
**Historic Context
and
Inventory and Evaluation of
Buildings and Structures
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
San Francisco, California**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document is designed to serve as an historic context for evaluating the significance of buildings and structures located at the Hunters Point Shipyard in San Francisco, California. For the purposes of this evaluation, historic significance is defined as eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Specifically, the context is designed to provide a framework for evaluating the significance of 224 buildings and structures at Hunters Point Shipyard; the buildings that are evaluated are listed in Appendix A of this report.

An historic context, as that term is used in historic preservation planning terminology, is a framework for organizing the inventory and evaluation of historic properties as well as their management.¹ An historic context is built around four variables: time, location, theme, and property type. In the present context, the theme is shipbuilding and repair, the function that has dominated the development of Hunters Point since the 1860s. Four chronological eras are utilized: from the 1860s through 1907, the early years of private shipbuilding and repair; 1908 through 1939, the mature, corporate period of private shipbuilding and repair; 1939 through 1945, an era in which the Navy was preparing for and participating in World War II; and the years since 1945. The location in all instances is the property now known as Hunters Point Shipyard. Property types are buildings and structures that are representative of activities at Hunters Point through these various eras, most of which are directly related to the operations of the shipyard.

1.1. General Description of Hunters Point Shipyard

The Hunters Point Shipyard is located along San Francisco Bay, just north of Candlestick Point, near the southeastern corner of the City and County of San Francisco (**Figure 1**). The facility comprises about 637 acres. Most of the acreage for the base, as well as the bulk of the buildings and structures, are on flat lands along the bay, north and south of the historic Hunters Point; most of that flat land was created by cut-and-fill work undertaken by the Navy during World War II.

Approximately 42 percent of the buildings and structures at Hunters Point were built during World War II. Before the war, only a small amount of usable land existed at Hunters Point for construction; after the war, the Navy facility was little-used and therefore only a relatively small amount of new construction was warranted. The site plan for Hunters Point follows a neat arrangement of buildings and structures into functional grouping. Those groupings are reflected in the numbering systems for the buildings (**Figure 2**). The 100 series chiefly includes administrative buildings located near the Main Gate, as well as some shops along the northern piers and submarine dry docks. The 200 series includes shops and ancillary buildings near the three biggest dry docks, on the central waterfront. The 300 and 400 series buildings are shops

¹ An historic context is defined in the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines: Archeology and Historic Preservation," *Federal Register*. 48, No. 190 (September 29, 1983).

along the berths on the southern waterfront. There are relatively few buildings in the 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 series; these buildings are generally at the perimeter of the 400 series buildings. There is also a group of 47 single-family homes and associated garage buildings at the eastern fence to the facility.

1.2. Previous Studies at Hunters Point Shipyard

This report builds upon an earlier historic context and evaluation document, prepared for the Navy in 1988. That report, entitled "Historical Overview of Hunters Point Annex, Treasure Island Naval Base and Descriptions of Properties that Appear to Qualify for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places," was prepared by Bonnie L. Bamburg of Urban Programmers of San Jose, California.² As its name implies, the 1988 report included a historical overview as well as a series of standard California Department of Parks and Recreation inventory and evaluation forms (DPR 523 forms) for buildings and structures that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register. After that report was completed, the author prepared a series of National Register nominations for the properties that appeared to qualify for listing on the National Register; these nominations were submitted to the Navy but not forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register.

The 1988 report concluded that four properties meet the criteria for National Register listing. These included the following:

- 1) "Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District." This historic district comprises the following contributing structures: Dry Dock #2; Dry Dock #3; remnants of Dry Dock #1; Pumphouse No. 2 (Building 205); Pumphouse #3 (Building 140); a Paint and Tool Building (Building 207); a Gatehouse (Building 204); the seawall in the area; and wharves in the area. Two non-contributing elements were included within the historic district: a Tool Room (Building 208); and a Shop Building (Building 141).
- 2) Drydock #4.
- 3) Building 253, Ordnance and Optical Building.
- 4) 450-Ton Crane.

The 1988 report also concluded that no other building or structure at Hunters Point Shipyard qualifies for listing in the National Register.

² Bonnie L. Bamburg, Urban Programmers, "Historical Overview of Hunters Point Annex, Treasure Island Naval Base and Description of Properties that Appear Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places," 1988. Hereafter, Bamburg 1988.

1.3. Purpose of This Volume

The present volume seeks to achieve two goals: 1) to inventory and evaluate all buildings and structures at the site; and 2) to reevaluate National Register eligibility for the four buildings and structures or groups of buildings previously thought to qualify for listing on the National Register, based upon changes that may have occurred since 1988. The 1988 report concluded that the buildings and structures at Hunters Point, with the exception of the four enumerated eligible buildings or groups of buildings, were not eligible for listing in the National Register. This report is designed to provide additional documentation regarding the properties that do not meet the eligibility criteria.

1.4. Conclusions

1.4.1. Conclusions Regarding Properties Previously Found to Appear to Qualify for Listing in the National Register.

The following conclusions are drawn as a result of the reevaluation of the four properties previously found to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

1. "Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District" appears to qualify for listing in the National Register, although the number of contributing elements is somewhat smaller than was called out in the 1988 report. This historic district comprises the following contributing structures: Dry Dock #2; Dry Dock #3; Pumphouse No. 2 (Building 205) Pumphouse #3 (Building 140); a Paint and Tool Building (Building 207); and a Gatehouse (Building 204). The seawall and wharves in the area are not identified as contributing elements; these elements have deteriorated to a point that they no longer retain integrity. Two non-contributing elements were included within the historic district: a Tool Room (Building 208); and a Shop Building (Building 141). It is further concluded that the remnants of Dry Dock 1 may or may not exist in the area with sufficient potential to yield information that would make the property eligible for the National Register. That point can be proven only through subsurface testing; until the existence of remnants of the Dry Dock #1 has been demonstrated, its location should be treated as an archeologically sensitive area and as a potential contributing element of the historic district.
2. Dry Dock #4 is eligible appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. Dry Dock #4 was and is one of the largest structures of its type on the West Coast and made a significant contribution to the American war effort during World War II. It also retains a high degree of integrity. The California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred in this finding of eligibility.

3. The 450-Ton Crane does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. The California State Historic Preservation Officer has agreed that the property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it lacks integrity. In about 1970, the traveling cranes for this 1948 bridge crane were removed. All that remains is the basic bridge structure. Recognizing that the structure has lost integrity, the California SHPO agreed in a 1993 letter to the Navy that the 450-Ton Bridge Crane does not qualify for listing in the National Register.³
4. Building 253 does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because it is not significant and because of modifications to it since 1988, attributable chiefly to vandalism and neglect. Research conducted since 1988 supports a conclusion that the property is not significant within the contexts identified in the 1988 report. Further, since 1988 the building has been very heavily impacted by vandalism and neglect, to the point that it does not retain integrity to its appearance upon construction in 1947.

1.4.2. Conclusion Regarding Properties Previously Found Not to Qualify for Listing in the National Register.

No properties other than those listed in 1.4.1 above meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

1.5. Organization of the Document

This document is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 is this introduction. Chapters 2 through 5 deal with the history of Hunters Point in four chronological and thematic eras: early commercial shipbuilding and repair, 1860 to 1907; mature commercial shipbuilding and repair, 1908-1939; U.S. Navy Shipyard during the pre-war and World War II era, 1939 to 1945; and Navy Shipyard since 1945. Chapter six offers conclusions and Chapter 7 is a references section.

The volume also includes three lengthy appendices. Appendix A is a list of all buildings and structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, arranged by building number, with an indication of which buildings do or do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Appendix B presents a series of standard California building inventory-evaluation forms (DPR 523 forms) for all buildings and structures at Hunters Point that were built more than 50 years ago, i.e. in 1947 or earlier. Appendix C presents a summary discussion of buildings and structures that were built after 1947, accompanied by representative photographs of the various building and structure types represented in that group.

³ Letter, Steade Craigo, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, to Louis S. Wall, U.S. Navy, April 1, 1993. Mr. Craigo was responding to a request by the Navy, dated January 27, 1993, Louis S. Wall to Steade Craigo.

Each of the thematic chapters, 2 through 5, is arranged in a parallel manner. Each begins with a historical overview of activities at Hunters Point during the identified chronological period. Following the overview, there is a discussion of “property types,” known or anticipated, that may be associated with the events of that period. In the discussion of these property types, there will be a discussion of why the various properties do or do not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF SHIP REPAIR FACILITIES AT HUNTERS POINT, 1867 TO 1907

2.1. Historical Overview

Hunters Point is a small promontory near the southeastern corner of the City and County of San Francisco, along San Francisco Bay just north of Candlestick Point (see **Figure 1**). The point was named after Robert and Philip Hunter, pioneer settlers in American-era San Francisco. The Hunter brothers lived near, and attempted to develop the point in the mid-19th century acting as agents for Jose Bernal, owner of the land, and two prominent San Francisco businessmen. Unable to sell the land for commercial or residential uses, the Hunters allowed much of the property to pass into the ownership of shipping interests, who saw it as a promising site for a commercial drydock.⁴ Although it was best-known as the site of a major dry dock operations, Hunters Point had been used at various times as the site of a small fishing village and for truck gardening.⁵

The geography of Hunters Point was far different before 1942 than it is today. Before 1942, it was a narrow peninsula measuring about 2000' wide and 6000' long. The area was favorable for dry dock construction for two reasons. First, the peninsula adjoined a natural underwater shelf in San Francisco Bay with deep water approaches to the site. Second, the rock on which the peninsula was founded was a soft serpentine, soft enough to be cut easily but firm enough to serve as an adequate foundation for dry dock structures.⁶ As discussed in Chapter 4, the Navy in 1942 cut away much of the natural hillside and used the spoil to fill the bay north and south of the natural point.

The early developers of a commercial drydock organized themselves as the California Dry Dock Company in 1867. Among the partners were Lloyd Tevis, William Ralston, and Isaac Friedlander. All were major figures in the 19th century California economy and involved to some degree in navigation. None was more involved in shipping than Friedlander, who controlled much of the overseas wheat trade in the state.⁷ The company hired Alexis Von Schmidt to design the facility. Von Schmidt was one of the most influential engineers in 19th century California.

⁴ Bamburg 1988, 2-3. The importance of Hunters Point in the larger context of the maritime history of San Francisco Bay is discussed in John Haskell Kemble, *San Francisco Bay: A Pictorial Maritime History* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1979). The very early history of Hunters Point is outlined in a brief book, Rev. F. F. McCarthy *Hunters Point* (San Francisco: Flores Press, 1946).

⁵ The use of the Bayview area for truck gardening is mentioned in most histories of Italian-Americans in San Francisco. See, for example, Deanna Paoli Gumina, *The Italians of San Francisco* (New York: Center for Immigration Studies, 1978).

⁶ This characterization of the geology of the area is taken from Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II" (Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946), 1. This excellent history focus on construction during World War II but offers a reliable history of the area in earlier periods as well.

⁷ Friedlander's role in the wheat trade is discussed in Rodman Paul, "The Wheat Trade between California and the United Kingdom" *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (December 1958), 391-412.

memorialized most permanently by one of the surveyed state lines between California and Nevada, commonly called the "Von Schmidt line."⁸

The Von Schmidt-designed structure was cut into the adjacent serpentine rock, with this quarried surface forming the bulk of the structure. The dry dock, called Dry Dock #1 after a second structure was built in 1903, was 462' long, 97' wide at the top, and 56' wide at the base. Only the forward 75' (toward the gate) were lined in concrete.⁹

In 1901-03, the San Francisco Dry Dock Company, successor to the California Dry Dock Company, built Dry Dock #2, just south of the original structure. It was a far larger structure, measuring 750' long, 122' wide at the top and 74' wide at the bottom. It had been designed by San Francisco engineer, Howard C. Holmes. At the time it was built, Dry Dock #2 was the largest such structure on the West Coast, exceeding the dry docks found at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Along with the new dry dock, the company built a new pumping facility to serve both dry docks as well as a gate control house. These buildings still exist and are designated Buildings 205 and 204, respectively.

After Dry Dock #2 was completed in 1903, the Hunters Point private dry docks began to attract the business of the Navy; indeed, the first customer for the new dry dock was the battleship *USS Ohio*. As the American fleet in the Pacific grew in the number and size of ships, the traditional shipyard at Mare Island became more and more obsolete. As discussed in Chapter 3, the Navy after 1908 began to subsidize the owners of the Hunters Point facility to construct larger and more efficient repair facilities.

2.2. Property Types from the Early Commercial Shipyard

Very little remains at Hunters Point from the period before 1908. As discussed in Chapter 1, the 1988 inventory and evaluation work at Hunters Point identified the pre-Navy dry docks and associated buildings as being eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district. That historic district included some buildings and structures from this period as well as many more from the later period, 1908-1939. Contributing elements from that historic district that were built before 1908 include: Dry Dock #2, constructed in 1901-03; Building 205, the 1902 pump house for Dry Dock #2; and Building 204, the Gatehouse, built in 1902. The 1988 report also identified the ca. 1902 seawall near Dry Dock #2 as a contributing element, as well as the remains of Dry Dock #1. The remains of Dry Dock #1 cannot be seen but were identified as a contributing historic archaeological site.

⁸ Von Schmidt's role in surveying the Nevada-California border is treated in detail in Francois D. Uzes, *Chaining the Land: A History of Surveying in California* (Sacramento: Landmark Enterprises, 1977). Von Schmidt was a classic nineteenth century engineer, finding work as a surveyor, water project designer, and, in the case of Hunters Point, as a structural engineer. His role as a water project engineer is treated in Donald J. Pisani, "Why Shouldn't California Have the Grandest Aqueduct in the World?": Alexis Von Schmidt's Lake Tahoe Scheme" *California Historical Quarterly* 53 (Winter 1974), 347-360.

⁹ Bamberg 1988, 3.

As discussed in Chapter 3, the great Dry Dock #1 was destroyed in the early 20th century to make room for what is now Dry Dock #3.¹⁰ The other ancillary buildings alongside Dry Dock #2 were built after 1908, by the Union Iron Works/Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company (Appendix B). The dry docks and associated buildings are inventoried and evaluated in the attached DPR 523 for the Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District.

It is also possible that two of the buildings in a single-family residential area near the western boundary of the station are pre-1908 buildings. As discussed in Chapter 3, a small residential neighborhood developed in this area during the early 20th century, apparently in response to increasing business and employment opportunities at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding plant. It was a private housing subdivision, not “company housing” for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, although it is likely that many of the houses were owned by workers at the nearby plant. This small neighborhood was in turn taken over by the Navy during World War II and used for married family housing. The neighborhood represents an improbable mix of architectural styles and dates of construction, with the bulk of the buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1940s. There are, however, two buildings that appear to have been built in the late 19th century or very early 20th century. These buildings were almost certainly moved on to this site, at some point after the subdivision was laid out but before the property was acquired by the Navy. These buildings and all other single family residences are inventoried and evaluated in the attached DPR 523 for “Single Family Residences at Hunters Point Shipyard.”

It appears that the “Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District” is eligible for listing in the National Register, despite a considerable loss of integrity to individual components since the resources were evaluated in 1988. The compromise of integrity within the historic district has come about almost exclusively through vandalism and neglect. The early buildings and structures, particularly the two dry docks and Buildings 204 and 205, are largely intact but have suffered from neglect and vandalism. The dry docks, for example, are no longer operable; with their gates removed, the docks are now essentially harbors. Buildings 204 and 205 have been boarded over, although most of the window frames appear to be intact. The buildings are highly significant, not only for their association with the early shipbuilding and repair but also for their handsome design. The rectangular brick buildings are designed as if they were small temples, with pedimented roof forms, and arched window and door openings. As such, they continue a long tradition of 19th century industrial design (even though built in the very early 20th century) of applying Greek Revival forms to otherwise utilitarian buildings.¹¹

The seawall and wharves in the area are not identified as contributing elements; these elements have deteriorated to a point that they no longer retain integrity. The wharf north of Dry Dock #3 has collapsed altogether and the wharf between the dry docks is in imminent danger of collapse. Two non-contributing elements were included within the historic district: a Tool Room (Building 208); and a Shop Building (Building 141); these buildings are still regarded as non-contributing

¹⁰ There is no Dry Dock #1 at Hunters Point today; that number was never reused after the original facility was destroyed.

¹¹ This design tradition is discussed in Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1960).

elements of the historic district. It is further concluded that the remnants of Dry Dock #1 may or may not exist in the area with sufficient potential to yield information that would make the property eligible for the National Register. That point can be proven only through subsurface testing; until the existence of remnants of the Dry Dock #1 has been demonstrated, its location should be treated as an archeologically sensitive area and as a potentially contributing element of the historic district.

3. MATURE COMMERCIAL SHIP REPAIR AT HUNTERS POINT, 1908-1939

3.1. Historical Overview

The Hunters Point facility -- including Dry Dock #1, Dry Dock #2 and related structures -- was acquired in 1908 by the Union Iron Works, an old San Francisco industrial operation that had itself been acquired by Charles Schwab of Bethlehem Steel in 1905.¹² The Union Iron Works, with a main plant north of Hunters Point, was a crucial element of the manufacturing capacity of San Francisco during the 19th century. Specializing in mining equipment during the 19th century, the company branched out into shipbuilding early in the 20th century and would continue to work in that field for many years. The combined Dry Docks # 1 and #2 operation was known as the Union Iron Works Dry Docks Company until 1917, when the name was changed to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.¹³

The acquisition of the dry docks at Hunters Point by a major corporate interest coincided with increased interest by the Navy in acquiring additional dry dock capabilities on the West Coast. In 1908, the Navy owned only two dry dock facilities on the West Coast: Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington. Of these, only Puget Sound was capable of handling capital ships. The American naval strategy after the Spanish-American War emphasized the battleship as the heart of the fleet. Mare Island Navy Shipyard, founded in 1854, was already inadequate by 1907 to service most of the Navy's capital ships and its inadequacies would only become more pronounced as years went by. Because of its inland location and degradation of shipping channel through mining debris, Mare Island was incapable of being improved to meet the needs of the larger Navy vessels, particularly battleships. The naval shipyard at Puget Sound was of limited use for the Navy's substantial presence in San Francisco Bay. The arrival of the "Great White Fleet" in San Francisco in 1907-1908 dramatically pointed out the shortcomings of the shipyard at Mare Island. None of the battleships of the fleet could be taken to Mare Island for repair; work on those vessels was accomplished at Hunters Point.¹⁴

In 1916, Congress mandated appointment of a commission to study whether or how to build a second shipyard in the San Francisco Bay Area. This commission, called the Helm Commission after its chair, Rear Admiral J. Helm, studied shore facilities on the Pacific Coast, looking particularly at the need for an additional Navy Yard. The Commission concluded that a second shipyard was needed and studied various locations for a San Francisco Bay yard, including

¹² Lynn R. Bailey, *Supplying the Mining World: The Mining Equipment Manufacturers of San Francisco, 1850-1900* (Tucson: Westernlore Press, 1996), 57. The Union Iron Works had been founded in the early 1850s by the Donahue brothers, likely the origin of the name for Donahue Street, the major street near the Main Gate at Hunters Point. The company began building ships in the early 1880s and by the 1890s, shipbuilding accounted for the bulk of its work.

¹³ Schmidt, 2.

¹⁴ Schmidt, 6.

Alameda, Goat Island (Yerba Buena Island), Richmond, and Hunters Point. The Commission gave serious consideration to a yard at Hunters Point, even to the extent of drafting plans for how a Navy shipyard could be made to coexist with continued operation of the private Union Iron Works/Bethlehem Shipbuilding yard.

The Commission ultimately recommended in favor of Alameda. The recommendation, however, was never acted upon; the Navy would ultimately establish a Naval Air Station near the proposed shipyard site at Alameda. The task of finding an adequate dry dock facility in San Francisco Bay was hampered as well by the defenders of Mare Island Naval Shipyard, who feared, with some justification, that a San Francisco Bay-based shipyard would drain financial resources and work from the facility in Vallejo.¹⁵

Unable to decide upon a permanent, Navy-owned shipyard in San Francisco Bay, the Navy adopted as an interim measure a subsidization program to encourage the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company to expand its private dry docks at Hunters Point. The Navy offered a guarantee of \$50,000 rental to the company if it were to build a dry dock of more than 1000' length and offer the Navy first use of it.¹⁶ With this inducement, the Union Iron Works started construction on Dry Dock #3 in 1916. The location of new dry dock essentially displaced Dry Dock #1, however construction on Dry Dock #3 began inland to allow Dry Dock #1 to remain in service as long as possible. Construction continued through 1919, ultimately creating the second largest dry dock in the world at the time it was built. The Navy used the dry dock for repair on battleships.¹⁷

The Navy subsidy helped give the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company the confidence to undergo major renovations at the site, not least of which was construction of Dry Dock #3. The Navy first used the new dry docks in 1921. Between 1921 and government acquisition of the facility in 1939, the Navy docked 107 ships at Hunters Point.¹⁸

The increase in business for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in turn helped revive interest in use of the Hunters Point vicinity for commercial and residential purposes. As noted in Chapter 2, the Hunter brothers had hoped to develop Hunters Point for residential and commercial uses as early as the 1860s. This development did not mature, however, until the 1920s and 1930s. During this period, several dozen small homes were built by private parties on the hillside at the northern edge of what is now Hunters Point Shipyard. At the same time, two commercial enterprises were built in the same general neighborhood. Of these, the largest and most intact is Building 916, now operated as Dago Mary's Restaurant. The other pre-Navy commercial building is Building 109, used until recently as the police department at Hunters Point.

¹⁵ The competition between Vallejo and San Francisco is discussed in Roger W. Lotchin, *Fortress California: From Warfare to Welfare, 1910-1960* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992).

¹⁶ Schmidt, 2.

¹⁷ Schmidt, 2.

¹⁸ Schmidt, 2.

3.2. Property Types from the Period, 1908-1939

Three types of buildings and structures remain from this period of use: dry docks and related buildings at the waterfront; single family housing units on the hillside; and two commercial buildings, built by private parties but re-used by the Navy for miscellaneous purposes.

Dry Docks and Related Buildings

The most substantial remnants from this period of use at Hunters Point are found at the historic dry dock area. These resources comprise all of the buildings and structures included within the "Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District." As discussed in Chapter 2, Dry Dock #2 and Building 205 were built before 1908, i.e. before the site was acquired by Bethlehem Shipbuilding. The remaining buildings within the historic district were built during this period. These include: Dry Docks #3, built in 1916-18; the pumphouse for Dry Dock #3 (Building 140), and the Paint and Tool Building (Building 208, built ca. 1930).

The 1908-1939 buildings along the waterfront are generally consistent with the pre-1908 construction there, matching the earlier buildings in materials (they are all of brick) and architectural detail (all but Building 208 have some Greek Revival detailing). The 1908-39 dry-dock related buildings and structures are treated as contributing elements of the identified historic district and are inventoried in the DPR 523 forms for the "Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District."

Single Family Residences

As mentioned in Chapter 2, a small residential neighborhood was built at the western edge of what is now Hunters Point Shipyard, on a hillside near the Main Gate. The bulk of the houses in this area date to the 1908-1939 period, with more being constructed during the 1930s than any other decade. Specifically, there are 31 homes (out of 47 total buildings) in this neighborhood that were built between 1909 and 1939, with 20 being built during the 1930's, the remainder between 1915 and 1930.

None of the 1908-1939 buildings in this neighborhood appears to qualify for listing in the National Register individually and the homes collectively do not constitute a historic district. The neighborhood is inventoried and evaluated in the attached DPR 523 form for "Single Family Residences at Hunters Point Shipyard." In that DPR 523 form, the buildings are evaluated individually and as potential contributors to a historic district. The buildings do not qualify under either category.

Commercial Buildings

In addition to the residences on the hillside, there are two commercial buildings that, according to Navy records, were built in this period. These are: Building 916, a 1930 building that was built as a private restaurant but used by the Navy as a CPO Club, and Building 109, a 1934 building that also began its life as a private restaurant but used by the Navy as a police station for the naval base. Both buildings are located on the natural grade of the hillside, i.e., not only land that was cut or filled by the Navy after 1942. Both buildings were apparently built as restaurants to serve the neighborhood and, most likely, the work force of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding operation.

Building 916 is a substantial commercial building. Although it is quite narrow at the facade, the building extends far to the rear and is two-story, conforming to the slope of the hillside. The building includes a large bar at the entrance and a far larger dining room to the rear, both at the top story (first story at the facade; second story at the rear). The building remained a private operation during World War II but was later taken over by the Navy to serve as a CPO club. The building is of some interest because its interior is furnished with handsome woodwork that was apparently salvaged from a mansion in Menlo Park that was being demolished about the time this restaurant was being built. The building, however, does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Building 109 was also built as a restaurant building during the 1930s but was taken over by the Navy in 1942 and re-used as the police station for the base. It is a much smaller structure and does not include a significant interior. It does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Buildings 109 and 916 are inventoried and evaluated in separate DPR 523 forms.

4. NAVAL SHIPYARD AT HUNTERS POINT DURING WORLD WAR II

4.1. Historical Overview

Navy interest in acquiring Hunters Point was revived in 1939 as part of the massive build-up of American military forces, naval and otherwise, in response to war in Europe and the Pacific Ocean. Between 1939 and 1941, the Navy acquired and built dozens of major bases throughout the United States, including several substantial facilities in California. These include Naval Stations, Naval Air Stations, supply depots, and other types of Navy facilities. This pre-war build up, as much as the wartime effort itself, accounts for much of the Navy assets in California.¹⁹

The Navy had studied the usefulness of Hunters Point at several points between the 1916 Helm Commission and the ultimate decision to acquire the property in 1939. In early 1939, the House Naval Affairs Committee directed the Navy to establish a board to report on the advisability of acquiring the dry docks operation at Hunters Point. The board reported in April of that year that the facility was a good investment and a necessary acquisition "in order that the splendid shop facilities of that Yard may be fully available."²⁰ Purchase authorization was included in a House bill and enacted into law in June 1939. The purchase price and terms were agreed to by the Government and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in December of that year. The appropriations were adopted in 1940 and the Navy actually took possession of the yard in November of that year. For various reasons, the yard was immediately leased back to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, with the provision that the Government could cancel the lease under emergency conditions. This lease was canceled in October 1941 and has been Navy property since that time, although it has been leased to private parties over much of the post-World War II period.

The stated mission of Hunters Point Shipyard was: "For all classes of vessels: interim docking, shaft and propeller repairs, repairs of major underwater damage; for carriers: interim overhaul of about three to four weeks comparable to overhaul by repair vessels afloat."²¹ Even while the site was leased briefly to Bethlehem Shipbuilding, the Navy began building some of the improvements needed to make the site usable as a naval shipyard. Construction projects for 1941 included an assembly building south of Dry Dock #2, a latrine, a 50-ton crane, and an 800-foot quay wall, as well as several smaller service structures. None of this work had been completed at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

¹⁹ The importance of the pre-war build up to the California economy and military assets is also discussed in Lotchin, *Fortress California*.

²⁰ Schmidt, 17.

²¹ Schmidt, 22.

In early 1942, the Navy undertook a massive construction program at the site, which resulted in the building of a substantial proportion of all buildings and structures still found there. Of all of the actions taken by the Navy at Hunters Point during the war, three were the most significant: 1) acquisition of hundreds of additional acres for expansion of the facility (the original acquisition concerned fewer than 50 acres); 2) the leveling of the natural hillside; and 3) construction of Dry Dock #4. The removal of the hillside was necessary for two purposes: to open a site for the construction of Dry Dock #4 and to provide fill and a flat grade for construction of new buildings to the north, south, and west of the old Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company site.

Dry Dock #4 was (and is) 1092' x 143', built at a diagonal to Dry Docks #2 and #3, and cut into the hillside which at that time was being removed to create landfill. The drydock was designed and built by the Pacific Bridge Company, which despite its name was a multiple-purpose San Francisco-based construction company.

Between late 1942 and mid-1945, dozens of buildings and structures were built at the facility. The work in 1942 centered on dockside improvements, including a quay wall. In 1943, construction again centered on dockside improvements, including the construction of three small submarine dry docks (Dry Docks #5, #6, and #7). During 1944 and early 1945, construction of many of the largest buildings at the facility was initiated. Construction of some of the especially large buildings, including Building 253 (the Ordnance and Optical Building) and Building 411 (the Shipfitters Shop), was initiated in 1944 but not completed until several years after the war.

The bulk of the building program, however, was not completed until 1944 and 1945. Although it was the site of a massive construction project, the shipyard at Hunters Point actually made only a minor contribution to the American war effort during World War II. Battle-damaged vessels were admitted to the base as soon as the facilities were completed. Most major facilities were not completed, however, until 1945. As a result, Hunters Point serviced only 213 dockings during the war, most for routine maintenance.²²

4.2. Property Types from World War II

The World War II-era buildings and structures dominate the scene at Hunters Point Shipyard. The World War II-era buildings account for only 42 percent of the total buildings and structures there (98 of 224; for the purpose of this evaluation the World War II-era buildings include those built between 1939 and 1945, including the pre-war mobilization as well as the wartime buildings). The visual dominance, however, is greater than these numbers might suggest. Most of the larger buildings at the base were built during the war, although some very substantial

²² Bamberg 1988, 38. This compared with thousands of dockings at shipyards in Hawaii, Puget Sound, and at Mare Island.

buildings from the 1970s are interspersed with the larger shops buildings. In addition, the World War II-era buildings are designed around standard plans and are typically grouped in clusters of identical or similar buildings, giving a uniformity to the streetscape that is attributable to the presence of the World War II-era standard buildings.

The World War II-era buildings and structures at Hunters Point fall into ten basic categories: shops and warehouses; barracks; administrative buildings; social welfare buildings; single family residences; toilets; dry docks; cafeterias; utility buildings (substations and pumphouses); and miscellaneous other buildings. The different types are summarized below.

The site plan for Hunters Point Shipyard was also a product of World War II; before the war there was so little usable land at the site that no comprehensive planning was possible. The World War II-era site plan follows a neat arrangement of buildings and structures in functional groupings. Those groupings are also reflected in the numbering systems for the buildings. The 100 series of buildings are chiefly administrative buildings, located near the Main Gate, as well as some shops along the northern pier. The 200 series includes shops and ancillary buildings along the three biggest dry docks, on the central waterfront. The 300 and 400 series buildings are shops along the southern waterfront. There are relatively few buildings in the 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 series; these buildings are generally at the perimeter of the 400 series buildings. There are also a series of single-family homes at the eastern fence to the facility; some of these homes pre-date the war, although many were built during the war and afterward. These homes are identified by letters.

It appears that nearly all of the buildings and structures at Hunters Point were built from Bureau of Yards and Docks standardized plans. A great deal has been written in recent years regarding the standardized plans of the Army and Navy during World War II.²³ Much of the focus has been on so-called “temporary” plans, particularly those for administrative buildings and barracks. Military construction during the war was characterized by two attributes: standardization and the use of temporary construction guidelines or standards. The drive for standardization and the use of flimsy construction methods were part of the overall objective of military planners during the war: to build a huge number of buildings in the shortest period of time and for the least cost. Among the World War II-era buildings at Hunters Point, many were temporary and many were not. Virtually all, however, were built along standard plans. All of the barracks, toilet facilities, and nearly all of the shops and warehouses were built along standard plans. These plans, however, could be modified somewhat during construction to accomplish specific needs. The warehouses in the 400 group, for example, are essentially identical but minor variations may be observed.

²³ The best single source on World War II temporary, standardized plans by both the Army and Navy is John S. Garner, “World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States” USACERL Technical Report CRC-93/01, March 1993. Garner does not deal specifically with shipyards and concentrates far more on the Army-Air Corps than on Navy-Marine Corps construction.

Some of the key buildings were not built along standard plans, but nonetheless adhere to long-standing design traditions of the Navy. The main administration building (Building 101), for example, is a rambling structure that is essentially a piecing together of numerous modules, each of which was derived from Navy standard plans. Buildings 253, 231, and 411, as well as other very large shops buildings were unique in design, i.e. not specifically derived from standard plans. These buildings, however, do retain characteristics of naval traditions. Building 231, 253, and 411, for example, are curtain wall shipyard shops buildings. The Navy had built similar shops buildings throughout the United States since the time of World War I.

Although most of the World War II-era buildings are of a standard design, not all were designed directly by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. During the war, both the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Yards and Docks focused their efforts in two directions: developing standard plans that could be mass-produced, and administering both architect-engineer (A&E) and construction contracts. The actual layout of individual buildings as well as plans for bases generally was turned over to private A&E firms. These firms could, and often did, use Navy or Army standard plans, adapting these as needed to the specific circumstances at each individual base.

A large number of A&E firms worked at Hunters Point at one time or another. Many of these firms also worked at other military bases during the war years. There simply was little civilian work and an enormous amount of military design work for architects (as well as engineers) during these years; as a result, virtually every practicing architect in the state did some military design work during these years. Myron Hunt, for example, was quite active in Navy design during the war.²⁴ An inspection of the architect-engineer contracts for Hunters Point alone emphasizes this point. Among the architects hired at the base were: Ernest J. Kump Co., W. P. Day and Associates, Austin W. Earl, Blanchard, Maher and Ward, Timothy Pfleuger, and Albert Kahn and Associates.²⁵ Many of these firms are well-known in the architectural history of California for their work before and after the war. It would be a mistake to overstate the importance of the involvement of these famous architects in designing buildings at Hunters Point. Most architects, well-known or not, participated in the design of government (mostly military) buildings during the war, owing chiefly to the scarcity of civilian work during the same years and the abundance of Federal contracts.

4.2.1. Shops and Warehouses.

Numerically, the most common building type from this era is a shop or warehouse, a predictable occurrence in a base dedicated to the repair of ships. The dozens of shops buildings may be categorized in various ways: by function, by structural form, or by location within the base

²⁴ Hunt's career is discussed in Terese L. Hanafin, "The Eclectic Architecture of Myron Hunt," M.A. Thesis, San Diego State College, 1969. His major work during World War II for the Navy was at the Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton.

²⁵ Schmidt, appendix.

(which roughly coincides with function, as the base was neatly laid out in functional areas). Functionally, the buildings were used for a wide variety of purposes, although they may be roughly classified into storage and processing uses.

From the structural standpoint, there are numerous distinct types of shops and warehouses. Nearly all were built along standard Bureau of Yards and Docks designs, modified on occasions to fit the specific circumstances of the shipyard. The non-standard buildings appear to be restricted to the three large curtain wall design buildings discussed below, although even these buildings conform to long-standing Navy traditions if not to specific Yards and Docks standardized plans.

In addition to their numbers, the shops buildings dominate the scene at Hunters Point in two respects. First, the shops are generally large buildings, some being very substantial in footprint as well as height. Second, the shops buildings, with some exceptions, are standardized in plan and are built in groups of like buildings. The presence of so many identical buildings arranged in rows gives a feeling of uniformity and sameness to the shops areas, clearly identifying those areas as products of World War II-era construction.

While there are numerous variations, the shops buildings may be broken into a small number of discrete categories, as discussed below.

SHOPS WITH MONITORS

Most of the shops buildings adhere to a common warehouse and shops form from the Navy during World War II, in which the building includes a central light and ventilation monitor, joined by shallow shed roofs at either side. There are numerous variations of this basic design present at Hunters Point, as there are in most Navy bases with large populations of World War II buildings. These variants tend to be built in groups of identical buildings, clustered in different functional areas of the facility. This fact, along with the known uses of the buildings, suggest that different variants on the monitored shop building were designed for separate functions. It would be a mistake, however, to treat these variations as reflections of fundamentally different building types. The monitored sheds are all very similar and are not fundamentally different from the shops without monitors. All are standardized World War II buildings, customized in some instances for predictable uses in shipyards.

One type of the monitored shops buildings with numerous examples is a woodframe building with a flat monitor, built in a group of three identical modules. There are five buildings of this type (400, 404, 405, 406, and 407). These buildings are inventoried as a group on a DPR 523 form in Appendix B. Another type of monitored shop, with two identical representatives, includes a monitor on one side only, with a gabled form above it. It is represented by Building 413 and 414. These two buildings are inventoried together on a DPR 523 form in Appendix B. A larger monitored shops building, with five representatives, includes a shallow-gabled roof with monitor long shallow shed roofed forms at either side. Buildings 217, 241, 251, 258, and 272 represent this form, although they are slightly different. These five buildings are inventoried together in an attached DPR 523 form. Buildings 128 and 130 are identical shops buildings in

the submarine repair area; they differ from the other shops with monitors in that they include open sheds at either side of the monitors. Building 113 and 134 are nearly identical shops in the submarine repair area. The buildings are rambling three-story shops, with a central three-story element, a T-shaped two story element, and a rectangular first story. The two buildings are evaluated on a DPR 523 form in Appendix B.

Other shops buildings with monitors are not grouped in repetitive types, although they share much with the aforementioned repetitive types. Individual shops with monitors include Building 211 and 270, which are built in the form of the type represented by Buildings 400-407 but are considerably larger. Building 211 is attached to Building 253 and is inventoried with it; Building 270 is inventoried in its own DPR 523 form.

GABLE ROOFED SHOPS

A less common form of shops buildings are those shops that include shallow gabled roofs but without monitors. There are several variations of this form. The most common type includes a cluster of nearly-identical buildings built in a row in the same area of the southern waterfront: Buildings 401, 402, 302, 363, and 304. These standard plan shops are inventoried as a group in an attached DPR 523 form. Several smaller gable-roofed shops exist at Hunters Point, including Buildings 146, 225 and 230. These three shops are inventoried as a group in a DPR 523 form in Appendix B.

METAL SIDED SHOPS

Relatively few World War II-era buildings at Hunters Point were sided in metal. Building 307 is a large metal sided storage building built near the area in which the 450-Ton Crane was later installed. Building 808, also built in 1944, is structurally similar to Building 307. Those buildings are inventoried together in a DPR 523 form in Appendix B. Building 141 is also a metal-sided shops buildings but is located within the boundaries of the Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District and is inventoried as a non-contributing element of that historic district.

CURTAIN WALL SHOPS

Hunters Point includes several large curtain walls shops, a typical World War II-era shipyard building type. These include Buildings 253 and 411. These two buildings, while planned during World War II, were not completed until 1947 and are discussed in Chapter 5.

The only curtain wall built that was constructed during the war was Building 231. Building 231 is a steel framed, curtain wall shops building, located alongside Dry Dock #3 in the old Hunters Point shipyards area. The eastern half of the building was built in 1942, the remainder being constructed between 1944 and 1945. The original building and addition are of the same design and construction and are indistinguishable. The basic building is a huge rectangle (over 193,000 square feet) with a shallow gabled roof with sawtooth pattern light monitors on the side slopes. Freight elevators exist at the northeast and southeast corners. The freight elevators and the

spandrel areas of the side walls are finished in thick corrugated sheet iron siding.²⁶ Elsewhere, the curtain wall is enclosed with corrugated safety glass, reinforced with chicken wire, except at the clerestory window band, which is enclosed with steel industrial sash. Building 231 is inventoried and evaluated in a DPR 523 form in Appendix B.

CONCRETE SHOPS

There are a few examples of World War II era shops buildings made of reinforced concrete. Concrete was a scarce construction material during the war and was used sparingly. It was used principally when the building was used in the handling of flammable or energetic materials or, more rarely, because the building was scheduled for permanent status. Building 351 is a large reinforced concrete shop building, built as the optical shop in 1945 but never used for that purpose. It is inventoried and evaluated in a DPR 523 form in Appendix B.

Conclusions Regarding National Register Eligibility for Shops Buildings.

None of the shops or warehouse buildings at Hunters Point appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for three reasons. First, none of these buildings appears to have a direct association with events or persons important to our history. Second, none of these buildings appears to represent a distinguished example of a type, period or method of construction. Third, a substantial proportion of these building have lost integrity.

In the first respect, the shops and warehouses were related in a general sense to the work that was conducted at the Hunters Point shipyard. There is no indication, however, that any one building played a significant role in the war effort. Hunters Point was essentially a government-owned factory, with dozens of buildings that were used in an interconnected way. No one building appears to have made a significant contribution to the history of the facility.

From the standpoint of design, the vast majority of these buildings are standardized, temporary designs from the Bureau of Yards and Docks. To repeat an earlier point, these standard plans could be, and often were, modified to meet specific needs. These minor changes, however, do not alter the basic fact that the buildings were built according to standard plans. From the standpoint of architectural history, the shops do not appear to be significant.

In terms of integrity, the conditions vary widely from one building or group of buildings to the next. All of the shops buildings have suffered from neglect and vandalism. Many have been substantially modified as well. As a group, the buildings retain a low degree of integrity although, as noted, integrity differs greatly from one building to another.

²⁶ The building is described briefly in Bureau of Yard and Docks, *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineering Corps, 1940-1946* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1946), 199.

The best case for eligibility rests with Buildings 231, 253, and 411, simply because of their size and prominent profile at the facility. Although very large and structurally complex buildings, Building 231, 253, and 411 do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As noted, these buildings are unique, i.e. not derived from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans. They are, however, very similar to other buildings with the same functions on shipyards elsewhere in the United States. When seen in the context of curtain wall construction by the Navy for its shipyard buildings, the three large buildings do not appear to be significant.

4.2.2. Barracks

Until recently, there were dozens of World War II-era barracks in existence at Hunters Point, with the largest concentration being in the south shipyard, in the 500 Series area. Many of these have been demolished in recent years. Today, only five barracks remain at the site. Most of the remnant barracks are in the 100 series, at the north waterfront. One large barracks-like building does exist in the south waterfront area: Building 500, a two-story, T-shaped wooden World War II temporary building. It served as a Bachelor Officers' Quarters.

The one non-standard building in this group is Building 110, a wood frame and stucco barracks built for the Marine detachment. Typical of Navy base layout, the Marine barracks were situated near the entry gate; the Marines served as armed guard for the facility.

None of the barracks buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. With the exception of Building 110, the barracks are standard temporary World War II-era Bureau of Yards and Docks design. Most have been substantially modified in their re-use for non-residential purposes. The buildings do not appear to be significant historically or architecturally and, for that reason, do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The barracks -- Buildings 103, 104, 110, 117, and 500 -- are inventoried as a group on a DPR 523 form for "Barracks."

4.2.3. Administrative Buildings

There are nine World War II-era buildings at Hunters Point Shipyard that functioned in the general area of administration. These include: Building 101 (the Headquarters), Building 102 (the post office), Building 121 (an office building), Buildings 129 and 132 (office buildings along the waterfront), Building 154 (a small office building), Building 214 (an accounting office in the shipyard), Building 215 (the Fire Station), and Building 322 (a pass office). All appear to have been built from standardized Bureau of Yards and Docks plans, except for Buildings 214 and 215 (the Fire Station). These buildings are quite similar to one another and were likely designed as part of a larger A&E contract.

The most impressive, at least in terms of footprint, is Building 101, the main administration building. It appears to be a standardized temporary Bureau of Yards and Docks design, with a series of identical modules pieced together as wings projecting from a long central stem corridor. It is a wood frame building with wooden siding and windows. Most of the other administrative buildings also appear to be built around standard plans. Buildings 102 and 121 closely resemble World War II-era barracks designs. Buildings 129 and 132 are identical small office buildings on piers in the submarine docks area. Building 322, a pass office, appears to have been built from standard plans. As noted, Buildings 214 and 215 are similar to one another but not to known types of World War II-era standardized plans; these were likely designed by a private consultant, possibly Austin W. Earl, who designed many buildings at the base. The nine administrative buildings are inventoried and evaluated as a group on a DPR 523 form called "Administration Buildings."

None of these appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. As noted, Building 101 is the most impressive of these. It is, however, a standard World War II-era temporary building and is not distinguished architecturally. Neither does it appear to have achieved significance independently: it was the headquarters for the shipyard but is not directly associated with any events known to have been important to the war effort. The other administrative buildings reflect the diverse administrative needs of the base during the war.

4.2.4. Single Family Residences

As noted, a single family residential neighborhood has existed on the hillside at the western end of Hunters Point Shipyard since the 1920s. This area was taken into Hunters Point with the establishment of a Navy base in the early 1940s. During the war, the Navy built additional housing on vacant lots in the older residential area. Still other housing units were built after the war, chiefly in the 1950s. Of the buildings still standing in this area, seven were built during World War II, including five homes and two garages.

As discussed in Chapters 2 and 3, the single family residential area of Hunters Point includes an improbable mix of homes, ranging widely in terms of date of construction and architectural style. The eclectic nature of the neighborhood is exaggerated by the presence of privately-built homes with Navy built homes, a rare occurrence on Navy bases. The one thing all of these buildings have in common is that they have lost integrity due to vandalism and neglect. No single home appears to qualify for the National Register and the buildings collectively do not qualify for listing in the National Register as a historic district.

4.2.5. Toilets

Toilets were built in great numbers throughout the base during the war and a substantial number of these still remain. The toilets from World War II are of a standard design: all are wood frame with a flat roof and entrances at either end of the building. The bulk of these are located along the waterfront, in the vicinity of the biggest shops buildings. The toilets are Buildings 133, 144, 218, 226, and 301.

None of the toilet buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register because they are not significant architecturally and because they did not make a significant contribution to the pattern of history there. The toilets are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form, "Toilets."

4.2.6. Dry Docks

Four dry docks were built during the war: Dry Docks #4, #5, #6, and #7. Dry Dock #4 was a multiple-purpose dry dock, designed especially to be able to accommodate aircraft carriers. Dry Docks #5, #6, and #7 are small dry docks designed to handle submarines. The submarine dry docks are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form.

Dry Dock #4 is a 1902' long, 142' wide, and 53' deep structure. It was excavated into the natural serpentine stone of the area and finished in concrete. Access steps are built into the walls while the floor is flat. The dry dock is outlined by a crane track that permits access to the ships in the dock from all angles. Dry Dock #4 is inventoried and evaluated individually in an attached DPR 523 form.

The submarine dry docks (5, 6, and 7) are much smaller, measuring about 420' long and between 60' and 75' in width, with a simple "flap gate" design. These small structures are located at the northern edge of Hunters Point Shipyard, far from the bulk of the dry dock and ship repair facilities. These dry docks were built in 1944. They were originally designed for submarine use only but the plans were modified to accept destroyers as well.²⁷

Of these resources, only Dry Dock #4 appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In the 1988 inventory and evaluation report, Dry Dock #4 was found to qualify for the National Register under Criterion A "for its association with events and patterns identified in the defense of the United States during World War II, and under Criterion C for a significant marine engineering entity."²⁸

²⁷ Schmidt, 38.

²⁸ This data is derived from the National Register nomination for Dry Dock #4, prepared by Urban Programmers.

The property appears to retain the attributes that made it eligible in that earlier evaluation. It is still the largest graving dry dock in the West Coast of the United States and retains a high degree of integrity. It continues to convey the appearance it had at the time it achieved significance during World War II, as one of the key repair facilities on the West Coast and one of few able to accommodate capital ships of the Navy.

The submarine dry docks, by contrast, do not appear to have achieved significance for their historic role during the war or as distinguished examples of the engineering of naval structures. The primary responsibility for submarine repair during the war was assigned to Mare Island, which had excellent dry dock facilities but was inaccessible to most major naval vessels. The submarine function at Hunters Point appears to have been relatively insignificant, whether seen in the larger context of the repair of the American fleet or in the narrow context of operations at Hunters Point during the war.

4.2.7. Utility Buildings (Substations and Pumphouses)

The body of World War II-era buildings at Hunters Point includes a number of reinforced concrete utility buildings. Some are substations, some are pumphouses (housing for pumping equipment), some are switching stations. The buildings are essentially the same—reinforced concrete walls, flat concrete roofs, no windows and commonly a single access door. All retain a good degree of integrity, owing to the sturdy methods by which they were constructed. There are nine buildings in this category: Buildings 122, 135, 206, 219, 229, 273, 300, 306, and 308. None of the utility buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. All are of a standard design and none appears to be significant architecturally or historically. The utility buildings, substation and pumphouses, are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form. “Utility Buildings.”

4.2.8. Cafeterias

The shipyard operations at Hunters Point during the war, while an official Navy function, relied chiefly upon civilian labor. Thus, in addition to Navy galleys, there were several restaurant buildings constructed at the base to serve the civilian workforce. Three of these still remain: Buildings 125, 228, and 252. Navy records indicate that two of these were designed by San Francisco architect J. H. Devitt and the other by Timothy Pfleuger, although the records do not indicate which building was designed by either firm. The similarities of Building 228 and 252 suggest that these two may have been designed by Devitt.

The three cafeteria buildings have been extensively modified. Building 252 has been remodeled with new siding and windows, apparently dating to the 1970s. Buildings 125 and 228 have lost materials chiefly through vandalism and neglect. None of the cafeteria buildings appears to

qualify for listing in the National Register. The three civilian restaurant buildings are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form, "Cafeterias."

4.2.9. Social Welfare Buildings

Hunters Point Shipyard includes a group of buildings that have little to do with one another from a structural standpoint but which together functioned to tend to the social welfare of the personnel at the base, civilian as well as military. Five buildings fall into this functional category: Building 116 (a mess hall), Building 120 (the Enlisted Men's Club), Building 505 (the Navy Exchange), Building 901 (the Officers' Club), and Building 915 (now the security building but a bank when it was built in 1944). Another, Building 916 (the CPO Club), was a restaurant building from the 1930s that was converted to this use; it is inventoried and analyzed individually.

As noted, these buildings have little in common architecturally, except that all were built from standard wood frame, temporary plans for the Bureau of Yards and Docks plans. The five social welfare buildings are inventoried and evaluated as a group in a DPR 523 form for "Social Welfare Buildings." It is concluded that none of these buildings meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.2.10. Miscellaneous Buildings.

Finally, the World War II-era properties include a series of buildings that are unique in function and form, buildings which cannot be easily classified with the other buildings at the facility, although they do commonly have counterparts on other World War II-era Navy bases. One example is Building 224, a partially submerged reinforced concrete bomb shelter. It is inventoried and evaluated in an attached DPR 523 form. Other miscellaneous buildings from the period include a classroom building (Building 115), three "clocking stations," or sites of time clocks; a scale house alongside the railroad tracks (Building 412); and a power plant (Building 203).

5. HUNTERS POINT SINCE 1945

5.1. Historical Overview

Following the end of World War II hostilities, the shipyard at Hunters Point went through a series of changes in mission and command, with the naval importance of the facility decreasing as time went by. The shipyard remained in service until 1974, at which time it was leased to a private firm. A substantial number of post-World War II buildings were constructed between 1945 and 1948, this work reflecting a completion of the original plans for the shipyard. As noted in Chapter 4, Hunters Point was still under construction during all of the World War II period and, as a result, made a relatively minor contribution to the war effort. The 1945-48 buildings represented a continuation of the wartime construction and the completion of the necessary facilities for fulfilling the original mission of the base.

Some of the buildings completed in the immediate post-war era had been under construction for several years. Buildings 253 and 411, planned as key components of the wartime shipyard, were not finished in time to make a contribution to the war effort. Also in the immediate post-war era, a variety of buildings were constructed according to wartime standard plans. The post-war toilets, for example, appear to be identical to the equivalent wartime buildings.

The major exception to this pattern concerns the smaller shops and warehouses, the most common functional building types at the base. During the war, the base built dozens of standard-plan wood frame shops and warehouses. Beginning in 1946, the Hunters Point Shipyard turned to Butler Buildings to satisfy the same needs. Butler Buildings were steel frame pre-engineered structures that could be ordered in almost any size. The Butler Buildings, built by the Butler Manufacturing Company, were similar to the wartime standard buildings in that they were built from standard plans and were "temporary" in nature, i.e. not designed to last for a long period of time. The Butler Buildings differed from the wartime temporary buildings chiefly in that they were made of steel rather than wood.

After 1948, however, relatively few new buildings were constructed in direct association with the shipyard function. A few large shipyard buildings were constructed at Hunters Point during the early 1970s, just before the Navy left the facility. The buildings are metal framed, metal siding shops, all built in the same general manner. The large shops from the 1970s are, like Butler Buildings, pre-engineered industrial buildings with a uniform appearance, owing to the use of uniform materials and building forms.

Some construction did occur in the area, however, in relation to functions unrelated to the shipyard operations. Beginning just after the war, the U.S. Radiological Defense Laboratory was established in the south waterfront area, in the area of the 500s series buildings. Operated in

conjunction with the University of California, the laboratory was initially designed to test radioactive contamination of Navy ships that were present at aboveground testing of nuclear weapons.²⁹ This work grew and the radiological laboratory was established permanently as the U. S. Naval Radiological Defense (USNRD) Laboratory. The mission of the laboratory was described as “to conduct investigations and develop information concerning effects and consequences of dispersed fissionable materials, fission products and other radio-active substances.”

By the 1950s, the general repair functions at Hunters Point had diminished considerably and the focus of the shipyard was shifted to concentrate on submarine repair. Jurisdiction over the yard has also shifted through the years. It began as an annex to the Mare Island Naval Shipyard and remained so until it was closed in 1974. After the Navy reasserted control over the facility from a private lessee, the base was re-assigned to be an annex to Naval Station Treasure Island. Both the Mare Island and Treasure Island stations have since closed.

Since the mid-1970s, the facility has been largely inactive. Some minor repair work is still conducted in Dry Dock #4, the only operable dry dock at the facility. Some of the shops buildings have been leased to private firms, primarily in the manufacturing field. Other non-Federal tenants at the facility include the San Francisco Police Department, which operates a station in a new building in the 500 Series area of the facility. The vast majority of the buildings, however, are vacant and vulnerable to natural decay and vandalism.

5.2. Property Types from the Post-War Period

Relatively few buildings have been constructed at Hunters Point since 1945; the long trend has been toward demolition rather than new construction. During the immediate post-war period (1945-47), the shipyards were filled out with buildings that had been planned during the war but not completed before 1945. Structurally, these fall into two basic categories: buildings constructed along the lines of wartime plans and buildings that did not follow wartime plans. The shipyard includes a few buildings that were built between 1945 and 1947 that are identical to their counterparts from 1932-45. More commonly, the immediate post-war buildings were “pre-engineered” buildings, with the Butler building being the most common building type. This emphasis on pre-engineered structures persisted throughout the 1970s. Even the large shipyard buildings from the 1970s are pre-engineered structures.

²⁹ Bamburg 1988, 44.

5.2.1. *Big Shipyard Buildings.*

There are several large shipyard buildings that were built after 1945. These fall into two basic categories: buildings that were planned during World War II but not completed until after the war; and those that were planned and built in the post-war era.

In the first category, the major examples are Buildings 253 and 411, both of which were planned in 1944 but completed in 1947. These buildings that conform to a long-standing Navy tradition of designing very large shops with a curtain wall system, i.e. a rigid steel or concrete frame with glass "curtain" walls that are relatively unimportant structurally. The Navy's use of this form apparently dates to the years just before World War I, when Albert Kahn, noted factory designer, built a shops building of this sort for the Navy shipyard in Philadelphia.³⁰ The Bureau of Yards and Docks quickly recognized the utility of the form for the metal-working, assembly, and other aspects of ship building and repair which required large clear spans and ample natural light. The Bureau of Yards and Docks built curtain wall shops buildings at Mare Island during World War I as well as in succeeding decades through the end of World War II.

Two major curtain wall shops exist at Hunters Point: Buildings 231 and 211/253, which stand nearly side-by-side in the major industrial area between Dry Dock #4 and the historic dry docks. Building 231 was apparently designed directly by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and it was under construction before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Building 253 is actually an addition to Building 211; Building 211 is a standard design wooden warehouse, built in 1942, while Building 253 is a concrete framed curtain wall building that was built between 1944 and 1947. Building 253 was designed by Ernest J. Kump under an A&E contract with the Navy.

Buildings 231 and 253 are similar but not identical. Building 231 is steel framed, Building 253 concrete framed. The glazing for Building 231 includes corrugated safety glass, with embedded chicken wire reinforcement: the glazing for Building 253 is standard glass. Building 253 is a multiple-story warehouse type building with a huge gantry for craning ordnance to the upper stories, a fact that likely explains its reinforced concrete frame. Building 211 was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the 253 expansion was designed by Ernest J. Kump. Both of the curtain wall buildings are clearly within the tradition of the Navy's use of curtain wall industrial buildings, particularly in its shipyard.

Building 411 is also a curtain wall, steel-framed building, located in the southern waterfront area. It was designed, at least in part, by Albert Kahn, who had pioneered this type of building early in the 20th century. Building 411 includes a saw-toothed series of rooftop monitors as well as bands of steel industrial sash and huge glazed industrial doors.

³⁰ The importance of the curtain wall industrial building is discussed in Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The Twentieth Century* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1974). The importance of Kahn as an innovator in this design, including his work for the Navy, is discussed in Grant Hildebrand, *Designing for Industry: The Architecture of Albert Kahn* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1974).

After 1948, however, relatively few new buildings were constructed in direct association with the shipyard function. A few large shipyard buildings were constructed at Hunters Point during the early 1970s, just before the Navy left the facility. The buildings are pre-engineered, metal framed, metal sided shops, all built in the same general manner. Examples include Buildings 439, 228, 281, and 282. These are discussed in Appendix C to this report.

5.2.2. Butler Buildings

A substantial number of the shops are metal sided Butler buildings, whether manufactured by the Butler Company or in the manner of the Butler company buildings. All of the Butler buildings at Hunters Point date to the immediate post-war era; these include Buildings 271, 275, 323, 324, 415, 416, 525, 526, and 704. The Butler buildings are of varying sizes and are sometimes paired. This prefabricated, standard building was used on military bases throughout the nation in the immediate post-war era, when construction budgets were quite limited. The Butler buildings at Hunters Point were built between 1947 and 1953. The Butler Buildings are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form, "Butler Buildings."

5.2.3. Other Building Types, Continuing the World War II-era Construction Program

As noted, many of the buildings in the shipyard area were planned during World War II but not completed until after the war. This includes some of the larger shipyard buildings, such as Building 253, which is discussed in Chapter 3. In addition, the shipyard area includes numerous small buildings that, while built after the war, represent completion of shipyard plans that were developed during the war. These buildings are, in many cases, identical to their wartime counterparts.

For example, the shipyard includes a single toilet building, Building 144, that was built in 1947 but is nearly identical to the five toilets built at the yard during World War II. Even the toilets built during the early 1950s appear to be built from basic World War II-era plans. Similarly, the utility buildings -- substations and pumphouses -- from the immediate post-war era are virtually indistinguishable from their World War II-era counterparts.

Several warehouses were built during the immediate post-war period, the most impressive of which was Building 813, a four-story reinforced concrete structure built along the railroad track in the south shipyard. It differs from World War II-era warehouses in that it was built of reinforced concrete. It is inventoried in an attached DPR 523 form.

5.2.4. *Miscellaneous Buildings from 1947*

The Navy built a number of small buildings in the shipyards that were built in 1947, as part of the effort to complete the shipyard, but which do not continue design traditions of World War II and are not standard post-war buildings, such as Butler Buildings. Seven miscellaneous shops exist in the south shipyard area: Buildings 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, and 424. These are inventoried and evaluated as a group in an attached DPR 523 form.

5.2.5. *450-Ton Bridge Crane*

One of the more impressive structures built during the early post-war era was a large crane, installed in the central waterfront area. It is a bridge supported on four towers, pairs of which straddle a 405 foot wide pier. Constructed of riveted and welded braces and plates, the bridge is 730 feet long and rises 182 feet above the sea level. The fixed cantilevered arms at each end project 162.5' over the water on either side of the pier.³¹ The trolley cranes were self-contained units with a cab for the operator and cable extensions to lift and move large objects. The trolley cranes were removed in about 1970.

The 450-Ton Bridge Crane has been found not to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in the opinion of the Navy and concurrence of the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The structure was inventoried for the Navy in 1988 by Urban Programmers. The 1988 report concluded that the crane qualified for listing in the National Register. In subsequent communication between the Navy and the California SHPO, however, it was agreed that the property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it lacks integrity. In about 1970, the traveling cranes for this 1948 bridge crane were removed. All that remains is the basic bridge structure. Recognizing that the structure has lost integrity, the California SHPO agreed in a 1993 letter to the Navy that the 450-Ton Bridge Crane does not qualify for listing in the National Register.³² It is inventoried and evaluated in an attached DPR 523 form.

5.2.6. *Buildings Associated with U.S. Naval Radiological Defense (USNRD) Laboratory*

The USNRD Laboratory occupied only a few buildings at the southern extreme of the Hunters Point Shipyard. It appears that the laboratory function occupied a group of buildings in the 800 Series, including: Building 815 (Radiological Laboratory); Building 820 (Navy Radiation

³¹ This description is taken from a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Bridge Crane, prepared by Bonnie Bamberg of Urban Programmers in 1988.

³² Letter, Steade Craigo, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, to Louis S. Wall, U.S. Navy, April 1, 1993. Mr. Craigo was responding to a request by the Navy, dated January 27, 1993, Louis S. Wall to Steade Craigo.

Laboratory); and Building 830 (a Navy Biological Laboratory).³³ Building 815 is a large concrete laboratory building, constructed in about 1970. Building 820 is a reinforced concrete building, constructed in about 1965. Building 830 is a pre-engineered large metal shed, built in about 1970. It is possible that the Laboratory, as a tenant to the base, used other buildings from time to time for specialized purposes. The known laboratory buildings are discussed in Appendix C to this report.

5.2.7. Other Late Post-War Buildings

Shortly before the base closed, the Navy built two large reinforced concrete Bachelor Officers' Quarters; Buildings 600 and 901. The two are nearly identical. These buildings are discussed in Appendix C to this report.

5.2.8. Very Recently-Built Buildings

A few buildings have been constructed at Hunters Point in very recent years, generally by parties other than the Navy. The San Francisco Police Department, for example, recently constructed Building 606 to serve as a Police Station; it is discussed and illustrated in Appendix C to this report.

³³ Data about this laboratory is scarce. This information is taken from "Building List as of 30 June 1973," compiled just before the base closed. Much of the laboratory has been sold to private parties; the buildings are inventoried in this document to retain an interpretive context.

6. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

As a result of a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of the buildings and structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, the following conclusions are drawn with respect to the buildings and structures that do or do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

6.1. Properties that Appear to Qualify for Listing in the National Register

1. The "Hunters Point Commercial Dry Docks Historic District" appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register, although the number of contributing elements is somewhat smaller than was called out in the 1988 report. This historic district comprises the following contributing structures: Dry Dock #2; Dry Dock #3; Pumphouse No. 2 (Building 205) Pumphouse #3 (Building 140); a Paint and Tool Building (Building 207); and a Gatehouse (Building 204). The seawall and wharves in the area are not identified as contributing elements; these elements have deteriorated to a point that they no longer retain integrity. Two non-contributing elements were included within the historic district: a Tool Room (Building 208); and a Shop Building (Building 141). It is further concluded that the remnants of Dry Dock #1 may or may not exist in the area with sufficient potential to yield information that would make the property eligible for the National Register. That point can be proven only through subsurface testing; until the existence of remnants of the Dry Dock #1 has been demonstrated, its location should be treated as an archeologically sensitive area and as a potential contributing elements of the historic district.
2. Dry Dock # 4 appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Dry Dock #4 was and is one of the largest structures of its type on the West Coast and made a significant contribution to the American war effort during World War II. It also retains a high degree of integrity. The California State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the Navy's determination that Dry Dock #4 appears eligible for listing on the National Register.

6.2. Properties that do not Appear to Qualify for Listing in the National Register

All other buildings and structures at Hunters Point Shipyard do not qualify for listing in the National Register. The list of buildings and structures that do not qualify is included as Appendix A of this report.

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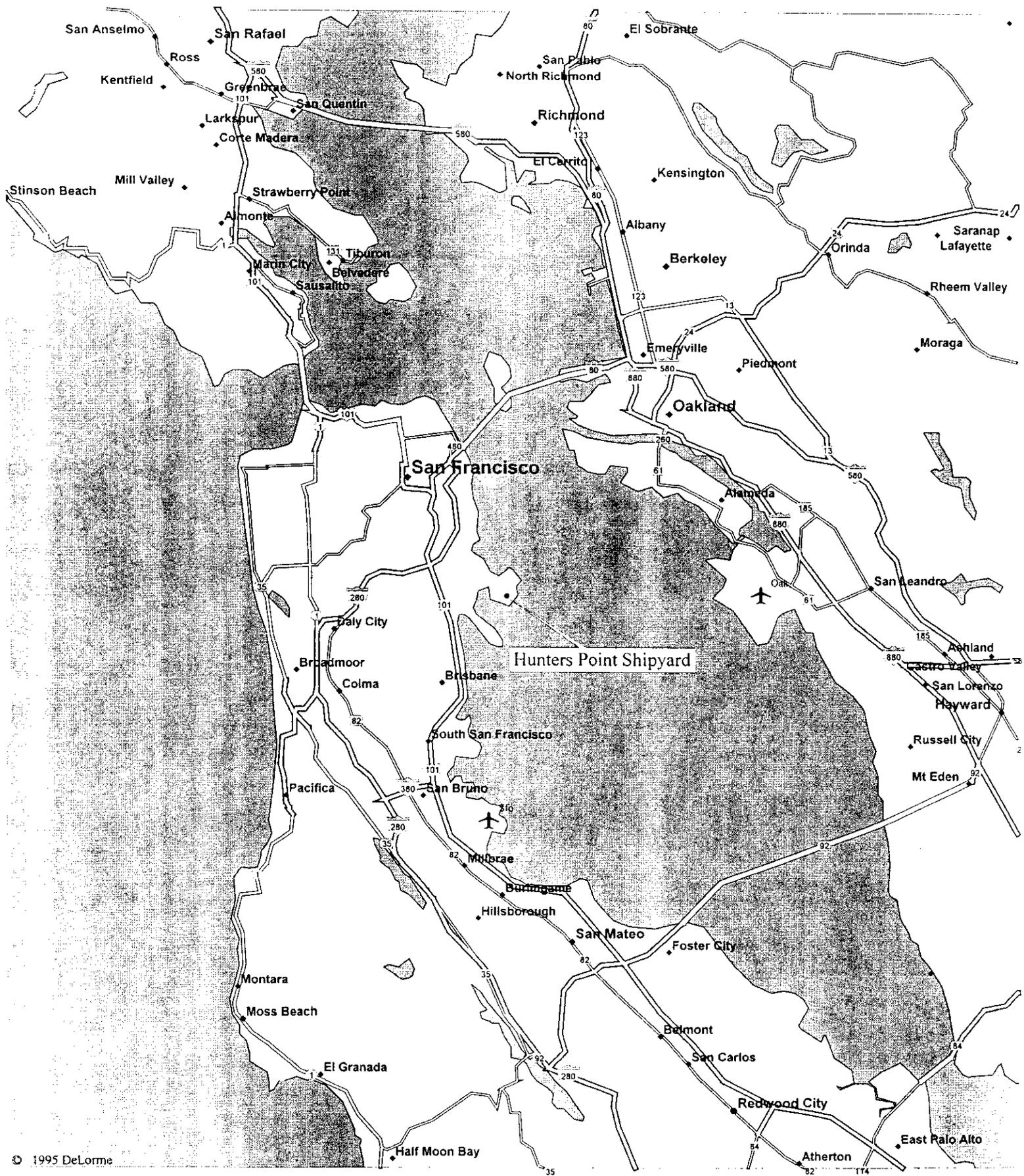
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FIGURES



© 1995 DeLorme

Figure 1. Location Map

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

**List of Buildings And Structures
at Hunters Point Shipyard**

NOTE

The following documents the buildings and structures currently existing at Hunters Point Shipyard. Each building and structure is assigned an identification title by the Navy. These titles are either numeric, alpha-numeric, or alphabetical. The buildings and structures are listed in ascending order; numeric first, followed by alphabetical. The alpha-numeric titles follow the corresponding letter of the alphabet. (*example: 1, 2, A, A001, B, etc.*)

Also noted on this list are the dates of construction, general use categories, potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility status, and the DPR 523 form upon which the building or structure is documented. Many like or similar buildings are grouped on single forms; the *Form* column is a guide to where each building is inventoried and evaluated. Many buildings are less than 50 years old and therefore do not require individual documentation. These buildings are listed as *No Form* in the Form column. The buildings not requiring a DPR 523 form are discussed in Appendix C of this report. In some instances, the exact date of construction could not be ascertained. These estimated dates are followed by an "e".

Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
019	1944	Apartment	No	019
100	1973	Substation	No	No form
101	1943	Administration	No	Administration
102	1943	Post office	No	Administration
103	1943	Barracks	No	Barracks
104	1943	Barracks	No	Barracks
109	1934	Police	No	109
110	1943	Marine barracks	No	Barracks
113	1943	Shops	No	113
114	1951	Unknown	No	No form
115	1944	School	No	115
116	1943	Mess hall	No	Social Welfare
117	1943	Barracks	No	Barracks
120	1943	Enlisted Club	No	Social Welfare
121	1944	Office	No	Administration
122	1944	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
123	1943	Big Shop	No	123
125	1944	Restaurant	No	Cafeteria
128	1944	Big Shop	No	130 Type
129	1943	Office	No	Administration
130	1944	Big Shop	No	130 Type
132	1943	Office	No	Administration
133	1943	Toilet	No	Toilet

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
134	1945	Shop	No	113
135	1943	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
140	1918	Pumphouse	Yes	District
141	1942	Shop	No	District
144	1945	Toilet	No	Toilet
146	1945	Shops	No	Gabled Shops
154	1943	Office	No	Administration
156	1953	Metal Shop	No	No form
157	1953	Metal Shop	No	No form
158	1953	Sentry House	No	No form
159	1953	Toilet	No	No form
163	1952	Shop	No	No form
203	1945	Power Plant	No	203
204	1901	Pump House	Yes	District
205	1901	Compressor Plant	Yes	District
206	1943	Shops	No	Utilities Buildings
207	1930e	Toilet	Yes	District
208	1943	Canteen	No	District
211	1942	Shops	No	253
214	1942	Accounting	No	Administration
215	1942	Fire House	No	Administration
217	1943	Shops	No	217 Type
218	1943	Toilet	No	Toilet
219	1943	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
224	1944	Bomb Shelter	No	224
225	1943	Shops	No	Gabled Shops
226	1943	Toilet	No	Toilet

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
228	1944	Restaurant	No	Cafeteria
229	1943	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
230	1943	Shops	No	Gabled Shops
231	1942	Shops	No	231
234	1943	Ships Office	No	Administration
236	1970	Pump house	No	No form
241	1945	Shops	No	217 Type
251	1943	Shops	No	217 Type
252	1944	Restaurant	No	Cafeteria
253	1947	Huge Shops	No	253
258	1943	Shop	No	217 Type
270	1943	Shops	No	270
271	1947	Shops	No	Butler
272	1942	Shops	No	217 Type
273	1943	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
274	1950	Office	No	No form
275	1953	Shops	No	Butler
281	1970	Weapons Lab	No	No form
282	1970	Blast Facility	No	No form
300	1943	Substation	No	Utilities Buildings
301	1943	Toilet	No	Toilet
302	1943	Shops	No	401 Type
302A	1955e	Unknown	No	401 Type
304	1943	Shops	No	401 Type (w 302)
306	1943	Shops	No	Utilities Buildings
307	1944	Warehouse	No	Metal Shops
308	1943	Pumphouse	No	Utilities Buildings

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
311	1944	Ships Office	No	Administration
322	1942	Pass Office	No	Administration
323	1946	Shops	No	Butler
324	1946	Shops	No	Butler
351	1945	Shops	No	351
351A	1960e	Shops	No	351
363	1943	WoodShops	No	401 Type
364	1950	Lab	No	No form
365	1951	Shop	No	No form
366	1952	Boat / plastic Shop	No	No form
367	1953	Office	No	No form
368	1953	Shop	No	No form
369	1953	Shop	No	No form
370	1953	Toilet	No	No form
372	1949	Shelter	No	No form
377	1962	Lab	No	No form
378	1963	Toilet	No	No form
379	1962	Lab	No	No form
380	1962	Lab	No	No form
381	1966	Lab / shock facility	No	No form
383	1985	Lab	No	No form
384	1962	Lab	No	No form
385	1966	Lab	No	No form
389	1980e	Unknown	No	No form
400	1943	Warehouse	No	400 Type
401	1943	Warehouse	No	401 Type
402	1943	Warehouse	No	401 Type

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
404	1943	Warehouse	No	400 Type
405	1943	Warehouse	No	400 Type
406	1943	Warehouse	No	400 Type
407	1943	Warehouse	No	400 Type
408	1947	Shipfitting Shop	No	408
409	1947	Welding Shop	No	Misc. 1947
411	1947	Shop / plate yard	No	411
411A	1947	Shed	No	411
411B	1947	Shed	No	411
412	1943	Train scale	No	412
413	1944	Warehouse	No	414 Type
414	1944	P.W. Warehouse	No	414 Type
415	1946	Forces Warehouse	No	Butler
416	1946	Forces Warehouse	No	Butler
417	1947	Lab	No	Misc. 1947
418	1947	Lab	No	Misc. 1947
419	1947	Lab	No	Misc. 1947
420	1947	Lab	No	Misc. 1947
421	1947	small shop	No	Misc. 1947
423	1947	Utility	No	Misc. 1947
424	1947	Time house	No	Misc. 1947
435	1946	Shed	No	401 Type
436	1946	Metal shed	No	401 Type
437	1954	Shed	No	401 Type
438	1950	Storage	No	No form
439	1973	Storage	No	No form
450 Ton Crane	1948	Bridge Crane	No	450 Ton Crane

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
500	1943	Barracks	No	Barracks
505	1943	Navy Exchange	No	Social Welfare
521	1948	Sub-station	No	No form
523	1948	Pumphouse	No	No form
525	1948	Warehouse	No	Butler
526	1948	Lab	No	Butler
530	1950	Hobby SHop	No	Butler
600	1971	BOQ	No	No form
606	1990	Police Station	No	No form
704	1946	Warehouse	No	Butler
707	1950	Animal Hospital	No	No form
708	1953	Biological Lab	No	No form
709	1952	Gas station	No	No form
710	1948	Toilet	No	Toilet
807	1943	Shed	No	No form
808	1944	Warehouse	No	Metal Shops
809	1943	Warehouse	No	809
810	1943	Warehouse	No	810
811	1943	Service Station	No	No form
813	1947	Supply building	No	813
815	1970e	Lab	No	No form
816	1957	Accelerator	No	No form
817A	1960	Sentry House	No	No form
819	1957	Pumping Station	No	No form
820	1970e	Lab	No	No form
821	1965	X-Ray	No	No form
823	1976	Pump Station	No	No form

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
830	1965e	Lab	No	No form
831	1965e	Lab	No	No form
901	1943	Officer's club	No	Social Welfare
907	1946e	Garages	No	SFR
908	1944	Garage	No	SFR
909	1944	Garages	No	SFR
915	1944	Security Offices	No	Social Welfare
916	1930	CPO club	No	916
921	1969	BOQ	No	No form
A	1927	Residence	No	SFR
A1	1934	Residence	No	SFR
A2	1943	Residence	No	SFR
B	1932	Residence	No	SFR
C	1944	Residence	No	SFR
D	1944	Residence	No	SFR
E	1937	Residence	No	SFR
F	1938	Residence	No	SFR
G	1937	Residence	No	SFR
H	1939	Residence	No	SFR
I	1938	Residence	No	SFR
J	1939	Residence	No	SFR
K	1947	Residence	No	SFR
L	1946	Residence	No	SFR
M	1946	Residence	No	SFR
N	1946	Residence	No	SFR
O	1946	Residence	No	SFR
R	1932	Residence	No	SFR

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
R100	1940e	Residence	No	SFR
R105	1935	Residence	No	SFR
R107	1920	Residence	No	SFR
R118	1933	Residence	No	SFR
R121	1930e	Residence	No	SFR
R125	1945e	clocking station	No	Clocking station
R126	1965e	checkpoint shed	No	No form
R127	1945e	clocking station	No	Clocking station
R128	1960e	Unknown	No	No form
R129	1945e	Clocking Station	No	Clocking station
R130	1965	Shed	No	No form
R14	1936	Residence	No	SFR
R26	1932	Residence	No	SFR
R33	1925	Residence	No	SFR
R36	1922	Residence	No	SFR
R36A	1942e	Residence	No	SFR
R39	1922	Residence	No	SFR
R45	1920	Residence	No	SFR
R66A	1919	Residence	No	SFR
R76	1930e	Residence	No	SFR
R77	1930e	Residence	No	SFR
R78	1922	Residence	No	SFR
R95	1937	Residence	No	SFR
R97	1930e	Residence	No	SFR
S	1930	Residence	No	SFR
S101	1918	Drydock 3	Yes	District
S107	1944	Drydock	No	Sub. Dry Docks

Building/Structure#	Date	Use	NR Potential	Form
S108	1944	Drydock	No	Sub. Dry Docks
S109	1944	Drydock	No	Sub. Dry Docks
S201	1901	Drydock 2	Yes	District
S207	1943	Drydock 4	Yes	Dry Docks # 4
T	1925	Residence	No	SFR
U	1930	Residence	No	SFR
V	1890e	Residence	No	SFR
W	1900e	Residence	No	SFR
WT	1945e	Water Tower	No	Tank
X	1925e	Residence	No	SFR
Y	1915e	Residence	No	SFR
Z	1952	Residence	No	SFR

APPENDIX B:

DPR 523 Forms

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Barracks

P1. Other Identifier: Building 103, 104, 110, 117, and 500

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 Until recently, there were dozens of World War II-era barracks in existence at Hunters Point, with the largest concentration being in the south shipyard. Many of these have been demolished in recent years. Today, only five barracks remain at the site. Most of the remnant barracks are located at the north waterfront. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 103 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1943

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Barracks

B1. Historic Name: Building 103, 104, 110, 117, and 500

B2. Common Name: Building 103, 104, 110, 117, and 500

B3. Original Use: Barracks B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1943

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of the barracks buildings at Hunters Point Shipyard appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. With the exception of Building 110, the barracks are standard temporary World War II-era Bureau of Yards and Docks design. The buildings do not appear to be significant historically or architecturally and, for that reason, do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6

Description (Continued)

One large barracks building does exist in the south waterfront area: Building 500, a two-story, T-shaped wooden World War II temporary building. It served as a Bachelor Officers' Quarters. The one non-standard building in this group is Building 110, a wood frame and stucco barracks built for a Marine detachment. Typical of a Navy base layout, the Marine barracks were situated near the entry gate; the Marines served as armed guard for the facility.

Building 103 is a barracks building that sits alongside a pair of similar barracks buildings (Buildings 104 and 117) at the base of the hill. Building 103 is a long narrow rectangular building that sits on a concrete foundation and is topped by a shallow gabled roof with narrow eaves. The only additional element is at the front center (east) side, with a wide portico with pediment entry. A stairway leads to each side of the entry. Exterior stairways exist at each end of the building. Asbestos shingles sheath the walls. Windows are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash, set at the front in a constant fenestration, and set at the back with some variation in pattern with smaller windows.

Building 104 is a barracks building similar to Buildings 103 and 117. Of the three barracks buildings sitting together, Building 104 is built the deepest into the hillside and is surrounded by the most trees and shrubbery. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is topped by a shallow gabled roof with narrow eaves. A wide portico with pediment is at the front center (east) side, creating the main entry. A stairway leads to each side of the entry. Exterior stairways exist at each end of the buildings. Asbestos shingles sheath the walls. Windows are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash, set at the front in a constant fenestration, and set at the back with some variation in pattern with smaller windows.

Building 110 (the "Marine Barracks") at Hunters Point is a unique building at Hunters Point Shipyard. Its appearance takes elements from the Art-Deco era, although the construction date of 1943 was at the latter end of that period. The building form is fundamentally a large heavy rectangular shape, with subtle relief elements that give the building its character. Each of the four corners of the building has the appearance of a large square built-out post, with tall rectangular recesses forming the wide borders and surrounding both first and second story windows within the posts. Windows around the building are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash, found in singles, pairs and bands. The windows are placed in pairs along the sides on the first story, and in a single fenestration on the second story. A lower basement story is built partially into the hillside ground. The main entry is at the east end lower story and has a cantilevered flat overhang. Walls are covered with stucco.

Building 117 sits next to two other barracks (Building 103 and 104) at the base of the hill. Buildings 103 and 104 back directly into the hill, and Building 117 sits in front of Building 103. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is topped by a shallow gabled roof with narrow eaves. A wide portico with pediment is at the front center (east) side, creating the main entry. A stairway leads to each side of the entry. Exterior stairways exist at each end of the buildings. Asbestos shingles sheath the walls. Windows are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash, set at the front in a consistent fenestration, and set at the back with some variation in pattern with smaller windows. One element that exists on Building 117 that does not exist on the other barracks buildings is an enclosed shed extension at the center of the rear (west)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

side of the building. The shed is at ground level and has a band of narrow windows just below the eaves.

Building 500 is a large wood frame building that was used as Bachelor Officers' Quarters. It is essentially U-shaped, with a long and straight facade and wings at either end. The building is sided in drop siding. Building 500 has no windows and large wall segments have been removed.

Significance (Continued)

Building 103, 104, and 117 are identical and appear to represent the Navy's "B-2" standard plan for barracks design, adopted late in World War II.¹ Building 500 appears to represent a standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plan, probably derived from the earlier B-1 series of barracks units. Building 110 is alone among the remnant barracks buildings in that it does not appear to be a standard design. The stucco appears to be the original siding for this flat-roofed building. There is no indication that the building was designed by a private consulting architect-engineer, suggesting that the building may represent a pre-war standard plan for the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

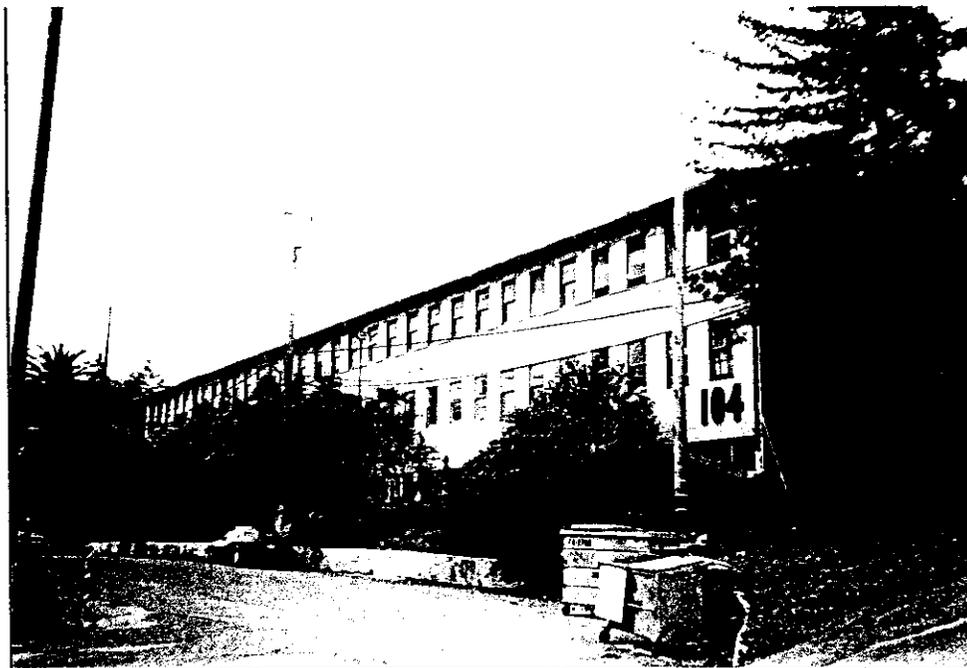
None of the barracks buildings at Hunters Point appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. There are no indications that the buildings were directly associated with persons or events important to our history. The buildings do not appear to be significant examples of a type, period, or method of construction.

¹ John S. Garner, "World War II Temporary Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States," USACERL Technical Report CRC-93/01, March 1993.

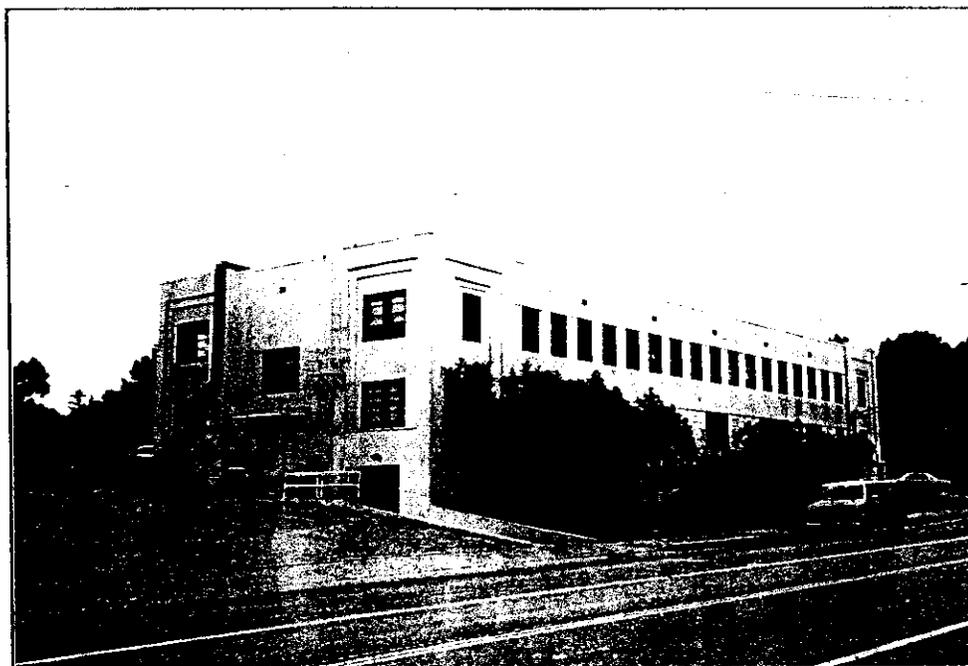
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

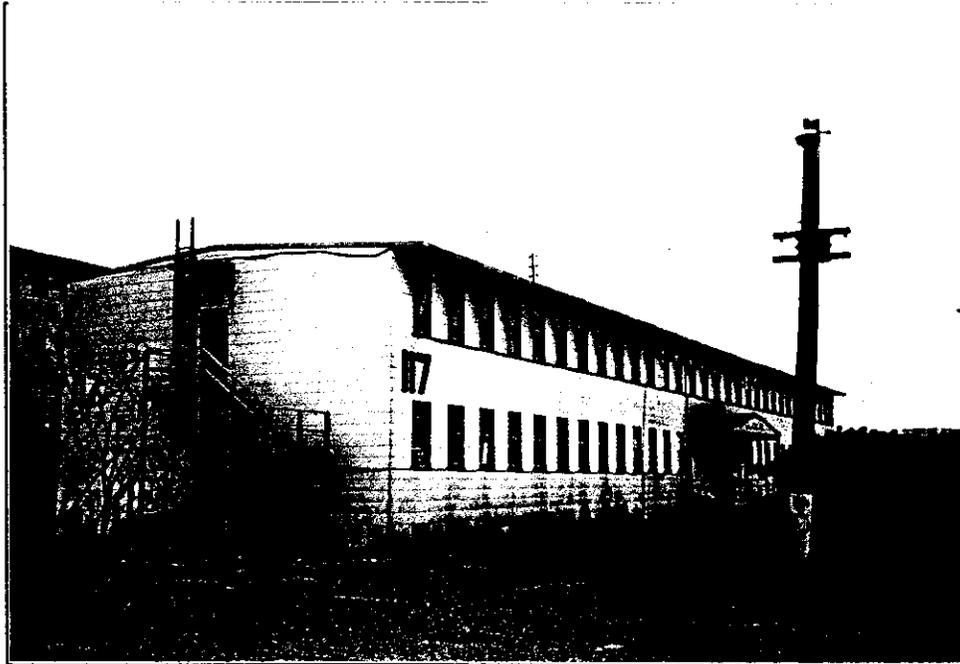
Photographs (Continued)



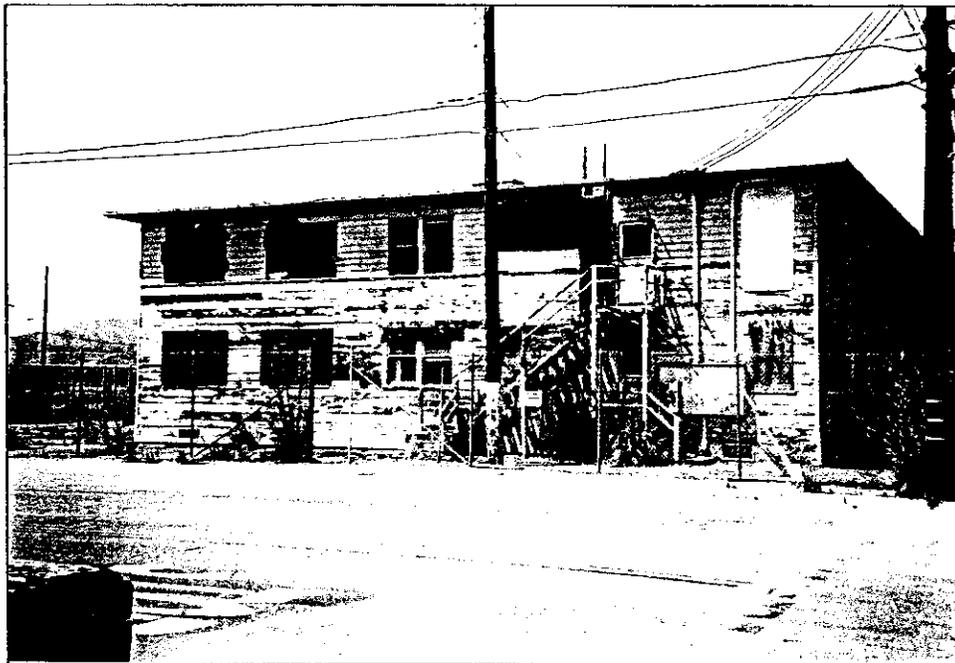
Building 104



Building 110



Building 117



Building 500

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 916

P1. Other Identifier: "Dago Mary's" Restaurant

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 916 is a rambling wood frame restaurant building. The ca. 1930 building pre-dates Navy acquisition of the area and therefore pre-dates the massive earth-moving that transformed the geography of much of Hunters Point. The building was built to conform to the hillside, which slopes to the north of Donahue Street; it is one-story at the street level and two-story at the rear. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Photograph 1 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

ca. 1930

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting

Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 916

B1. Historic Name: Building 916

B2. Common Name: "Dago Mary's" Restaurant

B3. Original Use: Restaurant B4. Present Use: Restaurant

*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built ca. 1930

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1930-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 916, the Dago Mary Restaurant, does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although it is an interesting property from the perspective of community development and in terms of its design, it does not appear to represent a significant property in either context. Lacking significance, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 7

Description (Continued)

It is finished in rough stucco at the two elevations visible from the street (south and west); the rear and other side elevation are clad in drop board siding. The stuccoed elevations also include towers with hipped roofs in Mission tile as well as two false gabled roof elements, also with Mission tile, giving the building a Mission Revival character when seen from the street. The stucco was installed over randomly-placed brick-shaped objects, apparently to create an uneven, adobe brick-like texture. The building is now occupied by a restaurant and bar, called "Dago Mary's."

The principal elevation, shown in Photograph 1, is broken into two areas; the entrance to the Dago Mary's Restaurant, at the left of the facade; and an unoccupied storefront. Both spaces were originally used as restaurant spaces. The limits of the Dago Mary Restaurant space is defined by the aforementioned towers; the other storefront space is to the right of it, identified by a false front gabled element. The unoccupied space is dominated by canted storefront windows. The Dago Mary's space includes two entrances. The principal entrance (defined by a canopy in Photograph 1) leads directly to the bar and restaurant behind. A second entrance is to an office space, to the right of the canopy. The facade at Dago Mary's also includes a pair of one-over-one double-hung wooden sash.

The eastern side elevation steps down the natural hillside. This elevation is shown in Photograph 2. This is a plain elevation by comparison with the facade. As noted, the textured stucco extends to this elevation. There is also a false tower about midpoint along this elevation, as well as the corner tower that is visible from the facade. Otherwise, the side elevation is dominated by a band of fixed sash, which light the dining room inside.

The rear elevation is a service area. It is clad in drop board siding, which appears to exist beneath the stucco as well. This elevation serves as the rear egress for the Dago Mary space as well as the unused storefront. It should be noted that, due to the slope of the hillside, only the Dago Mary space is two stories at the rear; the unused storefront space is only one-story in height. The Dago Mary space is also more than twice as long as the other space. The east elevation is virtually inaccessible due to mature vegetation around it. It is sided in the same drop siding as the rear elevation.

The interior of the Dago Mary restaurant includes three major rooms: the bar at the front, and two large dining rooms. The bar and dining rooms are filled with lavish woodworking. The interior of the bar is shown in Photograph 3; Photograph 4 is a detailed view of one of the window surrounds. The ornately carved and sawn woodworking is coordinated throughout; as discussed under "Significance," this millwork allegedly came from the Flood Mansion in Menlo Park. The woodwork is said to have been installed when the restaurant first opened. The structure of the building supports that contention. The windows, for example, were built to conform with the shapes of the woodwork. Similarly, the room dividers between the two areas of the dining room are built to conform to the shape of the woodwork. A fireplace at the rear fits exactly with the mantle. In the bar area, however, the imported woodworking appears not to have fit precisely, leaving some awkward joints.

In the absence of historical photographs, it is difficult to estimate the degree to which the building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. From physical indications, the integrity appears to be good. The exterior surfaces and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 7

interior design appear to be unmodified. The fixed windows that light the dining rooms appear to be replacement sash.

Significance (Continued)

The history of this restaurant building is difficult to document, owing to the fact that it was located in a remote corner of the City and County of San Francisco. The building no doubt developed in connection with the adjoining residential neighborhood (discussed in a DPR 523 for "Single Family Residences") and in connection with the Hunters Point commercial shipyard, located a short distance to the east. Although the history of the shipyard is well-recorded, very little has been written about the history of the small neighborhood or pre-1939 Hunters Point-Bayview generally. Any comments about its use must be inferred from scant records and some oral historical sources.¹

Hunters Point generally developed around three types of activities: dry docks operations, fishing villages, and truck farming. Of these, the commercial dry docks activities were dominant before 1939. Small fishing villages are known to have existed at the periphery of the dry docks area. The larger Bayview area (which includes Hunters Point and the Candlestick Point area) was used by truck farmers, most of whom leased land and most of whom were Italian-Americans.¹

The small neighborhood appears to have been unrelated to the truck vegetable farming and fishing village and was only indirectly associated with the commercial dry docks operation. According to oral historical sources, the neighborhood was subdivided early in the 20th century but the lots sold very slowly. While the subdivision had no formal link with the dry docks operation, it seems likely that at least some of the residents worked at the dry docks, which were within walking distance from the homes.

It is known that at least two restaurants were built between the neighborhood and the dry docks during the early 1930s: this building and Building 109. Oral historical sources indicate that Building 916 opened in about 1930 by Mary Chorzio and was called the Venetian Villa.² This information appears to be inaccurate; no restaurants by that name or similar name appears in the city directories from the 1930s. According to other oral historical sources, the restaurant was not initially owned by Chiorzio, nor was it initially called the Venetian Villa.³ Scant information does generally support

¹ The fishing villages in the area are discussed in various sources. See: John Haskell Kemble, *San Francisco Bay: A Pictorial Maritime History*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1979. The use of the area for truck farming, particularly by Italian immigrants, is touched on in most general histories of the Italians of San Francisco. See, for example, Rose Doris Scherini, *The Italian American Community of San Francisco: A Descriptive Study*. New York: Arno Press, 1980; Deanna Paoli Gumina, *The Italians of San Francisco, 1850-1930*, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1978.

² Interview with Joe Nucatola, current proprietor of Dago Mary's Restaurant, July 1, 1997. A history of the restaurant is outlined on printed material in the restaurant itself.

³ Stephen Mikesell interview at Dago Mary's with three elderly gentlemen who declined to give their names, June 10, 1997. The informants could not recall the

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 7

the idea that the restaurant opened in about 1930 and was, over most of its life, associated with Italian food. It appears that the restaurant stayed open as a private operation during World War II. All Navy Conditions Maps from the war years exclude the Dago Mary parcel from the maps of land owned and controlled by the Navy. At some point during the post-war era, the building was acquired by the Navy and used as a Chief Petty Officers (CPO) Club as well as a package liquor store. It was used for that purpose through 1974, when the shipyard was essentially closed and leased to a private party. It was again re-used as a privately-owned restaurant in 1980.⁴ While the exact dates are uncertain, the general history of the site, then, was: ca. 1930 to ca. 1950: private restaurant; ca. 1950 to ca. 1974, CPO Club and Package Liquor Store; ca. 1980 to present: private restaurant.

It is difficult to make a case for significance of the restaurant as a commercial establishment, whether seen in the context of restaurants generally or the more limited context of Italian restaurants in San Francisco. The importance of the restaurant trade to the economy and social cohesiveness of the San Francisco Italian-American community has been well-documented. The city is blessed with some of the oldest and finest Italian restaurants in the United States. The sporadic use of this building for that purpose argues against significance in that respect. Neither does its relatively brief use as a CPO club argue for historical significance.

Architecturally, the building is of interest chiefly for its interior. Oral historical sources indicate that the interior wood work was salvaged from the Flood Mansion in Menlo Park. No documentation has been found to support that contention. The timing of construction of this building roughly coincides with the period of piecemeal demolition of Flood's Linden Towers estate, which had been neglected since Flood's death in the early 1890s.⁵ Clearly, the wood working came from an expensively-built home from the 19th century; the quality of the wood and workmanship argue in favor of its salvage from a mansion in the area, whether the Flood Mansion or another such building.

The building appears to have been built around the interior furnishings. As noted under "Description," the windows in the restaurant area are built to accommodate the interior window surrounds. Similarly, the proportions of the dining area appear to match the lengths of the moulding and columns used there. Judging from the physical evidence of the building itself, it appears that the builder acquired the interior furnishings and built the restaurant around them. Historical photographs taken inside the restaurant room support this idea as well; pre-World War II-era photographs document that the interior woodworking was in place at that time.⁶

name of the restaurant nor its proprietor.

⁴ Nucatola interview.

⁵ Alan Hynding, *From Frontier to Suburb: The Story of the San Mateo Peninsula*. San Mateo: Star Publishing Company, 1982.

⁶ The photographs hang in the restaurant itself. None are dated or otherwise identified; the estimate of the dates of the photographs are made on the basis of clothing styles and other indicators in the photographs.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 7

Architecturally, the building is a somewhat incongruous mix of styles. In its exterior appearance, the building includes the applied decorative elements of the Mission Revival style, applied on the two visible facades; beyond the facades, the building is a plain vernacular commercial building. The Victorian wood working of the interior speaks to another era and stylistic impulse. This mix of interior and exterior styles is understandable, given the architectural tastes of the era in which the exterior of the building was constructed. It nonetheless creates an awkward specimen.

On balance, the building does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register, whether considered for its role in the commercial and social life of San Francisco (Criterion C) or as an example of restaurant or other commercial design. While an interesting building, it does not appear to represent a significant example when seen in either the historical or architectural context and, for that reason, does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

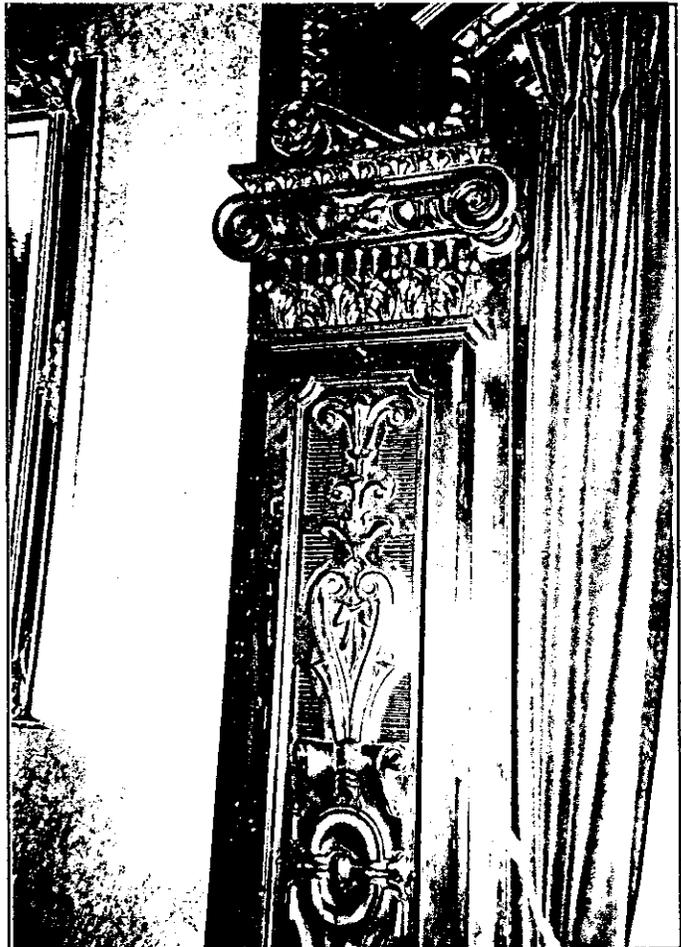
Photographs (Continued)



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 813

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 813 is a large (262' x 262') four-story reinforced concrete warehouse. The flat-roofed building includes banks of steel industrial sash in horizontal bands across all four stories, except at front (south) of the first story, where a bank of steel roll-up industrial doors extend the length of the concrete loading dock area. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1947

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 813

B1. Historic Name: Building 813

B2. Common Name: Building 813

B3. Original Use: Warehouse

B4. Present Use: Warehouse / Offices

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1947

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____

B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 813 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is not significant historically or architecturally. It is a general storage warehouse, situated along the railroad tracks in the southern shipyard area. The building was constructed in 1947; any historical significance associated with it would have occurred within the last 50 years, except for a few months in 1947 itself. The building is unusual among the older buildings at Hunters Point in that it was built of reinforced concrete; the World War II-era buildings, with rare exceptions are wood framed. Building 813 does not, however, appear to be significant within the context of concrete warehouse design; concrete warehouses have been built in California since the 1880s and there is no indication that this 1947 building represents a distinguished example of that type of construction.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

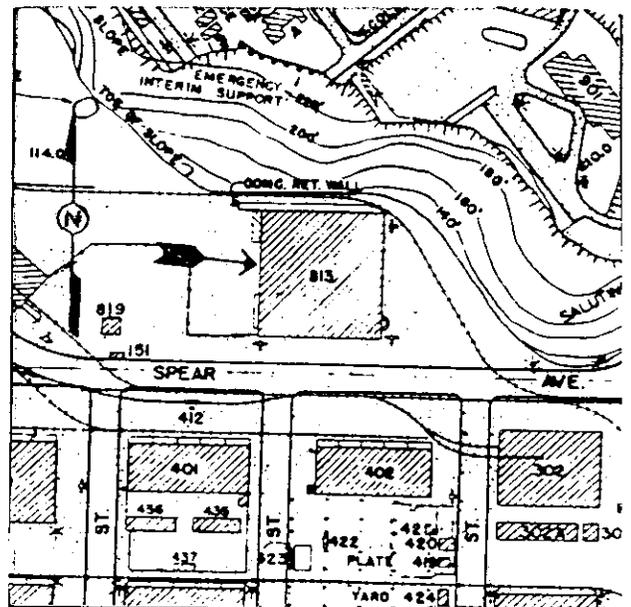
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

The loading dock is sheltered by a concrete canopy. The building retains a good degree of integrity to its original appearance. The only notable modification is the fact that the many of the window openings on the west elevation have been bricked in.

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 810

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 810 is wood frame, sided in flush weatherboard. The building includes a flat roof monitor with shallow shed-roofed elements to all sides. The monitor includes vents but no windows. At the center of the building is a large sliding industrial door with a small access window. The building appears to have retained most of its integrity.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1943

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 810

B1. Historic Name: Building 810

B2. Common Name: Building 810

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1943

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____

B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

There is no indication that building 810 was directly associated with events or persons significant to our history. Neither does the building appear to be an important example of its type, period, or method of construction. The building was almost certainly designed from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the building does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

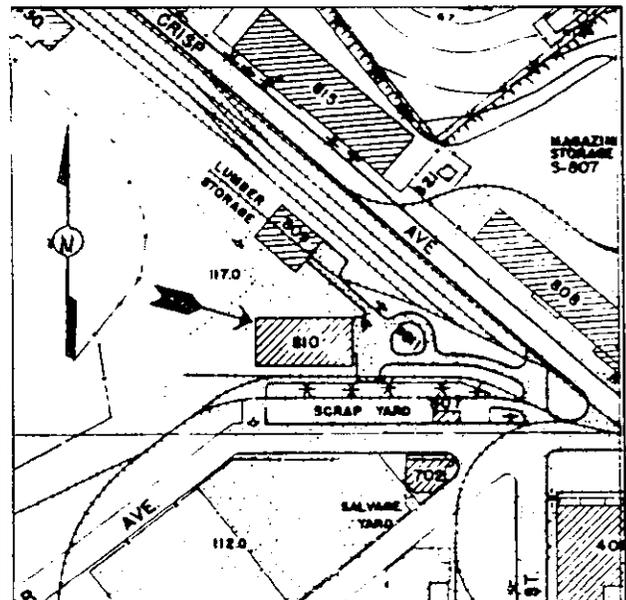
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context,
prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 809

P1. Other Identifier: Engine House

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

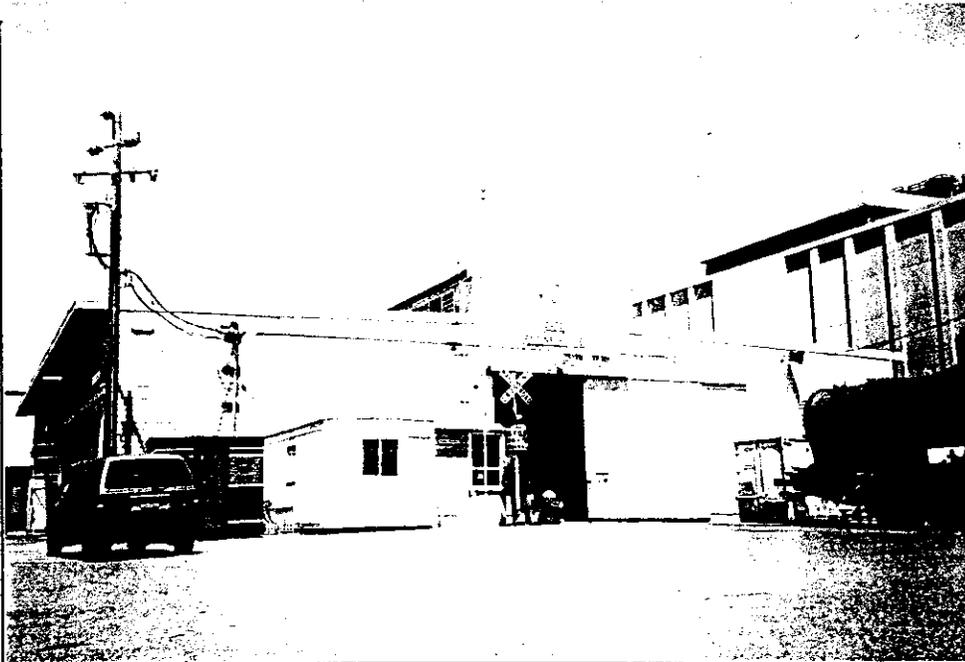
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 809 is wood frame, sided in flush weatherboard. The building includes a flat roof monitor with shallow shed-roofed elements to the sides. The monitor includes vents but no windows. At the center of the building is a large sliding industrial door allowing for a railcar to enter the building. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1943

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 809

B1. Historic Name: Building 809

B2. Common Name: Engine House

B3. Original Use: Engine House B4. Present Use: Engine House

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1943

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

There is no indication that building 809 was directly associated with events or persons significant to our history. Neither does the building appear to be an important example of its type, period, or method of construction. The building was almost certainly designed from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the building does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

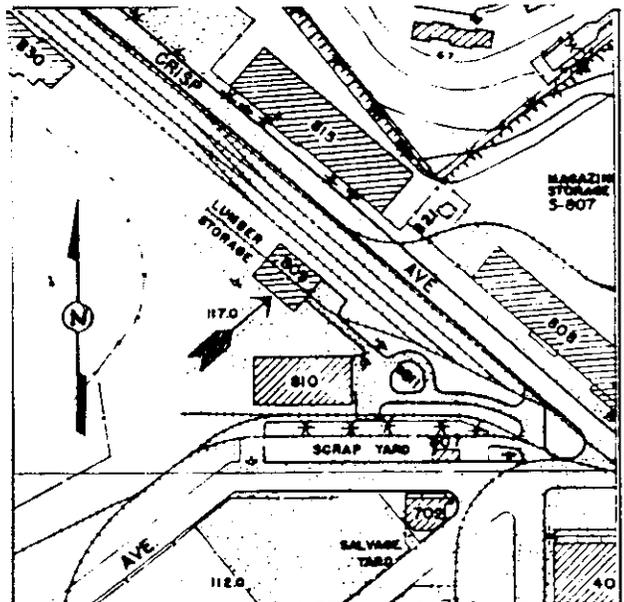
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Required Information

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

Also present are two similar doors located on the south side of the building. The building is currently within the boundaries of a railroad museum, and appears to have been at least cosmetically refurbished. Building 809 is currently being used as an "Engine House" for the museum.

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 414 Type _____

P1. Other Identifier: Building 413 and 414

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

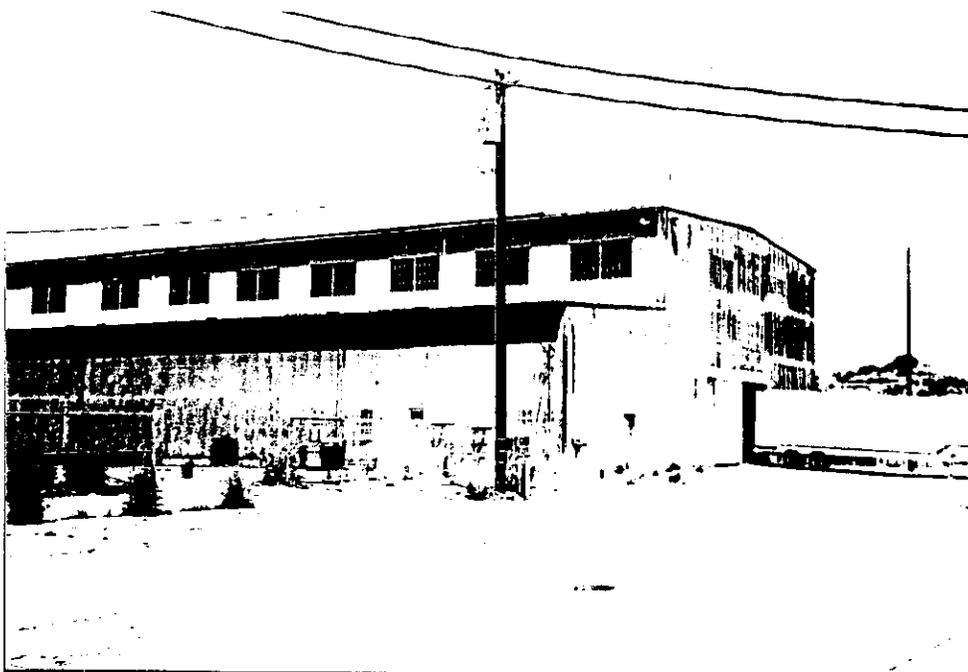
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) Buildings 413 and 414 are identical wood frame shops buildings, standing beside one another in the southern shipyards area. Each is 172' x 243' and includes a tall gabled main shops area with a shed-roofed extension to one side. The buildings are sided in corrugated metal. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 413 Shown Here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1944

Building 413 shown here

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 414 Type _____

B1. Historic Name: Building 413 and 414

B2. Common Name: Building 413 and 414

B3. Original Use: Shops Building B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1944

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Buildings 413 and 414 do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they are not significant. The buildings reflect a variation on a standard World War II-era Navy building type: a shop/warehouse building with a high clerestory or monitor level and shed-roofed extensions. This particular variant is unusual in that it includes a shed-roofed area to one side only; typically, these shops include extensions to both sides of the monitor.

There is no indication that these buildings were directly associated with events or persons significant to our history. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

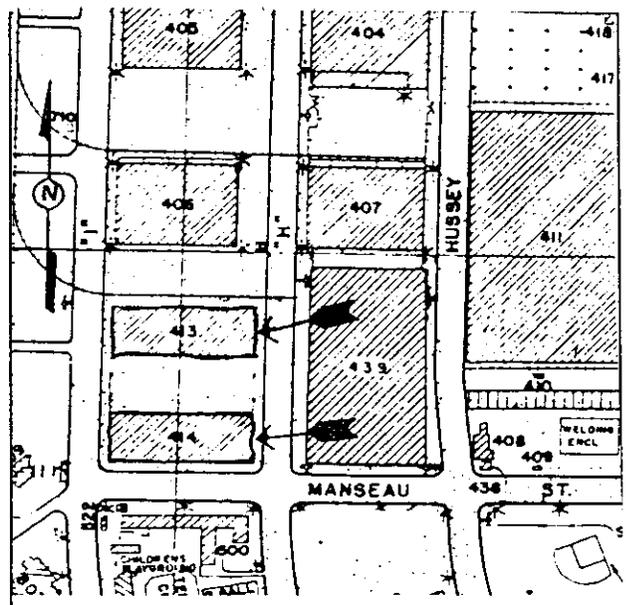
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

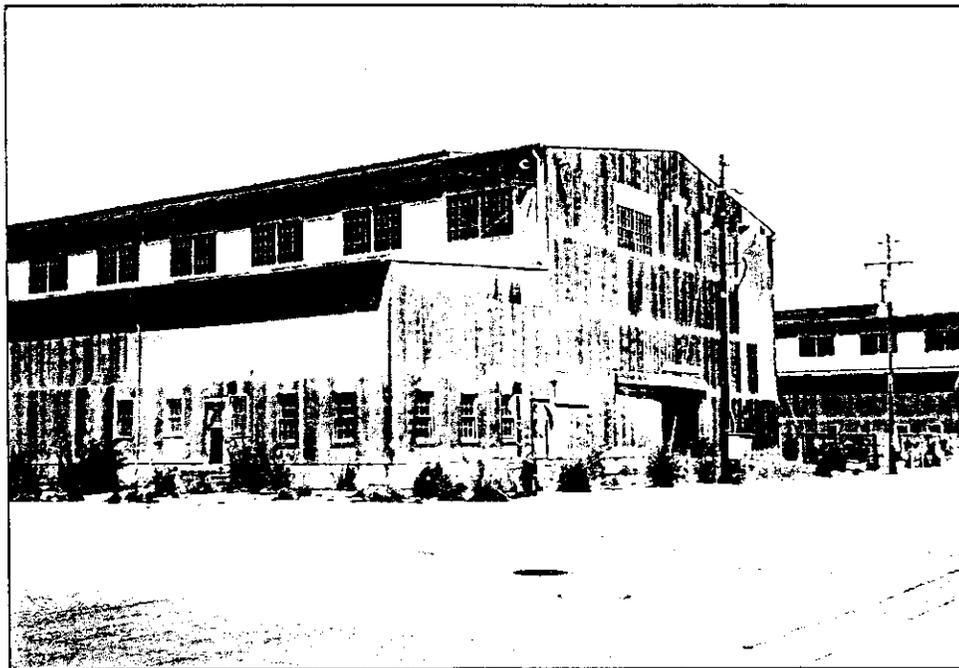
Description (Continued)

Each includes two different window types -- six-over-six double-hung wooden sash on the first story and steel industrial sash at the equivalent of the second story; these upper lights are parts of the shop area monitors. The buildings retain a good degree of integrity, with no notable major modifications.

Significance (Continued)

Neither do the buildings appear to be important examples of their type, period, or method of construction. The buildings were almost certainly designed from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans and were built beside each other, as was typically the case with standard plans buildings at Hunters Point and other World War II-era bases. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the buildings do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 414

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 412

P1. Other Identifier: Railroad Scale

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

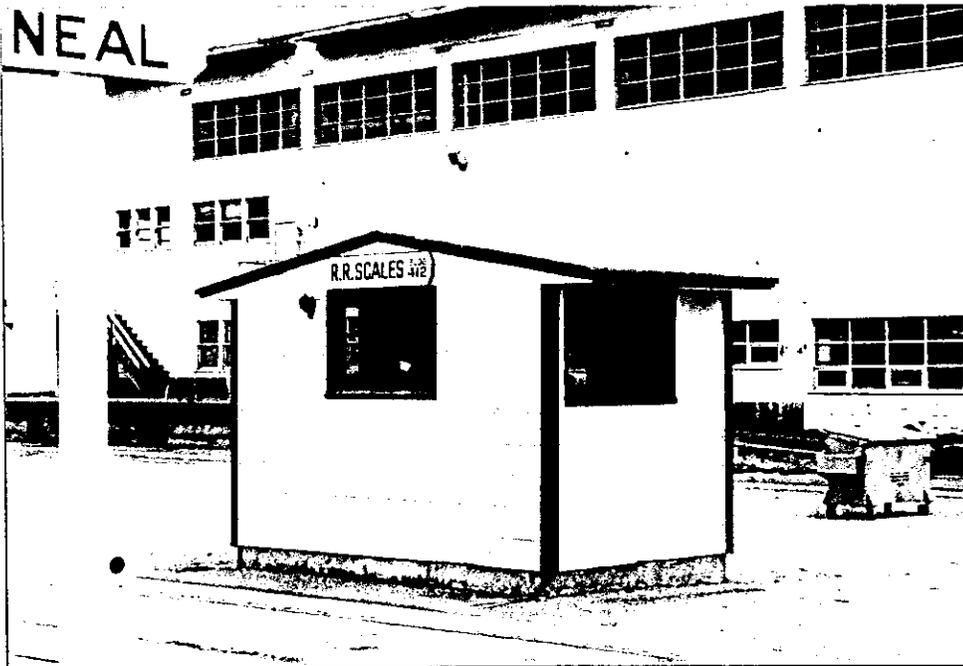
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 412 is a small wood frame shed used to house the meters for a railroad scale. It features a shallow gabled roof and is sided in asbestos shingles. It includes several different sizes and styles of wooden sash.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1943

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 412

- B1. Historic Name: Building 412
- B2. Common Name: Railroad Scale
- B3. Original Use: Railroad scale B4. Present Use: Railroad scale
- *B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1943

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 412, a World War II-era scales house at Hunters Point Shipyard, does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While it performed a useful function, the building has not direct associations with events or persons important to our history. Neither does it appear to be significant architecturally.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

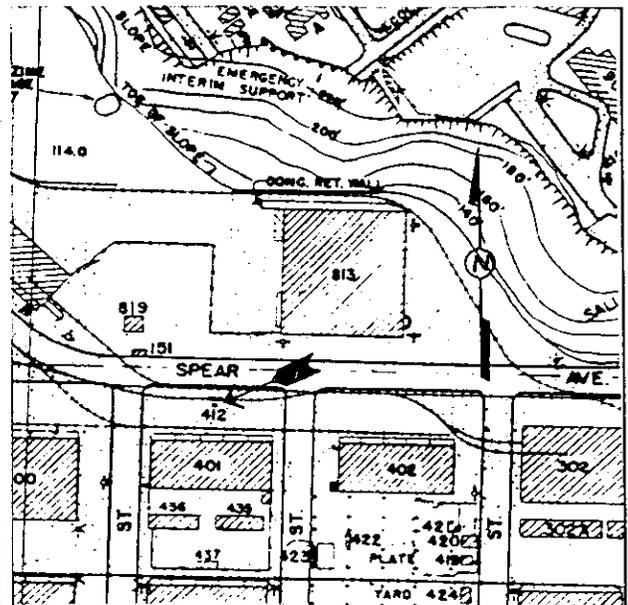
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 115

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____;

B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 Building 115 is a wood frame classroom building, located in the vicinity of the barracks in the submarine repair area of the shipyard. The building appears to be taken from the same series of plans as the barracks because it is structurally similar to the barracks: wood frame, two story, shallow gabled roof, asbestos shingle siding, double-hung wooden sash. It differs from the barracks in that it included several well-lighted first story rooms, presumed to have been used as classrooms.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources:

Historic

Prehistoric

Both

1944

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 115

- B1. Historic Name: Building 115
B2. Common Name: Building 115
B3. Original Use: Classroom B4. Present Use: _____
*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1944

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 115 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it has no known association with events or persons important to our history and does not appear to be significant architecturally. It is the only remaining World War II-era building at Hunters Point Shipyard that was built specifically as a classroom. Architecturally, it appears to be a standard Bureau of Yards and Docks temporary design, derived from the basic barracks form. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the building does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

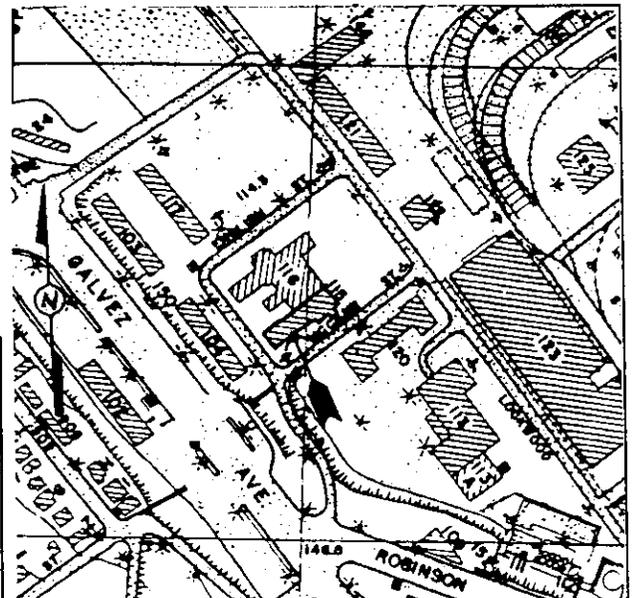
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

- *B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

- *B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

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HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 203

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

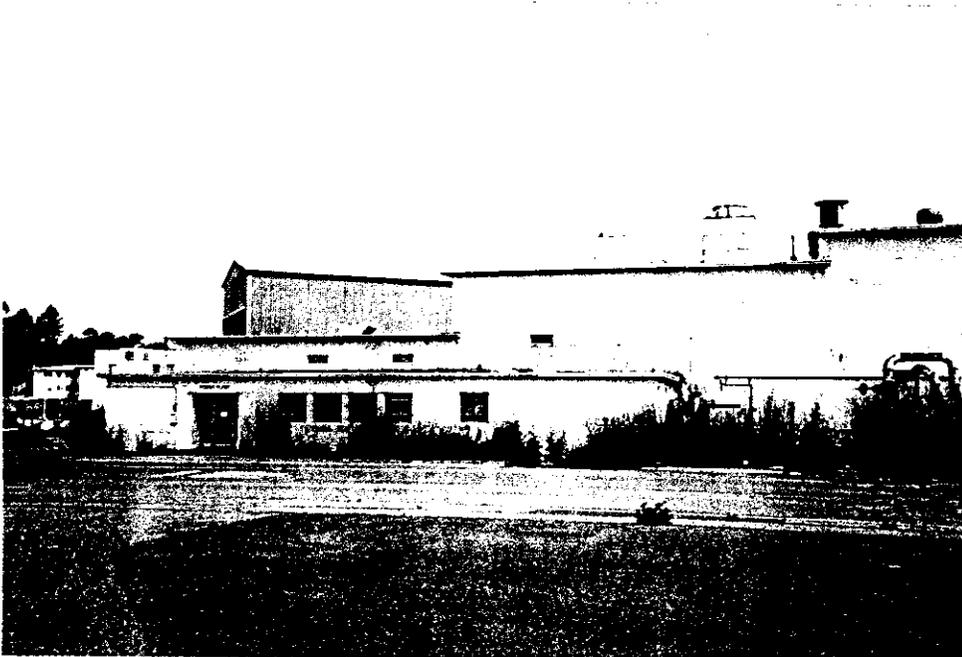
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 203 is a large reinforced concrete power plant building, constructed in 1943. It measures 152' x 137'. It includes a flat reinforced concrete roof with a slight overhang. The windows (in the areas in which windows exist) are double hung wooden sash. The building includes a major addition, sided in corrugated metal.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1943

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 203

- B1. Historic Name: Building 203
- B2. Common Name: Building 203
- B3. Original Use: Power Plant B4. Present Use: _____
- *B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1943; extended 1945

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: Pacific Bridge Company

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 203, the World War II-era power plant at Hunters Point Shipyard, does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The power plant was built by the Pacific Bridge Company, which had also constructed Dry Dock # 4 and most of the quay walls and piers in the south shipyards area. Navy records indicate that the building was extended in about 1945; this expansion may account for the metal-sided addition to the building. While an obvious asset to the operations of the shipyard, this power plant does not appear to have made a significant contribution to the war effort or the Navy's ship repair program. Neither does it appear to represent a distinguished example of a type, period, or method of construction.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

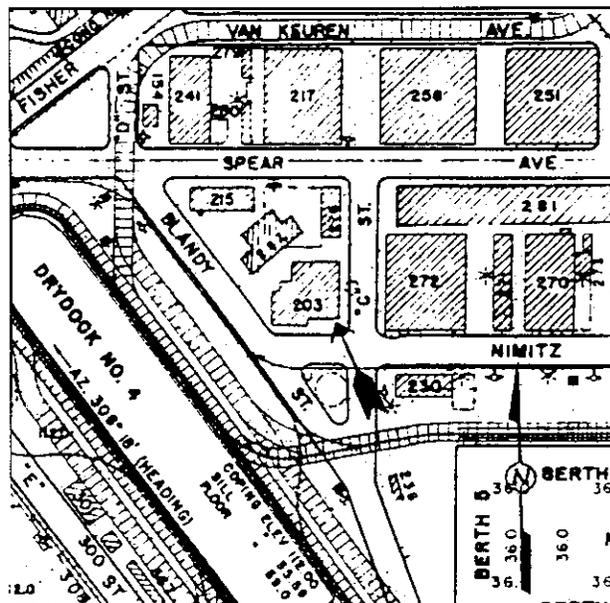
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 224

P1. Other Identifier: Bomb Shelter

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

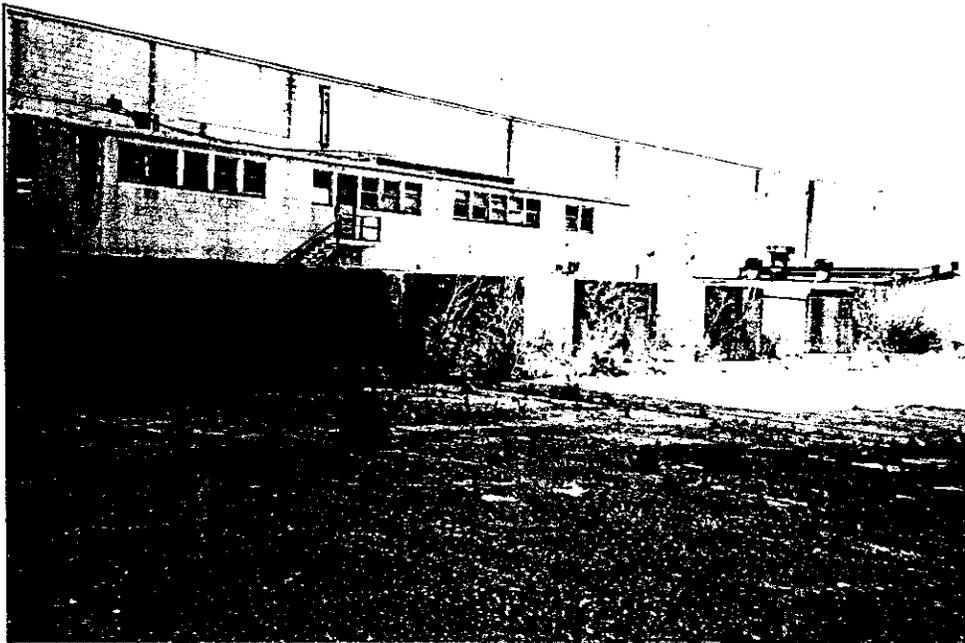
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 224 is a reinforced concrete bomb shelter, built in the main industrial area of Hunters Point Shipyard in 1944. The building is mostly underground, rising only about three feet above the ground. It is identical to air raid shelters at Mare Island Naval Shipyard and was likely built from the same plans. The building is divided into a series of small rooms, each accessed through stairs and metal doors.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1944

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 270

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

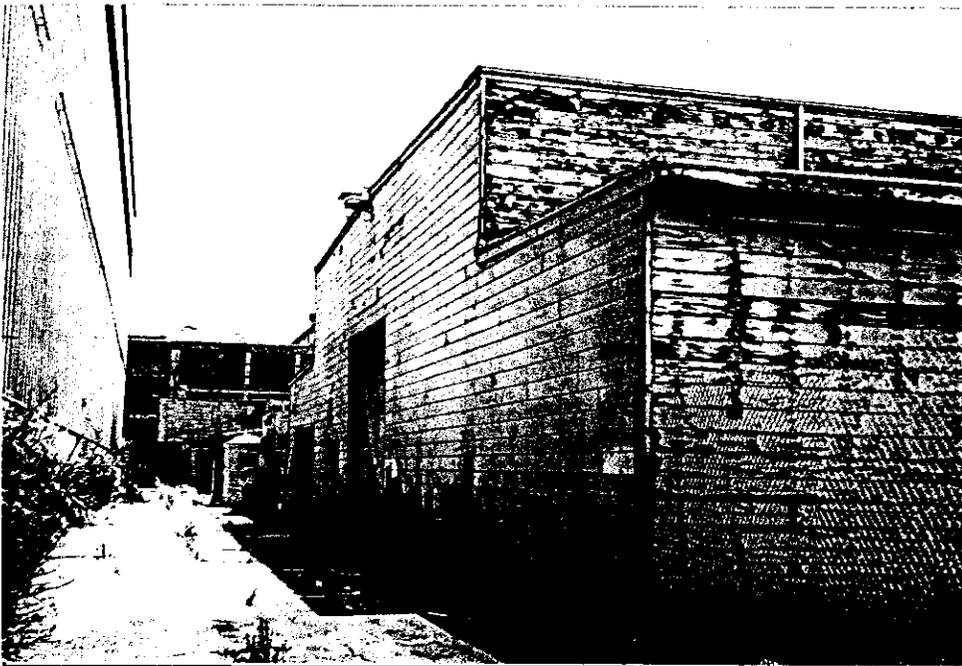
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 270 is a wood frame shops building with a shallow gabled roof and a tall wooden monitor. It is sided in drop siding and is a very simple structure with very few windows and doors. The building is identical to Building 211, which is attached to Building 253. Building 211 is inventoried on the same form as Building 253.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1943

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 270

B1. Historic Name: Building 270

B2. Common Name: Building 270

B3. Original Use: building trades shop B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built in 1943.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 270 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register because it has no known associations with events or persons important to our history and is not significant architecturally. It was constructed in 1943 as a "building trades shop." As noted under "Description," it is nearly identical to Building 211, a 1942 shipfitters building. The building appears to be an example of a standardized, temporary World War II-era plan developed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the building does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

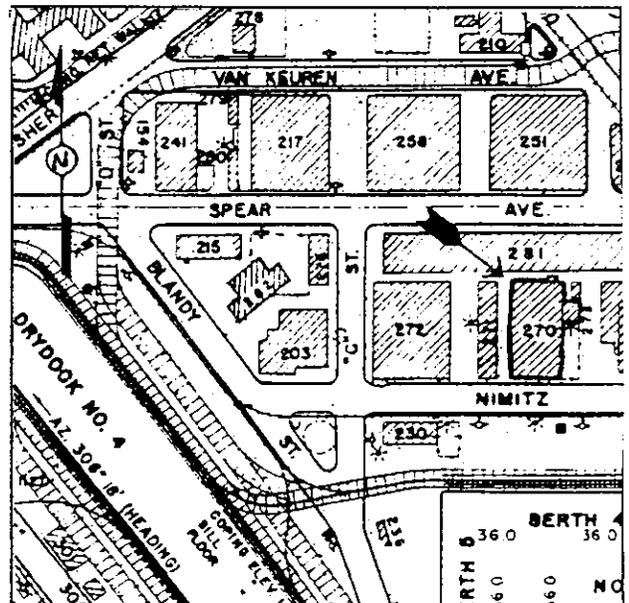
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California -- The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Clocking Station

P1. Other Identifier: Building R125, R127, and R129 (Recorder Assigned Numbers)

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 The Hunters Point Shipyard includes three small buildings that do not carry building numbers, but which were identified as "clocking stations," i.e. time clock locations. The buildings are presumed to have been built during or shortly after World War II. The buildings are highly deteriorated wood frame structures with gabled roofs, plywood siding, and open walls two sides.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building R129 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1945 (Estimated)

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Clocking Station

B1. Historic Name: Building R125, R127, and R129 (Recorder Assigned Numbers)

B2. Common Name: Clocking Station

B3. Original Use: Time-Clock Shelter B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1945 (Estimated)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of the three "clocking stations" at Hunters Point Shipyard appears to qualify for listing in the National Register because they are not significant and because they lack integrity. The buildings performed a useful function in the operation of the yards but do not have direct association with events or persons important to our history. None of the buildings appear to be significant architecturally. These small buildings may have been moved from their original locations.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes):

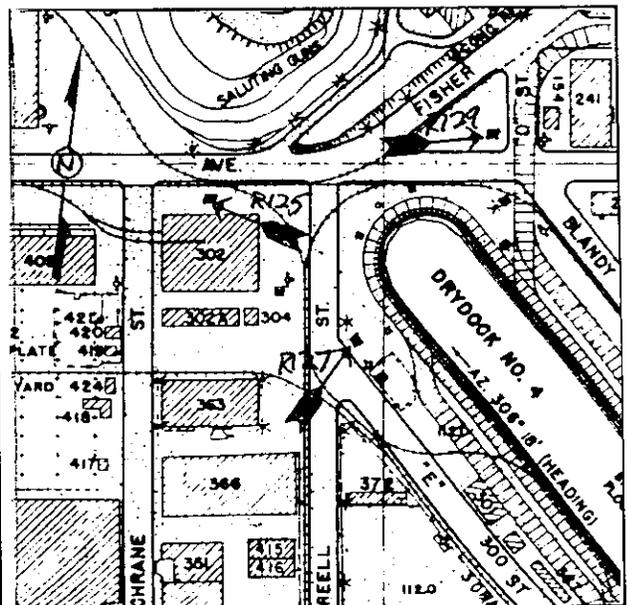
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 253 and 211

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____% of _____% of Sec _____;
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Buildings 253 and 211 are very large shops buildings located south of the historic dry docks area of Hunters Point Shipyard, in the vicinity of Dry Docks # 2 and 3. As detailed under "Significance," the two building elements were built at different times, Building 211 in 1942 and the Building 253 element between 1944 and 1947. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

See Continuation Sheets for Photographs

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

See Continuation Sheets

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

211 = 1942

253 = 1947

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 253 and 211

- B1. Historic Name: Building 253 and 211
B2. Common Name: Building 253 and 211
B3. Original Use: Shops Building B4. Present Use: Abandoned
*B5. Architectural Style: Military Industrial
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
211 = 1942, 253 = 1947

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: 253 = Ernest J. Kump B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Navy Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1944-1943 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This evaluation concerns Buildings 253 and 211 at Hunters Point Shipyard. This evaluation will address chiefly the potential eligibility for Building 253 because that building was said to qualify for listing in the National Register in an earlier inventory effort at Hunters Point. As noted under "Description," however, Buildings 211 and 253 and linked structurally and are effectively one building, under the guidelines of the Keeper of the National Register. Thus, while the bulk of this evaluation applies to Building 253, the overall evaluation concerns a single building that carries two separate Navy building numbers. It is the conclusion of this evaluation that the Building 253/211 structure does not qualify for listing in the National Register because it lack significance and because it lacks integrity. (see continuation sheet)

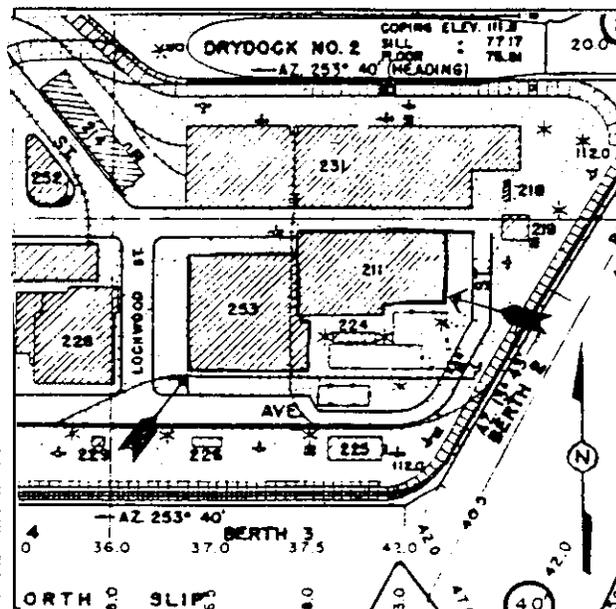
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

- *B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

- B13. Remarks:

- *B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Description (continued)

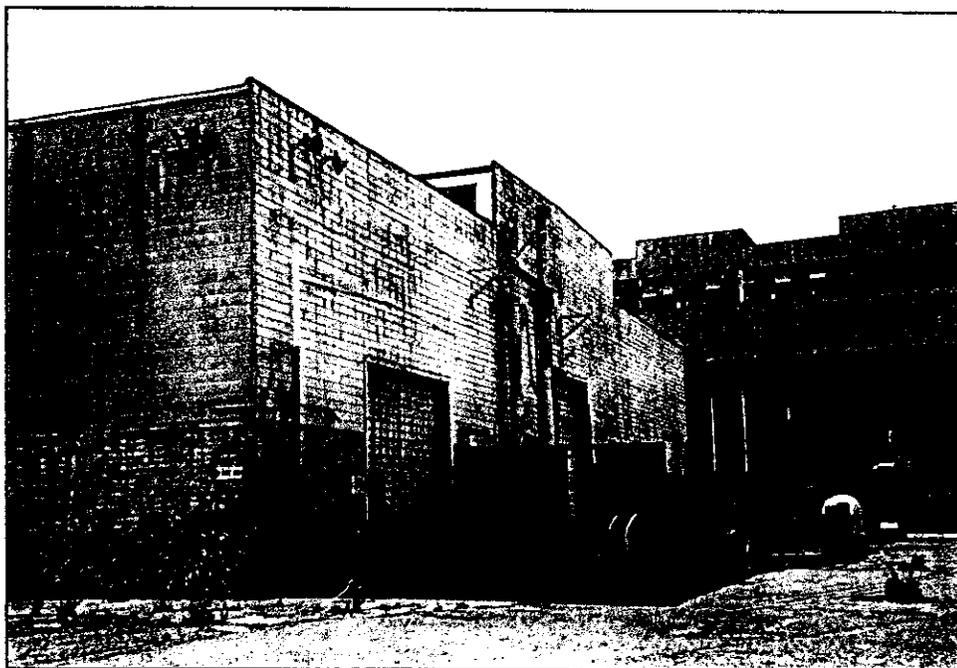
The two building elements are quite different architecturally and structurally but are linked at the east end of Building 253 (west end of 211) and are best considered as a single building, despite the fact that they carry separate building numbers under the Navy's property management system.

Building 211 is standard Bureau of Yards and Docks temporary building form; it is nearly identical to Buildings 130 and 128, located in the submarine dry docks area. **Photograph 1** below shows building 211; it is a wood frame building covered in asbestos shingles over the original flush weatherboard siding. It is built on a tall concrete bulkhead. It includes a shallow gabled roof monitor with shed roofed wings to either side. **Photograph 2** illustrates the juncture of Buildings 211 and 253.

Building 253 is a concrete frame curtain wall industrial building. It includes two distinct segments. The taller segment is the equivalent of six stories tall, the smaller three stories. Building 211 joins Building 253 at the rear of 253, near the juncture between the three and six story elements. The six story element of Building 253 is built around a reinforced concrete frame with bands of glazing at each level. It includes a freight elevator near the northwest corner and a gantry at the sixth story for external hoisting. The smaller element is almost entirely glazed, with only narrow concrete frame members visible from the exterior. The two elements are shown in **Photograph 3**; the main elevation of the six-story element is shown in **Photograph 4**.

Building 253 has a diminished integrity owing chiefly to the loss of a great deal of the glazing. The loss of glazing, shown most clearly in **Photograph 4**, appears to be attributable to vandalism and perhaps to wind damage as well. The integrity of Building 211 was affected adversely through installation of asbestos siding and through construction of Building 253. Taken as a single building, the 253/211 structure retains a fair to poor degree of integrity.

Photographs



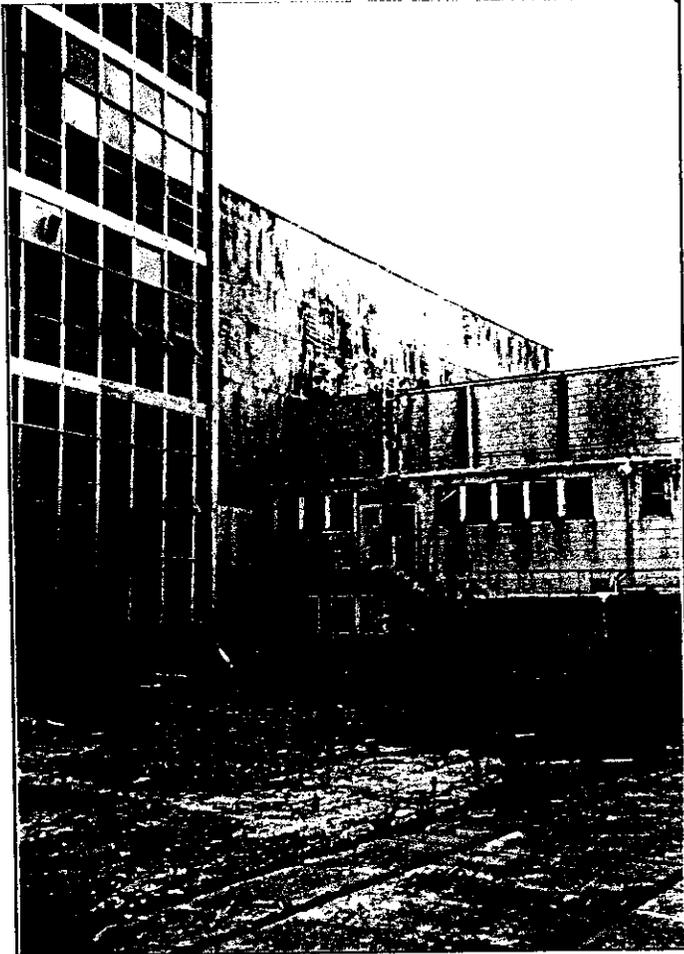
Photograph 1

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Primary # _____
HRI# _____

Photographs (continued)



Photograph 2



Photograph 3

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 9

Photographs (continued)



Photograph 4

Significance (continued)

The Building 253/211 structure was built in stages between 1942 and 1947. Building 211 was one of the first buildings constructed at the Navy-owned yards, located near Dry Docks # 2 and 3, the only dry docks in operation at the time. It was identified as the Shipfitters Shop and was put into service in August, 1942. It was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and built by the firm of Barrett and Hilp, which had been awarded the master cost-plus-fixed-fee (CPFF) contract for construction at the base.¹

Between 1943 and 1944, the base built Building 351 to serve as the Optical and Ordnance shops for the shipyard. That building (which still exists) proved to be, in the

¹ Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II," Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946

CONTINUATION SHEET

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opinion of the base historian, "inadequate before it was even completed because the Bureau of Ships did not give what was asked for."² In 1944, the base let an architect-engineer (A&E) contract to the firm of E. J. Kump Co. to design a new Optical and Ordnance Shop that would be joined to the 1942 shipfitters shop; upon completion, the shipfitters shop function would be shifted to a new building, Building 411, to be built in the area of the new dry dock (Dry Dock # 4). Buildings 253 and 411 were planned in 1944 and construction in the same year. Construction on both was completed in 1947.

Building 253 was previously evaluated in a 1988 inventory of cultural resources at Hunters Point Shipyard and was found to be eligible for listing in the National Register.³ Two things have changed since that 1988 evaluation. First, numerous cultural resource inventories have been conducted on properties owned by the Navy, giving us a better understanding of the context for Navy-built buildings and structures. Second, since 1988 this building has suffered a substantial loss of integrity. The first development raises questions about the significance of the building; the second development raises questions about its integrity. Together, these developments argue against National Register eligibility for this building.

In the 1988 evaluation document, this building was believed to qualify for the National Register on the basis of being the "work of a master Ernest J. Kump, and as an early example of the International Style, and one of the very few buildings of this style in San Francisco." The building was not 50 years old at the time; completed in 1947, the building has since become 50 years old.

That statement of significance appears to be overstated with respect to the importance of this building in the career of Ernest J. Kump and in its interpretation of the building as an early example of the International Style. Based upon additional research into the history of design for the U.S. Navy, it appears that this building is an unimportant example of the work of Kump and is not a good or early example of International Style design but rather is a continuation of a long tradition of curtain wall shops building design by the Navy and its consulting architects and engineers.

Ernest J. Kump, Jr., like numerous other architects in California, did a great deal of work for the U.S. Navy and other military branches during World War II. This was a common pattern among California architects, whether they worked for established firms or, like Kump, were just beginning their careers. There simply was little civilian work and an enormous amount of military design work for architects during these years; as a result, virtually every practicing architect in the state did some military design work during these years. Myron Hunt, for example, was quite active in Navy design during the war.⁴ An inspection of the architect and engineer contracts for Hunters Point alone

² Schwartz, p. 41.

³ Bonnie L. Bamburg, Urban Programmers, "Historical Overview of Hunters Point Annex, Treasure Island Naval Base and Description of Properties that Appear Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places," 1988.

⁴ Hunt's career is discussed in Terese L. Hanafin, "The Eclectic Architecture of Myron Hunt," M.A. Thesis, San Diego State College, 1969. His major work during World War II for the Navy was at the Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton.

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emphasizes this point. Among the architects hired at the base were: E. J. Kump Co., W. P. Day and Associates, Austin W. Earl, Blanchard, Maher and Ward, Timothy Pflueger, and Albert Kahn and Associates.⁵

Kump, a native of the San Joaquin Valley, was a regional architect prior to World War II, designing buildings, chiefly schools, in the Fresno and Bakersfield areas. He was the son of a well-known Fresno-area architect, also named Ernest Kump, and received his education in Bakersfield, at the University of California, and at Harvard University. He received a masters degree at Harvard in 1932 and was awarded his first commission in 1933, that being a post office in Madera, California. During the 1930s, he designed several schools and public buildings in the San Joaquin Valley and, as noted, designed military buildings during the early 1940s. His career would blossom during the immediate post-war period, when he gained national attention for his community college campus designs. The flowing, richly landscaped community college campuses at Foothill and De Anza on the San Francisco peninsula are seen as being highly influential, not only in school design but also as precursors of corporate "campus" layouts.⁶

In the larger framework of his career, Kump's design for Building 253 is not a major or representative example of his work. Kump was about 10 years out of architecture school when he designed this building and had no other experience in designing industrial buildings, except for his work on military bases during the war. Kump's fame as an architect and his status as a "master," as noted, were built around his work in schools during the post-war period. His work on Building 253 is attributable to the fact that this was the type of work that was available at the time, not to any preferences or demonstrated skill on his part. In addition to his work on this building, Kump designed numerous other military buildings just before and during the war for the Army, Navy, and Air Corps, including: a storage building at McClellan AFB, Sacramento, (1940); defense housing in Vallejo (presumably for the Navy in relation to Mare Island) (1941); buildings at the Army Sierra Ordnance Depot, Susanville (1941); a second housing unit at Vallejo (1942); Navy quarters in Oakland (presumably at the Oakland Supply Depot) (1942); a building for the Army Corps of Engineers in Suisun (1944); and a second building at McClellan AFB (1944).⁷ Thus, there are many known buildings

Camp Pendleton.

⁵ Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II," Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946. Schmidt lists the more important architect-engineer contracts in the appendix to this excellent history of the Navy facility.

⁶ Muriel Emanuel, (ed.) *Contemporary Architects*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1980. This book presents an assessment of Kump's career by Christopher Arnold. Arnold emphasizes the importance of the Foothill and De Anza campuses as foundations to the career of Kump and his company. No mention is made of Kump's extensive wartime work. The book does, however, include an extensive list of his commissions, including his work for the military during World War II.

⁷ Emanuel, pp. 444-445. The lists of his works in the book appears to be definitive.

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designed by Ernest Kump, Jr. during the war years, none of which reflect the types of design for which he would become well known in the post-war years.

Similar observations may be made with respect to the place of military design in the context of the careers of the other well-known architects who worked at Hunters Point. Timothy Pflueger, for example, rarely worked in industrial design except for the military during the war; his career was built chiefly around commercial design and his prominent roles in the design of the Golden Gate International Exposition, as well as his work as the chief architect on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.⁸ Of the various well-known architects who worked at Hunters Point, only Albert Kahn was known for industrial design, having worked on some of the best-known factories in the American Midwest, particularly automobile factories.

Indeed, Kahn may be credited indirectly with the general form of Building 253. Kahn had pioneered the curtain wall industrial building form early in the 20th century and the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, as well as the Army Corps of Engineers and Quartermaster Corps, recognized the usefulness of this form for big military buildings.⁹ Kahn designed various curtain wall shops buildings for the Navy as well as hangars for the Army Air Corps. Kahn's work influenced the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, which designed and built curtain wall shops buildings for its shipyards as early as the World War I era. Locally, two curtain wall shipyard shops buildings were constructed at Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1918. In their sleek, strictly utilitarian design, these World War I-era buildings closely resemble Building 253 at Hunters Point. Buildings at East Coast shipyards, particularly Philadelphia, include curtain wall buildings even older than those at Mare Island.

In terms of the architectural history of shops buildings, then, Building 253 is best interpreted as a continuation of a Navy tradition of curtain wall shipyard shops, a tradition that was nearly 30 years old when this building was designed. While Kump may have seen the building as an opportunity to devise an International Style facade -- the International Style, among other things, came to be associated with curtain wall design -- it is equally plausible that the general form of this building was dictated by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. By 1944, the Navy had decades of experience with this factory design and no doubt favored its attributes, which included abundant natural light, a relatively uncluttered structural frame, and adaptability to very large clear spans. In the architectural history of curtain walls and the career of Ernest Kump, Building 253 does not appear to represent an important entity.

State of California -- The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

⁸ The work of Timothy Pflueger is discussed in Milton T. Pflueger, *Time and Tim Remembered: A Tradition of Bay Area Architecture: Pflueger Architects, Timothy, Milton and John, the First Seventy-Five Years, 1908 to 1983*. San Francisco: Pflueger Architects, 1985.

⁹ Grant Hildebrand, *Designing for Industry: The Architecture of Albert Kahn*. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1974. Kahn's career is discussed in Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The Twentieth Century*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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An additional consideration in evaluating the significance of Building 253 is the fact that it is structurally linked to Building 211. Building 211 was a standard plan, Bureau of Yards and Docks wood frame shops building, constructed in 1942. Building 253 was built between 1944 and 1947 and is an expansion of Building 211. While the two carry separate building numbers, they are so integrated structurally as to be best treated as a single building under the guidelines of the Keeper of the National Register. That being the case, the National Register evaluation of the Building 253 element may not be made independent of the 211 segment. Together, the two elements comprise a hybrid building from both the structural and architectural standpoints. The presence of the Building 211 element further diminishes any potential significance of the Building 253 element, whether considered as an example of the work of E. J. Kump, Jr. or as an example of curtain wall industrial design.

Finally, it is necessary to consider as well the substantial loss of integrity to Building 253 since it was initially evaluated in 1988. Since that time, approximately one-quarter of the windows in the building have been destroyed and major parts of the steel framing for the curtain wall have been damaged or destroyed. The cause of this destruction is presumed to be vandalism, although natural causes may have contributed as well. The gantry cable, for example, is not secured and may have damaged some of the windows when blown in high winds. Whatever the cause, this destruction has diminished the integrity of this building. While window damage is typically not considered a major factor in integrity, the scale of loss in Building 253 is so large as to have affected the historical appearance of the building. The loss of windows, of course, is more noticeable and important when dealing with curtain wall buildings, in which the windows effectively act as the skin or siding for the building. On balance, the loss of so many windows in this building has substantially diminished its integrity.

The Building 253/211 structure does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register, owing to the fact that it is not significant and lacks integrity.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Butler Buildings

P1. Other Identifier: Building 271, 275, 323, 324, 415, 416, 525, 526, 530, and 704

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

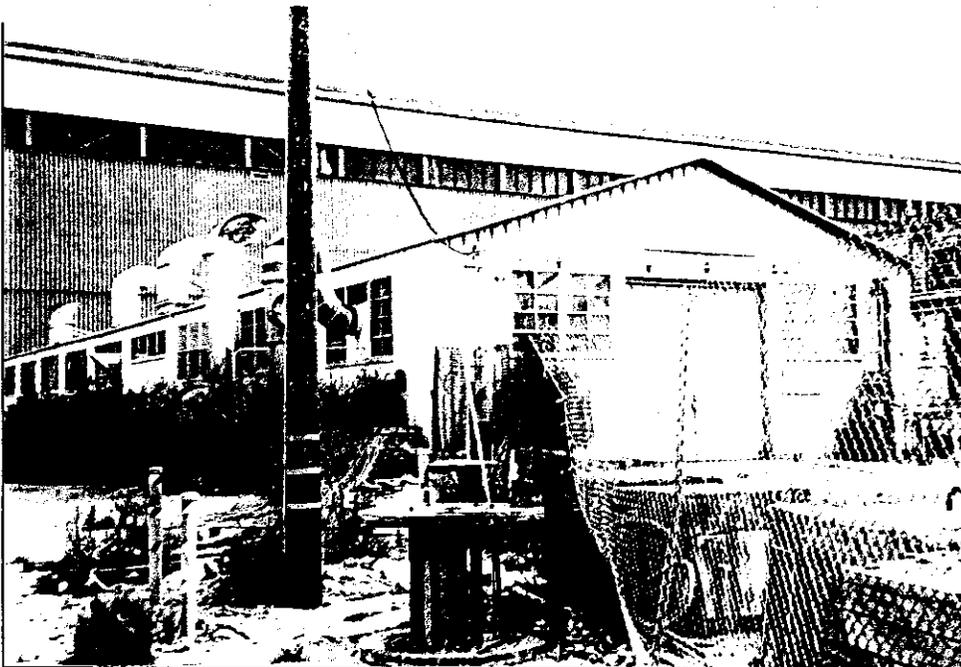
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

A substantial number of the shops built at Hunters Point in the immediate postwar period are metal sided Butler Buildings, i.e. shops and warehouses manufactured by the Butler Manufacturing Company. All of the Butler buildings at Hunters Point date to the immediate post-war era; these include Buildings 271, 275, 323, 324, 415, 416, 525, 526, 530, and 704. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 271 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1947-1953

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Butler Buildings

B1. Historic Name: Building 271, 275, 323, 324, 415, 416, 525, 526, 530, and 704

B2. Common Name: Butler Buildings

B3. Original Use: Shops / Storage B4. Present Use: Shops / Storage

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Buildings built: 271=1947; 525,526=1948; 530=1950; 323, 324, 415, 416, 704=1946

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Butler Manufacturing Company B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1950 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 10 Butler Buildings at Hunters Point do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they have no known association with events or persons important to our history and are not significant architecturally. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Map

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 7

Description (Continued)

The Butler buildings are of varying sizes and are sometimes paired. This pre-engineered, standardized building was used on military bases throughout the nation. The buildings were built in the immediate post-war era, a time when construction budgets were limited. The Butler Buildings at Hunters Point were built between 1947 and 1953.

Butler Buildings are structurally similar. They are built around a rigid steel frame with steel roofing material. Although they could be sided with any material, the typical Butler Building is sided in factory-produced steel panels with bolted, raised seams. All of the Butler Buildings at Hunters Point meet these typical characteristics. Building 271 is a single-wide Butler Building built in 1947. Buildings 525 and 526 are single-wide buildings, built in 1948. Building 530 is also a single-wide Butler building built in 1950. Buildings 323, 324, 415, and 416 were all built in 1946 and aligned in a row. Building 704, built in 1946, is larger than most of the other Butler Buildings at Hunters Point.

Significance (Continued)

The Butler Building is a standardized, pre-engineered storage and warehouse building, manufactured by the Butler Manufacturing Company. The Butler Manufacturing Company was headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri but operated a plant in Richmond, California during the 1950s. The Richmond plant was most the likely source of these buildings.¹ The Butler Building was popular with the Navy and other military branches during the immediate post-World War II era: a time when construction budgets were at a historic low.

The 10 Butler buildings at Hunters Point Shipyard do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings are not significant historically or architecturally and for that reason do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

¹ Butler Manufacturing Company, "Butler Buildings: Pre-Engineered Structures Offering Distinctive Design at Mass Production Prices," March 29, 1957. This is a catalogue and design manual for ordering these pre-engineered buildings. The term, "pre-engineered," refers to buildings that are custom-built but according to previously engineered specifications, such as live loading, wind stresses, and so forth.

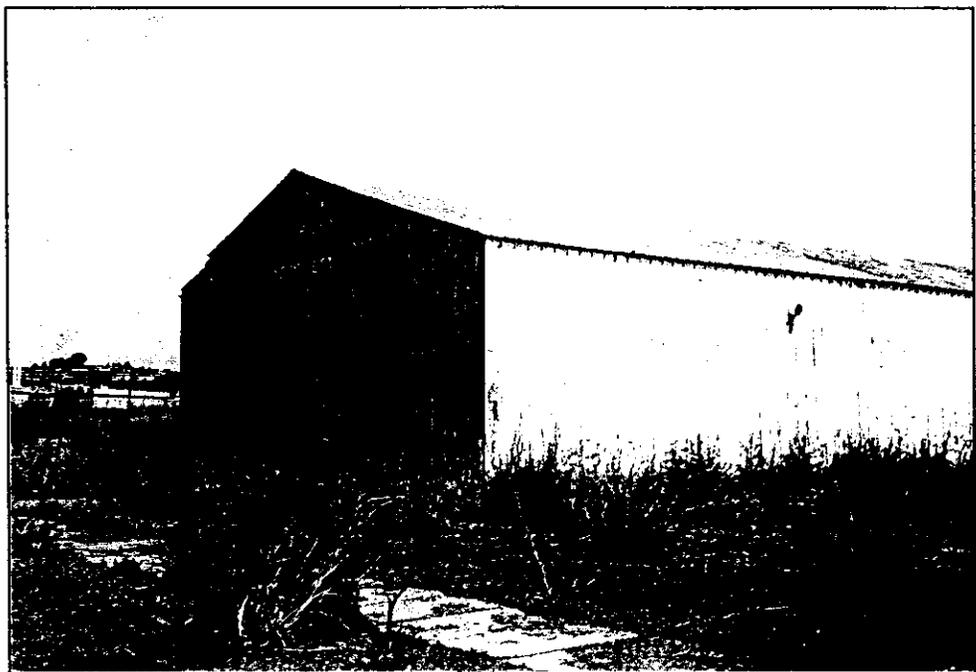
Photographs (Continued)



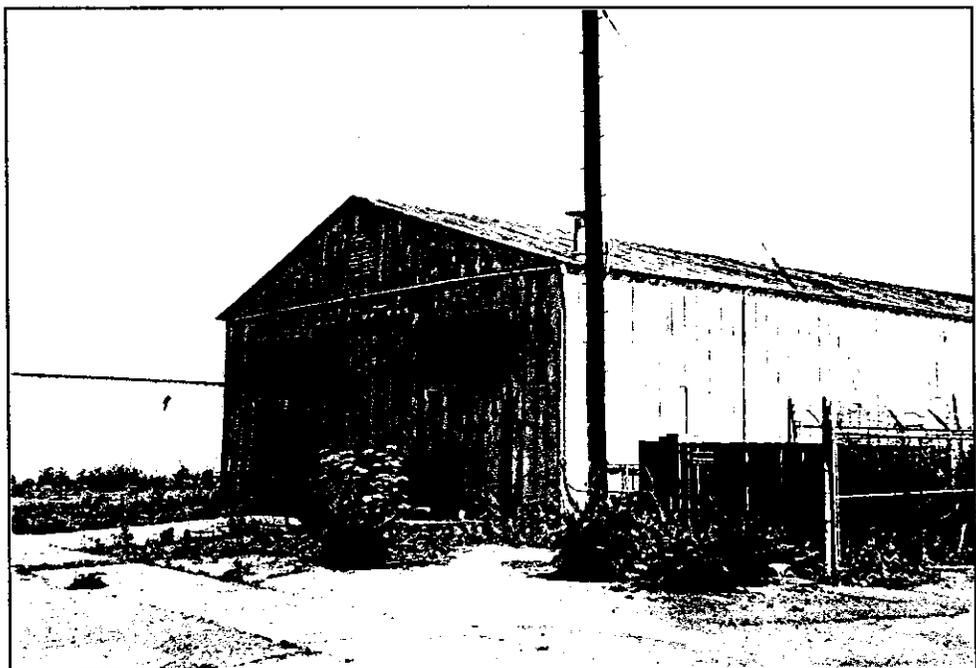
Building 275



Building 323, 324, 415, and 416



Building 525

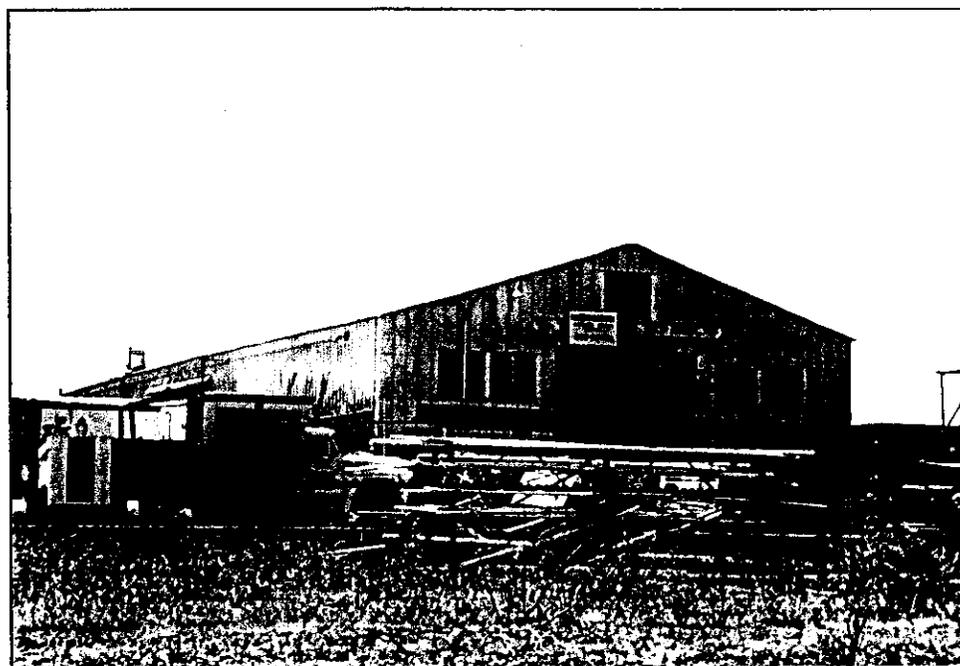


Building 526

CONTINUATION SHEET



Building 530

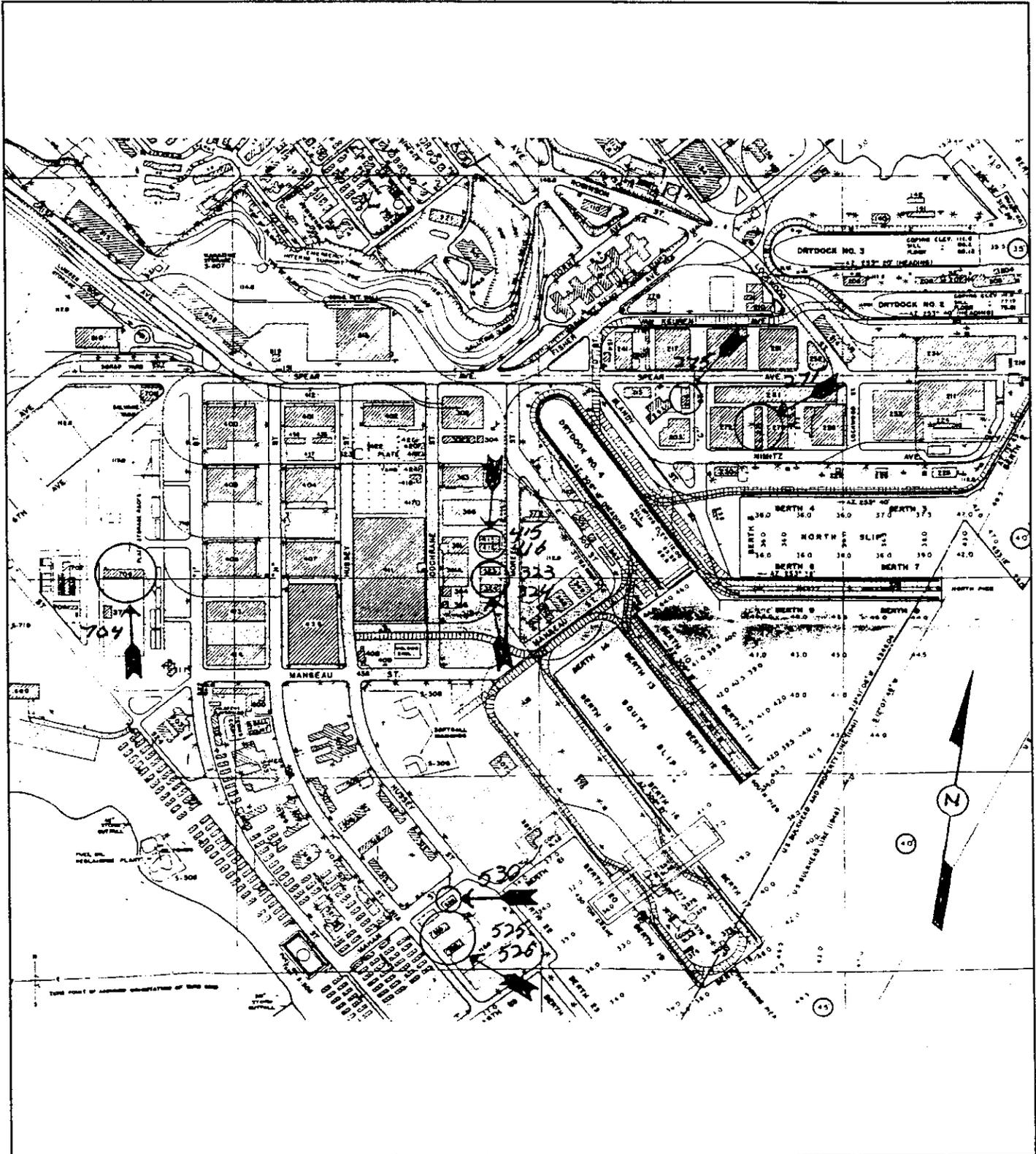


Building 704

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Butler Buildings
*Map Name: Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (Navy map) *Scale: 1:4800 *Date of Map: 1973



State of California -- The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Administration Buildings

P1. Other Identifier: Building 101, 102, 121, 129, 132, 154, 214, 215, 234, 311, and 322

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____;
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 Hunters Point Shipyard includes a group of eleven administrative buildings that were built in the shipyard during World War II. These buildings are: Buildings 101, 102, 121, 129, 132, 154, 214, 215, 234, 311, and 322. These buildings are not identical to one another. They are similar in that all were built on temporary, standardized World War II-era plans and were used for administrative purposes. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 101 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
see "Description"

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navv, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 11

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Administration Buildings

- B1. Historic Name: Building 101, 102, 121, 129, 132, 154, 214, 215, 234, 311, and 322
B2. Common Name: Building 101, 102, 121, 129, 132, 154, 214, 215, 234, 311, and 322
B3. Original Use: see "Description" B4. Present Use: _____
*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Buildings Built: 214, 215, 322 = 1942; 101, 102, 129, 132, 154, 234 = 1943; 121, 311 = 1944

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of the administrative buildings at Hunters Point appears to qualify for listing in the National Register because none appears to be significant architecturally or historically. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Map

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 11

Description (Continued)

All 11 buildings appear to have been built from standardized Bureau of Yards and Docks plans, except for Buildings 214, an accounting office, and 215, the Fire Station. They are architecturally similar to one another and were likely designed as part of a larger A&E contract. The diversity of these buildings illustrates the range of administrative functions required to run a shipyard.

Building 101, the general administration building at Hunters Point, is a woodframe building that covers a large area with multiple wings and courtyards. The plan of the building is built around a long central core that runs east to west, with five wings that extend across the core from north to south, creating a two-sided comb shaped plan. The five extensions on each side of the core create four courtyards on each side for a total of eight. The building is two stories with a shallow ridged hipped roof covering the core and each wing. Rafters are exposed at the eaves. Walls are clad in shiplap siding. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash, with most being placed in pairs. Main entries are found at the inner core of each courtyard in the form of recessed double doors with a wide flat overhang. Two story exterior stairways are found at the outer end of each wing. A large two-story block shaped addition has been built on the south side of the complex, between the second and third wings from the west side. That addition has a flat roof and exterior stairway.

Building 102 was built in 1943 as the post office for the shipyard. It is a long two story structure with a shallow side gabled roof and a small shed extension at the front center extension of the eaves side of the roof. The main entry is through a small recessed porch at the lower left side of that extension. To the right of the extension is a wide flat portico sheltering an entry area. A loading dock with shed cover exists at the left gable end of the building. The building sits on a poured in place concrete foundation, and is sheathed in asbestos shingles. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash, many set in pairs. It appears to have been built from the general plan for the barracks buildings.

Building 121 was built in 1944 as an administration area for the submarine repair area on the northern shipyard. It is a simple two story rectangular plan with a shallow gable roof, likely taken from a standard administration building plan prepared by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Wide shiplap siding sheathes the walls. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash. Individual doors line the long west side on the ground story, with sets of two windows between each. A stairway to the second story with an enclosed shed extension underneath is at the south end of the building.

Buildings 129 and 132 are identical buildings, one situated on each of the piers east of the submarine drydocks. Each building is a woodframe structure, built to serve the position it occupies. The second story of the two story building has a band of windows surrounding it, with both indoor and outdoor lookouts to the bay. The west side has an enclosed porch with open windows that allows viewing. The buildings are two stories under a shallow pitched gable roof, with a one story shed extension on the east side. Shiplap siding covers the walls. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash.

Building 154 is a small office building, located in the 200 Series part of the base. It is a small side-gabled, wood frame building now sided principally in plywood. There is some disagreement about the date of construction for this building. Navy real property records indicate it was built in 1943; the base historian, however, does not include the

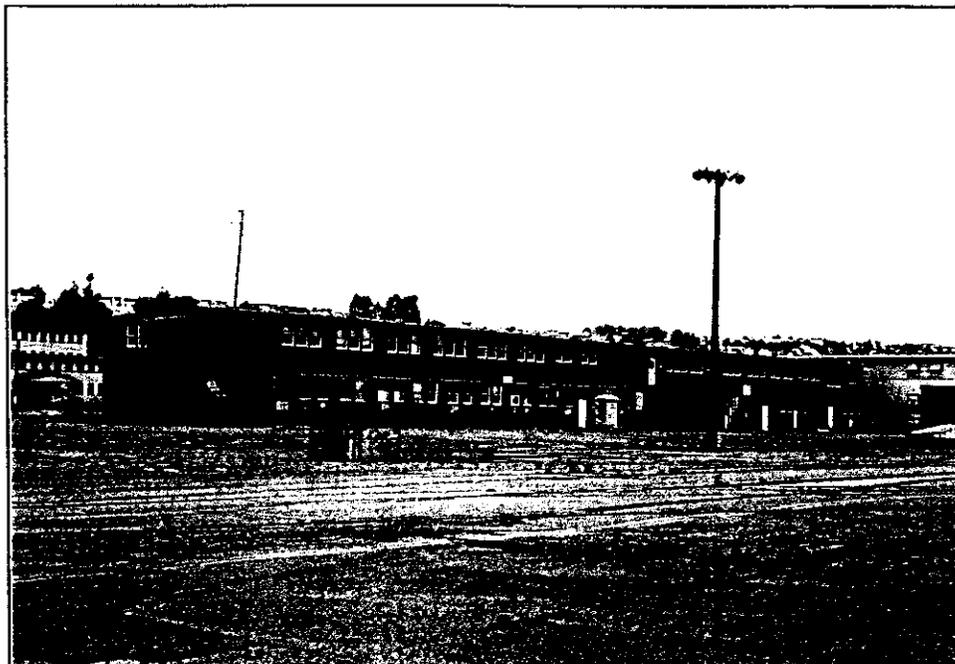
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 11

Photographs (Continued)

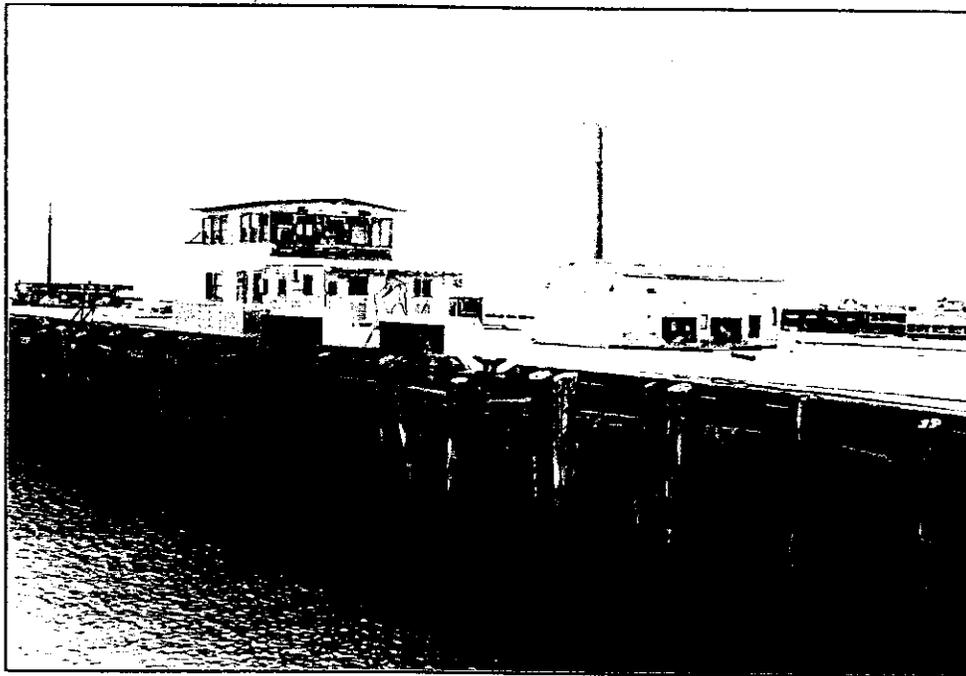


Building 102

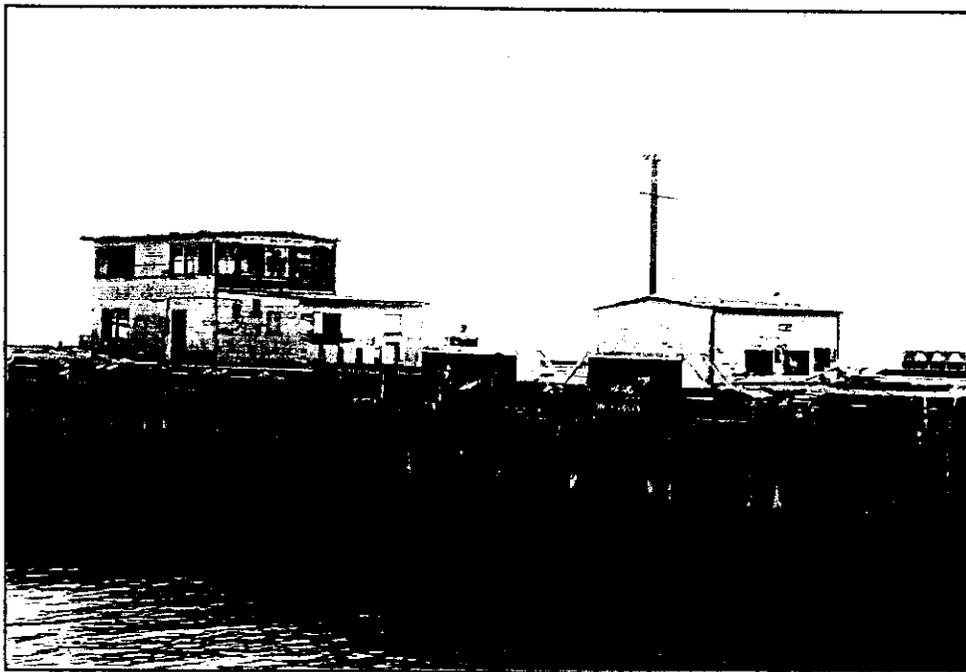


Building 121

CONTINUATION SHEET



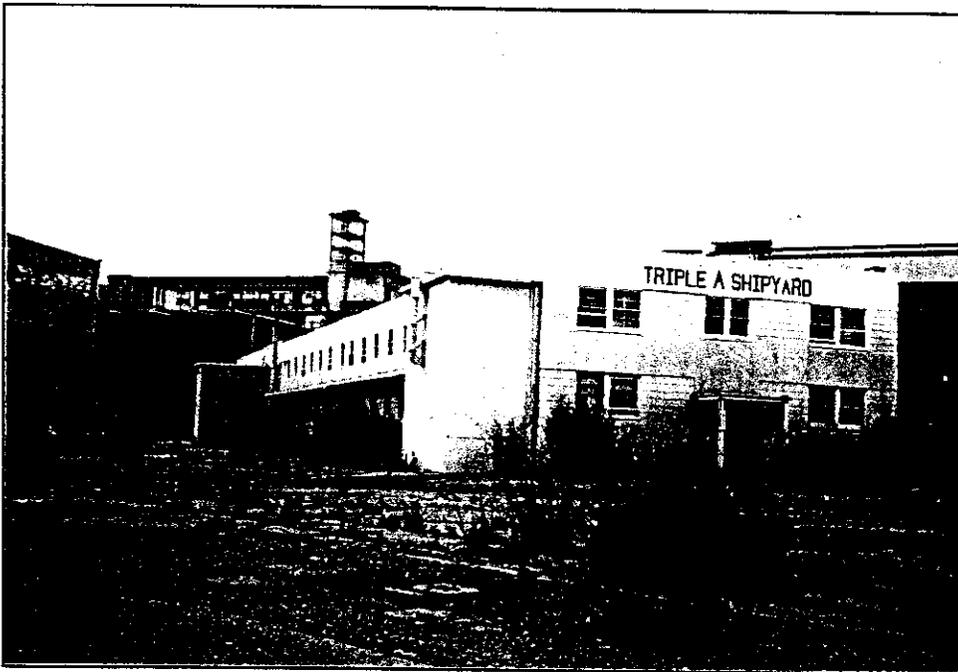
Building 129



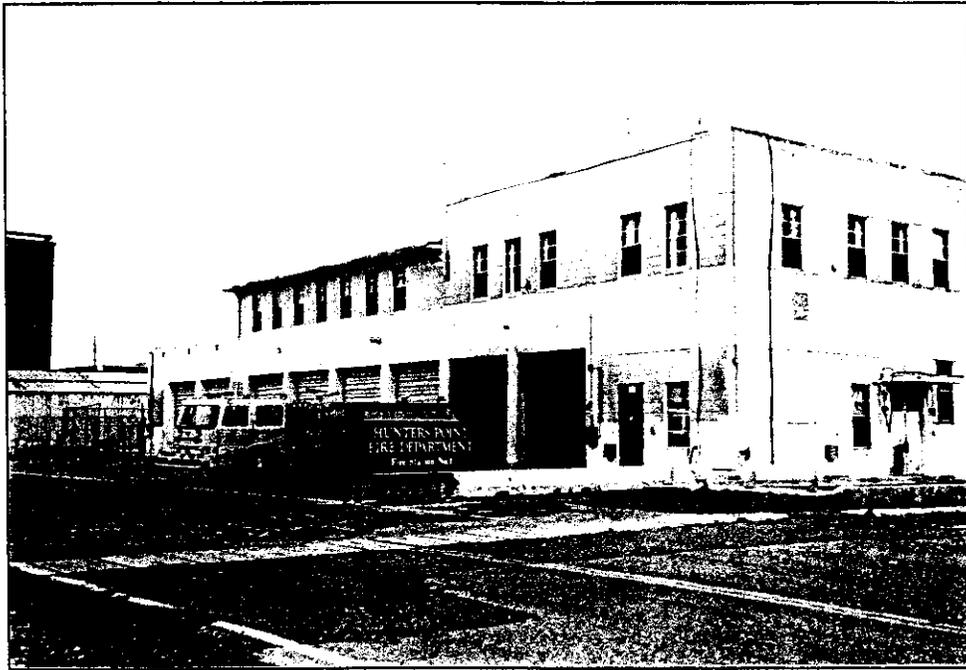
Building 132



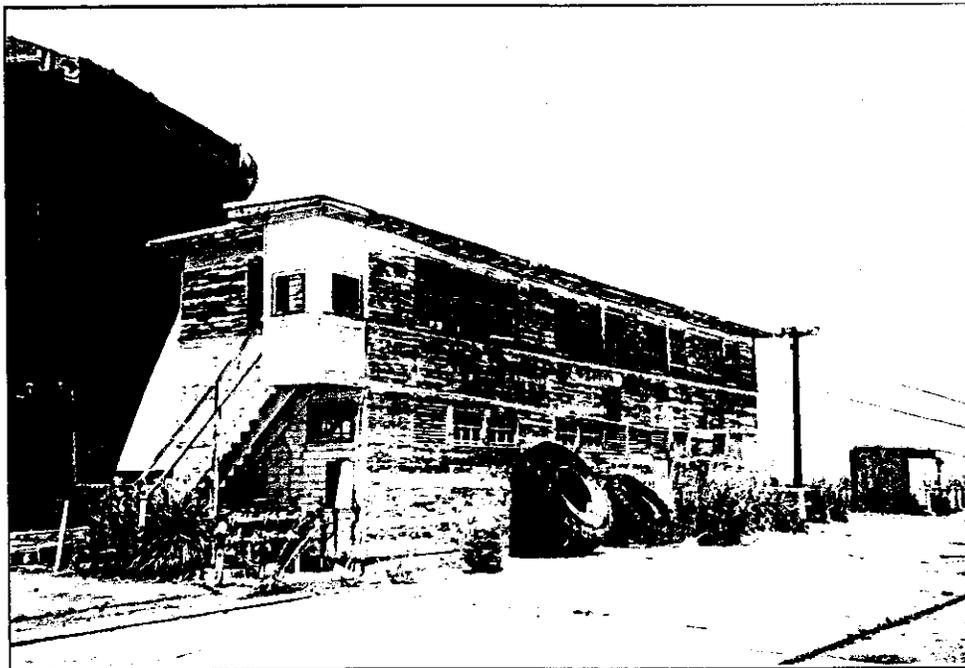
Building 154



Building 214



Building 215

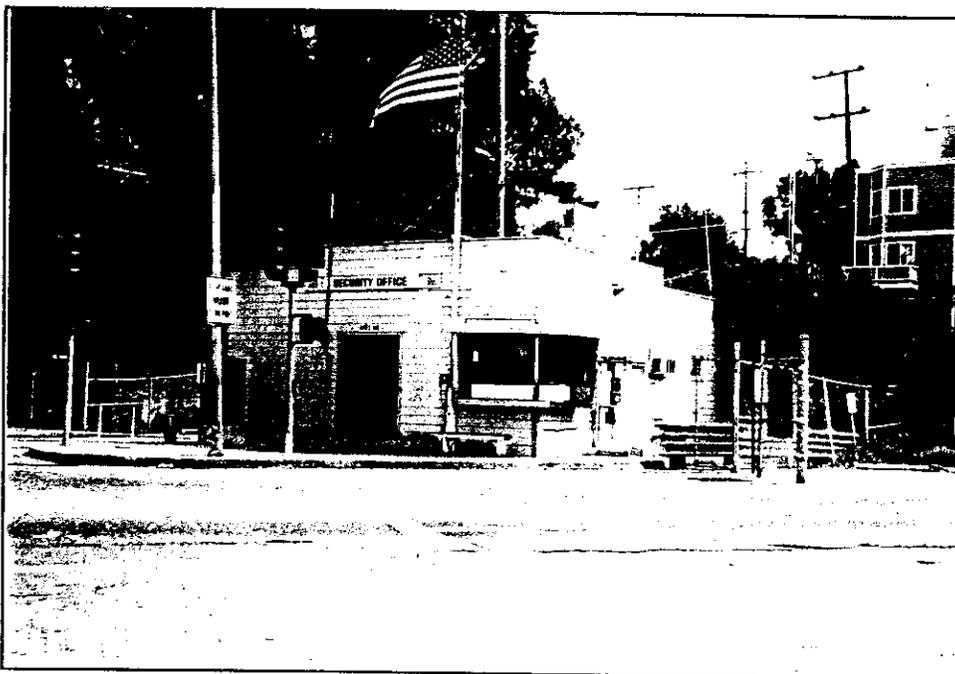


Building 234

CONTINUATION SHEET



Building 311

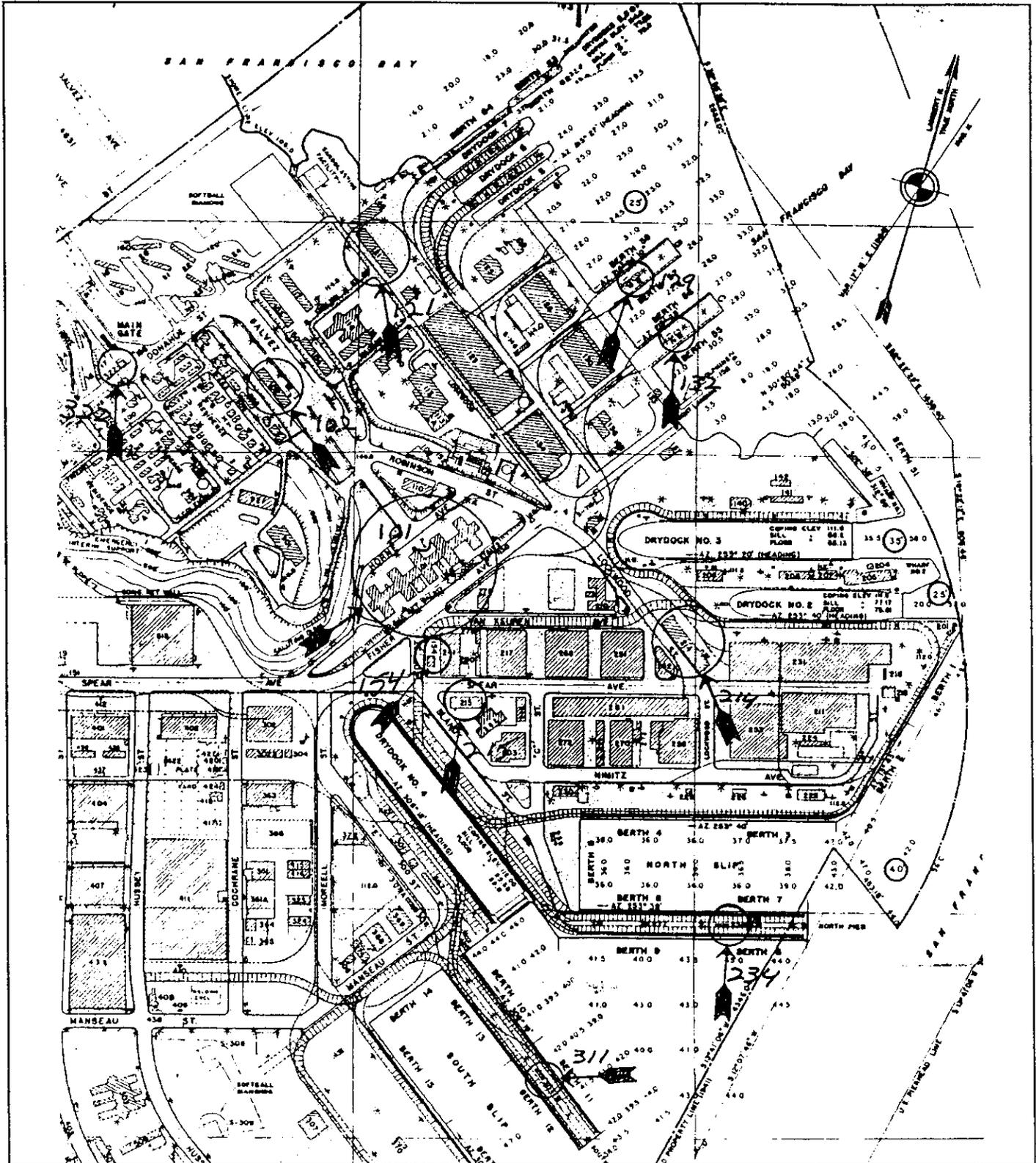


Building 322

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 11 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Administration Buildings
 *Map Name: Hunters Point Shipyard (U.S. Navy map) *Scale: 1:4800 *Date of Map: 1973



State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____ HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 450 Ton Bridge Crane

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____/4 of _____/4 of Sec _____;
 B.M. _____

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN

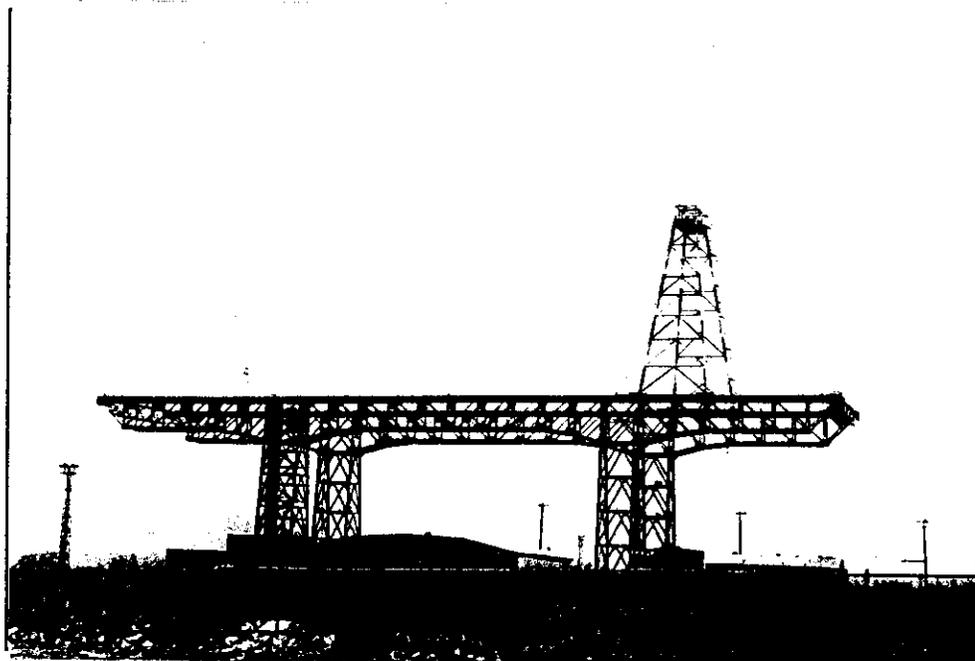
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

The resource treated in this inventory document is a bridge crane structure; it has no building number in the real property system of the Navy. It is a bridge supported on four towers, pairs of which straddle a 405 foot wide pier. Constructed of riveted and welded braces and plates, the bridge is 730 feet long and rises 182 feet above the sea level. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1948

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 450 Ton Bridge Crane

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Crane B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1948

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1948 Property Type Structure Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 450 Ton Bridge Crane has been found not to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in the opinion of the Navy and concurrence of the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The structure was inventoried for the Navy in 1988 by Urban Programmers, a San Jose-based cultural resource management firm. The 1988 report concluded that the crane qualified for listing in the National Register. In subsequent communication between the Navy and the California SHPO, however, it was agreed that the property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it lacks integrity. In about 1970, the traveling cranes for this 1948 bridge crane were removed. All that remains is the basic bridge structure. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

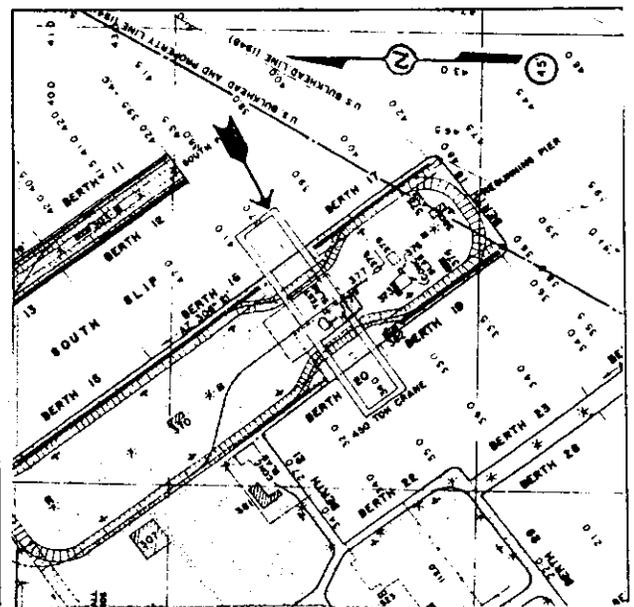
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

The fixed cantilevered arms at each end project 162.5' over the water on either side of the pier.¹

The trolley cranes were self-contained units with a cab for the operator and cable extensions to lift and move large objects. The trolley cranes were removed in about 1970.

Significance (Continued)

Recognizing that the structure has lost integrity, the California SHPO agreed in a 1993 letter to the Navy that the 450-Ton Bridge Crane does not qualify for listing in the National Register.²

¹ This description is taken from a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the bridge crane, prepared by Bonnie Bamburg of Urban Programmers in 1988.

² Steade Craigo, Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, to Louis S. Wall, U.S. Navy, April 1, 1993. Mr. Craigo was responding to a request by the Navy, dated January 27, 1993, Louis S. Wall to Steade Craigo.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 109

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____;
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

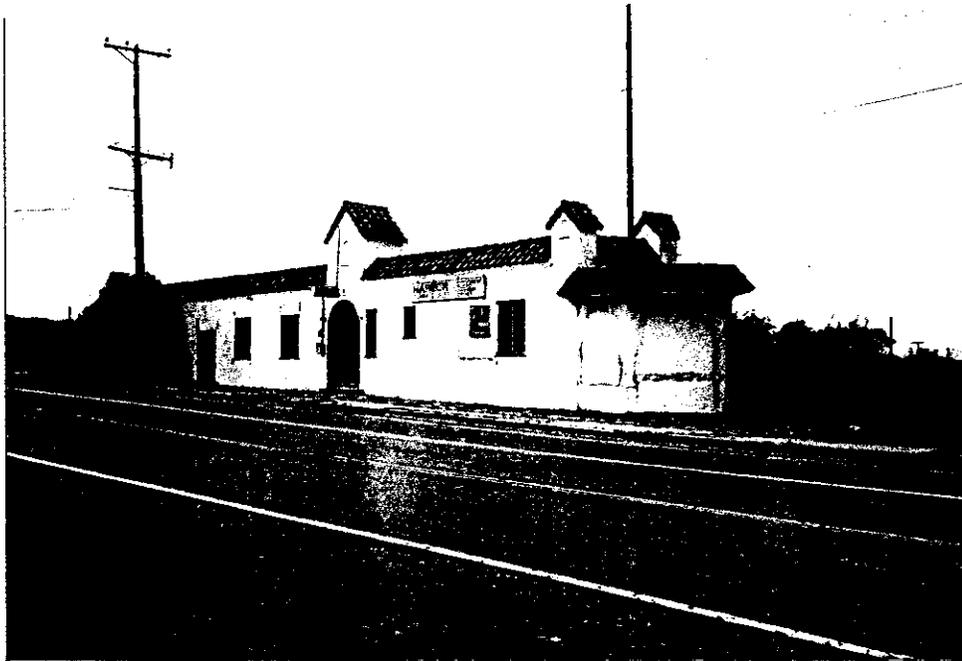
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 The Mission Revival style of Building 109 clearly predates the World War II-era wooden-sheathed buildings that dominate the Navy base from its heyday of building. Building 109 was built in about 1934 to serve as a restaurant along the road at the hillside. It is triangular in plan, although the facade gives little indication of how it is built into the hillside with the deep end at the left narrowing down to a point at the right. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1934

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 109

- B1. Historic Name: Building 109
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: _____
- *B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
1934
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____
- *B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 109 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is not significant historically or architecturally. According to oral historical sources as well as Navy records, the building was constructed in 1934 as a private commercial building. Between 1934 and 1939, it was apparently operated as the Lincoln Restaurant. It was one of two restaurants that operated along the road leading to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company operations at Dry Docks # 2 and 3; the other was Building 916, which also still exists and is inventoried in a separate DPR 523 form. At some point between 1942 and 1945, this restaurant building was taken over to serve as the police station for the base. It continued to operate in that manner until at least 1974. (see continuation sheet)

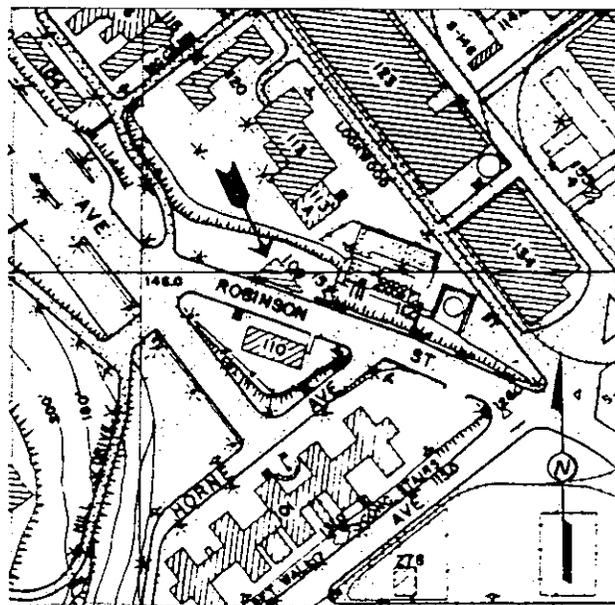
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

The far right element is block shaped with a flat roof rounded at the eaves. The roof of this element and the rest of the building is the narrow shed type, with eaves lining flush to the wall. Some tiled, gabled tower elements protrude from the roof, the largest being over the main central entry. Smaller tile-roofed elements exist at the four corners of the building. The walls are stucco and the windows that still exist are two-part casement with eight panes in each part. The main entry under the largest tower element is recessed under an arched cove. Reliefs of windows are molded into the stucco of each smaller corner tower. At the right (south) side of the building, the original arched windows have been infilled, their locations being denoted by cracks in the stucco. As noted, the building was built before acquisition of this site by the Navy in 1939 and was adapted for use as a police station during World War II.

Significance (Continued)

The building retains a reasonably good degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; only the infilling of arched windows at the right of the facade detracts substantially from its integrity. The building does not, however, appear to be significant in the context of its role as a restaurant or as a police station. As noted, it was a restaurant for only a brief period of time. Its longer role as a police station does not appear to represent a significant event or pattern of events. Architecturally, the building is a pleasing example of the Mission Revival style restaurant but does not appear to be significant in that context; San Francisco, including southeastern San Francisco, abounds in important examples of that architectural form.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) World War II Metal Shops

P1. Other Identifier: Building 307 and 808

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

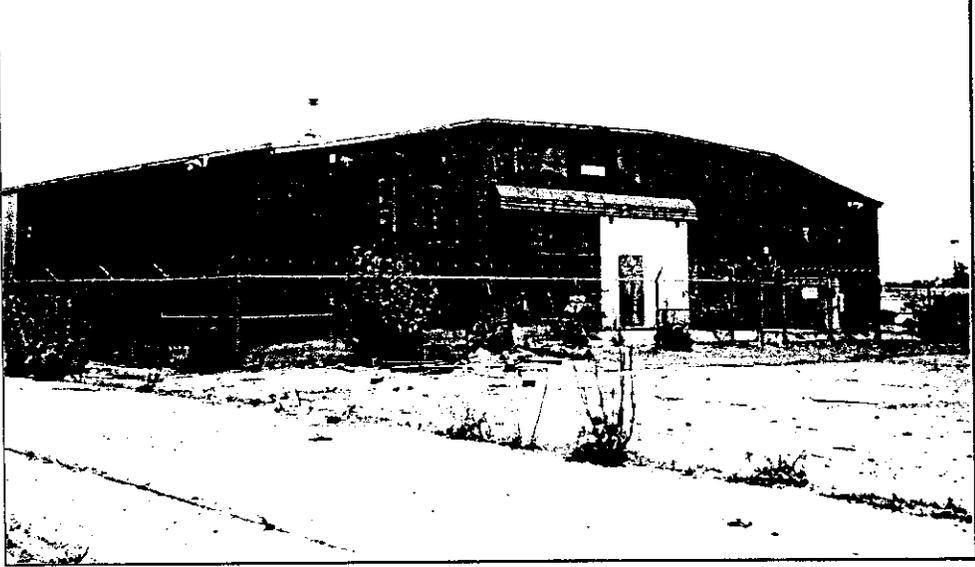
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 This inventory and evaluation form includes two large corrugated metal-sided shops building at Hunters Point Shipyard. The buildings are: Buildings 307 and 808. The buildings are not identical but share several characteristics: both were built as shops or warehouses during World War II, and are sided in corrugated metal, rather than the typical wooden siding used elsewhere on the base. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997
Building 307 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1944

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

State of California -- The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI# _____

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) World War II Metal

Shops

B1. Historic Name: Building 307 and 808

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Shops B4. Present Use: Shops

*B5. Architectural Style: Military Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.)

1944

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Neither of these buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although built in 1944, Building 307 apparently had no function through 1945 because the pier it was designed to serve was not completed until after the war. In 1945 the building stood alone at the edge of the proposed pier (the pier now occupied by the 450-Ton Crane), with no other buildings in the vicinity.

Building 808 was identified as an "Industrial Storage Building" in 1945. The building's position near the tracks indicate it was probably a miscellaneous storage building that could be used to store material for various functions in the southern shipyards area. (see continuation sheet)

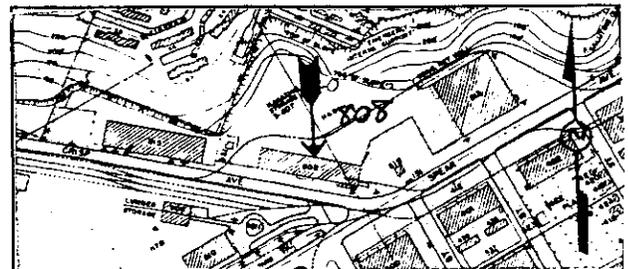
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

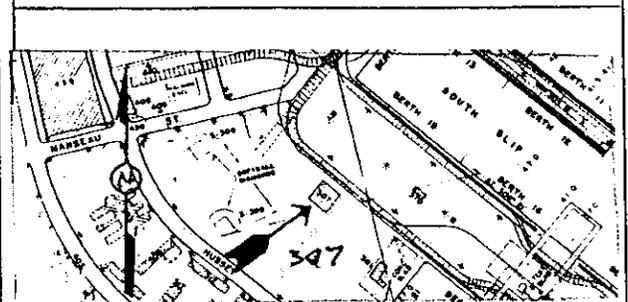
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997



(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

Building 307 is an unusual storage building, built in the south shipyard in 1944. The building measures 100' x 100' and is sided in corrugated metal. The roof includes three slopes, in a modified gambrel form. There are no windows and only sliding doors at one elevation.

Building 808 is a tall and long metal framed and sided building located along the railroad tracks at the northern edge of the southern shipyards. It measures 101' x 341'. The metal frame is supported on tall concrete bulkheads, rising to nearly half the first-story height. Steel industrial sash exists in two continuous bands, one below the eaves, the other above the bulkhead.

Significance (Continued)

Its structural similarity to Building 307 suggests that the two may have represented a class of warehouse design developed by the Navy late in the war. Both were likely erected by Barrett & Hilp, a company that held the master construction contract for the base.

It does not appear that either building made a significant contribution to the war effort or has any known associations with events or persons important to our history. This metal clad storage building type does not appear to be significant in the context of shops building design.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 808

State of California -- The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 19

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____% of _____% of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN

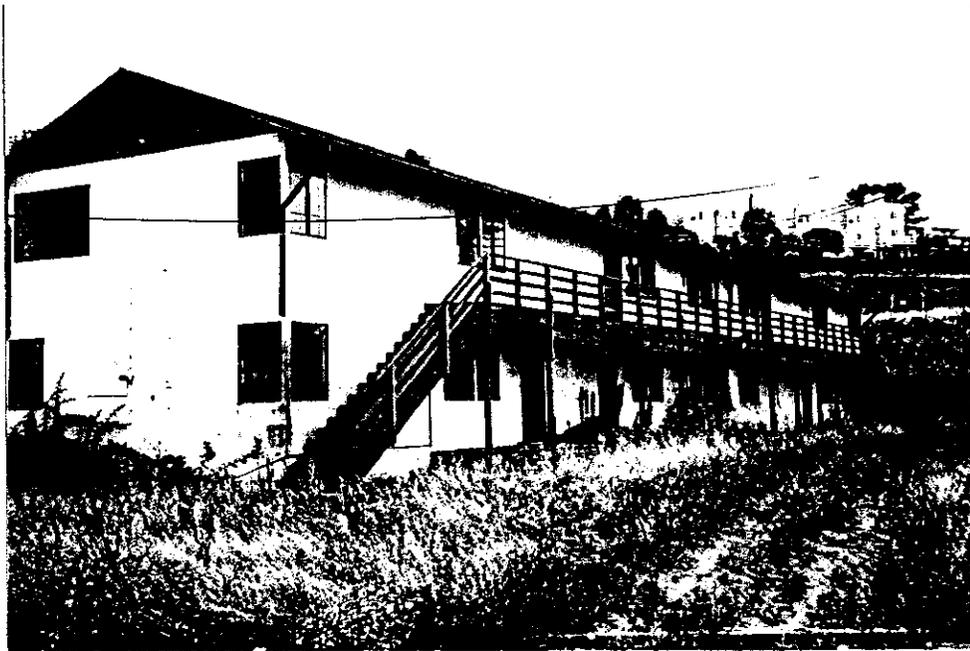
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 19 is an apartment building that is long and narrow with two stories of units. The gable roofed building has a moderate eaves overhang on the long north side and a long walkway with stairways at each end for access to the upper units. The walkway has simple wooden railing. Walls of the building are sheathed in stucco with horizontal wooden siding being placed in the gable ends of the roof. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP3) Multiple Family (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1944

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

Windows are aluminum sliding and fixed sash, with corner windows placed on both stories. The lower units open on the back side onto a small porch with shed roofs.

Significance (Continued)

This small apartment building retains a low degree of integrity. The windows have all been replaced and it is highly likely that the stucco finish and wooden balcony are also replacement items.

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 123

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 123 is a large shops building, comprising a gabled roof with a narrow rooftop monitor, and shed extensions to the east side. The two shed extensions are uneven; a taller, two-story extension is closest to the main building, with a one-story extension outside of it. The gabled roof is shallow with a narrow overhang. A narrow flat-topped monitor is centered on the ridge of the gable. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1944

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 123

- B1. Historic Name: Building 123
B2. Common Name: Building 123
B3. Original Use: shops B4. Present Use: _____
*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1943

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Naval Reserve
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
Building 123 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it has no known associations with events or person important to our history and because it is not significant architecturally. The building was constructed in 1943 in the submarine repair part of the base and served as a battery overhaul building, presumably involved in repair of submarine batteries. Although it is now unique, Building 123 was once one of several nearly-identical shops in the 100 Series area of the base. It appears to have been designed from standard plans developed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. While it performed a useful function in the submarine repair facility, it does not appear to have made a significant contribution in that respect. Architecturally, it appears to be a "semi-permanent" standard building designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and is not significant in the field of architecture.

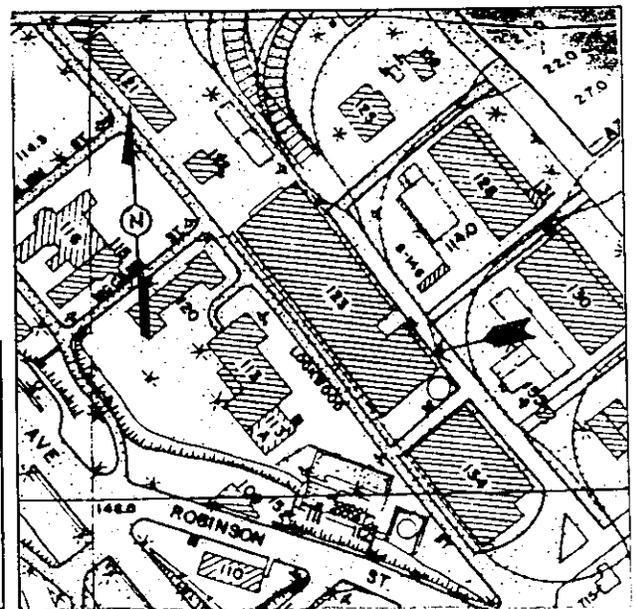
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

- *B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

- B13. Remarks: _____

- *B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

The building rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in corrugated metal. Nine-light steel industrial sash line the upper wall just below the eaves. The first story of the west wall is lined with sliding industrial doors at loading dock height.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buildings 128 and 130

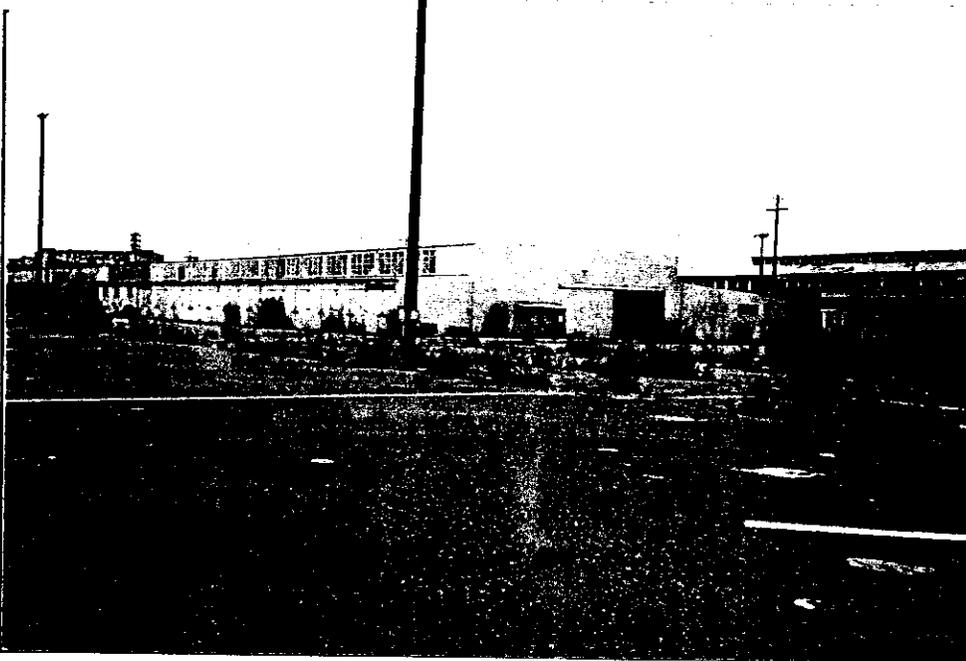
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____% of _____% of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.
 c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Buildings 128 and 130 are essentially identical woodframe shops, located in the submarine dry dock area of Hunters Point Shipyard. The building form is a wood frame shop-with-monitor type of building, typical of most World War II-era Navy shops at Hunters Point and other Navy shipyards that were active during the war. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
June 10, 1997
Building 128 shown here
 *P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1944
 *P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006
 *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____
JRP Historical Consulting Services
Davis, CA 95616
 *P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997
 *P10. Survey Type: (Describe) _____
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 128 and 130

- B1. Historic Name: Building 128 and 130
B2. Common Name: Building 128 and 130
B3. Original Use: Shops B4. Present Use: _____
*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Built 1944

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: Bureau Of Yards and Docks B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Naval Reserve
Period of Significance 1942- 1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
Buildings 128 and 130 do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register because they have no known associations with events or persons important to our history and are not significant architecturally. Functionally, both were identified as "shops service buildings." The two are located side-by-side in the submarine repair facility at the northern shipyard. Both were built in 1944, at about the same time as the submarine dry docks. Neither building appears to have made a significant contribution to the operations of the Navy in the Pacific. Architecturally, the two reflect a standard Bureau of Yards and Docks warehouse design. Although these are the only examples at Hunters Point, similar warehouses still exist on Navy bases elsewhere.

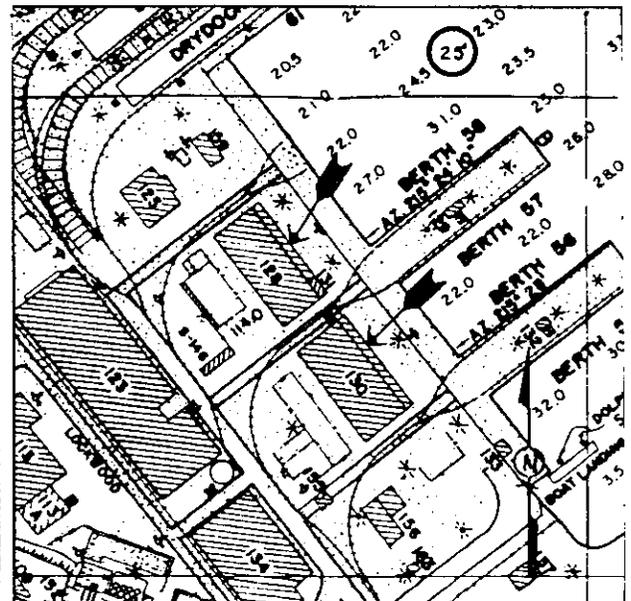
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

- *B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context,
prepared by JRP Consulting

- B13. Remarks: _____

- *B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



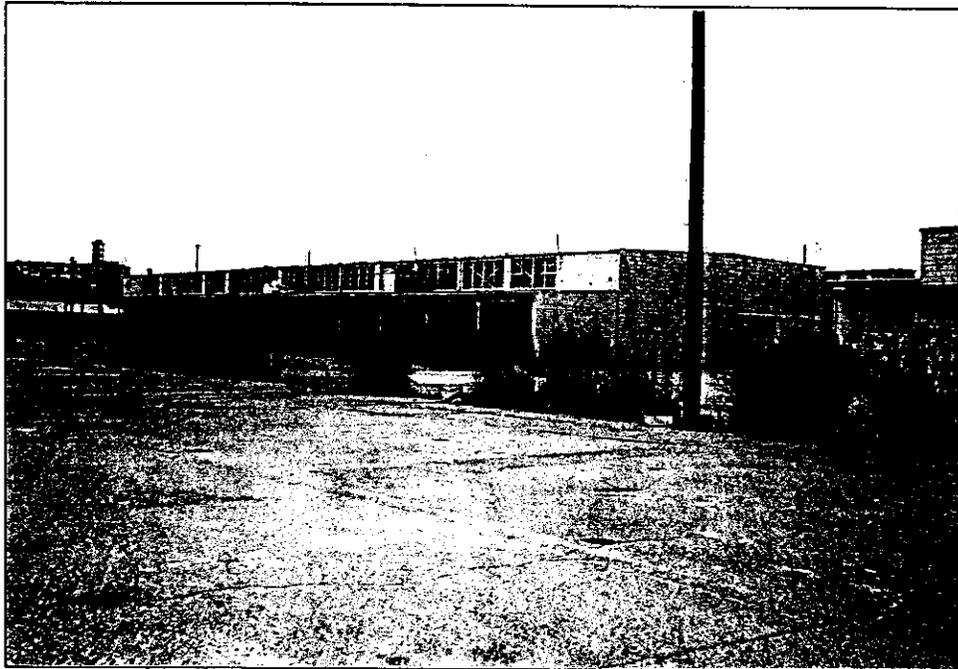
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

This variation on that form includes a shallow (almost flat) gabled roof and glazed monitors with open shed wings at either side. The buildings also include wooden sliding industrial doors at either end.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 130

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 113 and 134

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

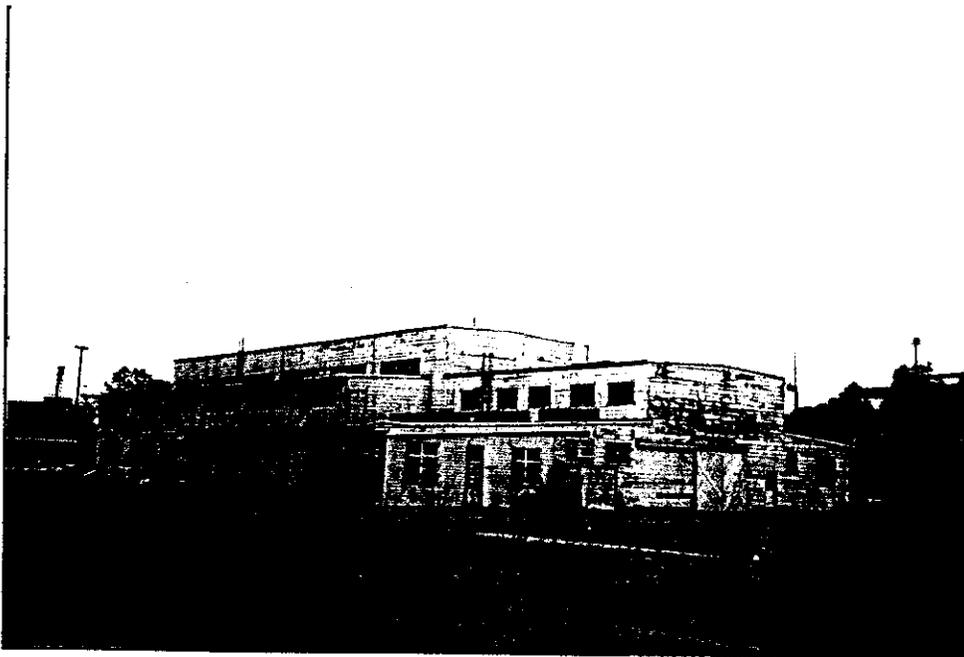
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Buildings 113 and 134 are nearly identical buildings, located in the submarine repair area of the northern shipyards. The buildings are wood frame, sided in horizontal boards with shallow gabled roofs. Each is the equivalent of three stories, with each story stepping back to form a series of light monitors. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 113 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Building 113 = 1943

Building 134 = 1945

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 113 and 134

- B1. Historic Name: Building 113 and 134
B2. Common Name: Torpedo Storage and Repair (113) / Diesel Overhaul (134)
B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: _____
*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
Building 113 built in 1943 / Building 134 built in 1945

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
Buildings 113 and 134 do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register because they have no known associations with events or persons important to our history and are not significant architecturally. The buildings were assigned potentially dangerous tasks: Building 113 was a "Torpedo Storage and Repair Building" and Building 134 was a "Diesel Overhaul Building." Navy records indicate that Building 113 was constructed in 1943, Building 134 in 1945. Despite the differences in dates of construction, the two buildings appear to have been built from the same standard plans. Neither appears to be significant architecturally or historically.

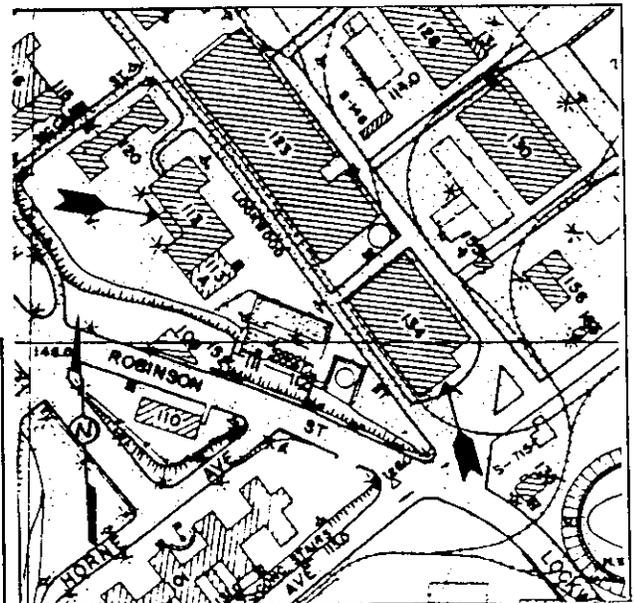
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

Description (Continued)

The buildings are characterized by a rambling plan, with a large three-story area to one side, joined by a T-shaped second story segment and a rectangular area at the first story. The buildings appear to retain a high degree of integrity.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 134

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 217 Type

P1. Other Identifier: Building 217, 241, 251, 258, and 272

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

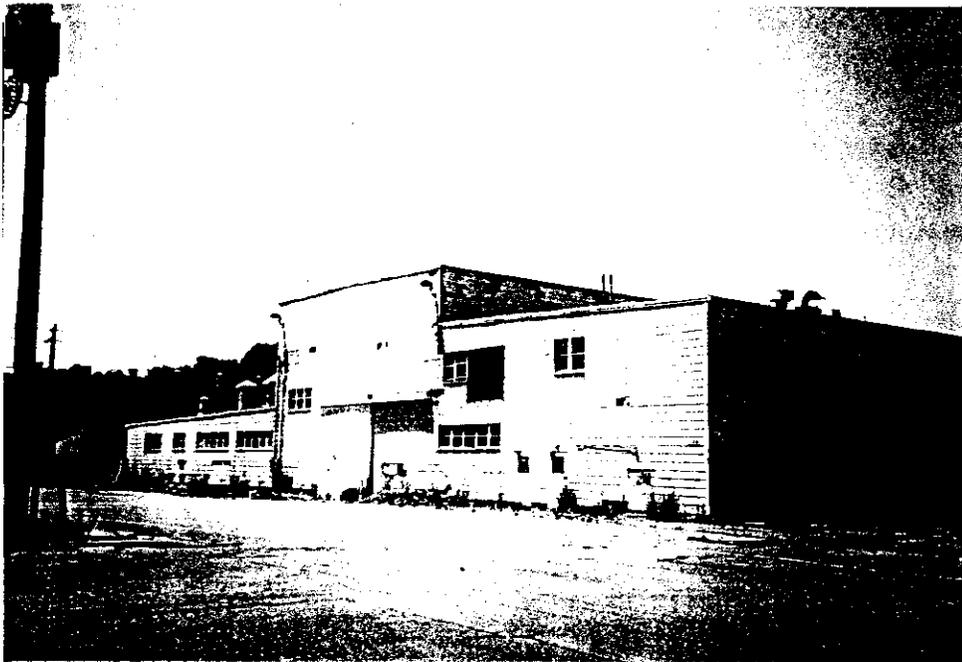
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Buildings 217, 241, 251, 258, and 272 are essentially identical woodframe shops, located in the 200 Series area of Hunters Point Shipyard. The building form is a wood frame shop-with-monitor type of building, typical of most World War II-era Navy shops at Hunters Point and other Navy shipyards that were active during the war. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 217 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

217=1943, 241=1945,

251, 258=1943, 272=1942

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 217 Type _____

- B1. Historic Name: Building 217, 241, 251, 258, and 272
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: shop B4. Present Use: _____
- *B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
217=1943; 241=1945; 251,258=1943; 272=1942
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
None of these buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they are not associated with events or persons important to our history or significant architecturally. These buildings are located close to one another in the area of Dry Dock # 4. All were used in machining and fabrication of metal parts: Building 217 was a sheet metal shop, 241 a blacksmith shop, 251 an electricians shop, 258 a pipefitters shop, and 272 a machine shop. The buildings were thus linked to the general shipyard repair work and were, by all indications, built from the same standard Bureau of Yards and Docks temporary shops plans. While no doubt useful to shipyard operations, the buildings have no known, direct associations with events or persons important to the war effort. As standard plan buildings, these five shops do not appear to be distinguished examples of their type, period, or method of construction.

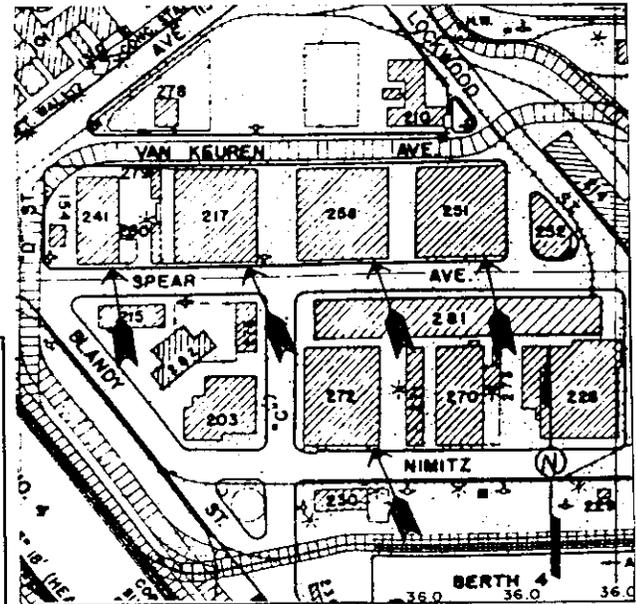
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell
*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

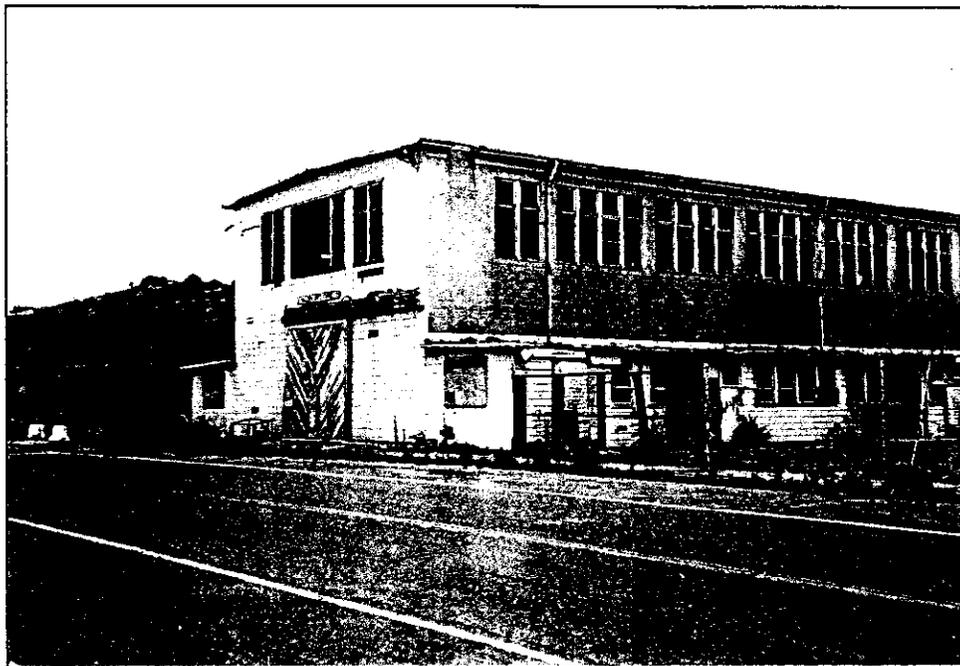
Page 3 of 5

Description (Continued)

This variation on that form includes a shallow (almost flat) gabled roof and tall monitors with very small shed roofed wings at either side. The differences between and among these otherwise identical buildings has to do with the form of the small shed-roofed extension at either side. Building 251 has the largest side wings.

Building 258 has received the greatest amount of modification since it was built in 1943. Most noticeable is the multiple-story addition to the west side of the building. The main portion of this addition is approximately six stories with a row of nine-pane awning style windows along the second story. Each west side corner has been raised to approximately nine stories with an antenna cluster sitting atop the southwest corner. The exterior of Building 258 is now covered with scored concrete.

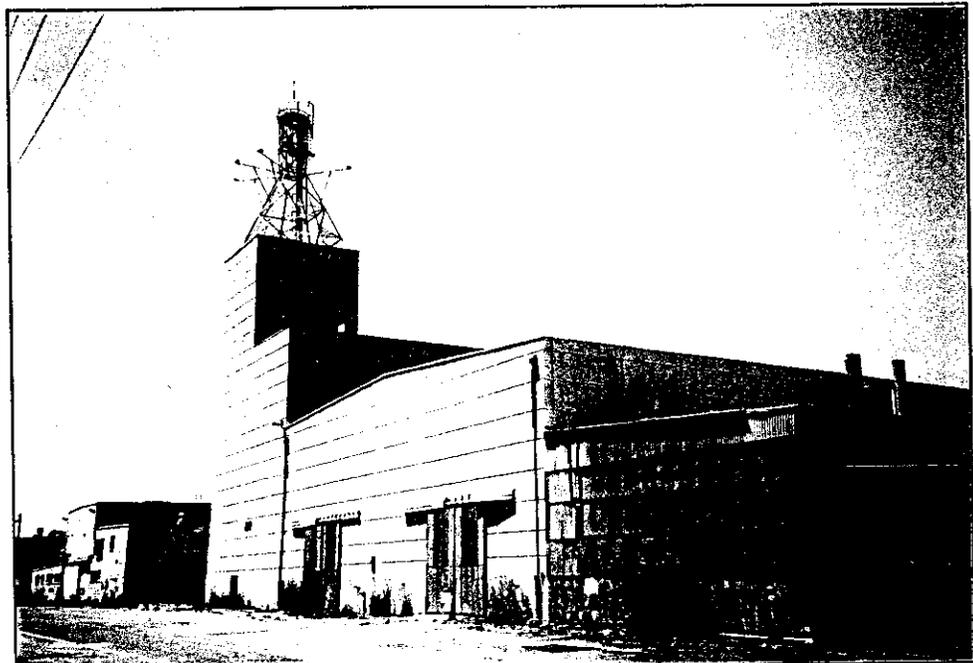
Photographs (Continued)



Building 241

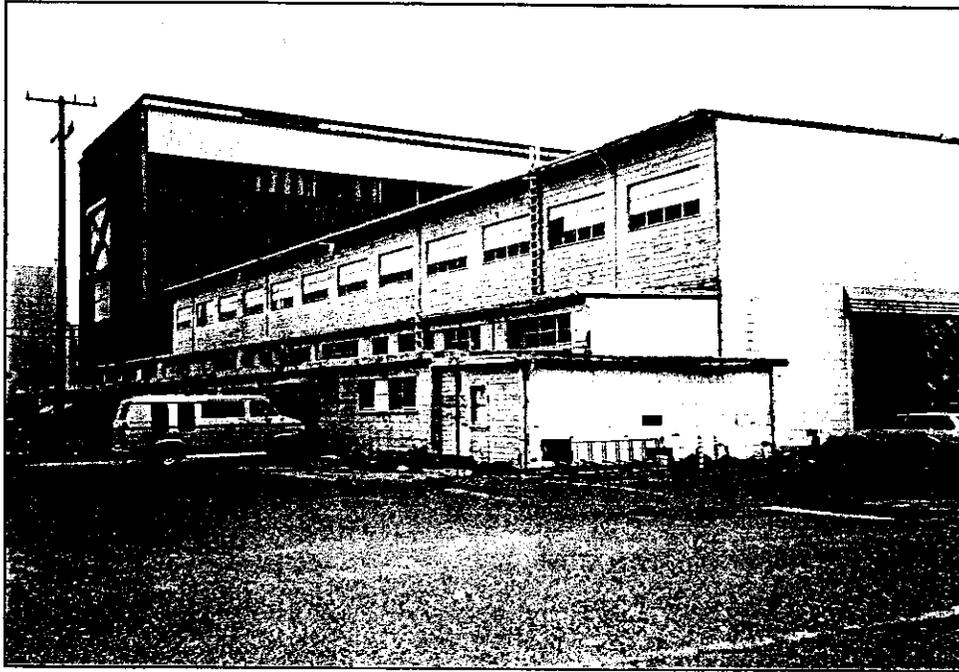


Building 251



Building 258

CONTINUATION SHEET



Building 272

State of California -- The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 411 (411A & 411B)

P1. Other Identifier: Shipfitters Shop

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

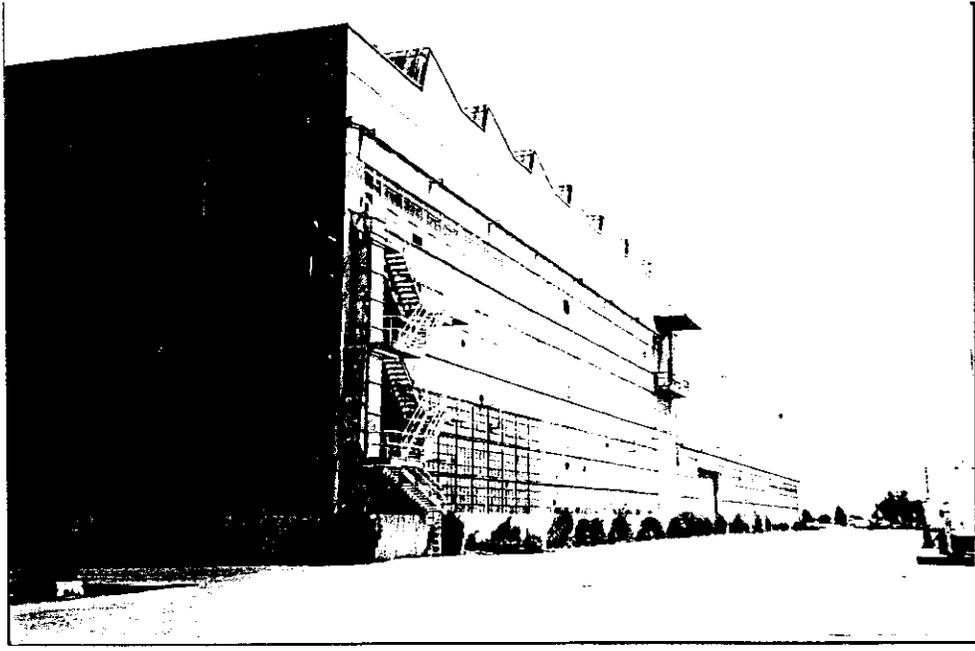
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 411 is a large steel framed, curtain wall shops building, completed in 1947. The building includes a rigid steel frame and an essentially flat roof, supporting rows of saw-toothed monitors. The building exists at two levels, with a taller segment to the north. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997
Building 411 Shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1947

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 411 (411A & 411B)

B1. Historic Name: Building 411 (411A and 411B)

B2. Common Name: Building 411 (411A and 411B)

B3. Original Use: Shipfitters Shop B4. Present Use: Shop/warehouse

*B5. Architectural Style: Military Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
1947

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Austin W. Earl B9b. Builder: Barrett & Hilp

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 411 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register because it is not significant architecturally or historically. Although it was planned during World War II, the building was not completed until 1947 and therefore made no contribution to the war effort. Architecturally, it is a typical Navy shipyard shops building and is not distinguished within the context of Navy industrial buildings. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

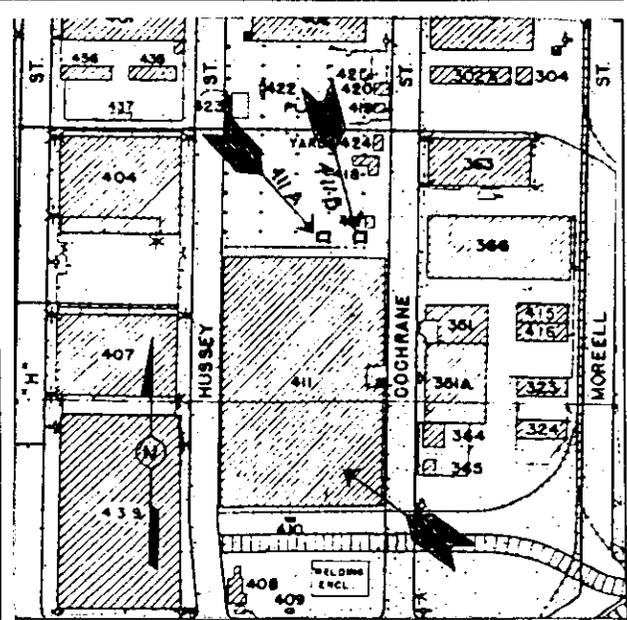
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 5

Description (continued)

In the taller segment, there exist three bands of steel industrial sash, including a very high band at the equivalent of the first story and two narrower bands above it. The wall surfaces not occupied by the glazing bands are covered in transite, a corrugated asbestos-concrete material. The shorter southern segment includes only the taller first-story band of steel industrial sash; the remainder of the wall surface on the southern segment is covered in transite. Industrial access is gained through a series of glazed sliding industrial doors, the biggest of which exist at the northern end of the building.

The building was completed in 1947, and retains a good degree of integrity to its appearance. Two small sheds, identified as Buildings 411A and 411B exist at the rear of Building 411. These sheds were built in 1947, the same year as the main building.

Significance (Continued)

Building 411 came into being through a series of construction projects at Hunters Point during World War II. Building 411 is the Shipfitters Shop. The original shipfitters shop was Building 211, which was built along Dry Docks # 2 and 3 in 1942.¹ Between 1943 and 1944, the base built Building 351 to serve as the Optical and Ordnance shops for the shipyard. That building (which still exists) proved to be, in the opinion of the base historian, "inadequate before it was even completed because the Bureau of Ships did not give what was asked for."² In 1944, the base decided to build a new Optical and Ordnance Shop that would be joined to the 1942 shipfitters shop; upon completion, the shipfitters shop function would be shifted to a new building, Building 411, which was to be built in the area of the new dry dock (Dry Dock # 4). The building was designed by Austin W. Earl. Earl was a San Francisco structural engineer who specialized in designing Navy building. A very large proportion of the shipyard buildings that were built at Mare Island during World War II were designed by Earl.³ The building was constructed by the firm of Barrett & Hilp, which had the master cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for building the Hunters Point Navy shipyard.

From the historical standpoint, Building 411 does not appear to have made a significant contribution to the war efforts of the Navy. While construction was initiated during the war, the building was not completed until 1947, too late to have made a contribution to the fleet during World War II. Any contribution it would have made after construction occurred less than 50 years ago and there is no indication that the building made an exceptionally significant contribution to the fleet.

From the architectural standpoint, Building 411 is a steel framed, curtain wall shipyard building, a common building type for the Navy since World War I. As noted,

¹ Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II," Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946

² Schwartz, p. 41.

³ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Historic Context for Evaluating Buildings, Structures Historic Archeological Sites and Landscape Features at Mare Island, Vallejo, California," November 1995.

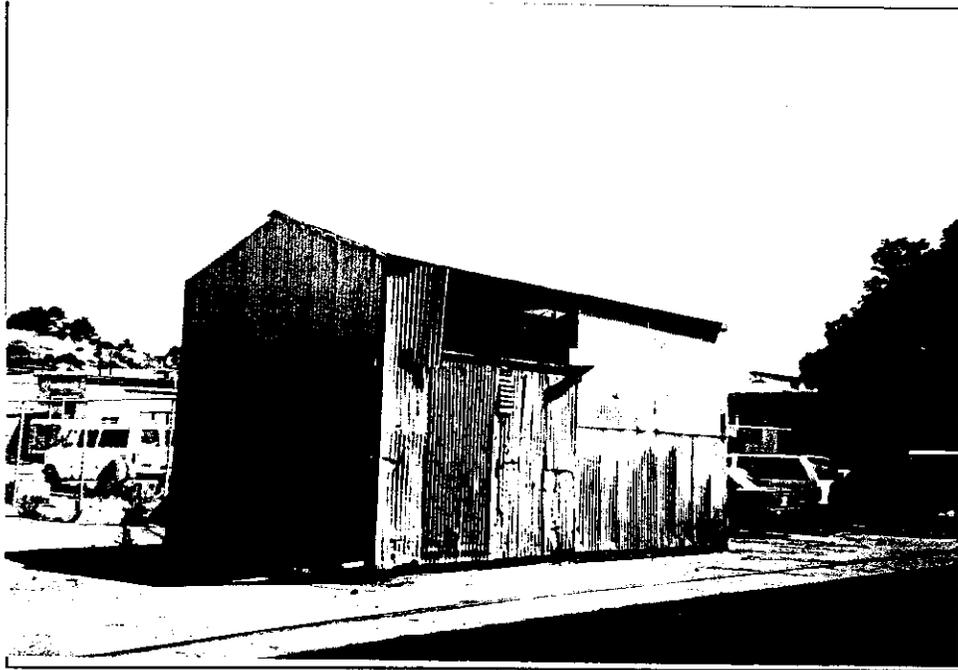
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

the building was designed by Austin W. Earl, who built and designed numerous buildings for the Navy at Mare Island. Earl was familiar with the needs and design traditions of the Navy and designed a typical Navy shipyard building for the facility at Hunters Point. While it was not a standardized plan, the building form represented in Building 411 may be seen in shipyards throughout the United States, especially at Mare Island. In short, it is a typical large Navy shops building and does not appear to be significant within that context. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the building does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

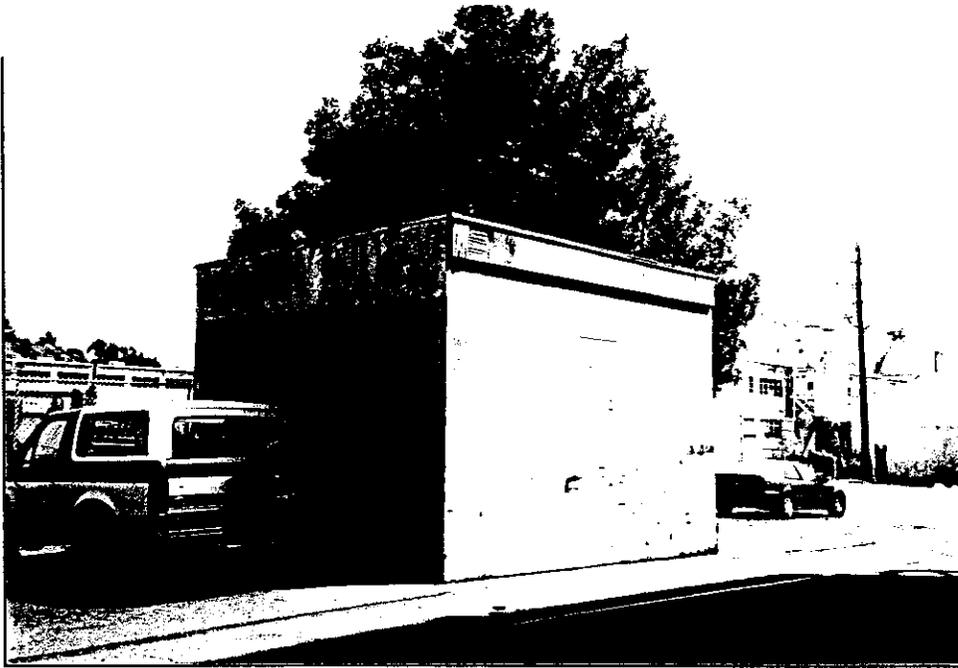
The small sheds, Buildings 411A and 411B also appear not to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. These minor support sheds are not significant architecturally or historically.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 411A

Photographs (Continued)



Building 411B

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 400 Type

P1. Other Identifier: Building 400, 404, 405, 406, and 407

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T____; R____: ____ ¼ of ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 Buildings 400, 404, 405, 406, and 407 are identical "supply storehouses," built in two rows, facing one another on H Street in the southern waterfront area. Each building is built of three identical modules. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 400 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1943

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 400 Type

B1. Historic Name: Building 400, 404, 405, 406, and 407

B2. Common Name: Supply Storehouse

B3. Original Use: Storage B4. Present Use: Storage/Shops

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1943

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1945 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The five storehouses treated in this evaluation -- Buildings 400, 404, 405, 406, and 407 -- do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they are not significant. The buildings are standardized, temporary World War II Bureau of Yards and Docks designs. The buildings reflect a variation on a standard World War II-era Navy building type: a shop/warehouse building with a high clerestory or monitor level and shed-roofed extensions. This particular variant is unusual in that it was built in groups of three modules. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes):

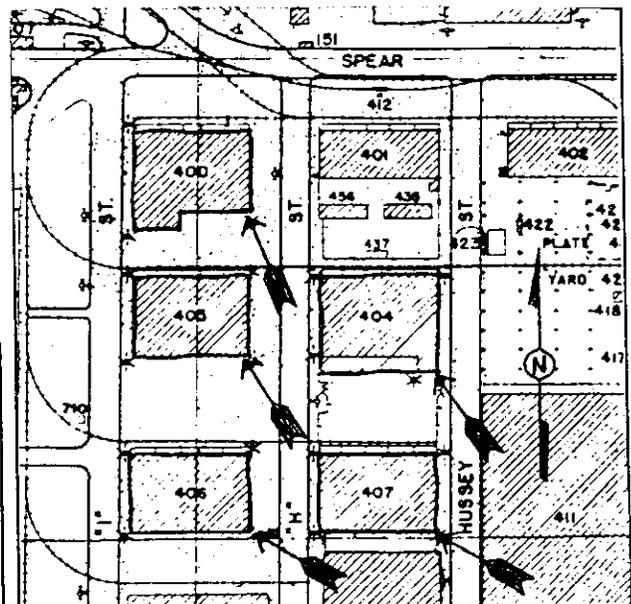
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 5

Description (Continued)

Each module is wood frame, sided in flush weatherboard. Each includes a flat roof monitor with shallow shed-roofed elements to either side. The monitors include vents but no windows. At the center of each module is a pair of wooden sliding industrial doors, surfaced in diagonal boards.

The buildings appear to retain a good degree of integrity.

Significance (Continued)

There is no indication that these buildings were directly associated with events or persons significant to our history. Neither do the buildings appear to be important examples of their type, period, or method of construction. The buildings were almost certainly designed from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans and were built in groups in a functional area of the base, as was typically the case with standard plans buildings at Hunters Point and other World War II-era bases. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the buildings do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.

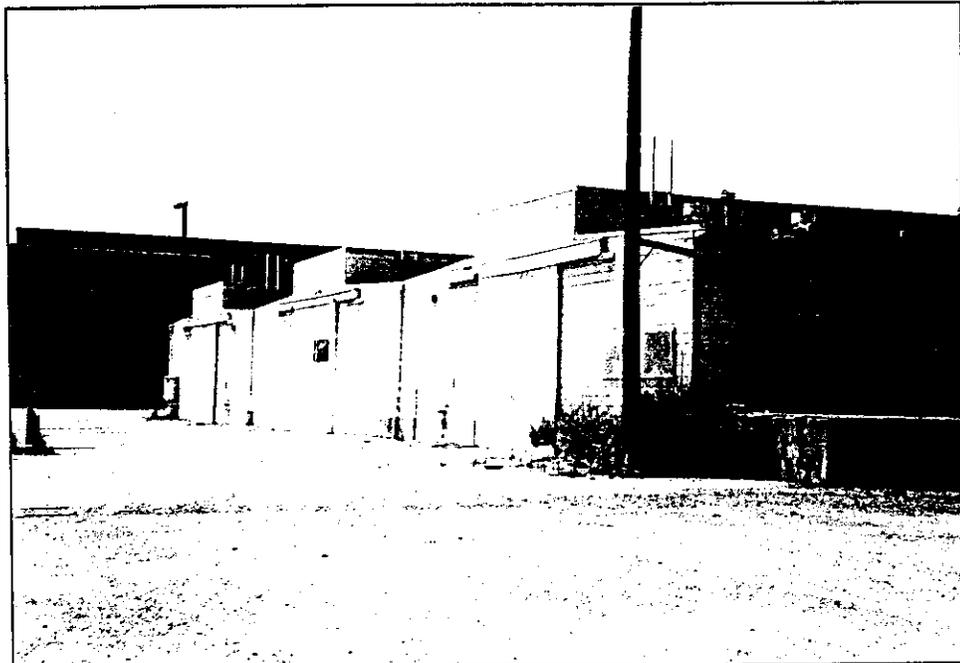
Photographs (Continued)



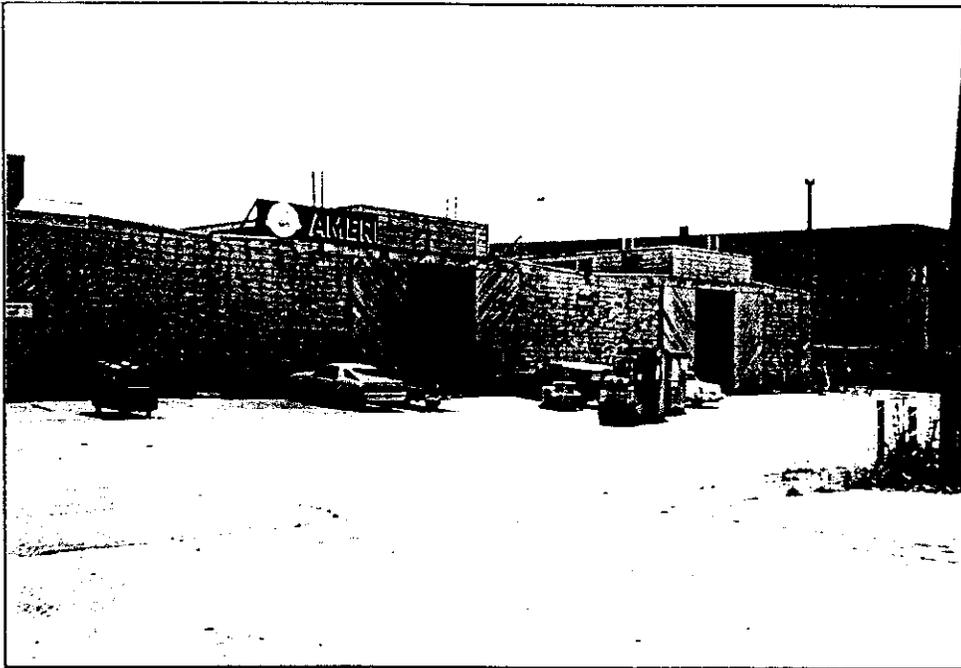
Building 404



Building 405



Building 406



Building 407

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 408

P1. Other Identifier: Furnace Building

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T____; R____: ____ ¼ of ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 408 is a furnace building constructed in 1947. The building is the equivalent of three stories at its northern side, dropping to one story at the rear. It is open-sided on the north and most of the east and west sides at the lower level. The rear of the building and the upper portions of the north, east, and west sides are sided in transite, a corrugated asbestos-concrete material. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

See Continuation Sheet for Photograph

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1947

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 408

B1. Historic Name: Building 408

B2. Common Name: Building 408

B3. Original Use: Furnace Building B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1947

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1947-1974 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 408 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is not significant historically or architecturally. The building was constructed exactly 50 years ago, indicating that any associations with events or persons, other than in its initial year of use, would need to be exceptionally significant to warrant listing this property. There is no indication that any such associations exist. The building operated as a "furnace-smelter," as part of the metal working program for the shipyard. It is located directly behind Building 411, the Shipfitters Shop, also built in 1947. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

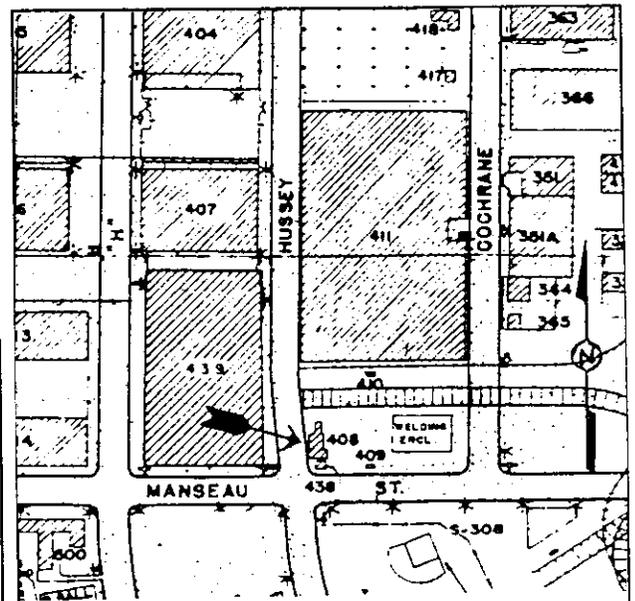
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3

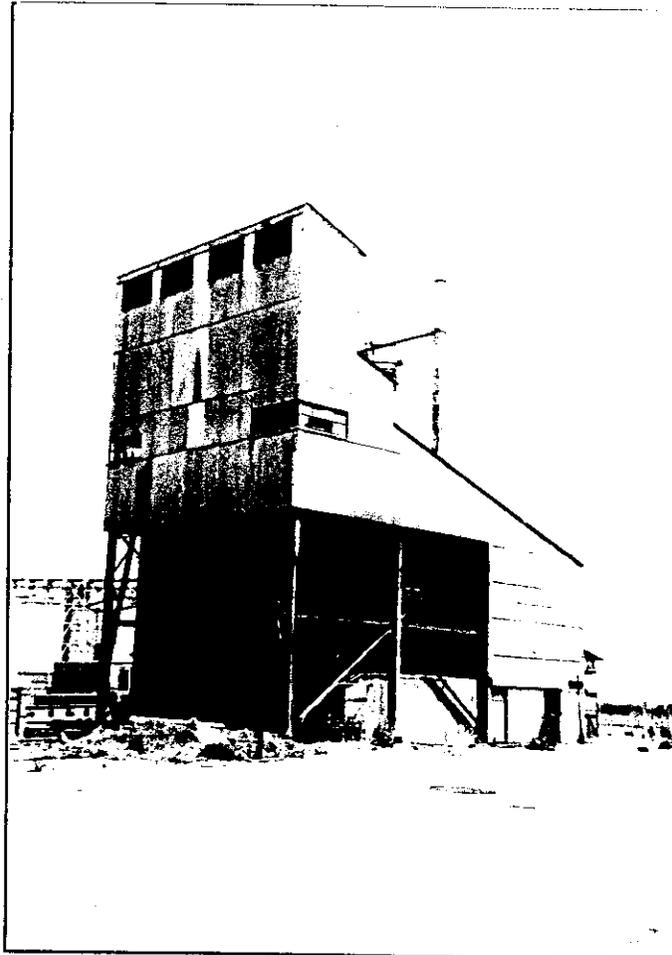
Description (Continued)

A firebrick-lined hearth occupies most of the open area at the north. Natural gas burners exist on the east and west sides of it. A tall smokestack extends from the lower rear segment of the building. Building 408 appears to retain a good degree of integrity to its appearance in 1947.

Significance (Continued)

The building functioned as part of the general ship repair facility for the Navy between 1947 and 1974 and may have been used by the private ship repair shop that occupied the base after 1974. It does not appear to have made a significant, and certainly not an exceptionally significant, contribution to the history of the area. Neither does it appear to be significant architecturally or in the field of industrial engineering.

P5a. Photograph



Building 408

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 401 Type

P1. Other Identifier: Building 302, 363, 401, 402, 302A, 304, 435, 436, and 437

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
 Buildings 302, 363, 401, and 402 are nearly identical shops buildings, clustered in the southern waterfront area near Dry Dock # 4. The building type is a wood frame shops building, sided in flush weatherboard. It typically includes wooden industrial sash as well as smaller one-over-one double-hung wooden windows. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 302 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

All except 437 = ca. 1942-1945 / 437 = Unknown

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 401 Type

B1. Historic Name: Building 302, 363, 401, 402, 302A, 304, 435, 436, and 437

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Shop/warehouse B4. Present Use: Shop/warehouse

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

All except 437 = ca. 1942-1945
437 = Unknown

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1945 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The four storehouses treated in this evaluation -- Buildings 302, 363, 401 and 402, along with associated small sheds 302A, 304, 435, 436 and 437, do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they are not significant. The buildings reflect a standard World War II-era Navy building type: a shop/warehouse building with a shallow gabled roof, almost flat in appearance. The associated shed buildings are small miscellaneous buildings located in the rear service areas behind several of the larger warehouses. All of the sheds except for Building 437 were built during World War II. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

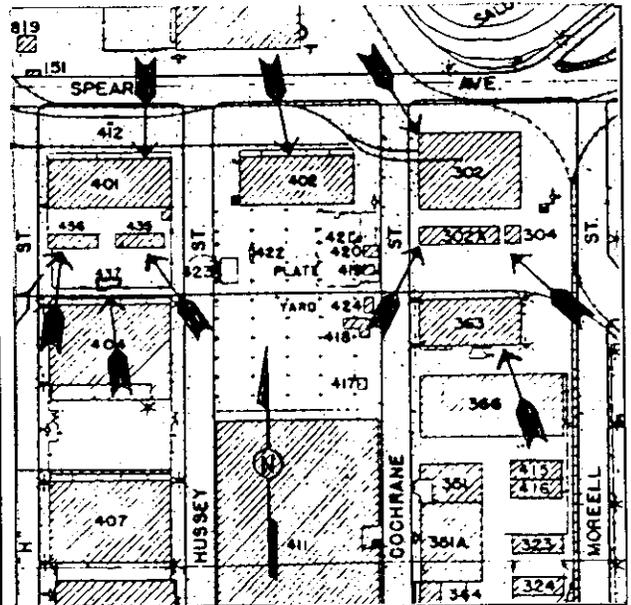
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6

Description (Continued)

The buildings typically include a concrete loading ramp and paired sliding wooden industrial doors, finished in diagonal board. This group of buildings also include Buildings 302A, 304, 435, 436 and 437, which are small sheds that operated in conjunction with the larger shops and storehouses.

The buildings generally appear to retain a good degree of integrity. Several of the building have asbestos shingles over the wooden siding; these shingles were likely added early in the life of the buildings. The associated shed buildings generally retain a much lower degree of integrity, having been modified repeatedly in all cases.

Significance (Continued)

There is no indication that these buildings were directly associated with events or persons significant to our history. Neither do the buildings appear to be important examples of their type, period, or method of construction. The buildings were almost certainly designed from standard Bureau of Yards and Docks plans and were built beside each other, as was typically the case with standard plans buildings at Hunters Point and other World War II-era bases. Lacking historical and architectural significance, the buildings do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.

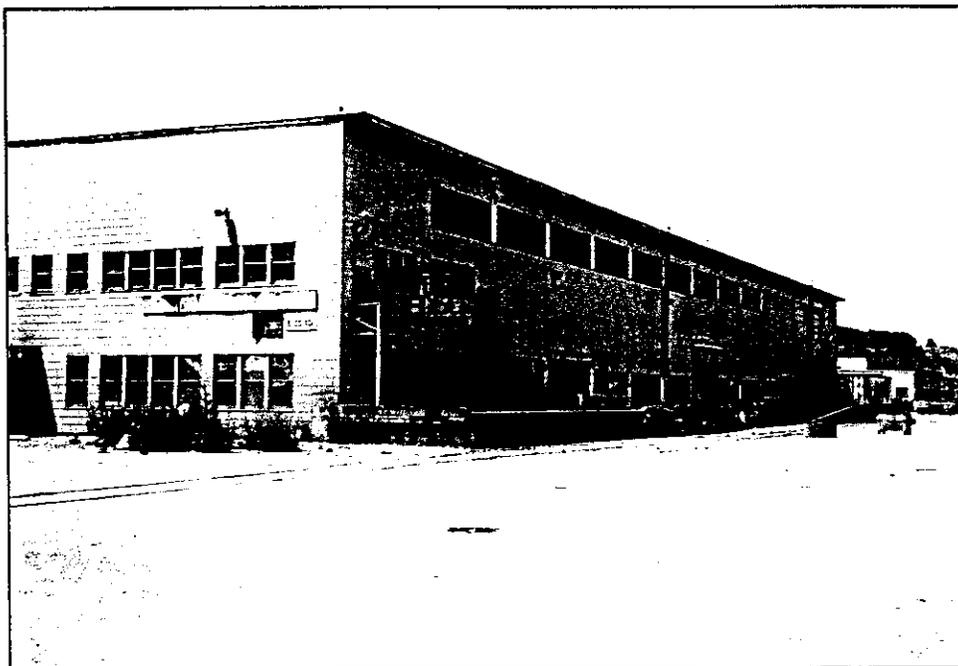
Photographs (Continued)



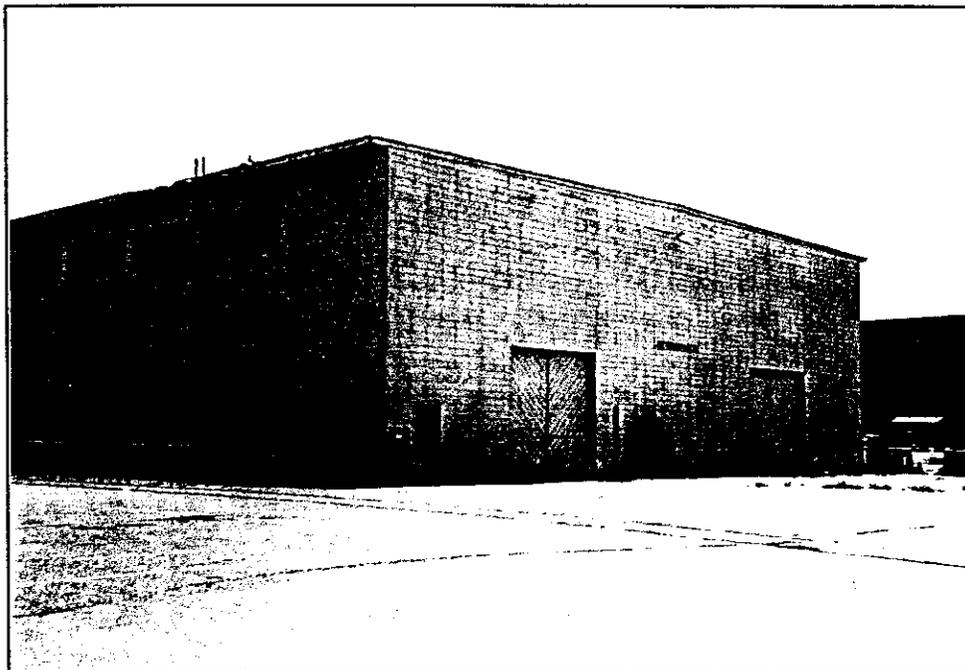
Building 363



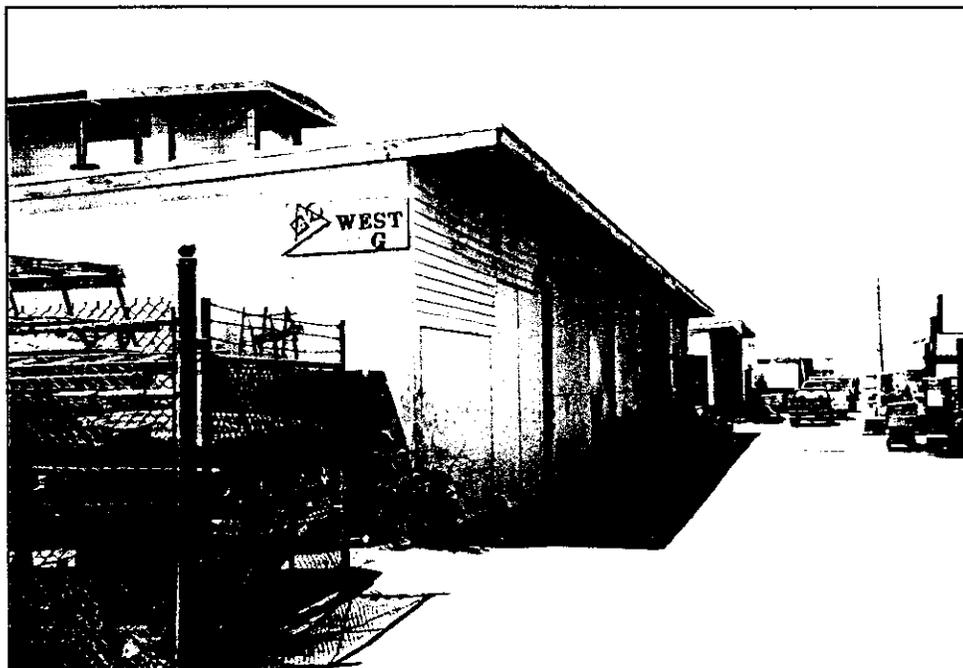
Building 304 and 302A



Building 401



Building 402



Building 435 and 436

CONTINUATION SHEET



Building 437

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Cafeteria Buildings

P1. Other Identifier: Building 125, 228, and 252

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

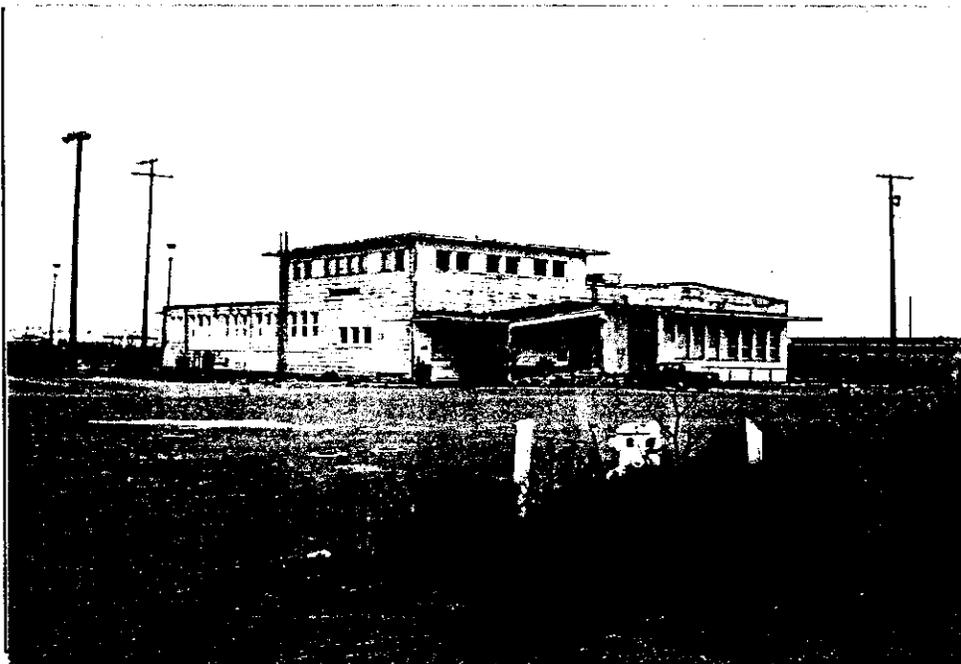
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____mE/ _____mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
This description pertains to three buildings in the Hunters Point Shipyard: Buildings 125, 228, and 252. The buildings are not identical but are related functionally: all were built as cafeterias during World War II. Buildings 228 and 252 are located in the central shipyards area, near Dry Dock # 3 and Dry Dock # 4. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 125 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1944

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation,
and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting
Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory,
and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco,
California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cafeteria Buildings

B1. Historic Name: Building 125, 228, and 252

B2. Common Name: Cafeteria

B3. Original Use: Cafeteria B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
All built in 1944

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of the three cafeterias at Hunters Point Shipyard appears to qualify for listing in the National Register. None of the buildings has any known associations with events or persons important to our history or appears to be significant architecturally. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

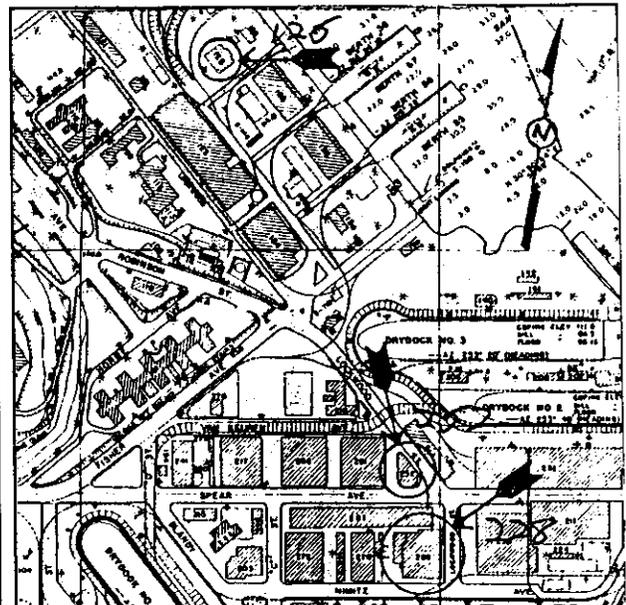
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Description (Continued)

Building 125 is located on the northern end of the shipyard near the submarine dry docks.

Building 125 is a wood frame building with a roofline that is a combination of levels and shapes. A two story square element with a hipped roof anchors the corner. A flat roofed extension of the lower story extends from the building at the left and a gable roofed element is attached around the corner to the right. All of the building elements are sheathed in shiplap siding. Overhangs on the south side encompass both the two story element and the one story gabled element. Below the gable is a wide shed overhang protecting the loading dock below. A wide overhang on the two story element just above the first story rises with the steps leading to the porch entry. Windows are a variety of one-, two-, and three-part stacked, pivotal, and fixed wooden sash. A sign posted on the building reads "Submarine Cafeteria."

Building 228 is a wood frame, one-story building with an open porch at one end. It is sided in flush weatherboard siding. It has an essentially flat roof, covered with miscellaneous HVAC units. The original windows were one-over-one double-hung wooden sash, although most of the glazing and frames are destroyed.

Building 252 is a five-sided building, made to conform to angles in the roadway. The building is similar in form to Building 228 and was likely designed by the same architect-engineering firm. Building 252, however, has been extensively modified. It is now sided in Type T-111 siding (vertically grooved plywood) and includes fixed sash on all elevations.

Significance (Continued)

The shipyard operations at Hunters Point during the war relied chiefly upon civilian labor. In addition to Navy galleys, there were several restaurant buildings constructed at the base to serve the civilian workforce. Three of these still remain: Buildings 125, 228, and 252. Navy records indicate that two were designed by San Francisco architect J. H. Devitt and the other by Timothy Pflueger, although the records do not indicate which building was designed by either firm. The similarities of Building 228 and 252 suggest that these two may have been designed by Devitt, who is known to have designed two cafeterias. The summary description of Pflueger's A&E contract mentions work on several buildings, including expansion of a cafeteria. There was also a cafeteria building built as part of Building 231. Pflueger may have worked on that large cafeteria building or perhaps on Building 125. The form of Building 125 suggests that it was derived from basic Bureau of Yards and Docks temporary building modules. If Pflueger did design the building, he did so by combining different standardized Navy plans.

There is no indication that any of the three buildings are significant historically or architecturally. The buildings performed a useful function during World War II, but not to an extent that constitutes significance within the context of the Hunters Point shipyard function. Architecturally, the buildings do not appear to be significant within the context of restaurant design or even in the more limited context of industrial cafeteria design. The absence of architectural significance may be attributed in part to the fact that the buildings have been extensively modified. Building 252 has been thoroughly renovated through the installation of new siding and windows. Building 231 has deteriorated considerably through neglect and vandalism. Only Building 125 retains even a fair degree of integrity. It has the least potential for architectural significance, however, because it appears to be a standardized plan.

CONTINUATION SHEET

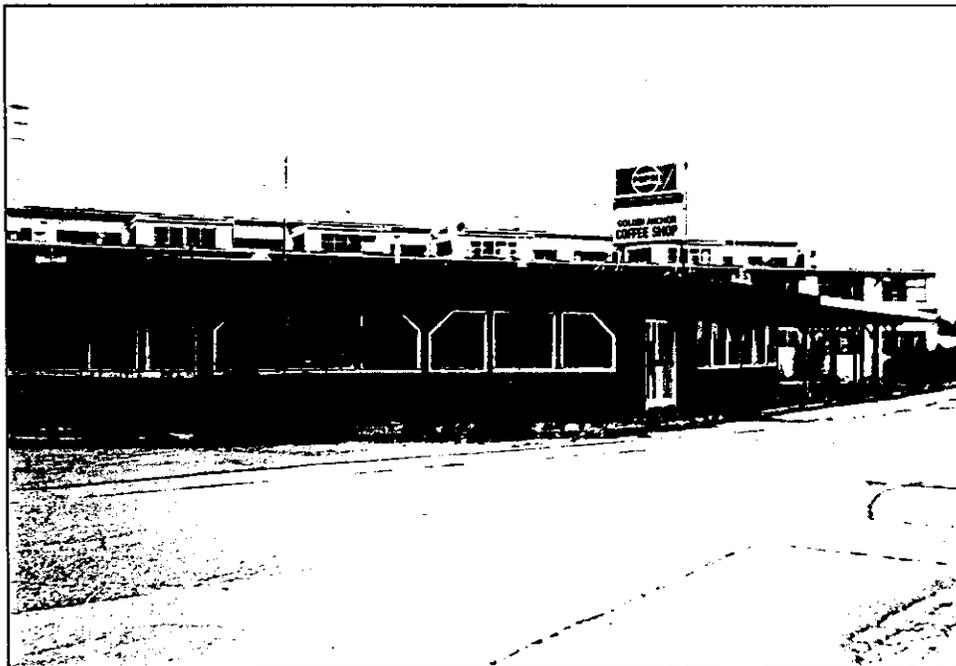
Page 4 of 4

None of the cafeteria buildings appears to qualify for listing in the National Register.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 228



Building 252

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary # _____

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI # _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 231

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Building 231 is a steel framed, curtain wall shops building, located alongside Dry Dock # 3 in the old Hunters Point shipyards area. The eastern half of the building was built in 1942, the remainder being constructed between 1944 and 1945. The original building and addition are of the same design and construction and are indistinguishable. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP34) Military Property (HP8) Industrial Building

*P4 Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1942-1945

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

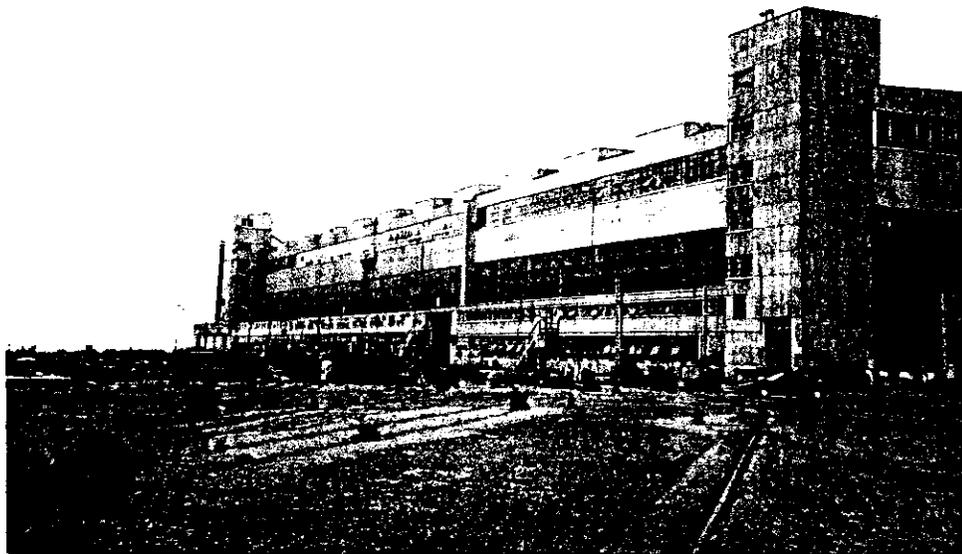
JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 231

- B1. Historic Name: Building 231
- B2. Common Name: Building 231
- B3. Original Use: Shops Building B4. Present Use: Vacant
- *B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1942-1945

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Bureau of Yards and Docks B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard
Period of Significance 1942-1945 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 231 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register. Although it retains a good degree of integrity, the building does not appear to be associated with events or persons important to our history and is not significant in the context of its architectural or engineering attributes.

Building 231 was the first building constructed by the Navy after it acquired the Hunters Point shipyard from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in 1939. The Navy acquired the property in 1939 but immediately leased it back to Bethlehem; that leased continued in effect through most of 1940. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

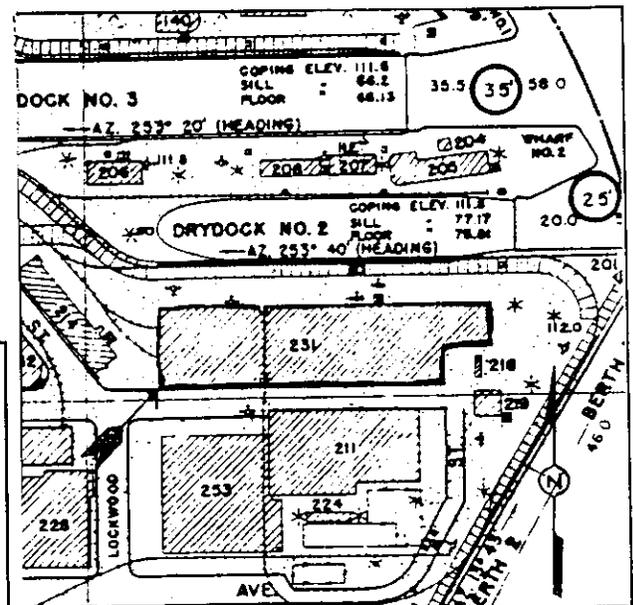
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Description (Continued)

The basic building is a huge rectangle (over 193,000 square feet) with a shallow gabled roof with sawtooth-pattern light monitors on the side slopes. Freight elevators exist at the northeast and southeast corners. The freight elevators and the spandrel areas of the side walls are finished in thick corrugated sheet iron siding.¹ Elsewhere, the curtain wall is enclosed with corrugated safety glass, reinforced with chicken wire, except at the clerestory window band, which is enclosed with steel industrial sash. The building retains a good degree of integrity, although it has lost a fair amount of glass through neglect and vandalism.

Significance (Continued)

As a consequence, very few buildings were in place or ready for use by the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.² The one substantial construction project that was underway before Pearl Harbor was the eastern half of what is now Building 231. The steel skeleton was in place but the building had no floor, walls, or freight elevator. The bulk of the eastern half of the building was in place by 1942. The initial construction was completed by the firm of Barrett & Hilp, a San Francisco-based contract that was awarded the master cost-plus-fixed-fee (CPFF) contract for Hunters Point. Barrett & Hilp also built the second half of the building, which was accomplished in 1944 and 1945.

For a brief period, the eastern half of Building 231 was the only major functional shop at Hunters Point. After war was declared, however, construction at the base accelerated to a frenzied pace. Building 231 was one of several major machine shops at the base, operating in conjunction with the other major shops buildings at the facility.

From the historical standpoint, it does not appear that Building 231 made a major contribution to the war effort. Although acquisition of Hunters Point was greeted with great expectations by the Navy, which had sought to acquire the dry docks since 1909, the facility actually made a minor contribution to the war effort. Hunters Point was the site of a huge construction project during the war but was ineffective as a shipyard, simply because most of the buildings were not completed in time to allow for an effective ship repair facility. The work in 1942 centered on dockside improvements, including a quay wall. In 1943, construction again centered on dockside improvements, including the construction of three small submarine dry docks (Dry Docks #5, 6, and 7). During 1944 and early 1945, the bulk of the largest buildings at the facility were constructed. Construction of some of the especially large and functionally important buildings, including Building 253, the Ordnance and Optical Building and Building 411, the Shipfitters Shop, was initiated in 1944 but was not completed until after the war was finished. The bulk of the building program was completed in 1944 and 1945 or later. Battle-damaged vessels were admitted to Hunters Point as soon as some of the facilities were completed. Most major facilities were not completed, however, until

¹ The building is described briefly in Bureau of Yard and Docks, *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineering Corps, 1940-1946*, 1946, p. 199.

² Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II," Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 4

1945 or later. As a result, Hunters Point serviced only 213 dockings during the war, most for routine maintenance.³

Seen in the larger context of ship repair on the Pacific coast, it does not appear that Building 231 played an independent role that may be seen as a significant contribution to the war effort. As noted, the usefulness of the building was hampered by problems associated with the larger shipyard. A shipyard operates like an integrated factory, with various buildings performing separate functions that contribute to the larger process. Hunters Point in general was something of a disappointment to the Navy in the sense that it never developed into a major repair facility during the war. The function of Building 231 was hampered by the shortcomings of the base generally.

From the standpoint of its design, Building 231 is a standard Bureau of Yards and Docks large shipyard shops building. By 1940 (when construction was authorized for Building 231), the steel-framed, curtain wall shops building was a standard Yards and Docks design; indeed, it had been the standard form since World War I. Even the particulars of the building, including its saw-toothed monitor pattern, shallow gabled roof, and corner freight elevator, were typical and standard approaches by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The building appears to be a nearly-exact duplicate of a machine shop in the Philadelphia Navy Yards, built during the 1930s and another shop at Terminal Island at San Pedro, built during World War II.⁴ It is also similar (but not identical) to several 1930s and 1940s buildings at Mare Island.

Seen within this context, the building does not appear to represent an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. It was a major structure but was not a distinguished example of its type, period, or method of construction. In the historical context, the contribution of the building does not appear to have been significant. A part of the building was in operation throughout most of World War II but the total building was completed just prior to the conclusion of hostilities.

³ Bonnie L. Bamberg, Urban Programmers, "Historical Overview of Hunters Point Annex, Treasure Island Naval Base and Description of Properties that Appear Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places," 1988, p. 38. This figures compares with thousands of vessels handled at Puget Sound, in Hawaii and at Mare Island.

⁴ These buildings are discussed and illustrated in *Building the Navy's Bases*, pp. 186 and 202.

State of California – The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 351 and 351A

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____;
 B.M. _____

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

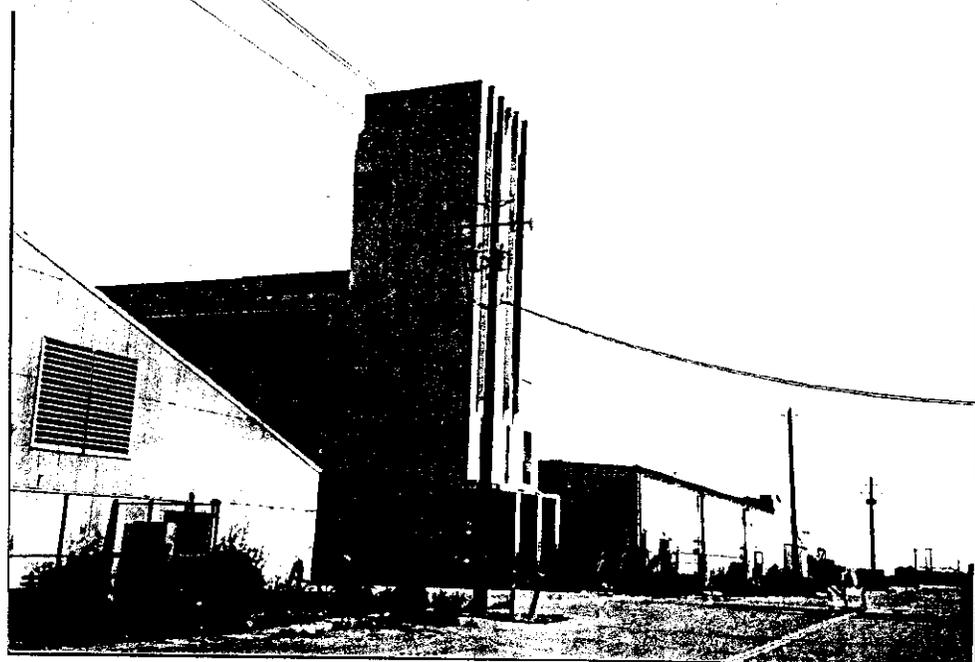
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.) _____

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Building 351 is a reinforced concrete shops building, constructed in 1945 but enlarged at a later date; the extension is Building 351A. The core building is a three-story concrete building with a flat roof and a tall (the equivalent of four stories) freight elevator tower at the corner. The 315A addition is at the southern end and is a simple one-story storage shed with roll up doors. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997
351 & 351A shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1945

*P7. Owner and Address:
U.S. Navy, EFA West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
JRP Historical Consulting
Services
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 351/351A

B1. Historic Name: Building 351/351A

B2. Common Name: Building 351/351A

B3. Original Use: Shops Building B4. Present Use: Shops Building

*B5. Architectural Style: Military Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.)
351 built in 1945 / 351A addition unknown

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: W.P. Day B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1945 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Building 351 does not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical and architectural significance and because it lacks integrity. Historically, the building is of interest chiefly because it was never put into service for its intended purpose, setting back the operations of the shipyard. As discussed in the inventory/evaluation forms for Building 211, 253 and 411, there was a shuffling of functions involving Buildings 211, 253, 351, and 411 during the war. As originally planned, Building 211 was to serve as the Shipfitters Shop and Building 351 (the subject of this evaluation) as the Ordnance and Optical Shops. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

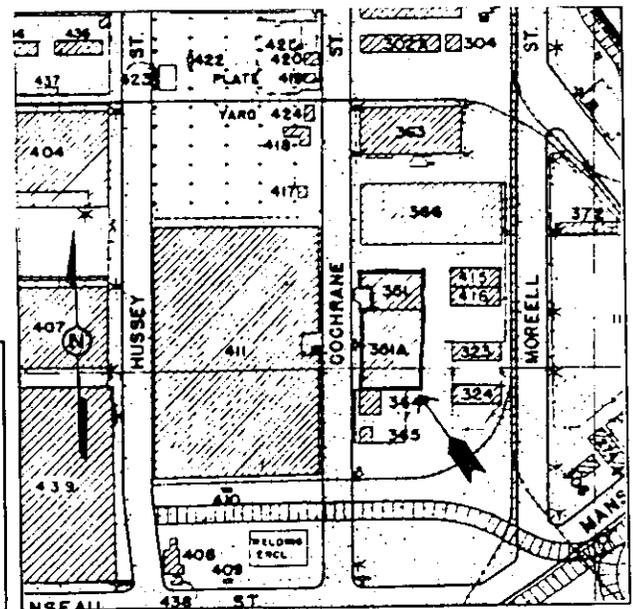
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Description (Continued)

The original 315 segment is lighted by bands of steel industrial sash. These bands are continuous at the second and third stories but exist in narrow windows separated by concrete wall spaces at the first story. The most interesting aspect of the building from an architectural standpoint is a series of decorate concrete vertical members rising to the cornice of the elevator shaft, giving the building an Art Deco feel, at least at the tower element. The integrity of Building 351 is low, owing the construction of the plain and incompatible 351A element.

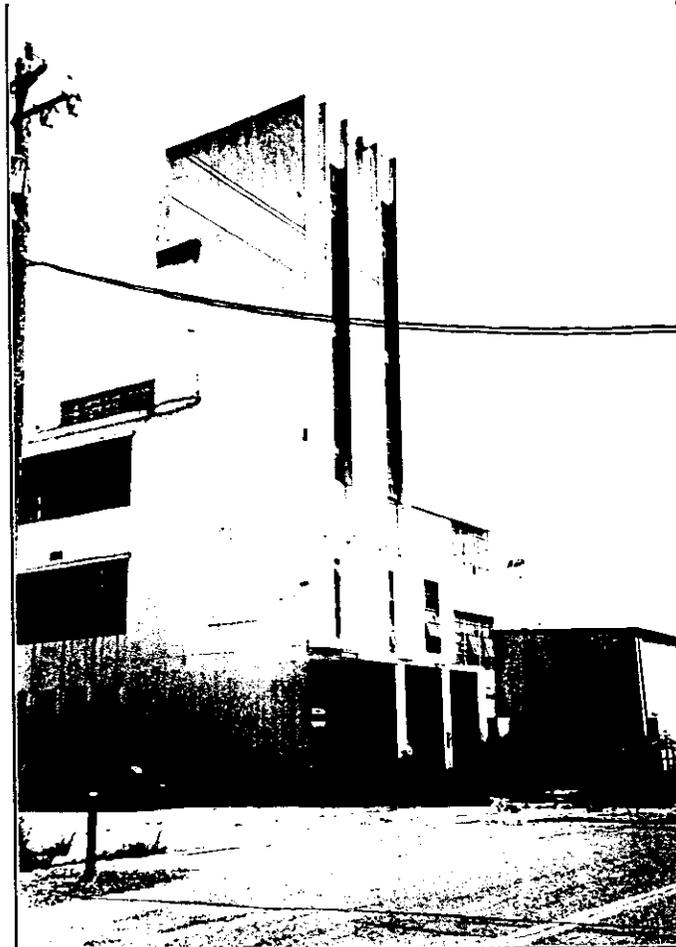
Significance (Continued)

There was apparently some miscommunication between the shipyard and others in the Navy, however, concerning the design for Building 351. As the base historian wrote, ca. 1946, Building 351 was "inadequate before it was even completed because the Bureau of Ships did not give what was asked for."¹ The base then decided to build a replacement for Building 351; the new building was to be linked to Building 211 and the function of 211 shifted to a new building, Building 411. These shifts did not occur, however, until after the war had been concluded. After 1947, Building 351 was assigned new functions; in 1974, it was used in the repair of electronics.

Building 351 does not appear to have made an important contribution to the war effort; it was completed only months before the war's end and, as noted, did not function as intended. Architecturally, the building is somewhat interesting in that includes vertical shafts at the freight elevator location which give it a modest Art Deco feel. It appears that the building was designed by W. P. Day, a structural engineer from San Francisco who was actively chiefly in bridge design during much of the 20th century. The building does not appear to be significant architecturally, despite the aforementioned modest applied decorative elements. In addition, the integrity of the building is diminished by the presence of a major addition, identified as Building 351A. Lacking significance and integrity, this building does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

¹ Edwin G. Schmidt, "History of the Development and Operation of a Naval Repair Yard at Hunters Point During World War II," Office of Naval History, n.d. ca. 1946, p. 41.

Photographs (Continued)



Building 351 Detail

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Gabled Shops

P1. Other Identifier: Building 146, 225, and 230

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____;
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

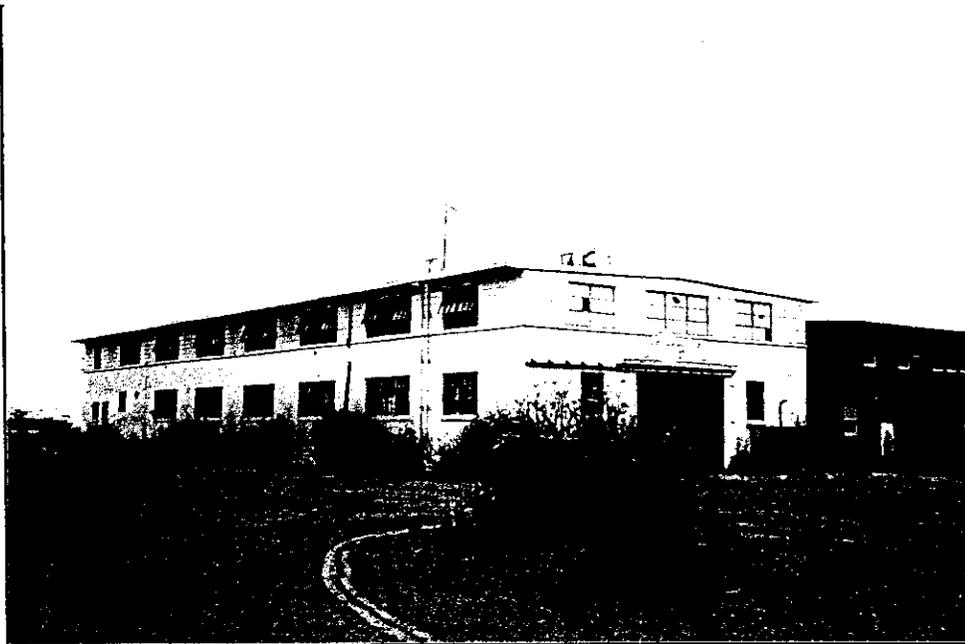
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

This inventory and evaluation form includes three shops buildings at Hunters Point Shipyard -- Building 146, 225, and 230. The buildings are not identical but share several common characteristics: all were built during World War II, all are wood frame with wooden siding, all were used as shops or warehouses, and all include a simple gabled roof, rather than the more common gable with monitor form commonly found at the base.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property (see continuation sheet)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 146 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

225, 230 = 1943

146 = 1945

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Gabled Shops

B1. Historic Name: Building 146, 225, and 230

B2. Common Name: Gabled Shops

B3. Original Use: Shops B4. Present Use: Shops / Storage

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.)
Buildings 225 and 230 built in 1943. Building 146 built in 1945.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of these three buildings appear to qualify for listing in the National Register. The buildings have no known association with events or persons important to our history and are not significant architecturally. All three were built as general supply warehouses for the shops, all being identified as "shops service warehouses." Buildings 225 and 230 were built in 1943, Building 146 in 1945. As general storage buildings, these warehouses do not appear to have made a significant impact to the war effort. Neither do the buildings appear to represent distinguished examples of their type, period, or method of construction; all appear to be built from standardized, temporary Bureau of Yards and Docks designs.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

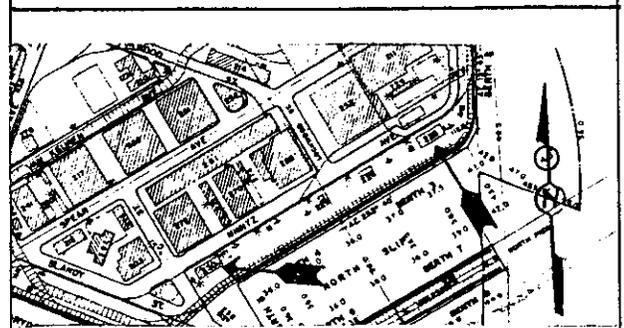
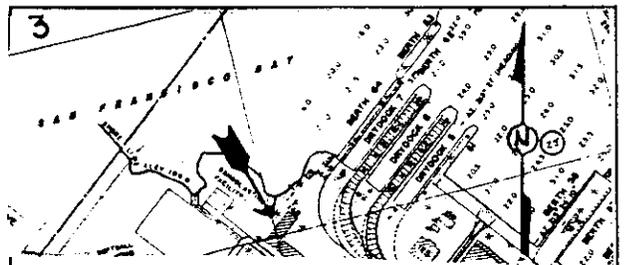
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

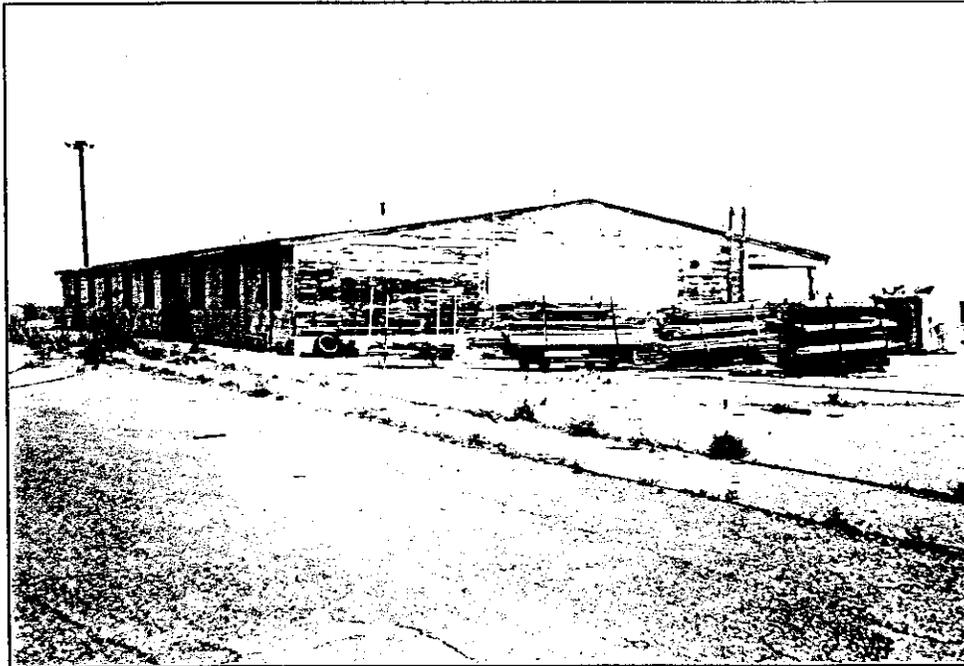
Page 3 of 4

Description (Continued)

Building 146 is a two-story warehouse in the submarine repair area, measuring 50' x 156'. It is sided in stucco on the first story and asbestos shingles on the second. The windows throughout are steel industrial sash. Large sliding wooden doors provide access to the building.

Buildings 225 and 230 are nearly identical. Both are wood frame, side gabled shops buildings, with drop siding. Both are wide in relation to their height, creating a squat appearance. Building 225 faces the waterfront and includes an open porch toward the water.

Photographs (Continued)

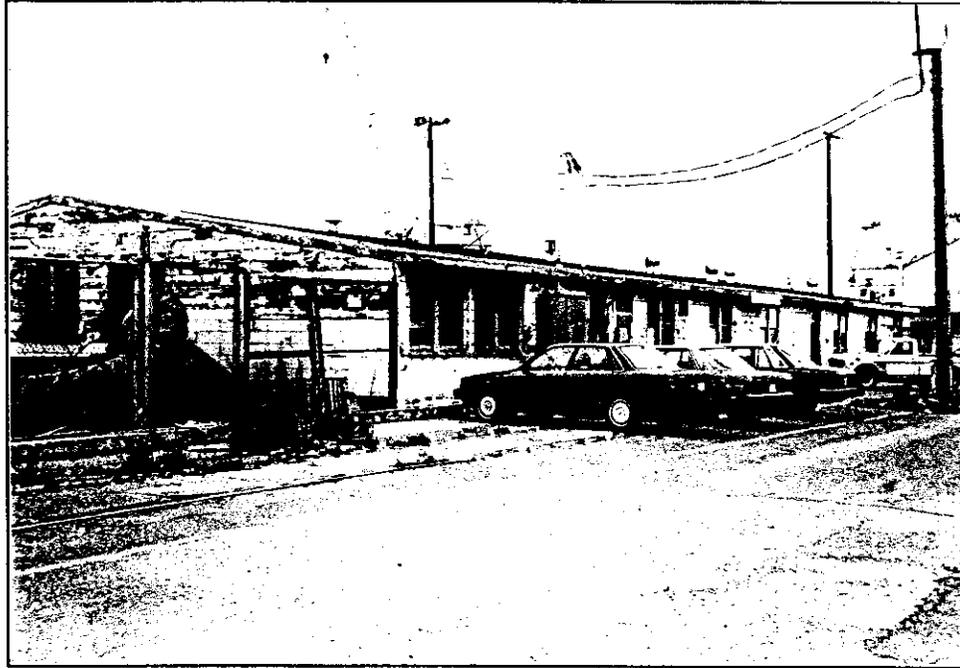


Building 225

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 4

Photographs (Continued)



Building 230

State of California — The Resources Agency
 Primary # _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI # _____
PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Miscellaneous 1947 Sheds

P1. Other Identifier: Building 409, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, and 424

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
 and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____; _____
 B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

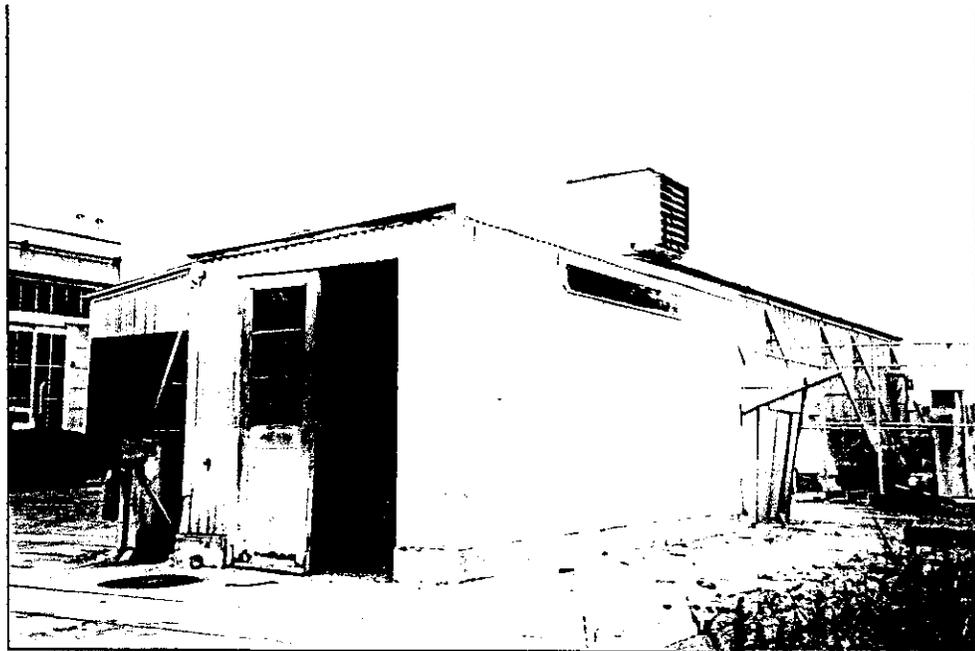
*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

This form inventories a series of miscellaneous sheds and storage buildings built at Hunters Point Shipyard in 1947. The buildings are not identical but share several characteristics, chiefly their date of construction and the fact that they are not standard plan buildings, such as a Butler Building or Bureau of Yard and Docks standard plans. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP8) Industrial Building (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building 409 shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1947

*P7. Owner and Address: U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRPH Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Miscellaneous 1947

sheds

B1. Historic Name: Building 409, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, and 424

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Storage / Utility B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)

Built 1947

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1942-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The eight buildings treated in this form -- Buildings 409, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, and 424 -- do not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they have no known association with events or persons important to our history and are not significant architecturally. These buildings were built in 1947, a period in which the Navy was still seeking to complete the shipyard construction program initiated in 1942. It is likely that the functions of these buildings had been identified during the war but construction was not completed until after the war was concluded. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

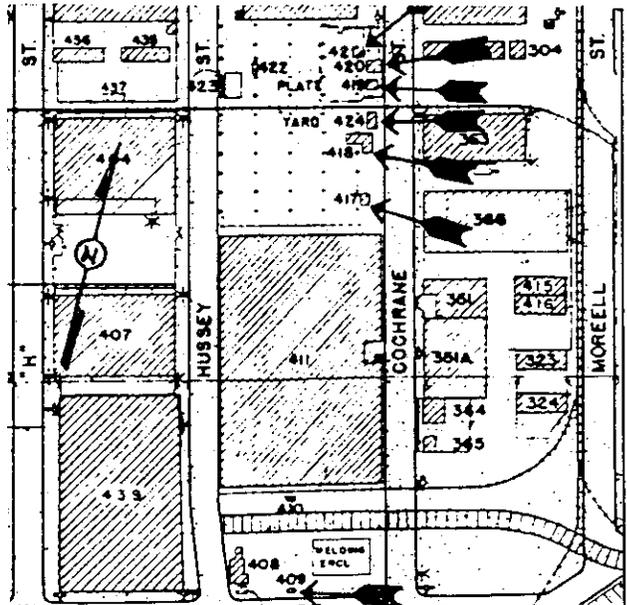
*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context, prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6

Description (Continued)

The buildings are in close proximity to one another in the south shipyard. The buildings treated in this form are: Buildings 409, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, and 424.

Building 409 is a small welding shop. It is a steel framed building sided in corrugated metal. This building was likely assembled by the Navy. It is shown in **Photograph 1 (See Primary Record)**.

Building 417 is a small wood frame structure with a shed roof and open sides, partially enclosed with wooden slats. It is shown in **Photograph 2**.

Building 418 is a flat-roofed reinforced concrete building. It features steel industrial sash and steel personnel doors. It was used as a "quality assurance" station. It is shown in **Photograph 3**.

Buildings 419 and 420 are identical corrugated metal sided sheds. The buildings do not appear to be Butler Buildings, which included metal siding with fewer corrugates. Both buildings were constructed in 1947. Building 421 is a simple stucco sided shed with a flat roof. These are illustrated in **Photograph 4**.

Building 423 is a flat-roofed building situated primarily under ground. Only the roof is exposed to the surface. It is shown in **Photograph 5**.

Building 424 is a small office and storage building in the south shipyard area. It is wood frame with V-groove rustic siding. It includes some of its original one-over-one double-hung wooden sash. The principal entries, at the left and right of the facade, have been covered in plywood. It is shown in **Photograph 6**.

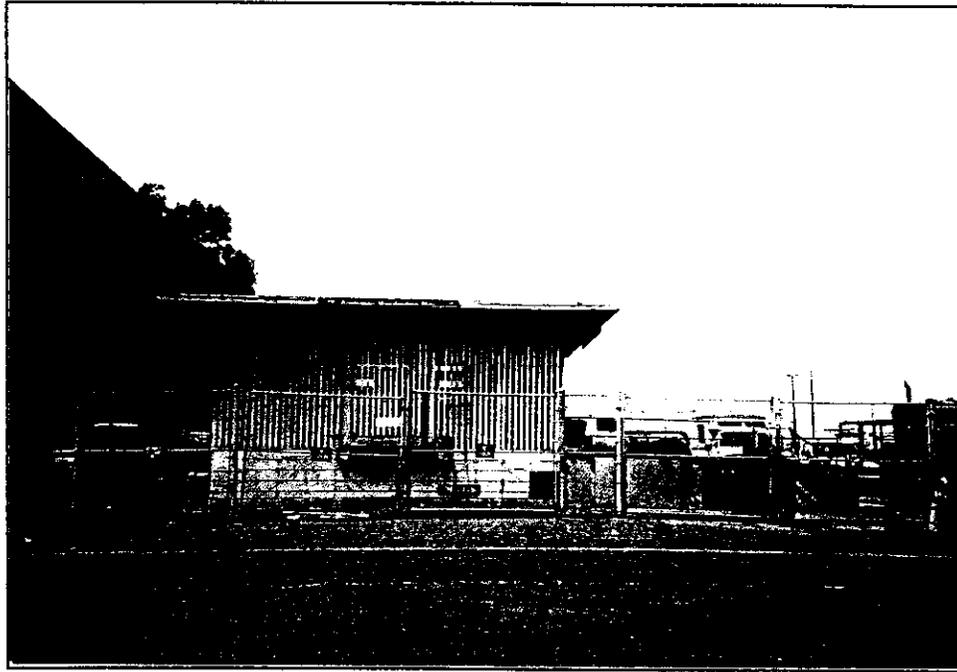
Significance (Continued)

The buildings are not typical of World War II era construction nor are they standard post-war building types, such as the Butler Building which was built in great numbers at Hunters Point. It is likely that Buildings 419 and 420 were pre-engineered buildings manufactured by a company other than the Butler Manufacturing Company. As noted earlier Building 421 is a simple shed. Buildings 418 and 423 appear to be unique buildings. Building 424 is carried on Navy records as having been constructed in 1947, although the siding and windows of the building are more typical of World War II-era construction. It is possible that the building was moved to this site or otherwise put into service in 1947, even if it was assembled earlier. Building 417 is an open-sided storage unit, partially enclosed with wooden slats. None of the buildings has any known association with important events or persons. Neither do the buildings appear to represent distinguished examples of their type, period, or method of construction.

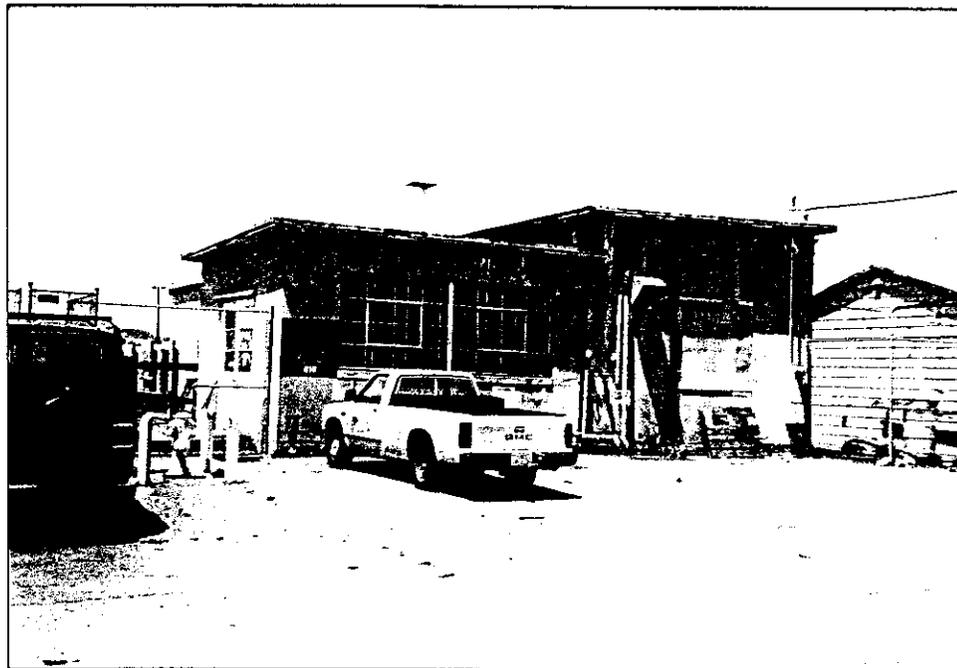
CONTINUATION SHEET

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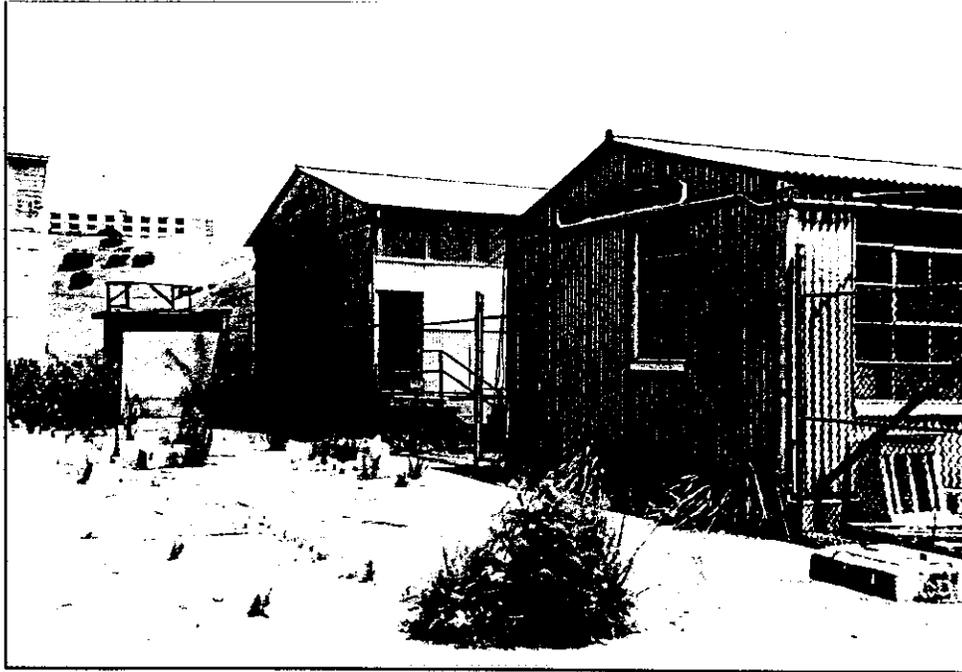
Photographs (Continued)



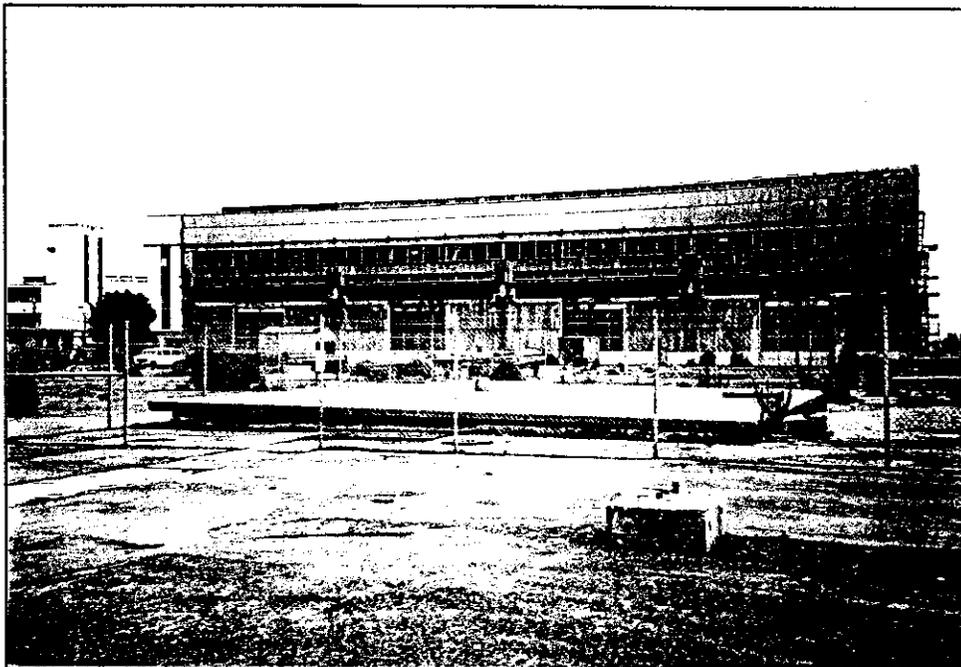
Photograph 2. Building 417



Photograph 3. Building 418



Photograph 4. Buildings 419, 420, and 421



Photograph 5. Building 423

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photograph 6. Building 424

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Residential Area

P1. Other Identifier: See "Description" for complete list of buildings

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Francisco
and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hunters Point Date 1980 T _____; R _____: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____
B.M.

c. Address Hunters Point Shipyard City San Francisco Zip 94135

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (E.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate.)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The residential area at Hunters Point sits on a hillside at the inland's western edge of the base. The roads bounding the residential streets are Hudson Street on the north, Coleman Street on the east, Kirkwood Avenue on the south, and Donahue Avenue on the west. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) (HP2) Single Family Prop. (HP34) Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____

June 10, 1997

Building "A" shown here

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

See "Description"

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S. Navy, EFA West

900 Commodore Drive

San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) _____

JRP Historical Consulting Services

Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/10/1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Context, Inventory, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, prepared by JRP Consulting

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Linear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRPB Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Residential Area

B1. Historic Name: See "Description" for list of building numbers

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Family Residences B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: See "Description"

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alternations.)
See "Description" for construction dates

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ B9b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Naval Shipyard Area Hunters Point Shipyard

Period of Significance 1890-1947 Property Type Building Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

None of the homes treated in this evaluation appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. There are three considerations that lead to this conclusion. First, the buildings do not appear to qualify for inclusion in the National Register as a historic district because the group lacks continuity in terms of date of construction, style, or unifying historical themes. Second, the buildings, even in an unmodified condition, do not appear to be significant historically or architecturally. Finally, the buildings, individually and as a group, lack integrity. Between 1939 and 1974, when this was an active Navy base, most of these buildings were extensively modified by the Navy to serve as married quarters. Since 1974, these buildings have been subjected to vandalism and neglect, to an extent that the original design cannot be appreciated or interpreted. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): _____

*B12. References: Hunters Point Historic Context,
prepared by JRP Consulting

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Stephen D. Mikesell

*Date of Evaluation: June 1997

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Continuation Sheet

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Description (Continued)

The group of residential buildings is a miscellaneous collection with construction dates estimated from before the turn of the century up through the 1950s. The most dominant period of housing construction seems to be the 1930s. Some of the houses, particularly the very early ones dating to the 19th century, were likely moved to this site as it was developed in the early 20th century into a residential neighborhood. All of the houses are currently vacant and have fallen to some degree of disrepair. The buildings are described individually below.

Quarters A

Quarters A is a residence over a garage that backs up to the main road and overlooks the bay from the southwest hillside. The house is three sections deep, appearing to have had major additions over time. The streetside bears no resemblance to the house's 1927 date. The streetside elevation shows a double gabled second story oversailing the garage below, with the broader gable at the left. The upper story is covered in composition siding, and the lower story sheathed in shiplap. Windows are aluminum sash.

Quarters A1

A small cottage, built in 1934, is set back from the road near Quarters A, and is designated as Quarters A1. It is rectangular with a side gabled roof, symmetrical front with a central entry door, 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows, and V-groove siding. Decorative features include scrolled carved brackets set under the moderate overhangs of the front gable eaves.

Quarters A2

Quarters A2 is a small rectangular bungalow with a main gabled roof and a hipped roof sunporch at the front, all having exposed rafters. The building is sided in V-groove siding and has predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sashes on the main house and 3-part stacked fixed windows on the sunporch.

Quarters B

Quarters B is a house that is built into the hillside, with an upper story residence across the top, and a single car garage built below at one side. The house was built in 1932 with a cross gabled roof and hipped roof sunporch at the front. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash and walls are clad in narrow beveled lapped siding.

Quarters C

Quarters C is built in a long "L" shape plan with an small detached garage at the inner crux. The house, built in 1944, has a low pitched gable roof and V-groove siding. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash.

Quarters D

Quarters D is a 2-story house with Mission style elements. Stucco covers the walls and arched openings are placed at the second story entry and open porch window. A 2-level ridged hipped roof covers the main body of the house, with a small front gabled section to the left. Although Navy records indicate it was built in 1944, it more likely was built by private parties in the 1930s.

Quarters E

Quarters E is a house built in the form of cubes coming together in an "L" plan shape. Built in 1937, the flat roofed structure has wide V-groove siding and large picture

CONTINUATION SHEET

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windows along the front elevation. The main house is one story, with a garage built below the right side.

Quarters F

Quarters F is a house built in 1938 in the Mission Revival style. The structure has a combined roofline of flat, side gable, shed, and front gable elements with Spanish tiles incorporated on the slopes. Walls are stucco and windows at the front elevation are predominantly 6/1 double hung wooden sash, found in sets of one two and three. Other elements add to the style including a small round vent covered by an iron grill, and triple pipe ends opening out through the walls below the eaves.

Quarters G

Quarters G is a split level house, built in 1937, with relatively more detail than its neighboring houses. The low-pitched cross gabled structure has at the left side a room over a garage, and at the right a larger portion of the house set between the levels of the lower garage and upper room. A stairway leads to an arched entry at the center. The large picture window to the right is in three parts. The window above the garage has multiple panes and opens like french doors onto a small balcony, complete with balustrade and newell posts. The multiple-paneled garage below is slightly recessed behind an arched opening with scalloped corners.

Quarters H

The house designated as Quarters H, built in 1939, has characteristics that associate it with the period of the International style. Its form takes the shape of multiple cubes with and simple windows with clean decorative elements enhance its overall style. Windows are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash, found in singles and pairs. The portico is a narrow wooden shed held by multiple narrow posts at each side. A small octagonal window, very characteristic of the time, is placed right by the main entry.

Quarters I

Quarters I, built in 1938, is a simple clean modern style in the form of a simple rectangular plan with positive and negative spaces. The main entry at the front center is recessed and an additive smaller block element with a broad flat overhang extends from the right. Windows are stacked casement and multiple pane casements, all set at an even level with the top of the recessed door entry. A corner window exists at the left side of the building. Walls are covered with stucco.

Quarters J

Quarters J is a small house, built in 1939, in a simple rectangular plan with stucco walls, a flat roof, and a small hipped roof porch. Red Spanish tiles are placed on the porch roof and on a small shed ridge along the front of the house. Windows are 6/1 and 1/1 double hung wooden sash.

Quarters K

Quarters K is a small residence with a Mansard edge along the front of a flat roof. The house was built in 1947 and has shiplap siding and 2/2 double hung windows. These windows are a variation where the panes are square rather than the standard horizontal stacked panes of that period. One upper story comprises the main house while a smaller garage has been built underneath the left side.

Quarters L, M, N, and O

Quarters L, M, N, and O were built in 1946 in the common post World War II form of the shallow side gabled roof with the front hipped roof extension. A second smaller

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extension for the garage is at the rear with a driveway beside the house. The facade of the front extension is painted brick with stucco sheathing the remaining walls. Windows are predominantly 2/2 double hung wooden sash.

Quarters R

Quarters R is a simple stuccoed residence, built in 1932, of a style commonly found in the San Francisco Bay Area: a flat-roofed structure with the residence over the garage. A stairway leads to the entry at right, and a 5-part bay window looks out over the garage. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash.

Quarters S

Quarters S is a flat roofed structure, built in 1930, in the general shape of a cube with a residence over garage. It is sided in V-groove siding and windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash, most in pairs; many windows have been destroyed.

Quarters T

Quarters T is simple bungalow style house, built in 1925, with a rectangular plan for the main house and a small enclosed porch at the front. The house and the porch both have front gabled roofs at the same pitch. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung sash, although some have been replaced with aluminum sliding sash.

Quarters U

Quarters U was built in 1930 with a massed front gable roof, giving it a rectangular plan. The front porch is recessed under the roof at the right. V-groove siding sheathes the house and 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows are predominant. A full band of windows runs across the front of the house.

Quarters V

A small Victorian house, originally built around 1890 during the Queen Anne era, sits at the site designated at Quarters V. The house is narrow and deep in plan, with a shed extension at the rear right. The main roofline is a medium pitched gable, and smaller gables of the same pitch are placed above the front bay window and the porch door opening. Carved detailing is found in the gables, including sunburst patterns and vergeboard with dropped carvings. The main bay window in the front is divided into three panels, with the lower panel being surrounded by small square lights of stained glass. The opening to the recessed front door is carved out at the top in the shape of an onion dome. Shiplap siding sheathes the house, although original siding was probably much more narrow.

Quarters W

Quarters W is the largest, and most certainly among the oldest of the houses on the hill, with a construction date estimated at least back to the turn of the century, and perhaps earlier. The house takes the form of the simple folk farmhouse, the type that was built through the latter part of the 19th century in California. It is two stories with a medium pitched front gabled roof and sits on a high foundation, giving it a large presence. The plan is rectangular for the main portion of the house, with a smaller gabled extension at the rear. Main entry to the house is up a small staircase and directly through a door at the right side of the first floor. Windows are mainly tall 1/1 double hung wooden sash. A three-part picture window exists at the front lower story, although the middle portion may not be original. Walls are currently sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, a much later addition.

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Quarters X

Quarters X is a small house, built around 1925, under the form of a side gabled roof with a front cross gable on the right. A small entry porch with a side gabled roof extends from the right side with an opening in the shape of a scalloped arch. Casement windows with multiple panes of glass are found around the building. The house is sheathed in stucco.

Quarters Y

Quarters Y appears to have been built around 1915 with its shallow front gable roof form with minimal eaves and dominant 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows. A small shed entry porch extends to the right at the top of a small stairway. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding, horizontally at the upper level, and vertically along the raised basement foundation.

Quarters Z

Quarters Z is a small residence, built around 1952, on a raised basement and under a flat roof. The plan is an "L" shape, with an open porch extending from the front left. The porch is rectangular with a wide open rectangular "picture window" directly in front of the large interior window. Windows are mainly aluminum sash, sliding and fixed. Walls are sheathed in shiplap siding.

Quarters R14

Quarters R14 was built in 1936 as a small house on a raised basement with a main flat roof and a full front porch with a shed roof. Spanish tiles cover the front porch awning and stucco sheathes the walls. A wooden staircase leads up to the front porch. A single central front door is the main entry with a set of front doors to the left.

Quarters R26

Quarters R26 was built in 1932 in a pyramidal bungalow style that was popular in the early part of the century. It is a simple rectangle in plan, with a ridged hipped roof running depthwise into the lot. Roof eaves flare slightly with a moderate overhang. Walls are sheathed in shiplap siding and 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows are predominantly found around the house.

Quarters R33

Quarters R33 is a residence that was built in 1925 with the rear at the streetside and the front on the lower hillside, facing south toward the bay. The roof is a cross gable with a gable end at front. A large multiple pane picture window is placed in the front gable end. Wooden siding is wide and lapped at the front and narrow and tight at the rear.

Quarters R36

Quarters R36 was built in 1922 as a simple residence in a flat-roofed cube shape with a stuccoed front and shiplap siding on the remaining walls. Stairs lead to the central front entry. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash, many in pairs.

Quarters R36A

Quarters R36A is a cube style residence, built around 1943, with a full upper story and a lower story built into the hillside. Shiplap siding sheathes the walls and 2/2 double hung wooden sash windows are found around the building, along with one front

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window that has multiple panes in the top sash with a horizontal 1/1 in the bottom sash.

Quarters R39

Quarters R39 was built in 1922, with the main house form under a hipped roof, and the rear (streetside) under a flat roof. Shiplap siding covers the walls and 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows are found around the building. Decorative scalloped siding is found in the frieze.

Quarters R45

Quarters R45 was built in 1920 in a simple cottage style with a main side gabled roof, a central front entry, and short 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows. Two-part beveled lapped siding sheathes the walls.

Quarters R66A

Quarters R66A is a residence that was built in 1919 and appears to have a lopsided gable front from the streetside. The full gable was built into the main portion of the house, but it was recessed on the right front side to accommodate a stairway to the main side entry. The front gable end has a picture window in three parts with a segmental arch at the top. Most other windows are 1/1 double hung wooden sash. Shiplap siding sheathes the walls. A small flat-roofed garage sheathed in the same siding sits next to the house.

Quarters R76

Quarters R76 is very unusual in style among its neighborhood. It was built around 1930 and has characteristic elements of Chinese architecture. The rectangular house has a massed side gabled roof, covered with red "Spanish" tiles and flared at the eaves, with a tile covered copula style chimney vent. The overhang at the front creates a full porch. A walkway with decorative geometric railing leads across the chasm of the steep hillside to the front door. The house is one story at the front side and two-story at the backside with a basement and garage at the lower level. Windows in the house vary, including a three-part casement window at the front.

Quarters R77

Quarters R77 is a small guest house type of building, set behind Quarters R123, and built around 1930. It is generally square in plan with a flat roof and full shed porch cover at the side facing R123. Wide shiplap siding sheathes the walls. Windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash. One bay window protrudes from the east wall, with a 1/1 double hung window and shed awning.

Quarters R78

Quarters R78 was built in 1922 and resembles a housing style common to the San Francisco Bay Area. It is basically a cube in form, built into the sloping hillside, having a garage underneath and residence on the upper story. The structure is flat-roofed and has two three-sided bay windows overlooking the front. Stucco covers the facade while shiplap siding sheathes the remaining walls.

Quarters R95

Quarters R95 is a residence that was built in 1937 with a flat roof in an "L" shaped plan. It is two stories, with a garage built into the lower story. Weatherboard siding sheathes the walls and a variety of windows can be found, including stacked pane casements. The front window is a three-part bay window. Some detailing in the form of carved wooden scallops can be found in the frieze.

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Quarters R97

Quarters R97, built around 1930, takes the form of a cube with a small shed front resembling a mansard roof. Stairs lead to the main entry at the right side of the house under a hipped porch roof. Windows are 1/1 and 3/1 double hung wooden sash, with "lambs tongue" detailing in the sash.

Quarters R100

Quarters R100 is a flat-roofed residence that was built in an H-shaped plan. It is sheathed in shiplap siding. Pairs of 1/1 double hung wooden sash windows are most predominant, with a three-part picture window at the front. Vergeboards and a small portico at the front are the only decorative features.

Quarters R105

Quarters R105 is a 2-story residence, built around 1920, built with a rectangular plan, side gabled main roof, and a front gabled section over the garage. Shiplap siding covers the walls and windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung sash with one three-part picture window at the front. A stairwell and landing leads up to the second story entry.

Quarters R107

Quarters 107, built in 1920, is a house that appears small from the front, but is built deep into the lot. Two side-gabled roofs and a rear gabled roof form the three-part roofline over the rectangular plan. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding. The facade has a central front door with a large picture window at each side. Each picture window has four small panes of glass lining the top of a large window pane.

Quarters R118

Quarters R118 is one of the more detailed residences among its neighbors. It is a two story residence, built around 1930 in the Mission Revival style. It has a main flat roof, with a small shed roof at the front and an oversailing gable element above the garage. The front rooflines are covered with red Spanish tile. The structure is sheathed with stucco at the front and asbestos tiles on the remaining walls. Large windows dominate the facade, with a two part window over the garage and a three-part picture window on the main front. A metal railing surrounds the larger window. Detailed decorative brackets are placed under the corners of the oversailing gable above the garage. The garage door opening is cut out in a stepped pattern.

Quarters R121 (Number assigned by recorder)

Quarters R121 is a small woodframe residence, set within densely overgrown trees and shrubbery. It has a shallow side gabled roof over a rectangular floor plan, and a smaller detached garage of similar proportions. Both structures are sided in shiplap, and windows are predominantly 1/1 double hung wooden sash.

Building 907

907 is the designation for a set of five one-car garages built in 1946. The units cascade down the hillside with a roofline that steps down with each bay. The roofs are flat with a narrow front overhang. Shiplap siding sheathes the walls. A tilt-up garage door opens into each unit.

Building 908

Building 908 is a straightforward garage, built in 1944, with eight single car units side by side. The garage has a flat roof with a slight overhang on the front

CONTINUATION SHEET

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side. The garage doors are the lift-up pivotal type. Walls are sheathed in shiplap siding.

Building 909

Building 909, built in 1944, is a small garage with two one-car units. It sits under a very shallow front gabled roof and is sheathed in shiplap siding. The garage doors are the pivotal lift-up type.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Significance (Continued)

In the discussion below, these homes are discussed in terms of their dates of construction, the history through which the homes were built and used, the architectural styles represented in the group, and the lack of integrity for them.

Dates of Construction

It is difficult to determine exactly when many of the various homes in this neighborhood were built. Unfortunately, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for San Francisco, the most convenient source of information for patterns of community development, do not cover this area of this city. Available evidence suggests that most of these parcels were built on during the 1920s and 1930s, with much more activity during the 1930s than the 1920s. It also appears that the neighborhood was only sparsely-settled when the Navy took it over in 1939. Some indication of the pattern of settlement in 1939 is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3, which are "Conditions Maps" made by the Navy in 1940, when it had acquired but had not built on Hunters Point. These maps also cover 1942 and 1945: dates early and late in the World War II effort.

It will be observed that a substantial number of residences existed in 1942 on the hillside above the dry docks, along Donahue, Coleman, Hudson, Innes, Jerrold, and Kirkwood streets. Two facts are of interest in comparing these maps. First, there were many homes that existed at this site in 1940 that do not exist at this time, and vice-versa. Second, the Navy realigned the streets in the area somewhat, adding a new street Friedell, near the western end of the neighborhood. That street was added between 1943 and 1945; it is not shown on the map for the former but is shown on a map for the latter year. It appears that nearly all of the pre-1939 houses that remain are buildings on the block formed by Coleman, Innes, Hudson, and Friedell. A few scattered buildings outside that area may also predate 1939.

The task of dating these homes is complicated by some inconsistencies in the record keeping of the Navy. The Navy real property summary for the area (known as a P-164 record) lists dates of construction for most of these buildings. In most instances, the dates appear to be plausible. In other cases, however, those dates are clearly inaccurate, at least with respect to the date of construction. Incorrect dates of construction appear to apply to only three of the 48 buildings in the area; in all cases, the identified date of construction is too recent. This discrepancy may be explained by the fact that the "date of construction" field in such records is sometimes changed to reflect major modifications, with the alteration date being substituted for the original construction date. The date of construction is also sometimes used to reflect the date of acquisition by the Navy, especially when the date of construction is not known.

The problem of dating the buildings is also complicated by the high degree of deterioration in the buildings and by the fact that many were modified by the Navy after they were acquired in 1939. Because of modifications, the physical evidence of the homes themselves can be misleading.

With these caveats in mind, the dates of construction (whether documented or estimated) are discussed below. The buildings are listed and dates of construction shown in the attached table. Two buildings (V and W) appear to have been built before the turn of the century. It is quite likely that these buildings were moved to this area. Another two buildings (R66A and Y) appear to have been built in the World War I period.

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Another nine buildings (the buildings are shown on the attached table) appear to have been built during the 1920s. The largest group by decade are the 20 buildings that were built during the 1930s, shortly before the neighborhood was acquired by the Navy. Five of the homes were built by the Navy during World War II, as were two garage buildings. The remainder of the buildings (six homes and one garage) were built by the Navy shortly after 1945.

Summarizing those figures, the neighborhood is predominantly a product of the 1930s; 42 percent of the homes were built during that period. The next biggest bloc of buildings are the homes and garages built by the Navy, which account for 29 percent of the total, followed by homes from the 1920s, which account for 19 percent. The remaining buildings (those built before 1920) account for only eight percent. In terms of the chronological unity of the neighborhood, the buildings are an eclectic mix.

History of the Neighborhood

Unfortunately, very little has been written about the history of this small neighborhood. Any comments about its use must be inferred from scant records and some oral historical sources.

Hunters Point generally developed around three types of activities: dry docks operations, fishing villages, and truck farming. Of these, the commercial dry docks activities were dominant before 1939. Small fishing villages are known to have existed at the periphery of the dry docks area. The larger Bayview area (which includes Hunters Point and the Candlestick Point area) was used by truck farmers, most of whom leased land and most of whom were Italian-Americans.¹

This small neighborhood appears to have been unrelated to the truck vegetable farming and fishing village and was only indirectly associated with the commercial dry docks operation. According to oral historical sources, the neighborhood was subdivided early in the 20th century but the lots sold very slowly. While the subdivision had no formal link with the dry docks operation, it seems likely that at least some of the residents worked at the dry docks, which were within walking distance from the homes.

We know very little about the people who lived there.² Some indication is offered in the composition of a neighborhood group, called the Hunters Point Improvement Club. In 1938 (just before the Navy acquired the area), the Improvement Club petitioned the City

¹ The fishing villages in the area are discussed in various sources. See: John Haskell Kemble, *San Francisco Bay: A Pictorial Maritime History*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1979. The use of the area for truck farming, particularly by Italian immigrants, is touched on in most general histories of the Italians of San Francisco. See, for example, Rose Doris Scherini, *The Italian American Community of San Francisco: A Descriptive Study*. New York: Arno Press, 1980; Deanna Paoli Gumina, *The Italians of San Francisco, 1850-1930*, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1978.

² Unfortunately, the city directories for San Francisco in the 1930s do not cross-reference residents by street address, making a search of residents practically impossible.

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and County of San Francisco to allow the neighborhood to install septic tanks until the city was able to install sewer lines at an economical distance from them. (The city agreed, with the proviso that the septic tanks would be removed when the sewer line was installed.) The board of the Improvement Club included: A. W. McKinney (the president); Olga Giampaoli, Joseph Hallack, J. W. Shields, E. Nasard, Dr. S. M. Henri, S. Seimer, A. Giampaoli, John Jackson, and William Von Messer.³

The list of leaders of the club offers no indication as to employment (other than Dr. Henri) and offers little hint as to ethnicity, except that it does not appear that it was a unified ethnic enclave. The petition certainly indicates that the neighborhood was still quite isolated on the eve of the takeover of the area by the Navy. That isolation ended, of course, with construction of the Navy shipyard, which surrounded these homes with dozens of public housing units for the shipyard workers and their families.

Stylistic Qualities of the Buildings

The neighborhood, which is not unified by date of construction, is predictably not unified in terms of architectural style. Indeed, it is somewhat misleading to use the term, style, to refer to any of these vernacular homes. In addressing style for these homes, one refers to the character of the applied decorations and the fine arts style from which the applied decorative traditions were derived. Three groups of styles dominate here: Mission Revival buildings from the 1930s; a plain rectangular house-over-garage building, also chiefly from the 1930s; and a plain box, built by the Navy after 1942. Other miscellaneous styles may be observed but in such small numbers as not to warrant summary discussion.

The lack of stylistic continuity in the area is of importance only in terms of the presence (or absence) of an historic district at the site. In some instances, historic districts of very modest homes may be justified on the basis of continuity of design. That continuity does not appear to be present in this neighborhood.

Discussion of Integrity

The neighborhood in question retains a very low degree of integrity. There are several ways of addressing integrity for the neighborhood: the number of buildings that remain in place from any given period of construction, i.e. the structural integrity of the neighborhood itself; and the integrity of the building stock, i.e. the collective integrity of the various buildings located there. In either respect, the integrity must be judged to be very low.

The integrity of the neighborhood itself is addressed with respect to the dates of construction. While it is true that about 40 percent of the buildings date from the 1930s (the key era of development), it is also true that over 30 percent of the buildings were built by the Navy. Those Navy houses appear to have displaced older residences, judging from the aforementioned conditions maps. The fact that the Navy houses are interspersed with the older neighborhood houses exaggerates the impact of the Navy-built buildings.

³ *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 29, 1938, p. 28.

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More important, however, is the fact that the buildings individually retain a very low degree of integrity. As detailed under "Description," the loss of integrity differs somewhat from one building to the next. The biggest factor contributing to the loss of integrity is vandalism. In the worst of conditions, the buildings have no roofs, windows, doors, or interior elements. More commonly, the buildings have no windows, doors, or interior elements but do include largely intact walls and roofs. Only in a few instances are all of the above feature still intact.

Also detracting from integrity are modifications that have been made to these buildings by the Navy that are incongruent with their original character. These changes differ greatly from one building to the next. Quarters A, for example, has new aluminum sash and is finished in Type T-111 siding; it bears almost no resemblance to a 1927 building. In other instances, including Quarters T, new windows have been installed. Quarters W, a very old home that was likely moved to this site, was re-sided with asbestos shingles, probably during or shortly after the war.

None of the buildings in this neighborhood appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. None of the buildings appears to be significant historically or architecturally. Further, the buildings individually and as a group lack integrity.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance (Continued)

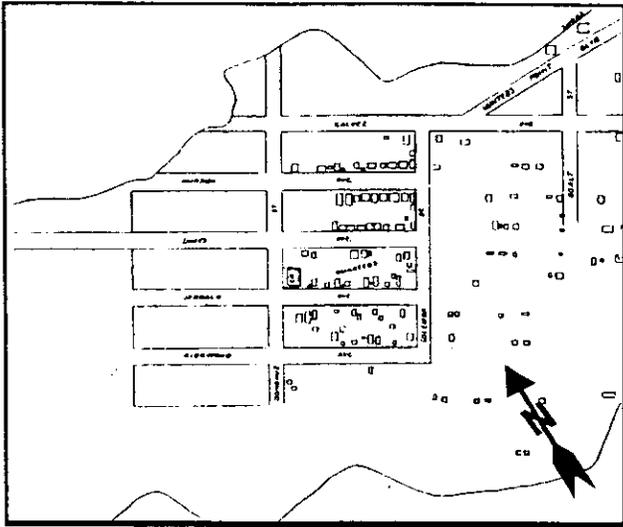


Figure 1: Residential 1940

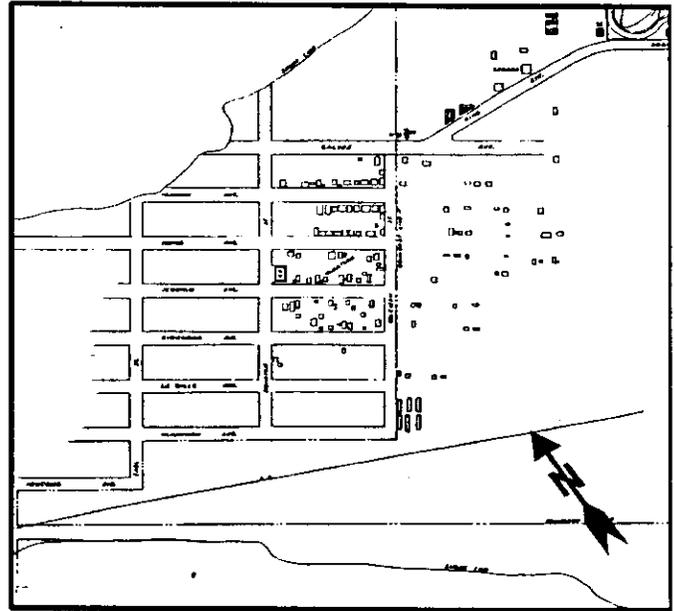


Figure 2: Residential 1942

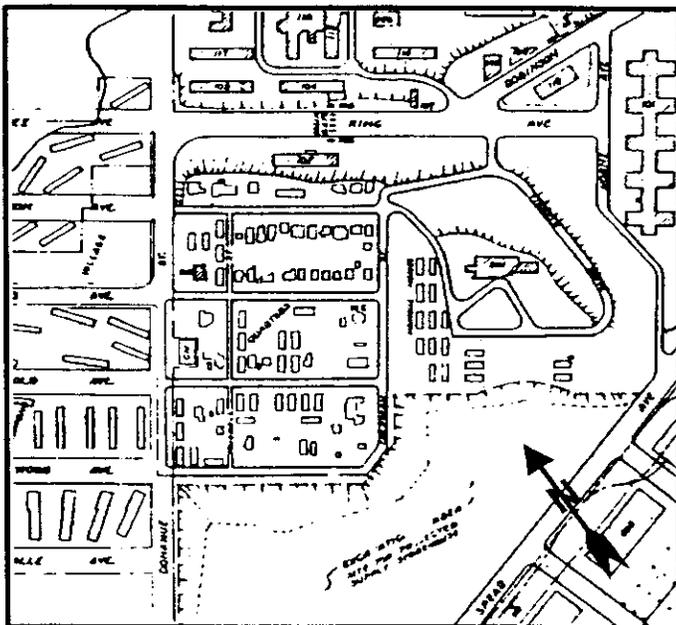
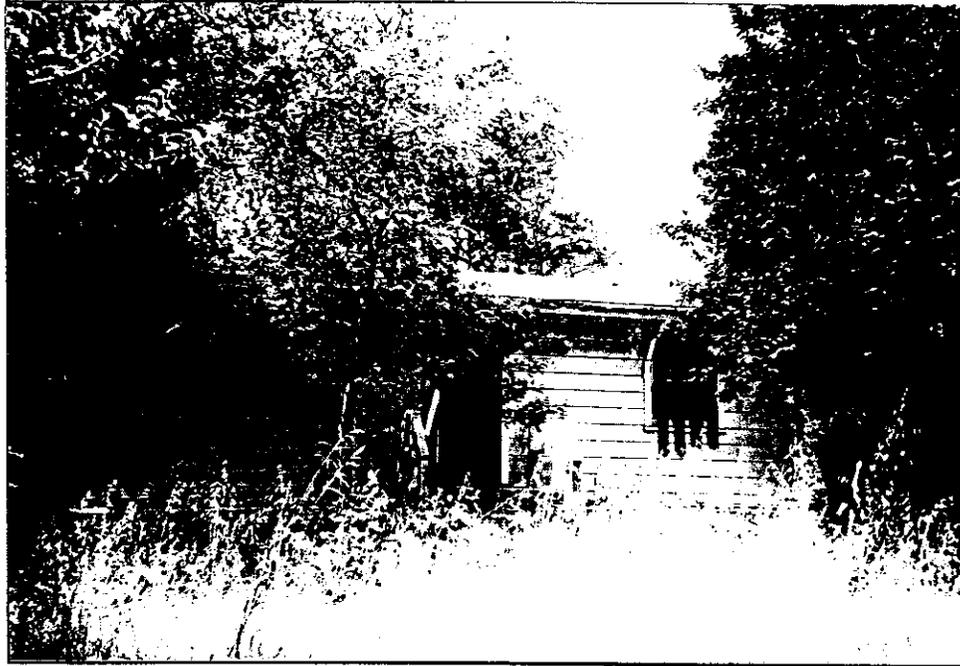


Figure 3: Residential 1945

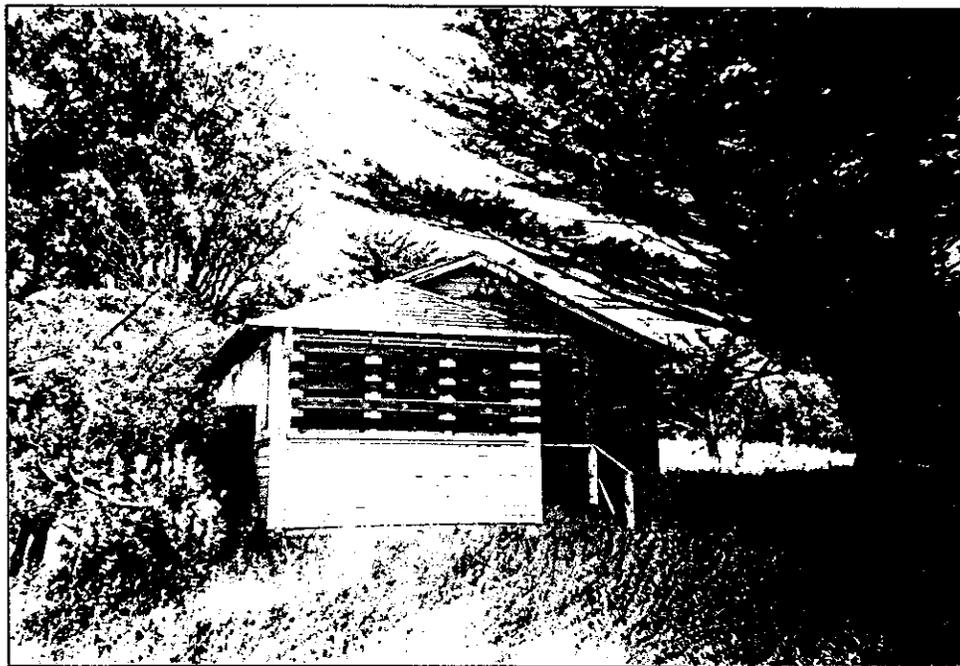
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Photographs (Continued)



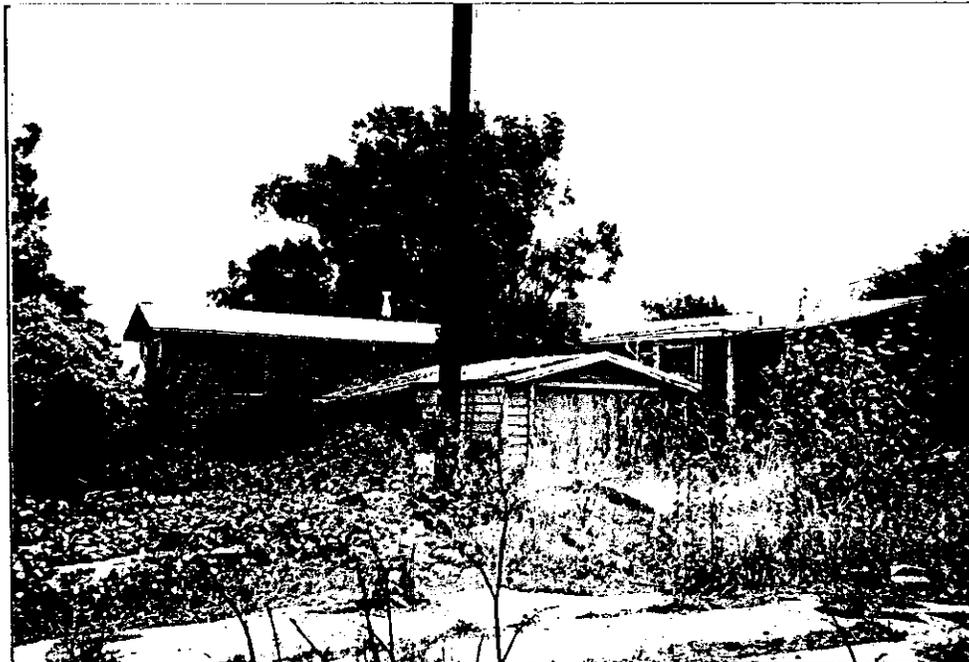
Quarters A1



Quarters A2



Quarters B



Quarters C



Quarters D



Quarters E



Quarters F



Quarters G

CONTINUATION SHEET



Quarters H



Quarters I



Quarters J



Quarters K

CONTINUATION SHEET



Quarters L, M, N, and O (Quarters M shown here)



Quarters R



Quarters S



Quarters T



Quarters U



Quarters V