

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SENIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS
DISTRICT
(Naval Station Treasure Island)
Naval Station Treasure Island, Yerba Buena Island
San Francisco
San Francisco County
California

HABS CA-1793-A
CA-1793-A

*HABS
CA-1793-A*

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PACIFIC GREAT BASIN SUPPORT OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
600 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, SENIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS DISTRICT

HABS No. CA-1793-A

Location: Naval Station Treasure Island
Yerba Buena Island
San Francisco
San Francisco County, California

UTM: A=10.555991.4185331
B= 10.556057.4185185
C=10.555950.4185231
USGS Quad Oakland West, 1959 (rev. 1980)

Present Owner/
Occupant: Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, California 92108-4310

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Senior Officers' Quarters Historic District is significant at the local level for its association with the early development of military facilities on the West Coast. The period of significance for the district is 1900-1947. Although short-lived as a training station (1898-1923), Yerba Buena Island was essential in the establishment of a modern American naval presence on the West Coast. One of four such facilities, Yerba Buena Island quickly became a key naval training station while it operated, and continued to play an important role in the military presence on the island after its re-designation as a "Receiving Ship" in 1923. The Senior Officers' Quarters Historic District represents the major nexus of the historic building stock on the island and is significant for its association with the establishment of the Navy training station and its role during World War II-era "Receiving Ship." Additionally, the district is significant as an example of the Classical Revival style, popular in the Bay Area during the 1890s and prevalent in late nineteenth and early twentieth century officers' quarters throughout the armed services.

PART I. PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE SENIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS DISTRICT

Yerba Buena Island, unlike Treasure Island, is a natural island located in the middle of San Francisco Bay, at the midpoint between Oakland (to the east) and San Francisco. Easily visible from both the San Francisco peninsula and the *contra costa* (as it was called by the Spanish and Mexicans), or the east side of the bay, Yerba Buena Island is the southern-most of three natural islands in the bay. Angel Island to the northwest and Alcatraz to the west are the other two major natural islands in the San Francisco Bay. The topography of Yerba Buena Island is steeply sloped and wooded, and encompasses about 300 acres on the island. The Navy, Army, and Coast Guard, share the island with the United States Lighthouse Service which occupies the southeastern point. The Army maintained 11.1 acres at the northeast point of the island until 1960; the Army's remaining 107.3 acres were assigned to the Navy in 1898.

Within the Navy's acreage, most of the remaining buildings from the Naval Training Station lay within the Senior Officers' Quarters District which consists of seven residences, two apartments over garages, one five-car garage, and the surrounding landscape elements north of Interstate 80 and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Constructed between 1900 and 1944, these buildings and structures (Quarters 1-7, Buildings 83, 205, 230, and contributing landscape elements) sit on an acre of land above what is known as the East Point. This portion of Yerba Buena Island contains the largest section of flat land and historically has served as the main Senior Officers' housing complex on the island. In addition to the Senior Officers' Quarters, the complex was made up of a large barrack building that housed up to 500 enlisted men, two buildings for recruits, and several tent camps. The enlisted men's housing was set at the bottom of the hill on the northeast side, until the Navy demolished the last building associated with the enlisted men's housing in the 1960s. The Navy constructed three additional officers' residences and one associated garage away from the Senior Officers' district after the initial period of construction of the Training Station. Two of these residences, Quarters 8 and 9, are located on what is now the Coast Guard facility, but are south of the bridge and thus too distant to be included in this district. Quarters 10 and Building 267 (**HABS No. CA-1793-L** and **HABS No. CA-1793-M**) are located on the west side of the district.

The buildings and structures that make up the Senior Officers' Quarters District are roughly arranged in a triangular-shaped district on a terrace above the East Point. Quarters 1 (**HABS No. CA-1793-B** and **HAER No. CA-233-A, Naval Training Station, Quarters No. 1**) is located at the southeastern point of the district and is the largest and most prominent of the residences. Also known as the Nimitz Residence, it served as the Naval Station Commandant's residence until 1945 and as the Flag Officer's Residence from 1945 to 1997. The building faces east towards a greensward located above a parking lot that originally served as the parade ground. It has undergone the heaviest alteration of all of the residences. Adjacent to Quarters 1 are Quarters 2-4 (**HABS No. CA-1793-C** through **E**), which served as Senior Officers' Quarters from the time of their construction until 1997. They are arranged in a line from south to north along Whiting Way and face northeast. Quarters 5 (**HABS No. CA-1793-F**) is located at the northern point of the district, adjacent to Quarters 4, and is situated at the junction of Whiting Way and Northgate Road. It faces a more northeasterly direction, and has a view of the bay and parade ground. The last two quarters in the district, Quarters 6 and 7 (**HABS No. CA-1793-G** and **1793-H**) are sited on the top of the hill on the northwestern side of the district and face north

towards Treasure Island and San Francisco Bay. On the south side of the district are three ancillary buildings, Buildings 83 (**HABS No. CA-1793-I**), 205 (**HABS No. CA-1793-J**), and 230 (**HABS No. CA-1793-K**), which form the southern boundary of the district.

In addition to these building and structures, there are several surrounding landscape features. These features consist of the expansive greensward in front (east side) of Quarters 1-3, a formal terraced garden behind Quarters 1 (on the southwest side), a central terraced garden behind Quarters 2-5, planting beds set adjacent to each residence, as well as walkways and masonry walls associated with the landscape that are located throughout the district. Each feature is described more fully below starting at the southeastern point of the district and continuing north.

On the east side of Quarters 1 is the expansive greensward which slopes down from Quarters 1 to a concrete retaining wall that fronts an unpaved parking lot. At one time, tennis courts (designated as Building 273) sat at the eastern edge of the greensward and were a strong demarcation between the Senior Officers' Quarters and the parade ground and the enlisted area. A row of mature rose bushes now fills the center of the space. Located on the western edge of the greensward is a row of box hedges, planted in 1970s and thus not part of the historic landscape.

Located behind Quarters 1 is a formal terraced garden designed by Lucille Woolpert, a Bay Area landscape designer. Primarily composed of hardscape, the garden was constructed in 1938 and has central access from the reception hall of the Nimitz House. The garden is set atop of a sloped site, and connected to Quarters 1 with brick stairs. The garden itself is divided into three terraces with brick walls bounding each terrace. Each space has a central focal point, two fountains for the southern terraces and a lime tree for the terrace on the northern space. In addition to the formal terraced garden, Woolpert was responsible for laying out an additional terraced garden located behind Quarters 2-5 and on the south side of Quarters 6 and 7. This garden is bounded by a random-cut stone retaining wall on the east side. This garden, unlike the garden behind Quarters 1, is primarily composed of a central lawn with a series of terraced beds, once planted with perennials on the southern side of the area. Additionally, each residence is surrounded with planted beds, containing a variety of trees and plants.

PART II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Sparsely occupied since its discovery by the Spanish, U.S. military control of Yerba Buena Island began in 1866, with the establishment of an Army post. The Army garrisoned up to 150 men, and constructed many of the buildings on the eastern side of the island. Only one building remains from the army's tenure, the Torpedo Assembly Building. For more detailed written and historical information, please see **HAER No. CA 232, Naval Training Station, Torpedo Assembly Building (Building No. 262)**. The lighthouse reservation, located on the southern side of the island, was also established within this same time period. The Secretary of War authorized the Department of the Treasury to install a lighthouse as well as support buildings for the station. Constructed in 1875, these buildings have been in continuous use, and currently the

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Vice Admiral of the Coast Guard resides in the lighthouse keeper's residence.¹ Although a modest operation during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, over the years the Coast Guard installation has grown into a major presence on the island.

The Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena Island was established pursuant to an executive order from President McKinley on April 12, 1898. Although the Army continued to occupy and operate the Torpedo Station, the Navy was granted "a goodly portion" of the island for use as a training station. The need for a western training station was demonstrable and the Navy's efforts to establish other small various training stations, such as Mare Island Station, were unsatisfactory.² The Yerba Buena Island Naval Training Station became one of four naval training facilities in the United States, and the only one on the West Coast.³ An ambitious project from the outset, the small island had limited usable land, only approximately 150 acres with no room for expansion, and so remained ill-suited for use as a training station. Even so, the island remained a key facility from 1900 until 1923, when Navy training operations were moved to San Diego. This transfer represented an important step in the shift of major Navy installations from northern to southern California, specifically to San Diego.

As the name implies, the station's main purpose was to train recruits to serve in the rapidly modernizing Navy. Recruits began their naval training at one of the four training facilities (Newport, RI; North Chicago, IL; Norfolk, VA, and Yerba Buena Island) and spent up to one year at the station before they were transferred to the fleet as seamen and petty officers. Accordingly, 400 to 500 trainees were present on Yerba Buena Island at any given time. With so many recruits, the Naval Training Station used almost all of Yerba Buena Island to some extent, although most of the facilities centered on the relatively flat lands at the East Cove. As shown on the Location Map (Page 13), the functional core of the Training Station was bounded by East Point (a hill at the eastern end of the island, now hidden beneath the Bay Bridge) on the east; East Cove on the south (East Cove is now used by the Coast Guard); San Francisco Bay on the north (now the harbor between Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands); and on the west by the central hillside of Yerba Buena (denoted today by the east portal to the Yerba Buena Tunnel for the Bay Bridge).

Civil engineer F.C. Prindle and Captain F.W. Dickens are credited with initial planning of the Naval Training Station, and together they selected building sites, drew plans, and prospected for a water supply. Twenty-seven buildings were constructed on Yerba Buena Island during the initial period of construction of the Naval Training Station between 1900 and 1905.⁴ They ranged from simple utilitarian structures, such as the powerhouse, to the more elaborate training barracks building. These buildings and structures were likely designed by the Bureau of Yards

¹ E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and Their Buildings," Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Base Realignment and Closure, Revision 1, prepared for Environmental Department, Naval Station, March 1996, 1-11.

² JRP Historical Consulting Services, "History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1796 to 1989," Volume II of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, March 2000, 5-7.

³ E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and Their Buildings," 1-14.

⁴ E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and Their Buildings," 1-48 – 1-79.

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and Docks (BuDocks), the Navy department that was responsible for design, construction, and maintenance of all naval facilities and utilities. Because original plans do not exist for the facilities on Yerba Buena Island it is difficult to know whether any of these responsibilities were contracted out to private architects. Even so, the Senior Officers' Quarters are attributed to the BuDocks, and they bear a striking resemblance to officers' quarters at Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, which were designed by the BuDocks during the same period.

The main facility on the station was the large training barracks building constructed in 1900 that also contained a large drill hall, offices, kitchen, pantry, storehouse, and petty officers' quarters. Designed in the Classical Revival style, it was the largest building on the island, measuring 300' x 260'. The building had a clear floor span of 300' and was capable of housing up to 500 men. As the construction on this enlisted barracks hall progressed, the Navy began to build a series of officers' quarters just up hill from the barracks. The Naval Station Commandant's Quarters, Building 1, was completed in 1900, and the seven other Senior Officers' Quarters (Buildings 2-8) were completed between 1901 and 1905.

The small island was perennially overcrowded during its use as a training station, causing the Navy to look elsewhere for a major west coast training station. The preparedness movement prior to American entry into World War I so overtaxed the Yerba Buena facility -- 13,000 men were assigned there at one time -- that the Navy established a second California Training Station in San Diego, beginning in 1917. Yerba Buena Island underwent its second major wave of construction between 1914 and World War I. It was during this time that one ancillary building within the Senior Officers' Quarters district was constructed. The Navy constructed Building 83 in 1918 as a garage and chauffeur's quarters for the senior officers' residences.

Soon after the war the Navy elected to expand the San Diego facility and closed the training station at Yerba Buena Island. The last of the training station personnel were relocated to San Diego in 1923 and the Yerba Buena facility was decommissioned. The island remained a Navy facility, however, but functioned in a more limited capacity as a "Receiving Ship." A "Receiving Ship" was a transient station for sailors awaiting assignment to duty on ships at sea. It appears that relatively few men were stationed at the facility in association with this function; those that were stationed there occupied the barracks and used the other buildings that had been built for the Training Station.⁵

While Yerba Buena Island functioned as a Receiving Ship, the largest construction project on the island started. Work began on the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1933, a project that would profoundly alter the topography of Yerba Buena Island. Construction included the largest diameter tunnel bore in the world and installation of an anchorage, piers, and abutments on Yerba Buena Island. Concurrent with the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Receiving Ship underwent a beautification project consisting of extensive landscaping. Admiral Robert G. Coman, the commanding officer at the station, was largely responsible for the effort and oversaw installation of several gardens and the grading of 9,000' of roads and gravel paths. Ten thousand shrubs from Treasure Island and plants from

⁵ E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, and Their Buildings," 1-39.

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nurseries at Hamilton Field were sent to Yerba Buena Island for the project. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also apparently provided gardeners and laborers to assist the Navy crews, although to what extent the WPA or WPA laborers were involved is not known.⁶ It was during this period that the Navy hired a landscape designer, Lucille Woolpert, to design the gardens behind the Senior Officers' Quarters. Although Woolpert was contracted to design much of the landscape around the district, her plans or papers do not survive and much of her work remains unknown.⁷ During the beautification process the Navy constructed an additional building in the Senior Officers' Quarters district. Building 205, a garage, was constructed in 1936, bringing the total of the buildings in the district to nine.

The old Training Station buildings on Yerba Buena Island continued to function as a Receiving Ship facility during World War II. However, the major build-up of troops was on Treasure Island. Despite the build-up on Treasure Island, Yerba Buena station retained many of the basic buildings needed to handle the men stationed there, including its own dispensary and its own brig. To better manage the incoming recruits, the Navy limited receiving to those men who were returning from overseas and instituted a liberal leave policy for those not returning from overseas. This allowed Yerba Buena Island to house more men than it otherwise was capable of handling. Building 230, constructed in 1944 to serve as a garage and additional quarters, was the only building constructed during this period. However, from World War II forward, space limitations on the island convinced Navy command to re-designate "Receiving Ship" at Yerba Buena Island to Receiving Station, Treasure Island.⁸

After re-designation in 1946, the Navy continued to use Yerba Buena Island for various functions, although it never served as headquarters for a Navy command again. New functions were assigned to the island, unrelated to any previous uses there, and Yerba Buena Island effectively functioned as part of Naval Station (NAVSTA) Treasure Island. This functional re-orientation had a profound impact on Yerba Buena Island, transforming the island into an officers' housing compound to serve the naval station on Treasure Island. As a result, virtually all non-residential buildings were converted for residential uses or demolished and replaced with family housing units. The Senior Officers' Quarters still served as housing for senior officers; however the commander's residence moved from Quarters 1 to Building 62 in 1946.⁹ The Navy re-assigned Quarters 1 as the Flag Officer's residence and it continued as such until 1997. In 1948, one additional senior officers' residence, Quarters 10, was constructed.¹⁰ Building Quarters 10 was consistent with the Navy's new use for Yerba Buena, as all officers were housed on the island.

⁶ "From the Rocks, A Garden: In 2 Years, Yerba Buena was Beautified," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 17, 1940.

⁷ Personal communication between Amanda Blosser and Wickson Woolpert, (son of Lucille Woolpert) November 15, 2003.

⁸ E. Hice and D. Schierling, "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and Their Buildings," 1-41.

⁹ There is a conflict of dates regarding the Commander's move from Building 1. While the Navy re-designated the Yerba Buena facilities in 1946, the Environmental Department, Naval Station, Treasure Island report "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and their Buildings" (1995) states that the Commandant moved from building one in 1945 and that same year the building became the Flag Officer's resident.

¹⁰ Quarters 10 is not located within the Senior Officer's Quarters Historic District.

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Additionally, the Navy transferred many of the individual services, such as medical, dental, supply, and public works offices to Treasure Island, and the original hospital was demolished in 1961. Newer residences were built on the west side of the island, an area little used by the Navy before 1945. Older buildings were transformed into residential units, such as with Building 240, a World War II-era dispensary converted into apartments, and Building 66, a Hospital Corps barrack also converted into apartments. Enlisted personnel were transferred to housing on Treasure Island by 1966; the large training station barracks on Yerba Buena Island was demolished in 1960.

Another significant change after World War II was the transfer of property to the Coast Guard, who assumed responsibility for policing San Francisco Bay and took over the Lighthouse Reservation. During this period, personnel were continually removed from the Naval Station on Yerba Buena Island and land was transferred from the Navy to the Coast Guard. Thus, the Coast Guard became the primary user of the island, and the naval presence diminished. Finally in 1993, NAVSTA Treasure Island was identified for closure and in 1997, the Federal Government closed the base.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: Original architectural drawings are no longer extant for the Senior Officers' district. Subsequent drawings for alterations to some of the buildings are on file with the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, County and City of San Francisco.

B. Early Views:

Aerial view of Yerba Buena Island, 1952. Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy, Negative 050852. National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, MD.

U.S. Navy photograph showing the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge with Naval Training Station barracks and Senior Officers' residences shown center right, July 16, 1935. Photograph courtesy of NASA/Ames Research Center.

Quarters 1 as it appeared after the 1934 fire and subsequent reconstruction, May 1935, Treasure Island Museum Collection, Yerba Buena Island folder.

Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy. National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, MD.

View of Quarters 1 with naval recruits. Treasure Island Museum Collection, Unit 1, Shelf A, Yerba Buena Island Folder. This photograph shows the front side of the building before the fire of 1934.

Treasure Island Museum, Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA.

C. Interviews:

Wickson R. Woolpert, son of Lucille Woolpert, personal communication with Amanda Blosser, 15 November 2003.

D. Bibliography:

1. Published Sources:

Craig, Lois. *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and National Design*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1994.

Gebhard, David et al. *A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco & Northern California*. Santa Barbara: Peregrine-Smith, Inc., 1973.

LCRD McDevitt, E. A., USNR. *The Naval History of Treasure Island*. Treasure Island: U.S. Naval Training and Distribution Center, 1946.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1996.

Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, 1980.

Reinhardt, Richard. *Treasure Island: San Francisco's Exposition Years*. San Francisco: Scrimshaw Press, 1973.

2. Unpublished Sources:

City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, plan files for Yerba Buena Island.

Hice, E. and D. Schierling. "Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island and Their Buildings." Revision 1. Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Base Realignment and Closure. Prepared for Environmental Department, Naval Station. March 1996.

Historic American Engineering Record, HAER No. CA-233-A, Naval Training Station, Quarters 1, San Francisco, California, April 1998.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. "Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation Investigations: Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California, March 1997," Prepared for Engineering Field Activity, West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

_____. "History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1796 to 1989." Volume II of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, March 2000.

_____. "Historic Context: Themes, Property Types, and Registration Requirements." Volume III of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, March 2000.

Treasure Island Museum, Yerba Buena Island File.

Woodbridge, Sally. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Quarters 1, Yerba Buena Island, Naval Training Center," January 1991.

3. Internet Sources: None

4. Periodicals:

San Francisco Chronicle, July 17, 1940 and December 23, 1939.

California-Magazine of the Pacific, November 1940.

Shasta Redding News, February 13, 1984.

E. Likely Sources not yet Investigated: Upon operational closure of the former Naval Station Treasure Island, records and materials formerly housed in the Navy's Treasure Island Museum were collected, catalogued, and assembled for shipment. As such, these items were not wholly accessible and were not available to the public at the time of recordation. Due to the loan of various drawings and materials to those entities operating and maintaining the property by lease, some records were inaccessible or not indexed, including architectural drawings, contracts, and photographs.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. Figure 1 which shows an aerial view of Yerba Buena Island in 1952. From Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy, Negative 050852, National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, MD.
2. Figure 2 shows the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge with Naval Training Station barracks and Senior Officers' residences, July 16, 1935. Image A93-0075-7, Ames Imaging Library Server (AILS), NASA/Ames Research Center, accessed online at <http://ails.arc.nasa.gov/Images/Historical/A93-0075-7.html>, May 2, 2006.
3. Figure 3 which shows a view of the Senior Officers' Quarters, with the Training Barracks (located on the right side of photograph) and Quarters 1 (in the right front of photograph), circa 1901. From the Treasure Island Museum Collection, unnumbered.
4. Figure 4 which provides a view of Naval Training Station, with Quarters 3-5 visible in background (on left top of photograph), dated 1901. From the Treasure Island Museum Collection, unnumbered, Yerba Buena Island Folder.

5. Location map of the Senior Officers' Quarters District with the boundaries of the district, reproduced from a NAVSTA map.
6. Site map showing each building in the district.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken to fulfill the requirements of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Navy and the California State Historic Preservation Officer for the layaway, caretaker maintenance, interim leasing, sale, transfer, and disposal of historic properties on Naval Station Treasure Island.

Amanda Blosser and Toni Webb of JRP Historical Consulting prepared this document for Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) and the Navy. Both Ms. Blosser and Ms. Webb conducted the fieldwork, wrote architectural descriptions, and the historic context. Both Ms. Blosser and Ms. Webb conducted research for this project at the California State Library, Treasure Island Museum, County and City of San Francisco, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering. William B. Dewey produced the photography.

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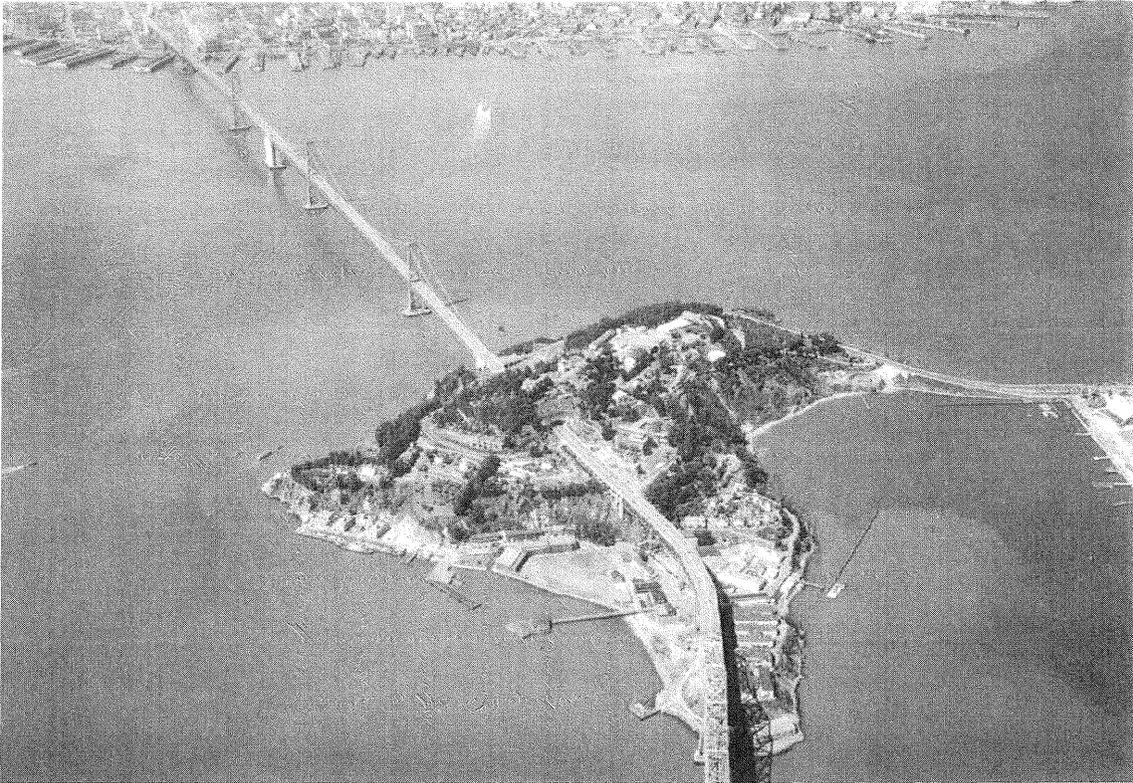


Figure 1. Aerial view of Yerba Buena Island, 1952. Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy, Negative 050852, National Archives, Still Picture Branch, College Park, MD.



Figure 2. U.S. Navy aerial photograph showing the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, July 1935. The barracks and Senior Officers' Quarters are shown center right. Treasure Island Museum Collection, Yerba Buena Island folder.

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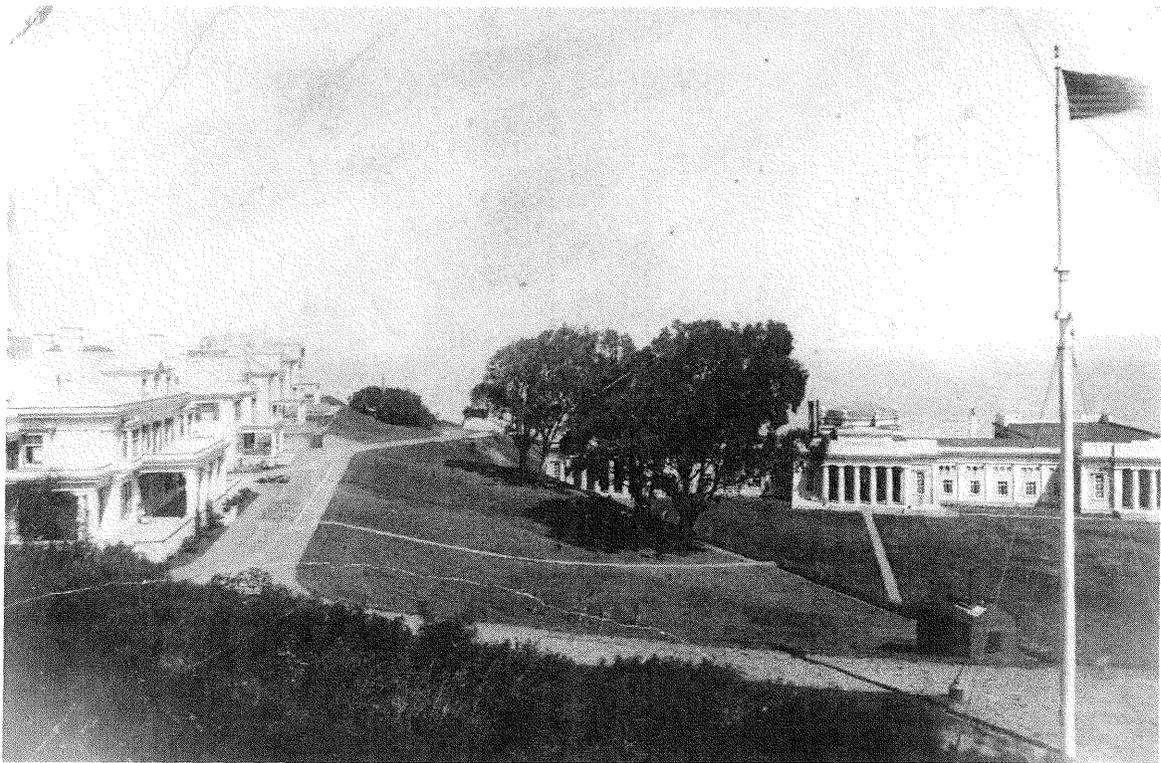


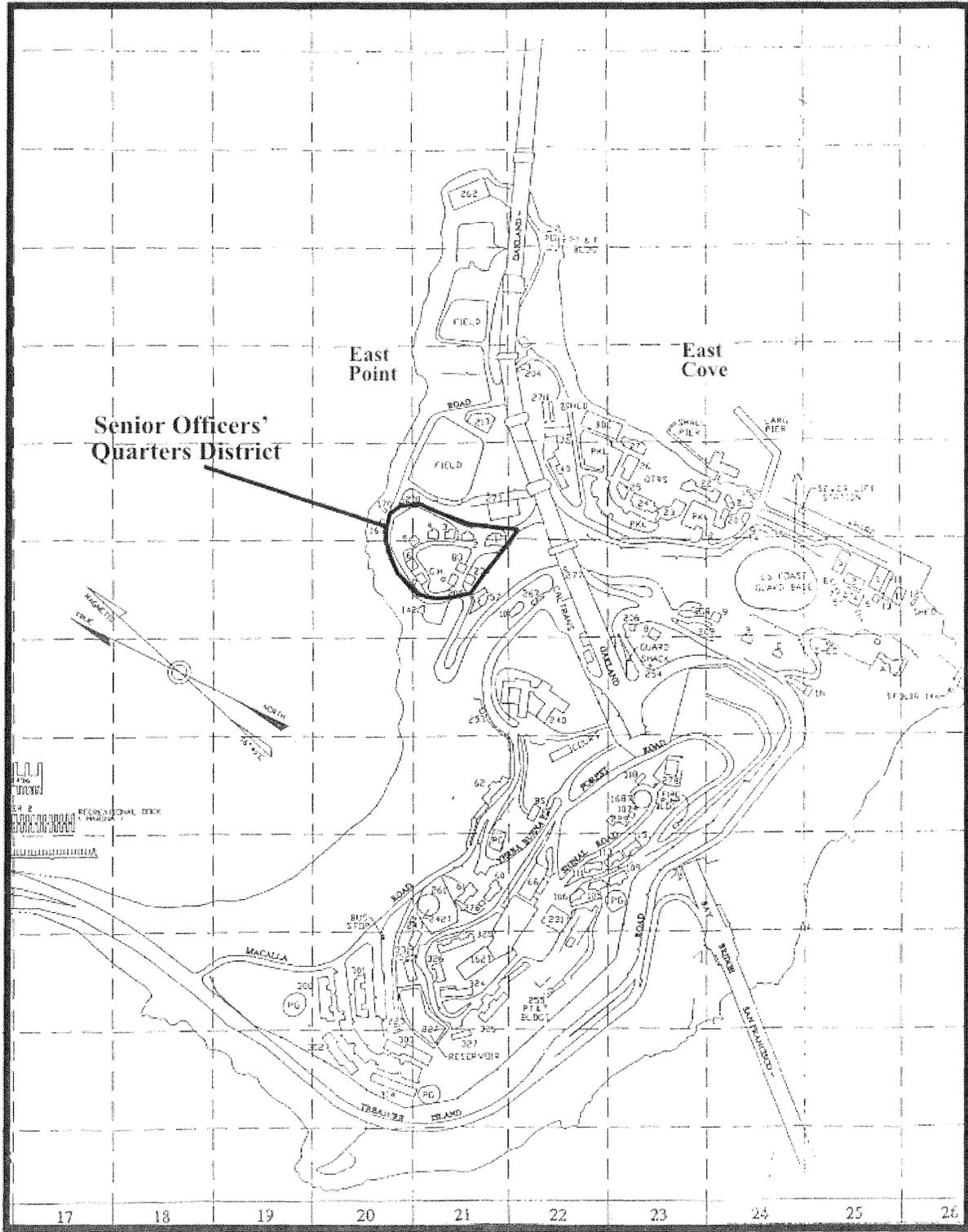
Figure 3. Historic view of Naval Training Station circa 1901. Senior Officers' Quarters are shown left, with Quarters 1 in left foreground and barracks, right. Treasure Island Museum Collection, unnumbered.



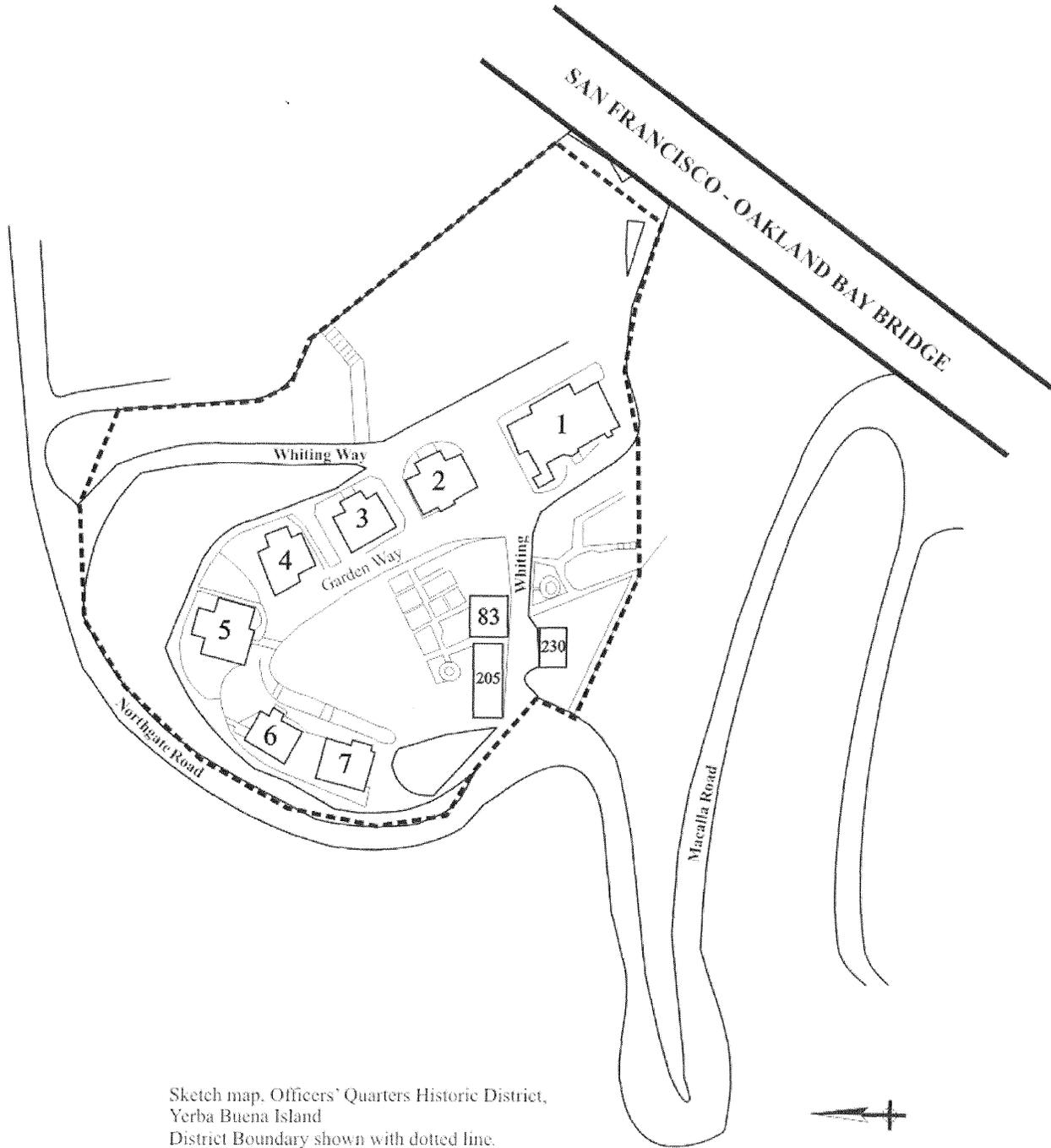
Figure 4. View of Naval Training Station, 1901, with Quarters 3-5 labeled in left background. Treasure Island Museum Collection, unnumbered, Yerba Buena Island Folder.

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LOCATION MAP



SITE PLAN



Sketch map, Officers' Quarters Historic District,
Yerba Buena Island
District Boundary shown with dotted line.



Not to Scale