

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, MAIN POST, FORAGE
STOREHOUSE
(Post Exchange Store)
(Building No. 201)
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
201 Halleck Street
San Francisco
San Francisco County
California

HABS CA-2833
HABS CA-2833

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Presidio of San Francisco, Main Post, Forage Storehouse (Post Exchange Store) (Building 201)

HABS No. CA-2833

Location: 201 Halleck Street
(West side of Halleck Street at the intersection of Halleck Street and Gorgas Avenue)
Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
San Francisco
San Francisco County
California 94129

USGS San Francisco North Quadrangle; Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 10S/ 548150 /4183800

Present Owner
And Occupant: Presidio Trust (owner and occupant)

Significance: Building 201 is a contributor to the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District. The Army constructed the utilitarian building in 1897, during the Nationalistic Expansion (1891-1914) era of the Presidio's development. Initially associated with multiple stables situated immediately to the north and west, Building 201 originally served as a forage storehouse. In the 1920s, the building became part of the Army commissary system and was converted to serve as a Post Exchange store. Moved slightly south to allow for development of the Doyle Drive alignment in the 1930s, Building 201 contributes to the historic turn-of-the-century streetscape of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance buildings on the west and east sides of Halleck Street. Building 201 is one of two wood-frame utilitarian buildings remaining from the late nineteenth century in the vicinity of Halleck Street.

Part 1. Historical Information

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of erection:** 1897
2. **Architect:** Unknown
3. **Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:**
 - a. **Owners:** United States Army, 1897 to 1994; National Park Service, 1994 to 1998; Presidio Trust, 1998 to present.
 - b. **Occupants and Uses:**

1897 - ca. 1925: Forage Storehouse.

ca. 1915 - ca. 1971: Post Exchange Store

1940s-1950s:

First Floor: offices, store rooms, general store, butcher shop, meat market, cafeteria, bakery outlet.

Basement: garages, ice-box room, beer storage, miscellaneous storage.

1960s-1971:

First Floor: Post Safety Branch, beauty shop, barber shop, laundry, shoe repair shop, watch repair shop.

Basement: offices and storage

1972 – Unknown: Army Community Service

First Floor: Transportation Center offices, customer service, lobby, shipping and mail; message center; drug abuse center.

Basement: Transportation Center baggage handling, storage, offices

ca. 1996 – Present: Presidio Trust, operations storage

4. **Builder, contractor, suppliers:** U.S. Army Quartermaster

5. **Original plans and construction:** Not Available

6. **Alterations and additions:** Available drawings and other documents do not reveal the building's original interior layout. Building 201 has undergone numerous alterations, particularly within its interior, during and since the period of significance. Historic birds-eye aerial photographs and maps show that although Building 201 was shifted approximately 30'-40' south of its original location in the mid 1930s, and the building has been situated on the west side of Halleck Street since its construction. It appears that since its construction, foundation walls have supported the building at its east and south elevations, while 9 ¼" x 9 ¼" posts have supported it at its floor joists and west and north elevations.¹

The earliest Building 201 plans located during research for this report date to 1940, when the building served as a Post Exchange facility. An iron enamel lavatory was added to the building in 1928, and a gas hot-water heater installed in 1936. A siphon jet water closet was installed in the building in 1938, and it appears that at some point during the 1930s, the building's slate roof was replaced with red composition shingles.² In 1941, the northern half of the first (upper) floor consisted of (from north to south) a cluster of offices at the northern quarter of the plan and several store rooms immediately south. Immediately south of these storerooms was a general store and a small office. A butcher shop occupied the southern

¹ Photograph of the Lower Post (View West), 1928, from National Archives, *Defender of the Gate Photos & Illustrations*, Golden Gate NRA Archives, GOGA 2991.351; Crissy Field from Air (View East), 1926, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Fort Point Photo Collection, GOGA 35339.677.

² Building 201 Physical History Report, September, 1992, 1, Presidio Trust Library, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

quarter of the first-floor plan. The building's basement functioned mainly as garage space, which was accessed at that time at the basement's largely open-sided west elevation. The plans indicate that vehicles and equipment in the garage occupied spaces between the 9 ¼" x 9 ¼" posts supporting the first floor in three rows. The building received new electric wiring and florescent lighting in 1942. Wood lattice siding was also added to the façade below the deck along Halleck Street that year.³

The building underwent major remodeling under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1941. WPA workers enclosed the west elevation of the basement with wood-framing and board-and-batten siding, installed doors and windows along this new wall, and constructed an enclosed stairway at that elevation approximately 50' from the building's north end. The stairway was accessed by a wood loading dock with a porch-like cover that was also constructed at the central-north portion of the west elevation in 1941. The interior space of the basement was altered at that time for purposes other than garage space. WPA constructed two storage spaces immediately west of the extant bathrooms at the northeast corner of the basement and installed an ice-box room and loading platform immediately south of the bathrooms and storage rooms. A large rectangular beer store room extending the width of the building's plan was built south of the ice box, and a small office was constructed at the west elevation immediately south of the beer store room. Crews installed an interior elevator adjacent to the loading dock. Building partition walls, WPA workers created a receiving department in the space east of the elevator, and a delivery department constructed immediately to the south. The remainder of the basement to the south remained garage space. At the north end of the first floor, several office spaces were created that remain largely intact today. The grocery department (or exchange store) at the central-south portion of the first floor was also improved through construction of partition walls.⁴

Building 201 received its next notable alterations during a 1966 effort to rehabilitate its exterior. At the first-floor level of the west elevation, and across the majority of other elevations, the building received new clapboard-style vinyl siding, which was installed over the building's original wood clapboard. New vinyl downspouts were also installed to drain the gutters. It appears that the wood walking platform (supported by concrete foundation walls) at the south end of the building was installed at this time. New treads, decking, and reinforcing bolts strengthened both the stairway at the north end of the deck along the façade, and the basement loading dock and associated stairway. Plans for the renovation indicate that the storefront entry doors of glass and aluminum along the south half of the first floor's east elevation had been installed prior to 1966.⁵

³ Office of the Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Plan Drawings of Building No. 201, Post Exchange Store & Office, April 16, 1940, Golden Gate NRA Archives, PSF Building Books, GOGA 32421, Box 2; Building 201 Physical History Report, September, 1992, 1, Presidio Trust Library, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

⁴ Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., Draft Historic Structure Report for Building 201, Presidio of San Francisco, December 2009, Prepared for ICF/Jones & Stokes and California Department of Transportation, 11; Office of the Quartermaster, Building No. 201, Alterations to Post Exchange, Presidio of San Francisco [ca. 1941], Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3.

⁵ Post Engineer Office, Presidio of San Francisco, Rehabilitation of Building 201, Plan and Elevations, Sheets 1 and 2, September 30, 1966, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3.

By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Building 201's interior had undergone fairly extensive alterations, and a number of new Army operations and services had been established in the building. At the north end of the basement, the ice-box room, interior platform, and beer storeroom were functioning as storerooms and offices. By 1971, the northern portion of the first floor (five offices, latrines, and a classroom) was occupied by the Post Safety Branch. Additional partitioning had transformed much of the first floor interior to the south. The central portion of the first floor was occupied by beauty shop, storage areas, a lounge, bathrooms, laundry room, and barber shop. The southern portion of the building included a large barber shop, a waiting room, several small storage rooms along the west elevation, a shoe repair shop, a watch repair shop, and a fairly sizeable storage room at the south end of the building.⁶

Building 201 appears to have taken on most of its current shape—particularly the interior—by 1972, when new wood-frame and gypsum-surfaced partition walls were constructed and some older walls torn down to fit the building to serve as the Transportation Center of the Army Community Services Complex. Most of the interior rearrangement on the first floor took place south of the World War II-era office buildings at the north end. The space immediately south of the World War II-era offices was converted into a passenger and customer service area. South of this area, a lobby was created at the center of the first-floor plan. Further south, partition walls were removed to create several open spaces for shipping and mail processing services. The basement was also altered with several partition walls at the central area of the basement plan, near the loading platform, to fit this area for baggage storage and processing. South of the open area comprising most of the basement's southern half, which became a bulk storage space, the walls of the smaller storage area at the basement's south end of were reconstructed to waterproof the space. It appears that in 1973, the central-south portion of the first floor (the former lounge, beauty shop, and barber shop, and subsequently the ACS Transport Center lobby and shipping area) was converted to a massage center, occasioning more partition-wall construction and removal. At this time, the storage rooms comprising the southerly quarter of the first floor were also fitted with new lighting and walls to serve as a drug abuse center. No records of subsequent alterations to the interior were located during research for this report.⁷

The last major exterior alteration to the building's exterior involved the roof. In 1988, the Presidio's Directorate of Engineering and Housing arranged for replacement of Building 201's roof. To the chagrin of Army officials, however, the contractor for the job failed to

⁶ Building No. T-201 Floor Plan, June 11, 1971, Sheets 1-4, Golden Gate NRA Archives, AB 01525-6, Repair/upgrade Buildings 116, 130, 201, 204, 205, ADDWE-1, Box 100.

⁷ George Matsumoto and Associates, Floor Plan, Building 201 (first floor) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division, Sheet 7, June 23, 1972, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3; George Matsumoto and Associates, Floor Plan, Building 201 (basement) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division, Sheet 6, June 23, 1972, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3; Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Building 201, Beauty and Barber Shops, for Message Center, Golden Gate NRA Archives, 1509-06 PR 4200/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18; Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Bldg. 201 south end (first floor) for Drug Abuse Center, Golden Gate NRA Archives, 1509-06 PR 5549/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18.

remove the extant wood sheathing and shingles before laying the new asphaltic-shingle roof. The old sheathing is still present.⁸

B. Historical Context:

The Army Quartermaster erected the utilitarian wood-frame building in 1897 as a forage storehouse at a cost of \$18,600.⁹ Records of the early history of Building 201 are scarce. The building's construction was part of an incremental expansion of facilities in the Lower Main Post around the turn of the twentieth century. This development reflected the significant growth of the larger Presidio reservation during this period, a process driven largely by construction of new coastal defense fortifications and the addition of personnel to staff these facilities. Between 1888 and 1897, for example, the number of enlisted men assigned to the Presidio increased from 448 to 881. Building 201 was originally associated with a sizeable L-shaped quartermaster stable, several smaller stables, a corral, and a veterinary hospital, all situated nearby and to the west and north of building 201.¹⁰ Building 201 became part of the Army commissary system and was converted into a Post Exchange store ca. 1925.¹¹

The construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and its main San Francisco approach road, Doyle Drive, had a major impact on Building 201 and other military facilities in the vicinity of Halleck Street and the lower (northern) post area. In 1935, to help make way for Doyle Drive, Building 201 was moved from its original location along with Building 204, the larger stable that originally stood 100' west in parallel relation to Building 201. The Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District (GGB&HD) undertook the relocation of these buildings as part of the military replacement program required by the War Department in exchange for right-of-way to build Doyle Drive across the northern Presidio. The GGB&HD awarded this relocation work to contractors Barrett & Hilp in June 1935. It appears that Barrett & Hilp crews shifted Building 201 (designated Building 90 at that time) approximately 30' -40' south of its original position along Halleck Street, while removing the northeasterly wing of Building 204, relocating the building to the south, and reorienting it to stand approximately 130' away from (and in perpendicular relation to) the relocated Building 201. Present-day differences in the materials comprising the foundation wall at the east and south elevations of the building's basement (rough-cut stone at the lower portion, board-form concrete at the

⁸ Department of the Army Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Presidio of San Francisco, Technical Specifications for Replacement of Roofing, Building 201, August 1988, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Folder 1 of 4, Pre Guard, ADOX, Box 29; Disposition Form, Contract 88-C-0076 for Repair of Roofing, PSF Building 201, March 1989, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Folder 4 of 4, Post Award, ADOC Box 29.

⁹ Paul Alley, Leo R. Barker, Gordon Chappel, Cary Feierabend, John P. Langellier, David Quitevis, and Sally A. Dean, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, October 1993, 7-41, 7-75; Erwin N. Thompson, *Defender of the Gate, the Presidio of San Francisco: A History from 1846 to 1995, Vol. I* (San Francisco: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California, National Park Service, 1997), 297.

¹⁰ Thompson, *Defender of the Gate, Vol. I*, 285, 444.

¹¹ Quartermaster General, Map of the Presidio of Sand Francisco, California, in Two Sheets, December, 1921, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 311, Folder 2; Engineer Office Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, 1928, on file at the Presidio Archaeology Library.

upper level) indicate that the first floor was likely raised approximately 2' to 3' along with the Halleck Street grade during the construction of Doyle Drive.¹²

Building 201 had become a Post Exchange by the time it was moved south to allow for construction of Doyle Drive. As such, the building was part of the Army commissary system first developed in the early nineteenth century, when the Army began constructing storehouses from which military officers were permitted to purchase goods at cost. During the late 1860s, the commissary system expanded to provide enlisted personnel and their families with the opportunity to purchase goods at cost. Exchange stores became a regular feature of life on Army posts. Other military branches developed commissary systems during the early twentieth century, all of which were combined with the Army's commissary organization when the Defense Commissary Agency was formed in 1990.¹³

Produced in 1940, the earliest plans located for Building 201 indicate that at that time, the first floor of this Post Exchange facility consisted of (from north to south) a cluster of offices, several store rooms, and general store, and a butcher shop. At this time, the building's basement functioned mainly as garage space accessed at the basement's largely open-sided west elevation. The building underwent a major remodeling under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1941. WPA workers enclosed the west elevation of the basement and constructed an enclosed stairway to the first floor and a wood loading dock at the north-central portion of the basement's west elevation. New store rooms, offices, an ice box room and receiving department were also built in the northern half of the basement. New offices were built in the north end of the first floor, and the grocery department (exchange store) improved through additional partitioning toward the center of the first floor. Immediately following World War II, Building 201 also housed a cafeteria, bakery outlet, and meat market associated with butcher facilities at the south end of the first floor.¹⁴

By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Building 201 was offering new services and housing new operations as a Post Exchange facility. By that time, the offices at the north end of the first floor had been occupied by the Post Safety Branch. A beauty shop and laundry room had

¹² Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District (GGB&HD, Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the GGB&HD, June 26, 1935, Book 3: 445, Historical Records of the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, & Transportation District; Strauss Engineering Corporation, Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, Cal., for the Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District (GGB&HD), Presidio Road—Location of Structures and Obstructions, Sheet F-2, September 23, 1933, Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park Archives and Records Center (hereafter referred to as Golden Gate NRA Archives), Drawer 227, Folder 1; Strauss & Paine, Inc., Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, Cal., for the GGB&HD, Lyon Street Connection, Plan and Profiles, Sheet F-127, April 25, 1936, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 356, Folder 2; Photograph of the Lower Post, Defender of the Gate Photos & Illustrations, Golden Gate NRA Archives, GOGA 2991.351; Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., Draft Historic Structure Report for Building 201, 10-11.

¹³ Defense Commissary Agency, "History of U.S. Military Commissaries," <http://www.commissaries.com/history.cfm>. Accessed April 29, 2011; Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., Draft Historic Structure Report for Building 201, 10.

¹⁴ Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., Draft Historic Structure Report for Building 201, 11; Office of the Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Plan Drawings of Building No. 201, Post Exchange Store & Office, April 16, 1940, Golden Gate NRA Archives, PSF Building Books, GOGA 32421, Box 2.

been established toward the center of the first floor. The southerly half of the first floor had by that time been occupied by a large barber shop, waiting room, a shoe repair shop, and a watch repair shop. The butcher shop and meat market had by that time been converted to a storage area.¹⁵

In 1972, Building 201 was integrated into the emerging Army Community Service Complex, which included nearby Building 204. In creating the Army Community Service (ACS) Complex, Army officials' stated objective was to establish a "'One-Stop' service" where "personnel and support services activities" would be "grouped into . . . several facilities in close proximity to each other." Army officials viewed the One-Stop concept as "a key element in the Volunteer Army concept with a view toward improving existing services and providing additional services where appropriate in an effort to increase career attractiveness," as well as for "trouble-shooting difficult family problems, indentifying emerging community needs, and developing new responses to meet them." As part of this initiative, Building 201 was fitted to serve as the ACS Transportation Center. Most of the first floor and the basement were converted for ACS transportation and shipping operations. In 1973, however, a message center was established in the former beauty and barber shops at the center of the first floor, while the storage area (the former butcher shop and market) at the south end of the building was converted to a serve as a drug abuse center.¹⁶

The Presidio of San Francisco was transferred to the National Parks Service in 1994, and the Congress created the Presidio Trust in 1996 to manage the Presidio. Since that time, Building 201 has generally provided storage space for Presidio Trust operations.

Part 2. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

- 1. Architectural character:** Building 201 is a rectangular, two-story, wood-frame utilitarian building. The building is topped by a hipped roof surfaced with red asphalt shingles. The roofline forms moderate eave overhangs with exposed, decoratively curving, S-shaped rafter tails. The building's upper floor is accessed from a full-length deck fronting Halleck Street. The deck is at ground level at its south end and accessed by steps at its north end. The lower floor is a basement formed of stone and concrete foundation walls at the east and south elevations, along Halleck Street and Young Streets, and wood-framed walls at the building's north and west elevations (the basement is situated adjacent to and below the Halleck Street grade). A small upper-floor addition

¹⁵ Building No. T-201 Floor Plan, June 11, 1971, Sheets 1-4, Golden Gate NRA Archives, AB 01525-6, Repair/upgrade Buildings 116, 130, 201, 204, 205, ADDWE-1, Box 100.

¹⁶ George Matsumoto and Associates, Floor Plan, Building 201 (first floor) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division, Sheet 7, June 23, 1972, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3; George Matsumoto and Associates, Floor Plan, Building 201 (basement) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division, Sheet 6, June 23, 1972, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3; Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Building 201, Beauty and Barber Shops, for Message Center, Golden Gate NRA Archives, 1509-06 PR 4200/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18; Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Bldg. 201 south end (first floor) for Drug Abuse Center, Golden Gate NRA Archives, 1509-06 PR 5549/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18.

projects from the south end of the west elevation, and is supported in part by a wood post and the southerly retaining wall for Young Street

2. Condition of fabric: Fair to Poor.

B. Description of Exterior:

- 1. Overall dimensions:** Building 201 measures 32' x 186'-6" in plan, with a square footage (including the basement) of 12,000'. The small upper-floor addition at the south end of the west elevation measures 11'x10'-4".
- 2. Foundations:** The foundation consists of a concrete slab that does not appear to be continuous at the central area of the basement (there is a crawl space providing access below the floorboard and floor joists at the central portion of the basement).
- 3. Walls:** The exterior wall of the west elevation's lower level is sided with board and batten. The exterior walls of the upper floor and the north elevation of the lower floor are clad in replacement vinyl siding designed to resemble clapboard and stiffened with foam panels (much of the original clapboard siding is extant underneath). The perimeter walls of the basement at the east and south elevations, along Halleck and Young Streets, are formed of concrete and stone, with the 12'-high easterly foundation consisting largely of stone. The extreme south end of the eastern foundation wall and the foundation wall at the south elevation are comprised of concrete.
- 4. Structural system, framing:** Building 201's structural system appears to reflect its history of alteration and relocation. The first floor was raised approximately 2' to 3' when the building was relocated south of its original location to make way for construction of Doyle Drive. The basement's east- and south-elevation walls are formed of stone and concrete. Framing on the north and west elevation walls consists of 2" x 4" studs with diagonal sheathing. The upper-level floor (basement ceiling) is framed with 2" x 11 1/4" joists extending between the easterly and westerly elevation walls and spaced 1'-4" apart. These joists rest upon 9 1/2" x 11 1/4" beams spaced approximately 9'-6" apart. The beams are supported in part by 9 1/2" x 9 1/2" posts spaced approximately 10' apart that form two rows running the central length of the building. Comprising the building's original mass, the upper floor is framed with 2" x 4" studs and 2" x 5 1/2" ceiling joists spaced at intervals of 2'. The roof is framed in a common king-post truss arrangement. The 1 3/4" x 7 1/2" roof rafters are reinforced laterally by purlins of unknown dimensions. The rafters are supported under the 2" x 9" roof ridge by 2" x 9" king posts spaced 2' apart. Additional rafter support is provided by 1 3/4" x 6" struts extending diagonally from the base of the king posts to the rafters.
- 5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:** At the upper-level façade (east elevation), multiple entryway doors are approached via a wood deck that compensates for the slope of Halleck Street's descending northward grade. Lined with simple steel railing, the walkway is accessed by a single step at its south end and six steps at the north end. Along the Halleck Street sidewalk and below the deck is lattice siding consisting of vertical boards spaced approximately 1 1/2" apart.

A stairway and awning built of wood provides pedestrian access from the Halleck Street sidewalk to two basement entries at the north elevation, as well as to the parking lot to the west. Here a flight of stairs with six treads descends from the Halleck Street sidewalk to a level, wood-surfaced landing at the two entries; additional stairs with four treads extend from the walk to ground-level pavement. Supported at its eave edge by four wood posts, the eastern portion of the awning is sharply angled in conformance to the angle of the stairway.

The west elevation features a stairway and several sheltered loading areas. A rectangular basement-level recess shelters a small loading platform with an industrial door and two additional doors near the north end of the west elevation. A single wood column supports the upper-floor beam of the west elevation toward the north end of the recess.

Approximately 10' south of the recess is a wood-framed enclosed exterior stairway that projects from the west elevation wall. The stairway ascends northward from a wood loading dock. The stairway is supported at its north end by wood posts connected by X-bracing boards and anchored by concrete footings. The enclosed stairway is engaged with a slightly angled shelter extending from the west elevation wall over the southerly loading area. Both the roof of the stairway and the loading dock cover are covered in red asphaltic material. The dock cover is supported by a small wood bracket near the stairway entry and beams situated below the shelter's edges that are in turn supported by two wood posts. Simple wood railing lines the southerly edge of the dock and a stairway accessing the dock at its north side, adjacent to the enclosed exterior stairway. The dock is sided with wood lattice matching the siding on the wood deck at the façade along Halleck Street. A metal guard protects the westerly edge of the loading dock from vehicle impact.

An entry at the south elevation is accessed by a single wood step leading to a wood pad supported by the concrete retaining wall at that location.

6. **Chimneys:** Two capped steel chimneys, painted red, rise from the ridge of the roof at roughly a quarter of the distance inward from each ridge terminus. Small galvanized steel flues extend above the eaves at multiple locations. The flues are connected to pipes attached to and crossing through the exterior walls below the eaves.

7. Openings:

- a. **Doorways and doors:** The doors on Building 201 are predominantly replacement units that do not appear to date to the building's period of significance. The building is accessed at multiple points along the southerly portion of the façade deck at Halleck Street by four aluminum storefront doors with glazing. At the north end of the façade are wood double doors and, further north, a deteriorating composite door and surround that may date to the period of significance. Two wood doors secure entries at the sheltered stairs on the east end of the north elevation.

The building is accessed at the west elevation by numerous doors of varying type. The two entries at the north side of the recess near the north end of the west elevation are fronted by metal security screens. A metal industrial-grade door opens onto the small loading platform at the south side of the recess. An additional door fronted by a metal security screen is located a short distance south of the recess and loading

platform. No door secures the entry to the enclosed stairway south of the recess. Immediately south of enclosed stairway entry is a recent composite-wood door. Approximately 10' south of that door, building access from the loading dock is provided by a horizontally sliding warehouse door, of which the exterior surface is clad in wide vertical, wood boards.

Approximately 30' south of the larger loading dock, at the basement level of the west elevation, is a sliding wood door hung on a metal track. An additional pair of dual sliding warehouse doors hung on a metal track is situated approximately 20' south of the single warehouse door. A small pedestrian door is built into the southern sliding door.

- b. Windows and shutters:** Except for two aluminum-frame windows, the building retains windows dating to the building's 1897-1945 period of significance. The façade (east) elevation along Halleck Street is fenestrated in part by double-hung sash windows. Double-hung sash windows framed by simple wood surrounds and fronted by security bars are located along the southern end of the façade and at the east half of the south elevation (the only window at that elevation). Two pairs of adjacent double-hung sash windows sharing wood surrounds are situated at the north end of the façade, and three pairs are situated at across the first (upper) floor of the north elevation as well as at the north end of the west elevation. An additional double-hung sash window with a sill and security bars is located immediately south of the recessed entry and doc at the north end of the west elevation. Approximately 8' east of that window are a pair of smaller double-hung sashes sharing surrounds, sill, and security bars. An additional smaller double-hung sash unit opens at the first (upper) floor near the enclosed stairway at the northern half of the western elevation.

Other windows dating to the period of significance include wood-frame fixed six-light windows, wood-frame six-over-six double-hung windows, and a wood-frame two-over-two double-hung window. The fixed six-light windows are located immediately north of the second glass entryway door from the south end of the façade (one), on the enclosed stairway attached to the north half of the west elevation (two), near the center (two) and at the south end (two) of the first-floor (upper level) on the west elevation, at the basement level of the central west elevation (five total, two pairs in shared surrounds), and on the north wall of the first (upper) floor projection from the south end of the west elevation. Six-over-six double-hung windows occur at the south end of the window cluster at the north end of the facade (one) and at the center of the first (upper) floor on the west elevation (three). A single, two-over-two wood-frame window is situated immediately north of the two six-over-six windows above the covered loading dock near the center-north of the west elevation.

Several additional window types also fenestrate Building 201. Dual six-light, wood-frame windows (one which appears to slide horizontally) are situated at the first-floor level of the west elevation. A fixed aluminum-frame window is located on the façade (east elevation) immediately north of the third glass door from the south end of the building. On each side of the wood door at the north end of the façade, and on the first (upper) floor of the west elevation above the utility boxes on this elevation (one) and at the top of the wall immediately west (two) are single pane, fixed

windows. Boarded windows include a small space immediately adjacent to a fixed six-light window on the first (upper) floor at the center of the west elevation, a window underneath the cover at the stairs on the north elevation, a pair of windows underneath the loading dock on the west elevation, and the lower sash of a double-hung unit with security bars at the basement level of the north end of the west elevation. An aluminum-frame sliding unit situated on the basement level underneath the southern projection from the west elevation.

8. Roof:

- a. **Shape, covering:** The building has a moderately pitched hip roof that takes shape over a straight-sheathed diaphragm and 1 ¾" x 7 ½" roof rafters spaced at 24" apart. The roof is clad with red asphalt shingles. The addition at the south end of the west elevation has a shed roof covered in red asphaltic material.
- b. **Cornice, eaves:** The building has open eaves with exposed rafter tails that feature decorative S-curve tail cuts extending below the plane of the fascia. Angled fascia boards appear to have been fitted with wood spacers creating a vertical surface for gutter fasteners, which line the cornice across all elevations. The addition at the south end of the west elevation has exposed rafters along the west elevation that are not S-curve but simple cut rafter tails.
- c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. **Basement:** The historic integrity of the basement has been largely compromised by alterations since the buildings period of significance. Surrounding a crawl space at the building's northwest corner are four spaces (two bathrooms, a utility room, and the smaller loading platform within the northerly recess on the west elevation) utilized by a cell-phone service provider. A shower room is situated immediately south of the loading platform. Three large spaces dominate the remainder of the plan to the south. The large space immediately south of the utility room is accessed by an entry adjacent to the enclosed exterior stairway at the west elevation, which leads to an enclosed room with a doorway at the east wall that accesses the large northerly space. A partially partitioned office space is located at the northwest corner of this large space. This large northerly space is divided from a central space by a wall with a doorway and an interior window. A small room is situated at the northwest corner of the large central storage space. The central space is also partitioned at the west elevation just south of the larger loading dock and at the northeast corner by partially sided, unfinished walls with wire mesh at their upper portions. This central space is divided from a large southerly space by a wall running between the east and west elevations with a double-door opening to a ramp that descends into the southerly space. Three larger storage spaces are located at the south end of the building.

- b. Upper (first) Floor:** Most of the upper floor plan has been altered since WWII, although several rooms at the south end of the building continue to convey the interior as it existed during the period of significance. Three World War II-era offices occupy the northernmost portion of the building. Between these offices and a large centrally positioned office space with no partitions between the east and west elevations are an entry space, five offices, a kitchen, and a toilet. South of the large centrally positioned office are (moving north to south) two smaller rooms, two bathrooms (along the west elevation), and four offices. Along the west elevation near the south end of the building are two storage rooms and a bathroom that remain largely unaltered. A bathroom separates these rooms from an office and a storage room (the shed-roof addition) at the south elevation. These features also largely retain their original features..
- 2. Stairways:** The only enclosed stairway is the exterior enclosed stairway described above.
- 3. Flooring:** The floors of the first floor (upper level) are surfaced largely with linoleum (kitchen and bathrooms) and carpet. The basement floor is surfaced with linoleum in some of the smaller rooms. A majority of the basement flooring, however, consists of exposed flat 2"x 11 1/2" boards over floor joists and wood beams. The floor surface in the basement's large southerly space is concrete.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish:** Notable wall and ceiling finishes occur in the World War II-era offices at the north end of the buildings first floor (upper level). Above these offices' partition-wall windows and doors, the upper walls and ceilings are finished in celotex panels with batten. Some of the walls in these northerly offices feature plate rails. Acoustic ceiling tiles and gypsum board finish, later alterations, mark the majority of interior surfaces at the central portion of the first floor. Original tongue-and-groove ceiling finish is present in places at the central portion of the first floor, and at the south end of the first floor. The southwest corner of Building 201's interior features V-channel tongue-and-groove horizontal siding, cornice molding, and corner boards.

During the period of significance, the walls and ceiling of the basement (after the building was moved and raised to two levels) remained unfinished. The stone and concrete foundation walls along the east and south elevations remain largely exposed. Most of the basement has no finished ceiling; the upper floor joists are exposed. The interior wall separating the basement's large southerly and central spaces is surfaced in board and batten. At the north end of the basement, partition walls and ceiling surfaces are finished with gypsum or with celotex and batten.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors:** Doors throughout the interior of Building 201 tend to be single-acting units hung in wood casing with jambs. Most of these are wood, with some recent composite-wood replacements. Wood partition-wall doors on both floors frequently feature glazing, in some cases with muntins. Many of the interior doorways are framed with wide surrounds. In addition to these kinds of doors that occur on the first floor and the sliding doors at the west elevation (mentioned above),

the basement has several other door types. Just south of the passage between the basement's larger northerly and central spaces, a small room is secured by a wood Dutch door that appears to original. Additionally, Dutch double doors provide passage through the interior board-and-batten wall separating the basement space from the ramp descending into the southerly space.

- b. Windows:** Most of the windows have simple, broad trim boards indicating that they date to the period of significance. The World War II-era offices at the north end of the first floor feature partitions formed largely of fixed windows in wood frames, and the door features a dual-pane transom. Several recent windows have narrower or beveled wood surrounds and sills reflecting latter-twentieth-century millwork.

Partition windows also occur at the northerly office area of the basement's large northerly space (with one set featuring multiple grid muntins), and between the basement's northerly and central spaces.

- 6. Decorative features and trim:** The interior of this utilitarian building has minimal decorative features which are limited to the wall and ceiling features and window surrounds discussed above.
- 7. Hardware:** Building 201 hardware is utilitarian. Both early and replacement hardware is present throughout the building.
- 8. Mechanical equipment:**
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** A ceiling-mounted forced-air heater is located in a storage room at the central portion of the first (upper) floor.
 - b. Lighting:** Both floors are lighted by fluorescent tubes. In most cases, the fluorescent tubes are encased in plastic troffers.
 - c. Plumbing:** Multiple bathrooms and a sink in the kitchen south of the first-floor's World War II-era offices are plumbed for use. In addition to electrical conduits, large plumbing pipes are affixed to the exposed first-floor joists in the basement.
 - d. Circuit Board:** A large mounted circuit board occupies the majority of a wall in the storage room at the central portion of the first floor.
 - e. Butcher Equipment:** At the south-central portion of the first floor, along the west elevation, is an insulated meat locker dating to the period of significance and formerly serving the butcher shop which operated in this portion of the building. Also from the butcher shop are the remnants of an overhead track at the south end of the first floor.

D. Site:

- 1. Historic landscape design:** Building 201 has long been associated with the historic streetscape along the Presidio's Halleck Street, situated in the Lower Post area. Most of

the extant buildings in this area were constructed during the Nationalistic Expansion (1891-1914) era of the Presidio's development. Building 201 was constructed atop the small bluff on the west side of Halleck Street. The construction of Doyle Drive transformed the northerly portion of Halleck Street in the mid 1930s. At that time, Halleck Street was realigned north of its intersection with Gorgas Avenue, and Buildings 201 and 204 were relocated slightly south of their original locations to make way for the construction of Doyle Drive. Both the Halleck Street grade immediately east and Building 201 itself appear to have been raised 2' to 3' at that time. Building 201 contributes to the historic turn-of-the-century streetscape that remains largely intact along Halleck Street south of its intersection with Gorgas Avenue.

Part 3. Sources of Information

A. Architectural Drawings: The earliest drawn plans yielded by research for this HABS report date to 1940. See the plan included in the Building 201 entry in: U.S. Army. Presidio Building Books. Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park Archives and Records Center, San Francisco, California (hereafter referred to as Golden Gate NRA Archives), GOGA 32421, Box 2. Additional drawn plans which appear to have been implemented, and were therefore consulted for this HABS Report include (listed in date order here):

Office of the Quartermaster. Building No. 201, Alterations to Post Exchange, Presidio of San Francisco. [ca. 1941] Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

Post Engineer Office, Presidio of San Francisco. Rehabilitation of Building 201, Plan and Elevations. Sheets 1 and 2. September 30, 1966. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

[No Author Specified] Building No. T-201 Floor Plan. June 11, 1972. Sheets 1-4. Golden Gate NRA Archives, AB 01525-6, Repair/upgrade Buildings 116, 130, 201, 204, 205, ADDWE-1, Box 100.

George Matsumoto and Associates. Floor Plan, Building 201 (first floor), Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division. June 23, 1972. Sheet 7. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

George Matsumoto and Associates. Floor Plan, Building 201 (basement) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division. June 23, 1972. Sheet 6. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

Department of the Army Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Presidio of San Francisco. Technical Specifications for Replacement of Roofing, Building 201. August 1988. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Folder 1 of 4, Pre Guard, ADOX, Box 29.

B. Early Views: The earliest photographs of the building yielded by the research for this HABS report are birds-eye aerial photos dated 1926 and 1928: Photograph of the Lower Post (View West), 1928, from National Archives, *Defender of the Gate Photos & Illustrations*, Golden Gate NRA Archives, GOGA 2991.351; Crissy Field from Air (View East), 1926, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Fort Point Photo Collection, GOGA 35339.677.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

[No Author Specified] Building No. T-201 Floor Plan. June 11, 197. Sheets 1-4. Golden Gate NRA Archives, AB 01525-6, Repair/upgrade Buildings 116, 130, 201, 204, 205, ADDWE-1, Box 100.

Crissy Field from Air (View East), 1926, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Fort Point Photo Collection, GOGA 35339.677.

Department of the Army Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Presidio of San Francisco. Technical Specifications for Replacement of Roofing, Building 201. August 1988. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Folder 1 of 4, Pre Guard, ADOX, Box 29.

Disposition Form. Contract 88-C-0076 for Repair of Roofing, PSF Building 201. March 1989. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Folder 4 of 4, Post Award, ADOC Box 29.

Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Building 201, Beauty and Barber Shops, for Message Center. Golden Gate NRA Archives. 1509-06 PR 4200/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18.

Document Collection (Work Orders and Sketches) for Rehabilitation of Bldg. 201 south end (first floor) for Drug Abuse Center. Golden Gate NRA Archives. 1509-06 PR 5549/73, ADDWE-2, Box 18.

Engineer Office Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area. Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California. 1928. On file at the Presidio Archaeology Library.

George Matsumoto and Associates. Floor Plan, Building 201 (first floor) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division. June 23, 1972. Sheet 7, Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3.

George Matsumoto and Associates. Floor Plan, Building 201 (basement) Transportation and Freight, ACS Complex, Transportation Division. Sheet 6. June 23, 1972. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

Office of the Quartermaster. Building No. 201, Alterations to Post Exchange, Presidio of San Francisco. [ca. 1941] Golden Gate NRA Archives, Drawer 24, Folder 3.

Photograph of the Lower Post (View West), 1928, from National Archives, *Defender of the Gate Photos & Illustrations*, Golden Gate NRA Archives, GOGA 2991.351.

Photograph of the Lower Post. *Defender of the Gate Photos & Illustrations*. Golden Gate NRA Archives. GOGA 2991.351.

Post Engineer Office, Presidio of San Francisco. Rehabilitation of Building 201, Plan and Elevations. September 30, 1966. Sheets 1 and 2. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 24, Folder 3.

Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District. Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Golden Gate Bridge & Highway District (GGB&HD). June 26, 1935. Book 3: 445. Historical Records of the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, & Transportation District.

Quartermaster General. Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, in Two Sheets. December 1921. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 311, Folder 2.

Strauss Engineering Corporation. Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, Cal., for the GGB&HD. Presidio Road—Location of Structures and Obstructions. September 23, 1933. Sheet F-2. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 227, Folder 1.

Strauss & Paine, Inc. Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, Cal., for the GGB&HD, Lyon Street Connection, Plan and Profiles. April 25, 1936. Sheet F-127. Golden Gate NRA Archives. Drawer 356, Folder 2.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alley, Paul, and Leo R. Barker, Gordon Chappel, Cary Feierabend, John P. Langellier, David Quitevis, and Sally A. Dean. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District. October 1993.

Building 201 Physical History Report. September, 1992. On file at the Presidio Trust Library, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

Defense Commissary Agency. "History of U.S. Military Commissaries." Available at: <http://www.commissaries.com/history.cfm>. Accessed April 29, 2011.

Garavaglia Architecture, Inc. Draft Historic Structure Report for Building 201, Presidio of San Francisco. December 2009. Prepared for San Francisco County Transportation Authority and California Department of Transportation on behalf of ICF/Jones & Stokes.

Thompson, Erwin N. *Defender of the Gate, the Presidio of San Francisco: A History from 1846 to 1995, Vol. I*. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California. National Park Service. 1997.

Part 4. Project Information

This Historic American Buildings Survey and five others occasioned by the Doyle Drive Replacement Project follow the dictates of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the California Department of Transportation, the San Francisco County Transportation Authority, the Presidio Trust, the National Park Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department.

The Cultural Resources Studies team was jointly led by Meg Scantlebury, Senior Environmental Planner (Caltrans District 4) and Dana McGowan, Principal, Cultural Resources (ICF International).

The contract work for the project was performed by ICF International, 620 Folsom, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94107.

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