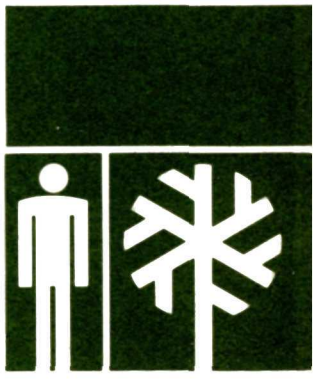
historic structure report

historical and architectural data sections

september 1980

GOLDEN GATE

CIVIL WAR BARRACKS – BLDG. NO. FM–240 – FORT MASON



NATIONAL RECREATION AREA / CALIFORNIA

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTIONS

CIVIL WAR BARRACKS, BLDG. NO. FM-240
FORT MASON

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

CALIFORNIA

by

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

P R E F A C E

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N.C.
E.T.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE i

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS vii

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION 1

PART II: HISTORICAL DATA 3
A. Civil War 3
B. Description of the Barracks 5
C. Remodeling of Barracks 6
D. Barracks Abandoned 8
Conclusions 18
Appendix 19

PART III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA 23
A. Summary of Documentary Information 23
B. General Discussion and Findings 24
C. Historical Description of Structure 24
D. Probable Construction Chronology and Description of Existing Conditions 26
1. Structural Features 26
a. Foundations and Floor Framing, Original Barracks 26
b. Wall Framing, Original Barracks 28
c. Roof Framing, Original Barracks 28
d. Roof Framing of Additions 29
1) 1927 Addition 29
2) East 1930 Addition 29
3) Northwest 1934 Addition 30
4) 1934 Shed Roofed Addition 30
5) 1937 Addition 30
6) Northwest 1940 Wing 30
2. Exterior Features 31
a. Roof 31
1) Eaves 31
2) Gutters 32
b. Walls 32
1) South Elevation 32
2) West Elevation 33
3) North Elevation 33
4) East Elevation 34
c. Windows 34
d. Doors 34
3. Interior Features 35
a. Main Floor 35
b. Basement 36
c. Attic Apartment 36

4. Utilities 38
a. Heating 38
b. Plumbing 38
c. Electrical 38
E. Recommendations and General Steps Toward Treatment 38
1. Structural Features 39
a. Foundations and Floor Framing, Original Barracks 39
b. Roof Framing, Original Barracks 40
2. Exterior Features 40
a. Roof 40
b. Windows 41
c. Doors 42
d. Elevations 43
1) South Elevation 43
2) West Elevation 44
3) North Elevation 44
4) East Elevation 44
5) Exterior Painting 45
3. Interior Features 45
a. Main Floor, Basement and Attic 45
b. Utilities 46
1) Heating 46
2) Plumbing 47
3) Electrical 47
F. Alternative Treatments 48
1. No Action 48
2. Partial Exterior Preservation and Reconstruction 48
3. Structural Stabilization and Routine Maintenance Only 49
4. Partial Interior Adaptive Restoration 49
G. Evaluation of Effects of the Recommended Treatments 49
H. Recommendations for Further Study 51

PART IV: ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA SECTION 53

ENABLING LEGISLATION: GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, FORT MASON 55

BIBLIOGRAPHY 63

COST ESTIMATES 65

HISTORICAL MAPS AND PLANS 67

ARCHEOLOGICAL GRAPHIC 80

PHOTOGRAPHS 83

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ADAPTIVE RESTORATION PROPOSALS 107

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

HISTORICAL MAPS AND PLANS
1. Map of Point San Jose, 1868 68
2. California - Point San Jose, Plans and Elevations of Public Buildings, 1872 70
3. Maps of Military Reserve, Point San Jose, California, 1877 73
4. Plan of Fort Mason, March, 1892 74
5. Plan of Fort Mason, California, April, 1907 76
6. Fort Mason, General Electrical Map - Power, 1961 and 1973 78

ARCHEOLOGICAL GRAPHIC 80

PHOTOGRAPHS
1. Barracks, During Military Occupation in Early 1920s 84
2. Barracks, ca. 1925 84
3. Aerial view of Fort Mason, ca. 1925 85
4. Barracks, from the southeast, ca. 1930s 86
5. Barracks, from the northeast, ca. 1934 86
6. Barracks, ca. 1930s 87
7. Barracks, Building No. 19, 1940 88
8. Barracks, ca. 1943-1946 89
9. Barracks, at ca. 1943 entry, World War II 89
10. Barracks, interior view of ca. 1943 entry, ca. 1943 or 1944 90
11. Barracks, mural in ca. 1943 entry, World War II 90
12. Barracks, interior, World War II 91
13. Barracks, interior, 1940 addition, World War II 91
14. Barracks, interior, main hall, World War II 92
15. Barracks, interior, 1934 wing, World War II 93
16. Barracks, interior, 1934 wing, World War II 93
17. Barracks, interior, 1934 wing, World War II 94
18. Barracks, interior, main floor hall, World War II 95
19. Barracks, interior, 1940 wing, World War II 95
20. Barracks, basement interior, 1940 wing, World War II 96
21. Barracks, interior, attic, World War II 96
22. Barracks, south front, World War II 97
23. Barracks, view at rear, World War II 98
24. Barracks, view of 1940 wing, World War II 99
25. Aerial view at Fort Mason, ca. 1955 99
26. Barracks, south front, 1976 100
27. Barracks, view of 1934 and 1940 additions, 1976 100
28. Barracks, view from south, Sept. 1978 101
29. Barracks, view from west, Sept. 1978 101
30. Barracks, view of 1934 and 1940 additions, April, 1978 102
31. Barracks, detail from southeast, Sept., 1978 102
32. Barracks, attic at center of basic structure, April, 1978 103
33. Barracks, typical footing detail, 1978 103
34. Barracks, abandoned attic space, 1978 104
35. Barracks, roof sagging, 1978 105
36. Barracks, main entry with mural above stairway, 1978 106
37. Barracks, interior, 1940 wing, 1978 106

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

The Civil War Barracks, Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, is identified as FM-240. Fort Mason has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The barracks building has been listed on the nomination form dated April 25, 1972, as a historic structure possessing a local level of historical significance, (catagory IB). All the actions proposed, therefore, must be in accordance with the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The proposed treatment for the structure is to restore and preserve the exterior of the original barracks portion of the structure to its circa 1892 appearance. It will complement the parade ground in front of the building, which will be restored to the same period. The interior of the structure is to be used adaptively as a youth hostel. The structure is to be an in-place exhibit.

A cooperative agreement is to be reached with a private youth hostel operator who is to manage hostel facilities within the structure.

PART II: HISTORICAL DATA

A. Civil War

Company H, Ninth Infantry Regiment, marched from the Presidio of San Francisco to Point San Jose on October 13, 1863, to occupy for the first time the military reservation that had been set aside by President Millard Fillmore in 1850. Only 25 enlisted men comprised this regular army company at the time, the shortage of manpower undoubtedly being caused by the demands of the Civil War. The soldiers immediately occupied the lone barracks that had been constructed that summer, probably by a civilian contractor. A second barracks was erected in the spring of 1864 and in April, Company D, Third Artillery, joined the post to man the two batteries of seacoast guns that had been erected on the point.

The two barracks, identical in design, were located toward the north end of the reservation near the tip of the point itself and close to the batteries. Their axis lay generally in an east-west direction and the two buildings were located about 250 feet to the west of the nearest officers' quarters (No. 4). The earliest drawing of the barracks that has been found was dated March 7, 1872; but a notation on the drawing stated that it had been copied from an earlier plan. Each structure was extremely simple in design. It was a single-story, frame building having a gable roof. The overall dimensions were 90 feet by 30-1/2 feet. The floor plan showed a large squadroom measuring approximately 70 feet by 30-1/2 feet, and two small rooms at one end, each being about 20 feet by 15 feet.

It is known that one of these small rooms was the company orderly room. While the other small room has not been positively identified, it probably was the sergeant's quarters, such being the custom of the day.

The legend on the 1872 drawing said that each barracks had a capacity of one company. It described the walls as being "rough board, set lengthwise and weatherboarded," and the roofing being shingles. A chimney, undoubtedly brick, was located in the middle of each end wall. The front (waterside) wall of the squadroom had three 12-paned windows and two doors, with a two-paned transom over each door. The end of the squadroom had two windows, as did the back wall. The sergeant's room had one window and one door which opened into the orderly room. The latter also had a single window and a door that opened to the outside.

As originally constructed each barracks had a covered porch that ran the entire length of the front of the building. Ten pillars supported the porch roof. Three short flights of steps in front of the three doors led down to the ground, and a fourth flight of steps was located at the end of the porch. It has been commonly thought that the front of the barracks was the south side of each building, that is, the side that later opened onto the parade ground. While this eventually became the case, the fronts and their porches, as originally built, were the north side of the barracks. This means that at first the barracks fronted on San Francisco Bay. Later, when the parade ground was fully established to the south of the barracks, porches were added to the south sides of the barracks which then indeed did become the fronts.[1]

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1. Post Returns, Fort Mason, October 1863 - April 1864, Roll 754, Microcopy 617, National Archives; Plan No. 7, Public Buildings, Point San Jose, March 7, 1872, No. 42-4, Record Group 92, Cartographic Archives Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Hereinafter Microcopy is cited as M, Record Group as RG, and National Archives as NA. The porches will be discussed again further on in this report.

B. Description of the Barracks

It has been noted in earlier studies on Fort Mason that the quartermaster records for the post for the period down to the 1880s are almost non-existent. Thus, the early history of the barracks is scarce indeed. The first map showing the two structures was prepared in 1864. They are shown, thereon, as having their porches on the north sides, facing the bay. Similar detail appears on maps of the reservation prepared in 1867 and 1868. The post quartermaster penned a brief description of the two barracks in 1870 when he described the condition of all the post structures. Barracks No. 1, he said, had a redwood ceiling in the orderly room and in the squadroom. Both ceilings had not yet been painted. Barracks No. 2 (one does not know which was which) had no ceilings and the rough-board walls required whitewashing.[2]

A year later, Lieutenant Rene De Russy, the son of the late senior engineer officer at San Francisco, Col. Rene De Russy, described the barracks in slightly more detail: "Quarters. For 150 men. The barracks consist of two rectangular frame buildings, nearly similar in construction; both weather boarded, with shingle roofs. One is lined with smoothly-grooved boards, and is ventilated from the roof; the other has no ventilation, except from the doors and windows. These buildings are 90 feet by 30 feet, and one story high."[3]

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2. Lt. C.O. Howard, QM, Point San Jose, November 5, 1870, to Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG92, NA, hereinafter cited as QMG and OQMC.

3. [U.S. Army], Revised Outline Descriptions of Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of Pacific (Washington, 1872), p. 29.

C. Remodeling of Barracks

Between the Civil War and the end of the century, only one company of men was assigned to Fort Mason. The strength of the command fluctuated considerably, ranging up and down from about 40 to 80. For most of that time only one of the barracks was required to house the troops. It was probably this state of affairs that caused the post commander, at sometime before 1883, to have the two barrack structures joined together to become one building. That year the post quartermaster listed the building as Structure No. 6 and said that its measurements were then 180 feet by 30-1/2 feet. He added one new piece of information by noting that the barracks stood on brick piers.

In March 1888, the post quartermaster at Fort Mason in his annual inspection of the public buildings gave the most complete description of the barracks that had yet been written. Reaffirming its dimensions as being 180 feet by 30-1/2 feet, he said that it now had ten rooms: the barrack room for the battery (then only 38 men), an office, a storeroom, a library, a billiard room, a wash and bath room (formerly in a separate structure), a messroom, a kitchen, and a store and cook's room. He said that the structure was in good condition. During the past year the recreation (billiard) room had been painted and a new floor laid in it. Also painted were the mess hall, kitchen pantry, and the cook's room.

Repairs required in the forthcoming year included painting the exterior of the building, renewing the floors and ceilings of the porches in places, renewing interior flooring, kalsomining the interior of the squadroom, and renewing the stepping and stairways.[4]

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4. Lt. I.T. Webster, QM, Fort Mason, Annual Report of Public Buildings, March 31, 1883; Lt. F.S. Rice, QM, Fort Mason, Report of Inspection of Public Buildings, March 31, 1888, to QMG, Consolidated Correspondence File, OQMG, RG92, NA.

An excellent map of Fort Mason prepared in 1892 showed a significant change in the exterior of the barracks. Sometime in the past two years, a new porch had been constructed along the entire 180 feet of the south side of the building. This new porch had three flights of steps leading down to the road that ran around the parade ground. In an earlier report on the historic parade ground, it was noted that the parade had been fully developed at some date between 1877 and 1890--that conclusion being based on two maps bearing those dates. With the development of the parade ground and the construction of the new porch, the Army now considered the south side of the barracks to be the "front" of the building. It was standard practice at 19th century hollow square army posts to have the buildings around the parade to face onto it. The trouble at Fort Mason had been that the barracks had been built before the parade ground.[5]

An inspector general reported on the barracks in April 1899. He said that the structure was in a fair state of preservation but that it was completely filled with the 63 men living in it. He also reported that the building needed new floors and interior painting. The crowding became severe in 1901 when a convalescent detachment from the Philippines was attached to the post in addition to the regular company. Another inspector general this year said

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5. Map of the Military Reservation of Fort Mason, March 1890, OQMG, RG92; Map, Fort Mason, ca. 1892, OQMG, RG92, General Record, Cartographic Archives Division, NA. The 1890 map shows the full-length porch on the north side of the barracks and three separate, small porches on the south side. The 1892 map shows both full-length porches on the north and south sides of the building. An inspector general confirmed the presence of both full-length porches in 1893. See J.C. Breckenridge, Inspector General, December 22, 1893, to QMG, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA.

that eight men were quartered in the post bakery and another 17 were living in the library (now in a separate structure).[6]

D. Barracks Abandoned

The barracks' existence almost came to an end in 1901 when a board of officers met to discuss the future of Fort Mason. Battery Burnham with its huge eight-inch rifled gun had just been constructed close to the building and plans had been to erect still more modern seacoast fortifications at the post. Referring to a recent report of inspection that had concluded that Fort Mason's buildings were old and obsolete, the board concluded that the barracks should be moved to the south of the parade ground and retained only temporarily until new barracks could be built in the southeast corner of the post. Despite the board's several meetings and discussions, nothing came of these recommendations. Indeed, the building would outlive Battery Burnham's armament by many years.[7]

Fort Mason's garrison increased considerably in the early years of the 20th century, especially with the arrival of two companies of engineer troops early in 1906. For example, 182 enlisted men were present for duty on February 28, 1906. Far from being demolished, the barracks were filled to overflowing even after two new barracks were constructed on the west and south sides of the parade ground. The second of these new structures was was

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6. Maj. Edward Field, Acting Inspector General, Department of California, April 14, 1899, report of inspection; Lt. Col. M.P. Maus, Inspector General of Volunteers, January 22, 1901, report of inspection, Fort Mason, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

7. Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened at Fort Mason, July 24, 1901, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

completed in the spring of 1907, and the three barracks were occupied by the engineers until they departed in the fall of 1908. Once again Fort Mason's enlisted strength dropped to about 60, there being only one infantry company at the post. For the first time since its construction the old barracks was unoccupied.[8]

Within less than a year the old barracks was once again in demand. In Ausust 1909, Companies I and M and the field and staff of the Third Battalion, Thirtieth Infantry Regiment, arrived at Fort Mason from Manila. A quartermaster officer inspected the old barracks before the troops came and reported that it required repairs to make it habitable. It needed a new shingle roof, extensive repairs to the floors and under-pinnings, and a new floor and steps for the rear verandah (the north porch on the bay side of the barracks was firmly identified as the "rear" in this report). While the plumbing was old and primitive, the quartermaster thought it was in fairly good condition. There were no wash basins; instead, a zinc-lined wooden trough was provided. Although documentation does not exist concerning these repairs, presumably they were carried out.[9]

For almost 50 years Fort Mason had been a regular garrison post housing infantry, artillery, and engineer troops. It had played a role in the harbor defenses of San Francisco from the Civil War through the Spanish-American War. In 1912, however, Fort Mason began a new life as an army general depot and an army sea transport terminal. The old Civil War barracks would be very

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8. Post Returns, Fort Mason, 1900-08, Roll 757, M617; Lt. J.J. Bain, QM Fort Mason, Reports of Construction, 1906-07, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

9. Col. George Ruhlen, QM, San Francisco, June 25, 1909, to QMG, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

much affected with the establishment of the depot. The Thirtieth Infantry companies transferred in June; from then on only a detachment of enlisted men was stationed at the post. Ever fluctuating, this detachment averaged between 35 and 45 men for the next several years.

The new general depot was responsible for the supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, the Medical Department, the Signal Corps, the Commissary Department, and the Corps of Engineers. The new storehouses (soon to be four) in the dock area could not begin to hold all the materials that would flow through the depot. Moreover, each of the above services required office space in addition to storage. There began now an intense rivalry between the departments for office and storage space at Fort Mason. So far as the old barracks were concerned, only the Medical and Commissary Departments were involved. But because of the building's age and condition these two departments were not rivals for its use; each wanted to get out of the barracks and into a more suitable structure.

The officer in charge of the medical supplies notified the Quartermaster Department that he would require five rooms at Fort Mason for his office staff which consisted of himself, three clerks, a messenger, and a chief packer. The purchasing commissary stated that he too needed five rooms for his staff of three officers, thirteen clerks, and two inspectors. One of these rooms would have to have kitchen facilities for the sampling and testing of foods.[10]

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10. Col. M.M. Gray, Medical Supply Officer, March 18, 1912, to Construction QM, Fort Mason; Maj. W.H. Hart, Purchasing Commissary, March 19, 1912, to Construction QM, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

Meanwhile, the division commander, Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, who lived at Fort Mason, wanted to keep an infantry detachment at the post for guard, police, and caretaking duties. He recommended that this detachment be housed in the old barracks at the north end of the parade. Murray appointed a board of officers to make recommendations on space assignments. Concerning the old barracks, the board proposed that it be "repaired and strengthened" and made into offices. When the board's report reached Washington, the Quartermaster General proposed to the Chief of Staff that the purchasing commissary be assigned to the east half of the building, the infantry detachment apparently retaining the west half. Upon learning of this recommendation Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe protested strongly. He complained that the building was too small, old, dark, unsanitary, unsatisfactory, unsuitable, and alive with flies from the nearby post stables. The post hospital (No. FM-201), on the other hand, was well lighted, well ventilated, large, and had a kitchen that was perfect for baking tests of the millions of pounds of flour purchased annually. Sharpe won the battle. On August 1, the purchasing commissary was assigned all of the hospital building.[11]

The inspector general of the Western Division took a look at the barracks in July 1912 and agreed that Sharpe had had no alternative but to object to its use by him. He said that the money being spent to repair the structure might as well be thrown into the bay: "It is a rattletrap, ramshackle building, the lumber and underpinning are rotten, floors worn out . . .[and] window space is not sufficient to furnish light." He concluded by saying no

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11. Maj. Gen. A. Murray, March 26, 1912, to Adj. General; Proceedings of a Board of Officers, Fort Mason, May 4, 1912; Commissary General H. Sharpe, June 26, 1912, to Adj. General, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

further money should be spent on the barracks. Such was not to be. In August, the Medical Supply Officer learned that he had been assigned four rooms in the east end of the barracks.[12]

By March 1913, the purchasing commissary had moved out of the hospital building. The medical supply officer now undertook a campaign to move his offices from the barracks to the hospital. He wrote the surgeon general that his present facilities were old and unsightly. Moreover, the building was located at the rear of the post and was "extremely inaccessible." Local business firms could not find the barracks when they came to Fort Mason on business. General Murray, however, now wanted to use the hospital as a barracks for the caretaking detachment and for enlisted men assigned to the Signal and Quartermaster Corps' supply functions. Once again the medical supply officer lost out. He continued to occupy the old barracks, while the enlisted men moved into the hospital building in the summer of 1913.[13]

A map of Fort Mason prepared in 1918 showed that the Medical Supply Depot was still in the old barracks as of that year. The only change to the structure that can be determined from the map is that the western third of the rear (waterside) porch had been closed in, indicating perhaps that the medical officer was using the entire building-depot operations had increased greatly because of World War I.

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12. Lt. Col. G.B. Bell, Jr., Inspector General, Western Division, July 3, 1912, to Adj. General, Western Division; Col. W.A. Nichols, Chief of Staff, Western Division, August 5, 1912, to Adj. General, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

13. Lt. Col. [no signature], Medical Supply Officer, Fort Mason, April 19, 1913, to Surgeon General; Col. F. Von Schader, QM, Western Division, January 6, 1913, to General A. Murray; Col. C. [Graham?], CO, Presidio, April 10, 1913, to CG, Western Division, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG92, NA.

In 1921, the headquarters of Ninth Corps Area, the successor to the old Western Division, moved its office from downtown San Francisco to the Presidio of San Francisco. However, two of its offices, the Corps Area Quartermaster and the Corps Area Finance Office, were placed at Fort Mason rather than at the Presidio. The reasons for this are not clear; it is possible that the general wanted these two functions to be close to their downtown business and financial contacts. At any rate, it is quite likely that the medical supply officer moved out of the old barracks at this time and that the Corps Area Finance Office moved in. It is known that the Finance Office was using at least a part of the barracks in 1927 and that it was not a new occupant as of that date. Once again, the structure required repairs. The building was still standing on brick piers and it was beginning to "bend" at places. A request was submitted for a new concrete foundation, new underpinning, and exterior painting. The estimated cost came to $625.[14]

The army building book for Fort Mason contains a description of the finance office in the old barracks as of December 5, 1923. The rooms, all on the one floor, were described as follows:

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14. Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, compilers, "The Army at the Golden Gate, A Guide to Army Posts in the San Francisco Bay Area", p. 58; Repair of Building 19, 1927 and 1928, Folder 600.3, Fort Mason, Box 1241, General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, OQMG, RG92, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland, hereinafter cited as WNRC, Suitland. By 1927 the old barracks' building number had been changed from No. 6 to No. 19.

	Width	Length	Height
Office	29'	70'	12' 9"
Office	29'	36' 2"	"
Office	17' 3"	19'	"
Office	13' 10"	16' 4"	"
Office	13'	13'	"
Office	13' 10"	16' 4"	"
Storeroom	13'	13' 10"	"
Record Room	17' 3"	19'	"
Toilet	9' 7"	16' 3"	9' 2"

In 1927, a new development at Fort Mason caused a change in the fortunes of the old barracks. The Office of the Adjutant General in Washington informed the commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area that he was to take every step concerning the comfort of passengers and casuals passing through Fort Mason on their way overseas. One of the improvements was establishing a "hostess house" that would have suitable sleeping accommodations for officers and their families and for families of enlisted men waiting for the departure of a transport or clearing customs. The depot quartermaster at Fort Mason thought that a hostess house was a great idea but he noted that the only possibility for a "hotel" was the three barracks around the parade ground, all of which were then offices. He suggested the construction of a new building as the best solution.

A new hotel was not erected. Instead, the small barracks on the west side of the parade was converted into a hostess house having 12 rooms, and the east end of the old Civil War barracks

was converted into eight private rooms and two baths with toilets. The Corps Area Finance Office continued to occupy the remainder of the building. The cost of the conversion amounted to $4,787 and the work was completed in June 1928. The size of the building at this time was said to be 180 feet by 30 feet, with two wings, 40 feet by 10 feet and 8 feet by 10 feet, and a basement, 12 feet by 8 feet. The San Francisco Chronicle noted the inauguration of the hostess facilities in its July 4 issue, 1928, saying that the first occupants were passengers waiting to sail on the Chateau Thiery.[15]

By 1930, the term "hostess house" was no longer applied to the eight rooms in the structure. This portion of the building was now referred to as the Embarkation Casual Center. On the surface, at least, this change implies that the rooms were no longer being used by families but by uniformed personnel awaiting passage overseas (dependents were not referred to as casuals, but soldiers between stations were). At any rate, two changes in the structure occurred that year. A little over $800 was spent in remodeling the finance office. And a four-room addition was built onto the east end of the barracks. The function of this addition was not explained, but since the east end was the casual center; the new rooms probably were related to it. The cost amounted to $2,265.[16]

The Great Depression of the 1930s brought still more changes to the old Civil War barracks. The Ninth Corps Area

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15. Army Building Books, Fort Mason, sheets for Structure No. 19; Livingston Watrous, AG, August 11, 1927, to CG, Ninth Corps Area, General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, OQMG, RG92, WNRC, Suitland; San Francisco Chronicle, July 4, 1928.

16. Building No. 19, Army Building Book, Fort Mason; Maj. S.R. Disham, Depot QM, August 12, 1930, Completion Report on constructing a four-room addition to Building No. 19, Finance Office and Embarkation Casual Center, Completion Reports, Fort Mason, Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG77, WNRC, Suitland.

Finance Office acquired the added duty of handling the finances of all the Civilian Conservation Corps employees and camps on the West Coast. In the summer of 1934, Maj. Gen. F.W. Coleman, Budget Officer for the War Department, visited Fort Mason. As soon as he returned to Washington, D.C., he reported to the Secretary of War that the finance office was overcrowded because of the extra CCC work being performed. He recommended the addition of an office wing and the enlargement of the men's and women's toilets. Both additions were completed by December. The addition to the toilet rooms measured 9 feet, 6 inches by 22 feet while the new office to the north of the main building was 40 feet by 45 feet. The total cost of the work amounted to $7,444. Nobody mentioned that because of the sloping ground, the office wing was two stories high.[17]

A description of the old barracks in the Fort Mason building books noted that another new wing was added in the spring of 1937; it measured 10 feet by 12 feet and cost $635. Other than those bare facts, nothing else is known about it. Still another addition, 45 feet by 58 feet, was constructed in 1940 at a cost of $14,834.

Summary of wings added to the barracks:

By 1927 two wings, 40 by 10 feet, and 10 by 8 feet, added.

I930, four-room wing on east end, dimensions unknown $2,264

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17. Maj. Gen. F.W. Coleman, July 28, 1934, to Secretary of War, General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, Fort Mason, OQMG, RG92; Capt. Leander Larson, Constr. QM, December 12, 1934, Completion Report on Addition to Finance Office, Fort Mason, Completion Reports, OCE, RG77, FARC, Suitland.

1934, addition to toilets, 22 feet by 9½ feet	
1934 office wing, 45 feet by 40 feet	$7,444
1937, addition, 12 feet by 10 feet	$ 635
1940, office wing, 45 feet by 58 feet	$14,834

In a major painting project of all structures at Fort Mason in 1936, the old barracks received two coats of lead and oil paint; as usual, the quartermaster made no reference to the colors employed. Two years later almost $200,000 was spent on all the buildings and the grounds on repair, rehabilitation, care, and improvements. The barracks shared in this project, but to what extent remains unknown.

Records concerning the old barracks for the World War II and postwar periods have not yet been located, despite a thorough search of the National Archives and its branches. It is known from photographs and a post-1949 drawing of Fort Mason that the old barracks served as a dispensary in its last days as an active military structure. Today a large mural is to be found inside its entrance. It is "art deco" in style and depicts medical subjects. It was painted in 1944.[18]

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18. Capt. S.W. Hulse, Completion Report on Painting, March 24, 1936; Capt. E.W. Peach, Completion Report on Repair and Rehabilitation, Fort Mason, September 7, 1938; and Lt. Col. E.W. Peach, Completion Report, Addition to Finance Office, May 20, 1944, Completion Reports, Fort Mason, OCE, RG77, WNRC, Suitland; Drawing, "Fort Mason, San Francisco, California", February 21, 1963, printed by the U.S. Army, Fort Mason.

Conclusions: It would be quite difficult, if not impossible to restore the south side of the barracks to its Civil War appearance. Not only was the building two separate structures at that time, the facade(s) was quite simple and was the rear of the building. To have the rear of a barracks facing onto the later (but historic) parade ground would seem to be inappropriate.

It would seem to be feasible to restore the south facade of the structure to circa 1892, by which time a long covered porch extended along this side of the building which now faced on the parade ground. Its appearance at that time marked its maximum development as a barracks.

APPENDIX

Information concerning the barracks, dating from 1923 to 1942, is to be found in two army building books presently in the library at Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. These "books" are bound copies of a form, War Department, QMC Form No. 173A, whereon the post quartermaster kept a record of repairs and other information concerning each structure for which he was responsible. The following data have been extracted from those forms maintained for the barracks:

Additions and Installations

June 30, 1928. Expended, routine repairs, 1864 - June 30, 1928	$16,316.30
June 30, 1928. Building remodeled. East end divided into 8 rooms and 2 baths with toilets	4,787.00
July 18, 1928. Installed 13 electrical light fixtures	50.05
July 18, 1928. Installed 1 hot water heater, 3 toilet paper holders, 8 toothbrush holders, 30 yards of rubber matting, 19 curtain rods, 19 window shades, 1 bath tub, 8 medicine cabinets, and 20 electrical fixtures	275.21
July 18, 1928. Installed 10 towel bars	4.50
July 18, 1928. Installed 2 bath soap holders	.60
Aug. 8, 1928. Installed 1 Lamson wire conveyor with heavy duty message clip with 2 stations	140.00
June 30, 1929. Total cost repairs and maintenance, FY 1929	948.03
Mar. 13, 1930. Installed 8 fixtures, ceilings, flange	8.24
Mar. 13, 1930 Installed 8 globes, white opal type	12.00
April 3, 1930. Installed 12 window shades	700.00
No date. Cost of vault, complete	11.80

May 16, 1930.	Installed 1 lavatory, porcelain enameled	11.80
Feb. 10, 1930.	Cleaned chimney	.90
May 19, 1930.	Coal-burning furnace converted to oil-burning heating plant	1,536.00
Aug. 18, 1930	Built a 4-room addition	2,264.51
Aug. 18, 1930.	Remodeled the finance office	803.77
June 30, 1931.	Repairs during FY 1931	674.22
Apr. 12, 1932.	Reroofing	470.00
Sept. 9, 1931.	Painted interior	339.25
Jan. 16, 1932.	Installed clothes closet	122.56
Jan. 8, 1932.	Removed bath tub and installed shower bath	43.35
Jan. 16, 1932.	Installed 2 radiators	43.35
Jan. 20, 1932.	Installed automatic door check	7.83
Feb. 5, 1932.	Painted partition in cloak room	16.95
Mar. 14, 1932	Removed monitors and flues prior to roofing	40.32
June 30, 1932.	Routine repairs, FY 1932	419.72
June 30, 1933.	Routine repairs, FY 1933	251.93
June 30, 1934.	Routine repairs, FY 1934	584.47
March 5, 1935.	Built chimney for boiler heating barracks	125.00
May 25, 1935.	Painted exterior	275.00
June 30, 1935.	Routine repairs, FY 1935	359.97
June 30, 1936	Routine repairs, FY 1936	409.27
Oct. 1, 1936.	Installed flat wire counter railing	156.00
Mar. 2, 1937.	Repaired oil burner	1.75
Mar. 22, 1937.	Repaired oil burner	1.75

June 30, 1937.	Routine repairs, FY 1937	525.66
June 30, 1937	Repaired window shades	50.00
June 30, 1937	Expended for repairs: 1864 - June 30, 1937	26,521.99
Sept. 24, 1937	Installed ventilator (Allen Multivane) 10 inch	16.25
Oct. 8, 1937	Installed 2 ventilators (Allen Multivane) 10 inch	32.50
Feb. 14, 1938	Installed 2 electric fixtures	8.60
Feb. 18, 1938	Repaired wire conveyor	14.50
Mar. 22, 1938	Installed 2 ceiling fixtures, electric	5.50
May 14, 1938	Installed fuel tank, 1,500 gallon	50.00
June 30, 1938	Routine repairs, FY 1938	622.55
June 30, 1938	(WPA) Exterior painted. Interior repairs.	2,591.19
Feb. 3, 1939	Overhauled oil burner	79.65
June 5, 1939	Installed 6 window shades	6.78
June 23, 1939	Installed 5 lavatories	46.75
June 30, 1939	Routine repairs, FY 1939	729.72
June 30, 1939	(WPA) Miscellaneous repairs, FY 1939	348.47
Oct. 20, 1939	Installed 4 electric fixtures and globes, 6 inches	17.40
Mar. 15, 1940	Installed 2 ceiling fixtures	11.52
June 30, 1940.	Routine repairs, FY 1940	935.21
March 1941.	Installed 3 marvelite fixtures and 3 chrome hangers	21.30
June 30, 1941	Routine repairs, FY 1941	1,255.33
July 1941	Installed 3 medicine cabinets	6.00
July 1941	Installed 1 electric meter, 15 amp. 240V	8.80

Jan 31, 1942	Installed 8 lavatories and 2 sinks	148.40
May 21, 1942	Installed 2 liquid soap dispensers	5.00

PART III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Summary of Documentary Information

1. Historic Photographs: All historic photographs are from the Fort Mason Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park Collection. Copies are included in the Photographs section of this report.

2. Historic Drawings: The Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives, Washington, D.C., contains the following drawings. Copies of the drawings are included in the Historic Maps and Plans section of this report.

a. Map of Point San José, San Francisco Harbor, California, dated 1868.

b. California-Point San José, Public Buildings, dated 1872. This drawing shows plan and elevation details of three buildings-two barracks and a mess hall. A description of materials is listed on the drawing.

c. Maps of Military Reserve, Point San José, California, dated January and April 1877 (two maps drawn to different scales). The location of the barracks (FM-240) and its relationship to other buildings in 1877 are shown.

d. Plan of Fort Mason, California, dated March 1892. The drawing depicts the barracks as one structure and shows its relationship to the parade ground.

e. Plan of Fort Mason, California, dated April 1907. The drawing shows the location of the joined barracks and its relationship to the contours.

f. Fort Mason, General Electrical Map-Power, dated September 1961 and revised August 1973. The drawing gives basic information of electrical power locations.

B. General Discussion and Findings

Architectural and historical investigations of FM-240 indicate that the barracks was originally two separate structures, both constructed in the mid-1860s. Prior to 1892, the two structures were joined and used as one structure. Since that time the structure has been significantly altered, as evident in views of the structure from the 1920s (Figures 1, 2 and 3), the 1930s (Figures 4, 5 and 6), the 1940s (Figures 7 and 8), and the 1970s (Figures 26-30).

The proposed preservation and adaptive restoration work is in accordance with the National Park Service Management Policies and the current General Management Plan for the area. This report recommends that the exterior be restored to approximate its ca. 1892 condition, and that the interior be adaptively used, with adequate provisions for public safety and accommodation of handicapped persons.

C. Historical Description of Structure

The 1872 Plans and Elevations of Public Buildings (Historic Maps 2) show the original construction and materials of two Fort Mason barracks. Each barracks was approximately 30 feet by 90 feet and constructed of frame and "roughboard, set lengthwize and weatherboarded . . . roof, shingles." According to the 1872 plans, the two barracks were constructed in the summer of 1863 and the spring of 1864. The two were nearly identical and constructed approximately 25 feet apart at the north end of the Fort Mason Parade. The 1877 map (Historic Map 3) again shows two separate structures. The 1892 plan (Historic Map 4) shows one

structure moved against the other, probably the west barracks moved against the east barracks.

The earliest available photograph (Figure 1) which shows the ca. 1892 form of the building is from the early 1920s. The covered porch along the south facade was still in existence. The roofing appears to be still wood shingles. Note the painted stepped flashing tied into the wood siding of the building wall at the hipped end of the porch roof. Gutters, presumably metal, along the entire porch eave line, were drained by three leaders placed at porch post locations, emptying onto splash blocks. The nineteen wood porch columns were chamfered and appear to have had base trim and capitals formed of moldings, probably typical of mid-nineteenth century U.S. military detailing. The columns were supported on either wood piers with brick footings or directly on brick footings. Porch decking boards were installed transversely (north-south).

Between columns, railings were simple top and bottom rails with a vertical member creating two approximately five foot wide panels per bay, each panel with diagonal cross members. Porch skirting was vertical boards with horizontal trim boards top and bottom and vertical trim boards at column positions. Three sets of wooden steps provided porch access, the westerly with five risers, the center with three risers and the easterly with two risers. Four entries can be seen in the photograph; there were possibly five at the time. Note the opening near the easterly end of the building: it may be either a door or a window. Doors were wood panel type and there were also screen doors. By the time of the photograph, exterior vestibules had been added at two entries.

Wood shingle roofing and horizontal siding were still in use or extant in the early 1920s but roof appurtenances had been altered or added. Each of the original buildings had a brick chimney at each end. When the two buildings were moved together,

one chimney was evidently removed so that a total of three remained. By the early 1920s a cupola, two ventilation enclosures and a number of vent stacks had been added.

The frame construction of the original 1860's barracks buildings remains partly intact today, and will be discussed in the section on Existing Conditions. The Existing Conditions Drawings at the end of this report show the features and changes.

D. Probable Construction Chronology and Description of Existing Conditions

1. Structural Features

The two ca. 1863 and 1864 barracks were joined as a single structure sometime between 1877 and 1883. In this Architectural Data Section, the single ca. 1877-83 structure is called the "basic" structure.

Between 1890 and 1892, the south porch was built. The north porch still existed in both 1893 and in 1909. Both porches were probably removed in the 1920s, about the beginning of the period when the various additions were built.[1] Four wings were added to the north side of the building and one to the east end during the period 1927 through 1940.

a. Foundations and Floor Framing, Original Barracks.

At grade the soil is loose, dry sand. The basic structure is supported by 6 inch by 6 inch timber piers with one or two 2" X 8" X 8" wood bearing plates on brick footings. The tops of the footings vary from one to three brick courses above grade.

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1. H.D.S., pp. 6, 8, 13-16.

Three longitudinal (east to west) rows of piers are spaced at 7 feet 10 inches with the outer two of the three rows at 7 feet 6 inches from the perimeter walls. The piers are 5 feet on center. Diagonal bracing between piers occurs at approximately 20 foot intervals, both longitudinally and transversely.

The south wall foundation of the building is concrete in-fill added at a later date. Some of the original brick footings are visible where thin concrete at their inner face has spalled off. The west wall foundation piers are covered with siding. Wood piers and two by four studs along the north wall are covered with siding and at the additions with plywood. The north foundation wall of the 1930 addition is concrete. The east and south foundation walls of the 1930 addition are inaccessible due to the rise of grade, but they may be concrete.

Notched 4 inch by 4 inch beams rest on top of the timber piers. The notches are larger than necessary to fit the 6 inch by 6 inch piers. This notching may be evidence of the moving of the structure or later underpinning work.

On this support system, the floor structure consists of 2 inch by 8 inch floor joists, spaced 16 inches on center, running transversely (north-south). Tongue and groove sub-flooring was laid longitudinally and is 3/4 inch by 3 1/4 inches. Some sub-flooring at the east end of the building is 3 1/2 inches wide, and 5 1/2 inches wide at the west end.

Several elements are the result of changes or repairs to the building at various times. Where the two original buildings are joined are five 2 inch by 8 inch joists set side by side. Scabbing on joists primarily in the east center of the building indicates repairs or an attempt to stiffen a section of the

floor. Under the west end of the building, some heavy timber piers were added as part of the means of supporting the additional load imposed by the attic apartment. There are no masonry footings under these piers, though some have timber footings. Also below an exterior door opening in the eastern section of the building is 2 inch by 8 inch plank decking at grade level, possibly remnants of flooring of a WW II entry.

The existing foundation system is generally in good condition except some minor cracking and spalling in the perimeter concrete walls. Approximately 20 percent of the wood piers have been shimmed, which indicates some past settlement problems.

b. Wall Framing, Original Barracks

Walls are balloon framed with 3 inch by 4 inch studs at 3 feet on center. Sheathing is horizontal boards of varying width, to which was applied the horizontal wood siding, which no longer exists, except as noted in this report. The present siding is 10 inch by 24 inch asbestos shingles, ca. 1940s.

c. Roof Framing, Original Barracks

The roof of the basic structure is framed with 2 inch by 6 inch rafters at 3'-0" on center with 1 1/4 inch by 6 inch cross ties. There is no ridgeboard. Roof pitch is approximately 8 in 12. The 2 inch by 6 inch ceiling joists are also spaced at 3'-0" on center. Between the ridge and the ceiling joists are vertical braces in the west portion of the basic structure. The dimension from the top of the roof rafters at the ridge perpendicular to the top of the ceiling joists is 9 feet 11 inches (+) at the west section of the building. At the east section this dimension is 8 1/2 inches (+) less, the ceiling level being higher.

Roof sheathing boards are 1 inch by 12 inches. Flooring of 1 inch by 6 inch boards is laid on top of the ceiling joists. On the bottom of the joists is 1 inch by 4 inch plank sheathing.

The framing of the cupola base remains in the attic, consisting of 2 inch by 6 inch and 2 inch by 3 1/4 inch studs between the joists and rafters, and also nailed to the wood frame of the opening which is 72 inches by 69 1/2 inches (+). Within this framing is a wooden duct of 1 inch by 12 inch members, running east to west.

At the joining of the two original buildings, a gap of 1 3/4 inches exists between the gable end walls, where there is historic bevel siding. The siding was laid with approximately 4 1/2 inches to the weather. Siding on the east building was nailed onto 1 inch by 6 inch sheathing; that on the west building was nailed directly to 3 inch by 4 inch studs.

Some repairs had been made on the south side of the roof with sheet metal and 1 inch by 12 inch boards. The principal structural problem is sagging of the roof and the poor condition of the ceiling joists in the central portion of the basic structure.

d. Roof Framing of Additions

1) 1927 Addition

This roof framing is inaccessible. It is conjectured to be 2 inch thick material at 16 inches on center.

2) East 1930 Addition

This one story addition is at the east end of the original barracks structure. The roof pitch is 7 in 12. The ridge height of 8 feet 3 inches (+) is taken from the bottom of the 1

inch by 4 inch ridgeboard to the top of the 2 inch by 4 inch ceiling joists. Some 2 inch by 6 inch ceiling joists were also used. The spacing of the roof rafters is 16 inches on center. The roof sheathing is 1 inch by 6 inch tongue and groove boards nailed onto the 2 inch by 4 inch rafters. Cross ties and diagonal braces are all 1 inch by 4 inch boards. The cross ties are nailed to the rafters 6'-0" above the joists. The diagonal braces are set 6 foot 8 inches apart along the ceiling joists. The east gable end is framed with 2 inch by 4 inch studs at 2'-0" on center. Attic flooring is 1 inch by 3 1/4 inch boards.

3) Northwest 1934 Addition

The roof pitch is 6 to 7 in 12 with a height of 10 feet 5 inches (+) from the top of the 2 inch by 6 inch ridgeboard to the top of the 2 inch by 6 inch joists. Rafters are 2 inches by 4 inches at 16 inches on center. Joist spacing is the same. There are 1 inch by 6 inch vertical members beneath the ridge and 1 inch by 6 inch cross ties above 4 inch by 4 inch purlins. A system of 4 X 4s provides diagonal bracing between the purlins and ceiling joists.

4) 1934 Shed Roofed Addition

The roof framing is inaccessible but the nailing pattern at the first floor ceiling indicates members at 16 inches on center.

5) 1937 Addition

This roof framing is also inaccessible but is conjucturally 2 inch thick material at 16 inches on center.

6) Northwest 1940 Wing

This roof system measures 10 feet 9 inches (+) from the top of the 1 inch by 6 inch ridgeboard to the top of the ceiling joists. The roof pitch is 4 1/2 in 12. Rafters are 2

inches by 4 inches, ceiling joists are 2 inches by 6 inches, all at 16 inches on center. Cross ties, 2 inches by 5 1/2 inches, are located 8 feet 1 inch above the joists. Four inch by four inch purlins are nailed above the cross ties and are supported by double 2 inch by 4 inch studs. Diagonal braces between these studs and the rafters are 1 inch by 6 inch boards. There are knee braces at both ends of the roof. Celotex, 1/2 inch thick, is secured to the underside of the ceiling joists.

2. Exterior Features

a. Roof

FM-240, except for the 1927 and 1934 additions and the south canopy, is roofed with red composition shingles. The 1927 and 1934 additions are roofed with roll roofing, which is asphalt coated near flashing. The south canopy has built-up roofing. A layer of green asphalt shingles and one of wood shingles were found underneath the existing composition roofing. The only roof detail still extant from the building's early historic periods is a skylight, which has been covered with composition roofing. (See figure 35). Dormers were constructed sometime after 1943 but before 1955 at the location of former skylights near the west end of the building.

Generally, roofing is in good condition, but there is no flashing around the dormers, vents and valleys and sagging occurs where the two original barracks are joined. The roof of the 1934 flat-roofed addition is at approximately the same elevation as the sills of windows around the roof perimeter. The sills are not flashed into the roll roofing and the joints leak.

1) Eaves

The basic structure's wooden box eaves extend along the entire south, west, north and east elevations. The eaves of the basic barracks may be original to the structure.

They appear to be the same as in the 1920s photograph. At the top of the fascias is rectangular trim.

All of the eaves on the north wings match those on the basic structure. The eaves on the 1930 east addition, however, are exposed rafter ends.

Weathering and moisture intrusion are the primary deteriorating factors, causing paint to crack and peel and water seepage through joints to stain and crack the wood. This problem also occurs at the east end of the original structure.

2) Gutters

The soldered lap joint metal gutters which are located all along the horizontal eaves of the Civil War Barracks are sound except on the north elevation.

The 1927 addition's gutters are missing, as are those on the west side of the 1937 wing. Ghosts of leaders are visible on the 1930 east addition and on the 1934 wing. The existing metal gutters remain intact and need minor repair.

b. Walls

1) South Elevation

There is no visible trace of the circa 1892 porch that once extended the entire length of the south facade. The plank sheathed walls of the original structure were finished with bevel siding but none of this was found beneath the existing 10 inch by 24 inch asbestos siding that was probably installed in the 1940s.

There is a three inch difference of exterior window sill height towards the east end of the basic structure.

The asbestos shingle coursing in this area is adjusted to compensate for the sill height difference, and occurs at a former door opening. Below another existing door opening is a metal guard plate protecting the wall, (see Existing Conditions, Drawing Sheet No. 3). The glass door main entry was probably constructed in 1943. Non-historic building paper and plywood were used as patching material when the opening was enlarged. Fire sprinklers and recessed light fixtures are located at the entry ceiling. A standpipe and sprinkler system control valve are located behind a bush near the center of the building.

2) West Elevation

A wooden fire escape ladder from the attic apartment, a flagpole, wiring, pipes, vents and an exterior electrical panel enclosure, all probably installed in the 1940s and 1950s, have altered the appearance of the west end of the original barracks structure. Two openings within the gable were probably changed after ca. 1942 to one opening to the fire escape for the attic apartment.

Extensive poor patchwork and loose corner trim boards and skirting are all evident. Most weathering of the structure has occured on the west elevation. Window sashes and patchwork on the siding are in poor condition.

3) North Elevation

Six wings were added to the original barracks structure, including three two-story wings measuring 40 feet by 45 feet, 45 feet by 58 feet and 19 feet 8 inches by 12 feet. Also, three one-story additions were constructed in 1927, 1930 and 1937. Wall fabric of the original barracks may exist at the east end between the 1934 and 1937 additions and between the 1927 and 1930 additions. Wood siding is presently painted a cream color. An

electrical panel and weatherhead are located near the east end of the north elevation.

4) East Elevation

A 26'-9" (+) addition was built (ca. 1930) onto the east end of the original barracks structure. Above this addition's roof, the siding on the east end of the basic barracks structure may be original siding. This siding is in poor condition, with peeling paint from weathering and lack of maintenance.

c. Windows

The present windows of the original barracks structures are double hung, 2-over-2 light. The windows in the additions are of various types and sizes. All windows in the original barracks are in very poor condition with rotted wood, broken or missing sash, glass and putty, and cracked and peeling paint. Windows of the additions exhibit cracked glass and peeling paint.

d. Doors

Apparently the World War II era wooden door located in the eastern portion of the basic structure's south facade was designed as an ambulance entry. This two panel door has a four light window above. Cracking and peeling paint is the only notable deterioration. The only other present doorway in the south facade is the main ca. 1943 entry toward the western end of the building. These two glass doors are in good condition except for b-b holes. The modern doors in other sections of the building vary in type and size although some match the wooden door of the south facade. Peeling paint is typical of their condition.

3. Interior Features

a. Main Floor

The main floor is a complex arrangement of four main hallways and approximately forty-six rooms. The central longitudinal hallway in the original barracks connects the ca. 1943 main entry to the various rooms and to the main hallways of the 1934 and 1940 additions. Notable features of the building interior are the 1944 mural located above the stairs in the ca. 1943 entry, (see Figure 11), the high-wall clerestory windows in the interior walls and the door and window trim detailing. Rounded corners are characteristic and carried out throughout the main floor and basement. Curved wall corners and entrys also reflect this design feature, (see Figures 12-20, 36 and 37). This interior detailing is best described as a transitional 1930s to 1940s effete elitism of art deco. The features as described above are the significant elements of the building's interior.

The rooms, painted white and light green, have ceiling heights varying from 12'-3 1/2" to 12'-7 1/2". Celotex ceilings and plywood walls are typical. Painted wainscots in blue to 49 inches (+) above the floor are also typical. Baseboards are five inches in height. The wood flooring is covered with either linoleum or carpeting in the following color schemes: beige tile linoleum with brown borders; green marbleized linoleum tile with black borders; or blue carpeting. Beaded tongue and groove boards were found under the 1/4 inch thick celotex ceiling material. Quarter-round mouldings and benches built along hallways and in rooms are also typical.

Patchwork in the hallway flooring in the eastern portion of the basic structure resulted in an approximately three inch increase in the floor level. The floor has also settled in three locations, most likely due to settlement of the pier foundations.

The largest settlement is in the central portion of the basic structure, extending 18 feet to the east from the building joint and across the width of the basic barracks building. The sagging is due to cut floor joists and the placement of additional members in ineffective locations. A 1960s boiler explosion damaged the load bearing basement wall and some of the wooden structural members. Wooden piers and walls were not properly repaired. The sagging is also apparent in the ceiling joists and the roof.

b. Basement

The basements of the 1934 and 1940 additions have interior design characteristics similar to the main floor. Where columns and beams meet, in-fill was installed to continue the rounded corner motif. Ceilings are 1/4 inch plywood with coving at the walls, painted white. The 1 inch by 5 1/2 inch baseboards are painted either green or black. Five foot high imitation tile wainscoting occurs in some rooms. The floors are typically unpainted concrete, though remnants of an asphalt tile finish remain on the floor in the 1940 addition.

c. Attic Apartment

At the west end of the original barracks structure, the attic was converted into a 35 foot 6 inch (±) by 15 foot 6 inch (±) one bedroom apartment. The vertical framing members were removed and the horizontal ties raised to permit this open space. Two beams were installed under the floor joists to carry the additional floor loading.

The bathroom walls and ceiling are plywood. An opening for a vent fixture is visible. The flooring is green marbleized linoleum.

The east, north and south bedroom walls are vertical 7 1/4 inch wide tongue and groove boards. The west (exterior) wall is plywood with fixed shelves located at the left-hand side. The ceiling is 7 1/4 inch wide tongue and groove boards. Flooring is 1/2 inch by 3 1/4 inch tongue and groove boards running east-west. A dormer in this room is in good condition.

A second dormer, also in sound condition, is located in the south living room wall. This wall and that on the east are finished with vertical 7 1/4 inch tongue and groove boards. Both dormers appear to be located at former skylight openings. The north and west walls are plywood. The ceiling is also 7 1/4 inch wide tongue and groove boards. Flooring is 1/2 inch by 3 1/4 inch boards running east-west. Cabinets are located on the north wall and shelving on the west wall.

Cabinets were built along the north wall of the narrow hall. The stairs and fire exit are located at the west end of the hall. A 33 inch (+) wide by 62 inch (+) high window provides access to the exterior fire exit platform and ladder. An opening in the east wall of the living room provides access to the unfinished attic section of the building. The apartment is painted antique white and is in sound condition.

In the area of the attic just east of where the buildings are joined is found remnants of a similar "apartment". Here much of the tongue and groove wall and floor material has been removed and what remains is unfinished. The underside of the now covered skylight is located here, (see Figure 34). The original function and construction date of this room is unknown. It is perhaps original to the building (1864) and used for storage. This may apply to what is now the apartment (previously described) at the west end of the structure.

4. Utilities

a. Heating

A gas fired boiler system and steam radiators are used for heating the entire building. The mechanical system is in poor condition due to thermostat control problems. Radiators are missing and steam escapes from the uncapped pipes. The thermostat controls and valves are inoperative.

b. Plumbing

The building has plumbing and fire sprinkler systems throughout. The water control valve for the fire sprinkler system is located outside on the south side of the building. The plumbing in the restrooms is in poor condition and needs to be repaired or replaced.

c. Electrical

Overhead electrical service is from the north of the building, with electrical panels on the north side and west end of the building.

General lighting consists of flourescent and suspended incandescent fixtures dating from the 1930s to the 1950s. Convenience outlets are found in both walls and ceilings. Some knob and tube wiring still exists.

E. Recommendations and General Steps Toward Treatment

The actions recommended include restoration of the east, south and west facades (those most visible from the parade ground) of the original barracks to their ca. 1892 appearance, including reconstruction of the south porch. This will contribute to the correct interpretation of the historic significance of the parade ground and its perimeter buildings. The interior is recommended to be adapted for present day uses with as few modifications as

possible, retaining the mural in the present entry and retaining the ca. WW II era design characteristics. The General Management Plan proposes that FM-240 be used as a youth hostel.

The recommended steps toward treatment outlined below will involve to some degree the actions of demolition, reconstruction, stabilization, preservation, restoration and adaptive use. The extent of the adaptive restoration recommended will be determined by administrative requirements and the funds available. If adequate funds are not available for full adaptive restoration, interim preservation treatments, stabilization and maintenance are recommended.

I. Structural Features

a. Foundations and Floor Framing, Original Barracks

RECOMMENDATION: Repair and stabilize foundations and floor framing as required.

TREATMENT: Replace two wooden footings with concrete footings.

Remove loose wood and debris under the building and provide termite treatment.

Raise floor in center section of basic structure to a level position using wood beams and jacks supported on new concrete pads. Repair cut floor joists and add members as required to strengthen the defective area. Remove and replace flooring and sheathing materials previously used for repairs. Salvage and reuse sound existing material when possible.

b. Roof Framing, Original Barracks

RECOMMENDATIONS: Repair or replace the sagging roof framing of the central section of the original barracks to restore the integrity of the roof structure. Retain original fabric if possible and install new framing.

TREATMENT: Install new roof rafters and ceiling joists in the 18 foot long central section of the basic structure.

Replace roof sheathing if and only as necessary.

Repair other rafters and ceiling joists where necessary. Retain original structural fabric wherever possible, particularly within the basic structure.

2. Exterior Features

a. Roof

RECOMMENDATIONS: Install new roofing on the original barracks structure to achieve the ca. 1892 appearance.

Retain the exiting composition roofing on the additions, except the 1934 addition, which should be re-roofed.

TREATMENT: Remove all of the original barracks structure's existing three layers of roofing and replace with new roofing. Either of the two following options are recommended. The City and County of San Francisco Building Code does not permit the use of wood shingles.[1]

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1. The City and County of San Francisco Building Code, Article 32, Sec. 3201, General, page 379.

A plastic or some other non-combustible material would be necessary in a color and texture to simulate wood shingles. However, this may require additional structural modifications to the roof framing, depending on the weight of the material. The second option is to use wood shingles treated with fire retardent.

Reconstruct a cupola, ventilator housings and three brick chimneys (2 operable and 1 non-operable), all weathertight, to provide the ca. 1892 appearance of the building.

Retain the existing red composition roofing on the wings, and re-roof the 1934 addition. Retention of this existing roofing will provide a visual contrast between these later additions and the original barracks, the significant historic structure, and will hold down the cost of the work.

Relocate or remove existing pipe vents where required to achieve the ca. 1892 appearance of the original barracks.

Repair and preserve the eaves on the entire structure and repaint.

Repair and preserve the gutters in their present form. Replace gutters where necessary, including that on the north elevation of the original barracks, the north side of the 1927 wing, the west side of the 1937 wing, and replace the missing leader on the 1934 wing. Repair or provide splash boxes where necessary.

b. Windows

RECOMMENDATIONS: Replace all existing modern windows in the original barracks (east, south and west

elevations) with wood windows to achieve the ca. 1892 appearance. Repair or replace windows as required in the additions. (See Adaptive Restoration Drawings, Sheets 4 and 5).

TREATMENT: Remove all modern and 2-over-2 light double hung windows in the original barracks, except on the north elevation. Remove existing metal bars in windows of the south elevation.

Replace removed windows with new wood 6-over-6 light double-hung windows to achieve the historic appearance.

Repair all other wooden window frames and sash in the original barracks as required.

Reconstruct a pair of 6-over-6 light windows at the lower level, northwest opening of the 1940 wing, and in the 1934 wing. (See Adaptive Restoration Drawings, Sheet 4, also for locations of new windows to match adjacent ones.)

Replace all broken, missing and cracked glass.

c. Doors

RECOMMENDATION: Reconstruct door openings, frames and doors on the south facade of the original barracks structure to recreate the ca. 1892 appearance.

TREATMENT: Remove modern doors on the south facade (main and easterly entries), including the canopy, glass and wall enclosure at the main entry.

Rebuild walls and install replacement sheathing where required to provide historic opening sizes.

Provide frames, trim, doors and screen doors to recreate the ca. 1892 appearance (See Adaptive Restoration Drawings).

d. Elevations

RECOMMENDATIONS: Remove the 1930 east addition, reconstruct the south porch, repair or replace siding and trims to achieve the ca. 1892 appearance of the original barracks. Provide means for building access by handicapped persons and carry out necessary repairs on all other exterior faces of the building. (See Adaptive Restoration Drawings.)

1) South Elevation

TREATMENT: Remove existing asbestos siding, concrete curb and landscaping.

Reconstruct the historic porch along the south facade. Maintain existing grade and provide pad footings at the easterly end to prevent disturbance of archeological deposits. Removal of material at the westerly end may be necessary--provide for archeological observation at the time of ground disturbance.

Install new wood bevel siding and all necessary trim to achieve the ca. 1892 details.

Replumb the stand-pipe and sprinkler system control in front of the building.

2) West Elevation

TREATMENT: Remove exterior fire exit, ladder, modern window, exposed piping and electrical lines, non-historic siding and patch materials, deteriorated historic siding and deteriorated skirting.

Repair sound siding and replace removed siding, skirting and trim to restore the ca. 1892 appearance.

Relocate electrical panel and enclosure.

Construct ramp from the southwest corner of the building along the west side and around to the basement level entrance on the north side of the northwest wing for access by handicapped persons.

3) North Elevation

TREATMENT: Provide replacement windows in the 1934 and 1940 wings as noted previously.

Repair siding and trims where required.

Construct new fire escapes on the 1934 and 1940 wings. (See Adaptive Restoration Drawings.)

4) East Elevation

TREATMENT: Following removal of the 1930 east addition, reconstruct the east wall of original barracks, construct windows, install new siding, skirting and trims and repair existing siding and trims to return this elevation to its ca. 1892 appearance.

Minimize ground disturbance in removal of the addition and finish grading work to protect archeological deposits in this area.

5) Exterior Painting

Upon completion of the work recommended above, the entire building will require painting. An oil alkyd paint is recommended. A paint study will be required to determine the historic color scheme (see Recommendations for Further Studies).

3. Interior Features

The building user will provide the interior adaptive use design and building maintenance program, subject to approval by the National Park Service in the form of a cooperative agreement. The functional arrangement presented in the Adaptive Restoration Drawings is for a youth hostel operation. This layout shows how a minimum of change to the interior can accommodate overnight dormitories for men and women, a commons room for recreation, a kitchen and dining area, offices and ancilliary functions. As previously recommended, any changes should be accomplished to maintain the World War II era design character of the interior.

a. Main Floor, Basement and Attic

RECOMMENDATIONS: Install attic and crawl space insulation; install wall insulation where work provides access; install weatherstripping on doors and windows; modify restrooms to accommodate handicapped persons and provide adequate fire protection.

TREATMENT: Insulate attic and crawl space, and exterior walls where the work provides access, with fiberglass batt or board insulation. Weatherstrip doors and windows.

Replace celotex and plywood on walls and ceilings with 1/2 inch gypsum wall board. Carefully remove and re-install trims to retain the World War II era design features.

Replace interior window glazing with tempered or wire glass.

Provide corridors to fire exits in the 1934 and 1940 wings.
(See Adaptive Restoration Drawings for locations.)

Modify restroom access, lavatories, toilets, showers and privacy partitions to meet at least ANSI standards for access by handicapped persons.

Install fire detection system throughout the building.

Install gypsum wall board in the boiler room to provide for a 2 hour fire rating and install a 2 hour fire rated door at the crawl space in the boiler room. All modifications for fire detection and suppression should be in accordance with National Fire Protection Association standards when possible.

b. Utilities

1) Heating

RECOMMENDATION: Repair, convert and modify the existing heating system.

TREATMENT: Convert boiler to hot water system, provide boiler water treatment, flame supervision for boiler burner, expansion tank and circulating pumps. Replace boiler control system and provide zoned, night setback and water

temperature reset controls. Replace radiators and piping where required. Some piping may be retained depending on condition and size requirements.

2) Plumbing

RECOMMENDATION: Repair or replace piping as required for proper systems functioning and to meet code requirements.

TREATMENT: Replumb or relocate the existing standpipe and sprinkler control valve located on the south side of the original barracks to remove or decrease the visual intrusion. Provide system in accordance with NFPA and city fire department requirements.

Remove all non-functional and deteriorated plumbing and replace to provide for required systems.

Relocate existing exterior vents and conceal within reconstructed chimneys and ventilator housings.

Install sprinkler system for fire suppression at reconstructed south porch, beneath floor and roof. Test building sprinkler and valve control systems.

3) Electrical

RECOMMENDATION: Repair and replace system elements to provide adequate safe service.

TREATMENT: Disconnect and leave in place all knob and tube wiring, remove all other deteriorated or out-dated wiring or components.

Relocate electrical service drop and distribution panel and enclosure located at the exterior, west end of the building.

Install new wiring and fixtures where necessary. Provide concealed wiring.

F. Alternative Treatments

1. No Action

The no treatment alternative would leave the structure in its present form and appearance and the building would receive no stabilization. The existing deteriorating influences would continue and accelerate. The building's integrity and usability would decline. This alternative is not recommended.

2. Partial Exterior Preservation and Reconstruction

This alternative would include all actions included in the recommended treatment but would exclude the removal of the 1930 east addition and all interior work. Also three partial brick chimneys would be provided instead of two full and one partial chimney.

This alternative would be more economical than all treatments recommended; it would provide a stable structural system and a sound maintainable exterior; and it would provide a partially restored ca. 1892 building appearance. This alternative would not provide an optimally or safely usable interior. This alternative, while contributing to the interpretable historic appearance of the parade ground, is feasible but is not recommended.

3. Structural Stabilization and Routine Maintenance Only

This alternative would include only the major structural repairs described in the foregoing "Recommendations and General Steps Toward Treatment," Section E.1.a. and b., re-roofing of the original barracks building and routine maintenance.

This alternative would only restore the building's structural integrity and prevent further deterioration. It would not provide the ca. 1892 appearance of the original barracks nor provide for use of the building. This alternative is not recommended.

4. Partial Interior Adaptive Restoration

This alternative would include only interior and mechanical and electrical systems work necessary to provide a safely usable building, along with routine maintenance.

While this alternative is feasible, it is not economically sound since some work would have to be re-done later to carry out structural and exterior work. This alternative is also not recommended.

G. Evaluation of Effects of the Recommended Treatments

The purpose of the recommended treatments to the structure is to attain the appearance and characteristics it displayed circa 1892, and to provide safely usable space. The results will increase the life of the building and its historic and architectural values, and will enhance the historic integrity of the parade ground. The adaptively restored building, coupled with the parade ground, will be a beneficial contribution to the historic scene as it existed during the 1892-1912 period.

In applying the criteria of effect, 36 CFR Part 800.3, the National Park Service has determined that the proposed undertaking will have an effect on the Fort Mason Historic District.

In applying the criteria of adverse effect, 36 CFR Part 800.36, the National Park Service has found the effect not to be adverse because:

a. The proposed undertaking will not result in the destruction or alteration of the significant features of the property. Removal of small amounts of historic fabric dating from the 1860s will be required, but this material has so deteriorated that it would have to be replaced regardless of the proposed action. However, to ensure this action will have no adverse effect, the building has already been recorded to standards prescribed by the Historic American Building Survey and the National Park Service will maintain a collection of historic photographs of the building in its files.

   The primary significance of FM-240 is its south facade and is conveyed when viewed in conjunction with the parade ground. Therefore, adaptive reuse of the interior of the building as a youth hostel will not adversely affect the qualities which make it an important element of the Fort Mason Historic District. However, one element of the interior is significant, i.e., the art deco detailing which was added during the World War II period. The proposed actions are made to ensure that these interior elements are preserved.

b. The proposed undertaking will not result in the isolation of the property from, nor alteration of, its surrounding

environment. Rather it will cause the recreation of the ca. 1892 historic scene through utilizing the last remaining vestiges at Fort Mason representative of that period.

c. The proposed undertaking will not introduce visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting. As stated above, the proposed undertaking will result in the recreation of the ca. 1892 historic scene at Fort Mason. The exterior modifications necessary to make the building accessible for the handicapped will not be constructed on the restored facade.

d. The proposed undertaking will not result in the transfer, sale, deterioration or destruction of federally owned property.

H. Recommendations for Further Study

1. An exterior paint study is needed to determine the historic color scheme.

2. Specific design requirements are necessary for fire protection and modification and relocation of the stand pipe and sprinkler control valve on the south side of the building.

3. Specific design requirements are also necessary for relocation of the electrical service and the distribution panel and enclosure.

4. Provide funding for the preparation of an Historic Structures Preservation Guide for the building.

5. Additional fabric investigation will be necessary to determine the nature of details extant during the period selected for restoration, such as window openings and locations of porch steps. If fabric investigation does not reveal to a reasonable extent the ca. 1892 appearance of the building, the period of restoration may more properly be identified as ca. 1892 to as late as the early 1920s.

PART IV. ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA SECTION

Archeological evaluation and testing have been carried out at Fort Mason under the direction of the Western Regional Office. A separate report on these test excavations has recently been completed.[1]

Apparent midden deposits have been located in the northeast quarter of the parade ground and under Pope and Funston Roads, including the area in front of the Civil War Barracks (FM-240). Prior to and during reconstruction of the porch and restoration of the parade ground, archeological monitoring will be necessary to recover any data or artifacts which may be discovered.

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1. Baker, Suzanne M., Report on the Fort Mason Archeological Test Excavations. San Francisco, Archeological Consultants, 1978.

ENABLING LEGISLATION:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area,
Fort Mason

GOLDEN GATE

An Act to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes. (86 Stat. 1299)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ESTABLISHMENT

Section 1. In order to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco Counties, California, possessing outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values, and in order to provide for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban environment and planning, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area") is hereby established. In the management of the recreation area, the Secretary of the interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and educational opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area.

COMPOSITION AND BOUNDARIES

Sec. 2. (a) The recreation area shall comprise the lands, waters, and submerged lands generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Golden Gate National Recreation Area", numbered NRA-GG-80,003A, sheets 1 through 3, and dated July, 1972.

(b) The map referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") in writing, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the recreation area when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

ACQUISITION POLICY

Sec. 3. (a) Within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Secretary may acquire land, improvements, waters, or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or transfer. Any lands, or interests therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by dona-

tion. When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to minimize the payment or severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the boundaries. Any portion of land acquired outside the boundaries and not utilized for exchanged shall be reported to the General Services Administrative for disposal under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended: Provided, That no disposal shall be for less than fair market value. Except as hereinafter provided, Federal property within the boundaires of the recreation area is hereby transferrred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, subject to the continuation of such existing uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary may develop and administer for the purposes of this Act structures or other improvements and facilities on lands for which he receives a permit of use and occupancy from the Secretary of the Army.

(b) Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, and the westerly one-half of Fort Baker, in Marin County, California, as depicted on the map entitled "Golden Gate Military Properties" numbered NRAGG-20,002 and dated January 1972, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act, subject to continued use and occupancy by the Secretary of the Army of those lands needed for existing air defense missions, reserve activities and family housing, until he determines that such requirements no longer exist. The Coast Guard Radio Receiver Station, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When the station is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(c) The easterly one-half of Fort Baker in Marin County, California, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. When this property is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary reasonable public access through such property to Horseshoe Bay, together with the right to construct and maintain such public service facilities as are necessary for the purposes of this Act. The precise facilities and location thereof shall be determined between the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army.

(d) Upon enactment, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary the irrevocable use and occupancy of one hundred acres of the Baker Beach Area of the Presidio of

San Francisco, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(e) The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary within a reasonable time, the irrevocable use and occupancy of forty-five acres of the Crissy Army Airfield of the Presidio, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(f) When all or any substantial portion of the remainder of the Presidio is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, such lands shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall grant a permit for continued use and occupancy for that portion of said Fort Point Coast Guard Station necessary for activities of the Coast Guard.

(g) Point Bonita, Point Diablo, and Line Point shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When this property is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Coast Guard may continue to maintain and operate existing navigational aids: Provided, That access to such navigational aids and the installation of necessary new navigational aids within the recreation area shall be undertaken in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating and which are consistent with both the purposes of this Act and the purpose of existing statues dealing with establishment, maintenance, and operation of navigational aids.

(h) That portion of Fort Miley comprising approximately one and seven-tenths acres of land presently used and required by the Secretary of the Navy for its inshore, undersease warfare installations shall remain under the administrative jursidiction of theDepartment of the Navy until such time as all or any portion thereof is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which time such excess portion shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(i) New construction and development within the recreation are on property remaining under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and not subject to the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) hereof shall be limited to that which is required to accommodate facilities being transferred under this Act to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary or which is directly related to the essental missions of the Sixth United States Army: Provided, however, That any construction on presently undeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary. The foregoing limitation on construction and development shall not apply to expansion of those facilities known as letterman General Hospital or the Western Medical Institute of Research.

(j) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for

noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market valued on that date, of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(k) The term "improved property", as used in subsection (j), means a detached, noncommerical residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before June 1, 1971, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling, which are situated on the land so designated.

(l) Whenever an owner of property elects to retain a right of use and occupancy as provided for in the Act, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits or rights accruing under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894), and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of that Act.

(m) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the act of May 30, 1908, relating to purchase of sites for public buildings (35 Stat. 545), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments. Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 624) and sections 2414 and 2517 of title 28, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 4.(a) The Secretary shall administer the lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Secretary may utilize such statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding their inclusion within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site shall continue to be administered as distinct and identifiable units of the national park system in accordance with the laws applicable to such monument and historic site.

(b) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with any Federal agency, the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement and fire preventive assistance.

(c) The authority of the Army to undertake or contribute to water resource developments, including shore erosion control, beach protection, and navigation improvements on land and/or waters within the recreation area shall be exercised in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army and which are consistent with both the purpose of this Act and the purpose of existing statutes dealing with water and related resource development.

(d) The Secretary, in cooperation with the State of California and affected political subdivisions thereof, local and regional transit agencies, and the Secretaries of Transportation and of the Army, shall make a study for a coordinated public and private transportation system to and within the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

ADVISORY COMMISSION

Sec. 5.(a) There is hereby established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Secretary for terms of three years each.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the Commission on general policies and specific matters related to planning, administration and development affecting the recreation area

and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

(f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof.

(g) The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the enactment of this Act.

cAPPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS

Sec. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not more than $61,610,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than $58,000,000 (May 1971 prices) for the development of the recreation area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering costs indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Approved October 27, 1972.

Legislative History

House Report No 92-1391 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Senate Report No. 92-1271 accompanying S. 3174 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Congressional Record, Vol. 118 (1972):

Oct. 11, considered and passed House.

Oct. 12, considered and passed Senate, in lieu of S. 3174.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 8, No. 44:

Oct. 28, Presidential statement.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. Manuscripts

San Francisco, California. Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Army Building Book, Fort Mason.

Suitland, Maryland. Washington National Records Center, General Archives Division. Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers. Completion Reports, Fort Mason.

_____. _____. Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General. General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Cartographic Archives Division. Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Maps.

_____. _____. Microcopy 617. Returns from U.S. Military Post, 1800-1916. Post Returns for Fort Mason.

_____. _____. Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General. Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1890. Fort Mason.

_____. _____. _____. General Correspondence, 1890-1914.

2. Books and Newspapers

City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Municipal Code Part II, Chapter I, second printing, April 1978, Building New Inc., Northern California office.

San Francisco Chronicle

[U.S. Army]. Revised Outline Description of Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of the Pacific. Washington, 1872.

3. Drawings

National Archives, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1868, 1877, 1907.

National Archives, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, 1872, 1892.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento Corps of Engineers. Sacramento, California, 1961, drawing No. E-312, sheet 10 of 15.

DSC-HFC
Form 802

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
WESTERN	GOLDEN GATE NRA
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
118 (portion)	BARRACKS BUILDING FM-240 HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
BUILDINGS & UTILITIES		
1. Restoration of Barracks Building Includes restoration of the east, south and west facades to their ca. 1892 appearance, reconstruction of the south porch and interior modifications for adaptive use. A. Williams, 11/13/78	Lump Sum	$287,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: ☐ A Working Drawings ☐ B Preliminary Plans ☐ C Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction	$287,000	
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED *(Signature)* | *(title)* | *(date)*

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

SCHEDULING OF DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES

	DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES (Add on to line item)	C-3 YEARS	C-2 YEARS	C-1 YEAR	C: YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	Init.
07	Construction Drawings B&U					
07	Construction Drawings R&T					
36	Historic Structures Const. Drawings			64,500		
43	Archeological Salvage B&U				7,500	
43	Archeological Salvage R&T					
51	Museum Exhibit Design					
55	Wayside Exhibit Design					
61	Audiovisual Design					
	(Advance Planning)					
05	Surveys					
06	Comprehensive Design (Prel. Design)					
14	Utility Negotiations					
15	Special Studies					
34	Historic Furnishings Report					
35	Historic Structures Report (HIST)					
35	Historic Structures Report (ARCHIT)					
42	Archeological Research					

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY YEARS

	ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
01	New Area Study					
02	Existing Area Study					
03	Development Concept Plan					
04	Interpretive Prospectus					
15	Special Studies (Non-Develop. Related)					
16	E.I.S.					
17	Service-wide Projects					
18	Wilderness Studies					
31	Archeological Investigations					
32	Park History Study					
33	Special History Report					
53	Museum Exhibit Operations					
54	Curatorial Services					
63	Audiovisual Maintenance					
71	Free Folder					
72	Sales Folders					
73	Books					
74	Archeological Publication					
75	Gen. Information Booklet					
76	Posters					
77	Special Publications					
	Other					
	Other					

HISTORICAL MAPS AND PLANS

1. MAP OF POINT SAN JOSE

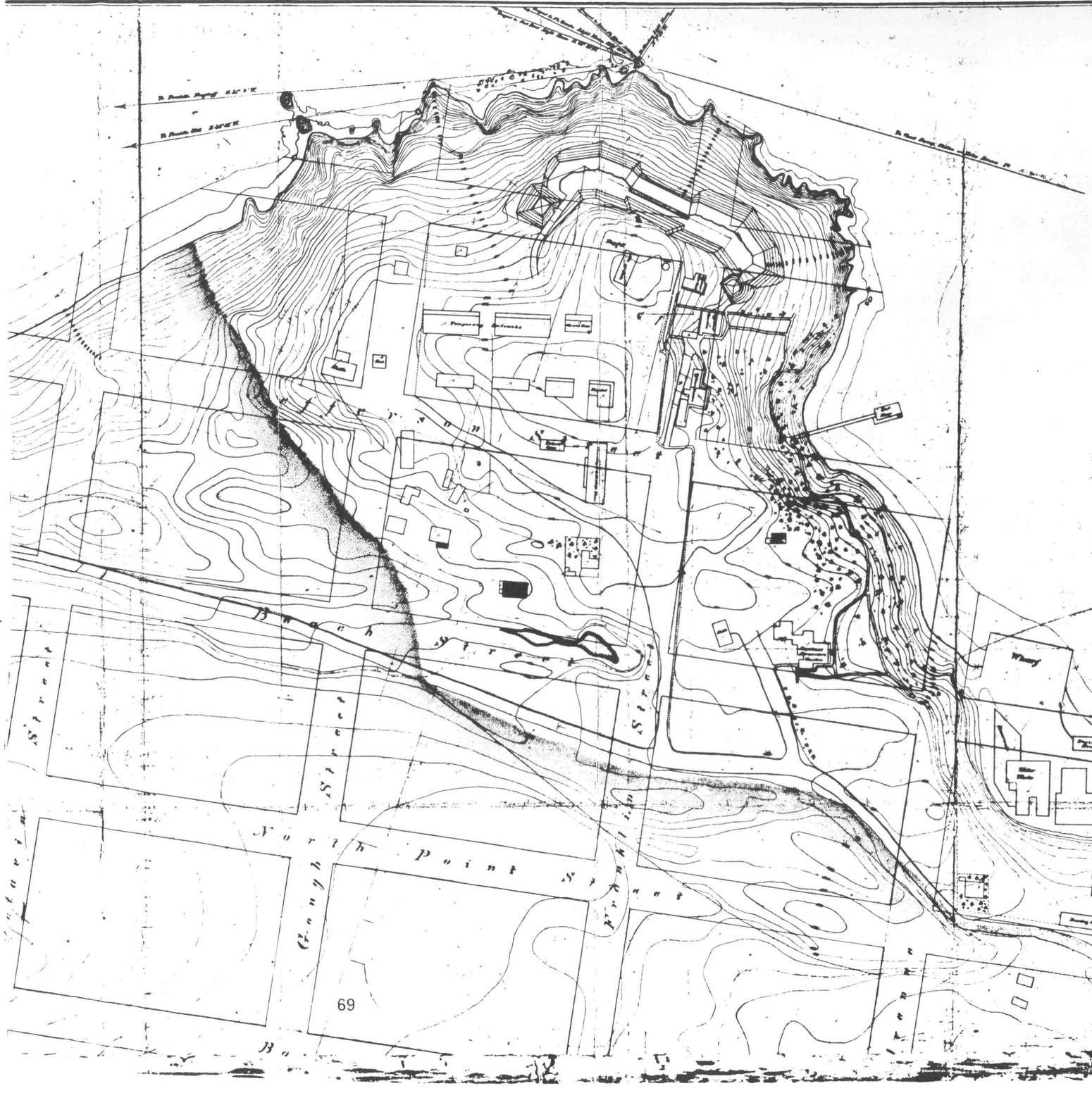
San Francisco Harbor, California

1868

Drawer 94
Sheet 4.

MAP
OF
POINT SAN JOSE
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR. CAL.

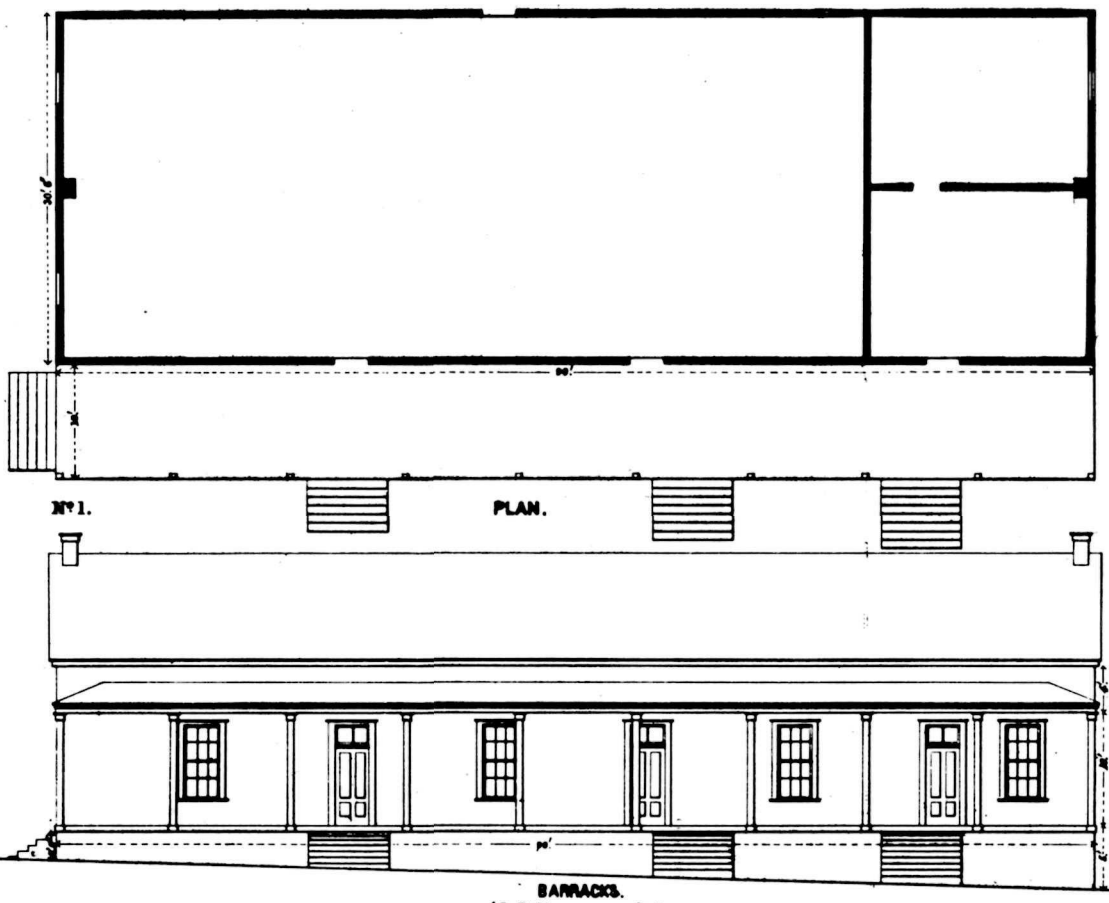
MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
BOARD OF ENGINEERS Pacific Coast
BY
THOS. H. HANDBURY
1st. Lieut., Corps of Engineers
AND
W. H. HALL Asst.



2. CALIFORNIA-POINT SAN JOSE

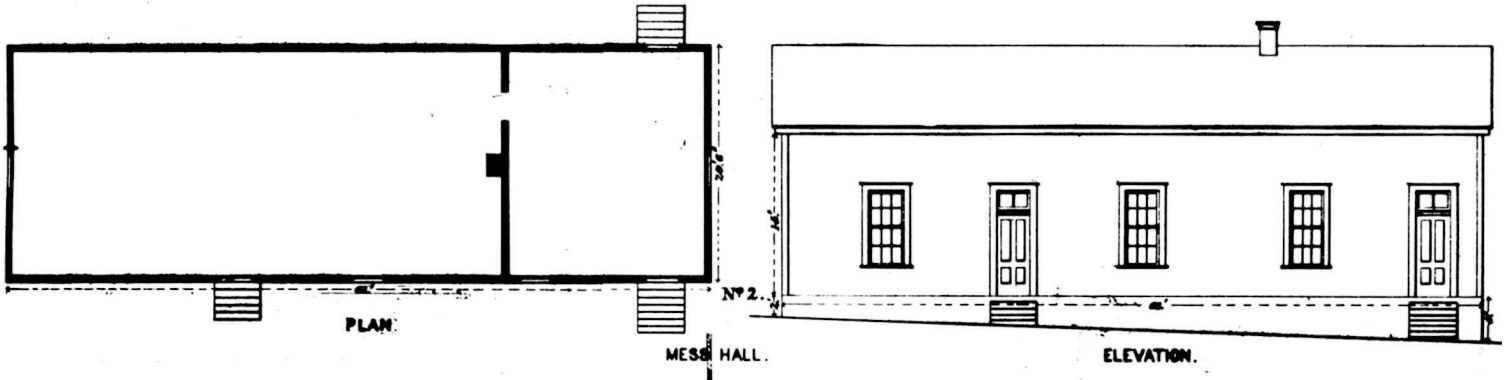
PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1872



Nº 1. PLAN.

BARRACKS.
(2 Buildings, same as this.)



PLAN. Nº 2. MESS HALL. ELEVATION.

CALIFORNIA

POINT SAN JOSÉ

Latitude 37°48' N. Longitude 122°22'26" W.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Approved by the Sec^y of War.

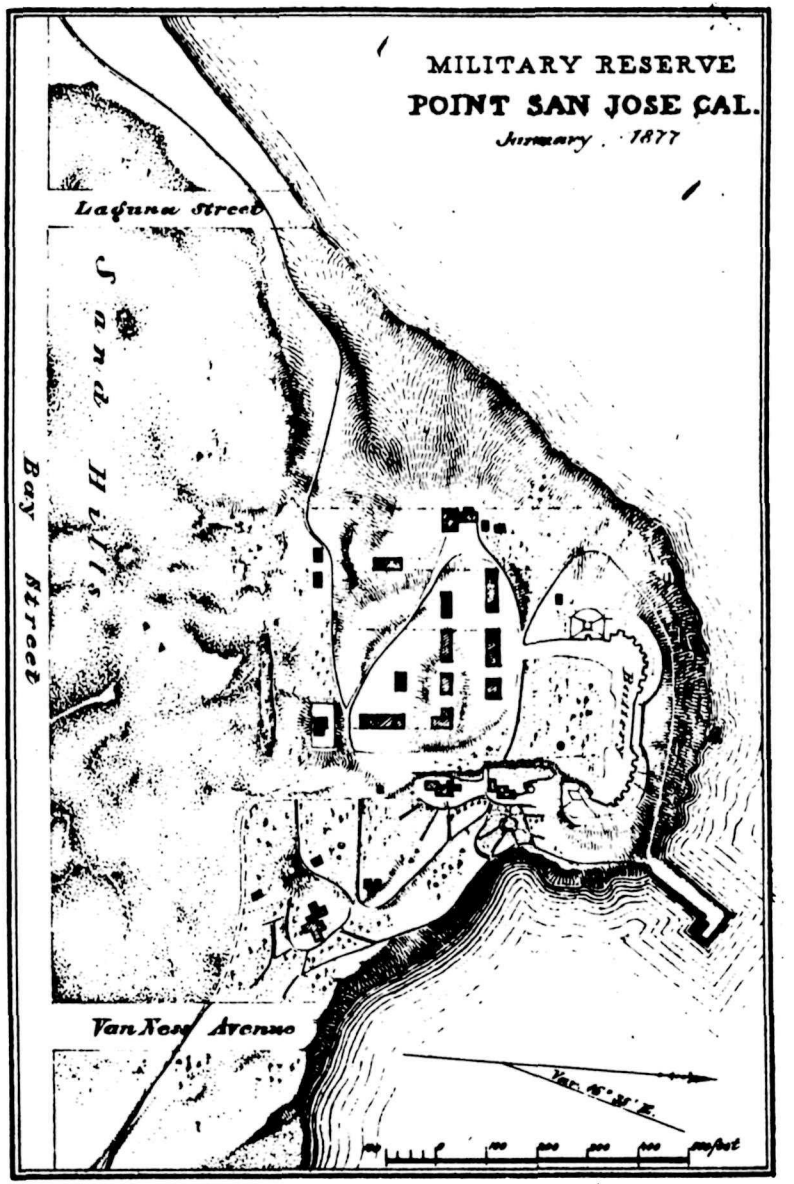
Nº 1. Company Quarters. (2 Buildings.)
Location. 1 Mile Northeast of San Francisco, on the South side of the Bay.
Capacity, One full Company each.
Material, Rough Board, cut lengthwise and weatherboarded.
Roof, Shingles. Built, 1 in Summer of 1863, and 1 in Spring of 1864.
Condition, Good. Occupied [illegible]

Nº 2. Mess Room and Kitchen.
Location, same as Nº 1.
Capacity, [illegible] for 1 full Company.
Material, Rough Boards cut lengthwise and weatherboarded.
Roof, Shingles. Built, Summer of 1863. Condition, Good.
Occupied, [illegible]

Copied from Drawing on file in Q.M.G.O. S Room No. 1. March 7th 1873.

3. MAPS OF MILITARY RESERVE, POINT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, 1877

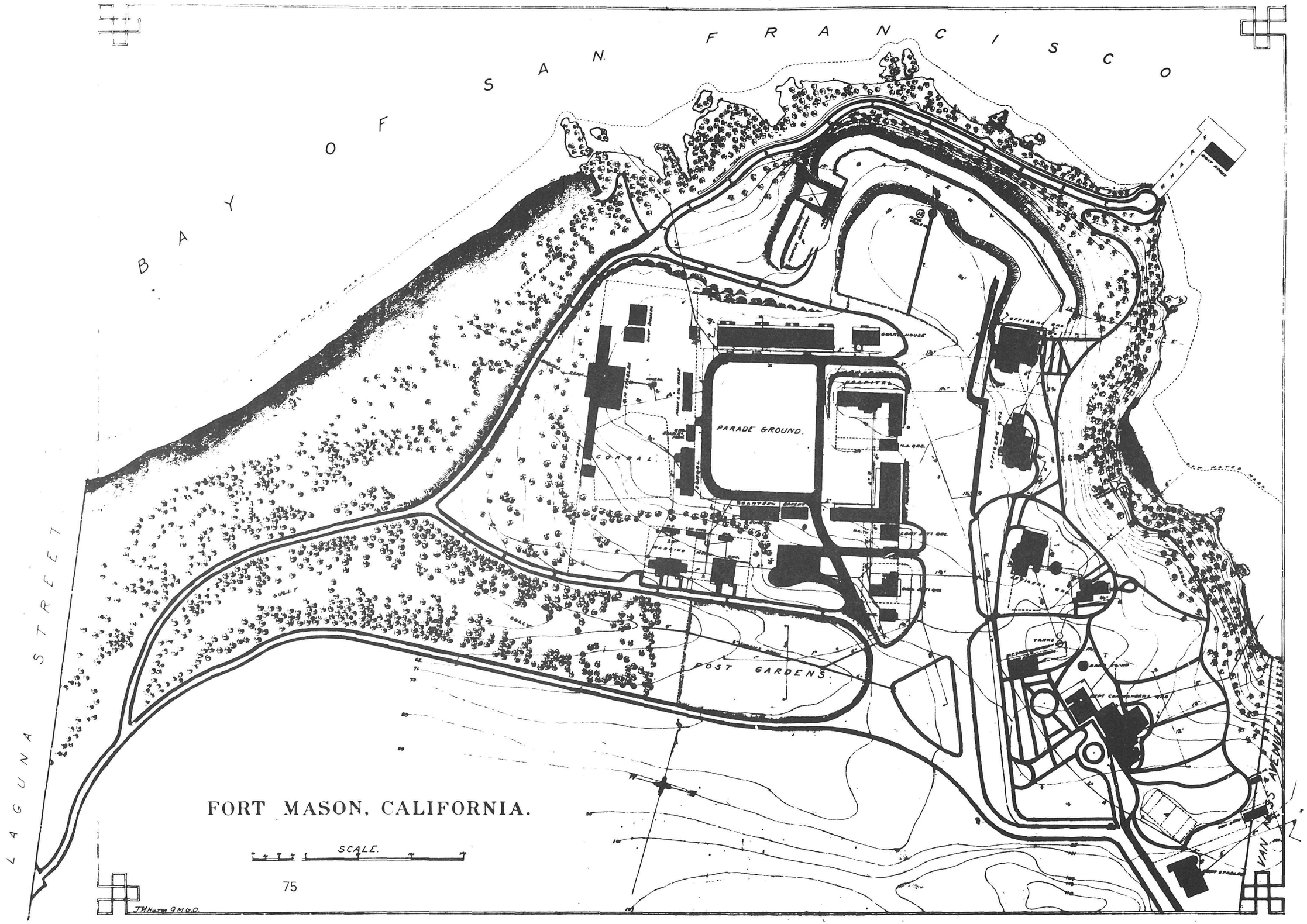
1. Comdg. Officers Qrs.
2 - - Stables
3. Officers Qrs.
4. Ord. Sergeants Qrs.
5. Officers Storehouse
6. Bakery
7. Hospital
8. Hosp. Stewards Qrs.
9. Kitchens
10. Guardhouse
11. Barracks
12. Shothouses
13. Q.M. Stables
14. Carptrs Blacksmith Shop
15. Laundress Qrs
16. Haycales
17. Washhouses
18. Main Cut Off
19. Water Tanks
- Hydrants
Watersprings
POINT SAN JOSE
CAL.
April 1877
1000 feet


MILITARY RESERVE
POINT SAN JOSE CAL.
January 1877
Laguna Street
Sand Hills
Bay Street
Van Ness Avenue
Var. 16° 30' E.
1000 feet

4. PLAN OF FORT MASON, MARCH 1892

by

Lt. Eugene T. Wilson, 1st Art. and C. Winstanley, Asst. Engr.


BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO
LAGUNA STREET
PARADE GROUND.
POST GARDENS.
VAN NESS AVENUE
FORT MASON, CALIFORNIA.
SCALE.
J.H. Hutton Q.M.G.O.

5. PLAN OF FORT MASON, CALIFORNIA

April 1907

Drawer 96
Sheet 26
1.

Report of Major Harts PLATE 1.

MAP OF FORT MASON CALIFORNIA.

Surveyed and platted by a detachment of Engineer Troops under command of Lieut A.B.Barber. Corps of Engineers. under the direction of Major. W.e W.W.Harts. Corps of Engineers. U.S.A. Chief Engineer Pacific Division in his report of April. 1907.

Transit work by Lt A.B.Barber. Corps of Engineers.
Level work and Topography by Sergt. M. Flower.
Contours by - J.H.Stewart. } 1st Battalion Engineers.
- H.L.Leyton. }
Scale. 1"-100'. Contour Interval 5'. Datum plane of contours. Mean High Water of San Francisco Bay. Mean High Water is 5.1' above Mean Lower Low Water.

LEGEND.

1. Magazine.
2. Blacksmith shop
3. Post Q.M.store house.
4. Latrines.
5. Shed.
6. Ord'. Store house
7. Teamster's Qrs.
8. Batt'. Q.M. store house.
9. Fire house.
10. Scale house.
11. Band stand.
12. Mess hall.
13. Boat house.
14. Mining casemate.

Feet.

NOTE.
Street Corners submerged streets.
Frame building
Masonry -
Fences.
Telegraph line.

LEWIS STREET.
TWIGGS ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
OCTAVIA STREET.
JEFFERSON STREET.
BEACH STREET.
STREET.
NORTH POINT ST.
LAGUNA STREET.
BAY STREET.
VAN NESS AVE.
PARADE.
Hospital.
Tennis Court.

AREA 53.74 ACRES.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION
ENGINEER OFFICE
W.W. Harts
Major C.E. Chief Engineer
APRIL, 1907.

96-26-1

6. FORT MASON

San Francisco, California

GENERAL ELECTRICAL MAP-POWER

September 1961, revised August 1973

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

SLIP NO 1

SLIP NO 2

MARINA PARK

MARINA

WEBSTER STREET

BEALE STREET

MILO ROAD

SCHOFIELD ROAD

SHAFTER PL.

ARTHUR AVENUE

FRANKLIN STREET

GOUGH STREET

NORTH POINT STREET

SAN NEGRO

N 482,400

E 443,200

E 443,800

LEGEND

EXISTING	ITEM
	SECTION THROUGH UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC DUCTS
	QUANTITY-CONDUCTORS OR CABLE, SIZE, CKT, & VOLTAGE OF CABLE EMPTY DUCT
	ELECTRIC MANHOLE
	TRANSFORMER IN ELECTRIC MANHOLE
	VAULT & NUMBER WITH TRANSFORMER IN VAULT
	HANDHOLE
	POLE
	TRANSFORMER, SIZE AS SHOWN
SL	STREET LIGHTING SERIES
FA	FIRE ALARM
BC	BARE CONDUCTOR
3 #4 AWG ACSR 6/1	OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS, NUMBER, SIZE & VOLTAGE
3#1/0	UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS, NUMBER OF PRIMARY CIRCUIT (SECONDARY CIRCUITS ARE UNNUMBERED)
E	EMERGENCY POWER CIRCUIT TO COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
P	PROPOSED CIRCUIT

NOTES

1. PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION IS 2.4 KV, 3 PHASE, 3 WIRE

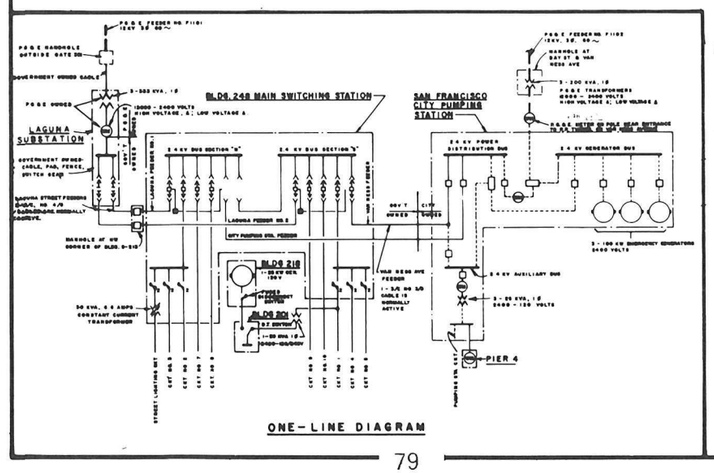
100 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SITE AND UTILITY INFORMATION FROM BASE INFORMATION MAPS PREPARED 6 JANUARY 1960 BY HASKINS ENGINEERS, INC., SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA

REV 31 AUG 73



ONE-LINE DIAGRAM

ONE-LINE SYMBOLS

- CABLE, PG&E OWNED
- CABLE, GOV'T. OWNED
- BUS
- CABLE, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO OWNED
- STATIONARY OIL SWITCH
- DRAW-OUT AIR CIRCUIT BREAKER (ACB)
- DRAW-OUT SWITCHGEAR CUBICLE (ACB REMOVED)
- TRANSFORMER
- CONSTANT CURRENT TRANSFORMER
- CONNECTION
- NO CONNECTION
- FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCHES, 2 POLE, GANG OPERATED
- METERING EQUIPMENT
- GENERATOR
- SCHEMATIC OUTLINE OF BUILDING, SUBSTATION, PIER OR MANHOLE.
- INTERLOCK

FORT MASON

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

LOUIS GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MASTER PLAN

BASIC INFORMATION MAPS

GENERAL ELECTRICAL MAP

POWER

RECOMMENDED BY THE INSTALLATION PLANNING BOARD FOR APPROVAL

W. A. McALEER, Col., T.C.
Chairman

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER, 1961

REVIEWED & SUBMITTED BY OF MAJOR COMMANDER & FORWARDED TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

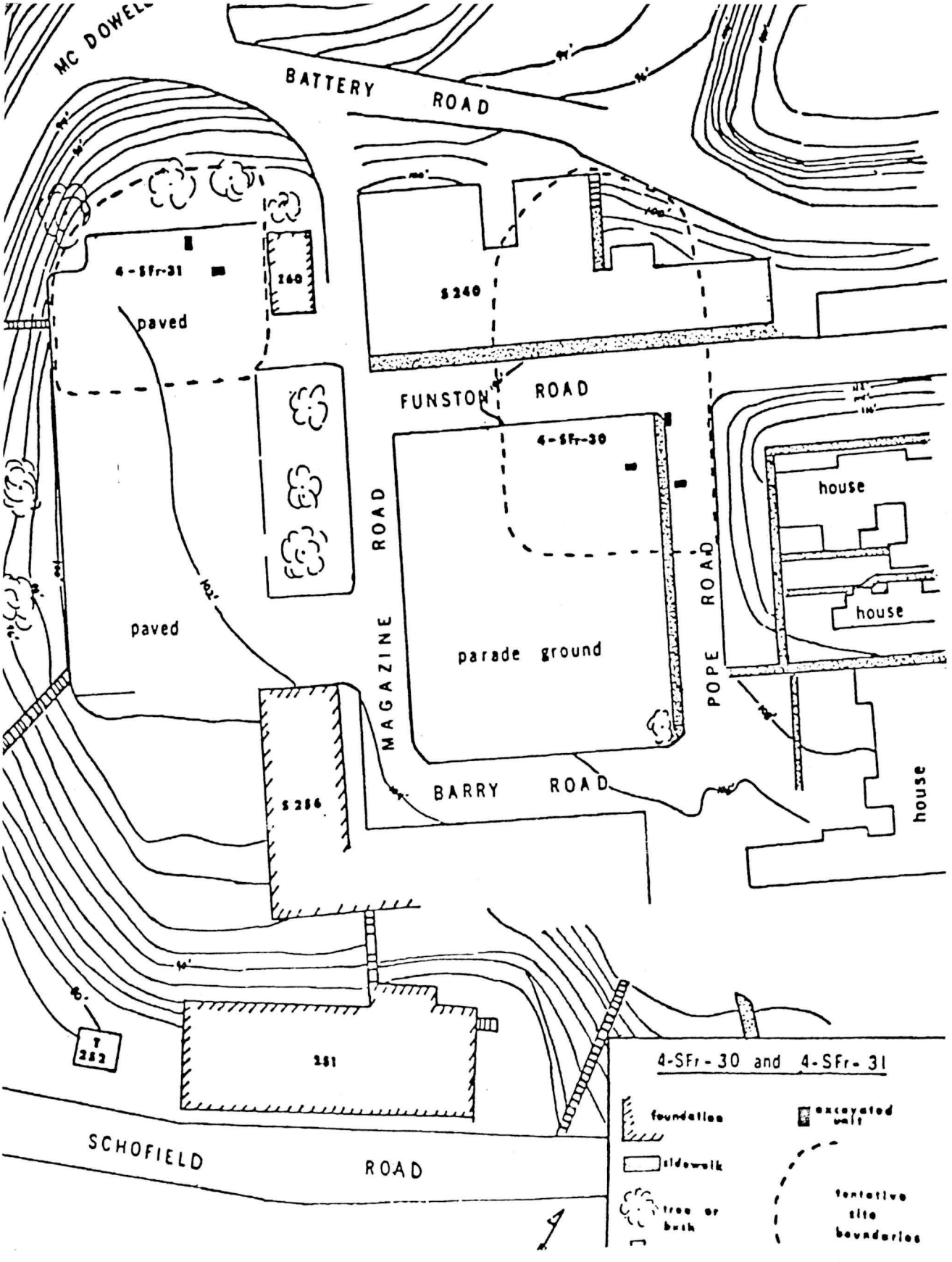
DATE	DRAWING NO.
SEPT. 1961	E-312
SHEET NO.	FILE NO.
10 OF 15	191-13-12

FORT MASON

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

ARCHEOLOGICAL GRAPHIC

This graphic illustrates the estimated archeological site boundaries. The site number SFr-30 (located at Building 240) is the oldest and original part of Fort Mason, and rich in artifacts and cultural features.


MC DOWELL
BATTERY ROAD
4-SFr-31
260
paved
S 240
FUNSTON ROAD
4-SFr-30
house
house
paved
MAGAZINE ROAD
parade ground
POPE ROAD
BARRY ROAD
S 286
house
T 282
281
SCHOFIELD ROAD
4-SFr-30 and 4-SFr-31
foundation
excavated soil
sidewalk
tree or bush
tentative site boundaries

PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 1: The earliest available photograph of the Barracks, Buiilding FM-240, early 1920s. The porch faces the parade ground and dates from ca. 1890-1892 to the 1920s. Two vestibules at doorways appear in the photo.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Figure 2: Barracks Building, FM 240. The porch roof has been removed, and more vestibules added. Circa 1925. The porch and railing remain.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

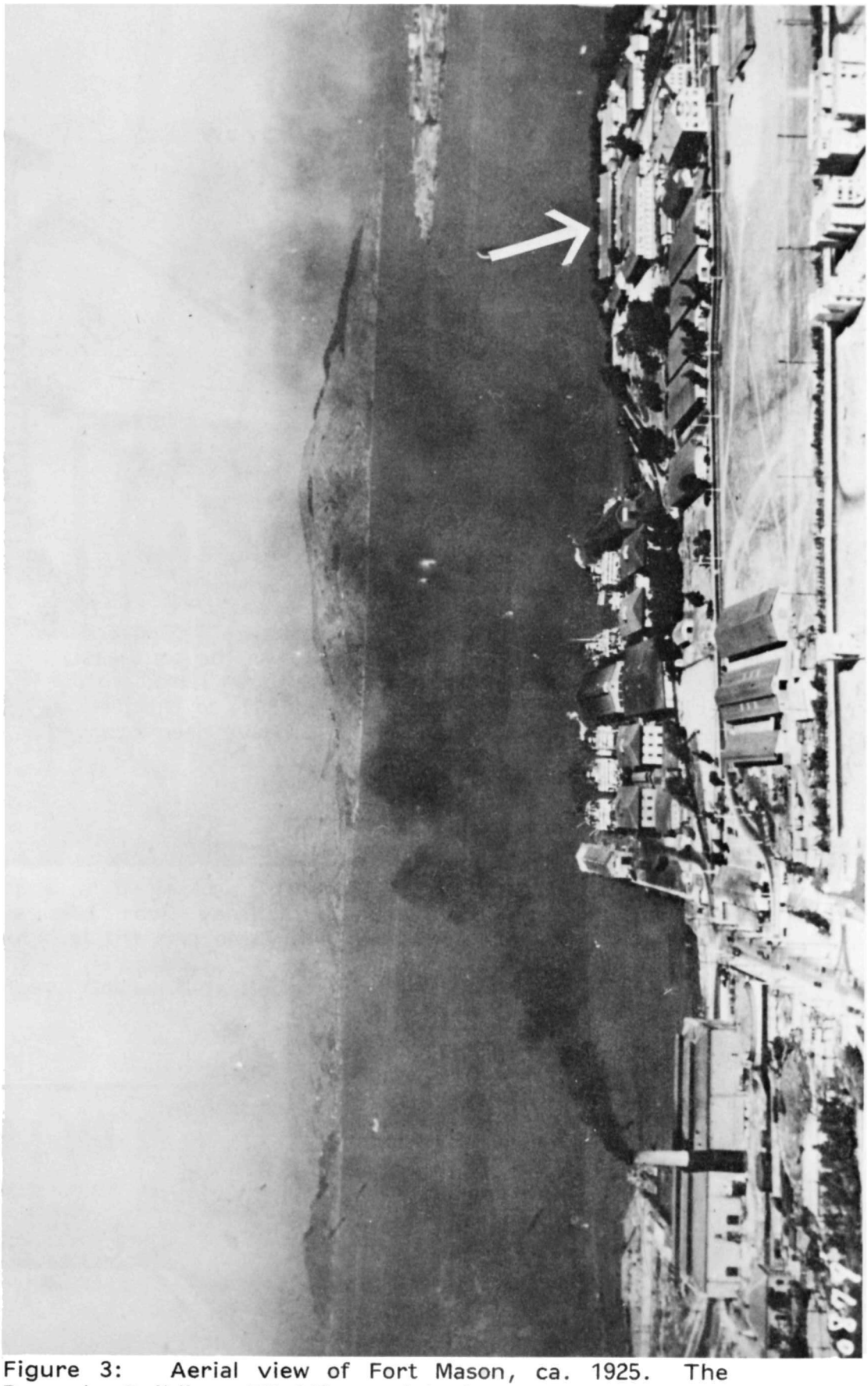


Figure 3: Aerial view of Fort Mason, ca. 1925. The Barracks Building, FM-240, at right in photo, still has its south porch. This photo and that of Figure 2 are dated the same year, indicating that the porch was removed in 1925.
Photo No. 75-9.

Figure 4: Barracks, Building FM-240, from the southeast, ca. 1930s. The east addition (ca. 1930) shows here, with the basic joined structure (ca. 1863 and 1864) to the left. The porch, railing and several vestibules have been removed.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Figure 5: Building FM-240 from the northeast, ca. 1934. At the left is the ca. 1930 east addition. The small shed roofed addition at the rear of the original barracks is the ca. 1927 addition. The ca. 1934 addition is in the background.

Figure 6: Barracks, Building FM-240, ca. 1930s. The cupola and roof ventilators have been removed. A vestibule at the east entry had been rebuilt.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

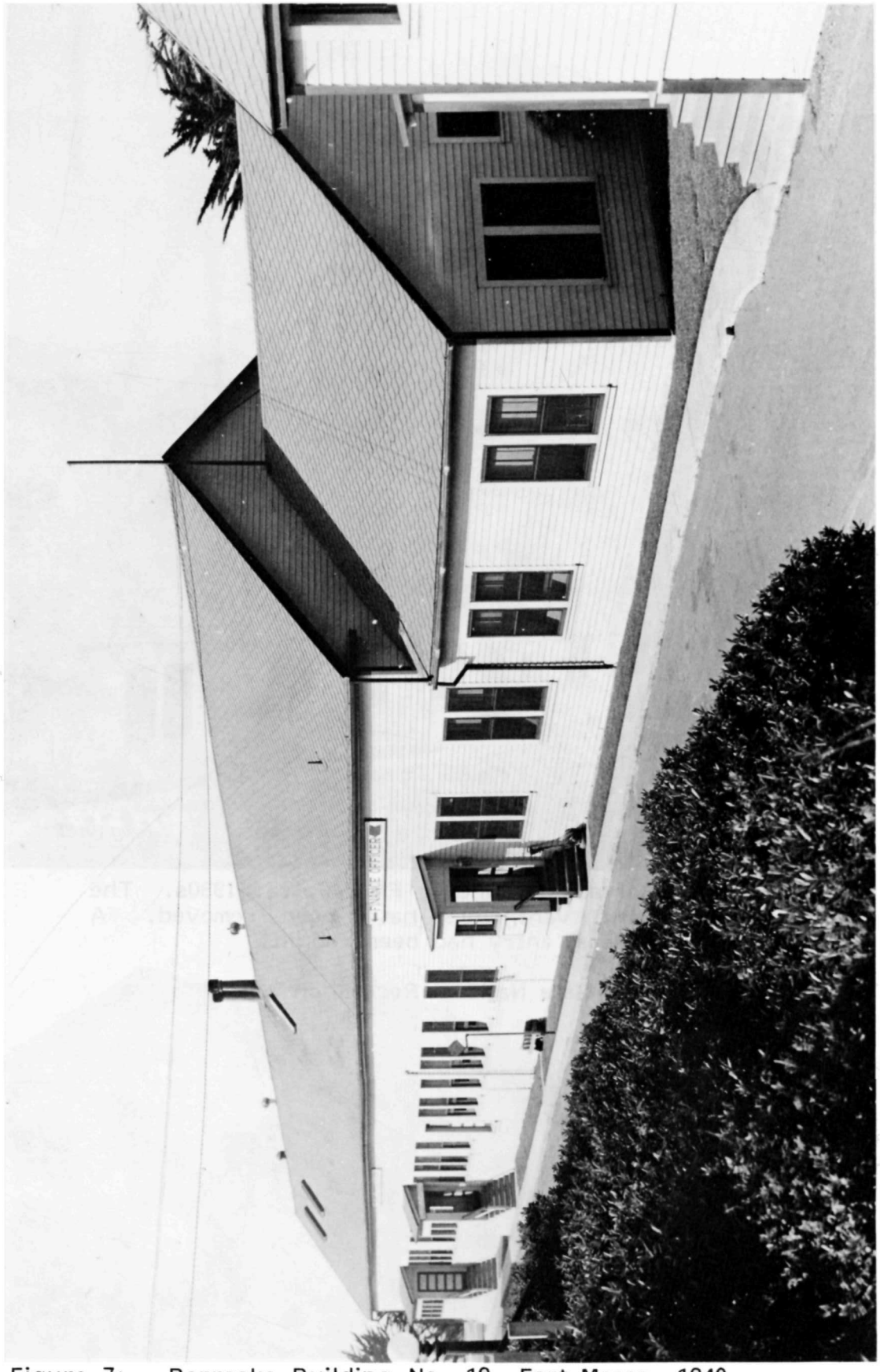


Figure 7: Barracks Building No. 19, Fort Mason, 1940, the present Building FM-240.

Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey Photo No. 1181-2.

Figure 8: Building FM-240 as it appears sometime between 1943 and 1946. The dormers at the west end had not yet been constructed but the 1943 westerly entrance is in place and the wood siding of the south elevation was replaced with the still extant asbestos siding. The easterly doorway visible in the photo is now closed.

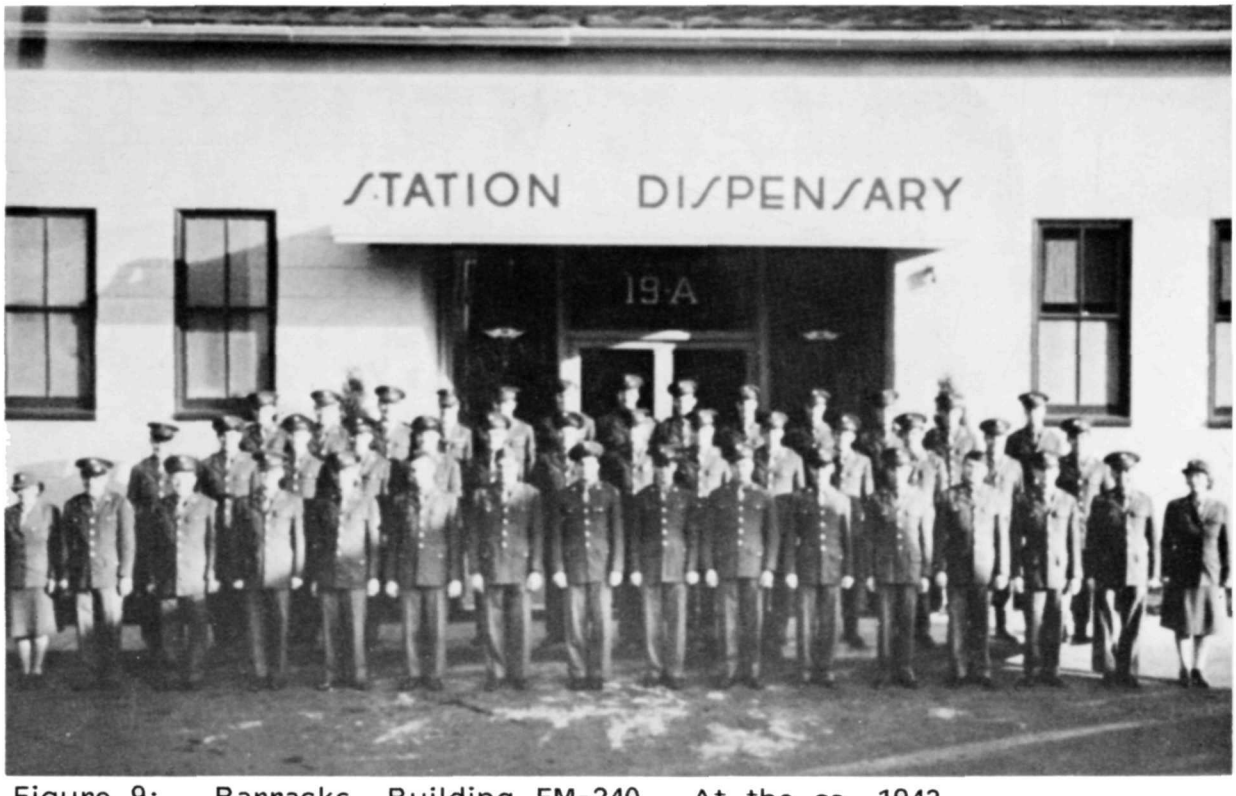


Figure 9: Barracks, Building FM-240. At the ca. 1943 entry in the west section of the basic barracks, World War II.

Figure 10: Barracks, Building FM-240. Interior view of ca. 1943 entry, ca. 1943 or 1944. The mural was not yet in place at the time of the photo.

Figure 11: Barracks, Building FM-240. Mural in ca. 1943 entry, World War II. The mural was painted in 1944.

Figure 12: Barracks, Building FM-240. Information and receiving office opposite ca. 1943 entry in west portion of building, World War II.

Figure 13: Barracks, Building FM-240. View in first floor hall of 1940 addition, looking north, World War II.

Figure 14: Barracks, Building FM-240. View to east along main east-west hall, first floor, World War II.

Figure 15: Barracks, Building FM-240. Office at waiting area in 1934 wing, first floor, World War II.

Figure 16: Barracks, Building FM-240. Waiting area in 1934 wing, first floor, World War II.

Figure 17: Barracks, Building FM-240. View looking north from waiting area along hall in 1934 wing, first floor, World War II.

Figure 18: Barracks, Building FM-240. Interior main floor hall, basic structure, looking east, World War II. The main entry is at the left.

Courtesty, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

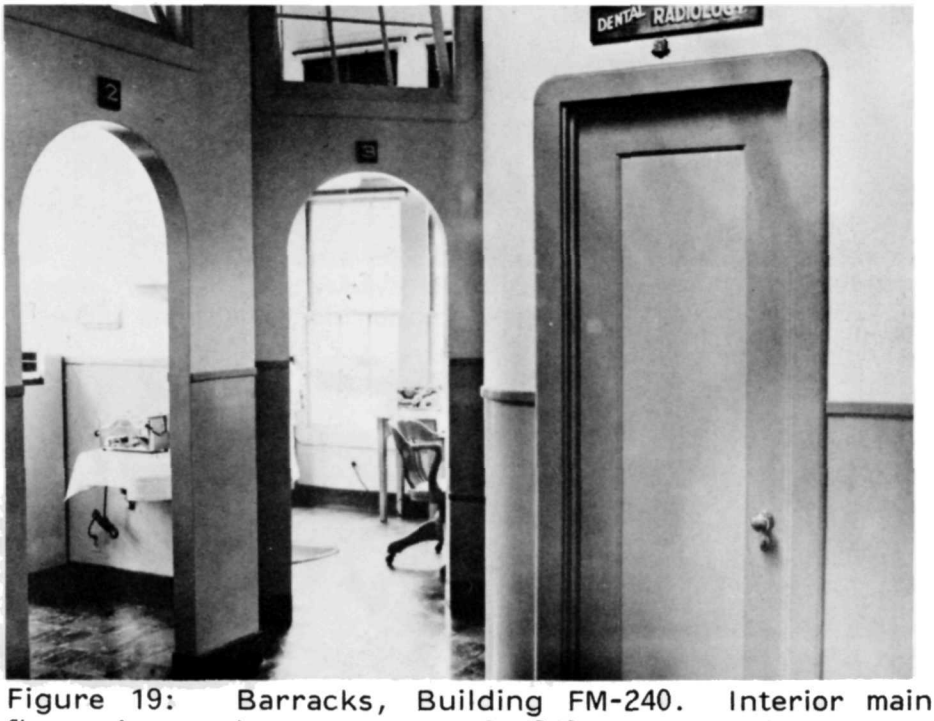


Figure 19: Barracks, Building FM-240. Interior main floor, in northeast corner of 1940 wing, World War II. Note door and window details.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Figure 20: Barracks, Building FM-240, World War II. Basement interior, day room in 1940 wing.

Courtesy, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Figure 21: Barracks, Building FM-240. Attic, World War II. This space was used then as a "rest room", then an apartment.

Figure 22: Barracks, Building FM-240. South front showing ambulance entrance, World War II.

Figure 23: Barracks, Building FM-240. View of areaway between the 1934 wing (left) and the 1940 wing (right), World War II.

Figure 24: Barracks, Building FM-240. View of 1940 wing, World War II.

Figure 25: Barracks, Building FM-240. Aerial view at Fort Mason, looking north, with Building FM-240 in background, ca. 1955.

Figure 26: Barracks, Building FM-240, south front, 1976. The building was re-roofed between 1976 and 1978.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, February 1976

Figure 27: Barracks, Building FM-240. View of the 1934 and 1940 additions, 1976.

Photograph by Harold LaFleur, February 1976

Figure 28: Barracks, Building FM-240, from the south. The east addition shows on the right

Photograph by David Snow, September 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

Figure 29: Barracks, Buidling FM-240, from the west. The northwest wing (1940) shows here, with the basic structure.

Photograph by David Snow, September 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

Figure 30: Barracks, Building FM-240, from the northwest. The 1940 wing (right-hand side) and the 1934 wing (left-hand side) lower windows are proposed to be extended vertically.

Photograph by David Snow, April 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

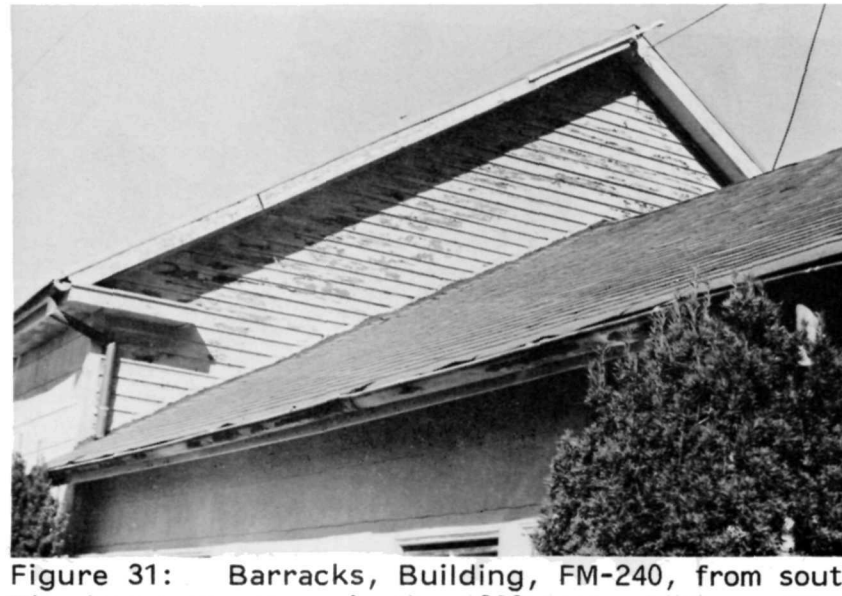


Figure 31: Barracks, Building, FM-240, from southeast. The lower structure is the 1930 east addition. The basic structure is shown behind to the left.

Photograph by David Snow, September 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

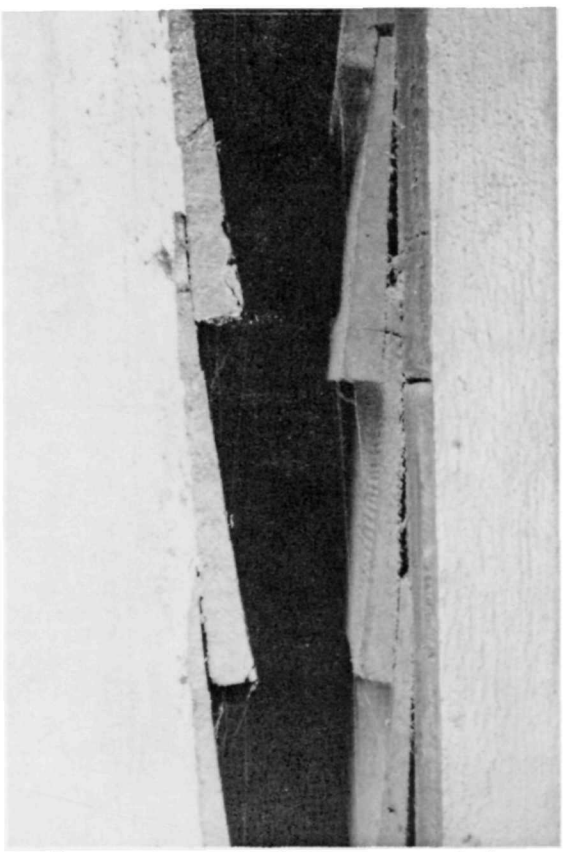


Figure 32: Barracks, Building FM-240, attic at the center of the basic structure. Circa 1863-64 lap or bevel siding is shown here. Barracks were joined by 1883.

Photograph by David Snow, April 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

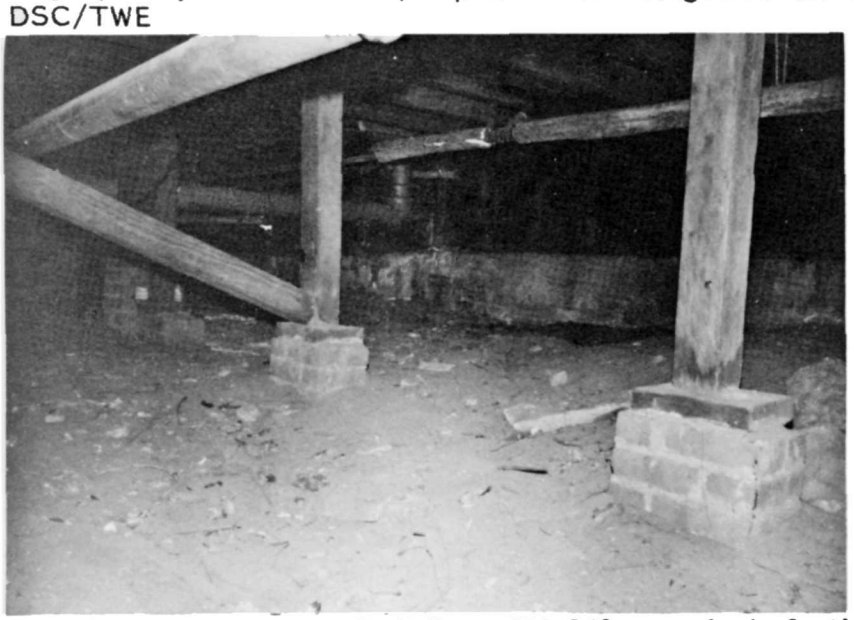


Figure 33: Barracks, Building FM-240, typical footing detail.

Photograph by David Snow, 1978. Negative on file, DSC/TWE

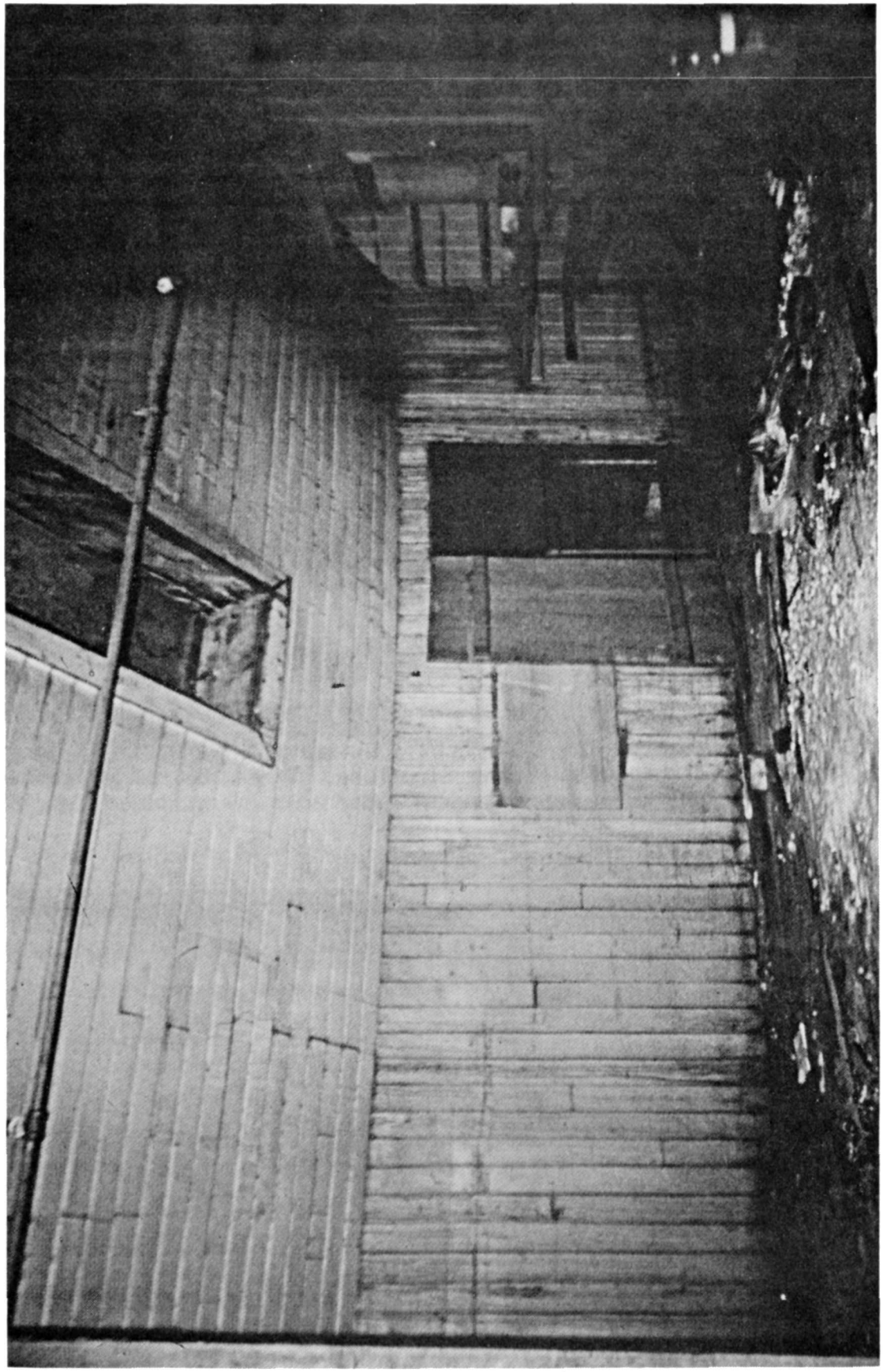


Figure 34: Barracks, Building FM-240, abandoned apartment in attic at center of structure. Ceiling shows sagging.

Photograph by Peter Tomka, 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

Figure 35: Building FM-240. Sagging is evident at the center of the basic structure's roof, south side.

Photograph by Peter Tomka, 1978. Negative on file at DSC/TWE

Figure 36: Barracks, Building FM-240, main entry with mural above stairwell. World War II art deco interior.

Photograph by David Snow, 1978. Negative on file, DSC/TWE

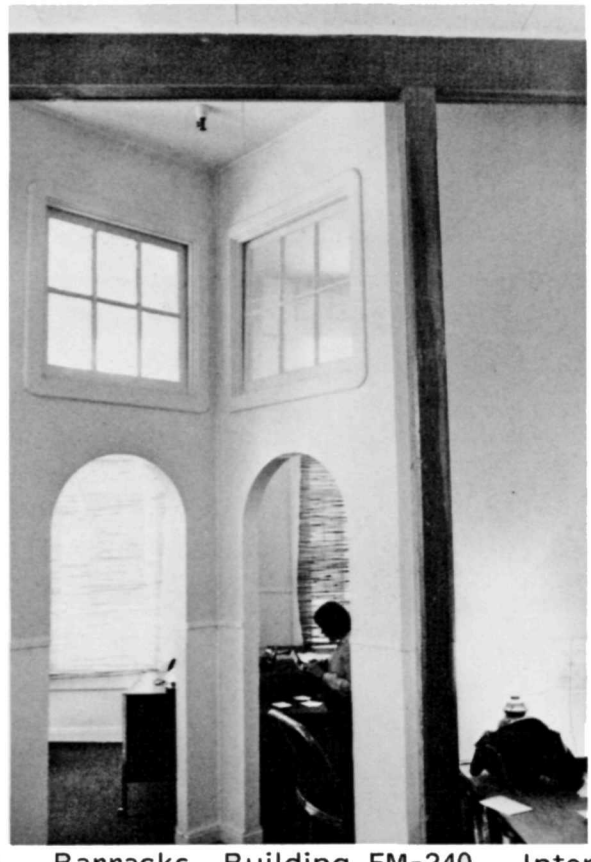
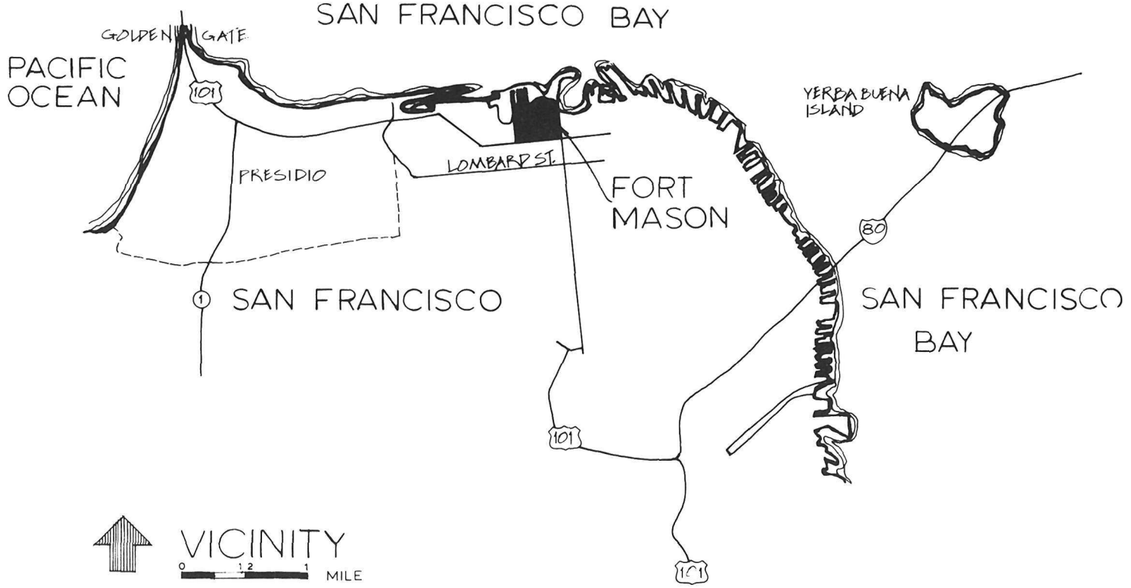


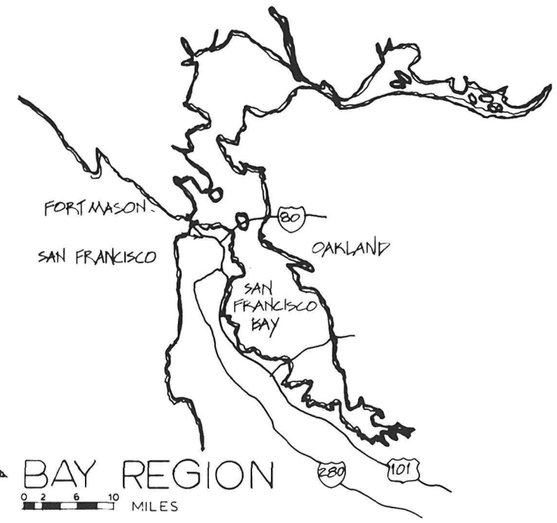
Figure 37: Barracks, Building FM-240. Interior of 1940 wing. Note the window and entry details. The ceiling is celotex and walls are plywood.

Photograph by David Snow, 1978. Negative on file, DSC/TWE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS:
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ADAPTIVE
RESTORATION PROPOSALS

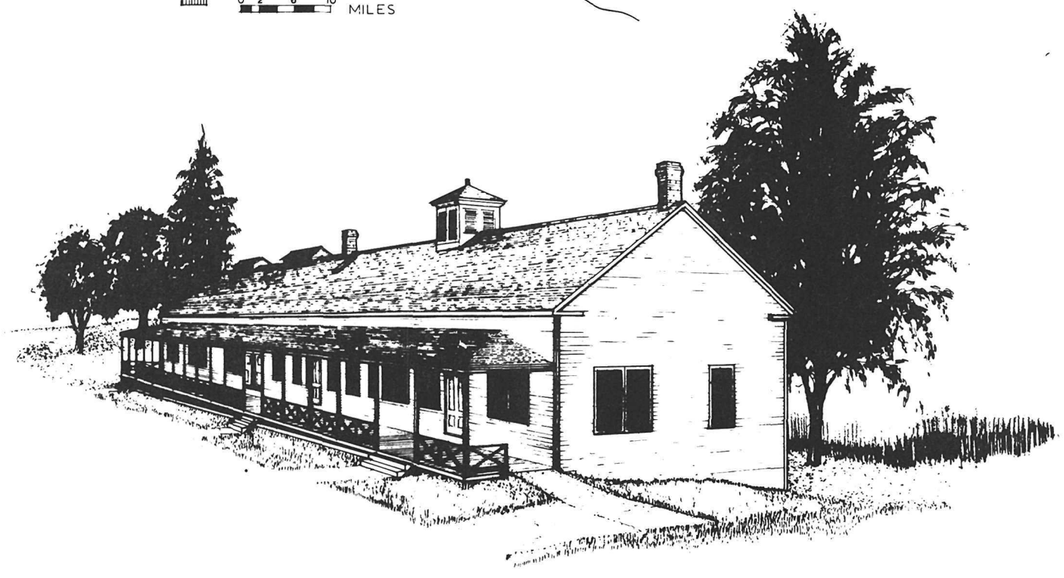


VICINITY
0 1 2 1 MILE



BAY REGION
0 2 6 10 MILES

SITE
0 100 300 FEET



BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	SHEETS: 1,2,4,5,6,7	4/80	mlc

BRANCH OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

TITLE OF DRAWING
ARCHITECTURAL DATA ON BLDG 240

LOCATION WITHIN PARK
FORT MASON

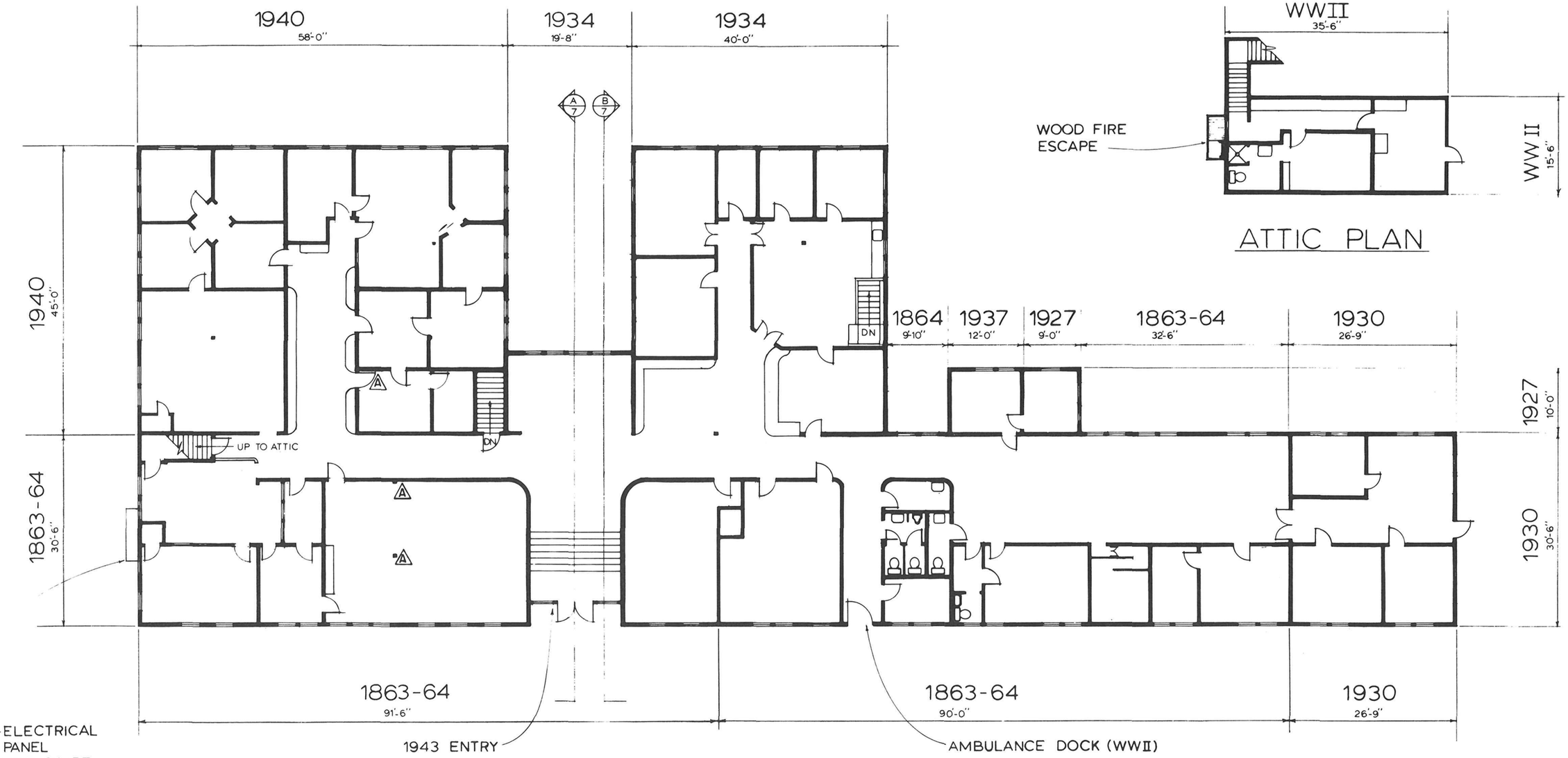
NAME OF PARK
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL REC. AREA

WESTERN REGION | SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY | CALIFORNIA STATE

PREPARED
P.C.CLOYD
DESIGNED
P.C.CLOYD
DRAWN
B. CARPER
CHECKED
11/30/78
DATE

DRAWING NO.
641
28,001A
PKG NO. 118
SHEET 1 OF 7

* GPO 1977-790-261



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ATTIC PLAN

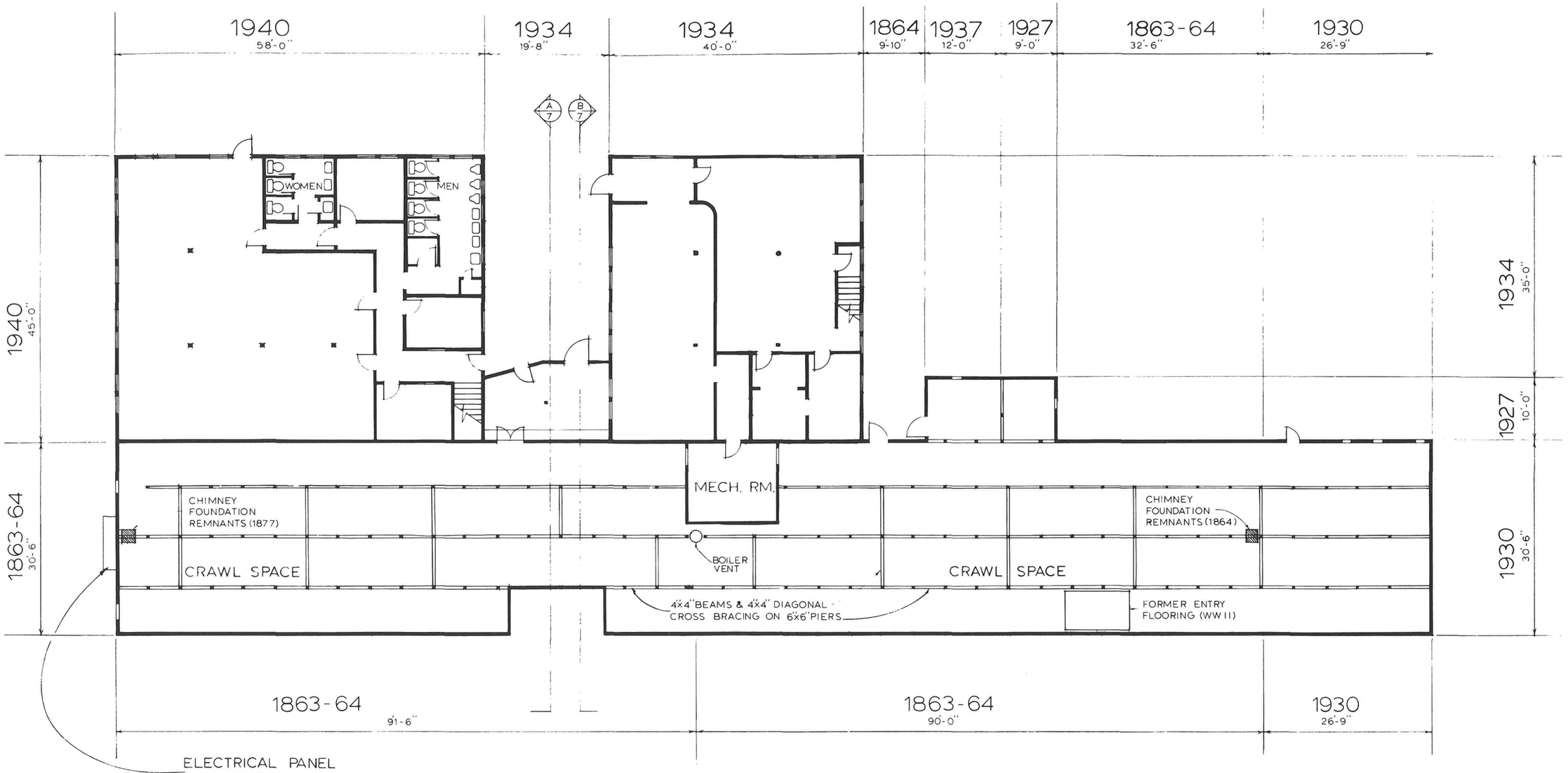
SCALE: 1/8"= 1'-0"
0 4 8 12 16 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED P.C.CLOYD	28,001A
DRAWN B.CARPER	PKG. NO. 118 / SHEET 2
CHECKED 11/30/78	OF 7
DATE	

★ GPO 1977 780-261



BASMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1 8" = 1'-0"

0 4 8 12 16 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

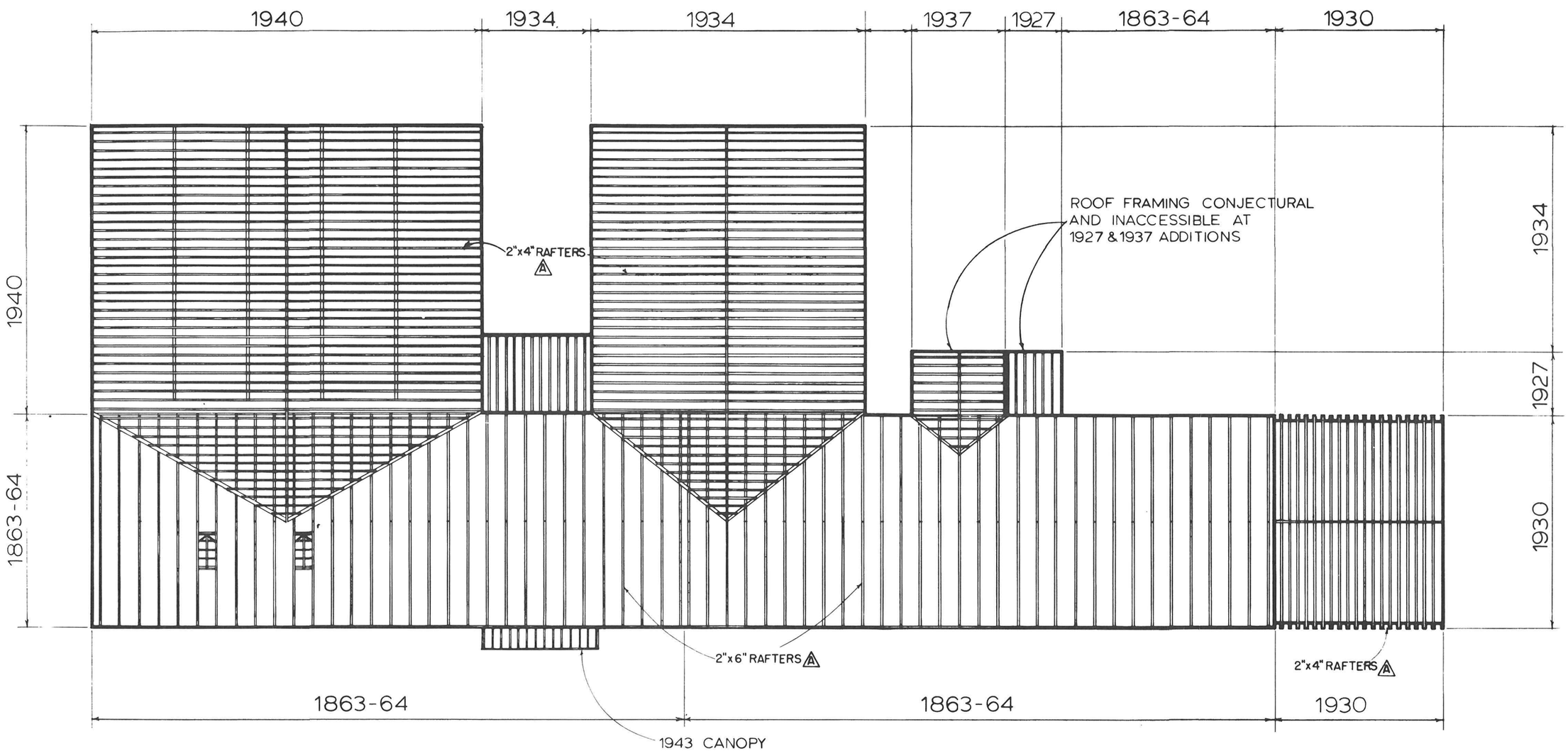
BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON

113

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED P.C.CLOYD	28,001A
DRAWN B.CARPER	PKG NO. 118 — SHEET 3
CHECKED 11/30/78 DATE	OF 7

* GPO 1977 780 261



SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FEET

METERS

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

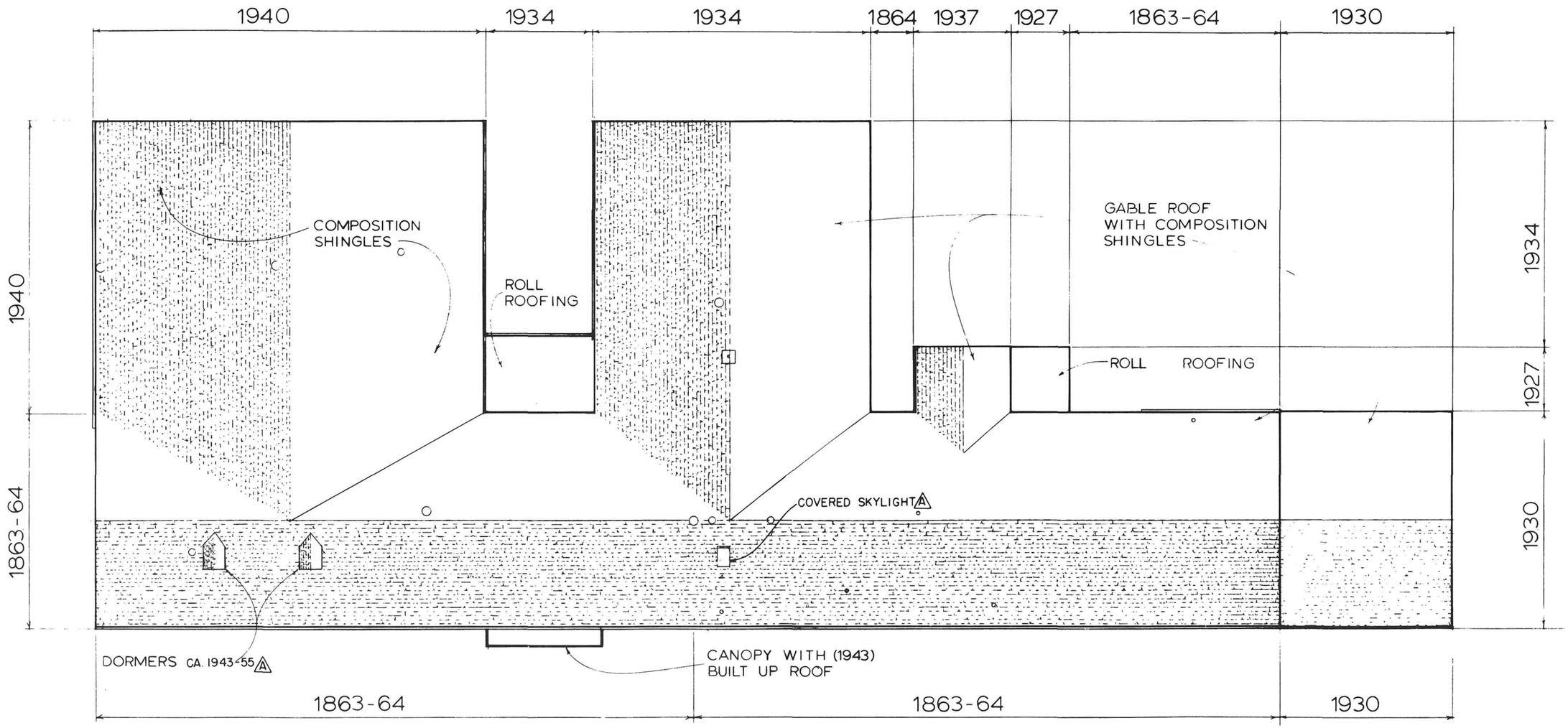
BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON

115

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING DESIGNED	641 28.001A
P.C.CLOYD DRAWN	PKG. NO. 118 / SHEET 4
B. CARPER CHECKED	OF 7
11/30/78 DATE	

* GPO 1977 780 261



SCALE: 1-8"= 1'-0"

0 4 8 12 16 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

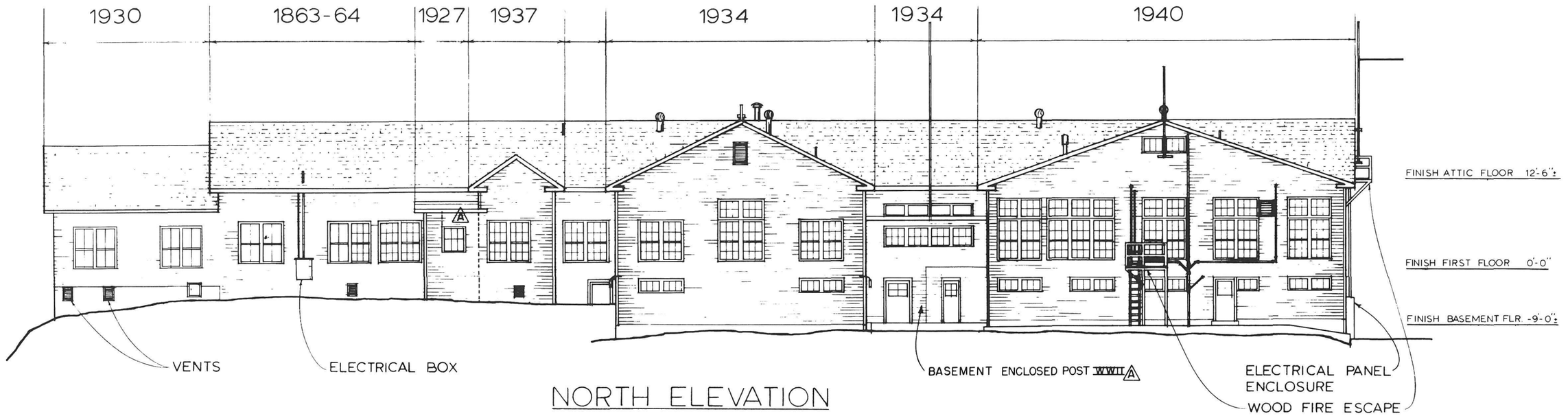
ROOF PLAN

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON

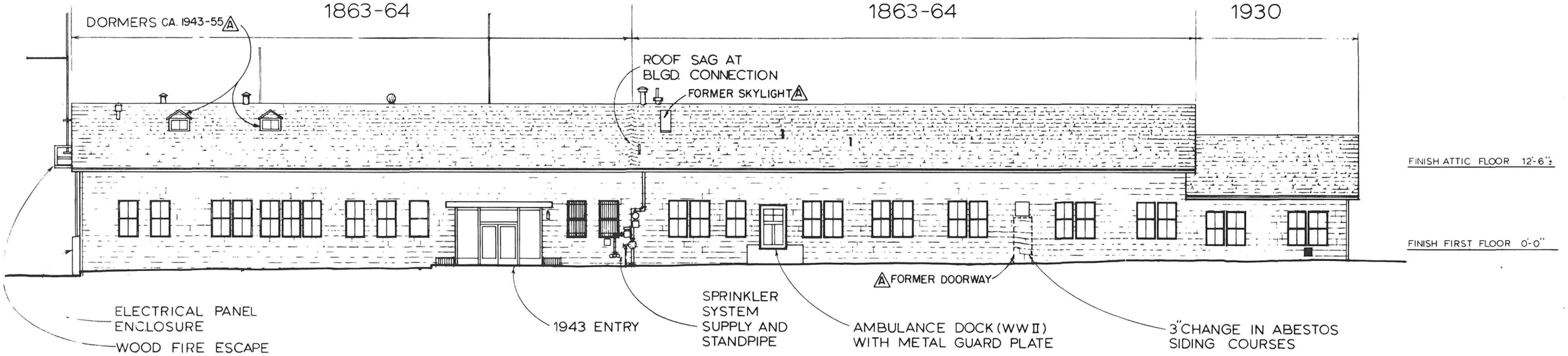
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641 28,001A
DESIGNED P.C.CLOYD	PKG NO. 118
DRAWN B. CARPER	SHEET 5 OF 7
CHECKED 11/30/78 DATE	

* GPO 1977 780 261



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

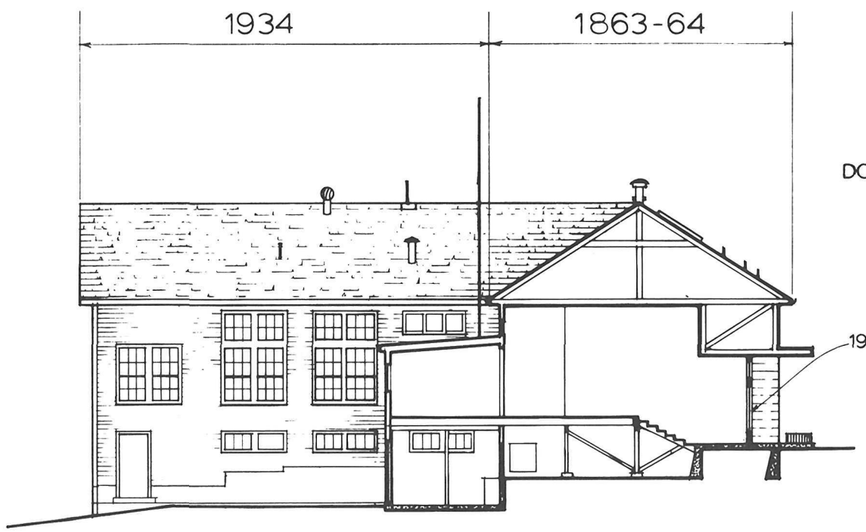
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
0 4 8 12 16 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON
119

HISTORIC STRUCTURE A REPORT

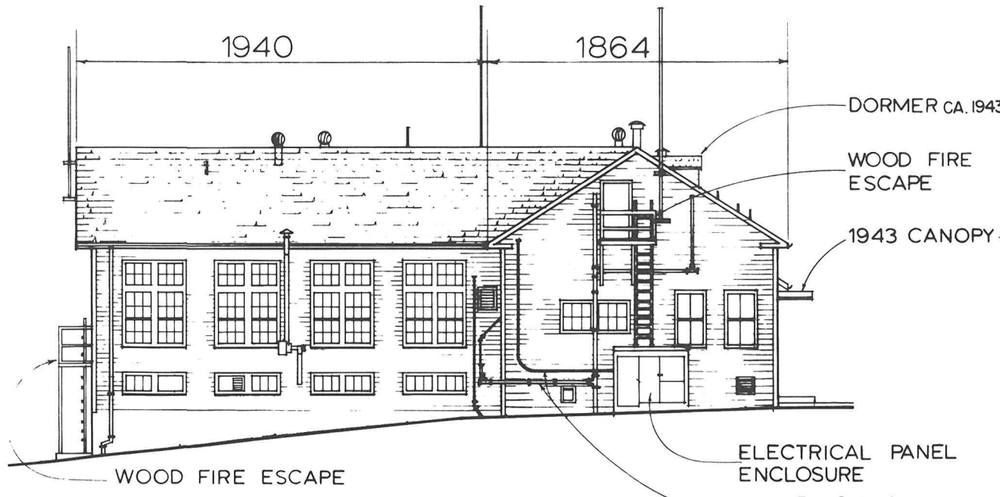
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED PCC	28,001A
DRAWN B. CARPER	PKG NO. 118 / SHEET 6
CHECKED	OF 7
DATE 11/30/78	

* GPO 1977 780 281

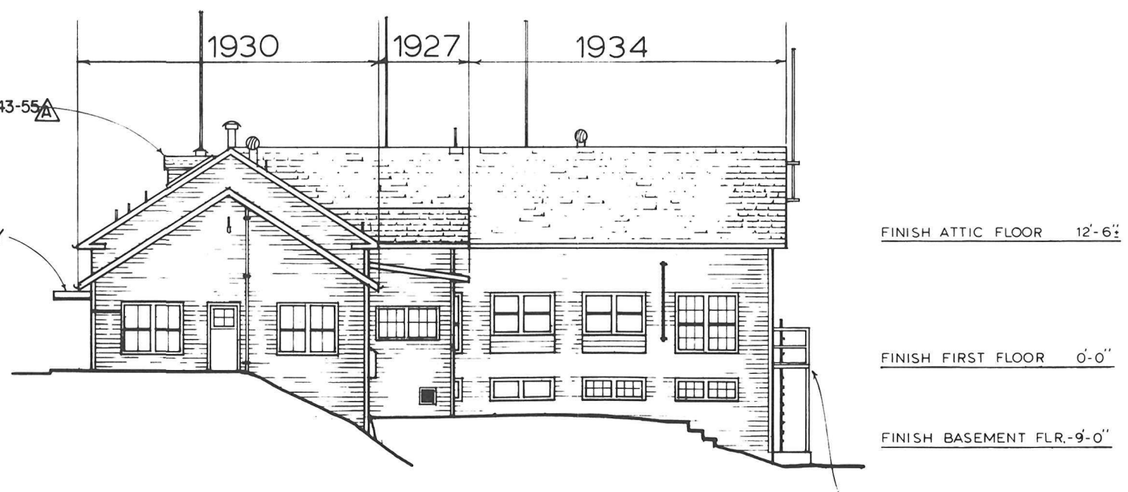


WEST ELEVATION
EAST WING
B/7

EAST ELEVATION
WEST WING
A/7



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

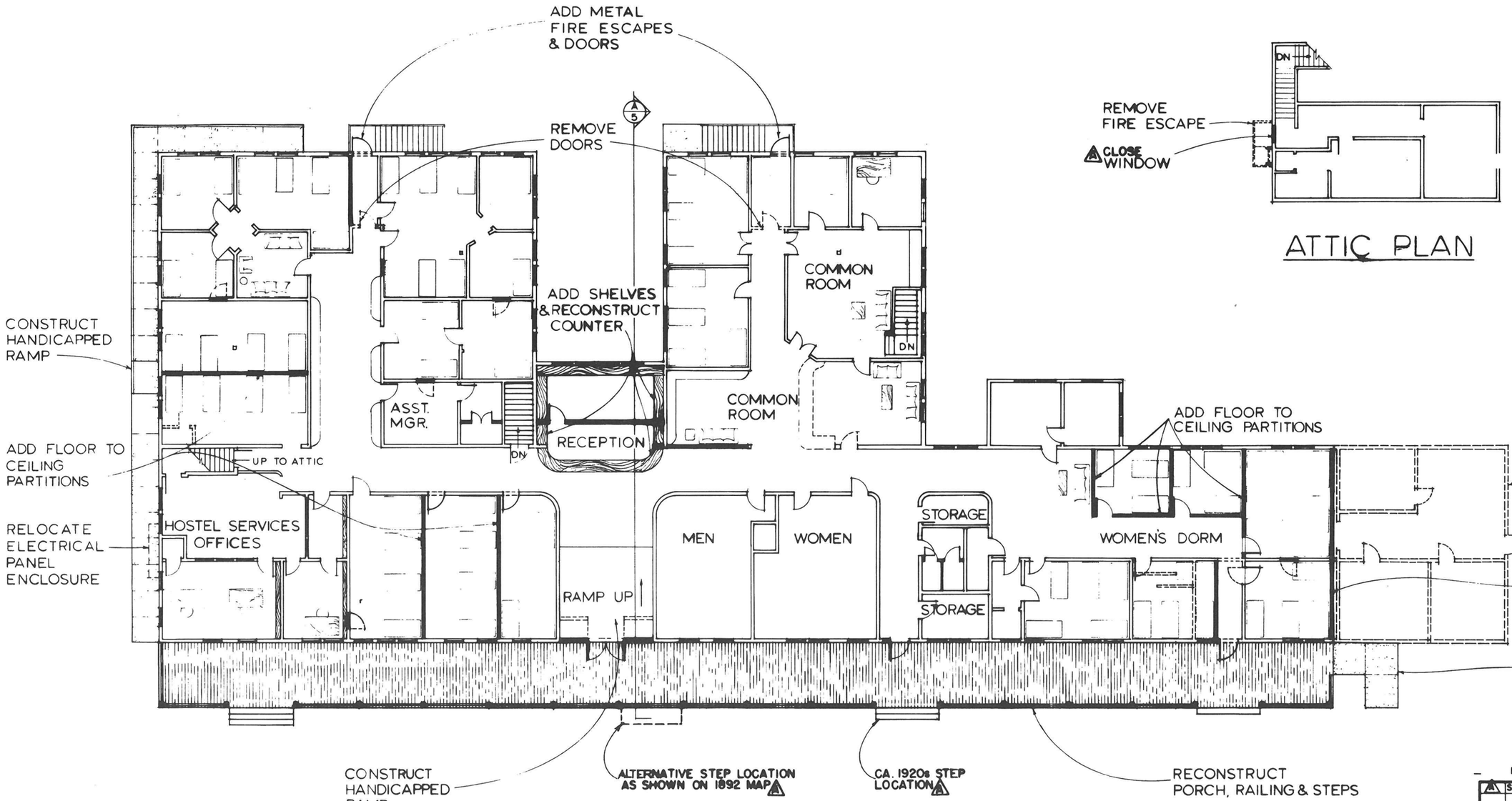
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
0 4 8 12 16 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON
121

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641 28,001 A
DESIGNED P.C.CLOYD	PKG NO. 118 / SHEET 7
DRAWN B.CARPER	OF 7
CHECKED 11/30/78 DATE	

* GPO 1977 780 261



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ATTIC PLAN

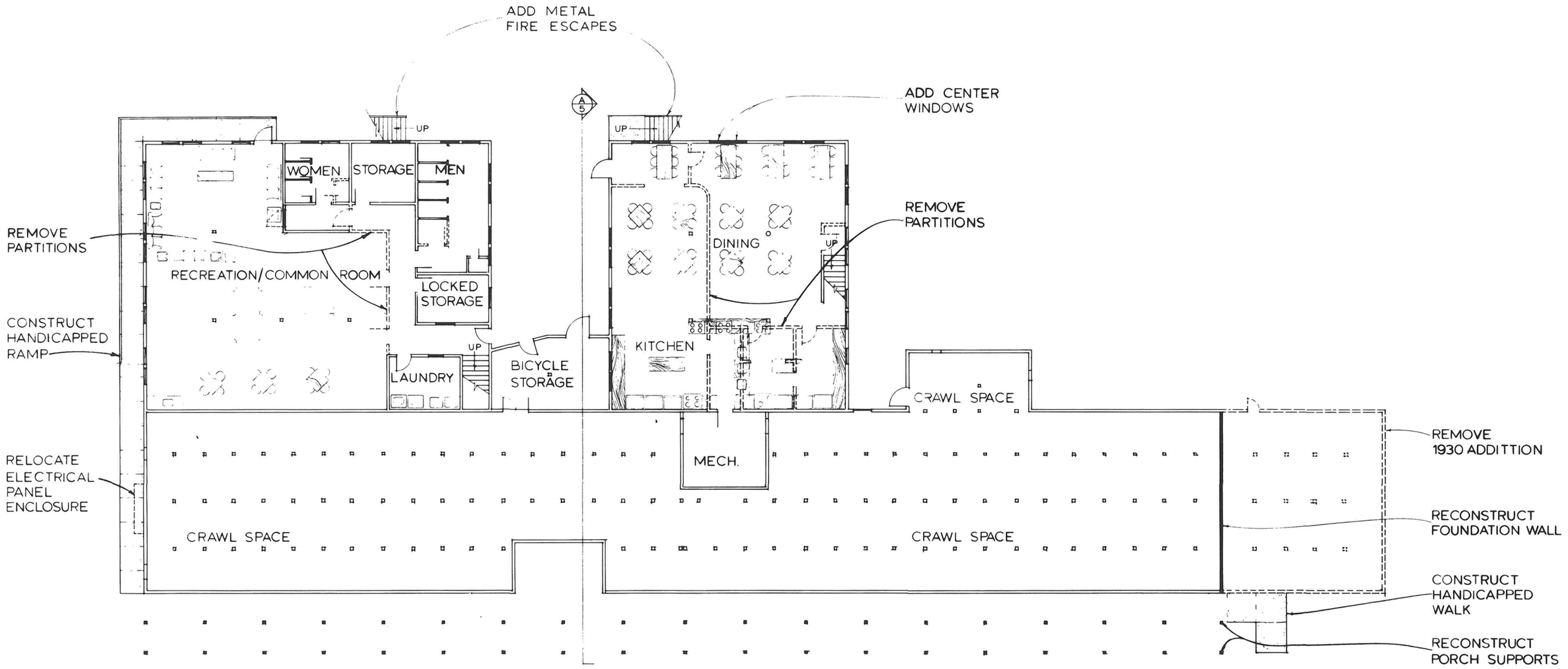
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
0 4 8 12 16 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

A	SHEETS: 1, 4, 6, 7,	4/80	NTC
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
PC CLOYD	641
DESIGNED	28,002 A
PC CLOYD	PKG. NO. 118
DRAWN	SHEET 1
B. CARPER	OF 7
CHECKED	
11/30/78	
DATE	

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO 1977 780 261



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 4 8 12 16 FEET

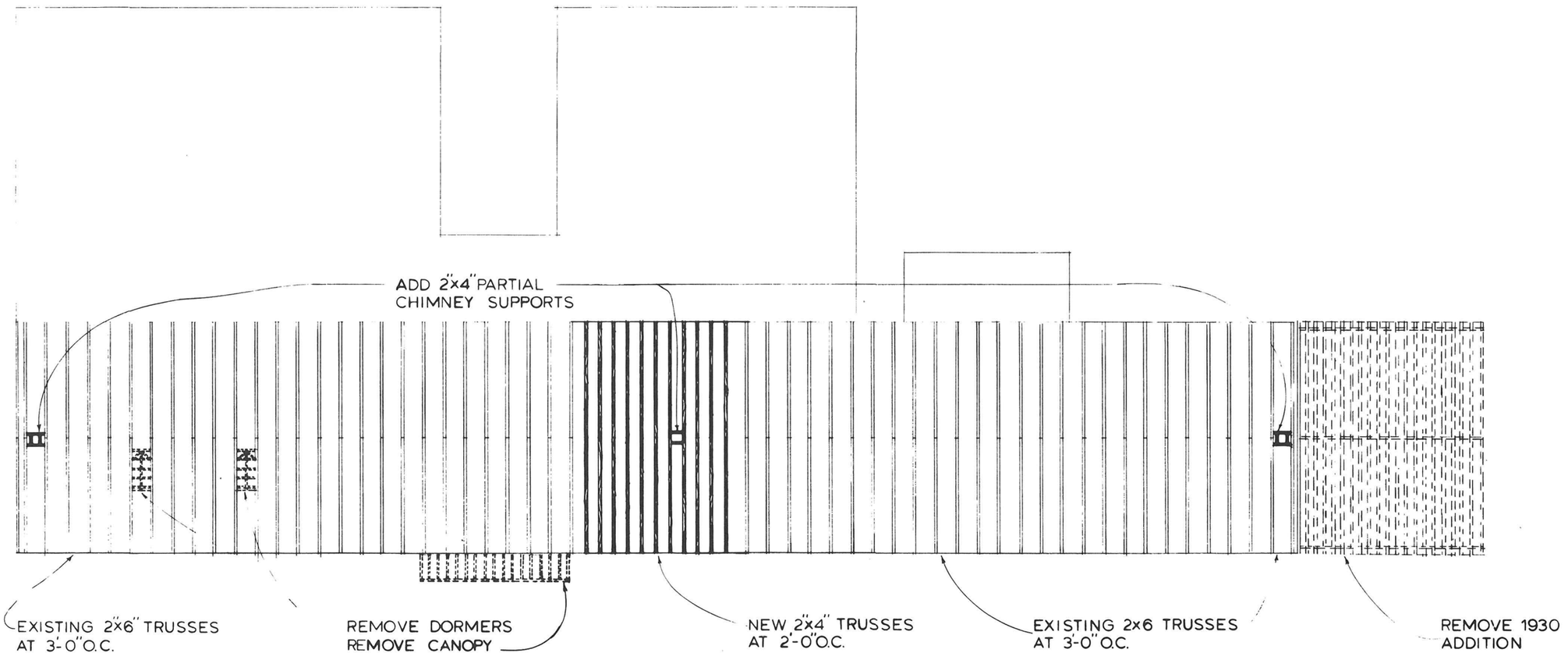
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

125

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C.CLOYD	641 28,002A
DESIGNED P.C.CLOYD	PROJ. NO. 118
DRAWN B.CARPER	SHEET 2 OF 7
CHECKED 11/30/78	
DATE	

* GPO 1977-705-261



SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

0 4 8 12 16 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

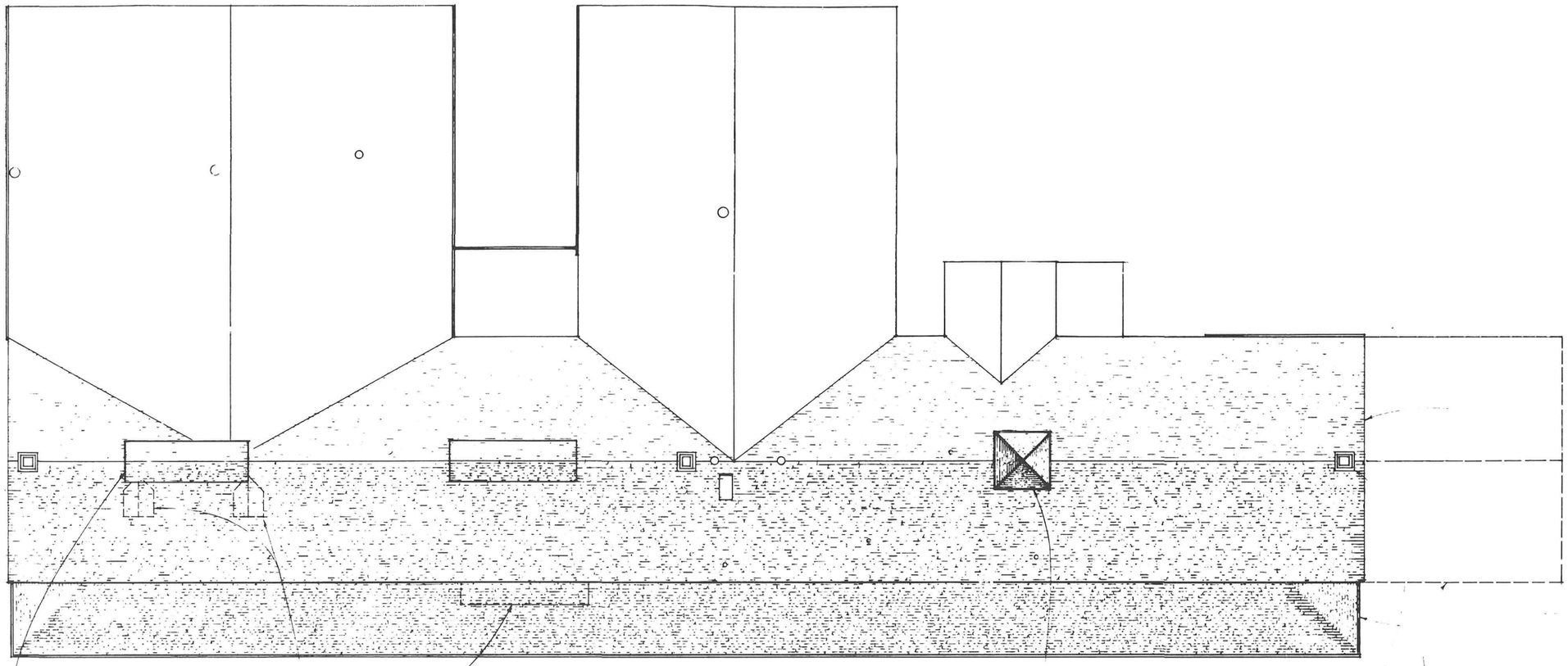
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

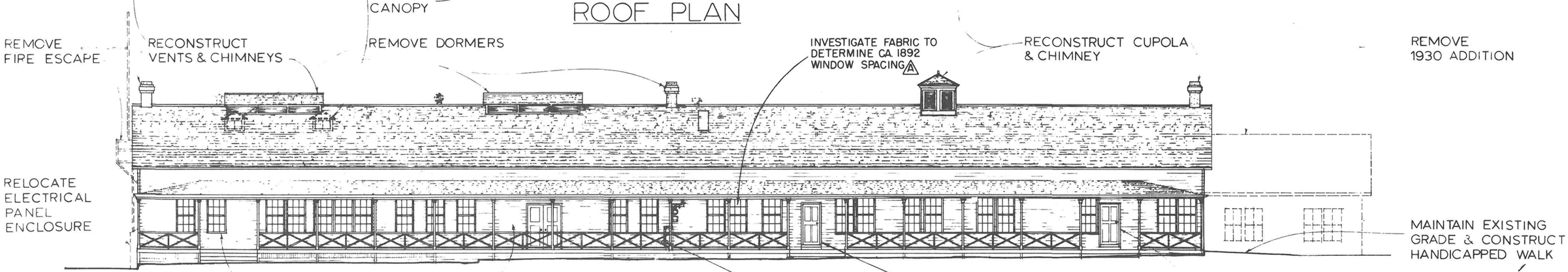
127

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C.CLOYD	641
DESIGNED	28,002A
P.C.CLOYD	PKG. NO. 118 / SHEET 3
DRAWN	
B. CARPER	OF 7
CHECKED	
11/30/78	
DATE	

* GPO 1977 780 261



ROOF PLAN



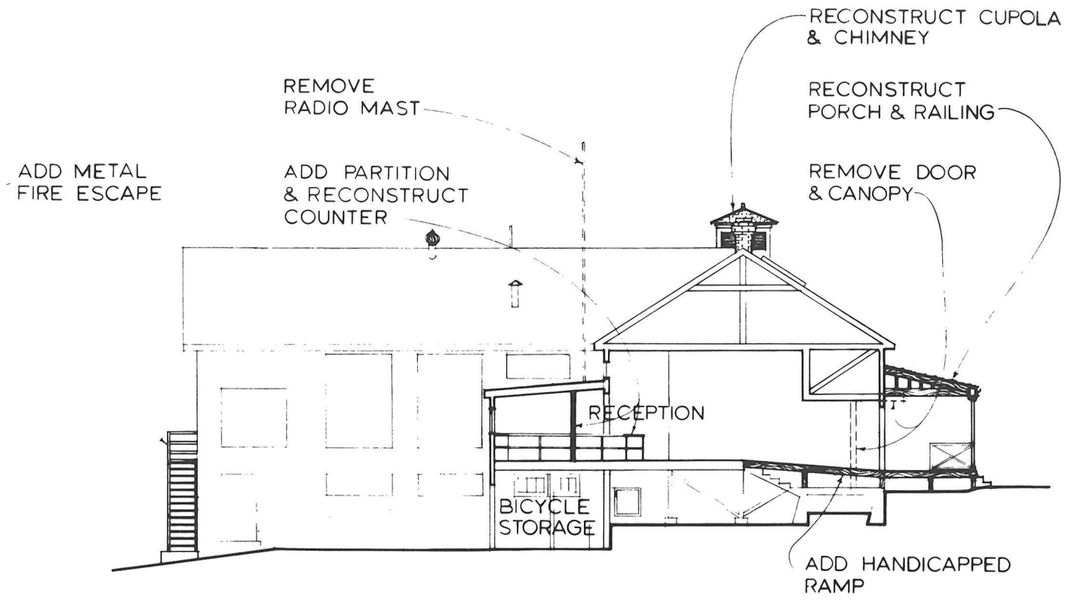
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"= 1'-0"
0 4 8 12 16 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C.CLOYD DESIGNED	641 28,002 A
P.C.CLOYD DRAWN	PKG. NO. 118 / SHEET 4
B. CARPER CHECKED	OF 7
11/30/78 DATE	

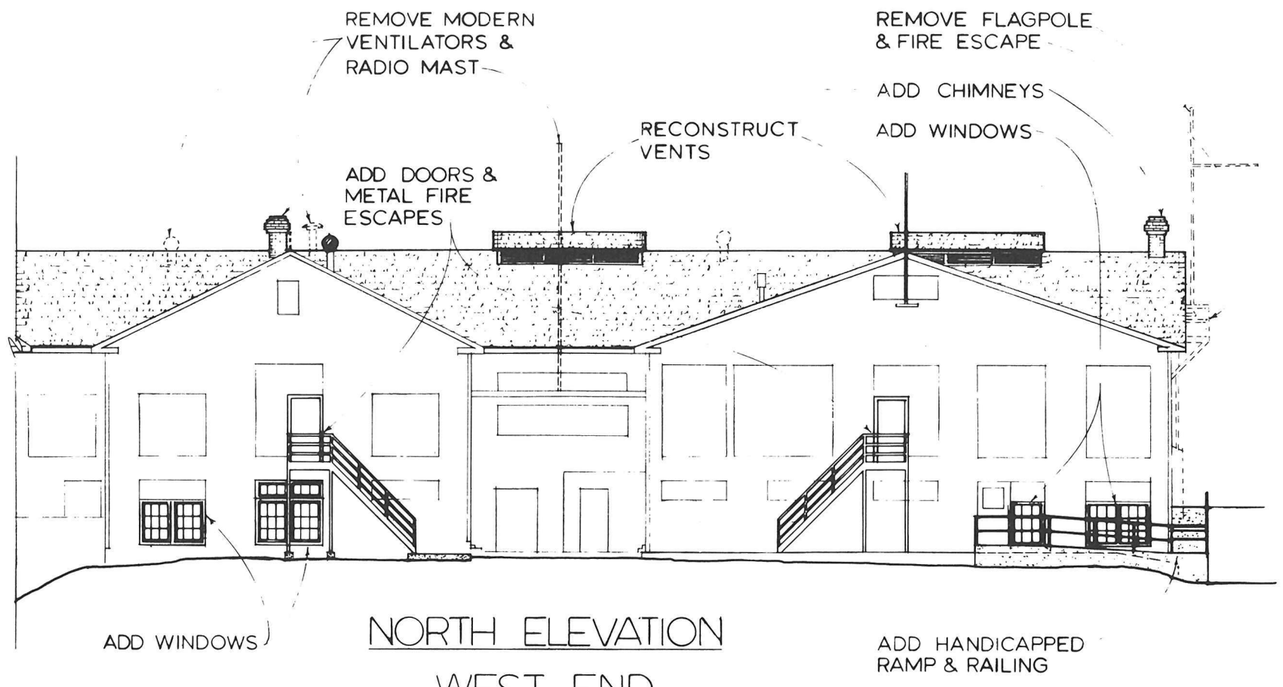
BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

* GPO 1977 780 261



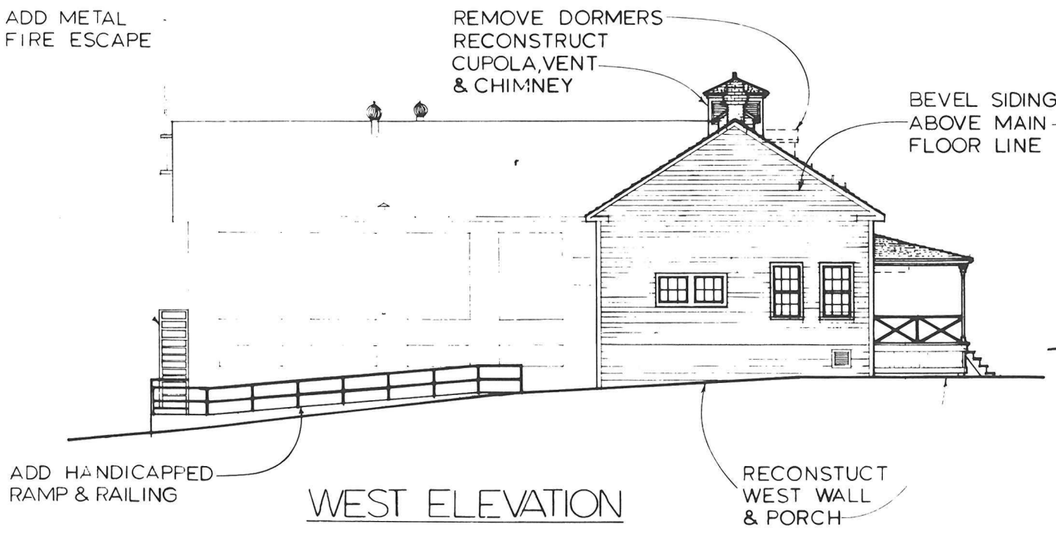
WEST ELEVATION (A/5)

EAST WING

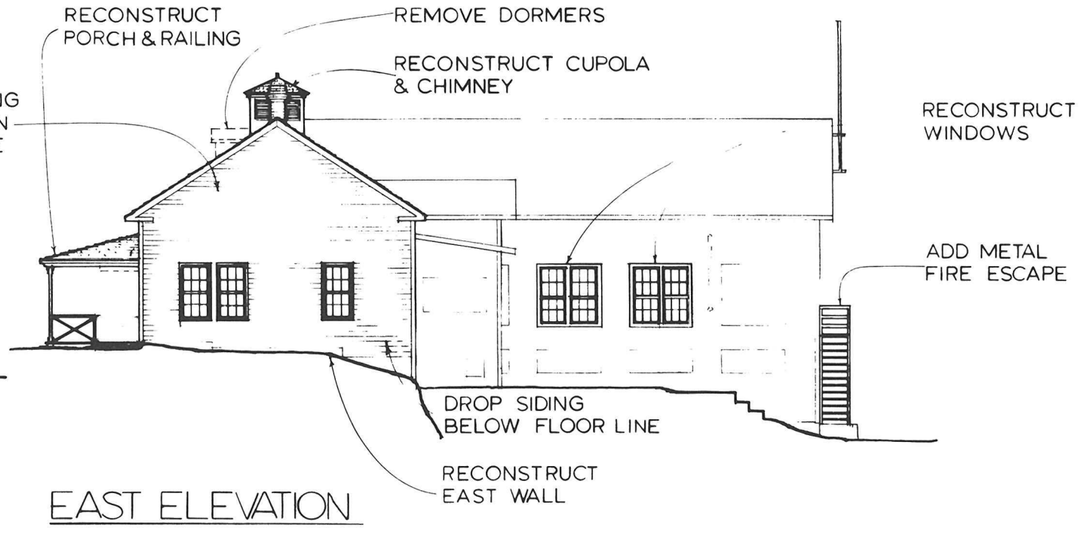


NORTH ELEVATION

WEST END



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

0 4 8 12 16 FEET

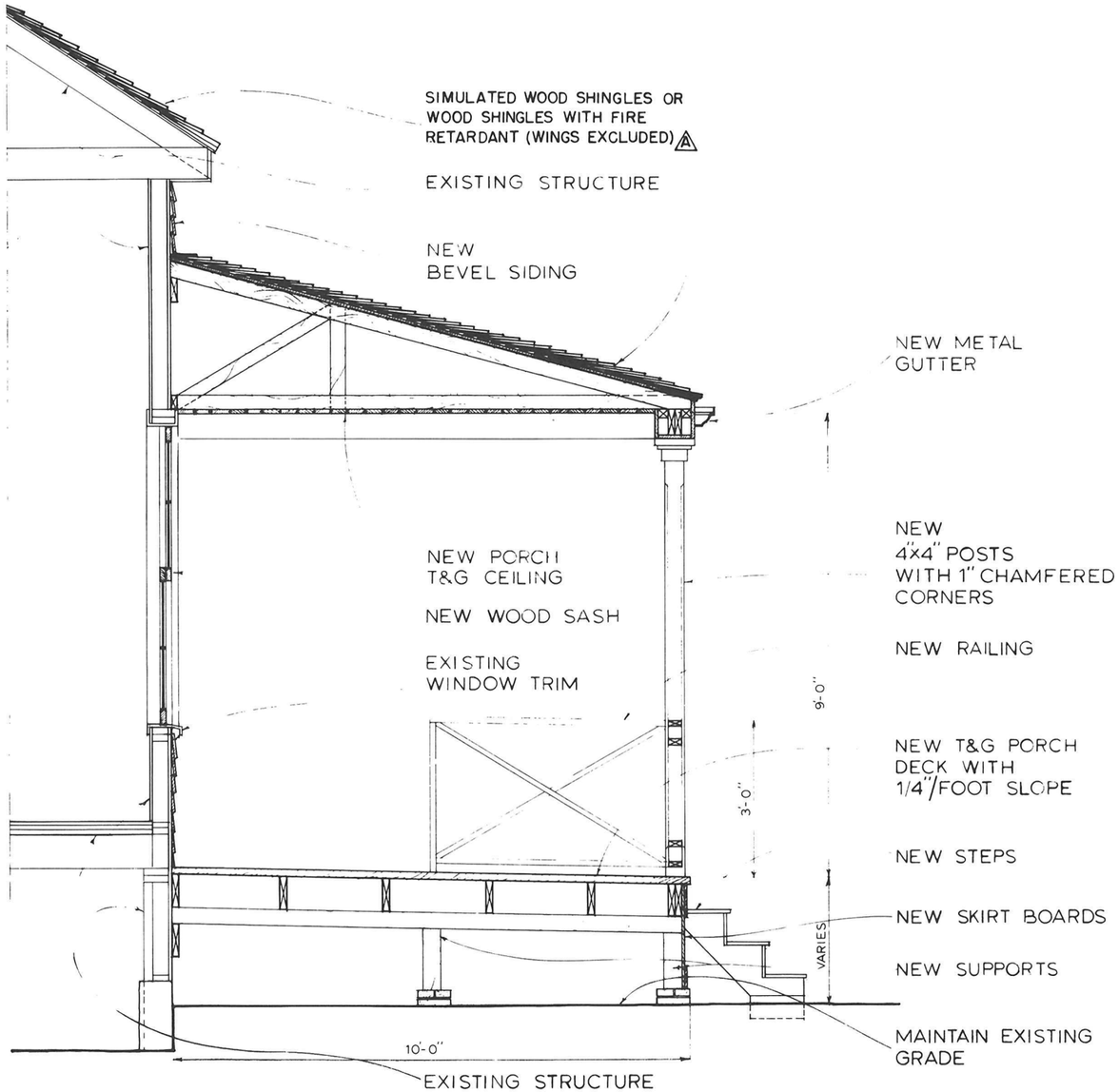
0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

131

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C.CLOYD	641
DESIGNED	28,002A
P.C.CLOYD	PKG. NO. 118
DRAWN	SHEET 5 OF 7
B.CARPER	
CHECKED	
11/30/78	
DATE	

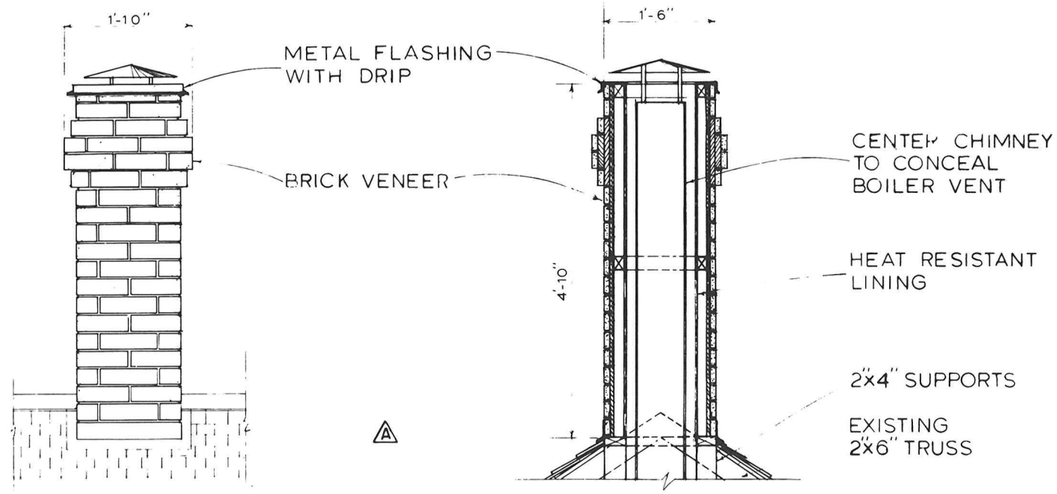
* GPO 1977 780 281



TYPICAL PORCH SECTION

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

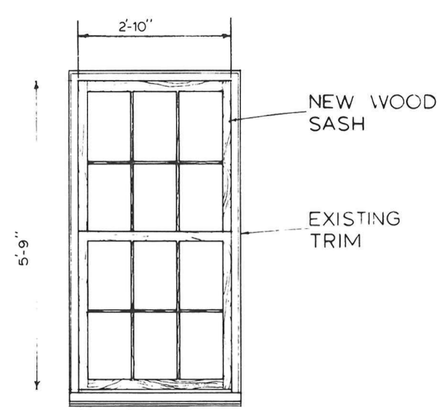
0 1 2 FEET



TYPICAL PARTIAL CHIMNEY

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

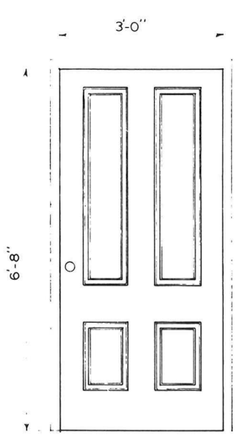
0 1 2 FEET



WINDOW

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 FEET



TYPICAL SOUTH EXTERIOR DOOR

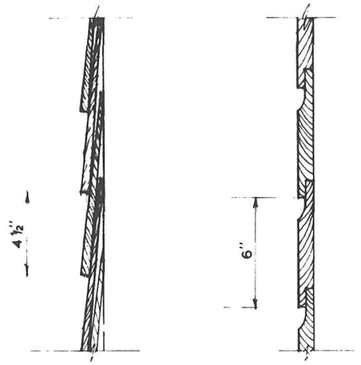
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 FEET

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON,(ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

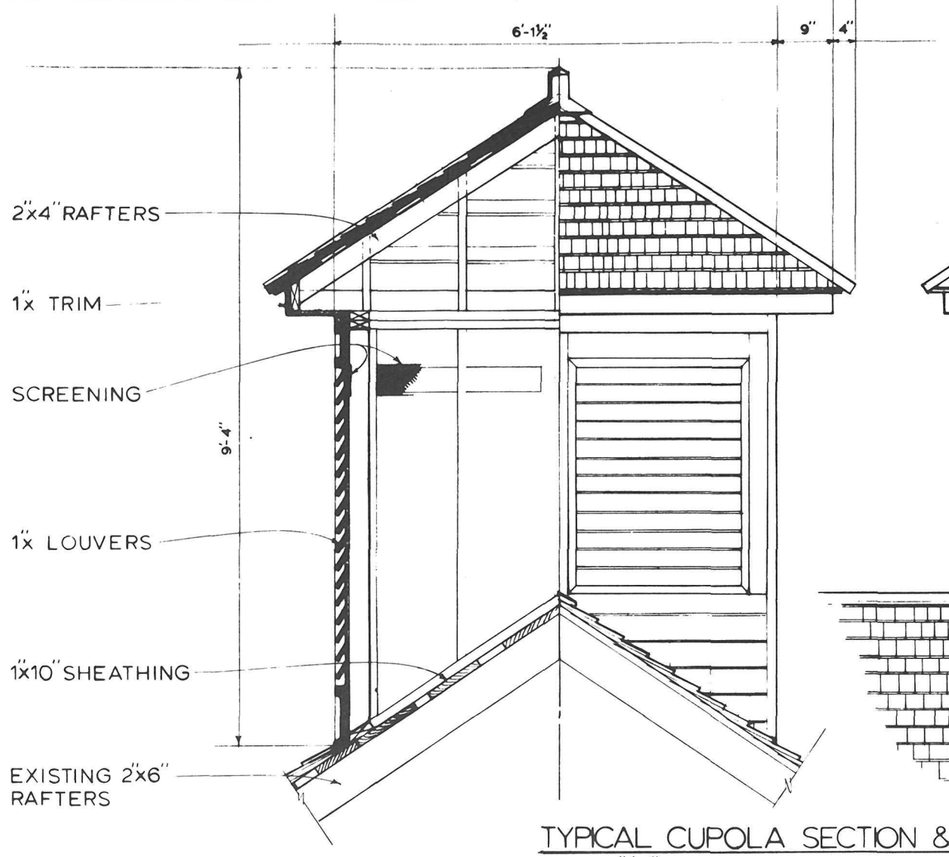
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C.CLOYD DESIGNED	641 28,002A
P.C.CLOYD DRAWN	PKG. NO. 118 / SHEET 6
B.CARPER CHECKED	OF 7
11/30/78 DATE	

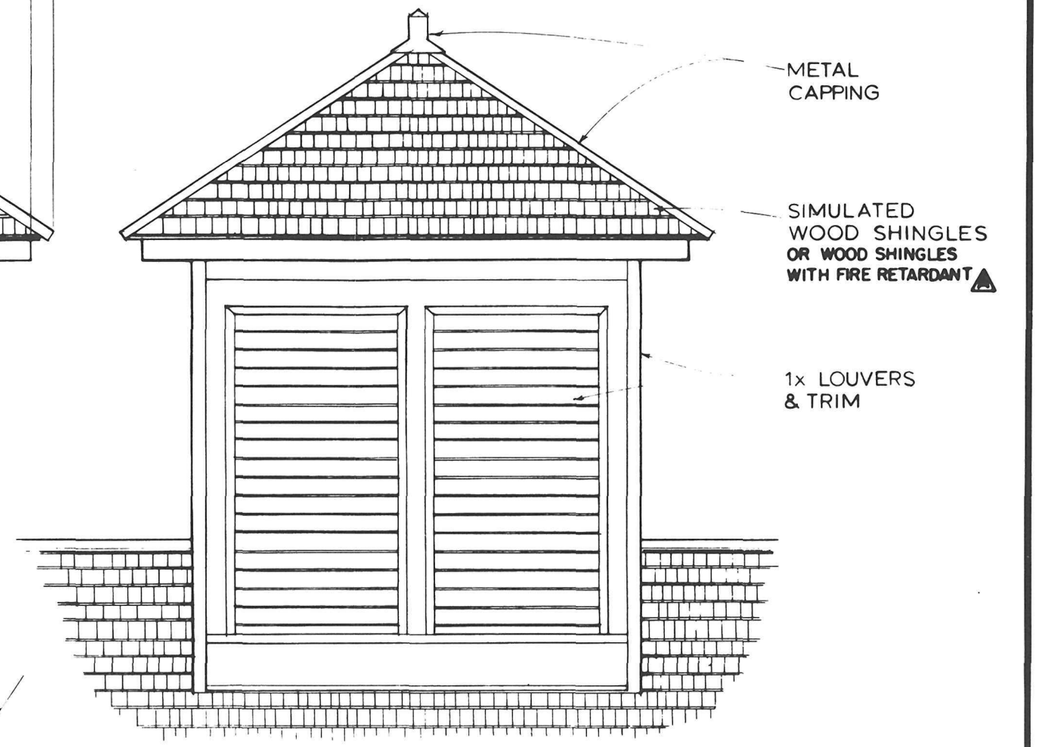
* GPO 1977 780 261



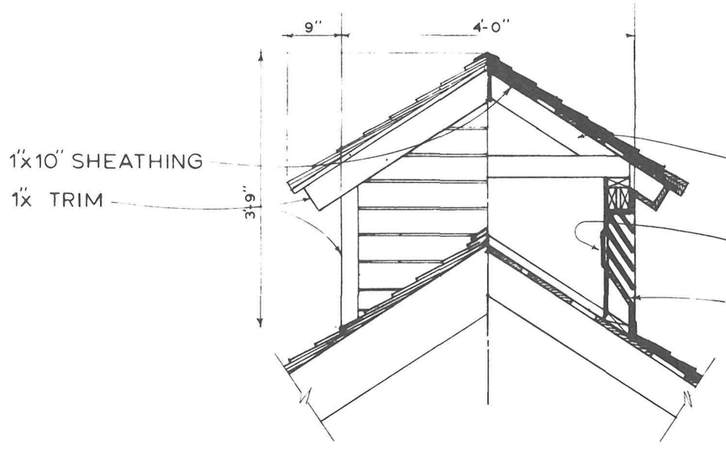
BEVEL DROP

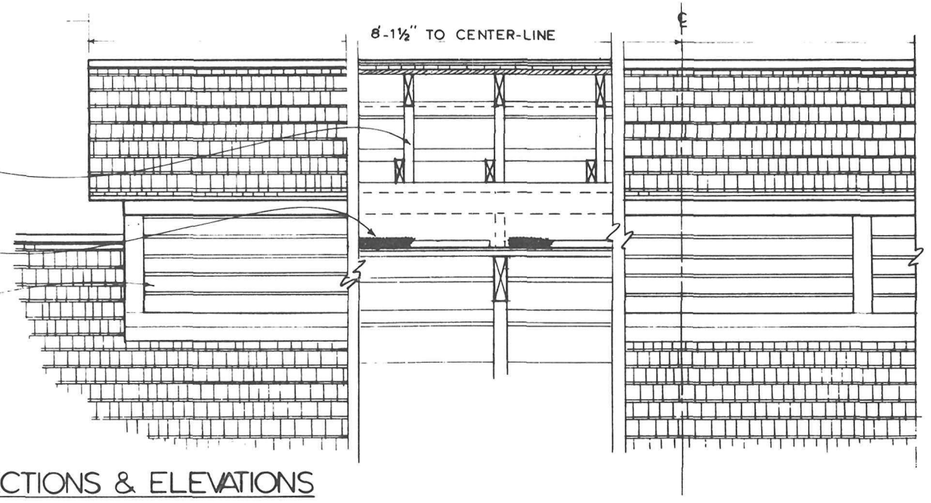
EXTERIOR SIDING
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"
0 1 FEET





TYPICAL CUPOLA SECTION & ELEVATIONS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
0 1 2 FEET





ROOF VENT SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
0 1 2 FEET

BARRACKS, BUILDING 240, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
D. SNOW DESIGNED	641 28,002A
D. SNOW DRAWN	PROJ. NO. 118 / SHEET 7
B. CARPER CHECKED	OF 7
11/30/78 DATE	

* GPO 1977-705-261