



ALCATRAZ QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE BUILDING

ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

641 / D-532

DRAFT #1

Alcatraz Quarter Master Warehouse Abbreviated Historic Structure Report

ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
ALCATRAZ QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE BUILDING

ALCATRAZ ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DRAFT #1

October 31, 2001

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INTRODUCTION

This Abbreviated Historic Structures Report was prepared for the National Park Service by the firm of Lerner & Associates, Architects in association with Architectural Historian John A. Martini. The work was performed under a contract between Lerner & Associates and the Golden Gate National Park Association (GGNPA), a designated National Park Service cooperating association operating under the NPS Cooperating Associations Policies, Standards and Guidelines, NPS-32. A percentage of the profits from the interpretive services and book sales provided by the Association to visitors is used to fund projects that provide specifically for the interpretation of Alcatraz Island.

Alcatraz Island was designated a National Historic Landmark on January 17, 1986 after having first been entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on June 23, 1976. It has been in the National Park Service since the creation of Golden Gate National Recreation Area in 1972 and has been open to the public for tours since October of 1973. The island remains one of the most popular tourist destinations in the National Park Service system, attracting more than 1.2 million visitors annually.

The Quartermaster Warehouse takes its significance from its continued use as a storage, office and commissary facility under the Army, and as a storage, office and maintenance facility under the Bureau of Prisons. These latter uses continue today under the

National Park Service. It was a key structure in the un-dramatic – but critical – infrastructure of the Disciplinary Barracks and the U.S. Penitentiary and is a contributing structure to the National Historic Landmark District (is it?). The 1980 *General Management Plan* (GMP) states that historic preservation will be the primary concern on Alcatraz Island, and that all the military structures should be preserved, if feasible.

This Abbreviated Historic Structure Report was produced primarily through the compilation and interpretation of existing information and through the visual inspection of existing physical conditions without destructive testing. Field records are the property of the Architectural firm that produced this document under contract to the Golden Gate National Park Association. There were no samples taken that should be catalogued and accessioned into the park's permanent museum collection. The Abbreviated Historic Structure Report itself serves as an adequate record of the inspection, study and analysis performed by the investigators.

BUILDING INVENTORY**Quartermaster Warehouse Building**

BUILDING NUMBER: 79

NAME: Quartermaster Storehouse; Quartermaster Warehouse; Quartermaster Warehouses; Quartermaster Office & Commissary; Commissary & Q.M. Warehouse; Storehouse; Old Quartermaster Building; Garage

USE: Historic use as warehouse storage building, including garage spaces and office spaces.

PLAN TYPE: Four story steel reinforced concrete building with gabled roof of a simplified Mission Revival Style with a trapezoidal plan on the Basement and Mezzanine Levels and a simple rectangular plan on the First and Second Floors.

PREVIOUS BUILDING NUMBERS Unknown

O.Q.M.G. PLAN NO. None

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Historical Background and Context

The U.S. Army originally constructed the Alcatraz “Quartermaster Warehouse” as a multi-use building, primarily intended for storehouse space. The exact date of construction has not yet been determined, but based upon photographic evidence and oral history interviews with former island residents, the structure was apparently constructed about 1920.

The Warehouse is a reinforced concrete structure with a ground floor, “mezzanine” floor, a first floor and a second floor. In its original configuration it contained a six-car garage on its ground floor, miscellaneous storage spaces on the mezzanine, offices and the Post Commissary on the first floor, and general storage for the Post Quartermaster on the second floor. It takes its name from its primary use: storage, workshops and office space for the Post Quartermaster, who oversaw maintenance and supply activities on the island. Much of the building was open warehouse space for items ranging from lumber and pipes to uniforms and furniture. The Post Quartermaster and his staff occupied offices at the south end of the first floor of the building, immediately adjacent to the Commissary.

The Post Commissary was a standard fixture on Army posts during the 20th century, and functioned as a sales outlet to post residents for foodstuffs and other consumable supplies. Commissaries functioned similarly to civilian grocery stores, but sold their stock to military personnel at prices substantially lower than normal retail price. In addition, army cooks could supplement their authorized food rations with specialty items purchased at the commissary with unobligated “company funds.” (Commissaries were a direct outgrowth of the earlier Post Settlers and Post Traders who had operated similar commercial ventures on 19th century army posts, but often at steep mark-ups.)

The Alcatraz commissary occupied much of the first floor of the Quartermaster Warehouse, and was accessed via a doorway and ramp leading to the roadway on the west side of the building. A lobby and a service counter were located just inside the doorway, where clerks assisted island residents with their shopping. The remaining space on the first floor was reserved for commissary storage.

When the War Department transferred Alcatraz to the Department of Justice in 1933, the Warehouse and many of the Quartermaster’s tools and materials were transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

along with the rest of the structures on the island. Again, there is little written documentation on the building during the Penitentiary years, but island residents remember that the Warehouse continued to house many of the same activities as when under the Army. Instead of a Post Quartermaster, though, the individual who now oversaw the maintenance for the prison was known as the “Chief of Mechanical Services,” and who apparently continued to occupy the same first floor offices as his military predecessor. The penitentiary staff, probably out of habit, continued to refer to the building as “the Quartermaster Warehouse.”

The main change to the Warehouse under the BOP was that the Commissary was relocated to the apartment house overlooking the dock. Security was always a concern on Alcatraz, and the warden set out to consolidate all the staff housing and support services into the cyclone fence-enclosed area at the southern end of the island. As part of this move, he ordered the army’s commissary, post office and PX shut down and their functions replaced by single retail outlet on the first floor of Building 64, an area known to generations of island residents simply as “the store.”

Following the closing of the commissary, the first floor of the Quartermaster Warehouse was apparently converted into workshop space for the island’s Mechanical Services branch. About this time,

a vehicle stall was constructed at the north end of the first floor for the island’s new Diamond T fire engine. A former correctional officer remembered that the rest of the first floor contained mostly shop tools and other mechanical equipment such as table saws, planers, sanders, drill presses, etc., along with lockers where the maintenance staff secured their tools. He also added that the building was totally restricted to island staff and that convicts were never allowed into the building, a policy that explains the Warehouse’s total lack of prison security features such as barred gates and window grills.

In 1936, the warden prepared a list of motor vehicles assigned to the island that were (presumably) housed in the Warehouse’s first floor garage stalls: three 1934 Reo Motor ¾ ton trucks; a 1936 Chevrolet 1½ ton truck; and two trucks purchased from the Army: a 1929 Chevrolet ¾ ton truck and a 1932 Ford 1½ ton truck.

A search of annual records reveals other minor alterations and activities. In 1938 an area at the north end of the ground floor was partitioned off for diesel storage tanks for the adjacent powerhouse. The exterior was apparently repainted in 1946 and a new roof put on in 1959. In 1950 the island’s locksmith shop was reportedly located in the building. (A small office on the second floor still retains

miscellaneous rusty parts for the cellhouse door closing mechanisms.)

The Quartermaster Warehouse and the rest of the island were transferred to the care of the General Services Administration (GSA) in 1963 following the close of the penitentiary. In November 1969, a group of Native Americans calling themselves "Indians of All Tribes" occupied the island for 18 months as a political statement. During this period the Warehouse was extensively vandalized and its windows and doors broken out, although the building itself remained basically undamaged.

In summary, the Quartermaster Warehouse takes its significance from its continued use as a storage, office and commissary facility under the Army, and as a storage, office and maintenance facility under the Bureau of Prisons. These latter uses continue today under the National Park Service. It was a key structure in the un-dramatic – but critical – infrastructure of the Disciplinary Barracks and the U.S. Penitentiary. The Warehouse is a contributing feature to the National Historic Landmark status of the island.

Chronology of Development and Use:

- ca.1920 Quatermaster warehouse constructed
- ca.1923 Two large "ALCATRAZ" signs with a north-pointing arrow painted on roof to aid early aviators in identifying local landmarks.
- 1929 Quatermaster plans prepared for structure. Basement [ground floor] contained lumber and cement storage, a tool room, a repair room, and five vehicle bays, one with an inspection pit. Mezzanine contained a hall, toilet and two large storerooms. The first floor contained commissary storage space, a lobby and counter for customers, a commissary office, and additional office spaces for the construction superintendent, the post quatermaster, and the quatermaster department's clerks. The second [top] floor contained a large "general store room", smaller rooms for clothing and kitchen supplies, and a small office with a counter and issue window.
- 1930 Three military prisoners assigned daily to work as janitors. Post Order #35 stated: "The Q.M. Warehouse and Commissary janitors may be used anywhere in that building and in addition to performing duties as janitors are available for handling supplies, etc...The Commissary janitor will be on pass status [i.e., allowed to move about island unaccompanied] to run errands for QM Dept."
- 1937 Exterior staircase on west façade leading to second floor removed. Replaced by exterior staircase leading to roof of powerhouse where a door in the north gable end provides access to second story.
- 1934 Building transferred to Bureau of Prisons. Same general uses as noted in 1929. Described as a four-storied building containing the commissary and a six-vehicle garage. New vehicle bay for Diamond T fire truck apparently constructed on first floor.
- 1938 Annual report states that three steel storage tanks for diesel fuel were placed in building, then walled in and a filling [containment?] placed around them. Connected by pipes to dock and power plant
- 1946 Exterior repainted with two coats paint. Estimated cost for scaffolding and applying 20,000 square feet of coating was \$650.00

- 1950 Key cutting machine requested for “the locksmith shop now located in the old Q.M. building along with our other shops.” Notation included that a surplus DC motor will have to be installed due to lack of AC on island.
- 1959 August. Specifications prepared for a new roof: “Remove all old roofing – install asbestos shingles heavy butts, color russet red, laying 30 lb. roofing felt beneath the shingles. All gable ends are to be flashed with metal step flashing.” Other specifications included: “Re-sheathing of the entire building with ¼” ply 4’x8’ sheets nailed with galv. 8d nails. This roof has spaced sheathing.” Total projected cost: \$6,973.00
- 1963 Building vacated by Bureau of Prisons following penitentiary closure and transferred to General Services Administration (GSA).
- 1969 Native Americans calling themselves “Indians of All Tribes” occupied the island for 18 months. During this period the Warehouse was extensively vandalized.
- 1971-
- Present Continuous use as a storage facility by the National Park Service

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/CONDITION ASSESSMENT

System of Evaluation

The physical condition / condition assessment of interior and exterior materials, fixtures, features and assemblies consists of a three-part valuation system from good to poor condition. This system allows for a general assessment of the conditions of materials. Assessments were achieved by means of on site observations and assessments contained in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled Alcatraz Island Historic Preservation and Safety Construction Program dated March 2001 which reference a structural analysis made by Tennebaum-Manheim Engineers in 1998. No destructive testing or laboratory analysis of the materials was performed and no rigorous analysis of the structural systems was undertaken. The objective was to assess the existing condition of materials and finishes that make up the Quartermaster Warehouse building for future use in determining the building's usage and treatments required for material stabilization, replacement and/or restoration. The following evaluation system was employed:

Good Condition: Item requires minor, if any, repair such as minor repointing of brickwork, scraping paint, patching small holes and cracks, etc., but is essentially intact.

Fair Condition: Item requires considerable amount of repair and/or minor replacement such as repointing of large areas of brickwork, repairs including some replacement, rebuilding walls, replacing fixtures and features, etc.

Poor Condition: Item has lost most of its physical integrity and requires major repair and/or replacement.

General Description / Exterior Envelope

The U.S. Army originally constructed the Alcatraz "Quartermaster Warehouse" as a multi-use building, primarily intended for storage space ca. 1920.

The Warehouse remains today a typical example of a steel reinforced concrete structure in a very simplified form of Mission Revival Style, fitting to its use. Elements of this style can be seen in the plain roof parapets on the north and south facades, also seen as a motif in window trim details in the Office of the Quartermaster, the only finished interior space left in the building. The building is starkly institutional in appearance and feel. Lighting and electrical

service is surface mounted. Concrete floors and walls are painted, and for the most part show form board patterns.

Historical research and empirical data collected on the site has indicated that the Warehouse was built at the same time as the Supply and the Salt Store Room building directly to the north of it which connects it to the Powerhouse. There is a connection to this building at the Mezzanine level of the Warehouse that no longer serves a purpose since the Mezzanine floor has been removed in that area to create a double high space at the Basement level. In its original configuration, the Warehouse had a Basement Floor on ground level, a Mezzanine Floor that had access to the roadway via a narrow bridge, a First Floor that also had roadway access via a large sliding door, and a Second Floor, accessed only from the roof of the adjacent Salt Store Room or via a stair on the west façade that no longer exists.

The four story structure, with Basement, Mezzanine First and Second Floor levels has a 110'-6"x36'-0" footprint. The foundation consists of spread concrete footings and the Basement has a concrete slab on grade. The North wall on the Basement, Mezzanine and First Floor levels is the south wall of the Supply Room and Salt Store Room of the adjacent building and is reinforced concrete with form board patterns. This north wall is not at right angles to the west and

east walls of the Warehouse on the Basement and Mezzanine Levels.

The top floors of the building are divided equally into twenty-seven bays by concrete columns on 12'-0" centers, three bays wide (in the transverse direction - east to west) and nine bays long (in the longitudinal direction - north to south). The Basement and Mezzanine Levels do not have equal bays at the north due to the obtuse angle of the shared wall with the building to the north. The walls on the Basement and Mezzanine Levels on the west are in-filled between the columns and it appears as if the steel reinforced concrete structure was erected prior to the bays being in-filled with stucco covered wood frame infill walls. The building exterior has a smooth cementitious stucco finish that is cracked in some areas, and spalls are present in others, but is in good condition overall with the west wall being in fair condition. On the north, east and south walls, and the west wall of the upper floor levels, stucco covered reinforced concrete infill is used, and form board patterns are visible throughout the building interior. The building exterior has a smooth cementitious stucco finish that is cracked in some areas, and spalls are present in others, but is in good condition overall.

In terms of the overall structural condition of the building, the structural analysis made by Tennebaum-Manheim Engineers in 1998

recommended that the building no longer be occupied by the island's maintenance staff until a series of stabilization and seismic upgrades are implemented.

Basement Level

At the 8'-4" high Basement level, the cubic bays are created by 24"x18" concrete columns. At the northeast corner of the Basement level, the Mezzanine floor has been removed to create a space with a 16'-8" height. At the Mezzanine level of the north wall in the double high space, a sliding door to the former Supply Room is visible more than eight feet above the floor level. At the Mezzanine Level on the east wall of the double high space a blocked up window 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high is visible. The double height space is separated from the rest of the open Basement by single wythe concrete block partition walls laid up in a hasty fashion. These concrete block infill walls appear to be unreinforced, show few cracks and are in good condition. The Basement floor slab in the single story space between Column Lines 3 and 5 has been raised from 2 - 5 inches above the rest of the floor slab. The reinforced concrete east wall of the building at Basement Level has a 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high window centered in the infill wall between Column Lines 8 and 9. The south wall has two 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high windows centered in the infill

walls between Column Lines A and B, and C and D. The west wall at the Basement Level is open.

At the far south of the Basement level are two rooms with wood frame and drywall partition walls. One is a toilet room with fixtures and plumbing in poor condition. The partition walls are in fair condition. The toilet room in this location does not appear on the 1933 Quartermaster plans. The floor framing for the Mezzanine level is visible at the ceiling of the Basement and is composed of two 4x12 joists attached to each side of the columns running in the transverse direction (from east to west), with 6x6 beams at 24 inch centers running longitudinally (north to south) supporting a finish floor on the Mezzanine Level of tongue and groove wood planking of differing widths. At the south end of the Basement level, the Mezzanine Floor structure is protected with sheet metal nailed to the framing that is badly rusted and in poor condition. There is a wood ladder stair to the Mezzanine level in this area that has no handrails and open risers that poses a hazard for users.

Mezzanine Level

The 8'-3" high Mezzanine level is divided into bays by 18"x18" steel reinforced concrete columns in good condition. The west wall of the Mezzanine level was constructed of wood frame infill walls with a cementitious stucco exterior finish in the bays between columns.

These infill walls are in fair to poor condition with portions of the exterior finish missing and cracked, showing the wood substructure which is showing signs of dry rot. The exterior concrete finish of columns on Lines 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 of the west wall have spalls exposing steel reinforcement. The northeast corner of the Mezzanine Floor is blocked off by concrete block partition walls laid up in a shoddy fashion. The west wall has three window openings centered in the wood infill walls between Column Lines 3 and 4, 5 and 6 and 7 and 8. The opening in the wood infill wall between Column Lines 8 and 9 is off center and would have been a four foot wide door under the bridge. Adjacent to this opening inside is a stairway to the First Floor Level that poses a hazard to users as it has no handrails and has risers of differing heights. The majority of the Mezzanine Level interior is filled with wooden shelving that appears to be racks for piping or lumber. In the southern six bays of the Mezzanine, wood frame partition walls separate a Toilet Room and a Store Room. The window in the Toilet Room is missing, fixtures in the Toilet Room are missing and the plumbing is in poor condition. The Store Room ceiling is in poor condition and a window is missing in the opening on the South wall.

First Floor Level

The 11'-4" high First Floor Level is divided into twenty-seven equal bays by 14"x14" steel reinforced concrete columns in good condition. The main entry to this floor is at the northwest corner of the building through a roll-up garage door and a new wood entry door in the west wall.

The west wall has six windows that measure 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered between the columns in the infill walls, 3'-4" above the finish floor. The window sashes are in fair condition and have been fitted with Plexiglas to form a minimal weather barrier. In the bay between columns 8 and 9 along Column Line A, a doorway 3'-0" wide and 7'-0" high used to be the entry door from the bridge.

Two of the three north bays of the First Floor are separated from the rest of the space by concrete block partition walls laid up in shoddy fashion to form a "garage" space for the Island Fire Truck. There is a wall mounted radiator on the partition wall in fair condition. The interior finish of the north wall is smooth in the wall between columns on Lines A and B, form board patterns are visible in the center bay infill wall, and the finish is smooth in the easternmost bay infill wall to a vertical line behind the column on Line C, which would indicate that a partition wall was erected along Column Line

C between lines 1 and 2 (this wall does not appear on the 1933 Quartermaster Plans).

The east wall has nine windows 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered between the columns in the infill walls, 3'-4" above the finish floor. The window sashes are in poor condition and have been fitted with Plexiglas to form a minimal weather barrier.

Four foot long fluorescent lighting is suspended from the ceiling running the entire length of the center bay of the space to the former Quartermaster Office. Refurbished pendant lighting in the "garage" area is typical of the historical lighting that was suspended from the ceiling in the center of each bay, running the length of the space on the east and west. Three new partial height wood frame partition walls, constructed of 2x4s and drywall on Column Lines 6 and 7, between columns on Lines C and D, separate a bay used for tool storage. Opposite the newer partition walls in the western bays are two work tables and a shelving unit. Remnants of a Toilet Room are located along the east wall in the bay between Column Lines 8 and 9 (between columns on Lines C and D). This toilet room does not appear on the 1933 Quartermaster plans, the plumbing, fixtures and partition walls are in poor condition, and due to palettes stored in that area, traces of the toilet room partition walls were not located. The three southernmost bays are separated from the rest of the space

by full height wood frame partition walls, constructed of 2x4s and drywall on Column Lines 9 and 10. The partition walls are in fair condition. The painted finish in the space is delaminating. The tongue and groove wood floor covered in linoleum in this area is raised off the concrete floor of the outer space approximately 3½". The Floor is in good condition and the linoleum is in poor condition. On the south wall, there are three windows that measure 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered between the columns in the infill walls, 3'-4" above the finish floor. The window sashes are in poor condition and have been fitted with Plexiglas to form a minimal weather barrier. The window trim on two of the windows shows a pointed "gable" motif that is unique to this space. There is a floor mounted radiator in poor condition.

Second Floor Level

The 11'-0" high Second Floor Level has wood columns that run the full length of the space down the center (along Column Line B.1), that essentially divide the space in half along its centerline. The Second Floor space is accessed via a stair that runs along the west façade of the building between the Warehouse and the Powerhouse. The stair allows access to the roof of the Salt Store Room where an entry door in the north wall of the warehouse allows access to the Second Floor of the Warehouse building. The stair is in poor

condition and is not useable. This stair is not located on the 1933 Quartermaster Plans and a ca. 1934 photo shows a stair in a slightly different location. There also is empirical evidence of a stair that connected the First and Second Floor levels on the west façade of the Warehouse, by way of a doorway in the bay between Columns 4 and 5 along Column Line A.

The north wall has one entry door, one window and one blocked up entry door. The window opening measures 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered in the outer western bay, 3'-4" above the finish floor. The operable door is centered in the middle bay. The blocked up doorway is in the outer eastern bay

The northernmost bay of the west wall has a large double leaf wood door, outside of the door mounted on the wall above the door is a steel bracket that would have held a pulley used for hoisting materials and supplies. The bracket is in fair condition and the door in poor condition. The infill wall between columns 4 and 5 along Column Line A has a door centered in the bay. The door has a transom divided into four panes by narrow muntins and a large center light divided into six panes by narrow muntins. The door is in poor condition. The other bays of the west wall have window openings that measure 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered in the bays,

3'-4" above the finish floor. The door and windows have been fitted with Plexiglas to form a minimal weather barrier.

In the northeast portion of the space is an area separated from the rest of the space by wood frame and wire mesh screening partition walls in poor condition. This area used to house the Clothing Store Room. The portion of wall between Column Lines 1 and 2 has an arched counter window with shutter door and in fair to poor condition. The counters that were related to the use of the window have been lost, and the partition wall is in fair condition.

The south wall has two windows that measure 3'-5" wide by 5'-6" high centered in the outer bays, 3'-4" above the finish floor. The windows have been fitted with Plexiglas to form a minimal weather barrier. The southern most bays of the Second Floor have small rooms with a narrow corridor between them. The rooms are separated from the rest of the space by wood frame partition walls that have a board and batten interior finish in fair to poor condition.

The ceiling is ¼" gypsum board nailed to the truss roof structure and secured with narrow battens. The gypsum board ceiling is in poor condition. The gabled attic space formed by the roof trusses is accessed by way of a ladder mounted to the board and batten partition wall at the south end of the space. The roof trusses appear

to be in good condition. The roof trusses are made out of wood 4x6s and the Transite roof panels are supported by 3x6 purlins spaced 2'-0" to centerline. Daylight is visible around the entire perimeter of the Attic space at the eaves. Two shallow arched louvered openings are centered in the north and south walls. The louvers are in poor condition. The Transite roof panels appear to be in fair to poor condition, and could present an environmental hazard due to their asbestos content.

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES

System of Evaluation

The objective of evaluating the architectural significance of the Post Exchange building is to rank the exterior envelope and interior spaces of the building and the elements, features, and uses that define them so as to inform a future plan for stabilization, replacement, removal, and/or restoration of the building. The ranking is based on how important those elements, features, and uses are in defining the architectural character of the building based on its Period of Historical Significance. Factors considered in the evaluation include:

- 1) Historical importance of the various spaces, elements, uses, or features in defining the building
- 2) Quality and condition of materials and workmanship and
- 3) Uniqueness of the design and rare features.

The following evaluation system of defining the level of significance was employed:

Major Architectural Significance: Item contributes the most to the architectural character of the building. The design, materials, and

workmanship of these items are generally of a high quality and in good condition. They are often unique volumes, elements or features, have age value and are usually highly contributing to the historic character of the building.

Minor Architectural Significance: Item contributes to a lesser extent to the architectural character of the building. The design, materials, and workmanship of these items are generally standard and the items are in good to fair condition. They are often undistinguished and common volumes, elements or features, do not have age value and usually contribute to a lesser extent or detract from the historic character of the building.

Evaluation

[ADD]

Appendix A: Drawings

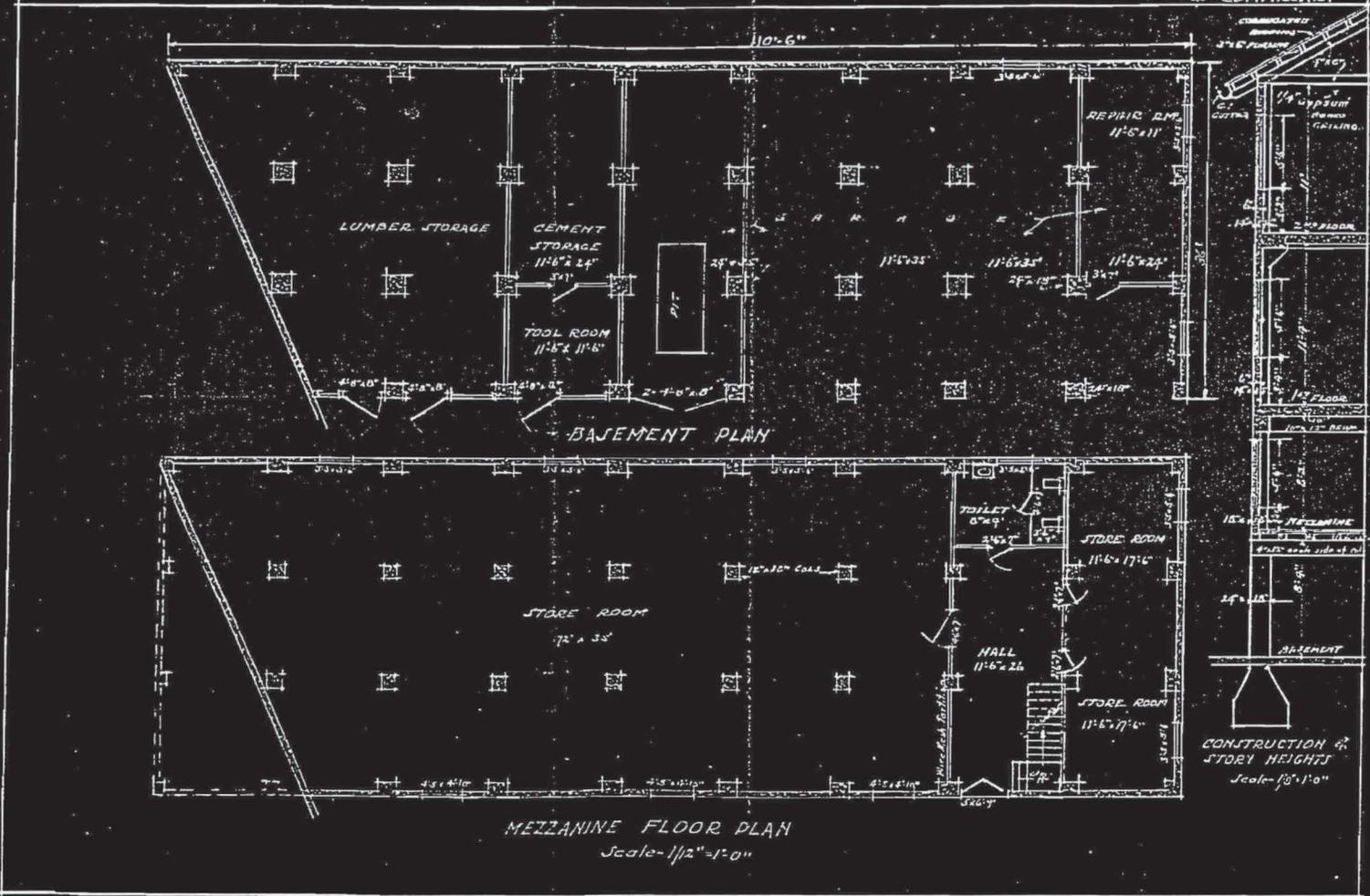


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HISTORICAL RECORD OF BUILDINGS

ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA

BUILDING No: 79
Designation: QUARTERMASTER OFFICE
& COMMISSARY



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN
Scale - 1/2" = 1'-0"

QUARTERMASTER OFFICE & COMMISSARY
 DRAWN BY J.C.M. DATE-APR 1929
 CHECKED BY H.L. G. DATE-APR 1929
 CORRECTED BY J.C.M. DATE-APR 1929
 REVISIONS: 1/1/29 APPROVED: [Signature] QUARTERMASTER



QUARTER MASTER BUILDING - PERSPECTIVE VIEW
EXISTING CONDITIONS

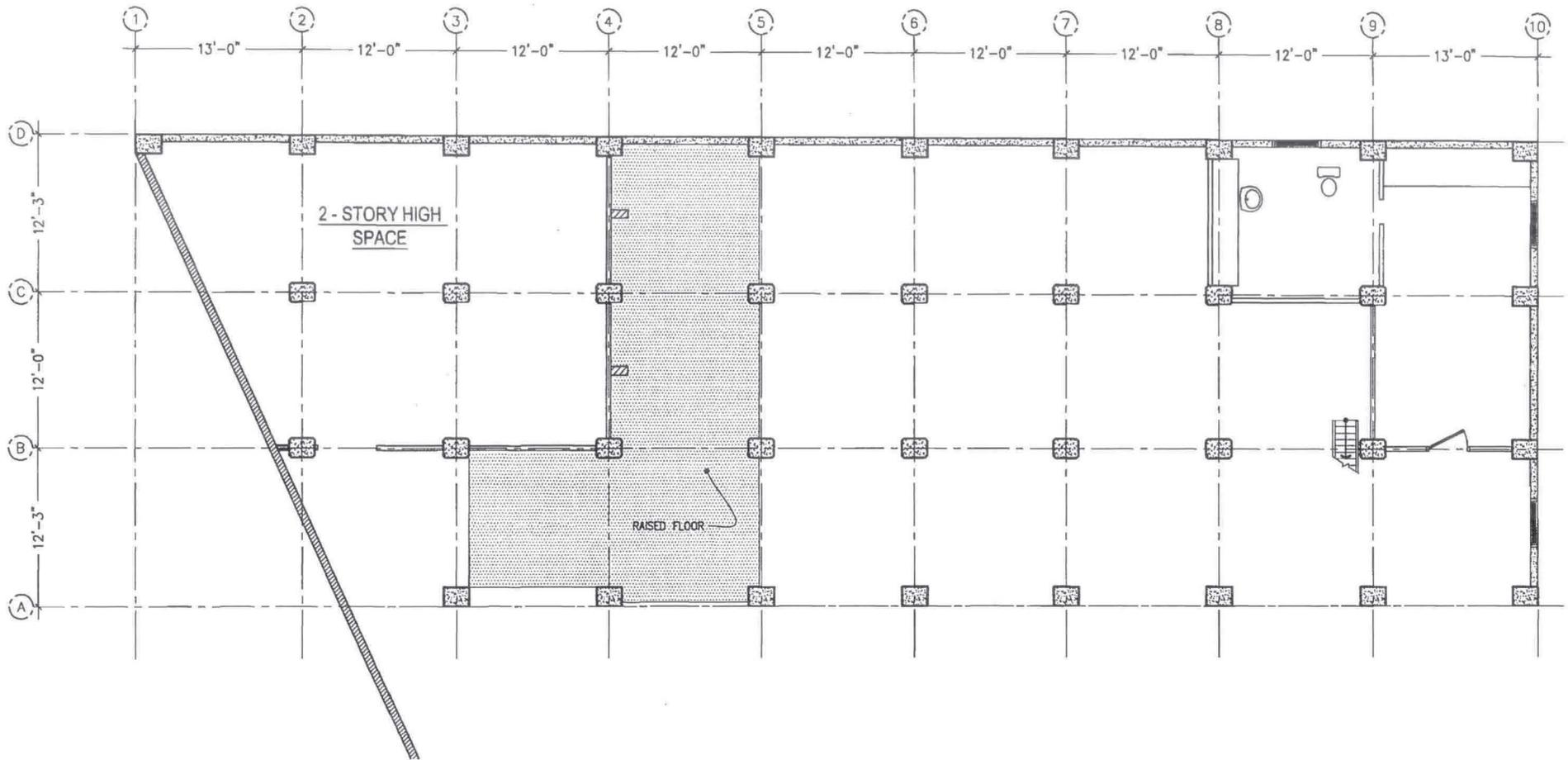
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**ALCATRAZ QUARTER MASTER BUILDING
ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

DRAWN BY:	TN	SHEET #:
CHECKED BY:	AL	01
DATE:	10/26/01	



QUARTER MASTER BUILDING - BASEMENT FLOOR
EXISTING CONDITIONS



**LERNER
+
ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS**

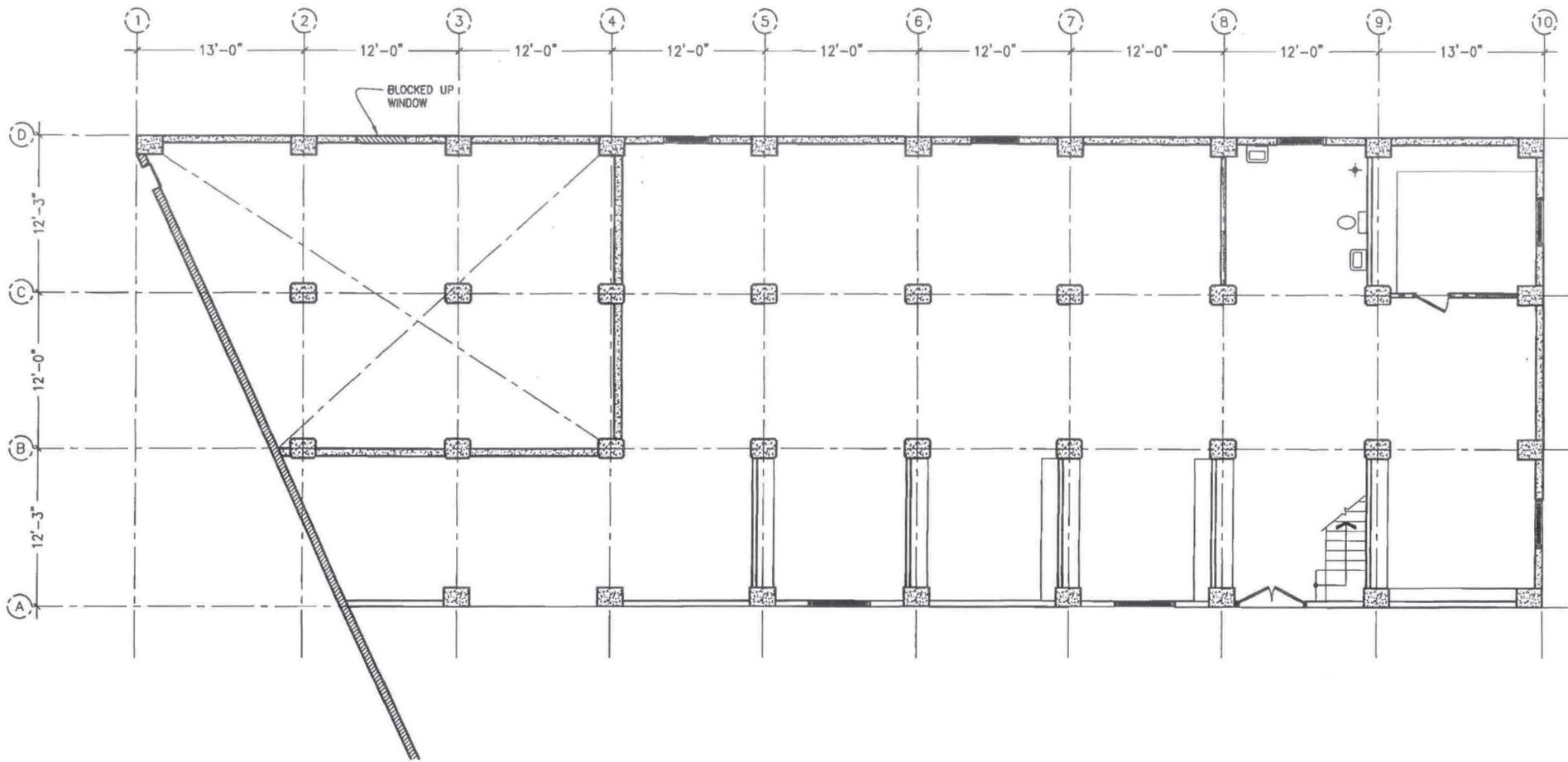
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**ALCATRAZ QUARTER MASTER BUILDING
ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

DRAWN BY: TN
CHECKED BY: AL
DATE: 10/30/01

SHEET #:
02



QUARTER MASTER BUILDING - MEZZANINE FLOOR
EXISTING CONDITIONS



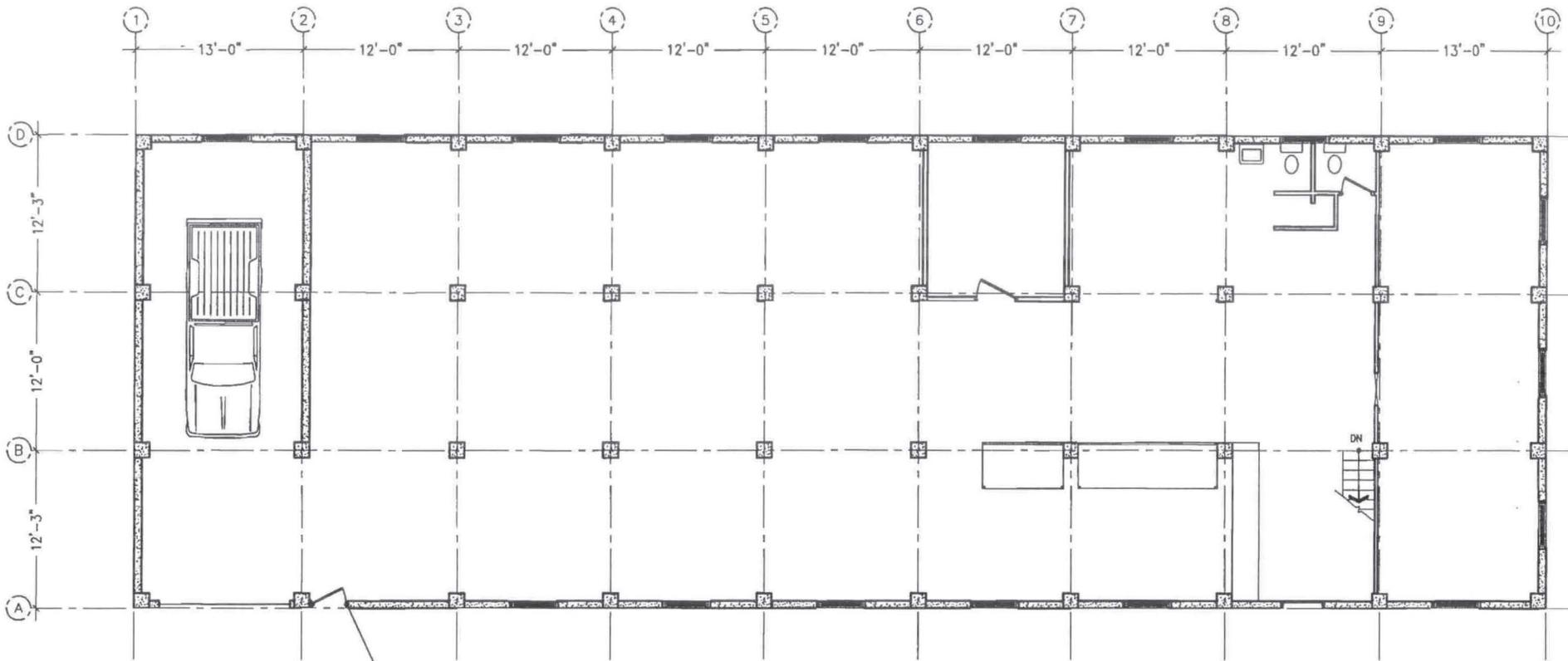
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**ALCATRAZ QUARTER MASTER BUILDING
ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

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DATE:	10/30/01	



QUARTER MASTER BUILDING - FIRST FLOOR
EXISTING CONDITIONS



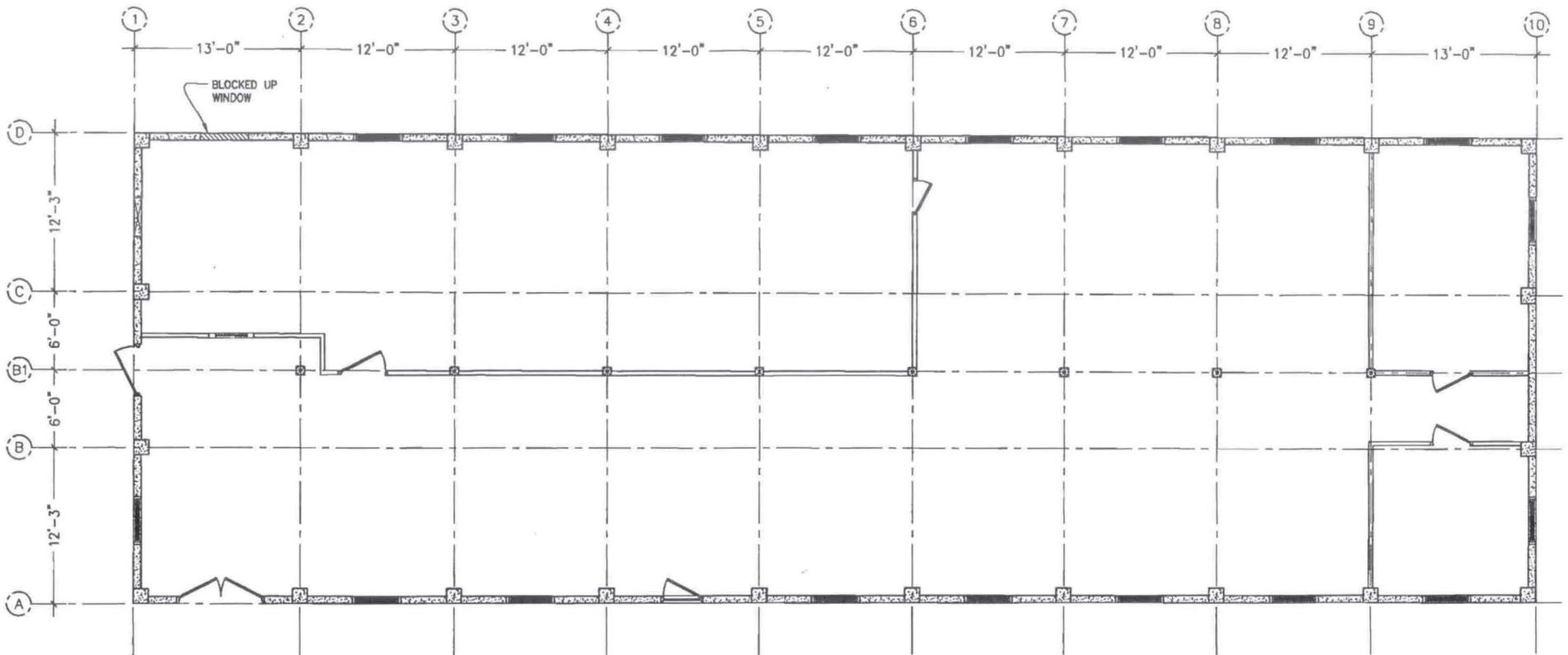
**LERNER
+
ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS**

1108 C BRYANT STREET
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**ALCATRAZ QUARTER MASTER BUILDING
ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

DRAWN BY:	TH	SHEET #.
CHECKED BY:	AL	04
DATE:	10/30/01	



QUARTER MASTER BUILDING - SECOND FLOOR
EXISTING CONDITIONS



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**ALCATRAZ QUARTER MASTER BUILDING
ABBREVIATED HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

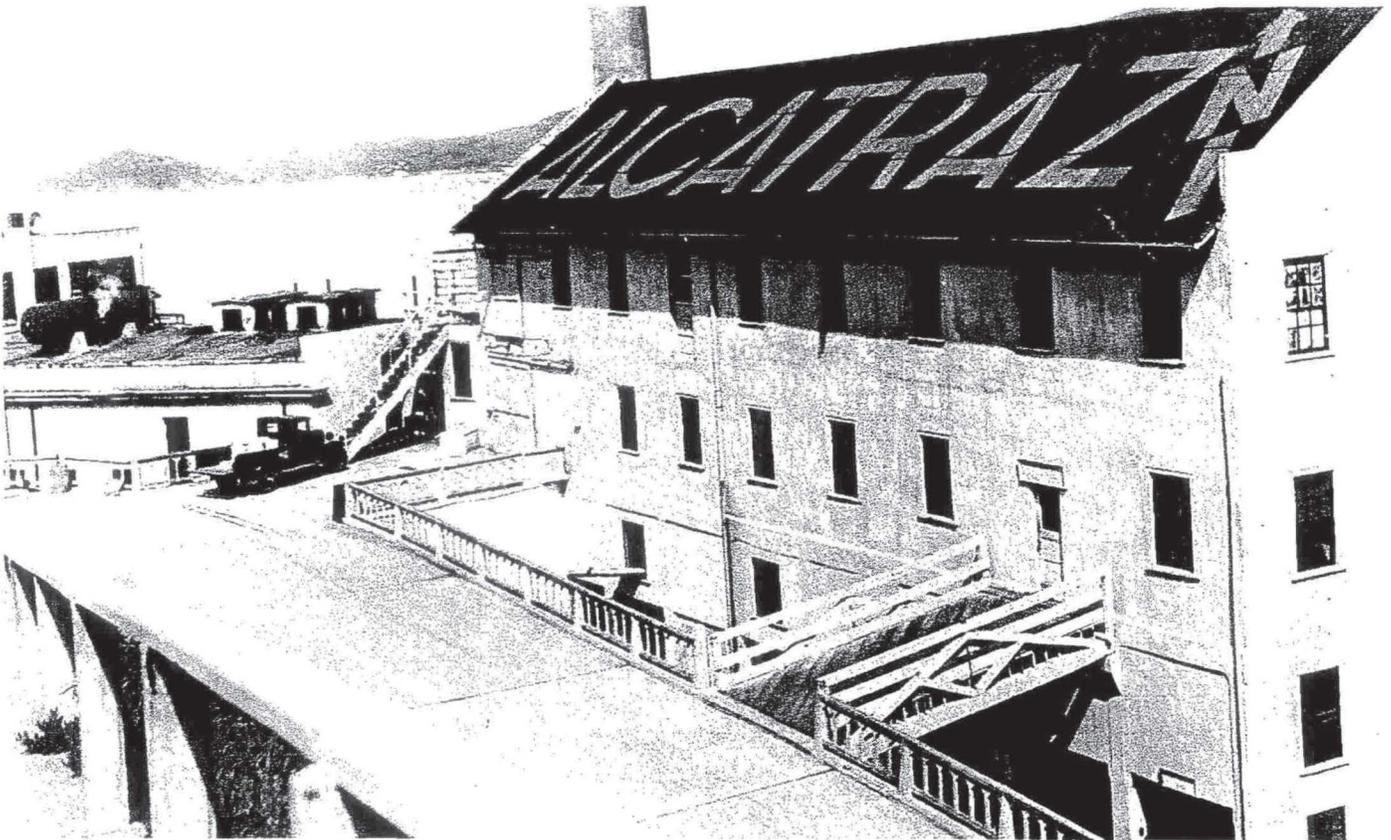
DRAWN BY:	TH	SHEET #:
CHECKED BY:	AL	05
DATE:	10/30/01	

Appendix B: Photos





QM Warehouse construction c 1920 (NPS)



QM Warehouse and Powerhouse c 1935 (NPS)



qwm-ahsr10



qwm-ahsr11



qwm-ahsr12



qwm-ahsr13



qwm-ahsr14



qwm-ahsr15



qwm-ahsr16



qwm-ahsr17



qwm-ahsr18



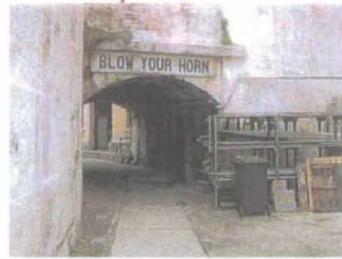
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qwm-ahsr20



qwm-ahsr21



qwm-ahsr22



qwm-ahsr23



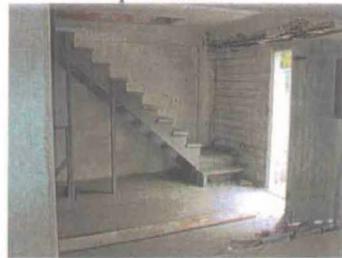
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qwm-ahsr25



qwm-ahsr26



qwm-ahsr27



qwm-ahsr28



qwm-ahsr29



qwm-ahsr30



qwm-ahsr31



qwm-ahsr32



qwm-ahsr33



qwm-ahsr34



qwm-ahsr35



qwm-ahsr36



qwm-ahsr37



qwm-ahsr38



qwm-ahsr39



qwm-ahsr40



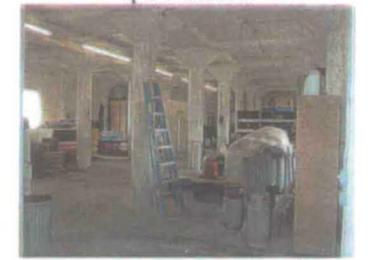
qwm-ahsr41



qwm-ahsr42



qwm-ahsr43



qwm-ahsr44



qwm-ahsr45



qwm-ahsr46



qwm-ahsr47



qwm-ahsr48



qwm-ahsr49



qwm-ahsr50



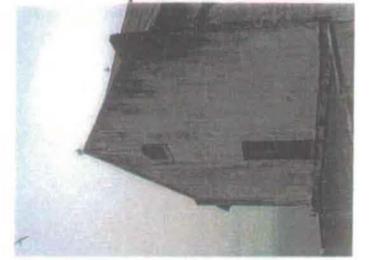
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qwm-ahsr52



qwm-ahsr53



qwm-ahsr54



qwm-ahsr55



qwm-ahsr56



qwm-ahsr57



qwm-ahsr58



qwm-ahsr59



qwm-ahsr60



qwm-ahsr61



qwm-ahsr62



qwm-ahsr63



qwm-ahsr64



qwm-ahsr65



qwm-ahsr66



qwm-ahsr67



qwm-ahsr68



qwm-ahsr69



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qwm-ahsr73



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qwm-ahsr75



qwm-ahsr76



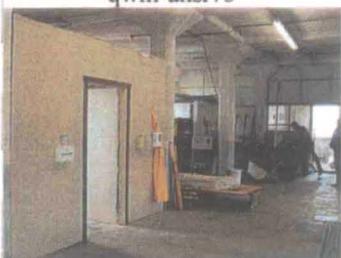
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qwm-ahsr78



qwm-ahsr79



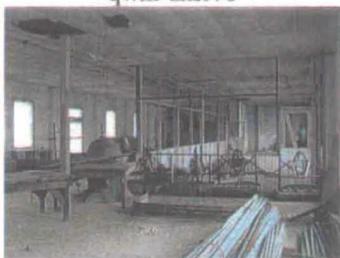
qwm-ahsr80



qwm-ahsr81



qwm-ahsr82



qwm-ahsr83

Appendix C: Footnotes and Bibliography

Publications:

Thompson, Erwin N. *The Rock: A History of Alcatraz Island, 1847-1972*. Denver: National Park Service, 1980.

Interviews:

DeMaeyer, Mary Elliot, interview, Mill Valley, California, June 1990

Bergen, Philip R., interview, Presidio of San Francisco, August 2001.

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Park Archives & Records Center, Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service

Historic Photograph Collection, Main Branch, San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco.
