

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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OCT 28 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: **PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO**
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT
Other Names/Site Number

2. Location

street & number		not for publication	___
city or town	San Francisco	vicinity	___
state	California	code	___
county	San Francisco	code	___
zip code			

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

OCT 28 1992

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

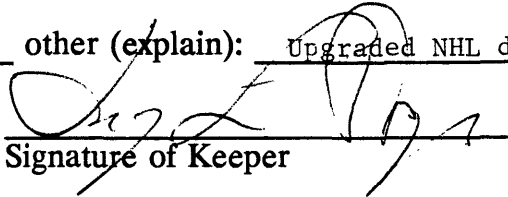
entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____

determined eligible for the National Register
National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register _____

removed from the National Register _____

other (explain): Upgraded NHL documentation


Signature of Keeper

5/20/93
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
~477	~345	buildings
11+	1+	sites
166+	157+	structures
8+	1+	objects
<u>662+</u>	<u>504+</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

Fort Point National Historic Site (10/16/70) 70000146
Presidio National Historic Landmark (10/15/66) 79000537
Six-Inch Rifled Gun No. 9 (2/07/79) 79000255

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Defense	Sub: military facility
Defense	fortification
Defense	air facility
Defense	coast guard facility
Landscape	natural feature
Landscape	forest
Health care	hospital
Funerary	cemetery
Recreation	sports facility
Recreation	outdoor recreation
Domestic	institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Defense	Sub: military facility
Landscape	natural feature
Landscape	forest
Health care	hospital

Funerary	cemetery
Recreation	sports facility
Recreation	outdoor recreation
Domestic	institutional housing
Landscape	park
Culture	museum
Culture	monument/marker
Work in progress	

7. Description

THE COMPLETE TEXT OF SECTION 7 CAN BE FOUND ON CONTINUATION SHEETS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Mid-19th Century: Other--Conventional/Classical Derivative
Late Victorian: Other--Conventional/Mixed Derivative
Late Victorian: Stick/Eastlake
Other: World War Temporary
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late Victorian: Second Empire
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Other--Rustic
Modern Movement: Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundations
 Concrete
 Stone
 Sandstone
 Granite
walls
 Stucco
 Brick
 Wood
 Weatherboard
 Concrete

Stone
 Sandstone
 Limestone
 Granite
Earth
 Adobe
Asphalt/Asbestos
roofs
 Ceramic tile
 Asphalt
 Slate
 Wood
 Shingle
other
 Concrete
 Asphalt
 Earth
 Wood
 Stone
 Sandstone
 Limestone
 Granite
Metal
 Cast iron
 Bronze
 Aluminum
 Iron
 Steel
 Copper

8. Statement of Significance

**THE COMPLETE TEXT OF SECTION 8 CAN BE FOUND ON
CONTINUATION SHEETS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM**

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "√" in one or more boxes for the criteria
qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "√" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or a grave
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Exploration/Settlement
Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic
Archeology: Historic - Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1776-1945 (and 1951)

Significant Dates

- 1776 Founding date for Presidio
- 1793 Commencement of construction of Castillo de San Joaquin
- 1822 Transfer of Presidio from Spain to Mexico
- 1846 Mexico's loss of California to the United States
- 1847 Arrival of United States troops at Presidio
- 1850 Legal establishment of Presidio as United States Army reservation
- 1853 Commencement of United States fort construction at Ft. Point
- 1861 Commencement of Civil War
- 1865 End of Civil War
- 1870 Commencement of first battery construction, Battery West
- 1873 Establishment of Marine Hospital on Post lands
- 1881 Construction of first rail service to and from City
- 1883 Conception of Jones' plan for afforestation of reservation
- 1884 Designation of Post cemetery as National Cemetery
- 1889 Establishment of lifesaving station on Post lands
- 1893 Commencement of "Endicott Era" defense system
- c1895 Commencement of new parade ground construction at Main Post
Construction of golf course on Post lands
- 1896 Commencement of perimeter stone gates and walls
- 1898 Commencement of Spanish-American War
- 1899 End of Spanish-American War
Establishment of general hospital (later Letterman)
- c1910 Commencement of construction on Fort Winfield Scott
- 1914 Commencement of World War I
- 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition
- 1917 Entrance of United States into World War I
- 1918 End of World War I
- 1921 Commencement of Crissy Field construction
- 1922 Establishment of Julius Kahn Playground on Post lands
- 1929 Great Depression
- 1933 Commencement of Golden Gate Bridge construction
Commencement of "Restoration" of the supposed Comandancia
- c1934 Commencement of WPA projects on Post
- 1939 Commencement of World War II
- 1941 Entrance of United States into World War II
- 1951 Signing of ANZUS Pact, and Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Hispanic, Euro-American

Architect/Builder

United States Army

9. Bibliographical References

THE COMPLETE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES CAN BE FOUND ON CONTINUATION SHEETS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM

Previous documentation on file (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey:
#s CA-1100-1114, 1173, 1174, 1212-1216, 1239, 2269
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repositories:

**Division of National Register Programs and
Division of Park Historic Preservation
Western Region Office, National Park Service
Suite 600, 600 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372**

**Presidio Planning and Transition Team
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Building 201, Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123**

10. Geographical Data

(See USGS 7.5' map - "San Francisco North, Calif." in folder entitled "Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District: Maps and Figures Folder")

Acreeage of Property: 1480 acres

UTM References:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	10	545,490	4,182,120
B	10	545,360	4,182,550
C	10	546,000	4,184,800
D	10	546,580	4,184,790
E	10	547,300	4,184,210
F	10	548,650	4,184,400
G	10	548,850	4,182,690
H	10	546,450	4,182,080

Verbal Boundary Description:

The legal boundaries of the Presidio can be found on each of the maps submitted with this nomination. In particular, the 1987 basemap prepared by the U.S. Army (scale 1:6,000) best displays this boundary (see attached folder entitled "Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District: Maps and Figures Folder".

Exact metes and bounds are provided on Continuation Sheets attached to this form. They are based, in part, on a 1929 U.S. Army survey.

Boundary Justification:

The historic district of the Presidio of San Francisco is composed of those lands referred to as the military reservation of the Presidio, including the lands of the historic Marine Hospital west of Mountain Lake, which was originally a part of the military reservation. Offshore submerged lands are also included because of the location of shipwrecks and historic wharfs, docks and refuse disposal. The boundary chosen constitutes the lands altered and developed historically by the military units which have been stationed at the Presidio, or by specific allowed civilian or other agency activities approved through the military command.

11. Form Prepared By

Submitted: October 16, 1992

National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Regional Office
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94107-1372
(415) 744-3916

Paul Alley	Editor/Co-Project Coordinator, Architectural Historian - National Register Programs, WRO
Leo R. Barker	Co-Project Coordinator, Historical Archeologist, National Register Programs, WRO
Gordon Chappell	Regional Historian - Park Historic Preservation Division, WRO
Carey Feierabend	Historical Architect - SWRO/Presidio Planning Team
John P. Langellier	Historian - Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum
David Quitevis	Cartographic and AutoCad support, Division of Information Management, WRO
Sally A. Dean	Initial Project Coordinator, Archeologist, WRO

- G World War I, 1915-1918
- H Military Affairs between Wars, 1919-1940
- I World War II, 1941-1945
- J To the Present
- III Contributing Resources
 - A Introduction
 - B Spanish-Mexican Settlement, 1776-1846
 - C Early United States Occupation, 1846-1860
 - D Civil War, 1861-1865
 - E Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890
 - F Nationalistic Expansion, 1891-1914
 - G World War I, 1915-1918
 - H Military Affairs between Wars, 1919-1940
 - I World War II, 1941-1945
- IV Noncontributing Resources
- V Inventory Lists
 - A Contributing Resources List
 - B Noncontributing Resources List
 - C Unassigned Numbers

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

On March 28, 1776 Lt.Col. Juan Bautista de Anza ordered a cross erected on the Punta del Cantil Blanco [point of the white cliff] overlooking the mouth of San Francisco Bay. By this action, he followed Spanish law and set aside a reservation for the military which equalled a square of 3,000 varas (1,564 acres). From that time forward, this land, with minor boundary adjustments, continued to serve as a military post for soldiers of Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Each nation's troops made changes to the local scene through their efforts to provide defenses for the protection of the Bay and life-support systems for themselves and their families. This process has altered the appearance of the original landscape, replacing the windswept hills and sand dunes with a designed historic landscape representing no less than sixteen National Historic Landmark themes and sub-themes (see Section 8).

↑ eighteen
How did they come up w/ this no.?

The Presidio is situated on the west side of the northernmost end of the peninsula on which now lies the densely settled City of San Francisco. The forested hills and winding roads of this vast military reservation contrast sharply with the adjacent residential neighborhoods of the City, composed of blocks with closely situated houses and small-scale apartment buildings. The Presidio includes San Francisco's northernmost mainland point, where stands the remains of the mid-nineteenth-century fort at Fort Point. Other discernable areas of the Presidio that relate to its historic development are the Main Post, roughly centered around the Main Parade Ground on the eastern side of the reservation and including the Letterman Army Hospital and the San Francisco National Cemetery; Fort Winfield Scott, located in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Presidio of San Francisco
name of property
San Francisco, California
county and State

Section 7 Page 1

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

INTRODUCTION

This introduction outlines the format of Section 7 and presents key information on previous studies undertaken on the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district, on methods used to update these studies for the revised National Historic Landmark documentation, and on the counting of contributing resources within the district. After the introduction, a summary description of the Landmark district is presented, followed by a detailed description of the development of the vast designed landscape of the Presidio from 1776 to the present. Existing resources that contribute to the significance of the district are then described individually and in summary; noncontributing resources are described only in summary. Section 7 is followed by two annotated district inventory lists: Contributing Resources List and Noncontributing Resources List. Supporting maps show contributing resources, areas of historic afforestation, and predicted archeological features. (For an explanation of how contributing and noncontributing status has been determined within the Landmark district, see the "Contributing Resources" subsection of the introduction to Section 8.)

The following is an outline of Section 7.

- I Introduction**
 - A Summary Description**
 - B Previous Studies**
 - C Methods**
 - 1 General**
 - 2 Archeological Features**
 - 3 Buildings**
 - 4 Additional Landscape features**
 - D Counting Resources**
 - E Inventory Lists**
 - F Maps**
- II Development of the Designed Landscape**
 - A Introduction**
 - B Spanish-Mexican Settlement, 1776-1846**
 - C Early United States Occupation, 1846-1860**
 - D Civil War, 1861-1865**
 - E Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890**
 - F Nationalistic Expansion, 1891-1914**

the western portion of the reservation; and Crissy Field, east of Fort Point on San Francisco Bay. The reservation also contains the Fort Point National Historic Site, the Fort Point United States Coast Guard Station, and a Marine Hospital complex, which most recently was operated by the United States Public Health Service under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Green space and forested areas, largely of eucalyptus, pine, acacia, cypress, and some cedar trees, comprise much of the southern lands of the Presidio, which border the residential blocks of the City. These southern lands include Mountain Lake, Lobos Creek, the Presidio Golf Course, and the Julius Kahn Public Playground. The western edge of the Presidio terminates at the Pacific Ocean with Baker Beach on the south and steep eroding cliffs on the northern side toward Fort Point.

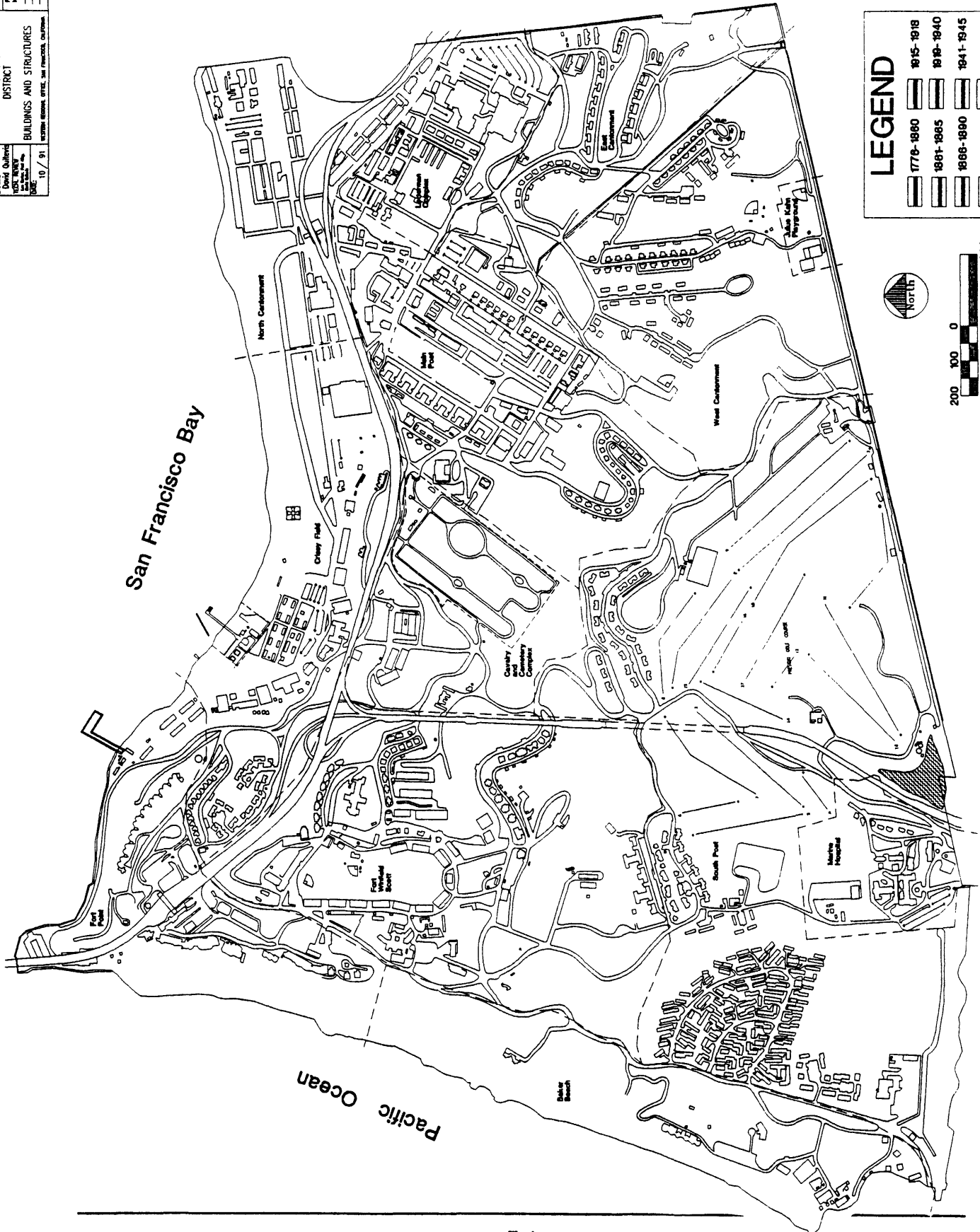
For purposes of organization, description, and inventory, the vast lands of the reservation have been divided into twelve areas, identified as follows (with their referent initials):

- Fort Point [FP]
- Main Post [MP]
- Letterman Complex [LC]
- Cemetery and Cavalry Complex [CCC]
- North Cantonment [NC]
- East Cantonment [EC]
- West Cantonment [WC]
- Fort Winfield Scott [FWS]
- Crissy Field [CF]
- Baker Beach [BB]
- South Post [SP]
- Marine Hospital [MH]

While distinct areas or zones of historical development may be identified within the reservation, these areas are nonetheless inextricably linked both historically and physically. Because of the function and extent of these areas shifted over time, the precise boundaries for these areas as defined in this nomination are somewhat arbitrary and designed to facilitate the organization of information more than the interpretation of the material presented.

Principal street entrances to the Presidio are located at the southwest corner on Lincoln Boulevard, along the southern boundary at Arguello Boulevard, near the southeast corner on Presidio Boulevard and on Broadway, along the east boundary on Lombard Street (the "Main Gate") and at Gorgas Avenue, and at the northeast corner just off Marina Boulevard leading into the Presidio's Old Mason Street. Roads, viaducts, and tunnels leading to the Golden Gate Bridge pass through the Presidio in two major extensions: a roughly east-west viaduct (U.S. Highway 101) called Doyle Drive, and a north-south road (U.S. Highway 1)

PROJECT: PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT
 SHEET: 1 OF 2
 DATE: 10 / 91
 DRAWN BY: David Quilley
 CHECKED BY: [blank]
 APPROVED BY: [blank]
 SPECIAL AGENT: [blank]
 OFFICE: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



which passes through MacArthur Tunnel on Park Presidio Boulevard. These highways continue above the Presidio in a northwesterly direction as elevated access routes to the Bridge spanning above Fort Point.

Overall, the Presidio possesses a visual unity that relates well to its historical importance and continuity through successive periods of development. This sense of unity commences from the marked contrast between the densely constructed blocks of the City against the rolling forested hills of the reservation. In the neighboring blocks of the City, a rigid street grid has been imposed on the hilly terrain of the area. By contrast, within the Presidio the curving courses of the roadways follow and reflect the contours of the existing topography, as does the placement of a large number of the Post's buildings. With certain exceptions, including most notably the formal rectilinear planning of the Main Parade Ground and nearby Letterman Hospital, the placement and design of the Presidio's built environment respond to the topography and the natural character of the landscape. Historically, this sensitivity to landscape and the concept of the Presidio as a natural reserve began most markedly with the afforestation efforts of the 1880s. The character of the Presidio as a reserve has been respected through successive phases of historic development and endures to the present day.

While the buildings at the Presidio reflect a succession of stylistic effects popular during the various periods of Post construction, the architecture is unified by the military's basic and straightforward approach to construction and design. This approach generally tended toward formal symmetry and eschewed excessive ornamentation. The buildings commonly stand in groups or rows and exhibit standardized designs of simple forms and moderate decorative detailing. Most of the buildings are of a moderate, human scale; few are in excess of two-and-a-half stories. With regard to the Post's twentieth-century architecture, the prevailing mix of "Spanish Colonial Revival" and "Colonial Revival" stylistic elements is harmonious; additionally, the widespread use of red tile for roofs and red brick or off-white painted stucco for walls furthers the architectural unity.

The number of noncontributing resources within the district is relatively large; however, many of these constitute smaller buildings and structures that are ancillary or supporting in nature, having only minor effect on the overall integrity of the historic district. Among major architectural intrusions at the Post are two large-scale modern buildings, constructed in 1969 and 1974, associated with the Letterman Army Hospital and several enclaves of more recently constructed housing, dating from 1948 to 1970. The impact of these hospital buildings and housing enclaves on the integrity of the landmark is lessened by their location and appearance as groups or clusters of modern buildings, clearly distinct from the Post's historic architecture. Given the breadth and prominence of the district, with its hundreds of remaining historic buildings and structures and striking landscape features, the integrity of the National Historic Landmark is exceptionally high (see "Noncontributing Resources" at the end of Section 7).

PREVIOUS STUDIES

The Presidio of San Francisco was designated a National Historic Landmark on June 13, 1962. At that time, the Landmark was recognized primarily as a significant Spanish colonial military settlement in Alta California. It was secondarily recognized for its long military occupation by the United States Army since 1846. The only historic resource identified was the Officers' Club (No. 50), because it was reputed to be the Spanish comandante's quarters, and original adobe fabric remained hidden within the walls of the 1933-1934 "restored" building. No inventory of contributing resources was prepared in 1962; however, it appeared that the intention of the National Park System Advisory Board was to include significant resources in the Landmark that related to both the Hispanic and the United States military history of the reservation. The Advisory Board specifically identified the entire military reservation, more than 1,400 acres, as the Landmark boundary.

In 1970 the Commanding General of the 6th Army and the National Park Service agreed that the entire military reservation was within the Landmark boundary. The National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation noted: "It is the total scene that is recognized at the Presidio; structures not of much merit might well be regarded as essential to the total fabric." The Presidio was clearly seen by the National Park Service as a district of sites, buildings, structures, and objects. The Army was encouraged to conduct a comprehensive survey to identify the contributing resources of the Presidio National Historic Landmark district for the public record and management.

The fort at Fort Point, which was already part of the Presidio National Historic Landmark district, was individually designated a National Historic Site on October 16, 1970. Concern for the preservation of this exceptional brick fort had existed for many years as evinced by the special arch designed over the fortification when the Golden Gate Bridge was constructed in the mid-1930s.

In 1972, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) was established by Congress, including the Presidio within its formal boundaries but recognizing that National Park Service jurisdiction would not be activated until military ownership and use of the reservation ended (Public Law 92-589). Planning for the GGNRA in the 1970s resulted in, among other things, National Park Service management of Fort Point and of substantial coastal areas around Baker Beach and Crissy Field under lease agreements with the Army. This led to an incipient survey effort for the Presidio National Historic Landmark district.

In 1976, National Park Service Regional Historian Gordon Chappell, Director of the Presidio Army Museum John Langellier, and National Park Service Architectural Historian Laura Harrison produced an inventory of 277 historic buildings that they determined contributed historically or architecturally to the Presidio National Historic Landmark district. This cursory study was based on a "windshield" survey conducted by automobile and on the authors' knowledge of the Landmark; the survey did not include lands within the Landmark district not under Army management (e.g., the Marine Hospital, San Francisco National

Cemetery, and the Fort Point Coast Guard Station). It was conducted to help the Corps of Engineers in assisting the Army in developing an Environmental Impact Statement for a Presidio Master Plan. Chappell also prepared a compendium of primary and secondary documents on the Presidio's history.

At the same time, National Park Service Historian Erwin Thompson was preparing a multi-volume Historic Resources Study (HRS) to facilitate management planning for GGNRA. The HRS was planned to include an entire volume on the Presidio. While this volume was later canceled, a comprehensive study of the seacoast fortifications in the GGNRA and San Francisco harbor was produced, providing an inventory and adding context to the value of those fortifications within the Presidio.

Concern for preservation of the Presidio continued through the 1970s, but was constantly hampered by a failure to survey the entire Landmark and identify all of its varied historic resources and multiple values. In 1978, James Dillon prepared a draft National Register of Historic Places form for the Army using information from the reconnaissance survey of Chappell, Langellier, and Harrison. The draft nomination was never submitted. In 1979 and 1980, draft nominations were also prepared for Crissy Field and the Presidio seacoast fortifications by Erwin Thompson. Forms were not however advanced to the Register as the National Park Service never acquired all of the land included in each nomination.

The Army responded to the survey needs of the Landmark in 1981 by working with the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) to sponsor jointly a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) study of the Army-managed portions of the reservation. The survey was conducted in 1981 by a special summer-hire student team composed of Architectural Historian Mark Brack and Historian James Delgado, and was completed and published by National Register Program staff in 1985. The survey was designed to be the first phase of the HCRS (later reabsorbed into the National Park Service) consultation with the Army on the wide variety of cultural resources in the Landmark.

The HABS team surveyed nearly all of the buildings and most of the numbered structures at the Presidio and prepared inventory forms on approximately 400 buildings and structures. All buildings and structures surveyed were then classified into five historic preservation categories according to the level of contribution each made to the Landmark. The categories of contribution included:

- I. Directly contributing to the National Historic Landmark district;
- II. Contributing to the National Historic Landmark district, but more supportive to the National Historic Landmark themes than of direct significance;

III. Contributing to a National Register historic district, but not to the National Historic Landmark (the majority of resources in this category dated to the late 1920s and the 1930s);

IV. Pertaining to the district but being of insufficient age (at the time of the survey) or integrity to contribute to historical significance (World War II resources generally fell into this category, as well as more modern resources); and

V. Intrusions to the district.

One of the goals of producing a HABS historical report and inventory of contributing buildings and structures was to assist the Army facilities engineers in the appropriate maintenance and protection of the Presidio's historic resources.

In 1986, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) offered assistance to the Presidio by conducting a Community Assistance Team Project at the Presidio. The resulting study compiled and mapped large amounts of existing natural and cultural resource data and also offered a Presidio land-use planning system for the Army, National Park Service, and City and citizens of San Francisco. The study provided important information for the context of the Landmark and developed a partial inventory of potential historic archeological resources based on historical research. Actual reconnaissance or intensive on-the-ground archeological survey was not conducted during the study.

An assistance project that was planned in "follow-up" to the HABS study of the Presidio was a maintenance plan to establish priorities and generally to aid Army facility engineers in maintaining and protecting the Landmark's historic resources. The Army, assisted by the National Park Service and the Army Corps of Engineers, contracted consultants Charles Hall Page and Associates to develop a "Maintenance Plan for Historic Structures Within the Presidio." Following this effort the Army sought to establish the process for developing a Historic Preservation Plan for the Presidio through a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the Presidio of San Francisco, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service, in accordance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. By 1988, scoping was also underway so the Army could prepare a historic preservation element for their Presidio Master Plan, and a "Historic Structures Adaptive Reuse Study" had been undertaken by contracted consultants Page & Turnbull, Inc., to examine adaptive reuse issues in 20 different significant building types identified in the 1981 HABS study.

About that time, the National Park Service, so long involved with studies of the Presidio and responsible to assist in the proper documentation and protection of the Landmark, raised a number of concerns regarding the current status of identification, evaluation, and management planning for the Landmark's historic resources. National Park Service concerns included the following points:

for assisting?
for assisting?

OK A comprehensive inventory of contributing resources and historic context-based evaluations were needed.

All component resources--buildings, structures, sites, and objects--within the district should be considered either as contributing to the National Historic Landmark or as noncontributing to the National Historic Landmark. ~~Because of the complex nature of the Landmark, the previously mentioned possibility of districts or sites of state or local significance within the Presidio was determined untenable except when dealing with prehistoric resources.~~ ? ?

Significance categories from the HABS study of 1981 were outdated and needed re-evaluation based on increased knowledge and perspective on resources dating from the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s; and based on a broad re-evaluation of the district's period(s) of significant historical development. ^{preliminarily} All buildings and structures classified as Category I, II, and III in the HABS study ^{should be} were considered as contributing to the National Historic Landmark district. ?

Many structures, sites, and objects, not identified in the HABS study, such as utilities, roads, airfields, parade grounds, industrial areas, encampments, and related landscapes, constituted highly significant, but as yet not inventoried, contributing resources to the National Historic Landmark district.

Prehistoric and historic archeological resources on the Presidio remained unidentified.

The National Park Service effort to re-document the contributing resources of the Presidio was, in part, an effort to address the problems raised above. This effort commenced approximately two months before the Department of Defense announced the decision to close the Presidio.

Additional studies have been conducted by the Army since 1988, including a Forest Management Plan. Although never finalized because of the planned closure and transfer of Army lands at the Presidio to the National Park Service, the draft plan provides critical information on the history, inventory, and values of the forest plantations of the Presidio.

Following the announcement of base closure in 1989, the National Park Service has had additional studies conducted to facilitate management planning for the eventual incorporation of the Presidio lands into the GGNRA. Completed studies have been made available for use in the National Historic Landmark update. Among these are a history of the Hispanic Presidio by John Langellier and Bernard Rosen and a partial history of the United States Presidio by Erwin Thompson with assistance from Sally Woodbridge in architectural history. Adaptive reuse studies by Architectural Resources Group and historic landscape studies by Land and Community Associates were in progress at the time that this update was being prepared. Information from these studies has contributed to the

Landmark update; Thompson's work in particular has been relied upon heavily and incorporated throughout the revised Landmark documentation. To date, comprehensive survey work has not been completed that definitively identifies and evaluates all of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects on this vast reservation in full conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; this is particularly true regarding archeological features, and regarding sites, structures, and objects related to the designed landscape or to Post utilities and infrastructure.

METHODS

General

The Presidio National Historic Landmark Documentation Update Project was conducted to accomplish specific goals and used particular methods and staff in accomplishing those goals. This section describes project goals, team composition, and issues regarding the methods used in various parts of the study.

In 1989, prior to announcement of the Presidio's closure, the National Park Service Western Regional Office offered to assist the Army in resolving preservation issues at the Presidio by conducting a National Historic Landmark update that would establish a more comprehensive inventory of contributing sites, buildings, structures and objects, and would incorporate issues regarding the Presidio's contributing historic archeological resources and designed-landscape features. This work would be conducted with funds remaining from the 1981 HABS study and as a part of the responsibility of the National Park Service National Historic Landmark Program to review and update the documentation and boundaries of existing Landmarks. The work was designed to provide a solid foundation for current and future management planning by the Army.

From 1989 through 1992, combined personnel from the National Park Service Western Region Division of National Register Programs and Division of Park Historic Preservation and additional consultants have undertaken a revision of the Presidio National Historic Landmark documentation based on existing information supplemented by new research. The project was accomplished by an interdisciplinary team effort. The following includes the basic team members and their areas of major responsibility; it should be noted that both Alley and Barker were called in to lead and complete the project after its initial "start-up" had already been undertaken.

- * Paul Alley--Architectural Historian; currently Architectural Historian with National Park Service Western Regional National Register Programs

Editor; Co-team leader. Responsible for project coordination, editing of all texts, addition of significance and descriptive text to existing historical

narratives, all information related to architecture, and verification of building descriptions, inventories, and maps.

- * **Leo Barker--Historical Archeologist; currently Historical Archeologist with National Park Service Western Regional National Register Programs.**

Co-team leader. Responsible for project coordination, final production, all information related to archeology, cartographic direction, verification of inventories, maps, historical narratives, contexts, and significance statements.

- * **Gordon Chappell--Historian; currently National Park Service Western Regional Historian.**

Responsible for survey of unidentified structures and objects, photographic research, preparation of photographs, preparation of bibliography, addition of information on historical significance and contexts, verification of inventories, historical narratives, contexts, and significance.

- * **David Quitevis--AutoCad Technician; National Park Service Western Region Information Management.**

Responsible for cartographic production.

- * **Carey Feierabend--Historic Architect; currently member of the National Park Service Presidio Planning Team.**

Responsible for initial identification, contexts, and narratives related to historic landscape.

- * **John Langellier--Historian; PhD dissertation on the Presidio of San Francisco; former Presidio Historical Officer; founding Director of Presidio Army Museum; currently Director of Historical Research, Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum.**

Responsible for Hispanic and United States historic contexts and initial draft of historical narratives.

- * **Sally Dean--Archeologist; former employee, National Park Service Western Region National Register Programs.**

First project coordinator. Responsible for project "start-up" and initial format of documentation in historical narratives.

(In addition, the team consulted Col. Herbert M. Hart, U.S.M.C. retired, and author of a series of books on forts and garrisons west of the Mississippi; and Col. Milton

B. Halsey, U.S.A. retired, Executive Secretary of the Fort Point and Presidio Historical Association, and an authority on coast defense and Army posts nationwide.)

The goals of revising the documentation were to develop the following:

adequate documentation on the context and significance of the Presidio National Historic Landmark district and its contributing resources based on the integration of all existing Presidio historic studies along with some new research, ~~as possible~~ (due to constraints of time and funding, the study had to be based largely on published works and other readily available sources);

a more complete inventory of contributing resources dating through the World War II period and including sites, structures, and objects, in addition to buildings;

documentation and analysis based on the consideration of the Presidio National Historic Landmark district as a historic designed landscape; and

historical research to ^{locate} and establish the significance of areas ~~sensitive to~~ ^{of high archeological-resources potential} that would contribute to the Landmark.

A holistic approach was used to ensure that contributing resources were identified and evaluated in relation to an overall historic district and designed landscape. To this end, data on the history, built environment, potential archeology, physiography, and landscape features have been integrated throughout the document. All of these components, taken together or separately as contributing resources, are significant to the Presidio National Historic Landmark.

To aid the documentation of this complex Landmark, contributing resources were mapped on a computer-assisted design system (AutoCad 11.0) to facilitate their incorporation into automated planning processes; diskettes of these base maps will be provided to GGNRA for management purposes. This system can be expanded in the future as greater detail is gained on contributing resources, and can easily incorporate additional historic map sources to aid in making reasoned management decisions based on the design intent of a particular historic period for any grouping of buildings and structures. While the latter goal of layered historic map sources was a subsidiary goal of the update effort, time and funding prohibited its accomplishment.

Archeological Features

Until the 1980s, the historic archeological resources of the Presidio remained almost totally unknown and were typically left unaddressed in historic preservation activities. No archeological investigations were conducted even when substantial additions were made to the Officers' Club in 1976 in an area directly atop portions of the Spanish Colonial

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quadrangle and on the sites of later buildings constructed in 1865. Survey efforts at the Presidio continually focused on the built environment, and to date [1992], no intensive archeological survey has been conducted on any portion of the reservation, although minor reconnaissance surveys were conducted by GGNRA on leased Presidio lands.

The only directed historic archeological assessment conducted to date at the Presidio was a focused backhoe testing program conducted by Vance Bente of Woodward and Clyde Associates in coordination with the United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) toxic waste study for the Presidio Army-to-National Park Service transition. Historical research suggested that a substantial cemetery once existed behind the old Marine Hospital, demolished in 1934. While records could not be found to determine that the burials of the cemetery had been relocated, the Army assumed that a relocation had taken place. In 1990 Bente conducted a test excavation in an area presumed to have been the Marine Hospital cemetery and found the remains of several burials below almost 15' of concrete rubble.

This one test demonstrated two critical issues at the Presidio. First, construction and development episodes on this military reservation have resulted in substantial alterations in original landforms which have probably both preserved and destroyed archeological resources. Secondly, historic archeological remains identified from analysis of historic sources do exist, to the extent that they have not been obliterated by cut and fill activities.

Several archeological sensitivity assessments have been developed based on historical research. The 1986 study by the American Society of Landscape Architects included a potential historic archeological site map based on undefined sources. The Corps of Engineers prepared a preliminary sensitivity map based on minimal research in 1989. A 1989 submerged cultural resource assessment conducted by Jim Delgado and Stephen Haller included numerous shipwreck sites adjacent to Presidio lands.

The current National Historic Landmark update has taken a predictive sites and sensitivity approach to identification of contributing historic archeological resources. This approach was chosen because, among other things:

the Western Regional Office National Historic Landmark Program was constrained by limited funding for the Presidio study, most of which was needed for aspects of the update, other than archeological concerns;

the Presidio has a complex history of manipulation of the natural and built environments that has masked and confused the surface in most locations, and pedestrian survey would not substantially increase knowledge of the location of historic archeological resources;

sufficient primary historical documentation existed to analyze, locate, and map key areas of contributing historic archeological sensitivity; and

previous historic archeological studies on coeval Hispanic and United States military sites in the West provide models for identifying features associated with specific land uses or building types, and for evaluating the significance of such resources.

The predictive sites and sensitivity approach presents significant, and otherwise unaffordable, archeological information that meets the multi-disciplinary goals of the Landmark study, and more importantly provides critical information for future management of the Presidio lands as a cohesive historic district of architectural, historic, landscape, and archeological resources.

The update project has treated the Presidio as a single historic archeological site or property. Because of this, the contributing archeological resources inventory is entitled "Predicted Archeological Features." This approach was chosen because all the contributing archeological resources are functional components of a single long-term military occupation, thus constituting features of a single site.

Specific archeological features have been mapped with some spatial allowance for error or distortions among historic maps, and more importantly for the expected sub-features associated with a structure or building (privies, trash scatter, cellars, etc.) that would yield significant information but that would not have been noted on most historic maps.

Levels of sensitivity or value (high, medium, low) have not been identified for the archeological feature inventory. Features are entered on the inventory if there is sufficient information to predict a specific location for them. The only exception to this is the mapping of areas sensitive to noncontributing prehistoric sites, an addition to the update that provides information on the Presidio for future management decisions.

Some potential archeological features mentioned in the update are not shown on the relevant contributing resources map. Such features involve temporary land uses such as encampments, campsites, training areas, bivouacs, or refugee camps, which have occurred throughout the history of the Presidio. Usually the location of these encampments are vaguely referenced and occasionally identified with only general locale. Because of the undefined nature of these features, they have been noted in describing the predicted archeological features of a particular period, but have not been placed on the predictive map for archeological features.

With regard to archeological values, the significance of each feature varies in relation to existing historic records and knowledge about a period and/or the potential information or problem domains a feature might contain or address. A specific ranking (high, medium, or low) of a feature's contribution to the district, however, has not been made; a feature either contributes to the Landmark district or it does not. This approach is consistent with the evaluation of other resource types and consistent with the basic concept of a historic district, which necessarily focuses on the level of significance for the district entity overall, rather than on the level of significance of individual contributing resources.

A general integrity assessment has been conducted on the predicted historic archeological features of the Presidio by Jake Ivey, National Park Service Historical Archeologist. This assessment was based on a general reconnaissance survey of predicted locations supplemented by historic maps and photos to identify general levels of disturbance expected subsequent to the period in which predicted archeological features were created; the study does not clearly demonstrate that any predicted archeological feature has actually been destroyed. Ivey's study remains a set of predictions based on minimal research, and it would be premature to eliminate features from the inventory based on information from that study alone. It is recommended that both the predictive inventory in the Landmark update and the disturbance assessment by Ivey be evaluated and further developed through future historic preservation compliance actions on development/construction projects or as a part of an active archeological program of testing and research conducted for Landmark interpretation and management.

Discoveries of prehistoric remains also have been made at the Presidio. Seasonally occupied and perhaps permanent prehistoric sites are expected at the Presidio because of both substantial freshwater resources and the large estuarine lagoon and sloughs that once extended along the waterfront in areas from Fort Point to Fort Mason. As early as 1872 a cremation burial with associated mica ornaments was found at a 6-10' depth in an unknown location near the Presidio. In 1912, Llewellyn L. Loud of the University of California at Berkeley recorded CA-SFr-6, the Crissy Field shell mound. This site was one of the first prehistoric sites listed in the California archeological inventory. It was discovered during the filling of the estuary along the Bay side of the Presidio for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It was located under approximately 17" of fill, had been exposed by looters, and was reported in the local papers. Loud was able to conduct a small excavation and recover samples later used by Edward W. Gifford in his analysis of the midden constituents of San Francisco Bay Area shell mounds. Apparently CA-SFr-6 was exposed again in 1972, when a burial was discovered beneath concrete and fill in the Motor Pool area on Crissy Field. Carbon dates suggest a date of 740 AD +/- 85 for this feature.

An effort has made to identify those areas where prehistoric sites can be expected based on site locations known in other areas of the San Francisco region. However, prehistoric sites within the Presidio are not specifically identified as contributing resources to the National Historic Landmark as they are not associated with the military history which forms the basis of Landmark designation. CA-SFr-6 and other prehistoric sites that may be located in the future could well provide significant information on the prehistory of the San Francisco area; this prehistory is currently understood only from minimal work on a few site remnants at the Bayshore Mound, Market Street, and Sutro Baths sites. Additional prehistoric resources would be individually eligible to the National Register at a local or regional level of significance. Native American sites at the Presidio would contribute to the Landmark if it could be demonstrated that they were occupied during the historic period, perhaps providing the native labor force mentioned in the Spanish colonial records. Research during the preparation of this form has not substantiated this association.

Buildings

The National Historic Landmark update has been based on a re-evaluation of multiple architectural inventories previously developed for the Presidio. The result has been the inclusion of numerous 1930s and 1940s buildings as contributing resources. Evaluation has primarily been conducted on the exterior of buildings; interior integrity and significance has not been assessed in this study and is only occasionally mentioned. This does not mean that the interiors of Presidio buildings are insignificant, only that they have not been inspected and evaluated intensively as part of this study.

Additional Landscape Features

The Presidio National Historic Landmark update has made an initial effort to identify and explain contributing landscape features, in addition to buildings and archeological features, that exist within the Landmark. However, the complexity of landscape alterations resulting from both designed and unconscious manipulations during at least eight definable historic periods has left a historic palimpsest that will require extensive research to sort out, evaluate, and manage. Like archeological resources or the finite histories of individual buildings, the features of the Presidio's historic landscape can only be outlined in the current documentation.

Large remaining areas of historic forest plantation have been grossly mapped, based on a reconnaissance survey conducted by Historical Archeologist Leo Barker, information from a 1989 Forest Management Plan, analysis conducted by historic architect Carey Feierabend, and draft historical studies being coordinated by the National Park Service Presidio Planning Team. None of the existing plant materials of either this forest or other landscape features, including individual trees, shrubs, lawns, flower beds, and the like, has been identified and studied specifically or counted in the historical inventory (see "Counting Contributing Resources" below).

Many contributing features of the landscape have not been located, as yet; this is especially true for elements of the infrastructure for sanitation, water, utility, or other functional systems. These elements are considered to be significant to the overall history and fabric of the historic district if they fall within the period of significance, but were beyond the scope of this update to study in detail. For example, pre-1945 range-and-position-finding stations and searchlights shelters are two kinds of resources that would contribute to the district. Many of such resources that exist at the Presidio have yet to be located, because they are small and often concealed in vegetation or partially buried. Mention has been made where associated resources are expected to exist but have not been recorded.

Both the Contributing Resources List and Noncontributing Resources List that are part of this revised National Historic Landmark documentation include supplementary listings of road corridors and of various additional landscape features. These additional features have been identified and numbered through a partial reconnaissance survey conducted by

Regional Historian Gordon Chappell; they principally include curbs, walls, fences, gates, stairways, tennis courts, cannon, and various other landscape construction features, often surrounding individual buildings and groups of buildings or defining historic road corridors. Because of the scarcity of existing information on these kinds of resources at the Presidio, many of the individual entries for additional sites, structures, and objects in the inventory lists do not have specific dates of construction or creation, and most are not mapped or included in the counts of contributing resources (see "Counting Resources" and "Inventory Lists").

COUNTING RESOURCES

The counting of all the resources within the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district has presented special challenges for several reasons: the number of component resources is enormous, including a vast array of small structures and objects often associated with principal buildings, building groups, or sites; many of the resources in the district do not fall neatly into one of the National Register resource categories--buildings, sites, structures, and objects; and some sites, structures, and objects within the landscape have not been identified and evaluated definitively (this is particularly true for resources concealed by vegetation and/or partially underground). For these reasons, the figures included in the form under "Number of Resources within Property" of the Classification section (Section 3) are approximations under the categories of structures and objects, and do not represent the aforementioned array of small structures and objects associated with principal buildings, building groups, or sites. In the special case of plant materials, individual trees and shrubs have also been left out of the "object" counts although they have been recognized grossly through the identification and counting of specific designed-landscape sites within the Presidio. These plant materials however are central to the historic and architectural significance of the Landmark district. In terms of historic archeological resources, the Presidio has been counted as a single historic archeological site; this site however is comprised of 50 major areas or "features."

As supplementary information to the basic counts given under Section 3 of the form, the following is a listing of contributing resources that includes further detail and explanation.

Contributing buildings: ~ 477

The buildings count for the Presidio is fairly clear cut because all buildings have been identified on the reservation. However, there is one prevalent resource type--small storage or sheltering constructions (e.g., sheds, acid storage, flammable storage, meter houses, transformer vaults, film vaults)--that sometimes seems to straddle the National Register definition of a building and of a structure. Generally, small sheds and the like have been counted as buildings. One exception to this has been made for a very small type of transformer vault, no taller than 5' and displaying a featureless concrete construction.

Two similar resource types that also seem to straddle the National Register definition of a building and of a structure are isolated fire (gun) control stations and searchlight shelters. These types have been counted as buildings although both are small, simple constructions in concrete, and some of the fire control stations are partially underground. Several other defense constructions, built partially underground, are counted as buildings; major exceptions to this are the batteries and mine casemates and the fort at Fort Point (see explanation below, under structures).

Contributing Sites: 11+

Historic/designed landscape sites: 10+

In the broadest consideration, the Presidio constitutes a single historic designed landscape site although it is comprised of several clearly separate and discernible component sites. For this study, however, the larger and more easily defined of these component sites have been counted individually due to the vastness and complexity of the Presidio landscape overall. Both designed-landscape and natural-feature sites have been considered and include Lobos Creek, Mountain Lake, the Main Parade Ground, the San Francisco National Cemetery, the Presidio Golf Course, the Fort Winfield Scott Parade Ground, Crissy Field, and the Julius Kahn Playground. Additionally, the one land-form element included in this count is Fort Point, which forms the southern half of the Golden Gate strait and on which was located the eighteenth-century castillo as well as the existing fort dating from the 1850s. The reservation does include other identifiable and discrete land-form features, such as Baker Beach and various hills that informed the historic development of the Post; however, none of these features possesses the physical prominence and historical primacy of Fort Point. Finally, the historic forest plantation is counted as a single site although it exists in several discontinuous areas of the reservation.

The description and significance texts of the form focus at length on the design significance of the siting of two groups of residences--one along Infantry Terrace and the other along Kobbe Avenue; this siting includes large lawns and a system of handsome stone retaining walls and steps. These landscaped groups however have not been counted as sites; nor are the associated structures counted individually (see "structures" below).

Other buildings at the Presidio (e.g., the NCO/EM Club--No. 135, and two of four general's residences--Nos. 1 and 1332) were designed to have extensive surrounding areas of landscape that are carefully maintained and appear to be highly intact and significant. These however have not been counted as separate sites.

Archeological: 1

This historic archeological site includes 50 major areas identified as archeological "features." The study has considered the archeological remains of the Presidio to be components and features of a single historic archeological site. Archeological features are numbered, except those that either do not contribute or for which the team could not determine a specific location. Archeological feature numbers are preceded by 'F'. Areas of known or predicted prehistoric potential are identified by 'P' and do not contribute directly to the Landmark.

Contributing structures: 166+

Road corridors: 113

Although the roads form an entire interconnected system, the road corridors at the Presidio have been identified and counted separately rather than as a single structure, because they date to different periods of development, and because there are both contributing and noncontributing corridors.

Many structures associated with the road corridors, such as curbs, circles, retaining walls, small bridges, and the like, have been identified by a partial reconnaissance survey and included near the end of the Contributing Resources List, under the heading of "Additional sites, structures, and objects" (see the inventory lists at the end of Section 7). Such structures and systems of structures have not been included specifically in the count for contributing resources, but are considered important.

Walls, fences, and entrance constructions: 2+

The system of walls and entrances that demark the reservation's south and east boundaries has been counted as a single structure, although the wall exists as a series of passages built from the 1890s well into the twentieth century, and although several of the gates exist as distinct and highly significant architectural pieces. The system of walls, fences, and entrances that bounds the San Francisco National Cemetery (counted as a separate site within the district) has been counted as a single structure, although the walls and fences exist in a series of passages built from the 1880s through the 1930s, and although the Cemetery's early ornamental cast-iron entrance gate and its later grand entrance construction stand as two clearly discrete and highly significant architectural features.

Individual retaining walls and steps and systems of retaining walls, fences, steps, and related structures exist at the Presidio, and many of these have been identified by a partial reconnaissance survey and are included near the end of the Contributing Resources List, under the heading of "Additional sites, structures, and objects" (see inventory lists at the end of Section 7). These structures and systems of structures are often associated with existing buildings or groups of buildings. They have not

been included specifically in the count for contributing resources, but are considered important.

Batteries and casemates; fort at Fort Point: ~17

Batteries and mine casemates are related resource types that seem to straddle the National Register definition of a building and of a structure. Although the several batteries and the two mine casemates extant at the Presidio usually include substantial enclosed chambers (often underground) for human activity, shelter, and storage, the choice was made to categorize these constructions as structures rather than buildings due to the prominence and importance of the extensive earthworks, emplacements, and breast-height walls that essentially define these resource types.

A discernible historic battery has sometimes been counted as a single structure although comprised of distinct component parts, such as emplacements, magazines, and berms. On the other hand, buildings that are functionally related to but distinct within the battery construction have been counted individually.

In some ways similar to the batteries and mine casemates, the fort at Fort Point also straddles the National Register definition of a building and of a structure. Although a major section of this large construction is devoted to quarters, the choice was made to categorize the fort as a structure based on its predominant function as a fortification and predominant form as a tiered series of casemates.

Miscellaneous: 34+

Other types of structures counted at the Presidio include the large rostrum construction at the National Cemetery, seven tennis courts, three wharf-related constructions, four vehicle sheds, three fuel storage tanks, and a grease rack. Additionally, some fourteen structures associated with the Post's water and power supply and fire safety system have been counted; one of these constitutes a system of five nearby transformer vaults. Also, two seawalls have been counted separately; one of these, the seawall around Fort Point, is comprised of several different passages of construction completed from the 1860s well into the twentieth century.

The various earthworks forming the 18 holes of the Presidio Golf Course have not been counted individually (the course overall has been counted as a single designed-landscape site).

Contributing objects: 8+

The only contributing objects included in the count are six seventeenth-century cannon that have direct association with the Castillo de San Joaquin and two

nineteenth-century cannon that were located historically at the fort at Fort Point or the nearby Battery East.

A myriad of small objects, such as flagstaffs, signs, markers, and posts, exists at the Presidio, often in association with buildings and groups of buildings, road corridors, and designed-landscape sites. Some of these objects have been identified by a partial reconnaissance survey and are included at the end of the Contributing Resources List, under the heading of "Additional sites, structures, and objects" (see inventory lists at the end of Section 7). These objects have not been included specifically in the count for contributing resources, but are considered important.

One highly significant group of such objects is comprised of the some 30,000 tombstones at the National Cemetery, many of which date to the nineteenth century and are sculptural in nature. Another highly significant group of such objects is the vast number (in the 100,000s) of contributing trees and shrubs planted during the historic period, often in accordance to a comprehensive forestation plan.

Information on exactly which resources have and have not been counted individually is included within the inventory lists (see explanation directly below and the lists themselves at the end of Section 7).

INVENTORY LISTS

The inventory of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district is comprised of two principal lists: the Contributing Resources List and the Noncontributing Resources List. The lists are arranged in numerical sequence using numbers assigned by the Army; where no numbers have been assigned, the documentation update team created new numbering series. The two lists are followed by a listing of unassigned numbers. *al?*

The Contributing Resources List is divided into five sections:

Sites, Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Road Corridors

Additional Sites, Structures, and Objects

Predicted Historic Archeological Features, and

Areas of Known or Predicted Prehistoric Archeological Potential

The first section, "Sites, Buildings, Structures, and Objects," includes resources in the district that have been specifically mapped and numbered by the Army; the single exception to this

is the group of buildings comprising the Fort Point United States Coast Guard Station, for which the update team assigned numbers in a 1900 series. The second section, "Road Corridors," lists historic roadways identified by current road names and assigned numbers in a 2000 series. The dating of these road corridors, which is based primarily on historic maps, is often approximate rather than exact. Road corridors have been classified and counted as structures (see "Counting Resources" in the Section 7 introduction).

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The third section, "Additional Sites, Structures, and Objects," is a supplementary listing of landscape features that have been identified and numbered in a 3000 series through a partial reconnaissance survey conducted by Regional Historian Gordon Chappell. The majority of these features is not mapped or included in the counts of contributing resources (see "Methods" and "Counting Resources" above). While preliminarily it is believed that all of these features are over 50 years of age, it is possible that some features may be more recent than the Landmark's period of historical significance and therefore should be moved to the Noncontributing Resources List; exact dating and the verification of dating for all of the landscape features identified in the partial reconnaissance survey were outside the scope of the survey.

Archeological features are listed in the fourth and fifth sections. The numbering for the predicted historic archeological features, distinguished with an 'F' prefix for "feature," follows the chronological sequence of the features themselves, starting with the 1776-1846 remains of the original presidio. The four known or predicted areas of prehistoric archeological potential are differentiated from the historic archeological features by a new sequence of numbers with a 'P' prefix for prehistoric.

The Noncontributing Resources List has essentially the same sections as the Contributing Resources List, without of course listings of archeological features.

Both the Contributing Resources List and the Noncontributing Resources List include a "Notes" field in which various descriptive and historical information has been provided, as available. Such information has not been included systematically and consistently for each entry on the lists. The most important use of the "Notes" field has been to indicate individual resources that have marginal integrity, contribute only in an ancillary or supporting role, and/or need further study for evaluation; notes of this nature are highlighted in boldface type to distinguish them from other information in the "Notes" field. Additionally, information on resource type (mainly to distinguish sites, structures, and objects from buildings) and related information on resource counting have been included in the inventory; such information appears primarily in the "Name/Function" field and is enclosed in brackets.

MAPS

Maps showing contributing and noncontributing resources have been created on a computer-assisted design system (AutoCad 11.0) to supplement the written and photographic information of the National Historic Landmark documentation. Diskettes of these base maps are being provided to GGNRA for planning and management purposes. The following is a list of the major supportive maps accompanying this form (see attached "Maps and Figures Folder"):

U.S.G.S. 7.5 map entitled "San Francisco North, California"

U.S. Army Presidio of San Francisco, 1987.

Prepared by Master Planning Branch, Division of Engineering and Housing, Presidio, San Francisco.

Contributing Buildings, Structures and Historic Road Corridors: Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, 1992.

Prepared by Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco.

Predicted Archeological Features and Historic Forest Plantation: Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, 1992.

Prepared by Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco.

Additional cartographic documentation has been compiled to facilitate the nomination (see attached "Maps and Figures Folder"). They include:

Figure 1. Moraga Plan of Presidio of San Francisco, 1776.

Figure 2. Cordoba Plan for Revision of Castillo de San Joaquin, 1794.

Figure 3. Field Map of Fort Point Showing Remains of Castillo de San Joaquin, 1847.

Figure 4. Sketch of Presidio Main Post, 1852.

Figure 5. Wheeler Map of Fort Point Area, 1870.

Figure 6. Plan for West and East Batteries Showing Detail of Fort Point Area, 1872.

Figure 7. Map of Presidio Main Post Area, 1872.

Figure 8. Map of Presidio Main Post, 1879.

Figure 9. Map of Presidio of San Francisco, 1879.

Figure 10. W.A. Jones' 1883 Tree Planting for Presidio

Figure 11. Map of Presidio, 1903

Figure 12. Panama Pacific Exposition, 1915

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION

The following historical narrative describes the development of the Presidio of San Francisco as the evolution of a vast and complex designed landscape, and is presented chronologically within nine successive periods of district development: Spanish-Mexican Settlement, 1776-1846; Early United States Occupation, 1846-1860; Civil War, 1861-1865; Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890; Nationalistic Expansion, 1891-1914; World War I, 1915-1918; Military Affairs between Wars, 1919-1940; World War II, 1941-1945; and To the Present. Within each period, the narrative is organized geographically, within the areas of the Post defined above. Following the narrative is detailed information on existing contributing and noncontributing resources.

While the description of the designed landscape is in the form of a historical narrative, it focuses primarily on existing resources and includes extensive descriptive information on the present appearance of these resources (this information is amply supplemented by the individual resource descriptions contained further on in the subsection "Contributing Resources"). Some basic information on sites, buildings, and structures that no longer exist has been included as well, as it relates both to standing resources and predicted historic archeological features. Throughout the narrative, care has been taken to distinguish extant resources from those that no longer exist.

SPANISH-MEXICAN SETTLEMENT, 1776-1846

The 3000 varas of land set aside for the Presidio de San Francisco by Juan Bautista de Anza consisted, as it does today, of low hills and valleys bordered on the west by the precipitous cliffs and narrow sand beaches of the Pacific coastline and on the north by the gentler coastline of San Francisco Bay. The northernmost reaches of this land form a point at the meeting of these two coastlines. On this high Punta del Cantil Blanco [point of the white cliff], de Anza first placed a cross to claim the land for Spain. To the east of the point extended a long sandy spit enclosing a seasonal freshwater lagoon, which constituted part of a large network of bayshore salt marshes and sloughs. De Anza placed the eastern boundary east of a major hollow; the boundary was oriented roughly north-south. The southern boundary traversed the slopes of a ridge and included within Presidio lands the Laguna de la Presidio de San Francisco (Mountain Lake), and the Arroyo del Puerto (Lobos Creek).

Then, as now, the region along the Pacific coastline was strongly affected by dominant winds from the west and northwest. Moreover, the geographic location of the Presidio immediately south of the gap in the Coast Ranges, now known as the Golden Gate, accounted for exceptionally windy conditions and for the formation of large active sand dunes. Dunes were located in the southeast, southwest, and northwest areas of the Presidio;

elsewhere the hills and valleys were covered only by grasses and low-lying plants. Despite these conditions, the lands of the reservation were made habitable by the existence of several substantial springs with potable water located within and adjacent to the Presidio. Important sources of water during this period included the Ojo de Agua del Polin, now known as El Polin Spring, and Ojo de Agua de Figueroa, a spring on the southeast side of the Presidio.

The native plant community of the Presidio was affected by the ocean, wind, topography, and the sandy substrate. The early flora of the site has been described as follows in the Presidio of San Francisco Forest Plan:

Evergreen woodlands, riparian thickets, chaparral, coastal prairies, and dune grasslands formed distinct botanical communities....The Anza expedition [1776] described the area near Mountain Lake and the high tableland,...extending northward to Fort Point, as treeless and covered with a growth of grass, yerba buena [a trailing perennial, evergreen herb], lilies, and wild violets....Not far to the east of Mountain Lake there was an abundance of live oaks....During the Spanish period, the largest oaks and thickest chaparral of San Francisco probably grew on these hills, whereas the dune-sand areas to the north and south were largely covered with grass and other herbs....By 1820, the following trees had been described in the Presidio area by explorers:

(common name)	(botanical nomenclature)
Pacific madrone	<u>Arbutus menziesii</u>
Toyon	<u>Photinia arbutifolia</u>
Pacific wax myrtle	<u>Myrica californica</u>
Holly leaf cherry	<u>Prunus ilicifolia</u>
California bay laurel	<u>Umbellularia californica</u>
Coast live oak	<u>Quercus agrifolia</u>
California buckeye	<u>Aesculus californica</u>
Yellow willow	<u>Salix lasiandra</u>
Arroyo willow	<u>Salix lasiolepis</u>

Although not mentioned by early accounts, areas of marsh vegetation probably existed near perennial water sources and in the vicinity of the fresh and saltwater bodies along the Bay margin. The salt-marsh zone and sand peninsula directly north of the Presidio were often cut off from the mainland by incoming tidal flows. This small sand peninsula came to be called "Strawberry Hill" or "Strawberry Island" due to the abundance of wild strawberries growing there.

Several natural features were necessary for the establishment of the basic triad of Spanish settlement--the mission, the pueblo, and the presidio. These were reliable water sources, wood for fuel and construction, pasture land, and, for a presidio, a vantage point for defense. All of these features were available for the founding of the Presidio de San

Francisco in 1776 and the Mission San Francisco de Asis (better known as Mission Dolores), dedicated in that same year. The mission was located some four miles inland from the Presidio, and was linked to the Presidio by a trail that passed near El Polin Spring. This link reflected the close association and mutual support between the first two elements of the triad.

The Spanish Presidio of San Francisco was established and located as a defensive military post and consisted of two separate developed areas: the Castillo de San Joaquin, an armed fortification, and the Presidio de San Francisco proper, which housed the garrison and supported the administrative and training functions. The construction of the castillo began in August of 1793 and was dedicated on December 8, 1794. It stood on the white cliff overlooking the Golden Gate strait so that its cannon could command and control the entrance into San Francisco Bay. It also was designed to be defensible by musket from within the structure. Fresh water came from nearby springs and the estuarine lagoon near the foot of the cliff.

However desirable the site of the castillo was in terms of defending the entrance to the Bay, it was an undesirable spot for habitation. Sheltering vegetation could not take hold against the onslaught of the high winds and dense fog that pour continuously through the Golden Gate. The castillo was fully exposed to the weather and undoubtedly cold and damp for its occupants during much of the year.

By contrast, the presidio was situated on the leeward side of the area's western heights, which provided shelter from the prevailing winds. The site, described as a "...spacious verdant plain, surrounded by hills on every side, excepting that which fronted the port [Bay]..." (Vancouver, II, 1798: 5), slopes gently downward from south to north towards the Bay, affording views of Alcatraz and Angel Islands. An extensive estuary separated the presidio from the Bay margin. Access to an anchorage was provided by the Strawberry Island sand spit which extended along most of the bayshore. Water, wood for fuel and small construction, and land for pastures and crops were available. Outside presidio lands but nearby, timber could be found the Arroyo San Jose de Cupertino on the Llano de las Robles [Oak Plain].

Both the castillo and the presidio were fortified enclosures comprised of a walled compound surrounding and oriented toward a central open area or plaza. The buildings were all single-story, and those of the main settlement were constructed of adobe/jacal, while those of the fortification overlooking the Bay entrance were of adobe with an esplanade of redwood. The geographic location of the presidio created constant building maintenance problems, however, and the garrison was often forced to rebuild due to fog, rain, winds, earthquakes, and probably salt in the sands used in manufacturing adobes. The history of the presidio suggests at least three major periods of reconstruction, including:

- 1776-1780 Presidio I: 1776 construction destroyed by 1779-80 torrential rains; emphasis on palisade and earthen roof construction; tents used by ship crews assisting in construction, and for hospital;
- 1780-1816 Presidio II: 1780 reconstruction severely damaged by 1812 earthquake; continued palisade and jacal construction; some principal buildings of adobe and stone; tile roofs eventually on many buildings; and
- 1816-1846 Presidio III: Mission assisted reconstruction work in 1821.

The presidio buildings were grouped into a quadrangle consisting of a walled adobe compound on three sides and a fourth, open side. To complete the quadrangle, the fourth, or east side used a hedge or a wooden palisade. The exterior walls of the compound were probably surrounded by a drainage ditch. During much of the Spanish and Mexican regimes, the focus of the presidio plaza was the chapel, which projected into the plaza space. A map based upon the colonial-period recollections of Mariano Vallejo, the presidio's last Hispanic comandante, depicted a cluster of trees around the exterior of the compound in the 1820s and a flagstaff located near the middle of the plaza. All of the buildings were about 10' from the inner side of the wall, to allow room behind them for small cooking, poultry, disposal, and other informal activities. The chapel was located to the south, at the higher end of the parade ground, and extended into the plaza and beyond the wall. At least four plans or designs of the presidio remain from this period suggesting different building functions and locations; however, these documents have never been verified, and the exact historic evolution of the presidio quadrangle remains an enigma.

The castillo stood on the north end of the Punta del Cantil Blanco. In the early 1800s its original diamond-like shape gave way to a centralized "horseshoe" plan after rebuilding became necessary. The sallyport remained on the south. By 1817, the castillo appears to have been substantially reconstructed and revised twice following its original construction in 1793-4.

By the 1820s other buildings were constructed within the present Presidio boundaries, but outside the Spanish Presidio quadrangle. The most notable of these were the Briones' adobe, which stood on a presidial grant of 100 varas in the southeast corner of the Presidio holdings, and an adobe building at Ojo de Agua del Polin. Records also note a home built of timber by Russian sailors. The somewhat sparse data from these developing land-uses suggest that a community composed of retired soldiers and others was slowly emerging adjacent to, but outside the fortified walls of the presidio quadrangle.

The Rancho del Rey, originally located within Presidio lands in 1777 but later moved outside for better pasturage, was an important presidial component established to provide fresh meat to the inhabitants. It included livestock owned by the Presidio's garrison and their dependents. Families who lived within the quadrangle or near to it also planted vegetable gardens close by, possibly in the vicinity of springs like El Polin or the Ojo de

Figueroa. Available wood near the site was quickly depleted, and the lush native pasturage was soon reduced by the herds of animals to rocky, barren sand patches and shifting dunes.

Natural resources at the Presidio appear to have changed little until the introduction of cattle. California-wide studies have demonstrated a significant and radical decimation and replacement of native grasses by foreign species beginning in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. It is also probable that there was an accompanying increase in species of brush. Accounts from the 1840s suggest that pastures on the Presidio had been overgrazed to such an extent that sand dunes, which were previously stabilized by native vegetation, were again moving.

The northern bayshore of the Presidio offered adequate anchorage for supply vessels as well as a place for occasional bull and bear fights, which provided entertainment for the region's soldiers, settlers, and occasional visitors.

The main circulation routes in the area were centered on the presidio, connecting it with the castillo, El Pozo de Marinero [presidio anchorage], El Polin Spring, and the Mission San Francisco de Asis. There may have been routes to Mountain Lake and Lobos Creek as well. Later in the period, a route connected the presidio with the growing pueblo of Yerba Buena, which began as a settlement early in 1835 (renamed San Francisco in 1847).

Following the founding of the Republic of Mexico in 1820 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s, the majority of the Spanish mission lands were removed from Franciscan control, the once frequently travelled road connecting the presidio and the mission fell into disuse, and the military fortifications of the presidio and castillo began to deteriorate with decreasing military concern and maintenance. The lands bordering the presidio, which had belonged to the mission, were divided into large tracts and developed as ranchos, such as Rancho Ojo de Agua de Figueroa along the current southeast boundary of the National Historic Landmark.

EARLY UNITED STATES OCCUPATION, 1846-1860

The United States seized California from Mexico in 1846, and by March of 1847, volunteer troops serving the United States arrived at the deserted presidio. On November 6, 1850, the Presidio reservation was officially set aside by Executive Order and boundaries were established. These initial boundaries were modified slightly in December 31, 1851, and approximate the present-day boundaries of the Presidio. From the first United States occupation until the beginning of the Civil War, the Presidio underwent a slow transition from a much dilapidated Spanish-Mexican outpost of adobe fabric to a small mid-nineteenth-century United States military reservation in the far West. During the period, a brick fort (extant) was constructed at the strategically important site of the Punta del Cantil Blanco, where stood the Castillo de San Joaquin. In preparation for the new fort the

castillo site was leveled from its 96' height to a platform just 15' above the water; the Castillo de San Joaquin was of course destroyed in the process.

In the 1850s the Presidio of San Francisco, newly occupied by the United States, consisted of buildings facing the open parade ground of the old Spanish Presidio, with the east side closed only by a fence, as it had been during part of the Spanish-Mexican period. Adobe buildings from the Spanish-Mexican period were maintained, modified, and used whenever possible; mention is made of temporary log barracks in the 1850s; and by the mid-1850s, a few whitewashed wood-frame buildings, as well as low whitewashed fences, were added along the west side of the quadrangle. Today, only portions of one of the buildings that existed during this period remain, as incorporated into the Officers' Club (No. 50), remodeled in 1933-1934, and the general character of the landscape has been vastly transformed by later afforestation, landfill, and construction programs.

Although the early growth of the City of San Francisco was densest on the eastern side of the San Francisco Peninsula, dispersed pockets of settlement extended as far west as Black Point (present-day Fort Mason) and encircled the area known as "Washerwoman's Lagoon," the city-occupied portion of the great estuary system between Black Point and Fort Point. To the southeast were public cemeteries such as Lone Mountain. Within the reservation, active sand dunes and the general lack of vegetation provided the United States Army garrison with what was described as a bleak and windy situation." In 1857, W.P. Blake further observed:

...on the Pacific side of the San Francisco peninsula there is an extensive sand-beach [Baker Beach], reaching for several miles north and south, and a long distance inland. A wide area is thus covered by loose, dry sea-sand, and it has the aspect and character of a desert. This sand is moved about by the wind and is constantly progressing inland, being thrown into wave-like hills, which move forward and bury shrubs and trees that lie in their path (Presidio of San Francisco Forest Management Plan 1990: 2-2).

The landscape of the Presidio, as evident in an 1858 photograph, was entirely devoid of trees and consisted only of grass-covered hills and barren sand dunes. In 1859, it was observed that because both soldiers and civilians had cut down "the thickets of scrub oak, etc." for fuel, "scarcely a tree [was] left for ornament or use" (Thompson and Woodbridge, 1991: 36).

The primary entrance from San Francisco into the Presidio was from the east, near present-day Lombard Street. This route ran as far as Washerwoman Lagoon to the east and was a wide roadway before entering the Presidio boundary. Within the Presidio, the road forked to continue to the Main Post, Fort Point, and the anchorage. Secondary roads were located along the southeast boundary leading to the public cemeteries and possibly to Mountain Lake. Internal routes within the Presidio included a path encircling the interior of the

former quadrangle and additional paths along the east boundary. A looped path to El Polin Spring replaced the route to Mission Dolores.

During the first 14 years of United States occupation, the garrison functioned within the remains of the Spanish quadrangle. The walls surrounding the Spanish-Mexican presidio had collapsed. Nonetheless, the adobe buildings on the west and south of the quadrangle remained. As the quadrangle developed under the United States occupation, a new order emerged that reflected the cultural change from the Spanish-Mexican walled quadrangle to the United States Army's more public and accessible Main Post.

During this period, the anchorage was still located to the north of the Main Post. El Polin Spring and other nearby springs were dammed to supply water to the Main Post. In addition, Lobos Creek supplied water to San Francisco via a flume constructed in 1856-1857. Remains of the flume and its tunnel through the cliff at Fort Point exist along the northwest edge of the Presidio. Also, the City of San Francisco attempted to draw water from Mountain Lake, transporting it by various ditches, wells, and pipes through the area south of El Polin and adjacent spring areas. These water-control activities left substantial topographic alterations, visible on most maps of the nineteenth century.

Fort Point

In 1853 the 100'-high Punta del Cantil Blanco was leveled to an elevation of approximately 10 to 15' above the high-water line to facilitate the construction of a "Third System" brick and masonry fort with four tiers of cannon. The construction of "the fort at Fort Point," on the site of the former Castillo de San Joaquin continued until its completion in 1861. This substantial operation included construction of two large administrative and industrial subareas near the fort site: one, a wharf with shops, quarters and auxiliary warehouses, kitchens and sinks (latrines); the other, a special cantonment for the engineers responsible for the fort's construction. A large civilian work force was hired for much of the work. The fortification also included a ten-cannon battery atop the bluff behind the fort.

(Technically, the term "Fort Point" applied to the point of land on which the fort stood, not to the 1850s fort itself, which was officially referred to as the "the fort at Fort Point" until 1882 when the Army named it "Fort Winfield Scott"; about 1912, "Fort Winfield Scott" was expanded to include new development around Ralston and Kobbe Avenues, and today this area is still referred to as Fort Winfield Scott, but the name, as applied to the old third-system fort, never "took" with the public, who generally have always referred to the property as "Fort Point.")

Main Post

When United States troops arrived in 1847, the remaining buildings of the Spanish-Mexican quadrangle offered little shelter from the elements and no real defense. Almost immediately, the troops set up a sawmill across the Bay, in what is now Marin County, in

order to provide lumber for repairs to roofs and other much needed construction. With the coming of peace with Mexico in 1848, this slight progress came to a halt, as the American forces in the area were mustered out of service in large numbers. The small garrison that did remain declined in numbers as the soldiers deserted due to the lure of gold brought on by the Sutter's Mill discovery of 1848. Thus, in spite of the 1850 United States Executive Order that officially established the reservation, the Post languished.

By 1854, an officer described the main post as a collection of "miserable adoby [sic] buildings, the leavings of the Mexican government" (Frazer, 1963: 135). Soon after this negative commentary, some efforts materialized to remedy the situation. The Departmental Commander ordered a two-story wooden barracks costing \$7000 and erected to accommodate two companies of artillery as well as storage and medical facilities. Neat whitewashed picket fences now replaced the former unsightly rubble on the east side of the compound, and buildings ran the length of the old wall on one side and the partial length of the remaining two walls. All of the buildings were apparently of adobe construction save the new multi-purpose wooden barracks.

Further, a shift from adobe to wood construction began to transform the Spanish-Mexican character of the original post. The new wooden barracks were followed by a guardhouse, storehouse, and stables--all of the same material. North European traditions of wood construction offered greater durability, given local conditions; further, lumber could be procured with relative ease. Nevertheless, the construction efforts in this medium were far from perfect. For example, a contract of January, 1857, for the construction of a two-story wooden hospital, including space for two wards, a mess room, a kitchen, and quarters for a hospital steward, as well as for one matron, cost \$2,650. When completed at the west side of the quadrangle, some pronounced it such a cheap structure that it would "not likely last any length of time"; a newer hospital superseded it as early as 1863. Despite expenditure of some \$150,000 between 1847 and 1860 on "repairing and erecting the miserable buildings at the post," the Presidio was still viewed as "a disgrace and an eyesore," which stood in marked contrast to the "large and handsome city of San Francisco" emerging just east of the Presidio.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

New construction activities at the Presidio associated with the Civil War were far more concentrated and effectual than any undertaken previously under United States occupation. The Civil War-era improvement programs were focused primarily on the area of the Main Post, and accounted for the enlargement of the main parade ground and the further transformation of the remains of the early Spanish-Mexican Presidio. While the construction of new buildings was considerable, broader improvements to the overall landscape of the reservation were not a principal part of Civil War-era development. By 1861 the street grid of the developing City of San Francisco had advanced westward, at least as far as Black Point (present site of Fort Mason), but was still some distance from the

Presidio's east boundary. Lone Mountain Cemetery bounded the Presidio on the south, and access from this direction was via Presidio Boulevard. The comprehensive improvement of roads and access to the Post, however, did not occur until well after the War, as the urban development of San Francisco advanced much closer to the reservation.

Fort Point

The major construction in the area of Fort Point during the period was the commencement of a seawall (No. 996) in 1862 as part of coastal defenses. This seawall was extended substantially during subsequent periods of development, specifically in 1909, 1915, and 1933.

Main Post

Many of the buildings constructed as part of Civil War-era improvements have been demolished or altered during subsequent periods of development. However, several important buildings, even as altered, remain today as evidence of the Civil War period, including the earliest standing row of officers' quarters at the Presidio (Nos. 5-16), the old Post Hospital (No. 2), the garrison chapel (No. 45), the powder magazine (No. 95), a former schoolhouse (No. 49), and the old wagon shop and quartermaster buildings (Nos. 86 and 87), which were also used as barracks. Additionally, the locations of many of the Main Post streets were first established during the Civil War period.

At the beginning of the Civil War expansion, three or four buildings in the location of the old Spanish-Mexican Presidio remained along with a remnant of the quadrangle wall. New construction activities, just to the north of the Spanish-Mexican remains, began to create a typical Victorian-era United States Army post similar to those found throughout the American West; the architecture at the Presidio during the period was characterized by wood-frame buildings typical of Army posts west of the Mississippi. At the center of the new post stretched a long rectangular grassy parade ground measuring 550 yards by 150 yards and running lengthwise, southwest to northeast; its south and west edges reflected, with extensions, the inner boundary of the old Spanish quadrangle. Wood-frame buildings were constructed along its perimeter and were oriented to face this important central area. In the middle of the parade ground stood a flagstaff.

The southwest border of the new parade ground consisted of an existing adobe (the walls of which were later incorporated into No. 50), a new chapel (No. 45), and a new wood-frame three-story bachelor officers' quarters (later burned) with thirty-nine rooms in an L-shaped plan. On the long northwest boundary of the parade ground was constructed a row of one- and two-story barracks (demolished). In addition to barracks, this row included the quartermaster building (No. 87), a guardhouse (demolished), an adjutant's office (demolished), a wagon shop (No. 86), and a non-commissioned staff quarters (demolished). Behind this row, to the west, was a second row of newly constructed buildings that included a bakehouse (demolished), a carpenter shop (demolished), a blacksmith shop (demolished), two combination mess room-kitchens (demolished), a powder magazine (No. 95), and other

outbuildings. Further west was a pair of new buildings (demolished) that served the post sutler or trader, and across a small stream stood another line of small quarters (demolished) that housed laundresses. At the south end of this series was a corral (now gone). At the north end of the laundresses' complex, was a cemetery that had come into use in 1854. This old burial ground was no longer active, but still present in the 1860s.

To the northeast of the parade ground were constructed three stables (demolished), a storehouse (demolished), and another blacksmith shop (demolished or relocated). A row of twelve one-and-a-half story houses, serving as officers' family quarters, lined the long southeast side of the parade ground and were oriented to face the parade ground (Nos. 5-16, later reoriented to Funston Avenue). These quarters included kitchen spaces and attached bathrooms and water closets. At the northeast end of this row of houses, a two-story hospital was constructed in 1863-1864 with four wards, a morgue, and a prison wing (No. 2, later reoriented to Funston Avenue).

When completed, the buildings in the area of the new parade ground were connected by a series of streets, alleys, and boardwalks. Present-day Funston Avenue, Mesa Street, Moraga Avenue, Graham Street, Anza Avenue, and Lincoln Boulevard are located, at least in part, along the courses of these early streets. The forerunner of Presidio Boulevard was also laid out during this period and terminated in the main entrance to the Presidio garrison, called "The Alameda" and located in the middle of the aforementioned row of officers' quarters. This entrance to the parade ground, established in the 1860s, was marked by a ceremonial archway constructed in wood or cast-iron and a formal circle, centered in the roadway and lined by a picket fence. Today this circle exists and is bounded by concrete curbs rather than the original fence, or the decorative border of cannon balls that existed there during the 1890s and early 1900s.

To support the expanded occupation of the Presidio, a new gravity-fed water system was developed. The system, originating from an elevated cistern on Presidio Ridge, ran in front of the row of officers' quarters (Nos. 5-16) on the southeast side of the parade ground and then northward to a garden plot beyond the hospital. This plot was one of several gardens that provided fresh produce to supplement regular Army rations.

INDIAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1866-1890

Following the Civil War, the number of men at the Presidio varied greatly, but by 1867 the garrison had stabilized at a permanent strength of from 200 to 300 enlisted men; by 1889 that strength had increased to more than 570 men, including 38 officers. Correspondingly, comprehensive plans for Post expansion and improvements were formulated and partially realized during this period. Major new construction appeared in the area of the Main Post and at Fort Point as well as in three other distinct areas of new development associated with a Marine Hospital, a Lifesaving Station (originally under the United States Life Saving Service, later the U.S. Coast Guard), and a National Cemetery. The site for a Marine

Hospital (original complex demolished) was selected west of Mountain Lake on the south boundary of the Presidio, and the site for a Lifesaving Station (original complex removed; two buildings--Nos. 3731 and 3732--relocated) was selected on the shores of the Bay between Fort Point and the Main Post wharfs, in the area now identified as Crissy Field. The Post's most recently established cemetery was designated the San Francisco National Cemetery (extant) in 1884; it was located on 9.5 acres west of the Post's main parade ground, between two earlier burial grounds that had served the Spanish, Mexican, and early United States forces.

During this time the boundaries of the reservation, which had been established by Executive Order in the early 1850s, changed only slightly. The Post's east boundary was adjusted by the transfer to San Francisco of a long triangular wedge to allow the boundary to parallel the City's street grid. Thereafter, and to the present, the west side of the street now known as Lyon Street defined the Presidio's east boundary.

Comprehensive road construction was a principal element of Post-wide improvements during this period. In the 1870s, the main entrance to the Presidio from San Francisco was located at Lombard Street on the east boundary of the reservation. North of this, also on the east boundary, access to the Post and specifically to the Main Post wharf (demolished) and the Strawberry Island peninsula was probably in the vicinity of present-day Bay Street and thence northward over a small bridge (demolished) crossing the slough. Although an 1880s street plot for San Francisco shows a Tonquin Street entry, Tonquin Street was in fact never developed, the location being utilized first for the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 and subsequently for a Marina Green, as it is today. Secondary routes connected the Main Post with the Marine Hospital adjacent to Mountain Lake, with Telegraph and Presidio hills, with El Polin and Queen Springs, with Fort Point and its wharf, and with the Main Post wharf. A path, with wood-plank crossings, looped across and around the parade ground.

In the early 1880s, the main entrance to the Presidio at Lombard Street was made more imposing with the construction of a gate house (demolished) to the north, an orchard or grove of trees to the south, and a "picket" fence along the eastern boundary. By this time, another entrance led into the reservation from its southeast corner at New Cemetery Avenue (present-day Presidio Boulevard); the route crossed the existing sand dunes on the southern side of the reservation. The routes for present-day Lincoln, Washington, and Park Boulevards and for Barnard Avenue were established all or in part by the 1880s as well. An entrance was not established, however, at the southern border of the Post in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital; rather, the Main Post-to-Marine Hospital road continued west along the north side of Lobos Creek to the pumping station. In 1885, Lover's Lane, perhaps the only major thoroughfare that is straight, was constructed, connecting the "Alameda" to the southeast entry gate.

By the end of this period, the major routes for the majority of the Presidio's present-day roads had been established. Most of the primary routes originated at the Main Post and connected it with the other areas of the reservation. With the exception of rectilinear street

layouts in special areas such as the Main Post, road construction generally followed the natural contours of the topography. Cuts, fills, and berms were used where necessary.

Along with the construction of roads, a rail service to the Post was established during this period. Under an agreement with the Commanding General, approved by the Secretary of War on May 2, 1881, the Presidio Railroad Company was authorized to build a steam railroad that used small "dummy" steam locomotives and clerestory-roofed coaches to provide essentially suburban passenger transportation to and from downtown San Francisco. Constructed finally in November of 1881, its track curved from near the northeast corner of the reservation southwesterly to a point just northeast of the Post Hospital (No. 2). Previously the public had to rely on wagons, carriages, and government launches.

In terms of the general landscape of the Presidio, few improvements had been effected during the Civil War period despite the considerable building activities at the Main Post undertaken in association with wartime expansion programs. In the aftermath of the Civil War period, then, the central areas of the reservation remained largely pasture lands, and sloughs existed along the north shore, with beaches along the north and west shorelines. Large sand-dune areas spread over the southeast and southwest corners of the reservation and in an area southeast of Fort Point, which in a later period would be developed as Fort Winfield Scott. Even the Main Post was dominated by dusty gravel-covered expanses, generally devoid of trees and other landscape amenities. Through the decades following the Civil War, particularly the 1880s, the largely undeveloped lands of the Presidio were to undergo sweeping improvements including extensive afforestation, the reorientation of buildings, the construction of fences and gates, and the introduction of landscape amenities around buildings and in other outdoor areas. OK

Of all these improvements, it was the afforestation of the reservation that was the most far-reaching development of the period. As early as 1883, Maj. William Albert Jones, an engineer at department headquarters, developed a comprehensive afforestation plan under the direction of the Commander of the Department of the Pacific. Jones' "Plan for the Cultivation of Trees upon the Presidio Reservation," though not substantially implemented until the 1890s and early 1900s, established the wooded character of the Presidio, which has continued to the present day. Tree plantations, following the plan, consisted of eucalyptus, several types of pine, acacia, and other species, set in ordered rows on the ridges and hills of the reservation and along its boundaries. Large areas of trees still stand east of the Main Post and elsewhere on the reservation, as evidence of Jones' seminal concept and of the later implementation and development of that concept through subsequent periods.

The initial funding for Jones' plan was not obtained until 1888, under the skillful manipulations of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Miles was able to acquire funds for both planting trees and improving the reservation's system of roads indirectly through the existence on Post of the National Cemetery, designated in 1884. These funds came on June 4, 1888, by way of an act of the United States Congress granting \$10,000 for "the construction and repair of the roads from the entrance of the Presidio at San Francisco,

California, to the national cemetery on the same, and the fencing and protection of the reservation...." Miles was not satisfied with this sum and its limited results; most immediately, he wanted a new road to connect the reservation with Fort Mason to the east. Regarding this, the Secretary of War responded that because such a route would have to pass over city land, it could not be approved except in an instance where passage to a National Cemetery was involved. Miles took this cue and lobbied for funds to accelerate road construction, including a route connecting the Post's National Cemetery to Fort Mason. In March 2, 1889, another bill, championed by Senator Leland Stanford, gave the required sum of \$38,000 for "a road on the south line of the reservation" with a permanent gateway and entrance at 1st Avenue (now Arguello Blvd.) for access to the National Cemetery. Also as part of the bill, the sum of \$10,000 was made available "for trees, planting, etc., and the reclamation of the sand dunes...as a protection of the water supply." The San Francisco firm of L.W.H. Green received the contract to undertake these improvements, and the project got underway. It was stopped once, but only briefly, by Miles who contended that the job was not being done to the best advantage of the government. By 1890 the annual report by the Secretary of War indicated that as of November 1, 1889, the contractor had been paid for the planting of "47,127 trees, all of which were in flourishing condition" and that "35,372 trees raised at the nursery [established at the Presidio] were transplanted during the year and 80 acres of land broken and put into condition for tree planting."

Associated with the afforestation of the reservation was the development of the Post's water sources. Plan drawings of the late 1870s through the early 1880s depict improved water systems with more and larger reservoirs, dammed spring ponds, well drilling, and pumping and piping for domestic water use and for fire protection. A pump house at Mountain Lake pumped water to a reservoir east of the Lake, which supplied Fort Point, Alcatraz, Point San Jose, and the City. A pump station was located on Lobos Creek, and a reservoir was constructed near Telegraph Hill. The Spring Valley Water Company constructed a flume that ran from the Lobos Creek reservoir to Fort Point, the Main Post, and then to San Francisco for the city water supply. Water from the flume was forced by windmill and mule power into a reservoir at the higher, southern end of the Post, whence it was distributed through piping to the different buildings. Queen Spring, located southeast of the Presidio, was channeled to a reservoir at the south end of the Post from which it ran downhill on a north-south route behind the garrison chapel, along the west edge of the east barracks to a garden area. Culverts drained the main parade ground toward the Bay to ensure that the run-off did not transform the area into a bog.

Fort Point

OK In 1868, a decision was made to erect two major new batteries on the precipitous bluffs to the east and south of Fort Point. These were important strategic defense sites overlooking the Pacific Ocean and the Bay. The front of the batteries would face outward, over the water, while the backs would rest on relatively level grade. The batteries would be comprised of a line of paired gun platforms protected behind a massive bermed parapet, 20' in thickness and constructed largely of sand. To strengthen and support the parapet, breast-

high retaining walls, 4' in thickness and constructed of brick and concrete, would rise directly in front of each pair of platforms. Brick magazines would be constructed between the paired platforms and surmounted by additional earthworks for protection.

Except for the use of more "permanent" brick and concrete, the design of these batteries was identical to temporary field fortifications constructed of earth-and-timber during the Civil War. The Army deemed such batteries an interim expedient, because the Civil War had demonstrated that rifled artillery could quickly destroy a brick and stone masonry fortification such as the fort at Fort Point. At the Presidio, then, these two new batteries, named Battery East and Battery West, were built from 1870 through 1876 to supplement the defenses at Fort Point temporarily until Army Engineers could find some solution for the obsolescence of existing "Third System" forts. The solution was the so-called "Endicott System" for defenses, devised in the 1880s and fully realized in the 1890s and early 1900s (see Nationalistic Expansion, 1891-1914).

In 1870, the construction of Battery West (extant, in part) was begun. Located on the bluff to the south of Fort Point, the defense work was scheduled to mount 35 guns, 8 mortars, and 21 traverses. By 1873, a dozen 15-inch Rodman guns were in place. In that same year, construction began on Battery East (extant, in part), located on the crest of the bluff east of and above Fort Point. Plans called for 16 guns, 4 mortars, and 9 traverses at this location, but the funding appropriation ran out in 1876 before any of the weapons could be installed. This moratorium on funding also affected the completion of Battery West as planned. When completed, the batteries were not landscaped and thus were visible from the Main Post as sandy mounds on the horizon; they were self-contained and fenced in to the rear. Today, only one gun emplacement and a couple of magazines remain of Battery West, which was substantially destroyed in the 1890s construction of the new Endicott-era batteries. Most of Battery East however has survived: although its eastern half now lies buried, its western half is largely visible on the surface and includes gun platforms, brick breast-height walls, brick magazines, earthworks, and a brick traverse tunnel.

Main Post

At the beginning of the period, the existing Main Post, which had been planned and constructed primarily during the Civil-War era, was structured around the 550-yard-long parade ground upon which fronted the surrounding buildings. On the southeast side of the parade ground stood a particularly uniform line of individual officers' houses (Nos. 5-16). At the northern end of the row, the hospital (No. 2) was aligned with the houses, but separated from them by a "short-cut" road to the west. On the northwest side was a row mostly of barracks (demolished) that formed a continuous built boundary along the edge of the parade ground, strengthened by repetitive porch detailing. Storage and logistic buildings (demolished, for the most part) formed a second tier of buildings on the northwest, with a large corral at the southern end. The northeast end of the parade ground, which had a lower grade than the rest of the area, was a work/livestock yard zone. It included the quartermaster's complex (demolished, except for No. 87), storehouses (demolished), a large

garden area, and the rifle range butts. These buildings and features were set aside from the others by scale, mass, and function and formed the beginning of the north end's visual enclosure from the parade ground. The higher, southwest end of the parade ground was defined by four individual and architecturally distinct buildings (all demolished or heavily remodeled).

As a result of improvements to the Main Post undertaken during the 1865-1890 period and the preceding Civil War period, much of the Spanish-Mexican construction and character of the Presidio had disappeared. The number of new buildings erected on Post from 1865-1890, was far less than the number erected during the preceding Civil War period. Through the late 1870s and the 1880s, improvements to both the topography and the architecture of the Main Post were driven largely by an effort to improve and even beautify the entire reservation. Characteristic of this effort were programs to reorient existing buildings and to provide attendant landscape amenities.

An early manifestation of this effort was the erection in 1875 of a lattice windbreak fence, 12' in height and placed 36' in front of the row of officers' family housing (Nos. 5-16). This fence extended the full length of the row and had right-angle extensions to the buildings. Additionally, pines and acacias were planted as a windbreak at 18' intervals between the fence and the dwellings. This was an early attempt by the Army to ameliorate the effects of the ocean winds at the Presidio through the use of landscape design features.

In 1878 or 1879, in a surprising break with United States Army tradition, the orientation of the existing row of officers' family housing (Nos. 5-16) was reversed so that the front yards faced southeast towards San Francisco, rather than northwest towards the main parade ground. Boardwalks with carriage steps at the curb were constructed in front of each of the houses, along Funston Avenue. This project also included the remodeling of these quarters, the similar reorientation and remodeling of the adjacent hospital (No. 2), and the construction of another officers' family housing unit (No. 4) on the north end of the existing row. Additionally, a house (demolished) to serve as quarters for the hospital steward was built between the hospital and the new officers' quarters. Further remodeling of the row of officers' quarters and the hospital building was undertaken in 1883-1884. The reorientation and remodeling of these buildings established an impressive new "streetscape" along Funston Avenue, which exists today with high integrity to its 1880s appearance.

As part of the beautification program, the road leading to this new Funston Avenue "streetscape" from the east was formalized with plantings, and a bandstand (demolished) was added in the area of the "Alameda," the formal entrance to the main parade ground located at the intersection of Funston Avenue and present-day Presidio Boulevard. In 1882, a 400-yard rifle range was provided in the hollow east of Funston Avenue and north of the "Alameda." By the late 1880s, however, this range was given over to the planting of trees as part of the implementation of Maj. W. A. Jones' afforestation plan of 1883.

Also in this area, four dwellings for officers' families (No. 56-59) were constructed in 1885. These large and finely detailed houses were provided with generous sites, two each on either side of what is now the end of Presidio Boulevard leading into Funston Avenue and the "Alameda." A pair of 1889 residences (Nos. 51 and 64), facing the reoriented row of officers' housing across Funston Avenue, represent further expansion of officers' family housing in the immediate area.

Other notable buildings that were constructed at the Main Post during this period and that survive today include a single-story schoolhouse of 1882 (No. 49; remodeled c.1942) and a new sutler's store and residence of 1885 (No. 116; moved approximately 200' west of its original site). Also in 1885, two new barracks were constructed at the northeast end of the parade ground, of which only one survives (No. 36). In 1886, two earlier barracks (Nos. 86 and 87) were enlarged from single- to two-story buildings.

A major expansion associated with the Main Post occurred during this period in an area at some distance north of the main parade ground. By the late 1870s, a new dock facility (demolished), including a new wharf and growing quartermaster's complex, had been constructed east of the existing wharf, approximately due north of Mitchell Street, and was connected to the Main Post by a new road. The slough between Strawberry Island peninsula and the Main Post was filled to accommodate the new structures, blocking the tidal flow and permanently connecting the peninsula to the Presidio. These facilities remained in evidence until the 1950s.

Through this period, the main parade ground was improved as well. Defined by surrounding building masses and screens of vegetation, it served as the Main Post's central outdoor space. This space was divided into a series of smaller areas by paths, grade-level changes, and even windbreak screens. Gates (demolished) were constructed at the west and northeast entrances to the parade ground, and a sentry box (demolished) was located the north end. The 1860s flagstaff (demolished), which stood just south of the center of the parade ground, was relocated in 1885 to the west side.

Improved drainage of the Main Post site was effected as well. Due to a natural drop of one foot in twenty, heavy rains in the area of the Main Post had never been a serious problem. Natural drainage was aided, however, by the construction of shallow ditches around the individual buildings. Waste water and sewage from the latrines emptied into large covered sewers which ran on either side of the Main Post and emptied into the tidewater to the north. Culverts drained the parade ground toward the Bay to ensure that the run-off did not transform the area into a bog.

The garrison was provided with fresh produce from gardens located to take advantage of the best soils and natural drainage. The main garden area was located southwest of the parade ground near the slough and was traversed by a stream. The Spring Valley Water Company flume ran on an east-west course through this area also. During this period, these gardens were affected by competing uses of the area in the construction of an engine power

station, a railroad depot, and the north end (butts) of the firing range. Additional garden lands were located northeast of the Main Post on a level grade. Altogether, approximately 10 acres of land were dedicated to the Post gardens.

Cemetery and Cavalry Complex

While several burial grounds had existed at the Presidio through its early history, by the 1880s the Army had settled on a Post Cemetery located on a hillside west of the main parade ground. Here, with a magnificent view of the Bay, the Army built an entrance road and a circular drive, which, due to the rank of those interred within the circle, became known as Officers' Circle; enlisted personnel rested outside the circle. The Cemetery's plan had a southwest-to-northeast axial alignment, parallel to that of the main parade ground.

In 1884, the Departmental Commanding General, seeking money for road improvements and further "beautification" programs for the Presidio, succeeded in having the Post Cemetery designated formally as a National Cemetery of the "fourth class" through General Orders issued from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D.C. The cemetery, to be known after 1884 as the "San Francisco National Military Cemetery" and thereafter just the "San Francisco National Cemetery," occupied an area of 9.5 acres at the site of the existing cemetery. With the designation came money for the construction of a caretaker's residence (remodeled as No. 151), a stable and barn (demolished), an ornate iron gate and fence (relocated), and other improvements for the Cemetery, as well as road work and related improvements for the entire reservation. The caretaker's residence took the form of a two-story red-brick building surmounted by a gable roof and configured in an 'L'-shape plan (this building, transformed in 1929 to a single-story "Mission Revival"-style residence, stands as No. 151).

In 1886, the area of the Cemetery was increased to approximately 15.5 acres, and in 1887, control of the operation and maintenance of the cemetery was formally transferred from the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco. Today the area of the San Francisco National Cemetery is roughly twice its size during the nineteenth century due to a series of later expansions, mainly to the southwest. The southwest-to-northeast alignment of the original plan has been maintained, and the present-day roads in the older northeast half of the Cemetery substantially reflect the location and configuration of the nineteenth-century roads, including the focal Officers' Circle. The various combinations of stone rubble enclosing walls and iron fencing that existed through the Cemetery's early history have been extended, relocated, and replaced in the course of twentieth-century expansion and improvement programs.

Crissy Field

In 1888 at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War William C. Endicott transferred a small portion of Presidio lands along San Francisco Bay for use as

a lifesaving station; under the transfer arrangement the site was subject to the Army's recall based on military necessity. The purpose of the station was to rescue sailors and passengers from shipwrecks in San Francisco Bay and around the Golden Gate Strait. In 1889 the United States Life Saving Service (now the U.S. Coast Guard) awarded an \$11,100 contract to a Baltimore firm to build the new complex, to be known as the Fort Point Life Saving Station. Construction of the station continued into the year 1890 due to delays in obtaining creosote-treated spruce pilings for a lifeboat launch ramp; ultimately, yellow fir had to be substituted for spruce.

The Fort Point Life Saving Station was comprised of a station-keeper's residence, a boathouse, and other support buildings and structures, including the aforementioned launch ramp and perhaps a second and smaller boathouse; the Station was bounded by a white picket fence. Early in 1915, the site of the station was moved some 700' to the west to make way for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, begun that same year (see below, under the World War I period of development). Both the original site and the relocated site, which is the current site of the station, are located within the area of the reservation now identified as Crissy Field. In the 1915 relocation, the station's two principal buildings--the keeper's residence (No. 1901) and a boathouse (No. 1902)--were moved on to the new site. The residence, which had been parallel to the Bay, facing south, was reoriented at a right angle to the shoreline, facing southeast; the boathouse was relocated east of the residence, roughly approximating its directional relationship to the residence at the original site. The other structures of the original station were demolished. The two relocated 1889-1890 buildings exist today as evidence of this earlier station. Both are of wood construction with architectural elements characteristic of the period and appear intact and in good condition.

Marine Hospital

In 1873, the War Department granted to the Department of the Treasury a revocable lease for a tract of some 85 acres along the south boundary of the reservation to be used for the construction of a new Marine Hospital facility. The land included Mountain Lake and its water source, Lobos Creek. Begun in 1874, the new hospital complex opened its doors in 1875, replacing the existing facility located in the City at the corner of Spear and Harrison Streets. The new complex, sited on a natural terrace overlooking Mountain Lake, was comprised principally of three ward buildings radiating from a central "horseshoe drive." Each roughly identical ward building fronted on the drive and exhibited a long rectangular plan terminating at the rear in a small 'V'-shape extension. Support buildings, much smaller in size, were constructed to either side of these wards. Today, the site occupied by the complex includes only some 37 acres, having been reduced by Act of Congress in 1927. None of the buildings remains from the 1870s complex. The cemetery that served this facility, however, does remain and lies largely beneath an extensive paved court and parking area on a rise located near the northwest corner of the tract.

NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION, 1891-1914

During this period, the Presidio, which already had a sizeable garrison of some 35 officers and 500 enlisted men, increased its strength more than fourfold. Correspondingly, the landscape and architecture of the reservation, as well as the supporting transportation and utility systems, were intensely developed. The afforestation and road-construction programs, conceived in the 1880s, were not realized substantially until the 1890s, as first facilitated by the capable Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles. Between 1888 and 1897, a reported 100,000 trees had been planted at the Presidio, generally following Jones' afforestation plan of 1883; extensive tree planting resumed after 1903. At approximately the same time, the first programs to thin existing new forested areas were initiated. Major new programs for the construction of buildings were realized as well, including a large new hospital complex and prominent groups of new barracks and other housing in the area of the Main Post. Just prior the turn of the century, the East Cantonment and adjacent West Cantonment emerged as two new areas of occupation on Post. Starting in 1909-1910, a new parade ground and extensive complex of buildings were created, which would be known as Fort Winfield Scott. The sum of improvements carried out in this period very much changed the character of the reservation. Much of the physical environment of the Presidio as it exists today relates to the Post's turn-of-the-century and early twentieth-century development.

In Post architecture, the period was marked by the first appearance of the "Colonial Revival" and then the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style (then called the "mission style") and by the introduction of reinforced concrete as a common material and method of construction for housing and other buildings. While wood-frame construction continued as well, the use of wood as an exterior cladding, which was standard during the preceding periods of development, became far less common; brick or stucco became the exterior material of choice. Stone appeared as well at the Presidio, usually in combination with brick and serving as foundations or as other architectural elements--e.g., sills, lintels, or keystones.

One very prominent program of stone construction first appeared in 1896-1897 with the erection of stone enclosing walls, marking and separating the south and east boundaries of the Presidio from the City of San Francisco. As part of this program, major entrances were constructed at Arguello (then 1st Ave.) Boulevard (No. 301), Presidio Boulevard (No. 574), Broadway and Lyon Street (No. 578), and Lombard Street (No. 575). The bids for construction of the walls and entrances were advertised late in 1895, and the work on the entrances appears to have been completed in 1897, as designed by architect J.B. Whittemore. Construction of the walls seems to have continued through the early twentieth century. These substantial stone walls and entrances replaced the piecemeal and less durable wooden barriers of the 1880s. Today this system of quarry-face random-range ashlar walls and ceremoniously marked entrances of decoratively treated pylons and iron gates remains substantially intact although altered during subsequent periods of development, both historic and non-historic.

Along with the development of roads within the Post, transportation links between the Presidio and the City were expanded. From 1881 to 1892, the Presidio Railroad Company had operated a steam railroad, which had provided suburban passenger transportation to and from downtown San Francisco. Then, on June 3, 1892, this company, which had changed its name to the Presidio and Ferries Railroad, obtained a revokable permit to build a double-track cable railroad, or cable car line, which entered the Presidio at Greenwich and Lyon Streets and turned northwest to terminate near the site where the 1920 street-car terminus building (No. 558) stands. After this line was completed, the old steam railroad trackage, located on land now beneath the Letterman Army Hospital complex, was dismantled. In 1906, after its tracks were damaged in the Great Earthquake, the cable car line was converted to an electric streetcar line, which in turn was replaced in 1945 by an electric trolley bus line.

Utilities were greatly expanded during this period as well. In the western portion of the Presidio, a new concrete reservoir (No. 1469) was constructed in the 1897, and an electrical substation (No. 680) was provided in 1908. Water was pumped from Mountain Lake to the new reservoir; from there, mains carried the water to the habited areas of the reservation. Shortly after completion of the reservoir, the lake water was found to have been contaminated by the Marine Hospital and therefore not potable; however, the water still could be used for purposes other than drinking. To provide drinking water, a series of wells were then sunk around the lake (some perhaps extant). An extensive water treatment complex (Nos. 1770-71, 1773, 1776, 1778-79) was constructed in 1910 at the southwest corner of the Post. In 1912 the Presidio was provided with an even larger water reservoir and related structures (Nos. 310, 311, and 313), located roughly in the middle of the reservation.

✓ One special use of the Presidio during this period, occurred after the United States declared war on Spain in April of 1898, and as the Presidio became the principal marshaling area for troops bound for the Philippines. Due to the sudden swell of new arrivals to the area, temporary camps were thrown up, much as had been done during the Civil War, and several of these tent cities dotted the Presidio itself. Camp Merriam stood at the Lombard Street entrance and extended north and south of this roadway; it served as a short-lived home for the 1st and 7th California, 51st Iowa, 20th Kansas (Frederick Funston's command), 1st New York, and the 1st South Dakota. Named in honor of Maj. Gen. Henry Clay Merriam, the commander of the Department of Columbia and California at the war's outbreak, the canvas garrison would be joined by Camp Merritt, named for Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt. The position of this temporary encampment was outside the southern portion of the reservation, near present-day Arguello Boulevard and California Street. Overflow encampments also existed in the bowl between the present Main Parade Ground and what became Infantry Terrace to the south, and at the southern end of Funston Avenue, now known as Tennessee Hollow.

Another special use of the Presidio occurred after the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906. The Post itself sustained only some \$130,000 in damages; this sum covered repairs for several buildings, such as the Post's 1904 gymnasium (No. 122), Battery Dynamite (No.

1399), and the fort at Fort Point. Because of the relatively good condition of the Presidio in the aftermath of the disaster, it provided order and shelter for the homeless civilians of San Francisco. The Army set up four refugee camps in the area of Letterman General Hospital, the present-day Post golf course, Tennessee Hollow, and at what became Fort Winfield Scott's parade ground; these camps constituted tent cities, and later, groups of wooden shacks. The events of 1906 slowed new construction at the Presidio only briefly. By 1908, building activities resumed in several areas of the Post, including Letterman complex, Fort Point, and the area south of Fort Point, which became known as Fort Winfield Scott.

Fort Point/Fort Winfield Scott/Crissy Field/Baker Beach

Construction began in 1893 on a new series of fortifications of reinforced-concrete construction to replace the then obsolete "Third System" defenses of Fort Point and the interim East and West Batteries. Battery Howe-Wagner (No. 1287) appeared first and was followed in 1896 by Battery Godfrey (No. 1647), which was a newly developed type designed for heavy-caliber breech-loading rifles. These batteries were followed over the next sixteen years by numerous modern emplacements along the bluffs overlooking the Bay and ocean. Today, many of the structures that formed this "Endicott-era" defense system remain although all the ordnance has long since been removed.

In 1908 the Army commenced construction of a "torpedo" or mine depot east of Fort Point, including two mine loading rooms (Nos. 985 and 986), a mine planter pier (No. 984; reconstructed in 1941), and a fuel oil tank and pump station (no No.), located on the bluff above. Nearby, a warehouse (No. 983) was built in 1908, and a plumbing shop (No. 989) in 1909. While several buildings were added to this depot area in 1923 and modifications made in 1941, the complex stands today with considerable integrity to its earliest twentieth-century form and appearance and currently serves the National Park Service as headquarters for the Fort Point National Historic Site.

Main Post

Several major groups of buildings from this period exist today and generally possess a high degree of integrity. Also, a second central parade ground, created early in this period, remains essentially intact as the focal open space of the Main Post; the ground itself, however, has been paved extensively for parking. This parade ground (No. 94) was laid out in the mid-1890s at a site west of the earlier main parade ground, which had been established during the Civil War period. The 1895-1897 erection of a whole new row of five identical brick barracks (Nos. 101-105) provided an imposing "streetscape" along the new parade ground's northwest border. These large, identical barracks replaced a row of flimsy laundresses' quarters and were designed with formal symmetry and placed in a uniform line along Montgomery Street.

Also early in this period, several buildings were constructed in the area northeast of the newly established parade ground, along or near Halleck Avenue. These included two simple buildings of wood construction, built in 1896 and serving originally as early exchange stores for the Post (Nos. 201 and 204), two warehouses (Nos. 223 and 227) and a bakery (No. 229), all of which were constructed of brick in 1897. Through the first decade of the twentieth century, several similar buildings (Nos. 222, 225, 226, and 228) were added to this group along Halleck Avenue, and the whole stands today as an intact turn-of-the-century "streetscape" of quartermaster, ordnance, and commissary buildings.

In the area west of the new parade ground, behind the imposing row of new brick barracks, a gymnasium was constructed in 1904 (No. 122), and senior non-commissioned officers' duplexes were constructed in 1909 (Nos. 124-126), acknowledging that the military profession was not necessarily a single man's domain. Architecturally, these duplexes exhibit classical-derived stylistic elements associated with Georgian- and Federal-era architectural prototypes; as such, they are an early example on Post of the "Colonial Revival." Perhaps the first clear example of a predominantly "Colonial Revival" design in Post architecture appeared in 1903 with the construction of Pershing Hall (No. 42), located south of the main parade ground; Pershing Hall replaced the all-wood bachelor officers' quarters, nicknamed "The Corral," which stood on the same site until it burned in 1899. The Main Post band barracks (No. 106), constructed in 1909 at the northeast end of the 1895-97 row of brick barracks (Nos. 101-105), is also an early example of a "Colonial Revival" design in Post architecture. The barracks (No. 100) built at the other end of the row during the same year exhibits "Colonial Revival" elements as well.

In 1909 or 1910, at the suggestion of army engineer Maj. William W. Harts, construction commenced on officers' family housing (Nos. 325-345) to be arranged in a distinct grouping, located, not across the parade ground as was the tradition, but southwest of the parade ground, within a new S-shaped "streetscape" along Infantry Terrace and extending onto Arguello Boulevard. These large, stately houses and duplexes were positioned along the terrace to command the curving hillside, thus reflecting and taking advantage of the Post's rolling topography and providing each residence with striking views of the Bay. The designs for these houses and for almost all of the major buildings added to the Main Post during this period were derived from standardized designs developed in the Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG) in Washington, D.C.

Cemetery and Cavalry Complex

In an area west of the National Cemetery, a new complex consisting primarily of five large brick stables (Nos. 661-663, 667-668) was constructed from 1913-1914 and remains substantially intact today. Tombstones and monuments, often exhibiting fine decorative features, were added to the National Cemetery and stand today as evidence of the Cemetery's continuing development during this period.

Letterman Complex

The Army established and began construction on the Presidio's United States Army General Hospital in 1899. The "pavilion"-style complex, designed by San Francisco architect W. H. Willcox, was to encompass a six-acre quadrangle located east of the newly established parade ground. As built between 1899 and 1902, the complex, which was of wood construction, consisted of a central administration building and ancillary ward buildings one to two stories in height, all connected in a symmetrical rectangular plan by a system of enclosed breezeways or galleries. The hospital's own "Officers' Row" (extant) was built in 1902 and 1908 facing O'Reilly Avenue, with a fine hospital staff parade ground (destroyed) in front of them. In 1911 the complex was renamed Letterman General Hospital, after Jonathan Letterman, medical director of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. Several early additions were made to the original complex just before and during the World War I period, and numerous additions were constructed thereafter. The facility, as greatly altered and expanded over the years, continues to be identified by the name of Letterman.

Most of the original quadrangle was demolished in 1975 to make way for medical facilities intended to support the new hospital that had opened in 1969. Currently the surviving component buildings are in serious disrepair. These include the main administration building (No. 1016), an original dormitory or ward (No. 1007), and a portion of the connecting corridor system. Associated with and immediately to the east of the site of the original quadrangle, the fine row of officers' quarters built in 1902 and 1908 (Nos. 1000-1004) still stands and is remarkably intact. Behind the site of the original quadrangle, to the north, is a collection of buildings constructed between 1900 and 1920 to house support facilities for the hospital; Nos. 1040, 1047, 1051, and 1056 stand today, although altered, as the earliest of these support buildings and date from 1900 to 1914.

Fort Winfield Scott

Constructed primarily from 1910, Fort Winfield Scott was developed to serve as headquarters for the seacoast defenses of the Bay area and accommodate all Coast Artillery troops at the Presidio. (Technically, the term "Fort Winfield Scott" had been the official name for the fort at Fort Point since 1882. As the area south of the fort at Fort Point was developed, the term "Fort Winfield Scott" was applied to the entire northwest portion of the reservation. However, "Fort Winfield Scott," as applied to the old Third-System fort, never "took" with the public. Hence, today the name "Fort Winfield Scott" commonly denotes only the area of twentieth-century development south of the nineteenth-century fort.)

The major buildings of Fort Winfield Scott are extant and generally retain a high degree of integrity. They fall into three main groups: barracks and administrative buildings facing or near the Fort's central parade ground; officer family housing along Kobbe Avenue, southeast of the parade ground (including an earlier house and duplex, both dating to 1902; Nos. 1302 and 1304); and enlisted family housing east of the parade ground along Ruckman Avenue. The 1910-1912 construction of the core barracks and headquarters building (Nos. 1201-1208;

1216-1218) defined the new parade ground, the functional and symbolic center of the Fort. The design of these buildings, attributed to army engineer Maj. William W. Harts and dating perhaps to as early as the first years of the twentieth century (preliminarily, new evidence indicates that one of the barracks may have been built in 1902, well before the others in the group), marked the major introduction of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" stylistic idiom to the architecture of the Presidio. The most basic elements of the idiom were light-colored, often white, stucco-finished walls and red Spanish-tile or red mission-tile (also known as barrel tile) roofs (unfortunately, many of the original Spanish-tile roofs of the Fort Winfield Scott buildings have been replaced with flat tile). The simplicity of these buildings tends to link them with the architectural characteristics of the earliest phase of this revival, often identified as the "Mission Revival." Simplicity and restraint in the use of stylistic effects was also a traditional characteristic of Post architecture.

The curving design of the Fort Winfield Scott parade ground itself (No. 1223), also attributed to the innovation of Major Harts, contrasts the strict rectilinear placement of Post's Main Parade Ground, established earlier in the 1890s (No. 94). At Fort Winfield Scott, the barracks and associated buildings that define the parade ground are lined in a configuration rather like a backwards 'J', which responds to the rolling topography of the site and views of the Bay. Still, the parade ground has a formal organization as well: a precisely north-south axis is aligned through the headquarters building (No. 1201), and the surrounding six buildings are set in a symmetrical "horseshoe" configuration, oriented on this axis as well; ~~from one the~~ end of the "horseshoe," four additional buildings extend in a straight line. Currently, the parade ground maintains its integrity as an open grassy space; a portion of it however has been somewhat modified since World War II by the insensitive introduction of playing fields.

Similar in placement to the buildings around the parade ground, two rows of housing at Fort Winfield Scott, begun in 1909 or 1910, exhibit a curvilinear rather than linear configuration, which responds sensitively to Post's rolling topography. These rows are located along Ruckman Avenue (Nos. 1261-62, 1265, and 1268) and along Kobbe Avenue (Nos. 1300, 1308, 1308, 1310, 1314, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, and 1334). In placement, these rows are also related to a roughly contemporary row of housing built along the sweeping 'S'-curve of Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 325-345). Further, the Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard row is composed of house types identical or very similar to some of those in the Kobbe Avenue row.

East and West Cantonments

Two new areas of occupation and construction spread to lands at the southeast corner of the reservation during this period. These areas became known as the East and West Cantonments and first accommodated a "model camp" set up in 1899 to instruct recruits entering the growing ranks of the Army. New construction within these cantonments included wooden barracks, storehouses, stables, and numerous other types of buildings and

structures. Several wood-frame buildings (Nos. 563, 567, 569, and 572) remain of the old East Cantonment, representing its development and character.

South Post

In 1895 a golf course was constructed within the reservation, on the largely undeveloped lands along the middle of the Post's south boundary. First established and operated by the San Francisco Golf Club, the short nine-hole course had only four "greens" that were grass-covered; the other five were sand "greens." Additionally, the fairways were dry, water being used only to maintain the four grass greens. The San Francisco Golf Club erected a small clubhouse as well (extant), located just outside the Post's south boundary. In 1905 as the course was abandoned by the San Francisco Golf Club, it was reclaimed by the newly formed Presidio Golf Club. As early as 1910, this new club may have begun a major improvement program to increase the number of holes and to introduce larger "kept" areas of grass; still, during this period, the landscaping was only minimal, the greens were not contoured, and there were few if any bunkers and traps created (the general plan and character of the present 18-hole Presidio Golf Course relate primarily to a major expansion and improvement program undertaken in 1920).

WORLD WAR I, 1915-1918

The first major event of this period that informed the physical development of the Presidio did not relate to the world war, but rather to an enormous world's fair, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. The bulk of the site selected for the Exposition was located just east of the Presidio, and extended all the way to Fort Mason. The site however also included some 287 acres of Presidio lands in the northeast, which would later become the areas of the Post known as the North Cantonment and Crissy Field; some of the area occupied by the present-day Letterman Army Hospital and the Letterman Army Institute of Research was included as well. Additionally, a segment of the area then being developed for Fort Winfield Scott was utilized for the temporary encampments of the numerous military organizations that were present at the 1915 tribute.

In preparation for the exposition, a substantial amount of fill had to be undertaken for the lands of the Presidio along the Bay. Also, the station run by the United States Life Saving Service, then located in this area, had to be moved to a new site farther west, near Fort Point; this entailed the relocation of two existing buildings, dating from the 1880s (Nos. 1901 and 1902). New construction for the exposition undertaken on Presidio lands was extensive and included the State Pavilions and the Foreign Pavilions; the United States Government Building; the United States Army Hospital Exhibit; the livestock exhibit area and associated buildings and corrals; a vast athletic field, race track, and drill ground; and service yards.

When the exposition closed, the YMCA building (formerly No. 69, as numbered by the Army) was relocated to the Presidio along Lincoln Boulevard at a site across from the

central administration building of Letterman Hospital (No. 1016). This rare reminder of the exposition's "Jeweled City" was demolished in 1979. Most of the other exposition buildings, which were intended only as temporary construction, came down after closing on December 4, 1915. Today, a permanent reconstruction of the exposition's Palace of Fine Arts stands just outside the reservation as a major reminder of the great exposition; its site, which follows the Palace's elliptical form, protrudes into the predominantly straight line of the Post's east boundary.

New construction at the Presidio during and in the years following the exposition was less extensive than during the preceding period. However, numerous important buildings and groups of buildings were added to the Post that are extant today. The areas of major new construction on Post during this period include the North Cantonment, the Letterman Complex, the East Cantonment, and Fort Winfield Scott. Some of the most notable buildings of the period are "temporary"-type warehouses created as part of the mushroom construction program precipitated by United States' involvement in the War and constructed nationwide. Through this program, the Presidio gained some 216 buildings, principally barracks and warehouses. The majority of these buildings, including all the barracks, were demolished during subsequent periods of development. The remaining warehouses, located principally in the North Cantonment but also at Fort Winfield Scott, exhibit the spare elements of rapid and standardized wood construction typical of such buildings.

In addition to these "temporary"-type warehouses, buildings of more substantial brick and reinforced concrete construction also remain at the Presidio as evidence of the World War I-era. These buildings generally followed construction programs initiated earlier in the century and therefore exhibit design features and characteristics that had already been introduced to Post architecture.

Main Post

A fire station (No. 218) constructed in 1917 remains today as the only World War I-era building standing in the immediate area of the Main Post. While remodeled to keep pace with changing fire fighting technology, the station has continued in its original use for more than seventy years.

Letterman Complex

Letterman General Hospital was a focal area of new construction during this period. Five major buildings (Nos. 1006, 1049, 1050, 1059, and 1060) survive from this period; these were added to the rear of the hospital complex from 1915 to 1918 and were all constructed in reinforced concrete.

Fort Winfield Scott

New buildings at Fort Winfield Scott generally followed construction programs initiated earlier in the century. Wood buildings of the "temporary" type associated with rapid World War I expansion also appeared in the area. Today, only two small warehouses (Nos. 1230 and 1340) remain at Fort Winfield Scott as clear examples of this type.

Crissy Field

Early in 1915, the site of the Fort Point Life Saving Station, which had been constructed in 1889-1890, was relocated some 700' to the west to make way for the redwood-plank automobile racetrack and grandstand of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, begun that same year. Both the original site and the new site, which remains the site of the station today, are located within the area now identified as Crissy Field. In the 1915 relocation, the two principal buildings of the original station--the station-keeper's residence (No. 1901) and a boathouse (No. 1902)--were moved to the new site some 700' west of the original location. The other buildings and structures of the station were demolished. The two relocated 1889-1890 buildings exist today as evidence both of the earlier station and of the subsequent move and partial reorientation of existing buildings necessitated by the 1915 exposition.

Coincidental to the station's 1915 relocation, Congress merged the United States Revenue Cutter Service and the United States Life Saving Service to form the United States Coast Guard. As this newly merged agency took formal control of the relocated station at the Presidio, they changed its official name from the Fort Point Life Saving Station to the Fort Point Lifeboat Station. A major new boathouse (No. 1903) was planned for the station apparently as early as 1914, but was not built until 1919, under the Coast Guard (see below, under the next period of development). The 1915 site, necessitated by the exposition, remained in continuous use by the Coast Guard until it was decommissioned in 1990.

North Cantonment

The demolished exposition buildings located in the area of the North Cantonment were followed in 1917 by new Army warehouses (Nos. 1183-1189), constructed in response to United States' involvement in the World War. These warehouses stand as a largely intact group along Mason Street, just inside the Marina Avenue entrance; the old railroad tracks, located along the course of Mason Street, remain as well. Through both World Wars this area of the North Cantonment served as the Post's major supply depot.

East Cantonment

Of the more permanent type of construction completed during the period, an imposing 1917 row of officer family housing (Nos. 540-551), known as Presidio Terrace and located along the curve of Presidio Boulevard southeast of the Main Post area, typifies Presidio residential architecture of the early twentieth century. The curvilinear layout of the row, which ascends

one of the reservation's forested hills, exhibits the same sensitive utilization of the terrain that was initiated in 1910 by the row of quarters on Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard (Nos. 325-345). In the designs of most of the individual houses and duplexes in both the 1910 and 1917 rows, the basic elements of the "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and red mission-tile roofs--are combined with basic forms and features traditional to Post architecture, such as the classical-derived block format with hip roof, the predominantly symmetrical placement of architectural elements, and the use of standard classical-derived building elements. The combination of elements from both classical-derived architecture and Spanish-derived architecture appears to relate to a later, more classical phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," sometimes identified as "Mediterranean."

South Post

A major improvement program underway for the then popular Presidio Golf Course was halted in 1917 as a result of expanded military operations connected with the War. The large open area occupied by the course was to be used as a combat training area for trench warfare maneuvers. During this period, the area of the golf course, as well as many other parts of the reservation, were closed to civilians.

Marine Hospital

Of the buildings added during this period to the existing 1874 hospital complex, only one has survived: a fine residence constructed in 1915 as officer family housing (No. 1810). It remains today as the oldest building in the existing hospital complex, which dates predominately to 1931-1932.

MILITARY AFFAIRS BETWEEN WARS, 1919-1940

During this period, new construction expanded the two most focal of the defined areas of the Presidio: the Main Post and Fort Winfield Scott. Building activities flourished in other areas of the reservation as well, including Letterman complex, the North Cantonment, the East Cantonment, the West Cantonment, the National Cemetery, and the Marine Hospital. Further, a major building program was undertaken, that defined a whole new area of Post construction, Crissy Field; much of this new airfield was located on landfill that had been completed only some five years before for the 1915 exposition. These building activities between the World Wars substantially increased the functions of the Post, along with the physical extent of construction within the landscape of the reservation.

Design features associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival" (first termed "mission style") dominated Post construction during this period, thus advancing the already established tradition of Spanish-derived architecture at the Presidio. This was the style chosen for the enormous new building program of Crissy Field, for the expansion of Letterman Hospital, for new buildings added to the San Francisco National Cemetery, and for all the major

remodeling and new buildings added in the immediate surroundings of the Main Post Parade Ground. Within this unifying tradition, however, great variety existed in the use of the style, ranging from the massive simplicity and horizontality of Letterman's new clinic buildings (No. 1012-1014) to the graceful classicism of Crissy Field's administrative building (No. 651). The admixture of classical-derived (often associated with the "Colonial Revival") and Spanish-derived architectural sources exhibited by the latter could be said to characterize much of the twentieth-century architecture of the Presidio overall.

The "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode generally dominated the numerous groups of family housing constructed throughout this period, located primarily in the areas of Crissy Field, Fort Winfield Scott, and the East and West Cantonments. However, a standardized red-brick "Colonial Revival" duplex type, derived mainly from Georgian architecture, does appear in two 1930s housing groups in the West Cantonment (Nos. 715-733 and Nos. 742-760) and one built at the same time in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 127-129). Additionally, housing at Fort Winfield Scott (Nos. 1275-1277, 1289-1291, 1293-1295, and 1297-1298), also constructed in the 1930s, represents the same basic "Colonial Revival" duplex type, although modified with the use of exterior stucco rather than brick. Despite these variations, the overall effect of these groups is harmonious. The buildings of the "Colonial Revival" mode fit well into the Presidio's built environment, because their basic classical-derived forms and features appear with great frequency in the Post's "Spanish Colonial Revival" architecture. Further, the "Colonial Revival" buildings of the 1930s relate directly to brick buildings erected earlier on Post through the first years of the twentieth century (Nos. 42; 105; 122; 124-126).

In connection with so much new construction on Post, many new streets were created, particularly in the area of what became Crissy Field and of the East and West Cantonments.

One major public works project that greatly affected the landscape of the Presidio was the erection of the Golden Gate Bridge, from 1933-1937; the Bridge's chief engineer was Joseph B. Strauss. Spanning the Golden Gate Strait into San Francisco Bay, the Bridge connects the southernmost point of the Marin Headlands with the northernmost point of the San Francisco Peninsula, the site of the Presidio's Fort Point. The Bridge's approach roads, viaducts, abutments, and toll plaza, all located on Presidio lands, impacted the reservation. The two major access roads to the Bridge, Doyle Drive and Park Presidio Boulevard, course through the reservation and separate the Main Post from the Bay and from Fort Winfield Scott, respectively; to make way for their construction, existing Post buildings had to be destroyed. As compensation to the Army, the newly formed Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District (GGB&HD) provided the Presidio with several new buildings on post; the largest of these included the Central Reserve Ammunition Magazine, constructed in 1938 (Nos. 1470 and 1471); and two large and unusually fine residences (Nos. 1 and 1332), not constructed until the early 1940s.

Other public works projects that informed the physical development of the Presidio through the 1930s were associated with the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a government

work organization formed in 1934⁴ to alleviate unemployment experienced during the Great Depression, 1929-1941. At the Presidio, improvement projects associated with the WPA included the construction of numerous new buildings, many in the area of the Main Post (see "Main Post" below), the upgrading of utilities, the implementation of selected tree-planting programs, and the introduction of practical amenities such as curbs, steps, and retaining walls, often constructed handsomely in stone or scored concrete.

Fort Point/Fort Winfield Scott/Crissy Field/Baker Beach

During this period, much of the Post's once state-of-the-art system of defense works was recognized as obsolete for "modern" warfare and existing guns were removed. As early as 1917, the 6-inch disappearing guns of Battery Chamberlin (No. 1612) were taken away for use in France, as were the 3-inchers of Battery Slaughter (emplacement buried); in 1918, Battery Lancaster (only partially extant; no number) lost its 12-inch guns as well. By 1920, existing guns were removed from Batteries Baldwin (to the left flank of Battery Sherwood and no longer extant), Blaney (No. 635), Boutelle (No. 1651), Howe-Wagner (No. 1287), and Marcus Miller (Nos. 1658/1660). Being stripped of weapons, these batteries for the most part remained vacant. One of them, Battery Lancaster, was absorbed into the 1930s construction of the Golden Gate Bridge complex, becoming part of the approach just north of the Bridge toll plaza; only the easternmost gun emplacement of Battery Lancaster survives intact.

As the Presidio's former emplacements were abandoned, larger and more complex batteries were provided outside the Post, high in the Marin Headlands and to the south at Fort Funston, where massive 16-inch guns could lob their destructive heavy shells some 25 miles out to sea. These fortifications had overhead concrete and earthen features to protect against aerial bombardment. By contrast, the Presidio's defenses underwent few improvements in protection against potential enemy air power, although a pair of anti-aircraft guns had been installed on the left flank of Battery Godfrey (No. 1647) after World War I. This addition (now removed), and some improved fire control stations, were the only coastal defense measures at the Presidio of consequence during the period after the Armistice.

Main Post

During this period, four major new buildings were added to the immediate area surrounding the Main Parade Ground: an officers' club constructed in 1934 and incorporating substantial portions of the existing building on the site (No. 50), a theater building constructed in 1939 (No. 99), and two large-scale identical barracks constructed in 1940 (Nos. 38 and 39). These buildings had a major role in defining the central area of the Main Post as it exists today; all display handsome "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs. A chapel, constructed in 1932 and impressively situated on a hill southwest of the Main Parade Ground adjoining the National Cemetery, is also a major example of "Spanish Colonial Revival" design and exhibits a grand portal of particularly fine detailing derived from Spanish baroque architecture. The

Letterman Complex

The major architectural addition to the Letterman General Hospital complex constructed during this period was a large new outpatient clinic, prominently located on the east side of the hospital's administration building. The clinic was constructed in three interconnected portions, one built in 1924 (No. 1014) and two in 1933 (Nos. 1012 and 1013), and probably replaced an earlier wood-frame hospital building of much the same size and configuration. The clinic stands today as a fine example of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style. Located behind the clinic is a series of ward buildings, two of which date to this period, being constructed in 1930 (Nos. 1008 and 1009); these also are probably replacements for earlier wood-frame ward buildings of similar size and form.

Fort Winfield Scott

Major architectural additions to the area of Fort Winfield Scott include an officers' recreation center built in 1921 (No. 1331) and enlisted family housing built in 1921 (Nos. 1263, 1266, and 1270) and in 1933 (Nos. 1275-1277, 1289-1291, 1293-1295, 1297-1298). Architecturally, these buildings relate to the predominant "Spanish Colonial Revival" idiom of Fort Winfield Scott although the 1933 duplexes exhibit basic features associated with the "Colonial Revival" as well.

Major landscape improvements were funded for this area by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) from 1938 to 1940. Most notably, these included the widening of Lincoln Boulevard from 10' to 22', the paving of interior roads, and the construction of a series of handsome stone retaining walls and steps, such as those that distinguish the "streetscape" of Kobbe Avenue.

Crissy Field

A major new boathouse and pier, although planned for the Fort Point Lifeboat Station perhaps as early as 1914, were not built until 1919. The boathouse, with its prominent hipped look-out lantern or monitor, remains relatively intact today although the original three-track railway for switching and launching boat carriers, built at approximately the same time as the boathouse, has been dismantled and the accompanying boat doors in the boathouse infilled. The existing pier (No. 1904) was substantially altered before 1940.

Additional buildings, structures, and attendant landscape improvements were completed for the Lifeboat Station during this period, especially in the 1930s, and are in evidence today. The 1930s buildings (Nos. 1905-1907) follow the conventional forms of all-wood construction characteristic of the earlier station architecture; also, they are subordinate to the earlier buildings in placement, scale, and detailing. Moreover, the largest of these buildings (No. 1907) displays the same use of wood shingling for both roofs and walls as displayed by the earlier buildings, including the slight bell cast of the shingles at the base of the walls. Existing landscape amenities, planted or constructed in the 1930s or earlier, include seven

pervasiveness of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" can be seen in the remodeling of the early Post magazine (No. 95) located on the Main Parade Ground; this small stone building, dating from 1863, received its prominent mission-tile roof cladding in 1940. A row of three duplexes (Nos. 127-129), constructed in the early 1930s at some distance from the Main Parade Ground, stands as the only addition not designed in the "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode; the "Colonial Revival" designs of these red-brick duplexes blend well with the nearby gymnasium of 1904 (No. 122) and housing of 1909 (Nos. 124-126), which present earlier versions of "Colonial Revival" elements in Post architecture.

Cemetery and Cavalry Complex

As early as 1904, the official military category of the San Francisco National Cemetery had been raised from "fourth class," as originally designated in 1884, to "first class." A major series of expansion and improvement programs for the Cemetery, however, did not commence apparently until after the First World War and dated to 1919, 1926, 1928, and 1932. These programs extended the area of the Cemetery principally to the southwest; in 1932, the Cemetery reached its present-day dimensions. As part of the expansion, the existing roads were extended, the combination of earlier rubble ashlar enclosing walls and iron fencing was variously modified, and several small buildings, all in the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style, were added to the grounds in an area northeast of the actual grave sites. The first of these new buildings was a small mortuary (No. 150) constructed in 1921; others dating to 1929 include rest rooms (No. 152) and a garage/maintenance building (No. 154). Also, in 1929, the caretaker's two-story house, built in the 1880s, was substantially remodeled, transforming it into a small single-story "lodge" or civilian family quarters (No. 151), also in the "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode. An enclosing wall of concrete (extant) was started in 1927 and, over the next several years, was extended around most of the northwest, southwest, and southeast straight-line boundaries of the Cemetery. In 1929, the early iron fence (extant) that existed along the north boundary was relocated and extended, roughly following the curve of Lincoln Boulevard (then called Fort Scott Road), which became the Cemetery's north boundary. As part of the 1929 work, an early and very finely detailed ornamental cast- and wrought-iron gate (extant) was relocated to the new entrance point for west road off Lincoln Boulevard. Preparations were also made in 1929 for the construction of a major new northeast entrance, pending the procurement of additional funds, which came finally from the Veterans Administration in 1930. In 1930 the San Francisco National Cemetery was officially downgraded from "Class I" to "Class II," and responsibility for the Cemetery's operation and maintenance was transferred directly to the Presidio, under the Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area. Despite this reclassification, the proposed erection of the ceremonious new entrance at the northeast corner (extant) went forward the following year, and in 1934 a small garage (No. 153) was added to the existing group of 1920s buildings with Spanish-derived designs. Today the National Cemetery exists with extremely high integrity to its appearance and character as improved and expanded during this period.

large palm trees, a massive screen of cedars around the northwest and southwest perimeters of the station site, a low concrete seawall (No. 1912), walks, and a flagstaff (No. 1915). These improvements, together with the station's earlier buildings, form a distinct functional and architectural grouping on Post, occupying a rectangular swatch of the later historic airfield.

The development of Crissy Field itself, including the construction of most of the major buildings associated with the airfield, was completed in 1921. The area of Crissy Field, located on the reservation's north shoreline facing San Francisco Bay, lies largely on the landfill completed for the 1915 exposition. Specifically, part of the airfield had been the site of the exposition's oval racetrack, measuring 400' wide and 5,200' long. The long, flat shoreline expanse easily accommodated the early fixed-wing aircraft of the 1920s.

In 1936 the function of Crissy Field was largely taken over by Hamilton Field in Marin County although some small fixed-wing planes and occasionally helicopters continued to use the field. In association with the emergency demands of World War II, a large grouping of "temporary"-type buildings (Nos. 902-919) was constructed through the early 1940s in the area of the historic airstrip. A more recently constructed shopping complex (Nos. 603, 605, 606, and unnumbered) also intrudes on the field. Despite these later buildings, much of the area of the airstrip remains open today; the majority of the buildings associated with Crissy Field remains as well. The buildings closest to the area of the former airstrip are of two general types: administrative and technological/storage, including three large hangars. The housing associated with Crissy Field is located farther west of the airstrip, along the elevated curve of Lincoln Boulevard; these houses command majestic views of the Bay. A large group of non-historic housing built in 1970 (Nos. 1234-1236, 1238, 1251, 1253-1259, 1278-1280, and 1282) shares the same hill as the historic row, but is located discretely behind it. Architecturally, the designs for the majority of administrative and residential buildings relate predominantly to the "Spanish Colonial Revival" or exhibit a blend of stylistic elements from both classical-derived and Spanish-derived prototypes; the hangars have functional, unadorned designs of a utilitarian nature.

North Cantonment

In 1919 a warehouse (No. 1182) was added to the group of existing warehouses constructed in 1917 (Nos. 1183-1188). Also in 1919, a second group of these warehouses (Nos. 1161-1170) was created along Gorgas Avenue, south of the existing group. The 1919 warehouses are similar in design and follow double-row placement of the 1917 group. All of these warehouses are of a "temporary"-type of standardized wood construction first associated with the rapid expansion of military facilities during World War I. ✓

By the middle-to-late 1920s, a new "temporary"-type warehouse of wood construction (the southeast portion of present-day No. 283) was the first building to be located north of the Mason Street tracks since this area had been cleared of the buildings of the Pan-Pacific Exposition. After 1930, two more buildings (demolished) appeared in this area, and were

likely World War I "temporary"-type buildings relocated from somewhere else on the reservation. In subsequent years, particularly the early 1940s, this northeast corner of the reservation was to become the Post's major maintenance area.

East and West Cantonments

In 1920, a handsome Post building with "Spanish Colonial" and "Mediterranean"-derived architectural elements (No. 558) was constructed to serve as the terminus for the electric streetcar line that ran between the Post and San Francisco until 1945. Also during the period, several "streetscapes" of new housing were created. In the West Cantonment, two nearby housing groups (Nos. 715-733 and Nos. 742-760), constructed in 1935 and expanded in 1939, are formed of a repeated series of a basic duplex type exhibiting design features associated with the "Colonial Revival." In the East Cantonment, two nearby housing groups (Nos. 510-514 and Nos. 530-539), constructed in 1940 with Works Progress Administration (WPA), are formed of a repeated series of two similar duplex types exhibiting design features associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

One special addition to the reservation during this period was the Julius Kahn Public Playground, located along the Post's south boundary within the area of the West Cantonment. In July of 1922 the Army issued a revocable license to the City of San Francisco to occupy a 525' x 500' parcel of the reservation, located along the Post's south boundary, for use as a children's playground (the present-day 400' x 656' configuration of the 7.294-acre playground resulted from boundary adjustments of 1940 and 1960). The design for the basic layout of the playground dates to 1921. It was first to be known as the Presidio Reservation Playground, but was renamed upon completion in 1926 to honor United States Representative Julius Kahn. Many of the major constituent elements of the facility remain substantially intact today and include two "kiddies play areas," tennis courts, a basketball court, and a large sodded playing field. The original small and centrally located field house, however, was replaced recently by a new building several times its size. Landscaping programs connected with the early development of the playground may still be represented by the large Monterey cypress trees, the mixed deciduous trees, and the handsome grove of acacia trees that exist in the area today.

South Post

In 1920, the civilian Presidio Golf Club hired a firm of British architects, specializing in the design of golf courses, to develop yet another program to redesign and expand the existing Presidio Golf Course, which during the World War I years had been transformed temporarily into a training ground for combat exercises. The basic size, layout, and character of the 18-hole golf course that exists at the Presidio today generally reflect the 1920 design, although some changes had to be made in the 1930s to accommodate construction of the Golden Gate Bridge: the Highway 1 access route to the Bridge bisects the course and includes a short tunnel below the fairways for the third and seventh holes. Also during the 1930s, the course was enhanced by a comprehensive tree-planting program.

Marine Hospital

Although the United States Marine Hospital Service became part of the United States Public Health Service in 1902, the Service's hospital at the Presidio continued to be known commonly as the Marine Hospital through the twentieth century. In 1927, by Act of Congress (Public Law 69-744), a 35.05-acre portion of the reservation was formally transferred by permit to the Department of Treasury for operation of the Marine Hospital. Previously, the hospital's share of the reservation, as granted by lease or easement in the nineteenth century, included more than 85 acres. The new permit reduced these lands by well over half and also contained the proviso that title would revert to the War Department should the tract cease to be used for purposes of a marine hospital. (In October of 1964, 1.99 acres were added to the lands of the hospital, which by then was known formally as the United States Public Health Hospital and administered through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.) After the 1927 permit, plans followed for one of the largest single building programs ever undertaken on Post: a new Marine Hospital complex to replace the original facility, begun in 1874. The new facility was completed by 1932 and remains today essentially intact although somewhat compromised by later additions.

The main hospital building of the 1932 complex (No. 1801) stands impressively on an elevated terrace, west of the site of the nineteenth-century hospital (demolished), and on axis with the City's 15th Avenue below. Notably, the three-wing design of the 1932 hospital recalls the plan configuration of the nineteenth-century facility, which had three attached and radiating ward buildings. A large front addition, constructed in 1952, diminishes the integrity of the existing hospital considerably; still, the original form and character of the hospital are discernible. Other principal buildings of the 1932 complex include a recreation center (No. 1805), nurses' quarters (No. 1808), family housing (Nos. 1811-1815), and laboratories (Nos. 1818-1819). Architecturally, the complex is unified by classical design elements and by materials--principally buff-colored brick and red flat-tile roofing.

WORLD WAR II, 1941-1945

Many of the buildings on Post from this period were constructed rapidly in 1941 and 1942. This flurry of construction reflected the emergency expansion of military activities associated with World War II. Similar to buildings constructed rapidly during World War I, these buildings were of a light and standardized "temporary"-type wood-frame construction with low gable roofs, wood siding, and spare architectural detailing. Buildings of this type remain in almost all principal areas of the Post, with the largest concentrations at Fort Winfield Scott, Crissy Field, and the North Cantonment. The most intact group or complex of such buildings stands on Crissy Field (Nos. 902-919); the earliest buildings in this group date to 1940, thus indicating that the rapid construction associated with World War II was begun well before the Nation's formal entry into the conflict.

Another major grouping of such buildings is located in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment (Nos. 274, 275, 277, 280, 282, 284, 285, and 288, and major additions on No. 283); these were part of a much larger grouping of World War II "temporary"-type buildings that once covered most of what is now vacant land in the North Cantonment. Because of the demolition of so many buildings in this area and because of later additions and alterations, the remaining World War II resources in the North Cantonment do not have nearly the integrity of the group of World War II buildings on the west end of Crissy Field (Nos. 902-919).

Several major buildings of a more permanent type of construction continued to be added to the Post during this period as well. The most prominent remaining examples of these include the Red Cross building (No. 97), constructed at the Main Post in 1942; a radio transmitting station for the coastal defenses (No. 1450), built in 1942; two large and distinguished identical houses (Nos. 1 and 1332), built in 1943 as general officers' quarters by the Golden Gate Bridge District; and an indoor swimming pool and gymnasium (Nos. 1151 and 1152), built in 1945. Architecturally, the Red Cross Building follows in the Post's decorative tradition of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style. Similarly, a 1942 remodeling of an existing officer's family quarters (No. 49; originally a schoolhouse), also located at the Main Post, transformed this small 1882 building through an extensive graft of Spanish-derived detailing. The two houses added by the Bridge District also display Spanish-derived decorative elements, but additionally present asymmetrical compositions and large "picture" windows that relate to the more "modern" design trends of the period. These trends are most evident in the clean rectilinear designs of the radio transmitting station and the indoor swimming pool.

In addition to the construction of new buildings, wartime needs necessitated the renovation and expansion of the Presidio's coastal defenses. A new mine casemate (No. 1601), additional fire control stations (demolished), and additional batteries and an emplacement at Fort Point (mostly demolished), along with other emplacements at Baker Beach and the Post golf course (all demolished), were provided to protect the immediate Bay Area.

TO THE PRESENT

From the close of World War II to the present, the Presidio has continued to serve as a major Army installation. The period of historical significance, however, for the Presidio National Historic Landmark district is currently determined to end after the World War II period, 1941-1945 (see explanation contained in the Introduction of Section 8). Therefore, all component properties within the district dating after 1945 are considered as noncontributing at this time, with the exception of the 1949 NCO/EM Club (No. 135) where in 1951 two pacts were signed, establishing alliances in the aftermath of World War II. Among major groups of noncontributing buildings on Post are two large-scale buildings associated with the Letterman Army Hospital and several enclaves of more recently constructed housing. (See the below the subsection, "Noncontributing Resources," for summary descriptions of these noncontributing buildings.)

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The descriptions of the contributing resources of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district are presented period by period relating to the district's successive periods of development, as defined previously in "Development of the Designed Landscape." Within each period, the descriptions are presented by three broad categories of resource types--buildings; sites, structures, and objects; and archeological features. The "buildings" category principally includes resources that fit the formal National Register definition of a building; however, this category includes several very small buildings (e.g., flammable storage sheds and partially buried fire-control stations) that may straddle the National Register definitions for a building and for a structure. The "sites, structures, and objects" category includes resources that follow the National Register definitions for sites, structures and objects; the sites included in this category are mainly non-archeological and often constitute designed-landscapes, which themselves may include component sites, structures, and objects. The "archeological features" category includes information on known and predicted archeological resources.

The information included under the "buildings" category consists of individual building descriptions and is far more extensive and detailed than the information included under the other two categories--"sites, structures, and objects," and "archeological features." This is due to the large number of buildings at the Presidio and due to the extensive amount of information available on these buildings. With so many individual descriptions in the "buildings" category, these descriptions are, in all but the earliest periods, organized under the twelve defined areas of the Post--Fort Point, Main Post, Cemetery and Cavalry Complex, Letterman Complex, Fort Winfield Scott, Baker Beach, Crissy Field, North Cantonment, East Cantonment, West Cantonment, South Post, and Marine Hospital. Within these defined areas, the building descriptions proceed chronologically.

The descriptive information contained under the other two categories--"sites, structures, and objects" and "archeological features"--is summary in nature and is not intended to describe or even to identify contributing structures, objects, and sites and predicted archeological features in any way that can be considered complete. This is due mainly to the lack of detailed and comprehensive information on these kinds of resources within the reservation. To date, a comprehensive survey of structures, objects, and sites, in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, has not been undertaken at the Presidio. Neither has such a survey been undertaken for historic and prehistoric archeological resources.

Descriptions of all categories of resources may include at least some information on alterations and an assessment of the integrity of the resource to its form and appearance during the historic period. For additional information on the evaluation of resources in the district, including the assessment of integrity, see the "Contributing Resources" subsection in the introduction to Section 8.

SPANISH-MEXICAN SETTLEMENT, 1776-1846

Buildings

Although no intact building remains that was constructed during this period, the front portion of the existing Officers' Club at the Main Post (No. 50), which was substantially remodeled in 1934, consists largely of the adobe walls of a much earlier building. Although these adobe walls have traditionally been thought to be the fabric of the original Spanish comandancia, this cannot be substantiated by the record. Also, the exact date of these walls is difficult to determine. At the least, the adobe walls date to the 1840s, and portions of the walls are likely much older, perhaps dating to as early as 1791.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

Today, the overall appearance and character of the Presidio's landscape, as well as the specific soil conditions and plant species, differ radically from those of this area during Spanish-Mexican occupation.

One major natural feature that exists is Mountain Lake, located within the present-day south boundary of the reservation. Although modified during subsequent periods of development, the natural spring-fed lake has generally retained its roughly triangular shape. It served as an important source of drinking water in the early occupation of the area and even through much of the nineteenth century.

With regard to manmade elements, six seventeenth-century cannon that were emplaced at the Castillo de San Joaquin remain at the Presidio and have been relocated to various places on Post as decorative landscape features. These bronze (sometimes called "brass" in early references) Spanish pieces, cast in Peru during the 1600s, came to the Presidio of San Francisco via the Spanish naval depot at San Blas in New Spain (Mexico) in 1793. These guns were identified by individual names, cast in each piece: "S. Domingo" (1628), "S. Pedro" (1673), "Poder" (1673), "San Francisco" (1679), "San Martin" (1684), and "La Birgen D Barbaneda" (1693). The bronze cannons exhibit consummate craftsmanship and artistic detail. The "dolphins" or bronze loops used for hoisting the guns are in the shape of dolphins leaping as if from the sea. Four of the guns bear two coats of arms each: the coat of arms of Spain and the coat of arms of the viceroy of Peru, during whose tenure the guns were cast. The remaining two guns bear the single coat of arms of Spain and the statement, "GOVERNANDO LOS SEÑORES DE LA REAL AVDIENCIA DE LIMA." Various, the guns, in their names or in the makers' inscriptions, feature the vagaries of the seventeenth-century Spanish, such as the substitution of 'B' for 'V' in "La Birgen," the use of a backwards 'N', and the shortening of "Ano De" to "ANOD" or "AND" and of "de" into "D."

Archeological Features

Several areas of the Presidio have been predicted to contain archeological remains that contribute to the Spanish and Mexican occupations of the Landmark. The most important is **El Presidio de San Francisco (F1:MP)**, the site of the original quadrangle between 1776 and 1846. The physical history of the Presidio notes several major reconstructions and constant maintenance of the quadrangle fortifications and buildings, suggesting a rich and unplumbed archeological record. A marked change in grade on the northern side of feature seems to demark the edge of the quadrangle and may have resulted from the cumulative build-up of disintegrated adobe and other materials during the Spanish-Mexican periods. the
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The **Spanish-Mexican Cemetery (F2:MP)** and **El Polin Spring (F3:WC)** are both associated with early land uses of the Presidio. The **El Polin Spring** area was one of the earliest water supplies of the Presidio, and an adobe-lined well was constructed in the vicinity of the spring. Earthen water control structures in the vicinity may be associated with impoundment of water for an acequia during this period. The spring was also in the area of the trail between the Presidio and the Mission de San Francisco de Asis; field houses and other habitations are expected.

During the Mexican period an unidentified number of houses and other buildings and structures were built outside of the walls of the presidio quadrangle. Historic documents reference adobe buildings and at least one home constructed of timber by Russians; this area is identified as **Extra-Quadrangle Habitations (F4:WC)**. **Rancho Ojo de Agua de Figueroa (F5:EC)** straddles the Landmark boundary and constitutes the one adjudicated Mexican land grant within the Presidio. Because of the major spring source, both rancho and possibly earlier Spanish period sub-features are expected.

Recent research has also identified the location of the supply vessel **San Carlos (F6:CF)**, which sank at the Presidio anchorage in 1797 with much of her cargo. (This was a second **San Carlos**, not the earlier ship of the same name that was the first European vessel to enter San Francisco Bay.)

A number of areas in the Presidio may have archeological sub-features associated with this period but there is either insufficient evidence to specify a location, or evidence suggests the resource has been lost to subsequent land uses. These areas are mentioned but not included in the predicted features inventory. Included are the 1776 encampment of Juan Bautista de Anza in the vicinity of Mountain Lake, the site of the **Castillo de San Joaquin** fortifications on Fort Point, and the as yet uncertain location of the temporary presidio quadrangle established in 1776. Primary documents note that the remains of the castillo were dismantled in 1853 to make way for the construction of the fort at Fort Point; the subsequent construction of the Golden Gate Bridge across this point also suggests obliteration of this Spanish fortification. Evidence has been found, however, that ancillary adobe structures of the fortifications remained as late as the 1870s. This fact, and the three

historic constructions of fortifications called "castillo" suggest the possibility of archeological remains from this site somewhere on Fort Point.

The attached map of Predicted Archeological Features also identifies a number of areas where prehistoric remains have either been located or where there is a high potential for their occurrence in comparison to similar situations in the San Francisco Bay Area. These areas are identified with a 'P' to keep them separate from the features which directly contribute to the National Historic Landmark. CA-SFr-6 (P1:CF) is the only clearly established prehistoric archeological site on the Presidio National Historic Landmark. Prehistoric sites are expected along the old Estuary Bluff (P2:multiple zones), Mountain Lake (SP), and Lobos Creek (BB,SP) areas, as well as the already identified El Polin Spring (F3:WC) and Rancho Ojo de Agua de Figueroa (F5:EC).

EARLY UNITED STATES OCCUPATION, 1846-1860

Buildings

None of the buildings constructed on the reservation during this period remains.

(It should be noted that the bronze plaque on the old Post Hospital, No. 2, dates the building erroneously to 1857. The hospital was built in 1863-1864.)

Sites, Structures, and Objects

The 1853-1861 construction for the fort at Fort Point began with the leveling of the 96' height of the Cantil Blanco to an elevation of approximately 10' to 15' above the high-water line. From 1861 until 1913 structural changes to the fort were minimal, but in 1914 the interior of the masonry fort was extensively altered to prepare facilities for conversion to a detention barracks; shortly after this work was completed, the plans for the new use were dropped. A series of treatments have been proposed for restoration of the fort to its form and appearance before the 1914 alterations. To date, only several of these treatments have been completed, including the restoration of iron railings facing the interior parade and the removal of 1914 kitchen and bathroom facilities.

The large fortification structure exhibits the characteristics of a "Third System" fort with its four tiers of cannon (three tiers corresponding to the three stories of the fort; the fourth, or barrette tier, being the entire roof level). It is of stone and brick masonry construction. On the exterior, the brick walls of Flemish bond are articulated by a cordon and granite cap at the parapet and by granite quoins at the corners. These walls, which average 7' in thickness, are punctuated by evenly spaced, narrowly rectangular embrasures for the cannon; embrasures have granite sills. Guns were located on all but the landward side, or "gorge,"

of the fort, which housed shops and living quarters. The irregular plan configuration of the fort has few right angles and measures 150' in width, 45' in height, and 250' on its longest side; two bastions--the "east bastion" and the "west bastion"--project approximately 40' to the northeast and northwest. The plan is organized around a large open parade, surrounded on all sides. A three-tier open gallery spans the gorge side of the irregular central parade and is comprised of simple slender iron columns, cornice and panel moldings, and iron railings of an open honeycomb pattern. The gorge side features wood-panel doors with transoms and granite lintels, and six-over-six double-hung windows with granite lintels and sills. The other parade elevations are comprised of three-tiers of open arcades formed of the large casemates for the individual cannon; these casemates have segmental arches at the first and second tiers and full round arches at the third tier. The first tier is faced in granite while a granite string course and cap articulate the second and third tiers. Three stair towers, octagonal in plan, project from the walls surrounding the parade; a prominent light tower surmounts one of these stair towers.

Today, the overall appearance and character of the Presidio's landscape, as well as the specific soil conditions and plant species, differ radically from those of this area during early United States occupation. An 1858 photograph taken from San Francisco's Russian Hill shows the entirely treeless lands of the Presidio.

Archeological Features

The most important archeological features from this period are **Fort Point (F7:FP)**, **Fort Point Wharf (F8:FP)**, and the **United States Quadrangle: West Side (F9:MP)**. Each of these features contains numerous sub-features including the remains of temporary and permanent ancillary fortifications, work yards, industrial activities, shops, a hospital, quarters, kitchens, and associated dumps and sinks (latrines). The **Fort Point** area includes one recorded dump site presumed to be associated with an 1850s officer's residence (CA-SFr-109H). The **Fort Point** feature also extends into the San Francisco Bay because of the potential for refuse disposal in the nearby waters. The **United States Quadrangle** also includes portions of the Spanish-Mexican quadrangle which continued in use with modifications during this period.

Water was a precious commodity at the Presidio, and numerous efforts were made to impound and divert water for the use of the garrison, and for use in the city of San Francisco as early as 1857. The remnants of dams, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, tunnels, wells, and other sub-features remain in the **Lobos Creek Water Control Structures (F10:MH; F11:BB)**, and **Queen Bee/El Polin Water Control Structures (F12:WC)**. The **El Polin Spring (F3:WC)** area was also probably used during this and subsequent periods. Wooden flume remnants have been noted along the cliffs of Baker Beach, and a tunnel that conducted flume water through the solid rock of Fort Point was exposed in the 1930s during the construction of the anchors for the Golden Gate Bridge.

Numerous ships failed to negotiate the Golden Gate Straits and several wrecked and sank on the western sides of Fort Point. The list of Golden Gate/Fort Point Shipwrecks (F13:FP) includes:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Date of Wreck</u>
<u>Samoset</u>	1852
<u>Aberdeen</u>	1853
<u>Golden Fleece</u>	1854
<u>Chateau Palmer</u>	1856
<u>General Cushing</u>	1858
<u>Granada</u>	1860
<u>Isaac Jeanes</u>	1876
<u>Frank Jones</u>	1877

Another shipwreck, the Tabor Barge Restaurant, is reputed to have occurred somewhere in the Bay off Crissy Field.

Finally, although not identified with a feature number, documents suggest a growing concern during this period at the Presidio for encroachment by squatters, particularly in those areas to the east and south not clearly defined, surveyed and enclosed with fence or wall. Squatter encampments or homestead remains may exist in these areas of the Presidio.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

Buildings

Main Post (MP)

MP: No. 2 Hospital; Post Dispensary; Dental clinic (Drug Rehabilitation Center; Presidio Army Museum)

Erected in 1863-1864 as the Post Hospital, the building superseded an earlier building constructed in 1857. This two-story wood-frame building with an additional full-story brick basement originally faced northwest onto the parade ground (no longer extant), but was reoriented towards the southeast in 1878, along with other buildings on Funston Avenue (in reorientation, the basement level became more of a full first story due to the site's steep decline in grade to the southeast; thus from the post-1878 front elevation, the building appears three-story). Originally standing at the building's southeast corner was a morgue (removed in 1885) built of brick and topped by a wood-frame prisoners' ward (removed in 1876). The top level of the existing prominent three-level open gallery porch, or veranda, spanning the southeast elevation (the front elevation after 1878) appears to have been added at or near the time of reorientation. Subsequently, this top level has been enclosed with

large-pane tripartite wood windows, which appear to date from the 1930s or 1940s, but could be earlier, or later. On the northwest elevation, which was the front elevation prior to 1878, the posts, cornice, and other detailing of a two-level veranda porch remain and are similar to those of the veranda on the southeast elevation; thus, the design of the post-1878 veranda on the southeast elevation was taken from that of the earlier veranda. The original, or pre-1878, veranda on the northwest elevation was enclosed at some point probably during the nineteenth century; the early infill utilized tall handsome nine-over-nine double-hung windows (later and apparently non-historic small additions and alterations compromise substantial portions of the early infill). Also, a small two-story flat-roofed addition, located at the southwest corner of the building, extends the form and detail of the pre-1878 veranda and likely dates to the late nineteenth century (later infill of some of this addition's original windows appears to compromise its integrity, but only to a minor degree.) To provide a new kitchen and dining room, a one-story rear ell addition with fine detailing, comparable to the original, was added in 1889 to the northwest end of the building. In 1897, contractor A. McElroy erected on the north elevation a finely detailed two-story octagonal addition, 19' in diameter, with an additional tall basement level constructed of brick; the addition was used as a laboratory.

Architecturally the hospital represents the simple but exceptionally fine use of conventional building elements of the period, derived ultimately from classical designs. The tall stately windows of the hospital, its prominent cornice moldings and other detailing, as well as its distinctive "octagon" addition, combine in one of the Post's finest examples of nineteenth-century design, representative of several periods of development. The entire building, with additions, is wood-frame construction with clapboard and beveled horizontal wood siding, and measures roughly 48' x 91' in plan with a 43' x 58' wing; it stands on a brick basement and foundations. The main roof, now covered with asphalt shingles, is hipped; the kitchen/dining room addition has a hip roof as well; and the octagonal addition has a low, octagonal hip roof, sheathed in metal and capped with a large metal finial. Numerous chimneys, two with original corbeled caps, remain. There is a broad, simplified adaptation of a classical entablature on the original portion of the building. The three-level veranda (two floors and basement) spans the southeast elevation and is supported on chamfered posts with simple squared capital-like elements; balustrades have turned balusters. Doorways and window openings have plain surrounds topped by architrave crown moldings. Double-hung sash windows have varying numbers of panes. There are segmental-arch windows in the brick basement level of the octagon. An original marble fireplace is extant in the octagon.

MP: Nos. 5-16 Officers' Family Housing

These quarters were built in 1862 at a cost of \$5,100 each as part of Presidio expansion during Civil War. Originally they faced westward to the open area that was then the main parade ground. Officers of the Ninth Infantry Regiment occupied the quarters in 1862. Each cottage housed three officers. Through an 1878 remodeling, the quarters were reoriented to the east, to front on Funston Avenue; this likely was accomplished by moving

the front porches from one side to the other and the addition of front dormers. Rear additions were added subsequently to what were originally the houses' front elevations (some of these rear additions are incompatible and date outside the district's period of historical significance). As part of the initial remodeling and reorientation, these houses were painted cream with dark green shutters and grey moldings. About that time, a replacement was built for No. 12, which had been lost to fire. With the new orientation of the buildings, Funston Avenue became the principal entrance to the Main Post. Located between Nos. 10 and 11, a circular entrance drive led into what was then the center of the Post; the entrance had been established in 1862 and dubbed by the Army, the "Alameda" (Spanish for avenue). Further exterior alterations to the row of quarters included the 1883-1884 addition of prominent bay windows. Several additions to the rear have since approximately doubled the size of the buildings, which average 44' x 60' in plan, with a 16' x 30' ells to the rear. Plumbing features were installed 1884 and electric lights in 1911-12. With construction of additional housing on the Post, these buildings were reassigned from principal officers to company-grade officers and families. The buildings were converted to duplexes c. 1947. Reinforced concrete foundations were added to all buildings c. 1965. In 1951, Nos. 17-28 (noncontributing), carports 20' x 20' in plan, were erected to the rear of the houses.

These quarters are a row of similar one-and-a-half story cottages of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding and transverse gable roofs covered in wood shingles. Although much of their present form and appearance resulted from remodelings in the late 1870s and 1880s, these houses are typical of modest residential architecture in the United States at mid-nineteenth century. They exhibit a basic small house type of wood construction detailed with the simple and limited use of classical-derived design elements, such as architrave moldings and frieze boards, conventional for the period. The projecting bays, added in 1883-84, show the later ornamental influences of the 1880s only to a limited extent; some of the bays do have decorative colonettes.

MP: No. 45 Garrison Chapel

The chapel was built c. 1864, "under the auspices of" and possibly paid for by the Episcopal Diocese of San Francisco. In 1952, the building, which was a simple wood-frame single-story church, underwent a major remodeling that seriously compromised its historical integrity. The exterior walls were removed (with the possible exception of the original gable ends, which may have been sheathed and reused as interior walls) and new glazed walls with stained glass elements were installed around the building. However, the eaves, roof, bell tower, and board-and-batten siding of the original building still remain. Additionally, a front portico and portal with wood-panel and glazed doors, sidelights, and transom appear to have survived the 1952 remodeling. Alterations in 1970 further enlarged the nave, exit, choir, and predella. The building in its present form measures roughly 53' x 82' in plan. Originally, this modest chapel exhibited simple Carpenter Gothic stylistic elements.

MP: No. 86 Barracks; Wagon Shop; Barracks (offices)

When built in 1862, this two-story building was only one-story and fronted on the main parade ground, which is no longer extant. Originally a barracks, it later served as a wagon shop. In 1885, funds were allocated to add a second story to convert the facility again into a barracks. This was accomplished either by removing the original roof and adding a new story or by jacking up the basic structure and constructing a new story beneath it. In either case, the original appearance of the fenestration, the front veranda, and the gable roof, with raking cornice and returns characteristic of mid-nineteenth-century architecture, was retained. The same treatment was undertaken on an adjacent and identical building (No. 87; see description directly below). In 1912, electric lights were installed, and the second-story of the front gallery, or veranda, was enclosed with wood siding and glazing to provide office space. At a point probably in the 1950s, a small one-story gabled building, dating perhaps to the 1940s (No. 85), appears to have been moved to the small space between this building and its adjacent twin (No. 87); these three buildings are now superficially connected by a non-historic false front and gallery across the small, relocated 1940s building (No. 85). A small one-story addition of wood construction has been added to the rear, or southeast elevation, and appears to date to the 1950s or 1960s. The building measures 50' x 120' in plan and has a full-front veranda and gable roof. It exhibits narrow clapboard siding and simple architrave moldings and fascia boards. Architecturally, the building is a basic, utilitarian construction with few decorative elements.

MP: No. 87 Barracks; Quartermaster/Commissary Facility; Barracks (offices)

Apart from its use as a quartermaster and as a commissary, the history of this building, including its 1885 remodeling, is the same as that of No. 86, above. The present form and appearance of the building are similar as well.

MP: No. 95 Magazine (ammunition storage)

Built at the cost of \$2,500 during the summer of 1863, this masonry building of local stone served as the Main Post magazine, and stood outside the boundaries of the main parade ground. In the 1890s, when the Army developed a new parade ground, the magazine was abandoned because of its proximity to the new parade. Originally this small building, measuring 23' x 28' in plan, had a vaulted stone roof; the present hip roof dates from at least as early as the 1890s and was clad in wood shingles for much of its history; the present covering of mission tile dates from 1940.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

Today, the overall appearance and character of the Presidio's landscape, as well as the specific soil conditions and plant species, differ radically from those of this area during the Civil War period.

One of the major structures in the Presidio landscape, the **seawall (No. 996)** in the area of Fort Point, was begun during this period in association with work on the brick coastal defense fortification there. Initial construction, starting in 1862, consisted of 2000' of granite block masonry and cost \$400,000; the masonry joints were sealed with molten lead. The initial 1860s portion of the seawall was extended with 567' of rock in 1909, with 828' of concrete and rock in 1915, and with 126' of concrete in 1933. Today the seawall consist of 954 linear feet of concrete, measuring 3' x 9' x 828' on the Bay side and 2' x 3' x 126' on the ocean side; and 2,567 linear feet of granite block, measuring 3' x 15' x 647', 6' x 15' x 1039', and 3' x 9' x 881'.

Also, two historic **cannon** from the fort at Fort Point during this period exist on Post, but are now located at the Main Post, near the central flagstaff. These are 8" rifled Rodmans dating to the 1860s.

Archeological Features

Most of the areas identified as archeological features in the previous period, except shipwrecks, continued to be used in this and subsequent periods. Important additions include the remains of bachelor and other officers' quarters and the hospital, enclosing the **United States Quadrangle, East Side (F14:MP)** beginning in 1862. Another feature is the **Telegraph Hill Telegraph Station (F15:FWS)**. Documents also suggest that partial construction of a redoubt associated with Civil War defense installations may remain at this location. Construction may have begun in 1861, but was canceled in 1864 for better positions elsewhere.

INDIAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1866-1890

Buildings

Main Post (MP)

MP: Nos. 2 Hospital (post dispensary; dental clinic; drug rehabilitation center; Presidio Army Museum)

Although built in 1863-1864, this building was reoriented and otherwise altered significantly during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. (See Contributing Architectural Resources section of the preceding period, Civil War 1861-1865.) At an unknown date, perhaps during this period, the Army named the facility "Wright Army Hospital."

MP: Nos. 5-16 Officers' Family Housing

Although built in 1862, these houses were reoriented and otherwise altered/remodeled significantly during 1870s and 1880s. (See Contributing Architectural Resources section of the preceding period, Civil War 1861-1865.)

MP: No. 4 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1879 at a cost of \$3,800, this house follows the design and orientation of the other wood-frame officers' family housing (Nos. 5-16), which had been built in 1862, reoriented to face Funston Avenue in 1879, and remodeled further in the early 1880s. (See Contributing Architectural Resources section of the preceding period, Civil War 1861-1865.) In 1951, No. 29 (noncontributing), a carport, 20' x 20' in plan, was erected at the rear of the house.

MP: No. 49 Officers' Family Housing (Officers' Club offices)

Originally built in 1882 as a single-story wood-frame schoolhouse, the building was designed by Capt. Charles F. Humphrey and built at a cost of \$3,000. It was converted to officer's quarters at some point before 1900. After 1942, the building was remodeled in the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style. (See Contributing Architectural Resources section of the World War II period, 1941-1945.)

MP: Nos. 86 and 87 Barracks; offices

Although built in 1862, these buildings, originally single-story, were enlarged to two-story in 1885 (see Contributing Architectural Resources section of the preceding period, Civil War 1861-1865).

MP: Nos. 56-59 Officers' Family Housing

This group of houses, designed by Capt. D. D. Wheeler of the Presidio Quartermaster's Office, was authorized for construction in August of 1885 for an estimated \$2,800 each, following the rejection of the previous, more expensive plans of Quartermaster Capt. Charles F. Humphrey for grander quarters in the Second Empire style. Presidio troops built the foundations and basements in concrete, brick, and rubblework. Contractor John J. Crowley built the wood-frame buildings above the foundations. There have been few alterations to buildings: some decorative timber work has been removed from gable eaves, some stained glass has been removed, and bathrooms have been added. The four nearly identical houses, which line the end of Presidio Boulevard, two on each side, are tall two-story houses with a basement-level below and a near half story above. Their cross plans measure roughly 33' x 54'. They exhibit various exterior wood sheathing including clapboard, vertical board, and decorative shingle. One-story wrap-around verandas are partially glazed and have chamfered posts with squared capital-like elements and decorative

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diagonal bracing. Steep gable roofs, now covered with asphalt shingles, have standard cornice molding on deeply overhanging eaves; the original ornamental iron cresting at the ridges of the roof has been removed. Below the eaves are wide frieze-like areas composed of decorative vertical boarding (similar vertical boarding appears on Nos. 36 and 116, both erected in 1885). The eaves have exaggerated supporting brackets and braces, relating to the decorative effects of the "Stick Style." Shingles are applied in a decorative long-short pattern at the gable ends. Tall chimneys have corbeled belt courses. The front entrances have double doors of a four panel type, plain board surrounds, and transoms. Double hung sash and casement type windows have multiple panes, plain board surrounds, and wooden lug sills. Some windows exhibit a multiple-pane stained glass treatment typical of the American "Queen Anne" style: a large clear central pane surrounded by borders of smaller panes in colored glass. The stone basement has arched window openings. These houses are among the very few examples on Post of architecture exhibiting "Stick Style" and "Queen Anne" decorative features. Their architectural detailing (even though reduced substantially from the original proposal) along with their generous sites and forested setting reflect the aesthetic emphasis that firmly appeared in Post architecture and planning by the 1880s.

MP: No. 116 Post Trader (post exchange; quarters; administration/offices)

Building 116 was built about 1885 at an estimated cost of \$4,400 for Italian immigrant Angelo Baretta, operator of the Presidio's sutler's store; the building probably served as both residence and store. The sutler operated a contract service that was the forerunner of the modern post exchange and commissary. Originally, the building faced east and stood at the south end of a row of laundresses' quarters (demolished). In 1891 the Army acquired the building for \$3,000 and thereafter adapted it for use as quarters; this included moving the building approximately 200'-300' west of its original site to make way for the construction of No. 101 in 1895. More recently, a finely detailed single-level full-front veranda has been removed. The building measures roughly 36' x 44' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with shiplap siding and a concrete foundation. A truncated hip roof, now covered with asphalt shingles, has cornice moldings and overhanging eaves with sloping soffits. A broad frieze-like area under the eaves is composed of decorative vertical boarding (similar decorative boarding appears on No. 36 and Nos. 56-59, all erected the same year). Incorporated into the frieze are attenuated and decoratively shaped bracket-like elements that tie into second-story windows and corner boards. A central pedimental element above the eaves has raking cornice moldings and decorative fish-scale shingling. Windows and doors in general have attenuated proportions. A recessed doorway has a transom and double doors with heavily molded panels and trim. Double-hung sash windows are one-over-one and four-over-four and have sloping lug sills with small decorative end brackets. Windows are paired on the facade. First-floor windows on the side elevations have highly decorative surrounds including bracketed hoods. There is a two-story addition on the north side, with a shed roof and exterior wooden stairway; a two-story shed addition is located at the rear as well. The interior is largely intact and includes staircases, plaster work, rosettes, and molded wood paneling. Architecturally, the building modestly displays elements of the Italianate and "Stick Style."

MP: No. 36 Barracks (military police)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, a locally-stationed quartermaster officer, designed this building as one of a pair of identical barracks (its companion was later demolished). The barracks was built in 1885 at a cost of \$3,892, and assigned to an artillery company. (Light battery gun sheds, no longer extant, stood just to the north.) Its first floor originally contained offices, a recreation room, a kitchen, and mess room, while the open plan of the second floor housed a company of men. A small wooden shed-type addition was made to the rear in 1900, and electric lights were installed in 1912 when the building served as an administration building. Around 1940, the original two-level veranda was enclosed, the wood sill and brick pier foundation was replaced with concrete piers, and modern fixtures were introduced; interior alterations provided additional office space and a steam heating system. The building has a two-story wood-frame structure. Its form, measuring roughly 58' x 96' in plan, consists of a basic cross-axial rectangular block with a cross-axial gable roof; an axial central element bisects the block and is marked by the gable end of its axial gable roof. This basic symmetrical format appears commonly in American residential architecture during the second half of the nineteenth century and through the early twentieth century. The windows and doors of the building are decoratively topped by hoods formed of standard classical moldings. A frieze-like element below the eaves, composed of vertical boarding, is a salient ornamental feature and relates to the decorative effects of the "Victorian"-era styles, particularly the "Stick Style" (similar decorative vertical boarding appears on Nos. 56-59 and No. 116, all constructed in 1885-86). Other architectural features include oeil-de-boeuf elements centered in the four gable ends (some of the oeil-de-boeuf elements are "blind" while some contain vents) and brick chimneys with corbeled caps. A large monitored vent rises from the roof peak above the east side of building. Such vents are particularly characteristic of barracks of the 1870s and 1880s when the conventional wisdom of military medicine was that it was dangerous to breath air exhaled by others; this emphasis on ventilation was sometimes obsessive, leading to poorly heated and drafty barracks. The design of the building, relative to American architectural trends in the 1880s, exhibits a conservative adherence to symmetry and a restrained use of ornamental elements. The building stands as the only remaining example of this period's billeting for enlisted men.

MP: No. 51 and No. 64 Officers' Family Housing

These two houses, of similar form and architectural detail, were built in 1889 at a cost of \$5,100 each, by contractor S.J. Wilkens. Concrete foundations with wooden sills were installed c. 1965. The single-story wood-frame buildings, clad in horizontal wood siding with beveled edges, display full front verandas composed of chamfered posts with squared capital elements supporting a chamfered beam and cornice moldings; wood handrails have simple 'X' shaped supports. The houses' truncated hip roofs, now covered in asphalt shingles, rise above the moldings of an abbreviated classical entablature. Each building's two internal chimneys are symmetrically placed and now hooded by large metal stacks. Windows and doors have plain board surrounds. Four panel doors are glazed in the upper panels and have transoms above. Windows are either double hung sash, six-over-six and one-over-one,

or a casement type. These modest houses, perhaps patterned after buildings at Fort Thomas, Arizona Territory (none of which survives), relate to a common 19th-century symmetrical house-type and exhibit the simple adaptation of classical-derived forms and features, typical of the period. None of the buildings of Fort Thomas has survived.

Crissy Field (CF)

CF: No. 1901 Station-keeper's Residence, Fort Point Life Saving Station (Officer-in-charge's Residence, Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

Erected in 1889-1890, this one-and-a-half-to-two-story house, located in the area now identified as Crissy Field, was moved early in 1915 some 700' west of its original site to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At that time, the house was reoriented at a right angle to the Bay shoreline and to face southeast; originally, it had been parallel to the shoreline and faced north, toward the Bay. The building is of wood-frame construction clad in wood shingles and has a cross-axial rectangular plan with a prominent cross-axial gambrel roof, also clad in wood shingles, now painted red. The shingled walls of the house are distinguished by a slight bell cast at the base and between the first and second floors on the gable ends; the gambrel roof also displays a slight bell cast above the eaves. The poured-concrete foundation may constitute a fairly recent improvement. A one-story shed addition (not original; perhaps dating to the 1915 relocation, or later) extends across the entire northwest (rear) elevation, making the overall "footprint" of the house roughly square in shape. At the second story, the front and rear elevations have three dormers each, set into the gambrel roof. Dormers are identical in design, having steeply inclined gable roofs, abbreviated raked cornice moldings with returns, and wood-shingle cladding; the two exceptions to this are the middle front dormer, which is decoratively distinguished by a prominent fanlight, and the middle rear dormer, which was at some point enlarged to extend over the shed addition below it. Two internal chimneys of brick are centrally and symmetrically located and have tall, prominent corbeled caps. Between the two chimneys, a low platform rises from the roof and is surmounted by a wood railing or balustrade; this decorative treatment recalls the roof look-out element or "widow's walk" of historic coastal domestic architectural prototypes (the existing railing is a fairly recent reconstruction of the original railing). The front portico, with a full balcony above, is of wood construction and rises from a prominent stepped platform. This portico is comprised of two pairs of slender columns with capitals and bases of broad pulvinated moldings, two additional engaged columns of the same design, a much abbreviated entablature, and a balcony railing, or balustrade, with closely spaced squared balusters, punctuated by six turned balusters over the four free-standing and two engaged columns. The front doorway has vertically attenuated sidelights divided into eight panes; the door itself is paneled and glazed and does not appear original. Principal windows have eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash; originally all windows had wooden louvered shutters, standard for the period. Even as relocated (not far from the original site) and reoriented, this building stands, along with a contemporary boathouse, as valuable evidence of the original nineteenth-century lifesaving station at the Presidio. It is a fine and highly intact example

of a nineteenth-century architectural type utilized by the early United States Life Saving Service, predecessor of the United States Coast Guard. This is the only building on Post that exhibits a gambrel roof and decorative "widow's walk" element.

CF: No. 1902 Boathouse, Fort Point Life Saving Station (Garage, Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

Erected in 1889-1890 and located in the area now identified as Crissy Field, this boathouse, along with the station-keeper's residence described directly above, was moved early in 1915 some 700' west of its original site to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At that time, the building's original relationship to the shoreline, with the boat doors on the elevation opposite the Bay, was maintained. This one-story utilitarian building surmounted by a tall hip roof is of wood-frame construction clad in wood shingles and has a rectangular plan. The shingled walls are distinguished by a slight bell cast at the base; the prominent hip roof also displays a slight bell cast above the eaves. This roof, also clad in wood shingles--now painted red, has decoratively sawn exposed rafter ends and is surmounted by a central vented monitor or lantern, which appears octagonal in plan, with battered side walls (vents) and a skirted conical roof. A pair of large wood double doors, comprised of narrow vertical tongue-and-groove boards and set with large, long strap iron hinges, fills the southwest elevation. These doors are oriented away from the beach to facilitate opening them in the high winds common in this area; they are not the original doors, but may have been added as early as 1915, or, later, in the 1930s. There are two types of small, rather square wood windows: the larger type has three-over-three double-hung sash; the smaller type, six-light pivotal sash. Even as relocated (only slightly) and reoriented, this building stands, along with a contemporary station-keeper's residence, as valuable evidence of the original nineteenth-century lifesaving station at the Presidio. It is an intact example of a nineteenth-century architectural type utilized by the early United States Life Saving Service, predecessor of the United States Coast Guard.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

During this period, improvement programs were initiated that would ultimately transform Presidio lands from gravel-covered yards, arid pastures, sand dunes, and coastal sloughs into a ceremoniously fenced reservation with landscaped grounds and wooded hills--much as it exists today (an 1880 photograph of the Presidio, as viewed from the east, shows the reservation lands barren of trees and shrubs). The afforestation of the reservation, which was planned in 1883, but not funded until 1889, was a major component of Post improvement programs; shrubs were also planted as part of this program. Wooded areas, where the trees stand in measured rows, remain east of the Main Post, particularly in the southeast corner of the Presidio; these straight rows, ordered across the irregular ridges of the reservation, reflect the afforestation plan of 1883, although many may have been planted during the subsequent 1891-1914 period of development.

Records indicate that **three eucalyptus trees** were planted in 1876 on the Main Post parade ground by post trader Angelo Baretta to commemorate the Centennial of the American Revolution and the celebrations that took place at the Presidio. One or all of these trees may be extant and have been referred to as the **Baretta trees**. (In 1976, the Army planted a Monterey cypress tree next to Beretta's tree or trees to commemorate the Bicentennial.)

A prominent component in the Presidio landscape that was created during this period is the **San Francisco National Cemetery**. This cemetery, established by the 1880s as the central Post Cemetery, was designated a National Cemetery in 1884, and in 1886 its original rectangular site of 9.5 acres, located on a rise west of the main parade ground, was expanded to 15.5 acres. While the present-day area of the National Cemetery incorporates this nineteenth-century site, it is now roughly twice its 1886 size, due to a series of later expansions, mainly to the southwest. Through these expansions, the Cemetery has however maintained its original southwest-to-northeast axis, parallel to that of the main parade ground. In the northeast quadrant of the Cemetery, the present-day road, including the circular-drive feature known as "**Officers' Circle**" due to the rank of those buried within its circumference, substantially reflects the location and configuration of the original road. In the northwest quadrant, identified as the "New Addition," the present-day road, with its smaller circular figure, reflects the original location and configuration of the road in this 1886 addition. The various combinations of rubblework and random-work stone enclosing walls and iron fencing that existed through the Cemetery's early history were extended, relocated, and replaced in the course of twentieth-century expansion and improvement programs. Large remaining random-work and rubblework passages of what appears to be the nineteenth-century stone enclosing wall remain within the existing northwest enclosing wall and within the north end of the existing southeast enclosing wall of the cemetery, but have been incorporated into more recent walls (c.1930s), constructed of concrete. The most prominent element of the nineteenth-century fencing that exists today (although relocated in 1929) is the finely detailed cast-iron **gate**, with its ornate molded pylons and intricate lance-tip palings, at the entrance to the west road off Lincoln Boulevard. **Grave markers**, often sculptural, exist from this earliest period of development (today there exist some 30,000 burials, each marked with some form of object, ranging from simple stone markers, flush with the ground, to large standing sculptural monuments; the latter usually date to the earlier periods of development). The Cemetery's nineteenth-century buildings--a caretaker's house, stables, and a barn--have not survived although the present single-story **caretaker's residence (No. 151)**, dating to 1929, incorporates structural elements from the original house, which was two-story. Several large and impressive **Monterey cypress trees** stand on the Cemetery grounds and may date to as early as the 1880s or at least to the late nineteenth century.

In the area of Fort Point, significant portions of the two major batteries constructed during this period--Battery East and Battery West--remain today. The following are the individual descriptions of these two batteries:

Battery West (Nos. 1640 and 1643; also includes portions of later batteries--Nos. 1646-1647, No. 1651, and No. 1658): Built c. 1870-1876 to supplement the then obsolete defenses of the fort at Fort Point, both Battery West and Battery East (see directly below) constituted nothing more than "permanent" versions of the temporary earthwork fortifications that had been utilized successfully during the Civil War. These fortifications consisted of massive protective berms, behind which were emplaced gun platforms. In front of each platform, the earthen berm was retained by a "breast height" wall, and between each platform were located magazines, protected under still higher mounds of earth to absorb enemy shells. In the permanent versions of these earthwork fortifications, concrete replaced the wood construction of the gun platforms, and brick masonry with concrete foundations replaced the log or plank construction of the magazines. Today, six brick and concrete magazines remain from Battery West, four being incorporated into later Endicott-period batteries--Battery Godfrey, Battery Boutelle, and Battery Marcus Miller--and two being abandoned and covered by their original earthen traverses (Nos. 1640 and 1643). Specifically, brick-and-concrete subterranean vaults from Battery West are located on the left flank (No. 1658) of Battery Marcus Miller and the right flank of (No. 1651) of Battery Boutelle, where the original arched entryway has been extended to appear as a tunnel. Elements of Battery West are also incorporated as part of the right flank (No. 1647) and the left flank (No. 1646) of Battery Godfrey. The surviving portions of the Battery West not incorporated in later defense works (Nos. 1640 and 1643) are located south of Battery Godfrey.

Battery East (no number): Built c. 1873-1876, Battery East like Battery West constituted nothing more than a "permanent" version of the temporary earthwork fortifications of the Civil War period (see description of Battery West directly above). Today the known surviving elements of Battery East include six gun emplacements, four magazines, and a traverse tunnel. The brick masonry of the vaulted magazines and tunnel is laid in Flemish bond. An undetermined number of other elements of Battery East, some partially buried, remain in an overgrown area east of the known elements.

Archeological Features

Between 1866 and 1890 the Main Post was substantially developed and many new buildings and structures were added resulting in several new archeological areas. At least the following features however continued to be used during this period resulting in additions and alterations to the archeological record:

Presidio de San Francisco (F1:MP)
El Polin Spring (F3:WC)
Fort Point (F7:FP)
Fort Point Wharf (F8:FP)
United States Quadrangle: West Side (F9:MP)
United States Quadrangle, East Side (F14:MP)

New archeological features for this period include the **Non-Commissioned Staff Quarters (F16:MP)**, **Sutler Residence (F17:MP)**, **Laundress and Enlisted Quarters (F18:MP)**, and potential **Stream Ravine Dump Area (F20:MP)**, all on the western side of the quadrangle. Another area with new quarters, kitchens, sinks, and particular functions and land uses, was the **Laundress' Quarters (F25:CF)**.

The industry and supplying of the garrison was conducted in the areas including the **Sutlery (F19:MP)** and the **Quartermaster Complex (F21:MP)** which included stables, shops, blacksmith, bakery, and various storehouses. Nearby the closely associated **Presidio Wharf I (F26:CF/NC)**, and, by 1870, **Presidio Wharf II (F28:NC)**, contained numerous functions related to provisioning, storage, and industry, and may have been the location of one of the Presidio's dumps (none of which has yet been found).

Two cemeteries are noted in the records of this period. The first, the **Post Cemetery (F27:CCC)**, is shown in at least two locations in the vicinity of the later National Cemetery by at least 1870. The other cemetery is a sub-feature of the **Marine Hospital and Cemetery (F34:MH)**, an important and condoned non-military use of the Presidio starting in 1874. By 1894 the San Francisco Call noted that more than 200 sailors were buried there. This sub-feature was recently verified by backhoe testing in association with the archeological monitoring of toxic-waste tests throughout the Presidio. Two burials were inadvertently damaged at a depth of 15', nine of which consisted of concrete rubble which lies above the original and apparently intact ground surface of the cemetery. Other sub-features expected in the area are dumps and structural features associated with the hospital, which was removed as part of a new hospital construction program of 1932.

Fortifications associated but outside of Fort Point continued to be constructed during this period. **West Battery (F23:FP)** was under construction by 1870, and **East Battery (F24:FP)**, by 1873. Although these batteries, particularly West Battery, were greatly altered by the later Endicott battery construction in the 1890s, substantial buried and otherwise unrecorded remains exist.

Water remained a significant necessity, and development continued in the vicinity of the **Lobos Creek Water Control Structures (F10:MH; F11:BB)**, **Queen Bee/El Polin Water Control Structures (F12:WC)** and other springs that required maintenance, impoundment and diversion control. The wooden flume system constructed from the Lobos Creek drainage, around the Baker Beach bluffs and Fort Point, was pumped by windmill and mule-power to the **Main Post Water Control (F22:MP)** structures, including reservoirs and gravity fed sewer and water systems on the uphill or southern edge of the quadrangle.

By this period numerous non-military habitations appear on the post maps. These include "**Herman's House**" (F29:NC), a hostelry called "**Presidio House**" (F30:LC) near Lombard Gate, and three **Unidentified Farm/Residences (F31:SP; F32:SP; F33:SP)** along Lobos Creek, some with associated orchards and fields. Additional features associated with squatter encroachment may exist as a new survey of the southern boundary of the Presidio

was conducted in 1866, and note is made that numerous squatters had to be ejected by military force after trying to take advantage of the lack of defined boundaries on this side.

Shipwrecks occurred during this period along the Baker Beach and Fort Point areas. Two of these wrecks, Isaac Jeanes (1876) and Frank Jones (1877), are within the **Golden Gate/Fort Point Shipwrecks (F13:FP)** area previously discussed. The other is that of Vizcata (F35:BB). The unlocated wreck site of Columbia (1882) is presumed to be somewhere in the bay off Crissy Field.

NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION, 1891-1914

Buildings

Fort Point (FP)

FP: No. 983 Warehouse

Built in 1908 as a warehouse for roughly \$4,000, the building is currently being operated by the Fort Point National Historic Site. It is a two-story utilitarian building of wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete-pier foundation. It measures roughly 32' x 82' in plan. The gable roof is now covered in red asphalt shingles.

FP: Nos. 985 and 986 Mine Loading Houses (storage)

Built in 1908 as mine loading houses for \$2,400 each, the two buildings are currently being operated by the Fort Point National Historic Site. These tall, single-story utilitarian buildings are of wood-frame construction with corrugated siding and concrete foundations and measure roughly 24' x 46' in plan. The gable roofs are now covered with corrugated sheathing. The date of the corrugated siding and roofing is unknown. On the interior, the buildings' original traveling hoists are intact and functional (manually operated).

FP: No. 989 Plumbing Shop (Fort Point National Historic Site Headquarters)

This building was erected in 1909 for \$4,000, as a plumbing shop associated with the Presidio's mine depot; it is currently used as administrative offices for the Fort Point National Historic Site. The single-story utilitarian wood-frame building with horizontal wood siding measures roughly 27' x 82' in plan and has a concrete foundation. The gable roof is now covered in red asphalt shingles.

FP: No. 979 Mine storehouse

This utilitarian building may have been erected as early as 1908-1909 (based on its design and on the development of this area, the date of construction is likely no later than the early

1920s). The large, tall one-story warehouse, with its long rectangular plan configuration, is of wood-frame construction now largely covered in corrugated metal. The gable roof, covered with roll roofing, is surmounted by three vent stacks interspaced along the ridge. The building's most distinguished historic architectural feature is its series of tall windows, more or less uniformly interspaced along three elevations. These windows, with broad flat board surrounds, have six-over-six double-hung wood sash with six-light transoms above. The Bay-side elevation is filled with a series of large top-rolling industrial-type corrugated metal doors, which appear non-historic.

FP: No. 1662 Fire Control Station for Battery Godfrey

This small utilitarian reinforced-concrete building with flat roof was built in 1911 to provide fire control as part of the improvements of the Taft Board era. The building is largely underground for purposes of camouflage and is located near the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge, on a cliff high above the water. Currently, it is sealed from entry.

FP: No. 1663 Fire Control Station

This small utilitarian reinforced-concrete building with flat roof was built in 1911 to provide fire control as part of the improvements of the Taft Board era. The building is largely underground for purposes of camouflage and is located near the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge, on a cliff high above the water. Currently, it is sealed from entry.

FP: No. 1644 Fire Control Station; later, Radio Hut

This small utilitarian reinforced-concrete building with flat roof was built in 1911 to provide fire control as part of the improvements of the Taft Board era. The building is largely underground for purposes of camouflage. Currently, it is sealed from entry.

Main Post (MP)

MP: No. 65 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1893 by J. K. Dalmas at a cost of \$3600, No. 65 is one and one-half story; its cross-axial plan measures 44' x 71'. It is of wood-frame construction covered with shiplap siding. A new brick and concrete foundation was provided c. 1965. Open and partially glazed porches on the west and south sides are flat-roofed with chamfered posts topped by squared capital-like elements. Posts support a simple frieze-like fascia and cornice. A half story is contained in a "mansard" roof, which rises from a simple cornice and broad frieze-like fascia. Dormers with overhanging shed roofs are decoratively supported on convex brackets attached to window surrounds. The front door has a flat, single board surround, and transom. The windows are casement and double-hung sash, one-over-one and six-over-six, with wooden lug sills. Some sills are decorated. Some first-floor windows are overhung by shed-like hood roofs supported on decoratively sawn, curvilinear or scrolled brackets. The

~~bordered~~ bordered

front door and various first-floor windows show decorative Queen Anne type glazing: a clear rectangular center ~~boarded~~ boarded, entirely or at top and bottom by smaller square panes. The use here of a "mansard" ~~roof~~ roof relates the building loosely to the Second Empire style, which had its zenith in the United States earlier in the century; no other building at the Presidio relates to this style.

MP: Nos. 101-105 Enlisted Barracks

Five barracks were built in 1895-1897, at costs ranging from \$36,000 to \$54,700; they fronted on the then newly created parade ground and first established its northwest edge. The buildings' high cost was attributed to "unscrupulous" union labor and first-class plumbing fixtures (which no longer exist). The interiors were altered in 1972, and the buildings are currently used as offices and enlisted men's barracks. Each building, which is roughly "U"-shaped in plan, measures 63' x 65' at center, with two 43' x 114' wings. The barracks are two-and-one-half stories plus a prominent basement-level. Walls are red brick, common bond; the basement level displays rock-faced random-course ashlar. Single-story front verandas have hip roofs, chamfered rectangular posts with splayed capital-like elements, and simple ball-and-pipe railings. Main roofs, now covered with asphalt shingles, are hipped and have deeply overhanging eaves, decoratively supported on modillion- or beam-like wood members. Large hip-roof dormers have rounded shingle-clad cheek elements. A brick fire wall bisects each building from front to rear, and is apparent on the exterior as it extends slightly above the roof. Wood-paneled doors are partially glazed, with transoms. Segmental arch door and window openings are formed by four courses of radiating headers. Windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two, with stone lug sills.

Stylistically the barracks, which were constructed from standard designs issued from the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG), exhibit basic building elements conventional for the period, such as the overhanging hip roofs, two-over-one windows, and segmental relieving arches for window and door openings. The reliance on symmetrical massing and balanced proportions, along with general restraint in detailing, reveals a straightforward and conservative design approach, directed toward conveying order and stability. Highly intact and standing in a strictly uniform line, these barracks form one of the Presidio's most focal and impressive architectural groupings. They are singularly significant as they mark the first major introduction of brick, with stone trim, into the architecture of the Presidio, which to this time had been dominated by all-wood construction. Further, this row of buildings was the first essential piece in the establishment of what ultimately was to become the new Main Parade Ground (No. 94) and represented a major building initiative at the Post. Today a strong row composed of these 1895-1897 barracks and of two early twentieth-century barracks (Nos. 100 and 106) defines clearly the northwest side of the Post's second historic Main Parade Ground. A major portion of the parade ground itself remains as open space in front of this row, but has been largely paved for parking.

MP: No. 201 Exchange Store (offices)

Built in 1896 at a cost of \$18,600 as a post exchange store, the building has undergone some alteration. The building is a utilitarian one- and two-story building, measuring roughly 32' x 190', of wood-frame construction with lapped wood siding covered by insulation and plastic sheathing. It rests on a rough-cut stone and concrete pier foundation. There are a recessed loading bay on west elevation, a loading dock on the east elevation, and a small flat-roofed open porch on south elevation with rectangular posts and simple wooden railing. There is an elevated, enclosed ell on southwest corner and an enclosed wooden stairway on the west elevation. The hip roof has red asphalt shingles, and the eaves have small "S"-curved exposed rafter ends. Flush doorways have plain surrounds and solid wood doors and modern aluminum and glass doors. Windows are double-hung sash, twelve-over-twelve, with plain wood surrounds and wooden lug sills. Some windows have modern aluminum sash, both fixed and hinged. Windows are covered with metal security bars.

MP: No. 204 Exchange Store (thrift shop)

Built in 1896 at a cost of \$17,300 as a post exchange store, this two-story utilitarian building measures roughly 35' x 184', is of wood-frame construction with lapped siding, and has a concrete slab foundation. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. The eaves have small S-curve exposed rafter ends, and the gable ends have exposed purlins and narrow bargeboards with decorative scroll ends. Hoisting beams are centered in the front elevation, below a small gablet. Doorways are flush with plain board surrounds and have both wood-paneled doors, with some glazing, and horizontal wood sliding doors. Windows, with plain surrounds and lug sills, are of several types--fixed, casement, and double-hung sash, six-over-six and two-over-two. Central double windows in the gable ends are partially sheltered by unusual small hood-like elements with hip roofs; these elements extend from the wall on "S"-curved brackets. There is a small wood-frame shed addition on north facade.

MP: Nos. 223 and 227 Warehouses (administration)

These similar warehouses were built in 1897 at a cost of \$8700 as part of a complex of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance warehouses along Halleck Street, just northeast of the 1890s parade ground (No. 94). The complex relates to a major construction program of brick buildings on Post beginning in the 1890s. Wood shed additions have been made to No. 227, and the interiors of both buildings have been converted to offices. They are one-and-one-half story and have a cross-axial rectangular plan configuration, measuring roughly 32' x 114'. The buildings stand on random-course rock-faced stone foundations and have stretcher-bond red brick walls. The gable roofs, now clad in red asphalt shingles, include dormers with low pitched gable roofs. Plain brick chimneys are placed symmetrically at the center of the gable ends and are flush within the wall. There is a simple molded bow cornice with returns. Corbeled courses below the cornice are suggestive of architrave or bed moldings. Segmental-arch window openings are formed of three header courses. The windows are squared within the openings and are double-hung sash, six-over-

six, with stone lug sills. Architecturally, the buildings exhibit conventional classical-derived stylistic elements, and may have some relationship to the "Colonial Revival," becoming popular in United States architecture at that time.

MP: Nos. 228-229 Bakeries (credit union; laundry/dry cleaners)

No. 229 was built in 1897 and No. 228 in 1909^{a? a} at a cost of \$4,300 and \$11,000, respectively. No. 228 appears as a larger but similar version of the earlier No. 229. No. 228 was modified into the post dry cleaners by the addition of ~~of~~ new door, but no major interior changes were made. No. 229 has been altered to house the post credit union with wood-frame additions and interior changes. These single-story buildings measure roughly 65' x 66' (No. 228) and 43' x 65' (No. 229) in plan with tall hip roofs topped at center by lantern-like monitors, also with hip roofs, that provide light and ventilation, originally for the bakery function. The buildings have tall, prominent brick chimneys. Rock-faced stone foundations are random-course, forming a water table; walls are common bond red brick. Roofs, now clad in red asphalt shingles, have eaves of partially exposed "S" curved rafter ends and attached ~~outer~~ ^{or} fascia boards. Segmental-arch ~~Doorways~~ have either the original wood paneled doors ~~and~~ ^{or} modern aluminum and glass doors. Segmental-arch windows have lug sills and square headed double-hung sash, six-over-six. Architecturally, these buildings are similar in material and detail to other buildings in Halleck Street grouping--Nos. 223 and 227 and No. 225--and display conventional stylistic elements of the period.

MP: No. 210 Guardhouse (post office)

This building was constructed as a guardhouse in 1900 at a cost of \$18,700, and closes the north end of the 1890s parade ground (No. 94). Later alterations to the building include the infill of some of the original window openings with brick, the addition of a clapboard-sided shed addition ^{the the} on north elevation, the removal of the original open porch attached to south side, the addition of a new concrete stoop with tubular metal railings leading to a new doorway in the east facade, and changes to the interior, which originally contained offices and cells. It is used today as a post office. The building has one-and-one-half stories and measures 59' x 84' in plan. Its foundation is random-course rock-faced sandstone; walls are red brick stretcher bond, and the dominant hip roof is now covered with red asphalt shingles. Octagonal dormers have double windows of a casement type and low overhanging and heavy-looking hip roofs. Eaves are treated with decoratively exposed rafters or joist ends. Original doors have been replaced with a modern industrial door type of aluminum and glass. Arched window openings are formed of three radiating header courses and have rock-faced stone lug sills and iron bars. Windows have double-hung two-over-two sash. Architecturally, the building is conservative, exhibiting basic and conventional design elements of the period, such as the dominant over-hanging hip roof and the two-over-two window sash.

MP: No. 42 "Pershing Hall," Visiting Officers' Quarters

Pershing Hall was constructed in 1903 by James Campbell, at a cost of \$45,000, as a bachelor officers' quarters. It replaced an earlier wood-frame bachelor officers' quarters, known locally as "The Corral," destroyed by fire on September 9, 1899. The building has three stories and a cruciform plan consisting of a dominant cross-axial rectangle bisected by an axial front entrance pavilion and rear ell, and measures roughly 34' x 142' (rear ell, 49' x 42'). The main portion has a hip roof bisected at front center by the transverse gable roof of the entrance pavilion. The roof, now covered in asphalt shingles, has seven chimneys projecting through it. Decorative elements include a classical cornice with prominent modillions and dentils, stretcher-bond red brick walls, and a brick and rock-faced ashlar foundation. A sandstone beltcourse between the second and third floors gives the abbreviated third story the look of a classical attic. The front elevation has a projecting entrance pavilion and two-level verandas to either side with wooden Tuscan columns and molded handrails with turned balusters. The bottom story of the central pavilion is open, forming an entrance porch of brick piers topped by flat stone capitals with curved silhouettes suggesting a simplified section of classical molding. The main decorative feature in the entrance pavilion is a large third-story central window surmounted by a semi-circular fanlight in the pavilion's pediment-like gable end; this feature includes prominent stone surrounds--voussoirs and a keystone. Three entrances on the facade have paneled wood doors with transoms; the main central door has sidelights. First- and second-story windows are surmounted by stone jack arches with keystones. Third-story windows are set directly below the cornice. All windows have stone lug sills and double hung sash. Stylistically, the Hall, with its stately symmetrical composition and fine classical detailing, is one of the earliest clear examples on post of the "Colonial Revival" style, and exhibits specific references to Georgian/Federal-period architectural prototypes. Its design follows a standard type issued from the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG).

MP: No. 122 Gymnasium (craft shop)

The post gymnasium was built in 1904 at a cost of \$32,800; it is the oldest extant athletic facility on Post, with the exception of the golf course. A brick addition to south side of the rear wing was constructed in 1974. This two-story building, measuring roughly 79' x 90', has a 'T'-shape plan composed of a main cross-axial rectangular portion and a smaller central rear extension. The building has a concrete foundation and red brick stretcher-bond walls rising from a stone water table. Elevations are articulated classically through the use of planar recession, approximately the depth of single header. Brick pilaster-like elements have corbeled capital elements. The central stone entrance stairway has cheek walls of brick, capped in stone. The hip roof is now clad in asphalt shingles; brick chimneys have corbeled caps. A large and simple boxed classical cornice projects above an architrave-like series of four corbeled brick courses. The main entrance includes modern aluminum and glazed doors. Window openings are segmental arches on the second floor and jack arches on the first floor, both with prominent keystones; basement windows have solid stone lintels. Windows have double-hung sash, three-over-three and eight-over-eight. Architecturally, the

building exhibits a schematized adaptation of classical and Renaissance architectural prototypes. Though not a large building, the design of the gymnasium possesses a classical monumentality that was new in Post architecture, although partially anticipated by the design of Pershing Hall (No. 42). This classical design was compatible with the classically-derived stylistic elements of the "Colonial Revival," which was then becoming very popular in United States architecture. The design for this building was a standard one issued from the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG).

MP: Nos. 124-126 Enlisted Family Housing

Built in 1909 for \$6200 each as housing for senior non-commissioned officers, these duplexes are two-story with a basement level and have a basic cross-axial rectangular plan, measuring 37' x 40'. They have concrete foundations and red brick common-bond walls with stone or concrete water tables. Hip-roofed single-story verandas extend along the full front and full back of the buildings (rear verandas were subsequently enclosed with board and batten). Front verandas are composed of rectangular posts with squared Tuscan-derived capitals supporting a full, but simplified, classical entablature. Handrails are simple with squared balusters. Gable roofs are now covered with asphalt shingles. Each building has two corbeled and capped brick chimneys at center, front, and rear. The side (gable) elevations are treated with raking boxed cornices and returns. There are semi-circular fanlights in the gable ends. Segmental arch doorways have wood-paneled doors with glazing. Segmental arch window openings have concrete lug sills and squared window architraves within. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six. The steps on No. 126 have been altered. No. 113 serves as a garage for the houses. Architecturally, these duplexes clearly exhibit, in proportion as well as detail, the stylistic elements associated with the "Colonial Revival," and relate particularly to Georgian architectural prototypes. They are a fine, though very conservative, example of the early use on post of the "Colonial Revival" design elements. The design for these buildings was a standard one issued by the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG).

MP: No. 100 Enlisted Barracks

Erected in 1909 for \$67,500, the building was used as a 120-man enlisted barracks. It was remodeled to a 31-man barracks in 1972. The building is two story with basement and has a U-shaped plan measuring roughly 51' x 91', with 39' x 92' wings. It has a two-tier veranda between the wings on the front elevation. The second level of the veranda is now enclosed with wood siding and glazing. The gable roof is now clad in red asphalt shingles. The building extends the 1895-97 row of enlisted men's barracks (Nos. 101-105) and generally follows the materials, scale, and placement of the earlier row. Its architectural features relate, however, more directly to the "Colonial Revival," becoming popular at that time. The design for this building was a standard one issued by the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG).

MP: No. 106 Band Barracks

This building was constructed as a 37-man military band barracks in 1909 at a cost \$17,700. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Regimental Band of the 30th Infantry, "San Francisco's Own," occupied the building. It is used currently as offices. The two-story-plus-basement building has an H-shaped plan, measuring roughly 47' x 76', and a concrete foundation and red brick common-bond walls with a beltcourse flush with the wall plane consisting of stretchers laid end-up. A two-tier front veranda stands between the two symmetrical projecting end wings; the top level is now enclosed. The veranda has Tuscan columns supporting an abbreviated architrave and frieze-like fascia. The gable roof is now clad in asphalt shingles. Four brick chimneys, with corbeled caps, are located at center of each of four projecting gable ends. An oeil-de-boeuf motif is articulated by a raised circular course of headers, located in the pediment-like front gable ends of the two flanking wings. The main doorway is a segmental arch and has a transom and a paneled and glazed wood door. Window openings are segmental arches with concrete and stone lug sills. The windows are squared within the segmental arches and have double-hung sash, two-over-two. A wooden shed addition with shiplap siding is located at the rear of the building. Traditionally, military barracks for bands were superior to those for regular troops, and this building, as compared to the row of barracks (Nos. 101-105), exemplifies this tradition architecturally in its fine "Colonial Revival" design. In both massing and detailing this design relates directly to stately Georgian prototypes in United States architecture. The design for this building was a standard one issued by the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG).

MP: Nos. 325-330, 335, 338, 344-345 Officers' Family Housing

Built as officers' family housing between 1909 and 1911 for about \$17,000 each, these ten duplexes are roughly identical and, along with two other large house types (Nos. 331, 334, 336-37, 339-40, and 343; and Nos. 332-33 and 341-42), form the impressive "streetscape" of officers' family housing surmounting the sweeping curve of Infantry Terrace and continuing up Arguello Boulevard. These two-and-one-half-story duplexes measure roughly 41' x 58' in plan. Foundations are concrete slab and walls are stucco-covered reinforced concrete. The duplexes have projecting single-story double-bay entry pavilions with balustraded balconies above. The pavilions have open sides and two front windows of three-over-one sash and sidelights. The hip roofs, originally covered in Spanish tile, either exhibit their original tile or later tile cladding similar to but not matching the shape and scale original. Eaves have exposed, decoratively-sawn rafter ends. Stucco-covered concrete chimneys with corbeled caps are centrally located, just behind the ridges of the roofs. Central dormers have two windows each, shingled cheeks, and hip roofs covered in Spanish-tile. Wood-panel and glazed doors are surmounted by transoms. Windows are double-hung sash, three-over-one, with recessed architrave surrounds of wood and lug sills of concrete. Stone steps with rubble-course ramps and retaining walls lead to street level. Architecturally, the design of these duplexes blends stylistic elements associated with the newly introduced "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and a Spanish-tile roof--with standard classical-derived

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elements, including a basic and well proportioned block format with hip roof and ~~the~~ symmetrical ~~red asphalt~~ of architectural elements. The buildings' broadly over-hanging eaves and exposed rafter ends may be associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival" (then termed "Mission Revival"), but also appeared as common features already in existing post architecture, not associated with this revival. These duplexes are also distinguished as an early example on post of reinforced concrete construction for housing. Finally, these duplexes, as part of the curving "streetscape" of officers' family housing on Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard, represent a significant departure from rigid military traditions that prescribed the rectilinear placement for such housing. The curving design of Infantry Terrace, in consummate response to the existing topography of the reservation, may be ascribed to the sensitivity and vision of army engineer, Maj. William W. Harts, who joined the staff of the Department of California after 1905.

MP: Nos. 331, 334, 336-337, 339-340, 343 Officers' Family Housing

These houses were built between 1909 and 1911 for \$9,385 each. No significant modifications have been made. These seven houses are roughly identical and, along with two other large house/duplex types (Nos. 325-330, 335, 338, 344-45; and Nos. 332-33 and 341-42), form the impressive "streetscape" of officers' family housing surmounting the sweeping curve of Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard. The seven houses are two-story with basement and measure 29' x 41' in plan. They rest on concrete slab foundations and have reinforced concrete walls covered in stucco. Projecting entrance pavilions are partially enclosed, similar to Nos. 325-330, 335, 338, 344-45. Open back porches have handrails with squared balusters; steps are open wooden treads (porches on Nos. 339-40 are enclosed with wood siding). The hip roofs have red tile cladding that likely has replaced the original Spanish tile. A stuccoed chimney is located in the rear. Broad sloping eaves include decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends. Below the eaves, a very broad frieze-like area is defined by a horizontal band connecting the tops of second-story windows. Each building has one large central shingle-clad hipped dormer ~~of side orientation~~, with either two three-over-three sash windows or a central three-over-three flanked by two smaller one-over-one sash windows. Wood-panel and glazed doors are surmounted by transoms. Double-hung sash windows are one-over-one and are surrounded by ~~molded~~ and recessed architraves and wooden lug sills. Entrance pavilions have open side entryways and a one-over-one double-hung sash window with sidelights in the front. The pavilions are crowned in a small parapet, decoratively curved and coped in a broad band. Architecturally, the design of these houses blends stylistic elements associated with the newly introduced "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls, a Spanish-tile roof, and curving parapets--with more standard elements such as the basic block format and hip roof. The buildings' broadly over-hanging eaves and exposed rafter ends may be associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival" (then termed "Mission Revival"), but also appeared as common features already in existing post architecture, not associated with this revival. The houses are also distinguished as an early example on post of reinforced concrete construction for housing. Finally, these houses, as part of the curving "streetscape" of officers' family housing on Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard, represent a significant departure from rigid military traditions that prescribed

the rectilinear placement for such housing. The curving design of Infantry Terrace, in consummate response to the existing topography of the reservation, may be ascribed to the sensitivity and vision of army engineer, Maj. William W. Harts, who joined the staff of the Department of California after 1905.

MP: Nos. 332-33 and 341-42 Officers' Family Housing

Begun in 1909 or 1910, these four houses are roughly identical and, along with two other house/duplex types (Nos. 325-330, 335, 338, 344-45; and Nos. 331, 334, 336-337, 339-340, 343), form the impressive "streetscape" of officers' family housing surmounting the sweeping curve of Infantry Terrace. The four houses are two-and-one-half-story and measure roughly 38' x 48' in plan. Foundations are concrete slab with red-brick common-bond walls and a concrete water table. Nos. 332-33 and 342 have a large single-story central entrance portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a modillioned entablature and a balcony balustrade formed of a large classical clathrate motif. The porticos are enclosed on the sides with a tripartite windows formed of central double-hung sash windows and double-hung sash side windows. Utility porches are at the rear. The hip roofs, now clad in red asphalt shingles, display deeply overhanging eaves with prominent decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends. There is a corbeled brick beltcourse below the eaves, suggesting an architrave molding and a frieze area. Plain brick chimneys are covered with metal stack structures. There are large hipped central dormers on all four sides, with tripartite windows in the form of a central three-over-one double-hung sash with one-over-one sash side windows; dormers have the same eaves treatment as on the main hip roof. Door and window openings are jack arches. The front doorway has sidelights and a wood-paneled and glazed door. The windows are double-hung sash, one-over-one, with notched concrete lug sills.

No. 341, though similar in general form, composition, and materials to Nos. 332-33, is different from the other three houses in several significant design features. The red brick walls are Flemish bond with black headers. There is a smaller, more graceful central entrance portico with paired Tuscan columns and a denticulated entablature surmounted by a pediment and broken by a central segmental arch. The front doorway has a transom and sidelights and is reminiscent of 18th-century Adamesque designs appearing in Federal-period architecture in the United States. An enclosed brick sun porch projects from the east corner of the front elevation and has a prominent classical entablature and large windows with transoms; its denticulated entablature is particularly broad and finely proportioned and detailed. The wooden rear porch has Tuscan-derived pilasters and entablature. The house has large gabled central dormers on the front and side elevations, with some variation on the rear elevation. The front dormer is highly designed, with a tripartite window in the form of a central four-over-one double-hung sash with one-over-one sash side windows. The tripartite window is divided by four Tuscan pilasters supporting a broken entablature and pediment. Window openings are ornamented with classical keystones on the first story. The house has a large two-story ell at the rear.

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Nos. 332-33 and 341-42 represent the most stately house type on Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard, and exhibit fine classical-derived architectural features and detailing. Of particular note, the portico and front dormer window of No. 341 pertain directly to Georgian and Federal architectural prototypes associated with the "Colonial Revival," while the more massive porticos of Nos. 332-33 and 342 seem to reflect a more general reference to classical architecture. All of these houses are compatible with the other two house/duplex types on Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard (Nos. 325-330, 335, 338, 344-45; and Nos. 331, 334, 336-337, 339-340, 343) despite differing stylistic elements derived from both Spanish and classical-derived architectural sources. In addition to consistencies in scale and rhythm, a basic free-standing format unifies the three house/duplex types of the "streetscape": all of the buildings exhibit a central block form and a hip roof with broad overhanging eaves. Also, large hipped dormers and exposed decorative rafter ends appear on every building in the group. Finally, these houses, as part of the curving "streetscape" of officers' family housing on Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard, represent a significant departure from rigid military traditions that prescribed the rectilinear placement for such housing. The curving design of Infantry Terrace, in consummate response to the existing topography of the reservation, may be ascribed to the sensitivity and vision of army engineer, Maj. William W. Harts, who joined the staff of the Department of California after 1905.

MP: No. 222 Storehouse (administration)

OK This storehouse was built in 1910 at a cost of \$6900 as an addition to a small complex of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance storehouses along Halleck Street. The storehouse is a utilitarian two-story reinforced concrete building measuring roughly 31' x 79' in plan. The hip roof is now clad in red asphalt shingles. Doorways are flush with solid wood doors. Windows have three-over-three double-hung sash and plain surrounds and concrete lug sills. There are some fixed windows. The first-floor doorway is barred. The building is distinguished as an early example on post of reinforced-concrete construction. There was an increased reliance on concrete at the Presidio following the 1909 report and recommendations of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston in favor of such construction.

MP: No. 225 Storehouse

Built in 1910 as part of a warehouse complex on Halleck Street, this storehouse is similar to Nos. 123, 127, and other brick buildings of the period on post. The two-and-one-half-story building (appears as one-and-one-half-story on Halleck due to sloped grade of the site), measures roughly 24' x 30' in its cross-axial plan. Foundations and walls are of common-bond red brick. The basement-like bottom story projects slightly to form a water table. The gable roof is now clad with red asphalt shingles; the eaves have exposed rafter ends. Segmental-arch doorways and window openings are formed of four radiating header courses and based with sloping brick lug sills. Windows are boarded over; some have metal bars.

MP: No. 107 Switching Station

Built in 1911 at a cost of \$2400, this building is the earliest extant electrical switching station on post. It is a one-and-one-half-story building, measuring 24' x 31' in plan, with a concrete foundation and common-bond red-brick walls, a slate-clad gable roof, and one gabled wall dormer. The eaves have exposed rafter ends and decoratively sawn bargeboards. The dormer has a rectangular window-like opening with a panel insert, pierced by holes for electrical cables. The double door is wood-paneled with a transom under a segmental arch. Segmental arch windows have stone lug sills. A large, concrete-block addition was built to the south side of building in 1975. A chain link fence surrounds transformers to the north side. The building is associated with the introduction of electric lighting on Post.

MP: No. 35 Enlisted Barracks with Mess (administration/offices)

Built at a cost of \$117,000 as an enlisted mens barracks c. 1912, No. 35 was the largest barracks on Post at the time of its construction. This building became 9th Corps Area Headquarters offices about 1921 and later served as 4th Army Headquarters. Alterations to this building include what appears to be a major three-story extension, approximately 40 x 85', of the building to the southwest, displaying the same design as the original and completed in 1934; the enclosure, dating perhaps to the 1930s, of the porch or gallery that extends across most of the front elevation (1934 extension excepted); a central, but not centered, one-story roof-top addition some six bays in length with hip roof, dating perhaps to the 1930s; a one-story rear addition on the south end of the southeast (rear) elevation, added in the early 1940s and substantially compromised by later infilling of the majority of the original openings; and other minor rear additions. Also, the original broad overhang of the roof, decorated with projecting pairs of beams or brackets, was removed, probably in the 1930s; original cantilevered balconies, which projected from the facade at the third floor level and displayed decorative iron railings, were removed as well. Overall, this three-story building is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 92' x 388' and having two original projecting ell extensions in the rear, rising the full three stories. The building's reinforced-concrete structure has stucco-covered walls, articulated by a belt course between the first and second floors and by a water table; the roof either is flat or has a low hip. The single-story porch, enclosed for office space, stretches nearly the entire length of the front elevation of the building. The main entablature provides the principal decorative element: a simple prominent geometric frieze of recessed rectangular panels containing a large diamond pattern. A generous copper coping covers the roof line (the original overhang and projecting brackets has been removed). The simple geometry and strong horizontality of the frieze and the plain, even stark, walls of the building represent a more "modern" architectural expression than had been seen at the Presidio to that time, and relate directly to the building's practical reinforced-concrete construction. Also, the frieze may have had an association with the "Spanish Colonial Revival" or, more specifically, the "Mission Revival": No. 1213 of the Spanish-derived architecture of Fort Winfield Scott is contemporary to this building and exhibits similar decorative detailing below the eaves.

Cemetery and Cavalry Complex (CCC)

CCC: No. 682 Enlisted Barracks with Mess (religious education center)

The building was constructed in 1902 for \$28,700 as an enlisted men's barracks. Exterior modifications include the addition of metal railings to the front veranda, the addition of an ell to the rear of the building, and the addition of fire escapes, also to the rear. The interior has been modified for office use. The two-story-plus-basement building has a symmetrical format from the front composed of a long cross-axial rectangular center portion, slightly projecting center bays, two large two-story rear ells, and one new one-story ell addition, also on the rear, at center. The central portion measures 37' x 123' in plan, the ells 26' x 45', and the new ell addition 20' x 31'. The wood-frame building has horizontal lapped wood siding, a random-course stone foundation, a gable roof with a central cross gable at the projecting center bays, and a prominent projecting boxed cornice above a bed mold. The gable ends have returns. The roof is now clad in red asphalt shingles. One original brick chimney rises above the roof, ^{and is} now ~~are~~ covered with metal stack structures. A full-front two-tier veranda, with chamfered posts and an abbreviated entablature, follows the building's configuration of projecting center bays, and thus forms a projecting center portico, which is emphasized by a pediment of classical proportions. There are straight-approach wooden stairs. Doorways and windows have plain-board surrounds and are decorated with crowns formed of sections of architrave molding. Doors are wood-paneled with glazing. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six with wooden lug sills. The gable ends have full Palladian windows. Architecturally, the building blends standard elements of conventional wood construction of the period with more high-style classical elements associated with the "Colonial Revival," becoming popular at that time. The first-floor interior features ornate pressed metal ceilings, an unusual system of supporting beams, detailed cast-iron columns, fireplaces with mantels, and the original staircase and railings.

CCC: No. 680 Electrical Substation

Built in 1908 for \$2,000 as an electrical substation, and rehabilitated in 1969, the building stands amidst a complex of newer buildings, some adjacent to it. The single-story building measures roughly 37' x 44' in plan, with a brick foundation and bearing red-brick walls in Flemish bond. A gable roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends and attached fascia boards. Doorways and windows have segmental arches. Doors are solid wood and windows have brick slip sills and are now boarded and shuttered over. Some openings have brick infill. The building is associated with the introduction of electricity on Post.

CCC: Nos. 661-63, 667-68 Stables (warehouses, auto shop, veterinary)

No. 661, the first of this group of five stables, was erected in 1913 for \$35,200; the other, nearly identical stables were completed in 1914 for approximately \$20,000 each. In 1956 or in the early 1960s, kennels were constructed on the south side of No. 668, which housed the

Presidio's veterinary hospital since 1956; in 1964, the Army converted No. 662 into an automobile crafts shop. These one-and-one-half-story buildings, with red-brick common-bond walls on concrete foundations, measure roughly 67' x 185' in their long rectangular plans. The gable roofs, now covered with asphalt shingles, are broken by prominent clerestories that extend the length of the buildings. Clerestory walls, or cheeks, are covered with slate. The exposed rafters have attached fascia boards and rest on a broad wall plate. Wooden "loading" beams project from the gable ends, most of which also have central doorways. Segmental-arch entries with barn-type sliding batten doors and wood-paneled and glazed doors (some entrances are now altered with wood infill and smaller wood-paneled doors, with and without glazing; modern doors are both wood and metal, roll-up, overhead, and horizontal sliding types). Concrete fenders are located at the bottom of door surrounds. Window openings are segmental arches with architrave molding and double-hung sash windows, six-over-six, with concrete lug sills. There are shorter casement windows, some with board infill, and some windows with iron bars. Clerestory windows are either double casement types with six lights each, or vents. Overall, these buildings form a distinct and rather isolated functional grouping on post. In form, they are based on a conventional format used by the military for buildings of this function; their designs were taken from drawings and specifications issued from the Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG) in Washington, D.C. Architecturally, they relate more to the nationwide brick building traditions seen in the area of the Main Post rather than to the reinforced-concrete construction and regionally-inspired Spanish-derived influences seen at Fort Winfield Scott. No. 661 contains four original horse stalls.

Letterman Complex (LC)

LC: No. 1016 Administration (offices)

This was the administration building for the original United States Army General Hospital quadrangle, designed in 1899 by local architect W. J. Willcox and built by J. T. Long for \$113,300. Most of the other buildings of the quadrangle have been razed. The administration building has three-stories and a U-shaped cross-axial plan, measuring roughly 58' x 134'. It is of wood-frame construction, with a reinforced concrete foundation and lapped wood siding. The building is articulated by belt courses, interpreted in wood by wider lapped boards, lining the tops and bottoms of the fenestration. A major original architectural feature, still extant, are the recessed second-floor balconies, which are located on the end wings and which include Ionic-derived columns in antis. The hip roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends. Windows are double-hung sash, one-over-one, with plain wood fascia surrounds and lug sills. The enclosed gallery corridor at the rear of the building connects it with the hospital wards (the gallery corridor and one of the connected buildings, or wings, are original to the early quadrangle; see descriptions of No. 1007, below). The connecting gallery corridor is glazed and of wood-frame construction on concrete piers, decoratively concealed by lattice work. The gallery corridor has a full denticulated entablature, glazing in the form of large double-hung two-over-two window sash, pedestal-level paneling with a dovetail motif, and Ionic pilasters supported on

engaged paneled pedestals between the windows. Portions of the gallery corridor are less decorated, with only chamfered and paneled pilaster-like elements, simple paneling at the pedestal level, and a simpler treatment at the eaves. The administration building has been insensitively altered by the 1950s or early 1960s addition of a ground-level glazed gallery across the front elevation, between the two projecting end wings. The excrescent gallery is composed of faux stone-faced piers, standard aluminum-frame picture windows, a cantilevered entrance hood or marquee, and a standard commercial aluminum and glass front door (originally, at this same location, the building had an open veranda and projecting entrance portico, exhibiting Ionic columns and railings based on a classical clathrate motif). On the interior, the original main staircase and pressed metal ceiling remain. Architecturally, the building exhibits a straightforward symmetrical format and blends the basic elements of wood construction of the period with finely detailed classical-derived architectural elements--the Ionic columns and pilasters, the entablatures and pedestals (on the gallery corridors), and, originally, the clathrate railings.

LC: No. 1040 Powerhouse and Steam Plant

Built in 1900 for \$23,000 as the powerhouse and steam plant, this building was heavily altered after 1942: the original slate hip roof and circular brick smokestack were removed and the present concrete second story, with flat roof, was added. The original installation generated 850 hp and included 450 hp boilers; new boilers were installed in 1969. Currently, this utilitarian building is two-story and measures roughly 91' x 94' in plan. It has stretcher-bond brick walls and a reinforced concrete foundation. There is a concrete addition to the top and to the north side. A tall, square smokestack of brick rises from the center of the flat roof. Segmental-arch doorways have double, barn-type, solid wood doors. Window openings are round-head arches with radiating bricks and have double-hung sash, two-over-two, with rock-faced stone lug sills; many windows are covered with security bars. The building is technologically significant as one of the earliest powerhouses at the Presidio.

LC: No. 1007 Ward or quarters (medical photo lab)

Built in 1901 at a cost of \$13,000, this building is the only extant wing of the original United States Army General Hospital "quadrangle" as developed between 1899 and 1902; it was perhaps built as a nurses' quarters. Some interior modernization and minor exterior alterations have been made; the building is now used as an educational center. It is two-story, consisting of a basement-like ground level and tall main floor above, and has an extended rectangular plan measuring roughly 26' x 155'. The building is of wood-frame construction on a concrete pier foundation and has lapped and beveled wood siding. A wooden balcony and stairway with tubular metal rails are on the east elevation. The hip and shed-type roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has five large metal vents at the peak and exposed rafter ends extending from a simple wall plate. Wood-paneled doors have glazing and transoms; there are some solid wood doors as well. Windows are double-hung sash, one-over-one, with plain fascia surrounds and wooden lug sills. Most main floor windows have transoms above. The building is connected to surrounding buildings and to

the original administration building (No. 1016) by the enclosed gallery corridor described with No. 1016, above. Architecturally similar to the administration building and the gallery corridor, the building displays conventional wood-construction design elements mixed with some formal classical-derived decorative elements.

LC: No. 1000 Officers' Family Housing

Constructed in 1902 at a cost of \$10,000 as the Commanding Officer's (often the Commanding General's) quarters, the building is little modified, save the enclosure of the front veranda. Currently it is used as the residence for the general in charge of the hospital. It is a tall two-and-one-half-story house with an asymmetrical cross plan configuration, measuring roughly 45' x 63'. It is of wood-frame construction with beveled lapped wood siding and a reinforced-concrete foundation sheathed in random-course rock-faced stone. The cross-gable roof, now covered with red asphalt shingles, has wall-enclosed brick chimneys centered at several of the gable ends. The entire half-story, within the tall gables, rests on a denticulated cornice, broken to form return-like projections at the gable corners. Gable ends have denticulated raking cornices. A one-story, full-front veranda is enclosed with glazing and has a hip roof, denticulated entablature, engaged Tuscan columns, and an engaged balustrade composed of turned balusters and molded handrail. Windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two, with fascia surrounds, simple crowns, and lug sills. There are some fixed windows. The front gable contains a finely detailed Palladian-type window; the gables on the side elevations have pairs of round-headed windows with keystones. Architecturally, the house displays a format and standard elements common to domestic wood construction of the period. Combined with these are special architectural features and detailing, classical in derivation and related perhaps to the "Colonial Revival," just becoming popular at that time.

LC: No. 1001 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1902 at a cost of \$17,900, this duplex served as officers' housing and remains in that use today. Some alterations, including enclosure of the verandas, have been made. The building is two-and-one-half-story with a symmetrical cross plan, measuring roughly 71' x 82'. The large, slightly projecting, central portion is flanked by front single-story verandas. The wood-frame construction has lapped wood siding and a reinforced concrete foundation. The cross-gable roof, now covered with red asphalt shingles, has a boxed cornice and returns and internal brick chimneys at the peaks. The verandas have hip roofs, engaged chamfered posts, and an engaged balustrade composed of straight balusters and handrail. Sun porches are at the rear. The windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two, with fascia surrounds, simple crowns, and lug sills. A finely detailed Palladian window is placed in the front central gable end. Architecturally, the duplex displays a simple symmetrical format and standard elements common to domestic wood construction of the period.

LC: No. 1002 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1908 at cost of \$21,700, the duplex served as officers' housing, and continues today in that use. The building has been little altered, save for enclosure of the veranda and porch after 1910. It is two-and-one-half-story with a symmetrical plan configuration measuring roughly 50' x 59'. Lapped wood siding covers the wood-frame construction; the foundation is reinforced concrete, finished with random-course rock-faced stone. The cross-axial gable roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, rests on a denticulated entablature. The gable ends have denticulated raking cornices and have the appearance of classical temple pediments set above the main entablature. Two large dormers, also with pediment-like gables, have double windows, paneled corner pilasters, and shingled cheeks. The front verandas are enclosed with glazing and flat roofs, entablatures, engaged Tuscan columns (sometimes paired), and an engaged balustrade composed of turned balusters and molded handrail. There are enclosed sun porches ^{in the} rear. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-two, with fascia surrounds, simple crowns, and lug sills. Architecturally, the duplex displays a simple, symmetrical format and standard elements common to domestic wood construction of the period. Combined with these are special architectural features and detailing, classical in derivation and related to the "Colonial Revival," just becoming popular at that time.

LC: No. 1003-1004 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1908 for about \$17,500 each, these duplexes served as officers' housing, and remain in the same use today. They are little modified, save for enclosure of the verandas. The duplexes are two-and-one-half-story with basement. The symmetrical cross plans measure roughly 50' x 59'. The buildings are of wood-frame construction with lapped wood siding. The cross gable roof is now covered in red asphalt shingles and has corbel-capped internal brick chimneys at the roof peaks. There is a denticulated entablature with returns at gable ends. Two one-story entrance verandas flank the building and have low hip roofs, entablatures, engaged Tuscan columns, and an engaged balustrade composed of turned balusters and a molded handrail. Two sun porches are located ^{at the} rear. Windows have double-hung sash, six-over-two, with fascia surrounds, simple crowns, and lug sills. The top window in the cross-axial gable end has sidelights and four-over-two double-hung sash. Architecturally, the duplexes exhibit a symmetrical format and standard elements common to domestic wood construction of the period. Combined with these are special architectural features and detailing, classical in derivation and related perhaps to the "Colonial Revival," just becoming popular at that time. ✓

LC: No. 1051 Detention Ward (storage, offices)

Built in 1909 for \$32,300 as a 47-bed detention ward, this utilitarian building has a shed-roofed wing that joins it to No. 1050 (constructed later in 1918), forming a single E-shaped building. The buildings are currently used as offices and storage. No. 1051 is an irregularly shaped three-story reinforced concrete building, measuring roughly 35' x 92' in plan, with a 35' x 45' wing to the north and a 35' x 96' wing to the east. The walls are articulated by

recessed panels. A wooden portico with a gable roof is located on the south elevation. The hip roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards and a frieze-like band below. Wood-panel doors have glazing and transoms. Large industrial metal sash windows, some hinged, have concrete lug sills and metal bars. The building is distinguished as an early example on post of the use of reinforced concrete construction.

LC: No. 1056 Animal House (storage)

Built in 1910 for \$500 to house laboratory animals used at Letterman General Hospital, the building is essentially unaltered and is used currently for storage. The single-story wood-frame building measures roughly 21' x 31' in plan, with horizontal wood siding on a concrete slab foundation. The hip roof is now covered in red asphalt shingles. Solid wood doors have transoms. Windows are placed high in the wall and are fixed with plain surrounds and wooden lug sills.

LC: No. 1047 Disinfecting and Sterilizing Plant (laundry)

Built in 1914, for \$18,900, as a disinfecting and sterilizing plant, a concrete loading dock with horizontal wood siding was added to ^{the} north elevation in 1917. The original equipment was removed, and the building was converted to a laundry c. 1937; the laundry was rehabilitated in 1960. The stucco-covered one-story concrete building measures roughly 94' x 146' in plan. The roof is flat with a hipped apron covered in Spanish tile. Three very large gable-roof skylights rise above the flat roof; each skylight has three large sheet-metal stack vents rising from the ridge. The eaves display curved exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets. Doors are solid and wood-paneled with glazing and transoms. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six, with plain surrounds and wooden lug sills. A decorative X-patterned railing above the Spanish-tile roof has been removed. The existing decorative features relating to the "Spanish Colonial Revival" may date to the 1937 remodel rather than the 1914 construction date.

Fort Winfield Scott (FWS)

FWS: No. 1339 Ordnance Repair Shop (storage)

Built in 1900 for \$8,400 as an ordnance repair shop, this two-and-one-half-story building is constructed on a sloping grade and measures roughly 32' x 80' in plan. The common-bond red-brick walls rest on a random-course rough-face stone and brick foundation. There is a corbeled brick beltcourse on the north and south elevations near the cornice. The gable roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles, has a boxed cornice with return and a plain brick chimney. The two doorways have transoms and solid wood doors. Window and door openings are segmental arches of radiating bricks. Fixed and double-hung sash windows are six-over-six with plain wood surrounds and stone lug sills; some have bars. The interior is basically unaltered and contains three particularly significant features: an original

manually-operated freight elevator and, on the lower floor, a tramway track complete with a steel-wheeled push car for moving heavy ordnance components. The building is currently used as storage. Architecturally, this utilitarian building relates to similar brick buildings of the same period, along Halleck Avenue at the Main Post.

FWS: No. 1302 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1902 for \$8,300 as officers' family housing, this house remains in use as officers' quarters. It has two and one-half stories plus a basement level and measures roughly 46' x 70' in plan. It is of wood-frame construction, now stuccoed, and rests on a reinforced-concrete foundation. A wrap-around porch, now half enclosed with glazing, has rectangular chamfered posts, a classical-derived entablature, and a molded handrail with squared balusters. The gable roof over the entrance forms a central pediment with modest raking cornice moldings and returns. An enclosed rear porch is stuccoed. The gable roofs are now clad in red asphalt shingles; originally they were likely clad in wood shingles. Brick chimneys are plain. The front gable end has a round-headed four-light window; the side gable ends have oeil-de-boeuf windows in the shape of horizontally oriented ovals. Principal windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two, with flat wooden surrounds bordered by a raised fillet molding and lug sills. Some windows are fixed. Architecturally, the building follows designs issued from the central Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG) and typically exhibits a restrained use of standard forms and detailing common to wood construction of the period. Certain classical-derived elements, such as the oeil-de boeuf windows and the entrance pediment, may be associated with the "Colonial Revival." The stucco covering may be a later alteration. This house and the adjacent and contemporary duplex (No. 1304) were the initial two buildings of the impressive row of residences that was to be developed in 1910-1912 along Kobbe Avenue.

FWS: No. 1304 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1902 for \$15,600 as officers' family housing, this duplex remains in use as officers' quarters. It is two and one-half stories with basement and measures roughly 71' x 85' in plan. It is of wood-frame construction, with stucco-covered walls and reinforced-concrete foundations, and has a symmetrical cruciform plan configuration formed of a long cross-axial portion bisected by a transverse center portion; the transverse gable roofs follow this configuration. There are two symmetrically placed, single-story verandas, flanking the projecting transverse central portion. The verandas have chamfered posts, molded handrails, and squared balusters. A rear porch is enclosed with wood and glazing. The gable roofs are now clad in red asphalt shingles; wood shingles were likely the original covering. Brick chimneys are plain. The front gable end has a four-light round-headed window; the side gable ends have oeil-de-boeuf windows. Gable ends have modest raking cornice moldings and returns. Other windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two, with flat wood surrounds bordered by a raised fillet molding and lug sills. Some windows are fixed. Architecturally, the building, similar to No. 1302, exhibits a restrained use of standard forms and detailing common to wood construction of the period and to OQMG designs. The stucco covering

may be a later alteration. This duplex and the adjacent and contemporary house (No. 1302) were the initial two buildings of the impressive row of residences that was to be developed in 1910-1912 along Kobbé Avenue.

FWS: No. 1338 Flammable Storage Shed

Built in 1902 for \$1,900 as a storage shed for flammable materials, the single-story building measures roughly 17' x 31' in plan and is of masonry-bearing common-bond red-brick construction with rough-faced stone and brick foundations, one side of which forms a water table. The gable roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles, has exposed curved rafter ends with attached end boards. Segmental arches for doorway and window openings are formed of radiating bricks. Doors are solid wood. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with slightly molded wooden surrounds and stone lug sills. Bars cover the windows. The original brick chimney was replaced by a metal vent sometime after 1942. The building is currently vacant and suffering from vandalism.

FWS: No. 1398 Coast Artillery Powerhouse (storage)

Built in 1906 for an estimated \$34,800 within the rear yard of Battery Dynamite (No. 1399; blt. 1894-1895), this building replaced the Battery's brick powerhouse, which collapsed during the 1906 earthquake. It served as the new central power plant for all the coastal defense batteries at Fort Winfield Scott. The reinforced-concrete building has an axial rectangular plan. The gable roof, clad in corrugated iron, forms a classical pediment at either end. Pilaster-like elements articulate the bays of the wall and are surmounted by an abbreviated and highly simplified entablature. Classical oeil-de-boeuf openings, with vents, are centered in the pediment-like gable ends. Wood-paneled double doors have transoms. Fixed and hinged windows have plain wood surrounds and concrete lug sills and are arranged in large multiple groupings, recessed from the wall plane. Bars cover the windows. Architecturally, this utilitarian building exhibits an unusually high level of design. It achieves a classical monumentality in its simplified, but very clear reference to the form, proportions, and detailing of a Greek temple.

Original equipment in the powerhouse comprised two 200hp Keeler water tube boilers, two Buffalo Forge single cylinder, non-condensing steam engines, two 100kw direct-current Western Electric generators, and a four-panel marble Walker switchboard. The switchboard is extant, with switches labeled as supplying power to Battery Chamberlin, Battery Saffold, and other coast defense facilities. In 1919 the Presidio telephone switchboard occupied one room of the building. Currently, it is either used for storage or vacant.

FWS: No. 1365 Machine Shop

This building may have been erected as early as c.1906, roughly contemporary to the nearby coast artillery powerhouse (No. 1398). It is a small one-story utilitarian building of reinforced-concrete construction, sitting on a high concrete platform at the entrance to

Battery Dynamite (No. 1399) and related complex. It has a rectangular plan configuration and a flat roof with several vent stacks; the roof shows signs of deterioration. The exterior walls are articulated only by a water table. Windows have two-over-two wood sash; some are boarded over. The front elevation includes two doors: one a five-panel wood door, the other an iron sliding door. Front steps are of concrete.

FWS: Nos. 1261-1262, 1265, 1268 Enlisted Family Housing

Built in 1910 for \$5,600 each, these four buildings served as enlisted family housing for the Coast Artillery troops garrisoned at Fort Winfield Scott. They are two-story buildings measuring roughly 38' x 44' in plan. The fare of wood-frame construction on concrete pier foundations. Walls and chimneys have been covered in stucco. Full-front two-level verandas have squared posts and balusters; at the top level, the verandas have been enclosed, largely with glazing. Concrete stoops have straight and side approaches with modern tubular metal railings. Gable roofs, clad in flat tile, have overhanging eaves with decoratively-sawn exposed rafters ends (originally roofs may have been clad in Spanish tile rather than flat tile). Wood-paneled doors are glazed with plain surrounds. Double-hung sash windows are three-over-three and six-over-six, with plain wooden surrounds and lug sills. The buildings remain in original use. Architecturally, these are among the earliest buildings on Post that exhibit features related to the "Spanish Colonial Revival" (then termed "Mission Revival"), which was growing in popularity at that time.

FWS: Nos. 1300 and 1310 Officers' Family Housing

See Nos. 325-345, Main Post, for description of these houses, built in 1910. Building 1300 still has its handsome Spanish-tile roof; on No. 1310 however the important Spanish-tile roof has been destroyed and replaced with economical asphalt shingles. These houses belong to an impressive row of residences that was constructed primarily in 1910-1912 on Kobbe Avenue along a natural curving incline (two houses from 1902--Nos. 1302 and 1304--existed at the site). The siting of these houses exemplifies the sensitive response to topography and setting that distinguishes much of the architecture of the reservation. The identically designed 1909-1910 houses (Nos. 325-345), which are part of the residential row along Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard in the area of the Main Post, exemplify this same sensitivity, all according to a plan devised by Maj. William. W. Harts.

FWS: No. 1308 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1910 for \$28,200 as officer family housing for the Coast Artillery garrison, this two-and-one-half-story duplex has a cross-axial rectangular plan, measuring roughly 73' x 84'. The red brick walls in common bond are articulated by a belt course and a concrete water table on a concrete slab foundation. The front elevation has a single-level entrance porch or veranda and projecting hexagonal end bays. The veranda has massive brick piers and is surmounted by a balcony with a wood railing in a classical clathrate design. The gable roof has three hipped dormers, a low parapet and chimneys at the gable ends, and exposed

rafter ends supported by a beam carried on large curved brackets. The roof's original Spanish-tile cladding has been replaced with economical asphalt shingles. Doors are wood-paneled and have transoms. Window openings, both segmental-arch with radiating bricks and flat-arch with splayed lintels, have double-hung sash windows. Architecturally, the design of this duplex relates closely to a house type that was constructed the same year, or the year before, in the area of the main post (Nos. 332-33 and 42). The duplex is large and imposing, exhibiting clear classical references in its architectural massing, features, and detailing. It belongs to an impressive row of residences that was constructed primarily in 1910-1912 on Kobbe Avenue along a natural curving incline. The siting of these residences exemplifies the sensitive response to topography and setting that distinguishes much of the architecture of the reservation.

FWS: Nos. 1202-1208, 1216-1218 Enlisted Barracks


Built between 1910 and 1912 at an average cost of \$38,000 each, these buildings served as 95-man barracks for the Coast Artillery companies stationed at Fort Winfield Scott. They are two-and-one-half story and have cross-axial I-shape plans, measuring roughly 55' x 155'. They are of reinforced-concrete construction. On the front elevation at ground level, an open arcade, formed of segmental arches, lines the center portion, between the two flanking axial end wings. The gable ends of these flanking wings are marked with broadly curved or scrolled parapets, which are the buildings' most prominent decorative feature and derive ultimately from Spanish baroque architectural sources. Gable roofs, now clad in red flat tile, have hipped dormers with shingled sides and decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends, supported on a beam carried by curved brackets; originally the roofs were clad in Spanish tile rather than flat tile. Within the curvilinear or scrolled gable ends are round-headed arch windows flanked by smaller square-headed windows, creating a Palladian window-type composition. Wood-paneled doors are glazed and have transoms (there are some non-historic plywood doors). Double-hung sash and casement windows are six-over-six and three-over-three, with concrete lug sills. No. 1216 has a WPA mural, now hidden behind recent paneling.

The design and construction of this building group, which initiated an entirely new parade ground, marked the major introduction of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" stylistic idiom to the architecture of the Presidio. This style, then becoming popular nationwide (and promoted by the local merchants' association) had important associations with America's architectural heritage and specifically with the regional heritage of the Southwest. It also had an important association on Post with the more modern building techniques of reinforced-concrete construction. The simplicity of these buildings tends to link them with the early "Mission Revival" phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," but, also, simplicity and restraint in the use of stylistic effects are traditionally characteristic of Post architecture. ✓

Not only in style, but also in planning, these buildings hold a distinguished position in Presidio architecture. The design of new Fort Winfield Scott Parade Ground (No. 1223), which these buildings define, contrasts the strict rectilinear form of the Post's Main Parade

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Ground (No. 94), established in the 1890s. At Fort Winfield Scott, the barracks and associated buildings that form the perimeter of the parade ground are lined in a curving configuration, rather like a backwards 'J', which is more responsive to the rolling topography of the site and the views of the Bay. Still, the parade ground does have formal organization: a precisely north-south axis is aligned through the headquarters building (No. 1201; built as part of the group; see description directly below). Also, the buildings that form the south end of the parade ground, Nos. 1201-04 and 1216-18, are composed in a symmetrical "horseshoe" configuration oriented on the aforementioned axis, while Nos. 1205-08 trail directly north in a straight line from one end of the "horseshoe." Currently, the parade ground maintains its integrity as an open grassy space; a portion of it however has been somewhat modified by the insensitive nonhistoric addition of playing fields.

 The design achievement and innovation represented by these buildings in siting and, to some extent, in style have been credited to Department of California army engineer, Maj. William W. Harts.

(Harts may have designed the siting of these buildings in 1902 or even earlier; there is some evidence that one of these barracks was built as early as 1902. Further research is necessary.)

FWS: No. 1201 Headquarters

Built between 1910 and 1912 for \$20,000 as headquarters for the Coast Artillery garrison, this stucco-covered reinforced-concrete building has a cross-axial plan measuring roughly 43' x 87'. It has a slightly projecting center pavilion marked by a large decorative curvilinear or scrolled gable end with a fixed trefoil window. A large concrete stoop leads to the recessed central entryway. Above the entrance, a balcony with a decorative iron railing is supported by two large concrete brackets. The hip roof, clad in Spanish tile, has overhanging eaves of exposed rafter ends, which extend above a plain frieze and rest on large paired curvilinear or scrolled brackets. The front door is solid wood with a concrete surround. Double-hung sash windows, three-over-three, have concrete lug sills. A pair of 16-inch shells flank the main entrance as decoration. The headquarters building serves as the axial centerpiece of the grouping of barracks buildings (Nos. 1202-08 and 1216-18) that surrounds the parade ground of Fort Winfield Scott (see above, for description of parade ground, No. 1223). Architecturally similar to the other buildings surrounding the parade ground, the headquarters building exhibits a simplicity in the use of Spanish-derived decorative elements that tends to link it to the early "Mission Revival" phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival." The simplicity and restraint, with which the newly popular Spanish-derived stylistic effects were used by the Army, also relate to the straightforward and conservative architectural tradition of post construction. (See Nos. 1202-1208 and 1216-1218, directly above, for full description and statements on the significance of the group, of which No. 1201 is part.)

FWS: No. 1226 Gymnasium, Assembly Hall, and Post Exchange

Built in 1911 for \$20,700 as a post exchange, assembly hall, and gymnasium for the Coast Artillery garrison, the tall two-story building of reinforced-concrete construction measures roughly 59' x 94' in plan. The stucco-clad walls are classically articulated as a blind arcade with inset round-headed tripartite windows, which relate loosely to the form of Roman thermal windows or *thermae*. The gable Spanish-tile roof has decorative curvilinear or scrolled parapets on the gable ends and decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends above beams supported on large, curved brackets. The main entrance is located in a slightly projecting pavilion, also detailed with a curvilinear or scrolled parapet. The main doorway has a semi-circular fanlight. Square and arched windows have mostly double-hung sash, one-over-one and three-over-three, with concrete lug sills. Some modern aluminum casement windows are present. The building remains in use as a gym and post exchange. Architecturally, the building handsomely combines "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements with more general classical-derived elements.

FWS: No. 1344 Battery Command Fire Control Station

Built in 1911 for \$800 as a fire control station for the coastal defense batteries clustered around Fort Winfield Scott, this reinforced-concrete building measures roughly 19' x 21' in plan and consists of two levels, dug into the hillside. The doorways have large concrete lintels; doors are missing. Observation slits have sloping surrounds and metal shutters. Double-hung sash windows are two-over-two, with plain wood surrounds and concrete lug sills. Bars cover some windows. Currently vacant, the building has suffered considerable vandalism.

FWS: No. 1363 Ordnance Shop (offices)

Built in 1911 for \$3,400 as an ordnance repair shop, the single-story building is of masonry bearing construction and has common-bond red brick walls on a concrete slab foundation. The building measures roughly 33' x 72' in plan. Two small shed-roofed additions in brick have been added to the side of the building. The gable Spanish-tile roof has two corbel-capped brick chimneys and decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends with attached end boards above a plain board frieze. Segmental-arch window openings have radiating bricks; some are infilled with brick. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with plain wood surrounds and concrete lug sills cast to resemble stone. Some windows are fixed or hinged. The building is currently used as offices. Architecturally, the building shows "Spanish Colonial Revival" influences, if the Spanish-tile roof dates to the year of construction.

FWS: No. 1213 Stockade (vacant)

Built in 1912 for \$24,600 as a 58-man stockade or jail for Fort Winfield Scott, the building stands vacant at present. It is of stucco-clad reinforced-concrete construction and measures roughly 50' x 69' in plan with a simple two-story block format. Its flat or shallow-hip roof

has a broad over-hang. The ground floor exterior is articulated across the front with segmental arches infilled with square-headed windows and iron grilles. A metal safety door with glazing is located in the recessed central entrance. All windows are covered with metal security bars. Belt courses create horizontal bands with windows grouped in pairs and triplets on the second floor. Iron cells are extant on the interior. There is a shed addition to the east elevation. The main decorative feature appears under the overhang of the roof and consists of large paired beams or brackets interspaced with a geometric frieze of recessed rectangular panels containing a central diamond pattern (same motif on No. 35, also built in 1912, in the area of the Main Parade Ground). Based on the broad geometry of the frieze and paired brackets and on the austerity of the flat roof and simple horizontal banding of the wall plane, the stockade building represents one of the post's most architecturally "modern" buildings of the period. Still, the design of the stockade, in harmony with the other buildings of Fort Winfield Scott, relates to the simple wall planes and decorative features of the "Mission Revival," which itself was associated with progressive architecture of the period.

FWS: No. 1214 Band Barracks (orderly room)

Built in 1912 for \$17,400 as a band barracks for the Coast Artillery at Fort Winfield Scott, this two-story building is of stucco-clad reinforced-concrete construction, with an I-shaped plan measuring roughly 39' x 76'. Its two-tier front veranda, located between the flanking end wings, is supported on two large concrete piers; the second level of the veranda is enclosed. The gable roof is clad in Spanish tile. On both the front and rear elevations, the axial end wings are marked with decorative gable ends, inset with round-arch vents. Overhanging eaves are composed of decoratively sawn rafter ends. The wood door is glazed. The square-headed windows have double-hung sash, six-over-six, with concrete lug sills and metal security bars. Architecturally similar to the other buildings surrounding and near the Fort Winfield Scott parade ground, the band barracks exhibits a simplicity in the use of Spanish-derived decorative elements that tends to link it to the early "Mission Revival" phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival." The simplicity and restraint, with which the newly popular Spanish-derived stylistic effects were used by the Army, also relate to the straightforward and conservative architectural tradition of post construction. Though different in materials and stylistic effects, this band barracks is similar in size, form, and plan configuration to the 1909 band barracks at the Main Post (see No. 106, above); this similarity reflects the basic standardized designs and strong tradition of post architecture.

FWS: No. 1219 Quartermaster's Storehouse, Bowling Alley (storage and classrooms)

Built in 1912 for \$16,200 as a quartermaster's storehouse and bowling alley for the Coast Artillery garrison, the building is currently used for classrooms and storage. It is two-story and constructed of reinforced-concrete. The extended rectangular plan measures roughly 38' x 154'. Plain stucco walls are articulated only with two belt course-like bands at the sill level of both the first- and second-story windows. The low gable roof, clad in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards. Wood-paneled and plywood

doors are glazed, and have transoms. Fixed and double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with lug sills. Architecturally, the building is utilitarian, but harmonious, through its simple design and materials, with the area's predominately "Mission Revival"-character buildings.

FWS: No. 1224 Infirmary (offices)

The Infirmary was built in 1912 for \$12,600, as a 12-bed infirmary for the Coast Artillery garrison, but is used currently as offices. The two-story building, of reinforced-concrete construction, measures roughly 43' x 54' in plan and exhibits a simple block format. A single-story entrance portico with balcony is located in the center of the front elevation; rectangular piers, rather than columns, support the portico's cornice and an elaborate iron balcony railing above. The straight stoop, also in concrete, has a railing as well. The hip roof, clad in Spanish tile, has decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends supported by a beam carried on large decoratively curving brackets. Architecturally, the design of these houses blends stylistic elements associated with the newly introduced "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and a Spanish-tile roof--with standard classical-derived elements, including a basic and well proportioned block format with hip roof and the symmetrical composition of architectural elements. The buildings also exhibit the embellishment of exposed structural elements at the eaves. Such treatment, in this enlarged and highly decorative form, relates specifically to the "Mission Revival" or "Spanish Colonial Revival." Exposed rafter ends, however, were already a common feature in existing post architecture, not associated with this revival.

FWS: No. 1334 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1912 for \$26,800 as officers' family housing for Coast Artillery officers, this two-and-one-half-story building with basement measures roughly 55' x 65' in plan. It is of masonry-bearing construction with common-bond red brick walls and a reinforced-concrete foundation. The front elevation has a broad two-level portico with six monumental Tuscan columns supporting a denticulated entablature. The portico is flanked by two projecting hexagonal end bays. Highly decorative wood balcony railings crown the portico and projecting end bays. The gable roof, clad in Spanish tile, has hipped dormers, low stone-capped parapets at the gable ends, and a box cornice with frieze below. Flat-arch window openings have splayed lintels; segmental-arch window openings have radiating bricks. Fixed and double-hung sash windows are six-over-two, with stone lug sills. The building continues in original use. Architecturally, the design of this building relates closely to that of the slightly earlier duplex nearby (No. 1308). The design of the building is large and imposing, particularly with its monumental portico, and exhibits strong classical references, related to the popular "Colonial Revival" movement in architecture. Major classical features and detailing draw on United States architectural prototypes, mainly from the Federal period. The building is also distinguished by its impressive siting, having one of the largest sloping front lawns of any house at the Presidio.

FWS: No. 1314 and 1322 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1912 for \$12,000 each, as officers' family housing for the Coast Artillery garrison, these two houses are two-and-one-half-story with basement, measure roughly 50' x 54' in plan, and display a simple block format. The walls are red-brick in Flemish-bond and rest on a reinforced-concrete foundation with water table. The houses have a large single-story central entrance portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a modillioned entablature and a balcony balustrade formed of a large classical clathrate motif. The hip roofs, clad in Spanish tile, display deeply overhanging eaves with prominent decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends over a plain-board frieze. There are large hipped central dormers on all four sides, with tripartite windows in the form of a central three-over-one double-hung sash and one-over-one sash side windows; dormers have the same eave treatment as on the main hip roof. Door and window openings are jack arches. The front doorway has sidelights and a wood-paneled and glazed door. The windows are double-hung sash, six-over-two and four-over-two, with notched concrete lug sills. The buildings remain in use as officer family housing. Architecturally, these houses are very similar to slightly earlier houses in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 332-333 and 342); they exhibit classically-derived architectural features and detailing. These houses belong to an impressive row of residences that was constructed primarily in 1910-1912 on Kobbe Avenue along a natural curving incline. The siting of these residences exemplifies the sensitive response to topography and setting that distinguishes much of the architecture of the reservation. The similar 1909-1910 houses (Nos. 332-333 and 342), which are part of the residential row along Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard in the area of the Main Post, exemplify this same sensitivity.

FWS: Nos. 1320, 1324, 1326, and 1328 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1912 for \$16,200 each, as officers' family housing, these four duplexes are roughly identical. They are two-and-one-half-story, measuring roughly 41' x 56' in plan. Foundations are concrete slab, and walls are stucco-covered reinforced concrete. The duplexes have projecting single-story double-bay entry pavilions with balustraded balconies above. The hip roofs are covered with Spanish tile; eaves have exposed, decoratively-sawn rafter ends. Central dormers are shingled with hipped Spanish-tile roofs and exposed rafter ends. Wood-panel and glazed doors are surmounted by transoms. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-one, with recessed architrave surrounds of wood and lug sills of concrete. Buildings remain in original use as officer family housing. Architecturally, the design of these duplexes is nearly identical to that of a duplex type constructed in 1910 along the same street, Kobbe Avenue (Nos. 1300 and 1310), and in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 325-30, 335, 338, and 344-45). This type blends stylistic elements associated with the newly introduced "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls, a Spanish-tile roof, and decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends--with standard classical-derived elements, including a basic and well proportioned block format with hip roof and the symmetrical composition of architectural elements. On Kobbe Avenue, these houses belong to an impressive row of residences that was constructed primarily in 1910-1912 along a natural curving incline; the siting of these residences exemplifies the sensitive response to topography and setting that

distinguishes much of the architecture of the reservation. The similar 1909-1910 houses (Nos. 325-30, 335, 338, and 344-45), which are part of the residential row along Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard in the area of the Main Post, exemplify this same sensitivity.

FWS: Nos. 1272-1274 Enlisted Family Housing

Built in 1912 for \$6,000 each, as enlisted family housing for the Coast Artillery troops, these buildings remain in use as enlisted family quarters. They are two-story with cross-axial plans measuring roughly 37' x 43'. They are of stucco-clad wood-frame construction resting on concrete-slab foundations. Single-story full-front verandas, on both front and rear elevations, are now enclosed with glazing and shiplap siding and have roll roofing. The main gable roofs are covered with Spanish-tile roofs and have wide eaves with decoratively sawn exposed rafter ends. Chimneys have plain stucco-covered surfaces. Wood-panel doors are glazed. Fixed and double-hung window sash are six-over-six and three-over-three, with plain wooden surrounds and lug sills. Architecturally the houses exhibit features associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco walls and Spanish-tile roofs--that unify so much of the Presidio's architecture, particularly in the area of Fort Winfield Scott.

FWS: No. 1231 Blacksmith Shop (electric motor repair, storage)

Built in 1913 for \$900, as a blacksmith shop for the Coast Artillery garrison, the building is currently used for storage and an electric motor repair shop. The single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 24' x 32' in plan. It is a reinforced concrete building with a gable roof, now covered in roll roofing, with exposed rafter ends and attached endboards. A large bay is infilled with horizontal siding and a solid wood door. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six, with plain surrounds, and sloping concrete slip sills. Grates cover the windows.

Baker Beach (BB)

BB: No. 1622 Battery Commander's Station, Battery Chamberlin

Erected in 1904 for the control of Battery Chamberlin's four guns, this flat-roofed rectangular building of reinforced concrete is partially subsurface and is currently sealed against entry. Observation slits remain open, and evidence of World War II camouflage paint is faintly visible.

BB: No. 1664 Fire Control Station (Base End Station), Battery Chamberlin

Built in 1904 of reinforced concrete, this building is rectangular with a flat roof. It is partially underground and sealed from entry.

BB: No. 1771 Water Valve House

Erected in 1910, this small one-story building has a square plan configuration and a simple block format topped by a hip roof. Walls are covered in stucco and articulated only by a water table; the hip roof, clad in asphalt shingles, has decoratively sawn exposed rafter ends. The buildings's two windows have flat wood surrounds and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. The door is of a recent inexpensive flush type.

BB: No. 1773 Water Filtration Plant

Erected in 1910, No. 1773 is the major building in the complex of buildings and structures (Nos. 1770-1771, 1773, 1776, 1778-1779) that comprise the Post's main water treatment plant, constructed in 1910-1912 at a cost of approximately \$131,000. The principal structure in the complex is a reinforced-concrete reservoir (No. 1770), measuring 97' x 142' in plan, with a 1,000,000-gallon capacity. The complex was developed in conjunction with the increased need for water associated with the development of the Coast Artillery installation at Fort Winfield Scott. No. 1773 is a tall single-story water filtration plant building and exhibits conventional design elements of the period, used in brick construction. This masonry-bearing common-bond red brick building measures roughly 47' x 145' in plan and has a concrete slab foundation and water table. The hipped and cross-hipped roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles, has a corbeled brick frieze and brackets. The wood doors are glazed. Window openings are round-headed and segmental-arch with radiating bricks.

BB: No. 1781 Enlisted Family Housing and Garage

Built in 1911 for \$6,600 as enlisted family quarters at the Presidio's water treatment plant (Nos. 1770-1771, 1773, 1776, 1778-1779; blt. 1910-1912), the two-story building is of wood-frame construction with stucco-covered walls and a concrete slab foundation. It measures roughly 37' x 44' in plan, and has a full-front one-story veranda supported on chamfered posts. The gable roof, covered with Spanish tile, has decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends with attached endboards above a plain frieze board. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with plain surrounds and wooden lug sills. A two-car garage erected for the quarters in 1911 (No. 1782) has been demolished. Architecturally, the house shows "Spanish Colonial Revival" influences, if the stucco walls and Spanish-tile roof date to the year of construction.

BB: No. 1776 Water Treatment Plant

Erected in 1912, this small masonry-bearing common-bond brick building displays the same general architectural characteristics as the main water filtration plant, but is much simpler in form and detail. It has a roughly square plan configuration and a simple block format topped by a hip roof. It exhibits conventional design elements of the period, used in brick construction. It has a concrete slab foundation and water table. The hip roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles, was likely of wood shingles originally. Segmental-arch window openings

are handsomely formed of radiating courses of bricks; windows have four-over-four double-hung wood sash. The large door openings are also segmental-arch with radiating bricks; the original large solid wood doors remain.

BB: No. 1779 Water Treatment Plant

This building may have been erected as early as 1912; its spare utilitarian design however appears perhaps later in date. The small one-story building has a roughly square plan configuration and a simple block format topped by a flat roof with a slightly overhanging boxed cap. The reinforced-concrete walls are unfinished, so that the marks of the wood forms used in construction remain visible. Windows have two-over-two double-hung wood sash, and the door is of a simple wood-panel type.

East Cantonment (EC)

EC: Nos. 563, 567, 569, 572 Enlisted Barracks (Without Mess)

These single-story infantry barracks housed soldiers undergoing training. No. 567, the smallest in the group, measures 20' x 110' in plan, was built in 1909 for \$3,700, and quartered 22 men. Unlike the other buildings which have hip roofs, this smaller building has a gable roof. The other barracks, which measure roughly 30' x 161' in plan (except for No. 563 which measures only 30' x 129), were built in 1903 for about \$7,000 each, and housed 42 men. Exterior modifications include shed additions. Interiors were modified for present use as a kindergarten, day care center, and thrift store. Construction is of a utilitarian, temporary type, exhibiting simple wood-frame construction set on concrete pier foundations and clad in shiplap siding. On the buildings' long sides, there are full-front galleries, partially enclosed with siding and glazing. No. 569 has a corner entry and a recessed porch with chamfered posts. Dominant, broadly over-hanging hip roofs are now covered in red asphalt shingles and have sloping eave soffits consisting of rafter ends with attached fascia boards. Doorways have plain board surrounds; doors are wood-paneled with glazing. Windows have double-hung sash, two-over-two, six-over-two, and four-over-two, and have plain surrounds and wooden lug sills. Some windows are arranged in banks. Another building (No. 566) original to this group was damaged by fire and razed; it was located just north of No. 567 and in line with Nos. 567, 569, and 572.

South Post (SP)

SP: Nos. 310 Valve House

This building was erected to serve as the valve house for a 6,000,000-gallon open reservoir (No. 313); together they were built in 1912, at a cost of \$480,000, to help supply water to the Fort Winfield Scott complex. The valve house is a single-story wood-frame building measuring 14' x 22' in plan with a concrete foundation. Asbestos or composition shingles now cover the original clapboard siding, and the hip roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has

exposed rafter ends. The door is wood-paneled and windows are of a casement type. (A third building, No. 311, is a pump house, built in 1944 and similar to No. 310; see description of No. 311 under World War II, 1941-1945).

Sites, Structures, and Objects

The transformation of the Presidio into a ceremoniously fenced reservation with landscaped grounds and wooded hills, which was only initiated in the 1880s, began to be implemented substantially in the 1890s and continued full force in the early 1900s. It was reported that between 1888 and 1897 the Army planted some 100,000 trees at the Presidio and then generally stopped such plantations until circa 1904; thinning of existing plantations was not undertaken until circa 1903. Today, the major wooded areas of the Presidio that relate to Maj. W. A. Jones' 1883 plan, but that were planted probably during the 1891-1914 period of development, include a large central area of the reservation encompassing the National Cemetery, the complex of stables (Nos. 661-663, 667-668), the south end of present-day Fort Winfield Scott, and Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg (No. 1430); a strip along the east border of the Presidio Golf Course; a large area along the east end of the Post's south boundary; meandering strips in the East Cantonment area; and a patch in the area of the Main Post, behind the buildings (Nos. 42, 45, 49, and 50) that line the southeast half of Moraga Avenue. Further, it appears that through the early twentieth century, the afforestation effort expanded tree plantation beyond the original plan, and that many of these expanded areas survive today as well.

Specifically, the historical record indicates that 60,000 young **Monterey pines**, not less than two years old, were planted in 1897 in a 40-acre area along the west borders of the reservation in an effort to extend windbreak and ornamental plantations; this plantation may still be in evidence today. A 1902 report lists the types of existing trees, crowding 420 acres of Presidio lands, as mostly **blue gum** (also known as **eucalyptus**), **Monterey cypress**, and **Monterey pine**; thus, certain stands of these types of trees that remain today may represent the earliest plantations, dating from between 1888/1889 and 1897. Also in 1902, a recommendation was made for the planting of **maritime pine**, or a more available substitute type, **aleppo pine**, in the southwest portion of the reservation to hold in place the sandy soil prevalent in this area; thus, pines that still stand in the southwest portion of the reservation may represent early twentieth-century plantations. The planting of additional trees to screen the batteries from the rest of the reservation was also part of this recommendation; such plantations may have been undertaken and may be in evidence today. Additionally, trees recommended in 1902 for planting included **red gum**, **orangeberry pittosporum** (other common names are **Victorian box** and **mock orange**), **live oak**, **Monterey pine**, **Monterey cypress**, **maritime pine**, **shore pine**, **Australian blackwood**, **lawson cypress**, **incense cedar**, **English oak**, **deodar cedar**, **tawhiwhi pittosporum**, and **aleppo pine**; additional ornamental plantings, recommended for small groups along roads and walks, included **cork elm**, **English elm**, **ginkgo**, **magnolia**, **black cottonwood**, **blackwood acacia**, **Kentucky coffeetree**, **bald cypress**, **sweet burseria** or **box thorn**, **giant redwood**, **cryptomeria** or **japonica**, **madrona**,

incense cedar, deodar cedar, lawson cypress, pepper tree, orangeberry pittosporum (other common names are Victorian box and mock orange), tawhiwhi pittosporum, privet, manzanita, and crimson-flowered eucalyptus or scarlet gum. By 1903 a contract was let for a total of 13,800 seedlings; these did not necessarily follow the tree and shrub types recommended in 1902, using botanical nomenclature:

- 5,000 Eucalyptus viminalis (manna gum)
- 2,900 Pinus insignis (Monterey pine)
- 2,900 Pinus contorta (shore pine)
- 2,500 Pinus maritima (maritime pine)
- 100 Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey cypress)
- 100 Acacia latifolia (broadleaf acacia)
- 100 Acacia lephanta (plume albizia)
- 100 Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood acacia)
- 100 Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian teatree or Victoria teatree)

In 1907, eucalyptus, spruce, and pine were observed as the three major tree types existing at the Presidio (Thompson and Woodbridge, 1991: 42); with the exception of spruce, which actually could have been a variety of pine or cedar identified in error, this observation is consistent with tree types identified as existing in 1902 and apparently added by the contract of 1904. The sum of this information indicates eucalyptus, pine, cypress, and acacia as the general tree types that predominately represent historic nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century tree plantation, although other varieties of trees, particularly those identified in the historic record, may also stand today as evidence of historic plantation.

In a sort of early master plan for the Presidio, prepared in 1907, Maj. William Harts recommended the use of cypress, acacia, oak, and pine to screen the batteries from the reservation, and the use of shore pine and maritime pine to protect the bluffs under the batteries. Major Harts also recommended that California live oak be set out sparingly at intervals over the entire Post, madrona and manzanita planted along roads and walks, and hedges of California privet used in gardens and as screening elements for the backs of buildings. Other trees and plants that Major Harts considered appropriate included magnolias, English elms, cork elms, camphor trees, and Kentucky pepper trees; in low lands, Normandy poplars; and to cover glades, lupine and California poppy. (Exactly how much of Major Harts' plan was actually implemented and might remain in evidence today is unknown as of the writing of this form; a comprehensive and detailed survey of trees and shrubs, specifically informed by the historical record, has yet to be undertaken.)

Another critical element in the transformation of the Presidio landscape was a system of rock-face random-quarry ashlar enclosing walls, iron fences, impressive carved stone entrances, and ornamental iron gates constructed in 1896-1897 to mark the south and east, or land-side, boundaries of the reservation (it appears that while the entrances were completed by 1897, the enclosing walls, in their entirety, were not completed until early in twentieth century). Today this system of stone walls and entrances, designed by architect

J.B. Whittemore, remains substantially intact although altered and elaborated during subsequent periods of development, both historic and non-historic. The following are the descriptions of the individual entrances at Arguello Boulevard, Presidio Boulevard, Lombard Street, and Broadway:

Arguello Boulevard Gate (No. 301): At the Arguello Boulevard (then 1st Ave.) entrance, built c.1896, the Post's random-range quarry-face ashlar enclosing wall curves inward to form a stately semi-circular forecourt. These curving portions of the wall terminate in two pylons, approximately 12' in height that directly flank the street entrance; the original gates, attached to these pylons, have been removed. From the outer sides of the pylons, the random-range quarry-faced ashlar enclosing wall extends forward symmetrically in two curving arms to form a circular forecourt (it appears that one of these arms has been modified by the replacement of a large passage of wall with an open iron fence). A secondary set of similar pylons, located inside the main entrance, may have served as a secondary gate. Both sets of pylons are composed of quarry-faced stone monoliths with large stone caps that display elaborate sculptural relief inspired by the insignia of various branches of the United States Army and other motifs, including female personifications of "Victory" and "Liberty." In late 1930s the pylons for the secondary gate were connected by walls of cobblestone, capped with granite, and additional smaller cobblestone pylons were added to the grouping. This entrance stands as a particularly impressive example of the 1890s architectural effort to define and distinguish the presence of the Post within the City.

Presidio Boulevard Entrance (No. 574): Built c.1896 as part of the major enclosure around Presidio, the entrance consists of two stucco-covered masonry pedestals flanking Presidio Boulevard, two iron pedestrian gates, and iron fences. The pedestals are 8' in height, have bases and terminate in a pyramidal configurations; their sides are articulated with rectangular panel-like insets. The finely ornamented cast-iron fences have lance-tip palings and elaborately molded posts. Originally the pedestals displayed brick surfaces and were decoratively surmounted with vertically set cannon barrels topped with cannon balls; smaller cannons stood in front of the pedestals. The guns were removed and the pedestals stuccoed c.1942. Corners of the pedestals have been damaged by vehicles. This entrance evidences the 1890s architectural effort to define and distinguish the presence of the Post within the City. While important elements of the original design have been removed and modified; the original gate and fences remain as particularly fine examples of late nineteenth-century cast-iron work.

Lombard Street Entrance (No. 575): At the Lombard Street entrance, built c.1896, the Post's random-course quarry-face ashlar enclosing wall curves inward from street to form a stately semi-elliptical forecourt. The principal pylons at the street entrance stand approximately 12' in height and are surmounted by light fixtures. These pylons, roughly identical to those of the Arguello Boulevard Entrance (see above for description of pylons), ceremoniously flank the street and, in conjunction with shorter 10' pylons to their sides, form openings for two pedestrian gates. Both the main gates and flanking pedestrian gates are composed of wrought-iron lance-tip palings. Two flanking mounts for two Spanish bronze cannons were

constructed in front of the Lombard Gates c.1950; the mounts are made of concrete scored to appear as ashlar masonry (due to their late date, these mounts are not determined as historic, at this time; the cannon are historic but are on loan from a city museum and have no Presidio association historically). Original brass plaques have recently been replaced with obtrusive enameled plaques (original plaques are in storage at Presidio Army Museum). Similar to the Arguello Boulevard Entrance, this entrance stands as a particularly impressive example of the 1890s architectural effort to define and distinguish the presence of the Post within the City.

Broadway Entrance (No. 578): Built c. 1896-97, the massive quarry-face stone pylons, or pedestals, of this entrance gate are topped by large-scale smooth-surface capping elements composed of a conventional classical motif of pedestal and sphere--the sphere here relating perhaps to a cannon ball. The combination wrought- and cast-iron gates may not date to the original construction. A single pedestrian gate is located at the north end of the entrance, which connects to the stone wall at Lyon Street. This entrance evidences the 1890s architectural effort to define and distinguish the presence of the Post within the City.

The two major parade grounds that exist today at the Presidio--the **Main Parade Ground (No. 94)**, established in 1893, and the **Fort Winfield Scott Parade Ground (No. 1223)**, established in 1909-1910--were both created during this period. While a considerable portion of the Main Parade Ground remains as open space, it has been compromised seriously by extensive paving and present use as a central parking lot for the Post. The Fort Winfield Scott Parade Ground is essentially intact although a nonhistoric playing field obtrudes on its north end. Handsome trees of various types, many apparently planted during the historic period, stand on and surrounding these parade grounds.

In the area of the **San Francisco National Cemetery**, many finely detailed tombstones and monuments were added during this period and remain substantially intact today. Notably, these include the **Grand Army of the Republic Memorial (No. 158)**, dedicated in 1893 in memory of the Civil War dead and consisting of a tall granite rock-face obelisk, and the **Pacific Garrison Memorial**, dedicated to the Regular Army and Union Navy by the Pacific Coast Garrison in 1897 and consisting of an ornately carved granite pedestal surmounted by the figure of a soldier; both monuments stand in the vicinity of the Officers' Circle of the National Cemetery. (Today there exist some 30,000 burials, each marked with some form of object, ranging from simple metal markers, flush with the ground, to large standing sculptural monuments; the latter usually date to the earlier periods of development). Additionally, several large and particularly fine **Monterey Cypress trees**, which still stand on the Cemetery grounds, may have been planted during this or even the preceding period.

In the western reaches of the reservation, specifically in the adjacent areas now identified as Fort Point, Baker Beach, Fort Winfield Scott, and Crissy Field, the Presidio's coastal defenses were enormously improved and expanded during this period. The following are the individual descriptions of the **batteries** constructed during this period that exist today in total or in part; the descriptions are arranged roughly in chronological order:

Battery Marcus Miller (No. 1660): Construction of this battery, located in the area of Fort Point, began in 1891, making this the first Endicott-type gun emplacement to be undertaken around San Francisco Harbor, but its completion was delayed pending the development of a satisfactory disappearing-type carriage. Three Model 1888 10-inch guns (Nos. 5, 15, and 18) were mounted on disappearing carriages (Model 1894, Nos. 24, 27, and 34) in 1897. At first, the Battery was named Battery Cranston, as were two similar emplacements built later, to the north. This northern pair would remain Battery Cranston and the first three emplacements would be renamed Battery Marcus Miller, in 1907. The guns were dismantled in 1920, but the emplacement remains otherwise intact today.

Battery Godfrey (No. 1647): Built in 1892-1895 in the area of Fort Point, Battery Godfrey was made of concrete and reinforced with cable from San Francisco cable car lines and old streetcar rails. Three Model 1888 12-inch guns (Nos. 4, 6, and 9 mounted on barbette (non-disappearing) carriages (Model 1902, Nos. 2, 3, and 6) were the first Endicott-era rifles emplaced on the West Coast. These concrete emplacements with concrete platforms remain intact today. A road passing close to the structure's left flank and a parking area encroaching up to the firing apron of emplacement No. 3 currently impair the historic setting, but are not irreversible.

Battery Howe-Wagner (No. 1287): Construction began on San Francisco's first modern 12-inch mortar battery in 1893 in the area of Fort Winfield Scott. Completed in June 1895 under the supervision of Lt. Joseph E. Kuhn, it was laid out in a cross-shaped plan, with four mortars in each arm of the cross. At a later date the battery was divided into two units; Battery Howe, comprising two east pits of the original installation, and Battery Arthur Wagner, the two west pits. The battery is a reinforced concrete structure with rough-finished concrete walls and earthworks. It originally mounted sixteen 12-inch mortars fabricated by Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1920, the mortars were dismantled, and the battery converted to storage. After 1950, the emplacements were buried under an earthen mound, with the exception of a single gun pit at the northeast corner of site. A wood-frame and corrugated iron, two-car garage (No. 1285), erected in 1933, currently occupies the gun pit, which otherwise has integrity. Subterranean tunnels and rooms remain as well and feature unusually vaulted ceilings and a unique wrought-iron gate. This battery is the only example of a cruciform mortar battery in the defenses of the San Francisco.

Battery Dynamite (No. 1399): Built in 1894-95 in the area of Fort Winfield Scott, this installation was one of two coastal batteries in the United States to mount experimental dynamite guns, weapons using compressed air to fire charges of high explosive. Construction of the battery was authorized in the spring of 1889 and work began in 1894. Three 15-inch dynamite guns, each weighing 50 tons with a 50'-long barrel, were mounted by December 1895. The Pneumatic Torpedo & Construction Co. of New York fabricated the guns, which cost \$60,000 apiece. The guns originally were mounted in the open, and in 1898, work began on a complex system of earthen traverses and concrete retaining walls to shelter the weapons and the brick powerhouse containing the engines and air compressors needed to

fire the weapons. This work was completed, for an estimated cost of \$150,000, by March, 1900. The weapons were declared obsolete in 1901, and by the end of 1904, all guns and machinery were sold and removed from site. When the original brick powerhouse for the battery collapsed during the 1906 earthquake; a new-reinforced concrete building (No. 1398) was built next to battery and served as the central power plant for all coastal batteries at Fort Winfield Scott (see above under the Buildings section for Fort Winfield Scott, for description of the powerhouse). Battery Dynamite is a reinforced-concrete structure, mostly underground, protected by earthworks. Solid wood double doors are reinforced with iron crossbars and diagonal wood siding. There are a few double-hung sash windows with plain wood surrounds and large metal blast shutters. Two pillbox-style observation posts, connected to the main battery by tunnels, date from this period. The installation is currently used for offices, storage, and classrooms.

Battery Saffold (No. 1354): Built in 1896-97 in the area of Fort Winfield Scott for an estimated \$30,000, Battery Saffold mounted two 12-inch rifles fabricated by the Watervliet Arsenal of Watervliet, New York. The guns were mounted on non-disappearing carriages made by the Watertown Arsenal. The two-story reinforced-concrete structure with earthworks has two recessed gun pits, battery command stations, and underground magazines. The battery exhibits buttresses, sloping parapets, terrepleins, external concrete stairways with tubular metal railings, and boxed cornices. Solid wood double doors are reinforced with diagonal siding. The guns were removed c. 1943. The structure is currently used for storage.

Battery Cranston (No. 1661): Completed in 1897 in the area of Fort Point, this battery would mount a pair of 10-inch Model 1888 MII (Nos. 7 and 13) guns on Model 1896 disappearing carriages. In 1943, the battery was salvaged. The Golden Gate Bridge Authority has made a number of modifications to the battery's outline for use as storage and shop facility.

Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg (No. 1430): Built in 1897-98 in the area of Fort Winfield Scott for \$126,200, Battery Stotsenberg originally mounted sixteen 12-inch mortars in four gun pits arranged in a linear formation. In 1906, two pits were separated administratively from the rest of the battery and renamed Battery McKinnon. Of the sixteen original mortars, the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, Rhode Island, fabricated eight, the Watervliet Arsenal of Watervliet, New York, fabricated six, and Niles Tool Work Co. and Bethlehem Steel each fabricated one. Construction was completed, including an electric light plant, by March 1900. The reinforced-concrete structure has earthworks, buttresses, a plain concrete cornice. It includes four semi-circular, recessed gun pits with mounting rings for the mortars, and four battery command stations. There are underground magazines and plotting stations, solid wood double doors with diagonal siding, and sliding reinforced metal doors. Wood-framed windows in battery command stations have sloping sills and hinged, thick, "blast-proof" glass. It is currently used as a storage facility.

the

Battery Lancaster (no number): Built in 1898-1900 in the area of Fort Point, Battery Lancaster was designed for 12-inch breech-loading rifles and Buffington-Crozier "disappearing" carriages. These were the only heavy-caliber guns at the Presidio that could bear directly on the Golden Gate Strait. These guns were removed in 1918, and in the mid-1930s, the two westernmost emplacements were buried beneath the southern approach to the Golden Gate Bridge, completed in 1937. The easternmost emplacement survives today.

Battery Sherwood (No. 636): At end of 1899 in the area now identified as Crissy Field, the government approved construction of a battery of two 5-inch rapid fire guns for San Francisco seacoast defenses. Work began on this emplacement, known as Battery Sherwood, in 1900. Protected by earthworks and natural vegetation, the reinforced concrete battery is a roughly rectangular, two-story structure with two depressed gun pits. The structure is flanked by two elevated command and observation posts, reached by stairways. Notable features include massive buttresses, elevated walkways, underground magazines and plotting stations, and original solid-wood doors. The battery is in good condition, except for some concrete exfoliation due to corrosion of reinforcing iron. Two 5-inch guns, fabricated by the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York, were removed in 1920. The battery served as an air raid shelter and storage facility during World War II and is currently vacant.

Battery Boutelle (No. 1651): Built in 1900 of reinforced concrete for three 5-inch rapid-fire Model-1897 guns (Nos. 3, 15, and 17) mounted on balanced pillar mounts (Model 1895, Nos. 12, 13, and 14), this battery located in the area of Fort Point was the only one of its kind on the south side of the Golden Gate. Its guns were dismounted in 1918 for use elsewhere during World War I. A large horizontal crack has appeared in the parapet caused by settlement of the heavy gun platforms.

Battery Crosby (No. 1630): Completed in 1900 in the area of Baker Beach and named in 1902, this partially buried reinforced-concrete Endicott-period battery mounted two 6-inch disappearing guns, Model 1897, for the defense of the mine field and waters adjacent to the Golden Gate. The guns were salvaged in 1943.

Battery Blaney (No. 635): In 1901 work began on three gun emplacements named Battery Blaney, just north of the San Francisco National Cemetery. A fourth emplacement was added later to the west of the work. The reinforced-concrete structure is located on a bluff overlooking San Francisco Bay. Protected by earthworks and natural vegetation, the roughly rectangular battery was designed to cover an area of inner mine field inside the Golden Gate. The two-story structure has four depressed semi-circular gun pits, which originally mounted four 3-inch rapid fire guns on Driggs-Seabury balanced pillar mounts. Frankford and Watertown Arsenals each built two of the battery's guns. Notable features include stairways, elevated walkways, underground magazines, and battery command and plotting rooms. The solid wood doors are intact, and the battery is in good condition, with the exception of concrete exfoliation due to corroding iron and erosion on portions of the protecting earthworks. Its guns removed in 1920, the battery served as an air raid shelter and storage facility during World War II, and is currently vacant.

Battery Chamberlin (No. 1621): This reinforced-concrete battery, located in the area of Baker Beach, was built in 1902-1904 for four 6-inch guns (Model 1903, Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 56) mounted on Watertown Arsenal disappearing carriages (Model 1903, Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30). The four 6-inch disappearing guns were dismantled in 1917 and transported for use in France. In 1920, two emplacements were modified to accept a pair of 6-inch guns on Model 1900 barbette (non-disappearing) carriages for the defense of the mine field and waters adjacent to the Golden Gate. The guns remained in place until they were declared surplus in 1948. In 1976, a 6-inch disappearing gun of the Model 1905 was placed in pit No. 4 for interpretation to the public. The gun, one of only two of its type to survive, and the only one with a functioning Buffington-Crozier carriage, was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on February 7, 1979, as Six-Inch Rifled Gun No. 9; this particular gun was relocated to the Presidio from another site and thus has no direct historical association with the Post.

In addition to the batteries, a mine casemate, identified now as the **Old Mine Casemate (No. 1600)**, was constructed in 1912 in the area of Baker Beach to control one of the submarine mine fields outside the Golden Gate. The reinforced-concrete structure measures 24' x 56' in plan. Originally, the building was not bombproof, its flat roof simply being wood, tar, and gravel. In 1918, the structure was strengthened by the addition of a 5'-thick slab of concrete to the roof, surmounted by a traverse of 9' of sand. The walls were strengthened at the same time with an additional 5' of concrete all around and an earthen embankment was created to hide the structure from view from the sea. (In 1943, a larger casemate, No. 1601, was built nearby).

Another major existing structure associated with coastal defenses is a **wharf (No. 984)** built in 1908 for torpedo (mine) loading and located east of Fort Point. The wharf was substantially reconstructed in 1941 (for description, see "Contributing Resources" subsection for World War II, 1941-1945). Significant portions of the 1908 wharf however may remain.

As part of the sustaining infrastructure of the reservation, two large reservoirs and a main water treatment facility remain from this period. The earliest of these is a 250,000-gallon-capacity **reservoir (No. 1469)** constructed in 1897 and located southwest of the Main Post. It is a deep concrete structure, 44' x 84' in plan and divided into two compartments. Covering the reservoir is a wood-frame structure with shiplap siding and a gable roof; fixed glazing is located under the eaves. Since construction, this reservoir has been in continuous use without substantial modification.

In 1912 the Army constructed a much larger open **reservoir (No. 313)** with a 6,000,000-gallon capacity to supply water to the new Fort Winfield Scott complex. This rectangular reinforced-concrete reservoir remains substantially intact today and is surrounded by a chain-link (nonhistoric) and barbed-wire fence. Also extant is a small valve house (No. 310) built at the same time as the reservoir (see Buildings section above, under Fort Winfield Scott, for description of No. 310).

The complex that has served through most of the twentieth century as the Post's main water treatment plant (Nos. 1770-1771, 1773, 1776, 1778-1779) is located in the southwest corner of the reservation and was built between 1910 and 1912 in conjunction with the increased need for water associated with the development of the Coast Artillery installation at Fort Winfield Scott. The largest structure of the complex, a reinforced-concrete 1,000,000-gallon-capacity reservoir (No. 1770), measures 97' x 142' in plan and has a flat wood-frame roof, covered with tar and gravel and only slightly higher than ground level. The largest building in the complex (No. 1773) serves as a water filtration plant (see Buildings section above, under Baker Beach, for a description).

Archeological Features

Numerous batteries constructed in the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century contain both historic and military industrial archeological sub-features. Among these are:

<u>Archeological Feature</u>	<u>Date</u>
Battery Crosby (F36:BB)	1890-1914
Battery Marcus Miller (F37:FP)	1891-
Battery Godfrey (F39:FP)	1892-
Battery Howe/Arthur Wagner (F40:FWS)	1893-
Battery Saffold (F41:FWS)	1895-
Battery Dynamite (F42:FWS)	1895-1904
Battery Lancaster (F43:FP)	1896-
Battery McKinnon/Stotsenberg (F44:SP,FWS)	1897-
Battery Boutelle (F45:FP)	1898-
Battery Cranston (F46:FP)	1898-
Batteries Sherwood and Blaney (F47:CF) (includes location of Batteries Slaughter (1898) and Baldwin (1900))	1900-
Battery Chamberlin (F48:BB)	1902-

An important feature associated with the development of the Endicott batteries and Fort Winfield Scott is the location of the FWS Ordnance Storage and Shops (F38:FWS) during the 1890s. Other auxiliary sub-features to the battery system include base end stations used to triangulate when firing from the batteries; some of these sub-features remain unlocated or recorded.

The site of the original Life Saving Station I (F49:CF) built in 1890 and moved in 1915 may contain archeological remains useful in complementing historical research on this non-military use of the Presidio lands.

Finally, there is a small chance that an Unidentified Scow Wreck (F50:BB) off Baker Beach in 1892 may have left remains of archeological value.

Numerous archeological features may exist on the Presidio from this period that can be predicted from the written record but cannot be specifically located. These include:

- (1) trash dumps of the Presidio, Fort Winfield Scott, and Fort Point resulting from routine and regulated policing of each post,
- (2) sub-features associated with the use of the Landmark for training during the nineteenth and early twentieth century including training areas in West Cantonment, a training area developed during the Philippine Insurrection around 1902, and trench-warfare practice in the golf course area (SP) by 1915,
- (3) temporary encampments of troops during the Spanish-American War (1898) including, among others, Tennessee Hollow (EC), and the tent camp of more than 1400 men of the 20th Kansas Volunteer Regiment in the Letterman Complex area, and
- (4) refugee encampments for victims of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 at Tennessee Hollow (EC/WC), near the Lombard Gate (LC), in Fort Winfield Scott, and at an unidentified location entitled "Harbor View."

With regard to the earthquake refugee encampments, it is known that the Lombard Gate camp held approximately 1500 people; another contained 3000 organized tents containing approximately 16,000. The Fort Winfield Scott Camp was for those of Chinese extraction only. Cooking for these camps was conducted in large centralized messes suggesting the need for associated dump/slop pits or trash removal to another dump site.

WORLD WAR I, 1915-1918

Buildings

Main Post (MP)

MP: No. 218 Fire Station

The Fire Station was built in 1917 at a cost of \$7,600 (part of the building may date from earlier than 1917). Shed additions have been made to the north and west elevations. Other modifications include the modernization of fixtures and substitution of original windows with standardized aluminum and glass units. Two-story, with a tall dominant hose tower, the building measures roughly 41' x 101' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with stucco, shiplap, and narrow clapboard siding and concrete foundations. The main portion has a hip roof, now covered with red asphalt shingles, and a cornice and frieze-like area below demarcated by horizontal molding running nearly 1' below the eaves. Doorways are flush

with sliding overhead and wood-panel doors; fixed and hinged windows have wooden lug sills. The interior still features the brass pole down which crews slide from the second-story dormitory to the main floor. Utilitarian in design, the Fire Station shows conservative and simplified building elements of the period. The dominant hose tower is of note and derives from the campanile form. This station, built as a result of the tragic Pershing fire of 1915, was one of the first Army stations equipped with automotive fire engines, and remains today as the only World War I-era building standing in the immediate area of the Main Post. While remodeled to keep pace with changing fire fighting technology, the station's continued use for its original purpose over seventy years is unprecedented at other posts around the country.

MP: No. 230 Warehouse (Post exchange retail outlet)

Erected in 1917 for \$14,900 as a warehouse, the building was part of the development of this area of the Main Post as a supply depot. The utilitarian single-story wood-frame building with lapped wood siding measures roughly 74' x 134' in plan. It has a concrete pier foundation and a low gable roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles.

Letterman Complex (LC)

LC: No. 1006 Bacteriological Laboratory

Built in 1915 for \$32,000, this building is currently vacant. It is a two-story reinforced concrete building consisting of a basement-like ground level with main floor above in an extended rectangular plan, measuring roughly 31' x 155'. The gable roof is Spanish tile with exposed rafter ends and attached, slightly molded fascia. The separation between the ground level and the main floor is articulated by a broad, heavily molded course. The wall above is articulated by raised passages of wall resembling piers and angled arches. Some of the arches are inset at the top with tripartite windows. Other windows have double-hung wood sash, one-over-one, with concrete lug sills. There are some paired windows with transoms on the main floor. Doors are wood-panel or glazed, with transoms. Exterior wooden and steel stairways are located on the east elevation. The building is connected to surrounding buildings and the original 1899 hospital administration building (No. 1016) by enclosed galleries (described with No. 1016). Later glass-block treatments have been inserted, probably during the 1930s or 1940s. The building exhibits simple "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements prevalent in Post architecture during the period.

LC: No. 1059 Combustible Storage (linen service)

Built in 1915 for \$1,900 as a storage building for combustibles, the building was modified for its present use for linen service c.1942. It is a single-story concrete building measuring roughly 32' x 51' in plan. A concrete loading dock on the south elevation is protected by a shed roof supported on square posts. The main hip roof, covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards and is surmounted at its peak by a central

monitor-like vent with gable roof. There are both hinged doors and horizontal sliding doors, both of wood. Windows have double-hung, four-over-four sash with plain wooden surrounds and concrete lug sills.

LC: No. 1060 Medical and Surgical Warehouse (offices)

Built in 1916 for \$19,800 as a warehouse for Letterman General Hospital, the building is currently used as offices. The two-story reinforced concrete building, measures roughly 46' x 99' in plan and has a single-story wrap-around veranda with slender concrete piers and concrete stoops on two sides. The hip roof, clad in Spanish tile, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards. Wood-paneled doors are glazed and have transoms. Windows have double-hung sash, six-over-six, with plain wood surrounds and concrete lug sills. The building exhibits simple "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements prevalent in Post architecture during the period.

LC: No. 1049 Bakery and Ward (offices)

Built in 1917 for \$20,400 as a bakery and a 20-bed ward for Letterman General Hospital, the building was altered in 1964, and is now vacant. The two-story stucco-covered concrete building measures roughly 25' x 78' in plan. It is attached to the enclosed gallery connecting No. 1016, the main administration building, to the rest of the Letterman complex. The hip roof of Spanish tile has exposed rafter ends above a plan frieze; two exterior chimneys are joined by a corbeled cap. Wood-panel doors are glazed and have transoms. Double-hung sash windows are one-over-one, with transoms, plain wood surrounds, and concrete lug sills. This utilitarian building relates to both the simple character of the original hospital complex design and to the later use of the basic "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements.

LC: No. 1050 Psychiatric Ward (storage)

The ward was built in 1918 for \$66,700 as an 80-bed psychiatric ward for Letterman General Hospital; it is used currently as offices and storage. A shed-roofed wing connects the building to No. 1051, forming a single E-shaped building. The ward is a three-story stucco-covered reinforced-concrete building measuring roughly 74' x 93' in plan. The hip roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards and a plain frieze. A large gabled skylight with a long monitor vent structure at the ridge rises above the roof. Wood-panel doors are glazed. Large industrial metal sash windows (non-original), some hinged, have concrete lug sills; some are covered with metal security bars. This utilitarian building exhibits very simple design elements, harmonious with the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

Fort Winfield Scott (FWS)

FWS: No. 1330 Bernard Hall--Bachelor Officers' Quarters

Built in 1915 for \$26,200 for the Coast Artillery, the building retains its original use as bachelor officers' quarters. The three-story building measures roughly 33' x 98' in its cross-axial rectangular plan; it has a 29' x 48' ell centered on the rear elevation. The building is constructed of red-brick masonry bearing walls in common-bond and has brick and reinforced concrete foundations. Walls are articulated by a brick beltcourse, connecting the tops of the second-story windows. There is a two-tier full-front veranda, of which the central three bays project slightly to form a portico-like entrance element. The first tier of the veranda is supported on wood paneled piers, with brick piers at the central projecting portion; the second tier has modified Tuscan columns, which are paired at the central projecting portion. The central projecting portion of the veranda is also decorated by a balustrade of a clathrate motif. The hip roof, clad in Spanish tile, has low hip dormers and a finely molded cornice and frieze; the rear ell has a gable roof and parapet gable end. Internal corbeled brick chimneys are placed symmetrically. Wood-panel doors are glazed with transoms. Flat- and segmental-arch window openings are crowned with radiating bricks. Windows have double-hung sash, six-over-six, with plain wooden surrounds and stone lug sills. The building's classical-derived design exhibits a stately symmetrical composition, finely proportioned and detailed. This design relates to and continues the architectural character of numerous large brick residential buildings, first appearing at the Presidio in 1909 with the construction of a duplex at Fort Winfield Scott (No. 1308) and several houses along Infantry Terrace in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 332-333, 341-342). Further, these quarters belong to an impressive row of residences that was constructed primarily in 1909-1910 on Kobbe Avenue along a natural curving incline. The siting of these residences exemplifies the sensitive response to topography and setting that distinguishes much of the architecture of the reservation. The similar 1909 residential row along Infantry Terrace/Arguello Boulevard in the area of the Main Post exemplify this same sensitivity.

FWS: No. 1337 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1915 for \$12,200 as officers' family housing for the Coast Artillery garrison, the building retains its original use. It has a three-story double-block format and measures roughly 53' x 59' in plan. Masonry bearing walls are of red brick in common-bond; the foundation is concrete slab. The classical-derived architectural elements and detailing of the building are similar to those of No. 341, constructed 5 years earlier in the area of the Main Post. Thus the design of this house relates to and continues the architectural character of numerous large brick residential buildings, first appearing at the Presidio in 1910 with the construction of a large duplex at Fort Winfield Scott (No. 1308) and several houses along Infantry Terrace in the area of the Main Post (Nos. 332-333, 341-342).

FWS: Nos. 1305, 1307, 1313, 1315, 1317, and 1319 Garages

Erected from 1915-1918, these garages stand as the earliest in a series of 16 garages (Nos. 1301-1327--odd numbers only, 1335, and 1341) dating from 1915-1941 and serving housing constructed along Kobbe Avenue. The garages range in size, the largest having a five-car capacity. Most are of stucco-clad wood-frame construction on concrete foundations; the all concrete construction of No. 1313 is an exception. Roof forms include gable, hip, and flat. Gable and hip roofs are covered in red asphalt shingle or roll roofing; flat roofs are tar and gravel.

FWS: No. 1340 Ordnance Storage (storage)

Built in 1917 for \$4,000 as an ordnance storehouse, this single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 69' x 121' in its extended rectangular plan and is of wood-frame construction with board-and-batten siding and concrete pier foundations. A wooden loading dock extends the length of the front elevation and is covered by an extended shed roof supported on wall braces. The low gable roof, now covered in red asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends with attached endboards and a plain board frieze. There are wood doors of a horizontal sliding type. Fixed and double-hung sash windows, six-over-six, have plain board surrounds and lug sills. Architecturally, this is a rare and relatively intact example at Fort Winfield Scott of a World War I "temporary" building.

FWS: No. 1227 Quartermaster's Shop and Paint Shop (storage and offices)

Built in 1917 for \$2,600 as a storehouse and paint shop for the Coast Artillery garrison, the building is used currently as a storehouse. This single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 40' x 96' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with board-and-batten and some shiplap siding and has a concrete and wood pile foundation. There is a wooden stoop with a side approach. The low gable roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter ends and a plain frieze board. Sliding overhead and barn-type doors are located in the north elevation. Others doors are wood-panel. Large semi-circular windows have plain surrounds. There are also large fixed windows, some covered by security bars, with multiple panes and wooden lug sills. Despite its obvious utilitarian design, the building is notable for its large semicircular windows, which refer to a classical thermal-window type. Warehouse may relate to World War I "temporary" construction.

FWS: No. 1230 Warehouse (offices)

Built in 1918 for \$3,100 as a warehouse, the single-story, utilitarian building measures roughly 36' x 100' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with board-and-batten siding with a concrete pier foundation and a gable roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles. Warehouse appears to relate to World War I "temporary" construction.

FWS: No. 1245 Flammable Storage Shed

Built in 1918 as a flammable storage shed, the single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 8' x 8' in plan and is of concrete construction with a low gable roof.

FWS: No. 1220 Quartermaster's Office

Built in 1918 for \$8,400 as a quartermaster's office for the Coast Artillery, the building is still used as offices. The two-story building is of stucco-clad reinforced concrete and measures roughly 32' x 40' in plan. The single-tier entrance portico with a side-approach and straight concrete stoop is supported by concrete piers with squared capital-like elements. The hip roof of Spanish tile has exposed, decoratively sawn rafter ends with endboards. Paneled and glazed doors have transoms. Fixed and double-hung sash windows, six-over-six, have concrete lug sills. Architecturally, the building continues the use of basic "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements prevalent in Post construction after 1910, particularly in the area of Fort Winfield Scott.

FWS: No. 1240 Enlisted Family Housing

Built in 1918 for \$4,900 as enlisted family housing, this stucco-covered wood-frame building measures roughly 25' x 33' in its simple rectangular plan and has a concrete pier foundation. The small front entrance porch has chamfered posts supporting a pediment-like gable roof of Spanish tile. A small side entrance porch has posts and a shed roof of Spanish tile. The main gable roof, also of Spanish tile, has a raking boxed cornice. Wood-panel doors are glazed with plain surrounds. Double-hung sash windows, two-over-two, have plain surrounds and wooden lug sills. Architecturally, this house continues the use of basic "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements prevalent in Post construction after 1910, particularly in the area of Fort Winfield Scott.

Crissy Field (CF)

CF: No. 1901 Station-keeper's Residence, Fort Point Life Saving Station (Office-in-charge's Residence, Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

Erected in 1889-1890 and located in the area now identified as Crissy Field, this two-story house was moved early in 1915 some 700' west of its original site to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At that time, the house was reoriented at a right angle to the Bay shoreline and to face southeast; originally, it had been parallel to the shoreline and faced north, toward the Bay. (For full description, see Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890, above.)

CF: No. 1902 Boathouse, Fort Point Life Saving Station (garage, Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

Erected in 1889-1890 and located in the area now identified as Crissy Field, this boathouse, along with the station-keeper's residence identified directly above, was moved early in 1915 some 700' west of its original site to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At that time, the building's original relationship to the shoreline, with the boat doors on the elevation opposite the Bay, was maintained. (For a full description, see Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890, above.)

North Cantonment (NC)

NC: Nos. 1161-1163, 1167, 1169-1170, 1182-1188 Warehouses (offices and warehouses)

These warehouses were built in 1917-1919 as part of the development of the area at the northeast corner of the Post into a major supply depot. They are utilitarian single-story wood-frame buildings with extended rectangular plans measuring roughly 60' x 200'. They have concrete pier foundations, board-and-batten siding, and long wooden loading docks sheltered by the projecting overhang of the eaves, braced to the wall. The warehouses comprise two distinct complexes, each comprised of two parallel rows of warehouses, placed longitudinally--one complex along the south side of Old Mason Street and the other along the northeast side of Gorgas Avenue (both were originally served by belt railroad tracks, though the tracks on Gorgas Avenue are now gone). Some of the warehouses within each row are connected by smaller hyphens. Gable roofs are covered with roll and shingle composition roofing and have exposed rafter ends and attached endboards. Large horizontal sliding doors provide freight access to the buildings. Other doors are either wood-paneled with glazing or a modern aluminum and glass type. Wooden hoods supported by brackets are located over some doors. Fixed and double-hung window sash are six-over-six, with plain surrounds and lug sills. Metal bars cover some windows. Not all of the buildings in either group are exactly the same in design. Of note, stucco-covered end facades embellish Nos. 1182 and 1188. On No. 1188 this end facade has a tall decoratively stepped parapet adorned with curvilinear moldings and a mission-tile cap. This facade exhibits the use of "Spanish Colonial Revival" architectural elements even for one of the Post's most utilitarian buildings.

East Cantonment (EC)

EC: Nos. 540-542, 544, 546, 548, 550-551 Officers' Family Housing

These duplexes were built in 1917 for approximately \$11,000 each. They are nearly identical in design. Along with a second house type, also constructed the same year (Nos. 543, 545, 547, and 549, see directly below), they form an imposing residential row called "Presidio Terrace," which defines a fine architectural "streetscape" along the curve of Presidio Boulevard. The duplexes are two-story with basement, measure roughly 46' x 57' in plan,

and have a simple block format. They are of stucco-clad reinforced concrete construction and have mission-tile hip roofs with a slight bell-curve profile and broadly overhanging eaves above a simple convex bed mold. There are two symmetrically placed end chimneys, and one central internal chimney at the rear. A centered single-story double-entrance portico has a hip-roof, also of mission tile, and three slender concrete piers, each surmounted by doubled brackets. At the rear, a small enclosed double-entrance porch with a shed roof was added at a later date. Doors are wood-panel. Windows have double-hung sash, six-over-six and three-over-three, with concrete lug sills. Architecturally, the design of these duplexes blends basic stylistic elements associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and a Spanish- or mission-tile roof--with standard classical-derived elements, including a basic and well proportioned block format with hip roof and the symmetrical composition of architectural elements. The buildings' broadly over-hanging eaves and exposed rafter ends may be associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," but also had appeared already as common features in existing Post architecture, not associated with this revival. The six-over-six window sash was a standard building element as well by 1917, but, in derivation, had more association with the "Colonial Revival" than the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

EC: Nos. 543, 545, 547, and 549 Officers' Family Housing

These houses were built in 1917 for approximately \$6,000 each. They are nearly identical in design and, along with a duplex type also constructed the same year (Nos. 540-542, 544, 546, 548, 550-551, see directly above), form an imposing residential "streetscape" along the curve of Presidio Boulevard. The houses are two-story with basement, measure roughly 38' x 41' in plan, and have a simple block format. They are of stucco-clad reinforced concrete construction and have mission-tile hip roofs with a slight bell-curve profile and broadly overhanging eaves above a simple convex bed mold. There is one central internal chimney at the rear. Hip-roof hoods, supported on two large scroll brackets and covered in mission tile, shelter the main entry. The front doorway is recessed and has a wood-paneled and glazed door with sidelights. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six, with concrete lug sills; basement window openings are smaller and square in shape. First-floor windows are doubled, and tripled in the front elevation. On the side elevation, small enclosed shed-type entrance porches of wood construction appear to be later additions. Architecturally, the design of these duplexes blends basic stylistic elements associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and a Spanish- or mission-tile roof--with standard classical-derived elements, including a basic and well proportioned block format with hip roof and the symmetrical composition of architectural elements. The buildings' broadly over-hanging eaves and exposed rafter ends may be associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," but also had appeared already as common feature in existing Post architecture, not associated with this revival. The six-over-six window sash was a standard building element as well by 1917, but in derivation had more association with the "Colonial Revival" than the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

Marine Hospital (MH)

MH: No. 1810 Family Housing

Built in 1915, the two-story house is of wood-frame construction covered in stucco. It is the earliest building in what became a curving row of seven residences (Nos. 1809-1815) graciously sited on the rise along Wyman Avenue, overlooking Mountain Lake. This large house is the one residence in the row that faces north, away from the lake, although a glazed octagonal bay porch on the east side takes advantage of the fine lake views, now somewhat compromised by the Highway 1 access route to the Golden Gate Bridge. The house, with approximately 3,000 square feet of space, has an irregular plan configuration composed principally of a basic cross-axial spine with a major and a minor transverse section--all of which are reflected in house's complex of crossing gable roofs, now covered in red asphalt roofing. The entrance is distinguished by simple classical-derived detailing, including a small one-story pedimented portico supported on two Tuscan columns, with two corresponding engaged columns at the wall. Principal windows have double-hung six-over-six sash. This house is the earliest of the four remaining buildings that pre-date the 1932 complex and therefore are associated with the earlier historic hospital complex. The other pre-1932 buildings are Nos. 1806, 1807, and 1809 (see descriptions in Military Affairs between Wars, 1919-1940). The design of the house, which ostensibly is neither "Colonial Revival" nor "Spanish Colonial Revival," has elements compatible with both stylistic traditions.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

In 1915, the San Francisco National Cemetery was provided with what has remained its largest structure, an open-air **rostrum**, consisting of a raised semicircular platform from which rises a large central pylon some 25' high, flanked by lower circular walls in the form of continuous benches and terminating in large pedestals. Broad steps front the entire raised platform. The rostrum, though painted at this time, was originally constructed of unpainted smooth-face ashlar formed of Colusa sandstone. Centered on the raised platform is a lectern atop a stepped podium. A bronze plaque inscribed with the Gettysburg address is centered on the pylon behind the lectern (placed there in 1934); flanking the plaque, large floral/foliate relief sculptures and large side console elements provide decoration for this otherwise impressively stark structure. The central pylon exhibits a large base and a stepped profile terminating in a pyramidal shape; the end pedestals also have low pyramidal tops. The rostrum is reached by a long axial concrete walk, inset with tiles and marked by a central flagstaff. The distinctive decorative topiary that lines the walk may date to the historic period.

MILITARY AFFAIRS BETWEEN WARS, 1919-1940

Buildings

Fort Point (FP)

FP: No. 988 Guardhouse (National Park Service office)

Erected in 1923, as a guardhouse for the mine depot, the building is currently used as an office by Fort Point National Historic Site. It is a single-story utilitarian building of wood-frame with horizontal wood siding and measures roughly 17' x 30' in plan. It has a concrete pier foundation and a gable roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles.

Main Post (MP)

MP: No. 67 Main Telephone Exchange

Built in 1919 at a cost of \$5,500 as a telephone facility, the building currently retains that use although all the original telephone equipment has been replaced. A major room was added in 1940 or later to accommodate new equipment necessitated by the change from manual to dial operation on post; WPA funds were used for the improvement. The building measures roughly 66' x 80' in plan. It is two-story with a single-story addition. The reinforced concrete building is covered with stucco and has a hip tile roof. Doors are wood and the windows have double-hung sash, one-over-one, with concrete lug sills. The 1940, or later, addition is of bare, reinforced concrete construction with a flat concrete roof. Architecturally, the utilitarian building is harmonious with the basic elements of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in Post architecture beginning in 1910.

MP: No. 123 Garage (storage)

Probably built c. 1930, this single-story six-car garage measures 20' x 61' and has a concrete foundation and red brick walls in common bond. The gable roof is covered with flat tile. Six sliding, overhead, wood-paneled doors are on the north facade. Double-hung sash windows, only in the south elevation, are six-over-six. The garage relates in its material, fenestration, roof line, and simple architrave moldings to the conventional building elements apparent in the brick buildings on post, constructed during the period. (The garage has also been dated to 1897 and identified as a wagon shed; this information is probably erroneous.)

MP: Nos. 127-129 Enlisted Family Housing

Erected in 1931 for approximately \$12,600 each, these buildings represent a standard military duplex house type, which proliferated during the 1930s in two areas: one, just west of the Main Parade Ground along Riley Avenue (Nos. 127-129), and the other, in the West Cantonment within two "streetscapes," on Portola Street and on Liggett Avenue (for

descriptions of the latter "streetscapes," see Nos. 715-716, 719, 721, 723, 725, 742-48, constructed in 1932; Nos. 727, 729, 731, and 733, constructed in 1933; and Nos. 718, 722, 726, 730, 753-754, and 757-758, constructed in 1939--all under West Cantonment).

Uniformly this duplex type has two-stories with basement and a basic cross-axial rectangular double-pile plan measuring 35-42' x 63-64'. It is formed of a two-story four-bay main block flanked by symmetrically composed porch-like side wings, single-bay and single-story with low pitched, almost flat roofs. There are enclosed rear porches as well. Common-bond red brick walls rest on a concrete foundation. The roof over the main block has flat tiles and a boxed cornice. Flush end chimneys with corbel caps flank the main block. The double front entrances are located in the center two bays of the main block. Concrete stoops have simple iron handrails. Windows are double-hung sash, six-over-six, with notched concrete lug sills. First-floor front windows on the main block are expanded with sidelights of double-hung one-over-one sash.

Design variations in this duplex type include the use of either a gable roof or a hip roof over the main block. Many of the duplexes have projecting and enclosed entrance pavilions or porches. These small one-story porches have nearly flat roofs, similar to the side wings. Variations are also evident in the designs of the double front doorways, which have either a square headed transom or a fanlight above either a single wood-panel door or glazed "French" double casement-type doors. Entrances are commonly detailed with Tuscan-derived pilasters and abbreviated entablatures. On several duplexes, doorways are placed on the side rather than the front of the entrance porch. Stoops may have a straight-approach or a side-access orientation. The side wings may also exhibit variations in the materials and detailing.

The duplex type exhibits the simple use of classical architectural elements and simple forms derived from Georgian/Federal domestic architectural types. In its form and Georgian/Federal Revival design elements, the type has a direct architectural precedent on Post as early as 1909 in the construction of Nos. 124-126, also a row of duplexes for enlisted family housing. Nos. 127-129, constructed in 1931, face this precedent row of 1909 duplexes across Riley Avenue, near the Main Parade Ground.

MP: No. 130 Chapel

Built in 1932, at a cost of \$40,800, the building today is essentially unaltered on the exterior, except for the recent enclosure of a side gallery. On the interior, the sanctuary was completely renovated in 1965-1966. The two-story cruciform chapel, with an attached three-story bell tower complete with a fine bronze bell, measures roughly 57' x 84' in plan. It is reinforced concrete with a low gable roof of mission tile. The stucco-finished walls are heavily textured with course trowel work. Decorative moldings in cast cement are concentrated at the main portal in the form of a mission-inspired Spanish baroque frontispiece. On the first level, the frontispiece is decoratively supported by a pair of engaged columns on pedestals, which flank the doorway and have undulating shafts and

composite capitals. The broad entablature breaks above the columns and has decorative relief panels. On the second level, a balcony and an arched stained glass window, with a highly embellished aedicule-like surround, rise above the first level entablature. Quatrefoil windows embellish the bell tower and arched stained glass windows are elsewhere; many of the stained glass windows depict military-religious themes and were donated by various veterans' groups at the time of the chapel's construction. Overall, the building is a fine example of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," with direct references to the Spanish baroque features that appeared in the architecture of the early mission churches.

A notable artistic feature of the building is a large wall mural entitled "The Peacetime Activities of the Army" and located within the porch area on the chapel's southeast side. The mural, painted in 1935 by Victor Arnautoff and his assistants as a California Emergency Relief Administration (CERA) project, depicts a historical pageant related to the founding of the Presidio. To protect the mural, the once open side porch, supported by sturdy piers with squared composite capitals, is now enclosed with aluminum sash and picture-type windows. Arnautoff is recognized as a leading muralist of the period; other of his major murals in San Francisco are located at Coit Tower and George Washington High School.

MP: No. 50 Officers' Open Mess (Officers' Club)

This building was extensively remodeled and expanded in 1933-1934 as a prototypical works relief-type project, under the planning and supervision of Quartermaster Capt. Barney L. Meeden; substantial proposals to "restore" the building appear to have been formulated as early as 1931. Currently, the building houses the Post's officers' club. The form and significance of the existing building pertains most directly to this remodeling and to the 1930s-era development of the Post. Much earlier at this site in 1847, the United States troops rebuilt the roof of the Spanish-Mexican-era adobe (the popular belief that this adobe was the "Comandancia" or headquarters of the Spanish-Mexican Post has not been substantiated). In 1884-1885 a projecting central pavilion-like "assembly room" of wood construction was added to the building. In the 1933-1934 remodel, some later additions were removed, and the building was transformed into a 1930s-era "Spanish Colonial Revival" edifice. Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds became available for additional improvements for the building by 1936 and, later, 1939, though none of these improvements seems to have involved directly the old adobe walls or new roof structures. The building stands today as a complex series of interconnected adobe, concrete, wood-frame, and steel-frame structures measuring 188' x 119' in plan. The appearance of the existing building, with its rustic Spanish-tile gable roofs, heavy rough timber lintels and beans, and decorative iron work, was determined in the remodel by Captain Meeden's perceptions of the possible appearance of the Spanish-era adobe building; Meeden considered the project a "restoration" though he was most influenced by the revivalist tastes of the his own century. In the course of the 1930s construction, substantial remnants of early adobe walls were enclosed in metal lath and plaster and still form much of the front portion of the building. The integrity of the whole has been compromised considerably by a massive 1970s rear

addition that towers over the historic building. Nevertheless, the front wings of the building incorporate 14'-high adobe walls that may in part date as far back as 1791.

MP: No. 99 War Department Theater

Built in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), this building remains in its historic use as the Main Post's theater. The two-story-plus-basement reinforced-concrete and stucco-finished building measures roughly 72' x 138' in its axial rectangular plan and has a large projecting two-story entrance pavilion. The major block of the building has a hip roof, while the entrance pavilion is marked by a gable roof. The roofs are clad in red mission tile and include copper coping and gutters. An open single-story arcade wraps around the entrance pavilion. The major decorative element of the pavilion's gable end is an arcaded corbel table, following the rake of the gable. Nearly identical side elevations are articulated by large, slightly recessed panels, creating four simple pilaster like elements, which extend the full two stories. Center doors in the side elevations have prominent projecting surrounds and exaggerated keystones. A corbeled cornice and water table detail all elevations. Metal-sash casement windows, which are few in number, have concrete lug sills and are otherwise set directly into the walls. A glass and metal ticket booth exhibits "Art Deco" elements. The theater building is a simple but handsome example of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" in Post architecture, as it extended through the 1930s.

MP: No. 220 Cooks' and Bakers' School and Barracks (Main Post headquarters and administration)

Erected in 1939 for \$183,400 through Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds as a school and barracks for cooks and bakers, the building is used currently as the Main Post headquarters. The three-story reinforced-concrete building measures roughly 46' x 94' in plan, with a 51' x 74' wing to the south and a 34' x 74' wing to the north; forming an impressive 'U'-shape plan configuration overall. It has low hip roofs clad in mission tile with solid copper or copper-clad dormer vents. Windows have standard six-over-six double-hung sash, fairly standard for the period. In form and materials, the simple and dignified design of this large building is harmonious with the fine "Spanish Colonial Revival" tradition, prevalent in Post architecture since 1910. It represents one of the many works-related projects that expanded the Post, principally in the 1930s and through the year 1940.

MP: Nos. 375-383 Garages

Built in 1939, these garages serve and are located to the rear of the curving row of office family housing along Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard (Nos. 325-345), which were constructed in 1910. Garages appear to be of stucco-clad reinforced concrete construction and have either a hip or gable roofs. Garage doors are of a conventional wood-panel overhead type. Where windows are present, they are of a metal casement type with twelve lights. While the garages are generally unified in overall construction and design, they vary in size and thus the number of cars they can accommodate. In materials and form, these

simple utilitarian ancillary buildings are harmonious with the duplexes they serve and with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in Post architecture since 1910.

MP: Nos. 38-39 Enlisted Men's Barracks (headquarters, administration, offices)

Built in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for \$226,300 each as infantry barracks, these two nearly identical massive buildings face the Main Parade Ground. The H-shape plan configuration of each consists of a cross-axial rectangular corps de logis and flanking axial two-story end wings connected by two-story hyphens. In plan the three-story corps portion (with two-story hyphens) measures 48' x 209', and the two-story wings measure 50' x 94'. All are of reinforced-concrete construction with a stucco finish. The broad gable roofs are covered in mission tile. Two front doorways, placed symmetrically at either end of the central corps portion, supply a major decorative feature, which makes a reference to medieval prototypes, particularly fortification architecture. The doorways are formed of a low and heavy-looking concrete arch with an extremely broad surround, which appears as massive flat stonework; the double doors are formed of vertical boards with large decorative nail or bolt heads. Another prominent architectural feature is supplied in the detail of the second-story balconies at the center bay of the end wings. These balconies have a broad solid parapet wall with small recessed panels, and are supported on three curved brackets rising from the surround of the first-floor double window, directly below. Double doors of a "French" casement open onto the balconies; the doors are surmounted by transoms and surrounded by a medieval-derived label molding and a surface design suggesting broad quoins. Windows are nine-over-nine and, on the third story, eight-over-eight, set in the wall with rolled slip sills of concrete. On the rear elevation, an arcade spans the first level of the corps portion. Architecturally, the buildings stand as major additions to the Main Parade Ground and are made even more prominent by their large-scale formal composition and stark display of "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements. These buildings represent the late expression of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" in Post architecture. They were among the last of works-related projects that improved and expanded the Main Post, predominately through the 1930s.

MP: No. 46 Storage shed

Built in 1940, this small, simple utilitarian shed measures 5' x 10' in plan. Its wood-frame structure rests on a wood-pier foundation and is covered with flush horizontal wood siding. Corrugated metal covers the shed-type roof.

MP: Nos. 44 and 47-48 Garages

Erected in 1940, these one-story garages of concrete construction were built to serve the bachelor officers' quarters of nearby Pershing Hall, constructed in 1904 (No. 42). No. 44 accommodates four cars; Nos. 47 and 48, six cars each. All garages have hip roofs covered in red flat tile with decoratively sawn, exposed rafter ends; these design features along with the stucco clad walls fit well into the architectural traditions of the Presidio.

MP: No. 108 Storage (electrician shop)

Erected in 1940 for \$4000, this small single-story building is of stucco-clad reinforced concrete construction and measures 22' x 62' in its cross-axial rectangular plan. The low hip roof is covered with red asphalt shingles. The metal windows appear original and are of a twelve-light central hopper type. An original garage-type door has been replaced by a non-historic aluminum one.

MP: No. 113 Garage

Erected in 1940, this single-story five-car garage is of stucco-clad reinforced-concrete construction and has a cross-axial rectangular plan. The low hip roof is covered in red flat tile and has decoratively-sawn exposed rafter ends. The metal windows appear original and are of a twelve-light central hopper type, mostly with wire glazing. Building exhibits the use of stucco, red tile roofing, and decorative exposed rafter ends that relates to the "Spanish Colonial Revival" and that unifies so much of the Post's twentieth-century architecture, even minor ancillary buildings.

MP: No. 118 Garage

Erected in 1940 for \$4100, this five-car garage is of concrete construction measuring approximately 22' x 62' in plan. The gable roof has exposed rafter ends and is covered in red flat tile.

MP: No. 224 Flammable storage (vacant)

Erected in 1940 for \$600 as a flammable storage shed, this small single-story utilitarian building of concrete construction has a roughly square 17' x 22' plan configuration. The gable roof is covered with red asphalt shingles; metal shutters protect the window openings. Integrity appears high.

Cemetery and Cavalry Complex (CCC)

CCC: No. 150 Mortuary (administration building), San Francisco National Cemetery

Erected in 1921, this small single-story stucco-clad reinforced-concrete building has a block-like form with an axial gable roof clad in mission tiles. Its dominant architectural feature is the rising curvilinear or scrolled gable end with cap that crowns both the front and rear elevations; an oeil-de-boeuf centered in the gable end further decorates these elevations. On the facade, two engaged Tuscan columns and an entablature frame the central entrance; two small windows flanking the entrance exhibit finely molded surrounds, crowns, and sills. The original front double doors have been replaced with an obtrusive glass and aluminum entrance, and the original diamond-pattern windows replaced with obtrusive aluminum sash. This building stands as a one of a group of buildings added to the grounds of the National

Cemetery in the 1920s and exhibiting well integrated "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs typical of the period and prevalent in Post architecture since 1910.

CCC: No. 151 Civilian Family Housing, San Francisco National Cemetery

Transformed in a 1929 remodeling, this one-story building incorporates structural elements of the original two-story caretaker's residence, built at this site about 1885. In its current form, the building has stucco-clad walls (over the brick of the original residence) and prominent decorative curvilinear or scrolled gable ends with cap; these features unify all of the small buildings in the cemetery grouping. A central oeil-de-boeuf element in the gable ends is not a window, but rather an opening, entirely through the gable. The original mission tile of the roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The original diamond-pattern windows have been replaced with obtrusive aluminum sash. The building stands as one of a group of buildings added to the grounds of the National Cemetery in the 1920s and exhibiting well integrated "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs typical of the period and prevalent in Post architecture since 1910. It is the only one of the group that has lost its original mission-tile roofing.

CCC: No. 152 Rest room, San Francisco National Cemetery

Erected in 1929, this single-story stucco-clad reinforced-concrete building has a small block-like format and a cross-axial gable roof clad in mission tile. Its side elevations exhibit the prominent decorative curvilinear or scrolled gable ends with cap that appear on all the small buildings in the cemetery grouping and unify their designs. Gable ends have central oeil-de-boeuf windows. Elsewhere the original diamond-pattern windows have been replaced with incompatible aluminum sash. This building stands as one of a group of buildings added to the grounds of the National Cemetery in the 1920s and exhibiting well integrated "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs typical of the period and prevalent in Post architecture since 1910.

CCC: No. 154 Service Maintenance building/garage, San Francisco National Cemetery

Erected in 1929, this building replaced an existing simple wood-constructed stable/tool house; the present-day maintenance building/garage is single-story and of stucco-clad reinforced-concrete construction. It has a rectangular plan configuration and a cross-axial gable roof, clad in mission-tile. Its front elevation has two symmetrically placed wood-panel garage doors. Architecturally, the building exhibits the prominent decorative curvilinear or scrolled gable ends with cap that appear on all the small buildings in the cemetery grouping and unify their designs. Gable ends have central oeil-de-boeuf vents. Elsewhere the original diamond-pattern windows have been replaced with incompatible aluminum sash. The building stands as a one of a group of buildings added to the grounds of the National Cemetery in the 1920s and exhibiting well integrated "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs typical of the period and prevalent in Post architecture since 1910. On the building's northwest end extends a small non-historic addition with stucco-clad walls and a flat roof.

CCC: No. 153 Garage, San Francisco National Cemetery

Erected 1934, this single-story stucco-clad reinforced-concrete building has a very small block-like format and an axial gable roof clad in mission tile. Its front and rear elevations exhibit the prominent decorative curvilinear or scrolled gable ends with cap that appear on all the small buildings in the cemetery grouping; these gable ends have central oeil-de-boeuf vents. A wood-panel garage door fills most of the front elevation. Although added somewhat later than the other buildings in the cemetery grouping (see above), this garage exhibits the identical Spanish Colonial Revival elements that unify the entire grouping. For such a small utilitarian building, it displays a high level of architectural design.

CCC: No. 157 American War Mothers' Monument, San Francisco National Cemetery

Erected in 1934 by the San Francisco chapter, this small inconspicuous monument consists of a low stone marker located in the small and roughly egg-shape plot of grass centered in the drive within the south east quadrant of the Cemetery.

CCC: Unknown Soldier Dead Monument, San Francisco National Cemetery

In 1934 the remains of some 517 unknown soldiers from locations throughout the Cemetery were reinterred at one site located in the small and roughly egg-shape plot of grass centered in the main drive within the early northwest portion of the Cemetery, once known as the "New Addition." The monument, erected at that time to mark the mass grave, consists of a large rock-face granite block with a relief sculpture of the American eagle on its face. The eagle holds a shield with the inscription, "To the Unknown Dead."

CCC: No. 669 Incinerator (document pulverizing building)

Built in 1936 for \$18,000 as perhaps a horse incinerator for use Presidio-wide (and also serving Fort Mason and Army transport ships) and located near the earlier stables complex (Nos. 661-663 and 667-668), this one and one-half story utilitarian building has red brick walls of common-bond on a concrete slab foundation and measures roughly 25' x 32' in plan. Its three bays are articulated by corbel-topped recessed panels. A detached three-story smokestack with corbeled cap rests on a concrete slab foundation and is surrounded by a wire-screen spark arrestor. The gable roof, covered in mission tile, has parapets at the gable ends, with concrete caps. There are both overhead sliding and roll-up metal doors. Covered windows have concrete lug sills. An open-front concrete shed addition has a red asphalt shingle roof. Architecturally, the building is part of an earlier group of stables built in 1913-1914 and thus continues in the design elements of the group.

CCC: No. 671 Shed (storage)

Erected in 1939 behind one of the 1913 stables (No. 668), this minor shed is of wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding and concrete-slab foundation. The axial gable roof is covered with roll roofing. The front door is the building's single opening.

Letterman Complex (LC)

LC: No. 1065 Post Exchange Service Station (storage and incinerator)

Built in 1919 for \$4,000 as a service station associated with the post exchange, this long, basically rectangular-shaped one-story building measures roughly 25' x 108' and appears to be of reinforced concrete construction. The roofing is a combination of Spanish tile and corrugated metal. Many of the original seven service-bay entrances have been filled in with horizontal wood siding. Though heavily altered for current use as an incinerator and storage shed, the building exhibits the design elements of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" that unifies so much of Post architecture.

LC: No. 1062 Quartermaster's Shop (storage)

This building was erected in 1922 for \$19,500 as a quartermaster's shop. The original shop equipment has been removed, and the building is currently used for storage. The two-story reinforced concrete building has a loading dock extending the length of its south side. The hip roof of Spanish tile has exposed rafter ends above a plain frieze. Doors are wood-panel. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with iron bars, plain surrounds, and concrete lug sills. Many windows have been infilled. Architecturally, the utilitarian building is harmonious with the basic elements of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in Post architecture beginning in 1910.

LC: No. 1014 Outpatient Clinic (offices)

Built in 1924 at cost of \$70,000 as an outpatient clinic, this building, in conjunction with attached Nos. 1012 and 1013 (erected later in 1933), forms a single "E"-shaped building, which is currently used as offices. The two-story building is of stucco-covered reinforced-concrete construction. The hip roof of Spanish tile has a boxed cornice and overhanging eaves extending from a broad plate. The full-front porte-cocheres are massive projecting arcades formed of broad segmental arches and surmounted by spacious balconies with decorative iron handrails between massive pedestals. Doors are of a double casement "French" type. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with concrete lug sills. The building comprised of Nos. 1012, 1013, and 1014 is connected to various surviving wings of the Letterman complex and to the administration building (No. 1016) by an enclosed gallery at the rear. The building comprised of Nos. 1012, 1013, and 1014 appears to have been a replacement for an existing building that was part of the original hospital complex. As such, the new building followed the size and configuration of the earlier building even so far as

the hip form of its roofs. As the first of the three connected replacement buildings, No. 1014 served as the stylistic prototype for adjoining Nos. 1012 and 1013, which significantly expanded its design, creating a single unified edifice of an impressive tripartite composition. The edifice exhibits the simple and balanced use of elements associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

LC: Nos. 1008-1009 Wards (offices)

Built in 1930 (No. 1008) and 1931 (No. 1009) for approximately \$50,000 each, these buildings, which are currently vacant, once served as wards and held 76 beds and 80 beds, respectively. These two roughly identical two-story buildings of stucco-finished reinforced-concrete construction have I-shape plans measuring roughly 35' x 181'. Hip roofs of Spanish tile have decoratively sawn, exposed rafter ends. Some of the wood doors are glazed and have transoms. Double-hung wood sash windows are one-over-one, with concrete lug sills. The windows on the second floor are tall and have transoms. The buildings are connected to the surrounding buildings and to the original hospital administrative building (No. 1016) by enclosed galleries (described with No. 1016). Although these buildings exhibit material elements associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," their basic form and design follow those established in 1901 by No. 1007, one of the early ancillary buildings that has survived from the original hospital complex. The two 1930s ward buildings appear to have been replacements for two existing buildings of the original hospital complex.

LC: Nos. 1012-1013 Wards (offices)

Built in 1933 as additions to No. 1014, built in 1924. See No. 1014 above for description.

LC: No. 1061 Acid storage (storage)

Erected in 1938 as an acid storage shed, this utilitarian building measures roughly 8' x 10' in plan configuration. It is of reinforced concrete construction and has a shed roof covered in corrugated metal.

LC: No. 1055 Garage (storage)

Built in 1938 for \$2800 as a seven-vehicle garage, this single-story utilitarian garage measures roughly 20' x 67'. Its wood-frame structure is covered with horizontal wood siding; tar and gravel cover the shed-type roof. Small windows, one for each garage stall, pierce the wall opposite the large garage door openings. The integrity is somewhat compromised by the non-historic replacement of all of the garage doors.

LC: No. 1076 Ambulance Garage (storage)

Built in 1938 as a two-vehicle ambulance garage, this building is identical to a contemporary garage nearby (No. 1055), except in the number of stalls (see directly above). The integrity

of both garages appears somewhat compromised by the non-historic replacement of the original garage doors.

LC: No. 1160 Office (office)

This small utilitarian wood-frame building was built in 1940 as a small addition to the southeast end of an earlier group of 1917-1919 "temporary"-type warehouses (Nos. 1161-1163, 1167, 1169-1170, 1182-1188). It is an early example of a second program of rapid "temporary"-type construction that ensued in response to World War II.

Fort Winfield Scott (FWS)

FWS: Nos. 1301, 1303, 1311, 1323, 1327, 1335, and 1341 Garages

Erected from 1919-1940, these garages stand as part of a series of 16 garages (Nos. 1301-1327--odd numbers only, 1335, and 1341) dating from 1915-1941 and serving housing constructed along Kobbe Avenue. The garages range in size, the largest having a five-car capacity. Most are of stucco-clad wood-frame construction on concrete foundations; the wood-sided walls of Nos. 1311 and 1341 are exceptions. Roof forms include gable, hip, and flat. Gable and hip roofs are covered in red asphalt shingle or roll roofing; flat roofs are tar and gravel.

FWS: No. 1331 Officers' Club (Recreation Center)

Built in 1921 for \$47,700 as an officers' club for the Coast Artillery, the building remains in use as a recreation center. It stands today extensively altered through a complex series of changes and expansions undertaken through various periods. Irregularly shaped, the single-story building measures roughly 94' x 100' in plan. It rests on a stone and concrete slab foundation and is a mixture of wood-frame, concrete, and concrete block construction, all stucco-clad. It also has both gable and hip roofs of mission tile with stucco-clad corbeled chimneys. Numerous decorative features include brackets, exposed rafters-ends with attached endboards, boxed cornices, a plain concrete frieze, and decorative iron window grilles. There are doors both of a wood-panel type and a double-casement "French" type with glazing. Windows are of several types as well and have both wood and concrete lug sills. The building was originally designed in the "Spanish Colonial Revival"; alterations and additions generally have continued in or are harmonious with the original design conception. This building exhibits a strong outdoor orientation and extensive landscaping, including a series of stone-constructed steps and walks. Integral with these landscape features is a tennis court (No. 1333) with a handsome stone retaining wall constructed in 1943 in front of the Center.

FWS: No. 1263 Enlisted Family Housing (senior bachelor enlisted men's quarters)

Built in 1921 for \$12,800 as enlisted family housing, this two-story building has had few exterior alterations; the interior was modified to senior bachelor enlisted men's quarters c.1942. It is of wood-frame stucco-clad construction with a concrete slab foundation and water table and measures roughly 28' x 31' in plan. There is an entrance arch at the west end of the south elevation and a small projecting entrance pavilion on the east elevation with a gable roof of mission tile and a small boxed cornice with returns. The main gable roof, also clad in mission tile, has a boxed cornice with returns and a plain board frieze. The house has one plain stucco-covered chimney. Wood-panel doors are glazed and have slightly molded surrounds. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with wooden lug sills and slightly molded surrounds. The basement level has small fixed windows. Architecturally, the building is simple in form and detail and represents one of the numerous adaptations of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in Post architecture since 1910.

FWS: Nos. 1266 and 1270 Enlisted Family Housing (senior bachelor enlisted quarters)

The two enlisted family duplexes were built in 1921 for \$22,000 each. They are currently used as senior bachelor enlisted quarters. The stucco-covered wood-frame buildings measure roughly 31' x 47' in plan and have concrete slab foundations. Small front entrance porticos are composed of two posts, detailed with recessed panels and capital-like moldings; a pediment-like gable roof of mission tile; and rails of simple squared balusters and molded handrails. Additional entries are recessed through arches, some of which have been infilled with wood construction c.1942. The main gable roofs are clad in mission tile and have a boxed cornice with returns and a plain board frieze. Double internal chimneys are plain with stucco covering. Wood-panel doors are glazed. Fixed and double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with slightly molded surrounds and crowns, and wooden lug sills. Several windows are inset within an arch form, articulated in the wall by a slightly recessed plane atop a projecting sill. Small louvered vent windows are located in the gable ends. Architecturally, the duplexes are similar in form and detail to an adjacent and contemporary house (No. 1263, described above) and represent one of the numerous adaptations of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in architecture at the Presidio since 1910.

FWS: No. 1233 Storehouse (equipment shed)

Built in 1933 for \$1,700 as a storehouse, the building is currently used as an equipment shed. The single-story utilitarian building of reinforced concrete measures roughly 20' x 30' in plan and has a concrete foundation and a hip roof of red asphalt shingles.

FWS: Nos. 1275-1277, 1289-1291, 1293-1295, 1297-1298 Enlisted Family Housing

Built in 1933 for \$11,000 each, these eleven similar duplexes remain in their original use as enlisted family housing. They are two-story buildings, some with basement garages, and measure roughly 42' x 63' in their cross-axial rectangular plans. Stucco-clad wood-frame or hollow clay-tile construction rests on concrete slab foundations. A single-story projecting front entrance pavilion has a shed roof; the two main entrances to the duplexes are located on the side of the pavilion, while fenestration is located on its front. The duplexes are flanked by single-story porch-like end wings with second-story balconies marked by prominent classical balustrades with turned balusters. Gable roofs, covered in flat tile, have exposed rafter ends and flanking gable-end chimney with caps. Wood-panel doors are glazed. Garage doors are of an overhead sliding type, with wood-panels and glazing. Double-hung sash windows are two-over-two and six-over-six, with plain wood surrounds and concrete lug sills; some have decorative lintels. Architecturally, these duplexes represent a simple and harmonious blending of elements from the "Colonial Revival" and from the "Spanish Colonial Revival," and are therefore highly compatible with existing Post architecture from both of these stylistic traditions.

FWS: No. 1285 Garage

Erected in 1933, this garage is connected to Battery Howe-Wagner (No. 1287) constructed in 1895. It is a tall one-story building with a roughly square plan configuration; it is now largely covered with corrugated metal siding and roofing. The front elevation is filled with two large, tall pairs of double doors, constructed of wood with diagonal braces; doors appear original. On the sides, windows have been covered over with boards and protected by iron bars.

FWS: No. 1299 NCO Open Mess

Constructed in 1937 for \$4,400 as the non-commissioned officers' club, this building was reconstructed in 1942, probably along the lines of the original building. For a full description, see the next section, covering the World War II period 1941-1945.

FWS: No. 1470-1471 Ammunition Magazine (central magazine)

Built in 1938 for \$47,500 as the main ammunition magazine at the Post, the Golden Gate Bridge District constructed the complex in compensation for a magazine at Battery Lancaster that was destroyed during construction of the bridge. The complex is still used as a central magazine. No. 1470 is a reinforced-concrete building, measuring roughly 35' x 159' in plan, with a flat concrete roof and a concrete loading platform on the east elevation. Windows are boarded over at the northeast corner of the building. No. 1471, an underground building, is also of reinforced-concrete construction and measures roughly 55' x 135' in plan. Both buildings have buttress-like wall projections, plain concrete cornices,

and projecting steel I-beams for moving ammunition on chain hoists. The buildings have large reinforced-metal doors.

FWS: No. 1353 Searchlight Repair Shop

Constructed in 1939 for \$9,600 as a searchlight repair shop for the seacoast defense troops stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, this building is currently used as a maintenance shop. It is a single-story utilitarian wood-frame building measuring 25' x 162' in its extended rectangular plan. It has corrugated iron siding, a concrete foundation, and a gable roof with roll roofing. The searchlights repaired here served primarily to illuminate the mine fields at night in time of war to prevent enemy minesweepers from clearing the mine fields under cover of darkness. The date of the corrugated siding is unknown; if it is more recent than the historic period, the building may not contribute to the district until the siding is removed.

Crissy Field (CF)

CF: No. 1903 Boathouse, Fort Point Lifeboat Station (Dormitory, National Park Service)

Located in the area now identified as Crissy Field, this large two-and-a-half-story boathouse, planned apparently as early as 1914 or 1915, may not have been completed by the Coast Guard until 1919, at a location east of the station's two existing 1889-1890 buildings--the station-keeper's residence (No. 1901) and a boathouse (No. 1902); these earlier buildings had been relocated in 1915 from the station's original site, some 700' to the east and also adjacent to the shoreline of San Francisco Bay. The 1919 boathouse is roughly square in plan, having a simple block-like format with hip roof and two small one-story hipped extensions (like enclosed porches), across the southeast (side) elevation and the southwest (rear) elevation. The prominent hip roof, clad in wood shingles, now painted red, displays broadly overhanging eaves above a simple frieze-like element. All four sides of the roof are dominated by a broad low-rising shed dormer with exposed rafter ends; a large central look-out lantern or monitor, with a broadly overhanging hip roof and expansive glazing in the form of tripartite wood windows, rises above the building, forming a small fourth story. Like the earlier station buildings, the boathouse is of wood-frame construction clad in wood shingles, and the walls display a slight bell cast at the base; a slight bell cast also marks the division between the first and second story. Principal windows, often paired, have one-over-one double-hung sash. Originally, on its Bay-side (front) or northeast elevation, the boathouse had three large boat stalls and a corresponding three-track railway for switching and launching the boat carriers; in the 1970s, part of the railway was dismantled, and the large stall openings in the building were infilled and the interior boat decks remodeled into additional dormitory space. The northeast (front) elevation has a large open-frame exterior staircase constructed in steel; this recently-added staircase generally follows the location and form of an earlier exterior open-frame staircase constructed in wood. The southwest elevation (rear) has a recently-added handicapped access ramp. In design, the large 1919 boathouse repeats many of the architectural elements of the relocated 1889-1890 station

buildings and, with them, forms a distinct and unified functional and architectural group on Post that represents two eras of the architecture and technology of the nation's coastal rescue organization--one, under the early United States Life Saving Service (Fort Point Life Saving Station), and the other, under the later United States Coast Guard (Fort Point Lifeboat Station; later, Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station). This group remained in continuous use by the Coast Guard from 1915 to 1990, when the station was decommissioned.

CF: No. 650 Stilwell Hall--Enlisted Barracks with Mess (offices)

Built in 1921 for \$165,100 as enlisted men's barracks for Crissy Field, the building was named Stilwell Hall in 1946 in honor of Gen. Joseph Stilwell; although Stilwell has no known historical ties to this specific building, he briefly was commanding general at the Presidio before his death and therefore did make decisions affecting its development. The interior has been modified for use as offices. The large three-story building has a symmetrical composition formed of central cross-axial rectangular portion measuring 27' x 109' in plan and two large rectangular end wings, perpendicular to the central portion and each measuring 37' x 125' in plan. Another wing, 58' x 90' in plan, extends from the center of the rear elevation. The stucco-covered brick building has a concrete foundation. A water table defines the ground-story as the visual base of the building. Above, the individual bays are articulated by raised pilaster-like vertical wall elements. A three-level front gallery spans the central portion and is composed of a partially enclosed ground-level arcade, an open second level with supporting piers and molded handrails, and an enclosed top-level. The gable roofs are covered in mission tile; wall chimneys are covered in stucco. Six large capped curvilinear or scrolled parapets at the gable ends provide the major "Spanish Colonial Revival" ornamental features; these are inset with decorative oeil-de-boeuf windows. Wood-panel doors are glazed and have transoms. Double-hung sash windows are twelve-over-twelve, two-over-two, and eight-over-twelve, with wooden lug sills. Two bronze Spanish cannons are on concrete mounts in front of the building. Architecturally, the building exhibits a grand symmetrical composition and simple large-scale "Spanish Colonial Revival" decorative features, commonly used for large institutional buildings of period.

CF: No. 651 Administration Building

Built in 1921 for \$52,500 to house administrative functions, the building is of stucco-finished hollow-tile construction on a concrete foundation. The formal configuration measures roughly 59' x 130' in overall plan, and is composed of a two-and-one-half-story (with basement) central block or corps de logis, flanked by one-story end wings connected to the corps block by hyphens. The large entrance portico, with balcony, has Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The concrete stoop has a decorative ironwork railing. Hip roofs on the corps de logis and the wings are covered in mission tile and have overhanging eaves with cornice moldings. Two hipped dormers surmount the front of the corps portion of the building and stuccoed chimneys rise at various locations. Skylights have been added to the roofs at a later time. The stucco-clad walls are articulated with a raised water table and

beltcourse. The arched front doorway has wood-panel doors with a transom, sidelights, and a fanlight. Additional front doorways, with wood-panel doors and sidelights, are located in the hyphens. Double-hung sash windows are eight-over-eight, with notched lug sills of concrete; some windows have fixed sash. The front windows of the corps de logis have central eight-over-eight sash with four-over-four side sash. The central second-story balcony window has a raised surround with a schematized baroque profile formed of volute shapes at the bottom and croisettes at top. In design, the building's basic tripartite format with hip roofs relates to classical-derived prototypes, such as a Georgian house type. The classical details are further evidence of the design's connections to the classical-derived elements of the "Colonial Revival." In the use of stucco and mission-tile, however, the design relates to the "Spanish Colonial Revival." This blend of elements from classical or classical-derived architecture with elements from Spanish architecture characterizes many of the buildings constructed at the Presidio from 1910 through the 1930s. On a national perspective, this blend of elements characterizes much of the architecture of this period nationwide and is associated with a later, more classical (and often baroque) phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," identified more broadly as "Mediterranean."

CF: No. 654 Guardhouse (offices)

Built in 1921 for \$11,000 as the guardhouse, the interior of this building has been modified for offices. The single-story building measures roughly 31' x 37' in plan and is of stucco-covered hollow-tile construction, resting on a concrete slab foundation articulated by a water table. An entrance portico with concrete platform steps is composed of two Tuscan columns, an abbreviated entablature in broken sections above the columns, and an open pediment with a mission-tile gable roof above. The main hip roof is also of mission tile with a tile-capped and stucco-clad internal chimney at center. The segmental-arch doorway has an elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and a wood-panel door. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with concrete lug sills. This small building exhibits a blend of elements from classical or classical-derived architecture with elements from Spanish architecture. This particular blend characterizes much of the architecture constructed during this period at the Presidio and in the nation as a whole, and is associated with a later, more classical (and often baroque) phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," identified more broadly as "Mediterranean."

CF: No. 920 Motor Repair (parachute rigging shop)

Erected in 1921 for 33,000 as a motor repair shop, this single-story, concrete and steel-frame building, with concrete slab foundation, measures roughly 67' x 122' in plan. The dominant gable roof has a boxed metal cornice and roll roofing. Six vent stacks, which lined the ridge of the roof, appear to have been removed. The doorway has an overhead roll-type door. Large industrial-type metal sash windows are currently covered with green corrugated fiberglass sheathing. Apart from the easily removable fiberglass sheathing, the building has undergone little modification.

CF: Nos. 926 and 937 Hangars (maintenance shop)

Built in 1921 for \$67,800 each as aircraft hangars, the buildings are currently used as maintenance shops. While No. 926 was rehabilitated in 1961, little modification has been made to the exteriors of either building, save for the use of fiberglass sheathing on the monitor of No. 926 and on the northwest side of No. 937. In form, these are two roughly identical two-story steel-frame buildings of industrial design, covered with corrugated panels and resting on concrete slab foundations. Each measures roughly 112' x 161' in plan and has a gambrel-like roof, covered in red asphalt shingles and surmounted by a central monitor running its length. There are large metal doors of an overhead-sliding type and other doors of various types, including a metal safety type and a wood and glass horizontal-sliding type. Windows, some with opaque glass, are standard metal sash, glass curtain wall, and double-hung sash, three-over-three, with plain surrounds and lug sills, both of wood and concrete.

CF: No. 929 Gas Pump House (storage/compressed air plant)

Built in 1921 for \$1000 as a gasoline pump house, the building is currently used as a storage shed and compressed-air plant. Its single-story form measures 12' x 12' in plan and is comprised of a concrete building and wood-frame shed addition. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. There are pyramidal and shed-type tar and gravel roofs. The addition has both horizontal and board-and-batten wood siding. Doorways have plain wood double doors and single doors of a metal safety type. Windows have fixed metal sash.

CF: No. 931 Armorer's Storage (flammable storage)

Built in 1921 for \$8,900 as armorer's storage, the single-story concrete building measures roughly 20' x 30' in plan and rests on a platform slab foundation. The gable roof is covered in tar and gravel. Doorways have metal safety doors. Windows have both fixed and hinged metal sash. A hoist monorail at the gable end was added in 1962.

CF: No. 933 Dope Shop and Boiler Houses (maintenance shop)

Built in 1921 for \$91,600 as a maintenance shop with associated dope and boiler houses, the building was rehabilitated in 1961 and is currently used for storage. This one- and two-story steel-frame building of industrial design measures roughly 60' x 232' in plan and is covered with corrugated asbestos panels with a concrete slab foundation. The cross-gable roof, with roll roofing, has a gabled monitor, now partially covered with opaque fiberglass. Doorways have both wood doors of an overhead-sliding type and metal safety doors. Windows have industrial metal sash.

CF: No. 934 Motor Testing Building (maintenance shop)

Built in 1921 for \$17,700 as the motor test building, the building was rehabilitated in 1961 and currently serves as a maintenance shop for motor vehicles. The two-story stucco-covered reinforced-concrete building measures 48' x 64' in plan and has a gable roof with roll roofing. Doorways have large metal double doors. Pivotal and fixed windows are of industrial metal sash.

CF: No. 935 Aero Storehouse (offices)

Built in 1921 for \$31,200 as an aero storehouse, the building currently is used as offices. The two-story reinforced-concrete building measures 60' x 62' in plan and has a concrete-slab foundation delineated on the exterior by a water table. The gable roof has a monitor and is covered in roll roofing. Double doors are plain wood. There are flat, pivotal, and fixed windows, all of industrial metal sash.

CF: No. 946 Signal Cable Hut (cable communications hut)

Built in 1921 as a signal cable hut, the building is currently used as a cable communications hut. The partially below-ground single-story reinforced-concrete building measures 8' x 8' in plan and has a earth-mounded concrete roof. The passage to the below-grade doorway is flanked by concrete retaining walls. The batten wood door has a lintel above. There are no windows.

CF: No. 951 Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Scott Hall - enlisted guest house)

Built in 1921 at a cost of \$64,500 as bachelor officers' quarters, the building is currently used as an enlisted guest house. The two-and-one-half-story building has a cross-axial extended rectangular plan measuring roughly 57' x 153'. It is constructed of stucco-covered hollow tile and wood frame on a concrete slab foundation, delineated on the exterior by a water table. The hip roof is of mission tile and has a boxed and molded cornice. There are hipped dormers and banded stucco-clad chimneys near the peak. An impressive projecting central portico is quadrastyle, having four slender two-story Tuscan columns, with complementary pilasters at rear and supporting a full entablature surmounted by a prominent classical balustrade with turned balusters. The tall main doorway has a massive aedicule-like surround composed of a denticulated entablature and pediment, supported by two Tuscan pilasters. A heavily molded architrave with croisettes further embellishes the surround. Tall double doors are wood-panel. The doorway is flanked by two tall round-headed stair windows with molded architraves. Other windows, mostly joined in bands of two and three, are double-hung sash, four-over-four, with concrete lug sills. A one-story enclosed porch of wood construction is located at the center of the rear elevation. A substantial rough-faced granite and firebrick double beehive oven, fireplace, and barbecue are located behind the building. Architecturally, the building exhibits a free adaptation and

blending of stylistic elements of both the "Colonial Revival" and the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

CF: Nos. 952-964, 968 and 969 Officers' Family Housing and Garages

Built in 1921 for \$8,900 each as quarters for pilots based at Crissy Field, these roughly identical two-story houses are stucco-covered concrete buildings measuring roughly 35' x 42' in plan. A one-story enclosed front sun porch has Tuscan pilasters, fenestration, and lower paneling, all surmounted by a wooden balustrade and balcony area. The gable roofs are of mission tile and have cornice moldings with returns. A plain stucco-covered internal chimney rises from the center of the roof peaks. Wood-panel front doors have glazing and sidelights. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with slightly projecting molded surrounds and wood lug sills. There are some fixed windows. Decorative elements include a modillion-like course of beam ends at the sun porch cornice and lattice-work screens over the foundations. There are some shed additions of wood construction at rear. Architecturally, the houses exhibit a basic form and standard elements generally associated with "Colonial Revival." The use of stucco and mission tile, however, relates the houses also to the "Spanish Colonial Revival." In type and form and in the simple and harmonious blending of styles, this group of houses, which forms a unified residential "streetscape" along the curve of Lincoln Boulevard, continues architectural continuities established on Post by earlier groups of houses and duplexes. Nos. 968 and 969, also built in 1921, are the garages for these quarters. Constructed of wood-frame and concrete, these single-story stepped-level buildings accommodate eight vehicles each.

CF: No. 966 Radio Receiving Station (officers' family housing)

Built in 1921 for \$8,600 as a radio receiving station for Crissy Field, the building was converted to officers' family housing c.1947. The stucco-covered hollow-tile building with a concrete slab foundation, delineated on the exterior by a water table, measures roughly 32' x 47' in plan, and is composed of a roughly square main portion and a side ell. There is a flat-roofed addition at the rear. The hip roof of mission tile has a boxed cornice with plain overhanging eaves. A stucco-surface chimney with cap is located near the center of the building. The front door is wood-panel and glazed and has a transom. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six in the main building and four-over-four in the ell, with stucco-surfaced lug sills. In design the simple building exhibits a mixture of standard building elements of the period, with materials associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," which by then were standard as well.

CF: No. 643 Aircraft Hangar (electronics maintenance shop)

Built in 1923 for \$47,200 as an aircraft hangar that was part of the early expansion of the airfield's facilities, the one-and-one-half story utilitarian building measures 68' x 332' in its extended rectangular plan. It is of stucco-covered concrete and hollow-tile construction on a concrete slab foundation. Cross gambrel roofs have roll paper roofing and skylights. Bays

are articulated by pilaster-like vertical wall members with stepped tops extending above the roof line. A central vent and raised diamond motif is set above the building's centrally placed doorways, which are accessed by straight-approach concrete steps has tubular metal railings. Windows are of fixed metal sash with concrete lug sills. The design elements of the building relate loosely to both the "Spanish Colonial Revival," in its sparest adaptation, and to the simple "modern" design elements typical of modest industrial and warehouse construction of 1920s.

CF: No. 640 Hangar (warehouse)

Constructed in 1928 for \$25,000 as a warehouse, this tall single-story, utilitarian building measures roughly 81' x 110' in plan and is of wood-frame and concrete construction with corrugated iron siding, a concrete foundation, and a cross-axial gable roof of red asphalt shingles. Very large sliding doors are wood-panel. The integrity of the building to its historic appearance is marginal. The original fenestration appears to have been heavily altered at a later date, likely outside the Presidio's period of significance, as determined currently. Corrugated metal siding may also not be original. During World War II, the Fourth Army Military Intelligence School, established to instruct intelligence personnel in the Japanese Language, was housed in this building; the school was started on November 1, 1941, one month before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and trained many Nisei Americans for duty in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

CF: No. 641 Latrine (office)

Constructed in 1928 for \$2,400 as a latrine, this single-story, utilitarian building measures roughly 21' x 42' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with stucco-clad walls and a cross-axial gable roof covered in red asphalt shingles. The integrity of the building to its historic appearance as a latrine is marginal at best. The original doors and fenestration have been heavily altered probably in association with the later conversion to office use. During World War II, the Fourth Army Military Intelligence School was housed in the adjacent hangar (No. 641; see directly above) for which this building likely served as the latrine.

CF: Nos. 631-633 Ammunition Magazines (storage)

Built for the Presidio by the Golden Gate Bridge Authority in 1935 for \$1,300 each as ammunition magazines, the buildings measure 20' x 24' in plan and have concrete slab foundations, stucco-clad walls of hollow-tile construction, and gable roofs covered in red asphalt shingles and surmounted at the peak with metal stack vents. There are reinforced metal safety doors, and windows have fixed glazing and concrete lug sills covered by bars and screens. The buildings are utilitarian in design without significant stylistic features.

CF: No. 1907 Shop/storage building, Fort Point Lifeboat Station (Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

Erected most likely in the mid-1930s, this one- to one-and-a-half- story building has an axial rectangular plan configuration and is built of wood-frame construction clad entirely in wood shingles. It has a tall axial gable roof. Principal windows are small and square in shape, with four-light wood sash. The long elevation on the southwest side (oriented away from the Bay) of the building is entirely filled with large hinged doors composed of narrow tongue-and-groove vertical boards and displaying prominent strap hinges of iron. The building, which was part of a sensitive improvement program undertaken for the historic lifesaving station in the 1930s, exhibits a simple design incorporating the conventional forms of wood construction. Its all-shingle cladding, complete with a slight bell cast at the base of the walls, follows the design of the earlier station buildings, dating from 1889-1890 and 1919.

A small addition (No. 1908) on the southeast (rear) elevation of the building does not appear to have any internal connection and may best be considered a separate building, constructed perhaps as late as the 1950s.

CF: No. 1905 Buoy house with latrine, Fort Point Lifeboat Station (Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

This small building, along with the adjacent and smaller "tide gauge house" (No. 1906), was built probably in the late 1930s and is located at the end of the main pier (No. 1904) of the lifesaving station, now known as the Fort Point United States Coast Guard Station. The one-story buoy house has a rectangular plan configuration and is built of wood-frame construction clad in wide horizontal wood siding. Its gable roof is covered with red composition or asphalt roofing. Principal windows are small and square in shape, with four-light wood sash. The building displays a simple utilitarian design incorporating the conventional forms of wood construction, and stands as part of a program of highly compatible improvements undertaken for the historic station in the 1930s.

CF: No. 1906 Tide gauge house, Fort Point Lifeboat Station (Fort Point U.S. Coast Guard Station)

This building, along with the adjacent buoy house (No. 1905), was built probably in the late 1930s and is located at the end of the main pier (No. 1904) of the lifesaving station, now known as the Fort Point United States Coast Guard Station. The tide gauge house has a very small one-story block-like configuration and is built of wood-frame construction clad in wide horizontal wood siding. Its hip roof is covered with red composition or asphalt roofing. The building displays a simple utilitarian design incorporating the conventional forms of wood construction, and stands as part of a program of highly compatible improvements undertaken for the historic station in the 1930s.

CF: No. 603 Commissary (photo lab/audiovisual center)

Erected with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds in 1939 for \$61,400 as a commissary, this two-story building is used currently as a photographic laboratory and film library. A 70-seat auditorium was installed in 1966. The building measures roughly 60' x 105' in plan and is of concrete-block construction. The gable roof is covered in mission tile. In materials and form, this simple, utilitarian building is harmonious with the "Spanish Colonial Revival," prevalent in Post architecture since 1910. It represents one of the many works-relief projects that significantly expanded the Presidio during the 1930s through the year 1940.

CF: No. 967 Film vault (storage)

Erected in 1939 for \$1700, this small, utilitarian single-story shed-type building measures 8' x 15' in plan and is of simple concrete construction with a shed roof. It has double doors in front.

CF: No. 916 Offices

Erected in 1940 for \$3,900, this simple single-story wood-frame building, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measures 26' x 73' in its rectangular plan. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. Windows have standard double-hung wood sash. The building exhibits the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. It is one of the first in a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

CF: No. 908 Offices

Erected in 1940 for \$5,700, this simple single-story wood-frame building, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measures 26' x 103' in its rectangular plan. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. Windows have standard double-hung wood sash. The building exhibits the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. It is one of the first in a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

CF: Nos. 907 and 915 Mess Halls (offices)

Erected in 1940, for \$9,600 each, as two identical 50-seat mess halls, these simple single-story wood-frame buildings, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measure 26' x 109' each in their rectangular plans. The gable roofs are covered in red asphalt shingles. Windows have standard double-hung wood sash. The buildings exhibit the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid

expansion of military bases during the World War II period. They were among the first in a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

North Cantonment (NC)

NC: Nos. 1160-1163, 1167, 1169-1170, 1182-1188 Warehouses (offices and warehouses)

The construction of these groups of warehouses was begun ⁱⁿ 1917 but continued through 1919 as part of the development of the area at the northeast corner of the Post into a major supply depot. (For a description, see "Contributing Architectural Resources" for the Main Post during the preceding period of development.)

NC: No. 283 Warehouse (offices)

Erected as a warehouse no earlier than the mid-1920s (date based on historic photographs of the area), this irregularly shaped utilitarian building is comprised of a two-story original portion and extensive later one-story additions to the northwest. The additions date primarily to the 1940s, though portions are more recent. The building's wood-frame construction is covered in a combination of horizontal wood siding and corrugated iron sheathing and rests on a concrete pier foundation. The original two-story portion has a gable roof, now clad in red asphalt shingles, with metal vents at the peak and exposed rafters with attached endboards. Wood-paneled doors are glazed; there are overhead sliding and barn-type doors as well. Double-hung sash windows are one-over-one, with wooden lug sills. The building has been modified greatly since construction with numerous additions including external non-historic stairways and insensitive aluminum window sash. It is used currently as facilities engineers' offices. The building's simple utilitarian design relates to the rapid "temporary"-type construction that appeared primarily during the periods of the World Wars.

East Cantonment (EC)

EC: No. 558 Post Exchange and Restaurant (military police station; medical services)

Built in 1920 at a cost of \$6,500 as a Post exchange, restaurant, and terminus for the electric streetcar line that ran between San Francisco and the Presidio until 1945, this single-story building measures roughly 42' x 100' in plan and has a two-part configuration. It is of stucco-clad reinforced concrete construction and has cross gable roofs, now covered in red asphalt shingles. Decorative features on the prominent gable-end portion of the front elevation include a pair of buttress-like end or corner elements, a pair of engaged spiraled colonettes with floral capitals supporting an entrance arch, a central gable wall vent with a decorative surround, and massive brackets under the roof, each composed of three stacked beams that project successively forward from beneath the bargeboard. Wood-panel doors are glazed with transoms. The fenestration includes a large "French" casement-type with

fanlights. Other windows are double-hung sash, twelve-over-one and twelve-over-four, and large single-pane or "picture" windows with slightly molded surrounds ("picture"-type are probably later, non-historic alterations). Architecturally, the building exhibits a notable assortment of decorative features associated with the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

EC: Nos. 552-557 Garages

Built in 1939 for the 1917 officers' family housing (Nos. 540-551) along Sumner Avenue, these similar garages are of reinforced-concrete construction, surmounted by hip roofs with plain exposed rafter ends. Nos. 552 and 557 are four-car and measure roughly 22' x 50' while the remainder are three-car and measure roughly 22' x 37'. The design of the garages is spare and utilitarian, but highly compatible in appearance, scale, form, and materials with the houses they serve.

EC: No. 559 Public Toilet

This small single-story building measuring roughly 18' x 21' was erected in 1940 for \$5900 as a public toilet to serve the 1920 post exchange and restaurant (No. 558). It is located behind and partially attached to the exchange and restaurant building. The simple stucco-clad concrete walls of the rest-room building are surmounted by a hip roof, clad in mission tile. It is stylistically harmonious with the building it serves and with the Post's tradition of Spanish-derived architectural features, used even in the design of minor ancillary buildings.

EC: Nos. 510-514 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1940 for \$27,300 each, from Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds, these five nearly identical duplexes are two-story buildings with basement garages and measure roughly 39' x 88' in their cross-axial rectangular plans. They are of hollow-tile construction finished in stucco and resting on concrete foundations. On the front elevation, the broad end bays are slightly recessed, creating the impression of a projecting central portion flanked by end wings. The low hip roof is covered with mission tile; two internal chimneys are placed symmetrically. Front stoops of concrete and stone rubblework have side approaches. Central doorways have molded concrete surrounds and crowns, topped by prominent hood roofs of mission tile (hoods are a gablet form on Nos. 510, 512, and 514, and a shed form on Nos. 511 and 513). Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with rounded concrete lug sills. Larger first-story windows in the end bays have segmental arches and decorative projecting ledges below, suggesting balcony balustrades. These buildings represent the late expression of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" in Post architecture. Sited on one of the highest points of the Presidio to command spectacular views of the Bay, these houses continue the Post's important design tradition of responding to the magnificent topography and setting of the reservation. They represent one of the last of the fine works-related projects that improved and expanded the Post. They are of the same date and general architectural characteristics as Nos. 530-539, below.

EC: Nos. 530-539 Officers' Family Housing

Built in 1940 for \$24,400 each, from Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds, these duplexes are of the same date and general architectural characteristics and significance as Nos. 510-14, above. In variation to Nos. 510-14, their plans measure roughly 27' x 71' and are not articulated by slightly recessed end bays. Symmetrical end chimneys have tile "shoulders" at the first story. There are three entrances in the facade: two front entrances for the duplex units, and a central entrance that accesses a central longitudinal space between the two units. The center entrance is arched, with recessed doors and a wood trellis extending over the front stairs. The two duplex entrances have hoods in the form of cantilevered shed roofs, covered with mission tile. The duplexes exhibit two variations of front door surrounds: architrave surrounds crowned by sections of classical cornice moldings and flanked by alternating quoin patterns, or two flanking pilasters inset with beveled panels and supporting a decorative entablature including medieval-derived motifs. Some buildings are decorated with small blind windows in the second story above the central arched entrance. Decorative detailing is particularly fine.

West Cantonment (WC)

WC: Nos. 715-716, 719, 721, 723, 725, 742-48 Enlisted Family Housing

Erected in 1932, these buildings are all variations on the same duplex house type, which proliferated during the 1930s in two areas: one, just west of the Main Parade Ground along Riley Avenue (Nos. 127-129), and the other, in the West Cantonment within two "streetscapes," on Portola Street and on Liggett Avenue (Nos. 715-16, 718-719, 721-723, 725-727, 729-731, 733, 742-48, 753-754, 757-758). Nos. 715-716, 719, 721, 723, 725, 742-48 were constructed at approximately \$12,600. (For a description of the duplex type, see Nos. 127-129, built in 1931, under Main Post.)

WC: Nos. 727, 729, 731, and 733 Enlisted Family Housing

Erected in 1933, these buildings are all variations on the same duplex house type, which proliferated during the 1930s in two areas: one, just west of the Main Parade Ground along Riley Avenue (Nos. 127-129), and the other, in the West Cantonment within two "streetscapes," on Portola Street and on Liggett Avenue (Nos. 715-16, 718-719, 721-723, 725-727, 729-731, 733, 742-48, 753-754, 757-758). Nos. 727, 729, 731, and 733 were constructed for \$13,400 each. (For a description of the duplex type, see Nos. 127-129, built in 1931, under Main Post.)

WC: Nos. 718, 722, 726, 730, 753-754, and 757-758 Enlisted Family Housing

Erected in 1939, these buildings are all variations on the same duplex house type, which proliferated during the 1930s in two areas: one, just west of the Main Parade Ground along Riley Avenue (Nos. 127-129), and the other, in the West Cantonment within two

"streetscapes," on Portola Street and on Liggett Avenue (Nos. 715-16, 718-719, 721-723, 725-727, 729-731, 733, 742-48, 753-754, 757-758). Nos. 718, 722, 726, 730, 753-754, and 757-758 were constructed for \$20,300 each. (For a description of the duplex type, see Nos. 127-129, built in 1931, under Main Post.)

WC: No. 705, 734-737 and 761-763 Garages

Erected through the 1930s, these are the garages for those duplexes described directly above that are located in the West Cantonment. These multiple-car garages have common-bond red brick walls and either hip or gable roofs covered in red asphalt shingles. They are simple and utilitarian one-story ancillary buildings, harmonious with the architecture and materials of the duplexes they serve.

South Post (SP)

SP: No. 312 Radio Receiving Station (radar transmitter/receiver)

Built in 1921 at a cost of \$5000 as part of one of Presidio's early radio station complexes, the rectangular single-story building with basement measures roughly 25' x 36' in plan and has concrete foundations and common-bond red brick walls. The gable roof, now covered in asphalt shingles, has a boxed cornice above a frieze-like fascia. The wood-panel door has sidelights and a transom. Fixed and double-hung sash windows have sloping brick lug sills and iron security grates.

SP: No. 314 Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) Station

Built in 1921 at a cost of \$16,000 as part of one of earliest radio communications networks at the Presidio, the three-story utilitarian building measures roughly 26' x 41' in plan. It is a stucco-finished wood-frame building with a concrete foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. Overhead sliding garage-type wood doors are paneled and glazed. Double-hung sash windows are six-over-six, with molded trim and concrete lug sills.

SP: No. 315 Water Pump house

Erected in 1921 for \$400 as a pump house for the Main Post's water system, this single-story utilitarian building measures 10' x 25' in plan. It is of wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding, a concrete foundation, and a gable roof of red asphalt shingles.

Marine Hospital

MH: No. 1809 Family Housing

Built in 1920, the two-story house, with a broadly overhanging hip roof covered in red asphalt shingles, is of wood-frame construction covered in stucco. It has approximately 3,000

square feet of space within its roughly square plan configuration. This house is the highest and northernmost in a curving row of seven residences (Nos. 1809-1815) graciously sited on the rise along Wyman Avenue, overlooking Mountain Lake. The front of the house is three bays across and has a prominently projecting one-story pedimented portico supported by two pairs of square posts with Tuscan-derived details. The central single-bay portico rests on a high-rising front porch platform that spans the width of the facade. A large centered staircase accesses the portico and platform; a balustrade-like wood railing is used throughout. The paneled front door has sidelights. The front windows of the first story have double-hung eight-over-eight sash; remaining principal windows have double-hung six-over-six sash. This house is one of the four remaining buildings that pre-date the 1932 complex and therefore are associated with the earlier historic hospital complex. The other pre-1932 buildings are Nos. 1806, 1807, and 1810. The design of the house shows some elements that relate in a very general way to the "Colonial Revival," and some to the "Spanish Colonial Revival."

MH: No. 1807 Quarters

This building was erected as living quarters prior to 1928; currently it is unoccupied and boarded up. Based on its architectural similarities to many earlier military buildings of the previous decade, it was likely built around 1920 and pre-dates the adjacent quarters (No. 1807), which also was built before 1928. Similar to the adjacent quarters, the building faces east and has a long cross-axial rectangular plan. The building is three-story and has a low hip roof with red asphalt roofing and exposed rafter ends. The reinforced-concrete construction is finished in stucco. The ground floor accommodates multiple garages while the living quarters are located on the second and third floors. Windows have standard double-hung six-over-six sash. A cantilevered wood balcony with a simple decorative wood rail extends across the three center bays of the front elevation. Architectural detailing is spare. This is one of the four remaining buildings that pre-date the 1932 complex and therefore are associated with the earlier historic hospital complex. The other pre-1932 buildings are Nos. 1806, 1809, and 1810.

MH: No. 1806 Senior Enlisted Quarters

Erected in the 1920s, before 1928, at a cost of \$2,401, the building faces east and has a long cross-axial rectangular plan. It is two-story with a prominent hip roof, covered in red flat tile and punctuated by small semi-circular dormer vents. The reinforced-concrete construction has a stucco finish. The ground floor accommodates multiple garages while the actual living quarters are located on the second floor. While this building displays the double-hung six-over-six window sash and the red flat-tile roof typical of the later 1932 hospital complex, it has plaster finished exterior walls rather than the buff-colored brick veneer of the complex. It also does not have the level of classical design and detail exhibited by most of the buildings of the 1932 complex. Based on its architectural detailing, the building appears to have been built after the adjacent quarters building (No. 1807), which also dates to the 1920s. This is one of the four remaining buildings that pre-date the

1932 complex and therefore are associated with the earlier historic hospital complex. The other pre-1932 buildings are Nos. 1807, 1809, and 1810.

MH: No. 1801 Main Hospital

Built in 1932, this six-story reinforced-concrete building, clad in buff-colored brick, is one of the largest historic buildings in the Presidio reservation. The original building is composed roughly of a cross-axial rectangular front block with three large rear wings. Two of the wings, which rise the full six stories and terminate in octagonal plan configurations, match and are placed symmetrically in outward diagonal extensions from either end of the rear elevation; a large central wing, three-stories in height, extends on axis, far to the rear of the property. Notably, the design of these three large wings recalls the plan configuration of the 1874 hospital, comprised of three radiating wards. Hip roofs are clad in red flat tile. A pavilion-like projecting portion demarks the center three bays of the front elevation; extensive glazing and fine classical detailing, including pilasters, panels, modillions, and guttae, further relate this projecting portion to a front entrance porch or pavilion. A large 1952 addition, comprised of two forward-projecting seven-story end wings and a large one-story connector, partially obstructs the original front of the hospital building. Two relatively small 1950s additions extend from the end of the central rear wing. The original building exhibits an overall program of classical detailing including a rusticated basement-like treatment in cast stone for the two lower levels, cast-stone quoins, cast-stone panels and crowning ornamental lintels for the piano nobile-like third-level windows, a prominent entablature element between the fifth and sixth levels, and the aforementioned ornamentation on the pavilion-like portion that marks the entrance. Except in this pavilion-like entrance portion, principal windows have six-over-six double-hung sash.

This building, though considerably compromised by the 1950s front addition, exhibits its original form and character clearly: the side and rear elevations, which show essentially the same level of detail as the front elevation (excepting the center wing), are substantially intact; well over half of the front elevation is visible as it appeared originally; and the non-historic addition clearly "reads" as a separate and non-integral building, built in front of the building at a later date. Architecturally, the hospital stands distinctly as the main component of the complex and accordingly commands a prominent hill site on axis with the City's 15th Avenue below. The building displays the classical design elements and materials--principally buff-colored brick and red flat-tile roofing--adopted to unify the enormous early 1930s building project for the hospital. While the major use of buff brick does not appear in the Presidio's historic architecture elsewhere on the reservation, the use of red tile and of classical design elements relates strongly to the Post's architectural traditions. As with most architecture on Post, the classical elements of the Marine Hospital complex--the overriding formal symmetry of individual buildings, the use of brick, and the almost standard presence of Tuscan-related supports and pilasters, six-over-six double-hung sash, and various classical details--derive most discernibly from "Colonial Revival" sources. In the design of the main hospital building, however, the connection between classical elements and their "Colonial Revival" sources is more general than specific and relates to the emergence of

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generic classical design idioms for twentieth-century institutional architecture. Other buildings of the 1932 complex exhibit elements that can be tied more directly to "Colonial Revival" sources.

MH: No. 1802 Engineering Building

Constructed in 1932 as a maintenance facility, this one-story flat-roofed building of reinforced concrete construction faces north/northeast and is rectangular in plan. Sited on an incline, the ground level is much lower on its rear elevation. The original 1932 part of the facility comprises the larger east portion of the existing building; it is distinguished by the simple architectural articulation of vertical pilaster-like elements and a seven-course stepped cornice element with a parapet-like area above, coped with sheet copper. Windows display industrial-type metal sash. The west portion of the building, which was probably constructed concomitantly to the major expansion of the main hospital building (No. 1801) in the early 1950s, falls outside the period of historical significance for National Historic Landmark district, as determined at this time. Although abutting the original portion of the building, this 1950s addition is essentially a separate building, being connected to the original building only by one internal doorway. The addition has a prominent, approximately eight-story smoke/steam stack and is blocky in form, exhibiting none of the architectural articulation of the earlier 1932 building. At present the 1932 portion is used for storage; the 1950s portion houses a steam-power generator.

MH: No. 1805 Recreation Center

Constructed in 1932, this one-and-one-half story wood-frame building, with approximately 3,600 square feet of space, served as the recreation center for the Marine Hospital. The roughly square plan configuration is comprised of a main rectangular portion with a cross-axial gable roof, a projecting front (south) entrance portico with an axial gable roof, and lower one-story front rooms that flank the central portico and have flat roofs with decorative balcony rails. Exterior walls are of buff-colored veneer brick surmounted by a box cornice; roofs are covered in red flat tile. The entrance portico is formed of an modified classical quadrastyle temple front with a keyed oeil-de-boeuf window centered in the pediment-like gable end; the squared supports have Tuscan-related detailing and decorative vertical beading. The front doorway with transom exhibits a classical surround topped by a broken scroll pediment with central pine-cone finial; the original paneled double doors appear to have been replaced with non-historic flush doors. Principal windows have jack arches with decorative keystones and double-hung six-over-six sash. The rear elevation exhibits larger arched windows of eight-over-eight double-hung sash with fanlights above. This building stands as a fine and intact example of the "Colonial Revival" (more specifically "Georgian Revival") design elements and materials adopted in the early 1930s to unify the new hospital complex. While the major use of buff-colored brick does not appear in the Presidio's historic architecture elsewhere on the reservation, the use of red tile and of "Colonial Revival" design elements relates strongly to the Post's architectural traditions.

MH: No. 1808 Nurses Quarters

the Built in 1932 as a nurses quarters, this large three-story building with basement has approximately 27,800 square feet of space in its cross-axial rectangular plan. The building faces south, roughly on axis with the City's 14th Avenue, outside the reservation. The hip roof, covered in red flat tile, is distinguished by a prominent Georgian-style wooden lantern with a copper roof and side-panel louvers, disguising a central air vent; this feature is perhaps a reference to Mt. Vernon. The lantern has an octagonal plan configuration and is articulated with pilasters and a denticulated cornice. Additionally, the roof has twelve arched dormer vents, also of copper construction or sheathing. The central three bays of the front elevation are recessed to form a portico in antis, which is bracketed by two colossal-order pilasters and supported by four colossal-order Tuscan columns, placed in pairs. The portico is crowned by a decorative wood rail and rests on a broad approach of concrete steps. The walls of recessed area of the portico are finished in stucco, while the rest of the exterior, with the exception of the wooden end porches, is covered in buff-colored brick. Enclosed solarium-like end porches flank the building and are glazed with full-bay tripartite windows with transoms; the bays of these full-height three-story porches are further articulated by colossal-order pilasters and spandrels decorated with applied clathrate-derived motives. The building is unified by a greatly abbreviated classical entablature. Except on the porches, the building's windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. The two large windows that flank the front door have been replaced with non-historic treatments. While the recessed area of the portico may have suffered some non-historic alterations, this building still stands as a particularly fine example of the "Colonial Revival" (more specifically "Georgian Revival") design elements and materials adopted in the early 1930s to unify the new hospital complex. Aligned with one of the entrances to the reservation on 14th Avenue, this building is the most focal of the complex, with the exception of the actual main hospital (No. 1801). While the major use of buff brick does not appear in the Presidio's historic architecture elsewhere on the reservation, the use of red tile and of "Colonial Revival" design elements relates strongly to the Post's architectural traditions.

MH: No. 1811 Family Housing

Built in 1932, this house is a one in a curving row of seven residences (Nos. 1809-1815) graciously sited on the rise along Wyman Avenue, overlooking Mountain Lake. Its design is similar to that of No. 1802, a house built some 10 to 12 years before and located at the northern end of the row. Major design elements common to both of these two-story houses include stucco-clad walls on wood-frame construction, roughly square plan configurations, front elevations three bays in width, one-story single-bay classical-derived central porticos supported on two pairs of square posts with Tuscan-related detailing, and six-over-six double-hung window sash. A major departure in the design of No. 1811 from the design of the earlier house is the cross-axial gable roof; this change in roof form, along with attendant details such as the cornice returns and pairs of quarter-round fanlight windows in the gable ends, give the design of the 1932 house a more "Colonial Revival" flavor than that of the earlier house. Thus, while the design of No. 1811 relates well to the existing c.1920 house,

it also reflects the new Georgian Revival scheme of the massive early 1930s hospital construction program, of which it was a part. Two important new material features of the house are the red flat-tile roofing and the buff-colored brick facing the foundation level. This tile and brick were used throughout the early 1930s program and principally account for its visual unity. The impressive siting of the row of residences continued the Presidio's fine architectural tradition of sensitivity to the landscape.

MH: Nos. 1812-1815 Family Housing

Built in 1932, these four nearly identical adjacent two-story duplexes form the major part of a curving row of seven residences (Nos. 1809-1815) graciously sited on the rise along Wyman Avenue, overlooking Mountain Lake. They are of wood-frame construction with stucco-clad walls and have cross-axial rectangular plan configurations. The gable roofs are covered in red flat tile. Centered and projecting one-story front porches of wood construction are supported on square posts with Tuscan-related detailing and have rounded arch-like roofs. Principal windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. The design of these duplexes is similar to that of the adjacent and contemporary house, No. 1811, and the format of all of these residences--a cross-axial rectangular block with gable roof--relates to a basic "Colonial-Revival" house type; the decorative introduction of fanlights at the entrances and in the gable ends further reinforces the "Colonial-Revival" character. This character ties these duplexes into the "Colonial Revival" or "Georgian Revival" scheme of the massive early 1930s hospital construction program, of which they were a part. Two important new material features of the duplexes were the red flat-tile roofing and the buff-colored brick facing the foundation level. This tile and brick were used throughout the early 1930s program and principally account for its visual unity. While the major use of buff-colored brick does not appear in the Presidio's historic architecture elsewhere on the reservation, the use of red tile and of "Colonial Revival" design elements relates strongly to the Post's architectural traditions. The use of smooth stucco for the exterior walls relates to the earlier houses in the row, Nos. 1809 and 1810, and, in a very general way, to the "Spanish Colonial Revival" heritage of the Presidio. The use of red tile also fits into the Post's twentieth century architecture. The impressive siting of the row of residences continued the Presidio's fine architectural tradition of sensitivity to the landscape.

MH: Nos. 1818-1819 Laboratories

Built in 1932, these small one-story buildings are rectangular in plan. No. 1818 measures 6,044 square feet; No. 1819, 1,680 square feet. They are clad in buff brick and have flat roofs edged in molded copper coping. Principal windows have six-over-six double-hung sash; small basement windows are below several of the principal windows. While the architectural detailing of these utilitarian buildings is spare, the use of gold/buff brick and six-over-six sash clearly ties them into the design of the early 1930s hospital construction program.

MH: No. 1828 Meter House

Built in 1932, this small, block-like, and windowless building houses an electric meter. Its stucco-clad walls and hip roof covered in mission tile relate to the Post's tradition of Spanish-derived design. Architecturally, it is notable that these design elements were applied to such a small and out-of-the-way utility building.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

Beginning in the 1920s, major leveling, grading, and paving programs, in association with the development of Crissy Field, were undertaken on the large expanse of low lying Presidio lands along San Francisco Bay; at the height of its use, the overall dimensions of the airstrip were approximately 5,200' in length and 400' in width. One of the last of such programs completed while the airstrip was active, was the 1934 construction of a "landing mat," 1,000' long and 200' wide, and composed of a 7"-thick base of crushed rock, a coat of rolled and packed "leveling" rock, and a topping of natural rock asphalt. After Crissy Field closed, it is known that 400,000 square feet of the runway was resurfaced in 1938 through Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds. Evidence of these and other leveling and paving programs may remain under the extensive concrete paving that exists in the runway area today. The date of the existing concrete paving has not yet been determined with certainty; it may have been laid down as early as 1938 (during the period of the Post's historic development), or later, in 1960 (non-historic), when the paving was extended.

Located within the area that became Crissy Field after 1921, the rectangular coastal site of the lifesaving station (relocated in 1915 and renamed the Fort Point Lifeboat Station), underwent many improvements during this period that are very much in evidence today. In addition to four new buildings (Nos. 1903, 1905-1907), these improvements included the station's main pier (No. 1904), constructed c.1915-1919 and substantially altered before 1940 (reduction in width; removal of a row of pilings); a thick concrete seawall (No. 1912), constructed before 1940; a breakwater (No. 1911) and mooring piles (No. 1917), constructed or reconstructed before 1940; a central flagstaff (No. 1915) and concrete walks, added before 1940; and seven large palm trees and a massive screen of cedars, planted before 1940 and located around the northwest and southwest perimeters of the station site. The existing white picket fences recall an early historic feature reported at the nineteenth-century station site, but were not actually constructed until the 1950s, or later. The small shingled side walls that decoratively flank the entrance to the site also appear as a highly compatible feature, but were not actually constructed until the 1950s, or later.

Many of the small practical and ornamental landscape elements that exist elsewhere on the Post today also date from the 1930s, often 1938-1940, and were introduced through special work projects, associated with the Works Progress Administration (WPA). These elements include existing utilities, trees (and perhaps some larger shrubs) that were part of selected planting programs, and various constructed amenities, such as curbs, retaining walls, and

steps, often constructed in stone, including cobblestone, or in concrete (sometimes decoratively scored to look like masonry). The existing paving of some roads and the broad dimensions of Lincoln Boulevard also reflect WPA-funded improvements.

The present-day size of one of the major components in the Post's landscape, the **San Francisco National Cemetery**, resulted from a series of expansion and improvement programs undertaken in 1919, 1926, 1928, and 1932. Today, roughly the southeast half of the Cemetery represents the major area added during this period. All of the buildings within the Cemetery are located in the area northeast of the grave sites and date to this period as well (see Buildings section above for descriptions of individual buildings). The existing concrete enclosing walls were begun in 1927 and enclose most of the Cemetery's northwest, southwest, and southeast straight-line boundaries. On the irregular northeast boundary that roughly follows the curve of Lincoln Boulevard, the finely detailed cast-iron gate and portions of the spear-tipped iron fence date to the nineteenth century but were relocated and extended in 1929. Many **tombstones** were added during this period (currently there exist some 30,000 burials, each marked with some form of object, ranging from simple stone markers to large standing sculptural monuments; the latter usually date to the earlier periods of development). The National Cemetery exists today with extremely high integrity to its appearance and character as improved and expanded during this period.

The finest structure provided for the National Cemetery during this period is the monumental and ceremonious **entrance**, located at the Cemetery's northeast corner. First planned in 1929, the entrance was erected by 1931 through funds donated by the Veterans Administration. The centerpiece of the entrance is formed by two massive principal pylons, standing some 18' in height, and a large wrought-iron gate. On the outer side of these pylons are two secondary pedestrian gates and curving side walls, topped by tall wrought-iron fences and terminating in additional secondary pylons. These sidewalls form a large entrance court, which impressively rises in grade and is oriented at a distinctive angle to the northeast-to-southwest axis of the Cemetery. The ashlar masonry of the walls and pylons is built of Indiana limestone. The two principal pylons have simple bases and caps and are surmounted by large shrouded urns, carved also in Indiana limestone. On the front of each principal pylon are large identical sculptural relief panels depicting the American eagle clasping arrows and the laurel branch; below these panels on the south pylon is a bronze San Francisco National Cemetery plaque, and on the north pylon, a bronze Veterans Administration plaque. The secondary pylons are devoid of plaques or relief sculpture and have simple, low pyramidal tops. The design of the whole is simple and monumental, and relates to the design of the Cemetery's earlier rostrum structure of 1915 through its general scale, simplicity, and circular form, and specifically through its ashlar masonry.

Like the San Francisco National Cemetery, the **Presidio Golf Course**, located on the lands along the middle of the Post's south boundary within the area identified as South Post, represents another major and distinct component element in the landscape of the reservation. While the present-day golf course encompasses the site of the original nine-hole course of 1895, the existing plan and character of this much larger 18-hole course relate

principally to a major expansion and improvement program undertaken in 1920. Changes made in the 1930s include those necessitated by the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge: the Highway 1 access route to the Bridge bisects the course and includes a short tunnel below the fairways for the third and seventh holes. Some of the existing trees on the course may date to a tree-planting program, also undertaken in the 1930s. From the 1930s to the present, almost every green, except the ninth, has been rebuilt at least once, bunkering has been updated at various times, and some holes have been lengthened by longer tees or alternates.

At the southeast corner of the golf course lies the **Julius Kahn Public Playground**, still another distinct component of the Presidio landscape from this period. The playground now occupies 7.294 acres of the reservation in a roughly 400' x 656' rectangular plot along the Presidio's south boundary, within the area identified as the West Cantonment. Many of the basic constituent elements of the 1921 design of the facility remain substantially intact and include an off-center **entry path** leading into the playground from the perimeter West Pacific Avenue; a sanded "kiddies play area" surrounded by a concrete **retaining wall** directly behind the field house; another "kiddies play area," two pairs of **tennis courts**, and a **basketball court** in the area of the playground east of the field house; and a large sodded **playing field** in the area of the playground west of the field house. Landscaping programs connected with the early development of the playground may still be represented by the large **Monterey cypress trees** and mixed **deciduous trees** that provide shade for the areas north and west of the field house, and by the handsome **grove of acacia trees** that defines the playground's east border. The original small one-story central field house has recently been replaced by a new "clubhouse" several times its size. Two small ancillary buildings--a gabled plywood-sheathed gardener's outbuilding and a metal storage shed--as well as the majority of existing playground equipment (dating from 1978) and some of the benches, do not appear historic. Site plans from the 1920s and 1930s represent a small putting green just north of the basketball court; if this green was constructed, it no longer exists.

Various other principal structures or groups of structures added to the Presidio during this period include the following:

Seaplane ramp (no number): Built in 1921, this concrete ramp allowed seaplanes, which were housed in hangar No. 937 of Crissy Field, to roll from dry land into San Francisco Bay and to return to dry land after landing in the water. Much of the ramp is underwater, even at low tide.

Gorgas Avenue Entrance (no number): A special memorial to the Post, erected in 1937 by the Daughters of California Pioneers, consists of a concrete wall and pylon (scored to resemble ashlar masonry) located on the south side of Gorgas Avenue. A bronze plaque attached to the wall dedicates the structure to the memory of Capt. William A. Richardson, a pioneer resident of San Francisco in 1835.

Water Wells (Nos. 1788-1789 and 1783): Additional water wells, added to improve the Presidio's main water treatment plant of 1910-1912 located at the southwest corner of the Post, include two wells added between 1925 and 1953 (Nos. 1788 and 1789) and one in 1939 (No. 1783). (A water pump house was also added in 1930; see Buildings section above for a description of the pump house, No. 1734, located in the Baker Beach area.)

Vehicle Sheds (Nos. 949-950 and 973-974): A group of four roughly identical vehicle sheds of open-frame wood construction was erected in 1940 along the Bay in the Fort Point area just northwest of Crissy Field. The sheds, which are subdivided into some 28 stalls each, measure approximately 45' x 165' in their long rectangular plans and have gable roofs covered in roll roofing.

WORLD WAR II, 1941-1945

Buildings

Fort Point (FP)

FP: No. 1665 Searchlight Shelter

Erected in 1943 in the area of Fort Point just northwest of the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza, this tall one-story structure includes a high base with exterior concrete steps and is of unfinished reinforced-concrete construction. It has a flat top and a broad opening for the searchlight, oriented toward the ocean.

Main Post (MP)

MP: Nos. 40 and 41 Bachelor Officers' Quarters

Constructed in 1941, for \$30,300 each, as temporary buildings to serve rapidly expanded activities associated with World War II, this pair of adjacent and identical two-story buildings each housed 32 officers. Their long rectangular plans are axial in orientation and measure 30' x 147'. Axial gable roofs have skirt-roof extensions continuing across the gable ends; a second skirt roof projects from the wall between the first and second stories. These buildings are of wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding and concrete-pier foundations; the foundation level is differentiated with vertical wood siding. The roof is covered with red asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter ends. The fronts of these buildings (the gable end) have central single-door entrances at both the first and second levels; a small cantilevered platform with an open wood rail serves as both a porch overhang for the first-level door and a balcony for the second-level door. An attached front ladder provides access to this platform element, and even to the roof above. The buildings' numerous windows have eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. Small one-story shed additions are

located at the rear. Architecturally, the buildings exhibit one of the highly standardized designs developed for rapid and economical construction nationwide as the United States became involved in World War II.

MP: No. 37 Administration Building (offices)

Constructed in 1941, for \$58,700, as a temporary building to serve the rapidly expanded activities associated with World War II, this two-story building is relatively large in comparison to other World War-II "temporary"-type buildings on the Post. Its extended 'E'-shape plan, open to the rear, and measures 25' x 154 in its long rectangular corps portion, and 26' x 77' in its three wings. The broad gable roofs are covered in red asphalt roofing, and the wood-frame construction is clad in horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete-pier foundation. Some of the original double-hung wood windows have been replaced with incompatible aluminum sash. Architecturally, the building exhibits one of the highly standardized designs developed for rapid and economical construction nationwide as the United States became involved in World War II.

MP: No. 3 Enlisted Men's Barracks (offices)

Constructed in 1942 for \$10,200 as a temporary building to serve the rapidly expanded activities associated with World War II, this two-story building has a rectangular plan, axial in orientation and measuring roughly 30' x 60'. The axial gable roof, covered in red asphalt roofing, has rectangular vents in the gable ends. The wood-frame construction is clad in horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete-pier foundation. Windows have eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. An exterior open wood-frame staircase provides access to a second-story doorway on one of the gable ends. Architecturally, the building exhibits one of the highly standardized designs developed for rapid and economical construction nationwide as the United States became involved in World War II.

MP: No. 97 Red Cross Building

Built in 1942, the format for this small one-story building is symmetrical, composed of a central block with a transverse gable roof and lower wings on either side with hip roofs. It is of stucco-finished reinforced-concrete construction with a mission tile roof. A most notable feature is the tall central stucco-finished chimney with battered sides displaying the Red Cross emblem. Across the front of the main block is an open shed-roof porch with four chamfered posts and exposed rafter ends. The flat-arch front entrance has glazed and paneled double doors. The two windows that flank the central front doorway are large and have 15-light wood sashes of a tripartite type--a central casement window with fixed sidelights. The major windows in the wings have wood sashes of a double-casement "French" type and are decorated with wood shutters formed of diagonal boards. All windows are deeply set in the wall and have splayed sills in the "Spanish Colonial" manner. The two windows in the main block have large concrete lintels with decorative curvilinear chamfering. Side walls with decoratively curvilinear or scrolled profiles extend from the

front of the wings. Architecturally, the building attests to the long continuity on Post of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" tradition and displays a relatively high level of decorative detail.

MP: No. 49 Officers' Family Housing (Officers' Club offices)

Originally built in 1882 as a schoolhouse and converted before 1900 into officer's quarters, this building was extensively remodeled in "Spanish Colonial Revival" style c. 1942; stucco was placed over the wood siding, rustic lintels were applied above the windows, wood-panel doors were replaced with simple doors of vertical wood planks, and the open front porch was remodeled with chamfered piers and decorative diagonal bracing members. The building measures roughly 52' x 78' in plan. A low surrounding wall of stucco and tile connects the building with the adjacent Officers' Club (No. 50). Architecturally, the building as remodeled attests to the long continuity on Post of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" tradition and displays a relatively high level of decorative detail. Along with the Officers' Club (No. 50) and the chapel (No. 45), this building marks the south edge of the area that was the 1862 parade ground.

Letterman Complex (LC)

LC: No. 1063 Warehouse

Built in 1941 for \$17,400 as a medical supply warehouse, this tall single-story utilitarian warehouse measures roughly 61' x 257' and is of utilitarian "temporary"-type wood-frame construction covered with corrugated metal on a concrete-slab foundation. The gable roof is also covered in corrugated metal and has a row of vent stacks interspaced on the ridge. The building is illuminated by small upper-level windows. The warehouse relates to the emergency "temporary"-type construction associated with World War II, and more specifically with the important role and expanded activities of Letterman Hospital during the conflict.

Fort Winfield Scott (FWS)

FWS: No. 1239 Offices

Built in 1941 for \$2,000 as an office, the building remains in use as offices. This single-story, utilitarian wood-frame building measures roughly 21' x 51' in plan and has horizontal wood siding and a concrete pier foundation. The gable roof is clad in red asphalt shingles.

FWS: No. 1241 Warehouse

Built in 1941 for \$18,000 as a warehouse, the building remains in its original use. The single-story utilitarian building is wood-frame and measures roughly 61' x 155' in plan, with a concrete slab foundation. The loading dock on east side rests on wood piers. The gable roof is covered in roll roofing.

FWS: Nos. 1242-1243 Warehouses

Built in 1941 as warehouses for \$36,900 each, these buildings remain in their original use. The two, nearly identical, single-story utilitarian buildings are constructed of wood-frame and measure roughly 61' x 308' in their extended rectangular plans. They have horizontal wood siding and concrete foundations. The gable roofs are covered in red asphalt shingles.

FWS: Nos. 1246-1248 and 1250 Garages

Built in 1941 for \$2,200 each, these four identical four-car garages are located behind and serve a row of enlisted family housing constructed along Ruckman Avenue through various earlier periods. The garages are of stucco-clad wood-frame construction on concrete foundations, measuring 21' x 47' in plan. Transverse gable roofs are covered in red asphalt shingles and have exposed rafter ends. Vertical-sliding wood doors are of a multiple-panel type. The rear wall has four windows, corresponding to the four stalls; the sashes are six-light, perhaps pivotal or hopper type. Some windows have been covered over. These buildings represent a standard garage type used by the military.

FWS: Nos. 1301, 1303, 1311, 1323, 1327, 1335, and 1341 Garages

Erected in 1941, these small one-car garages stand as the last built in a series of 16 garages of various sizes (Nos. 1301-1327--odd numbers only, 1335, and 1341) dating from 1915-1941 and serving housing constructed along Kobbe Avenue. They are of simple stucco-clad wood-frame construction on concrete foundations.

FWS: No. 1347 Bachelor Officers' Quarters (bachelor enlisted men's quarters)

Erected in 1941 for \$15,000, ^{skirt skirt} this simple two-story wood-frame 41-man barracks, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, has an 'L'-shape plan, measuring 30' x 110' with a 37' x 59' wing. The gable roof has exposed rafter ends and red asphalt shingles. Additional (shirt) roofs separate the first and second story on some elevations. Windows have standard double-hung wood sash. Converted to bachelor enlisted men's quarters in 1962, the building has undergone some alterations, principally to the interior. The building exhibits the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. It is essentially the same design type as Nos. 40 and 41 at the Main Post and Nos. 902-903, 905-906, 909-910, 913-914, 917-918 at Crissy Field--all constructed the same year, 1941.

FWS: No. 1369 Indoor Target Range (small arms range)

Built in 1941 for \$9,000, the building was altered in 1958 for present use as a small arms range. The single-story utilitarian building appears to be two buildings placed side-by-side. It measures roughly 57' x 138' in plan and is of wood-frame construction, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation. Gable roofs covered with roll roofing.

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FWS: No. 1387 War Department Theater (vacant; storage)

Built in 1941 for \$40,000 as a 1,038-seat theater, the building was converted to a bowling alley in 1959; it remained in that use until 1989 when a new bowling alley (No. 93) was constructed in the area of the Main Post. The three-story utilitarian building is a wood-frame building, measuring roughly 76' x 168' in plan, with horizontal wood siding, a concrete foundation, and a gable and flat roof covered with tar and gravel. It is the last surviving of several World War II "temporary" theater buildings in the forts of the San Francisco area. The building shows signs of deterioration.

FWS: No. 1389 Chapel

Built in 1941 for \$25,400 as a chapel for the Coast Artillery, the building was rehabilitated in 1972 following a fire, and remains in use as a chapel. The wood-frame building measures roughly 37' x 98' in plan and has horizontal wood siding and a concrete pier foundation. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. On the front elevation is marked by a central spire with a copper finial and a pedimented entrance porch supported on posts. The design of this single-story, unadorned building exhibits basic forms associated with religious buildings and derived from Gothic prototypes. It is based on a standardized pattern adopted by the military for rapidly constructed buildings during World War II. Identical buildings are located at Forts Baker and Barry in Marin County, California. ✓

FWS: No. 1390 Sunday School (nursery school)

Built in 1941 for \$1,300 as a Sunday school for the chapel (No. 1389), this building is used currently as a nursery school. This single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 16' x 62' in plan and is of wood-frame construction with vertical wood siding, a concrete block foundation, and a gable roof covered with roll roofing.

FWS: No. 1444 Radio Station (microwave station)

Erected in 1941 for \$10,500 as a radio station associated with San Francisco seacoast defenses, the building is currently used as a microwave receiving and transmitting station. This single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 25' x 37' in plan and is of reinforced concrete construction. The roof is flat and covered with tar and gravel.

FWS: No. 1225 Storage for Post Exchange

Erected in 1942 for \$2,500, this simple single-story wood-frame building, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measures 23' x 60' in plan. It has a gable roof covered in red asphalt shingles and windows of standard double-hung wood sash. The building exhibits the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period.

FWS: No. 1237 Post Office (laundry and dry cleaners)

Built in 1942, this building is currently used as a laundry and dry cleaners. The single-story utilitarian building measures roughly 21' x 50' in plan and is of wood-frame construction, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete pier foundation. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles.

FWS: No. 1299 NCO Open Mess "Log Cabin"

Although constructed in 1937 for \$4,400 as the non-commissioned officers' club, the original building burned and was reconstructed in 1942, probably identically to or along the lines of the original 1937 building. It was altered in 1970, and is used today as a youth center. The irregular plan of this single-story, wood-frame and stone building, with reinforced concrete and stone foundations, measures roughly 59' x 91'. On the east elevation is an apsidal-like extension. An addition on the rear has horizontal beveled wood siding; a side veranda of square posts and fiberglass siding also appears as a later addition. Walls are constructed of random coursed cobble stones and of rustic logs, complete with bark. The broad central gable roof is covered in mission tile and has exposed rafter ends; a substantial internal chimney is faced with cobblestone. There are solid wood doors and segmental-arch and square window openings with plain wood surrounds. On the interior are a massive rough-coursed cobblestone fireplace and internal supports formed of cut tree trunks. Architecturally, this building is an excellent example, and the only one at the Presidio, of the decorative use of "rustic" forms and materials, popular in United States architecture for buildings in wilderness or park settings. It is commonly referred to as the "log cabin."

FWS: No. 1355 Ordnance Repair Shop (maintenance shop)

Built in 1942 as an ordnance repair shop for the coastal defense garrison, this two-story industrial-related building is used currently as a maintenance shop. It is of steel-frame construction measuring roughly 62' x 102' in plan, with corrugated iron siding and a concrete foundation. It has a low gable roof with red asphalt shingles.

FWS: No. 1359 Boiler House (storage and air compressor shed)

Built in 1942 for \$1,500, this single-story utilitarian building is currently used for storage and as a low-pressure air compressor house. It is of concrete construction and measures roughly 15' x 27' in plan with a concrete slab foundation and a tar and gravel roof.

FWS: No. 1332 Officers' Family Housing

One of two similar houses built in 1943 by the Golden Gate Bridge District as compensation for houses destroyed during work on the bridge; the other house (No. 1) is located in the area of the East Cantonment. Measuring roughly 52' x 93' in its irregular cross-axial plan, the two-story house is of stucco-finished reinforced-concrete construction. The main roof

forms a broad cross-axial gable; brick and stucco chimneys are capped with metal hoods. Wood doors are both single and of a glazed double-casement "French" type. Window openings vary from segmental arches to trabeated with rough-hewn and chamfered lintels. There are both single pane or "picture" windows and double-hung sash two-over-two (horizontal rather than vertical divisions) windows, with wooden lug sills. Decorative details include chamfered posts, exposed rafter ends at the eaves, oeil-de-boeuf vents at gable ends, projecting second-story gallery balconies supported on projecting beam ends, decorative leaded windows, and decorative iron work. A circular driveway is located in front; a raised patio, at the rear. A plaque on the house states that it was designed "after early California architecture." To the contrary, the design reveals a mixing of "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements with more "modern" elements of the period. The pervasive horizontality and irregular composition of the design, as well as the abstract planes of the unadorned stucco walls, relate as much to the current architectural trends of the period as to the evocation of the Spanish Colonial architecture with its supposed organic, additive characteristics. Further, the house stands as one of the finest examples the Post's important design tradition of responding to the magnificent topography and setting of the reservation; sited on one of the highest points of the Presidio, it commands spectacular views of the Bay. No. 1332 is further distinguished from No. 1 by having an enormous front lawn (the largest of any house on the reservation) and an even more isolated and magnificent setting.

FWS: No. 1221 Gasoline Station (storage)

Erected in 1945 for \$6,600 this single-story utilitarian building is of concrete block construction measuring 20' x 48' in plan. Red asphalt shingle cover the hip roof. A canopy extends over the former location of gas pumps. While altered, the building still appears as a small 1940s gas station.

Baker Beach (BB)

BB: No. 1625 Flammable Storage

Built in 1941 of reinforced concrete, this small building has a flat roof with no windows. It was used for the storage of flammable materials associated with Battery Chamberlin.

Crissy Field (CF)

CF: No. 912 Post Exchange (offices and classroom)

Erected in 1941 for \$9,000, this simple single-story wood-frame building, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measures 37' x 64' in its rectangular plan. The gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. Windows have standard double-hung wood sash. A 1968 remodel converted the building into offices and a 72-seat classroom. The building exhibits the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. It

belongs to a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

CF: Nos. 904, 911, and 919 Storehouses (vacant)

Erected in 1941 for \$3,200 each, these simple single-story wood-frame buildings, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, are identical and measure 26' x 40' in their rectangular plan. They have gable roofs covered in red asphalt shingles and windows of standard double-hung wood sash. The buildings exhibit the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. They belong to a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

CF: Nos. 902-903, 905-906, 909-910, 913-914, 917-918 Enlisted Men's Barracks without Mess (offices)

Erected in 1941 for \$11,000 each, these simple two-story wood-frame 63-man barracks, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, are roughly identical and measure 30' x 80' in their rectangular plan. They have axial gable roofs with exposed rafter ends and red asphalt shingles. Additional ~~skirt~~ ^{skirt? skirt} roofs separate the first and second story and the gable. Windows have standard double-hung eight-over-eight wood sash. External open-frame wood stairways are located on the gable ends. Converted to offices, the buildings have undergone extensive interior alterations and some exterior changes. The buildings exhibit the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. They belong to a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

CF: No. 901 Warehouse (storage)

Erected in 1945 for \$20,000, this simple single-story wood-frame building, with horizontal wood siding and a concrete-pier foundation, measures 61' x 154' in its rectangular plan. The broad transverse gable roof is covered in red asphalt shingles. Originally, the long front and rear elevations had five large industrial-type side-sliding doors each, protected by small individual pent roofs. Four of these doors have been removed and the original openings filled in with various combinations of non-historic windows and doors. Most of the original small six-light windows, placed high in the wall between the large original doorways, remain. The original loading dock structure has been removed and partially replaced. Though altered considerably, the building retains its basic historic form and character, exhibiting the stripped-down standardized "temporary"-type wood construction associated with the rapid expansion of military bases during the World War II period. It belongs to a large group of nineteen such buildings built from 1940-1945 on the west end of the former landing strip of Crissy Field.

North Cantonment (NC)

NC: Nos. 274, 275, and 277 Offices (offices and storage)

All dating to 1941, these are three different but similar small one-story buildings that were part of a large, rapidly constructed complex of World War II "temporary"-type buildings once standing in this area. Specifically, No. 277 was part of a group of six identical buildings placed in two rows of three each; Nos. 274 and 275 lined the east side of this group. On the west side of the group, across Javowitz Street, stood an even larger complex of World War II "temporary"-type buildings serving various functions. Nos. 274, 275, and 277 are all of wood-frame construction with concrete foundations, horizontal wood siding, and gable roofs covered in red asphalt roofing. They have small rectangular plan configurations of varying sizes and display simple panel doors and double-hung window sash, standard to the period. Architecturally, they exhibit a small-scale, stripped down residential character. These buildings stand today as the only intact components that remain of the large number (around 35) of World War II "temporary"-type buildings once crowding the northwest portion of the North Cantonment. The integrity of their historic form and appearance has been diminished because they no longer exist within the context of the original groupings of barracks.

NC: No. 280 Administration (engineering administration)

Erected in 1941 for \$16,600, this single-story utilitarian building has a rectangular plan configuration measuring approximately 40' x 138'. Its wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding rests on a concrete-slab foundation. The gable roof is covered in roll roofing. While most windows now have incompatible aluminum sash, several still display their original mildly "moderne"-type sash. A 20' x 40' addition, constructed in 1953, extends the west end of the building. Architecturally, the building exhibits simple standardized elements common to World War II "temporary"-type construction. It stands as one of the first component buildings of a complex of maintenance facilities that was developed primarily through the early 1940s in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment. The integrity of this complex to its historic form and appearance has been diminished by the demolition, alteration, and addition of various buildings and structures.

NC: No. 282 Shop

Erected in 1942, this tall single-story utilitarian building has a roughly square plan configuration. Its wood-frame construction with horizontal wood siding rests on a concrete-slab foundation. The broad axial gable roof is covered in roll roofing. Architecturally, the building exhibits simple standardized elements common to World War II "temporary"-type construction. It stands as a component building of a complex of maintenance facilities that was developed primarily through the early 1940s in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment. The integrity of this complex to its historic form and appearance has been diminished by the demolition, alteration, and addition of various buildings and structures.

NC: No. 284 Electrician Shop

Erected in 1942 for \$9,000 as an electrician shop, this tall single-story utilitarian building basically has a rectangular plan configuration measuring roughly 45' x 60', with small side extensions at the front. Its wood-frame construction sheathed in corrugated metal rests on a concrete-slab foundation. The broad axial gable roof is covered in roll roofing. Some remodeling occurred in 1964. Architecturally, the building exhibits simple standardized elements common to World War II "temporary"-type construction. It stands as a component building of a complex of maintenance facilities that was developed primarily through the early 1940s in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment. The integrity of this complex to its historic form and appearance has been diminished by the demolition, alteration, and addition of various buildings and structures.

NC: No. 285 Paint Shop

Erected in 1942 or 1944 for \$18,000 as a paint shop, this single-story utilitarian building has a rectangular plan configuration measuring 69' by 85'. Its wood-frame construction sheathed in corrugated metal rests on a concrete-slab foundation. The gable and saw-tooth roof forms are covered in roll roofing. Architecturally, the building exhibits simple standardized elements common to World War II "temporary"-type construction. It stands as a component building of a complex of maintenance facilities that was developed primarily through the early 1940s in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment. The integrity of this complex to its historic form and appearance has been diminished by the demolition, alteration, and addition of various buildings and structures.

NC: No. 288 Carpenter Shop

Erected in 1943 for \$13,800 as a carpenter shop, this single-story utilitarian building has a basic rectangular plan configuration measuring roughly 73' x 106'. Its wood-frame construction sheathed in composition shingles rests on a concrete-slab foundation. The cross-axial gable roof is covered in roll roofing. A 21' x 31' addition dates to 1978. Architecturally, the building exhibits simple standardized elements common to World War II "temporary"-type construction. It stands as a component building of a complex of maintenance facilities that was developed primarily through the early 1940s in the northeast corner of the North Cantonment. The integrity of this complex to its historic form and appearance has been diminished by the demolition, alteration, and addition of various buildings and structures.

NC: No. 283 Warehouse (offices)

While the main two-story portion of this building dates to the 1920s, it has extensive one-story additions to the northwest, which date primarily to the early 1940s, though portions are even more recent. The simple utilitarian design of both the 1920s and the 1940s portions of the building relate to the rapid "temporary"-type construction that appeared primarily

during the periods of the World Wars. (For additional description of No. 283, see Military Affairs between the Wars, 1919-1940.)

NC: No. 1152 Gymnasium

Erected in 1945 for \$61,800, this tall one-story gymnasium measures roughly 90' x 161' in its cross-axial rectangular plan configuration. The reinforced-concrete building has stucco-clad walls and an extremely low-pitch gable roof (almost flat) characteristic of the period. The original large multiple-light tripartite window sashes remain though some have been painted over. The building is substantially intact and pertains to the continuing importance and activity of the Post and specifically Letterman Hospital during the World War-II era.

NC: No. 1151 Indoor Swimming Pool

Erected in 1945 for \$85,000, this tall one-story natatorium measures roughly 64' x 181' in its cross-axial rectangular plan configuration; the actual indoor pool measures 42' x 100'. The reinforced-concrete building has stucco-clad walls and a low-pitch gable roof in red asphalt roofing. The original double doors, detailed with stepped sequences of recessed panels, represent the fine moderne design elements characteristic of the period. The original large multiple-light tripartite window sashes have very recently been replaced with incompatible aluminum ones. Though compromised by these insensitive windows, the building retains its general appearance and pertains to the continuing importance and activity of the Post and specifically Letterman Hospital during the World War-II era.

East Cantonment (EC):

EC: Nos. 1 and 517 Officers' Family Housing and Garage

One of two similar houses built in 1943 by the Golden Gate Bridge District as compensation for houses destroyed during work on the bridge; the other house (No. 1332) is located in the area of Fort Winfield Scott. Measuring roughly 52' x 93' in its irregular cross-axial plan, the two-story house is of stucco-finished reinforced-concrete construction. The main roof forms a broad cross-axial gable; brick and stucco chimneys are capped with metal hoods. Wood doors are both single and of a glazed double-casement "French" type. Window openings vary from segmental arches to trabeated with rough-hewn and chamfered lintels. There are both single pane or "picture" windows and double-hung sash two-over-two (horizontal rather than vertical divisions) windows, with wooden lug sills. Decorative details include chamfered posts, exposed rafter ends at the eaves, oeil-de-boeuf vents at gable ends, projecting second-story gallery balconies supported on projecting beam ends, decorative leaded windows, and decorative iron work. A circular driveway is located in front; a raised patio, at the rear. A plaque on the house states that it was designed "after early California architecture." To the contrary, the design reveals a mixing of "Spanish Colonial Revival" elements with more "modern" elements of the period. The pervasive horizontality and irregular composition of the design, as well as the abstract planes of the unadorned stucco walls, relate as much to

the current architectural trends of the period as to the evocation of the Spanish Colonial architecture with its supposed organic, additive characteristics. Further, the house stands as one of the finest examples the Post's important design tradition of responding to the magnificent topography and setting of the reservation; sited on one of the highest points of the Presidio, it commands spectacular views of the Bay.

No. 517 is a two-car garage associated with the main house. Erected in 1942, at a cost of \$4,300, it is a wood-frame building covered with stucco and measuring 23' x 25' in plan.

South Post (SP)

SP: No. 1450 Radio Transmitting Station (offices and classrooms)

Built in 1942 for \$52,600 for the coastal defense batteries, the building is currently used as offices and classrooms. It is a two-story utilitarian building of reinforced concrete construction. Its asymmetrical plan configuration includes a main portion measuring roughly 34' x 100' and a major wing to the south measuring 33' x 37'. A taller corner pavilion dominates the front elevation and has a recessed entrance with a raised and molded concrete surround. The flat roof, covered in tar and gravel, has a simple boxed cornice and wide overhanging eaves with recessed panels in the walls directly below. Wood-panel double-doors are glazed. Casement and fixed windows have metal sashes. A series of beltcourses, formed of simple linear recessions in the wall plain, tie the windows in horizontal bands, adding to the overall horizontality of the design. Architecturally, this building represents one of the most "modern" early 1940s buildings on post. The building's asymmetrical split-level form, spreading from the corner entrance pavilion, exhibits strong horizontality, highly schematized design elements, and an abstract composition of mass and plane that shows some relation to the progressive "International Style."

SP: No. 1451 Generator Building (facilities engineers)

Built in 1943 as a generator building for the adjacent 1942 radio station (No. 1450), the building is used currently by the Army's facilities engineers. The single-story building measures roughly 27' x 56' in plan. It is a concrete building with a concrete slab foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof.

SP: No. 311 Pump house

Erected in 1944, this pump house serves an older 6,000,000-gallon open reservoir (No. 313) and supporting valve house (No. 310), constructed in 1912 to supply water to the new Fort Winfield Scott complex. The pump house appears as a block-like single-story reinforced-concrete building covered in composition shingles and perched atop the high-level reservoir; part of this building is underground or incorporated into the structure of the reservoir. The hip roof, with a central vent stack at its peak, is covered with red asphalt roofing and has

exposed rafter ends. A pair of square window openings with four-light sash is centered in the building's north elevation.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

The number of tennis courts, which first appeared on the reservation in the 1930s, increased during this period. This increase reflected mounting interest in entertainment and recreation facilities on Post and, in this way, related to the construction of another theater (No. 1387), another gymnasium (No. 1152), and an indoor swimming pool (No. 1151) during this period as well.

The following are various other extant structures that were built or reconstructed during this period:

Wharf (No. 984): In 1941 the old 1908 torpedo wharf (No. 984) east of Fort Point was reconstructed in reinforced concrete. The wharf, used currently by the public as a fishing dock and observation point, extends out over the Bay in an 'L' shape, comprised of a 20' x 227' approach and 60' x 210' end portion. Currently, both the concrete and wood members of the structure appear severely deteriorated; also, the wharf suffered some damage in the Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989.

New Mine Casemate (No. 1601): Erected in 1943 in the area of Baker Beach, this reinforced-concrete structure consists of a number of chambers and is largely underground, constructed into a hillside and concealed by additional earthwork. The two major visible elements of the casemate are its entrance with large steel doors located between concrete retaining ramp walls, and a concrete lookout superstructure with a massive concrete cap rising only some 5' above the casement mound. Openings in the superstructure are protected by iron bars. Originally, the casemate contained the electrical generators and control boards for the submarine mine fields set by the Army Mine Planter Service.

TO THE PRESENT

Buildings

Main Post (MP)

MP: No. 135 Non-Commissioned Officers' and Enlisted Men's (NCO/EM) Club

Built in 1949 first as an enlisted men's service club at the urging of Sixth Army Commanding General Joseph Stilwell, this large building has a 'U'-shape plan configuration, composed of a central two-story cross-axial rectangular block and two flanking one-story 'T'-shape wings, at once extending to the side and projecting forward. The building is of stucco-finished reinforced-concrete construction. The low gable roofs of the main block and wings are clad in mission tile with broadly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front-facing gable ends of the wings are decorated with faux viga-like timber ends, projecting just under the roof line. A single-tier open gallery spans all three sides of the front court area (landscaped as a grass front lawn), formed by the building's open 'U' configuration. On the main block, the open gallery is supported by stout piers with simple bases and caps and surmounted by a broad second-level balcony, which has a simple thick parapet-like guard wall, rather than a rail or balustrade. On the wings, the gallery is supported by simple chamfered square posts. A single prominent chimney, with a decoratively stepped profile, adds an artistic counter vertical element in this otherwise symmetrical and strongly horizontal design. The building is currently distinguished further by carefully maintained landscaping, including ornamental topiary demarking each support pier and post of the gallery. In addition to the lawned forecourt, the building is nearly surrounded by lawns, including the elliptical front green space formed by Fisher Loop.

Although the NCO/EM Club was constructed outside what is currently considered to be the period of historical significance for the Presidio National Historic Landmark district, this building contributes through special association with historical events of exceptional importance, international in scope. On September 1, 1951, delegates from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States signed a joint security alliance, known as the ANZUS Pact (after the initials of the three signature nations), in the building. Several days later, on September 8, 1951, the Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan was signed also in the building (earlier that day the peace treaty that formally ended World War II had been signed by Japan and 49 nations at the San Francisco Opera House). Through this association, the building appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register for exceptional significance under National Register Criterion A at the national level, and relates directly to the long-spanning significance of the Presidio in military history. As a fortunate coincidence, the building also displays a high level of design, extending the Post's fine tradition of "Spanish Colonial Revival" architecture in an exemplary manner into the post-World War II era. The building's design achieves particular distinction through its simple masses and broad planes composed with a stately and expansive horizontality. This

architectural distinction rests also on the placement of building, which does not follow the southwest-to-northeast axis of the Main Parade Ground, but rather has a simple south-north orientation. This orientation lies at a distinctive angle from the Main Parade Ground (and nearby National Cemetery, as well), but roughly in line with the shore to the north. Both the orientation and the relative isolation from surrounding buildings account for the Club building's impressive siting. The dominant two-story central window complex on the Club's north, or Bay-side, elevation takes full advantage of the impressive view to the water.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Buildings, structures, objects, and related features constructed after 1945 are not considered at this time to contribute to the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district (see explanation at the end of "Introduction," Section 8; see also "To the Present," end of Section 8). In the area of the Main Post, major noncontributing buildings include a 1955 concrete block building now used as a fire detection and prevention center (No. 385), the 1958 Post library (No. 386), a 1968 communications center (No. 34), a large 1971 gymnasium (No. 63), a 1988 child care center (No. 387), a 1989 bowling alley (No. 93), and a 1968 cafeteria (No. 211), remodeled in 1989 by the "Burger King" restaurant chain. Of these buildings, the 1968 communications center, due to its particularly incompatible and undistinguished design and its location directly on the Main Parade Ground, has perhaps the most impact in intruding on the integrity of this focal historic area of the Post. The recently constructed and greatly oversized addition to the historic Officers' Club (No. 50) is also especially detrimental to the integrity of this area, including potential archeological resources. Of enormous impact as well is the use of much of the historic Main Parade Ground (No. 94) itself as a vast central parking lot, paved and typically full of automobiles.

Outside the area of the Main Post, major groups of noncontributing buildings include the new Letterman Army Hospital complex, the Letterman Army Institute of Research, new residential buildings associated with Letterman, the new commissary and post exchange complex, the Golden Gate United States Army Reserve Center, and several large enclaves of newer housing units. The new Letterman Army Hospital complex (Nos. 1100 and 1105) and the adjoining Letterman Army Institute of Research (No. 1110) comprise one the largest and most prominently located modern intrusions on post. The late 1960s-era design of the eight-story reinforced-concrete hospital building is grossly incompatible with the historic district, particularly in terms of height and scale. The research institute building, though not as tall as the hospital, displays a massive, "boxy," and sparsely articulated 1970s design that is also severely incompatible with the character of the Post and its historic architecture. Severely obtrusive as well are large Letterman-associated quarters (No. 1028), which display a crude and economical 1970s concrete-block construction with sliding aluminum windows and doors. The latest addition to Letterman housing (Nos. 1029 and 1030), built very recently, displays higher quality materials and a design that shows at least some response to the scale, massing, and architectural traditions of the Presidio.

The Post's new Commissary (No. 610), constructed in 1989 at the southeast end of the Crissy Field area, represents one of the Presidio's most recently constructed and largest new buildings and displays elements related to the Post's Spanish architectural traditions. This building, together with the early 1970s Post Exchange (Nos. 605 and 606) and a large central parking lot, form an expansive new shopping complex north of the Main Parade Ground. The complex is effectively separated from the area of Main Post by the elevated Highway 101 access ramp to the Golden Gate Bridge.

Several enclaves of newer officer and enlisted family housing have been built in the areas of the West Cantonment, South Post, and Crissy Field. These enclaves are comprised of one or several groups of identical or very similar buildings--typically two-story duplexes or "four-plexes," although larger two-story buildings of as many as eight units appear as well. The largest of these enclaves, located near the southwestern corner of the reservation in the South Post area, is a vast but isolated cluster of multiple-unit buildings dating to 1953 (Nos. 1501-1596 and 1598). In design, these small free-standing buildings relate to a very basic and economical "modern" multiple-unit construction type, often associated with expanding governmental or institutional facilities throughout the nation during the 1950s and 1960s.

Also related to this basic "modern" multiple-unit type are later enclaves on Post dating from 1966 and 1969 and comprised of duplexes, "four-plexes," and larger multiple-unit buildings. These enclaves include one located along Washington Boulevard, Compton Road, and Battery Caulfield Road in the South Post area (Nos. 1400-1401, 1403, 1405, 1409, 1411, 1413-1421, 1423, 1425, 1431-1433, 1440-1443); and one located principally along Sanches Street, Vista Court, Quarry Road, and MacArthur Avenue in the West Cantonment area (Nos. 765 and 767; 772, 777, 779-791; 808-818 and 820; 850-864). In 1970, two enclaves of housing very similar to the 1966 and 1969 types appeared on Post at two somewhat distant locations--one on the hill at the west end of the Crissy Field area (Nos. 1234-1236, 1238, 1251, 1253-1259, 1278-1280, and 1282) and the other near the southwest corner of the reservation (Nos. 1703-1713), just north of the Golden Gate United States Army Reserve Center (Nos. 1750-1756), also constructed in 1970.

In effect, the construction of these housing enclaves reduced the area of Post lands reserved historically for forestation, and the enclave located near Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg (No. 1430) has directly compromised the setting of that historic resource. However, the impact of these enclaves on the overall integrity of this vast historic district is minimal. Most of the enclaves are isolated from concentrations of historic construction either spatially or at least visually through the topography and forestation of surrounding areas. Where non-historic housing groups are adjacent to historic buildings or structures, they appear as architectural clusters, clearly separate from the historic construction.

One of the most isolated but also most compatible enclaves of non-historic buildings was constructed in 1948 as officer family housing and stands in several rows located principally along Washington Boulevard in the northwestern extreme of the South Post area (Nos. 401-404, 406-407, 409-414, 416-417, 419-424, 428, 432, and 434). This simple but handsome duplex type, having a transverse gable roof, stucco-clad walls, wooden windows, and paneled wooden doors, is highly compatible with the Post's architectural traditions although it is of a date just outside the district's period of historical significance, as determined at this time. Also highly compatible in design, but outside the period of significance, are two nearly identical eight-unit buildings constructed in 1950 for enlisted family housing and located along the end of Portola Street in the West Cantonment area (Nos. 765 and 767).

The reservation also contains several historic-period buildings considered noncontributing due to post-1945 alterations or relocations that have substantially compromised the integrity of their historic form and appearance, or location. These buildings stand in various areas of the reservation and include Nos. 85, 117, 290, 639, 641, 976, 1244, 1357, 1361, 1362, and 1474. Such buildings are extremely few, relative to the vast number of buildings on the reservation. Typically, historic buildings at the Presidio that have undergone alterations still contribute to the district, because the alterations either date within the district's overall period of historical significance, or are not substantial enough to take away the building's sense of time and place and historical development.

**Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District Inventory
Contributing Resources List**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name/Function</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Locale</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Sites, Buildings, Structures, and Objects with U.S. Army-assigned numbers, except as noted (counted as contributing resources, except as noted)</u>				
1	commanding general's quarters	1943	MP	
2	post hospital	1864	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1889 and 1897 additions
3	temporary barracks	1942	MP	
4	officer quarters	1879	MP	
5	officer quarters	1862	MP	perhaps constructed or reconstructed in 1878
6	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
7	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
8	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
9	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
10	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
11	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
12	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
13	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
14	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
15	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
16	officer quarters	1862	MP	1878 reorientation/additions; 1883-84 additions
35	enlisted men's barracks and mess hall	1912	MP	1930s extensions; 1930/1940s roof-top addition
36	artillery barracks/military police ofcs	1885	MP	
37	Admin Building, now PAO/CPO	1941	MP	
38	enlisted men's barracks and mess hall	1940	MP	
39	enlisted men's barracks and mess hall	1940	MP	
40	bachelor officer quarters	1941	MP	
41	bachelor officer quarters	1941	MP	
42	Pershing Hall, BOQ (later VOQ)	1904	MP	
44	garage, four vehicle	1940	MP	ancillary
45	Chapel of Our Lady	1864	MP	marginal integrity due to 1952 and later alterations
46	storage	1940	MP	very small ancillary shed
47	garage, 6-vehicle	1940	MP	ancillary
48	garage, 6-vehicle	1940	MP	ancillary
49	officer family housing	1882	MP	remodeled 1942
50	officers' club	1933-1934	MP	c1776-1847 walls of adobe inside front portion
51	officer quarters	1889	MP	
53	water pressure reducing station [structure]	1910	MP	supporting utility structure
56	officer quarters	1885	MP	

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Locations: BB - Baker Beach; CCC - Cemetery and Cavalry Complex; CF - Crissy Field; EC - East Cantonment; FP - Fort Point; FWS - Fort Winfield Scott; LC - Letterman Complex; MP - Main Post; MH -Marine Hospital; NC - North Cantonment; SP - South Post; WC - West Cantonment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Presidio of San Francisco
name of property
San Francisco, California
county and State

Section 8 Page 1

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria consideration, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

INTRODUCTION

This introduction outlines the format of Section 8 and presents a summary statement of significance, information on the application of National Historic Landmark Criteria and Themes, and an explanation of contributing resources and predicted archeological features within the San Francisco National Historic Landmark district. After the introduction, each of the defined periods of the district's development is discussed chronologically with emphasis on historical significance and the remaining resources that embody that significance. (Some additional information on significance has been included resource-by-resource within the individual descriptions of contributing resources contained in Section 7.)

The following is an outline of Section 8.

- I Introduction
 - A Summary Statement of Significance
 - B Criteria and Themes
 - C Contributing Resources
 - D Predicted Archeological Features
- II Spanish-Mexican Settlement, 1776-1846
- III Early United States Occupation, 1846-1860
- IV Civil War, 1861-1865
- V Indian and Military Affairs, 1866-1890
- VI Nationalistic Expansion, 1891-1914
- VII World War I, 1915-1918
- VIII Military Affairs between Wars, 1919-1940
- IX World War II, 1941-1945
- X To the Present

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Presidio of San Francisco is the oldest Army installation operating in the American West and one of the longest-garrisoned posts in the country. More than two hundred years of military occupation of the Presidio have resulted in the development of a

complex historic district of several overlaid historic landscapes, each composed of buildings, structures, objects, sites and other features representing at least eight distinct phases of development. The breadth and diversity of contributing resources are vast and include a veritable outdoor museum of military and related architecture. The significance of the Presidio rests not only on resources within Post boundaries, but also on the preeminence of two adjacent and interrelated landscapes: the urban development of the City of San Francisco and the natural geography of San Francisco Bay. The spectacular siting of the Presidio, guarding the Golden Gate to San Francisco Bay, is unequaled by any post in the country. Further, no other military reservation within a major United States city is at once as large as the Presidio and so prominently located within the surrounding urban setting. For more than a hundred years, the Post has served San Francisco as a man-made forested reserve amidst the City's dense residential development; the lush character of the Presidio as a wooded reserve has endured to the present day. The important interrelationship between the Presidio and the City of San Francisco has been part of a broader interrelationship between the Presidio and the entire Bay area. As headquarters and protector of the Bay, the Presidio of San Francisco has remained strategically the most significant military post on America's Pacific Coast during most of its extended history.

A wealth of resources from the multiple periods of the Presidio's development remains as comprehensive evidence of its long and prominent history. From its establishment in 1776 as Spain's northernmost outpost of colonial power in the New World of the Western Hemisphere, the Presidio has served as a military reservation. It is one of the longest-garrisoned posts in the country and the oldest installation operating in the American West, having played a key role in Spain's exploration and settlement of the Borderlands, Mexico's occupation of the region from Texas to Alta California, and the United States' involvement not only in frontier expansion, but also in all major conflicts fought since the American-Mexican War of 1846-1848. These include the Civil War, various military campaigns against the Indians during the 1850s through 1880s, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Mexican-Punitive Expedition, World War I, World War II, and, more recent military actions in Korea, Viet Nam, and Kuwait. Through two centuries, the Presidio has provided troops, training, materials, and command elements for the military posts and campaigns of the West and throughout the Pacific from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands, as well as the Aleutians. In the process, the Presidio of San Francisco has served variously as a departmental, division, corps, and army headquarters, often for as many as fifteen states, or nearly a third of the nation politically and geographically. The sheer number of regiments headquartered at the Presidio for various periods through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is itself a measure of the Post's importance; these regiments, representing all three combat arms, included the 1st, 6th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 30th, and 44th Infantry, the 1st and 4th Cavalry, and all five of the Army's nineteenth-century artillery regiments, not counting later field and coast artillery.

More than two hundred years of military use of the Presidio reservation have resulted in the development of a complex historic district of several overlaid historic landscapes, each composed of buildings, structures, sites, and other features. The historic district's overall visual expression is powerful, particularly set against the majestic natural surrounding of the San Francisco Bay, the strait into San Francisco Bay called the Golden Gate, and the dense urban environment of the City of San Francisco. This reservation, now referred to in total as the Presidio of San Francisco, contains a vast array of historic resources that, with the exception of known and potential prehistoric sites, embodies the varied and extended history of the Presidio through at least eight distinct phases of development.

The Presidio district is like a great landscape palimpsest, characterized by a rich and often dense overlay of resources from individual periods. The prime example of this exists in the area of the Main Parade Ground (No. 94) where the concentration of historic, architectural, landscape, and archeological resources represents most of the Post's principal periods of development. The national significance of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district rests on the relative vastness of this historic landscape and the breadth and diversity of contributing resources within it, which still attest to the prime military function of the reservation's exceptionally long and prominent history.

So large is this historic landscape that it is composed of several definable areas of development. The historic heart of the Presidio is in the area of the Main Post, roughly centered around the present-day Main Parade Ground on the eastern side of the reservation. This area encompasses the site of the early Spanish-Mexican presidio as well as the site of the Civil War-era parade ground. The Letterman Hospital complex stands east of the Main Parade. The earliest part of this complex served as the United States Army's first modern general hospital and was the Army's largest hospital at the time of the First World War; later, the hospital helped pioneer the use of female Army nurses, led in the development of physical therapy techniques, and served as the largest debarkation hospital of World War II. West of the Main Parade, the establishment of the San Francisco National Cemetery was a key factor in the implementation of a massive program of Post-wide roadway and landscape improvements, including extensive afforestation efforts begun in the 1880s.

In the western portion of the reservation (see Baker Beach, Fort Point, and Fort Winfield Scott section maps), a series of coastal defenses were developed starting in 1794 with the Spanish Castillo de San Joaquin and continuing through the impressive brick and stone masonry construction of the fort at Fort Point, the only four-tier third-system fort built on the West Coast of the United States. The earthworks, magazines, gun platforms, and traverse tunnel of Battery East represent the transitional battery elements constructed during the 1870s to reinforce the fort at Fort Point until a new system of gun platforms could be developed to replace "Third-System" forts, which rifled cannon had rendered ineffective. Additionally, a system of reinforced-concrete batteries of the 1890-

1905 Endicott era was constructed to defend the coastline; these emplacements replaced interim brick and earthen defense works erected nearly two decades earlier, and among them were the first heavy-caliber Endicott-era battery to be commenced (Battery Marcus Miller) and also the first heavy-caliber Endicott-era battery to be completed and armed (Battery Godfrey). The development of Fort Winfield Scott, west of the Main Post, dominated the historic landscape early in twentieth century. The Presidio's fort at Fort Point and its extensive system of later coastal emplacements represent one of the best single collections of defense works in the nation, spanning from the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth century.

By the 1920s, the creation of Crissy Field at the Presidio's waterfront on San Francisco Bay further extended the functions of the Presidio. Crissy Field was one of the Army's earliest airstrips on the West Coast. It served as the early terminus of the United States Air Mail Service, helped pioneer the use of the airplane for forest-fire patrols, and was part of a number of "firsts" in aviation history.

The definable areas of the Presidio's historic landscape and the range and diversity of resources within it are not limited to developments associated with the early Spanish-Mexican occupation and with the myriad of military activities of the United States Army; other federal and civilian entities have shared portions of the reservation. The Marine Hospital, which later became part of the United States Public Health Service, moved to the Presidio during the mid-1870s in the area west of Mountain Lake. The United States Coast Guard and its predecessors have been an important presence on the reservation since a lighthouse was constructed in the 1850s and a lifeboat station was established about 1890 along the north shore. In the 1890s an early golf course was established on Post lands and has since been maintained and enlarged by the private Presidio Golf Club. In the aftermath of the 1906 earthquake and fire, four emergency refugee camps sprang up on Presidio lands as temporary shelters for the homeless of San Francisco, and in 1915 a portion of the fabled "Jeweled City" of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition stood on property, much of which consisted of reclaimed sloughs, lent by the Army for this great event. Also early in the twentieth century, a rectangular plot near the east end of the reservation's south border, within the area of the West Cantonment, was leased to the City to become the Julius Kahn Public Playground.

As evidence of the long occupation of the United States Army and other entities that have shared the reservation, the Presidio's existing historic landscape presents an extended catalogue of military and related architecture. Part of the architectural richness of the landscape stems from the sheer number of periods represented and overlain within a single district. The buildings of the Presidio reflect the succession of stylistic effects popular in the United States through a substantial part of two centuries. Despite varied stylistic effects from different periods, the Post's architecture is unified by the military's straightforward and standardized approach to design, which generally tended toward formal symmetry and eschewed excessive ornamentation. Other design

characteristics that unify the buildings are their common placement in groups or rows and their thoroughly human scale; few are in excess of two-and-a-half stories. With regard to the Post's twentieth-century architecture, a harmonious mix of stylistic elements from the "Spanish Colonial Revival" and the "Colonial Revival" prevails; additionally, the widespread use of red-tile for roofs and red brick or off-white painted stucco for walls furthers the architectural unity. Much of the twentieth-century architecture of the Presidio is particularly distinguished by its sensitive placement in curving rows that respond consummately to the sweeping hills of the reservation and take full advantage of spectacular city and ocean views.

An important subset in Post construction is comprised of remaining elements of the land work and utilities that supported the operation and expansion of the reservation. The subset includes a diverse array of buildings, structures, and related features that evidence the evolution of the Post's transportation, water, and power systems through successive periods of development. These systems help define the function and identity of the Post as a separate and autonomous urban entity, which was largely self-sustaining through its early history.

The significance of the Presidio as a historic landscape does not rest solely on resources within Post boundaries, but also on the preeminence of two adjacent and interrelated landscapes: the natural geography of San Francisco Bay and the urban development of the City of San Francisco. In the nineteenth century, the San Francisco Bay stood out from among other potential port sites as the best natural harbor on the Pacific Coast; furthermore, two navigable rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, flowed into the Bay, thus providing important pre-railroad inland highways to California's enormous Central Valley. Although it was the discovery of gold on a tributary of the Sacramento in 1848 and the resulting "Gold Rush" of 1849 that rapidly transformed the sleepy village of Yerba Buena to the bustling City of San Francisco, it was the Bay's fine natural harbor that played a key role in sustaining San Francisco as the major city of the Pacific Coast, a status it maintained through the rest of the nineteenth century and, in many respects, until World War II. Critically important in gaining that status was the position of the Bay area as the ultimate Western terminus for the first, and for a dozen years the only, transcontinental railroad.

The Presidio has been a primary and focal element of San Francisco's long ascendancy in the Far West; as the importance of the City has increased, so has the importance of the Presidio that has protected it and the Bay area beyond. No other military reservation within a major United States city is at once as vast as the Presidio and so prominently located within its surrounding urban setting. The Presidio and the City of San Francisco are intertwined, most fundamentally through their sharing of a peninsula and through the Post's long-running function of guarding the entrance to the Bay. The reservation, now engulfed within the City, holds the most strategic position on the San Francisco Peninsula, commanding access and egress through the Golden Gate strait into San Francisco Bay.

Historically, the large military presence at the Presidio greatly assisted the City through two major disasters of the twentieth century: the Great Earthquake of 1906 and the Great Depression, 1929-1941. Additionally, the Presidio provided access and land for two enormous local construction projects of national renown: the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915 and the Golden Gate Bridge, begun in 1933.

Physically, for more than a hundred years, the Post has served San Francisco as a man-made wooded reserve amidst the City's dense residential development. A heightened sensitivity to landscaping and the concept of the Presidio as a "natural" park-like green space, similar to John P. McLaren's Golden Gate Park, emerged in the 1880s and were manifested most markedly in Post-wide afforestation efforts. These efforts ultimately effected a stunning transformation of the once sandy, windswept lands of the reservation. Forest plantations have been retained, enhanced and allowed to spread since their implementation in the 1880-1890s, and the lush character of the Presidio as a wooded reserve has endured to the present day.

The interrelationship between the Presidio and the City of San Francisco has been part of a broader interrelationship between the Presidio and the entire Bay area. The strategic importance of the San Francisco Bay and therefore the Presidio were increased not only through the emergence of the City as the major commercial and urban center of the Pacific Coast, but also through related military developments in the area. From the mid-nineteenth century, the military and naval establishments of the United States focused on the Bay as the proper location for their first major Pacific Coast facilities. During the 1850s, the United States Army established its first, and for many years only, Pacific Coast arsenal and ordnance depot at Benicia, and built quartermaster depots at San Francisco and Benicia. At approximately the same time, the United States Navy established its first and for many years only Pacific Coast naval base at Mare Island across the estuary from Vallejo, on San Pablo Bay. The presence and importance of all of these installations in the extensive inner areas of the Bay rendered the Presidio, guarding the entrance to the Bay, the most important military post on the Pacific Coast, and, for the latter half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the largest and most heavily garrisoned.

The Presidio itself spawned a number of "sub-posts" for defending the Bay's military and naval depots as well as its urban development, industries, and inland avenues of commerce. Major fortifications were built on Alcatraz Island during the 1850s, on Angel Island and Fort Mason during the 1860s, and at the Marin Headlands during the 1870s. Beginning in the 1880s with the development of heavier, increasingly long-range guns, a progression of new battery emplacements appeared at the western edge of the continent, moving north and south from the Golden Gate. This progression began with Forts Baker and Miley at the turn of the century, and continued with Forts Barry and Funston, and finally with Fort Cronkhite and a series of smaller military reservations including Tennessee Valley, Frank Valley, Milagra Ridge, and others. Except briefly, these "children" of the Presidio were headquartered at an area developed within the western

half of the reservation, which became known as Fort Winfield Scott. As headquarters and protector of the Bay, the Presidio of San Francisco has remained strategically the most significant military post on America's Pacific Coast during most of its extended history.

Ongoing research on the history of the Presidio will identify a number of military officers and perhaps others who had significant associations with the Presidio in general and with specific surviving buildings in certain cases. Capt. Lewis Armistead, 6th Infantry, who commanded the Presidio in 1858 and 1859, went on to become a Confederate brigadier general and died in the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War. Capt. Edward Otho Cresap Ord, 3rd Artillery, who commanded the Presidio in 1856, would become a major general of volunteers for the Union, fight in battles in Virginia and Mississippi, and after the war, become a brigadier general in the Regular Army and a department commander in Texas, retiring in 1880. Col. Thomas F. Wright of the 2nd California Volunteer Cavalry, who was one of only two officers of volunteer units to command the Presidio, went on to serve in the Regular Army as a first lieutenant and in the Modoc War in 1873; he led his patrol into an ambush in which he died and his unit was decimated, a major disaster at the hands of only a small group of Modocs. Maj. Albert Gallatin Brackett, 1st Cavalry, who commanded the Presidio in 1866, had three years earlier authored and seen published the first history of American cavalry ever written, a book still useful as a reference and one recently reprinted. Col. William Rufus Shafter, 1st Infantry, who commanded the Presidio in 1896 and 1897, had won the nickname of "Pecos Bill" for his aggressive campaigning against Indians in, and exploration of, West Texas, and in 1898 would become one of the key brigadier generals commanding U.S. troops in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; he was the subject of a recent biography, a measure of his significance. (Additionally, Col. Emory Upton's role in Presidio and Army history is substantial and will be discussed below.)

Department commanders, even if they had offices downtown, must have visited the Presidio for official functions and are known in a number of instances to have made key decisions affecting its development. These commanders included such noted Civil War era generals as George Wright, subject of a recent biography, the well-known Irvin McDowell, Henry B. Halleck, Nelson Miles, and John Pope.

These few officers are mentioned as a token sample of historically important individuals who had significant associations with the Presidio of San Francisco. Further research, in progress in the latter half of 1992, eventually should illuminate these associations.

CRITERIA AND THEMES

The Presidio of San Francisco possesses national significance under combined **National Historic Landmark Criteria 1, 4, 5 and 6**. The property is composed of a wealth of historic, architectural and archeological resources that collectively comprise a distinctive

entity of exceptional historical significance (Criteria 4, 5, and 6), and whose archeological study can amplify our understanding of those periods and peoples underrepresented in the existing historical record. As a vast district entity, the Presidio possesses exceptional value in illustrating the history of the United States through its association with important historical events and its outstanding representation of patterns of national development through multiple periods (Criterion 1).

(Similarly, the Presidio possesses national significance under combined National Register Criteria A, C and D. Criterion C relates to the property's distinction as a district entity, and Criterion A relates to the district's association with events and broad patterns of history, and D relates to the information potential for both historic and anthropological research to be found in the Presidio's historic archeological resources.) OK

The significance of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district under National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 5 represents eight Landmark themes and eleven sub-themes, as listed below:

- II. European Colonial Exploration and Settlement
 - A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
- V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
 - I. Mexican War, 1846-1848
 - K. The Army and the Navy
- VI. Civil War
 - C. War in the West
- VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
 - D. The United States Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914
 - E. World War I
 - F. Military Affairs not related to World War I or World War II, 1914-1941
 - H. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941
- VIII. World War II
 - B. War in the Pacific, 1941-1945
- X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
 - C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict
- XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)
 - E. Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)

Although the current thematic structure for National Historic Landmarks does not have a specific theme that relates to historical archeology of non-indigenous people, the Presidio's significance under National Historic Landmark Criteria 6 covers all of the above themes and subthemes except VII.H. and VIII.B..

(Corresponding National Register areas of significance include Exploration/Settlement and Military. Additionally, Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic pertains to Spanish/Mexican

settlement and **Archeology: Historic--Non-Aboriginal** pertains to potential archeological resources of several historic periods.)

The 1962 National Historic Landmark designation of the Presidio was based primarily on the earliest historical values of the property, which pertain to **Sub-theme A, Spanish Exploration and Settlement**, under **Theme II, European Colonial Exploration and Settlement**. Relatively little physical evidence of the Presidio's earliest development stands within the district today. Important archeological resources however exist from this early development.

The **Spanish Exploration and Settlement** sub-theme relates to the initial possession and primary use of the property for military purposes. Similarly, all of the other themes/sub-themes listed above relate to the dominant military presence on the reservation. These defense-related themes/sub-themes are presented as an integral set of areas of significance supported by the long continuum of the military occupation and the breadth and span of associated resources that remain within a single district entity. The themes/sub-themes apply to national significance as a cohesive unit rather than as individual areas of significance.

The themes/sub-themes of the unit correspond closely to the nine defined periods of the Post's development, starting with Spanish-Mexican Settlement, 1776-1846. The tie between historical events and the physical evolution of the Presidio is a principal focus of the exposition in Section 8, which is organized by these nine continuous periods of development. Direct links, if known, between historical events and individual district resources are identified. Predominantly, however, the unit of themes/sub-themes pertains to broader, and often overlapping, patterns of development on Post.

The last theme/sub-theme, **Sub-theme E, Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)**, relates directly to the military, as do all of the themes/sub-themes in the unit. It differs, however, from the other themes/sub-themes in its focus on military resource types rather than events and periods. District resources that pertain to this sub-theme include the seventeenth-century cannon of the early Castillo de San Joaquin, the mid-nineteenth-century fort at Fort Point (designated a National Historic Site in 1970), and the extensive series of defense works--primarily batteries and mine casemates--spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The existence of the fort at Fort Point in itself warrants the inclusion of this sub-theme, and the remaining cannon and series of defense works further strengthen the district's representation of the sub-theme at the national level of significance. The assessment of the historic technological values of the district's entire collection of fortifications, defense works, and weapons would benefit from comprehensive contextual information on which to support comparison of the Presidio's collection with those of other coastal military installations in terms of both breadth and integrity. Currently such contextual information is unavailable.

With regard to several other National Historic Landmark themes/sub-themes, there is not sufficient contextual information at this time to establish significance at the national level. These themes/sub-themes, none of which has a specific military focus, are listed below:

XIII. Science

F. Medicine

XIV. Transportation

B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

H. Airplanes and Air Travel

XVI. Architecture

M. Period Revivals (1870-1940)

V. Historic District (Multiple Styles and Dates)

W. Regional and Urban Planning

XVII. Landscape Architecture

XXXIII. Historic Preservation

G. The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949

XXXIV. Recreation

A. Sports

C. General Recreation

All of the areas of significance--medicine, maritime history, aviation, architecture, landscape architecture, historic preservation, and recreation--represented by these themes/sub-themes supplement the national values of the district as a military installation. Specifically, advances in health care, aviation, architecture, landscaping, and historic preservation, along with the reservation's special connection to coastal lifesaving and to urban recreation, are all part of the national significance of Presidio within the context of the set of military-related themes/sub-themes listed previously. These areas of significance reflect the breadth of resources within the reservation and add to the importance and prominence of the military installation overall. When considered outside the overriding historic military context of the reservation, however, these areas of significance may not be represented at the national level.

First, in the area of medicine, the Presidio would likely possess national significance through the importance of Letterman Hospital, had the historic hospital complex remained substantially intact. In the mid-1970s, however, a principal portion of the heart of the complex was demolished. In addition to Letterman Hospital, both the early Post Hospital, begun in 1863, and Marine Hospital complex, dating predominantly from 1932, are contributing health care-associated resources within the district; their historical significance in the area of medicine, however, has not been assessed from an informed national perspective.

Similarly, in the area of transportation, the significance of the reservation's lifesaving station and of Crissy Field has not been assessed from a fully informed national

perspective. It is known that the existence both of buildings erected by the United States Life Saving Service and buildings erected by the later United States Coast Guard within a single station is rare if not unique. Within the district's military context, the resources of both the lifesaving station and Crissy Field are strong contributors to the Presidio's range of function and overall importance in guarding the Nation's West Coast.

With regard to architecture, the assessment of the Presidio's architectural inventory would benefit from detailed comparative information on the inventories of other large military installations throughout the country. Without such contextual information, the district's exact level of significance in terms of military architecture is not clear. By the sheer number and span of resources, the Presidio's architectural inventory could well possess national significance as an outstanding collection of buildings and structures representing multiple periods and styles of defense-related construction from the mid-nineteenth century through the World War II period. Experts in the field have observed that the Presidio appears to have a greater variety of "standard" Army buildings and structures from different eras than any other post in the United States, and constitutes a true "museum" of United States Army architecture spanning from 1853 through the 1940s.

In the broader context of all architecture rather than just military-related construction, the assessment of the Presidio's significance is even less precise. Generally, military architecture is standardized and conservative by nature, and therefore follows rather than leads architectural trends and innovation. In the architecture of the Presidio, the evidence of site-responsive planning and the widespread use of Spanish-derived styles appear to be innovative in terms of military construction. These apparent innovations however may have only limited significance in the context of architectural developments nationwide. Far more study is needed to evaluate the significance of the Presidio in both the specific context of military architecture and the general context of United States architectural history.

Planning innovations evident at the Presidio pertain to the area of landscape architecture as well architecture. The afforestation of the reservation, conceived in 1883 and implemented through several decades, represents a vast civic-minded undertaking. Even outside the military context, this afforestation and related planning and land work may possess significance at the national level, considering the scale of the undertaking and the prominence of the reservation's forested hills, located within a major urban area and crowning one of the Nation's most important coastal geological features and natural bays. Available comparative information, however, on similar forested parks and reservations in major urban areas is insufficient to assess the national values of the Presidio in the area of landscape architecture.

The 1933-1934 "restoration" of the supposed headquarters building or comandancia of the early Spanish presidio, which stands as the focal historic preservation project of the Presidio, relates to the national preservation-oriented activities that the military helped

to administer, often as works-relief projects, during the Great Depression. While there is not nearly sufficient information on similar preservation undertakings to establish the national significance of the project in the historic preservation movement, this "restoration" added a centerpiece to the Post's extensive collection of Spanish-derived revival architecture.

In the area of recreation, the existence of an early golf course as well as a public playground on the Presidio may be unique among urban military installations. Further, the Presidio has a long history of providing public access to the reservation's forested and coastal lands, largely for recreational purposes. This history includes the use of Post lands for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. Further study might establish the national significance of the Presidio through its long and varied connection with recreation.

Because the Presidio is a National Historic Landmark, only the national level of significance has been considered in applying criteria and areas of significance. It appears, however, that at the local level the district is significant in all of the areas discussed directly above. Significance at the state or regional level is less conclusive.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The period of significant historical development of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district has been determined as spanning continuously from the Post's establishment by the Spanish in 1776 through the World War II era. This is based on the length and continuity of the site's military occupation and the breadth of remaining resources, evidencing the progression of historic periods. Contributing resources in the district therefore are comprised of all buildings, structures, objects, and other landscape features that possess historical integrity reflecting their character during one or more of these periods. Contributing resources also include historic archeological features that are capable of yielding important information on the development of the Presidio.

Typically within the district, certain buildings, structures, and objects have undergone major remodelings and, sometimes, have been relocated or reoriented. Generally, where such changes have occurred within what is currently determined to be the district's period of historical significance, they are themselves considered significant and therefore worthy of preservation as important physical evidence of the continuing evolution of the Post. A small number of resources, mainly buildings, constructed during the historical period have suffered substantial alterations that postdate the World War II era; some of these buildings have been evaluated as noncontributing based on the loss of integrity to their historical-period design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. Decisions on the contributing or noncontributing status of resources within the district

have been based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts:

- (1) A building contributing to the historical significance of a district is one that by location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association adds to the district's sense of time and place and historical development.
- (2) A building not contributing to the historical significance of a district is one that does not add to the district's sense of time and place and historical development; or one where the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been so altered or have so deteriorated that the overall integrity of the building has been irretrievably lost.
- (3) Ordinarily buildings that have been built within the past 50 years shall not be considered to contribute to the significance of a district unless a strong justification concerning their historical merit is given, or the historical attributes of the district are considered to be less than 50 years old.

For buildings at the Presidio, the evaluation of contributing or noncontributing status, including the assessment of integrity, has involved only the exteriors. The significance and integrity of interior features and spaces have not been addressed, though a small amount of known information on interiors has been included in the descriptions of several buildings. This does not in any way indicate that the interiors of Presidio buildings are insignificant, only that they have not been inspected and evaluated systematically as part of this study.

At this time, the World War II era has been included as the final years of significant historical development for the Landmark district, even though a small number of the Presidio's World War II-era resources are slightly less than 50 years old. Thus, buildings, structures, objects, and related features dating from the World War II era are considered to contribute to the district. The inclusion of these resources is justified because it pertains fundamentally to the central points of the Landmark's significance: the long continuity of military occupation and function, and the breadth and diversity of remaining resources on the reservation, representing a progression of military activities and related construction over the last 200 years. The major World War II-era resources that have survived represent an important chapter in the Presidio's development and effectively complete the Post's inventory of military architecture during and between the great World Wars. In terms then of Standard 3 of the Secretary's Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts (see above), the historical attributes of the Landmark district are considered to span through the World War II era, which just straddles the 50-year mark.

All buildings, structures, and objects that were constructed after the World War II era are not considered to contribute to the historical significance of the Landmark district at

this time. One major exception to this is the Non-Commissioned Officer' and Enlisted Men's Club (No. 135), which was constructed in 1949 first as an enlisted men's service club. This building has special association with historical events of international importance. On September 1, 1951, delegates from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States signed a joint security alliance, known as the ANZUS Pact (after the initials of the three signature nations), in the building. Several days later, on September 8, 1951, the Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan was signed also in the building (earlier that day the peace treaty that formally ended World War II had been signed by Japan and 49 nations at the San Francisco Opera House). Through this association, the service club appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register for exceptional significance under National Register Criterion A at the national level, and relates directly to the long-spanning significance of the Presidio in military history. Based on this, then, the historical merit of the building is justified in accordance with Standard 3 of the Secretary's Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts (see above). Coincidentally, in terms of architecture, the club is highly compatible with the district; the building's high level of design extends the Presidio's fine tradition of "Spanish Colonial Revival" architecture into the post-World War II period in an exemplary manner.

The number and the range of types and even sub-types of resources within the reservation are vast. In addition to the district's principal sites, buildings, and structures, these resources include small landscape features, such as retaining walls, flower beds, footpaths, sidewalks, and the like. Generally, such features are considered as contributing to the district if they date to a period of significance and are ancillary to a major contributing building, structure, or object; or otherwise relate significantly to patterns in the Post's historical development. Similarly, a wide array of small utility buildings, structures and objects, such as sheds, vaults, tanks, meters, and pads, may also be considered as contributing resources, although clearly minor or supporting in value to the district.

Plant materials, principally trees and shrubs, constitute a type of resource that pertains directly to the historical and architectural significance of the district. Though little survey work has been completed to identify and evaluate this resource type, contributing trees and shrubs at the Presidio generally fall into one of three main categories: (1) plant material that reflects the pre-occupation or early condition of the area, (2) plant material that relates to the vast afforestation programs undertaken from the 1880s to the early 1940s, and (3) plant material that relates to other plantation programs, largely undertaken to improve the appearance of existing or new buildings, structures, and sites.

One structural component of the Presidio landscape that requires special attention in documenting this National Historic Landmark is the Golden Gate Bridge. While the bulk of the Bridge itself lies beyond the reservation, its system of approaches and even part of its principal span course through and over Presidio lands. Further, the Bridge is integral to the history and significance of the Presidio; the 1930s construction of the

Bridge very much informed the physical development of the reservation and increased the Post's geographical and functional prominence. In actuality, the Presidio of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge constitute two separate, but physically overlapping and historically interconnected resources, both of which clearly qualify as National Historic Landmarks (although, to date, the Golden Gate Bridge has neither been designated a National Historic Landmark nor even listed in the National Register of Historic Places). Therefore, for purposes of documenting contributing resources within the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark district, the Golden Gate Bridge, including its approaches, that are located within the district, are considered contributing because they are part of another overlapping and independent resource, worthy of designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Golden Gate Bridge?
as contrib.
Yes to Presid.

property resources

(For additional information on the survey of resources within the district, see the "Methods" subsection of the introduction to Section 7. Also, see the actual Resources List at the end of Section 7.)

PREDICTED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

For the purposes of this study, the Presidio National Historic Landmark has been defined as a single historic archeological site composed of numerous contributing "features." The predicted historic archeological resources of the Presidio represent a variety of types that ranges in complexity from individual sub-features (e.g., a privy pit or a bivouac dump) to functional groupings of sub-features (e.g., the Quartermaster Complex with storehouse, shop and other foundations, industrial refuse scatters, associated quarters, and domestic refuse, etc., to the complex multi-function, multi-component site of the presidio itself.) A partial list of the expected historic archeological resource types at the Presidio, ordered by increasing number and complexity of sub-features, is offered below:

- isolated artifact
- foundation
- palisade
- cellar
- well
- burial
- privy pit
- linear system element (ditch, redwood flume, rivetted piping)
- refuse sheet scatter or pit dump
- specialized activity sheet scatter or pit dump
- functional activity area (multiple sub-features)
 - Quartermaster Complex
 - Wharf
 - Officers' Quarters

Laundress' Quarters
Soldiers' Barracks
Civilian Residence
Civilian Farm/Rancho
Hospital
Battery/Fortification
Endicott Battery System
Marine Hospital
Life Saving Station
Water Control System
Shipwreck
multiple function areas
Spanish-Mexican Presidio
Fort Point
United States Main Post

The archeological features presented in Section 7 fall principally within the range of types that represents individual functional activity areas with multiple sub-features and multiple function areas composed of several discrete functions and associated sub-features.

Prehistoric sites do not have association to the historic military themes of the Presidio National Historic Landmark and therefore do not contribute to the Landmark. These sites may however be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Prehistoric sites or areas sensitive to such sites have been added to the archeological map of the Presidio because the information will aid future management decisions.

Historic archeological sites that contribute to the Landmark represent the years 1776 to approximately 1917. The contributive value of such sites is believed to diminish somewhat after 1890, and by 1917 there is insufficient data or disciplinary research to suggest that archeological remains would contribute substantially to the Landmark. The position taken with regard to post-1890 archeological features may be subject to change in the future.

Archeological features of the Presidio can provide, in concert with historic and other research, important contributions to the record of the Post's social, economic, and physical history, as well as to broader issues regarding Spanish colonial, Mexican and United States military culture and frontier adaptations. The historic documentation on the Presidio, while extensive, contains significant gaps and is often silent on particular periods or issues. Archeological studies can be used as a powerful complement to historical research for enhancing knowledge of the Post's history and development. Intact accumulations of artifacts, foundations, and debris offer untapped documentation

of the layout and construction of the Presidio and the activities and life ways of the people who were stationed there.

Research suggests that historic archeological remains from the period 1776-1890 will provide the most significant contribution to knowledge of the Landmark. By 1890 the Presidio was beginning to change substantially: adobe and wood-frame buildings were being supplanted by those of brick; informally organized garrison kitchens, privies, and refuse disposal were being replaced with formal mess halls, sewer systems, and post-wide garbage collection. Available documentation on the design and construction of the Presidio becomes more complete. As a result, between approximately 1890 and 1917 the archeological features of the Presidio, while of potential contribution to the Landmark regarding issues of military, social, and technological history, have diminished significance and possess only minor informational values, inferior to other sources such as documents, extant remains, and possibly oral history.

Similarly, discrete and clustered archeological features that provide more direct information on individuals and groups or on activity areas of the Presidio begin to disappear by 1890, and the information value of post-wide garbage dumps becomes more general in nature. A privy pit, mess hall refuse, or blacksmith dump provides far more valuable and direct information on history than a Presidio-wide dump which mixes information from numerous discrete functions, individuals, and activities. It is for these reasons that the preliminary research agenda used to identify predicted archeological features for the contributing inventory has focused on the pre-1917 period. It is possible that researchers may establish important values for post-1917 archeological features someday, but these remains are currently not seen as contributive.

To date, no historic archeological studies have been conducted at the Presidio. However, historic documents provide a justifiable basis for the identification of such features or sites when carefully guided by research on similar military sites. The preliminary research agenda used for the identification of historic archeological resources included the following study domains:

1. Physical Layout and Design/Functional Intent

Between 1776 and approximately 1890 the Presidio went through substantial redesign and physical plant changes and development under Spanish, Mexican, and United States governments. Primary sources including maps and documents exist for portions of this period but often generalize information regarding the function of specific buildings or structures, and are particularly vague for a period of more than 90 years prior to 1870. Yet in these years the Main Post and Fort Point areas went through at least three major renovations and reconstructions during the Spanish-Mexican period and another two or three during the early United States occupation. Historic sources indicate that numerous habitations were built outside of the presidio quadrangle by the 1830s, suggesting an emerging community and settlement pattern

different from the traditionally understood image of Presidio life taking place only within the fortified quadrangle. Archeological remains will provide a significant complement to the description and study of the evolving formal and informal layout, land uses, and functional areas at the Presidio during these years.

2. Construction Techniques and Individual Building Design/Function

During the 1776-1890 period the Presidio's built environment evolved from Hispanic to United States construction techniques and architectural designs. The record of this evolution remains obscure. Documentation from the Spanish-Mexican period suggests that multiple architectural types and materials (palisade; jacal, adobe, stone) were in use by the Presidio command and soldiers' families. Existing descriptions of buildings and rooms and the definition of their functions have often been derived from planned rather than actual construction. Early United States construction, including reuse and modification of the Spanish-Mexican presidio, log buildings, and temporary/permanent structures, is unclear. Archeological remains provide an important resource for directly addressing these issues.

3. Social and Economic History

Very little is known of the social or economic life ways of people stationed at the Presidio. Most information on the social history of the Presidio is based on generalizations derived from circumstances elsewhere, and there is a traditional tendency to focus on important officers and/or foreign dignitaries who visited the Presidio. The common soldier remains in the shadows, his story untold. For the Spanish-Mexican period much remains unwritten about the comparative lives of the soldado de cuera, Catalonian volunteers, San Blas infantry, and the Native Americans used for so much of the construction and subsistence labor. Studies that focus on the interaction of San Francisco and the Presidio; on social life at the Main Post, Fort Point, or Fort Winfield Scott; on the rank and file hierarchy as reflected in material culture; on the labor force; or on the Post's systems for subsistence and supply and for disposal and sanitation all remain relatively unwritten. Archeological remains could provide primary data for a much needed comprehensive social and economic history of the Presidio Landmark. This research domain has been particularly unaddressed throughout the study of the Presidio regardless of the discipline involved. The need for this research specifically enhances the value of those archeological features and remains that can provide information on the life ways of individuals and cultures during the 1776-1890 period.

4. Technological History

Interpretation of defense fortification, water control, and sanitation systems and of military techniques of training and other technologies used at the Presidio during the nineteenth and early twentieth century may be enhanced through coordinated

historic, geographic, and archeological study. For example, the numerous Endicott-era batteries constructed in the 1890s and the first decade of the 20th century constitute both historic and military industrial archeological sites. The repeated alteration of previous batteries to accommodate new designs and equipment constitutes a development understood principally on paper, but whose actual physical results have yet to be researched and interpreted. The sub-features of cantonments associated with these batteries would also provide a unique archeological comparison with similar habitation sub-features from other areas of the Presidio as well as important information to complement the historian's interpretation of life at the batteries.

SPANISH-MEXICAN SETTLEMENT, 1776-1846

For nearly fifty years the Presidio played a key role in the extension of Spanish settlement into Northern California. From this outpost, the Spanish crown established four missions, two pueblos, a rancho, and an asistencia. Mexico succeeded Spain at the Presidio in 1822 upon gaining its independence and kept the Post as its main base in Northern California until 1835, when it transferred headquarters to Sonoma; from then until 1846, the Presidio lay in caretaker status, only intermittently garrisoned. The resources that remain today as evidence of the Presidio's Spanish-Mexican period are few and therefore of utmost significance. These resources consist mainly of a number of early Spanish cannon, original to the Post but relocated during subsequent periods of development; portions of an important early adobe building that have been incorporated into the later Officers' Club (No. 50) at Main Post; and potential archeological sites, particularly in the area south of the present-day Main Parade Ground where once stood the original presidio quadrangle. Additional archaeologically sensitive areas include the vicinity of El Polin Spring, Mountain Lake, and Ojo de Agua de Figueroa.

In 1769 the increased efforts of the Spanish government to explore and settle Alta California led to the "discovery" of San Francisco Bay. Recognizing the strategic importance of the harbor, colonial officials ordered a new "presidio" or military complex to be established; it was to be Spain's northernmost military garrison on the Pacific Coast. By 1776, Lt. Col. Juan Bautista de Anza selected a site overlooking the present "Golden Gate" strait as an ideal spot for the defense of the area. Afterward, his second in command, En. Jose Moraga, brought a group of soldier-settlers to carry out the colonization of the region. Moraga elected to move the outpost a mile or so inland to a less exposed position where water and fuel were available. Not until 1793 did work begin on establishing a battery at the mouth of the harbor, in the area of de Anza's originally selected site; this became the Royal Spanish Fort, Castillo de San Joaquin.

The site Moraga chose for the presidio, or garrison, was closer to a fresh water spring associated with the area's earlier aboriginal inhabitants. This spring, named El Polin, is located at the south end of present-day MacArthur Avenue; the site of the original quadrangle is located in the area of the present-day Officers' Club (No. 50) at Main Post. Initially Moraga's troops constructed a temporary mud and thatched quadrangle. The temporary buildings of the garrison were replaced by a more substantial quadrangle that included a church, a house for the commander, quarters for the troops, a slaughterhouse, and warehouses.

Moraga, and those who subsequently assumed the position of comandante, found life difficult at the post, having to contend with inclement weather, earthquakes, logistical problems, and inadequate funding from the home government. The quadrangle, built initially of locally available materials--mostly adobe and tule (reeds), along with some wood--was crude as was typical of frontier conditions. Reports from Spanish officials and foreign visitors alike described the primitive appearance of the fortification, which stood

as a small, isolated token of Spain's claim to the realm. Most of the troops' time was taken up by the toil of basic subsistence, such as tending herds at the garrison's Rancho del Rey, which was a sort of commissary on the hoof for the occupants. Some farming was undertaken as well. Farming and herding activities, however, remained small scale and local in nature; thus, the alteration of the environment was restricted to land immediately surrounding the roughly square compound, and, in later years, to an occasional dwelling outside the walls.

Despite difficulties of isolation and basic subsistence, the Presidio troops were successful in mounting a number of punitive expeditions against the Native Americans, occasionally penetrating into the vast central valley of Alta California. The Presidio de San Francisco provided the northernmost base for such expeditions, and its soldiers protected not only the nearby Mission San Francisco de Asis (better known as Mission Dolores), but also the more distant Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose, some forty miles to the southeast. Additionally, troops from the Presidio were able to carry out some overland exploration, such as one expedition to the upper reaches of the Sacramento River. While the Presidio, as observed by foreign visitors, was weak and no doubt could have been seized by the small contingent of marines aboard a single frigate, the banner of imperial Spain flying over the Presidio de San Francisco generally served to forestall would-be aggressors. Though feasible militarily, the seizure of this outpost on New Spain's northern frontier by any one of Spain's rivals could easily have touched off a European war, just as conflict between the North American colonies of France and England had triggered the Seven Years War in Europe.

Beginning in the 1790s, more aggressive and better funded efforts by the Spanish government established the Castillo de San Joaquin on de Anza's Punta del Cantil Blanco (point of the white cliff) overlooking the entrance to the harbor. The construction of the fortification was spurred by Spain's fear of threats from Great Britain as a direct outgrowth of worsening Anglo-Spanish relations over Nootka Sound. The castillo mounted more than a dozen guns of various calibers and types and was precursory to the defense works built in the area over the forthcoming decades. The Spanish also rehabilitated the presidio proper around this time; portions of the adobe walls in the existing front section of the Officers' Club (No. 50) may date from this early rehabilitation.

Under Spanish domaine, troops at the Presidio principally consisted of the leather-armored presidial lancers which the Spanish termed soldados de cuera. Additionally, the Post played home to the famed Voluntarios de Cataluna or Catalonian Volunteers, as well as Spanish infantry and the Spanish artillerymen who manned the Castillo de San Joaquin. Generally, the garrisons of the Presidio de San Francisco were more varied than those of the inland presidios.

In 1822 the former Spanish garrison officially accepted the new, short-lived authority of the Mexican empire and subsequently the Mexican Republic; the Presidio de San

Francisco consequently assumed the role of Mexico's northernmost frontier garrison for nearly another quarter of a century. This political change however did little to increase the resources of the Presidio or otherwise to alter the Post's state of affairs. Local leaders of the Post went on as before, having guarded exchanges with the British, Russians, and "Yankees" with whom they came into contact. In time, troop strength dwindled as soldiers left service for life in the civilian communities or on larger land grants. The castillo suffered during this period, and contemporary observers noted that the guns, which by then numbered only about nine or ten, rested on rotting carriages without artillerymen to serve them or ordnance experts to keep them in good order. With inadequate personnel, little money, and no relief in sight, unrest grew.

Comandante Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo made the decision to abandon the reservation and relocate his force to Sonoma; part of this transfer took place in 1834. By 1835 the remaining men went north, leaving the Presidio with only a caretaker and an occasional garrison.

During the Mexican occupation from the 1820s-1840s, the general decline that marked the history of the Presidio reflected the broader problems of Mexico's central authorities, who lacked the resources to hold the extensive lands from the Rio Bravo to northern California. Several nations looked with envy upon this prodigious real estate, including the United States. The popular cry of Manifest Destiny fired the spirits of adventurers in the United States; with almost a religious zeal they sought to extend their already vast country yet farther westward. It took little provocation, then, to ignite a spark that burst into a territorial war between the United States and Mexico in 1846.

Today, within the National Historic Landmark district, some portions of the early walls of a presidio building still stand and date at least to the Mexican period, if not to the earlier Spanish occupation, possibly as far back as 1791. These walls were incorporated into a later building on the site and now exist as part of the Presidio's Officers' Club (No. 50), remodeled and enlarged in 1934 and enlarged again in the 1970s. The original materials and method of construction of these early walls can be viewed in the Club's interior through a small window cut into the wall for display. Of greater significance is the high probability that important subsurface remains from and related to the Spanish-Mexican quadrangle exist beneath the Club and in the adjacent acreage to the north and east.

Additionally, six cannon remain on Post as evidence of the original Spanish fortification, the Castillo de San Joaquin, built in the 1790s on the cliffs overlooking what became known as the "Golden Gate" strait into San Francisco Bay. They constitute six of the eight bronze guns known to have armed the castillo and nearly half the armament of the thirteen known bronze Spanish guns cast in Lima during the seventeenth century and now located in the United States. Of the other seven of these guns, six are located at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis and one at the Washington Naval Yard; the Annapolis guns are marked as having been "taken by the Navy in California in 1847," while the gun at the Washington Navy Yard is also believed to have come from California, though its sign says otherwise. These guns are among the oldest ordnance in

the United States, and one of the Presidio guns, named Santo Domingo, is probably the oldest dated bronze fortress cannon in the United States, having been made in Peru in 1628.

The Spanish guns still located on Post are in better condition than those hauled to the East as war trophies in 1847 and are highly significant as historic objects of great antiquity and artistic value, exhibiting consummate seventeenth-century craftsmanship in bronze casting. Added to this, these guns carry not only an important historical association with the first fortification on San Francisco Bay, but also with the Bear Flag Revolt and the developments that brought California into the United States. In 1846 during the event that would become known as the Bear Flag Revolt, a United States Army Topographical Engineer lieutenant named John C. Fremont led a party of rebels across the Golden Gate strait in a longboat where on the south side they occupied the deserted Castillo de San Joaquin. These rebels spiked the guns they found at the castillo by driving iron files into the touch-holes and breaking them off flush with the top of the vent. While the Navy subsequently drilled out some of the touch-holes to put the guns back into service, the gun named San Pedro still has the remains of one of the Fremont party's files.

In regard to the castillo itself, no surface features or potential archeological resources are left at the original site to convey the history and significance of the early fortification. In the 1850s the United States Army Corps of Engineers not only leveled the small Spanish fortification, but also the very land form, known then as the Punta del Cantil Blanco, on which the fortification stood. This was undertaken in preparation for a new fortification, which would become known as "Fort Point."

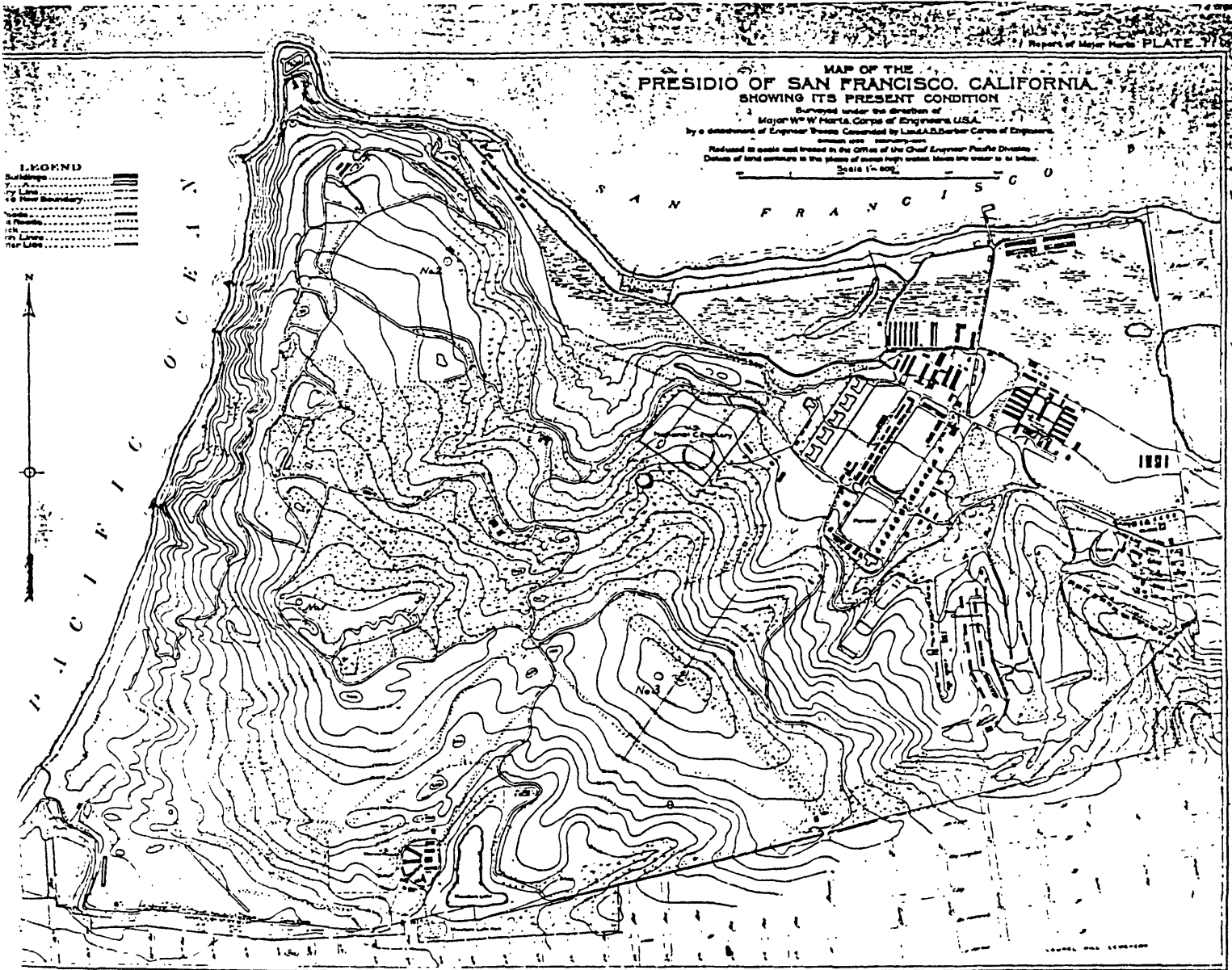
EARLY UNITED STATES OCCUPATION, 1846-1860

The American-Mexican War, which ended in 1846, focused the United States' attention on the newly acquired lands of California and on the defense of the West Coast. The discovery of gold two years later brought still greater attention to these lands, along with a mass influx of prospectors and ultimately settlers. These developments elevated the importance of the presidio and the castillo site, which were recognized and developed for the protection of the Bay and the emerging boomtown of San Francisco. Further, the Post's heavy involvement in campaigns against the Native Americans commenced during this period.

The major addition to the Post made during the early period of United States occupation was the construction of the fort at Fort Point on the site of the former Castillo de San Joaquin. Today, this massive brick and granite structure remains substantially intact as an extremely important example of a mid-nineteenth-century fortification and the only complete brick-walled "Third System" fort in the defense works of the United States' West Coast; based on these values, the structure was individually designated a National Historic Site in 1969. In the area of the original Spanish-Mexican presidio, only several wood-frame buildings were constructed during this period, and these were later demolished to make way for a new construction program during the Civil War years.

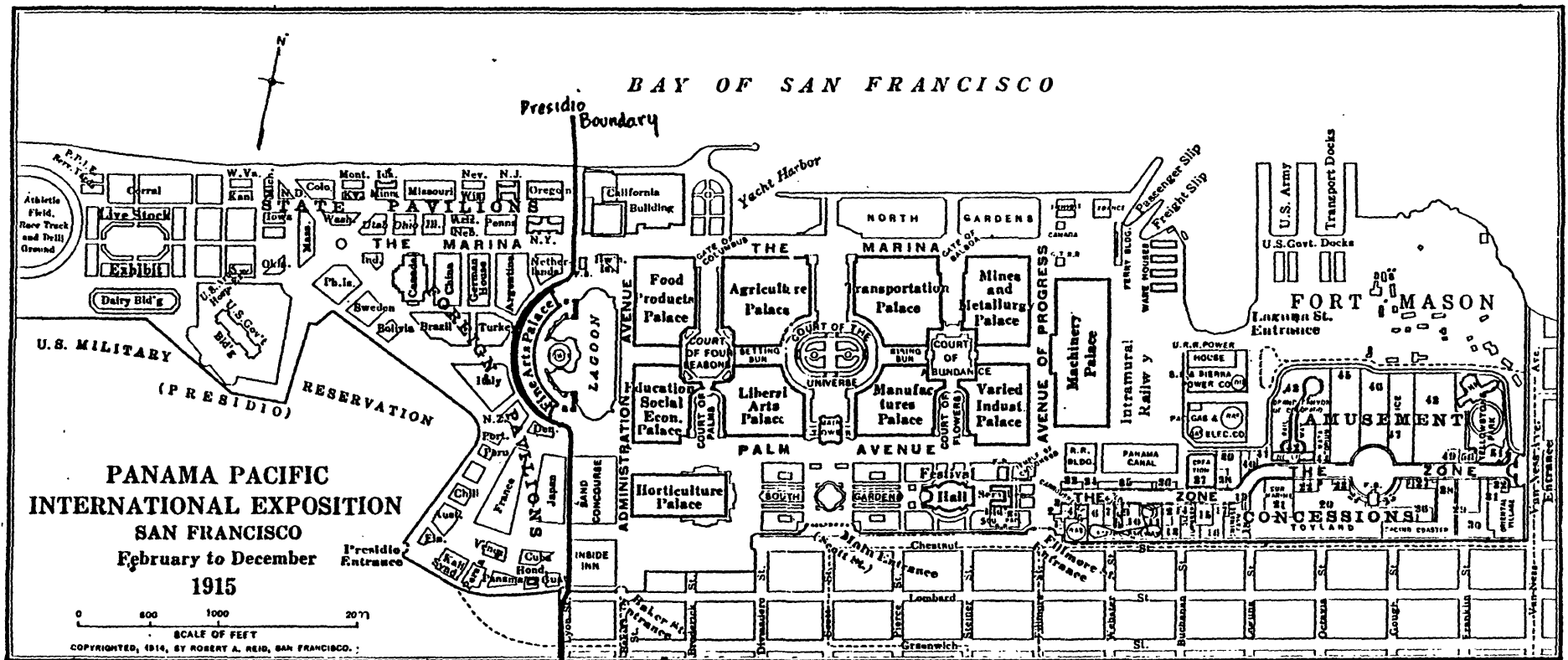
As the American-Mexican War broke out in 1846, the United States feared that the French and British might, to their own advantage, interfere in the conflict. Additionally, the United States recognized the potential threat of rebellion by the disgruntled Californios in the disputed lands. These fears reached from California to Washington, D.C., and contributed a sense of immediacy to providing a United States military presence on the Pacific Coast and to establishing an effective coastal defense. As early as 1847, Col. Richard Barnes Mason, commanding the 1st Dragoons and serving as Military Governor of California, told his representatives in the Bay Area to cooperate with the Navy in selecting land to serve as government property for defense. As part of this undertaking, Capt. J. L. Folsom, a Quartermaster officer, chose the lands of the old presidio on the San Francisco peninsula. During the following year, Mason directed that not only Folsom's presidio plot and the old castillo should be set aside, but also the Spanish Bateria de San Jose, located at an early landing site to the east (within present-day Fort Mason). In all, Mason's staff recommended that some 10,000 acres be reserved in the area.

As these recommendations were being formulated, the first steps toward military occupation in the area led quickly to the realization of the practical importance of the deserted presidio and castillo. In March of 1847 Col. Jonathan Stevenson's New York Volunteers landed in the area as an occupation force, complete with an extensive ordnance store of four six-pounder field guns, two twelve-pounder howitzers, four ten-inch mortars, and twenty 32-pounder iron guns. These reinforcements provided the first



1903 Map of Presidio

Figure 11



GROUND PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION

Designed and engraved expressly for the Reid Exposition Publications, and copyrighted, 1914, by Robert A. Reid, 150 Halleck Street, San Francisco.

INDEX TO THE ZONE, Amusement Section of the Exposition: While subject to changes among the smaller amusement concessions, from time to time, the following Index is substantially correct.

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1915 - Panama Pacific Exposition

Figure 12

serious means of repelling enemy attack, but firepower without fortifications was inadequate to the task. Wasting little time, Stevenson's group left their transports and made their way to the deserted presidio. Two companies, joined by a third on March 22, commenced to repair the dilapidated quarters and storehouses and the road that led from the presidio to the beach. The need for more permanent building material was answered by the establishment of a sawmill across the Bay in what is now Marin County, where felled trees became lumber for new quarters and other required buildings and structures. The castillo received similar attention under one of Stevenson's subordinates, Capt. Kimball H. Dimmick.

Despite efforts to rebuild the Post, its occupation was undermined by an unforeseen circumstance, the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in January of 1848. Rapidly Stevenson lost great numbers of men as their hopes for quick riches outweighed the threatened consequences of desertion. Also as a result of the discovery, the area began to experience enormous growth in population. The arrival of a mass of humanity heightened the need for military presence in the area at the very time that the ranks at the Presidio were dwindling with desertion. While the future of Stevenson's regiment was tenuous by the summer of 1848, the future of the village of Yerba Buena, first settled in 1835, was headed toward the boomtown of San Francisco.

By May of 1849, Capt. Erasmus D. Keyes had arrived at the Presidio with Company M of the Third United States Artillery. Evidently, all of Keyes' men did not have a positive reaction to their new station; within two weeks, only one-third of Keyes' company remained. Even when deserters could be apprehended and returned to Keyes, he had nowhere to confine them among the existing buildings on Post.

A joint commission of six United States Naval and Army officers met in Washington, D.C., to decide what acreage in San Francisco should be set aside for the military. The commission called for an extensive reservation that would run "from a point eight hundred yards south of Point San Jose [Fort Mason] to the southern boundary of the presidio, along that southern boundary to its western extremity and thence in a straight line to the Pacific, passing by the southern extremity of a pond [Mountain Lake where Anza camped in 1776] that has its outlet in the channel between Fort Point and Point Lobos." President Millard Fillmore signed an executive order on November 6, 1850, confirming this reservation, but pressure from a private claimant, Dexter R. Wright, resulted in the deletion of the area between the Presidio and the future Fort Mason. Fillmore approved a considerably reduced reservation in a superseding executive order of December 31, 1851. Congress then voted appropriations for the reservation with the conviction that San Francisco ranked as the finest harbor and potential seaport on the Pacific Coast and as the central strategic point for defense along the entire Western edge of the United States.

To provide adequate defense of San Francisco Bay, a plan was devised for an elaborate cross-fire system of defense works to be constructed at the Punta del Cantil Blanco,

which had to be leveled for the new fort, and at Alcatraz, Point San Jose, Angel Island, and other locations in the area. The cost to complete such a system was considerable, and increasing material and labor costs slowed progress on this ambitious undertaking. Throughout the 1850s, work on the project repeatedly lurched forward, but then slowed. With regard to the area of the old presidio, there was little money available to repair and expand facilities in addition to the funds that were already going to the costly defense works project. Thus, few improvements were made there through the 1850s, save the construction of a new hospital and some barracks (all demolished).

Gradually, through the latter 1850s, the strength of the garrison at the Presidio increased, but the numbers still remained small at the eve of the Civil War. Garrison activities ranged from remaining alert through the turbulent days of the vigilantes to supporting forays against the Native Americans in California, Washington Territory, and Nevada; this included the Piute Campaign of 1860.

Social and commercial exchanges between the Presidio's residents and the civilian populace grew during this period. By 1856, a horse-powered omnibus line connected the Post to the City of San Francisco, bringing large numbers of visitors to and from the Post. Records indicate that the Post provided social activities such as dances in the so-called "Comandancia" (No. 50), which served as an officers' club. An 1859 memoir describes these dances as "handsome affairs...bright with flags, glittering uniforms, and lovely gowns, and flowers that bloomed in profusion in Presidio gardens." This romantic image contrasted sharply with the assessment of the Post from that party's host, Lt. H. G. Gibson. He contended that while no less than \$150,000 of taxes went into "repairing and erecting the miserable buildings at the Post...", it remains so near the large and handsome city of San Francisco a disgrace and an eyesore to the community." A plea followed for the wherewithal to rectify this situation, but the year 1860 was a time of unusual leanness nationwide, even by the standards of the period. In that year, the Army's Adjutant General told all officers in California to reduce their budgets, making "no expenditure" that was "not absolutely essential to the efficiency of the Service." This situation however would change markedly with the outbreak of the Civil War.

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THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

The outbreak of hostilities among the States in 1861 had immediate repercussions in California. The State became one of the Union's essential assets. Moreover, because the War cut the Union off from many of its resources, San Francisco harbor became increasingly important for its proximity to the gold mines of the Mother Lode country, the rich silver deposits of Nevada's Comstock Lode, and even lesser discoveries such as the large quicksilver deposits at New Almaden near San Jose. The Presidio began to develop from a frontier outpost to a military establishment that resembled its counterparts elsewhere in the nation.

Although there was substantial pro-Union sentiment in California, there was also a highly vocal pro-Confederacy faction. In San Francisco, Army troops, largely from the Presidio, organized into a provost marshal's guard to serve under the chief of police in patrolling and maintaining order in the City through the course of the war. Several minor incidents in the San Francisco Bay area--plans by a group of Southern sympathizers to seize the steamer Golden Gate's bullion shipment, plans of another group to use the schooner J.M. Chapman to raid Pacific shipping, and the activities of the Confederate raider C.S.S. Shenandoah against the Pacific whaling fleet--inflamed fears in California and in Washington, D.C., about Confederate elements in California. In the eyes of the Union, the Presidio came to be seen as a bastion against the Confederacy's schemes for California and the Pacific Coast and was therefore targeted for extensive improvements. Thus, while the Presidio was located far from the heart of the conflict, the Civil War directly impelled existing and new construction programs on the reservation; the War had a pervasive effect on the Post's physical development and national importance.

Early in the course of the sectional crisis, Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, who commanded the Department of California and was located in San Francisco, moved against the potential for attack from secessionist elements by ordering a state of increased alert. As part of this alert, local ordnance stores were relocated to Alcatraz for better safeguarding, and installation of the armament of Fort Point was rushed forward. As President Abraham Lincoln sent a call for military volunteers, thousands of patriotic Californians, Nevadans, and others responded, and temporary camps sprang up at the Presidio as well as all over the State. As a measure of the Post's importance, the Army assigned the 9th United States Infantry to service on the Pacific Coast for the duration of the Civil War, with headquarters at the Presidio; the 9th Infantry was the only Regular Army infantry regiment not called east to fight the Confederacy. During this period, the United States Congress opened the coffers for substantial expansion of facilities at the Presidio, as the Post's troop strength increased over fourfold. In 1865, the Presidio's garrison reached a peak for that era in excess of 1,000 men.

Although most of the numerous buildings constructed at the Presidio during this period were demolished or altered during subsequent periods of development, a number of buildings of notable importance, even as altered, do remain today as valuable evidence

of the Civil War period. These include the earliest standing row of officers' quarters at the Presidio (Nos. 5-16), the old Wright Army Hospital (No. 2), the garrison chapel (No. 45), the powder magazine (No. 95), and the old wagon shop and quartermaster buildings later used as barracks (Nos. 86 and 87). Of particular importance, the 12-building officers' row was, at the date of its construction in 1862 and for many years thereafter, the largest such row at any permanent military post west of the Mississippi. Additionally, the present locations of many of the streets in the area of the Main Post were first established during the Civil War period, including the courses of Funston Avenue, Moraga Avenue, Mesa Street, Lincoln Boulevard, and Graham Street. Despite subsequent changes to these early buildings and roadways, they collectively represent one of the finest remaining vestiges of Civil War-era military construction in the Far West.

The integrity and significance of these resources are also enhanced by association with the resources remaining nearby at Fort Point, which underwent war-related improvements as well during this period. Two historic cannon from the fort exist on Post, but are now located at the Main Post, near the central flagstaff. These 8" rifled Rodmans, dating to 1865-1866, are the only pieces of ordnance at the Presidio known to have been present at the fort and represent the same type of cannon installed at Battery East during the 1870s. Granite portions of the existing seawall at Fort Point date to the Civil War period as well. Considered as a whole, the major components of the Civil War-era reservation remaining at both the Main Post and Fort Point constitute the most substantial remains (19 buildings, along with a massive fortification, seawall, and two cannon) of a military complex from this crucial period of American history to be found anywhere in the West.

INDIAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1866-1890

With the immediate crisis of Civil War behind it, the United States government began increasingly to recognize the Presidio in terms of Post's strategic importance in the settlement of the Western frontier. Correspondingly, the troop strength of the Presidio was ultimately increased, and improvements on the existing building stock and on aspects of the landscape were substantial during this period. By the 1870s and 1880s, aesthetic concerns were for the first time a major impetus in the development of the Post. Far-reaching plans were initiated that would forever transform the Presidio lands into a park-like and forested reserve within the City of San Francisco.

The Civil War had reshaped the Presidio in 1862 and 1863 into what became the conventional mold of the Victorian-era United States Army post, complete with a central parade ground surrounded by rows of enlisted men's barracks, and a separate, distinctive "officer's row" (see preceding section on the Civil War period). This mold reflected the regimented and rigidly stratified military society of the period. At the time, assignment to the Presidio was considered "gilt-edged" due to the proximity of the bustling City of San Francisco and the existence on Post of a hospital, individual and communal dwellings, a chapel, and other support facilities, including gardens to enhance the relatively unimaginative government ration. Gradually, other improvements contributed to this perception, including the installation of water pipes and a force pump to provide fire protection as well as to enhance sanitation.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, most Westerners feared that the Indian tribes had been emboldened by the diversion of the military's attention to the great conflict in the East. Thus, following the War, the troops at the Presidio returned their attention to the Indian "problem," and the Post, expanded by wartime development, became the central deployment point for forces engaged in the Indian Wars on the West Coast. Troops from all over the Nation arrived in San Francisco and billeted at the Presidio prior to entering the field. Additionally, the troops of the Presidio itself were not entirely saved from field duty even though they were located far from the scene of the numerous campaigns against Native Americans. In 1872, Presidio troops participated in the savage confrontations on the Lava Beds of northeastern California, where Modocs staunchly held off a force many times their size. Troops from the Presidio also formed part of the force assembled for the Nez Perce and Sheepeater campaigns in Idaho, and Apache and other uprisings in Arizona.

While the Presidio's critical function in operations against Native Americans was widely recognized and appreciated by the local citizenry, the efforts of the Post to hold a large amount of land in a prime locale for urban development ~~was~~ ^{were} not. As the City of San Francisco was entering a period of growth in the years just after the Civil War, land values in the vicinity of the Presidio increased enormously, and military leaders began facing formidable pressures to relinquish major portions of the reservation. By April 7, 1870, San Francisco's Daily Alta California noted that there existed schemes "to benefit

private speculators who cast covetous eyes" on the Presidio. It was the position of the newspaper that these schemes should be derailed through the acquisition of the land as a public park; soon, Senate Bill No. 370 was introduced to this end.

Army engineers had countered such schemes with the claim that the Post was "indispensable" for housing the troops that manned the Golden Gate's defenses. The departmental commander, Gen. Henry W. Halleck and his successor, Irvin McDowell, both fought to stave off any encroachment on the Post's domain, although the so-called "Stratton Survey" managed to make possible some realignment of boundaries. In search of allies, the Army called upon San Francisco's Chamber of Commerce for support, using the argument that foreign advances in naval engineering and ordnance made the City vulnerable to attack. The numerous fires that had devastated the City during the 1850s still stirred public fears of large-scale disasters of any sort. Spurred by the Army's warnings and public concern, the Chamber supported the military presence at the Presidio and petitioned Congress for funds to upgrade defenses. Because the walls of so-called "Third System" fortifications such as the fort at Fort Point had been shown during the Civil War to be vulnerable to breaching by sustained sieges of rifled cannon, money was sought to complete two large new defense complexes above and flanking Fort Point. As early as 1868, battery parapets of earth, brick, and concrete were proposed; the so-called East Battery was to be located on the crest of the bluff east of Fort Point, and its counterpart, West Battery, was to be positioned on the seaward side of the fort site. Funds came in 1870 for the West Battery program. Three years later East Battery received Congressional financing, only to be halted in 1876 before completion, when members of that body decided to cut off additional appropriations. Not until 1890 did the purse strings open again, and by that time, both of these batteries had become obsolete due to continued technological developments. The remains of Battery East and Battery West survive today as rare examples of the transitional design of gun emplacements that represent the period between the reliance on "Third System" forts, such as Forts Sumter, Pulaski, and the one at Fort Point, and the later development of more advanced coast defense systems during the 1880s and 1890s.

As progress in upgrading defenses in the area of Fort Point was sporadic, improvements elsewhere on the reservation, particularly in the area of the Main Post, were spurred on by the growing presence of the City of San Francisco. As the City's settlement moved closer to the Presidio lands, criticism of the Post's overall bleak prospect increased, and the public asked that something be done to improve the views of the reservation from the City. The series of improvement projects that the Presidio command initiated during the 1870s and 1880s responded to this criticism. In addition to the construction of new buildings and roads, these projects entailed the reorientation of existing buildings, construction of fences and gates, and introduction of landscaping, including extensive afforestation to improve the overall aesthetics of the Presidio.

One of the most notable of these improvements was the reorientation of the Civil War-era Officers' Row (Nos. 5-16). As the City of San Francisco grew westward over Russian

Hill in the 1870s, complaints increased because these newly developing areas faced the back side of Officers' Row (Nos. 5-16), complete with an unceremonious vista of rear privies, woodsheds, small stables, and the like. The Army's solution to this by 1878 was to reorient the buildings of Officers' Row 180 degrees, so that their former rear elevations became their front elevations and faced the City, rather than the main parade ground. This orientation of an officers' row away from the parade ground was unprecedented and still cannot be found on any other military post in the country.

In the same year that these quarters were reoriented, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific and the Department of California moved from offices in downtown San Francisco to the Presidio, where they remained for a decade. This move contributed greatly to the status and development of the post, spurring new construction. The Division of the Pacific commanded three military departments: California (including the State of Nevada), peaceful during this decade; Arizona Territory, scene of most of the Apache Wars for most of the decade, ending with the Geronimo Campaign of 1885-1886; and the Department of the Columbia, covering Oregon, Washington Territory and most of Idaho Territory, scene of the Bannock and Shepherder Indian wars. Geographically the Department of the Pacific commanded roughly two-thirds of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and in terms of political boundaries, three states and most of three territories, which had not yet become states. Until 1880, the Division of the Pacific headquartered at the Presidio was one of only three military divisions in the United States, the others being the Divisions of the Atlantic and of the Missouri; in 1880 the Division of the Gulf was created, which left the Division of the Pacific one of four in the United States, a significant command echelon.

Grand plans for developing the Main Post well beyond the reorientation and landscaping of existing buildings were conceived in the 1880s but never fully realized. Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield advocated consolidation of posts in the Bay area and other Western installations in addition to the establishment of department and divisional headquarters on Presidio grounds. As part of Post improvements to accommodate this prominent function, Schofield's quartermaster, Capt. C.F. Humphrey, drew up elaborate plans for Second Empire-style quarters and offices that would expand the Main Post area. Although the extent of Post improvements completed during this period fell far short of Schofield's vision, the area of development at the Main Post was expanded, principally to the southeast, with the erection of new officers' quarters (Nos. 4, 51, 56-59, and 64) along Funston Avenue and the intersecting street, now Presidio Boulevard, at the old "Alameda" (between Nos. 10 and 11), which was then the formal entrance to the Main Post. The four roughly identical officers' family houses (Nos. 56-59) that line the head of what is now Presidio Boulevard are unusually large and fine residences of all wood construction; while the degree of ornament and textural variety they display is certainly not excessive by "Victorian" standards, no surviving Presidio building of the period possesses this level of detail, with the possible exception of the old Sutler's House (No. 116). The extended "streetscape" that exists today along Funston Avenue and the head of Presidio Boulevard, and which includes buildings either reoriented and remodeled or

newly built during the "Victorian"-era, possesses high integrity to its late nineteenth-century appearance.

The existing San Francisco National Cemetery, although expanded and improved substantially through the 1920s and early 1930s, also displays much of its important early character and features from the nineteenth century. Through General Orders from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D.C., the Post's newest cemetery was designated in 1884 as a National Cemetery of the "Fourth Class"; it was the first National Cemetery on the West Coast. In 1886 the Cemetery's rectangular site of 9.5 acres, located on a rise just west of the Main Post, was expanded to 15.5 acres. The northeast half of the present-day National Cemetery incorporates this nineteenth-century site, and the roads in this area reflect the location and configuration of the original roads, including the focal Officers' Circle. Also, through all subsequent expansions and improvements, the Cemetery has maintained its original southwest-to-northeast alignment, parallel to that of the Main Parade Ground (No. 94). The various combinations of rubble ashlar enclosing walls and iron fencing that existed through the Cemetery's early history were extended, relocated, and replaced in the course of twentieth-century expansion and improvement programs. The most prominent element of the nineteenth-century fencing that exists today (although relocated in 1929) is the finely detailed cast-iron gate, with its ornate molded pylons and intricate lance-tip palings, at the entrance to the west road off Lincoln Boulevard. It remains the finest example of nineteenth-century decorative ironwork on Post. Late nineteenth-century funerary sculpture is also well represented by an impressive collection of tombstones and monuments. (Many of these tombstones and monuments, such as the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and the Pacific Garrison Memorial, date to the 1890s and therefore pertain to the next period of development; it is likely that some of the remaining portions of the rubblework enclosing walls, and perhaps the fine iron gate relocated to Lincoln Boulevard, date to the 1890s as well.)

The most vast and far-reaching improvement scheme of the period was conceived by Maj. William Albert Jones, an engineer at department headquarters. In 1883, Major Jones, under the direction of the Commander of the Department of the Pacific, developed a relatively grand and comprehensive plan to stabilize the Presidio environment, as well as to beautify its appearance for the public. Jones' "Plan for the Cultivation of Trees upon the Presidio Reservation" was inspired by the successful creation of the City's enormous Golden Gate Park, begun in 1870:

The 1883 Presidio landscape plan was nearly a duplicate of the Golden Gate Park landscape design. Carefully located windbreaks, plantings of tall trees surrounded by evergreens on the ridges, boundaries bordered to screen away the city, roads winding in and out of the forest with designated views and valley bottoms kept unforested were techniques used by the developers of Golden Gate Park (Vreeland 1988 in Presidio of San Francisco Forest Management Plan 1990: 2-5).

Jones may also have been inspired by a previous proposal put forward in 1870 by Senate Bill No. 370 for converting the Presidio into a park (the most vocal civilian proponent of this was San Franciscan Caleb Fay, who maintained "there is no other such splendid sea-side spot in America").

The major intent of Jones' plan was to "...crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover areas of sand and marsh with a forest" that is to "seem continuous and thus appear immensely larger than it really is." He felt that "by leaving the valleys uncovered or with a scattering fringe of trees along the streams, the contrast of height" in the Post's hilly terrain would be emphasized. He did not want the plantations, however, to restrict "the view in front of the officers' quarters...towards the bay." Keeping the Presidio's Main Post as "the central and vital point of the composition," Jones strove to provide "an imposing background of forest overlooking great stretches of rolling greensward." He wanted to "make the contrast from the city as great as possible, and indirectly accentuate the idea of the power of Government" by surrounding the entrances with "dense masses of wood." Leaving nothing to chance, he had the soil analyzed, provided for maintenance of the new growth, and stressed that all planting should be done with effective intent rather than in a random manner.

Jones argued for his plan with a view toward public opinion and a vision of San Francisco's future: "It should be remembered that we [unlike other military posts] are in the midst of a great and growing city, that the eyes of the people of culture are upon us, and that it is within our power to treat this matter so as to win delight and approbation on one hand, or contempt and derision on the other." To obtain political influence for funding, Jones circulated his proposal to influential individuals, including the one-time chairman of the House Military Committee, John Coburn, who in 1883 voiced strong support for the plan. Jones, though certainly not a giant like Andrew Jackson Downing or Frederick Law Olmstead in the history of American landscape design, does deserve a special place in that history through his role in planning the afforestation of the Presidio. His work stands as a first and relatively rare example of landscape planning on such a large scale for an Army installation.

It was not Major Jones, however, but Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who ultimately had the wherewithal to implement the afforestation plan for the Presidio. The pragmatic Miles, who would later serve as one of the Army's first chiefs of staff, was able to obtain funds both for planting trees and improving the reservation's system of roads through the existence of a National Cemetery, designated on Post in 1884. Such improvements were indirectly justified as providing proper access and setting for the Cemetery. The afforestation of the Presidio, as planned by Jones and as initiated by Miles during this period, ranks as a monumental undertaking and as one of the Army's most impressive accomplishments in the area of landscape planning. The Presidio clearly stands apart from all other military installations in the nation as a pioneer in landscape architecture on a massive scale. The wooded park-like character of the Presidio, conceived during

this period, has continued to the present day; ordered rows of trees remain on reservation lands as evidence of Jones' plan of 1883.

The broad post-wide perspective implicit in the massive afforestation scheme also informed the initial development of entrances and fences to demark the Presidio's vast land holdings. Also important was the real need to protect the Post from outside encroachment. In 1885, expenditures were authorized for the erection of a fence to surround the entire reservation, including pilings "on the Ocean beach at the southwestern corner" of the boundaries. Ultimately, a series of gates and a gatekeeper's house would evolve on this fence line at key entrances to the Post.

Curiously, it may have been the presence of a marine hospital on Post that precipitated this fencing program. Constructed in 1874, the Marine Hospital complex occupied an 85-acre tract of reservation lands along the Post's south boundary; the tract included the Presidio's principal sources for potable water, Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake. Due to the importance of these sources, which were very much threatened by increased cultivation activities associated with the hospital, issues of use and access for this tract fueled an on-going conflict between the Army and the hospital. The erection of a fence around Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake in 1884 was one manifestation of this conflict and preceded the fencing program for the entire reservation.

The history of the Marine Hospital and Presidio are intertwined both in the development of reservation lands and in the provision of services to the community. As a civilian facility, the Marine Hospital provided free medical care, both short-term and convalescent, to merchant marines. The longstanding presence of the hospital on the reservation enriches the function and role of the Presidio in the historic development of San Francisco and the Bay area. Today, the site occupied by the Marine Hospital complex includes only some 37 acres, having been reduced by Act of Congress in 1927. While none of the buildings remains from the original 1870s complex, the site has been continually utilized as a marine hospital for more than 100 years, from its 1875 opening to closing in 1981 under the United States Public Health Service. Subsurface remains of the cemetery associated with the early history of this facility do exist and lie largely beneath an extensive paved court and parking area located on the rise near the northeast corner of the tract.

Another important entity that began to occupy Presidio lands during this period was the United States Life Saving Service (later to become the U.S. Coast Guard). In 1888, a small portion of Presidio lands along San Francisco Bay, located within the area now identified as Crissy Field, was transferred to the Treasury Department for the construction of a much needed lifesaving station to have the lead in the rescue of sailors and passengers from shipwrecks in San Francisco Bay and around the Golden Gate strait. As early as 1878, Congress had created the United States Life Saving Service as a bureau under the Treasury Department; this Service, a uniformed, quasi-military/naval organization, was directed to establish and man "life saving stations" along the nation's

seacoasts and harbors and along major lakes where shipwrecks commonly occurred. In 1880, only two such "life saving stations" operated on the coast of California, located at San Francisco's Ocean Beach and at Eureka; only four such stations operated on the West Coast. These numbers were far out of balance with the East Coast, where the New Jersey shoreline alone had 40 stations, or where Rhode Island and Long Island combined had 37 stations. The 1888 transfer of Presidio lands and the 1889-1890 construction of the Fort Point Life Saving Station on these lands comprised the key element in Life Saving Service's effort to meet the critical needs of the West Coast; the San Francisco Bay with its enormous inland reaches and rapidly growing urbanization and commerce was the logical focus for this effort.

Today the two principal buildings of the early Fort Point Life Saving Station--the station-keeper's residence (No. 1901) and a boathouse (No. 1902)--are extant, although early in 1915 they were relocated some 700' west of their original site in order to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (see below, under the next World War I period of development). Even as relocated (only slightly) and partially reoriented, these two buildings stand as valuable evidence of the original station, which provided rescue services for the area that comprised the Pacific Coast's most important port during the mid-to-late nineteenth century and through part of the twentieth. They are fine examples of the nineteenth-century architectural types utilized by the early United States Life Saving Service, predecessor of the United States Coast Guard.

One of the Presidio's most notable historical associations from this period is its connection with Col. Emory Upton, a former Civil War general and perhaps the Army's leading intellectual force in the late nineteenth-century. At the Presidio, Colonel Upton served both as regimental commander of the 4th United States Artillery and post commander in 1880. At that time, Upton was revising his previously published manual on infantry tactics (he had authored an artillery tactics manual as well) and may have worked on his history of United States military policy. Unfortunately, the Colonel suffered from excruciating headaches and deep depression brought on, as it turned out, by an inoperable brain tumor. On March 15, 1881, in his quarters (believed to be today's building No. 11) on what is now called Funston Avenue, Colonel Upton fired a bullet into his head and died. Two decades later, Secretary of War Elihu Root, another military intellectual, ordered the War Department to publish Upton's Military Policy of the United States, which immediately became one of the key books on the history of the United States Army, and went through numerous editions, including recent ones. Colonel Upton has himself become the subject of several books dealing with his role in developing what Historian Russell F. Weigley has termed the "American Way of War."

The Presidio's association with Colonel Upton links the Post to the intellectual ferment stirring the United States Army after the Civil War. A major trend of the Army during the late Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s was emphasis on increasing the professionalism of American soldiery. American officers served as military observers abroad, most notably in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and absorbed lessons

demonstrated by Prussian military efficiency over French incompetence; this precipitated a revolution in American military thought, based until then upon studies of Napoleonic military genius by Clausewitz and Jomini. The Army and Navy Journal, a weekly professional military newsmagazine founded in 1864, flourished in the following decades, and other military journals began to appear as well. Also during this period, a series of military service schools was established, beginning with the one at Fort Leavenworth, and offering the equivalent of postgraduate studies in military science, tactics, strategy, and logistics. Col. Emory Upton was an outstanding figure in this evolution of military professionalism, and his historic presence at the Presidio at the end of his career enriches the Post's history and significance.

NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION, 1891-1914

By the 1890s, the people of the United States had survived a catastrophic civil war, had conquered the frontier West, and were involved full-force in the Industrial Revolution. With these accomplishments and with intense optimism in the future, the country began more than ever to seek a national identity and to strive for a place among world powers. The legacy of Manifest Destiny was becoming what some historians have termed the "new imperialism." Increased emphasis on the nation's military power was characteristic of the period, and the improvement of military facilities, for both practical and symbolic purposes, was undertaken nationwide.

In the West, as the country was settled and the Indian Wars came to an end around 1890, the function of the United States Army changed from a frontier constabulary to an integrating arm of government power, institution, and prowess. As early as the 1880s the Army, in an effort to reduce maintenance and supply transport costs, had developed plans to close remotely located frontier posts that were no longer necessary for the protection of trails, railroads, and Indian reservations. These posts, largely of ramshackle wood and adobe construction, were replaced with fewer and larger posts of brick, stone, and concrete construction, located on railroad lines and often near cities. This move was inspired in part by reports from American military observers in Europe on the German kaserne type of military garrison. Some examples of frontier posts that were closed are Fort Bidwell, Fort Laramie, and Fort Union; an example of an entirely new post established in this period is Fort Logan. Existing posts, like the Presidio, that were already located in or near cities were improved by the construction of new "permanent" brick buildings, which replaced former quarters, barracks, storehouses, and stables of wood construction.

As a result of developments nationwide and specifically in the West, the physical environment of the Presidio was profoundly transformed through the period of the 1890s and into the new century, as its garrison strength increased more than fourfold. One of the most visible construction programs of the mid-1890s was the commencement of stone enclosing walls to demark and protect the reservation's south and east boundaries. These handsome walls with imposing entrances designed by architect J.B. Whittemore replaced the various wood fences of the 1880s and stand today as perhaps the most salient evidence of the Army's efforts to define the presence and permanence of the Post during this period (while the ceremonious entrances to the Post were completed in the 1890s, it appears that the stone enclosing walls were not completed until early in the twentieth century). Other major construction programs of the period included a series of emplacements in the vicinity of Fort Point, prominent groups of buildings at the Main Post, a large hospital complex, and new utility structures to meet expanding needs for water and for electricity, which was a new power source at the time. Further, an entirely new parade ground and extensive complex of buildings, to be known as Fort Winfield Scott, was created during the last several years of the period. Much of the physical

environment of the Presidio as it exists today relates to the Post's turn-of-the-century and early twentieth-century development.

While prior to the 1890s the most common material for buildings at the Presidio had been wood, the majority of the new buildings erected after 1895, commencing at the Main Post with an impressive row of five brick barracks (Nos. 101-105), exhibited exteriors of brick or stucco. This new prevalence of brick and stucco related to several important historic architectural developments. The preference for brick, often used in combination with stone facings and other stone elements, reflected a nationwide trend in military architecture to create buildings of a more solid or "permanent" appearance. Brick was also suited to the relatively new "Colonial Revival" style, which was widely popular by the turn of the century, especially for institutional buildings. The widespread use of stucco at the Presidio related to two singularly significant developments in Post architecture during the period: the reliance on reinforced concrete as a durable and fireproof method of construction and the introduction of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" style, then termed the "mission style." Both reinforced-concrete construction and the "Spanish Colonial Revival" stylistic idiom have pervaded the architecture of the Presidio throughout the twentieth century.

The landscape of the reservation, as well as the architecture, was intensely developed during this period. Although the vision of the Presidio as a vast wooded reserve was conceived in the previous decade, the 1883 plan, prepared by Major Jones for the afforestation of Army lands, was not substantially realized until the 1890s, as facilitated by the General Miles. In the early twentieth century, achievement in comprehensive landscape planning, including plantation, land work, and road construction, continued to distinguish the development of the Presidio. The commanding general of the Department of California, Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, was particularly cognizant of the special scenic values of the Presidio; in 1902 he reported the necessity of comprehensive planning for the reservation, involving both an advisory board of officers and a competent professional in the field of landscape, specifically a "landscape engineer." That same year, William L. Hall, chief of the Forest Bureau's Division of Forest Extension, was selected to devise a plan "for the extension and improvement of the forest" at the Presidio; key elements in Hall's lengthy and thorough plan were detailed recommendations for additional plantation and a call for the immediate thinning of existing forested areas, which had generally been neglected after their initial planting. By 1903 an advisory board of officers was created, and soon thereafter the board implemented the thinning of existing forested areas and the planting of additional trees and shrubs; the board also advanced recommendations for additional building and road construction.

By 1907, Maj. William W. Harts, a perspicacious professional in engineering and design who had joined the staff of the Department of California the previous year, prepared a document entitled "Report upon the Expansion and Development of the Presidio of San Francisco," which may be regarded as the reservation's first comprehensive master plan.

This report recognized the Presidio's unequalled scenic values and recommended sweeping improvements, including new buildings, extensive land work, and additional plantation. Harts' proposals, though not implemented immediately, guided the development of the Presidio through the twentieth century.

One major new component of the Presidio landscape not planned by the Army was a private golf course, constructed in 1895 and located on the largely undeveloped lands along the middle of the Post's south boundary. This short nine-hole course was one of the early golf courses on the West Coast: the first golf courses in the United States had appeared on the East Coast only as early as the late 1880s. The course at the Presidio was established and operated initially by the San Francisco Golf Club; this first club and the later Presidio Golf Club (1905) maintained a generally amiable relationship with the Army, apparently providing course privileges to Army officers. It appears that perhaps as early as 1910, various improvement programs were begun, to expand the course and to increase the "kept" areas of grass for greens and fairways (the general plan and character of the present 18-hole Presidio golf course, however, relate principally to a major expansion and improvement program undertaken in 1920). In concert with the newly forested areas of the reservation, the golf course extended the Post's green space, which was beginning to contrast sharply with the adjacent residential blocks of the City; these blocks were just then being developed within the set confines of the extended street grid. Moreover, the golf course introduced to the reservation a major civilian-oriented recreational use and focus, and furthered the intricate historical interrelationship between Post and City. Thus, during this important period of landscape development, the Presidio's character as a green reserve within an urban setting and its association with recreational uses were both firmly set.

One of the most significant improvement programs of the period had nothing to do with achievement in design and landscape, but, rather, reflected developments in invention and technology. The findings of a board chaired by Secretary of War William Endicott in 1885-1886 gave rise to a strong recommendation regarding the nation's critical need for new defense facilities; at the Presidio, this recommendation led ultimately to the overhaul and expansion of defense works in the area of Fort Point. Technological advances, including new steel breech loaders, improved propellants and projectiles, electric mines, and the experimental pneumatic dynamite gun, dictated that a new series of fortifications should replace the Presidio's "Third System" defenses and the interim East and West Batteries. The emplacements constructed over the next sixteen years formed one of the most up-to-date defense systems in the country, and included one of the rare instances of the installation of dynamite guns. Today, even after the removal of all the ordnance, these batteries represent some of the best preserved examples of "Endicott-era" defenses in the country. They include all or the remaining portions of Battery Marcus Miller of 1891 (No. 1660), Battery Godfrey of 1892 (No. 1647), Battery Howe-Wagner of 1895 (No. 1287; only one emplacement remains, along with unusually vaulted subterranean tunnels and rooms), Battery Stotsenberg-McKinnon of 1897 (No. 1430), Battery Cranston of 1897 (No. 1661), Battery Crosby of 1900 (No. 1630), Battery

Sherwood of 1900 (No. 630), Battery Blaney of 1901 (No. 635), Battery Chamberlin of 1902 (No. 1621), Battery Lancaster (no No.; only one emplacement remains), and Battery Baldwin (perhaps buried). Among these, Battery Godfrey (No. 1647) is particularly distinguished as one of the first heavy-caliber breech-loading rifled batteries in the nation to be completed and armed.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the physical development of the Presidio gained momentum as the United States declared war on Spain in April of 1898. The war not only boosted the Post's on-going program for the construction of defenses, but focused additional attention and resources on the Presidio as the principal marshaling area for troops bound for the Philippines. Several of the temporary tent camps thrown up to accommodate the sudden swell of new arrivals to the area were located on Presidio lands.

The United States' annexation of Hawaii also took place in 1898. Additionally, the War with Spain resulted in the United States' acquisition of Guam and retention of the Philippines. The latter action brought on the Philippine Insurrection in 1899-1900 and the Moro Rebellion, which has sputtered on and off to the present, requiring the continual rotation of United States troops to the Philippines. Additionally, China's Boxer Rebellion in 1900 led to the stationing of United States troops in Peking and Tientsen and in Shanghai, where they were retained for more than 40 years. With all of these developments, the United States established a major presence in the Pacific, and thus the Presidio continued to expand through the turn of the century. In addition to on-going construction in the immediate area of the newly established parade ground (No. 94), new areas of occupation and construction spread to lands at the southeast corner of the reservation. These areas became known as the East and West Cantonments and first accommodated a "model camp" set up in 1899 to instruct recruits entering the growing ranks of the Army, as many new companies and regiments had been added to the regular army after the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion. Even after fighting stopped in the Philippines, a constant stream of troops came and went to the new Pacific possessions. So, too, did detachments of cavalry, who from 1890 through 1914 spent their summer months patrolling Yosemite and Sequoia in the days before the creation of the National Park Service. Many of the men from these varied missions lived in wooden barracks and made use of storehouses, stables, and numerous other types of structures at the two cantonments. Several wood-frame buildings (Nos. 563, 567, 569, and 572) remain of the old East Cantonment, representing its development and character and evidencing the mass influx of recruits that forced the Army to suspend its program of "permanent" brick construction and revert to wood-frame buildings, erected rapidly and economically.

Beginning in 1899, in an area east of the new parade ground (No. 94), an extensive complex grew up as the Army's first general hospital. First known as the United States Army General Hospital, then renamed Letterman General Hospital in 1911, this facility was independent of the Presidio's command, but reliant on the Post for logistical

support, pursuant to an intra-service agreement. Prior to the establishment of this general hospital, the Army had had temporary general hospitals during the Civil War and had also established an independent sanitarium in Hot Springs, Arkansas, which was not associated with any post, but rather served as a special facility to take advantage of the supposedly curative waters there. The new hospital at the Presidio however stood as the Army's first permanent general hospital; it was also the Army's largest medical facility at the turn of the century. At the time of its construction, this large hospital complex, designed by San Francisco civilian architect W.H. Wilcox in a rectangular pavilion-type plan (individual buildings or wards connected by a continuous system of galleries) covering approximately six acres, was praised as a model modern hospital and proclaimed one of the largest hospitals in the United States.

Soon after construction, the general hospital proved to be a critically important facility. In addition to serving the multitude of troops that came to and from the Pacific, the hospital treated the crush of civilian victims of the 1906 earthquake and fire. By 1908, the expansion of the hospital's facilities resumed. Today, most of the original quadrangle and other buildings associated with the hospital's early development have been demolished; those that have survived include the main administration building (No. 1016), one of the original dormitories or wards (No. 1007), a portion of the connecting corridor system, a handsome row of officers' quarters (Nos. 1000-1004), and several early support buildings (Nos. 1040, 1047, 1051, and 1056).

In the aftermath the 1906 disaster, not only the hospital but the Presidio as a whole was able to provide much needed order, shelter, and services for the homeless civilians of San Francisco, including the immediate establishment of refugee camps in the form of temporary "tent cities" and, later, groups of simple wooden shacks at various locations on the reservation. At this time, the Presidio also served temporarily as Army headquarters for both the Department of California and the Pacific Division; headquarters returned downtown to the rented offices of the San Francisco Chronicle Building in 1908.

In the years following the earthquake, a significant focus for major new construction was the area south of Fort Point; this area became known as Fort Winfield Scott and was developed to provide quarters and facilities for the artillerymen and others who manned the harbor defenses. Plans for the new Fort Winfield Scott may have been formulated as early as the first years of the twentieth century; new evidence indicates that one of the barracks in the core group of buildings may have been constructed as early as 1902. On June 18, 1912, Fort Winfield Scott officially became the headquarters of the Artillery District of San Francisco, and one day later, it became a separate command from the Presidio, and remained so for many years thereafter.

(Technically, the term "Fort Winfield Scott" had been the official name for the fort at Fort Point since 1882. As the area south of the fort at Fort Point was developed, the term "Fort Winfield Scott" was applied to the entire northwest portion of the reservation. However, "Fort Winfield Scott," as applied to the old "Third-System" fort, never "took"

with the public. Hence, today the name "Fort Winfield Scott" commonly denotes only the area of twentieth-century development south of the nineteenth-century fort.)

At the time of Fort Winfield Scott's construction, military architecture in the United States was dominated by the "Colonial Revival" style, derived from Anglo-American sources. While termed "Colonial Revival," some of the sources for the style clearly post-dated the Anglo-colonial period and could encompass Georgian, Federal, and even Greek Revival architectural prototypes. As early as 1902, buildings at the Presidio had begun to display certain neoclassical elements commonly associated with the "Colonial Revival" style, such as classically proportioned pediments and "Palladian" windows (Nos. 682 and Nos. 1000 and 1001). The earliest Presidio examples of buildings with integral classical-derived designs relating to the "Colonial Revival" include Pershing Hall of 1903 (No. 42) and the Main Post gymnasium of 1904 (No. 122). Other early examples, constructed in 1909, are the band barracks (No. 106) and a row of family housing (Nos. 124-126). All of these buildings were based on standardized designs, developed in the Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG) in Washington, D.C., and constructed at military installations throughout the nation. The OQMG's adaptation of the "Colonial Revival" was pervasively straightforward and functional; red-brick walls, raised basements, and simplified classical-derived elements such as Tuscan-order columns typify these designs. While the OQMG's approach to architecture did not result in works of stylistic innovation or particular visual richness, its standard designs, often repeated in rows or series, achieve simple dignity and convey function, order, and institution.

The initial core buildings of Fort Winfield Scott (Nos. 1202-1208 and 1216-1218), completed in 1912, mark the major introduction of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" stylistic idiom to the architecture of the Presidio and represent an important early use of Spanish-derived design in United States military architecture. If one of these buildings was actually constructed in 1902, this use was particularly early in the context of military construction. The revived use of Spanish design elements in the nation's architecture had started in California during the mid-1880s, and was first known as the "Spanish mission style" or just "mission style," because of its initial association with the early missions of North America. In the twentieth century, the use of the style for both public and private buildings earned widespread support in California and elsewhere, especially in the Southwest, as a way of reflecting the region's heritage and of evoking romantic images of the past that would be particularly attractive to tourists and new residents.

Early in the twentieth century, the "mission style" was proposed for new construction at the Presidio, and at nearby Fort Mason. At that time the Army's chief proponents of the new "mission style" were Maj. C. A. Devol, a member of the General Staff in Washington, D.C., and once depot quartermaster in San Francisco; and Maj. William Harts, the Department of California army engineer who prepared plans for improvements at both the Presidio and Fort Mason. Shortly after the earthquake, the records of the Quartermaster General indicate that new construction for the coast artillery (to become Fort Winfield Scott) was being held up at the Presidio, pending a

decision by the War Department whether to rely on standard-issue designs or to incorporate new elements of the "mission style" (a decision that may already have been made, at least partially, with the 1902 construction of one barracks). Local commercial concerns may have exerted some influence on this decision: by the time Fort Winfield Scott was constructed, a contemporary newspaper account stated that the new buildings incorporated the "old mission style" in accordance with the wishes of the local merchants association and recognized these buildings as part of an effort to make "the Presidio the finest Army post in the World." The pervasiveness of Spanish-derived designs in Presidio architecture throughout the rest of the twentieth century evinces the artistic success and popularity of Fort Winfield Scott. Today the buildings surrounding the Fort Winfield Scott parade ground form a coherent and well preserved grouping, exemplary and precedential in its display of Army's use of the "Mission Revival" style.

The design of Fort Winfield Scott is significant in the development of military architecture not only in terms of style but also in terms of planning. The Fort's core buildings (Nos. 201-1208 and 1216-1218), which surround and thus define the shape of the central parade ground (No. 1223), were not placed in the linear perimeter rows that typify conventional military planning (e.g., the rectilinear planning in the area of the Main Post). Rather, these buildings were lined in a curvilinear configuration, more responsive to the elevated site and the rolling topography of the setting. The resulting parade ground has an open-ended configuration rather like a backwards 'J' that is oriented toward San Francisco Bay.

Much of the credit for the innovation in both style and planning inherent in the design of Fort Winfield Scott appears to belong to Major Harts, the army engineer who also appears largely responsible for continuing the afforestation of the reservation well into the twentieth century. Fort Winfield Scott reflected Harts' view that stock military design, which resulted in buildings of "needlessly plain" architectural character arranged in monotonous straight rows, should be abandoned. To this end, he encouraged the employment of competent civilian architects, rather than officers from the central Quartermaster Department. Harts also insisted on safe, fire-resistant construction of high quality, utilizing tile roofing, concrete, brick, and stone. (Thompson and Woodbridge, 1991: 41-44.) In the combined terms of planning, architecture, and landscape, Major Harts emerges as the dominant creative figure in the early twentieth-century development of the Presidio.

Another of Harts' achievements appears in the design of another highly significant and precedential group of buildings, roughly contemporary with Fort Winfield Scott but located in the area of the Main Post. This group is comprised of a number of impressive brick and stucco-surfaced residences located along Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard, southwest of the Main Post parade ground (Nos. 325-345). The individual designs of the several house and duplex types forming the group, though handsome and stately in their own right, are not as significant as the group's overall placement. In marked contrast to the traditional layout of such housing, which conventionally would

line one side of the parade ground, this group was designed to create its own separate and distinctive 'S'-shape "streetscape," following the natural contours of a hillside at some distance from the parade ground. The rising curvilinear placement of the buildings responds consummately to the Post's topography and setting, taking full advantage of the sweep of the reservation's rolling terrain. This siting is a direct reflection of Harts' call for the "picturesque arrangement of buildings in natural terraces," as set forth in his 1907 master plan for Presidio development.

At roughly the same time as the construction of the Infantry Terrace housing, two other rows of housing that exhibit similar though less dramatic curvilinear placement appeared in the area of Fort Winfield Scott--one row, along Ruckman Avenue (Nos. 1261-62, 1265, and 1268), and the other, along Kobbe Avenue (Nos. 1300, 1308, 1308, 1310, 1314, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, and 1334). The latter row is composed of house types that are identical or very similar in design to those of Infantry Terrace. All of these groups set an outstanding design precedent at the Presidio that was reflected in Post architecture throughout subsequent periods of development. However, while many of the later rows of housing at the Presidio exhibit similar placement in response to the terrain, none surpasses the breadth and sweep of the precedential row of Infantry Terrace.

WORLD WAR I, 1915-1918

With the United States' involvement in World War I, activities increased dramatically at the Presidio, as they did at other military bases throughout the country. In 1917 the Army's 12th Infantry, along with the National Guard's 362nd and 363rd regiments, was undergoing intensive training on Post, while at Fort Winfield Scott the 61st and 67th Coast Artillery was preparing to depart for France. Aside from sending existing garrison units to fight in Europe, the Presidio contributed to the United States involvement in the World War principally in three ways: it served in the mobilization of troops for departure to war, it housed and operated a massive officer training camp creating many new junior officers who left for Europe in 1917 and 1918, and Letterman Army Hospital pioneered the use of women as Army nurses and the Army's development and use of physical therapy to rehabilitate the injured.

As an epilogue to the war, in 1918 the Presidio's 12th Infantry joined the forces of the United States' Siberian Expeditionary Force, an often overlooked campaign in American military history. As the War ended, the victorious Allies were determined to avenge the actions of their former ally, Russia, which had become the Soviet Union, withdrawn from the Triple Entente, and signed a separate peace with Germany while war still raged on the Western Front. The Allies sought to punish and if possible incite the overthrow of the Soviet regime by invading the country. Included in this invasion was an American expeditionary force that landed in Siberia. The force was withdrawn in 1919, but the action helped initiate the animosity between the United States and the Soviet Union that would ultimately develop into near paranoia during the "Cold War" years.

World War I profoundly affected the physical development of the Presidio, as it did the development of other military bases. Utilitarian buildings of rapid and standardized wood and tar-paper construction appeared at military installations throughout the country to meet emergency wartime needs. The designs for these buildings, intended to be "temporary," were severely practical, having ostensibly no stylistic elements. While this type of "temporary" construction is significantly represented within the Presidio's existing building stock, substantial buildings of brick and of reinforced concrete remain from the period as well. Architecturally, the buildings of permanent construction relate to building programs initiated earlier in the century and therefore exhibit design features and characteristics already introduced into Presidio architecture. The areas of major new construction on Post during this period include the North Cantonment, the Letterman complex, the East Cantonment, and Fort Winfield Scott.

Notably, the first major event of the period in the development of the Presidio had nothing to do with the world war, but rather with a world's fair, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. The fair, which was planned for a five-year duration, lasted only one year due to the developing crisis in Europe. In immediate physical terms, the exposition resulted in the relocation of the old Fort Point Life Saving Station and in landfill and development for the northeastern portion of the reservation, the

eventual site of Crissy field. More broadly, the exposition advanced the close relationship that had developed between the Presidio and the City of San Francisco and brought national attention to both.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, with its vast "Jeweled City," celebrated the momentous completion of the Panama Canal, linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The ground-breaking ceremony for the exposition took place as early as 1911 and was attended by President William Howard Taft, who had authorized the property to be set aside for the event. The bulk of this property was located just east of the Presidio, but the property also included some 287 acres of Presidio's northeastern lands, along the Bay. These lands accommodated a significant portion of the exposition, including the State Pavilions and the Foreign Pavilions; the impressive United States Government Building; the United States Army Hospital Exhibit; the livestock exhibit area and associated buildings and corrals; a vast athletic field, automobile race track, and drill ground; and service yards.

The ties between the military and the exposition were strong. On February 20, 1915, as the Governor of California opened the exposition, he was escorted by an honor guard supplied from the 1st United States Cavalry, who were quartered in a relatively new barracks (No. 35) constructed in 1912 in the area of the Main Post. Thereafter, many units from the United States Army, National Guard, United States Navy, and United States Marine Corps contributed to martial displays at the PPIE. In recognition of their cooperation, any military man could enter the grounds free of charge if he appeared in uniform.

The exposition buildings, which were intended only as temporary construction, came down after closing on December 4, 1915. At the Presidio in the area that became known as the North Cantonment, the exposition buildings gave way to still other rapidly constructed buildings of a temporary character. This time the buildings were far more practical and far less ornate; they were part of a mushroom construction program that brought some 216 buildings to the Post in response to the growing threat of United States' involvement in the World War, and they principally included Barracks (demolished in the 1920s) and warehouses (Nos. 1183-1188) to accommodate the needs of thousands of soldiers who would serve in Europe and elsewhere. A large and singularly intact group of such warehouses (Nos. 1183-1188) stands in the area of the North Cantonment, along the old railroad tracks on Mason Street (extant). Through both World Wars this area at the northeast corner of the reservation served as the Post's major supply depot.

One isolated but important World War I-era addition to the Post was a new fire station (No. 218). In 1915 a fire in one of the Presidio's wooden quarters claimed the lives of the wife and three daughters of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, later commander of the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. The tragic event outraged the public and local press to the point that a crusade was begun to improve Post dwellings.

Immediate wartime considerations eclipsed the movement; the emergency expansion of military activities necessitated the use of light, rapid wood construction. In 1917, however, as a result of the Pershing fire, a new fire station was erected. This station stood as one of the first Army stations equipped with automotive fire engines and served what may have been the first fully professional civilian fire department established on a military reservation. It remains today as the only World War I-era building standing in the immediate area of the Main Post. While remodeled to keep pace with changing fire fighting technology, the station's continued use for its original purpose over seventy years is unprecedented at other posts around the country.

The "temporary"-type construction associated with World War I essentially ran counter to the direction that Post architecture had taken since the 1890s, as the use of brick and later reinforced concrete, rather than wood construction, came into favor for reasons both of fire protection and aesthetic values. Despite the need for rapid construction, numerous buildings of a substantial nature were constructed during this period at the Presidio and followed in architectural directions established before the War. Several of such buildings appeared at Letterman General Hospital, a focal area of new construction during the War. Under the capable command of Col. Guy L. Edie, President Taft's personal physician, five buildings of substantial reinforced-concrete construction (Nos. 1006, 1049, 1050, 1059, and 1060) were added to the existing hospital complex from 1915 to 1918.

An imposing row of officer family housing (Nos. 540-551), known as Presidio Terrace, stands as another notable group of buildings that evince the continuance of architectural developments achieved prior to World War I. This row, dating to 1917 and located along the curve of Presidio Boulevard, exemplifies Presidio architecture of the early twentieth century. The curvilinear layout of the row, which ascends one of the reservation's forested hills, exhibits the same sensitive utilization of the terrain that was initiated in 1910 by the row of quarters on Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard (Nos. 325-345). In the designs of most of the individual houses and duplexes in both the 1910 and 1917 rows, the basic elements of the "Spanish Colonial Revival"--stucco-clad walls and Spanish- and mission-tile roofs--are consummately combined with basic forms and features traditional to Post architecture, such as the classical-derived block format with hip roof, the predominantly symmetrical placement of architectural elements, and the use of standard classical-derived building elements. In a national perspective, the combination of elements from both classical-derived architecture (often associated with the "Colonial Revival") and Spanish-derived architecture characterizes much of the architecture built in the United States in the 1910s, and through the 1920s. While the initial phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" was termed the "Mission Revival," this subsequent and often more classical phase of the revival is sometimes identified as "Mediterranean."

MILITARY AFFAIRS BETWEEN THE WARS, 1919-1940

Militarily the period between the World Wars featured much reduced "peacetime" forces equipped with weapons of growing obsolescence; this did not mean however that the Army itself was not looking forward. Army and Navy planners in the East were developing contingency plans for possible future hostilities known as "color" plans, as each designated potential enemy was assigned a color, such as black for Germany and orange for Japan. Some officers, such as Gen. William ("Billy") Mitchell, saw the latter as the most likely future adversary. By the 1930s, Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the sinking of the U.S.S. Panay in China in 1935, the Marco Polo Bridge incident in 1936, and Japan's general brutality in the attack on Nanking all played against the United States' self-perceived role as historic protector of China. Relations with the Japanese grew increasingly tense, and the United States military and naval establishments focused increasingly on "War Plan Orange," which ultimately evolved into the "Rainbow Plan" for an alliance. The plan envisioned invasions on the Pacific islands held as bases by the Japanese.

The focus on the Japanese translated into stepped-up activities at the Presidio, including intensive training and practice for the troops in amphibious landings, testing to prove the utility of the Higgins Boat and the LCVP (Landing Craft Vehicle Personnel), and developing new techniques in communications and the use of codes. The Presidio troops involved in these activities consisted principally of the 30th United States Infantry Regiment, headquartered at the Presidio and occupying the Montgomery Street brick barracks (Nos. 100-106) as well as other buildings. This regiment had a particularly strong association with the Presidio dating back to 1901, when it was authorized by an Act of Congress and its first battalion was recruited, trained, and organized at the Presidio. During World War I, the 30th Infantry had proved so steady in combat that it was nicknamed "The Rock of the Marne" for its valor and stubborn resistance against German attack in that famous battle. After the World War it returned to the Presidio and remained there, training for the "Orange War," until the eve of World War II. During this era the 30th Infantry, participating in many civic affairs and having a popular regimental band, became so closely associated with the City that it was awarded the official appellation "San Francisco's Own." In 1924, Army Regulations approved that designation, which was unique in the United States Army but similar to the British practice of calling particular regiments "The Kings Own," "The Queen's Own," or "The 13th Duke of Connaught's Own." Furthermore, Army Regulations authorized the regiment to carry the City's flag along with its regimental standard and the stars and stripes, a practice allowed only to the 30th Infantry. Thus the 30th Infantry became inextricably associated not only with Presidio history but also with the history of the City of San Francisco. After leaving the Presidio on the eve of the second world conflict, the 30th Infantry went on to become one of the most famous and most decorated infantry regiments in World War II.

During the period between the World Wars, the command status of the Presidio increased. The Presidio became headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area in 1920, and additionally headquarters of the Fourth Army in 1933. These high-echelon commands were housed originally in an existing circa-1912 barracks building (No. 35) until the 1930s when they expanded into newer buildings; often, both commands were under a single general officer. Geographically the Ninth Corps Area included eight western states, just short of a third of the nation. Additionally, Fort Winfield Scott continued to be headquarters for the harbor defenses of San Francisco and, from 1924 through World War II, operated as headquarters for the Sixth Coast Artillery Regiment.

Corresponding to the command status of the Presidio, the expansion and improvement of Post facilities continued throughout this period. Building activities flourished in most of the defined areas of the Post, including the Main Post, the National Cemetery, Letterman complex, Fort Winfield Scott, the North, East, and West Cantonments, the South Post, and the Marine Hospital. Further, a major building program was undertaken that defined an entirely new area of Post construction, Crissy Field. In total, the multiple building activities between the World Wars substantially increased the functions of the Post, along with the physical extent of construction within the landscape of the reservation.

As World War I ended, the only major area of construction that would languish at the Presidio was the series of defenses at Fort Point and along Baker Beach. The warfare technologies advanced by World War I resulted in the decline of the Post's once state-of-the-art system of coastal defense works. By 1920 the guns of many of the "Endicott"-era batteries, recognized as obsolete in type and caliber against "modern" warships, were dismantled.

While the Presidio lost defense capabilities in one area, it very much gained in another: the development of Crissy Field, which ushered in air power to the Presidio, constituted one of the greatest advancements effected in the Post's capabilities. Col. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, one of the first rated pilots in the Army, was instrumental in the establishment of this airfield. Arnold was appointed the first Air Service Officer for the Western Department; later, he was to become the first commanding general of the Army Air Forces. He was also one of four generals to receive five stars in 1944 (along with Eisenhower, MacArthur, and Marshall). When Arnold arrived at the Presidio in 1919, he noted that pilots were already utilizing as an airstrip the low sandy flatland on the eastern portion of the reservation's Bay shore. This area was part of the landfill completed for the 1915 exposition and specifically had been the site of the exposition's athletic field, racetrack, and drill ground. Its long, flat expanse could accommodate the early fixed-wing aircraft of the 1920s. Prior to the use of this area as an airfield, both civilian and military planes had used the nearby city-operated Marina Field, or Selfredge Field as it once was called (now the site of the Marina Green).

By July 1920, the Presidio's airstrip had been named Crissy Field in honor of Maj. Dana Crissy, an Army aviator who was killed in the 1919 transcontinental air race that originated at San Francisco. Crissy Field's first known Air Service unit, Flight A, 91st Aero Squadron, arrived soon after; its mission was to observe and report by wireless on splashes of shells fired by coast artillery guns and mortars during target practice. Construction of the permanent post at Crissy Field was completed in June 1921; it was turned over to the Air Service and established as an Air Service Coast Defense Station, after which Colonel Arnold and his staff moved to the Field. That same year the 91st Squadron (Observation) and the 15th Photo Section transferred to Crissy Field in a permanent change of station and remained there until the Field closed in 1936, largely due to unsafe conditions caused by the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge.

During its some 15 years of service, Crissy Field, which was the first air service defense station on the West Coast, maintained its important position in the Nation's aviation system. In 1921 the Secretary of War authorized the United States Air Mail Service of the U.S Post Office Department to make Crissy Field its San Francisco Terminus. Airmail planes had hitherto landed at the Marina, but the City of San Francisco could no longer finance that field. The same year that mail services were centered at Crissy Field, a distinguished visitor, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, inspected the Field as a guest of Colonel Arnold and proclaimed it, "le dernier mot en champs d' aviation." A few months later Crissy planes greeted another French leader, Marshall Joseph J. C. Joffre, on his arrival in San Francisco. In 1922 the air officer of the Ninth Corps Area reported that Crissy Field was the only active Air Service organization in the Corps Area. Its missions at that time included aerial forest fire patrol, observation for coastal defense, and aerial photography. The Army's dirigible, C-2, landed at Crissy Field in September of 1922, completing a transcontinental flight. Thousands of citizens gathered there to cheer its arrival. On the return flight east the C-2 was destroyed by fire at San Antonio, Texas. (About the same time, a separate balloon field, now demolished, was established at the southwest corner of the Presidio, in an area adjacent to the present site of No. 1750.)

Crissy Field also participated in a number of "firsts" in aviation history. In 1924, Lt. Russell L. Maughan completed the first "Dawn to Dusk" transcontinental flight. He took off from Mitchel Field, Long Island, just before dawn on June 23, and arrived at Crissy Field at 9:47 that evening, where a large crowd had gathered to greet the weary pilot. In 1925, United States Navy pilots made Crissy Field their headquarters as they prepared to attempt the first nonstop flight from San Francisco to Hawaii. The Navy's two "flying boats," as they were called, took off from San Pablo Bay, and neither aircraft succeeded in the flight, although one got within a few miles of Kauai; both crews were rescued successfully. What must have been another first occurred in 1930, when Crissy pilots flew anthropologist Neil M. Judd of the Smithsonian Institution on photographic flights over prehistoric irrigation canals along the Gila and Salt rivers of Arizona.

Probably two of the most important missions assigned to the Field were the aerial photographic work undertaken for the Army and other Federal agencies and the cooperative work carried out to increase the effectiveness of the Coast Artillery Corps and other ground forces. Illustrative of the former mission were the photographic mosaics and oblique views made in 1923 for the United States Corps of Engineers of the Washington and Oregon ports of Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham, Grays Harbor, Vancouver, Portland, and Astoria. In the later mission, Crissy Field's cooperative role in the work of ground and coastal units was extensive. A typical year of such operations, 1928, included the following:

- towing targets for an anti-aircraft battery,
- simulating bombing attacks on an anti-aircraft battery,
- reconnoitering anti-aircraft installations to determine the effectiveness of their concealment techniques,
- photographing ground troop positions to test their concealment techniques,
- night flying with lights and flares to furnish tracking practice for anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries,
- offshore patrolling to detect "enemy" vessels and to report them to the coastal batteries,
- spotting shell splashes for coastal artillery batteries and adjusting fire by radio,
- providing reconnaissance, cavalry liaison, cavalry contact, and ground-attack flights in cooperation with
 - cavalry units stationed at the Presidio of Monterey,
- cooperating with the 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, in communications by means of Very
 - pistols, messages, and ground panels,
- simulating attack on an infantry battalion on the march at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and
- cooperating with the United States Navy in the detection of an "enemy" fleet approaching San Francisco.

Throughout its years of operation, Crissy Field contributed to activities in the civilian communities of California. For example, in 1922-1923 alone, airplanes from Crissy participated or were involved in the following:

- the American Legion convention, San Francisco,
- a mining disaster, Jackson,
- the Armistice Day parade, San Francisco,
- American Red Cross activities, Bay Area,
- a fire prevention parade, San Francisco,
- the anniversary of the 1906 earthquake, Bay Area,
- the Dewey Day parade, San Francisco,
- the Golden Jubilee of Burbank,
- Memorial Day parades, Modesto and San Francisco, and

-an American Legion celebration, Hollister.

Additionally, pilots assigned to Crissy regularly visited communities throughout northern California to encourage the establishment of Reserve units and to stimulate interest in flying. Crissy Field functioned as a training center for Reserve officers and ROTC students alike.

The Lifesaving Station, which shared a rectangular shoreline swatch of the area to become Crissy Field, was also very active during this period. Its Coast Guard contingent proved effective in suppressing the rum-runners of Prohibition times and in rescuing victims of shipwrecks, such as the S.S. Ohioan and the S.S. Frank Buck wrecked near the Golden Gate strait. Through this time the station expanded facilities. Early in 1915, the old Fort Point Life Saving Station, constructed in 1889-1890, had been relocated a short distance west of its original site to make way for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Coincidental to the station's relocation, the former United States Revenue Cutter Service and the United States Life Saving Service had been merged by Congress to form the United States Coast Guard. In assuming control of the relocated station at the Presidio, the Coast Guard changed its official name from the Fort Point Life Saving Station to the Fort Point Lifeboat Station. In 1919, the Coast Guard added a major new boathouse (No. 1903) with pier to the Lifeboat Station's two main existing buildings--the station-keeper's residence (No. 1901) and an earlier boathouse (No. 1902)--which themselves had been moved to the new site in 1915 from the original station. In design, the large 1919 boathouse is compatible with the earlier station buildings. All three of these buildings exist today as evidence of the 1889-1890 station, of the subsequent move and reorientation of existing buildings in 1915, and of significant expansion in 1919.

After 1919, and particularly through the 1930s, additional buildings, structures, and attendant landscape improvements were completed for the Lifeboat Station that are very much in evidence today. In design, the station buildings added in the 1930s (Nos. 1905-1907) respected the general characteristics of the existing historic station architecture through their subordinate scale and detailing, and continued use of the conventional forms of all-wood construction. Landscape amenities, including walks, a central flagstaff (No. 1915), palm trees, and a screen of cedars, improved the appearance of the site. These compatible buildings and fine landscape amenities typify improvement programs undertaken on Post during the 1930s. Today, the 1930s improvements, together with the earlier core buildings of the station, form a distinct functional and architectural grouping on Post that represents several eras of the architecture and technology of the nation's coastal rescue organization--one, under the early United States Life Saving Service, and the others, under the later United States Coast Guard. This station has remained in continuous use by the Coast Guard from 1915 almost to the present day.

Another extremely important facility during this and other periods of the Presidio's history is Letterman General Hospital. The critical World War I mission of the hospital in treating the victims of combat accidents and illness did not end with Armistice. By

1919, the hospital's capacity had reached a record 2,200 beds. Returning troops, many of which were demobilized at the Presidio, included large numbers of the surviving casualties who required physical therapy. Letterman became a pioneer in the field of such therapy; in the words of the hospital's newspaper in 1919, the effort was to rebuild ~~the~~ "the shattered system" of the wounded and to train "the minds of these men to go back to civilian life as self-supporting, self-respecting members of society." Commitment to this program resulted in the establishment of a nursing school to train specialists. As the importance and scope of the hospital's services increasingly became recognized, there was considerable discussion underway in 1920 to convert the entire reservation into a vast medical complex. While this idea never gained momentum, the hospital complex was substantially improved and expanded in 1924 and through the early 1930s.

The designs for the new buildings of both Crissy Field and Letterman Hospital followed in and strengthened the "Spanish Colonial Revival" tradition in Presidio architecture. Within this unifying tradition, however, they present variations in the use of the style, ranging from the massive simplicity and horizontality of Letterman's new clinic buildings (No. 1012-1014) to the graceful and imposing classicism of Crissy Field's administrative building (No. 651). The classicism of the latter relates to Georgian house types associated with the "Colonial Revival," rather than to the Spanish-derived prototypes of the "Spanish Colonial Revival." This sort of admixture of classical-derived and Spanish-derived architectural sources characterizes a considerable amount of the twentieth-century architecture of the Presidio and relates nationally to a more classical phase of the "Spanish Colonial Revival," which appeared widely in United States during the 1910s and 1920s, and which is sometimes identified as "Mediterranean."

Through the 1930s, the Nation's interest in its architectural heritage from early Spanish and Mexican settlement continued full force. At the Presidio, this is nowhere more evident than at the Main Post: all major new construction there appeared in the "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode. A chapel (No. 130), constructed in 1932 and impressively situated on a hill southwest of the Main Parade Ground, exhibits one of the finest "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs on Post; its grand portal is distinguished by particularly fine detailing derived from Spanish baroque architectural prototypes. A notable artistic feature of the chapel is a large wall mural entitled "The Peacetime Activities of the Army," and painted in 1935 as a California Emergency Relief Administration (CERA) project by Victor Arnautoff, a leading muralist of the period; other highly respected examples of Arnautoff's work remain in San Francisco at Coit Tower and George Washington High School. The mid-1930s expansion and remodeling of the Officers' Club (No. 50), completed in 1934, represents an important, although inaccurate, early effort at the "restoration" of a historic building--in this case, the original adobe comandancia of the Spanish-Mexican regime. A new theater (No. 99), constructed in 1939, continued the "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode. The most monumental addition to the Spanish-derived architecture of the Main Post appeared in 1940 with the construction of two large-scale identical barracks (Nos. 38 and 39). These barracks buildings, along with the theater, were constructed with funds from the Works Progress

Administration (WPA), which was created in 1934 as a relief measure from the Great Depression, 1929-1941. The pervasiveness of the "Spanish Colonial Revival" can be seen in the remodeling of the early Post magazine (No. 95) located on the Main Parade Ground; this small stone building, dating from 1863, received its prominent hip roof of mission tile in 1940.

The groups of new family housing constructed during this period, located in the areas of Crissy Field, Fort Winfield Scott, and the East and West Cantonments, are generally dominated by the "Spanish Colonial Revival" mode. However, a standardized red-brick "Colonial Revival" duplex type, derived primarily from Georgian/Federal architecture, appears as well (Nos. 715-733; Nos. 742-760; Nos. 127-129; and Nos. 1275-1277, 1289-1291, 1293-1295, and 1297-1298). The buildings of the "Colonial Revival" mode fit well into the Presidio's built environment, because their basic classical-derived forms and features appear with great frequency in the Post's "Spanish Colonial Revival" architecture. Further, the "Colonial Revival" buildings of the 1930s relate directly to earlier "Colonial Revival"-influenced brick buildings erected on Post through the first years of the twentieth century (Nos. 42, 105, 122, and 124-126). The housing groups of this period relate to the Post's existing architecture not only through stylistic elements, but also through siting. Many of these groups carry on the fine tradition established in 1909-1910 by the magnificent curving row of quarters along Infantry Terrace. In particular, the 1921 row of quarters at Crissy Field (Nos. 951-964) and a 1940 row of duplexes (Nos. 510-514) in the East Cantonment stand as consummate examples of this tradition; their elevated placement takes full advantage of the Presidio's precipitous terrain, affording spectacular views of the Bay. As a whole, the architecture constructed at the Presidio during this period presents considerable diversity and variation. At the same time, it is unified and consistent with existing architecture through overriding continuities in style and siting.

Four special building projects undertaken on the reservation during this period were the expansion and improvement of the San Francisco National Cemetery, the expansion and redesign of the Presidio Golf Course, the creation of the Julius Kahn Public Playground, and the construction of a new Marine Hospital complex. The National Cemetery expansion, which included the addition of several small-scale buildings and of an entirely new northeast entrance, reflected the Cemetery's upgraded status since 1904 as a "Category I" facility and related to other major building programs of the 1920s and 1930s that extended the Post's unifying "Spanish Colonial Revival" architecture to the areas of Crissy Field, Letterman complex, and the Main Post. Today, the National Cemetery exists with exceptionally high integrity to this period of expansion and improvement, through which much of the nineteenth-century plan and character of the place was retained as well. Few National Cemeteries rival San Francisco in the magnificence of the forested setting of the Presidio and the expansive site of the Cemetery itself, which rises dramatically toward its southernmost corner, commanding sweeping views of San Francisco Bay.

The three other special projects of the period--the redesigned golf course, the new city playground, and the replacement complex for the Marine Hospital--were undertaken by civilian entities sharing the reservation with the Army. These projects, all located along the Post's south boundary with the City, expanded the functions and identity of the Presidio. The Julius Kahn Public Playground, in particular, expanded the Post's role of service to the neighborhood and furthered the intricate historic interrelationship between Post and City. This playground, along with the reconstructed Presidio Golf Course, reinforced the park-like identity of the Presidio not only as an urban green space but also as a recreational facility. Today, the Kahn Playground, which, like the golf course, exists substantially as constructed in the early 1920s, stands out as an intact example of early twentieth-century recreation design and planning. Important aspects of the playground are both its basic layout--a modest-scale centralized field house (demolished in 1991) surrounded by constituent "play areas" and courts and a large playing field--and its location within the expansive green space of the Presidio, rather than within the adjacent street-bound urban blocks of the City's Presidio Heights neighborhood. The City's borrowed use of Army lands, which required considerable effort both in the San Francisco and Washington, D.C., reflected the then popular and even pseudo-scientific belief that outdoor recreation within an open, "natural" setting was vital to the physical, intellectual, and social well-being of the urban child. Given the mediate position of the playground between Post and City, it is particularly appropriate that in 1926 the facility was named in honor of Julius Kahn, a United States Representative from San Francisco who not only negotiated the lease for the playground, but also had facilitated the civilian use of Presidio lands for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 and the continued civilian use of the Presidio Golf Club after a major controversy had erupted in 1912.

The 1932 construction of a new Marine Hospital complex (Nos. 1801, 1805, 1808, 1811-1815, and 1818-1819) was one of the largest single building projects undertaken on Post. It was built to replace the original facility (demolished) begun in 1874, and remains substantially intact today as evidence of the hospital's massive twentieth-century expansion and modernization and of the long continuum in use of this site for one of the nation's major marine hospitals. Architecturally, the 1932 buildings of the hospital complex are unified by classical design elements and materials--principally buff-colored brick and red flat-tile roofing. While the major use of buff-colored brick does not appear in the Presidio's historic architecture elsewhere on the reservation, the use of red tile and of classical design elements relates strongly to the Post's architectural traditions. Further, the placement of additional hospital housing (Nos. 1811-1815) in a curving row on a terrace overlooking Mountain Lake continues in the Post's tradition of fine siting in response to the natural features and topography of the reservation.

An outside public works project, which pervasively affected the appearance, prominence, and entire development of the Presidio, was the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, from 1933-1937; the chief engineer for the Bridge was Joseph B. Strauss, whose field offices were located near Fort Point. The enormous growth of the entire Bay area

during the 1920s and 1930s led to this massive public works project, and the Bridge's approach roads, viaducts, abutments, and toll plaza all had to be located on or over the lands of the reservation. The use of Presidio lands for the Bridge was one more in the series of services that the Army provided the City of San Francisco and the Bay Area, and the Bridge literally and figuratively linked all three together.

Another important service that the Army provided the community during the 1930s was the command, management, and supply of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), beginning in 1933. The Western headquarters for this organization was located at the Presidio. The CCC was formed to alleviate the hard times and unemployment experienced during the Great Depression, 1929-1941; its corps of workers undertook various public assistance and public works projects. It is not known whether any buildings or other improvements associated with CCC projects still exist at the Presidio. However, improvement projects associated with a related work relief organization, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), did enhance the reservation substantially, not only in terms of new architecture but also landscape. Landscape-related projects included the upgrading of utilities, paving and widening roads, tree-planting programs at various locations throughout the Post, and the introduction of practical amenities such as curbs and retaining walls, often constructed handsomely in stone or scored concrete.

OK

WORLD WAR II, 1941-1945

The general lull in defense building at the Presidio that had followed the development of Crissy Field ended on December 7, 1941, as the United States entered World War II and the Presidio became the nerve center for Army operations in defense of the Western United States, including, for a time, Alaska. Gen. John L. Dewitt led the IX Corps and Fourth Army from his headquarters (No. 35) at the Main Post. The Harbor Defense Command, which was under the General's authority, was located at the old Battery Dynamite (No. 1399). Through the early 1940s, a new mine casemate (No. 1601) and various emplacements and support structures (mostly demolished) were provided to protect the immediate Bay Area. Elsewhere on the reservation, the substantial and impressive building programs that continued to distinguish Presidio architecture through the year 1940 shifted radically in 1941 to hastily planned projects of light wood construction in response to the new World War. Similar to the rapid construction associated with World War I, these programs produced "temporary"-type wood buildings with highly standardized architectural elements and spare detailing. Today, many of the World War-II "temporary" buildings at the Presidio, as well as at other bases, have been demolished; the Post's best examples of such buildings and groups of buildings remain in the areas of the Main Post, Fort Winfield Scott, and Crissy Field.

In design, the World War II "temporary"-type buildings clearly contravened the high standard established in Presidio architecture early in the twentieth century: they had wood siding rather than stucco or brick, they were stripped of all stylistic elements that would harmonize with existing architecture, and their placement was often unresponsive to the specific site conditions and setting of the reservation. The marked contrast in the placement of "temporary"-type construction with the sensitive siting of existing architecture is nowhere more evident than at Crissy Field where one of the most intact groups or complexes of World War II buildings (Nos. 901-919) juxtaposes the early 1920s buildings associated with the airfield. While the row of 1920s buildings follows the topography of the site in a curve oriented to the Bay, the World War II buildings stand in four regimented rows on the former open space of the field and block the earlier buildings' views of the Bay. Essentially all of the "temporary"-type buildings associated with the World Wars stand out at the Presidio as architectural anomalies, providing striking evidence of the world-wide upheaval and national emergency that necessitated their ascetic design and forced placement.

By 1942, construction of a permanent nature resumed and several prominent buildings were added to the Post during this period that exist today, including the Red Cross building (No. 97), constructed at the Main Post in 1942; a radio transmitting station for the coastal defenses (No. 1450), built in 1942; two large and impressive identical houses (Nos. 1 and 1332), built as officers' family quarters in 1943 by the Golden Gate Bridge District; and an indoor swimming pool and gymnasium (Nos. 1151 and 1152), built in 1945. The "Spanish Colonial Revival" designs of the Red Cross building and the officers family quarters, as well as the 1942 remodeling of an existing officer's family quarters

(No. 49), advanced the Post's tradition of Spanish-derived architecture into the early 1940s. The two houses added by the Bridge District are of particular importance architecturally, because they continue magnificently the Post's tradition of sensitivity to site and setting, and they exhibit a consummate mix of Spanish-derived design elements and "modern" elements of the period, such as the large "picture" windows and the fine asymmetrical compositions overall. The "modern" design elements of the period are most evident in the clean rectilinear designs of the radio transmitting station and the indoor swimming pool.

As in the First World War, one of the Presidio's most important activities in World War II centered around the Letterman Hospital complex. The facility, which had been expanded substantially through the 1920s and 1930s, was fully utilized in this new World War. It became the largest debarkation medical center in the United States, and at the height of the conflict, registered a peak load of 72,000 patients in one year.

One important World War II-era event with which the Presidio is associated is the internment of people of Japanese ancestry living in the United States. As the nation declared war on Japan, fear grew regarding internal "fifth column" sabotage activities. Fueled by such fears, wartime precautions led to the issuance of Executive Order 9066, a document which brought about the automatic internment of some 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry. Under General DeWitt of the Fourth Army, troops rounded up men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry, seventy percent of whom were United States citizens, and forced them to relocation camps in the interior; an enlisted mens' barracks (No. 35), later converted to administrative offices, has associations with this forced round up and relocation.

Despite such treatment, numerous Nisei (first-generation United States-born children of Japanese immigrants) volunteered for military service. Some of the first to do so arrived at the Presidio in November of 1941 as the first class of the Fourth Army Intelligence School, where they would play a special intelligence and translator role in the Pacific Theater. The fledgling school, the forerunner of the present-day Defense Language Institute, started in an abandoned hangar (No. 640) at Crissy Field on November 1, 1941, approximately one month before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Temporary barracks for the Nisei volunteers and for other new arrivals, as Post's troops increased, were erected close by on the old landing field (Nos. 902-918) and at the other end of the beach where North Cantonment had been located in the First World War.

TO THE PRESENT

Although the Presidio continued to serve as a major military installation from the close of World War II to the present, the period of historical significance for the Presidio National Historic Landmark district is currently determined to end after the World War II period, 1941-1945 (see explanation in "Contributing Resources" subsection above, contained in the introduction to Section 8). At a point in the future when there exists greater perspective from which to evaluate the significance of the Presidio after World War II, an extension of the district's period of significance through the 1950s and beyond should be considered. Major post-War developments to be factored into such extension would include treaties and other activities associated with the end of World War II; the continued strategic importance of the Presidio; the Post's role in defenses associated with the Cold War, including the installation of Nike missiles; the role of Letterman Hospital in the treatment of returning casualties from the Korean conflict, and by the 1960s, Vietnam; and the Post's continued service to the community in response to local disasters, such as the devastating floods that struck Northern California in 1953 and 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Presidio of San Francisco
name of property
San Francisco, California
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETPresidio of San Francisco
name of property
San Francisco, California
county and StateSection 10 Page 1**Presidio of San Francisco: Description by Metes and Bounds**

(Paraphrased, in part from U.S. Army metes and bounds)

Beginning at a concrete monument 18 inches square, marked "U.S.M.R.", said monument marking the southeast corner of the reservation and being located in the west line of Lyon Street, 66.36' northerly from its intersection with the northerly line of Pacific Avenue in the City and County of San Francisco, California, and running thence by true bearings:

- (1) South 75° 53' 15" West, a distance of 7,311.30' (of which 6,822' is along a stone wall from the point of beginning), to a granite monument six inches square, marked "U.S.", said monument being 342.74' northerly at right angles from the line of city monuments on Lake Street, at a point 22.31' easterly from the monument at the corner of Lake Street and 12th Avenue; thence
- (2) Due north a distance of 151.14'; thence
- (3) South 76° no minutes West, a distance of approximately 792' to a concrete monument with copper tack set in lead plug; said monument being located in the center line of 15th Avenue, produced northerly and bearing North 76° zero minutes East and distant 28.91' from a concrete monument 12" square, marking the head of Lobos Creek, said monument having set in its top a brass bolt and a second brass bolt marked "U.S.M.R." said monument, marking the head of Lobos Creek, also bearing South 0° 1' West and distant 47.95' and 82.95', respectively, from two similar monuments; thence
- (4) South 3° 15' East along the said northerly production of the center line of 15th Avenue, a distance of 42.63' to a point; thence
- (5) South 11° 15' East a distance of 26.4' to a point in 15th Avenue, said point being 160' measured at right angles, northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street and 31.5', measured at right angles, westerly from the easterly line of 15th Avenue; thence
- (6) North 87° 15' West a distance of 166.73' to a point, said point being 177.45' measured at right angles northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street and 127.5' measured at right angles, easterly from the easterly line of 16th Avenue; thence
- (7) North 86° 31' a distance of 70.41' to a point; thence
- (8) South 3° 15' East a distance of .9' to a point; thence

(9) North $87^{\circ} 15'$ West a distance of 128.37' to a concrete monument, eight inches square, with a copper tack set in lead plug, said monument being located in the northerly production of the westerly line of 16th Avenue, distant 198.2' measured at right angles, northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street; thence

(10) North $3^{\circ} 15'$ West along the northerly production of the westerly line of 16th Avenue, a distance of 1.8' to a point; thence

(11) North $87^{\circ} 30'$ West a distance of 241.22' to a point in the easterly line of 17th Avenue produced, said point being distant thereon 224.17' northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street; thence

(12) South $3^{\circ} 15'$ East along the said easterly line of 17th Avenue, a distance of .739' to a point; thence

(13) North $87^{\circ} 15'$ West a distance of 70.39' to a concrete monument eight inches square, with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being located in the westerly line of 17th Avenue, distant 230.79' northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street, and being the point of beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of 11.16' and central angle of $71^{\circ} 15'$, the bearing of the tangent to said curve at said point of beginning being North $3^{\circ} 15'$ West; thence

(14) Along arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 11.16' a distance of 13.88' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence

(15) North $74^{\circ} 30'$ West along tangent to said curve, a distance of 11.75' to the point of beginning of a curve to the right having a radius of 302.5' and central angle of $10^{\circ} 30'$; thence

(16) Along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 302.5' a distance of 55.44' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence

(17) North $64^{\circ} 0'$ West along tangent to said curve, a distance of 26.85' to the point of beginning of a curve to the left, having a radius of 148.39' and central angle of 65° ; thence

✓ (18) Along the arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 148.39' a distance of 168.34' to the point of reversal of curve to the right, having a radius of 175.44' and central angle of $60^{\circ} 45'$; thence

(19) Along the arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 175.44' a distance of 27' to a concrete monument eight inches square, with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being 257.71' northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street, measured on the center line of 18th Avenue produced; thence

- (20) Continuing along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 175.44' a distance of 159.02' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence
- (21) North 68° 15' West along tangent to said curve a distance of 105.5' to the point of beginning of a curve to the left, having a radius of 136.47' and central angle of 33° 37'; thence
- (22) Along arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 136.47' a distance of 62.36' to a concrete monument eight inches square, with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being 312.62' northerly from the northerly line of 19th Avenue, produced; thence
- (23) Continuing along the arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 136.47' a distance of 17.71' to the point of reversal of curve to the right having a radius of 163.19' and central angle of 19° 48'; thence
- (24) Along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 163.19' a distance of 56.39' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence
- (25) North 82° 04' West along the tangent to said curve a distance of 50.1' to the point of beginning of a curve to the left with a radius of 181.5' and central angle of 17° 21'; thence
- (26) Along arc of said curve to the left with a radius of 181.5' a distance of 54.96' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence
- (27) South 80° 35' West along the tangent of the curve, a distance of 91.35' to the point of beginning of a curve to the right having a radius of 157.5' and central angle of 36° 34'; thence
- (28) Along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 157.5' a distance of 41.92' to a concrete monument eight inches square, with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being in the center line of 20th Avenue produced northerly a distance of 315.732' from the northerly line of Lake Street; thence
- (29) Continuing along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of 157.5' a distance of 58.6' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence
- (30) North 62° 51' West along tangent to said curve, a distance of 42.39' to the point of beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of 112.5' and central angle of 28° 17'; thence
- (31) Along arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 112.5' a distance of 55.53' to the point of tangency of said curve; thence

(32) South $88^{\circ} 52'$ West along tangent to said curve a distance of $36.5'$ to the point of beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of $127.5'$ and central angle of $27^{\circ} 18'$; thence

(33) Along arc of said curve to the left having a radius of $127.5'$ a distance of $60.75'$ to the point of reversal of a curve to the right having a radius of $127.5'$ and central angle of $67^{\circ} 37'$; thence

(34) Along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of $127.5'$ a distance of $37.8'$ to its intersection with the northerly production of the easterly line of 21st Avenue at a point distant thereon of $350.56'$ northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street; thence

(35) Continuing along arc of said curve to the right having a radius of $127.5'$ a distance of $112.67'$ to the point of tangency of said curve; thence

(36) North $50^{\circ} 49'$ West along tangent to said curve a distance of $44.68'$ to the point of beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of $77.5'$ and central angle of $66^{\circ} 14' 8''$; thence

(37) Along arc of said curve to the left having a radius of $77.5'$ a distance of $89.5'$ to a concrete monument eight inches square with a copper tack set in a lead plug; thence

(38) North $83^{\circ} 40'$ West a distance of $37.53'$ to a point, said point being located from the northwest corner of 22nd Avenue and Lake Street by the three following courses and distances:

a) Northerly along the westerly line of 22nd Avenue a distance of $359.72'$ to a point;

b) South $84^{\circ} 30'$ East along the northerly end of 22nd Avenue a distance of $17.37'$ to a point;

c) North $51^{\circ} 5'$ East a distance of $129.5'$; thence

(39) North $83^{\circ} 40'$ West a distance of $132.23'$ to a concrete monument eight inches square with a copper tack in a lead plug; thence

(40) South $64^{\circ} 48' 59''$ West a distance of $7.51'$ to a point; thence

(41) South $43^{\circ} 43''$ West a distance of $70.59'$ to a point; thence

(42) North $81^{\circ} 56' 52''$ West a distance of $493.81'$ to a concrete monument eight inches square, with a copper tack in a lead plug, said monument being located in the northerly production of the easterly line of 24th Avenue a distance of $500'$ northerly thereon, from the northerly line of Lake Street, measured on the easterly line of 24th Avenue; thence

(43) South 3° 15' East along the said northerly production of the easterly line of 24th Avenue a distance of 29.43' to a point, said point being 470.57' northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street, measured on the easterly line of 24th Avenue; thence

(44) North 60° 32' West a distance of 83.20' to a point in the westerly line of 24th Avenue, said point being 515.55' northerly from the northerly line of Lake Street, measured on the westerly line of 24th Avenue; thence

(45) North 3° 15' West along the northerly production of the westerly line of 24th Avenue a distance of 14.45' to a point; thence

(46) North 83° 51' West a distance of 96.21' to a point; thence

(47) North 6° 30' West a distance of 54.39' to a point on the southerly line of Camino Del Mar (formerly West Clay Street), said point lying 142' easterly from the easterly line of 25th Avenue, measured on the southerly line of Camino Del Mar; thence

(48) North 86° 45' East along the easterly production of the said southerly line of Camino Del Mar a distance of 129.06' to a concrete monument eight inches square with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being in the center line of the aforementioned Lobos Creek; thence

(49) Along the said center line of Lobos Creek the following 17 courses and distances:

a) North 1° 55' East, a distance of 57.49' to a point;

b) North 32° 22' East, a distance of 138.73' to a point;

c) North 3° 54' East a distance of 105.71' to a point;

d) North 18° 41' East a distance of 70.85' to a point;

e) North 22° 25' East a distance of 108.2' to a point;

f) North 10° 59' West a distance of 154.16' to a concrete monument eight inches square with a copper tack in a lead plug;

g) North 32° 31' 53" West a distance of 44.47' to a point;

h) North 61° 13' 33" West a distance of 59.77' to a point;

i) North 73° 48' 20" West a distance of 60.09' to an iron pipe filled with concrete with a copper tack set in a lead plug;

- j) North $63^{\circ} 20'$ West a distance of 97.17' to a monument;
- k) North $80^{\circ} 32'$ West a distance of 43.34' to a point;
- l) North $35^{\circ} 20'$ West a distance of 97.83' to a point;
- m) North $17^{\circ} 37'$ West a distance of 86.96' to a point;
- n) North $20^{\circ} 52' 45''$ East a distance of 38.33' to a point;
- o) North $1^{\circ} 10'$ East a distance of 36.46' to a point;
- p) North $25^{\circ} 49'$ West a distance of 66.89' to a point;
- q) North $72^{\circ} 54'$ a distance of 104.54' to a concrete monument eight inches square with a copper tack set in a lead plug, said monument being at the outlet of Lobos Creek at high-water line and bearing South $40^{\circ} 0'$ West and distant 50' and 100' respectively from two similar monuments; thence

(50) Normal to said high-water line to a point in the Pacific Ocean 300 yards out beyond low-water mark; thence

(51) Northerly and easterly along a line 300 yards out beyond low-water mark, in the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay, a distance of 17,600', more or less, to the point of intersection with a line drawn normal to the line of high-water at its intersection with the easterly line of the Presidio Reservation; thence

(52) Southerly along said normal line to the point of intersection of the high-water line with the easterly boundary line of the reservation; thence

(53) South $7^{\circ} 1'$ East along the westerly line of Lyon Street a distance of 649.758' to a point; said point being 1,191.63' northerly, measured along the westerly line of Lyon Street, from the northerly line of Bay Street extended and being also the point of beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of 612' and central angle of $155^{\circ} 47' 50''$, the bearing of the tangent to said curve at said point of beginning South $70^{\circ} 52' 55''$ West; thence

(54) Along the arc of said curve to the left having a radius of 612' a distance of 1,664.13' to a point in the westerly line of Lyon Street, said point being 5.17' southerly, measured along the westerly line of Lyon Street, from the northerly line of Bay Street extended and also bearing South $7^{\circ} 1'$ East and distant 1,196.8' from the said point of beginning of curve to the left; thence

(55) South $7^{\circ} 1'$ East along the westerly line of Lyon Street, a distance of 2,320.122' to a point in the north line of land of the Rancho Ojo de Figueroa, said point being in coping of stone wall and marked "U.S.M.R."; thence

(56) West along said land a distance of 57.75' to a granite monument eight inches square, marked "U.S.M.R."; thence

(57) South $0^{\circ} 1' 29''$ West along said land a distance of 277.87' to a granite monument eight inches square, marked "U.S.M.R."; thence

(58) East along said land a distance of 92.07' to a granite monument eight inches square, marked "U.S.M.R.", in the westerly line of Lyon Street; thence

(59) South $7^{\circ} 1'$ East along the westerly line of Lyon Street a distance of 771.95' to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Presidio of San Francisco
name of property

San Francisco, California
county and State

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING REVISED NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Seventy-eight photographs accompany this documentation (see envelope entitled "Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District: Photographs), illustrating a wide range of the Presidio's historic resources and landscape. Such photographs normally are supposed to be keyed by photo number to a sketch map of the district. Also, photographs of buildings within historic districts are supposed to include in the first item of their captions the addresses of the buildings.

In the case of the Presidio, there are no street addresses, although there are named streets. Buildings, instead, are referred to by building number only. An attempt to key the photographs to the buildings on a Presidio map created such conflict and confusion among numbers on the map it was deemed to be impractical.

Buildings instead should be keyed to the building numbers, and the direction indicated on the photograph will indicate the general position from which each photograph was taken. If a photograph was "toward the northeast," then it must have been taken of the building from the southwest; if taken "from the west," then it shows the west side of the building and looks toward the east. Reference to the attached Presidio Master Planning Branch 1987 map of the Presidio of San Francisco will show the location of the buildings and allow the reader to ascertain the location from which the photograph was taken, using only the building numbers and the direction of the photo.

OCT 28 1992

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section MAPS AND FIGURES LIST Page 2

ALL MAPS AND FIGURES LISTED BELOW CAN BE FOUND IN AN ATTACHED FOLDER ENTITLED: "Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District: Maps and Figures Folder".

Maps

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Map: "San Francisco North, California" (showing general locational UTM coordinates)

U.S. Army Presidio of San Francisco, 1987.

Prepared by Master Planning Branch, Division of Engineering and Housing, Presidio, San Francisco.

Contributing Buildings, Structures and Historic Road Corridors: Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, 1992.

Prepared by Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco.

Predicted Archeological Features and Historic Forest Plantation: Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District, 1992.

Prepared by Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco.

Figures

Additional cartographic documentation has been compiled to facilitate the nomination (see attached "Maps and Figures Folder"). They include:

Figure 1. Moraga Plan of Presidio of San Francisco, 1776.

Figure 2. Cordoba Plan for Revision of Castillo de San Joaquin, 1794.

Figure 3. Field Map of Fort Point Showing Remains of Castillo de San Joaquin, 1847.

Figure 4. Sketch of Presidio Main Post, 1852.

Figure 5. Wheeler Map of Fort Point Area, 1870.

Figure 6. Plan for West and East Batteries Showing Detail of Fort Point Area, 1872.

Figure 7. Map of Presidio Main Post Area, 1872.

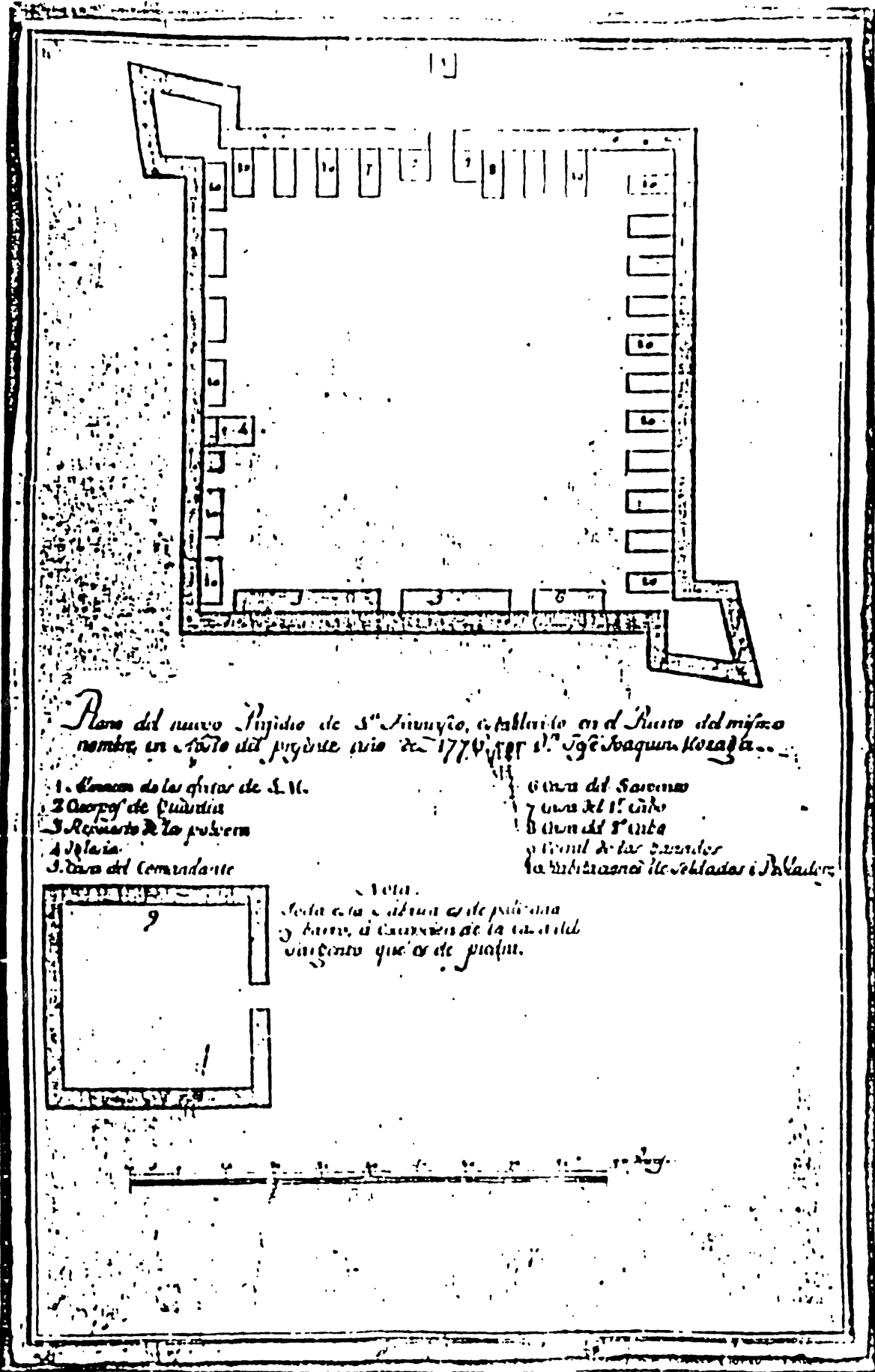
Figure 8. Map of Presidio Main Post, 1879.

Figure 9. Map of Presidio of San Francisco, 1879.

Figure 10. W.A. Jones' 1883 Tree Planting for Presidio

Figure 11. Map of Presidio, 1903

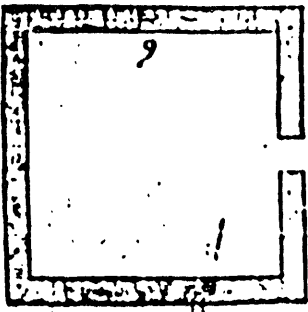
Figure 12. Panama Pacific Exposition, 1915



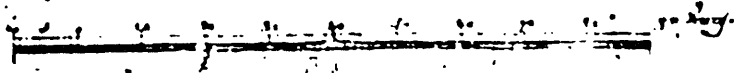
Plano del nuevo Presidio de S^{ta} Juuicia, establecido en el Puerto del mismo nombre, en virtud del p^{ro}yecto año de 1776 por el Sr. D^o Joaquin Moraga.

- 1. Almacan de las armas de S. M.
- 2. Cuartel de P^{ro}videncia
- 3. Recinto de la p^{ro}vern
- 4. Iglesia
- 5. Casa del Comandante

- 6. Casa del Sarceno
- 7. Casa del 1^o Cabo
- 8. Casa del 2^o Cabo
- 9. Com^o de las banderas
- 10. Habitaciónes de Soldados y P^{ro}curadores



Nota.
Seda esta a altura de p^{ro}videncia y tiene a la anchura de la ca. de los sesenta que es de plaza.



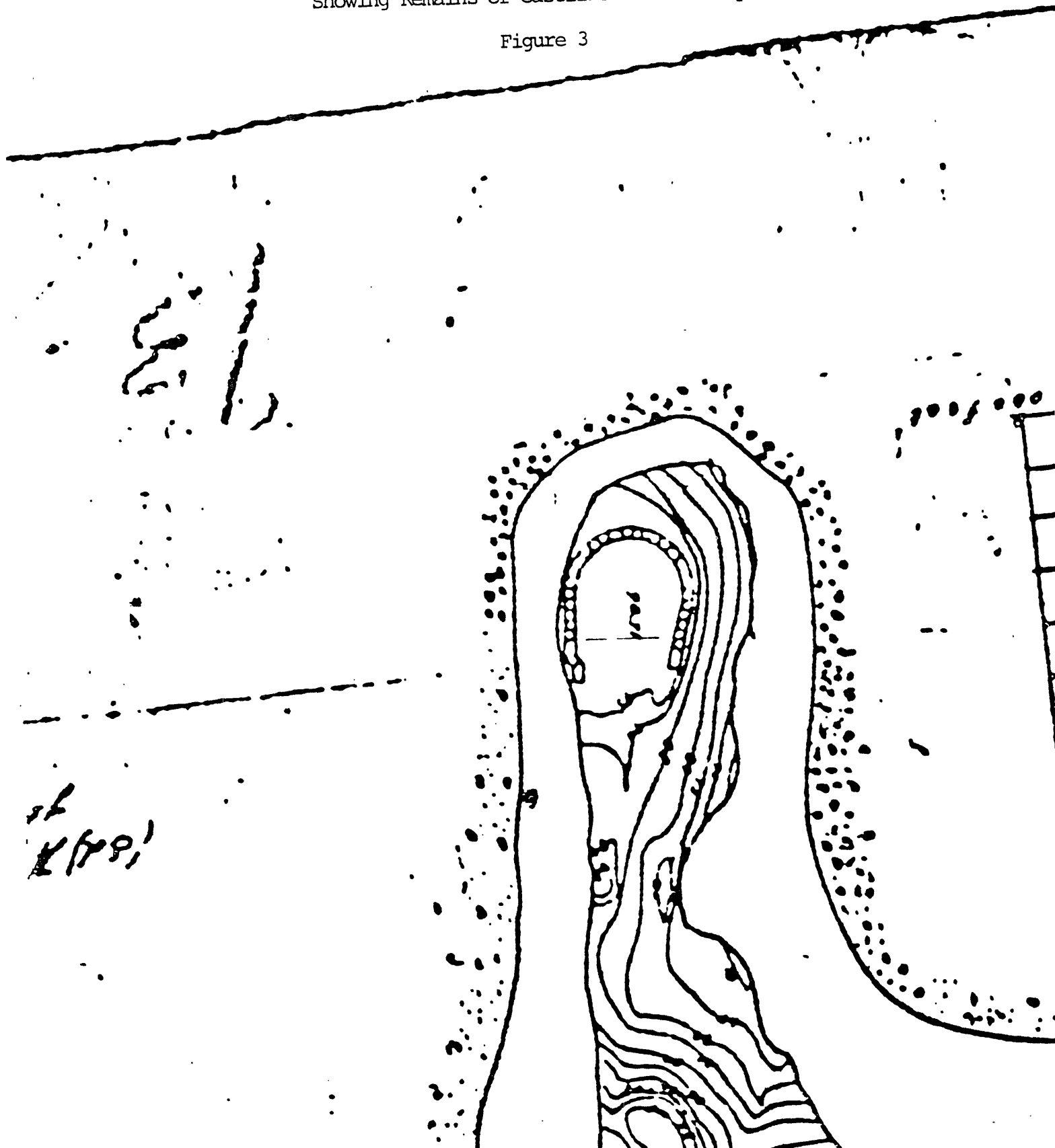
1776 - Moraga Plan of Presidio de San Francisco

Figure 1

Warner +
Beatin
1847

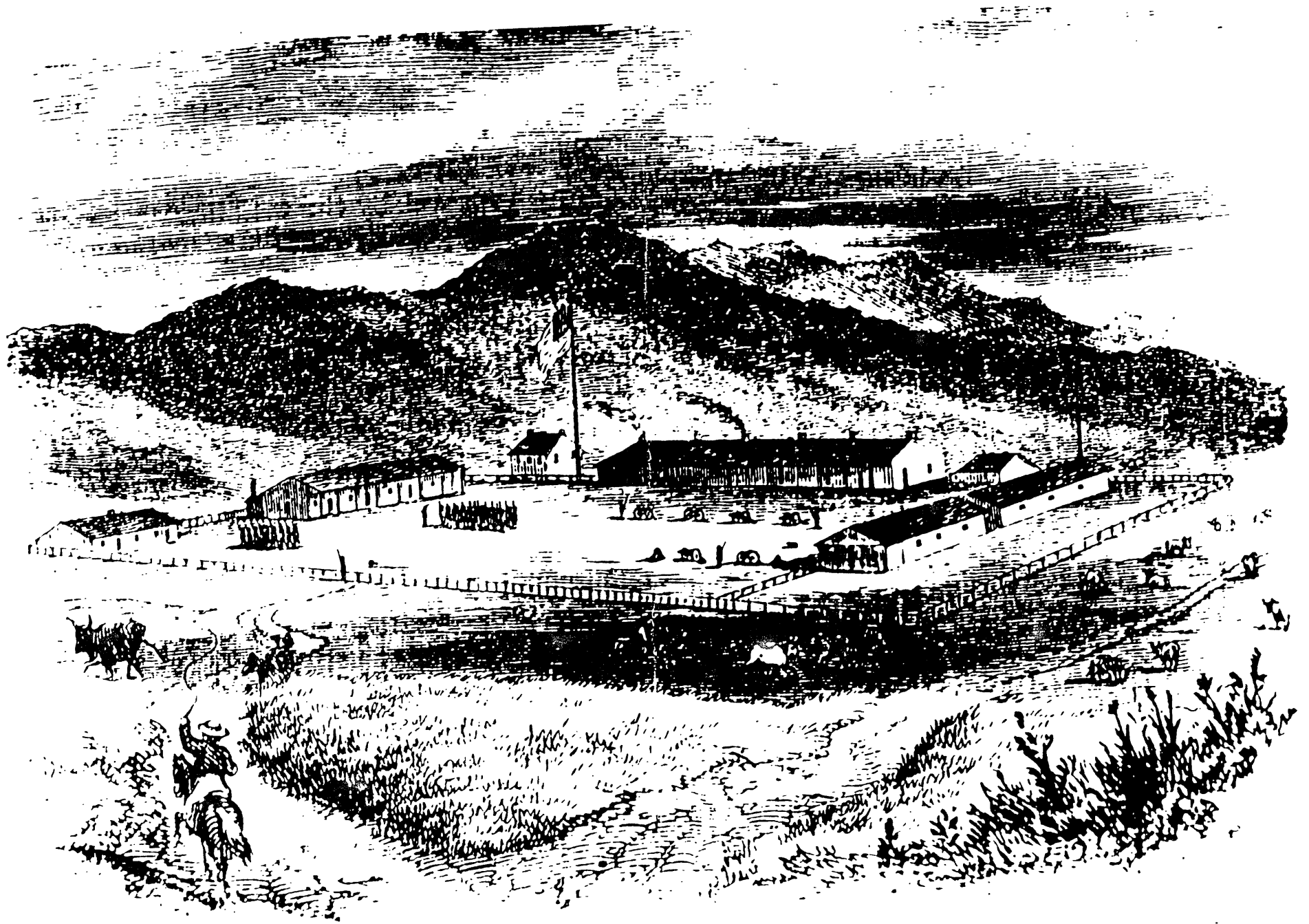
1847 - Field Map of Fort Point
Showing Remains of Castillo de San Joaquin

Figure 3



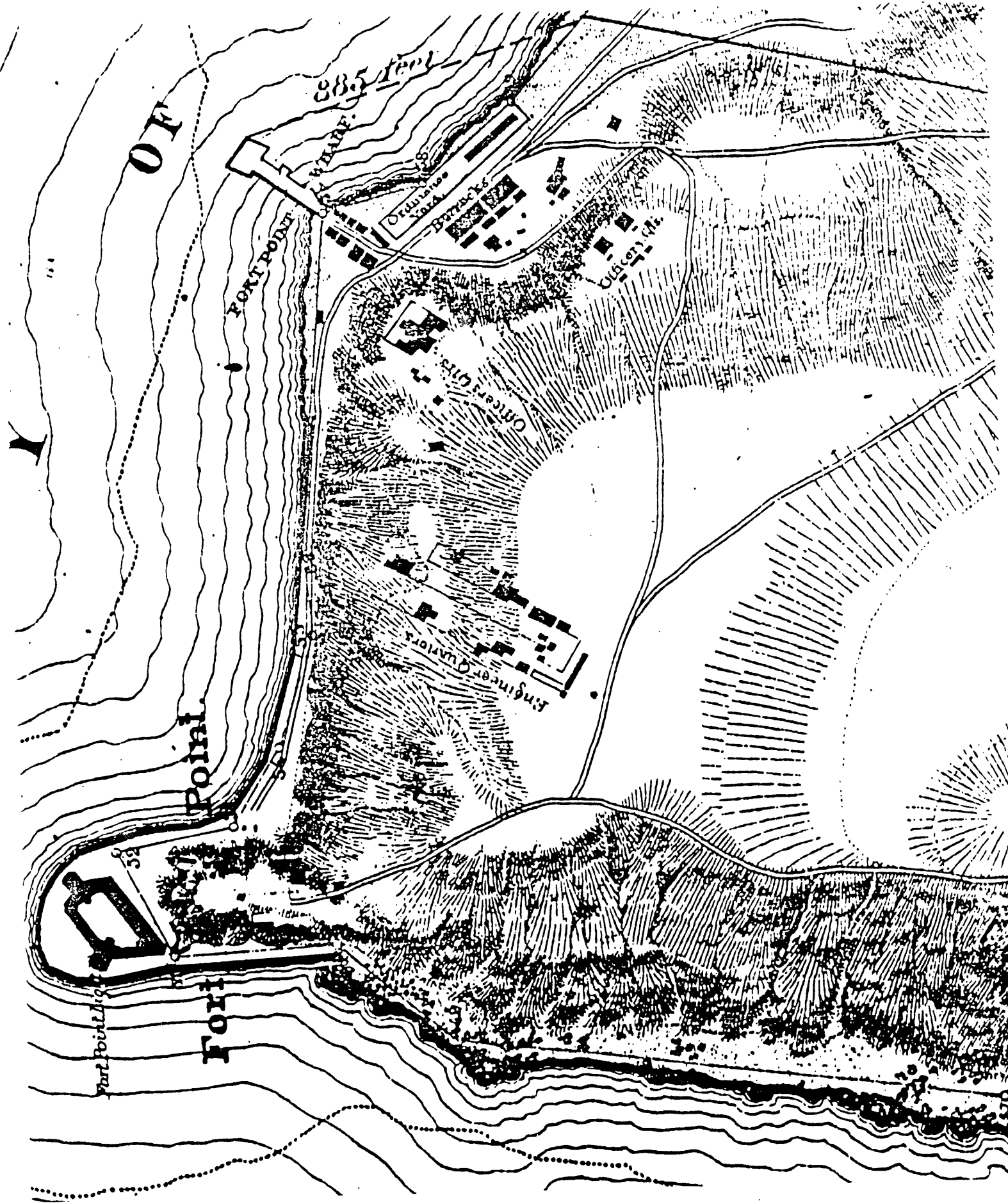
EL

of
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1852 - Sketch of Presidio Main Post

Figure 4



1870 - Wheeler Map of Fort Point Area

Figure 5

BAY OF SAN

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84 foot curve

Large Traces ~ 580 x 178. 242. 101. 110.
Should be ~ 202. 111. 202. 242. 110. 110.

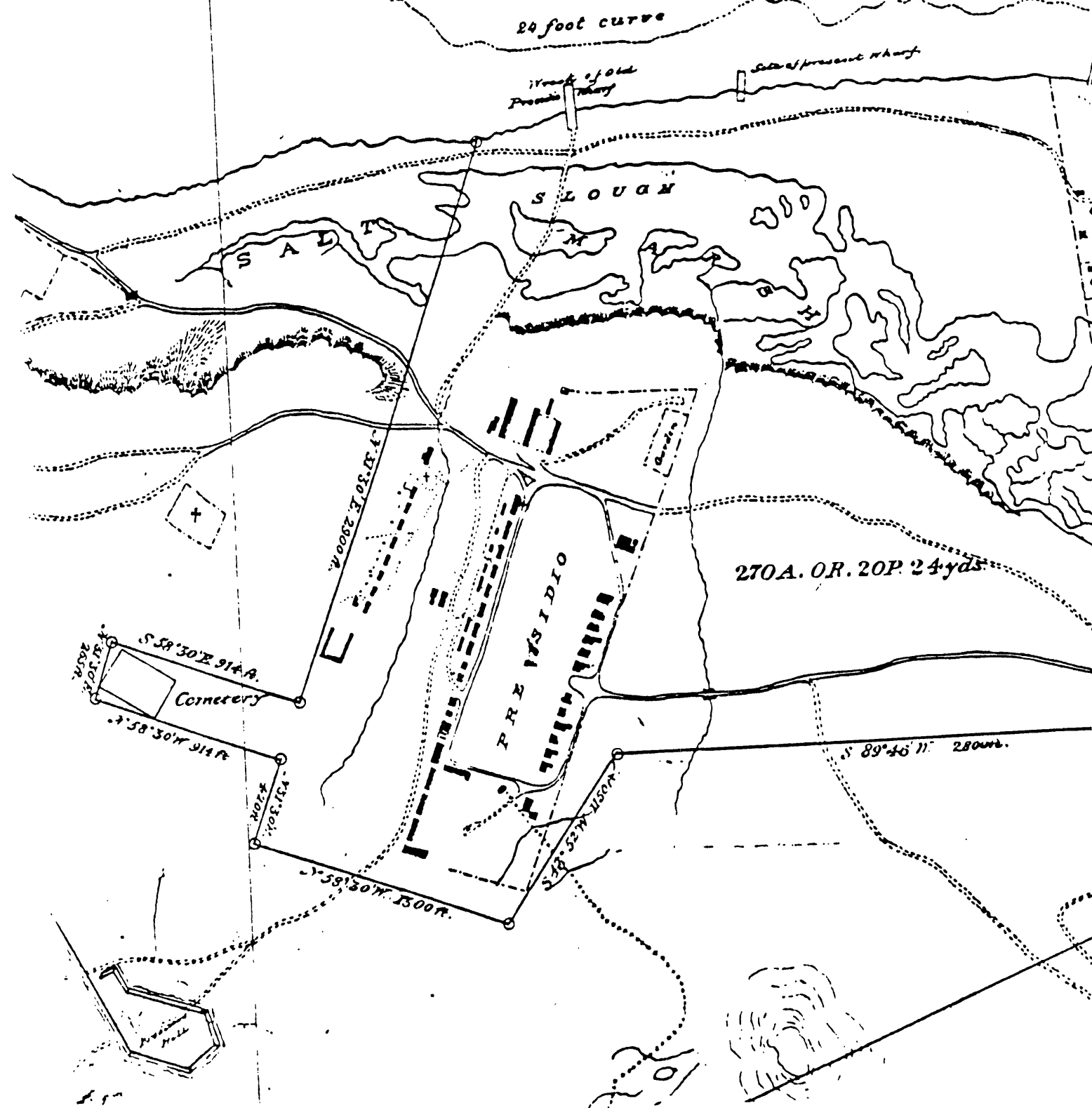
N 21° 15' W. 5750 ft.

N 15° W. 5970 ft.

2150 ft.
2050 ft.

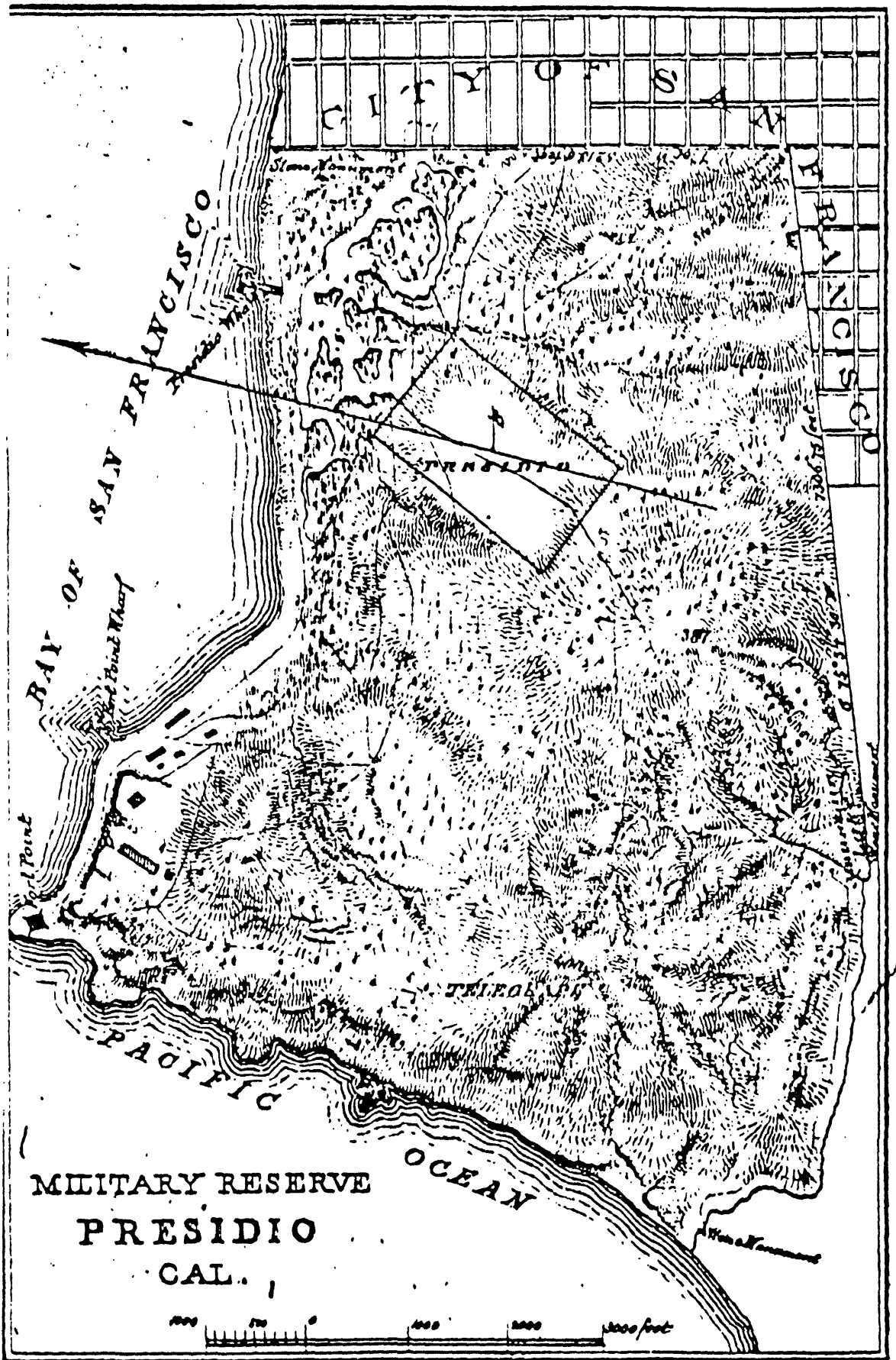
1872 - Plan for West & East Battery
Showing Detail of Fort Point Area

SAN FRANCISCO

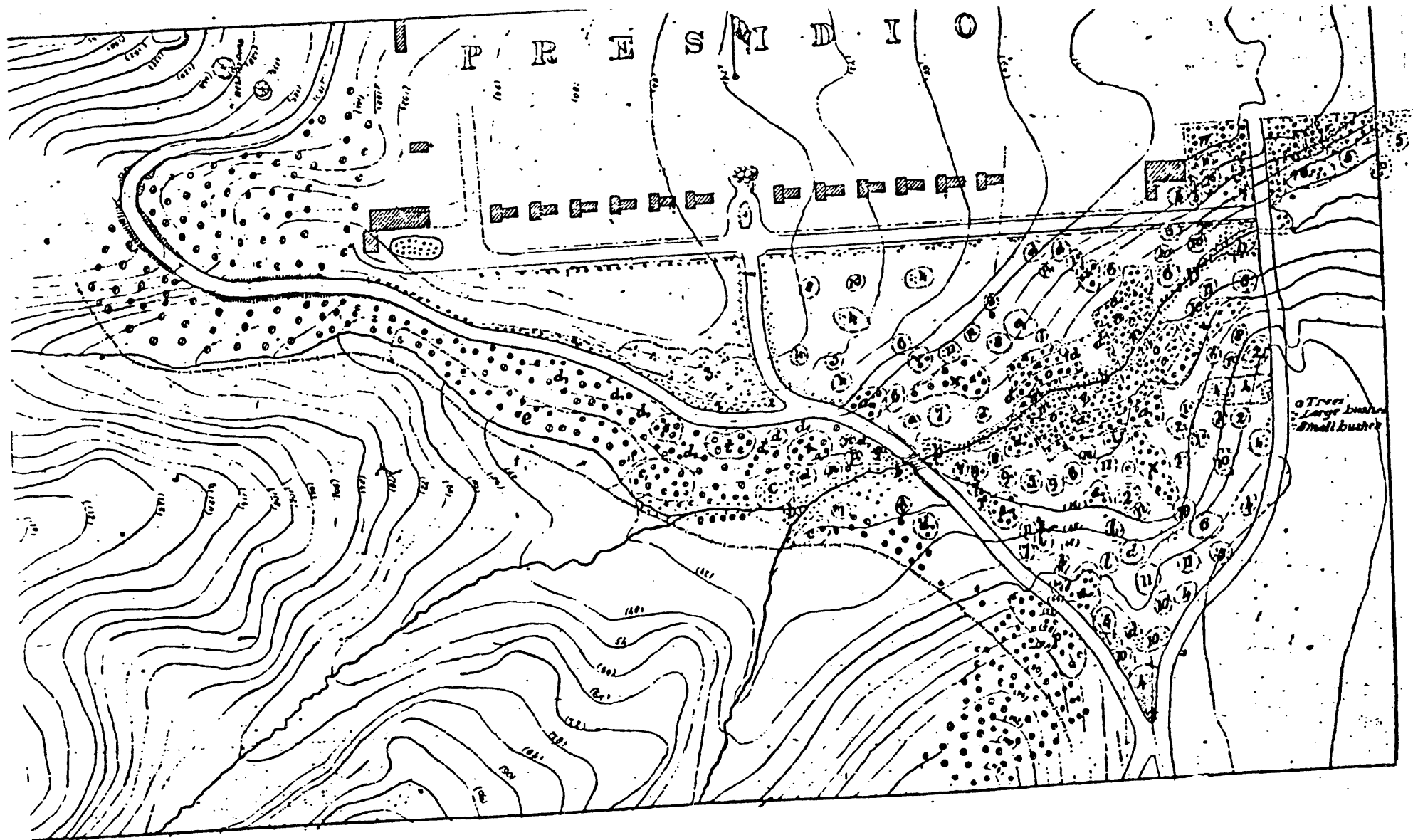


1872 - Map of Presidio Main Post Area

Figure 7



1879 - Map of Presidio of San Francisco



W.A. Jones' 1883 Tree Planting for Presidio

Figure 10