FORT BAKER PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER:	Building 679
NAME:	Presidio Yacht Club, Satterlee Road
USE:	historic use as marine repair shop; contemporary use as work shop space and restaurant and lounge space
PLAN TYPE:	one-story, rectangular wood-frame utilitarian building with gable roof and sliding wood doors
PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBERS:	unknown
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER:	unknown

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1942 Building constructed as a marine repair shop, with a marine railway onto the wharf, for an unknown cost.

1944 Constructed two-story addition, possibly used as a carpenter shop, at the east end of the original building.

19-- Constructed office unit within marine repair shop.

1953 Constructed second office unit within the marine repair shop.

1959 Converted building use into yacht club, with lounge area and dining facilities. Kitchen finishes and appliances were installed to accommodate the new use.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-building form, shape and massing; long, rectangular building
-roof shape and elements; gable roof; composition roof shingles; metal roof vents
-exterior surfaces; horizontal shiplap wood siding
-fenestration pattern; single and pairs of 8-light wood-frame windows with top hinges; rectangular, louvered ventilation openings at gable ends
-moldings; simple door and window moldings

-doors; large, industrial sliding doors with wood and metal hinges; some of the industrial doors contain a smaller cut-out door with porthole window
-light fixtures; exterior light fixtures
-foundation elements; concrete foundation

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:
-metal security bars at base of windows
-large and small single pane windows at east elevation
-pair of glass doors at south elevation
-wood-frame exterior stairs and landing at east elevation

INTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:
-original floor plan
-original volume and proportion of rooms
-original ceiling height in work shop space
-wood-frame office inside work shop space
-stairs; stair location in east end of building
-interior finishes; concrete flooring; exposed wall and roof framing; diagonal cross beams
-unique fixtures or appliances; remnants of marine railway tracks in concrete floor; sliding steel ceiling hoist used for transporting boats

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:
-interior finishes related to dining room and bar area at east end of building; faux pine paneling; dropped ceiling; carpeting; raised dance floor
-fiber glass office inside work shop space

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:
The west end of Building 679 still retains its original industrial feel. Except for the construction of the second office space, the west end of the building has experienced very few modifications over time and still retains a high level of integrity. While changes were made to the east end of the building, in converting the carpenter shop into a restaurant and lounge area, most of the modifications are finishes and appliances and may be reversible.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:
Building 679 was originally constructed to support anti-submarine activity in the San Francisco Bay during World War II.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 5/21/99

SOURCES:

Conversation with Jack ____, Volunteer at the Presidio Yacht Club, May 21, 1999.

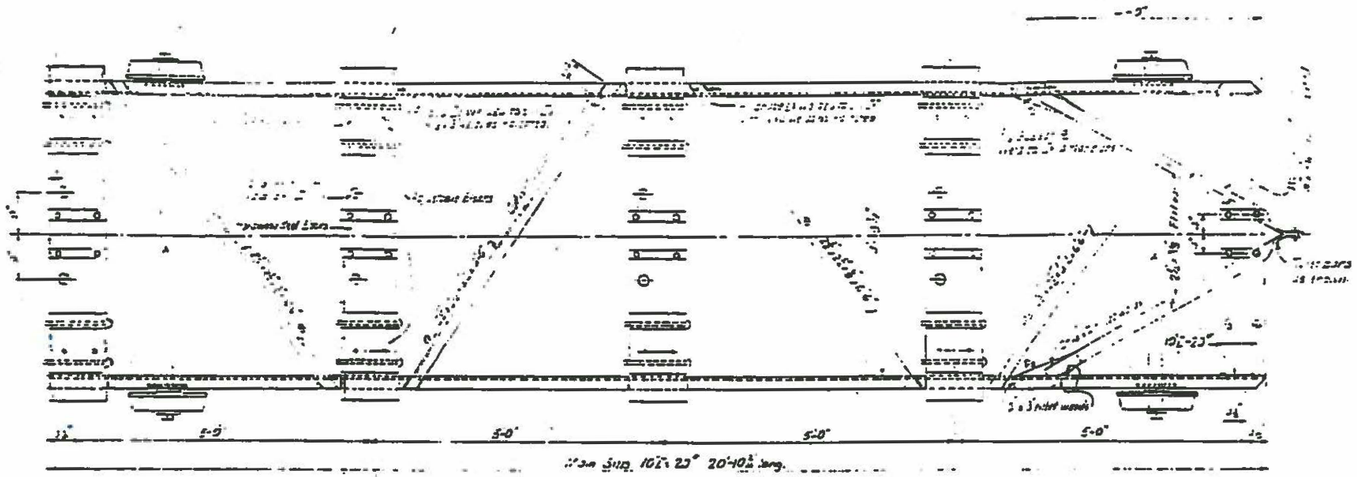
Fort Baker Historic Map and Drawing Collection; Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco.

Fort Baker Historic Photograph Collection; Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco.

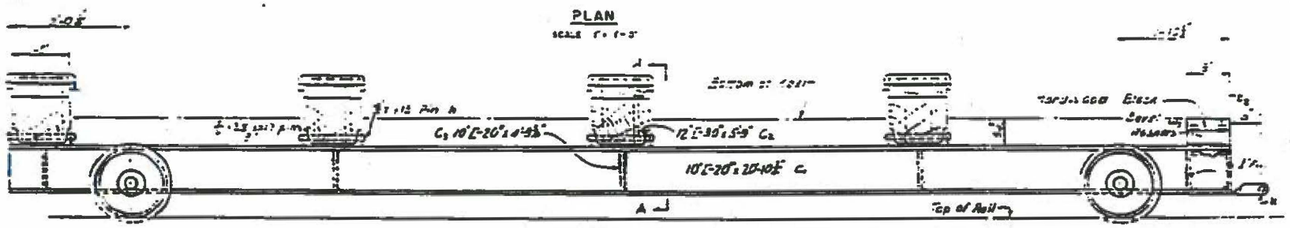
National Register of Historic Places/Nomination Forms for Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite; Western Regional Office, National Park Service, 1973.

Quartermaster General Office Form # 117, (1926-1941); Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco.

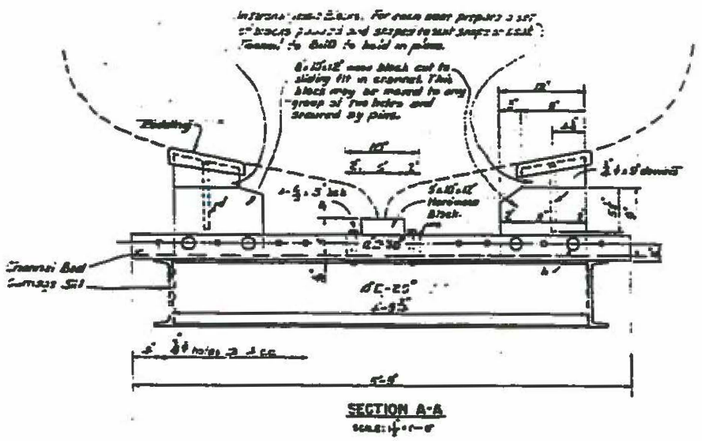
Thompson, Erwin N. Historic Resource Study: Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1979.



PLAN



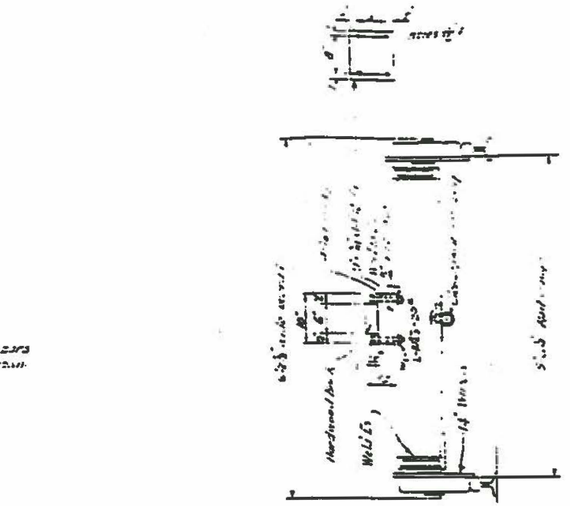
SIDE ELEVATION



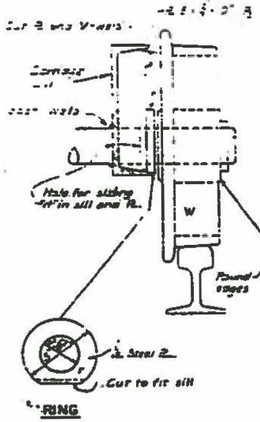
SECTION A-A

BILL OF MATERIAL

MARK	NO. REQ'D	DESCRIPTION	
C_1	2	Channels	Steel
C_2	4	"	"
C_3	4	"	"
C_4	2	"	"
A_1	2	Angles (Cut to shape)	"
A_2	2	"	"
S	M	Plate, split	Bronze
J	2	Axles	Steel
A	2	Axle	Cast Iron
T	M	Dowels	Steel
A	1	Plates	"
A	1	" (Cut to shape)	"
A	4	"	"
h	M	Pins	"
F	4	Ring	Bronze
A	1	Cleats	Steel
W	4	Wheel 8	Cast Iron
W	4	Bushing	Bronze
A	16	Angles	Steel
B	4	"	"
W	4	Washers	"
W	20	"	"
W	4	"	Cast Iron
	4	Plate, center	Bronze
	4	"	"
	4	Wood Blocks	Oak
	1	"	"
	8	"	"
	8	"	"



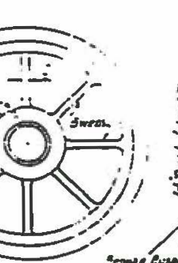
END ELEVATION



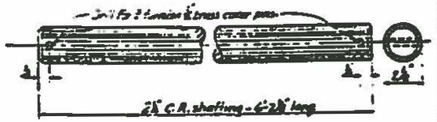
RING



WHEEL



WASHER



AXLE

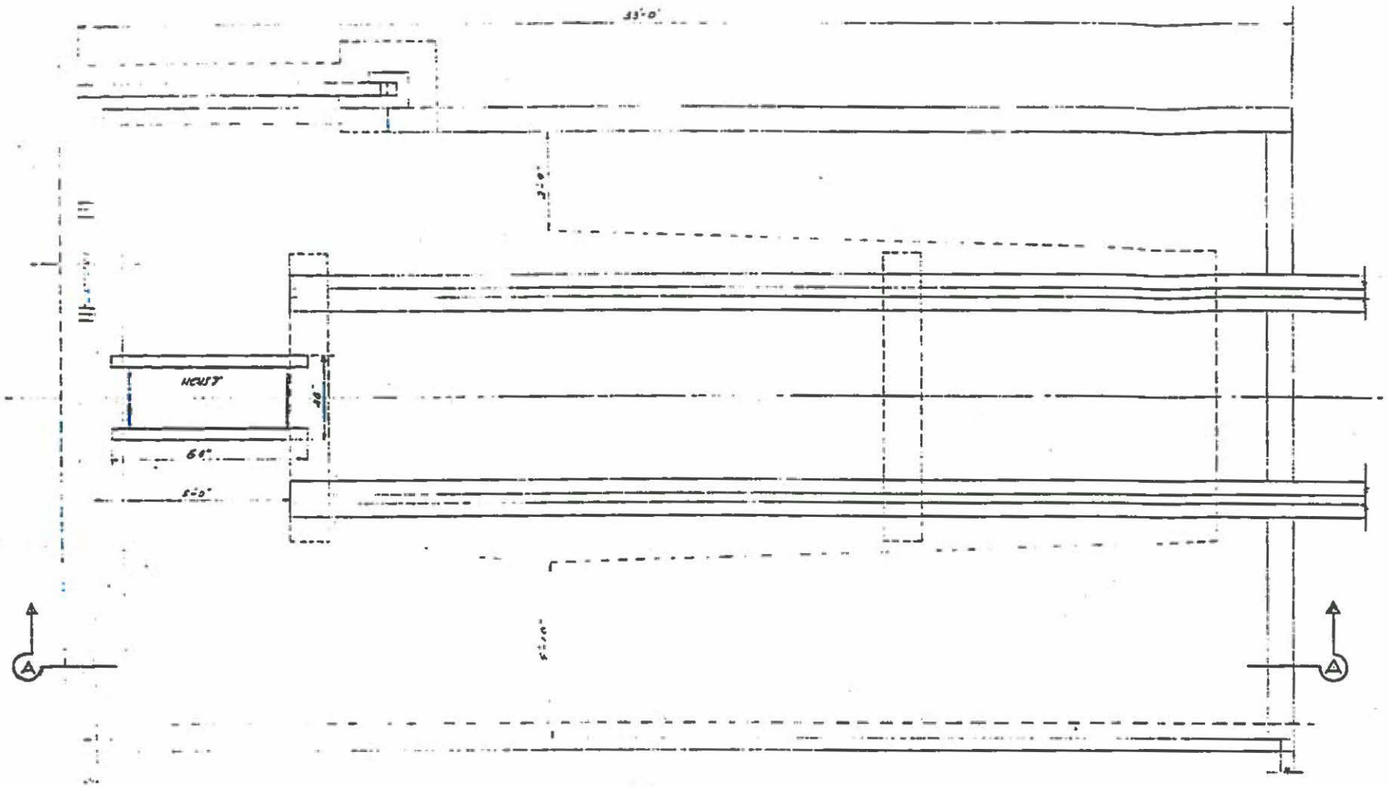
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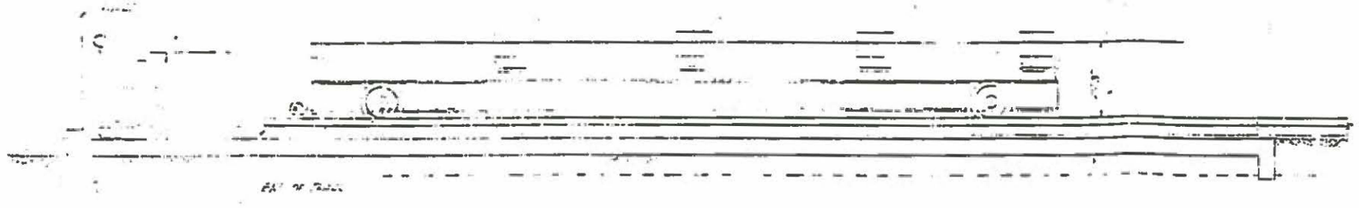
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FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA
SUBMARINE MINE FACILITIES
MARINE RAILWAY CARRIAGE

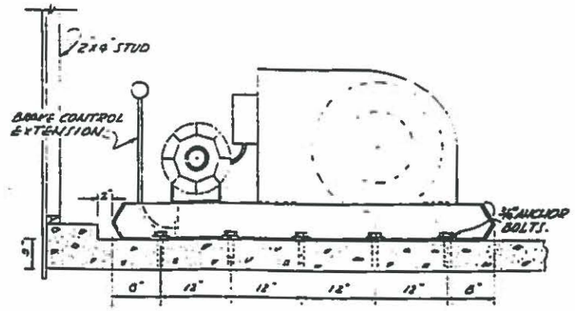
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. DEC. 24, 1941

Bldg # 679, Fort Baker
Marine repair shop
1941
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

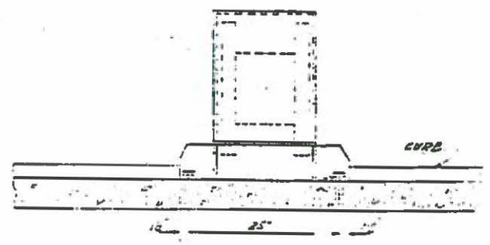




SECTION A-A
Scale ½"=1'-0"



DETAIL OF HOIST ANCHORAGE
Scale 1"=1'-0"



END SECTION
Scale 1"=1'-0"

FB010003

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
DETAIL OF HOIST INSTALLATION
FORT BAKER CALIFORNIA

IN 1 SHEET	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO. 1
U.S. ENGINEER OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.		DEC. 5, 1941
SUBMITTED:	APPROVED:	APPROVED:

P. P. Purvis, Lt. Col., C.E. — K. M. Moore

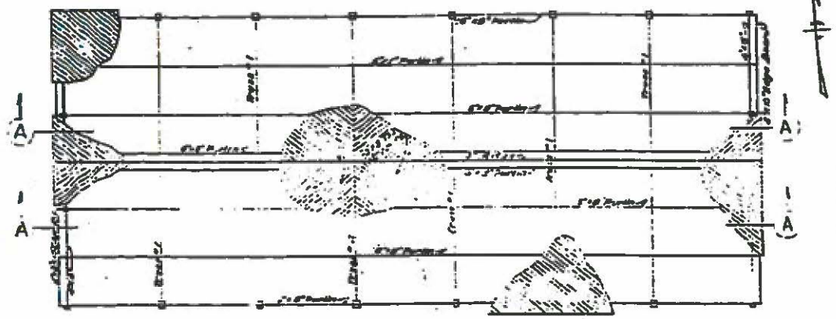
PPP. J.W.T.
J.W.T.

Bldg # 679, Fort Baker
Marine repair shop
1941
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

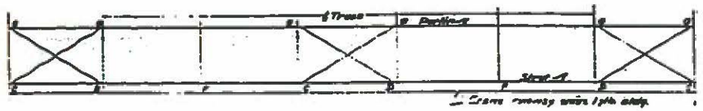
679

WAR DEPARTMENT

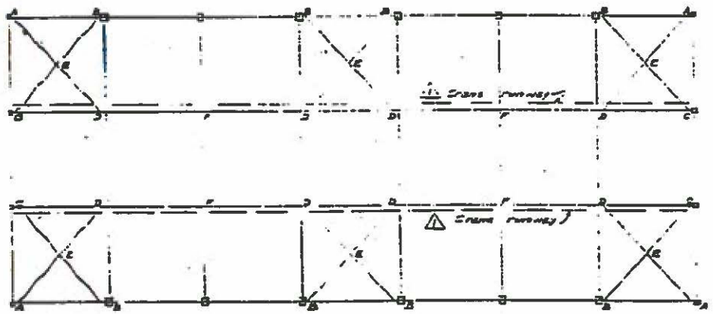
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY



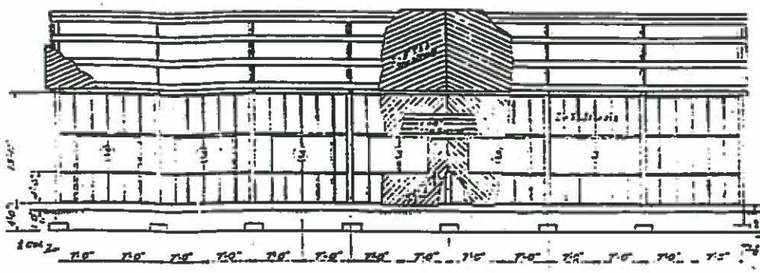
ROOF PLAN



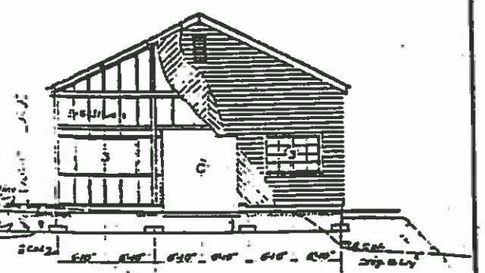
SECTION A-A
BRACING BETWEEN TRUSSES



PLAN-LOWER CHORD BRACING

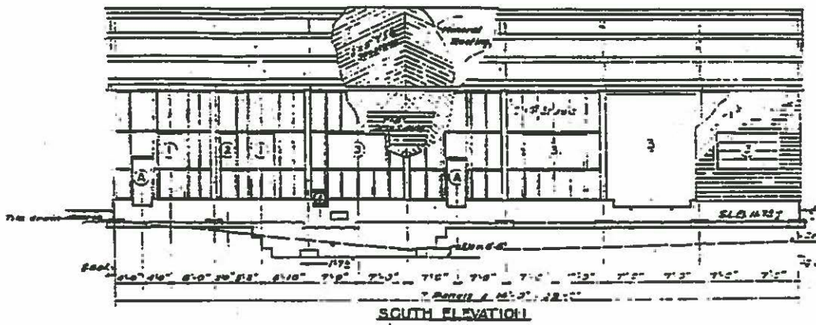


NORTH ELEVATION

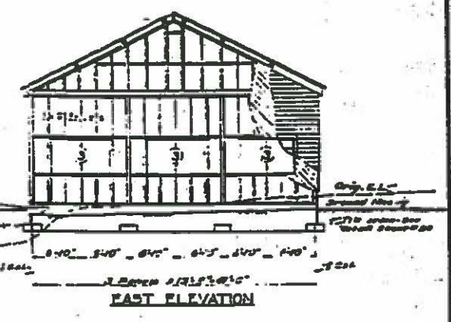


WEST ELEVATION

FB010004



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES FOR SHEETS No. 3 TO No. 31 INCLUSIVE

Maximum bearing on soil 3000 lbs per square foot.

For [illegible] preservation [illegible] to be [illegible] by a representative of the [illegible] before proceeding with the construction.

Any error, omission from [illegible] drawings [illegible] Engineer shall receive [illegible]

Dimensions on plans [illegible] requires [illegible]

Tie layers of [illegible] felt shall be laid over surfaces of walls and [illegible] before placing floor.

Earth under floor shall [illegible] be thoroughly tamped.

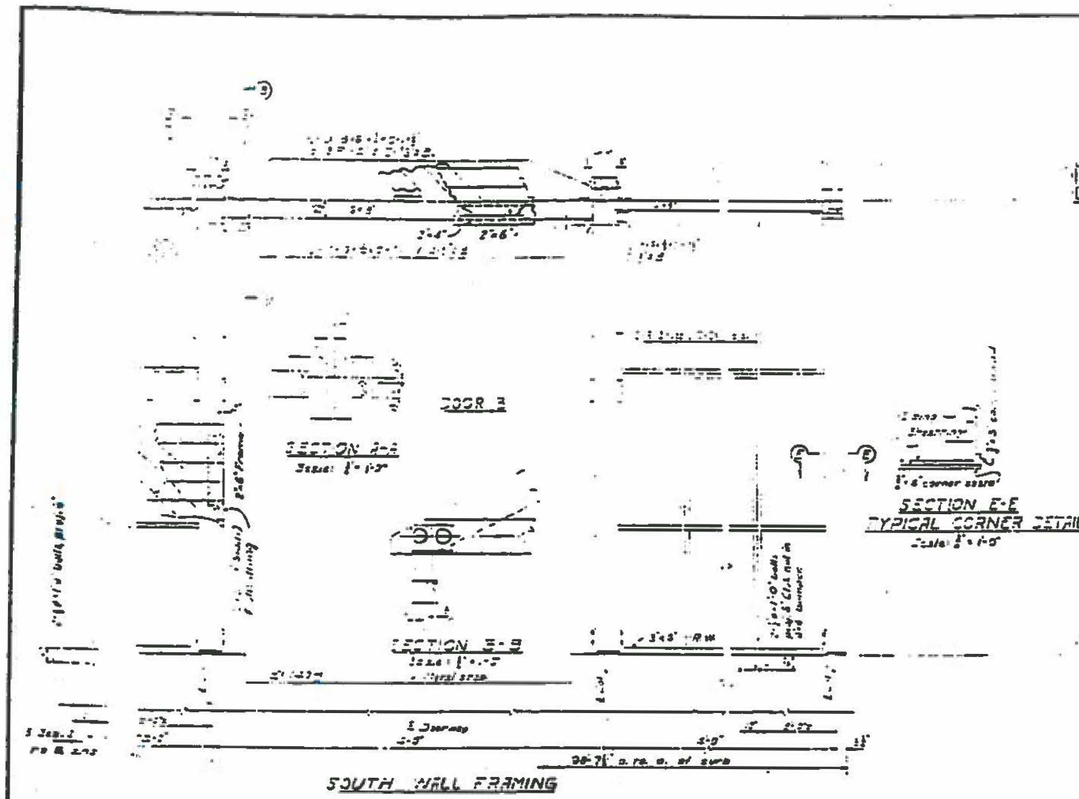
Slate floor [illegible] as shown.

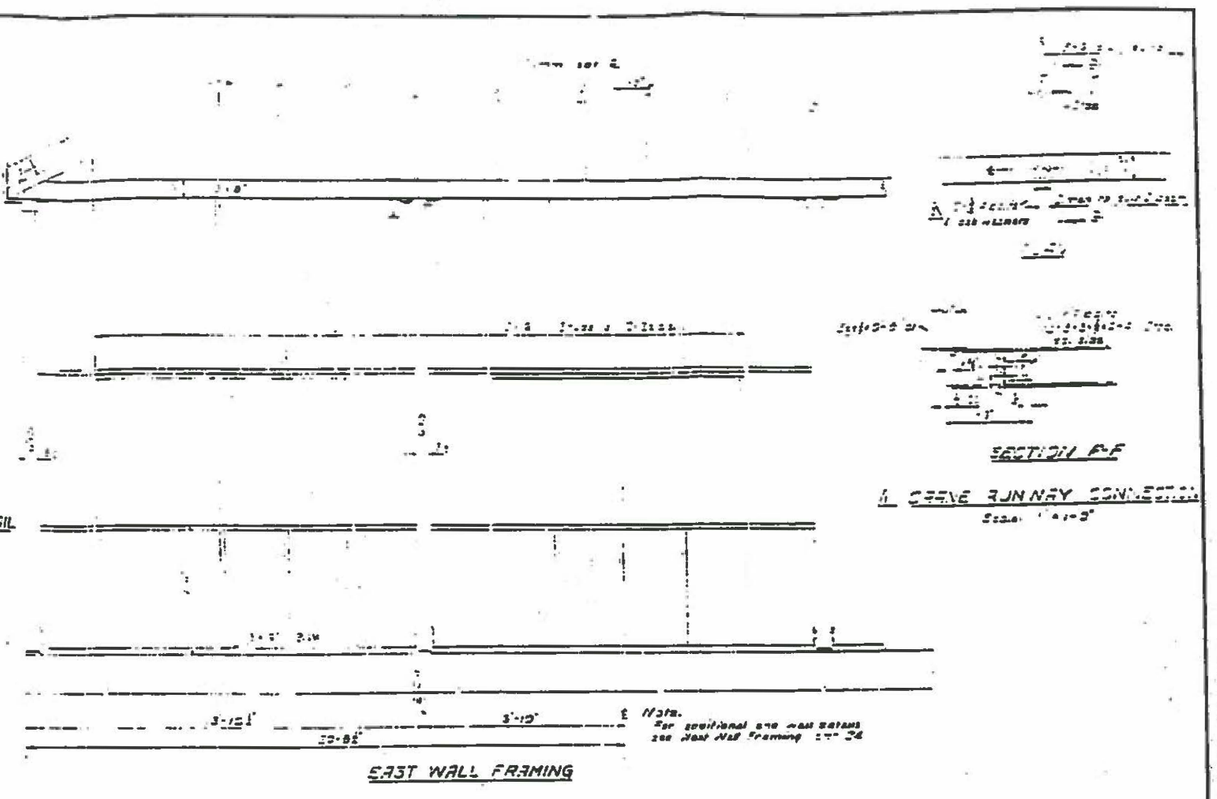
Minimum floor thickness [illegible]

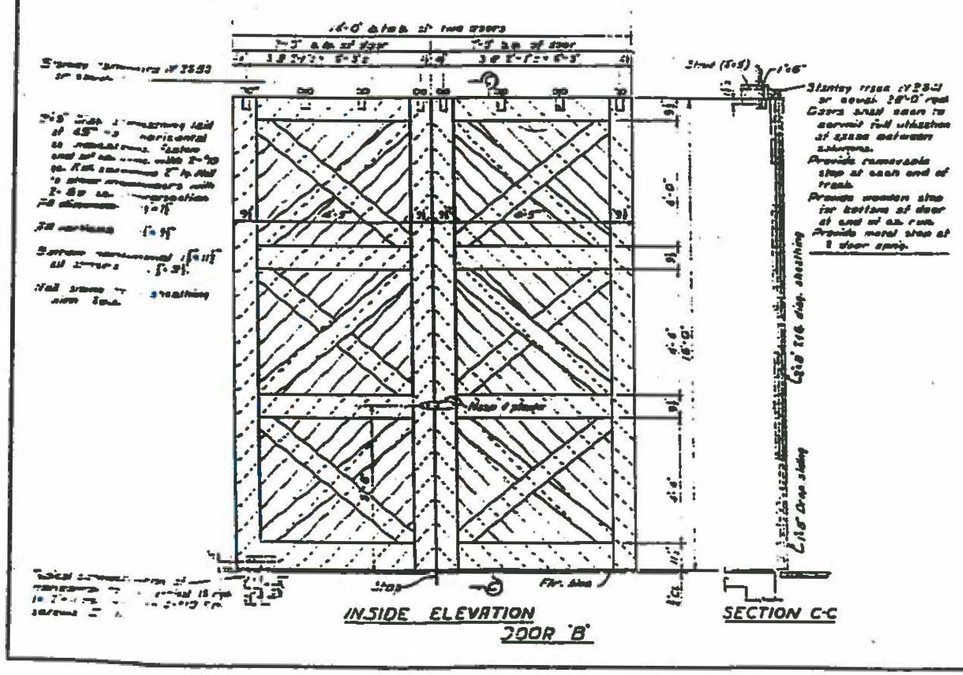
Concrete to be [illegible] with [illegible] mix as follows:
Floors & Slabs
Surfaces exposed to wear 2"
All other 1"

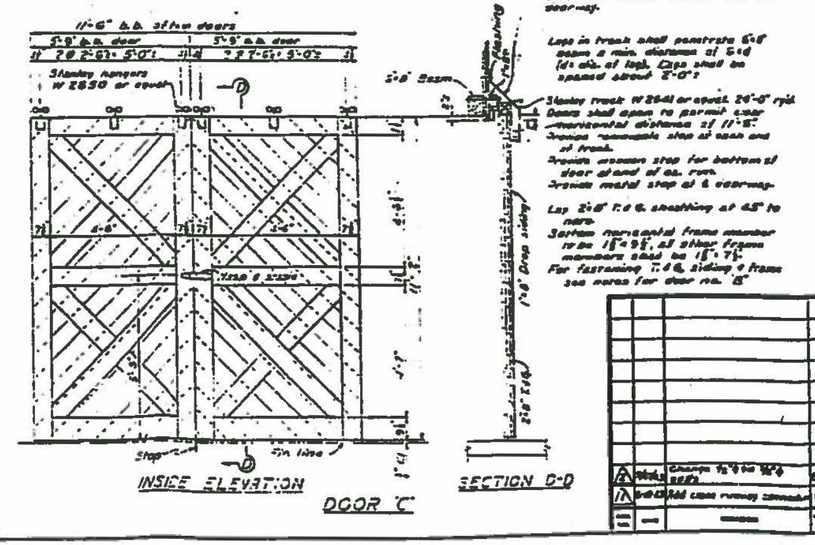
Over concrete [illegible] floor [illegible] 1/2" thick [illegible] Portland cement [illegible] Straight to [illegible] 1/2" [illegible] joints.

Steel shall be [illegible] Structural Steel for Buildings [illegible] Specifications [illegible] Steel [illegible] 1/4" [illegible] 1/4" [illegible] 1/4"









FB010005

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Note: Drawing revised to conform to completed construction Jan. 1946

HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO
FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA
BREAKWATER & MARINE REPAIR SHOP
REPAIR SHOP
WALL FRAMING & DOORS B & C

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Bldg # 679, Fort Baker
Marine repair shop
1943
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

WAR DEPARTMENT

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

PLAN

SECTION B-B

STRAP DETAIL

SECTION C-C

PLAN

FRAMING AT KNEE-BRACE

SECTION F-F

HANGAR

PLAN

ELEVATION E-E

DETAILS OF DOOR F

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QUAN.	SIZE WIDE	SIZE HIGH
C	1 Sash - 4 Lights each Fixed Sash	6	3'-0"	5'-0"
F	1 Sash - 6 Lights each Swing Sash Hung Centre	3	12'-0"	5'-0"
E	1 Door - 1 Light Full Size	1	3'-0"	7'-0"
D	Overhead Swing Door Hung Top Sash	1	7'-0"	7'-0"

* Inverted commercial steel sash may be substituted

Note: Door & window openings shall be formed to conform to details shown on sheet 28, except that openings 21-22 shall be made between mullions. Omit sills, posts, fastening, and wrap sheets & wood trim as shown.

PULL STRAP DETAIL

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

SECTION A-F

SECTION D-E

GENERAL NOTES

Note: Drawing revised to conform to completed construction Jan. 1944

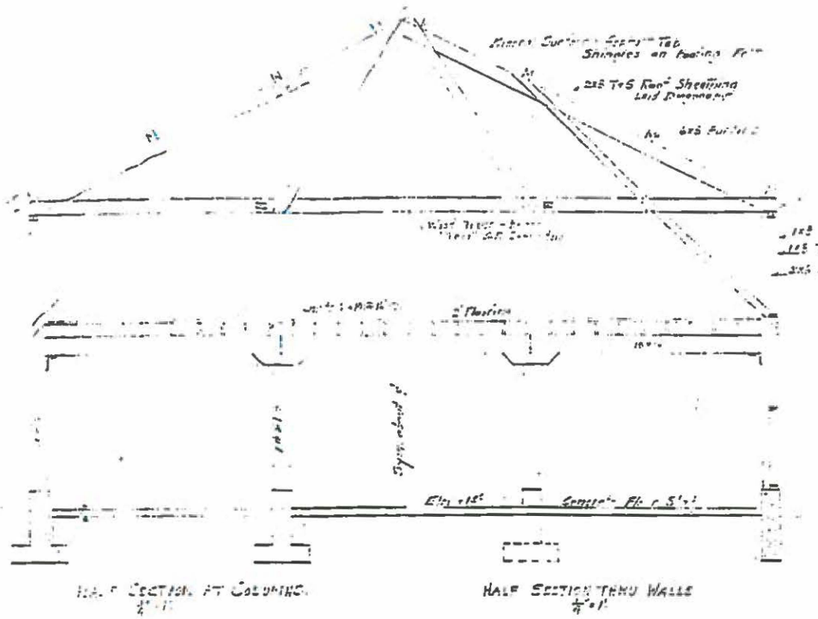
HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO
FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA
BREAKWATER & MARINE REPAIR SHOP
REPAIR SHOP
REVISIONS - MODIFICATION OF OFFICE

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

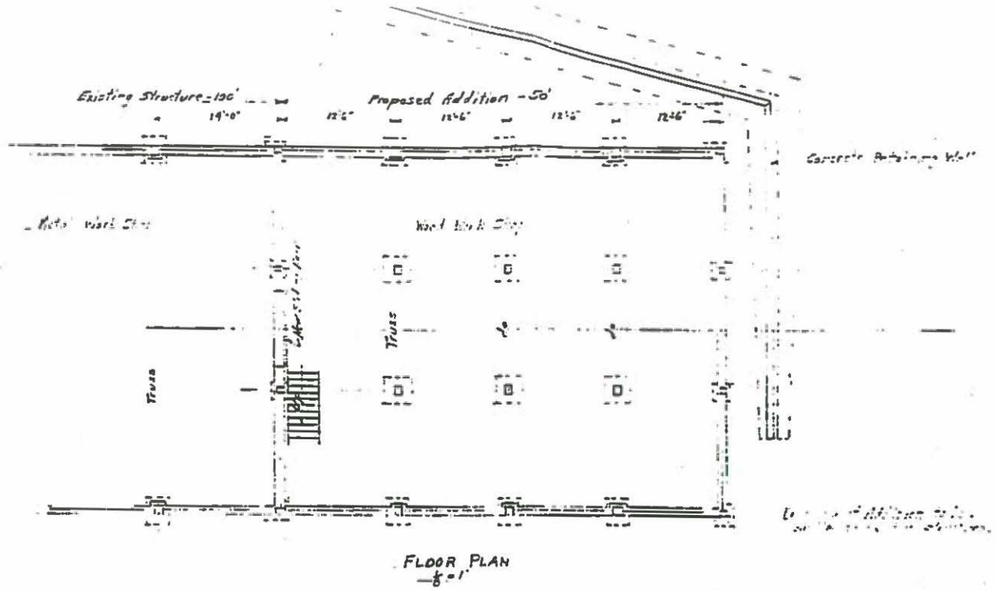
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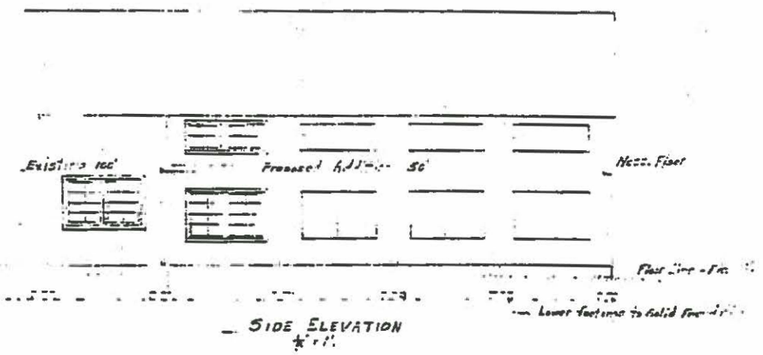
Bldg # 679, Fort Baker
Marine repair shop
1943
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives



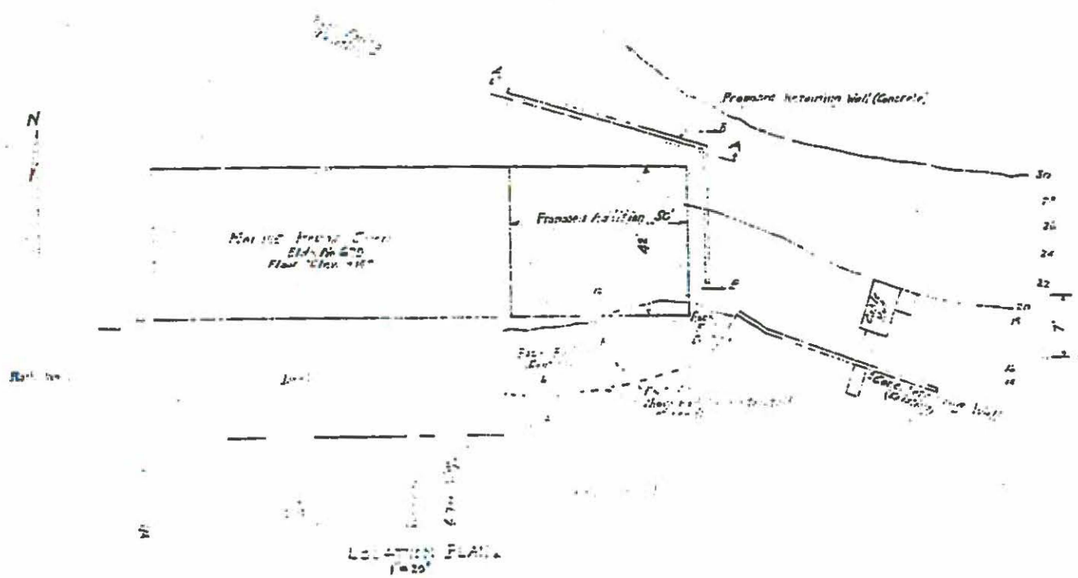
HALF SECTION AT COLUMNS
HALF SECTION THRU WALLS



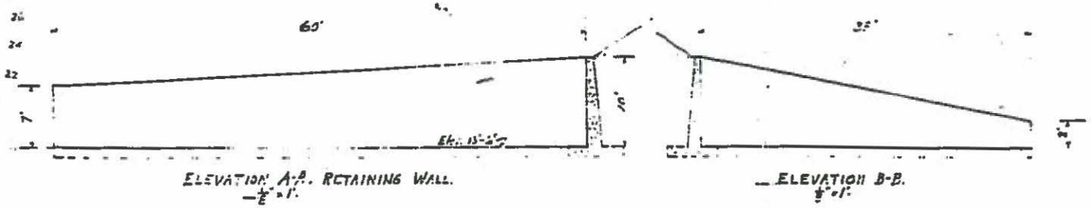
FLOOR PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION



LOCATION PLAN



ELEVATION A-A. RETAINING WALL.

ELEVATION B-B.

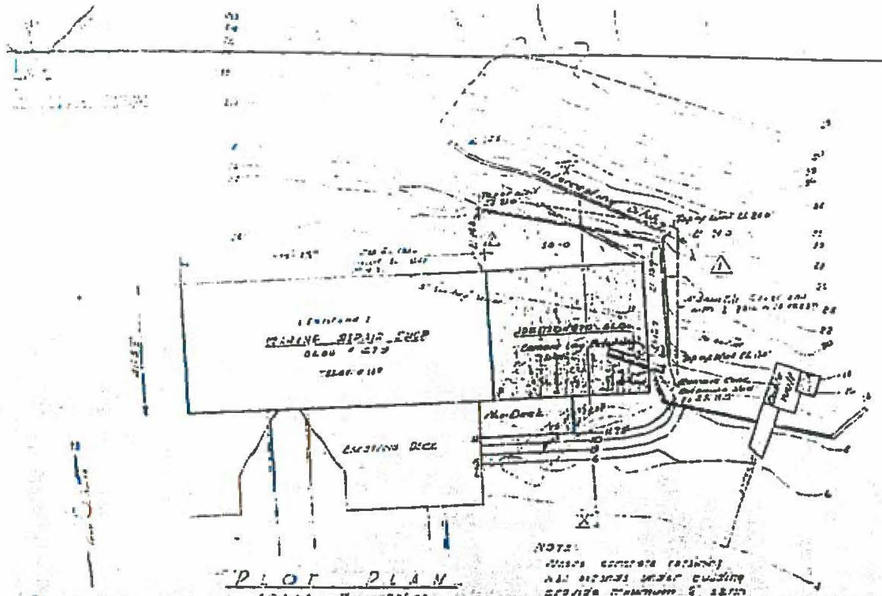
	WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CALIF.
	PROPOSED ADDITION TO MARINE REPAIR SHOP FORT BAKER, CALIF.
	APPROVAL RECOMMENDED: H.H. KRENKEL, Lt.Col.C.E.
	APPROVED: A.E. Buchanan, Col. O.C.

679

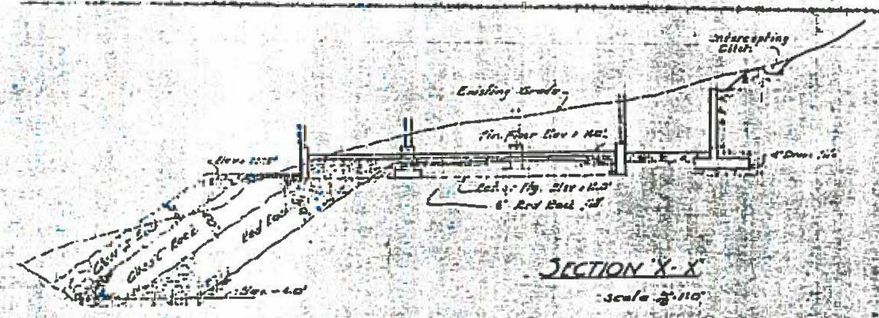
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FB010007

Bldg # 679, Fort Baker
Marine repair shop
1944
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives



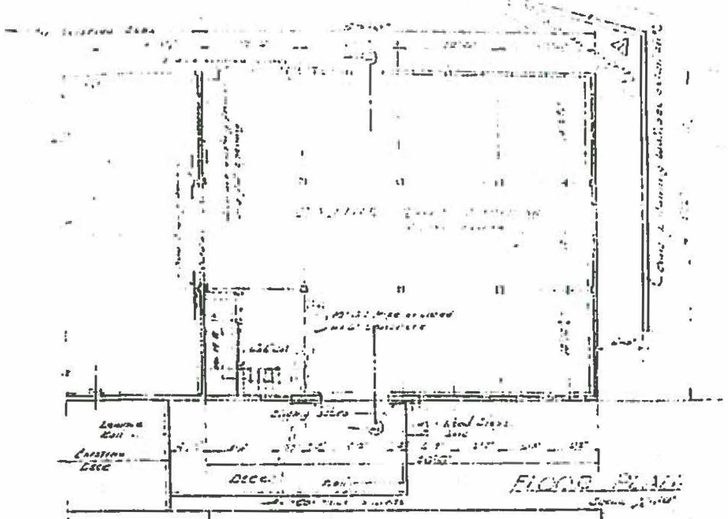
PLOT PLAN



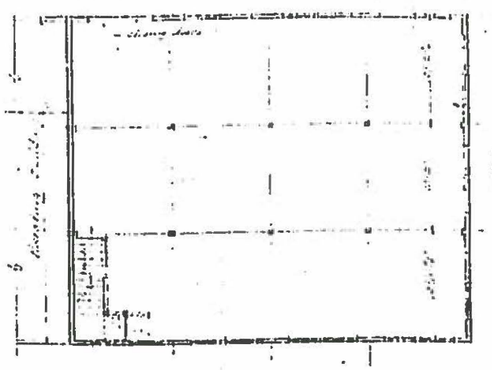
SECTION 'X-X'

Scale 1/8"=1'0"

LIST OF DRAWINGS	
DRWG NO.	TITLE
2-3-1564 Sh 1	Plot Plan, Floor Plans & Elevations
" " Sh 2	Foundation & Framing Plans & Details
" " Sh 3	Structural Sections
" " Sh 4	Structural Details
" " Sh 5	Details
" " Sh 6	Electrical Work
700 - 3149	Standard Electrical Details - Details 1 & 2

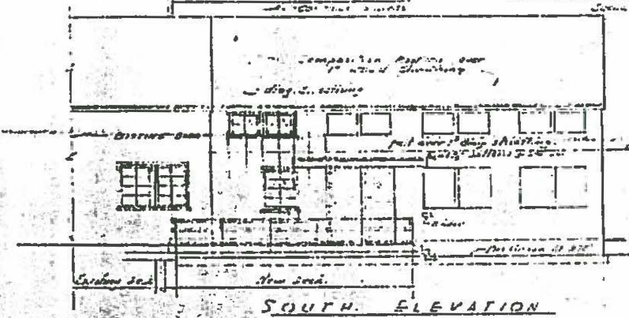


FLOOR PLAN

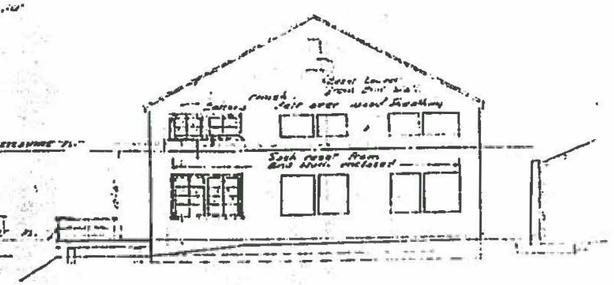


MEZZANINE FLOOR

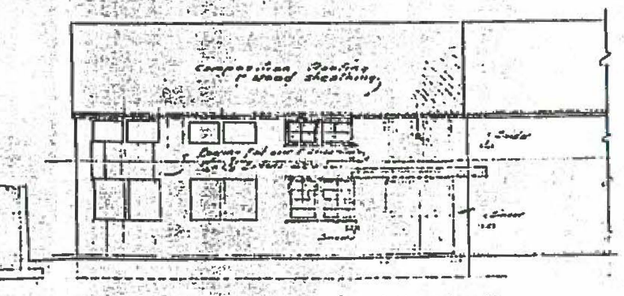
Scale 1/8" = 1'0"



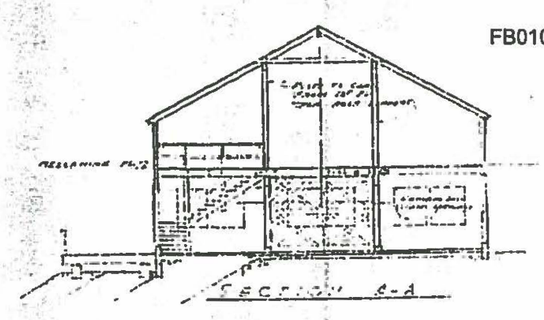
SOUTH ELEVATION



END ELEVATION



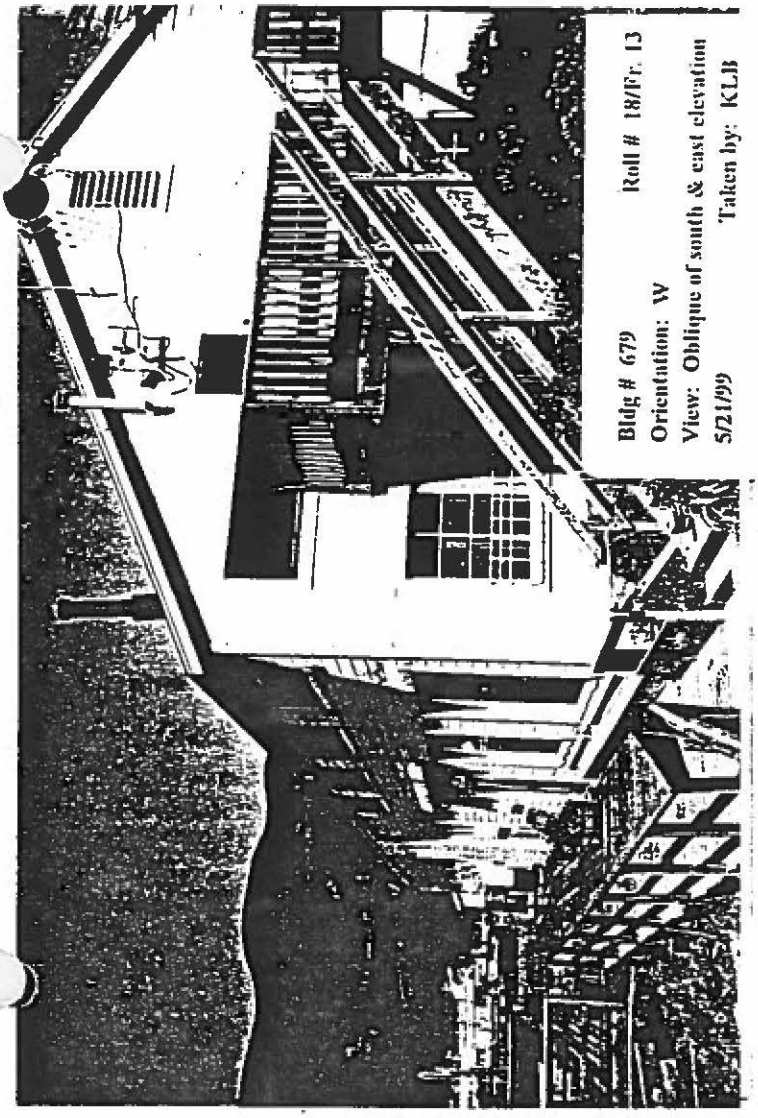
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A

FB010008

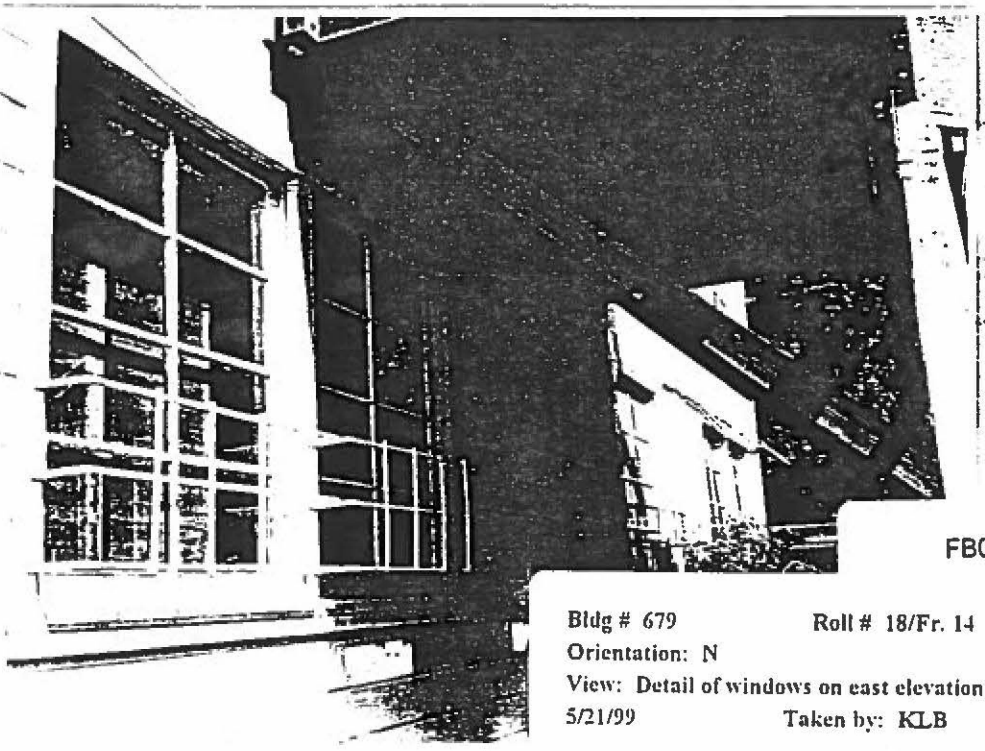
Notes:- Sheathing, sheeting & flooring will be delivered to job dressed. Existing to be dressed as specified.



Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 13
Orientation: W
View: Oblique of south & east elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

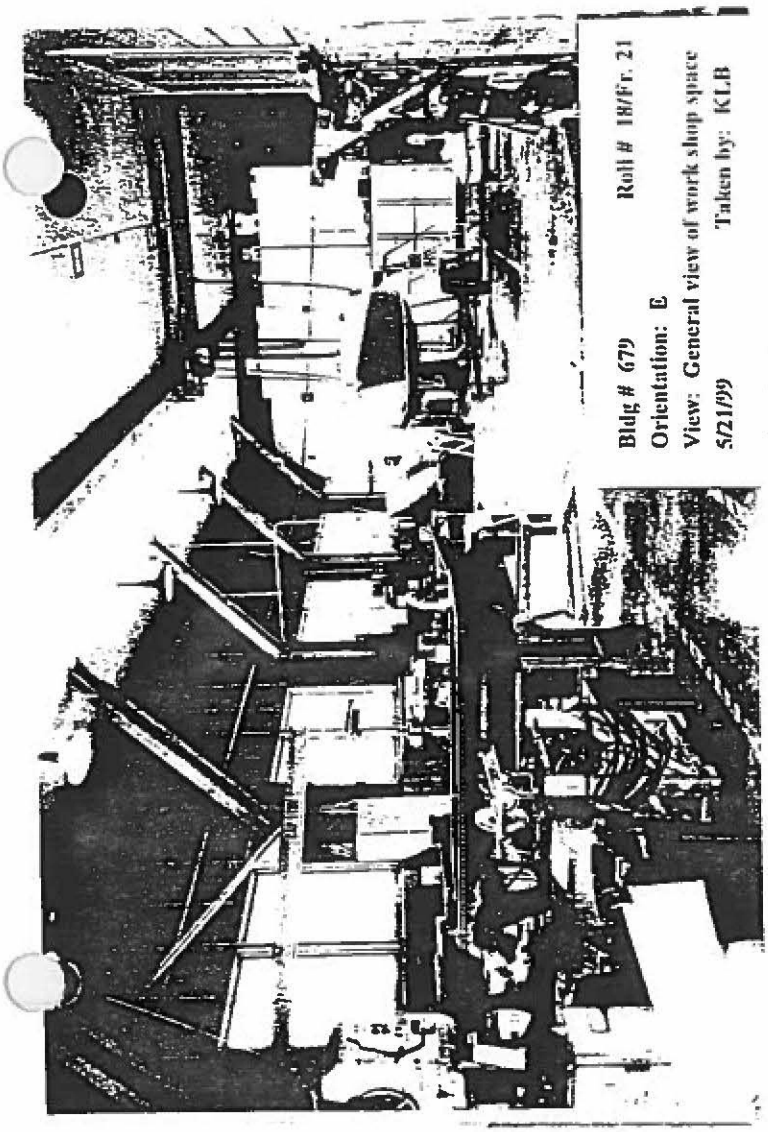


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 1
Orientation: W
View: East elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

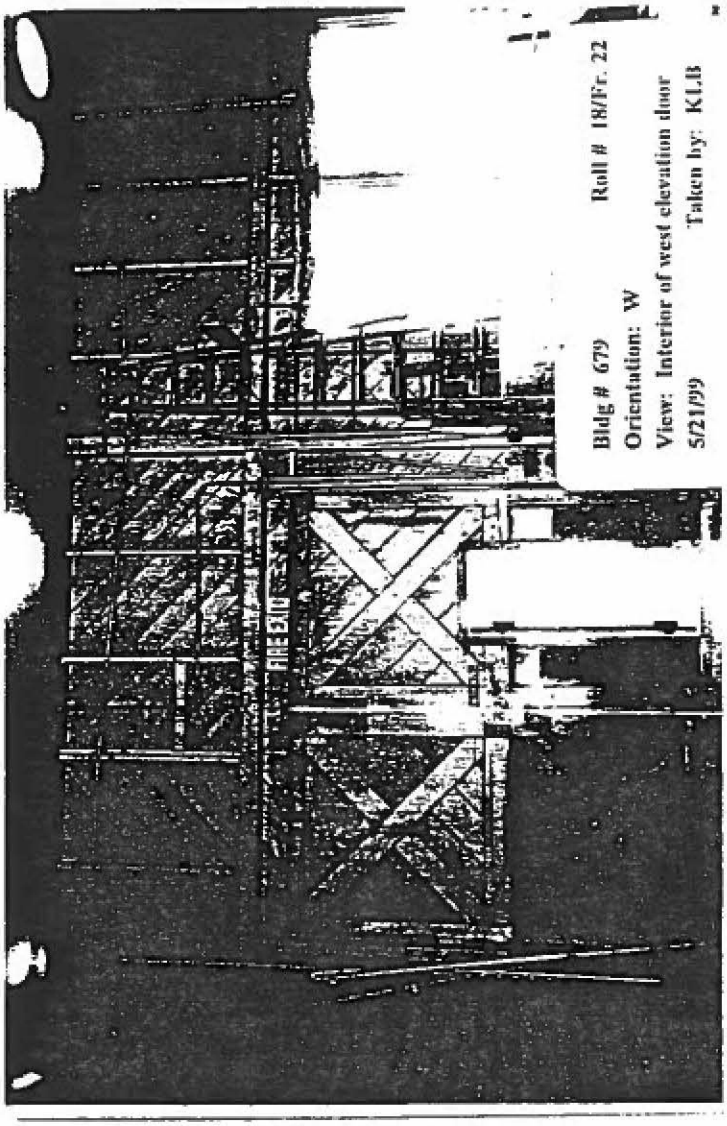


FB010009

Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 14
Orientation: N
View: Detail of windows on east elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

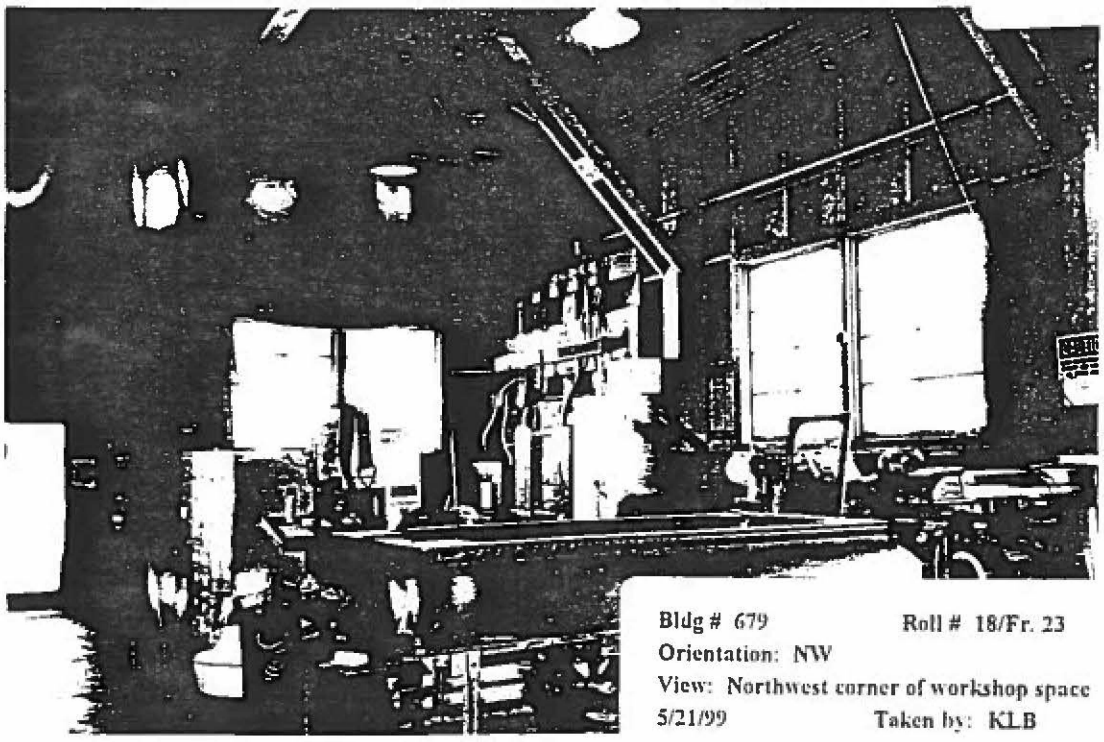


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 21
Orientation: E
View: General view of work shop space
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

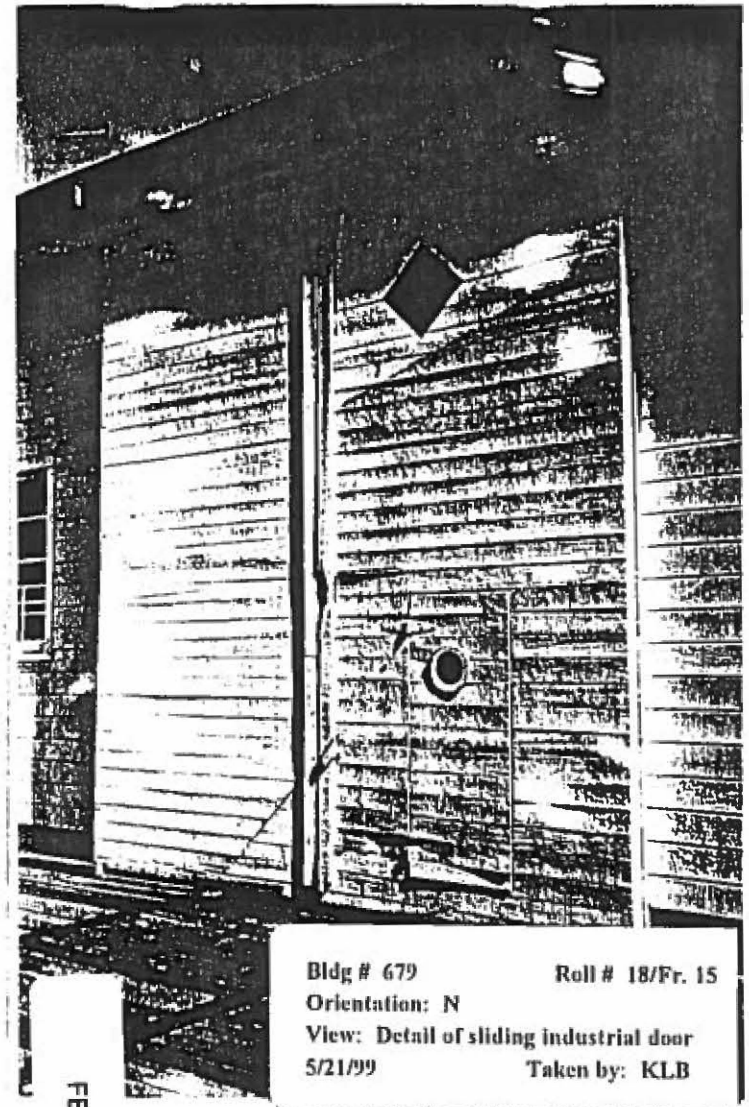


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 22
Orientation: W
View: Interior of west elevation door
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

FB010010

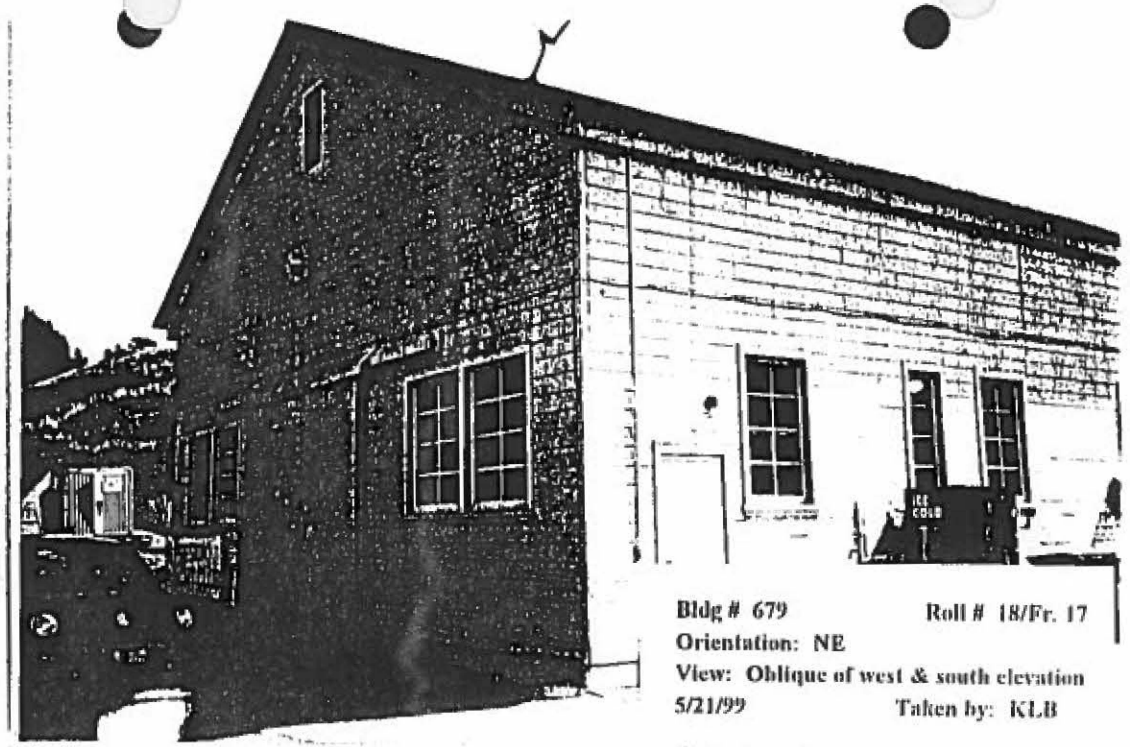


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 23
Orientation: NW
View: Northwest corner of workshop space
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

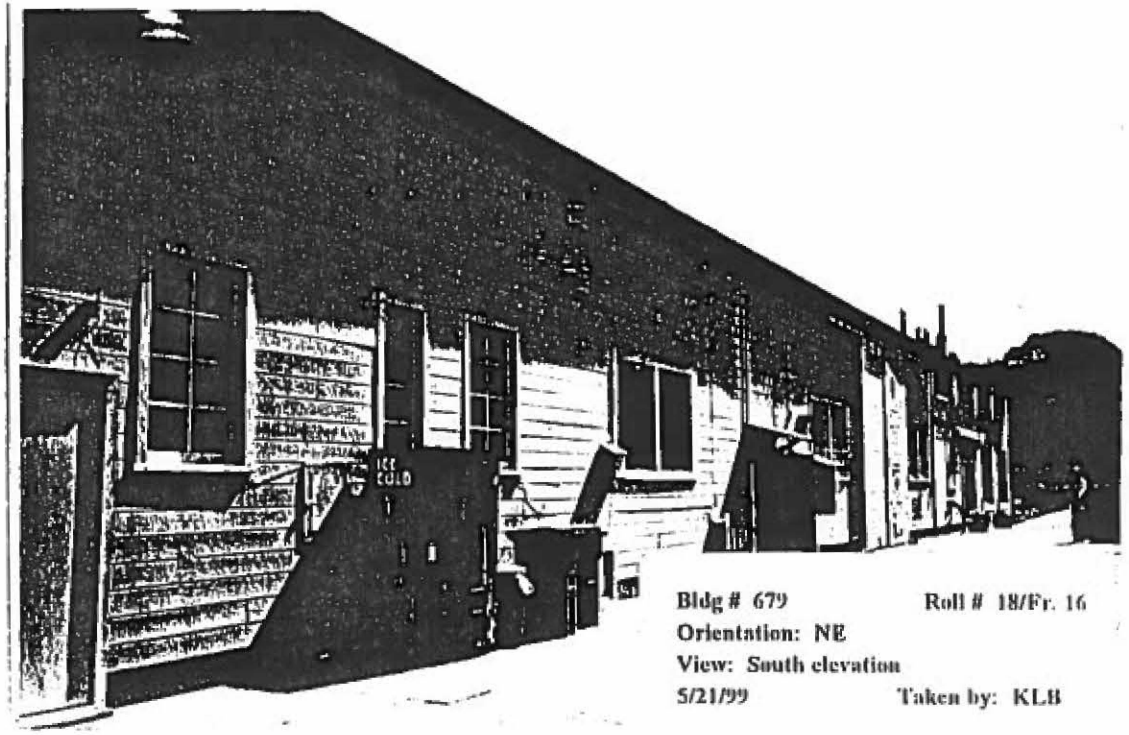


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 15
Orientation: N
View: Detail of sliding industrial door
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

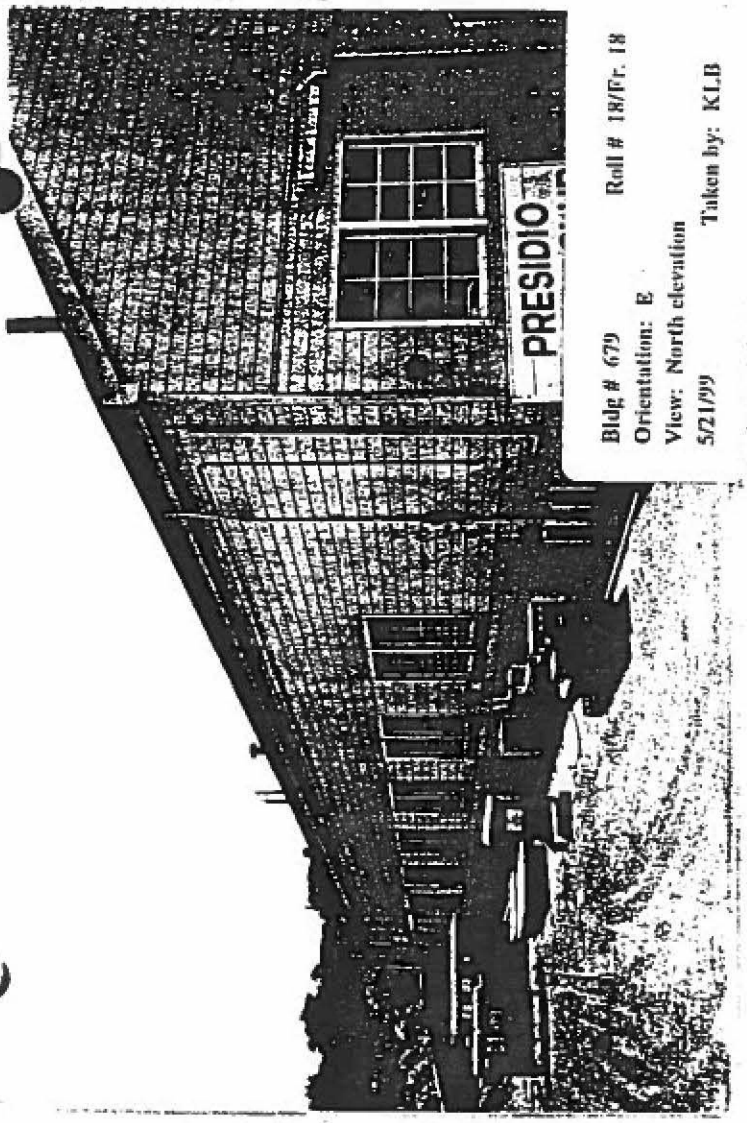
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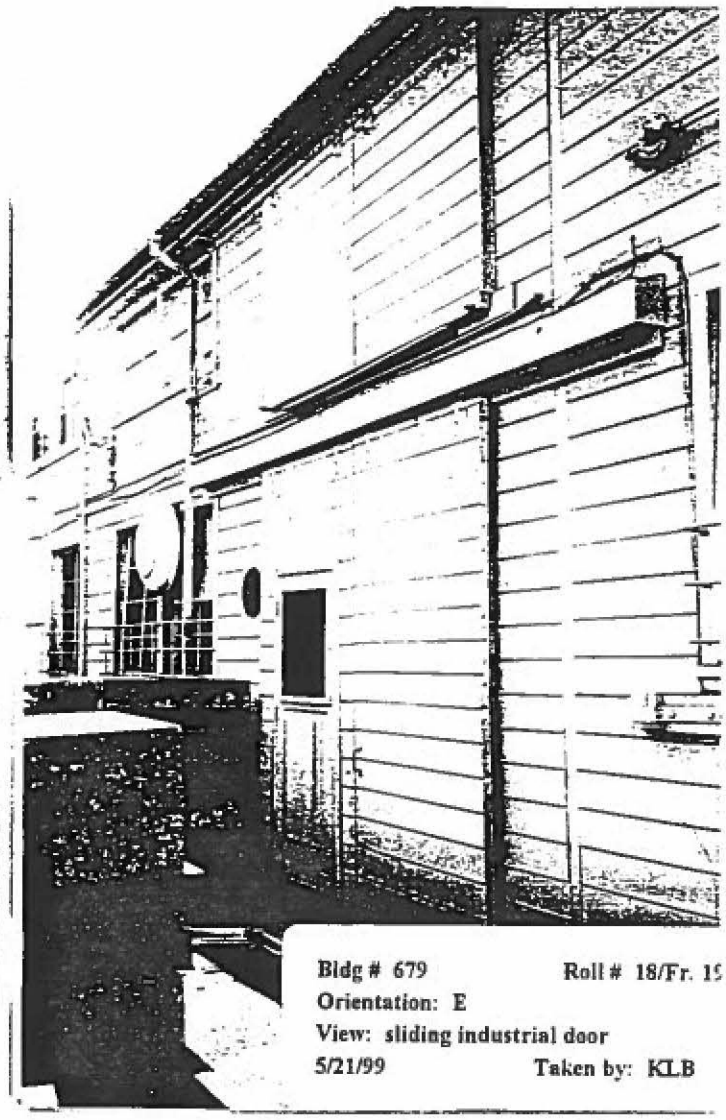
Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 17
Orientation: NE
View: Oblique of west & south elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



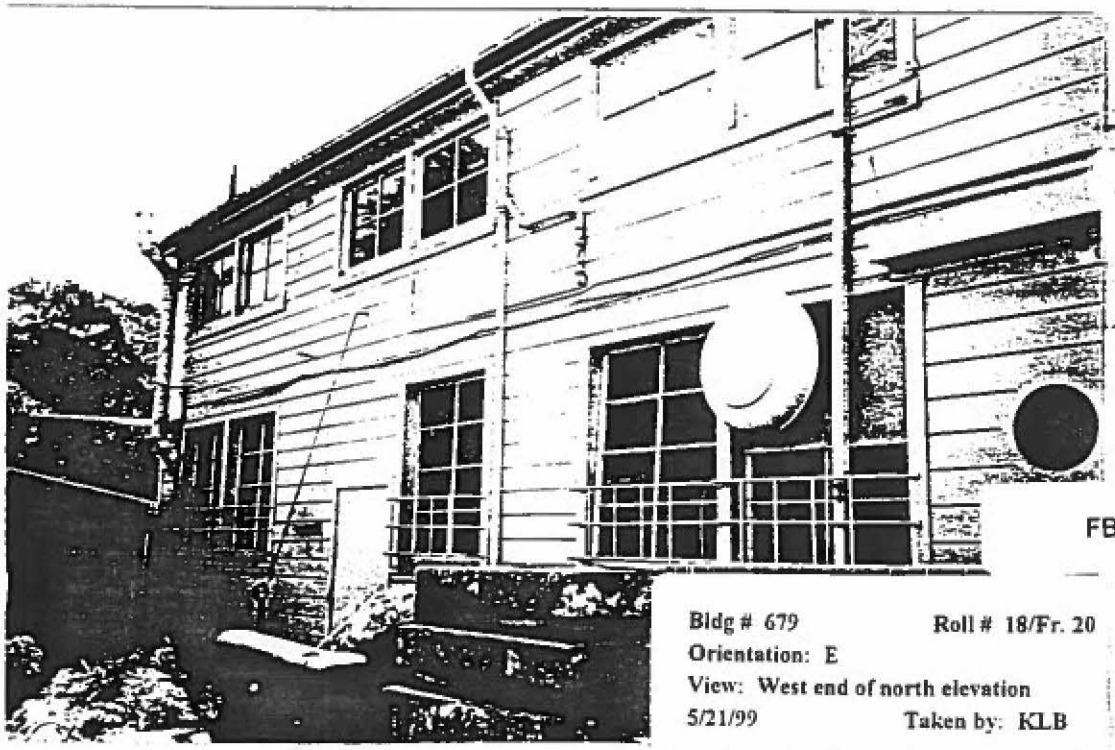
Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 16
Orientation: NE
View: South elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 18
Orientation: E
View: North elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

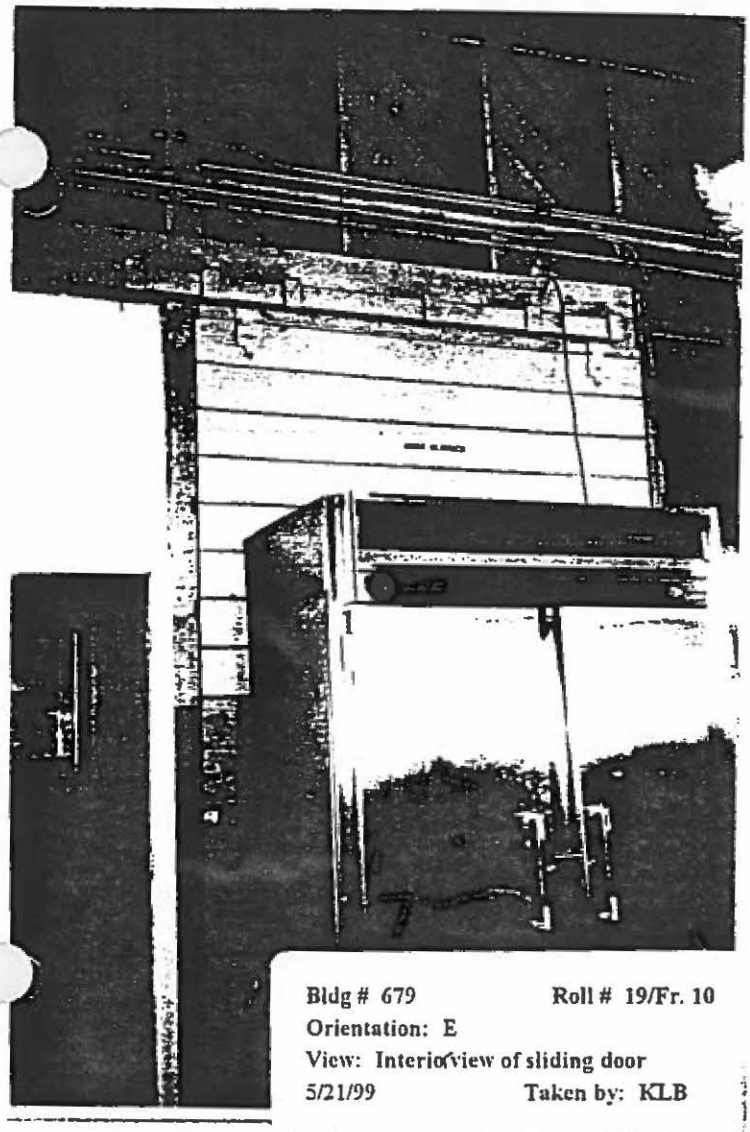


Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 19
Orientation: E
View: sliding industrial door
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

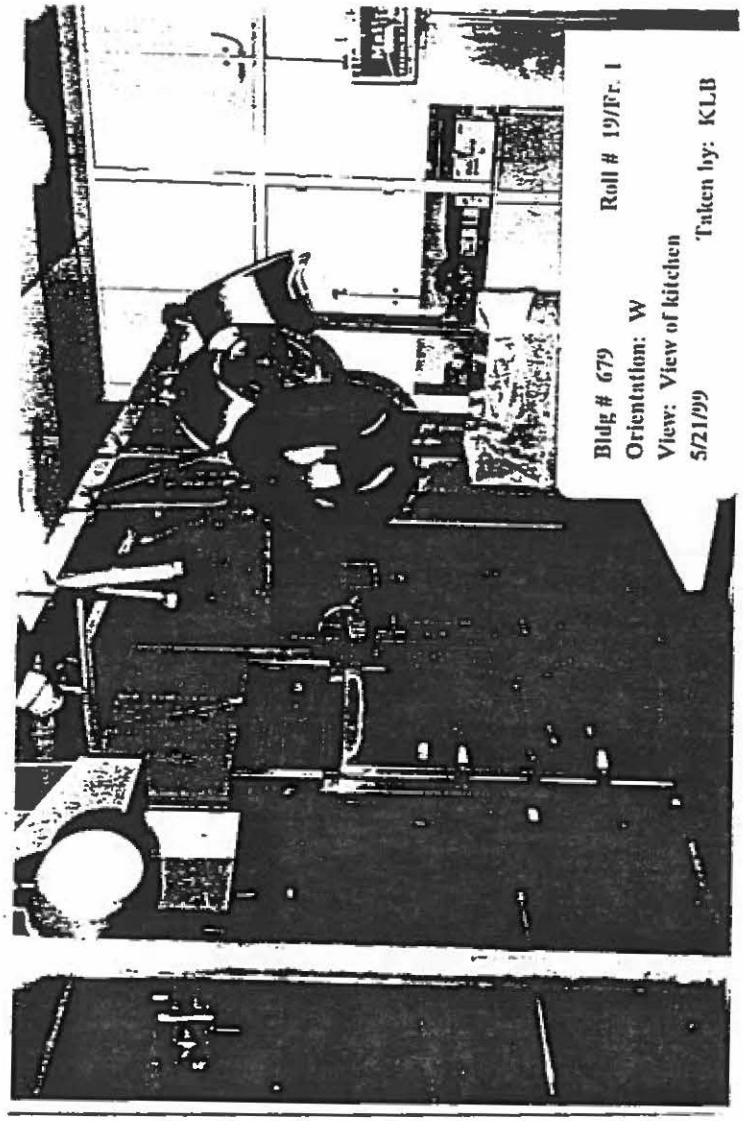


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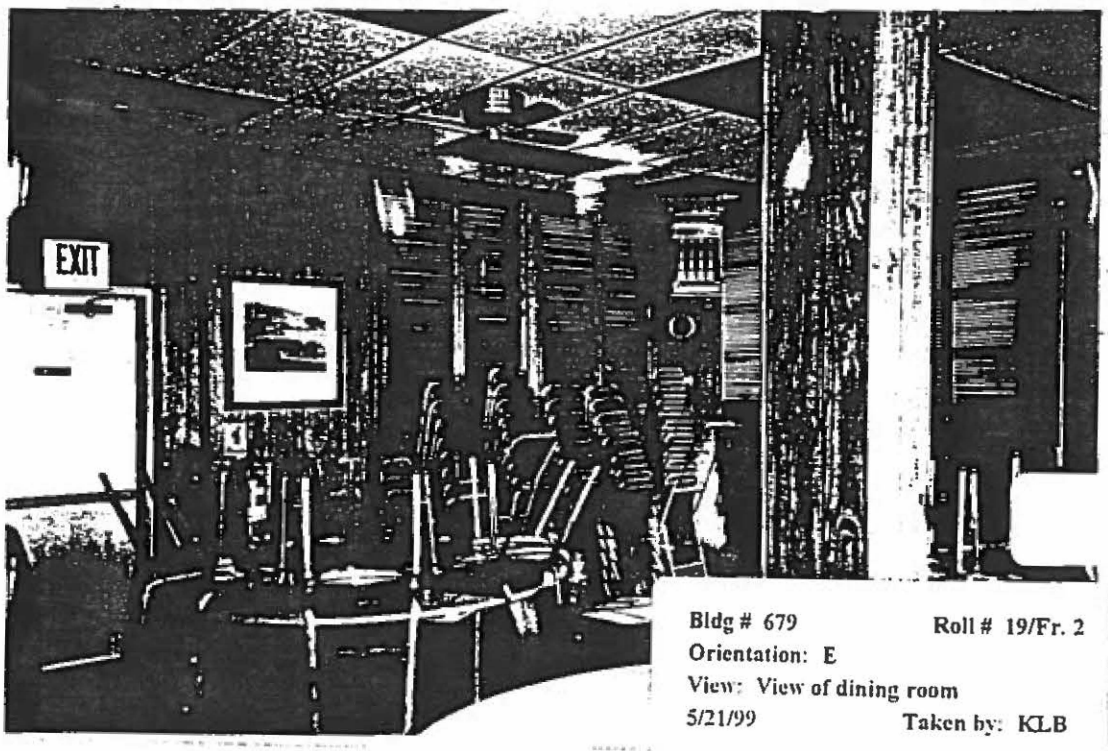
Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 20
Orientation: E
View: West end of north elevation
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 10
Orientation: E
View: Interior view of sliding door
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

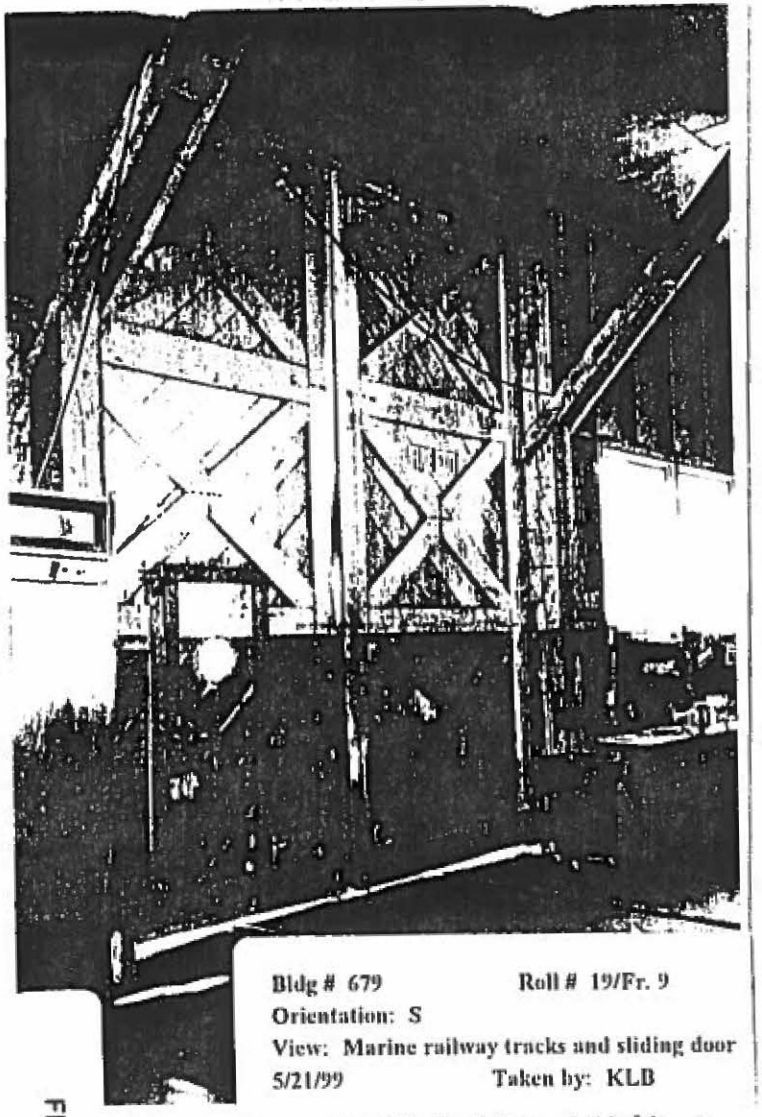


Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 1
Orientation: W
View: View of kitchen
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



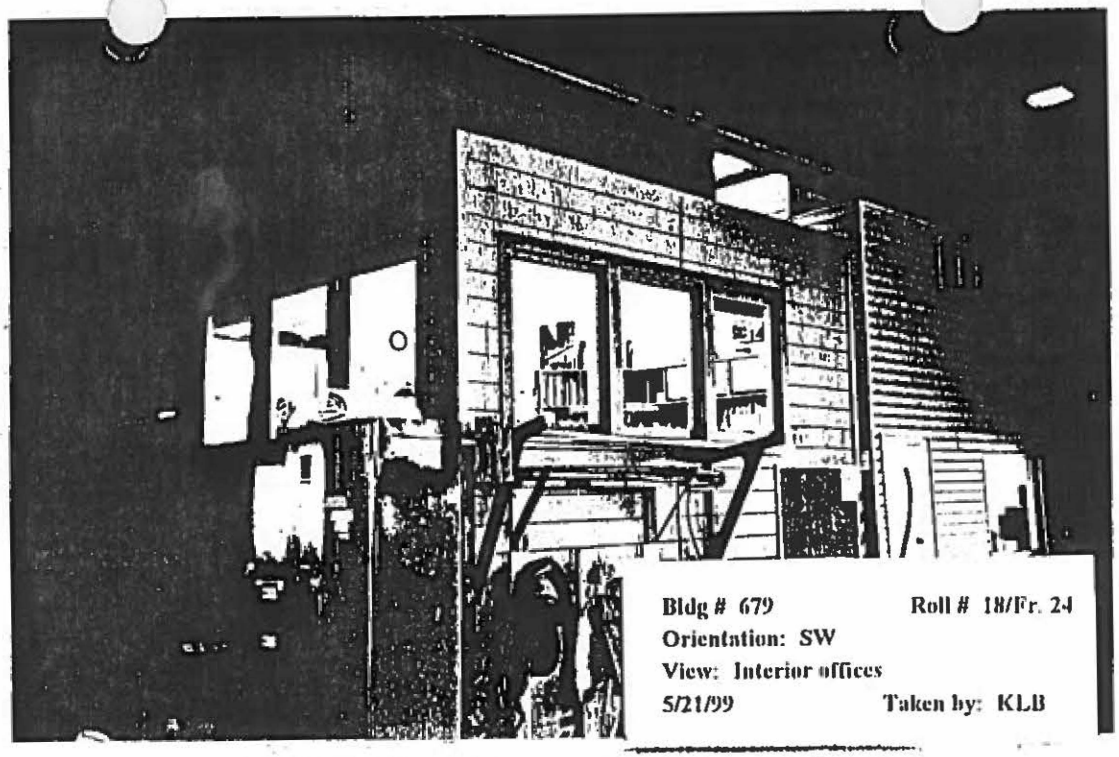
Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 2
Orientation: E
View: View of dining room
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

FB010013

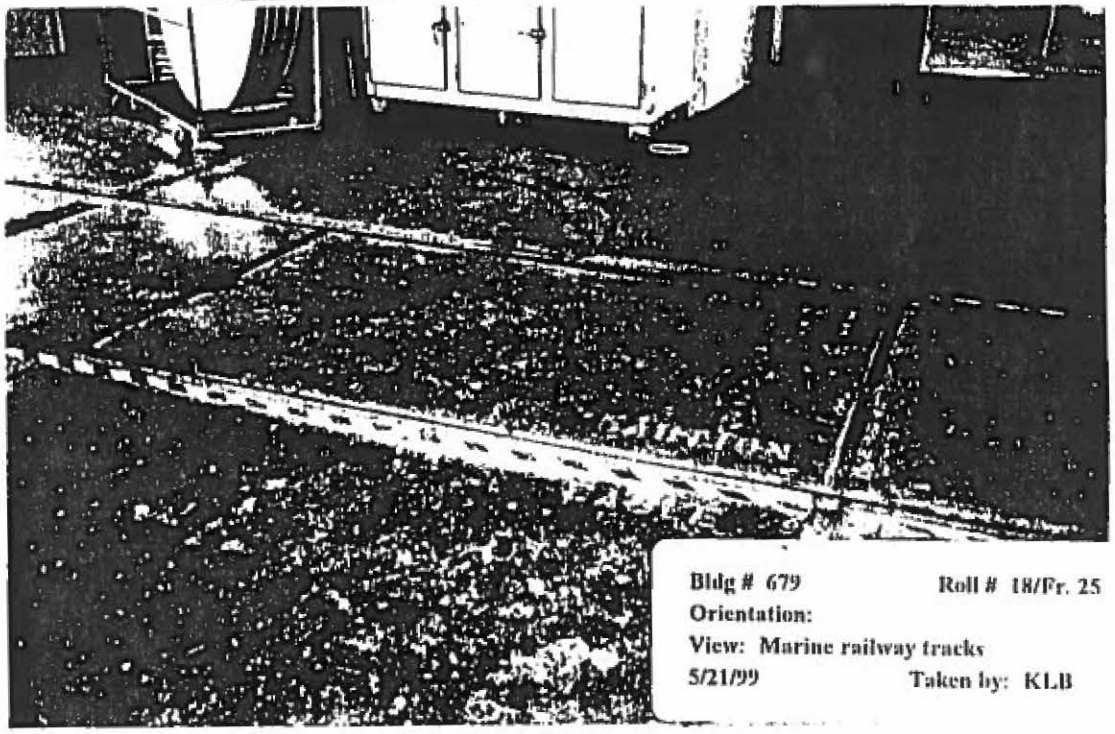


Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 9
Orientation: S
View: Marine railway tracks and sliding door
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

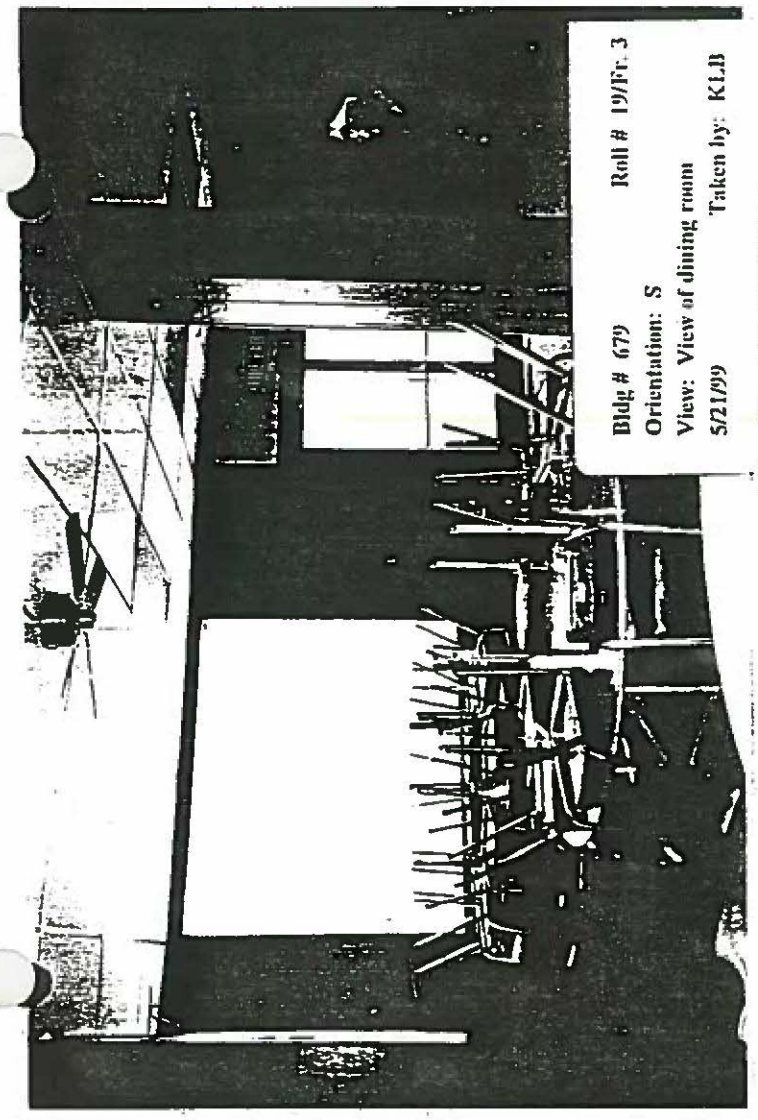
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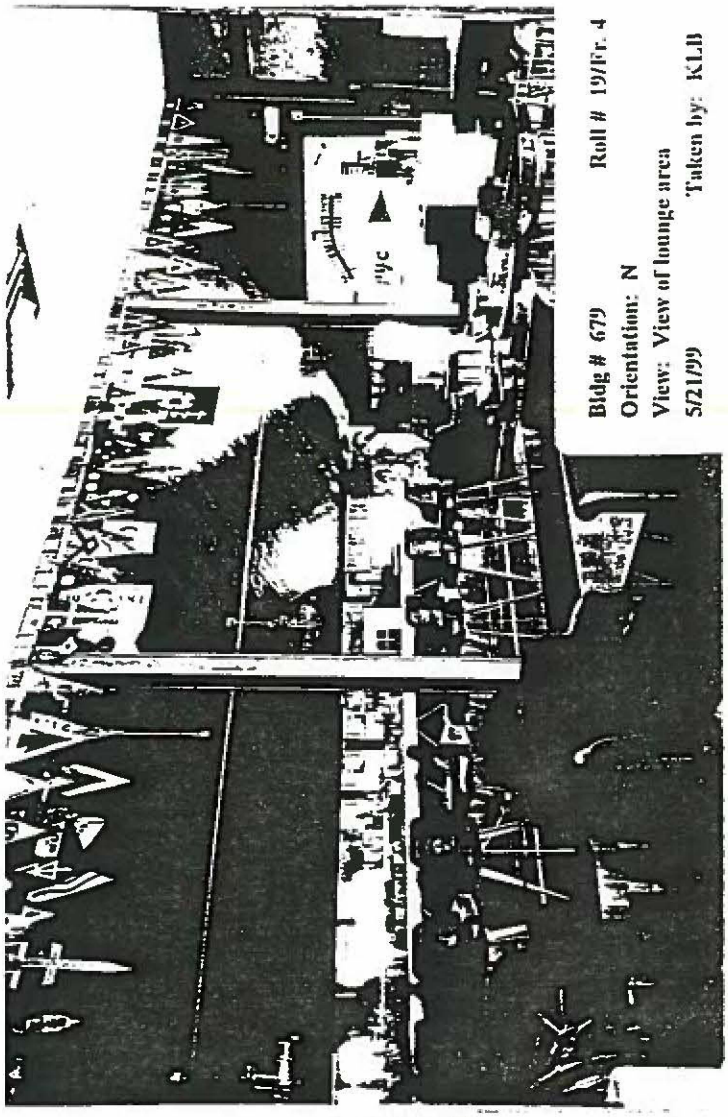
Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 24
Orientation: SW
View: Interior offices
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



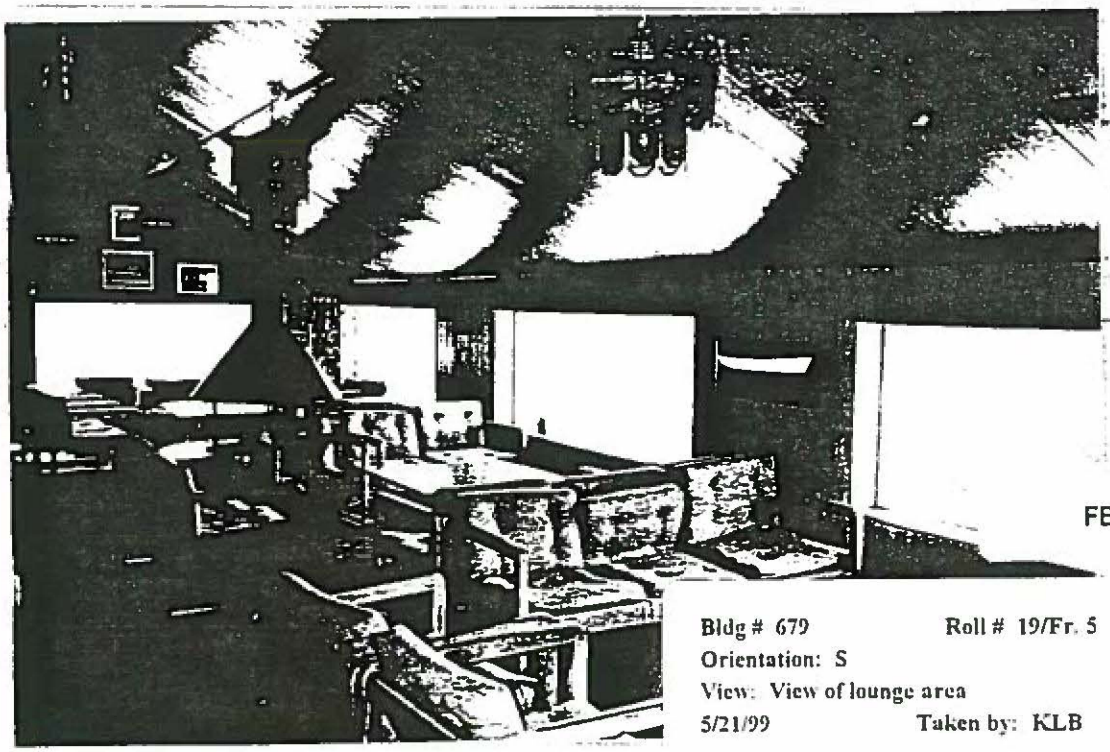
Bldg # 679 Roll # 18/Fr. 25
Orientation:
View: Marine railway tracks
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 3
Orientation: S
View: View of dining room
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 4
Orientation: N
View: View of lounge area
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

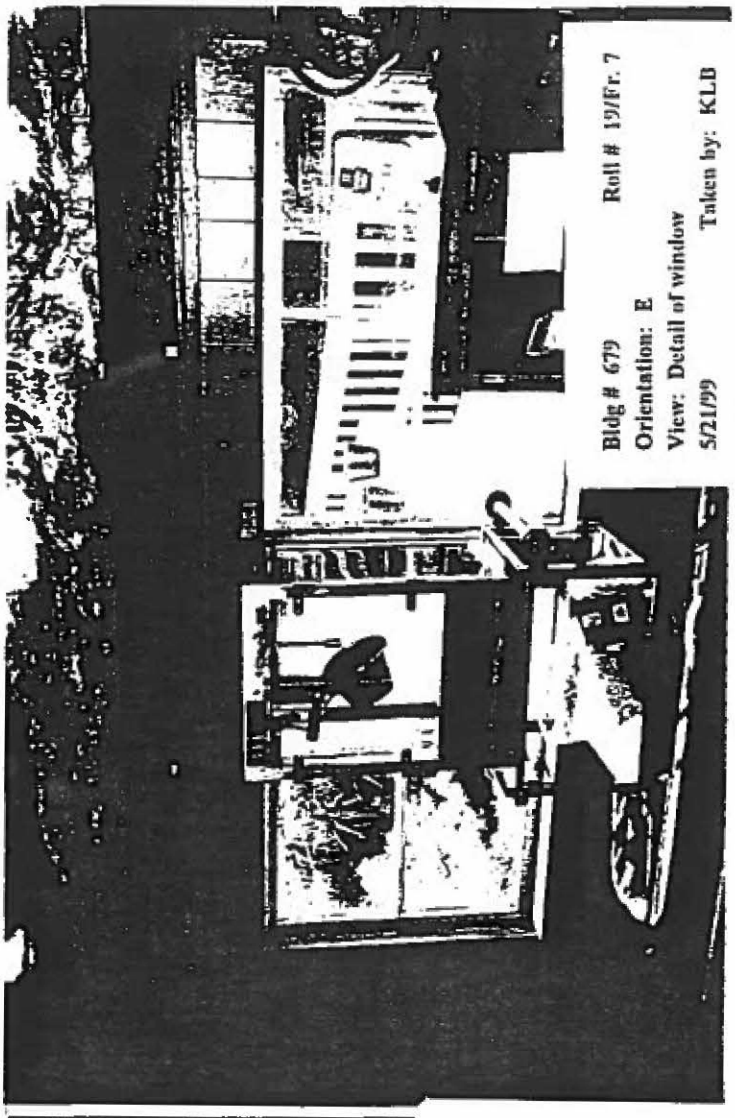


FB010015

Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 5
Orientation: S
View: View of lounge area
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

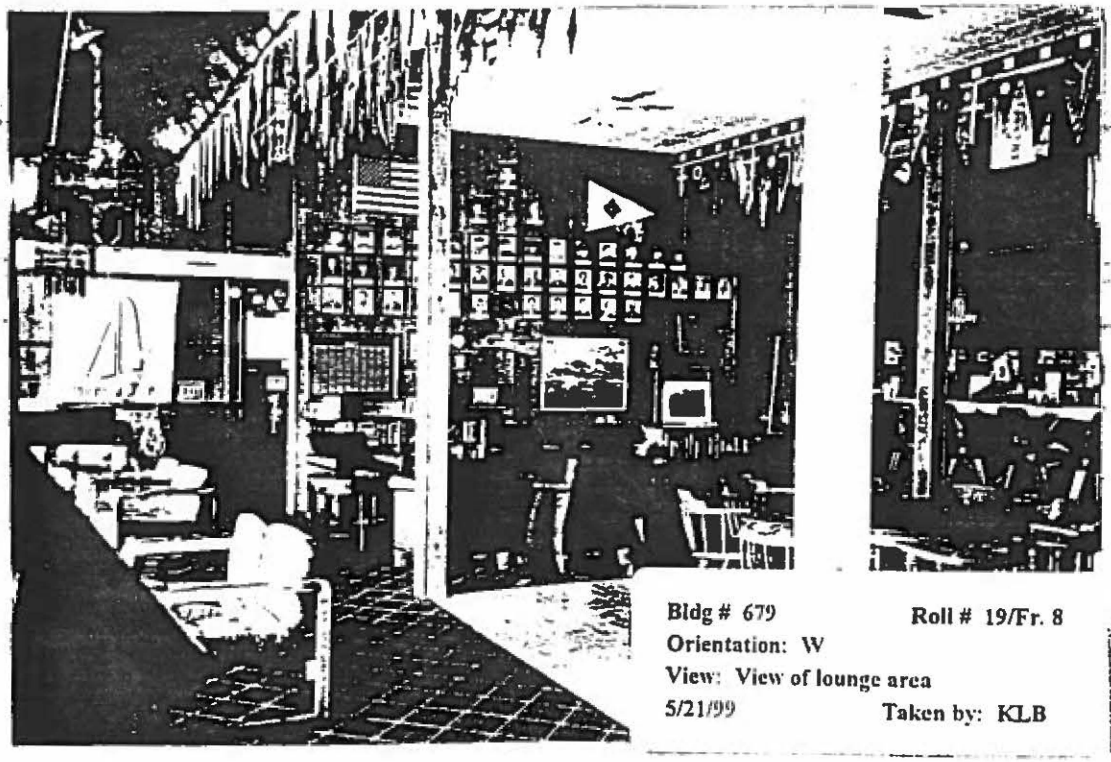


Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 6
Orientation: E
View: Interior door with porthole
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB



Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 7
Orientation: E
View: Detail of window
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

FB010016



Bldg # 679 Roll # 19/Fr. 8
Orientation: W
View: View of lounge area
5/21/99 Taken by: KLB

Fort Baker Physical History Reports

Buildings 405-679

Fort Baker
Sausalito, California

Prepared by Kristin L. Baron
Presidio Project Office
National Park Service

Photographs by John H. Culp

May 1999

FB009661

Fort Baker Physical History Reports
Introduction

Period of Integrity

In 1897, the U.S. Army established Fort Baker in Sausalito, California as the first artillery post north of the Golden Gate straits. At the time of the Fort's establishment, soldiers were still living in temporary encampments, so congressional funding was obtained to construct permanent structures for the new post. By 1901, a construction contract was awarded and between 1902 and 1910, Fort Baker experienced its largest building construction period. Most of the buildings at Fort Baker today are from this initial building campaign.

Fort Baker's strategic location during World War II prompted the next large-scale construction period. Some buildings still remain from this time period, including modest married enlisted soldier housing, a mine storage building, a chapel and a temporary wood-frame barracks. The large, temporary hospital and its related support buildings, that was constructed at Horseshoe Bay, is no longer extant.

Because so many of the Fort Baker buildings were constructed within a short time frame, the buildings are very architecturally compatible and the post still retains a high level of integrity. Individually, the buildings themselves also retain a high level of integrity. Only a few of the buildings have experienced any significant changes in use that would trigger any major building modifications. Except for the removal of the barracks' front porches and the changes in roofing material and paint color, most of the exterior and interior building modifications have been minor.

Fortunately, Murray Circle looks today much as it did when it was originally constructed. The consistent use of high quality building materials at Fort Baker reflects the high standards of early 20th century army construction. The officers' housing and the army barracks are all, for the most part, in very good condition and exhibit many unique and decorative architectural features. Even simple, utilitarian buildings, like the guard house (Building 615), whose function was to contain drunk and disorderly soldiers, was finished with pressed-metal ceilings.

The period of significance for Fort Baker, meaning the span of time in which the buildings have attained the significance for which they meet the National Register criteria, is from 1900 to 1945.

Building Description

The different building types represented at Fort Baker indicate the different needs of the newly expanding artillery post. Three large barracks were built to accommodate the unmarried soldiers, modest housing was constructed for married non-commissioned officers, large and grand residences were built to accommodate the commanding officers' families and a small, 12-bed hospital was built to administer to the sick soldiers. Small, utilitarian structures, such as ordnance store houses, electrical sub-stations and garages, were also built as the army needed them.

Most of the Fort Baker buildings are clustered around Murray Circle, a kidney-shaped road that loops around the main parade ground. The hospital building and the smaller housing are located on

Kober Street, that leads north off from Murray Circle. The majority of the buildings are wood-frame with horizontal wood siding and gable roofs. Six masonry structures exist, also with gable and hipped roofs. Most of the buildings have (or originally had) front porches.

The Fort Baker buildings provide excellent examples of early 20th century standardized military architecture. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Washington DC Office of the Quartermaster General supplied standardized building plans for all new military construction around the country. These standardized building patterns, used at most of the expanding military bases across the nation, usually consisted of simplified versions of popular East Coast architectural styles and included floor plans, elevations and construction instructions.

All the Fort Baker buildings from the early construction period reflect the army's simplified version of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival is an umbrella term for the revival of the Georgian and Federal styles. The goal of this style, which favored clean, simple lines and a minimal use of applied decoration, was to inspire a sentimental remembrance of the early history of the United States, a time when American democracy was in its infancy. The style is often characterized by large, stocky symmetrical buildings executed in prominently displayed classical elements, such as pediments and columns in brick and/or wood.

Until World War II, most of the Fort Baker buildings were painted in somber greens, grays and browns, usually with contrasting dark or white trim. Many of the buildings have special architectural features, like Palladian-type windows, elliptical windows, tripled columns and gable end returns.

Summary of Building Modifications at Fort Baker

Construction and improvement trends at Fort Baker can be identified by analyzing and comparing the buildings' chronologies over time. This information is derived from both the Fort Baker Quartermaster Office forms and from analyzing floor plans. The army's maintenance department used the Quartermaster Forms to record all routine maintenance improvements made to individual buildings. These forms are often excellent source of information, including original building dimensions and construction costs. However, these forms can not be relied on solely for all of the important building information. The forms did not record any large appropriations-funded projects, (like new construction or additions to an existing building) and the Quartermaster Office began to discontinue the use of these forms after 1942, so less routine maintenance information is available after World War II.

1901-1920

Most of the Fort Baker buildings were constructed by the early 1900s. In 1906, the new buildings were wired for electricity, despite the fact that the post initially depended on kerosene for lighting. By 1908 the military determined that electricity was less expensive than kerosene and electricity was introduced to the post.

1920s-1930s

The buildings experienced many small upgrades and improvements, including the installation of new heating systems, new toilet and plumbing improvements, new lighting fixtures, new flooring and new screen doors, windows and window shades.

1940s

The development of Fort Winfield Scott at the Presidio in 1912 would later have a dramatic effect on the physical appearance of Fort Baker. Fort Winfield Scott was one of the first military installations on the West Coast to be designed in the Mission Revival style. The Army intentionally discontinued the construction of Colonial Revival buildings, with the traditional horizontal wood siding or painted brick and instead began to construct buildings with smooth white stucco walls and red tile roofs. Fort Winfield Scott's design was considered a great success; the military appreciated the style for its simple orderliness.

By the 1930s, the Mission Revival style began to be identified and recognized with the West Coast military presence and the Army began to use the Mission Revival style elsewhere as a visual tool to unify the Bay Area military bases. Sometime around World War II, the military decided to "apply" the Mission Revival style to existing buildings at Fort Baker, as well as at Forts Barry and Cronkhite. After 1942, the Fort Baker buildings, originally painted dark colors with slate roofs, were painted off-white and the slate shingles were replaced with red composition shingles to match the new Mission Revival buildings.

Also at this time, black-out shades were installed in many of the residences. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Fort Baker's role as a significant defensive post expanded and enemy attacks were often anticipated.

1950s

The 1950s was a time of "modernizing" at Fort Baker. Many of the kitchens and bathrooms in the residences were heavily renovated. The front porches of the three large barracks were removed in 1950, perhaps to give the buildings a more updated look.

1960s

New flooring and stairs were installed in the non-commissioned officers' housing.

1970s

Some of the porches of the non-commissioned housing were enclosed to increase the living space.

How to use the Physical History Reports

Physical history reports chart building modifications over time and identify a building's character-defining features. This building information is necessary to understanding the building as a whole and to ensure that sensitive rehabilitation decisions are made. While physical history reports provide important building information, they should not be considered or substituted as completed Historic Structure Reports (HSR). Physical history reports do not contain in-depth historic context, condition assessments or treatment recommendations that are the traditional components of a HSR. A building condition survey, together with a physical history report, is the best combination of information, prior to rehabilitation decisions.

The main sections of the report are explained in the following:

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

This section describes the building's physical changes over time. The Fort Baker Quartermaster Office forms, which annually recorded all routine maintenance for every individual building, are a good source of building information. Although some of the information may seem minute in detail, it can provide insight into the individual structure and may help to indicate some general trends regarding Fort Baker buildings. For example, most of the buildings received new heating systems in the 1930s; this information may reflect the Army's interest in keeping up with current building technology or the need to spend recently acquired funding.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

The following sections include the significant elements of the structure that need to be addressed during the compliance process when any action is undertaken on the structure. These are the important individual components that make up the whole of the structure.

Because adaptive use of historic structures is often a complex task, establishing some priorities or criteria for both interior and exterior fabric is critical in determining which physical features demand the greatest care and which may adjust more readily to more flexible treatments. The National Park Service has well-established working procedures for compliance with the Section 106 of *The National Historic Preservation Act* as amended, and these must be followed prior to the execution of any act having an effect on these properties.

Physical history reports use "highly sensitive to alteration " and "less sensitive to alteration" as a means to establish a criteria for a building's character. Architectural features which appear in the "highly sensitive to alteration " category are features that contribute significantly to a buildings overall character, while features in the "less sensitive to alteration" are features that are less important to retaining the building's overall character.

While the character-defining features are placed into two separate categories, this does not mean that during the building rehabilitation process, no features in the "highly sensitive to alteration" category can be modified or that it doesn't matter

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what happens to the features within the "less sensitive to alteration" category. Because the building rehabilitation process is often a balance of protection and modification, with the need to weigh the value of all of the identified features, physical history reports should be seen as guidelines for helping with the management, compliance, and mitigation processes.

EXTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

Listed here are the highly significant exterior features of the building. Most often they are the original building fabric. The shape of the roof is an example of a highly sensitive feature; if one altered the shape of the roof during the rehabilitation process, this change would significantly alter the character of the historic building.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

Listed here are the less significant exterior features of the building. These features have often been added later in the building's history but can still contribute to the architectural significance of a building. Red composition roof shingles are an example of a less significant feature. The red shingles now are part of the building's character but were a later substitution for the building's original slate roof.

INTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

Listed here are the highly significant interior features of the building. Most often they are original building fabric, like an original staircase, complete with treads and railing. Original room configuration and ceiling height can also be highly significant interior features. If one significantly altered the room configuration during the rehabilitation process, this change would jeopardize the character of the historic building.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

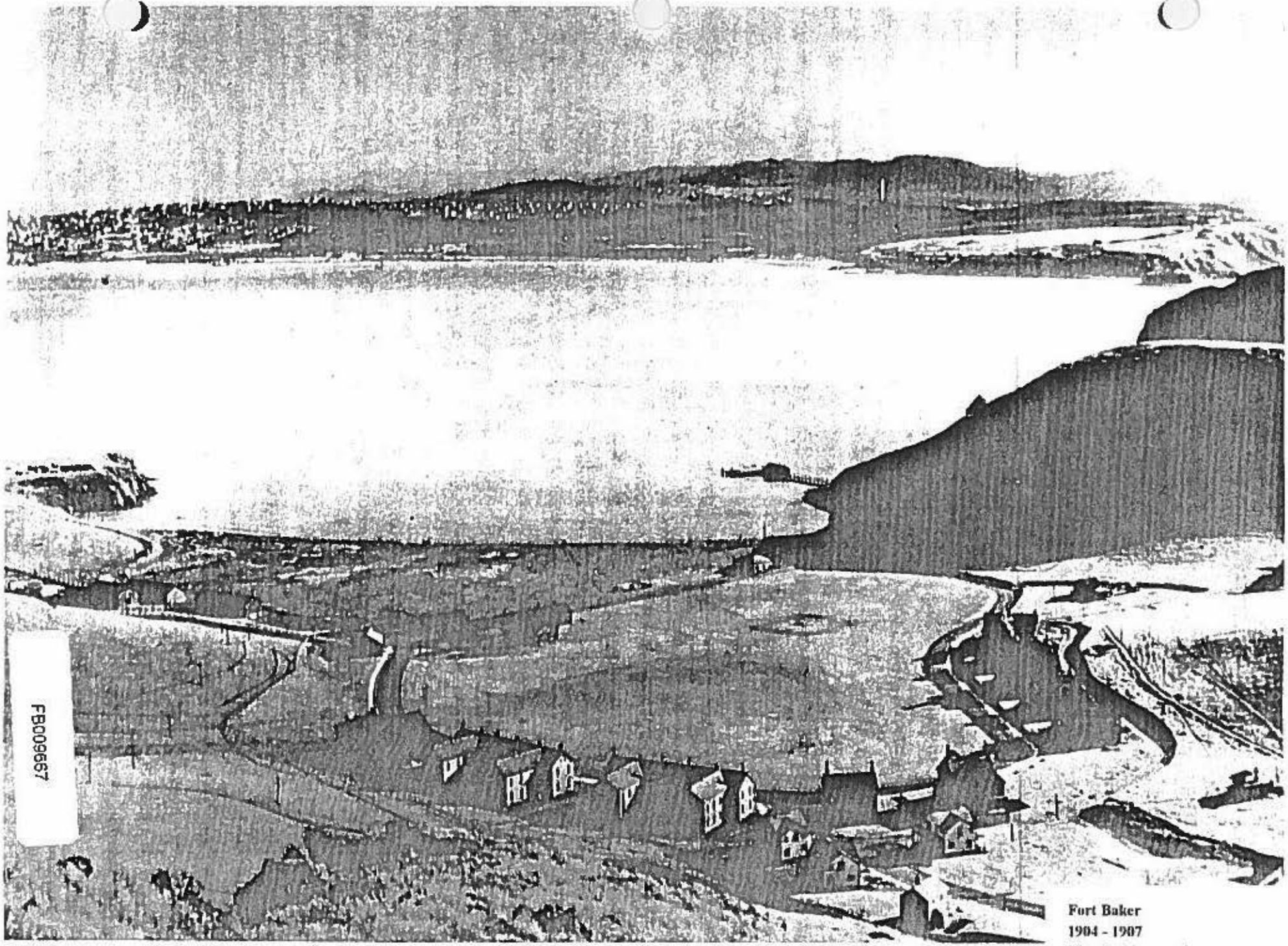
Listed here are the less significant interior features of the building. These features have often been added later in the building's history and on rare occasions contribute to the architectural character of a building. Linoleum flooring or new doors are examples of less significant features. One could replace them during the rehabilitation process and not dramatically alter the building's overall character.

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

This section discusses the building's level of integrity and overall architectural comments.

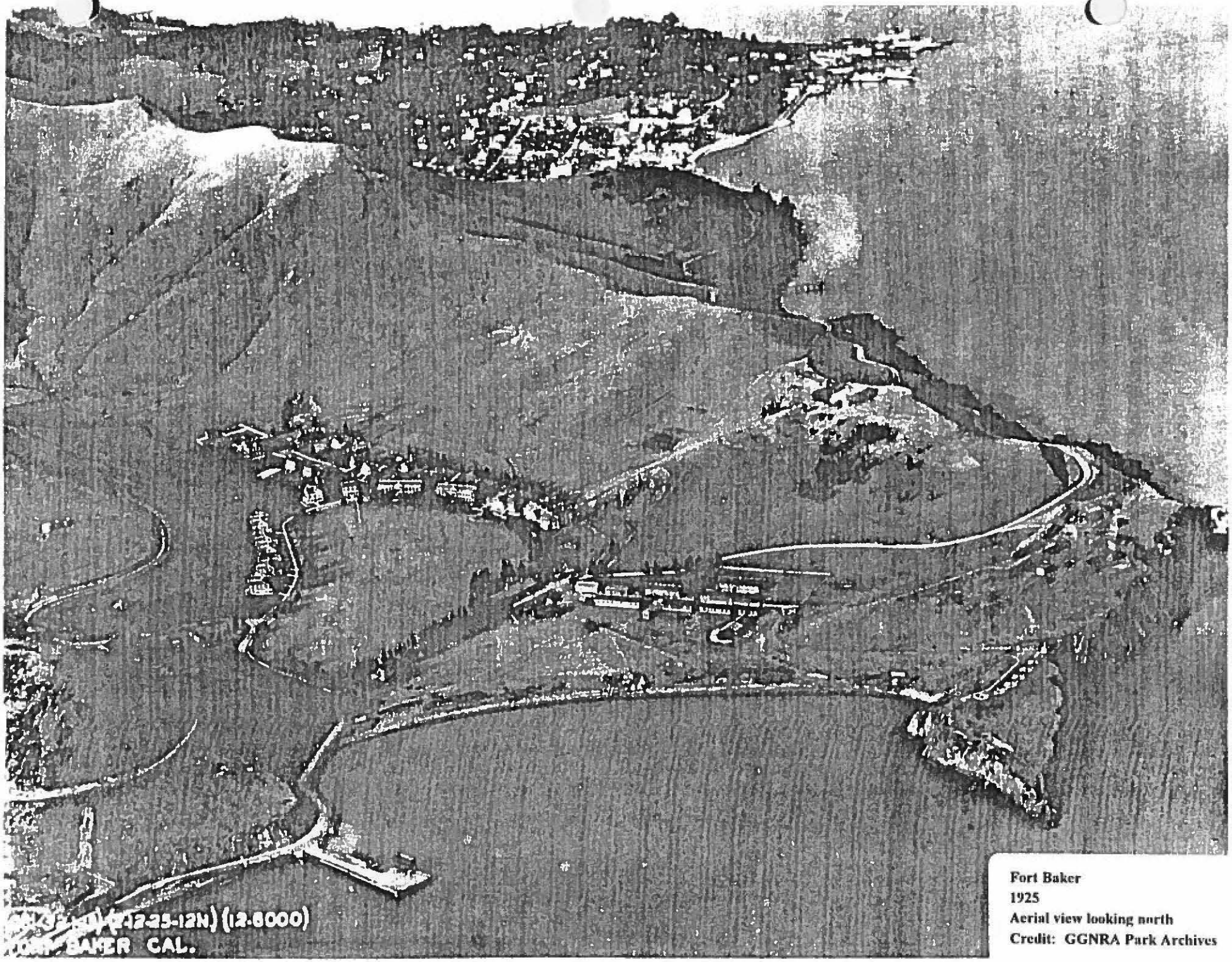
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

This section includes any miscellaneous building information that may have some relevance in the building rehabilitation process.



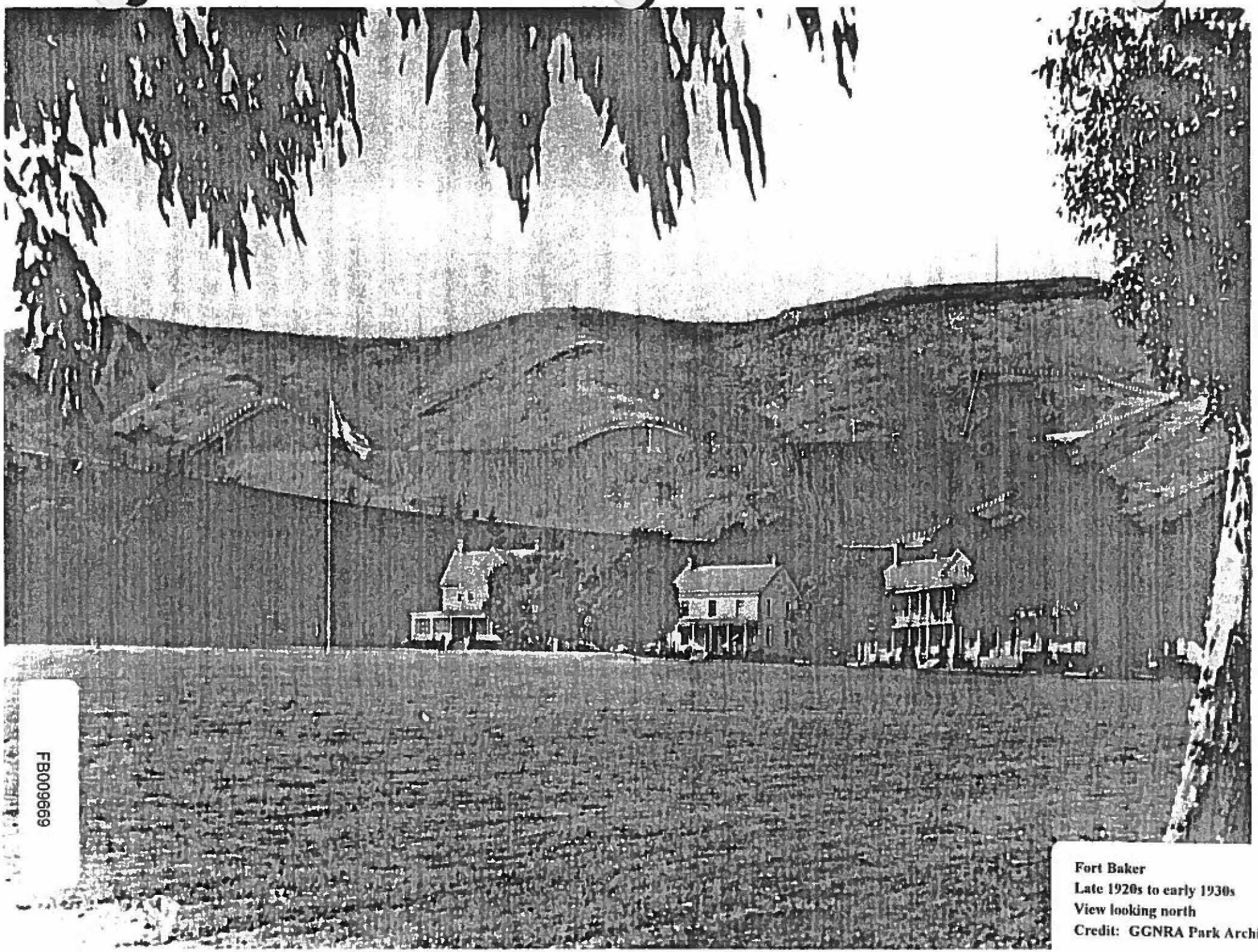
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Fort Baker
1904 - 1907
View looking south
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives



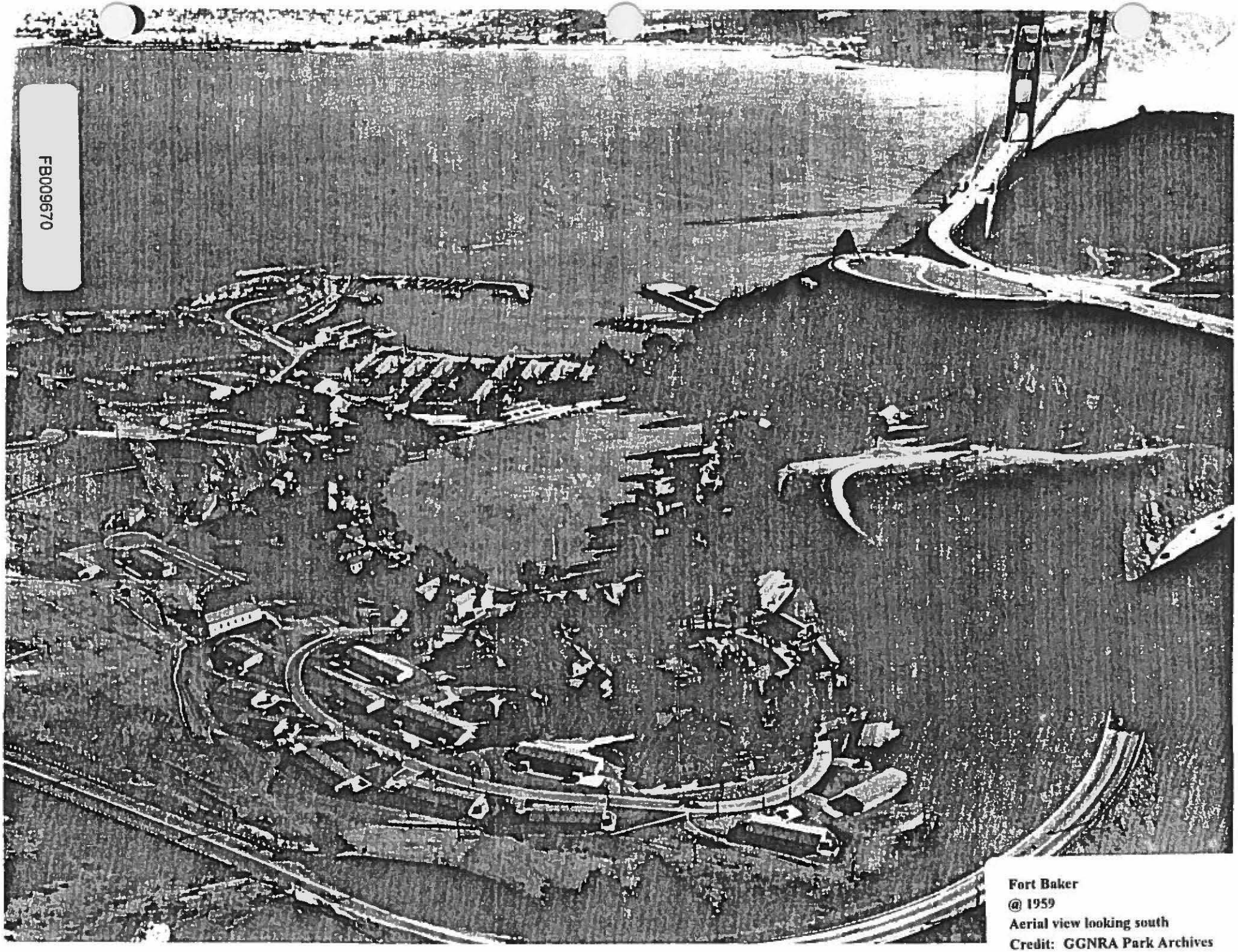
Fort Baker
1925
Aerial view looking north
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

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Fort Baker
Late 1920s to early 1930s
View looking north
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

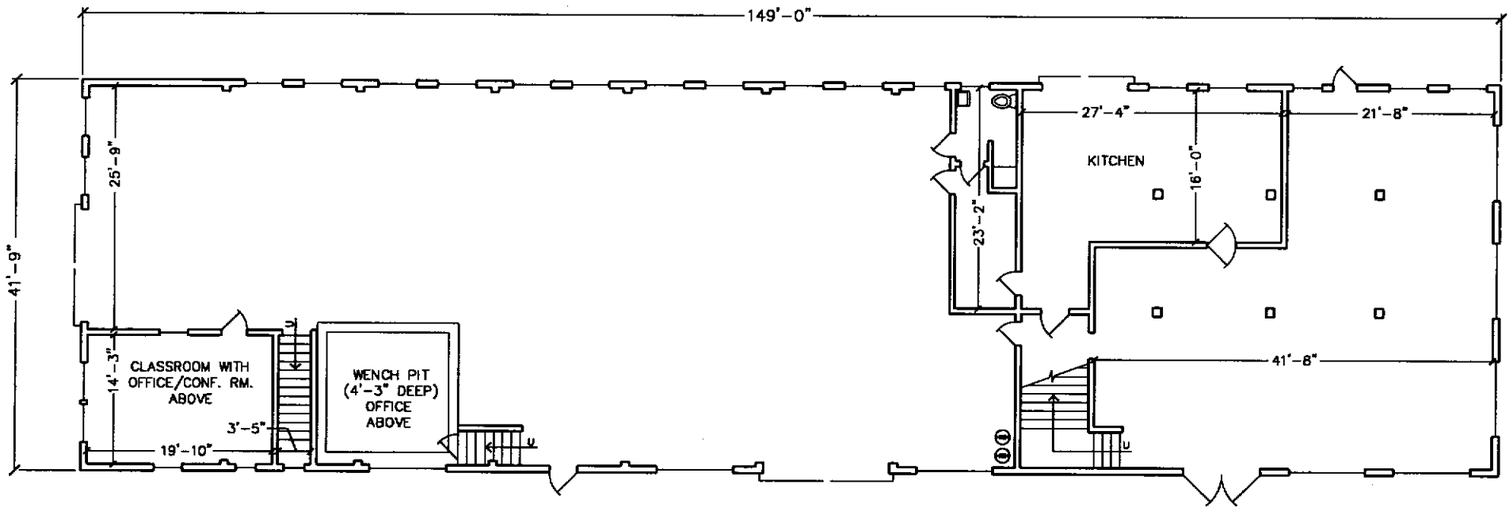


Fort Baker
@ 1959
Aerial view looking south
Credit: GGNRA Park Archives

List of Fort Baker buildings surveyed for the Physical History Reports:

Bldg #	Historic Building Title	Date of Construction
Bldg 405	Warehouse	1905
Bldg 407	Mine Storage	1941
Bldg 502	Electrical Sub-station	1909
Bldg 507	World War II Temporary Barracks	1942
Bldg 519	Fort Baker Post Chapel	1921
Bldg 522	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1902
Bldg 523	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1904
Bldg 527	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1904
Bldg 529	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1904
Bldg 530	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1909
Bldg 531	Non Commissioned Officers' Housing	1909
Bldg 533	Fort Baker Hospital	1902
Bldg 546	Guest Housing	1941
Bldg 547	Guest Housing	1941
Bldg 549	Guest Housing	1904
Bldg 556	Garage	1925
Bldg 601	Artillery Barracks	1903
Bldg 602	Artillery Barracks	1902
Bldg 603	Post Headquarters	1902
Bldg 604	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1903
Bldg 605	Double Officers' Quarters	1902

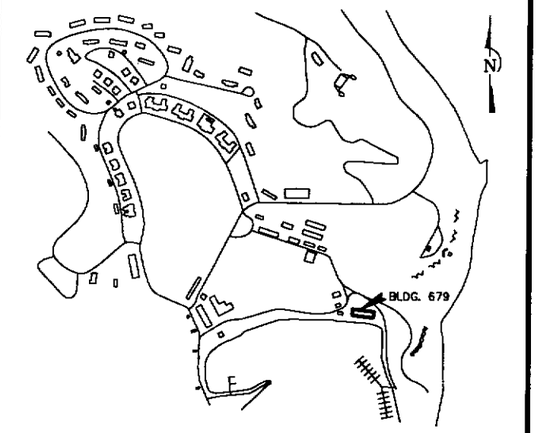
Bldg 606	Double Officers' Quarters	1902
Bldg 607	Double Officers' Quarters	1903
Bldg 615	Guard House	1902
Bldg 623	Post Exchange & Gymnasium	1904
Bldg 629	Double Officers' Quarters	1904
Bldg 631	Double Officers' Quarters	1904
Bldg 636	Artillery Barracks	1907
Bldg 671	Pump House	1902
Bldg 679	Marine Repair Shop	1944



BUILDING 679
1ST FLOOR PLAN

16 0 8 16 32
SCALE IN FEET

N



SITE MAP
NOT TO SCALE

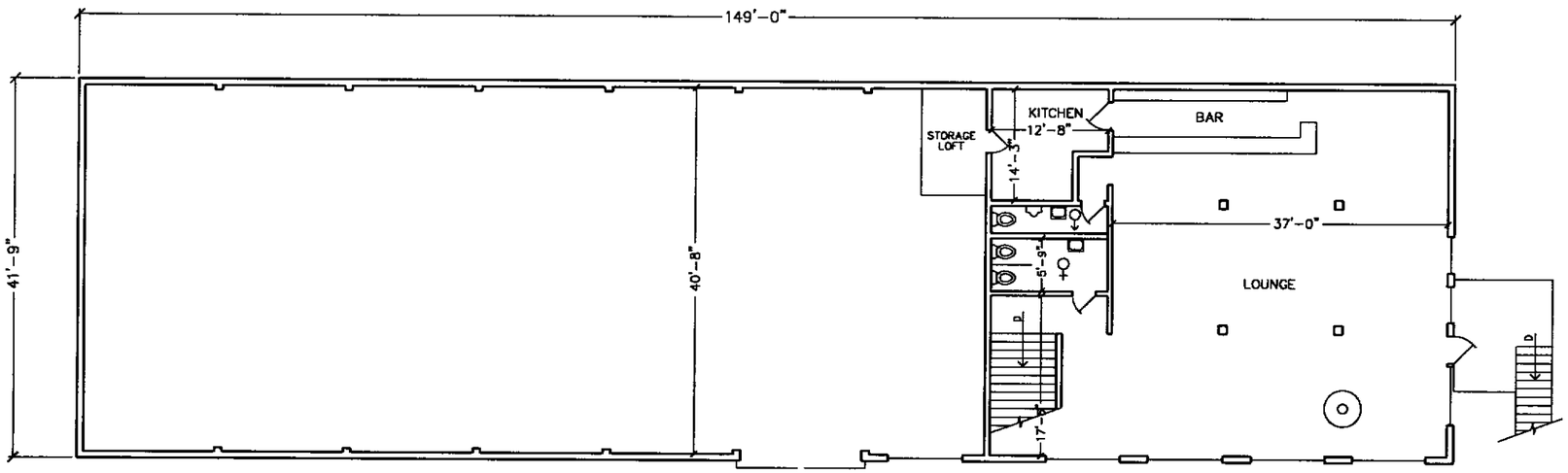
NOTES

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

EAST FORT BAKER
MARIN HEADLANDS

BUILDING 679 PLANS
1ST FLOOR PLAN

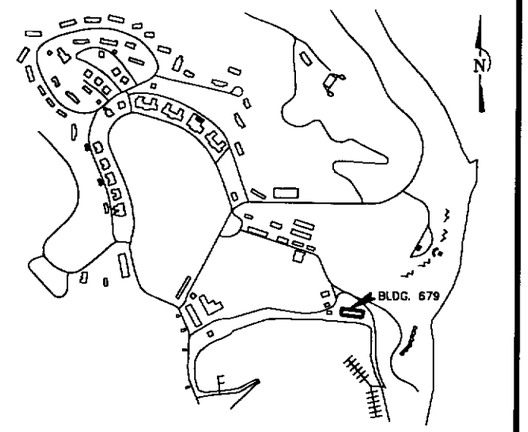
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	DWN BY: Laura Spencer	SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"
	FEBRUARY 1996	SHEET 1 OF 3



BUILDING 679
2ND FLOOR PLAN

16 0 8 16 32
SCALE IN FEET

N



SITE MAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

EAST FORT BAKER
MARIN HEADLANDS

BUILDING 679 PLANS
2ND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.		
A2	GGNPA ACAD: 679s.dwg	XREF: blg679s.dwg
	DWN BY: Laura Spencer	SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"
	FEBRUARY 1996	SHEET 2 OF 3