

FORT MASON PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 42

NAME: Colonel's Circle Residences

USE: residence

PLAN TYPE: 2-story, one family Mission Revival stuccoed-
building with gable roof

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBERS Bldg 95 (analysis of historic plans suggests that the
army changed the building numbers between 1943
and 1945)

QUARTERMASTER. PLAN NUMBER: Plan No. 625-2448

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1933 Building was constructed as Field Officers Quarters for \$ 9094.33; the walls were designated as tile blocks, with a concrete foundation, tiled roof and hardwood flooring. The total floor area above the basement was 2,868 sq. ft. The dimensions of the main building are 32'4" x 39'3" with the wings at 11' x 17'11". The basement is 32'4" x 39'3". The building was equipped with an individual oil burning plant and a 35 gallon, gas-burning water heater (identified as a "Sands" # 30).

1934 Routine repairs totaling \$88.25

1935 Routine repairs totaling 193.26; two separate repairs to heat controller of oil burner, cost \$33.03; repairs to oil burner, cost \$7.00.

1936 Routine repairs totaling \$119.59; replacing switch on oil burner, cost \$7.00; (WPA) exterior painted, cost \$ 143.78.

1937 Routine repairs totaling \$116.62;

1938 Routine repairs totaling \$ 126.87; repaired screen-roll with guides, cost \$4.25; (WPA) miscellaneous repairs, cost \$96.80.

1939 Routine repairs totaling \$205.75.

- 1940 Routine repairs totaling \$337.99; (WPA) exterior woodwork painted, cost \$120.38.
- 1941 Routine repairs totaling \$513.00.
- 1959 Plans to Renovate the Kitchen and Baths in Officers Family Quarters; the proposed kitchen plans included the removal of the butler's pantry walls (originally between the dining room and the kitchen) to make the kitchen larger. Plans called for a new, hollow-core reverse swing door between the dining room and the kitchen. The plans called for new cabinets with plywood wainscoting and dark pink wall tiling with brown counter edges. The plans for the flooring included a taupe and colored VAT floor tiles laid in a checkerboard pattern. A new accordion door was to be installed at the closet pantry.
- The proposed plans for the bathroom remodels looked very similar to the 1959 Quad bathroom remodels. However, on these 1959 plans, the bathrooms were lightly crossed out and written NIC (not-in-contract). For some reason, the Colonel Circle bathrooms were not remodeled at this time.
- 19-- Pink and brown kitchen countertop tiling removed and replaced with Formica-like counter top.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-bldg's form, shape, massing; rectangular building with 2-story sun room projection at the building's south elevation; there is a short, narrow concrete driveway that is bordered by tall concrete walls and pipe railing.

-roof shape, finishes and elements; gable roof covered with red clay tiles; stuccoed-covered chimney with brick trim; decorative curved brackets at the overhanging eaves; cooper gutters and downspouts.

-exterior surfaces; thickly-stuccoed walls that give the building a rustic look; small vent at rear elevation; 3 circular vents at each 2nd floor solarium gable end; louvered vents at rear elevation;

-fenestration pattern; pairs of 6/6 double-hung windows at the front, side and rear elevations; groupings of 4/4 double-hung wood frame at the

solarium; 2 pairs of rectangular, 6-light casement windows at 2nd floor front elevation; 3-light basement windows at the foundation level.

-moldings; the 4/4 and the 6/6 double-hung windows have deep window reveals and all the lintels are painted brown and rectangular shaped with a decorative, carve bottom; the window sills are thick, concrete sills; the 2nd floor 4/4 solarium windows have thick, wooden brown window frames with decorative tabs below the window sill; the pair of 6/6 double-hung windows at the front elevation are divided with a decoratively curved center piece; the 4/4 double-hung opaque glass window directly over the front entrance is protected by 8 decorative wooden balustrades, held in place with a wooden semi-circular top and bottom with a wooden or plaster finial.

-doors, door frames; the front door is a carved, 13-paneled wood door with a functional glass peephole and a metal mail slot; at the rear service entrance, there is a 9-light, 2-paneled door and an attached wooden screen door; at the rear garage, there is a brown roll garage door with long rectangular opaque glass.

-porches, porticos, railings; the front entrance is a thick, rectilinear plaster projection with an overhanging clay tiled shed roof; there are 5 brick front steps and metal banisters; the original door bell is still extant; the 6-light casement windows at the front elevation have wrought iron balconies beneath them; at the rear entrance, there is a concrete landing with 5 concrete steps and metal banisters.

-light fixtures; there is a metal and glass historic light fixture at the front entrance.

-foundation elements; the foundation is concrete

-landscape elements; back yards are enclosed with a 6 -8' tall stucco wall topped with red clay tiles.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-the electric boxes

INTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

-floor plan; the original floor plan is intact

-stairs; front hallway stairs with original risers, treads and banisters; wooden banisters at the 2nd floor hallway that surround the stairway openings; wooden basement stairs.

-moldings; 3” baseboards throughout the house; picture railings in the living room and dining room; crown molding in some bedrooms; window frames and door frames; the living room fireplace with classically-decorated mantle piece and brick hearth; a pair of built-in book cases in the living room; arched telephone nook in the 1st floor hallway (the telephone book holder below is sealed over); built-in china cabinet with cupboard in the dining room.

-interior finishes; plaster walls and ceilings; wooden floors; black and white hexagon tile flooring on 1st and 2nd floor bathrooms; black and white wall tiling in the 2nd floor bathrooms; scuttle in 2nd floor hallway ceiling.

-interior doors and/or windows; pair of 9-light, 1-panel doors leading into the 1st floor solarium; 1 9-light, 1-paneled door leading into 2nd floor sleeping porch; swinging 6-panel door leading into kitchen; 6-panel doors throughout the building.

-hardware; some door hardware; metal radiators.

-unique fixtures or appliances; sink in bathrooms; at 2nd floor bathrooms, there are a pair of glass side lights, toothbrush and cup holder and medicine cabinet; bath tub and bath tub fixtures; wooden dressing room wardrobe in 2nd floor master bedroom; utility sinks in basement.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- painted stenciling on the surfaces of the 1st floor rooms
- VAT tiling in the kitchen and back area.
- metal valences at 1st and 2nd floor windows
- non-historic bath door handles at the 1st floor

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

The Colonel Circle residences, built by the army in 1933, are overall in very good condition and their interior and exterior finishes represent a high level of historic integrity.

As early as the 1910s, with the construction of Fort Winfield Scott at the Presidio, the army embraced the Mission Revival style. The Fort Scott barracks, with their flat, unadorned white stucco walls, decorative parapets and red tile roofs soon became a visual

tool that identified the army's military presence throughout the Bay Area. By the 1930s, with the construction of the officers' quarters at Fort Mason, the army's interpretation of the Mission Revival style has evolved into a very inventive and almost playful design. For example, the quartermaster designers made conscious decisions to add special architectural elements to both Buildings 41 and 49. These two buildings anchored both ends of the new horseshoe-shaped neighborhood and faced outwards toward Bay Street. Knowing that these buildings functioned as the new decorative entryways into the post, the army added elegant arched solarium windows and a formal, almost imposing front entrance to each of these buildings.

Buildings 42 through 48, which are aligned around the horseshoe shape and face inward towards each other, represent a more relaxed, almost playful version of the standard army Mission Revival style. Architectural details, like the decorative wrought-iron balconies on the front elevation, the rounded balustrades at the top window and the thick wooden window frame tabs at the solarium, are really just for show. These additive elements don't add any functionality to the building but they do infuse the homes with hints and references to historic Spanish and other European buildings.

The buildings' interiors reflect a time when status and entertaining was an important part of an army officer's life. The homes contain large public rooms and generous-sized bedrooms; the master bedroom, with its own bath and dressing room is indicative of American family expectations in the 1930s. It was assumed that these families would require living-in servants so the plans called for a separate servant's room and bath.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

There are two large holes in the plaster of the east wall of the 2nd floor dressing room. While the built-in closets in the 2nd floor dressing room appear to be from the 1950s or 1960s era, they do not appear on a 1973 painting plan. Their construction date is still undetermined.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 11/2/09

GRAPHIC SOURCES:

Fort Mason Historic Photograph Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Fort Mason Historic Map and Drawing Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Park Archives, Drawer 238,
Folder 4

September 10, 1945
Post Engineers Office
San Francisco Port of Embarkation
“Revised Floor Plans Officers’ Quarters, bldgs 24, 44, 46-48”

May 28, 1957
U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Center, Bay Area
Office-Plant Engineer, Oakland CA
“Floor Plan for Bldg 42”

February 13, 1959
U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, CA
Headquarters Fort Mason, San Francisco CA M-26-59
“Renovated Kitchens and Baths, Officers Family Quarters,
Bldgs no. 42-43-44-46-47 & 48”
Plans prepared by Louis Graham & Associated, Consulting Engineers,
Berkeley

January, 1973
Facilities Engineer
Headquarters Western Area
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service
Oakland Army Base, Oakland, CA
“Interior Painting – Family Housing Units; Floor plans for bldgs
7, 33-39, 41-49 & 50”

WRITTEN SOURCES:

Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, 2004.

Fort Mason; The Undiscovered Crossroad. Special History Study, written by Rudy
Higgins-Evenson, GGNRA, 2002.

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

FORT MASON PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 44

NAME: Colonel's Circle Residence

USE: residence

PLAN TYPE: 2-story, one family Mission Revival stuccoed building with gable roof

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBERS Bldg 97 (analysis of historic plans suggests that the army changed the building numbers between 1943 and 1945)

QUARTERMASTER. PLAN NUMBER: Plan No. 625-2448

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

1933 Building was constructed as Field Officers Quarters for \$ 9094.33; the walls were designated as tile blocks, with a concrete foundation, tiled roof and hardwood flooring. The total floor area above the basement was 2,868 sq. ft. The dimensions of the main building are 32'4" x 39'3" with the wings at 11'x 17'11". The basement is 32'4" x 39'3". The building was equipped with an individual oil burning plant and a 35 gallon, gas-burning water heater (identified as a "Sands" # 30).

1934 Routine repairs totaling \$86.47

1935 Routine repairs totaling \$187.09

1936 Routine repairs totaling \$118.20; (WPA) exterior painted, cost \$157.46.

1937 Routine repairs totaling \$ 134.23

1938 Routine repairs totaling \$ 128.82; switch replaced on oil burner, cost \$14.00; (WPA) miscellaneous repairs, cost \$123.19.

1939 Routine repairs totaling 212.37; installed 32 window shades, cost 36.19; motor of oil burner repaired, cost \$11.90; installed regulator, water pressure, # H-9000, cost \$32.72; (WPA) miscellaneous repairs, cost \$ 92.00.

1940 Routine repairs totaling \$288.03; installed 3 window shades, cost \$ 7.68. (WPA) exterior woodwork painted, cost \$ 120.38;

1941 Routine repairs totaling \$420.80; installed 1 window shade, cost \$1.50; (WPA) exterior woodwork painted, cost \$120.38

1959 Plans to Renovate the Kitchen and Baths in Officers Family Quarters; the proposed kitchen plans included the removal of the butler's pantry walls (originally between the dining room and the kitchen) to make the kitchen larger. Plans called for a new, hollow-core reverse swing door between the dining room and the kitchen. The plans called for new cabinets with plywood wainscoting and dark pink wall tiling with brown counter edges. The plans for the flooring included a taupe and colored VAT floor tiles laid in a checkerboard pattern. A new accordion door was to be installed at the closet pantry.

The proposed plans for the bathroom remodels looked very similar to the 1959 Quad bathroom remodels. However, on these 1959 plans, the bathrooms were lightly crossed out and written NIC (not-in-contract). For some reason, the Colonel Circle bathrooms were not remodeled at this time.

19-- Pink and brown kitchen countertop tiling removed and replaced with Formica-like counter top.

19-- Modifications to 2nd floor master bathroom, including the removal of the tub to create an accessible-friendly shower and the installations of shower grab bars.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR:

-bldg's form, shape, massing; rectangular building with 2-story sun room projection at the building's south elevation; there is a short, narrow concrete driveway that is bordered by tall concrete walls and pipe railing.

-roof shape, finishes and elements; gable roof covered with red clay tiles; stuccoed-covered chimney with brick trim; decorative curved brackets at the overhanging eaves; cooper gutters and downspouts.

-exterior surfaces; thickly-stuccoed walls that give the building a rustic look; small vent at rear elevation; 3 circular vents at each 2nd floor solarium gable end; louvered vents at rear elevation;

-fenestration pattern; pairs of 6/6 double-hung windows at the front, side and rear elevations; groupings of 4/4 double-hung wood frame at the solarium; 2 pairs of rectangular, 6-light casement windows at 2nd floor front elevation; 3-light basement windows at the foundation level.

-moldings; the 4/4 and the 6/6 double-hung windows have deep window reveals and all the lintels are painted brown and rectangular shaped with a decorative, carved bottom; the window sills are thick, concrete sills; the 2nd floor 4/4 solarium windows have thick, wooden brown window frames with decorative tabs below the window sill; the pair of 6/6 double-hung windows at the front elevation are divided with a decoratively curved center piece; the 4/4 double-hung opaque glass window directly over the front entrance is protected by 8 decorative wooden balustrades, held in place with a wooden semi-circular top and bottom with a wooden or plaster finial.

-doors, door frames; the front door is a carved, 13-paneled wood door with a functional glass peephole and a metal mail slot; at the rear service entrance, there is a 9-light, 2-paneled door and an attached wooden screen door; at the rear garage, there is a brown roll garage door with long rectangular opaque glass.

-porches, porticos, railings; the front entrance is a thick, rectilinear plaster projection with an overhanging clay tiled shed roof; there are 5 brick front steps and metal banisters; the original door bell and flag holder are still extant; the 6-light casement windows at the front elevation have wrought iron balconies beneath them; at the rear entrance, there is a concrete landing with 5 concrete steps and metal banisters.

-light fixtures; there is a metal and glass historic light fixture at the front entrance.

-foundation elements; the foundation is concrete

-landscape elements; back yards are enclosed with a 6 -8' tall stucco wall topped with red clay tiles.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- non historic mail box
- satellite dish at 2nd floor solarium

INTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

-floor plan; the original floor plan is intact

-stairs; front hallway stairs with original risers, treads and banisters; wooden banisters at the 2nd floor hallway that surround the stairway openings; wooden basement stairs.

-moldings; 3” baseboards throughout the house; picture railings in the living room and dining room; crown molding in some bedrooms; window frames and door frames; the living room fireplace with classically-decorated mantle piece and brick hearth; a pair of built-in book cases in the living room; arched telephone nook in the 1st floor hallway; built-in china cabinet with cupboard in the dining room.

-interior finishes; plaster walls and ceilings; wooden floors; black and white hexagon tile flooring on 1st and 2nd floor bathrooms; black and white wall tiling in the 2nd floor bathrooms; scuttle in 2nd floor hallway ceiling.

-interior doors and/or windows; pair of 9-light, 1-panel doors leading into the 1st floor solarium; 1 12-light, 1-paneled door leading into 2nd floor sleeping porch; swinging 6-panel door leading into kitchen; 6-panel doors throughout the building.

-hardware; metal radiators, some door hardware and an interior bell system at the 2nd floor sleeping porch.

-unique fixtures or appliances; sinks in some of the bathrooms; at 2nd floor bathrooms, there are a pair of glass side lights, toothbrush and cup holder and medicine cabinet; bath tub and bath tub fixtures in the 2nd floor hallway bath; wooden dressing room wardrobe in 2nd floor master bedroom; utility sinks in the basement.

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- wooden loft bed in 1st floor servant’s rooms
- partition walls and hollow door installed in the 2nd floor master bedroom
- metal window valences
- VAT flooring in the kitchen and the 1st floor servant’s room
- bathroom fixtures in 1st floor shower; shower grab bars in 2nd floor master bathroom shower
- plywood storage unit in basement
- light fixtures

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY:

The Colonel Circle residences, built by the army in 1933, are overall in very good condition and their interior and exterior finishes represent a high level of historic integrity.

As early as the 1910s, with the construction of Fort Winfield Scott at the Presidio, the army embraced the Mission Revival style. The Fort Scott barracks, with their flat,

unadorned white stucco walls, decorative parapets and red tile roofs soon became a visual tool that identified the army's military presence throughout the Bay Area. By the 1930s, with the construction of the officers' quarters at Fort Mason, the army's interpretation of the Mission Revival style has evolved into a very inventive and almost playful design. For example, the quartermaster designers made conscious decisions to add special architectural elements to both Buildings 41 and 49. These two buildings anchored both ends of the new horseshoe-shaped neighborhood and faced outwards toward Bay Street. Knowing that these buildings functioned as the new decorative entryways into the post, the army added elegant arched solarium windows and a formal, almost imposing front entrance to each of these buildings.

Buildings 42 through 48, which are aligned around the horseshoe shape and face inward towards each other, represent a more relaxed, almost playful version of the standard army Mission Revival style. Architectural details, like the decorative wrought-iron balconies on the front elevation, the rounded balustrades at the top window and the thick wooden window frame tabs at the solarium, are really just for show. These additive elements don't add any functionality to the building but they do infuse the homes with hints and references to historic Spanish and other European buildings.

The buildings' interiors reflect a time when status and entertaining was an important part of an army officer's life. The homes contain large public rooms and generous-sized bedrooms; the master bedroom, with its own bath and dressing room is indicative of American family expectations in the 1930s. It was assumed that these families would require living-in servants so the plans called for a separate servant's room and bath.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Building 44 contains two non-historic additive elements that have a negative impact on the historic structure. On the 1st floor, there is a wooden loft bed installed in rear servant's room and on the 2nd floor, there are partition walls added to the master bedroom that creates a new separate bedroom, allowing privacy and a separate means of egress to the 2nd floor solarium. A brief review of the past 10 years of 5-x forms did not yield any proposed project "improvements" for this building so it is assumed that these elements were constructed without National Park Service permission. The Cultural Resource division should discuss whether or not we should remove these elements, when there is a tenant turn-over, and present our recommendations to the park's Business Office.

While the built-in closets in the 2nd floor dressing room appear to be from the 1950s or 1960s era, they do not appear on a 1973 painting plan. Their construction date is still undetermined.

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 11/2/09

GRAPHIC SOURCES:

Fort Mason Historic Photograph Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Fort Mason Historic Map and Drawing Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Park Archives, Drawer 238,
Folder 4

September 10, 1945
Post Engineers Office
San Francisco Port of Embarkation
“Revised Floor Plans Officers’ Quarters, bldgs 24, 44, 46-48”

May 28, 1957
U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Center, Bay Area
Office-Plant Engineer, Oakland CA
“Floor Plan for Bldg 42”

February 13, 1959
U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, CA
Headquarters Fort Mason, San Francisco CA M-26-59
“Renovated Kitchens and Baths, Officers Family Quarters,
Bldgs no. 42-43-44-46-47 & 48”
Plans prepared by Louis Graham & Associated, Consulting Engineers,
Berkeley

January, 1973
Facilities Engineer
Headquarters Western Area
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service
Oakland Army Base, Oakland, CA
“Interior Painting – Family Housing Units; Floor plans for bldgs
7, 33-39, 41-49 & 50”

WRITTEN SOURCES:

Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, 2004.

Fort Mason; The Undiscovered Crossroad. Special History Study, written by Rudy Higgens-Evenson, GGNRA, 2002.

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

FORT MASON PHYSICAL HISTORY REPORT
BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING NUMBER: Building 49

NAME: Colonel's Circle's Residences

USE: residence

PLAN TYPE: 2-story, one-family Mission Revival stuccoed-building with gable roof

PREVIOUS BLDG NUMBERS Bldg 102 (analysis of historic plans suggests that the army changed the building numbers between 1943 and 1945)

QUARTERMASTER PLAN NUMBER: QM Plan No. 625-1350

BUILDING CHRONOLOGY:

- 1933 Building was constructed as Field Officers Quarters for \$ \$9,701. The walls were designated as tile blocks, with concrete foundation, tiled roof and hardwood floors. The total floor area above the basement was 3,181 sq. ft. The dimensions of the main building are 34'4" x 41'3" with the wings at 11'x 18'11". The basement is 34'4" x 41'3". The building was equipped with an individual oil burning plant and a 35 gallon, gas-burning water heater (identified as a "Sands" # 30).
- 1934 Routine repairs totaling \$103.08.
- 1935 Routine repairs totaling \$200.63; servicing and repairing the oil burner, cost \$8.96.
- 1936 Routine repairs totaling \$123.63.
- 1937 Routine repairs totaling \$140.74; (WPA) exterior painted with some interior painting, cost \$ 183.15.
- 1938 Routine repairs totaling \$ 134.63; (WPA) miscellaneous repairs, cost \$123.19.
- 1939 Routine repairs totaling \$ 207.04; installed 32 window shades, cost \$ 36.16; motor repaired on oil burner, cost \$ 11.90.

- 1939 Back porch enclosed with WPA funds, cost \$525.00.
- 1940 Routine repairs totaling \$323.89; installed 2 window shades, cost \$ 2.26; (WPA) exterior painting and floors refinished, cost \$ 206.00.
- 1941 Routine repairs totaling \$ 434.83; (WPA) interior painting, cost \$378.36
- 1959 Plans to Renovate the Kitchen and Baths in Officers Family Quarters; the proposed kitchen plans included the removal of the butler's pantry walls (originally between the dining room and the kitchen) to make the kitchen larger. Plans called for a new, hollow-core reverse swing door between the dining room and the kitchen. The plans called for new cabinets with plywood wainscoting and dark pink wall tiling with brown counter edges. The plans for the flooring included a taupe and colored VAT floor tiles laid in a checkerboard pattern. A new accordion door was to be installed at the closet pantry.
- The proposed plans for the bathroom remodels looked very similar to the 1959 Quad bathroom remodels. However, on these 1959 plans, the bathrooms were lightly crossed out and written NIC (not-in-contract). For some reason, the Colonel Circle bathrooms were not remodeled at this time.
- 19-- Pink and brown kitchen countertop tiling removed and replaced with Formica-like counter top.

CHARACTER-DEFINING/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

EXTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-bldg's form, shape, massing: rectangular building with 2-story projection at north elevation; there is a short, narrow concrete driveway that is bordered by tall concrete walls and pipe railing.

-roof shape, finishes and elements; gable roof covered in red clay tiles; stucco-covered chimney; decorative curved brackets at the overhanging eaves; copper downspouts with catch box.

-exterior surfaces; stucco wall surface painted off-white; water table that wraps around the entire building just under the 2nd floor windows; there are wall vents on both the end elevations made with a series of 3 tiles.

-fenestration pattern; pairs of 6/6 double-hung, wood-frame windows; 4/4 double hung wood-frame windows, 2 pairs of 8-light, arched casement windows at the 1st floor solarium; 3-light basement windows at the foundation level.

-moldings; at the west end of the building, there is a decorative, rounded window treatment on all three sides of 1st floor solarium that includes plaster arches with bulls-eye molding at the top; the two casement windows are separated by plaster pilaster with decorative column and base; the 4/4 and the 6/6 double-hung windows have deep window reveals and all the lintels are painted brown and rectangular shaped with a decorative, carved bottom; the window sills are thick, concrete sills; deep window reveals; the pairs of 6/6 double-hung windows on the front elevation are divided with a decoratively curved center piece; the 4/4 double hung window directly over the front entrance is surrounded by a decorative projecting plaster sill and lintels that holds 5 carved wooden balustrades.

-doors, door frames; the front door is a carved, 13-paneled wood door with a functional glass peephole; at the rear service entrance, there is a 9-light, 1-paneled door; at the rear garage, there is a brown roll garage door with long rectangular opaque glass.

-porches, porticos, railings; the front entrance is a thick, carved plaster portico that extends forward with a clay tiled shed roof; there are 4 brick front steps and two metal railings; the original door bell is still extant; the rear service entrance is a stuccoed projection with a clay-tiled, shed roof, concrete steps, metal banister; there are decorative metal rails at the base of the solarium's 8-light, casement windows.

-light fixtures; at the front entrance, there is a historic swinging lamp attached to the wall; at the service entrance, there is a triangular-shaped historic light fixture.

-foundation elements; the foundation is concrete

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

- the television antennae adjacent to the chimney
- the electric boxes
- non historic metal mail box at front entrance

INTERIOR:

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION

- floor plan; original floor plan is entirely intact

-stairs; front hallway stairs with original risers, treads and banisters; wooden banisters in the 2nd floor hallway that surround the stairway opening; wooden basement stairs.

-moldings; 3” baseboards, picture railings in the dining room and living room; window frames, including arched window frames in the solarium; door frames; the living room fireplace with classically-decorated mantle piece and brick hearth; a pair of built-in book shelves in living room; kitchen cabinets; arched telephone nook with phone book holder in 1st floor hallway.

-interior finishes; plaster walls and ceilings; wooden floors; black and white bathroom hexagon tile flooring on 1st and 2nd floor; black and white tiled walls at 2nd floor bathrooms.

-interior doors and/or windows; there is a 6-paneled swinging door leading from the dining room into the kitchen; there are several interior 6-paneled doors at the pantry, bedrooms, basement door; 12-light door at 2nd floor solarium; wooden scuttle in 2nd floor hallway ceiling.

-hardware; original metal radiators; porcelain bathroom sinks; early door hardware at 2nd floor bathroom

-unique fixtures or appliances; early light fixture in 2nd floor hallway; utility sinks in basement

LESS SENSITIVE TO ALTERATION:

-metal window valences

-pair of recent 6-paneled doors leading from living room to solarium

-white tiled walls at 1st floor bathroom

OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL:

The Colonel Circle residences, built by the army in 1933, are overall in very good condition and their interior and exterior finishes represent a high level of historic integrity.

As early as the 1910s, with the construction of Fort Winfield Scott at the Presidio, the army embraced the Mission Revival style. The Fort Scott barracks, with their flat, unadorned white stucco walls, decorative parapets and red tile roofs soon became a visual tool that identified the army’s military presence throughout the Bay Area. By the 1930s, with the construction of the officers’ quarters at Fort Mason, the army’s interpretation of the Mission Revival style has evolved into a very inventive and almost playful design.

For example, the quartermaster designers made conscious decisions to add special architectural elements to both Buildings 41 and 49. These two buildings anchored both ends of the new horseshoe-shaped neighborhood and faced outwards toward Bay Street. Knowing that these buildings functioned as the new decorative entryways into the post, the army added elegant arched solarium windows and a formal, almost imposing front entrance to each of these buildings.

Buildings 42 through 48, which are aligned around the horseshoe shape and face inward towards each other, represent a more relaxed, almost playful version of the standard army Mission Revival style. Architectural details, like the decorative wrought-iron balconies on the front elevation, the rounded balustrades at the top window and the thick wooden window frame tabs at the solarium, are really just for show. These additive elements don't add any functionality to the building but they do infuse the homes with hints and references to historic Spanish and other European buildings.

The buildings' interiors reflect a time when status and entertaining was an important part of an army officer's life. The homes contain large public rooms and generous-sized bedrooms; the master bedroom, with its own bath and dressing room is indicative of American family expectations in the 1930s. It was assumed that these families would require living-in servants so the plans called for a separate servant's room and bath.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

While the built-in closets in the 2nd floor dressing room appear to be from the 1950s or 1960s era, they do not appear on a 1973 painting plan. Their construction date is still undetermined.

This building currently houses a large number of occupants and the building is showing some signs of wear and tear.

(need to establish period of significance. 1950s additions, like the kitchen cabinets and the metal valences, fit less in these buildings because they were already 20 years old by the time they were installed.)

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 11/02/09

GRAPHIC SOURCES:

Fort Mason Historic Photograph Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Fort Mason Historic Map and Drawing Collection; PARC Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Park Archives, Drawer 238,
Folder 4

Post Engineers Office
San Francisco Port of Embarkation
September 10, 1945
“Revised Floor Plans Officers’ Quarters, bldgs 24, 44, 46-48”

U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Center, Bay Area
Office-Plant Engineer, Oakland CA
May 28, 1957
“Floor Plan for Bldg 42”

U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, CA
Headquarters Fort Mason, San Francisco CA M-26-59
February 13, 1959
“Renovated Kitchens and Baths, Officers Family Quarters,
Bldgs no. 42-43-44-46-47 & 48”
Plans prepared by Louis Graham & Associated, Consulting Engineers,
Berkeley

January, 1973
Facilities Engineer
Headquarters Western Area
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service
Oakland Army Base, Oakland, CA
“Interior Painting – Family Housing Units; Floor plans for bldgs
7, 33-39, 41-49 & 50”

WRITTEN SOURCES:

Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, 2004.

Fort Mason; The Undiscovered Crossroad. Special History Study, written by Rudy
Higgins-Evenson, GGNRA, 2002.

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