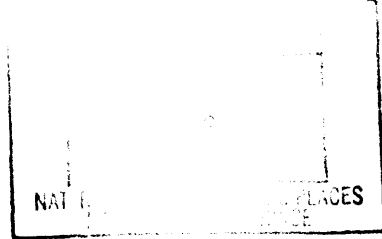


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Naval Training Station

other names/site number Naval Training Center, San Diego

2. Location

street & number Barnett Street and Rosecrans Boulevard not for publication

city or town San Diego vicinity

state California code CA county San Diego code 073 zip code 92133

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Eric L. Munsell 3/31/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Navy
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

CA SHPO July 16, 1998
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

CA SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] 7/5/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Naval Training Center
Name of Property

San Diego, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	structures
63	9	buildings
		sites
3	11	structures
		objects
66	20	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: Military Facility

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: Military Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete/stucco

roof Tile/shingle

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

Naval Training Center
Name of Property

San Diego, California
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922-1946, 1949

Significant Dates

1922-1946, 1949

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Navy Public Works Center/Local Contractors

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

Naval Training Center Public Works Dept.

Naval Training Center
Name of Property

San Diego, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 550

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	1	4	7	9	6	0	3	6	2	2	7	3	0	NW	5	
Zone	Easting		Northing														
2	1	1	4	7	9	6	0	3	6	2	1	7	0	0	SW	2	
Zone	Easting		Northing														
SE	3	1	1	4	8	0	4	6	0	3	6	2	1	7	0	0	3
NE	4	1	1	4	8	0	4	6	0	3	6	2	2	7	3	0	4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen A. Crawford, Senior Historian, Ogden Env. Services, Inc. Revised by E. Lowell Martin Hist. Res. Mgr.

organization Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

date January 10, 2000

street & number 1220 Pacific Highway

telephone (619) 532-3746

city or town San Diego

state CA

zip code 92132-5190

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Naval Training Center Historic District is located on the Naval Training Center (NTC) in the City of San Diego, in the County of San Diego. The Naval Training Center Historic District includes a diverse group of structures constructed between 1921 and 1943. Three phases of construction characterize the base during the 1920s, the 1930s and the 1940s, including the structures within the historic district. The district is significant both historically and architecturally and the buildings within the district display similar Spanish Colonial Revival with Pueblo influences design elements. The buildings within the district were designed as part of a Master Plan program and therefore, complement each other for the most part. The district includes several large two story buildings which house a variety of functions and serve as anchor points for the surrounding structures. The buildings were designed to function as integral working units of the base and continue to do so until the present time.

These buildings were part of the Master Plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. For many years, the buildings and surrounding grounds have provided a park like appearance within the boundaries of the Station. As such they have been valued by military personnel and the general population as a community amenity. The structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the buildings was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The buildings are simple in form and possess limited ornamentation which is typical for the style. The historical significance can be established by their contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already determined to be significant; the combination of the park like setting and the overall mission of the base.

The following list and description of buildings that are contributing structures to the Naval Training Center Historic District are listed with the current building number first. The current name of the building is used first and then the historic name of the structure follows. The second line includes the street location of the structure and the third line gives the map cell location. The photograph number refers to the photographs included as additional documentation at the end of the form. The historic and architectural significance of each building/structure is discussed in Section 8 with the rest of the significance information.

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CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES TO THE NAVAL TRAINING CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MOQ, Commanding Officer/Quarters "A"

2801 Rosecrans Street

Map Location: O-4

Photograph No.: 1-8

The building was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell. The two story, irregular shaped single family residence is located next to Quarters "B" on Rosecrans Street and faces away from the base. The building rests on a concrete stem wall foundation and the floors are constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves and clipped gable ends. The eaves and gables are trimmed with ornamental stucco. There are one story wings attached to the main house on the West and East sides. The one story wings have flat roofs covered with built-up roofing.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed recessed in the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically fixed type with lower section sliding and 6 divided lites each. The sash is constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the North side of the building, centered in the face of the wall of the main house. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of cast stone at the head and jambs. The door is a typical panel type and constructed of wood.

A covered portico is attached to the building on the North side. The portico is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof has a parapet on all sides and the covering for the portico roof is built-up roofing. There is a one-car garage attached to the main house by a breezeway on the East side.

Alterations include a double garage added on the East side, a Port Cochere and concrete drive added on the North side in 1930. Interior alterations included a sink and new cabinets in the kitchen in 1931.

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MOQ, Commanding Officer/Naval Administration/Quarters "B"

2755 Rosecrans Street

Map Location: O-4

Photograph No.: 9-13

The building is a Spanish Colonial Revival style single family residence located next to Quarters "A" and Quarters "C". The one story building was designed in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell. The building has an irregular shape. The building rests on a concrete stem wall foundation and the floor is constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves and clipped gable ends. The eaves and gable ends are trimmed with ornamental stucco. There are one story wings attached to the main house on the West and East sides, The one story wings have flat roofs covered with built-up roofing.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed recessed in the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically fixed type with lower sliding sections with 6 divided lites each. The sash is constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the north side of the building, centered in the face of the wall off the main house. There is one floor in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised cast stone at the head and jambs. The door is panel type and constructed of wood.

There is a covered porch attached to the building on the South side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the porch is corrugated metal roofing. There is a one-car garage attached to the house on the West side. There are two fireplaces with chimneys extending above the gable roof on either end.

Alterations include new cabinets and a sink added in the kitchen in 1931.

MOQ, Senior Medical Officer/Quarters "C"

2735 Rosecrans Street

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Map location: O-5
Photograph No.: 13-18

The building is a Spanish Colonial Revival style single family residence located next to Quarters "B" and Quarters "D". The one story building was designed in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell. The building has an irregular shape. The building rests on a concrete stem wall foundation and the floor is constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves and clipped gable ends. The eaves and gable ends are trimmed with ornamental stucco. There are one story wings attached to the main house on the West and East sides. The one story wings have flat roofs covered with built-up roofing.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed recessed in the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically fixed type with lower sliding sections with 6 divided lites each. The sash is constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the north side of the building, centered in the face of the wall off the main house. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised cast stone at the head and jambs. The door is panel type and constructed of wood.

There is a covered enclosed porch attached to the building on the South side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the porch is corrugated metal roofing. There is a one-car garage attached to the house on the East side. There are two fireplaces with chimneys extending above the gable roof on either end.

Alterations include new cabinets and a sink added in the kitchen in 1931.

MOO, Commanding Officer/Recruit Training Command/Quarters "D"
2675 Rosecrans Street
Map Location: O-5
Photograph No.: 17, 19-26

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The building is a Spanish Colonial Revival style single family residence located next to Quartets "C". The one story building was designed in 1923 by the Navy Public works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell. The building has an irregular shape. The building rests on a concrete stem wall foundation and the floor is constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves and clipped gable ends. The eaves and gable ends are trimmed with ornamental stucco. There are one story wings attached to the main house on the West and East sides. The one story wings have flat roofs covered with built-up roofing.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed recessed in the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically fixed type with lower sliding sections with 6 divided lites each. The sash is constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the north side of the building, centered in the face of the wall off the main house. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised cast stone at the head and jambs. The door is panel type and constructed of wood.

There is a covered enclosed porch attached to the building on the South side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the porch is corrugated metal roofing. There is a one-car garage attached to the house on the West side. There are two fireplaces with chimneys extending above the gable roof on either end.

Alterations include new cabinets and a sink added in the kitchen in 1931.

Building 1 – Commissary Building/Mess Hall

Sims Road

Map Location: M-3

Photograph No.: 31-41

The building is a one story structure built in 1921-22 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building was designed by the Navy Public Works Center and the builder was Lange and Bergstrom. The building contains arcades and courtyards and is part of a complex of structures. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and

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the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. Wood trusses with wood framing and clay tiles comprise the roof. The roof section has been built-up with a stucco parapet.

A ridged wood truss roof covered with red clay tile caps the main complex components. The main building elements were originally separated by courtyards. Since then most of these courtyards have been infilled with structures. The courtyards are flanked with covered pedestrian walkways supported by simple heavy stucco columns, with a layered column capital. These colonnades support an inclined wood framed roof covered with the typical red "Pan and Cover Tiles". Connecting building arcades/pedestrian walkways are covered with flat roofs. Arcades are terminated with an entry element consisting of a larger arched tile and stone gateway which identify the arcade. The central building has a cast stone cupola rising out of the ridged clay tile roof. This element is centered on John Paul Jones Court.

Wood multi-paned windows penetrate the exterior heavy stucco walls with a repetitive rhythm. High windows, above the arcades and colonnades, punch the heavy stucco exterior walls. These windows provide a clerestory for daylight in the interior high spaces. Heavy wood doors with a wood paned transom, similar to the window vocabulary, were typically used throughout.

Over the years, Building I has been extensively altered on the interior and exterior to accommodate new functions. The inner courtyards and service courts are almost completely filled in and the mess halls have been divided into offices, store rooms, and stores. The original fireplaces in the CPO mess are still there, but mostly hidden by storage rooms or furniture. The west courtyard still exists, and one can see the colonnaded porches and the double doors which faced onto it.

Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5 – Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Barracks

John Paul Jones Court

Map Location: 2,3 - M4; 4,5 - M-5

Photograph No.: 43-45

The Barracks, Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 5 are two story structures with arcades constructed in 1922-24 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The buildings have reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundations are concrete slabs on grade with a

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concrete structural second floor. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roofs are wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and were built-up with a stucco parapet.

The buildings are situated on the site as rectangular structures with small wing projections at each end. The simple two story exterior envelope is pierced with a continual rhythm of large windows on the second floor, while directly below each window is a corresponding arched opening. The central portion of the building is enclosed with a wood timber roof supporting red clay tile. The end wings which flank the main building portions are covered with a flat built up roof. Each wing has a simple wrought iron balcony at the second floor, and an arch of cast stone flanked by concrete grill vents on the first floor. Each of the barracks structures (Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5) and the adjacent Building 1 are connected with a covered pedestrian arcade which has a flat roof. The grouping of barracks buildings (2, 3, 4, 5) form the northern boundary of John Paul Jones Court. The structures surrounding this courtyard and the mature landscaping create a most pleasing complex. The second story exits, which connected the barracks by means of pedestrian walkways above the arcades, have been eliminated. The pedestrian arcades had 8" diameter pole rafters projecting above the arches. However over the years, many of these "Pueblo Style" poles have been removed. In the 1930's, the second floor porches were enclosed by placing windows in the exterior openings.

Alterations include the removal of second floor doors above the arcades and the 8" diameter pole rafters above arches. The enclosure of the perimeter porches was also done in the 1930s.

Building 6 - Medical Administration/Dispensary

Truxtun Road

Map Location: N-5

Photograph No.: 46-49, 78-79

The Dispensary, Building 6, is a one story structure with arcades designed in 1922 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

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This linear single story simple structure, with wings at each end, is roofed with red clay tile which is supported by a ridged timber frame. The central entry porch is articulated by three arches and supported by two columns. Glazed tile is applied above the stone arches, while the recessed porch is paved in red clay tile. The paving tile also penetrates into the lobby, but is bordered by terrazzo. The wrought iron trim at the main entry has been removed. The typical wood sashed window perforates the exterior stucco walls, and is accompanied by a horizontal concrete attic grille. The wings are terminated with flat roofs, along with the windows and grilles from the center building section. The north wing entry door is articulated with a stone lintel and supporting trim. This heavy wood door in the "Craftsman" style, is detailed with oversized steel bolts and is capped with a carved wood transom. In the west wing, there was a large ward and solarium with outdoor terraces, since divided into offices in 1955. This addition destroyed the original symmetry. The solarium windows have been partially removed. The marble wainscoting and window trim were also removed in 1955.

Building 7 - Dispensary and Eye Clinic/Cubicle Ward

Truxtun Road

Map Location: N-5

Photograph No.: 46, 48-49

The Cubicle Ward, Building 7, is a one story structure designed in 1922 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terracotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile at the canopy and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

This rectangular single story structure with a flat roof surrounded by a parapet connects with the adjacent Medical Administration Building 6 by means of a heavy timber colonnade covered by a ridged clay tile roof. This colonnade frames an inclined tile porch at the building's South elevation. A paved courtyard separates the two structures. Additions were constructed in 1942 on the East and West ends, forming wings to the existing structure. The exterior stucco walls are penetrated by double wood paned floors and transom. These architectural elements are centered on the timber columns supporting the inclined canopy.

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Building 8 – Office/Storage/Fire Station

Perry Road

Map Location: L-2

Photograph No.: 50

Building 8, the former Fire Station, is a one story structure designed in 1922 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

Basically a symmetrical structure but with a bell tower located off center, this single story structure has stucco exterior walls with a few window and door openings. The east elevation as seen from Gate 1, is centered and is symmetrical about the main axis of the base. Wood sash windows are used throughout. The wood entry door has an inclined heavy timber framed canopy with red clay tile. These details are used throughout the 1920's building program. A cast stone bell tower is the visual focus and identification for this building. Large wood fire truck doors, designed in the "Craftsman" style are dominant elevation elements. The truck door openings are surrounded by a cast stone frame detail identifying the recessed door entrance. Wall mounted metal light fixtures are located at each side of the doorway. The typical copper scupper and downspout add a simple wall detail to the basic structure. In 1951 a concrete block addition was added to the west portion of the structure which obscures the original symmetry. Removal of dado material and work benches from the engine room was undertaken in 1951.

Building 9 – CATO Switching Station/Information

Sellers Plaza

Map Location: M-1

Photograph No.: 51-54

Building 9, the former Information Building, is a one story structure designed in 1922 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed

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of hollow terracotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

This structure, along with the adjacent Building 10, were originally symmetrical around a shared courtyard and formed a mirror image of Building 24 sited across Sellers Plaza, which is the open space connecting buildings located at the entrance gate. The two structures are still connected by an open colonnade covered with heavy timber framing. The central portions of both Buildings 9 and 10 are capped with a ridged roof structure and red clay tile. The south elevation is recessed and porches formed at the entrances. They are covered by the ridged tile roof. These main entries are identified by arched openings through the porches, and are detailed with simple tile designs. These structures originally also had loggias, which were also part of the general tendency to emphasize outdoor spaces. Directly north of these buildings is the nine hole golf course which is readily accessible from the structures commonly shared courtyard. The courtyard is enclosed on the north side, by a solid stucco wall punctuated with tile grills and two wood gates. The wood sashed windows, concrete vent grills and copper roof scuppers and downspouts typically constructed on the early buildings are used on these structures. The wood doors are heavily articulated with glass paned arches. In the intervening years, an addition in 1951 to Building 9 obstructed the loggia that was there. The interiors and courtyard elevations have been altered. Both the east and west ends, with their fireplaces, and the south elevations are almost intact. Minor interior and courtyard modifications have taken place over the years.

Building 10 - Golf Course Clubhouse/Guard's Quarters

Sellers Plaza

Map Location: M-1

Photograph No.: 54-56

Building 10, the former Guard's Quarters Building, is a one story structure designed in 1922 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

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This structure, along with the adjacent Building 9, were originally symmetrical about a shared courtyard and formed a mirror image of Building 24 sited across Sellers Plaza, which is the open space connecting buildings located at the entrance gate. The two structures are still connected by an open colonnade covered with heavy timber framing. The central portions of both Buildings 9 and 10 are capped with a ridged roof structure and red clay tile. The south elevation is recessed and porches formed at the entrances. They are covered by the ridged tile roof. These main entries are identified by arched openings through the porches, and are detailed with simple tile designs. These structures originally also had loggias, which were also part of the general tendency to emphasize outdoor spaces. Directly north of these buildings is the nine hole golf course which is readily accessible from the structures' commonly shared courtyard. The courtyard is enclosed on the north side by a solid stucco wall punctuated with tile grills and two wood gates. The wood sashed windows, concrete vent grills, copper roof scuppers, and downspouts typically constructed on the early buildings are used on these structures. The wood doors are heavily articulated with glass paned arches. In the intervening years, an addition to Building 10 on the courtyard side somewhat mars the symmetry of the courtyard. The interiors and courtyard elevations have been altered. Both the east and west ends, with their fireplaces, and the south elevations are almost intact.

Building 11 - Child Care Center/Post Office and Quartermaster's Store

Perry Road

Map Location: M-1

Photograph No.: 57-58

Building 11, the former Post Office and Quartermaster's Store Building, is a one story structure designed in 1921-22 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

The building is located to the east of the mess hall's main north/south axis. The mirroring Building 194, built in 1942, was planned to complete the relationship of structures to Sellers Plaza and the Gate Entrance. The central portion of the structure has a framed wooden ridge covered with red clay tile. A porch, enclosed in an arcade, was located

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along the east elevation. In 1942, this porch was enclosed by infill windows and doors; and again in 1982, these enclosures were replaced with glass block. The building ends are anchored by flat roofed elements with repetitive wood sashed windows. Originally public spaces such as the quartermaster, post office, cobbler and tailor had separate entrances directly through the porch. The end wings contained a reading room and barber shop with their own wooden door entrances and covered by clay tile roofed canopies. In 1942, an addition to the west elevation destroyed the facade. Alterations in 1982, converted the building into a day-care center. Along the south elevation, the original wood door with cast stone trim and tile roofed canopy still exists. The structure's exterior stucco is the backdrop for the typical metal scupper, downspout and attic vent details. The westerly doors enter a series of fenced play yards used by the children. These additions have diluted the original building's design, however the structure still exhibits the architectural vocabulary established in 1922.

Building 12 - Regimental Headquarters/Navy & Marine Corps Relief Society

John Paul Jones Court

Map Location: L-4

Photograph No.: 59-60

Building 12 Regimental Headquarters building, is a one story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

The building is located on the main axis of the base and at the north end of John Paul Jones Court on the south side of Building 1. Building 12's small porch is centered on the east elevation. The completely symmetrical plan had a flat roof. Additions were constructed on the north, south, and east sides, thus obliterating all but the west elevation. At the same time a heavy timber inclined roof with red clay tile was constructed between the end wings. Over the years the interior has been completely altered. The exterior stucco finish, wood sash windows, grills, copper scuppers and downspouts are of the same standard architectural vocabulary as all the original structures built during the 1920's.

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Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17 - Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Barracks

John Paul Jones Court

Map Location: 14,15 – L-4; 16, 17 - L-5

Photograph No.: 61-65

Buildings 14, 15, 16, and 17, the former Barracks Buildings, are two story structures designed in 1922/24 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The buildings have reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundations are concrete slabs on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roofs are wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and were built-up with a stucco parapet.

These buildings are situated on the site as rectangular structures with small wing projections at each end. The simple two story exterior envelope is pierced with a continual rhythm of large windows on the second floor, while directly below each window is a corresponding arched opening. The central portion of the buildings are enclosed with a wood timber roof supporting red clay tile. The end wings which flank the main building portion are covered with a flat built up roof. Each wing has a simple wrought iron balcony at the second floor, and an arch of cast stone flanked by concrete grill vents on the first floor. Each of the barracks structures, Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17, and the adjacent Building 1 are connected with a covered pedestrian arcade which has a flat roof. The grouping of Barracks Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17 form the southern boundary of John Paul Jones Court. The structures surrounding this courtyard and the mature landscaping create a most pleasing complex. The second story exits, which connected the barracks by means of pedestrian walkways above the arcades, have been eliminated. The pedestrian arcades had 8" diameter pole rafters projecting above the arches. However, over the years, many of these "Pueblo Style" poles have been removed. In the 1930's, the second floor porches were enclosed by placing windows in the exterior openings.

Buildings 18 and 19 - Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Barracks

Truxtun Road

Map Location: M-5

Photograph No.: 66-71

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Buildings 18 and 19, the former Barracks Buildings, are two story structures designed in 1922/24 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The buildings have reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundations are concrete slabs on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roofs are wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and were built-up with a stucco parapet.

These buildings are situated on the site as rectangular structures with small wing projections at each end. The simple two story exterior envelope is pierced with a continual rhythm of large windows on the second floor, while directly below each window is a corresponding arched opening. The central portion of the buildings are enclosed with a wood timber roof supporting red clay tile. The end wings which flank the main building portion are covered with a flat built up roof. Each wing has a simple wrought iron balcony at the second floor, and an arch of cast stone flanked by concrete grill vents on the first floor. By connecting the structures, Buildings 18 and 25, with a covered pedestrian arcade which has a flat roof, these structures reflect the other barracks built during this time period. This grouping formed outer perimeter structures which enclosed the secondary courts relating to the central John Paul Jones Court associated with Buildings 2 through 5 and 14 through 17.

Building 19 was originally planned to be constructed along with three adjacent barracks structures connected by covered pedestrian arcades. Only Building 19 was ever constructed. The siting of Building 19 created an outer secondary court relating to the central John Paul Jones Court associated with Buildings 2 through 5 and 14 through 17. By not connecting these last 3 buildings, the original design intent of four secondary courts was never achieved. The structures surrounding this courtyard and the mature landscaping create a most pleasing complex. The second story exits, which connected the barracks by means of pedestrian walkways above the arcades, have been eliminated. The pedestrian arcades had 8" diameter pole rafters projecting above the arches. However, over the years, many of these "Pueblo Style" rafters have been removed. In the 1930s, the second floor porches were enclosed by placing windows in the exterior openings. The porches were later converted into storerooms and the barracks were subdivided into offices.

Building 20 - Gatehouse No. 1/Gatehouse
Lytton and Barnett Avenues

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Map Location: L-1
Photograph No.: 72-75

Building 20, the former Gatehouse Building, is a one story structure designed in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is hipped wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

This structure is sited symmetrically opposite Building 21 and anchors the wrought iron arched gateway added in 1932. Originally these structures had a symbolic function and thus were designed with the most ornamental details of any buildings built during the first construction program in the 1920's. A square hipped heavy wood timber roof with red clay tile faces the entry gateway. A small tiled porch originally entered through arches, with cast stone ornamentation has since been removed. There still remains, at the gateway, ornate cast stone trimmed windows which acknowledge the base's entry point. The arcade, facing the street, created an outdoor amenity for public use. Security enclosures of concrete grills, on the west side of the arcade, were removed in 1932 and the arches enclosed with wood windows. A wrought iron gateway was also added. The simple stucco exterior has many of the typical details used on all the structures built during this first construction phase such as copper scuppers, downspouts, grills, and wood windows. The west elevation's end arch contains a glazed tile fountain with a concrete grille above. A concrete bench has since been removed. Over the years small offices have been added, however, the quarry tile floors and exposed timber roof beams of the once open arcade, still remain.

Building 21 - Pass/Decal Office/Gatehouse and Transformer Building

Lytton and Barnett Avenues

Map Location: M-1

Photograph No.: 75-77

Building 21, the former Gatehouse and Transformer Building, is a one story structure designed in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The

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walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is hipped wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

This structure is sited symmetrically opposite Building 20 and anchors the wrought iron arched gateway added in 1932. Originally these structures had a symbolic function and thus were designed with the most ornamental details of any buildings built during the first construction program in the 1920's. A square hipped heavy wood timber roof with red clay tile faces the entry gateway. A small tiled porch originally entered through arches, with cast stone ornamentation has since been removed. There still remains, at the gateway, ornate cast stone trimmed windows which acknowledge the base's entry point. The arcade, facing the street, created an outdoor amenity for public use. Security enclosures of concrete grills, on the west side of the arcade, were removed in 1932 and the arches enclosed with wood windows. The simple stucco exterior has many of the typical details used on all the structures built during this first construction phase such as copper scuppers, downspouts, grills, and wood windows. The west elevation's end arch contains a glazed tile fountain with a concrete grille above. A concrete bench has since been removed. Over the years small offices have been added, however, the quarry tile floors and exposed timber roof beams of the once open arcade, still remain.

Building 22 - Pump House

Dewey Road

L-5

The Pump House is a one story, rectangular shaped building which stands alone at the entrance to John Paul Jones Court. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing. The exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with mineral surface roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has a parapet wall on all sides. The structural openings for the windows are square and the windows are recessed in the openings, and there is no surrounding trim. The windows are typically awning type operating with 9 divided lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the south side of the building centered in the face of the wall. There is one door with a transom lite above the door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular. The wooden door is set flush with the face of the structural opening, there is no surrounding trim.

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Building 23 - Naval Investigative Service/Cooks' Barracks and Brig

Sims Road

Map Location. M-3

Photograph No.: 78-79

Building 23, the former Cook's Barracks and Brig Building, is a one story structure designed in 1924 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

This structure is symmetrically sited on the east/west central axis off of Gate No. 1. A large walled porch, located on the east side between the north and south wings, has been entirely enclosed by a windowless stucco wall. In 1932, a door was added in the same style as the original doors and a porch was enclosed. The entrances are covered with a heavy wood timber framed canopy supporting a red clay tile roof. The typical architectural elements of wood sash windows, concrete grills above the windows, copper scuppers and downspouts, wooden doors with tile roofed canopies and cast stone surrounds are used.

Building 24- MWR Club/Administration Building

Sellers Plaza

Map Location: L-1

Photograph No.: 80-84

Building 24, the former Administration Building, is a one story structure designed in 1923 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by R.E. Campbell in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building has reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundation is a concrete slab on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roof is wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and was built-up with a stucco parapet.

The footprint of Building 24 was originally the southern reflection of the combined footprint of Buildings 9 and 10. These structures are sited on opposite sides of Sellers

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Plaza, which is the open space connecting buildings located at the Entrance Gateway. The connection of the east and west wings, by an enclosed corridor, rather than by an open colonnade, as in Buildings 9 and 10, has created a single structure. The corridor was lined with almost floor to ceiling wood windows between square piers, and covered with a heavy timber canopy. The arched entries are glazed with glass doors. The central portions of this structure are capped with two ridged timber roof structures and red clay tile. The roofs over the east and west wings and the section between the red clay tile elements are a flat built-up roof with stucco parapets. The main entrance is identified with a blue canvas barrel canopy. The secondary entrances, through arched tile elements, located beneath the hipped roofs, are not recessed in a porch as designed in Buildings 9 and 10. Directly south is an adjacent courtyard with large mature trees. The wood sashed windows, concrete vent grills, copper roof scuppers and downspouts typically constructed on the early buildings are used on this structure. The arched entrances are wood with glass panes. In the intervening years additions to the south elevation have filled in some of the courtyard and has obliterated almost all of the original facades. The north elevation, however, is virtually intact.

Buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 - Bachelor Enlisted Quarters/Barracks

Truxtun Road

Map Location: 25 - M-5; 26 - M-4; 27, 28 - M-8; 29 - M-7

Photograph No.: 85-92

Buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, the former Barracks Buildings, are two story structures designed by the Navy Public Works Center in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. Buildings 25 and 26 were constructed by Lange and Bergstrom in 1924. Buildings 27, 28 and 29 were constructed by the F.L. Stimson Construction Company in 1932. The buildings have reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundations are concrete slabs on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roofs are wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and were built-up with a stucco parapet.

These buildings are situated on the site as rectangular structures with small wing projections at each end. The simple two story exterior envelope is pierced with a continual rhythm of large windows on the second floor, while directly below each window is a corresponding arched opening. The central portion of the building is enclosed with a wood timber roof supporting red clay tile. The end wings which flank the main building portion

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are covered with a flat built up roof. Each wing has a simple wrought iron balcony at the second floor, and an arch of cast stone flanked by concrete grill vents on the first floor. By connecting the structures (Building 18 and 25) with a covered pedestrian arcade which has a flat roof, these structures reflect the other barracks built during this time period. This grouping form outer perimeter structures which enclose secondary courts relating to the central John Paul Jones Court associated with Buildings 2 through S and 14 through 17. Adjacent to Building 25 is a vacant site, which was originally planned to accommodate another barracks structure. Directly east of this open area, Barracks Building 26 was constructed. By not constructing this last barracks building, the original design intent of four secondary courts has never been achieved.

Alterations include the removal of the second floor door above the arcades and the 8" diameter pole rafters above the arches; and the enclosure of the perimeter porches. An engineering investigation conducted in 1987 revealed that Buildings 25 and 26 have experienced severe deterioration of the ground floor due to corrosion of the reinforcing steel. The estimated cost for repair is \$1 million.

Building 30 - Community Facility Building/Mess Hall

Worden Road

Map Location: M-9

Photograph No.: 90, 93-110

Building 30, the former Mess Hall Building, is a one story structure designed in 1932 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the M.H. Golden Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style *with* Pueblo Influences. The buildings have reinforced concrete spread footings and the foundations are concrete slabs on grade. The walls are constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile and stucco with a reinforced concrete frame. The roofs are wood timber with wood framing and clay tile and were built-up with a stucco parapet.

This building comprises a grouping of structures. A ridged wood truss roof covered with red clay tile, encompasses the main complex components. Building elements were originally separated by inner courtyards which have been eliminated and replaced with light courts. However, over the years even these light courts have been enclosed with a myriad of alterations. The large remaining courtyards are flanked with covered pedestrian walkways supported by simple heavy stucco columns, with a layered column capital.

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These colonnades support an inclined wood framed roof covered with the typical red "pan and cover tiles." Connecting building arcades/pedestrian walkways are covered with flat roofs. Arcades are terminated with an entry element consisting of a larger arched tile and stone gateway, which identify the arcade. Wood multi-paned windows penetrate the exterior stucco walls with a repetitive rhythm. Heavy wood doors with a wood paned transom, similar to the window vocabulary, were typically used throughout. The central building has a cast stone cupola rising out of the ridged clay tile roof. This element is centered on Lawrence Court. The configuration mirrors the relationship of Building I to John Paul Jones Court, and is on the main east west axis with Gate 1. High windows above the arcades and colonnades, punch the heavy stucco exterior walls. These windows provide a clerestory for day lighting the interior high spaces. Exterior alterations include enclosing the courtyards and interior alterations include office conversion and enlarged mess hall seating.

Building 32 - Exchange Warehouse/Storehouse #1

Decatur Road

Map Location: K-2

Photograph No.: 111-113

Building 32, the former Storehouse #1 Building, is a two story structure designed in 1937 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by Works Progress Administration labor in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a hipped roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with metal gutters on the North and South sides. The East and West ends of the Building have flat roofs covered with built up roofing and parapet walls on three sides.

The structural openings for the windows are square. The windows are typically placed recessed in the structural openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically hopper type with 6 divided lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the North side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular with a semi-circular shaped head. The door is set recessed in the structural opening and there is surrounding trim, consisting of

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raised ornamental stucco at the head and jambs. The door is typically plain and constructed of wood.

In 1942 an addition was added to the building; in 1948 various repairs were made; and in 1964, plans were made to change the former "Garage" building into a "Supply Area."

Building 35 – Auditorium/Luce Theater

Truxtun Road

Map Location: N-6

Photograph No.: 116-117

Building 35, the former Luce Theater Building, is a one story rectangular structure designed in 1941 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the C.L. Hoskins Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has parapet walls on three sides.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically recessed in the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically awing type with 32 divided lites. The sash and frames are constructed of steel. The main entries are located on the South side of the building, offset to the left and right side. There are two doors in each of the structural openings and the openings are typically rectangular. The doors are recessed in the structural openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. The doors are typically plain and constructed of wood.

A set of stairs to the first floor is located on the South side of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. There is an open covered walkway attached to the building on the South side. The walkway is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the walkway is clay tile and built roofing. The walkway extends across the South face with a series of arched openings and connects on the West side to Building 176 and connects on the East side to Building 175. There are a series of projected pilasters on the East and West sides. The pilasters end short of the top of the

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parapet and slope back to the face of the wall to stop at a half-round shaped horizontal band of stucco.

Buildings 175 and 176 - School Building/School Building

Truxtun Road

Map Location: N-6

Photograph No.: 118-121

Buildings 175 and 176, the former School Buildings, are two story structures designed in 1941 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the C.L. Hoskins Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The two story, rectangular shaped, buildings rest on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The floors are constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with built-up roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and parapet walls on all sides. The parapets are trimmed with a metal cap.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim, consisting of aluminum molding at the heads, jambs and sills. The windows are typically double hung type with full pane lites. The sash are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the East side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular and the doors are recessed in the openings. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised ornamental stucco at the head and jambs. The doors are constructed of metal with a glass lite in the upper half.

There are stairs to the second floor located on the North side of the buildings. Building 17 has concrete stairs to the first floor located on the South and East sides; Building 176 has concrete stairs to the first floor located on the South and West sides. The stairs are constructed of metal with open risers. There is a covered walkway attached to the building on the West side of Building 175 and on the East side of Building 176. The walkway is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish and has arched openings. The roof covering for the walkway is clay tile and built-up roofing. The walkway connects to Building 35'

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Building 177 - Library/Office

Mayo Place

Map Location: N-6

Photograph No.: 125-128

Building 177, the former Library and Office Building, is a one story structure designed in 1941 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the C.L. Hoskins Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a hipped roof covered with Dutch gable ends and covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with ornamental stucco.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular. The windows are typically placed recessed in the structural openings and there is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically double hung type with 15 divided lites. The sash is constructed of aluminum. The main entry is located on the East side of the building, offset to the right side. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular and the doors are set flush to the face of the opening. There is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. The doors are typically panel type, constructed of wood, with a glass lite in the upper half.

There are stairs located on the East, North, West and South sides of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. There is an open covered walkway attached to the building on the East and North sides. The walkway on the East side has a shed roof covered with clay tile and supported on a series of round stucco covered columns. The walkway on the North side has a series of arched openings and a flat roof covered with clay tile and supported on a series of round stucco covered columns. The walkway on the North side has a series of arched openings and a flat roof covered with built-up roofing. There are sections of the building on the North side and south ends that have flat roofs covered with built-up roofing.

Building 178 - Retail Store/Navy Exchange Office, Store and Fountain

Truxtun Road

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Map Location: M-6
Photograph No.: 129-131

Building 178, the former Navy Exchange Office Building is a two story, rectangular shaped, structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the JAI. Barrens Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation with a full basement. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a hipped roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with ornamental stucco.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular. The windows are typically placed recessed in the structural openings and there is ornamental stucco lattice trim covering the window openings flush with the face of the wall. The windows are typically jalousie type. The sash is constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the East side of the building, offset to the left side. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular and the doors are set recessed to the face of the opening. There is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. The doors are constructed of aluminum storefront with a glass lite in the upper and lower halves.

There are stairs on the North side of the building constructed of concrete with closed risers. There is a covered walkway attached to the building on the North side. The walkway is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the walkway is clay tile and built-up roofing. This building originally had the same footprint as Building 177 but has had several additions and modifications. There have been several rectangular additions on the East side. In addition, the covered walkway has been enclosed; a freight elevator has been added on the South side and there has been a small loading dock added on the East side.

Building 193 - Enlisted Club/Recreation #2

Dewey Road
Map Location: K-5
Photograph No.: 133-138

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Building 193, the former Recreation #2 Building, is a two story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the William Simpson Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The two story, irregular shaped, building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The floors are constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a vaulted roof covered with mineral surface roofing. There are flat roof portions located on either side of the vaulted roof. The roof is framed with wood framing and parapet walls on all sides.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the face of the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically double hung type with 20 divided lites each. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the West side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular with an arched head. The doors are set recessed in the structural opening and there is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. The doors are constructed of aluminum storefront with a glass lite in the upper and lower halves.

There are stairs to the second floor located on the East and North sides of the building. The stairs are constructed of metal with open risers. There is a covered porch attached to the building on the West side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish and the roof is covered with built-up roofing. There is also a covered porch located on the North and South ends of the West face.

Several building additions to the East side of facility were undertaken in 1960, 1966, 1976 and 1978.

Building 194 - Office Building/Waves Quarters

Perry Road

Map Location: L-2

Photograph No.: 139-141

Building 194, the former Waves Quarters Building, is a one story, irregular shaped, structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the

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William Simpson Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a hipped roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with metal gutters.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are flush to the face of the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically double hung type with 12 divided lites each. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the East side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There are two doors, with a side panel adjacent to the both sides of the doors, in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular with a semi-circular head and the doors are set recessed in the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of ornamental stucco, at the heads and jambs. The doors are typically french type and constructed of wood with 8 lites each.

There are stairs from grade to floor level located on the East and West sides of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. There are a series of arched recesses in the middle portion of the East face and there are windows located within the recesses. There are flat roofed portions of the building on the North, South and West sides. The flat roofed areas are covered with built-up roofing.

Building 195 - Navy Medical Clinic/Medical Dispensary, In-Patient

Truxtun Road

Map Location: NA

Photograph No.: 142-144

Building 195, the former Medical Dispensary/In-Patient Building, is a one story, irregular shaped, structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the John H. Simpson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo influences. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with built-up roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and there is a parapet wall on all sides.

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The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of raised ornamental stucco at the heads, jambs and sills. The windows are typically double hung type with full pane lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the South side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular with a transom lite above the door and the doors are set recessed in the opening. There is surrounding trim consisting of raised ornamental stucco and ceramic tile at the heads and jambs. The doors are constructed of aluminum storefront with a glass lite in the upper and lower halves.

There are stairs from grade to floor level located on the South side of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. Alterations include replacement of wood window sashes with aluminum sashes in 1987.

Building 198 - Gatehouse #3/Gatehouse #3

Roosevelt Road

Map Location: O-6

Photograph No.: 145-147

Building 198, the Gatehouse #3 Building, is a one story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the JAI. Barrens Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The irregular shaped building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a hipped roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with ornamental stucco.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular. The windows are typically placed recessed in the structural openings and there is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs or sills. The windows are typically double hung type with 12 divided lites. The sash is constructed of steel. The main entry is located on the North side of the building, offset to the left side. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the doors is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. The door is plain and constructed of wood.

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There is a set of stairs from grade to floor level located on the West side of the building. The stairs are constructed of wood with closed risers. There is a covered porch attached to the building on the North side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the porch is clay tile. There is an enclosed porch attached to the building on the West side. The enclosed porch is constructed of wood and the roof is flat and covered with built up roofing.

Building 200 - Headquarters Building/Headquarters Building

Decatur Road

Map Location: L-6

Photograph No.: 148-156

Building 200, the Headquarters Building, is a one story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the William Simpson Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The rectangular shaped building with projecting sections rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a side gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. A cupola on the roof projects above the front entrance to provide a focal point. The roof is framed with wood framing and has clipped eaves all around. The eaves are trimmed with ornamental stucco.

The floor plan of this building is symmetrical and flanked by an office structure, Buildings 201 and 202, at each end. The complex is located just south of the main east-west axis of Gate No. 1 between John Paul Jones Court and Lawrence Court. The southerly central portion is accentuated by an arched entrance which is mirrored on the north elevation. The two entries are connected by a vestibule/lobby. The heavy framed window and doors are bordered by a series of three stepped columns. The red clay tile ridged roof has a pointed cupola above the central lobby. Flat built-up roofs are over small projected corner rooms. Building 200 is connected to the adjacent office structures by a ridged red tile roof supported by large stucco columns which have a dimple capitol and base. The stucco exterior walls are penetrated by wood paned sashed windows repetitively placed below a continuous horizontal tiered cornice located a few feet beneath the roof gutter. The mature, well kept landscape and large palm trees reinforce the serenity of Wiley Pond located in the northerly open plaza.

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Building 201 and Building 202 - Office Building

South Office Building/North Office Building

Roosevelt and Decatur Roads

Map Location: L-6

Photograph No.: 152, 155-163

Buildings 201 and 202, the Administration Buildings, are two story structures designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the William Simpson Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Pueblo Influences. The two story, rectangular shaped, buildings rest on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The floors are constructed from wood framing. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a gable roof with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with wood framing and parapet walls on all sides.

These buildings form the southern and northern wing of the Administration Building 200, and are mirror images of each other. Buildings 201 and 202 are the boundaries of the northern plaza whose center is Wiley Pond. The two wings are connected to the central administration building by a red clay tile covered pedestrian colonnade supported by large stucco columns which have a simple capital and base. All the elevations are faced with an inclined red clay tile canopy supported on the same type of columns. These canopies, for pedestrians, are terminated at the comers by a higher flat roofed arched element. Open timbers support the canopy and colonnades. Metal pendent light fixtures illuminate these walkways. The stucco exterior walls are penetrated by wood paned sashed windows repetitively spaced on the rhythm of the colonnades. A continuous horizontal tiered cornice located a few feet below the second floor roof parapet terminate the structure. The ground floor is a few feet above street level. The mature, well kept landscape and large palm trees reinforce the serenity of these structures along with their relationship to Building 200. The original office plan was conceived as an open environment with a core of toilets and stairwells. This has changed somewhat over the years, with the addition of interior walls for permanent office space.

Building 208 - North Chapel/North Chapel

Mayo Place

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Map Location: M-7
Photograph No.: 164-170

Building 208, the North Chapel Building, is a one story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the William Simpson Construction Company in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The irregular shaped building is very tall and rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation with piers. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominant roof shape is characterized by a front gable roof covered with clay tile roofing. The roof is framed with heavy timber wood truss framing. The trusses are exposed on the interior. The roof has clipped eaves and clipped gable ends. There is a large eight sided stained glass window located above the main entry. The windows on the East and West sides of the main chapel are glazed with stained glass depicting various religious and naval scenes. These windows are recessed in the structural openings. The main entry is located on the South side of the building, centered in the face of the wall. There are two doors in the structural opening for the main entrance.

The structural opening for the doors is rectangular with an arched head and the doors are set recessed in the opening. There is surrounding trim, consisting of cast stone at the head and jambs. The doors are panel type and constructed of wood with a glass lite in the upper half.

There are stairs from grade to floor level located on the South side of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. There is a covered walkway attached to the building on the North side. The walkway is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the walkway is built-up roofing. In 1981 a patio area enclosed for additional office space and minor upgrades and painting were undertaken in 1984.

Building 210 - Swimming Pool No. 1/Swimming Pool No. 1 Gym, SSC HQ
Roosevelt Road
Map Location: K-7
Photograph No.: 171-174

Building 210, the Swimming Pool Building, is a two story structure designed in 1942 by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the JAI. Barrens Construction Company

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in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The irregular shaped building rests on a concrete slab on grade with a concrete stem wall foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with built-up roofing. The roofs are framed with wood and "bow" wood truss framing. The roof has a parapet wall on all sides and the parapets are trimmed with stucco. There is a large roof mounted skylight centered over the pool area.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised ornamental stucco at the heads, jambs and sills. The windows are typically double hung and awing type with divided lites. The sash is constructed of wood and aluminum. The frames are constructed of wood. The main entries are located on the East side of the building, offset to the left and right sides. There are two doors with a side panel adjacent to both sides of the doors in the structural openings for the main entries. The structural openings for the doors are rectangular with semi-circular shaped heads. The doors are set recessed in the openings. There is surrounding trim, consisting of raised ornamental stucco at the heads and jambs. The doors are aluminum storefront with a glass lite in the upper and lower half.

There are stairs from grade to floor level located on the East side of the building. The stairs are constructed of concrete with closed risers. There is a covered porch attached to the building on the East side. The porch is constructed of wood framing with a stucco finish. The roof covering for the porch is built-up roofing.

Building 430 - USS Recruit/DE Mockup (USS Recruit, TDE-1)

Gearing Drive

Map Location: G-14

Photograph No.: 175-178

This is a 2/3 size mockup of a DE Class navy ship constructed in 1949 and located next to Buildings 412 and 378. The structure rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is sheet metal. The overall structure is several stories high with a superstructure several decks above the main deck. The main deck level is approximately 1-1/2 stories above grade level. The exterior is complete with authentic fittings removed from real Navy ships and placed in the correct

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locations on the mockup. These fittings include typical railings, guns and gun mounts. Entry to the mockup is through several doors located at various places along the grade line.

Building 451 - Flagpole

Ingram Plaza

Map Location: K-6

Photograph No.: 179

The flagpole is located in Ingram Plaza and was constructed in 1923 as part of the original Master Plan.

Building 453 and 454 - Gun Platform No. 1 and No. 2

Cushing Road

Map Location: J-6

Photograph No.: 179-181

The Gun Platforms, No. 1 and No. 2 were built in 1945. The structures are a concrete pad which supports the placement of three artillery pieces. The guns are examples of World War II era 5 inch, 38 caliber shore to air anti-aircraft weapons. They had a maximum range of 1-2 miles.

The gun platform and the artillery pieces on it have been included as historically significant as they form a prominent visual landmark. Gun Platform No. 1 and its artillery pieces, along with Gun Platform No. 2, face north which help establish the southern boundary of Ingram Plaza as well as the proposed historic district.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

These additional buildings and structures are considered to be contributing elements to the historic district. All the buildings were constructed between 1940-1946. All the buildings are small, single-story structures constructed of single wall construction with stucco walls or wooden shiplap siding. The buildings are all simple, non-distinguished, utilitarian structures with few decorative elements. The roof styles range from side gabled to flat. Windows are double-hung sash style with wooden surrounds. Several of the buildings were moved to their present locations. The following buildings are contributing elements:

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Building/structure	Bldg. #, Year Built	Location Sheet
Storage Building	(Building 48, 1942)	3 of 10
Storage Vault	(Building 77, 1942)	4 of 10
Office	(Building 158, 1942)	3 of 10
Laundry	(Building 159, 1942)	3 of 10
Garage	(Building 182, 1940)	3 of 10
Laundry	(Building 207, 1942)	3 of 10
Office Building	(Building 209, 1942)	2 of 10
North Reservoir	(Building 346, 1942)	4 of 10
Gardener Tool Shed	(Building 364, 1942)	4 of 10
Office	(Building 366, 1942)	2 of 10
Pump House	(Building 368, 1942)	4 of 10
Garage Qtrs. D	(Building 373, 1942)	3 of 10
Transformer house	(Building 469, 1946)	3 of 10
Chlorinating Station #1	(Building 530, 1945)	4 of 10

DESIGNED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Site Plan

The master plan of the Naval Training Station, San Diego was heavily dependent on the Beaux Arts tradition and its manifestation of the "City Beautiful" movement in the United States. The plan is a simple and direct interpretation of the concept with two main axes along the buildings are placed so as to form symmetrical outdoor courts. These ideals can clearly be seen in the aerial photographs and the orderly plan is very visible. The buildings are also planned to be symmetrical, thus providing mirror images of each other as they face across the courts. This resulted in a comprehensive design plan that exemplified simplicity and coherence and reflected the Spanish Colonial Revival tradition as discussed in Section 2.1.4. The Spanish Colonial Revival style made a great contribution to the development of architecture in the form of planned groups of buildings which depended for their effect on unity of style, human scale, and landscape gardening. The simple, almost bare, buildings were designed to be enhanced by the vegetation that would be planted around the structures. In turn, the simplicity of the buildings would enhance the forms and colors of the vegetation by allowing it to stand out boldly against the bare, light-colored walls of the buildings.

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Originally, a large administration building with a tower very similar to the command center at Naval Air Station, North Island was planned to be the focus of the north-south axes. All buildings would relate to the main structure and the entire complex would face the bay to the south. In 1921, the Bureau of Yards and Docks eliminated the administration building for financial reasons. Lincoln Rogers argued for the preservation of his design in August 1921 when he pleaded with the Bureau of Yards and Docks that it would be "most desirable to obtain an arrangement of buildings, nearly symmetrical about the two principal axes, rather than one where the buildings are bunched toward the ...[eastern] end." (Kaplan, 1989:28). An administration building was not constructed until the 1940s and Building 24 served as headquarters until this time.

Various courts were designed as open spaces to alternate with the large buildings and bring a human scale to the complex. These courts - Lawrence Court, John Paul Jones Court, and Luce Court, Ingram Plaza, and Sellers Plaza - were designed for various activities. Assembly, ceremonies, field masses, work activities and training practices all took place in these outdoor areas and they added additional living/working/entertainment space and continued the Hispanic theme of indoor/outdoor life. The courts and plazas were all named for former naval heroes, another theme that added an element of continuity to life on the station. All roads, drill fields and courts are named for famous naval personnel, particularly personnel who displayed outstanding acts of courage in the face of immense danger. Many of the men so named and remembered on the base died for the efforts and this was one way to keep their memories alive and serve as an example to the men who were being trained in the fine naval traditions.

Ingram Plaza

Decatur and Cushing Roads

Map Location: K-6

Ingram Plaza was the original location of Camp Ingram and was named for Gunner's Mate 1st Class Osmond K. Ingram, U.S. Navy who posthumously received the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic action aboard the destroyer Cassin World War I. On Oct. 16, 1917, he observed a torpedo approaching the ship and went to the stern to remove certain explosives. When the torpedo struck the ship, he was killed instantly (Camacho 1996:53).

Sellers Plaza

Truxtun and Decatur Roads

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Map Location: L-1

Sellers Plaza was named for the first commanding officer of NTC, David F. Sellers. Rear Admiral Sellers served on NTC from June 1923 to August 1926 and was responsible for critical early years of base development. Admiral Sellers served during the Spanish-American War in 1898, took part in the Samoan Campaign in 1899, was 4 Naval aide at the white House, served as commanding officer of the USS *Wisconsin* during World War I and was an aide to the Secretary of the Navy until 1922 when he was ordered to take command of NTC (Camacho 1996:9).

John Paul Jones Court

Dewey Road

Map Location: M-5

John Paul Jones Court was named for John Paul Jones who originally served in the British Navy but during the Revolutionary War, he accepted a lieutenancy in the U.S. Navy and fought against England. While engaging the *Serapis*, a ship of superior strength to Jones' ship the *Bon Homme Richard*, Jones made his famous reply when the British commander asked him if he had struck. "I have not yet begun to fight" was the response that has made him a legend in naval history. He died in Paris in 1792 and his remains were returned in 1905 and buried on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Academy (*The Hoist* 1942:3).

Lawrence Court

Decatur Road

Map Location: M-8

Lawrence Court was named for Captain James Lawrence who commanded the frigate *Chesapeake* in action against the British frigate, *Shannon*, off Boston in 1813. During the battle, Lawrence and his fellow officers were all mortally wounded, leaving young, inexperienced sailors alone to man the ship. Before Lawrence died, he shouted to his men, "Don't give up the ship!" and his crew refused to lower their colors. Their courage is long remembered in naval history (Camacho 1996:107).

Luce Court

Truxtun Road

Map Location: M-6

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Luce Court was named for Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce, a great seaman and teacher of seamanship. Admiral Luce started his career at the age of 14, on the first American ship to sail to Japan in 1841. He also served in the Civil War but his greatest achievements came as a teacher of naval technology at the Naval Academy. He urged the establishment of the Naval War College, the first of its kind in the world and later copied by every major world power. His lasting legacy is in the men that he trained who in turn applied his knowledge of seamanship to their commands and their men (*The Hoist* 1942:3).

Preble Field

Chauncey Road

Map Location: I-6

Preble Field was named for Commodore Edward Preble who began his career in the Navy when he ran away to sea as a young boy in 1761. In 1763 he was appointed a midshipman on the frigate *Protector* and fought in two engagements before he was captured. He served in the Revolutionary War and had numerous ships under his command. He was the first naval officer to fly the flag east of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1803 he sailed against the Barbary pirates as Commodore of a seven-ship, 1,000-man squadron in his flagship, the *Constitution*. (Camacho 1996:86).

Stanley/Welty Terrace

Truxtun Road

Map Location: N-4

Stanley/Welty Terrace is a circular area in front of the old dispensary originally named Stanley Terrace in honor of Robert Stanley. Stanley was a corpsman who received the Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct in the Battle of Peiking (Beijing), China in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion. The Navy Department issued a regulation in 1925 that streets on facilities could not be named for living persons. The street was renamed Welty Terrace in honor of Pharmacist Mate 2nd Class Frank L. Welty who was killed in France on June 6, 1918. For his bravery during World War I, Welty received the Navy Cross posthumously. On the anniversary of his death in 1925, the street was officially changed to Welty Terrace (Camacho 1996:82).

Decatur Road

Map Location: L-1 to L-8

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Decatur Road was named for Stephen Decatur who became a Navy captain at age 25 in 1805 during the war with Tripoli. In the War of 1812, he commanded the United States in engagements against the British Navy. Decatur died in a duel in 1820 over a dispute over a courtmartial that had taken place 13 years earlier (Camacho 1996:99).

Dewey Road

Map Location: J-5 to O-5

Dewey Road was named for Admiral Dewey who served in the Spanish-American War in 1898 and when the war began, he sailed into Manila Harbor, capturing the city. This gave the United States a presence in the Philippines, an important negotiating point with the Spanish at the war's end which resulted in the transfer of the Philippine Islands to United States control. The Islands became an important naval base for the U.S. fleet during the twentieth century.

Perry Road

Map Location: L-2 to M-2

Perry Road was named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry who achieved fame in the War of 1812 in the Battle of Lake Erie.

Roosevelt Road

Map Location: J-7 to O-7

Roosevelt Road was named for presidential cousins, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Both men had served as Under Secretary of the Navy at different points in their careers and were staunch supporters of the U.S. Navy. Theodore Roosevelt was a great advocate of the "two-ocean" navy concept and did much during his presidency to further American naval expansion with his development of the "Great White Fleet" in 1908. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was equally ardent in his expansion of the Navy and during his term in office, he proposed legislation that significantly enhanced the Navy. Millions of dollars in naval appropriations were passed by Congress during his terms and naval bases were enlarged greatly and naval technology achieved major advancements.

Sims Road

Map Location L-3 to M-3

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Sims Road was named for William Sowden Sims, an American Naval officer who achieved his fame during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

Truxtun Road

Map Location M-1 to M-S

Truxtun Road was named for Captain Truxtun, a Naval officer who commanded the frigate *Constellation* in a naval battle with a French frigate, *Vengeance*, in 1800 in the Caribbean Sea. At this time, the guns were used to shoot out the rigging of ships but in this case, because ammunition was limited, Truxtun ordered his men to take a different approach. "Don't throw away a single charge of powder and shot. Take good aim and fire into the hull of the enemy." This command saved the day and the battle was won (Camacho 1996:64).

Sail Ho Golf Course

Map Location: M-1 to P-1/N-3 to P-3

The Sail Ho Golf Course was constructed in 1925 as four hole golf course. The course was arranged with the holes averaging 250 yards. The golf course underwent several expansions from this small scale course over the decades. The course was constructed as part of the continuing program of physical fitness and well-being that was included in the training schedule for all recruits. The course was used by a number of well-known recruits who spent time at the NTC over the years. NTC Recruit Sam Snead won a local tournament in 1942; and in 1952, Recruits Billy Caspar and Gene Littler took first and second place trophies in the Eleventh Naval District Golf Championship (Camacho 1996:54-55).

Gate 1 Arch

Map Location: L-1

Gate 1 originally did not have an arch connecting the two buildings flanking the opening. In 1932, a steel arch in a floral/scroll style pattern was added to the buildings and providing a cohesive design element that framed the opening view into the base in a pleasing manner.

Vegetation Plan

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The original vegetation on the base followed the same design principles as the built environment and was conceived to enhance and continue the dominant architectural themes. Taking advantage of the climate was an important design criterion: mess halls faced open courtyards; barracks contained porches and open arcades; the dispensary featured a solarium; other buildings had loggias and open air porches and arcades. Some of the buildings were also originally painted pink stucco with green woodwork and other pastel colors. These colors were chosen to complement the proposed landscaping schemes. Without landscaping which continued these color themes, the buildings would have looked odd or barren, but with plants that used variations on these tones, the landscaping design became married to the building design concepts. The indoor/outdoor theme was continued through every element of the original base, resulting in a harmonious composition (Kaplan 1989:32).

The original design plans for the base included two distinct aspects. The main linear axes areas incorporated vertical plantings to emphasize the linear qualities of these spaces. The vegetation used is taller and is regularly spaced with fairly large gaps between the plants. The trees and bushes, i.e. the topiary style Blackwood Acacias, are spread across substantial areas of the base. The theme in these areas emphasized single plantings in a regular and repetitious manner. These elements are placed in single rows along the roads and repeat the linear aspects of the hardscape. They are used to define spaces and edges of the divisions of the base and provide visual uniformity and order. They draw the eye to the farther vistas and viewlines of the base and emphasize the overall architectural themes.

The portions of the landscape that were the transition areas from the hardscape/linear plantings up to the walls of the buildings emphasized varied height group plantings. The plants are spread out, low-growing in the early stages of the transition zones, then gradually rise and become more dense in terms of numbers of plantings as they move closer to the structures, and then are grouped very closely at the actual wall spaces. Closer to the buildings, the horizontal is emphasized and the plant choices vary considerably. Plants and trees with flowers, unusual foliage, or interesting branch shapes are highlighted against the solid color walls of the buildings. These selections add interest and variation to the plantings nearest the buildings and serve to emphasize the broad shapes and design details of the Spanish Colonial structures. They also provide a measure of protection and shade for the large buildings.

The lawn areas on the base provide an additional transition from the hardscape aspects of the landscape, i.e., roads and paved courts, and form a backdrop for the specific plantings,

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such as the topiary style Blackwood Acacias. The strips of green along the roadways complement the linear aspects of the design scheme and offer an additional color element to play the floral colors against. They also simply add a note of softness to a very angular portion of the landscape. In Sellers Plaza, a large lawn area included the flag pole for the base and provided a green oasis style entrance to the base. The large lawn area of the plaza sent a very clear message to visitors (or new recruits) that while the base was definitely a place of work and activity, it was a pleasant and attractive setting for working and living. It started the newcomer out on a positive, welcoming note and a visitor knew immediately from the lushness of the landscape that he must be in California. The lawns served as a transition zone to the small, one story buildings surrounding the plaza that were highlighted by the large Bunya-bunya trees and introduced the visitor to the Spanish Colonial style with its emphasis on color, indoor/outdoor living and a sense of informality.

The landscaping plan for the station was designed by the Superintendent of Balboa Park. The station was surrounded by mud, black widows, fleas, and jack-rabbits in 1923 and Captain Sellers pushed for landscaping to make the base more hospitable. Mr. J.G. Morley, who had also been intimately involved in the planning of the Panama-California Exposition, designed the original landscape plans. Trees and shrubs were donated by citizens through a civilian Naval Station Tree Committee chaired by Mr. O. A. Davidson. The Department of Agriculture donated 100 Pistache trees and by December 1923 a range of plants had been donated and were in place on the grounds. Century Plants, Acacias and Palm Trees were some of the earliest varieties. The first tree planted at the base was a Black Acacia on October 27, 1923. The shovel used to plant the tree is on display in Building 200 along with a cut slab of wood from the tree (Camacho 1996:52).

The gardening staff on the base consisted of four men during the 1920s-40s. The Head gardener was August Anderson, who served from 1923-1964. Re was assisted by David Blumenthal, H.W. Preston, and an unknown fourth man. Anderson wrote a gardening column for the base newspaper, The Hoist, in which he detailed his activities on the base and got his readers acquainted with the plants they saw around them

Norfolk Island Pine Tree
John Paul Jones Court
Map Location: L-4

Men on the base assisted the local community when disaster struck and in one case, were rewarded with a live tree for their efforts. The men helped put out a fire in the Cuyamaca

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Mountains in 1928 and a white Fir was given to them to be planted in John Paul Jones Court to thank them. An inscription placed near the tree said:

This White Fir tree was removed from the Cuyamacas and replanted in this position by a sincere friend of this station, Mr. Ralph M. Dyar. In appreciation of the assistance rendered by Officers and men of this command in quelling a destructive forest fire in the Cuyamacas, Christmas, A.D. 1928.

The original White Fir tree died within a few months after planting. It was replaced by a more compatible species the Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*). This tree was used as a Christmas tree and was decorated with colored lights for many years. This tree still stands today.

In his monthly gardening column, Anderson detailed his plans for landscaping the base in its later stages. The initial design had been created by Morley by Anderson continued on for the next four decades and the resulting design was largely a product of his knowledge and aesthetic sense. Eight varieties of acacia were used, mostly the Black Acacia, and the trees were trimmed into a cone-shape. They were used extensively on the streets of the station. Other acacias included *Acacia baileyana* (also known as the Australian Wattle) which was used in back of the station library and the Chaplains office. This tree has a deep silvery blue, fern-like foliage and a profusion of canary-yellow flowers (The Hoist February 1927).

Other trees used were the Australian Peppermint tree near the garages; the Scarlet Flowering gum located across the street from the Post Office; the *Eucalyptus cornuta* in back of the sound school; and Monterey cypress on both sides of the walk leading to the barracks and various buildings and generally were planted to flank entrance areas. Palm trees included a wide range including the Queen palm on Camp Ingrain; the Canary Island Date Palm on the east side of the Fire House and the Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*). The Dragon palm was used extensively with Spanish architecture. The plant had long, flat, grass-like leaves and was used in the corners of the base for accent plants (the Hoist March 1927).

Officers' Quarters Gardens
Map Location: O-4 to O-5

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The gardens that are present at the rear of the Officers' Quarters contain a wide variety of plants. The gardens are terraced in formal levels with cobblestone or concrete walls dividing each level. Stairs are centered in the middle of the levels and walkways lead to various points within the gardens. The sloping land was terraced to provide flat areas for large lawns with hedges at the edges of the terraces. Beautiful views of the bay and city are available from these lovely garden areas. All the plants used on the base were repeated in these gardens. The gardens use large plantings and trees to separate the lawns for each quarter from the others and provide privacy.

Bunya-Bunya Trees

Map Location: L-2 to M-2

Six large Bunya-bunya (*Araucaria bidwillii*) trees are present in Sellers Plaza. The trees date to the 1920s and are part of the original base plantings. One of the trees has a plaque nailed to it which states:

“In Commemoration of August Anderson NTC Landscape Architect 1923-1964”

Very few original plantings are left at the time of the survey. Some of the eucalyptus trees around the Sail Ho Golf Course may date to the 1920s but it was impossible to determine exactly which trees because of the rapidity of growth of this type of tree. Some of the palms and the eucalyptus trees may be original to the base landscape plan. However, as the decades went on, plants and trees died and were replaced. It is likely that the plants and trees were probably replaced while Anderson was the head gardener but after 1964, it appears from the records that the Public Works Department took over the actual landscaping decisions. When new buildings were designed during the Cold War years, many times the architects would suggest plants to surround the building. Landscaping plans are included with the drawings for the buildings many times. Each building was landscaped individually without regard for a continuation of a particular theme. Other times, PWC would simply plant whatever choices they had made, probably with regard to cost and ease of maintenance. There was no cohesive landscape plan during the Cold War years and no attempt was made to create a unified theme around the base. This is evident today in the diversity of the landscaping as you move *from* area to area. There is little continuity of vegetation choices.

Plants located on the base in 1996 include:

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<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Australian Flame Tree	Brachychiton acerifolius
Australian Tea Tree	Leptospermum laevigatum
Bailey Acacia	Acacia baileyana
Banana Tree	Musa paradisiaca seminifera
Beefwood	Casuarina stricta
Bird of Paradise	Caesalpinia gilliesii
Blackwood Acacia	Acacia melanoxylon
Blue Gum	Eucalyptus globulus
Bottle Tree	Brachychiton populneus
Boxwood Hedge	Buxus harlandii
Brazilian Pepper Tree	Schinus terebinthifolius
Bunya-bunya Tree	Araucaria bidwillii
California Pepper Tree	Schinus molle
Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora
Canary Island Date Palm	Phoenix canariensis
Canary Island Pine	Pinus canariensis
Canna Lily	Hedychium
Carob Tree	Ceratonia siliqua
Carrotwood	Cupaniopsis anacardioides
Chinese Evergreen Elm	Aglaonema modestum
Chinese Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Chinese Sweet Gum	Liquidambar formosana
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster multiflorae
Dwarf Pomegranate	Pinica granatum
Eugenia	Zygium piniculatum
Evergreen Pear	Pyrus kawakamii
Firethorn	Pyracantha coccinea
Heavenly Bamboo	Nandina domestica
Hollywood Juniper	Juniperus chinensis, Corymbos variegata
Ice Plant	Apteni
Italian Cypress	Cypressus sempervirens
Italian Stone Pine	Pinus pinea
Lantana	Lanatan camara
Leland False Cypress	Cupresiocypsaris leylandii

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Lemon Tree	Eureka
Lemon-scented Gum	Eucalyptus citriodora
Lily of the Nile	Agapanthus africanus
Marguerite Daisy	Chrysanthemum frutescens
Mexican Abelia	Abelia grandiflora
Mexican Fan Palms	Washingtonia robusta
Mock Orange	Philadelphus mexicanus
Monterey Pine	Pinus radiata
Moreton Bay Fig	Ficus amacrophyla
Natal Plum	Carissa macrocarpa
New Zealand Flax	Phormium tenax
Norfolk Island Pine	Arucaria heterophyla
Oleander	Nerium oleander
Pampas Grass	Cortaderia selloana
Paper Mulberry Tree	Broussonetia papyrifera
Privet Hedge	Ligustrum ovalifolium
Queen Palm	Arecastrum romanzoffianum
Red Flowering Gum	Eucalyptus ficifolia
Red Ironbark	Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis
Roses	Rosa
San Diego Red	Bougainvillea
Sea Lavendar Statice	Limonium perezii
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo
Sugar Gum	Eucalyptus cladocalyx
Torrey Pines	Pinus torreyana
True Myrtle	Mertensia communis
Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum

Non-contributing Buildings

Twenty buildings and structures make up the non-contributing structures. This is equal to about 22 percent of the 86 structures within the district boundary. These include those buildings constructed from 1963 to 1990, which is outside the period of significance. The building styles are incompatible with the themes in the original design. They range in type from electrical vaults, water tanks to small wood framed stucco buildings. While the

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percentage of non-contributing elements may seem high, most of them are small, are structures that were added with no design sensitivity relating to the original structure. Because they are dispersed, and do not generally interfere with the visual continuity of the district's architectural integrity, they are not considered to affect the integrity of the district to a degree that would affect the district criteria for eligibility. These non-contributing buildings include the following:

Building/structure	Bldg. #, Year Built	Location Sheet
School Building	(Building 443, 1956)	3 of 10
Middle Marker Bldg.	(Building 472, 1964)	3 of 10
Fish Ponds	(struct. 474, 1964)	4 of 10
Golf Course Maint. Shop	(Building 516, 1967)	4 of 10
Golf Maint. Shop	(Building 519, 1970)	4 of 10
Golf Driving Range	(Building 520, 1967)	4 of 10
Patio Cover	(Building 538, 1974)	3 of 10
Public Toilet	(Building 603, 1988)	6 of 10
Sentry Kiosk, Gate #1	(Bldg. 605, 1990)	7 of 10
Sign Pad (gate 3) No sign	(Pad 478, 1985)	3 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-141, 1983)	7 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-107, 1983)	4 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-107A, 1987)	4 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-108, 1989)	4 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-109, 1963)	4 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-152, 1988)	3 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-164, 1988)	3 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-167, 1973)	3 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-191, 1963)	6 of 10
Electrical Pad	(Pad P-200, 1988)	3 of 10

All of the structures are keyed by building number to the attached maps.

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NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO: **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

San Diego County Background

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and early 1900s provide a record of Spanish, Mexican and American rule, occupation and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

On September 28, 1542, sailing under the orders of Hernando Cortez, Governor General of New Spain, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo entered a harbor of what is now known as San Diego Bay. Only fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, Cabrillo raised the flag of Spain and named the harbor San Miguel Bay. This harbor would someday be recognized as the birthplace of California and one of the nation's primary naval centers (Engstrand 1980: 16-23; Starr 1986: 11-30)

San Diego was marked for settlement when Sebastian Vizcaino, a merchant navigator, surveyed the harbor in 1602 for Spain. Vizcaino renamed San Diego in honor of San Diego de Alcala, a Franciscan lay brother canonized in 1588. Although the Spanish recognized the strategic military value in San Diego's harbor, Spanish authorities gave San Diego little thought until it learned, in 1769, that Russians, in search of a warm water harbor, were sailing from Alaska to seize San Diego (Engstrand 1980: 16-23; Starr 1986: 11-30).

It was then that a Franciscan priest, Father Junipero Serra, offered to make the journey to San Diego and establish a mission. Accompanied by a land and sea force under the command of Don Gaspar de Portola, first governor of Alta (Upper) California, Serra reached San Diego on July 1st, 1769 (Engstrand 1980: 16-23; Starr 1986: 11-30).

The Spaniards established the first white settlement less than five miles from the Naval Training Center at the Indian rancheria of Cosoy, where Old San Diego is now located. On the bluff overlooking this settlement Father Serra built California's first mission, San Diego de Alcala. Five years later the Mission was moved 5 miles up the valley to its

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present location, where it is today - the southern anchor of El Camino Real, the King's Highway, connecting the twenty-one Franciscan Missions stretching north to Sonoma (Engstrand 1980: 16-23; Starr 1986: 11-30).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents exploration; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Roy Missions; the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives and other agricultural goods and implements; and a method of building construction and architectural style. Spanish influence continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule, because the missions continued to operate as they had in the past. Laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time (Engstrand 1980: 16-23; Starr 1986: 11-30).

In 1822 San Diego came under Mexican rule. During this period many homes and buildings were built around the central square in Old Town, several of which are still standing. The Mexican Period (1821-1846) includes the retention of Spanish laws and practices until shortly before secularization of the Mission San Diego do Alcalá in 1834, over a decade after Spanish rule had ended. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, after secularization, vast tracts of land were granted and the Rancho era began. Cattle ranching prevailed over other agricultural activities and development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established and transportation routes expanded. The Mexican Period ended as a result of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48 (Engstrand 1980: 24-33; Starr 1986: 11-30).

The American Period (1848-Present) began in 1848 when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican War. A Lands Commission was created in response to the Act of 1851 which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The influx of people into California and the San Diego region was the result of various factors, including the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and

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importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways (Engstrand 1980: 34-45; Starr 1986: 31-50).

In 1850, San Diego became by law a city and held its first elections. In 1866 a merchant named Alonzo Horton sailed into San Diego harbor. Convinced that San Diego should be moved from its old site, he bought a thousand acre parcel of land adjacent to the bay. Before Horton died, the City of San Diego was sprawled across the acreage he bought (Engstrand 1980: 46-65; Starr 1986: 51-82).

Highlights of the next fifty years included the discovery of gold at Julian in 1870, and the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad to San Diego in 1885. John D. Spreckels sailed down from San Francisco to become San Diego's leading business figure in the 1880's. With E.W. Scripps, in 1890, came the beginning of a family legend in the city. The philanthropy of the publisher, and Ellen Browning Scripps, involved public gifts of staggering proportions. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s. By the turn of the century. San Diego was poised on the edge of momentous developments. These developments would finally bring San Diego into a position of national prominence as a major military center (Engstrand 1980: 66-81; Starr 1986: 83-114).

Background of Naval Training Station Construction

Introduction

The Naval Training Center, San Diego reflects the program of national defense expansion created by the acquisition of colonies during the Spanish-American War, the opening of the Panama Canal and the United States entry into World Wars I and II. The facility has undergone three distinct phases of development: its original construction in 1921; expansion of facilities during the 1930s; and the largest expansion during the World War II years to assist in the activities of the Pacific Theater. The facility has been linked to all the major national defense trends as well as the significant design developments on the West Coast and the creation of an architectural style particularly suited to the San Diego region. The structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the buildings was influenced by

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Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest.

National Background

During the late 19th century, the United States began a program of expansion of its military activities and facilities. With the successful conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States acquired colonies in the Philippine Islands and other areas of the Pacific Ocean. These international events required the United States to address the need for a major re-evaluation and expansion of its national defense requirements. The United States was taking its place as a key nation in international events and the McKinley administration recognized the desire of the American people to play a more significant role in international politics and the resulting economic advantages to be realized from the acquisition of colonies and trade developments. This expansion of the United States onto the world scene required an immediate and, ever continuing, expansion of United States military facilities. The United States Navy was one of the service branches to receive the full impact of this change in national priorities (Current 1987: 78-142; U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 1-7).

In 1901, President William McKinley was assassinated and Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency and ushered in a new era of presidential power and an increased interest in the U.S. Navy. Roosevelt had served as Under Secretary of the Navy and was a firm believer in a theory by Alfred Thayer Mahan regarding naval power. Mahan's thesis was that over the course of history no nation had achieved greatness unless it possessed a well-equipped and organized navy. When Roosevelt became president, a major goal of his administration was to upgrade the U.S. Navy. Roosevelt was instrumental in the construction of the Great White Heat which toured the world in 1908 as a symbol of United States naval power and the construction of the Panama Canal which gave the United States access to the Pacific Ocean in a whole new way. The construction of the Canal paved the way for the ultimate development of a two-ocean navy and also brought into prominence the heretofore unnoticed city of San Diego (Current 1987:78-142; U.S. Government Printing Office 1921:1-7).

During the first decade of the 19th century, naval activities occupied the attention of military leaders and the U.S. Navy underwent a major expansion. Also, new technology in

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the fields of communication and aviation brought into prominence the importance of radio and its possible applications to the national defense program. The construction of various types of military facilities, i.e. radio transmitting stations, ammunition depots, training stations, air stations, fueling stations and various support facilities, created a wave of expansion across the United States. With the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, potential West Coast facilities gained increased importance in the eyes of military planners (U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 1-7; 56-77; Howeth 1963: 1-46).

San Diego became a major focal point for new military facilities. Key developments were taking place in San Diego County, including the construction of radio receiving and transmitting facilities at Point Loma and Chollas Heights at the beginning of World War I, and the initial development of aviation activities resulting in the construction of the Naval Air Station on North Island. San Diego, with its excellent harbor, benign climate and location as the first United States city north of the Panama Canal on the West Coast offered numerous advantages for the nation's military needs (U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 56-77; Howeth 1963: 1-46; Yatsko 1990a and 1990b: 1-8; Christman 1969: 34-56; Davis 1955: 1-52; Hinds n.d.: 1-28; Daniels 1927: 313).

After the beginning of World War I in 1914, a careful study of the nation's resources was undertaken to assess our military strength in case of entrance into the war. A three year expansion program was developed which dramatically increased our naval capacity and naval shore facilities. In addition to numerous shore facilities constructed in San Diego, a training camp was established to relieve overcrowding at other stations. The original camp was established in Balboa Park in the buildings constructed to house the Panama-California Exposition which had been built to advertise San Diego's charms and potential for business. The first draft of 70 men were received in the park on May 20, 1917 and by June 6, 1917, the full complement of 4,000 men was in place. An outbreak of disease resulted in the construction of a tent isolation camp to control the problem. The camp remained essentially a tent camp for the duration of the war and it became quickly apparent that an expansion of the facility was urgent. Suitable sites were investigated in the San Diego area but the war was over in 1918 and plans to construct a new facility were temporarily dropped (U.S. Government Printing Office 1921:77; Christman 1969: 34-56; Davis 1955: 1-52; Hinds n.d.: 1-28; Heilbron 1936: 734).

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During the World War I period, plans were made within the nation's military system to streamline mobilization techniques and create greater efficiency in times of national emergencies. World War I saw the introduction of numerous new technologies and the scientific advances of the era were implemented in all conceivable areas of activities. One of the ideas that emerged at this time was the idea of the "composite camp". This was a concept for unifying and correlating the diverse components of the emergency training system. The composite camp encompassed different areas and often centered about a special instruction school and drew its personnel from the outstanding personnel of other camps. Other camps were used as general training centers, while others functioned as mobilization centers from which men were distributed to the various training camps. Others operated as receiving ships or barracks for the armed guard or general detail, drawing their personnel from the forces who had completed training at other points. Despite the differences, the camps all had the same goal - to man the United States Navy (U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 81-83).

The composite camp theory did not result in a standardization of design, but instead they shared a unification through the coordination of their management and operation. The only aspects that became standardized were the isolation areas and the barracks areas of the camps. No general scheme for the arrangement of buildings could be developed due to the individual terrain or topography of each site. Utilities necessary for the housing, feeding and training of large numbers of personnel could sometimes cause serious difficulties. In some locations, existing sewer and water systems had to be substantially upgraded, requiring a cooperation between city and military that had to develop in a positive fashion. Most cities welcomed the military because of the increased revenue and expansion of the local economy and San Diego was one of the cities that actively courted the military (U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 81-83).

History of Naval Training Station (NTC), San Diego

Introduction

San Diego has a long history of naval activity dating back to the Mexican War in 1846 when war was declared between Mexico and the United States. The U.S. warship "Cyane" under the command of Captain S.F. Du Pont was dispatched to assist in the taking of California, a prime U.S. goal in the war. Capture of San Diego and its bay were

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considered essential by the U.S. military and again the strategic value of the area and its harbor played a major role in U.S. history (Davis 1955:17-18).

The next U.S. warship to drop anchor in the harbor was the USS MASSACHUSETTS sometime during 1850. It had been ordered here to make a map of the harbor and to take sounding of all navigable water area. During the following years an increasing number of U.S. vessels visited San Diego Bay. Other events included the first Navy installation, a coaling station in 1907, and the opening of the Panama California Exposition of 1915-1916. The last event, together with the California Pacific Exposition of 1935-1936, combined with the training of thousands of marines and sailors helped publicize San Diego to the world (Davis 1955:17-18).

Events before and during World War I - the opening of the Panama Canal, the Mexican Revolution, efforts by Germany and Japan to influence Mexican neutrality - underscored the need for the United States to establish a major military presence in San Diego This new military presence included the establishment of the Eleventh Naval District and the construction of four major military bases - the Naval Air Station, North Island; the Marine Corps Recruit Processing Center; the Naval Hospital and the Naval Training Station (Davis 1955: 29-34; U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 71-72).

Naval Training Center

The history of the development of the Naval Training Center begins with the Panama-California Exposition in 1915-16. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, visited the exposition on a visit to inspect California for possible sites for a training station. Part of Roosevelt's entourage included California Congressman, William D. Kettner, a staunch supporter and spokesman for San Diego. World War I intervened with the necessities imposed by the war and plans for construction of a permanent base in San Diego were delayed until after the war. The base constructed in Balboa Park was considered to be the wartime solution to training needs in San Diego and construction of Naval Training Center, San Diego in its present location would wait until the early 1920s (Davis 1955: 29-34; U.S. Government Printing Office 1921:71-72; Kaplan 1989: 7-10; Heilbron 1936: 734).

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In 1916 Congressman Kettner had approached Roosevelt with a proposal that San Diego would donate the necessary bay and park land if the Navy would locate its recruit training center in San Diego. During the early part of 1917, Congressman Kettner advised the San Diego Chamber of Commerce that he had learned that the Navy Department had decided to abandon the "Goat Island Navy Base" in San Francisco Bay. He also learned that the Naval Affairs Congressional Committee was considering a location somewhere in Southern California for a Naval Training Base (Davis 1955: 29-35; U.S. Government Printing Office 1921: 71-72; Kaplan 1989: 7-10; Heilbron 1936: 734).

Upon receiving this information a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called. Mr. Rufus Choate was assigned to go to Washington, D.C. to render all assistance possible to Congressman Kettner. The City Council offered the Navy Department the use of the Exposition buildings in Balboa Park for use as a temporary training base. This offer was readily accepted and the Navy maintained this temporary base during World War I (Davis 1955: 29-35; Kaplan 1989: 7-10).

It soon became apparent that the members of the Naval Affairs Congressional Committee had formed a very good opinion of San Diego as a possible site for a Naval Training Station, both on account of its geographic and its climatic conditions. They also realized the necessity of an early decision in securing a site somewhere in Southern California for establishing a permanent training station. Mr. Choate was advised that the Naval Affairs Congressional Committee would be willing to make the trip to San Diego conditionally, given that all transportation was provided by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and that all their expenses by paid while in San Diego (Davis 1955: 33-34; Kaplan 1989: 7-10).

Mr. Choate wired the Chamber of Commerce requesting them to raise one thousand five hundred dollars and to place the money at his disposal as soon as possible so that he could secure a private railroad car to bring the members of the Naval affairs congressional committee to San Diego. The money was raised quickly, Congressman Kettner and Mr. Choate traveled with the members of the committee, using the travel time to promote the benefits of San Diego. The committee members were taken out several times to inspect the proposed site for the Navy Training Station and to inspect the development of the U.S. Marine Corps Base (Davis 1955: 34).

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The City Council offered to deed seventy-nine acres of submerged tidelands located between the Mean High Tide Line and the Bulkhead Line and the Chamber of Commerce promised to raise by public subscription the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$280,000) to purchase 135 acres of privately owned land located north of the Mean High Tide Line and Rosecrans Street. The Secretary of the Navy accepted these two offers and on October 10, 1919 Congressman Kettner delivered to the Navy Department the deed for the aforementioned 135 acres. On November 29, 1919, the deed to the 79 acres of tideland was signed by the Mayor and City Clerk and mailed to the Secretary of the Navy (Davis 1955: 34).

On June 4, 1920, the Sixty-Sixth Congress of the United States appropriated one million dollars for the construction of buildings at the new Naval Training Station. The Public Works Department of the Navy at San Diego, the group who would develop the plans for the Station, was organized on October 26, 1917, and soon moved out of its original small office at the Naval Training Camp in Balboa Park. The Public Works Department moved to a rented office in the Timken Building, at 6th and "E" Streets, San Diego. In January 1921, the office moved again to the Winchester Building at the corner of Rosecrans and Lytton, and in May 1922, it was moved to the Naval Supply Depot (Davis 1955: 33-34; Terry 1993: 15-16).

When work was begun on the Naval Training Center, the Public Works Officer was Commander Norman M. Smith (CEC) USN. The Chief Draftsman throughout the 1920's, 30's, and 40's was F.S. Callendar. Commander Smith, with the assistance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, recruited and selected a civilian staff of ten, which was augmented from time to time as the workload increased. This work force was attached to the Public Works Office, although they had been assigned by the Bureau of Yards and Docks (Terry 1993: 16-17; Anonymous n.d.: 3).

In April 1919, the Public Works office had forwarded a contour map to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Bureau, under the command of RADM Charles W. Parks, CEC, USN, prepared preliminary drawings for the Naval Training Station, and Mr. Lincoln Rogers, the architect of the New York Water Supply System, was brought into the Civil Engineering Corps with the rank of Commander and made Project Manager for Training Camps. Lincoln Rogers had joined the Bureau in 1917 and remained in service until July 1922. He was stationed in Washington D.C. when Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's designs

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for the Naval Air Station and the Marine barracks were being constructed. At the same time, in Washington D.C., the Naval Hospital was being designed (Terry 1993: 17).

After the war, Mr. Rogers was retained by the Navy expressly for the purpose of designing the Naval Training Station, whose plans were approved in Washington D.C. before Mr. Rogers was transferred to San Diego to supervise construction. About twenty men, among the C. Boone Sadler and Harold Platt, were transferred from the Bureau of Yards and Docks to San Diego, to form the team that would continue the work on the Naval Training Station buildings. An office was set up on the site, and work was begun on the Station (Terry 1993: 17-18).

The drawings of the first permanent buildings at the Naval Training Station are dated 1921 and 1922. Various photographs taken during this same time frame show the buildings under construction and are very useful for determining the design concepts inherent in the construction of the base. In Figures 1-3, the prominent axis and base orientation is very evident and the positioning of the base and its relation to the coastal areas is quite clear. Most of the construction work on the original buildings was completed during the early 1920's. A lack of funds due to shifting national priorities called a halt to construction by the mid-1920s. The buildings were designed by employees of Public Works, many of whom had just finished working on the designs for the Naval Air Station, North Island.

Design of the Naval Training Center base was heavily influenced by the work of Bertram G. Goodhue who had designed many significant and important buildings in San Diego, including the Naval Air Station, North Island. With his architectural designs, Goodhue helped to establish a San Diego genre of architecture that has impacted design concepts in San Diego until the present time. The U.S. Navy hoped to establish a style of architecture that reflected the character of San Diego and its Hispanic heritage, much the same as the East Coast facilities reflected their origins and local building materials. When the commission for the design of the Naval Air Station, North Island was given to Goodhue, the Navy directed him to provide a "Spanish military style" with little ornamentation which Goodhue felt he had succeeded in doing. The stripped down versions he produced for the Naval Air Station were a major departure from his more elaborate buildings as seen in the construction of Balboa Park and in other portions of the state. His plans for military sites embodied his basic concepts regarding architecture. Throughout his career he attempted to "reconceive traditional forms in a personal and imaginative way, free of the

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rules of orthodox styles.” (Terry 1993: 25; National Trust for Historic Preservation 1985: 114-117).

Goodhue was familiar with a variety of styles as evidenced in many of his most important commissions - the American Gothic Revival St. Thomas’s Church in New York (1906-13); the Romanesque-Byzantine St. Bartholomew’s Church in New York (1914-1918); a modified Classical building in the National Academy of Sciences Building in Washington, D.C. (1919-24); the Spanish and Mexican Churrigueresque style of the 1915 Exposition Buildings in Balboa Park in San Diego; and his most important California commission, the Mediterranean and Near Eastern sourced, stripped down classicism of the Los Angeles Public Library. Goodhue’s view of architecture was global and contained a strong attachment to medieval and Hispanic sources. Travel to foreign lands was a common occurrence for Goodhue as he sought to incorporate new elements into his designs and further his knowledge of indigenous building styles. Goodhue was actually searching for two things in his travels - the ancient building styles that had weathered the test of time and truly reflected the land in which they had been constructed; and a way to take these time honored styles and blend them with modern materials, new uses and fresh ideas - to blend the best of the old with the best of the new (Kirker 1991: 81).

When Goodhue was given his military commissions in San Diego, he had reached a mature point in his design philosophy and brought to these jobs a strong sense of purpose and an understanding of how to create a leit motif that combined the best of the Hispanic heritage of the region with a 20th century approach to spatial design and material use. The timing of the U.S. Navy’s search for a regional look for its bases and the maturing of Goodhue’s design philosophy dovetailed well and resulted in an architectural style that gives a 20th century style and definition to San Diego regional architecture. Simple geometric forms, broad planes of subtly textured stucco, discreet ornamentation are combined with a careful planning and massing of building siting, elements and roof lines. This approach to architecture influenced subsequent design philosophy throughout San Diego County and the Goodhue legacy is immediately apparent when viewing the Naval Training Center buildings. Men who assisted Goodhue with the design of the Naval Air Station, North Island and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot also worked on the design of the Naval Training Center and brought their ideas and concepts into the planning of the new facility. While Goodhue did not personally design the Naval Training Center, his spirit is

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abundantly reflected in the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district (Gebhard 1967: 35).

The main architect for the project was Lincoln Rogers, with the assistance of Public Works architect, W.L. Menzies who was transferred from Washington, D.C. to work on the design of the Naval Training Station. Menzies had worked previously on two other San Diego military projects - the Naval Air Station, North Island and the Naval Hospital. These men created a master plan for the design of the buildings that reflected the European tradition of the Ecole de Beaux Arts design traditions and the influence of masters such as Goodhue and Irving Gill. Gill also explored the scaled down approach to regional architecture and would also play a large role in San Diego architectural development (Terry 1993: 28).

The Beaux Arts tradition dictated a formal approach to design and the resulting plan was a simplified version of the philosophy with two main axis along which buildings were placed to form symmetrical outdoor courts. Symmetry of overall design was important and created a simple, but effective, orderly complex of buildings (Figures 1-3). The coherence of the design and the interrelationship of the structures gives a strong sense of identity to the base. The original site plan concept was to have the north-south axis anchored by an administration building with a tower. This was never built due to financial constraints and the second axis was never a strong element in the plan until the construction of new buildings in the 1940s when this axis was again emphasized (Terry 1993: 28).

Moving from the planning and design stages, the base began to take shape and the original appropriation funds were used to begin dredging on the site. In March 1921 construction began on the first thirteen buildings of the approved Master Plan. These were the mess hall (1), the first four barracks (2-5), the dispensary (6), the cubicle building (7), the fire station (8), the information building (9), the guard's quarters (10), the regimental quartermaster's building (11), and the regimental office (12). An ejector house was also included in the contract, but no longer exists. The contractor for this portion of the base was Lange and Bergstrom. These buildings were completed June 15, 1922, except for the south wings of the mess hall. The approved master plan included 65 buildings (Kaplan 1989: 29-31; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

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On March 29, 1922, work began on eight more buildings, six barracks buildings (14-19) and the two entrance buildings (20 and 21). At the same time, dredging and fill operations continued to increase the usable land area at the Naval Training Station. Work was completed on the buildings on January 21, 1923. The contractor was still Lange and Bergstrom. Now the station was equipped with ten barracks, each with a capacity of 100 men (Kaplan 1989: 29-31; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

On December 18, 1922, contractor R.B. Campbell began construction of four officer quarters, Pump House (22), Brig and Cook's Barracks Building (23), and Administration Building (24). By this time, the channel, "15 feet deep and 600 feet wide," was completed, linking the Naval Training Station with the bay. At this time, there were about 1,000 men on the Station, of which 600 were housed in barracks and the remainder lived in a tent camp at the west end of the Station. This tent camp was intended to be an area of isolation for new recruits, and was capable of housing 800 men, who nonetheless had to eat in the same mess hall as the rest of the Station, a situation which was felt to be less than ideal (Kaplan 1989: 29-31; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

On June 1, 1923 the Navy officially commissioned the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Diego and a public dedication ceremony was held on October 27, 1923 (Figure 4). A crowd of 4,000 gathered at the Naval Training Station on October 27, 1923, for the dedication ceremonies at which the Honorable William Kettner gave a speech. One hundred school children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and Miss Maxine Edmonds hoisted the flag toward the top of the new flagpole. The Station was manned by 10 officers, 50 enlisted men, and had facilities for a maximum recruit population of 1,500 men. The first commanding officer was Captain D.F. Sellers who directed the station in its dual mission - train recruits and instruct fleet personnel (Kaplan 1989: 29-31; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

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Early Years 1921-1929

The staff of the Naval Training Station consisted of ten officers and fifty enlisted men assigned to train a maximum of 1500 recruits in boot camp. The nucleus of the Service School Command consisted of 65 instructors and 350 students who arrived June 15, 1923, from the Goat Island Training Station in San Francisco. The first four schools were then active: preliminary radio, yeoman, bugler, and band. Recruit training in this period was 16 weeks long, with the first three weeks spent in the Detention Unit, which consisted of a group of walled tents (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

During this time, plans were continually underway to expand the base and augment its land holdings. Sixty-four acres within the Marine Corps Base (part of the original grant) was transferred to the Navy Training Station. In addition, ninety-five acres of submerged tideland, between the Bulkhead and Pierhead lines, were transferred from the Marine Corps Base to the Naval Training Station. This parcel was part of the Marine base's original 242-acre grant of submerged tidelands (Davis 1955: 34; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

Prior to World War II the Navy did considerable dredging and, as a result of the Corps of Army Engineers extending the Bulkhead line out to the Pierhead line, additional acreage was added to the Naval Training Center. The Naval Training Station eventually covered an area of 436 acres of land and 64 acres of water in the lagoon, making the total of 500 acres (Davis 1955: 34; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

The landscaping plan for the station was designed by the Superintendent of Balboa Park Mr. J.C. Morley, who had also been intimately involved in the planning of the Panama-California Exposition. Trees and shrubs were donated by citizens through a civilian Tree Committee chaired by Mr. G.A. Davidson. By 1928, some of the shrubs and trees had grown above building height (Davis 1955: 34; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and

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Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

The development of the base continued on an ongoing basis and in 1924, the streets, walks, and drill fields were named. The tent camp used for the three week indoctrination period was renamed Camp Ingram (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

R.E. Campbell completed his contract on September 1, 1923 and a new contractor, Robert F. McKee entered the picture. The firm began construction on September 15, 1923 of two more barracks (25 and 26) and the southeast wing of the mess hall (1). The work was completed April 15, 1924. At this time, there were still no separate school buildings, so one of the barracks was designated for use as a Radio School. The new wing of the mess hall was intended to provide isolated dining space for the men from the tent camp (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

By the mid-1920s, there were 1,500 men being housed in the twelve permanent barracks buildings, or 125 in each building originally designed to house 100. Five hundred men were still housed in the tent camp which was located to the west of the area comprising the proposed historic district (Figures 5-8). The tent camp included 168 tents and 13 temporary buildings. Money was not immediately forthcoming for more than maintenance, so the mess hall remained incomplete and no further building projects were begun. It was not until June 3, 1929, that contractor W. B. Melhorn began construction of the southwest mess hall wing. The painting and plastering of the northwest wing was done at this time, as it had not been done in the original building phase. Work was completed on November 26, 1929. All work was in the same style as the original building with reinforced concrete structure, hollow tile walls, red tile roofing, and stucco finish (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

By this time, the barracks were severely overcrowded. It had been found that by using the porches, 150 personnel could be accommodated in each barracks, and when need arose as many as 175 were housed in each building. By the end of the 1920's, the Naval Training

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Station had grown considerably. Fifty-seven buildings and 11 schools occupied 235 acres of land. The permanent buildings constructed by 1929 formed the most extensive section of the master plan ever completed and are the core of the district included in this study (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

Second Phase 1929-1942

During the early 1930s, the station continued to train recruits and expand its facilities, replacing outmoded sections with more modern facilities (Figure 9). The tent camp was phased out in the early 1930's, and permanent barracks (buildings 27-29) replaced the tents. Frank L. Stimson Construction Co. began building the three new barracks (27-29) on March 12, 1931, and completed construction by January 19, 1932. These new barracks were referred to as Camp Lawrence. M.H. Golden began construction of the mess halls (30) on May 19, 1931, and completed work on May 13, 1932. In 1932, contractor Jim Kaas added outside staircases to all three barracks, to provide direct access from the scrub rooms to the central courts. It was also in the 1930's that the decision was made to enclose the second story porches of the barracks buildings in order to provide more sleeping areas. In 1933, the porches on buildings 2, 3, and 14 were enclosed by contractor Milton C. Shedd. In 1934, the porches of buildings 3-5 and 29 were enclosed. In 1936, the second story porches of buildings 4, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, and half of 18 were enclosed (Kaplan 1989: 36-38; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937). Other work completed in the 1930's included the steel arch over the entrance to the Station, completed in 1933 by Standard Iron Works, and a mezzanine floor constructed in the north end of building 30 in 1937 (Kaplan 1989:36-38).

The completion of Camp Lawrence was one of the first major expansions planned for the Station. This program was followed in 1939 by an additional program to expand the capacity of the station fourfold. This expansion was part of a large-scale program of harbor improvements by means of which the channel and anchorages were deepened and 130 acres of filled land were added to the eastern boundaries of the Station (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

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From 1936-39, a new mess hall (30), library, ship's service store, Protestant and Catholic Church, medical unit, heating plant and offices were added. The streets were widened at intersections, lawns planted, and tennis courts added. Under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt the Naval Training Station continued to expand. A dredging project added 200 acres to the station West of Worden Road and South of Decatur. In 1939, seventy permanent buildings provided facilities for 5,000 recruits plus 1,000 men in trade schools. After World War I, Navy recruitment had declined. By 1933 Navy recruitment had all but ceased, but the years following saw a steady increase in recruits because of the changes in the international situation (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9; Eleventh Naval District Public Work Reports 1920-1937).

In the Service School Department, an additional nineteen schools were placed in operation between June 27, 1924 and October 1, 1941. Only Radio, Buglemaster and the Electrical Schools functioned continuously throughout the greater part of the period between 1923 and 1941. The other schools operated intermittently as required. The school program would increase greatly during the years of World War II (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

World War II Years 1941-1945

Tensions on the international scene deepened at the end of the 1930s. The invasion of Poland in September 1939 by Adolf Hitler triggered the beginning of World War II in Europe. Franklin Roosevelt, as President, recognized the need for continued expansion of the nation's defense system and a new wave of activity commenced at bases around the world and the Naval Training Station. The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 increased the activity to an all time high as the nation entered World War II. The two-ocean navy was now a reality for the United States and the bases on the West Coast, the launching points for the Pacific Theater, assumed major strategic importance (Current 1987: 287-361; U.S. Government 1946:1-66).

New recruits swelled the ranks of the military and within a very short time, there were thousands of new sailors to train, house and send to the war zones. New construction was

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begun to alleviate overcrowding, using funds from the 1941 Appropriation Act passed by Congress to address defense needs (U.S. Government 1946: 1-66).

With the start of World War II, the training services were expanded. Following December 7, 1941, all work schedules were changed to a nine-hour day, seven-day week. A new annex was established in Balboa Park, with recruits once again living in tents. At the Naval Training Station, a contract was awarded to expand facilities to accommodate 10,000 more men. One hundred forty-nine buildings were constructed of temporary and semi-permanent designs using concrete and stucco. Designs using tile roofs and plaster cornices were confined to the immediate vicinity of the Station. Outlying buildings used stucco on wood frames with mineral surfaced roofs. By the end of the war, nearly 300 temporary wooden frame and stucco buildings were completed, and the size of the station tripled. The new administration building (200), office buildings (194, 201, and 202), the Gatehouse No. 3 (198), and the North Chapel (208) were all built with wood frame construction covered with stucco exteriors intended to harmonize with the earlier buildings (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

During the early years of the war, a total of 41 different schools had been established and/or reactivated to meet the needs of the recruits trained on the Station. The schools provided training for an average on-board population of 5,000 troops. The peak student population was reached in June 1944 with 8,123 students undergoing training in various schools (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

By September 1942, the training station reached its peak population of 33,000, of whom 25,000 were recruits. Camps Lawrence and Jones were now surrounded by Camps Decatur, Luce, Mahan, and Farragut. Between June 27, 1924 and October 1, 1941, 19 schools were placed in operation and operated intermittently as needed (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

In April 1944, the Secretary of the Navy changed the status of the Naval Training Station to that of a group command and redesignated the facility as the U.S. Naval Training Center, under the command of the Center Commander, with three subordinate commands:

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Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, and Naval Administrative Command (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

After the war, the number of recruits decreased rapidly. The Recruit Training Command saw a considerable drop in population after 1945. Camps Luce and Lawrence were closed down and some of the temporary barracks built in the 1940's were converted to classrooms. By 1949, the Station population dropped to its low point of 5,800. The Service School Command continued to train men for the peacetime fleet. Schools were established and disestablished as the nation's changing defense needs shifted to adjust to the changing international conditions created by the Cold War (Kaplan 1989: 26-52; Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

In 1950 when the Republic of Korea was invaded by the Communist, the first armed conflict of the Cold War era began. It became immediately apparent that all training activities were necessary to accommodate the rapidly growing Pacific Fleet. The Korean conflict again brought an increase in recruits and soon the Navy made plans to reactivate the Camp Elliot Annex. Camp Elliott had served during World War II as a Marine Corps training camp and the Navy acquired the property during the Korean conflict. On January 15, 1951, Camp Elliott was placed in commission as Elliott Annex of the Naval Training Center for the primary phases of recruit training. The Camp was deactivated in 1953, having trained over 150,000 men (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

During the years from 1950-present the Naval Training Center has continued to meet the nation's defense needs. The Recruit Training Command continued to train recruits and the Naval Administrative Command provided all the logistic support necessary for the operation of the other commands on the Station. Camp Nimitz was completed in 1955 which expanded NTC to a larger boundary area. NTC expanded further in 1975 when 61 acres were acquired from MCRD for the area currently referred to as the "South Pony" or the site of the former landfill (Lynch 1967: 4-5; Anonymous/History and Facts n.d.: 1-3; Anonymous San Diego Naval Training Center n.d.: 1-9).

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

Many of the buildings considered to be eligible for nomination as contributing structures to the historic district were originally constructed as part of the Master Plan for the Naval Training Station and were designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. For many years, the buildings and surrounding grounds have provided a park like appearance within the boundaries of the Station. As such they have been valued by military personnel and the general population as a community amenity. The structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the buildings was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The buildings are simple in form and possess limited ornamentation which is typical for the style.

The historical significance in terms of architecture can be established by the buildings' contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already determined to be significant; the combination of the park-like setting and the overall mission of the base. The historic context of the base includes the national approach to defense needs in the 20th century, the changing of the defense picture in relation to the increased prominence of the United States on the world scene and the resulting buildup of all sections of the military, including the U.S. Navy, that was created during World War I, the continuing buildup during the post-war years, and the years of World War II.

The discussion of the historic and architectural significance of each of the eligible buildings follows. The buildings are listed with the current/historic building number on the first line. The historic name of the building is used first and then the current name of the structure follows the historic name on the second line.

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Quarters A, B, C, D/MOQ Command

These buildings comprise four command officer quarters built in 1923 and were four of the first permanent buildings constructed at the Naval Training Center. These buildings were part of the Master Plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. For many years, the quarters and surrounding grounds have provided a park like appearance to the western boundary of the Station. As such they have been valued by military personnel and the general population as a community amenity. The structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The historical significance can be established by their contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already determined to be significant; the combination of the park like setting and the placement on the highly visible western edge of the NTC along Rosecrans Street and the fact that these four quarters have been the home of the most senior officers of the Naval Training Center since the Center was founded.

Building 1
Commissary Building

Building 1 is one of the first permanent buildings (1921-1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. In 1928 the north wings were completed and in accordance with the original intent. While many of the courtyards have been enclosed with habitable space, and offices store rooms and retail stores have subdivided the large original spaces; the basic character of this building complex has not been destroyed. This structure embodies the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The complex is devoid of ornament and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities. Although this building does not reflect the highest level of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, it does reflect an ambiance when evaluated with the adjacent

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structures built during the 1920s and 1930s. The total neighborhood, along with the landscape/streetscape, creates an environment reflective of the "Mission" style, although the use of form, proportion, location, setting, materials, workmanship and general feeling.

Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5
Barracks/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters

This building, along with the other barracks around John Paul Jones Court, is one of the first permanent structures constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, during the early 1920's as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The structure portrays the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary and was part of the second phase of general Spanish Colonial Revival in southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. Taking advantage of the climate by capturing the exterior through the open porches and arcades embodied the feelings of such early proponents of the Naval Training Station, such as Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in 1913. This complex is devoid of ornament and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities. Although these buildings do not reflect the highest level of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, they do reflect an ambiance when evaluated with the adjacent structures built during the 1920s and 1930s. The total neighborhood, along with the landscape/streetscape, creates an environment reflective of the "Mission" style, although the use of form, proportion, location, setting, materials, workmanship and general feeling.

Building 6
Dispensary/Medical Administration

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although some door and window detailing has been removed, the basic architectural character of this building has not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the

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“Mission” style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue’s (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities. Although this building does not reflect the highest level of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, it does reflect an ambiance when evaluated with the adjacent structures built during the 1920s and 1930s. The total neighborhood, along with the landscape/streetscape, creates an environment reflective of the “Mission” style, although the use of form, proportion, location, setting, materials, workmanship and general feeling.

Building 7
Dispensary/Cubicle Ward

This is one of the first buildings (1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Public Works center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Additions made to this building, in 1942 created east and west wings which preserved the symmetry and original character. This structure, along with the adjacent Building 6, create a complex which embodies the distinctive character of the “Mission” style architecture and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue’s (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 8
Fire Station/Office/Storage

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in

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collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Some minor interior wall treatment and cabinetry has been removed during the 1950's. In 1951 a concrete block addition with an exterior stucco finish was constructed. These alterations have not destroyed the basic architectural character of this structure. The symmetry of the buildings siting in relationship to the entry gate buildings 20 and 21, is the counterpoint to the base entrance from Barnett & Lytton Avenues. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary and was pan of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 9
Information/CATO Switching Station

Building 9
Quard's Quarters/Golf Course Clubhouse

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although the 1951 addition eliminated the loggia, the basic architectural characteristics of this building have not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

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Building 11

Post Office and Quartermaster's Store/Child Care Center

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1921-22) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. While additions and modifications have been built over the years, the original architectural character is still in place. This building embodies the design of the "Mission" style vocabulary and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The structure is devoid of ornament, except at the entry arcade, and is dependent of form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 12

Regimental Headquarters/Navy and Marine Corps Relief Society

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1922) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although extensive additions have occurred, the basic architectural characteristics of the original building style has not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

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Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17
Barracks/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters

This building along with the other barracks around John Paul Jones Court, is one of the first permanent structures constructed at the Naval Training Center San Diego during the early 1920's as part of the master plan designed by the Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The structure portrays the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary and was part of the second phase of general Spanish Colonial Revival in southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. Taking advantage of the climate by capturing the exterior through the open porches and arcades embodied the feelings of such early proponents of the Naval Training Station, such as Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in 1913. This complex is devoid of ornament and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Buildings 18 and 19
Barracks/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters

These buildings, along with the other barracks around John Paul Jones Court, are one of the first permanent structures constructed at the Naval Training Center San Diego during the early 1920's as part of the master plan designed by the Public Works Center in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The structures portray the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary and were part of the second phase of general Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the buildings was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. Taking advantage of the climate by capturing the exterior through the open porches and arcades embodied the feelings of such early proponents of the Naval Training Station, such as Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in 1913. This complex is devoid of ornament and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

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Buildings 20 and 21

Gatehouse No. 1/Gatehouse/Pass/Decal Office

These are two of the first permanent buildings (1923) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although the arcade has been enclosed, the general usage changed, and architectural detailing drastically altered, the basic architectural character of these buildings has not been destroyed. These structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its massing and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 22

Pump House

The Pump House was constructed as one of the first permanent buildings on the Naval Training Center. The building was designed by the Public Works Center and built by R.E. Campbell, a local San Diego contractor, and the G.E. Engineering Company. The building stands alone at the entrance to John Paul Jones Court and continues the Spanish Colonial theme of the surrounding buildings. The building is simple in its massing and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 23

Cooks' Barracks and Brig/Naval Investigative Service

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1923) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although the large western porch has been enclosed and a door and canopy added, the basic architectural character of

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this building has not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 24
Administration/MWR Club

This is one of the first permanent buildings (1923) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Although the south elevation has been drastically modified the basic architectural character of this building has not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
Barracks/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters

This building, along with the other barracks around John Paul Jones Court, is one of the first permanent buildings (1923) constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. These structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-

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1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. Taking advantage of the climate by capturing the exterior through the open porches and arcades embodied the feelings of such early proponents of the Naval Training Station, such as Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in 1913. This complex is devoid of ornament and is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

A 1987 engineering investigation conducted on Buildings 25 and 26 revealed severe deterioration of the ground floor due to corrosion of the reinforcing steel. The estimated cost for repair was \$1 million.

Building 30
Mess Hall/Community Facility Building

This structure was constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. While many of the courts have been enclosed with habitable space, the basic architectural character of this building has not been destroyed. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 32
Storehouse #1/Exchange Warehouse

Built in 1937, the Storehouse #1, was designed by the Public Works Center. However, this structure was developed under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and constructed with WPA labor. It is a good example of a Depression Era public works project. The structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and

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was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940.

The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style. Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 35

Luce Theater/Auditorium

Built in 1941, the Luce Theater, as it originally was known, was part of the pre-World War II build up of the Naval Training Station. The structure differs somewhat from the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, used in the earlier buildings. However, its historical significance is mainly derived from being the first major building oriented to the North/South axis. The North/South axis was considered by the master planners to be extremely important. Moreover, as a theater and primary auditorium for the Center, the building and grounds are noteworthy and have played an important role in the history of the Naval Training Center as a key visual landmark.

Building 175 and Building 176

School Building/School Building

Built in 1941, these buildings were designed by the Navy Public Works Center. A simple two story structure, the buildings are devoid of ornament with the exception of the east entrance, but do make good use of proportioned openings and massing. An attached arcade provides design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

The historical significance can be established, in part, by being in continued use as educational buildings without major alterations - which underscores the quality and flexibility of its original design. Moreover, although the buildings differ significantly in

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their faithful use of the architectural vocabulary of the earliest buildings, they are buildings which represent the characteristics associated with the "Military Style" of construction of the pre-World War II build up, though the buildings differ somewhat in its faithful use of the architectural vocabulary of earlier buildings.

Alone the buildings would not warrant consideration. However, the buildings' outstanding characteristics combined with the park like surroundings, their relationship with Building 35, their orientation to the North/South axis which balances the placement of the structures and their prominent placement along Truxtun Road advocated inclusion of these buildings.

Building 177
Library/Office

Built in 1941, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works center and built by a local contractor. A simple two story structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. A prominent filed roof reflects roofs of similar buildings nearby. An attached arcade provides design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

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Building 178
Navy Exchange Office/Main Retail Store

Built in 1942, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works center and built by a local contractor. A simple two story structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. A prominent tiled roof reflects similar roof forms nearby. Arched openings provide design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 193
Recreation Building/Enlisted Club

Built in 1941, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works Center and built by a local contractor. A simple two story structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. An attached arcade provides design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The

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building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 194
Waves Quarters/Offices

Built in 1942, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works center and built by a local contractor. A simple two story structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. A prominent tiled roof reflects similar roof forms nearby. Arched openings provide design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 195
Medical Dispensary/In-Patient/Navy Medical Clinic

This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the

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American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and devoid of ornament. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 198
Gatehouse #3/Gatehouse #3

Built in 1942, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works center and built by a local contractor. A simple two story structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. A prominent tiled roof reflects similar roof forms nearby. Arched openings provide design continuity by reflecting similar arcade forms in other parts of the base.

Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already been determined to be significant.

Building 200
Administration Building/Headquarters' Building

This structure was constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The basic architectural vocabulary of this building has

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not been altered over the years. This structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form but is slightly more ornamental in its detailing than the structures built in the 1920's. It is dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Buildings 201 and 202

Administration Buildings/South Office/North Office

These structures were constructed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as part of the master plan designed by the Navy Public Works Center, in collaboration with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The basic architectural vocabulary of the buildings have not been altered over the years. The structures capture the architectural characteristics of the "Mission" style vocabulary, and were part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915-1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869-1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The buildings are simple in form but are slightly more ornamental in their detailing than the structures built in the 1920's. They are dependent on form and proportion of the building elements to provide significant architectural qualities.

Building 208

North chapel/North Chapel

Built in 1942, this building was designed by the Navy Public Works Center and built by a local contractor. A simple religious structure, the building does make good use of proportioned openings and massing. A prominent tiled roof reflects roof materials nearby.

Built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the West, North, and East elevation of the structure reflect the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary.

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The South elevation, however, reflects a vocabulary more related to a simplified Romanesque style which was popular for churches at the time of its construction. The styles used on the same building are not noticeably in conflict. It should be noted that the Kaplan and Associates study reviewed this building and determined it did not warrant consideration as a historically significant building. First, the Kaplan report stated that the design of the church was not faithful to "Mission Revival" style of the earlier buildings. No doubt their focus was on the South elevation. Secondly, Kaplan reported that positioning the church in place of two barracks buildings prevented the original master plan from ever being recognized. Kaplan's report went on to say that the placement of the church along with the unfinished Lawrence Court demonstrated the breakdown of the original master plan by the 1940's. It is on these points that this study disagrees with the Kaplan report.

First, it is true that the South elevation of the north Chapel differs in appearance from the earlier buildings. Yet so does Luce Theater, Building 35, and the School Buildings, Buildings 175 and 176. In an attempt to be consistent with the evaluations, dismissing the North chapel on appearance would also require removal of the Luce Theater and the School Buildings. Yet the contribution of these buildings to the intent of the Master Plan in establishing the North/South axis is too substantial to dismiss them. Secondly, the placement of the North chapel does not distract from the original Master Plan. True, the placement of the Chapel does not slavishly follow the original Master Plan. It does, however, respect it.

The North Chapel could logically have been oriented to either Truxtun Road to the North or Roosevelt Road to the East. However, it does neither. It faces Lawrence court, which only would be logical if the future development of Lawrence Court was anticipated. It therefore respects the importance of Lawrence Court and is responsive to the intent of the original Master Plan. It should be noted that the North chapel is probably the least altered of any of the buildings in the proposed historic district. All the wood furniture, including the pews, pulpit, choir screen altars, organ grill, and balcony railing, were designed with the church building, as were the stained glass windows, the brick paving at the entry and decorative tile floors inside the entry. The building has provided a significant community function and is a notable visual landmark. Moreover, the style, craftsmanship and details of the building are noteworthy and warrant architectural merit.

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Building 210 **Swimming Pool #1/Swimming Pool**

Built in 1942, the Swimming Pool #1, as it was originally known, was designed by the Navy Public Works Center and built by a local contractor. Though built nearly 20 years later than the original buildings the structure captures the architectural characteristics of the "Mission Style" vocabulary, and was part of the general second phase of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Southern California during the period of 1915 to 1940. The style of the building was influenced by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's (1869 to 1924) research of the indigenous architecture of the American Southwest. The building is simple in its form and possesses limited ornamentation which is typical for its style.

Its historical significance can be established by its contextual relation in appearance and location to other buildings which have been already determined to be significant.

Building 430 **USS Recruit/DE Mockup**

The USS Recruit is a two-thirds scale mock-up of a TDE-1 Class ship. It is the first of its kind not exactly a building, not exactly a ship. There are two other structures of this type the USS Bluejacket at Orlando, Florida and the USS Marlinespike at Great Lakes, Michigan. The USS Recruit (TDE-1 and TFFG-1) the Navy's first non-ship, was originally a commissioned vessel and observed traditional Naval shipboard procedures like all other vessels. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing with a sheet metal exterior finish. The overall structure is several stories high with a superstructure of several decks above the main deck. The main deck is 1-1/2 stories above grade level. It is 225 feet long (69 meters), 24 feet wide (7 meters) and 41 feet tall (12 meters). It sits on a concrete foundation in a sea of asphalt. It was where the recruits first learned and practiced shipboard procedures. During construction, Sailors in NTC's seamanship division supervised the rigging with standard Navy fittings obtained from salvage and mothballed ships. The construction was completed in June, 1949 and the USS Recruit was commissioned by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, Commandant, Eleventh Naval District on July 27, 1949. It served as a school for all recruits going through basic seamanship

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indoctrination. The ship's deck was an exact replica of what a sailor could expect in the fleet. It had cleats, chocks and mooring lines, and operated as any standard Navy ship. Sailors learned marlinespike seamanship, ground tackle operation, cargo booms, deck fittings, lifeboat handling and signal equipment. A company of recruits would stay on board from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. each night to polish watchstanding skills. The Recruit went into "drydock" for three months in 1954 for an overhaul and minor repairs.

For almost 18 years the Recruit served the Navy, but it was decommissioned on March 7, 1967. After a Navy inventory of vessels in the San Diego area, found that the ship was neither afloat nor tied up ashore. It was not in dry-dock, not undergoing repairs or rehauling, not in 'mothball' and was crewless. The ship had no boilers, engines or screws and the computer could not classify USS Recruit.

In 1982, repairs took place to transform the ship from a training destroyer escort into a training Guided Missile frigate. The new ship had a wooden anchor, the 3 inch gun was replaced by MK 75, 76MM Oto Melara gun, depth charge launcher, MK 13 missile launcher with SM1MR (medium range missile), MK 92 SPG-60 STIR (Separate Tracking & Illumination Radar), MK 92 CAS (Combined Antenna System), and a MX 15 CAWS (Close In Weapon System) all constructed of wood, sheet metal and pipes. The classrooms were modernized and enlarged to accommodate up to 80 recruits for training.

Building 451
Flagpole

The Flagpole was designed and constructed by the Navy Public Works Center. The flagpole is located in Ingram Plaza and is a major visual landmark. Historical significance can be established through the ceremonial role it has played in the Naval Training Center's training mission.

Building 453 and 454
Gun Platforms No. 1 and No. 2/Gun Platforms No. 1 and No. 2

The Gun Platforms were designed by the Navy Public Works Center and constructed by the Naval Training Center Public Works. The Gun Platform, even though it is located across the street on the south side of Cushing Road is a considerable visual landmark. By

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having the artillery pieces face Ingram Plaza, the gun platform helps define the southern boundary of the plaza and the proposed district. The guns are World War II era 5 inch, 38 caliber, anti-aircraft models. The guns are examples of shore to air anti-aircraft batteries and have a 1-2 mile maximum range. The Gun Platform helps terminate the North/South axis or the Proposed district which is emphasized by not only Ingram Plaza but also by the placement of Buildings 200, 201, 202, 178, 177, 176, 175, and 35.

Historical significance can be established through its unique appearance and the ceremonial role it has played in the Naval Training Center's training mission.

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Naval Training Center Historic District

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Naval Training Center Historic District

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Section 9 Page 11

Naval Training Center Historic District

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Section 9 Page 12

Naval Training Center Historic District

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 13

Naval Training Center Historic District

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Naval Training Center Historic District

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National Park Service

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Naval Training Center Historic District

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National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 16

Naval Training Center Historic District

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Naval Training Center Historic District

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Section 10 Page 2

Naval Training Center Historic District

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Naval Training Center Historic District is located within the boundaries of the Naval Training Center. The Naval Training Center is located within the city limits of the City of San Diego. The historic district is located primarily in the northeastern portion of the base and the district lines follow the basic road pattern. The northern boundary ends on the southern portion of Rosecrans Boulevard and the southern boundary is located along Chauncey Road along the southern boundary of Preble Field. The eastern boundary is along Barnett Street and the western boundary is located along Worden Road.

The boundary of the discontinuous area containing the USS Recruit/Building #420 consists of a rectangular area 100 x 50 meters centered on the ship/building, encompassing the training facility and its immediate setting. A separate UTM coordinate for the USS Recruit/Building #420 is as follows: UTM Coordinate ³5 (USS Recruit) 11 479800 3621000. _F

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district is a cohesive collection of military/defense buildings constructed in the post-World War I era in the 1920s up through the defense buildup of World War II in the 1940s. Boundaries were drawn to exclude extensively altered buildings and modern buildings. Boundaries are drawn to include officer's quarters, barracks, administrative buildings, recreation buildings and related structures dating to the 1920-1945 era of base development and construction. The boundary is discontinuous to include Building 430, the ship mockup used for training purposes. The intrusion of newer buildings has separated this element from the rest of the historic district. The buildings included in the historic district date to the period of time when the base was most active in preparing men and women for military service and exemplify the mission of the base and the design principles inherent in base construction. Overall, the historic district retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

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National Park Service

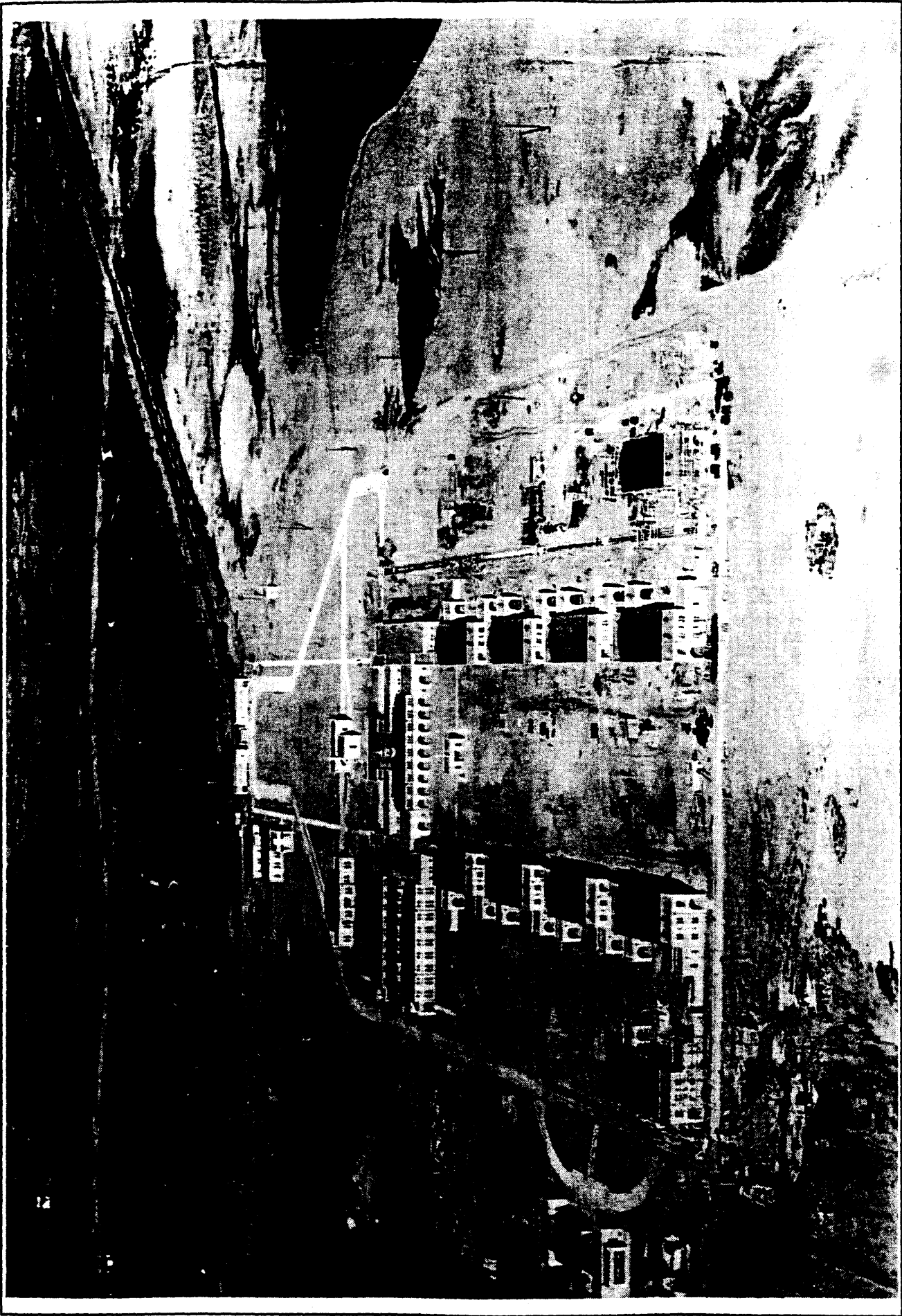
National Register of Historic Places
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Section 10 Page 3

Naval Training Center Historic District

FIGURES

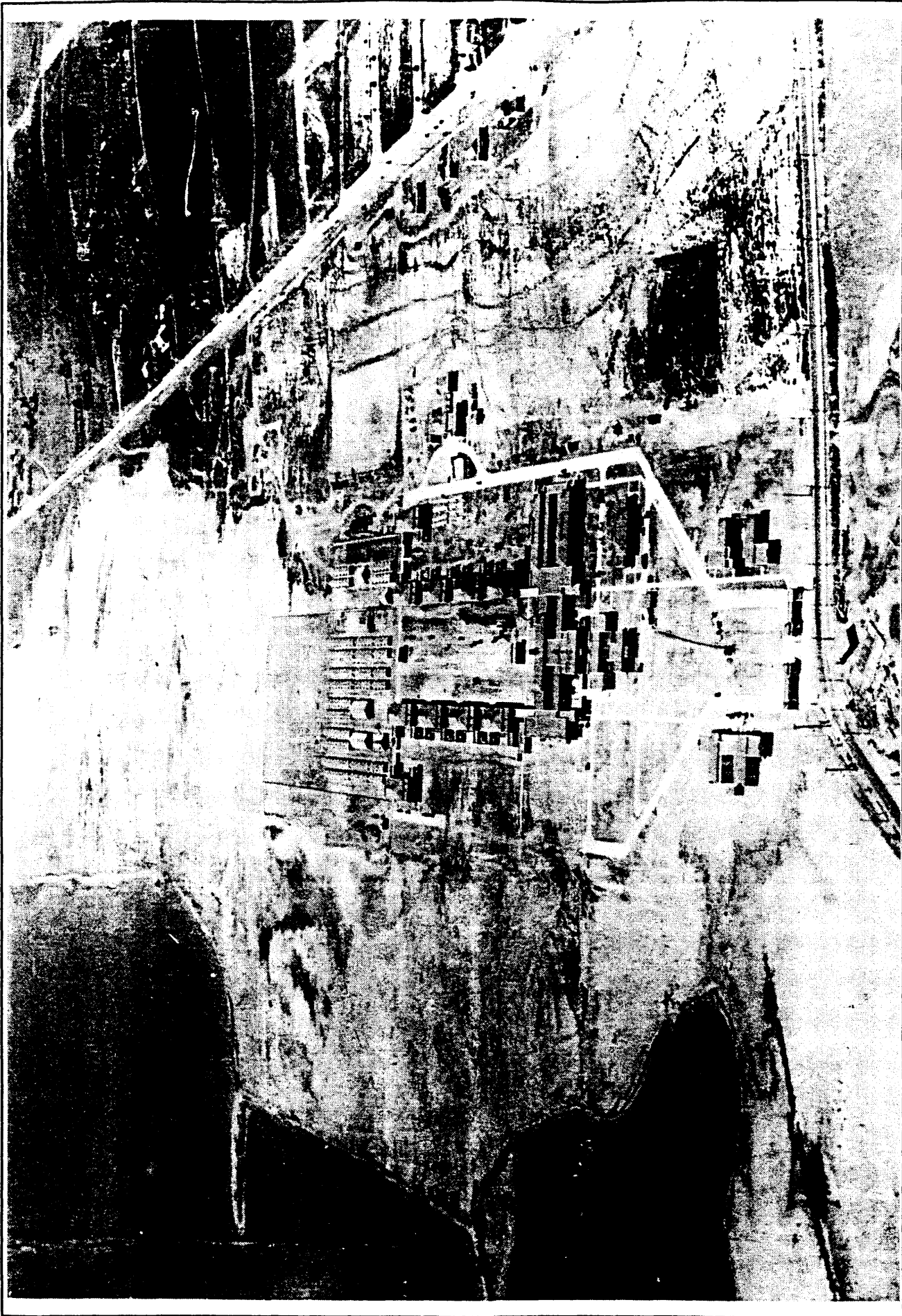
1. Naval Training Center During Construction, November 14, 1922
2. Naval Training Center, August 6, 1923
3. Naval Training Center, Ca. 1923
4. Naval Training Center, William Kettner Addressing Crowd at Dedication Ceremony
October 27, 1923
5. Naval Training Center, Camp Ingram, Ca. 1923
6. Naval Training Center, Camp Ingram, Ca. 1926
7. Naval Training Center, Ca. 1925
8. Naval Training Center, Ca. 1927
9. Naval Training Center, August 9, 1931
10. Map of Naval Training Center and Historic District



FIGURE

1

Naval Training Center
During Construction
November 14, 1922



FIGURE

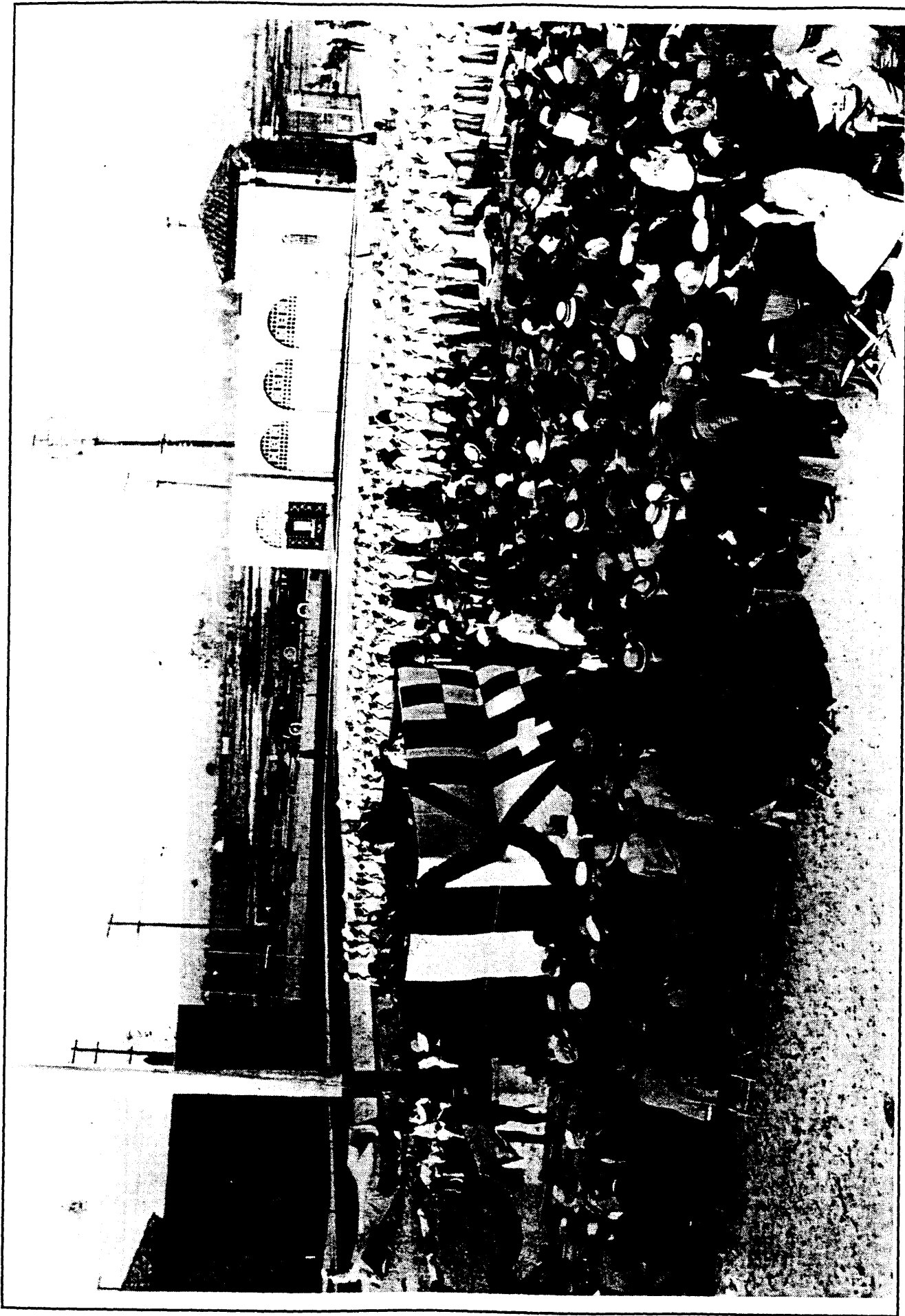
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Naval Training Center
August 6, 1923



FIGURE

Naval Training Center
CA. 1923



FIGURE

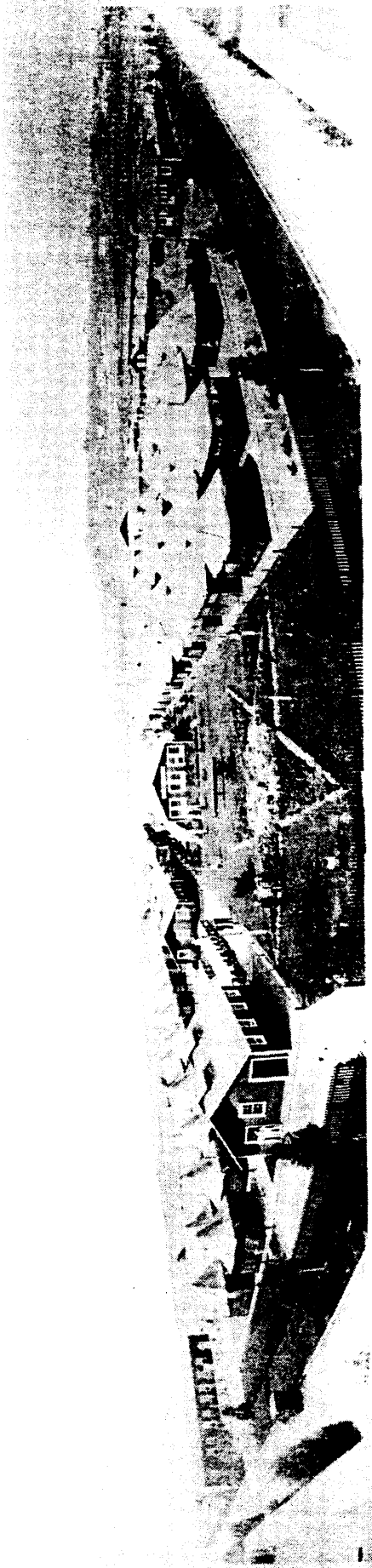
Naval Training Center
William Kettner Addressing Crowd at Dedication Ceremony
October 27, 1923



Naval Training Center
Camp Ingram
CA. 1923

FIGURE

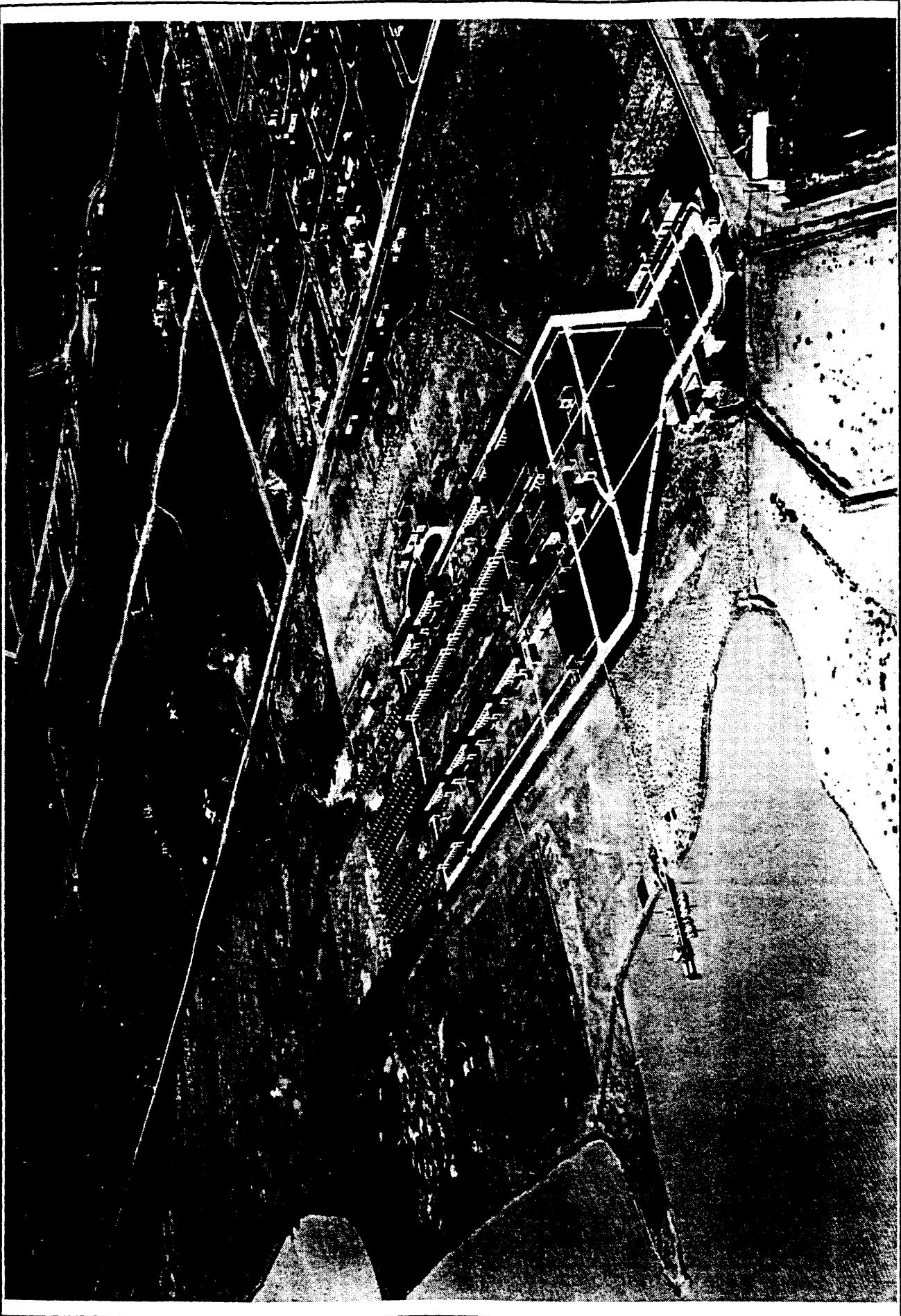
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Naval Training Center
Camp Ingram
CA. 1926

FIGURE

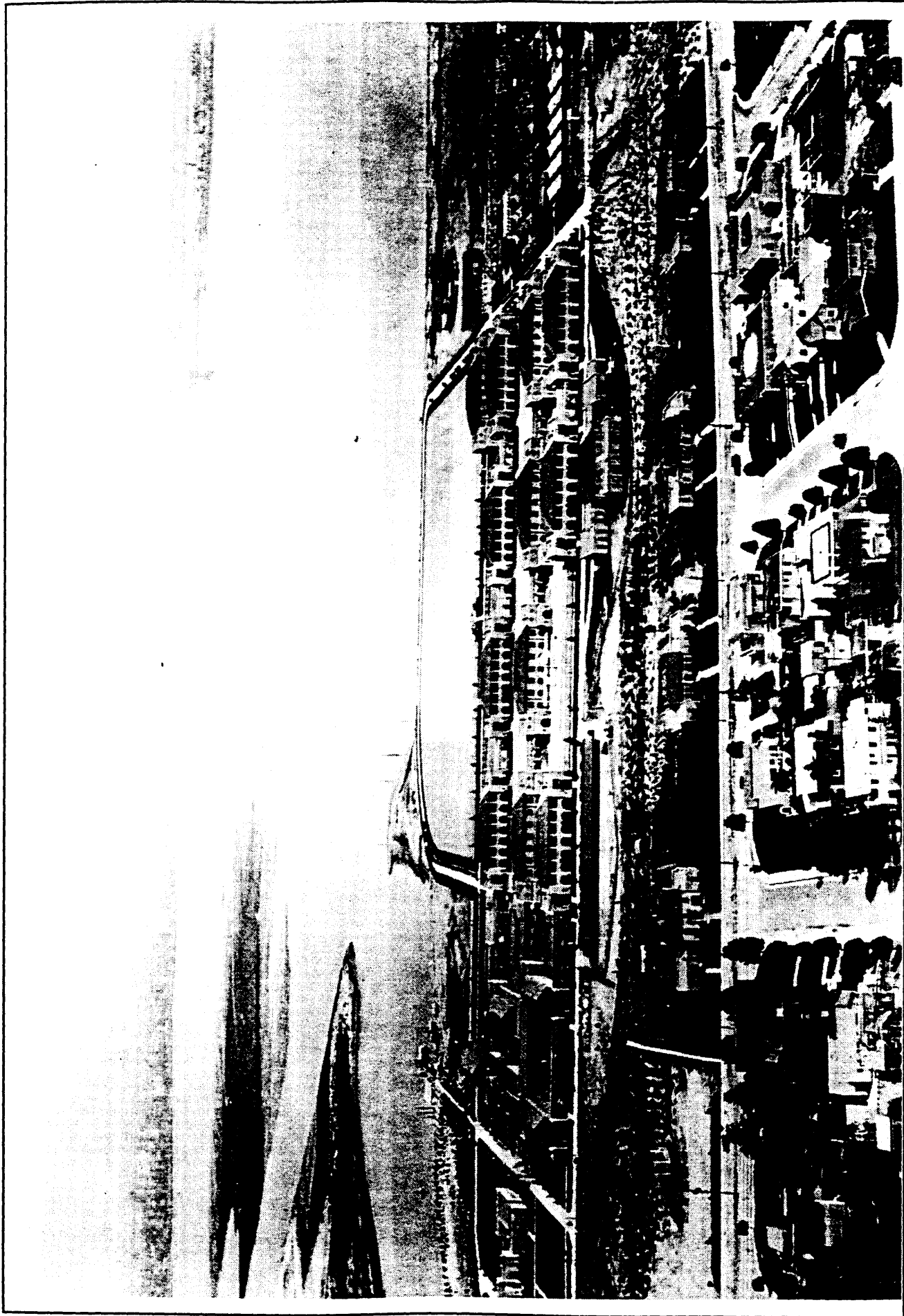
6



FIGURE

7

Naval Training Center
CA. 1925



FIGURE

Naval Training Center
CA. 1927



Naval Training Center
August 9, 1931

FIGURE

9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Photographs

1. Naval Training Center Historic District
San Diego, California
2. San Diego County, California
3. Kathleen A. Crawford
4. August 2000
5. Southwest Division
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California

The above information applies to all photographs.

Photograph 1

1. Entrance Gate
Buildings 20 and 21
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #1 – Buildings 20 and 21
L/M-1
View East

Photograph 2

1. Administration Building
Building 200
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #2 – Building 200
L-6
View South

Photograph 3

1. ~~Enlisted Club/Recreation #2~~ Offices
~~Building 193~~ 201
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #3 – Building ~~193~~ 201
J/K-5
View East

Photograph 4

1. Navy Medical Clinic/Medical Dispensary
Building ~~195~~ 6
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #4 – Building ~~195~~ 6
N-4
View North

Photograph 5

1. Medical Administration/Dispensary
Building ~~6~~ 195
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #5 – Building ~~6~~ 195
N-5
View North

Photograph 6

1. School Building
Building 175
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #6 – Building 175
N-6
View Northwest

Photograph 7

1. Luce Theater
Building 35
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #7 – Building 35
N-6
View North

Photograph 8

1. North Chapel
Building 208
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #8 – Building 208
M-7
View Northwest

Photograph 9

1. ~~Barracks~~ Offices
Building ~~19~~ 201
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #9 – Building ~~19~~ 201
L-5
View West

Photograph 10

1. Barracks
Buildings 14, 15, 16
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #10 – Buildings 14, 15, 16
L-4-5
View East

Photograph 11

1. ~~Barracks~~ Offices
Building ~~19~~ 201
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #11 – Building ~~19~~ 201
L-5
View South

Photograph 12

1. Child Care Center/Post Office and Quartermaster Office
Building 11
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #12 – Building 11
M-2
View West

Photograph 13

1. Barracks
Building 29
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #13 – Building 29
M-8
View North

Photograph 14

1. Barracks
Buildings 27 and 28
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #14 – Buildings 27 and 28
M-8
View North

Photograph 15

1. Exchange Warehouse/Storehouse #1
Building 34
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #15 – Building 34
L/M-9
View Northwest

Photograph 16

1. Enlisted Club
Building 193
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #16 – Building 193
K/J-5
View East

Photograph 17

1. Commissary Building
Building 1 Detail
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #17 – Building 1 Detail
L/M-3
View East

Photograph 18

1. Barracks
Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5 Detail
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #18 – Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5 Detail
M-3, 4, 5
View East

Photograph 19

1. Barracks
Buildings 27, 28, 29 Detail
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #19 – Buildings 27, 28, 29 Detail
M-7/8
View North

Photograph 20

1. Commissary Building
Building 1 Detail
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #20 – Building 1 Detail
M-3
View West

Photograph 21

1. Barracks
Building 2 Detail
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #21 – Building 2 Detail
M-4
View South

Photograph 22

1. Gun Platform No. 1
Building 453
Naval Training Center Historic District
2. San Diego, California
7. #22 – Building 453
J-6
View South

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

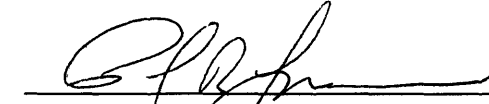
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

NAVAL TRAINING STATION

**San Diego County
California**

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL



Keeper of the National Register
k
5/30/03

Date

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000426

Date Additional Documentation Accepted: 5/30/2003

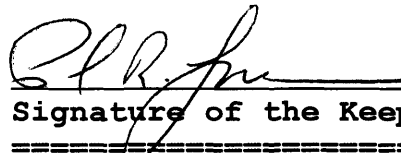
Naval Training Station
Property Name

San Diego
County

CA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

5/30/03
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The additional documentation provided by the State Historic Preservation Officer is accepted as follows: Buildings No. 182 and 209 are reclassified as non-contributing buildings as a result of the loss of physical integrity as outlined in the information provided. The remaining buildings and structure (Nos. 48, 77, 158, 159, 207, 346, 364, 366, 368, 373, 469, and 530) remain contributing resources to the Naval Training Station-San Diego historic district. The revised resource count is: 61 contributing buildings, 11 non-contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, and 11 non-contributing structures.

These revisions were confirmed with the CA SHPO Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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Naval Training Station, Amendment
San Diego County, California

Section number ____ Page ____

Amendment

A request to amend the Naval Training Station National Register District was submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation on behalf of the owner, San Diego Redevelopment Agency and McMillin Land Development. The request was to reclassify 14 buildings and structures in the Naval Training Station National Register district from contributing to noncontributing because the "building styles have been found to be incompatible with the themes in the original design and are lacking in integrity."

The fourteen buildings are Nos. 48, 77, 158, 159, 182, 207, 209, 346, 364, 366, 368, 373, 469, and 530. The applicant stated building No. 469 may date after 1946 based on the appearance of the concrete, which appears more recent than the concrete on known buildings from the historic period. The other 13 buildings and one structure all date within the period of significance and although they are small, modest, rundown, built at the end of significance, and not related to the original architecture and site plan, they are associated with the military period of the property and must, therefore, be considered contributors if they retain integrity. Two buildings appear to have had major changes. Building No. 182 has been restuccoed and an original garage door has been replaced. Building No. 209 has been restuccoed and has new aluminum windows. The other buildings and one structure appear to retain sufficient integrity to continue to be contributors.

The request to reclassify buildings and one structure was submitted to the State Historical Resources Board on February 7, 2003. Based on the information presented, testimony received, and SHRC's discussion, the Commission found all the buildings

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

**Naval Training Station, Amendment
San Diego County, California**

Section number ____ Page ____

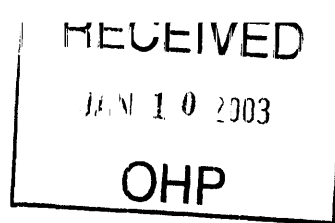
but three retained sufficient integrity to be contributors. **Building Nos. 182 and 209 were found to have lost integrity and could be reclassified noncontributors. Building No. 469 dates after the period of significance and could be reclassified a noncontributor. The following buildings should continue to be classified as contributors: Nos. 48, 77, 158, 159, 207, 346, 364, 366, 368, 373, 530.**

J. K. Millon

State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation

4/9/03

Date



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 47

Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment

The following buildings have been listed as additional contributing buildings to the historic district. However, upon re-evaluation, the building styles have been found to be incompatible with the themes in the original design and are lacking in integrity. They range in type of construction and use from water tanks, storage buildings, to small wood framed stucco buildings. While the percentage of non-contributing elements may seem high, the buildings and structures are small, with no design sensitivity relating to the original planned development, and have been significantly modified from their original use. Because they are dispersed, several of the buildings interfere with the visual continuity of the district's architectural integrity. They are not considered to affect the integrity of the district to a degree that would affect the district criteria for eligibility. The buildings and structures that merit deletion as contributing buildings are:

HISTORIC BUILDING NAME	CURRENT BUILDING NAME	NTC BUILDING #	YEAR BUILT	MAP
Film Storage Building	Storage Building	48	1942	A
Generator Vault	Storage Vault	77	1942	B
Toilet Facilities	Office	158	1942	C
Toilet Facilities	Laundry	159	1942	D
Garage	Garage	182	1940	E
Toilet Facilities	Laundry	207	1942	F
Regimental HQ No. 2	Office Building	209	1942	G
North Water Reservoir	North Reservoir	346	1942	H
Tool House	Gardener Tool Shed	364	1942	J
Regimental Headquarters No. 2	Office	366	1942	K

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 48

Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment

HISTORIC BUILDING NAME	CURRENT BUILDING NAME	NTC BUILDING #	YEAR BUILT	MAP
North Fresh Water Pump House	Pump House	368	1942	L
Garage Quarters D	Garage Quarters D	373	1942	M
Transformer House	Transformer House	469	1946	N
Chlorination Station #1	Chlorination Station #1	530	1945	P

The architectural evaluation consists of an assessment of the exterior and interior features and fabric. The evaluation includes an identification of those architectural features that are character-defining due to their individual contribution to the overall integrity and historic value of the Naval Training Station Historic District. For the purposes of the architectural evaluation, the following definitions have been provided:

Integrity - the quality or state of being complete, uncompromised and whole; **historic integrity** is the extent to which the original features of a building remain unchanged. The National Park Service further recognizes seven (7) aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven (7) aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Good Condition - implies that the fabric is stable and is not immediately threatened by environmental or external elements.

Fair Condition - implies the fabric has lost some of its integrity but can be stabilized or restored with moderate effort.

Poor Condition - implies that the fabric has lost its integrity and cannot be stabilized or restored.

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A. BUILDING 48: STORAGE (FILM STORAGE FACILITY)

This is a one story, rectangular shaped building located to the rear of Building 176. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of cast-in-place concrete, painted. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with mineral surface roofing. The roof frame is cast concrete. A short parapet is flush with the exterior walls; there is no trim.

The main entry is located on the north side of the building. There is one metal door in the structural opening for the entrance and there is no surrounding trim at the head or jambs.

The Film Storage Facility is constructed of board formed concrete that is in fair to good structural integrity. The structure has been abandoned for many years leading to deterioration of the exterior paint causing small cracks in the concrete and perhaps exposure to the steel rebar. The downspout is falling off and is badly rusting being of galvanized steel. The steel door appears to be original and is badly rusted at the bottom panel that would require partial replacement. A louver appears to have been added later and not original to the door. The roof structure is concrete and in fair to good condition.

The overall integrity of this structure is poor to fair.

B. BUILDING 77: STORAGE VAULT (GENERATOR VAULT)

This is a one story, square shaped building located next to Building 21. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of cast-in-place concrete and the exterior finish is painted concrete. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with mineral surface roofing material. The roof is a cast-in-place concrete framing with eaves that are flush with the exterior walls on all sides. The main entry gate is located on the north side of the building.

The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is no surrounding trim at the head or jambs. The door is plain and constructed of metal bars, badly rusted. In addition, there is a metal louver on the south side of the building, also badly rusted.

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All original interior equipment has been removed. The metal gate is in poor condition with the structure being in fair condition.

The overall integrity of the building is in fair condition.

C. BUILDING 158: OFFICE (TOILET FACILITIES)

This is a one story, rectangular shaped building located within the courtyard between Building 27 and 28. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are wood framed with a horizontal wood lap siding exterior finish. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is wood framed and has projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails and projecting gable ends. The gable ends are trimmed with a wood fascia.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the heads, jambs, and sills. The window are hopper type with full pane lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the west side of the building, offset to the left. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surround trim consisting of wood molding at the head and jambs. The door is a plain wood door.

Loss of integrity is based upon character defining materials that have been removed from the building. Both of the original doors have been replaced with wood slab doors. Seven of the sixteen original windows have been replaced or are severely damaged beyond repair. The remaining windows have been covered with a metal screen. The original roofing material has been removed and replaced with modern asphalt shingles. The building was quickly constructed on wood sleepers set on a concrete slab and left abandoned for many years.

The overall structural integrity of the original toilet and shower building converted to a laundry is poor.

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D. BUILDING 159: LAUNDRY (TOILET FACILITIES)

This is a one story rectangular building located within the courtyard between Building 28 and 29. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing. The exterior finish is horizontal wood lap siding. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is wood framed and has projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails and clipped gable ends.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the heads, jambs, and sills. The windows are hopper type with full pane lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entry is located on the west side of the building, offset to the left. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the head and jambs. The door is a plain wood door.

Loss of integrity is based upon character defining materials that have been removed from the building. Both of the original doors have been replaced with wood slab doors. Ten of the sixteen original windows have been replaced or are severely damaged beyond repair. The remaining windows have been covered with a metal screen. The original roofing material has been removed and replaced with modern asphalt shingles. The building was quickly constructed on wood sleepers set on a concrete slab and left abandoned for many years.

The overall structural integrity of the original toilet and shower building converted to a laundry is poor.

E. BUILDING 182: GARAGE (GARAGE)

The Garage is a one story rectangular shaped building located next to Building 469. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are wood framed with an exterior stucco finish. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with a mineral surface roofing material. The roof is wood framed and is surrounded by a parapet.

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The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are flush to the face of the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs, or sills. The windows are fixed with full pane lites. The sash and frames are wood. The main entrance are double doors located on the south facade. The original doors are four paneled and slides to the south on a track and stacks on the south wall. There is one door at each opening for the entrance. The wood doors are eight paneled. There is no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs.

The overall condition of the building is poor. Loss of integrity based upon character defining materials that have deteriorated and been removed. Currently the roof is in poor condition showing signs of leakage into the interior of the building. This has caused damage to the interior wood structure that will need replacement. The pair of doors at the west facade is in poor condition- Each door is of a different height. The doors are in poor condition with missing panels, dry rot at the bottom panel, door stiles pulling apart requiring full replacement. All original hardware has been removed. The garage door on the east facade is entirely missing and has been replaced with plywood panels as an access to store equipment. A secondary door has been cut to provide for a small storage room. The second garage door in a state of deterioration showing delamination of panels, dry rot at base of door panels, and door stiles are pulling apart. Windows have also been cut into the side after the room had been modified. The building has been restuccoed with a heavy texture latex coat covering the original workmanship of the sand float finish integral colored stucco. The stucco is cracked and stained at several locations. The copper metal downspouts have been painted and are in fair condition.

The overall integrity of this building is poor having been abandoned for many years.

F. BUILDING 207: LAUNDRY (TOILET FACILITIES)

This is a one story, rectangular shaped building located within the courtyard between Building 29. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing. The exterior finish is horizontal wood lap siding. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is wood framed and has projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails and projecting gable ends. The gable ends are trimmed with a wood fascia.

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The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the heads, jambs, and sills. The windows are hopper type with full pane lites. The sash and frames are constructed of wood. The main entrance is located on the west side of the building, offset to the left. There is one door in the structural opening for the main entrance. The structural opening for the door is rectangular and the door is set flush to the face of the opening. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the head and jambs. The door is a plain wood door. On the east facade there is a three-paneled wood door, in poor condition.

Loss of integrity is based upon character defining materials that have been removed from the building. Both of the original doors have been replaced. Five of the sixteen original windows have been replaced or are severely damaged beyond repair. The original roofing material has been replaced with modern asphalt shingles. The exterior wood siding and roof are in poor condition with the interior revealing several leaks. Dryrot wood occurs at the roof eaves and sill plates. Security screens have been added to the windows. The building was quickly constructed on wood sleepers set on a concrete slab and left abandoned for many years.

The overall structural integrity of this original toilet and shower building converted into a laundry building is poor.

G. BUILDING 209: OFFICE BUILDING (REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTER NO. 2)

The Office Building is a one story rectangular building located next to Buildings 27 and 30. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The building has a wood framed gabled roof with asphalt shingles. There are projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails and clipped gabled ends which are trimmed with a wood fascia.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are placed flush to the face of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of aluminum molding at the heads, jambs, and sills. The aluminum windows are typically double hung with full pane lites. The sash are aluminum. The main entry is located on the north side offset to the right. The main door entry is plain wood which is flushed with no surrounding trim at the head or jambs.

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There is a covered wood framed porch attached to the east facade. The roof of the porch is asphalt shingles.

Building 209 greatly impacts the setting and original design of Lawrence Court and the axial alignments of the District's spacial organization. Loss of integrity is also based upon character defining materials that have been removed. This includes the entrance door that has been replaced. All of the original exterior doors have been replaced. All eighteen of the original wood windows have been replaced with aluminum windows. Only the rough opening framing remains indicating that wood casement windows were originally installed. The original roofing material has been removed and replaced with new modern asphalt shingles. The original sand float finish stucco texture has been stuccoed over with a new latex texture coat. The exterior stucco is in poor condition with patch and repaint evidence throughout.

The overall integrity of this building is poor.

H. BUILDING 346: NORTH RESERVOIR (NORTH WATER RESERVOIR)

The North Reservoir is a one story circular shaped structure located next to Buildings 364 and 368. The structure rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of cast-in-place concrete. The roof is wood framed and is flat. There are four (4) turbine vents on the roof and one (1) roof hatch.

The North Reservoir has been abandoned for many years, probably since the late 1940s or early 1950s when the requirement to have a separate water source due to security issues during the war years was no longer needed. In addition, the placement of the North Reservoir greatly impacts the 1925 original golf course layout and destroyed the visual ambiance and feeling of the site. Loss of integrity is also based upon the deterioration of the wood roof structure. The wood exterior rim and roofing structure have deteriorated to a point of needing complete replacement. The roof is in poor condition and is currently leaking. Approximately 70% of the roof edge has deteriorated. This has caused damage to the interior wood structure that will need full replacement. A fire has damaged approximately 30% of the south side of the wood roof structure which would require full replacement. Most of the boards on the wood frame roof surround are warped, cupped, and show signs of dryrot and termite damage. Moreover, the access ladder at the northeast side has been removed and dead vines have not been cut down at the base.

The overall integrity of this building is poor.

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Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment

I. BUILDING 364: GARDENER TOOL SHED (TOOL HOUSE)

The Gardener Tool Shed is a one story rectangular shaped building located next to Buildings 346, and 368. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is stucco. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with a mineral surface roofing material. The roof is wood framed and is surrounded by a parapet. The east side of the roof is designed as a scupper allowing water to drain.

The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are flush to the face of the openings. There is no surrounding trim at the heads, jambs, or sills. The windows are fixed with four (4) divided lites each. The sash and frames are wood. The main entrance is located on the east facade. The door is a six paneled wood door with no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs.

The placement of the Gardener Tool Shed greatly impacts the 1925 original golf course layout and destroyed the visual ambiance and feeling of the site. In addition, loss of integrity is also based upon the deterioration of character defining materials. The windows are in poor condition. This includes dry rot of the window sill, frame and mullions. The only door has been replaced. The roof membrane is in poor condition and is currently leaking. Water damage at the roof and over flow have caused damage to the exterior stucco wall causing it to delaminate in several locations requiring a complete restucco of the exterior walls.

The overall integrity of this building is poor to fair.

J. BUILDING 366: OFFICE (BANK)

Building 366 is an L shaped one story building located within the western courtyard of Building 30. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing and the exterior finish is horizontal wood siding. The roof is a wood framed flat roof covered with mineral surface roofing material and a parapet surrounding all sides.

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The structural openings for the windows are rectangular and the windows are typically placed flush to the surface of the openings. There is surrounding trim consisting of wood molding at the heads, jambs, and sills. The windows are typically double hung with 12 divided lites each. The sash is aluminum. The main entry is located on the west facade and the double doors do not have any surrounding trim at the heads and jambs. The doors are plain with glass lite at the upper half constructed of metal. The interior of the building has been severely modified.

There is an added covered porch attached to the building at the south facade. The porch is wood frame with an asphalt shingled roof. The west facade abuts the inside face of the west covered walkway for Building 30. The walkway extends between the southeast and northwest wings of Building 30.

Loss of integrity is based upon the removal of character defining materials and water damage to the wood structure. This includes the exterior windows that are in poor condition. One window has been removed and infilled with plywood on the south elevation. All of the doors have been replaced with modern slab doors. The roof is in poor condition and is currently leaking. This has caused structural damage to the interior wood structure that will need replacement of approximately 30% of the structural framing. The wood siding has also been damaged by the leaking roof and will need replacement of approximately 60% of the exterior. In addition, this quickly constructed wood frame building greatly impact the original Spanish Colonial Revival architectural theme and destroys the feeling and the setting of the original enclosed courtyard.

The overall integrity of this building is poor to fair.

K. BUILDING 368: PUMP HOUSE (NORTH FRESH WATER PUMP HOUSE)

This is a one story, rectangular shaped building located to the rear of Building 346. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are constructed of cast-in-place concrete with an exterior painted cast concrete. The roof flat covered with a mineral surface roofing material. The roof is has a cast-in-place concrete framing and clipped eaves. The main entrance includes two wood paneled double doors located on the east facade. There are no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs.

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The placement of the Pump House greatly impacts the 1925 original golf course layout and destroyed the visual ambiance and feeling of the site. Loss of integrity is also based upon the deterioration of the character defining materials. The wood louvers are in fair condition with most of the paint removed. Spalling rebar is evident under all the window sills which has broken the concrete. All original equipment and pumps plus accessory equipment at the interior and storage bins have been removed. The original doors are extant in poor condition and the original hardware has been removed.

The overall integrity of this building is poor.

L. BUILDING 373: GARAGE QUARTERS D (GARAGE)

The Garage is a one story rectangular shaped building located next to Building 182. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are wood framed with an exterior stucco finish. The predominate roof shape is characterized by a flat roof covered with a mineral surface roofing material. The roof is wood framed and is surrounded by a parapet. The main garage door entry is located at the east facade. The door is an eight paneled wood garage door with no surrounding trim at the heads or jambs. One leaf (a two-paneled door) is missing. The scuppers and downspouts on the west facade are original to the building.

Loss of integrity is based upon the removal of character defining materials. This includes the garage door that is partially missing and in very poor condition requiring complete replacement. The garage door has missing panels and stiles and the opening hardware and sliding tract is missing. The roof is in poor condition and is currently leaking. This has caused damage to the interior wood structure that will need approximately 40% replacement. The south wall has numerous plaster cracks.

The overall integrity of this building is poor.

M. BUILDING 469: TRANSFORMER HOUSE

The Transformer House is a one story rectangular building located behind Officer's Quarters C. The building rests on a concrete slab on grade. The exterior walls are a painted concrete block with a corrugated metal roof. Currently the building houses new electrical equipment and meters.

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Loss of integrity is based upon the lack of original materials. This building is currently made of modern concrete block in good condition and does not appear to have been constructed within the period of significance (1922-1946). The construction date was estimated to be 1946, but there is no substantiating documentation. The roof material is corrugated metal sheets in fair condition showing large areas of rust. The original door is missing and has been replaced with a plywood panel door that is in poor condition.

The overall integrity of this building, with the exception of the concrete block, is poor.

N. BUILDING 530: CHLORINATION STATION NO. 1

The Chlorination Station building has been moved on site and currently sits on a concrete slab on grade. The walls and roof have a corrugated sheet metal finish. All of the interior equipment has been removed. The main entryway is located at the east facade and is plain wood which is flushed with no surrounding trim at the head or jambs. There are wooden louvered openings located at each side with two at the east facade.

Loss of integrity is based upon the lack of character defining materials. This building is currently made of corrugated metal siding. It was apparently moved to this location and set on a quickly constructed concrete pad. The building is set on skids as is evidenced by the building having moved six inches after being hit by a car. The south side of the building has been hit many times and has bent the corrugated siding requiring replacement or repair of approximately 25% of the siding. The wood louvered vents are in poor condition and beyond repair having warped and bent due to the loss of paint protection. The poor workmanship of this building does not match any other building in the historic district.

The overall integrity of this building is poor to fair.

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Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment
Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photograph 23

1. Storage Building
Building 48
Naval Training Center Historic District
San Diego, California
2. San Diego County, California
3. Joseph Castro
4. October 11, 2002
5. Architect Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
530 Sixth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101
6. North and east elevation.
7. #23
Map A: O/N-7

The following information applies to the photographs 24-36:

1. Naval Training Center Historic District
San Diego, California
2. San Diego County, California
3. Eileen Magno
4. August 14, 2002
5. Architect Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
530 Sixth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

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Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment
Additional Documentation

Photograph 24

1. Storage Vault
Building 77
6. North elevation.
7. #24
Map B: M-1

Photograph 25

1. Office
Building 158
6. North elevation.
7. #25
Map C: M-8

Photograph 26

1. Laundry
Building 159
6. North elevation.
7. #26
Map D: M-8

Photograph 27

1. Garage
Building 182
6. East elevation.
7. #27
Map E: O-5

Photograph 28

1. Laundry
Building 207
6. South elevation.
7. #28
Map F: M-7

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Naval Training Station Historic District - Amendment
Additional Documentation

Photograph 29

1. Office Building
Building 209
6. East elevation.
7. #29
Map G: L/M-8

Photograph 30

1. North Reservoir
Building 346
6. East elevation.
7. #30
Map H: O-2

Photograph 31

1. Gardener's Tool Shed
Building 364
6. North elevation.
7. #31
Map J: O-2

Photograph 32

1. Office
Building 366
6. Southeast elevation.
7. #32
Map K: M-9

Photograph 33

1. Pump House
Building 368
6. North elevation.
7. #33
Map L: O-2

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Additional Documentation

Photograph 34

1. Garage
Building 373
6. East elevation.
7. #34
Map M: O-5

Photograph 35

1. Transformer House
Building 469
6. East elevation.
7. #35
Map N: O-4

Photograph 36

1. Chlorination Station
Building 530
6. East elevation.
7. #36
Map P: M-1

The following information applies to the photographs 37-44:

1. Naval Training Center Historic District
San Diego, California
2. San Diego County, California
3. Brian Rickling
4. January 7, 2003
5. Architect Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
530 Sixth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

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Additional Documentation

Photograph 37

1. Garage
Building 182
6. West elevation.
7. #37
Map E: O-5

Photograph 38

1. Garage
Building 373
6. East elevation.
7. #37
Map M: O-5

Photograph 39

1. Garage
Building 373
6. Southeast interior corner.
7. #39
Map M: O-5

Photograph 40

1. North Reservoir
Building 346
6. South elevation.
7. #40
Map K: O-2

Photograph 41

1. North Reservoir
Building 346
6. North elevation.
7. #41
Map K: O-2

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Additional Documentation

Photograph 42

1. North Reservoir
Building 346
6. South elevation.
7. #42
Map K: O-2

Photograph 43

1. Office
Building 366
6. South elevation.
7. #43
Map L: O-2

Photograph 44

1. Pump House
Building 368
6. South elevation.
7. #44
Map L: O-2

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

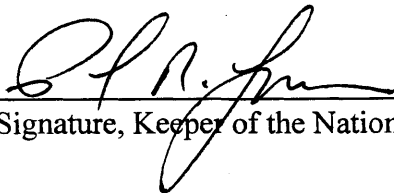
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

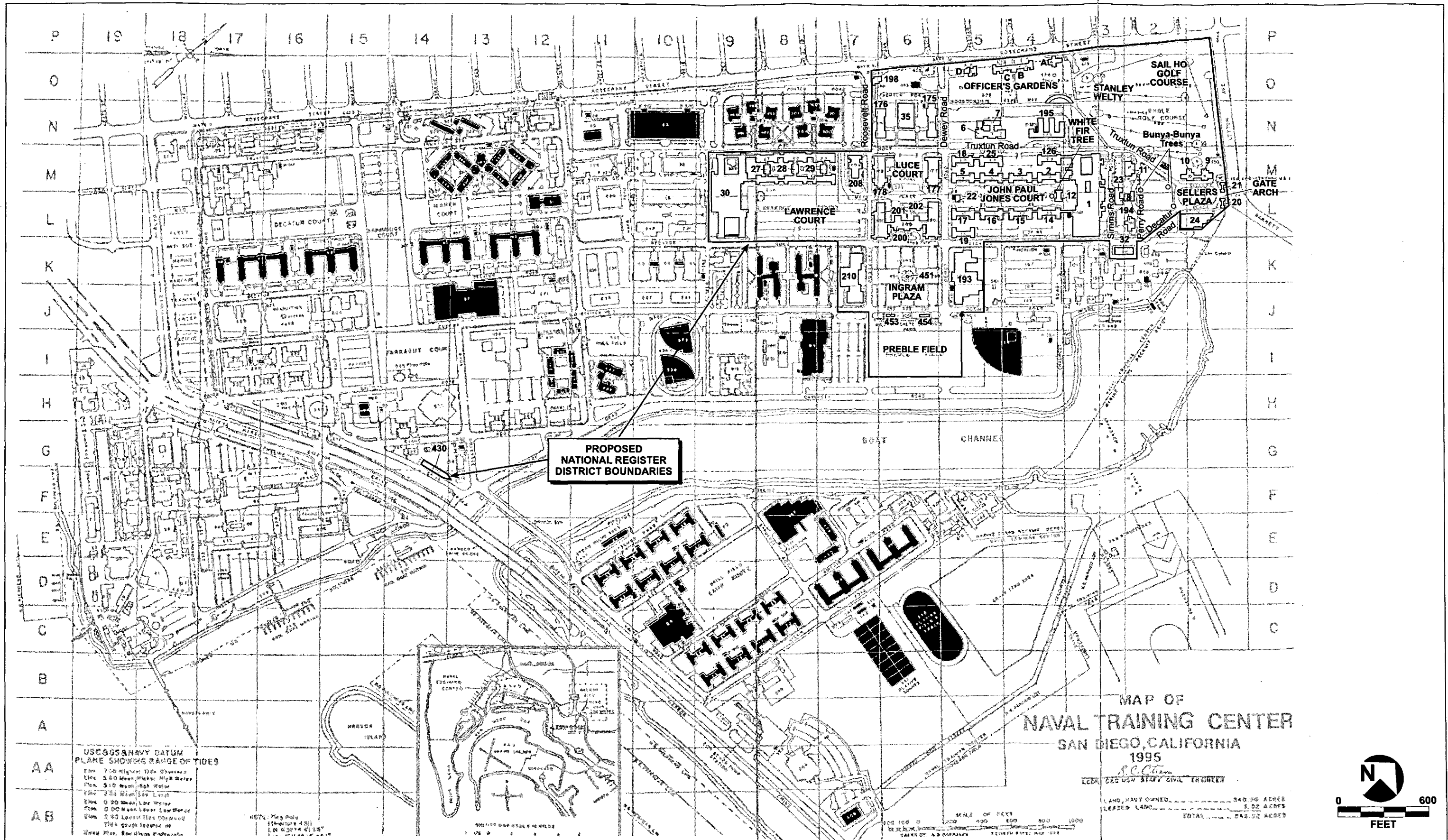
**Naval Training Station
San Diego
San Diego County, California**

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PROPOSED MOVE APPROVAL

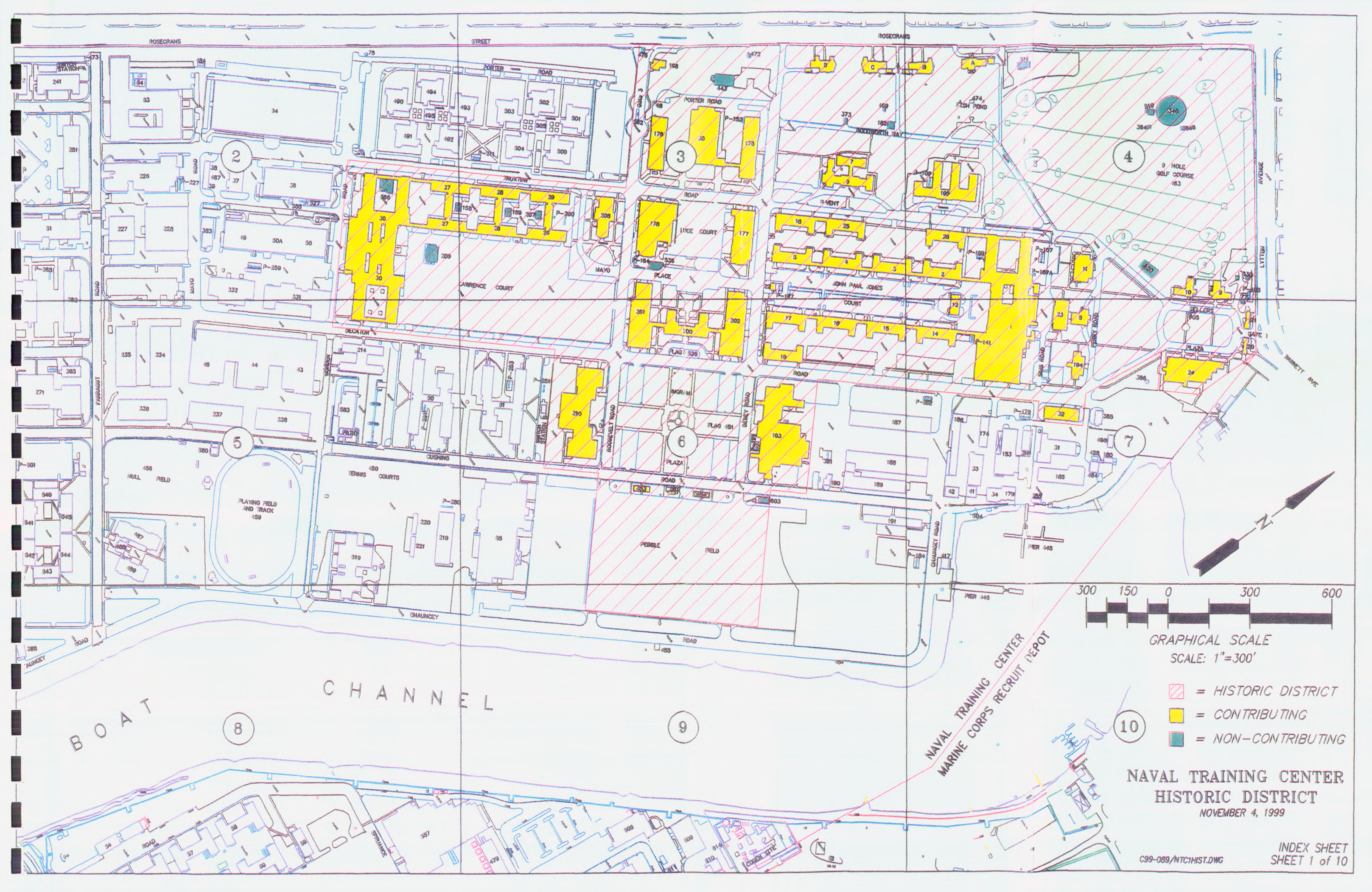

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

10/14/04
Date



Naval Training Center, San Diego
National Register Eligible Historic Resources

FIGURE



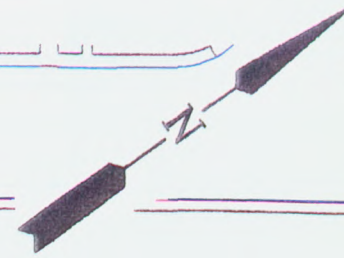
GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=300'

- = HISTORIC DISTRICT
- = CONTRIBUTING
- = NON-CONTRIBUTING

**NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
NOVEMBER 4, 1999

ROSECRANS

STREET



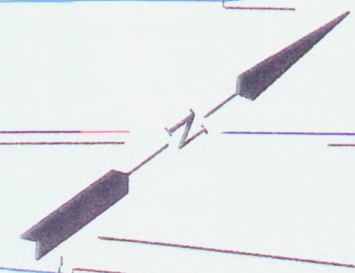
GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'



NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

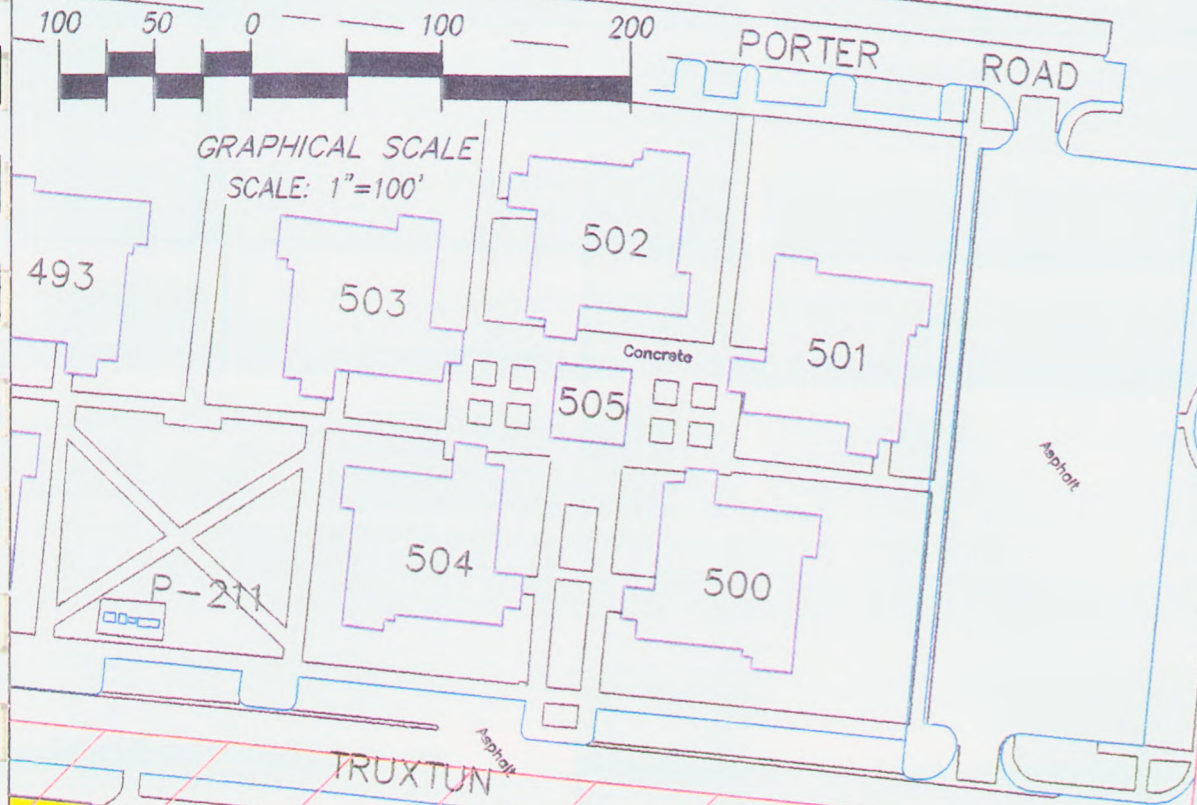
ROSECRANS

STREET



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

PORTER ROAD

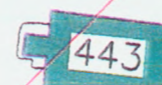


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198

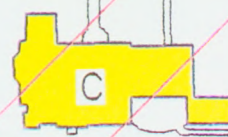
472



443



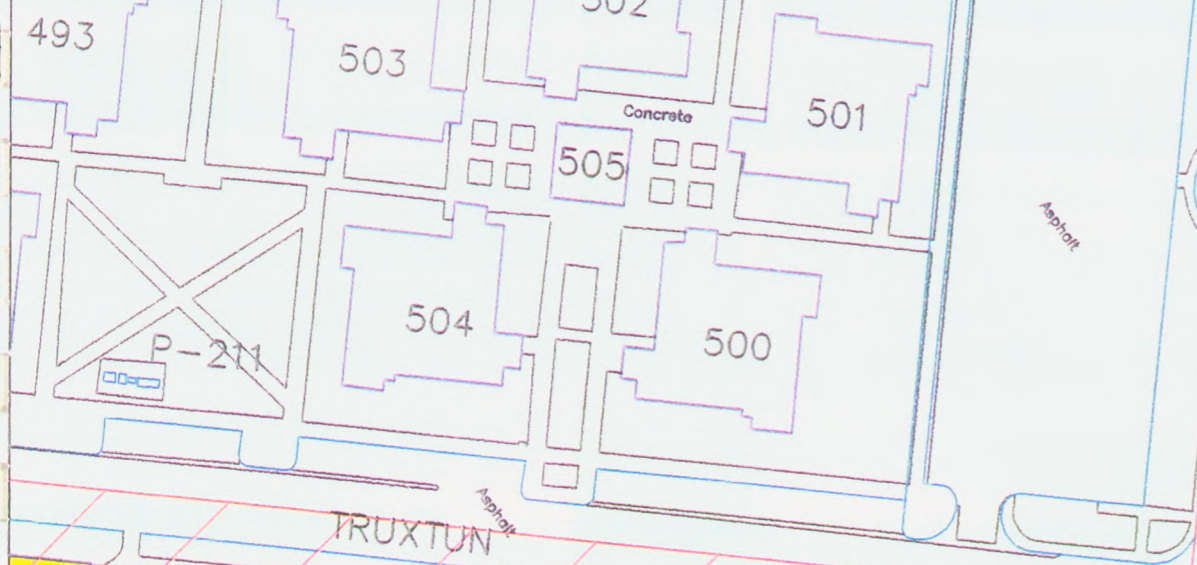
D



C

Gate 3

PORTER ROAD



48



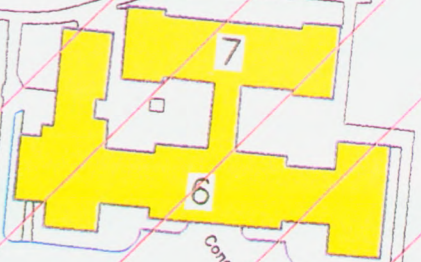
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175

373



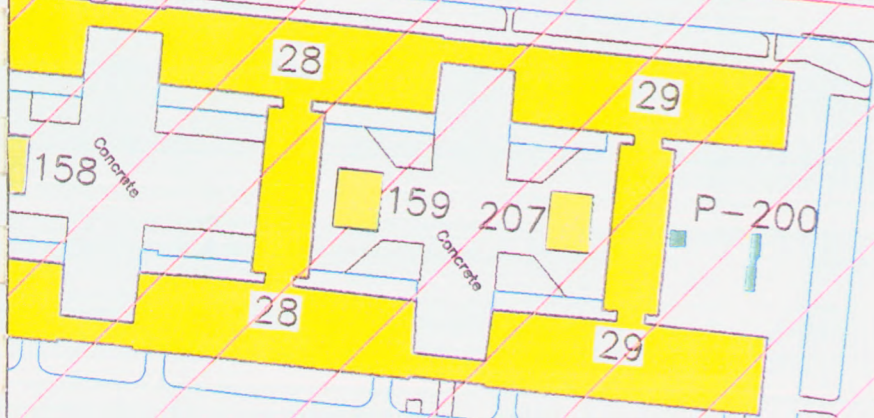
7

469

182

WOODWORTH WAY

TRUXTUN



158

28

29

159

207

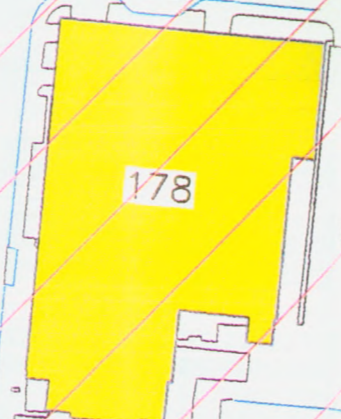
29

208

29

P-200

ROAD

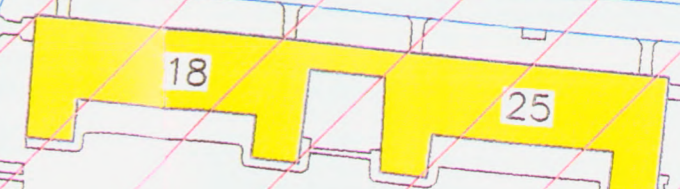


178

LUCE COURT



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LAWRENCE COURT

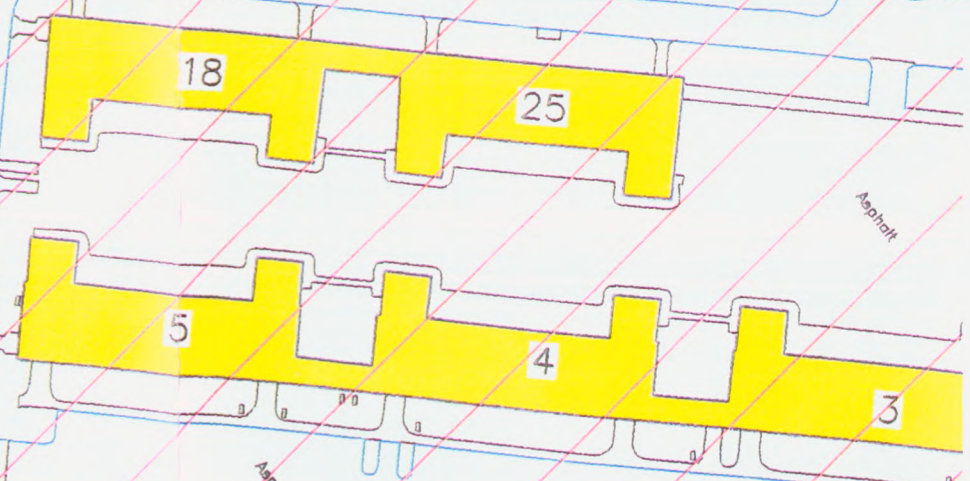
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAYO

P-164

538

PLACE



5

4

3

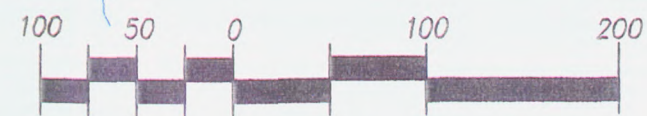
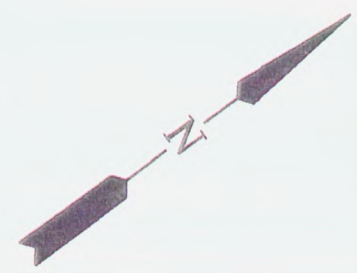
JOHN PAUL JONES

22

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ROSECRANS STREET
 AVENUE
 LYTTON



GRAPHICAL SCALE
 SCALE: 1"=100'

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235

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45

44

43

DECATUR

214

FARRAGUT

303

WORDEN

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583

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PATIO

580

CUSHING

P-501

456

HULL FIELD

TENNIS COURTS

450

PLAYING FIELD AND TRACK
459



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540

545

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542

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487

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HISTORIC DISTRICT



COURT

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202

200

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FLAG 528

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ROOSEVELT ROAD

INGRAM

FLAG 451

DEWEY ROAD

193

187

91

SWITCH STATION B

PLAZA

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188

ROAD

453

454

603

189

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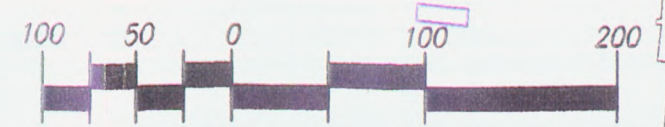
361

85

PEBBLE

FIELD

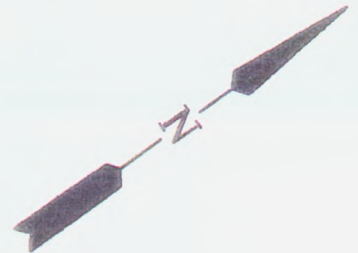
191



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

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SHEET 6 of 10



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

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CHAUNCEY

ROAD

CHAUNCEY

C H A N N E L

B O A T



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

54

ROAD

57

58

59

60

557

SPRUANCE

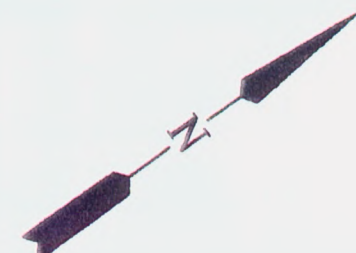
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CHAUNCEY

ROAD

455

BOAT CHANNEL



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

Pipes

Curb

Pipes

Curb

Pipes

Pipes

Wall

479

608

609

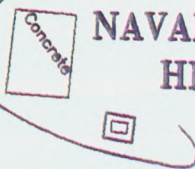
614

610

611

COGEN SITE

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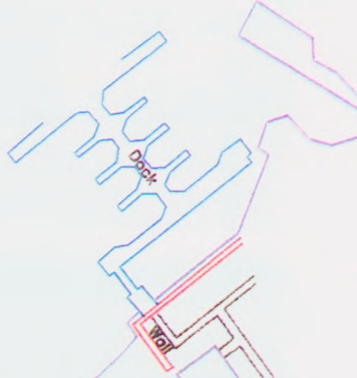


Dirt Rd

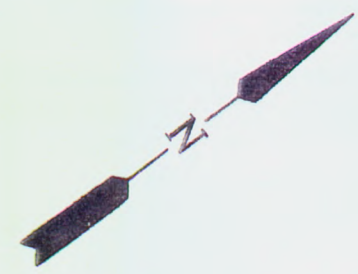
SHEET 9 of 10

PIER 446

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MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT



M C R D



GRAPHICAL SCALE
SCALE: 1"=100'

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