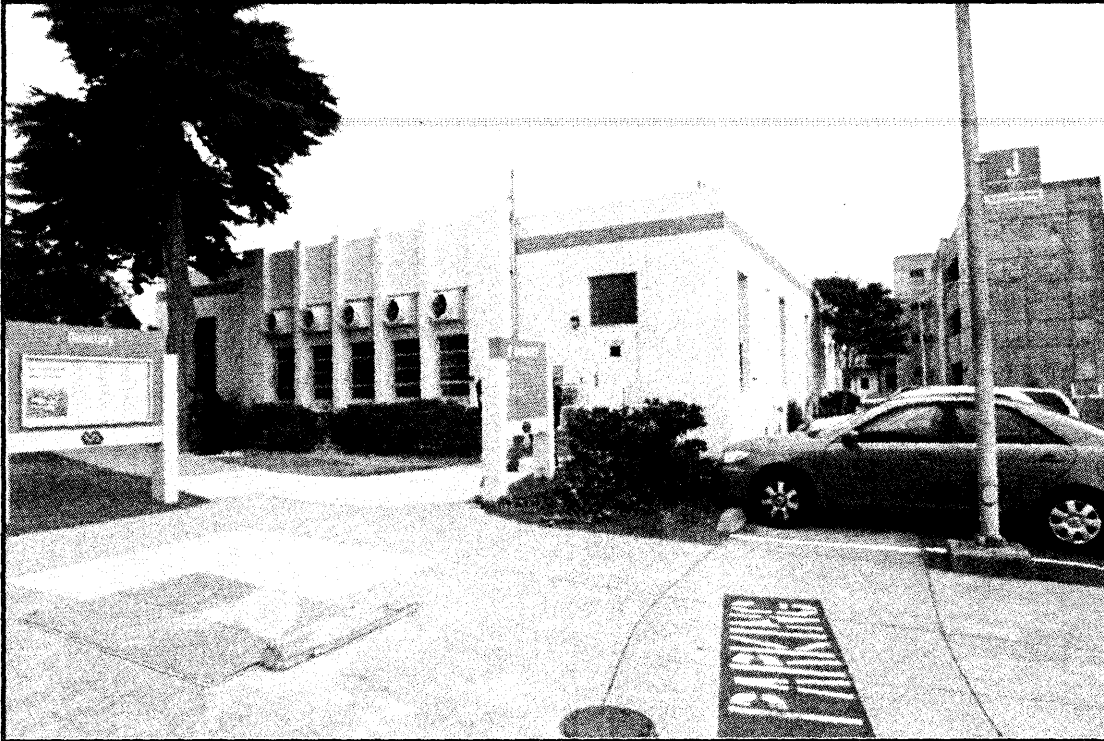
SFVAMC Structure 202 Photograph No.1
Structure 202 is a non-contributing element inside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View West facades - Storage Tanks and fence
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera facing: East

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SFVAMC Building 205 Photograph No.1
Building 205 is outside the boundaries of SFVAMC Historic District
View North facade
Date: November 26, 2008
Camera Facing: SE

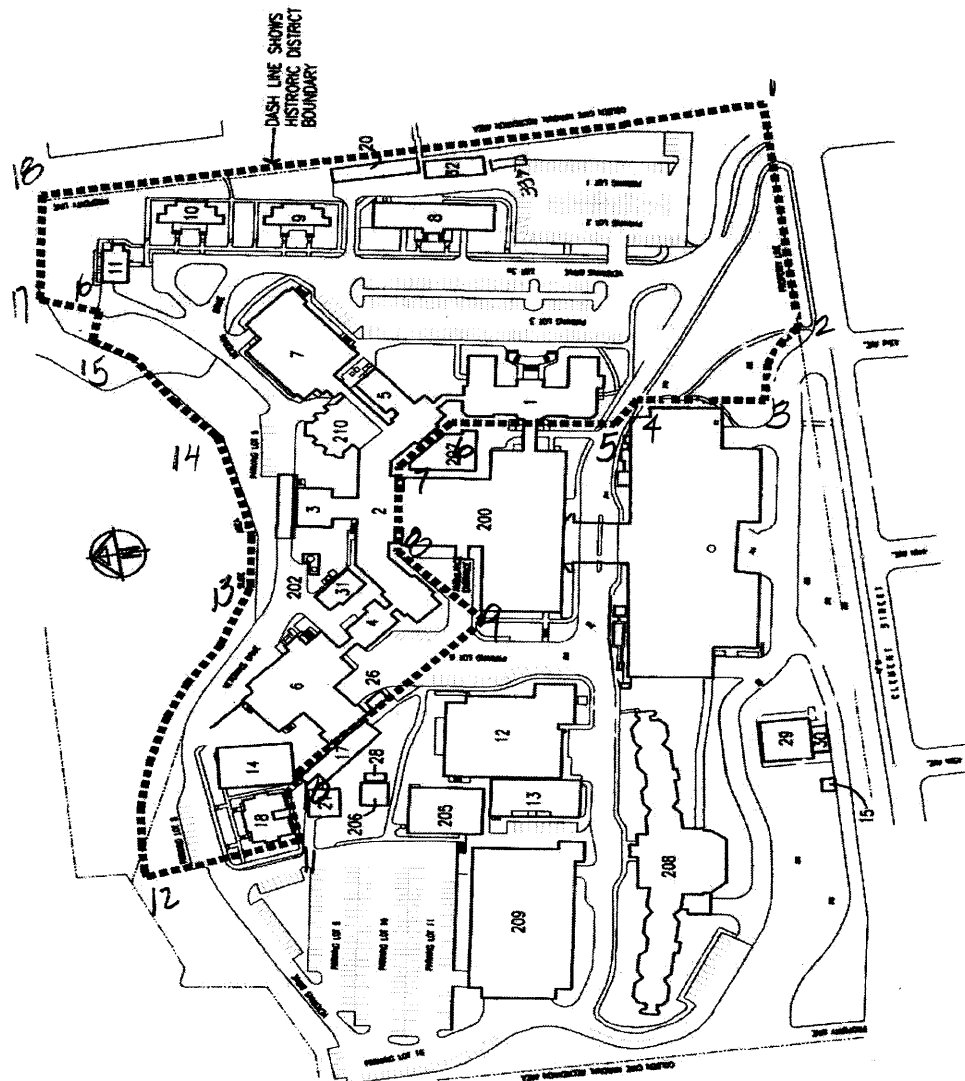
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SFVAMC - Historic District Map



- BUILDING LEGEND**
- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 | AUDIOLOGY/PERSONNEL/RESEARCH |
| 2 | ADMINISTRATION |
| 3 | ENGINEERING |
| 4 | RESEARCH/ADMINISTRATION |
| 5 | PHYSIATRICS |
| 6 | SUPPLY/ALBANY/FRSAL/RESEARCH |
| 7 | CHIEF/OPHS/AUDITORIUM |
| 8 | MENTAL HEALTH/RESEARCH |
| 9 | SKULLS CLINIC |
| 10 | CHAMBERS |
| 11 | CHAMBERS |
| 12 | RESEARCH |
| 13 | DIAGNOSTIC SHOPS/RESEARCH |
| 14 | STORAGE |
| 15 | RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION |
| 16 | STORAGE |
| 17 | ANIMAL FACILITY |
| 18 | ENGINEERING SHOPS |
| 19 | STORAGE |
| 20 | STORAGE |
| 21 | STORAGE |
| 22 | STORAGE |
| 23 | STORAGE |
| 24 | STORAGE |
| 25 | STORAGE |
| 26 | STORAGE |
| 27 | STORAGE |
| 28 | STORAGE |
| 29 | STORAGE |
| 30 | STORAGE |
| 31 | CHILD CARE CENTER |
| 200 | CLINIC/EMERGENCY/SURGERY |
| 201 | OTHER STORAGE |
| 202 | HOSPITAL |
| 203 | HOSPITAL |
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