



11 Battery 402

A standard artillery battery consisted of four cannon up to 155mm. Guns larger than that were limited to two per battery. This position was originally the site of two 155mm GPF cannon. Later in the war, these were replaced by two 8 inch "railroad" guns. These hydraulically operated guns could hurl 240 lb. shells nearly 22 miles. These were manned by the 264th Coastal Artillery Battalion. The tunnels between the guns would have held a ready reserve of ammunition, quarters for a ready crew and power generating facilities. The guns themselves were left quite open to allow a greater field of fire.

12 Panama Mounts

These two Panama Mounts were the sites of two of the original four 155 mm guns placed on Ulakta Head in the summer of 1941, manned by "B" Battery of the recently federalized National Guard Unit 250th Coastal Artillery. The guns fired a 95 lb. projectile 12miles. Because of the mounts, they had a field of fire of 360 degrees. The crew consisted of 13 men with an additional 13 for ammunition supply.

13 Base End Station

The sole function of this building was to spot targets and relay information to the plotting room. Data from at least two Base End Stations were needed in order to triangulate and calculate the speed of a target.



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Aleutian World War II

National Historic Area

Points of Interest in the National Historic Area





The National Historic Area (NHA) has many natural attractions beyond the historic ruins. During the summer you can see many species of wildflower including wild iris, orchid, violet, snapdragon, alpine azalea, primrose, lupine, fireweed, paintbrush, anemone, monkshood, buttercup, chrysanthemum, wild geranium, valerian, Jacob's ladder, moss campion and many more.

Birds such as whiskered auklets, puffins, cormorants, rock ptarmigan, snow buntings, emperor geese, eagles, albatross and many others exist within the park boundaries and along the cliffs. The natural landscape is breathtaking and on a clear day the NHA has some spectacular views.

The NHA is quite large but most points of interest can be reached by vehicle. If you are walking, remember to stay on either the roads or the trails.

World War II artifacts are of national historic value and private property. The Ounalashka Corporation and the National Park Service ask visitors not to disturb or remove any items in the park.

1 Barracks for Enlisted Personnel

Four wood framed barracks were built here for the enlisted members of the Battery. Three of the barracks held 63 men and one held 45. Various outer buildings held surplus equipment, flammable items and vehicles.

2 Battery Dispensary

This well constructed building, complete with hot water heater and concrete foundation, was used for minor medical treatment. It would have contained a pharmacy and a few beds for patients in need of bed rest.

3 Officer Country

While the enlisted personnel were in large open barracks, the Officers were quartered in small 4-man Cabanas or Yakutat huts. They also had their own latrines, recreation facilities and Officer's Clubs where alcohol was available. The Battery Commander had his own private quarters nearby.

4 Administration/Personnel Building

This was the nerve center of the day-to-day, non-combat operations. All paperwork would have been handled here. Personnel files, supply requisitions, medical records and construction orders all came through this building.

5 250 Man Mobilization Mess Hall

Located on the road halfway between the barracks area and the gun positions. The large ovens and other kitchen equipment are still visible.

6 Steel Bunkers and Magazine War

Reserve Ammunition was stored in these steel and concrete bunkers. For safety reasons propellant, fuses, and shells were all stored separately. Note the blast walls.

7 Harbor Defense Radio Station

While most communications within Dutch Harbor were done via telephone connection (to maintain radio silence) a back-up system of radios was employed. Concrete tunnel entrances assured operation while under attack.

8 Harbor Entrance Command Post (HECP)

This was a separate entity from the artillery battery. Its function was to monitor all vessels approaching the harbor entrance, and to alert the base if suspect vessels were nearby. It was manned by army and navy personnel since both ships, coastal artillery and searchlights would be quickly needed to defend against attack.

9 Plotting Room

The nerve center for the Coastal Artillery Battery that occupied the site, this well protected structure was where the range, direction, speed, and heading of a sighted target was collected. Information would need to be reported from at least two observation posts for accurate data. In the plotting room, the targeting information would be combined with wind, tide and atmospheric data to give aiming coordinates to the guns. Several outposts around the east end of the island could also report targets.

10 Battery Command Station

This multi-level, concrete bunker had a dual purpose. The lower levels acted as spotters, feeding information to the plotting room. On the top level the Battery Commander would coordinate all operations of the battery including target acquisition, targeting priority, ammunition type and firing orders. In 1944 a radar was added to help acquire targeting data.

