PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

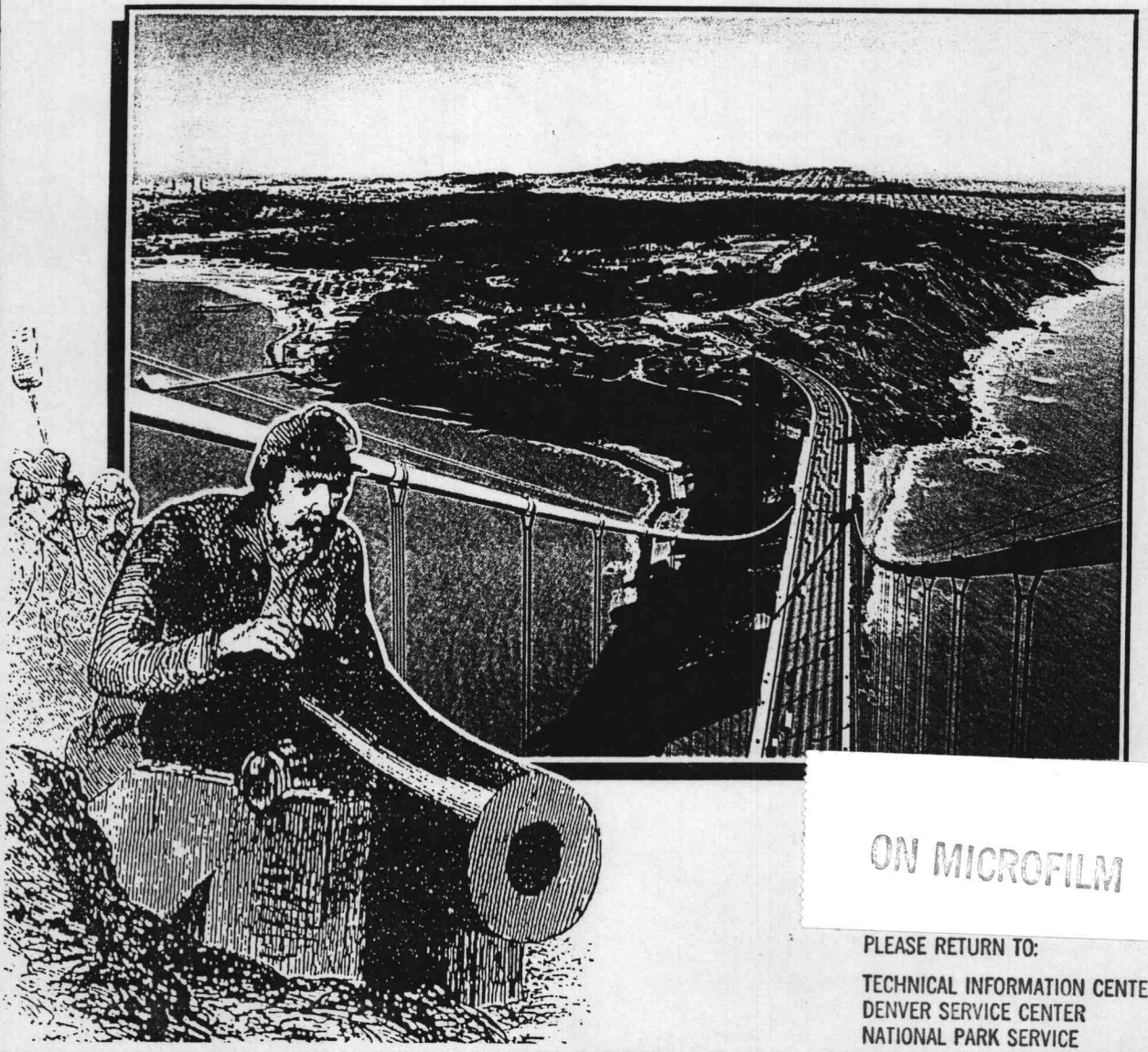
Cultural Landscape Analysis

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
California

D-111

April 1992

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center



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California

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Prepared for:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center

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Section 1.0

Introduction and Project Overview

1.0 Introduction and Project Overview

This report accompanies a series of Presidio of San Francisco Cultural Landscape Analysis maps delivered in partial fulfillment of Contract # CX-2000-0-0030 with the Denver Service Center, National Park Service, under a sub-contract with Architectural Resources Group of San Francisco. The report explains the scope of work for this project task, the manner in which the work was accomplished, and the general findings. It is not meant to replace the maps produced during the project or a more detailed analysis of those submittals.

1.1 Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Analysis

The purpose of the Cultural Landscape Analysis was to provide the National Park Service Presidio Planning Team with technical assistance and a comprehensive cultural landscape database. The intent of the analysis was to establish a clear understanding of the development of the cultural landscape of the Presidio as part of information gathering for the General Management Plan process. Portions of the Presidio Cultural Landscape Analysis may need to be developed further as components of a subsequent Cultural Landscape Report.

1.2 Scope of the Cultural Landscape Analysis

The Cultural Landscape Analysis was a Presidio-wide general investigation conducted and mapped at a scale of 1" = 400'. The analysis was composed of three phases. The first phase included research and development of the cultural landscape description and chronology based on NPS-supplied copies of historic documents. The second phase included determination of surviving cultural landscape areas and sub areas and assessment of the condition and integrity of the cultural landscape. The third phase included a determination of the sensitivity to change of areas and systems and a description of character-defining elements and features of twenty-eight major areas of the Presidio. All work followed the guidelines of *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines NPS-28*, National Register Bulletin 18: "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes," and National Register Bulletin 30: "Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes."

1.3 Organization of the Cultural Landscape Analysis Report

The Cultural Landscape Analysis report is divided into three major parts: project background information, Section 1.0; a description of the analysis and findings, Sections 2.0 through Section 6.0; and survey documentation, Appendices A, B, and C. Sections 2.0 through 4.0 include data collection, research, and development of the cultural landscape description and chronology; determination of surviving cultural landscape areas and sub areas; assessment of the condition and

integrity of the cultural landscape; and an analysis to determine the sensitivity to change of areas and systems. Section 5.0 is a description of character-defining elements and features of the twenty-eight major areas of the Presidio. Section 6.0 is the bibliography. The appendices include survey documentation of evaluations of landscapes, architecture, and historic events and associations, as well as a list of maps produced during the analysis and a list of mapping sources utilized in the development of the cultural landscape chronology mapping. This report does not include any maps, plans, or graphics produced during the project.

1.4 Gaps in Data

As mentioned above, the Cultural Landscape Analysis was limited in scale. All documentation, analysis, and mapping were completed at a scale of 1" = 400'. No attempt was made to document or analyze individual landscape components.

As with most cultural landscapes, a comprehensive chronology for the cultural landscape development of the Presidio does not exist. While the general and basic chronology of this landscape has been established, there are numerous unknown details owing primarily to the lack of documentary evidence and primary sources. Specifically, there is a lack of information relating to individual decisions regarding the development of this landscape. While overall intentions sometimes become apparent through careful analyses of the landscape, intentions regarding individual components, however, are more difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain without extensive data collection beyond the scope of this project.

The scope for the Cultural Landscape Analysis required the development of the cultural landscape chronology using historic documents or copies of historic documents previously collected by the National Park Service. Though there were maps or plans of the Presidio or portions of the Presidio for many dates, maps or plans covering many important periods of development were not included in the National Park Service files. Because there were no available maps for many important dates of development, the cultural landscape description and chronology did not include some important developments at the Presidio. The scope of work did not include additional research to collect additional historic maps, plans, or other primary source materials. Additionally, the available primary source mapping was in the form of as-built physical site surveys and existing conditions maps rather than planning and design proposals. Therefore, the chronology generally was based on records of what existed at given dates in time. Since a physical history of the Presidio was not available prior to or during the development of the cultural landscape chronology, closing the gaps

in the landscape chronology through the development of speculative maps would have been an inappropriate and impossible task.

1.5 Recommendations for Future Tasks

To fill gaps in data and to understand better the development of the Presidio additional tasks are recommended. The following non-prioritized list of Presidio-wide analysis tasks (to be undertaken at a scale of 1" = 400') should be considered in future documentation and evaluation efforts prior to the preparation of a formal Cultural Landscape Report:

Research, documentation, and analysis of the following:

- mapping gaps in the cultural landscape chronology
- history of design and planning responses to climate and natural features
- history of the use and modification of undeveloped open spaces
- design history of the Presidio Forest and tree cover
- design history of parks, gardens, and other public space systems
- design and planning history of outdoor recreation facilities
- history of temporary uses and developments
- historic seen area and visual accessibility analysis
- design history of the Presidio Golf Course
- relationship over time of the Presidio with the development of San Francisco

Section 2.0

Research and Cultural Landscape Chronology

2.0 Overview of Cultural Landscape Research and Chronology

The cultural landscape chronology, from c.1776 to 1990, provides a general overview and description of the physical history of the development of the Presidio. Cultural landscape components which defined the landscape character at a number of important points in its history were identified and mapped. The goal of the chronology is to trace the manner in which this landscape changed over time, and to indicate those components that were introduced or developed in any given year or period.

The cultural landscape chronology phase of the Cultural Landscape Analysis included the following tasks: project initiation, historic landscape research, and landscape description and chronology. This phase was limited by the review and use of existing data and archival materials provided by the National Park Service. Limited time was devoted to historic research and the identification of archival materials beyond those already in the collections of the Western Regional Office (WRO) and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA).

Land and Community Associates (LCA) worked closely with the staff of WRO to identify and select historic materials that most accurately reflected the landscape of the Presidio at a number of points in its history.

Historic landscape research was restricted further by the primary reliance upon maps and other sources, with a limited amount of time devoted to field work and site reconnaissance. An architectural, building, or physical history was not available for use during this phase. A history of buildings and structures was undertaken as part of a historical analysis during the areas and systems analysis phase of this project. The history of buildings and structures was finalized near the completion of the cultural landscape analysis.

As described below, the "moment-in-time" approach to understanding the chronology of the Presidio cultural landscape is sufficient for general preliminary planning purposes at a level which should be limited to addressing the overall site and not specific sub areas. Owing to limitations in the scope of work and the unavailability of a physical history, the tasks completed under this phase was not verified by a detailed physical history of the site or extensive site investigations. Additionally, the scope of work limited the study to the Presidio and does not in any way address contiguous areas immediately beyond the boundaries of the site.

Furthermore, based upon the scope of work and the years selected for cultural landscape mapping and analysis, there may be important landscape modifications and developments which are not represented in this material. Prehistoric and historic archaeological considerations were not included in this phase of the project.

2.1 Cultural Landscape Research

A variety of sources were identified and reviewed in the completion of this phase. Materials exist in the collections of the WRO, GGNRA, local aerial photography companies, the National Archives, and the City of San Francisco. The WRO collection includes many maps, as well as an excellent collection of historic photographs. The GGNRA collection includes many of the maps from the Department of the Army, some but not all of which are in the WRO collection. Additional maps were obtained from the National Archives Cartographic and Photographic Collection, Washington, D.C. Local aerial photography companies in California were able to supply current and historic air photographs otherwise not available.

The primary source materials for this phase included maps, aerial photographs, and historic photographs. The maps, in their original format, are in varying scales. Some include written information about landscape details, while other include standard and unusual cartographic markings. The early aerial photographs were taken from hot air balloons and represent important oblique images of the site. Additionally, there are a number of photographs taken from the Golden Gate Bridge while it was under construction. These photographs, as well as those taken from hot air balloons, substantiated information gathered from justified aerial photographs.

In order to substantiate findings, similar information was extracted from parallel sources. The following chart indicates types of sources and types of information from those sources.

Source	Information
Historic Maps	Graphic materials used to produce maps. Used to verify components and land uses.
Contemporary Maps	Graphic materials used to produce maps. Used to verify components and land uses.

Historic and Contemporary Ground and Aerial Photographs	Graphic materials used to produce maps. Photographs used to verify components and land uses.
Inventory and Analysis Maps (produced by others)	Graphic materials used to produce maps. Used to verify components and land uses.
Notes, Histories and Texts	Used to verify components and land uses.

The accuracy of the aerial photographs from the 1930s to the present improves through time, with the earliest photographs being the most unreliable for accurate measurement owing to the relatively undeveloped nature of early aerial photography. Known structures from one period to the next were placed in their correct landscape setting and context, and necessary registration \adjustments made to the maps.

2.2 Cultural Landscape Description and Chronology

Since every landscape changes through time, the dynamics of landscape change are integral to understanding landscape chronology. Whether a landscape is primarily defined by its natural or cultural characteristics, it will continue to develop and evolve from year to year. In a landscape as complex as the Presidio, change will occur through natural processes, the introduction and removal of human-made elements, and the human alteration of natural forms. These types of changes may be interrelated and are often interdependent. Therefore, a detailed understanding of the sequence of human events and the resultant impacts on the landscape is necessary to trace the Presidio's chronology.

For example, in the Presidio, the human need and desire for stable, buildable land resulted in the draining and filling of wetland areas. Soils and natural drainage systems were altered forever; the landform was restructured and cultural elements added to this landscape. This process of altering, restructuring, adding and deleting occurred innumerable times in the history of the Presidio. From the decision to build the Presidio in the 18th century to the location of cannonballs as lawn ornaments, the history and chronology of the Presidio landscape is one of both large- and small-scale decisions.

To better understand this landscape history, important periods have been identified and "moment-in-time" images of those years developed in the form of cultural landscape maps. Each of these

maps represents the Presidio in a particular year. A comparison of the maps allows for the understanding of the extent of landscape change over time. The analytical process charts landscape dynamics through the understanding of the landscape at different points in its history. While this process develops a way to "see" the landscape as it has changed, it does not and cannot account for every alteration or every important date or period. Critical decisions about which years to map are based upon the known history of the Presidio, as well as the analysis of all available historic base materials.

In the development of the Presidio cultural landscape chronology, a number of years were chosen to analyze and record. These years represent dates immediately preceding or following periods of substantial change in the Presidio cultural landscape, and reflect periods of significant political and/or military activity.

The dates of the cultural landscape maps are: c.1775, c.1776-1846, 1847-1857, 1870, 1895, 1907, 1918, 1928, 1943, 1971, 1990(revised 1992). These dates were selected jointly by Land and Community Associates and the Presidio Planning Team for two reasons. First, they represent significant dates in the development and history of the Presidio. Second, there were primary source materials available for these dates which allowed for cultural landscape analysis. The availability of primary resource materials is a critical determinant in the selection of "moment-in-time" years. Maps, aerial photographs, historic photographs, and narrative descriptions are all required to understand the landscape at any given moment in time. For important periods of change for which no primary source materials are available, speculative maps can be created to represent the periods. However, in the case of the Presidio, a detailed physical history was not available and therefore speculative maps representing important periods of change were not produced

2.2.1 Cultural Landscape Components

Every cultural landscape is composed of different elements. To understand and analyze these elements better, a system was developed in the 1980s for the National Park Service which identified critical cultural landscape components. This system was derived from Robert Z. Melnick's seminal work, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park Service*, which was published by the National Park Service in 1984. In the NPS system, these components are identified, analyzed, and mapped for the landscape under study. The process allows for the identification of existing landscape components from different periods or dates. This process makes it possible to understand the components that are significant for any given period. Finally, the system, through the use of generic components, encourages the inclusion of the entire

landscape in the period or contemporary analysis. The system is purposefully general and must be applied to and interpreted for any specific landscape analysis.

For the Presidio, a number of different physical cultural landscape components were identified, analyzed, and mapped for each "moment-in-time" year, although not all components were mapped for each year. Components for any given year were included when there was sufficient primary source material to represent accurately and reasonably the components' conditions in that year. Some components that were constructed at later dates in the Presidio's history were not included in early source maps.

The physical **cultural landscape components** considered in this analysis of the Presidio cultural landscape are

- **Boundaries and edges**
- **Surface water** (including lakes and ponds; springs, perennial and intermittent streams and creeks)
- **Tree cover**
- **Buildings**
- **Circulation** (including vehicular systems; pedestrian systems; and rail systems)
- **Structures and Miscellaneous Elements** (including earthworks, dams, and cut and fill areas, coastal defense batteries; aids to navigation; storage tanks and reservoirs; wharfs and piers; fencing; freestanding and retaining walls; bridges; and tunnels)
- **Topographic Modifications** (including man-made topographic changes since previous landscape period, but excluding changes relating to road and building construction)
- **Utility systems** (including water lines; water flume; sanitary sewer lines; and telegraph lines) and
- **Land Uses** (see list below)

The **land uses** identified, with the same limitations as the landscape components, included

- **Coastal Defense** (batteries and support facilities)
- **Aviation** (airfield pavements; e.g., fixed-wing aircraft runways, heliports and helipads, balloon fields, and support facilities)

• **Medical** (facilities that provide inpatient and outpatient medical and dental care including hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, medical laboratories and research facilities, and veterinary hospitals)
• **Administration** (facilities for all levels of military command and support functions, military schools and training, and security)
• **Supply / Storage** (liquid fuel storage, ammunition storage, cold storage, installation and organizational storage, and open storage; e.g., warehouses, stables and corrals, motor pools, storage tanks, aircraft hangers, and support facilities)
• **Services** (safety, industrial, maintenance, transportation, and repair facilities)
• **Community Facilities** (community facilities and services that principally involve personnel support and service including religious, welfare, and recreation facilities; commercial and retail stores; libraries; transit facilities; and institutions)
• **Utilities** (water, sewer, and power facilities including all facilities providing utility infrastructure support)
• **Housing** (military unit and family residences and support facilities and may include unit dining, administration, and supply)
• **Agriculture** (farming, vegetable and fruit gardens, livestock grazing areas, and plant nurseries; not including corrals and stables- see supply and storage)
• **Open Space / Training and Encampments** (temporary military unit and refugee camps, shooting ranges, and areas for military maneuvers, training, drills, and parades)
• **Open Space / Recreation** (areas exempt from other land use categories that are dedicated to passive and active recreation including outdoor athletic facilities, playgrounds, and parks)
• **Open Space / Undeveloped** (areas exempt from other land use categories that provide scenic and natural resource values or cleared, restored, or reclaimed areas which were previously developed and/or disturbed)
• **Cemeteries / Memorials** (burial grounds, structures, and support facilities and commemorative structures and places) and
• **Unclassified** (land use not determined)

Section 3.0

Cultural Landscape Areas Determination and Condition and Integrity Assessment

3.0 Overview of Cultural Landscape Areas and Sub Areas Determination and Condition and Integrity Assessment

The purposes of this phase of the Cultural Landscape Analysis were to document the existing cultural landscape features, determine the cultural landscape areas and sub areas, determine the period of origin for the cultural landscape areas, and to assess the condition and the integrity of these areas and associated sub areas based upon criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. This phase of the cultural landscape analysis was limited to the areas and associated sub areas, and did not include any documentation or analysis at the individual cultural landscape component scale.

Surviving areas and sub areas were identified to understand better the development of the Presidio over time and to provide a framework to analyze the cultural landscape in sufficient detail to support general planning considerations. One of the purposes of the Cultural Landscape Analysis was to provide a database of defining landscape characteristics for the Presidio. The identification of surviving areas and sub areas provided a framework to determine which components defined the character of those areas during their periods of origin.

3.1 Determination of Cultural Landscape Areas and Sub Areas

Any given cultural landscape is not only composed of landscape components—such as circulation, vegetation, buildings, or surface water—but is also made-up of zones or areas. Just as the cultural landscape has a physical history of change, the areas of a cultural landscape also have a physical history. To understand better the cultural landscape areas and sub areas of the landscape need to be identified and analyzed.

The approximately 1500 acres of the Presidio cultural landscape is composed of many identifiable surviving areas and associated sub areas. Each of these surviving areas—such as Crissy Field, the Main Post, or Fort Point—are defined by the area's primary components. Areas, however, are more than a place name or collection of buildings and roads. Surviving areas can be described in terms of historic events and associations, topography, views and viewsheds, and land use patterns. Once the components are identified, the physical history or chronology can be analyzed and described and the period of origin of the area determined. The Presidio cultural landscape was analyzed and its surviving areas determined. The Presidio-wide cultural landscape chronology of eleven "moment-in-time" cultural landscape maps was analyzed and the surviving areas traced to a period of origin. A period of origin for any given surviving area spanned from one cultural landscape "moment-in-time" to a later cultural landscape "moment-in-time." The identification of

the period of origin for an area is based on the eleven cultural landscape maps dates and is not meant to reflect the date of construction or development of an area or the date of an important event associated with an area. The identification of the period of origin of an area considered site and building development, how the area was used, the views across the area, edge conditions and the establishment of boundary lines and ownership or management patterns. The critical question is whether a surviving area is similar in composition, form, use and feeling to the area identified on a cultural landscape "moment-in-time" map. It is during the period of origin that an area generally developed to a point that it shares much of the components of the area identified in 1990.

The 1990 cultural landscape was analyzed through an investigation of maps, aerial photographs and site reconnaissance. Twenty-eight major areas and 323 sub areas were identified, mapped, field checked and re-mapped.

The twenty-eight surviving areas and periods of origin are:

1 **FORT POINT/BATTERY EAST** (1847-1870)

2 **GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE/TOLL PLAZA/APPROACH** (1928-1943)

3 **COASTAL BLUFFS** (1870-1895)

4 **BAKER BEACH** (1907-1918)

5 **LOBOS CREEK/WATER PLANT** (1907-1918)

6 **LOBOS CREEK VALLEY** (1907-1918)

7 **PRESIDIO FOREST-SOUTHWEST** (1895-1907)

8 **FORT SCOTT** (1907-1918)

9 **CRISSY FIELD OFFICER HOUSING** (1907-1918)

10 **TORPEDO WHARF COMPLEX** (1907-1918)

11 **PRESIDIO FOREST-WEST** (1870-1895)

12 **BATTERY McKINNON-STOTSENBERG** (1895-1907)

13 **MARINE HOSPITAL COMPLEX SITE** (1870-1895)

14 **MOUNTAIN LAKE** (c. 1775)

15 **PRESIDIO GOLF COURSE** (1895-1907)

16 **PRESIDIO FOREST-SOUTH CENTRAL** (1870-1895)

17 **PRESIDIO FOREST-NORTH CENTRAL** (1870-1895)

18 **NATIONAL CEMETERY** (1928-1943)

19 **CAVALRY STABLES** (1907-1918)

20 **LIFE SAVING STATION** (1907-1918)

21 **CRISSY FIELD** (1907-1918)

22 **MAIN POST** (1907-1918)

23 **INFANTRY TERRACE** (1907-1918)

24 **PRESIDIO FOREST-SOUTHEAST** (1895-1907)

25 **WEST HOUSING** (1928-1943)

26 **EAST HOUSING** (1928-1943)

27 **LETTERMAN MEDICAL COMPLEX** (1907-1918)

28 **JULIUS KAHN PUBLIC PLAYGROUND** (1918-1928)

3.1.1 Cultural Landscape Areas and Sub Areas Determination Methodology

The following steps were undertaken to complete the field documentation for the areas and sub areas.

1. Analysis of each cultural landscape period "moment-in-time" map to determine areas and sub areas that existed during that period. (Completed prior to field work.)

2. Comparison of each cultural landscape area and sub area analysis with the existing conditions (1990). (Completed prior to field work.)

3. Preliminary determination of existing (1990) cultural landscape areas, and the period of origin for each area and sub area. (Completed prior to field work.)

4. Preliminary determination of defining characteristics for each area and sub area, based upon period of origin. (Completed prior to field work.)

5. Field investigation to confirm, alter, and modify steps completed prior to field work.

6. Field comparison of character-defining elements identified for each area in its period of origin, with character-defining elements in each area existing in 1990.

7. Photography and field documentation (maps, notes, sketches, diagrams) to establish surviving character-defining elements and area by area features for each area and sub area.

8. Final mapping to indicate areas and sub areas (with period of origin identified for each area, only).

3.2 Assessment of Condition and Integrity of the Cultural Landscape

The condition and integrity of each sub area of the Presidio was assessed to provide database information to support general planning considerations and to use in determining sensitivity to change of the Presidio's cultural landscape areas and sub areas. The condition assessment was conducted concurrently, but as a separate evaluation from the integrity assessment. Condition was considered in the integrity assessment in terms of the condition of the historic fabric of the sub area. The condition assessment determined the existing level of maintenance and care of the 1990 cultural landscape. In some cases a sub area having integrity was in poor condition and in other

cases a well-maintained sub area did not have integrity. The integrity assessment considered whether the characteristics that shaped the landscape during the historic period of origin be present at the time of assessment in much the same way they were historically.

3.2.1 Condition Assessment Methodology

The following steps were undertaken to complete the condition analysis for sub areas:

1. Based upon the cultural landscape chronology maps, and preliminary (non-field) documentation and analysis, the surviving sub areas were analyzed to determine whether a sub area's condition was good- (functional and maintained); fair- (functional and/or minimum maintenance); or poor- (function compromised and little or no maintenance).

2. This analysis was pre-tested during the initial field investigations by assessing selected areas and sub areas.

3. A preliminary determination of condition was made for each sub area based on the criteria indicated above in item 1.

4. Photographs, maps, notes, diagrams, and sketches were completed in the field.

5. The condition of sub areas of the 1990 cultural landscape was mapped.

3.2.2 Integrity Assessment Methodology

The following steps were undertaken to complete the historic integrity analysis for subareas:

1. Based upon the cultural landscape chronology maps, and preliminary (non-field) documentation and analysis, the seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places- (design, materials, workmanship, feeling, location, setting, and association) were analyzed to determine how they would be applied to the Presidio cultural landscape.

2. This analysis was pre-tested during the initial field investigations by assessing selected areas and sub areas.

3. Following the identification of character-defining elements within each area and sub area and the determination of period of origin, each area and sub area as it existed in 1990 was compared to the character-defining elements during the historic period of origin.

4. Recognizing that landscapes are dynamic and therefore change, a preliminary determination of integrity was made based upon the degree to which the sub area in 1990 was similar to that same sub area during the period of origin.

5. During the field investigation, with the historic map analyses and 1990 cultural landscape areas map in hand, the seven qualities of integrity were applied to each sub area.

6. Photographs, maps, notes, diagrams, and sketches were completed in the field.

7. Following the field investigation, the 1990 characteristics were compared with the area-wide characteristics during the period of origin, and a determination of integrity was made.

8. The integrity of sub areas was mapped.

Section 4.0

Cultural Landscape Areas and Systems Analysis

4.0 Overview of Cultural Landscape Areas and Systems Analysis

The purposes of this phase of the Cultural Landscape Analysis for the Presidio of San Francisco were to analyze and document character-defining systems and to evaluate the sensitivity to change of sub areas and Presidio-wide systems according to the criteria of National Register Bulletin 18: *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* and National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes.*

4.1 Sensitivity to Change- Sub Areas Analysis

The sensitivity to change of the cultural and natural resources was determined to guide the planning process. The *Surviving Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1990* map was used as a base map for the analysis of sensitivity to change. The focus of the analysis was on a resource's significance and not on what kind of changes could occur. Levels of sensitivity to change were determined according to the importance of the resource to the cultural landscape and whether the resource was character-defining. Sub areas were determined to be highly sensitive, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change. As a National Landmark, all of the Presidio is significant and thus the scale of this analysis provides for only a broad-based evaluation in support of a General Management Plan Amendment. In a few cases a sub area rating may only reflect a small percentage of the sub area. All documentation and analysis findings should be reviewed to understand each sub area adequately.

The analysis themes included landscape, architecture, and historic events and associations. The sensitivity to change by sub area analyses of landscape, architecture, and historic events and associations were integrated to produce a map that indicates a general pattern of sensitivity to change for the Presidio. An atlas of the 28 areas and associated sub areas, *Integration of Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape, Historic Architecture, Historic Events and Associations, by Sub Areas Atlas*, was annotated indicating sub areas having sensitivity to change of the landscape, architecture, and historic events and associations.

4.1.1 Historic Landscape

The sensitivity to change of the historic landscape was analyzed with the results recorded on the map titled *Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape by Surviving Sub Areas of Significance* . The historic landscape of sub areas includes, but are not limited to open spaces; natural systems; and designed landscapes such as the settings for buildings, gardens, and parade grounds. The historic landscape components include, but is not limited to, buildings, engineered

structures, vegetation, physiological features, surface water, small scale structures, circulation, and patterns of spatial organization.

Methodology for Determining Sensitivity to Change

The analysis methodology involved the assessment and evaluation of sub areas as being either highly sensitive to change, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change. Sub areas having integrity were mapped as highly sensitive to change. Sub areas not having integrity, but appearing on the 1943 Cultural Landscape map or earlier cultural landscape maps were mapped as sensitive to change. Sub areas not having integrity and appearing on the 1971 Cultural Landscape or later cultural landscape maps were mapped as less sensitive to change.

The majority of the Presidio's historic landscapes have integrity and, therefore, are highly sensitive or sensitive to change. Of the areas that are less sensitive to change, the sub areas are dominated by elements or features that are not character-defining.

4.1.2 Historic Architecture

This analysis evaluates the Presidio architecture within the context of sub areas identified earlier by the cultural landscape analysis. The level of sensitivity to change from an architectural point of view was rated for each sub area. The report explains the scope of work, field work methodology, and methodology for analyzing a sub area's sensitivity to change.

The purpose of this analysis was to evaluate the Presidio architecture within the context of the sub areas and to determine each sub area's level of sensitivity to change from an architectural point of view. Each sub area was evaluated as an architectural cluster rather than according to individual buildings and its sensitivity to change rated by using a three-tier rating system: highly sensitive to change, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change.

Sub areas were analyzed as building clusters, taking into consideration the buildings' scale, style, materials, spatial arrangement, orientation, and spaces between buildings. The general architectural character-defining features of each sub area were identified and sensitivity to change ratings assigned. Field maps were annotated and any aberrations identified.

Methodology for Determining Sensitivity to Change

All buildings, whether historic or not, within each sub area were considered and evaluated as a group or cluster, rather than as individual buildings. The level of sensitivity to change was

determined for each sub area based on architectural integrity, architectural significance, and physical condition of the buildings. An area's period of origin provided an initial context. Buildings constructed during that period were considered of primary significance and given a lower rating only if they had been altered or were in poor or critical condition.

Architectural integrity was understood to mean the building group and its setting were sufficiently intact to convey the initial importance, feeling, and/or association of the architectural group. If a building was altered, its integrity was considered compromised. However, no historical research was undertaken to identify a building's historic features for a particular time period.

Architectural significance was understood to mean that the design, workmanship, materials, siting, and/or character were somehow distinguished.

A four-tier rating system was developed which assigned one of four ratings: Primary, Secondary, Indifferent, or Detracting, to a sub area's building cluster. Ratings were determined in the following manner

Primary: Structure(s) built during the area's period of origin, and
is architecturally significant,
has had only minor alterations to the physical fabric (retains its integrity),
contributes significantly to the sub-group's integrity,
is physically in good or fair condition.

Secondary: Structure(s) built during the area's period of origin and is architecturally significant, but
is in poor or critical physical condition, or
has been altered,
or
was built after the area's period of origin, but
is architecturally significant

Indifferent: If a structure was built during the sub-group's period of origin but
is not architecturally significant,
is not compatible in style, material, scale, character, or use, but not obtrusively so, or
has had minor alteration to the original fabric.

or

if the structure(s) was built outside the period of origin and
is not architecturally significant, but
is compatible in scale, material and/or style.

Detracting: If a structure was built outside the sub-group's period of origin and is not architecturally significant, and

is intrusive in scale, materials, style, or use,
has had major additions or incompatible alterations,
is in poor or critical condition.

A Sub area's sensitivity to change was rated as follows:

Highly Sensitive to Change: if the building or buildings are architecturally significant and retain architectural integrity, and are harmoniously sited in relation to each other and to major vistas, roads, and/or other important landscape features. The buildings may be more important as a group than they are individually.

Sensitive to Change: if the building or buildings are architecturally significant, but have some loss of integrity to individual buildings and/or a weak relationship between the buildings because of disparities in architectural style, scale, function, materials, and siting. But in spite of weaknesses, the buildings are perceptible as a harmonious group.

Less Sensitive to Change: if the buildings are not architecturally significant or if there is noticeable loss of integrity to individual buildings through alterations. Or if the buildings are not architecturally significant and are discrete entities because of an orientation on their site that does not relate them to their neighbors.

Limitations to the Work and Data Gaps

> Certain district properties may need to be re-evaluated within contexts broader than the defined sub-areas.

> No historical research was undertaken to identify a building's historic features for a particular time period.

> Further research could affect ratings for which integrity was a factor. This work was heavily weighted toward the buildings' visual character, rather than their functions.

> The present work emphasized sub-area evaluations. This resulted in a lack of recognition of larger district contexts, and may have contributed to undervaluation of some of the unique buildings at the Presidio that should be considered individually.

> The present work does not fully consider the larger military architectural context.

Many of the following definitions of terms are taken from Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, NPS-28, Release No. 3, August 1985.

Alteration: physical change made to the original fabric.

Cluster: structures that are closely sited, but are not necessarily related in use, style, scale or period of origin.

Feature: nonportable object, not recoverable from its matrix without destroying its integrity. Examples of features include rock painting, hearths, post holes, floors, and walls

Grouping: structures that are related in use, style, scale or period of origin, and are visually perceived as one designed piece.

Historic Fabric: material remains of a historic structure or object; whether original materials or materials incorporated in a subsequent historically significant period as opposed to materials utilized to maintain or restore the structure or object during a nonhistoric period.

Integrity: the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Structure (Historic): a constructed work, either historic or prehistoric, consciously created to serve some human activity. It is usually immovable by nature or design.

4.1.3 Historic Events and Associations

This analysis evaluates the Presidio historic events and associations within the context of sub areas identified earlier by the cultural landscape analysis. The level of sensitivity to change from an historical events and associations point of view was rated for each sub area. The report explains the scope of work and methodology for analyzing a sub area's sensitivity to change.

The purpose of this analysis was to evaluate the Presidio historic events and associations within the context of the sub areas and to determine each sub area's level of sensitivity to change. Each sub area was evaluated and its sensitivity to change using a three-tier rating system: highly sensitive to change, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change.

Methodology for Determining Sensitivity to Change

1. Development of a history of the American period at the Presidio of San Francisco, 1847-1990: the Presidio's role in American military history, and its missions and the means of accomplishing them, including people, buildings, and structures.

2. Preparation of a listing of important events and outstanding personages.

3. Consideration of the contributions of each particular sub area, its buildings, structures, and occupants to the mission of the Presidio, to the Army, and to the nation.

4. Consideration of the age of the buildings, i.e., the time period(s) in which they played a role.

5. Establishment of a sensitivity to change rating for the elements in each sub area .

6. Further analysis of the elements receiving a "sensitive" rating; review of data; identification of those elements judged to be highly sensitive to change.

   No single set of criteria applied to all sub areas. Rather, the individual histories were considered in each case.

   Examples of individuals influencing the level of sensitivity to change in quite different ways:

a. Administration building 651, Crissy Field. Its history as the administration building or headquarters for a pioneering army airfield on the West Coast and its subsequent history as headquarters for the Presidio of San Francisco and for the 30th Infantry Regiment, and additional historical themes, for about seventy years led to the decision to evaluate it as sensitive to change.
Its serving as the office of Major Henry H. ("Hap") Arnold, one of the Army's first air pilots, and became the Ninth Corps Area's first air officer, and who played an important role in introducing army aviation to the West Coast, resulted in the evaluation of this building as highly sensitive to change historically.

Arnold's future career also was considered - first commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Force, 1941, a five-star general, 1944, and the first officer to hold the commission "general of the air force." His experiences at the Presidio early in his career undoubtedly contributed to his further growth as a great air officer.

b. Barracks 100-105. While it has not been established that any "outstanding personage" occupied them, these buildings were evaluated as highly sensitive to change because they did house an extremely important body of men for most of the past century - the army soldiers without whom the Presidio would have had no missions to fulfill. These soldiers contributed to the success of the nation's wars, large and small. Here they trained, from here they departed for overseas or fulfilled their duty stateside, and guarded the West Coast's most strategic harbor.

7. Identified on maps the historic events, buildings, and structures, noting thereon the level of sensitivity to change.

8. Prepared an accompanying narrative by sub area outlining the history, its time frame, and any other factors affecting the level of sensitivity to change.

4.1.4 Integrative Thematic Analysis of Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Sub Areas

The *Integration of Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape, Historic Architecture, and Historic Events and Associations by Surviving Sub Areas of Significance* map was prepared using the levels of sensitivity to change analysis mapping including historic landscape, historic architecture, and historic events and association. All sub areas assessed as highly sensitive to change or sensitive to change on the thematic maps were mapped as sensitive to change. All sub areas assessed as less sensitive to change on the thematic maps were mapped as less sensitive to change.

Generally, the results of the integrative analysis indicated that the majority of sub areas are rated as sensitive to change. Most of the Presidio as mapped in 1990 is either highly sensitive or sensitive to change. The results of the integrative analysis provide a base map that generally indicates areas that do not include above-ground historic resources. The areas of less sensitivity to change, based upon historic landscape analysis, may be sensitive to change for other reasons. Sub areas, for example, may include native plant communities, archeological resources, or may allow historic views across the area. As a limited "opportunities and constraints" map regarding historic resources, the map serves as a base map to be supplemented with the systems analysis mapping described below.

4.2 Sensitivity to Change- Systems Analysis

Recognizing that an analysis of the Presidio's cultural landscape on an area or sub area basis is limited, a systems approach was undertaken to augment the overall analysis and evaluation of cultural and natural resources. The systems analysis mapping was intended to supplement the sub area analysis. Surviving systems or portions of systems were identified, evaluated, diagramed as sensitive to change, and mapped using the 1990 Cultural Landscape map that was updated in 1992. A synthesis map of Presidio-wide surviving character-defining features, elements, and systems was prepared integrating the findings of the sub areas analysis and the systems analysis to convey critical components necessary for understanding the Presidio.

4.2.1 Potential Archeological Resources

As part of the Cultural Landscape Analysis, an inventory of potential archeological resources was conducted. This inventory was intended to result in a preliminary map of possible and probable archeological resources.

Because of the large size of the number of potential resources on the Presidio, the approach was in terms of broad areas. To further limit the size of the evaluation, cultural deposits more recent than 1900 were considered intrusive, while all earlier deposits were treated as part of the historic landscape and as probably containing important archeological data. This cutoff date was selected after a careful consideration of the various levels of probable significance to be encountered at the Presidio during a significance workshop sponsored by the National Park Service, where it was decided that, in general, in the period before about 1900, the lifeways of the persons in or associated with the U.S. Army and the Spanish military were relatively unknown, and become less known the earlier the period. For example, less is known about the culture of the Presidial soldier in 1776 than about the U.S. Army soldier in 1846; and less is known about the life of the U.S. Army soldier in 1846 than about him in 1876.

Field Survey Methodology

The first step was to create a composite map from the eleven Cultural Landscape period maps. This composite showed all the buildings and built-up areas depicted on each of the maps. Onto the composite maps was plotted NPS Western Region Office map from the draft National Historic Landmark District Registration Nomination of the Presidio entitled *Predicted Archeological Features*, which indicated zones of highest significance for suspected archeological resources. The field evaluation determined the probable condition of the NPS Western Region Office predicted archeological features.

Using the composite map, all structure areas and groups were examined during fieldwork. The area was evaluated using four criteria:

1) Were original or historic buildings still standing in the area?
2) Were traces of removed structures visible at the ground surface?
3) Were post-1900 buildings standing on the sites of earlier buildings?
4) Was evidence of major ground movement or change visible?

This evaluation resulted in two maps, each containing categories of archeological condition. The first map *Potential Archeological Resources* shows

1) areas identified as contributing archeological resources in the National Historic Landmark nomination;
2) areas where structural traces are visible;

3) areas that probably preserve archeological remains of structures;
4) areas not identified as contributing in the National Historic Landmark nomination and/or areas where structural traces are not visible and/or areas that probably do not preserve archeological remains of structures.

The second map, *Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Potential Archeological Resources*, has archeological resources categorized at three levels of sensitivity to change:

1) Highly Sensitive to change - areas containing archeological resources identified as contributing in the National Historic Landmark nomination;
2) Sensitive to change - areas where structural traces are visible or areas that probably preserve archeological remains of structures; areas not identified in the National Historic Landmark nomination;
3) Less Sensitive to change - areas not identified as contributing in the National Historic Landmark nomination and/or areas where structural traces are not visible and/or areas that probably do not preserve archeological remains of structures.

As part of the field work for this evaluation, areas of extensive cut and fill were mapped to aid in the evaluation of the probability of the survival of archeological resources in a given area. This map was not part of the present scope of work, but is on record in the files for future use. This was largely a visual assessment and was not a thorough archeological analysis.

4.2.2 Native Plant Communities

The map *Descriptive Plant Habitats* illustrates a preliminary examination of the existing native plant communities and habitats, in addition to exotic plant communities that provide important wildlife habitats. This study should be viewed as an initial investigation based on limited field work. A second map *Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Descriptive Native Plant Habitats* describes these plant communities and habitats with a three-level ranking system that signifies their relative importance as a natural resource.

The following information was used to prepare the map *Descriptive Plant Habitats*:

1. information available from previous work done in the Presidio of San Francisco that was available in the GGNRA files.

2. a general overview inventory conducted in the field; this limited look (40 hours) identified visible, dominant vegetation at each site.

3. wildlife habitat was determined for birds by the Audubon Society.

The following information was used to prepare the map *Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Descriptive Native Plant Habitats*:

1. Highly Sensitive to change: Serpentine, Dune, Riparian/Wetland, and/or Rare Plant Areas.

2. Sensitive to change: areas dominated by native plants; native habitats have an important presence, or exotic plants in area, but also is wildlife habitat.

3. Less Sensitive to change: native plants or native habitat not identified in area.

A thorough inventory of native plants and wildlife is recommended to verify and complete this preliminary overview.

Four habitat delineations are made:

Native Dominant - native plants dominate these sites.

Native Presence - native plants are present in these areas but do not dominate.

Rare Plants - federally or state listed rare or endangered plants found in these sites.

Exotic Habitat - exotic plants dominate the site, however the area is an important native wildlife habitat.

Presidio Natural Areas

1. Tennessee Hollow (east housing): The area from the Presidio Boulevard/Barnard Avenue intersection south to Morton Avenue and on south to the end of the athletic field that is north of Julius Kahn Playground.

Native Dominant areas are delineated by the riparian vegetation from the athletic field to Morton Avenue, from Morton Avenue to MacArthur Avenue, and from MacArthur Avenue to Presidio Boulevard, following a visible drainage way. This native riparian community includes: willow, buckeye, blackberry, and scrub (great wildlife habitat).

Native Presence (1) is delineated by vegetation composition on either side of MacArthur Boulevard. Vegetation is an annual grassland with some natives, radish and dandelion.

Native Presence (2) is delineated by compacted soil between Morton Avenue and the athletic field. Grasses are intruding into a graded hard-pan area. Much of the area has been filled and/or graded and/or mowed.

2. El Polin Spring includes the hill behind the houses between MacArthur Avenue and McRae Street and the area around El Polin Loop to the graded or paved areas south, east and at the end of the riparian section to the west.

Native Dominant (1) includes the riparian community bordering El Polin loop with willows, toyon, cherry and blackberry.

Native Dominant (2) is a native patch of brambles on the hillside behind the housing between MacArthur Avenue and McRae Street. It includes scrub and blackberry and coyote bush.

Native Presence (1) is a bare slope with grassland and scrub between the housing on MacArthur Avenue and McRae Street.

Native Presence (2) is delineated by grasses and willow just south of houses on the east side of El Polin Loop.

3. Inspiration Point bordered by Arguello Boulevard on the west, the riparian habitat at El Polin spring and historic eucalyptus forest to the east, and Quarry Road to the south.

Native Dominant is the serpentine grassland including native bunch grasses, bulbs and forbs.

Native Presence occurs in the annual grassland with some alien shrubs.

Rare Plants include the state listed Presidio clarkia (Clarkia franciscana) and the federally listed Raven's manzanita (Arctostaphylos hookeri var. ravenii).

4. Hospital Dunes are bordered by Wedemeyer Street and the parking lot to the west, a cyclone fence to the north and east and Hayes Street to the south. An additional native plant dune is located west of Wedemeyer Road and also contains the rare San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum var. germanorum).

Native Dominant occur in a sedge wetland and hind dune community.

Native Presence is in annual grass areas.

Rare Plants include the state listed San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum var. germanorum).

5. Mountain Lake boundaries are Pacific Avenue to the west and east and Mountain Lake Park to the south.

Native Dominant (1) includes riparian, native willow and some alien acacia.

Native Dominant (2) includes Mountain Lake itself as an important aquatic community with valuable wildlife habitat.

Native Dominant (3)is a coastal scrub area.

6. Mountain Lake Headwaters bounded by the cultural forest, West Pacific Avenue and the golf course.

Native Dominant area is delineated by the riparian community of willows, blackberry and other riparian natives.

Exotic Habitat of exotic trees provides native wildlife habitat within the cultural landscape.

7. Lobos Creek is delineated by the stream and adjacent areas: (1) by the water treatment plant fence on the east below Lincoln Boulevard and the historic forests on the east above Lincoln Boulevard, and (2) by the housing on the west above and below Lincoln Boulevard and the fence on the east.

Native Dominant (1) is the above Lincoln Boulevard area between Howard Avenue and the urban housing. It is a beautiful riparian habitat with willow, oak and ferns.

Native Dominant (2) is the dune community bordered by Howard Avenue on the west and the historic forest on the east.

Native Presence (1) is the below Lincoln Boulevard exotic riparian habitat and altered aquatic system. It is good wildlife habitat.

Native Presence (2) exists in the athletic field and the surrounding dunes that are dominated by Mediterranean grasses.

Rare Plants in this area includes the state listed San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum var. germanorum).

8. Baker Beach (A) is from the shore to the batteries or Lincoln Boulevard and from the Golden Gate Bridge to Lobos Creek.

Native Dominant (1) is a serpentine scrub and grassland (gorgeous wildflowers) dominated by coastal sage, mock heather, lupines and coyote bush.

Native Dominant (2) is dune sand areas and dune scrub containing lupines, coyote bush, Indian paint brush, coastal sage.

Rare Plants include the San Francisco gumplant (Grindelia maritima), Coast rock cress (Arabis blepharophylla), and San Francisco wallflower (Erysimum franciscanum).

9. Baker Beach (B) is delineated by Washington Boulevard to the south and Lincoln Boulevard to the north and historic forests to the west.

Native Dominant areas are delineated by the native dune scrub including mock heather, coyote bush, lupine, and coastal sage.

Rare Plants include the rare San Francisco campion (Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda) and the state listed San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum var. germanorum).

10. World War II Memorial delineated by the exposed serpentine from Battery Crosby (north) to the graded site above the Memorial (south) to the lawn at the Memorial (east).

Native Dominant, Rare Plants areas in this rare serpentine grassland which includes the federally listed Raven's manzanita (Arctostaphylos hookeri var. ravenii), the state listed Presidio clarkia (Clarkia franciscana), Marin dwarf flax (Hesperolinon congestum), San Francisco gumplant (Grindelia maritima), and Coast rock cress (Arabis blepharophylla).

11. Stable Area is bordered by the pet cemetery and Crissy Field Avenue and historic forests.

Native Presence exists in the alien annual grasses.

12. Crissy Field from the tide line to the jogging path.

Native Dominant in the native dune grass community.

13. Story Road above and pavement below.

Native Dominant in the woodland.

14. Crissy Road bordered on the upper level between Lincoln Boulevard and Crissy Field Avenue and on the lower level between Crissy Field Boulevard and lower pavement.

Native Dominant in the serpentine grassland, perennial grassland and with the rare San Francisco gumplant (Grindelia maritima).

15. Officer Housing across Lincoln Boulevard from Fort Point between Hoffman Street, Armistead Road and Lincoln Boulevard.

Native Dominant in the coastal scrub community with monkey flower and blackberry.

Rare Plants include the San Francisco gumplant (Grindelia maritima) on serpentine rock edges.

Exotic Habitat for native animals exists in the alien riparian forests.

16. Fort Point Historic Site

Native Dominant in the grassland/scrub area.

Rare Plants in the serpentine rock outcrops and grassland include Coast rock cress (Arabis blepharophylla) and Franciscan thistle (Circium Andrewsii).

Exotic Habitat for native wildlife exists in the exotic forest.

17. Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg, a flat area atop Rob Hill between a dirt/sand road and the battery fence.

Rare Plants in the sand dune area include the San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum var. germanorum).

18. Kobbe Avenue bordered by Kobbe Avenue on the south, the tennis courts on the west and warehouses on the north and Schofield Road on the east.

Native Dominant exists as a riparian center of native species.

Native Presence is an area surrounding the riparian center.

Exotic Habitat for native wildlife exists in the area of exotic forest.

19. Exotic Habitats for native wildlife also include:

(1) Between Wool Court and Schofield Road above the Officer Family Housing (west of the Religious Activities Center).

(2) Above the northwest half of Andrews Road and below the entire length of Andrews Road.

(3) South of Hoffman Street above the Officer Family Housing.

(4) Northeast of Compton Road above Washington Boulevard and extending to near the intersection of Park Boulevard and Amatury Loop.

(5) East of Pacific Avenue, north of the Water Plant.

(6) In the curve bordered by Lincoln Boulevard, Hoffman Street and Armistead Road.

(7) East of Nauman Road and Washington Boulevard (west of the Officer Family Housing).

(8) North of West Pacific Avenue (eastern Mountain Lake watershed).

(9) An east-west strip south of the Athletic Field west of Quarry Road.

(10) Southwest-northeast area bordered by Barnard Avenue and Fernandez Street.

(11) Southeast of El Polin Loop, east of Quarry Road and above West Pacific Avenue (west of the Julius Kahn Playground).

4.2.3 Physiographic Features and Systems

The *Surviving Character-Defining Physiographic Features and Systems* map illustrates the natural features and systems or portions of features and systems that are surviving and can be traced to the period prior to settlement. All surviving systems or features, regardless of whether it is character-defining or not, is considered sensitive to change owing to the intrinsic value of natural systems. This task involved the analysis of predominantly unaltered or altered natural systems and features. Systems or features created or developed were not assessed as surviving. The previously prepared *Descriptive Plant Habitats* map and the *Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Descriptive Plant Habitats* map both consider created or developed features and systems as highly sensitive or sensitive to change.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving natural features and systems, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, historic photographs, Forest Management Study Draft, ASLA CAT Study, and mapping provided by NPS Natural Resources Specialist, GGNRA.

> Prepared working map of surviving natural features or systems using sources cited above.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology maps for continuity of surviving features or systems through time.

Findings

Available documentary evidence indicates that—though most of the topographic conditions, including drainage patterns, ridgelines, and highpoints, of the pre-settlement landscape remain intact—the vast majority of the land has been altered significantly by structures, pavement, introduced vegetation, and site-specific construction-related topographic changes. Though rated highly sensitive or sensitive to change in other analyses, most surviving native plant communities have been invaded by introduced species and/or have not been in existence continually due to land disturbing activities such as livestock grazing and other agricultural interventions and the development of utilities. What remains of the pre-settlement landscape ranges from large highly-visible and complex systems to small-scale natural features. It is important to note that all surviving natural features or systems appear to have been altered in some way, either through invasive introduced vegetation, the dumping of waste materials, the elimination of major components, or some other modification.

Surviving Systems or Features

A. El Polin Spring continues to flow; no other associated surviving elements. The spring site has been altered through time; the site currently supports native plant species.

B. Spring located north of Kobbe Avenue and west of Schofield Road is still flowing; no other associated surviving elements. The spring site has been altered through time, the site currently supports native plant species.

C. The two springs located at Battery East both continue to flow; no other associated surviving elements. The spring site has been altered through time.

D. Mountain Lake survives as a smaller water body after major modifications (fill) to the western portions as a result of the construction of State Route 1. The site has been altered through time; the site currently supports native plant species. The native vegetation has not existed continually due to land disturbing activities such as livestock grazing and topographic modifications.

E. Lobos Creek continues to flow and the stream valley continues to support native vegetation. The creek flows to a point north of the Lincoln Boulevard bridge where it is virtually reduced to a trickle owing to water intake lines serving the water plant at Baker Beach. Documentary evidence suggests that the vegetation and topography of the stream valley have been altered through time. Private gardens have been located at the creek edges; limited channelization for water service purposes may have occurred beyond the areas associated with the water plant and water intake lines.

F. The steep and rocky bluffs below Battery East remain mostly untouched with host native plant communities.

G. The Pacific Ocean coastline, beaches, steep, rocky cliffs, and bluffs remain mostly untouched with host native plant communities. Erosion, waste materials dumping, and the presence of introduced vegetation in limited areas have altered this large and complex coastal system.

4.2.4 Patterns of Spatial Organization

The *Surviving Character-Defining Patterns of Spatial Organization* map illustrates the surviving patterns of spatial organization that are character-defining and associated primarily with developed areas. Principal spaces associated with buildings and site construction were analyzed. Though there was a review of patterns of spatial organization of all areas through time, the focus of this task was to provide an inventory and understanding of the primary, surviving spaces associated with developed areas. The spatial patterns of organization associated with open space systems were not diagrammed since few character-defining, undeveloped, open areas remain, or the areas that do remain are undevelopable or dominated by natural systems.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving patterns of spatial organization, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, historic photographs, historic architecture field work documentation and analysis, and existing conditions mapping and planimetric aerial photographs.

> Prepared working map of surviving patterns of spatial organization using sources cited above.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology maps for continuity of surviving features or systems through time.

Findings

There are more than twenty, identified character-defining landscape and streetscape spaces. The majority of these designed spaces are landscapes dominated by open lawn or paved areas. There are a few surviving streetscape spaces. Most spaces are defined by either rectilinear or circular forms and are structured by such ordering principals as axis, symmetry, hierarchy, rhythm and repetition, and datum.

Surviving Systems or Features

A. Crissy Field

B. San Francisco National Cemetery, memorial site, and entrance

C. Infantry Terrace

D. Fort Scott parade ground

E. general's quarters, front lawn, and park on the east side of Upton Avenue

F. garden/park along stream valley north of Kobbe Avenue and east of Wool Court

G. officer family housing, Kobbe Avenue between Route 1 bridge and Upton Avenue

H. general's quarters and Wright Loop

I. officer family housing and Battery Wagner Road

J. enlisted family housing, Buckman Avenue and Storey Avenue between Upton Avenue and Route 1 underpass

K. Riley Avenue enlisted family housing

L. Main Parade and associated open areas bounded by Montgomery Street, Lincoln Boulevard, Anza Avenue, Arguello Boulevard, Moraga Avenue, Keyes Avenue, Graham Street, and Owen Street

M. officer family housing, Funston Avenue

N. circle at Funston Avenue and Presidio Boulevard at Funston Avenue

O. El Polin Spring Loop

P. Portola Street, enlisted family housing

Q. Liggett Avenue, enlisted family housing

R. circle at south end of Liggett Avenue

S. Simonds Loop, officer family housing

T. general's quarters, front lawn, and Muir Loop

U. Lombard Street gateway

V. Arguello Boulevard gateway

W. Lovers' Lane

X. Letterman Hospital administration building entrance circle

Y. Letterman Hospital green and parade bounded by Lincoln Boulevard, Presidio Boulevard, and Torney Avenue

4.2.5 Circulation and Access Corridors

The *Surviving Character-Defining Primary Circulation and Access Corridors* map illustrates the historic corridors or portions of historic corridors that are surviving and character-defining. A corridor is considered character-defining if it can be traced to an area's or sub area's period of origin; or the corridor as a larger system appeared on the 1943 Cultural Landscape map or earlier. All forms of transportation systems, including rail, vehicular, pedestrian, maritime, and aviation, were investigated. Site-related pedestrian systems were not included in this analysis. The analysis approached all vehicular systems as either major through-road corridors, primary circulation corridors, or site access corridors/pedestrian corridors systems or site access systems. Rail, maritime, pedestrian and aviation corridors or structures are illustrated as separate systems; no hierarchical value has been established for such systems.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving circulation and access corridors, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, 1990 Cultural Landscape map, and other existing conditions mapping.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology maps for period of origin of surviving corridors.

> Prepared working map of surviving corridors using sources cited above. A corridor is considered character-defining if it can be traced to a area's or sub area's period of origin or the corridor as a larger system appeared on the 1943 Cultural Landscape map or earlier.

Findings

The Presidio has an extensive inventory of corridors that are character-defining. The U.S. Army has allowed the vast majority of the vehicular corridors, including both horizontal and vertical

alignments, to remain much as they were when they were constructed originally. The major changes to corridors that are character-defining are the pavement and drainage system modifications and the loss, realignment, or abandonment of portions of systems.

There is an almost complete loss of functional continuity in aviation, maritime, and rail systems. Though surviving or partially surviving, the Torpedo Wharf, the Life Saving Station pier, the seaplane ramp, the Crissy Field landing strip, and the railroad rail lines are no longer in use or no longer support the original functions of the facilities. The majority of the surviving character-defining roadways were constructed between cultural landscape period 1857 and cultural landscape period 1918. Though not completely following the original alignments, many of the earlier roads between the main post and the eastern boundary and the main post and Fort Point generally follow the historic trail and road corridor. The only major surviving character-defining major pedestrian-related system not part of a site development is Lovers' Lane. In addition to surviving character-defining historic circulation, many character-defining small-scale structures, such as culverts, bridges, and gutters, are extant.

Major missing portions of historic character-defining circulation corridors are associated with the construction of the road approaches to the Golden Gate Bridge, the construction of the Letterman Army Medical Center complex, and the general abandonment and demolition of portions of Marine Drive along San Francisco Bay. The trolly lines, originally located where Letterman Drive is today, are missing but the original grades or road traces are evident in limited locations including the north side of the old East Cantonment and Letterman Drive.

4.2.6 Land Use

The *Continuity of Character-Defining Land Uses* map illustrates areas of surviving land uses and functions that are character-defining. The analysis considered general areas of land uses and did not necessarily focus on land uses associated with specific buildings or sites. Land use categories considered were identified previously during the cultural landscape chronology mapping of land uses through time.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving land uses, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, 1990 Cultural Landscape map and 1990 Land Use map, and other existing conditions mapping.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology and land use maps for continuity of land uses.

Findings

Though the Presidio no longer functions as a coastal defense facility or a major logistics center, a majority of areas continue to support character-defining uses and functions. The Presidio continues to function as an administrative headquarters, medical center, and training facility.

Continuity of Character-Defining Land Uses

A1. Fort Scott Main parade- open space/training

A2 Fort Scott barracks- housing

A3. Fort Scott Headquarters- administration

A4. general's Quarters- housing

A5. Fort Scott storage building and workshop- services and supply/storage

A6. Fort Scott storage, supply, and community facilities buildings- community facilities, services, and supply/storage

A7. Fort Scott recreation complex- community facilities and open space/recreation

A8. Fort Scott officer family housing- housing

A9. Fort Scott enlisted family housing- housing

B. San Francisco National Cemetery- cemeteries and memorials

C. Presidio Golf Course- open space/recreation

D. Mountain Lake Park- open space

E. Julius Kahn Playground- open space/recreation

F. Water Plant and reservoirs- utilities

G. Crissy Field officer family housing- housing

H. Golden Gate Bridge, Toll Plaza, and approaches- services

I1. Crissy Field helicopter landing area- aviation

I2. Crissy Field shoreline area- open space

J. Infantry Terrace officer family housing- housing, open space/recreation

K1. Main Post officers' club- community facilities

K2. chapel- community facilities

K3. officer housing- housing

K4. telephone exchange- services

K5. forest- open space

K6. Main Post parking and parade grounds- open space/ training

K7. Main Post enlisted family housing and barracks- housing

K8. Main Post community activities center- community facilities

L. West Housing for enlisted families- housing

M. East Housing for officer families- housing

N1. administration, clinics- medical and administration

N2. officer family housing- housing

N3. hospital grounds- open space

N4. open area- open space

N5. Letterman Hospital and research complex- medical

N6. workshops, storage and utility buildings- supply/storage and services

O. logistics and community support facilities area- supply/storage, community facilities, services

P. Presidio Forest and open space system- open space/recreation, open space/undeveloped, open space/training and encampments, supply/storage, utilities

4.2.7 Tree Cover

The *Surviving Character-Defining Tree Cover* map illustrates surviving wooded or forested areas that are character-defining. Tree cover was considered character-defining if the tree cover area was an essential component of an area or sub area or the tree cover occurred as part of a larger system on the 1943 Cultural Landscape map or earlier. Tree cover included endemic native tree stands as well as plantations. Areas of tree cover that were considered did not include specimen trees or trees associated with streetscapes or the settings for buildings. Both the lack of conclusive evidence pertaining to the afforestation plan developed by Major Jones in the 1880s and the relationship of

the designed forest to the current condition and composition of the tree cover led the analysis to focus on surviving character-defining tree cover without attempting to distinguish between the tree cover and afforested areas. Documentary evidence suggests that virtually all native tree cover was eliminated except for areas associated with riparian systems. Since most of the existing tree cover is not native endemic, it can be traced to either afforestation efforts associated with Major Jones' plan, modifications to his plan, successional growth and the natural expansion of planted forest areas, or to the reemergence of natural species in favorable conditions.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving tree cover, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, 1990 Cultural Landscape map, ASLA CAT Study, Draft Forest Management Plan, historic and contemporary aerial and ground photography, and other existing conditions mapping.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology maps for continuity of character-defining tree cover.

Findings

The only major stands of endemic native character-defining tree cover are located in the Lobos Creek valley and along the slopes on the north side of Batteries Blaney and Sherwood. For more information on native tree locations see the *Descriptive Plant Habitats* map. All other character-defining tree cover is composed primarily of introduced species. Additional field work and studies may show that the majority of the surviving, character-defining tree cover appears to be the result of afforestation programs following Major Jones' plans and conceptual framework.

4.2.8 View Points and Focal Points

The *Surviving Character-Defining View Points and Focal Points* map illustrates known surviving character-defining locations that afford views and known surviving character-defining elements and features that are visually prominent. This analysis is not a scenic resources study, seen area analysis, or cone-of-vision study. The focus of the analysis was to determine the location of character-defining focal points and view points and the nature of those features.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed available documentation of surviving patterns of spatial organization, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, historic photographs, historic architecture field work documentation and analysis, and existing conditions mapping and planimetric aerial photographs.

> Reviewed all cultural landscape chronology maps for continuity of surviving character-defining features or systems through time.

Findings

The majority of character-defining view points identified during this task exhibit characteristics that suggest orientations to the Pacific Ocean or the San Francisco Bay, either for coastal defense or scenic enjoyment purposes. Some view points afford views of Presidio open space or designed landscapes. The majority of view points are associated with the siting of buildings and structures or the structuring of designed spaces.

Most character-defining focal points identified during this task are either landscapes or structures. The majority of structures are either prominent landmarks, gateway or entrance structures, or features delineating designed spaces. The majority of landscape focal points are either spaces associated with important gateways or entrances, spaces designed to support important ceremonial and/or memorial functions, spaces bounded by buildings oriented to the space, or prominent natural features.

Surviving Systems or Features

View Points -

AA. Fort Point- views of ocean and bay; views infringed on by Golden Gate Bridge

BB. Endicott Batteries and Battery East- views of ocean and bay; views infringed on by Golden Gate Bridge and vegetation

CC. Crissy Field officer housing along Lincoln Boulevard- views of bay and open space; views infringed on by vegetation

DD. Religious Activities Center(old Cavalry Barracks)- views of bay and open space/forest

EE. buildings and parade ground at Fort Scott- views of bay, city, and administration building at south end of parade ground; views infringed on by athletic field at north half of the parade and by buildings and vegetation at north side of parade

FF. front entrance of general's quarters at Upton Avenue- views across lawn to park/garden along Upton Avenue serving as gateway to former officers' club

GG. front entrance of general's quarters at Wright Loop- views across lawn to bay and forest

HH. front of Kobbe Avenue officer housing- views of open space/forest

II. south end hillside of the San Francisco National Cemetery- views of bay

JJ. fronts of Infantry Terrace officer family housing- views of Main Post, Main Parade, city, and bay; views infringed on by vegetation and buildings

KK. buildings and roads/pedestrian circulation along Main Parade at Main Post and Main Parade- views of bay, Main Parade, and Infantry Terrace; views infringed on by vegetation and buildings at north end of Infantry Terrace

LL. fronts of Presidio Boulevard officer family housing- views of bay, city, old Letterman Hospital complex and associated parade; views infringed on by new Letterman complex

MM. fronts and rears of Simonds Loop officer family housing and front of general's quarters- views of city, bay, and Simonds Loop designed landscape space; views infringed on by new Letterman complex

Focal Points-

A. Golden Gate Bridge

B. Fort Point

C. Torpedo Wharf

D. Life Saving Station pier

E. Palace of Fine Arts

F. Lombard Street gateway

G. Arguello Boulevard gateway

H. West Broadway gateway

I. Presidio Boulevard gateway

J. Simonds Loop designed landscape space

K. Liggett Avenue circle

L. El Polin Loop

M. Lovers' Lane bridge

N. circle at Funston Avenue and Presidio Boulevard

O. Main Parade and associated open spaces

P. officer houses occupying special locations and constructed with materials distinct from adjacent housing at the intersection of Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard and at the south end of Infantry Terrace

Q. Lincoln Boulevard and Sheridan Avenue entrances to the National Cemetery

R. National Cemetery special memorial sites at the north end of the rectangle and the circles

S. Fort Scott entrance at Kobbe Avenue and Park Boulevard

T. old Crissy Field Guard House at Mason Street and Crissy Field Avenue

U. general's quarters at Upton Avenue

V. Fort Scott Parade Ground

W. administration/headquarters building at south end of Fort Scott Parade Ground

X. designed landscape space at officer family housing on Storey Avenue and Battery Wagner Road

Y. designed landscape space at the entrance to old Letterman Hospital administration building

Z. Mountain Lake

4.2.9 Synthesis of Presidio-Wide Systems Analysis and Thematic Sub Areas Analysis

The *Synthesis of Systems Analysis and Thematic Sub Areas Analysis* map illustrates the primary and essential places and systems that are surviving and character-defining, or considered important resources. Though it is impossible to adequately and fairly represent the important features and elements of the Presidio on one map or plan, this diagram, by integrating the previous areas and systems analysis findings, provides a basic framework for understanding the complexity of the Presidio's cultural and natural resources. This map can be used in conjunction with the *Integration of Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape, Historic Architecture, and Historic Events and Associations by Sub Areas of Significance* map to gain a general understanding of areas of importance and areas and systems that are sensitive to change. For planning purposes, the use of the *Synthesis of Systems Analysis and Thematic Sub Areas Analysis* map must be supplemented by all of the maps and findings produced during the analysis.

Analysis Methodology

> Reviewed all available documentation, including cultural landscape fieldwork documentation, historic photographs, all areas and systems analysis findings and mapping, and existing conditions mapping and planimetric aerial photographs. Primary and essential components, systems and areas were identified using the sources cited above. These elements and features were mapped as areas or systems that are sensitive to change. Given the complexity and overlap of resources, some important areas and systems were consolidated to properly

communicate a useful diagram. Circulation and access corridors were not considered in this analysis (see *Surviving Character-Defining Primary Circulation and Access Corridors* map).

Findings

The following list of named places and systems are intended to function only as labels for important areas sensitive to change. Review all available documentation, mapping and findings to understand the sensitivity of any specific area or system and what is character-defining within the area.

Systems and Areas Sensitive to Change

A. Presidio Forest and Undeveloped Open Space System and Associated Utility Systems, Coastal Defense Systems, and Waste Dump Sites, and Quarries

B. Coastal Bluffs and Beaches

C. Lobos Creek

D. Water Plant

E. Coastal Defense Batteries and Associated Systems

F. Fort Point

G. Golden Gate Bridge, Toll Plaza, and Approaches

H. Torpedo Wharf Complex

I. Old Crissy Field Officer Housing

J. Fort Scott

K. Mountain Lake

L. Presidio Golf Course

M. San Francisco National Cemetery

N. Old Cavalry Stables Complex and Barracks (Religious Activities Center)

O. Life Saving Station

P. Crissy Field

Q. Infantry Terrace

R. Main Post

S. Old Letterman Hospital Complex

T. East Housing for Officer Families

U. West Housing for Enlisted Families

V. Julius Kahn Playground

W. Spring Sites (four)

Section 5.0

Description of Areas

5.0 Overview of Descriptions of Areas

Descriptions of the 28 cultural landscape areas were developed using the areas and systems analysis findings. The purpose of developing the descriptions was to provide general background information for each area for future analysis and planning efforts. Each area description is composed of two sections. The first section briefly outlines historic events and associations for the area. The second section is a two-part description of character-defining features and elements of the area. The first part covers the area's boundaries, period of origin and major modifications. The second part describes additional character-defining features and elements including buildings and structures (buildings and structures may be identified by a 1990 military post facilities identification number); small-scale structures and features; circulation; natural features and systems; design and the response to the environment; and land use.

5.1 FORT POINT/BATTERY EAST, Area Number 1

Historic Events and Associations

Fort Point/Battery East has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Spanish-Mexican Settlement (1776-1846); Early U.S. Occupation (1846-1860); The Civil War (1861-1865); Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development , including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The coastal defense fortifications at San Francisco, including those at the Presidio, constitute one of the best and most extensive museums of coastal defense architecture and engineering to be found in North America. From the largest battery to the smallest artillery fire control station all are integral parts of the history of defense technology in the region. The Fort Point area contains nineteenth century era examples of both artillery batteries and the fortress-like garrison which constituted the earliest American military establishment to protect the Golden Gate. The site of Fort Point has a continuous history of strategic military presence since before American settlement. It was home to a Royal Spanish Fort, Castillo de San Joaquin, constructed in 1794. While Fort Point was abandoned as a military garrison early in the twentieth century, the original structure remains, and serves as a significant reminder of the role the Presidio has played in the military defense of the San Francisco Bay region.

Many sites and buildings located in the Fort Point area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military

and civil affairs. Fort Point, under construction by 1854, constitutes the only complete masonry fort of the American Third System in West Coast defenses. The first guns were mounted there in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War. Much of the original armament remained mounted until 1900. During World War II, additional guns were mounted for defense. Its lighthouse and foghorns were early aids to navigation. The battery structures found in the Fort Point area are also significant to the history of the Presidio. Battery Lancaster (#998) found along Battery East Road exhibits a surviving gun emplacement which served from 1898 until the 1930s. Battery Lancaster was constructed during the modernization period, 1891-1905. A second battery, Battery East, was constructed in the period marked by post-Civil War advances in coastal defenses, 1872-1876. Guns were mounted in the 1890s, establishing Battery East as one of the few batteries in operation when the Spanish-American War began.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco Bay, Battery East Road, Lincoln Boulevard, Golden Gate Bridge and Toll Plaza, and Long Avenue.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1847-1870. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1847-1870. Between 1847 and 1870, the development of the area included the levelling of the grade at the point by almost 90 feet, the construction of the brick and masonry fort, a water flume and tunnel, seawall, and pier. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that was discernible in 1991. Developments later in the nineteenth century, and throughout the twentieth century have altered the area's overall character and identity established between 1847 and 1870. These subsequent modifications included the construction of Battery Lancaster in 1872-1876 and East Battery in 1891-1905; the rebuilding of the original seawall between 1908 and 1910 as a masonry wall which extended from Fort Point eastward about 1,200 feet; and the Golden Gate Bridge, approach roads, and toll plaza after World War I.

Major modifications to or affecting Fort Point began with the installation of the coastal defense batteries during the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. The masonry structure at Fort Point quickly became outdated as a garrison when new weaponry was developed to penetrate brick and masonry fortifications. The Battery East gun emplacements set into the hillsides represented the latest theory in military preparedness. While Fort Point was not abandoned as a structure to house many military functions, it was replaced as a strategic garrison by the nearby batteries. Other

modernization efforts impacted Fort Point such as the construction of telegraph lines, and new roadways. The most significant modification to the area came with the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, approach road, toll plaza and overlook.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The character of the area is defined by Fort Point and the Batteries East and Lancaster, which although distinctly different in form and siting, were all built to defend the Golden Gate. The building form, materials and siting changed in response to changes in weapon technology. Fort Point, built between 1854 and 1861 at the northernmost tip of the San Francisco peninsula, where entry into the San Francisco Bay is narrowest, is a classic example of a brick seacoast fort sited at the water's edge. The brick and granite fort is trapezoidal in form with an interior courtyard, three main stories and a top floor barbette. Open gun ports are located on the outer wall. The fort was designed for multiple use, with storerooms and jail at the first floor; officers' quarters, small hospital and kitchen at the second floor; and enlisted men's quarters on the third floor. An 1864 lighthouse is located atop one of the three stairwells that open on the interior courtyard.

Battery East, constructed between 1872 and 1876, and Battery Lancaster (1891-1905) are concrete structures set into the hillside for protection from enemy view and fire, while still providing an unobstructed view to the Golden Gate.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The stone seawall is the most significant extant feature in the Fort Point area.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at Fort Point includes many of the extant road systems. The surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Some stairways and pathways from the upper elevations down through the bluffs may be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The major surviving natural systems in the Fort Point area include: the narrow-to-wide ridges and steep cliffs; a relationship to the ocean as a point surrounded on three sides by water; native vegetation consisting mostly of open northern coastal scrub; and two springs located on the bay side of the peninsula.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The siting of Fort Point at the extreme tip of the peninsula forming one side of the Golden Gate was primarily in response to the need of military defense. This site offered a commanding view of the ocean, the entrance to San Francisco Bay, and the interior of the bay itself. Original development of the site during the Spanish-Mexican era took advantage of this location as well. During the American period the landform was altered significantly by the cutting away of almost 90 vertical feet of rock to accommodate a large masonry fort close to the water. The building took on the typical form of a fortress from this period: a brick and masonry outer structure with an interior open courtyard. Later, the Battery East system was sited with a view to the waters it was intended to defend. The system was built into the land as protection from a sea. Battery East was part of a larger planned system of similar batteries that was never completed.

Land Use

The area no longer functions as a coastal defense facility.

5.2 GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE/TOLL PLAZA/APPROACH, Area Number 2

Historic Events and Associations

The Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

Construction of the Bridge, accomplished between 1933 and 1936, altered forever the San Francisco Bay region. A technological marvel and unparalleled regional landmark, the Bridge also brought significant change to the historic landscape of the Presidio. Viewsheds were altered permanently by the elevated approach roads which split the reservation into three areas with Crissy Field physically separated from the remainder of the Presidio. The Bridge seriously compromised the buildings found at Fort Point, spanning the fort itself. Bridge construction was responsible for demolition of part of the battery system occupying the bluff above the peninsula.

Few sites and buildings located in the Golden Gate Bridge area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. Two nineteenth century artillery control stations (#s 1662, 1664) which were part of a fire control station network stretching from near Drakes Bay in the north to Point San Pedro in the south still exist beneath the supports for the Bridge. Station 1662

served Mine Casement II at Baker Beach, and station 1664 served Battery Chamberlain, also at Baker Beach. The Bridge itself, in concert with the support structures located at the toll plaza are architecturally and historically significant as technological and symbolic landmarks.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, Fort Scott, the Endicott batteries, the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco Bay, Fort Point, and Battery East.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1928-1943. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1928-1943. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach included regrading of the site to accommodate the approach alignment of the bridge, road systems, and stabilization or demolition of the extant structures and buildings in the area. Between 1933 and 1936, the development of the area included the construction of the bridge, a toll plaza, roadways, a parking area, service and maintenance areas, and pedestrian bridges, sidewalks, pathways and tunnels. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that was discernible in 1991. Developments after World War II and continuing to the early 1990s have altered the area's overall character and identity established in the 1930s. Developments during this period included the construction of new support buildings, and expansion of the toll plaza and parking areas, the service and maintenance areas, and the amount of tree cover on the site. The Endicott batteries began to be used for storage.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The building types found at the Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach area include service and support for the bridge. The Golden Gate administration building and toll booths and the bridge define the architectural character of the area. The toll plaza complex was built concurrently with the bridge and conform to its Moderne architectural character. A high canopy over the toll booths visually link these smaller units to the large administration building, creating the illusion of one large building that incorporates the roadway and bridge. Utilitarian service buildings to the west of the Administration Building do not conform to the architectural character established by the bridge.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Site features include the visitor viewing area, and the bridges and pedestrian tunnels which allow the visitor to access the site.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach includes the bridge, virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of the approach roads, California Highway 1, U.S. Route 101, the toll plaza and other roads which connect the bridge to the adjacent area, and parking lots, in addition to the sidewalks, tunnels and bridges provid d for pedestrian traffic. The extant surfaces and widths of some roads and paths may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The site has been modified significantly over time; there are no surviving character-defining natural features or systems. The existing planted areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The Golden Gate Bridge was sited to take advantage of the shortest available distance between the landforms forming the entrance to the San Francisco Bay. In particular, the site and the structure were designed to accommodate automobile and pedestrian traffic. In an effort to preserve the historic garrison at Fort Point, the bridge was designed to span over the fort. The Golden Gate Bridge forms a gateway to the bay and affords dramatic views of the city, the bay and the ocean.

Land Use

Surviving character-defining land uses continue to include service and open space/recreation.

5.3 COASTAL BLUFFS, Area Number 3

Historic Events and Associations

The Coastal Bluffs area has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development, including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Coastal Bluffs area contains a large portion of the coastal batteries for the defense of San Francisco Bay south of the Golden Gate. Construction of the first batteries in the area began in 1872 with the West Battery magazines. Subsequent coastal defense structures included immense reinforced concrete batteries of the modern era (1891-1945) and later, an operations center for the bay area Nike missile batteries (1950s-1960s). The dramatic rise of the landform in the form of bluffs along the Pacific Coast provide a commanding view of the ocean, as well as the coastline to

the north and south, and the approach to the bay and thus an ideal setting for the placement of strategic defense structures.

Many sites and buildings located in the Coastal Bluffs area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. Between 1872 and 1900, a series of coastal defense batteries were constructed along the bluffs running north to south along the Pacific Coast region of the Presidio. Battery Godfrey (#1647), begun in 1892, housed three 12-inch guns; its gun platforms were the first platforms to be built for this type of gun anywhere in the United States. Battery Cranston (#1661), constructed 1897-1898, boasted two 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages. Battery Marcus Miller (#1660) was built in 1891, making it one of the first of the modern works to be undertaken. A brick magazine (#1658), built for West Battery in the 1870s, is incorporated in Battery Miller's left flank. Battery Boutelle (#1651) contained three 5-inch, rapid fire guns and is the only battery of its kind south of the Golden Gate. This battery served in the defenses of the Presidio from 1898 until World War I. Portions of Battery Lancaster are included in this area, in particular, an artillery signal station (#1665) on the roof of the battery structure. The signal station was one of two in the harbor defenses, the other located at Point Bonita. West Battery, much of which is no longer extant, contains a reinforced radio station (#1644) which was an essential element in the harbor defense network, and two brick magazines (#s 1640, 1643) dating from the 1870s. Battery Crosby (#1630) was completed and armed by 1900 and served until World War II with two 6-inch, rapid-fire guns. A fire control station (#1663) was also part of the harbor defense system. A later addition to the site, the air defense administration building (#1648) directed the operations of the Nike missile defenses in the bay area during the 1950s and 1960s.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Blvd., Battery Crosby and the adjacent east/west ridgeline, the Pacific Ocean, and the Golden Gate Bridge and Toll Plaza.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1870-1895. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1870-1895. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Coastal Bluff area included a road system, and a water flume serving the water supply system for San Francisco. These developments occurred during the 1860s and 1870s Between 1870 and 1895, the development of the area included the construction of much of the battery system identified in 1991, including earthworks, walls and retaining walls. This period of

development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments during the twentieth century have altered the area's overall character and identity established between 1870 and 1895.

Major modifications to or affecting the Coastal Bluffs area began with the dismounting of the coastal defense batteries beginning in 1904 and continuing to 1943. The period prior to and during World War II, 1928 to 1945, included significant changes such as the building of the Golden Gate Bridge and associated support facilities and the construction of administrative buildings and structures in the 1950s. The closure and dismounting of guns coupled with a lack of maintenance is one of the primary modifications affecting the area. Though there have been a number of significant changes to the Coastal Bluffs area since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The building types associated with the Coastal Bluffs area include a series of coastal defense batteries and small support buildings including fire control stations, artillery signal stations, magazines, and a radio station. The batteries and support buildings are, with few exceptions, of reinforced concrete, built into the hillside to maximize a commanding view of the approach to the bay, and obscured by earthworks and vegetation to minimize detection from sea. The batteries are generally two-story structures with depressed pits for mounted guns. Guns have been removed and the structures have been abandoned and not been maintained, resulting in a semi-ruinous present condition.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The small-scale structures and features associated with the coastal battery network include retaining walls, and earthworks. Plantings associated with afforestation in the area primarily include Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation in the Coastal Bluffs area includes the roadways servicing the batteries from Lincoln Boulevard. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

Sand beaches, rock outcrops and cliffs, and native plant communities comprise the natural features and systems in the area. Large areas of native stands of northern coastal scrub and coastal prairie occupy much of the bluff region. Because of the steepness of the slopes, and the relatively small-scale of development in the area, it is one of the least altered sites in the Presidio. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The batteries at the Coastal Bluffs area were sited to take advantage of the site's strategically commanding view of the Pacific Ocean, approach to the Bay, and the coastline to the north and south. Many of the buildings and structures were built into the land or used the landform as a protective element against both attack from invasion, and the prevailing ocean winds. Design of the batteries maximized the use of the landform to render them difficult to detect at sea. Road networks are primarily curvilinear in response to the steep grade changes.

Land Use

In 1991, the site was no longer used for coastal defense.

5.4 BAKER BEACH, Area Number 4

Historic Events and Associations

Baker Beach has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development, including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and the Post World War II period (1945-1991).

The Baker Beach area contains structures related to the coastal defense system constructed at the Presidio. Like the Coastal Bluffs area, the ridgeline above Baker Beach provides a commanding view to the Pacific Ocean. The site was selected as a command post for minefield operations in the bay in response to the threat posed by the Spanish-American War, as well as World Wars I and II.

Many sites and buildings located in the Baker Beach area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. Battery Chamberlain (#1621) and its battery commander's station (#1620) was constructed between 1902 and 1904. Its four 6-inch guns were dismounted in World War I, but replaced with technologically advanced models in 1920 and remained in service until after World

War II. Mine casements including #1600 constructed in 1912 and #1601 constructed in World War II operated ship and submarine minefields at the Golden Gate. They were used as training sites for operators during peacetime.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, the Pacific Ocean, Battery Crosby and the adjacent east/west ridgeline, the Water Plant and unimproved road running east/west at the southern edge of the ridgeline between Lincoln Boulevard and the Water Plant.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Baker Beach area included a road system, a water flume which supplied water to the City of San Francisco, afforestation for climate control and dune stabilization, and utility lines. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of Battery Chamberlain, the earthworks involved in its construction, construction of the battery commander's station, mine casements, and additional afforestation. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included additional mine casements, fencing to enclose the battery structure, and parking and picnic areas for Baker Beach.

Major modifications to or affecting Baker Beach began with the dismounting of the coastal defense batteries beginning in 1904 and continuing to 1943. Batteries were closed to prevent public access. Between 1928 and 1943, Lincoln Boulevard was relocated to the east, and the old section was renamed Bowley Street. Though there have been a number of important changes to Baker Beach since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century to the end of World War I.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Building types found at Baker Beach are related to the coastal defense system and include Battery Chamberlain, battery commander's station, and mine casements. The structures are primarily of reinforced concrete, built into the hillside and obscured by earthworks and vegetation to minimize detection from sea. Guns have been removed from Battery Chamberlain and its small support

structures have been abandoned and not been maintained, resulting in a semi-ruinous present condition.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

A water well (#1789), related to the Water Plant area is located in the Baker Beach area. The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at Baker Beach includes portions of Lincoln Boulevard, now named Bowley Street, and the Battery Chamberlain access road. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The beach, sand dunes, steep slopes, and native plant communities consisting of northern coastal scrub, and riparian woodlands comprise the surviving natural features and systems in the area. Trees planted in the afforestation effort at the beginning of the twentieth century in addition to the native plant communities may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Baker Beach coastal defense structures were sited originally to take advantage of ocean views. The battery and the mine casements were built into the terrain, with the battery oriented to the ocean and constructed in such a way as to prevent detection from the water. Afforestation areas were established for climate amelioration and stabilization of dunes that were particularly prone to shifting because of ocean winds.

Land Use

In 1991, the site was no longer used for coastal defense.

5.5 LOBOS CREEK/WATER PLANT, Area Number 5

Historic Events and Associations

Lobos Creek/Water Treatment Plant has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development , including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Lobos Creek Water Plant was built between 1910 and 1912. This was the Army's second water pumping plant in the Lobos Creek area. It supplied water to most of the Presidio; to Forts Mason, Winfield Scott, and Baker; to Alcatraz and Angel Islands; and to the Army's transport ships. Lobos Creek is the last free-flowing stream in the City and County of San Francisco. The creek has played a critical role in the supply of fresh water to the Presidio since the reservation was settled in 1775. Beginning in 1857, the creek's water plant began to supply fresh water to other military installations and civilian consumers.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, the Pacific Ocean, the unimproved road running east/west at the southern side of the ridgeline between Lincoln Boulevard and the Water Plant, and Lobos Creek.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Lobos Creek/Water Plant area included the water flume which carried water along the Presidio's western edge to Fort Point, road systems, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918, the development of the area included the construction of two wells and their houses, reservoir, valve house, filtration plant, two treatment plants, a settling plant, quarters for army personnel involved in the operation of the plant, and a garage.

Major modifications to or affecting the Lobos Creek/Water Plant area include the addition of perimeter fencing between 1928 and 1943, and the invasion of exotics plants in Lobos Creek and open areas after 1943. Many of the afforested areas and other sites suffered from lack of maintenance. Though there have been a few important changes to the Lobos Creek/Water Plant area since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century and continuing through the end of World War I.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Buildings in this area are related to the operation of the Lobos Creek Water Plant, built between 1910 and 1912. The architectural character of the area is defined by the common use of the buildings rather than a shared architectural style or materials. Buildings include the valve house, filtration plant, a partially buried reservoir, treatment plants, settling plant, garage, and a duplex

residence. The most imposing of the group is the water filtration plant (#1773), a large, one-story unpainted brick building with hipped roof and regularly spaced arched openings. The smaller water treatment plant (#1776) is architecturally similar, being of unpainted brick, rectangular in plan, with hipped roof and segmental arched openings. The other buildings are primarily small utility structures with stucco finish.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Small-scale structures found in the area include wells and a water intake structure. The plantings associated with afforestation include eucalyptus, and Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Lobos Creek/Water Plant area includes some of the roadway providing access to the plant. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

Lobos Creek is the last naturally flowing stream in San Francisco. Native vegetation exists at the creek margins and is classified as riparian woodland. Other native vegetation found in the area includes northern coastal scrub along the bluffs facing the ocean. Other surviving natural features in the area include the beach and sand dunes. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The Water Plant in the area was sited next to Lobos Creek to take advantage of this fresh water source.

Land Use

The Water Plant continues to utilize Lobos Creek to supply potable water to the Presidio.

5.6 LOBOS CREEK VALLEY, Area Number 6

Historic Events and Associations

The Lobos Creek Valley has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Lobos Creek Valley represents one of the last vestiges of a natural stream valley in San Francisco. The creek played a critical role in the supply of fresh water to the Presidio, other military installations and civilian consumers throughout the history of settlement in this area. During the early part of the twentieth century, the relatively flat, protected site adjacent to the creek valley was used as a military balloon field. Once the military abandoned aviation operations the balloon field was replaced by a brick administrative building, a large parking area, and a vehicle storage area in 1972.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, the Veterans Administration Building (old Marine Hospital site), ridgeline extending east/west from the Veterans Hospital to Lincoln Boulevard, and the private property boundary lines south of Lobos Creek.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the Lobos Creek Valley included road systems, utilities, afforestation, and boundary fencing. These developments occurred during the 1890s and early 1900s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of buildings related to aviation. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that was barely discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the construction of new roadways, demolition of the character-defining structures, construction of new buildings and large parking area, and successional growth in previously open areas.

Major modifications to the area began with the Army's abandonment of its ballooning operations. Lack of maintenance of afforested areas, and successional growth in open areas and along the stream margins have served to alter the sizes of the open spaces, and the composition of the plant communities.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The only buildings in this area are a 1970s U.S. Army Reserve administration building and accompanying vehicle maintenance shop, and a small sewage pump house. The U.S. Army Reserve buildings are large structures built of brick and reinforced concrete, and sited at the edge

of a large parking lot. None of the three buildings contribute to the character of this area, which is otherwise undeveloped or afforested.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

No surviving character-defining small-scale structures or features were identified.

Circulation

No surviving character-defining circulation was identified.

Natural Features and Systems

Lobos Creek, the seeps that feeds it, and the associated native riparian woodland and mixed evergreen plant communities are significant natural features or systems in the area. There are also communities of northern coastal scrub. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Relatively flat, open, and sheltered from ocean winds, the Lobos Creek Valley provided a site for the Army's balloon field activities.

Land Use

In 1991, the area no longer supported aviation activities.

5.7 PRESIDIO FOREST - SOUTHWEST, Area Number 7

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Forest - Southwest has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Forest, conceived as an ambitious tree planting project to provide climate amelioration and dune stabilization by Major W.A. Jones of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s, remained an integral element in the Presidio landscape in 1991. Jones' plan called for the planting of evergreen species, such as Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood native to other parts of California as well as Australia, and the Mediterranean, on the upper elevations around the Presidio. The trees would "crown the ridges, border the boundary

fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh e with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear larger than it really i..." Tree planting was also seen as a design element by Jones who intended the main parade ground, the "central and vital point of the composition," to be framed by "an imposing background of forest overlooking rolling stretches of greensward."

Few buildings located in the Presidio Forest - Southwest area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. An artillery fire control station (#1344) constructed in the 1910s served as an important element in the coastal defenses of San Francisco. Prior to World War II, it served as the harbor defense station, the nerve center for coastal defense operations. More elaborate command posts replaced it in the 1930s.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, Washington Boulevard, and the ridgeline running north/south from Washington Boulevard to Lobos Creek along the western edg of the old Marine Hospital site.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1918-1928. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1918-1928. nitial development of the area associated with its establishment as an integral component of the Presidio reservation included road systems, water supply systems, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, through the early 1900s. Between 1918 and 1928, the development of the area included further afforestation, the construction of radio towers and a radio transmitter/receiver building, and fencing. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that continued to be discernible in portions of the area in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established in the first part of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the construction of officer family housing, and a huge complex of enlisted family housing. A large area of the Presidio forest plantings were lost to the construction of these housing developments between 1943 and 1971.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Forest - Southwest began with the construction of large groupings of single-family detached houses for officers and enlisted personnel. The period after World War II, 1945 to 1971, included the most significant changes. Between 1971 and 1991,

many of the afforested areas and other sites suffered from lack of maintenance and open areas provided a habit for native northern coastal scrub plant communities were invaded by non-native plant species.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Buildings in the Presidio Forest -Southwest area include a 1911 artillery fire control station and three developments of enlisted family housing, the largest being the 1953 Wherry Housing. The housing is generally two-story, multi-unit blocks with stucco finish and wood trim. The blocks are densely sited. Vehicular access is a prime factor in the site planning. Carports are incorporated into the base of many of the Wherry Housing blocks. The concrete fire control station, built into the land form, served as an important element in the coastal defenses system, but is now in a semi-ruinous state. The housing complexes have compromised the character of this area which is otherwise undeveloped.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Forest - Southwest includes the vertical and horizontal alignments of portions of Lincoln and Washington Boulevards which border the area. The extant surfaces and widths may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The natural features and systems observed in the Presidio Forest - Southwest area in 1991 included steep slopes and sand dunes, as well as native plant communities, coastal strand and northern coastal scrub. The extant areas of Presidio Forest are also character-defining. Surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The original planting of the Presidio Forest was aimed at the stabilization of the shifting sand dunes in the area, in addition to the provision of protection in settled areas from prevailing ocean winds

Land Use

Land uses originally included coastal defense, service and undeveloped open space. In 1991, only undeveloped open space remained as a character-defining land use in the area.

5-8 FORT SCOTT, Area Number 8

Historic Events and Associations

Fort Scott has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development, including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II.

Fort Scott was first established in 1910-1912 as the headquarters for the coordination of army coastal and harbor defense efforts in the San Francisco Bay region. Throughout the twentieth century, the primary mission of Fort Scott has been the administration of harbor defense for all of San Francisco. The Fort has provided training, housing, and command for all related personnel and activities. Prior to the establishment of the post, the area adjacent to Fort Scott served as a primary site for the installation of coastal defense batteries in response to the threat of the Spanish-American War.

Many sites and buildings located in the Fort Scott area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. Constructed in 1912, the Fort Scott headquarters building (#1201) played a key role in harbor defenses through both World War I and World War II, and in the establishment of postwar missile defenses. By 1941, an all-important Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP) stood on a ridge looking out over the Pacific Ocean. The post was manned by both Army and Navy personnel; it was here that the entire defenses of San Francisco Bay were coordinated during World War II. A later addition to Fort Scott was the residence for the commanding general of all harbor defenses (#1332) in 1943. The residence continued to house key officers of the Sixth U.S. Army in 1991. The Fort Scott area contains many significant battery sites which related to harbor defense during the period between the Civil War and the end of World War I. The guns of Battery Dynamite (#1399), first mounted in 1895, fired rounds of dynamite by means of compressed air. Earthen parapets were constructed around the site in 1898 because of the Spanish-American War. The Battery Dynamite power plant (#1398) nearby first served Battery Dynamite, and later other Fort Scott batteries. Battery Saffold (#1354) was constructed in 1896-1897 as part of the modernization effort for harbor defenses. Its unique guns were able to fire both seaward and into San Francisco Bay. Batteries Howe and Wagner (#1287) were built in 1893-1895 as part of the modernization program as well.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Blvd., Washington Blvd., U.S. Highway 101, Route 1, Harrison Blvd., Hitchcock Street, and Wright Loop.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of Fort Scott included road systems, water supply systems, Endicott coastal defense batteries and associated support systems, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the main parade ground complex, support facilities, and officer and non-commissioned officer family housing. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and approach roads after World War I, the construction of buildings and structures associated with World War II, and the development of community support facilities.

Major modifications to or affecting Fort Scott began with the dismounting of the coastal defense batteries beginning in 1904 and continuing to 1943. The period prior to and during World War II, 1928 to 1945, included significant changes. The building of the Golden Gate Bridge and associated support facilities and the construction of buildings and structures during the mobilization prior to World War II dramatically altered the post's landscape. These new developments included large-scale warehouses constructed on the east side of the main parade; enhancement of the existing general's quarters grounds, and construction of a new general's quarters on a special hillside site with views of the bay; additional officer family housing oriented to open space and the afforested areas; development of recreation facilities and construction of further community support facilities on the north end of the main parade; additional support buildings on the east and west sides of the main parade behind the troop barracks; loss of afforested areas; extensive security fencing; gardens and parks near the general's quarters; and a special park or garden-like site associated with the Officers' Club and recreation facilities, general's quarters, and headquarters building. Very few major modifications occurred after World War II. Many of the afforested areas and other sites suffered from lack of maintenance and open areas were allowed to go into succession. Perhaps most significant is the construction of athletic fields on the north end of the main parade. Though

there have been a number of important changes to Fort Scott since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century to the end of World War II.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The dominant architectural character of the area is defined by the large horse-shoe shaped parade ground that opens to the Golden Gate and is rung by large, reinforced concrete, Mission Revival Barracks and Headquarters Building. Support buildings, including recreation, storehouses, and utilities form a secondary ring behind the primary buildings facing the parade ground. The main Ft. Scott buildings are in a free Mission Revival or Mediterranean Revival style with light-colored stucco walls, scrolled gables, tiled hip-and-gabled roofs, and shaped brackets beneath overhanging eaves. Secondary structures are of similar materials, but executed in a simplified, utilitarian version of the Mission Revival style. Simple utilitarian structures are of brick or wood.

There are three separate groups of family housing at Ft. Scott. Each is removed from the administrative area and sited to follow the contours of the land form. The most imposing group is the officers' quarters sited on the hill above Kobbe Avenue. The large houses alternate between Mediterranean Revival with stucco walls and tiled hip roofs, and Colonial Revival executed in brick. The other housing groups are more modest Colonial Revival two-story duplexes, executed in materials similar to the Mission Revival main buildings.

Several buildings sited at the area's northwest corner are unrelated architecturally to the rest of Ft. Scott, but are individually noteworthy. The small wooden chapel is a simplified version of the Colonial Revival/Georgian style with a shorthand bell tower with witch's cap roof and an entrance portico. The NCO club (#1299) with log walls, river-boulder base, piers and chimney, and tiled roof is in a Craftsman/Rustic style that is unique at the Presidio.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The main parade ground, though modified by the construction of fencing and grading changes supporting athletic activities, is one of the post's most important extant site feature. The park and recreation facilities and improvements oriented along the spring and stream corridor located at Wool Court include a clubhouse building, tennis courts, a stone bridge over the stream corridor, decorative exotic plantings, and a network of paths, walks, and river-stone walls and walk edging. Between the Post Headquarters and the general's quarters on Upton Avenue are the remnants of a park-like development composed of exotic decorative plantings, grass lawn areas, and a pedestrian

walk system. The general's quarters on Upton Avenue is oriented to the east with a physical and visual connection to the remnants of a park on a terrace on the east side of Upton Avenue. The park consists of quarry dust walks with stone edging, exotic plantings, and stone steps. On a gently sloping terrace located below the well-maintained grounds of the general's quarters on Wright Loop is the remnants of a garden. The area consists of paths, walks, decorative exotic plantings, fencing, a fountain or basin, steps, and a gate.

The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, and Monterey Pine and Cypress planted in random and grid-like patterns. The most highly developed landscaped areas are: the general's quarters; the parks and gardens; the officer's family housing; and the areas associated with post entrances, entrances to special buildings, and ceremonial sites. The main parade ground includes tree plantings along pedestrian walks at the fronts of the barracks creating a campus or streetscape effect.

Other features include, painted wood guard rails, street lights and poles, river stone and concrete walls, stone and concrete curbing, and a pair of decorative concrete entrance pylons at Park Avenue.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at Fort Scott includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant paths, walks, roads, and vehicular parking areas. Some systems include concrete and stone curbing. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Also, the environmental graphics associated with circulation, including signs and painted surfaces, may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The spring site and stream corridor adjacent to Wool Court is the only major surviving natural system. Though native plant communities were identified in the stream valley, the system has been modified significantly over time and the presence of the spring is the primary surviving element. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Fort Scott was sited along a broad ridgeline and plateau proximate to the coastal defense positions and systems along the bluffs and high points facing the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean. The

post was sited to take advantage of the wind-sheltered east-facing slope of the plateau. The site also afforded views of the bay and ocean. The post's main parade ground was designed with an orientation to the Golden Gate and the bay. Buildings form the space on all sides except on the north end allowing views across the space toward the Golden gate and the Bay. Perhaps the design of the main parade ground was intended to orient the military personnel toward the object of defense–the Golden Gate and the bay. The main parade ground forms the central space of the post. The campus-like space is bilaterally symmetrical in organization with a headquarters building sited at one end of two groupings of barracks forming a horseshoe-shaped space. The overall plan for the main parade was adapted to the terrain. The barracks extended straight along a ridgeline and community support and administration buildings were sited along a curve running downhill on the opposite side of the ridgeline.

The development of housing and other buildings adapted to the existing terrain; in some locations this resulted in curvilinear site developments and roadways. In many cases buildings and site developments were oriented to take advantage of views to the bay or open space and away from the prevailing winds. Afforestation efforts were intended to reduce the effect of wind. General's quarters and associated grounds have received the highest level of treatment and development. High-ranking officer family housing usually is located along curvilinear roadways with the principal facades oriented to open space or the bay. Lower-ranking officer and non-commissioned officer family housing is located on curvilinear streets with buildings facing buildings.

Land Use

Land uses include undeveloped open space, coastal defense, services, utilities, training, medical, housing, supply and storage, recreation, and administration.

5.9 CRISSY FIELD OFFICER HOUSING, Area Number 9

Historic Events and Associations

Crissy Field Officer Housing has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

Crissy Field Officer Housing was built as a part of the initial construction of Crissy Field in the 1910s and 1920s as the primary Air Service/Army Air Corps field on the West Coast. The residences served as the primary housing for officers and pilots and their families involved with the airfield operations.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along the bay, Lincoln Boulevard, U.S. Highway 101, and Route 1.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of Crissy Field Officer Housing included road systems, water supply systems, fencing, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of the officers housing and the associated service roadway, in addition to the Crissy Field radio receiving station. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and approach roads after World War I, the construction of additional officers quarters in 1970 and loss of some afforested and open areas due to this construction.

Major modifications to or affecting the Crissy Field Officer Housing area began with the building of the Golden Gate Bridge and associated support facilities in the 1930s. The bridge affected both the circulation and viewsheds associated with the site. Later additions to the original housing area included the construction of garages on the alley, and a tennis court. Between 1943 and 1971, attached houses for officer families and associated roads, fencing and tree plantings were added to the area. Some loss of afforested areas occurred through the construction of the new housing.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The architectural character of the area is defined by the 1921 Crissy Field Officers housing sited on the bluff above Crissy Field, overlooking the Golden Gate. It is an architecturally cohesive group in the Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style with stuccoed walls and clay tile roofs. Most of the buildings are identical two-story houses with projecting, enclosed front porch topped by a wooden balustrade. At the eastern end of the line of houses is the larger, but architecturally compatible, bachelor officers quarters. This building has a two-story portico with triangular pediment and Tuscan columns, and a Classically detailed entrance flanked by rounded-arched windows with fanlights. Building 966, at the western end of the group, originally the Crissy Field radio receiving station, has since been converted to residential use. It is architecturally compatible with the rest of the group.

Additional officers' housing constructed in 1970 are two-story, multi-family blocks with stucco finish and wood trim. They do not follow the architectural character of the area established by the earlier housing, and have resulted in loss of afforested and open areas.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The plantings associated with afforestation in the area primarily include eucalyptus, and Monterey Pine and Cypress

Circulation

Character-defining circulation in the area includes the vertical and horizontal alignments of Lincoln Boulevard and Hoffman Street. The extant surfaces and widths of these roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

Steep slopes and native plant communities of northern coastal scrub, in addition to the afforested areas, comprise the character-defining natural features and systems. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Crissy Field Officer Housing was sited along a ridgeline and plateau of the bluff overlooking Crissy Field and the San Francisco Bay. Before the Golden Gate Bridge was constructed this area may also have had a view of the Pacific Ocean. The houses were arranged in a line on one side of Lincoln Boulevard to take advantage of views to of the bay.

Land Use

Land uses in 1907-1918 included housing, utilities and undeveloped open space. In 1991, the surviving character-defining land use was housing.

5.10 TORPEDO WHARF COMPLEX, Area Number 10

Historic Events and Associations

The Torpedo Wharf Complex has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Early U.S. Occupation (1846-1860); the Civil War (1861-1865); Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development , including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The area associated with the Torpedo Wharf Complex was first used by the Corps of Engineers during construction of Fort Point in the 1850s. Between 1907 and 1918, a submarine mine depot, including a mine storehouse (#979), mine wharf (#984), two mine loading rooms (#985, 986), and mine explosive storage (#987), in addition to other buildings associated with the Army Corps of Engineers were constructed to serve as part of the regional coastal defense system. The mine depot served as the principal mine storage, preparation, training, and operations center from 1910 until World War II. During World War II, it served as the assembly plant for the Main Channel Minefields outside the Golden Gate. The mine wharf, first constructed in 1907, served the mine depot. Its mine planter vessel capacity was increased from one to two during World War II.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along the San Francisco Bay, Long Avenue, Crissy Field at the intersection of Lincoln Boulevard and Long Avenue, and the location where Long Avenue changes to Marine Drive.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Torpedo Wharf Complex included road systems, water supply systems, utility lines, and Corps of Engineers structures including a storehouse and plumbing shop. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of the primary structures associated with the submarine mine depot and the wharf. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included modification and subsequent reconstruction of the wharf, demolition of some structures, and the construction of new structures associated with World War II or later periods.

Major modifications to or affecting the Torpedo Wharf Complex began with the modification of the original wharf between 1918 and 1928. After 1928, the wharf was reconstructed, housing was demolished, fencing was installed in the area, and new buildings were constructed. Though there have been a number of important changes to the Torpedo Wharf Complex since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period between the turn of the twentieth century and the end of World War II.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The architectural character of the area is defined by a tight cluster of small wood-frame, gable-roofed buildings constructed between 1902 and 1923, sited at the bay's edge and oriented toward the wharf. The buildings housed a variety of functions linked to the mine depot: administration and operations, service, maintenance, storage, and loading rooms.

At a distance toward the east, sited away from the water's edge are two metal-frame and sided buildings constructed in the 1940s and used for vehicle maintenance. Farther to the east are four large, open, wood-frame vehicle storage sheds. These buildings do not follow the architectural character established by the Torpedo Wharf area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Small-scale structures and features in the area include the sea wall.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Torpedo Wharf includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant paths, roads, rail lines and the wharf. The extant surfaces and widths of the roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

Natural features and systems include the beaches, bay, and shoreline.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The Torpedo Wharf Complex was sited to take advantage of deep water access close to the shoreline along this portion of the bay. The location selected for the Torpedo Wharf was also relatively protected from rough seas and prevailing winds.

Many of the buildings were sited to support mine operations, while some existing structures were adapted to suit this new operation. Other structures were organized along the extant shoreline road for access to circulation networks.

Land Use

Land uses originally included supply and storage, and service. In 1991, the area supported supply and storage and open space/recreation land uses.

5.11 PRESIDIO FOREST - WEST, Area Number 11

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Forest - West has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Forest, conceived as an ambitious tree planting project aimed at providing climate amelioration and dune stabilization by Major W.A. Jones of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s, remained an integral element in the Presidio landscape in 1991. Jones' plan called for the planting of evergreen species, such as Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood native to other parts of California as well as Australia, and the Mediterranean, on the upper elevations around the Presidio. The trees would "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear larger than it really is." Tree planting were also seen as a design element by Jones who intended the main parade ground, the "central and vital point of the composition," to be framed by "an imposing background of forest overlooking rolling stretches of greensward."

A few of the buildings located in the Presidio Forest - West area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. The Central (Reserve) magazine and sentry posts (#1470-1473) were constructed for the Army by the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District in 1934 due to the destruction of batteries at the Fort Point headlands when the bridge approach and toll plaza were constructed. The central magazine became a critical component of the harbor defenses, storing large amounts of ammunition including shells for the 16-inch gun battery at Fort Funston.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Washington Boulevard, Park Boulevard, Compton Road, north side of Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg, Harrison Boulevard, and Hitchcock Street.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1870-1895. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1870-1895. Initial development of the area associated with its establishment as an integral part of the Presidio reservation included road systems. These

developments occurred during the 1850s and 1860s. Between 1870 and 1895, the development of the area included afforestation, the construction of additional roadways, water supply systems, including a reservoir, and fencing. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the end of the nineteenth century. Developments during this period included the construction of utility structures, the magazine and sentry posts, and a radio station. Some of the Presidio forest plantings were lost in the construction of these structures.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Forest - West began with the construction of a new reservoir facility, and a medical patient quarantine facility between 1895-1907. Between 1928 and 1943, portions of the forest were eliminated during the construction of California Highway 1 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge, and later through the construction of the central magazine. During 1943-1971 a recreation area was established on the western portion of the forest. A waste dump was observed in the forest in 1991. Over the years, many of the afforested areas suffered from lack of maintenance. Though there have been a number of important changes to the Presidio Forest - West since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was established during the period 1870-1895.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The few buildings in the Presidio Forest - West area do not define the character of the otherwise afforested area. The Central magazine and sentry posts were critical components of the harbor defense system. The reinforced concrete magazine is partially covered with earthworks. Other structures in the area are two small, reinforced concrete blocks, a latrine and a radio station/transmitter.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The water reservoir, perimeter fencing and quarry are the only extant small-scale structures which are character-defining. The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, acacia, Monterey Pine and Cypress planted in random and grid-like patterns.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Forest - West includes the vertical and horizontal alignment of portions of Washington Avenue and Harrison Boulevard bordering the area to the south and east. The extant surfaces and widths of this roadway may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The natural features and systems in the Presidio Forest - West area in 1991 included the high point of the entire Presidio reservation. The extant areas of Presidio Forest are also character-defining. Surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The original planting of the Presidio Forest was intended to stabilize shifting sand dunes in the area and to provide protection from the prevailing winds.

Land Use

Land uses originally included undeveloped open space, supply and storage, and utilities. In 1991, the area supported open space uses.

5.12 BATTERY McKINNON - STOTSENBERG, Area Number 12

Historic Events and Associations

The Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg area has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development, including he Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The battery (#1430) was constructed between 1897 and 1898 as part of the harbor defense network established throughout the Presidio during the second half of the nineteenth century and utilized into the early years of the twentieth century. Located on a high point within the Presidio, Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg was designed to be able to fire its sixteen 12-inch, breech-loading mortars at boats in the San Francisco Bay, Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean. It was important to the harbor defenses through World War I.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Washington Boulevard, Compton Road, and the Presidio Forest - West.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1895-1907. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1895-1907. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the battery area included a road system, a water supply system, fencing, utilities, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s and 1880s. Between

1895 and 1907, the development of the area included the construction of much of the battery system identified in 1991, including earthworks, concrete structures, walls and retaining walls, and access roads. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Later developments, including the construction of housing during the 1960s, have altered the area's overall character and identity established between 1895 and 1907.

Major modifications to or affecting the Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg area began with the construction of a cantonment on the south side of the battery in the forest between 1907-1918. The batteries were deemed non-operational between 1928 and 1943. Consequently, officer family housing replaced the cantonment between 1943 and 1971, contributing to a loss of some afforestation in the area.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The character-defining large-scale structure associated with the area is Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg (1897-1907), a large, five-part, symmetrical reinforced structure partially covered by earthworks, and fire control station.

The only other buildings in the area are a group of nearly identical two-story multi-unit housing blocks constructed during the 1960s, which alter the area's earlier character of the battery located at the high point of the Presidio and surrounded by undeveloped land.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Plantings associated with afforestation in the area primarily include Monterey Pine and Cypress, and eucalyptus.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation in the Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg area includes the vertical and horizontal alignments associated with the roadways servicing the batteries from Washington Boulevard.

Natural Features and Systems

Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg is located on a high point within the Presidio reservation. The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The batteries in the area were built into this Presidio high point in order to be able to fire projectiles at boats in the San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean. The batteries were built into the land or used the landform as a protective element to make detection from the sea difficult.

Land Use

In 1991 the area no longer supported coastal defense operations.

5.13 MARINE HOSPITAL COMPLEX SITE, Area Number 13

Historic Events and Associations

The Marine Hospital Complex has associations with significant events and personages related to the following time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The primary mission of the marine hospital was to provide medical care for mariners and others in distress who entered San Francisco Bay. The current complex is a successor to the earlier marine hospital and contains hospital facilities, administrative and support structures and housing relating the operation of a medical center. At one time, the complex housed a Plague Investigation Laboratory.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately as Park Presidio Boulevard, the southern boundary of the Presidio, the east end of the Lobos Creek valley, Wedemeyer Street, and the Presidio Golf Course.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1870-1895. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Marine Hospital Complex Site included road systems, water supply systems, and the establishment of the reservation boundary. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1870 and 1895, the development of the area included the construction of a hospital complex, and support facilities, the establishment of housing for medical personnel, and a cemetery. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character no longer discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established before the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the

construction of new hospital facilities, new administrative structures, housing, new roadways and paths, tree plantings, large scale earth moving projects, a re-orientation of the hospital complex, and the construction of California Highway 1. Consistent land use patterns continued in the area until the 1970s. In 1991 the complex no longer supported medical uses or activities.

Major modifications to or affecting the Marine Hospital Complex Site began with the construction of new hospital and administrative buildings. These buildings were oriented away from Mountain Lake and towards the city, with new roadways and parking areas in the period 1928-1943. During this period, the size of the reservation was reduced by one half. The construction of California Highway 1 presented a physical, if not a visual, barrier between the site and Mountain Lake, the fresh water source which perhaps had provided a partial rationale for the original siting of the complex. Between 1943 and 1971 the hospital building received a major addition, and large areas of land around it were developed for parking lots. The number of significant changes made to the Marine Hospital Complex Site since its original development have rendered the area practically unrecognizable when compared with the cultural landscape period of origin.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The area contains many buildings that are not character-defining including a large hospital, its administrative and support facilities, and housing for medical personnel. The hospital, oriented to the south, towards the 15th Street entrance, is of a buff colored brick and in the Classical Revival style. Support buildings are located to the east of the hospital or atop a bluff to the north. Some of the support buildings appear to be contemporary with the hospital and are constructed of the same buff colored brick. However, major alterations to the facade of the hospital and the insertion of later buildings has weakened the visual cohesion of the original architectural cluster.

Sited along a slightly curving road at the eastern edge of the area, overlooking Mountain Lake is a cohesive group of similar Colonial Revival duplexes and single family houses in stucco with gable roofs, semi-circular lunettes with fan sash at gable ends, and curved gable-roofs over the wooden entrance porches. These buildings are not character-defining.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Few character-defining small-scale structures or features survive. Remnants of a cemetery have been identified and may be associated with the establishment of the first hospital. However, the cemetery should be considered a potential archeological resource.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Marine Hospital complex includes Park Boulevard along the eastern edge of the area. Traces of abandoned historic roadways also may exist in the eastern portion of the area.

Natural Features and Systems

The Marine Hospital Complex Site abuts both Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake. It is important to note that other than surviving circulation and cemetery remnants mentioned above, native plant communities of northern coastal scrub, coastal strand, and riparian woodland located in scattered locations around the site are the only surviving character-defining features or elements.

Design and the Response to the Environment

These naturally-occurring fresh water sources of Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake may have provided a partial justification for the siting of the original nineteenth century hospital complex. The site may have been selected to benefit from the prevailing ocean winds moving in an easterly direction up the Lobos Creek valley. The configuration and orientation of the original hospital building may have been a response to the fresh air moving inland. The front of the original hospital appears to have been oriented to Mountain Lake to take advantage of the scenic view and attractive setting. The axial organization of the main hospital was oriented toward the Lake, with hospital and administrative functions facing east, patient wards west. The wards radiated from the center of the complex possibly to allow for increased circulation of air. Support buildings were loosely clustered around the main complex, but did not relate directly to the axial arrangement of the main hospital buildings. The newer hospital building, observed in 1991, does not share the siting characteristics established at the time of the development of the first hospital. The hospital building observed in 1991 is oriented to the south and towards the 15th Street entrance.

Land Use

Land uses traditionally have included medical, administration, utilities, housing, and undeveloped open space. In 1991, the Marine Hospital Complex no longer served its original primary function as a medical facility, although other traditional land uses such as housing, administration, utilities and undeveloped open space continue to occur on the site.

5.14 MOUNTAIN LAKE, Area Number 14

Historic Events and Associations

Mountain Lake has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Spanish-Mexican Settlement (1776-1846); Early U.S. Occupation (1846-1860); The Civil War (1861-1865); Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Mountain Lake area is possibly the site of the first camp established at the Presidio by the original party of Spaniards to "discover" the region. Captain Juan de Anza and his party are thought to have arrived at the lake on March 27, 1776, before marching north to the end of the San Francisco peninsula where they erected a cross and took possession for Spain of the future site of the Presidio of San Francisco. The lake was also an early source of fresh water for the Presidio and the City of San Francisco. There are no other significant structures or sites in the area.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along West Pacific Avenue, Mountain Lake Park, and Park-Presidio Boulevard.

The cultural landscape period of origin is circa 1775. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1775. Initial development associated with the Mountain Lake area included the establishment of the Presidio reservation for Spain. From 1775 until the end of the nineteenth century, the lake provided a source of fresh water for settlements at the Presidio, other military reservations and the City of San Francisco. The naturally occurring lake and its surrounds provides the area's primary entity and character that was still discernible in 1991. Developments over two and one half centuries have altered the area's overall character and identity from that of 1775. Developments during this period included the construction of roadways, utilities, water supply systems, invasion of plant material and afforestation, a reduction of the overall size of the lake, reservation boundary demarcation, filling operations related to the construction of California Highway 1, and the construction of a water plant and other structures related to the maintenance of the Presidio golf course.

Major modifications to the area began with the loss of vegetation around the lake between 1776 and 1846. Between 1847 and 1870 roads began to be constructed in the area. During the period 1870-1895 the first Marine Hospital complex was developed. From 1895 to 1907 the lake was reduced

significantly in size and the stone boundary wall was built on the Presidio boundary terminating in the lake. The surface area of the lake continued to decrease throughout the twentieth century. A pumping station was constructed after 1943 to irrigate the golf course. Between 1943 and 1971, native and exotic vegetation became established along the lake shoreline.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The only buildings in the area, a group of tightly clustered small wood-frame sheds related to a small water plant at the northern edge of the lake, do not define the character of the area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

No surviving character-defining small-scale structures or features were identified.

Circulation

No surviving character-defining circulation was identified.

Natural Features and Systems

Mountain Lake is one of the most significant surviving natural features or systems within the Presidio. Communities of native riparian woodland vegetation has regenerated in the area over time. Mixed evergreen forest was also observed at the lake in 1991. The areas of native vegetation, and the undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Not determined.

Land Use

In 1991, the area was used for open space/recreation and water supply.

5.15 PRESIDIO GOLF COURSE, Area Number 15

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Golf Course has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Golf Course is one of the earliest golf courses in the San Francisco area. With the Army's permission, the San Francisco Golf Club constructed the first nine holes in 1895. In 1905, the private Presidio Golf Club took over the operation. About 1910, the course was enlarged to eighteen holes. The Army cooperated with the club's development efforts by planting 15,000 trees on the course in the 1930s with WPA funds. In 1956, the Army assumed control of the course and the Presidio Army Golf Club was formed. For nearly 100 years, civilians and military personnel have enjoyed this recreational activity.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along West Pacific Avenue, the Old Marine Hospital site, Battery Caufield Road, Washington Boulevard, Officer Family Housing along Washington Boulevard, the western edge of the Presidio Forest - South Central, and Arguello Boulevard.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1895-1907. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1895-1907. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Presidio Golf Course included water supply systems, road systems, earthworks, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1895 and 1907, the development of the area included golf tees, fairways and greens, unimproved roads, and a uncompleted water supply tunnel through the ridge from Infantry Terrace. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after 1907 and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity as established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the expansion of the course, construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and approach roads after World War I, a significant tree planting program, continued grading operations, and the construction of housing along the course's margins.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Golf Course began with the enlargement of the course in 1910. A large reservoir was constructed on the ridgeline on the east side of the course at about the same time. Temporary encampments and training took place on the site during World War I. Between 1918 and 1928, the course was improved again, the tees, greens and fairways were re-graded, and trees were planted along the southern edge of the course. From 1928 to 1943, a roadway and tunnel were constructed for California Highway 1, trees were planted along some fairways and roads, and a golf course maintenance complex was built at the Arguello Gate. The fairway planting program continued from 1943 to 1971, a putting green was installed at the

Arguello Gate, the course perimeter was fenced, and a Nike missile storage complex constructed on the western edge of the course. Though the area still supports a golf course, the design modifications since the original course was built are very different than the original design.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The character of this area is defined by the golf course itself. Buildings in the area are utilitarian support structures scattered around the edge of the golf course, a reinforced concrete bomb disposal unit, and two small portions of larger groups of multi-family residences dating from 1948 (Capehart Housing) and the 1960s. The buildings do not contribute to the character of the golf course area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, and Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Golf Course includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of existing unimproved roads, sections of Park-Presidio Boulevard, Park and Pacific Avenues, and Washington and Arguello Boulevards as they provide portions of the boundary for the area. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Also, the environmental graphics associated with circulation, including signs and painted surfaces, may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The natural features and systems associated with the area include native plant communities of riparian woodland, mixed evergreen forest, northern coastal scrub and coastal prairie.

Design and the Response to the Environment

Original siting of the golf course may have responded to the open character and terrain that could accommodate a golf course without significant alteration of the landform. The Presidio Golf Course was built originally without trees.

Land Use

Land uses originally included open space/recreation, training and encampments, utilities, community facilities and undeveloped open space. In 1991, open space/recreation remained the dominant land use, with utilities, community facilities and undeveloped open space also present.

5.16 PRESIDIO FOREST - SOUTH CENTRAL, Area Number 16

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Forest - South Central has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Forest, conceived as an ambitious tree planting project aimed at providing climate amelioration and dune stabilization by Major W.A. Jones of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s, remained an integral element in the Presidio landscape in 1991. Jones' plan called for the planting of evergreen species, such as Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood native to other parts of California as well as Australia, and the Mediterranean, on the upper elevations around the Presidio. The trees would "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear larger than it really is." Tree planting were also seen as a design element by Jones who intended the main parade ground, the "central and vital point of the composition," to be framed by "an imposing background of forest overlooking rolling stretches of greensward."

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Washington Boulevard, Arguello Boulevard, the ridgeline running southeast to northwest from the Arguello Gate.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1870-1895. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1870-1895. Initial development of the area associated with its establishment as an integral component of the Presidio reservation included road systems, and water supply systems. These developments occurred during the 1860s and 1870s. Between 1870 and 1895, the development of the area included afforestation, and earthworks related to the construction of the Presidio Golf Course. This period of development provided the area's primary

identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the end of the nineteenth century. Developments during this period included the construction of a reservoir, additional unimproved roadways, and part of a housing development. Some of the Presidio forest plantings were lost to the construction of the housing development and the roadways between 1943 and 1971.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Forest - South Central began with the construction of the large reservoir at the forest margin atop the ridgeline between 1907 and 1918. A radio building and access road were constructed adjacent to the reservoir, and a maintenance complex was built at the south end of the area between 1928 and 1943. After World War II, officer family housing was constructed at the north end of the forest, and a network of unimproved roads was built in and around the forest. All of these developments resulted in loss of afforested areas. Between 1971 and 1991, many of the afforested areas suffered from lack of maintenance. Though there have been a number of important changes to the Presidio Forest - South Central since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was established during the period 1870-1895.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Buildings in this area which include two small structures attached to the reservoir, a radio station building, and a portion of a larger group of identical, stripped Mission Revival style duplexes (Capehart Housing) do not define the character of the afforested area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, Monterey Pine and Cypress planted in random and grid-like patterns.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Forest - South Central includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of Washington and Arguello Boulevards which border the area. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

This section of the Presidio Forest sits atop a ridgeline and a high point within the Presidio. Surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The original planting of the Presidio Forest was aimed at the stabilization of the shifting sand dunes in the area, in addition to the provision of protection from prevailing ocean winds for settled areas. Afforestation along the ridgelines may have been undertaken to enhance the sense of place initially created by the landform itself. Tree planting provided a park-like environment and setting, creating grand spaces and a heightened sense of place.

Land Use

In 1991, the character-defining land uses included open space and utilities.

5.17 PRESIDIO FOREST - N RTH CENTRAL, Area Number 17

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Forest - North Central has ass ciations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indiar nd Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (14-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Forest, conceived as an ambitious tree planting project aimed at providing climate amelioration and dune stabilization by Major W.A. Jones of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s, remained an integral element in the Presidio landscape in 1991. Jones' plan called for the planting of evergreen species, such as Mo erey Pines, Monterey Cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood native to other parts of California as well as Australia, and the Mediterranean, on the upper elevations around the Presidio. The trees would "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear larger than it r ally is." Tree planting were also seen as a design element by Jones who intended the main parade ground, the "central and vital point of the composition," to be framed by "an imposing background of forest overlooking rolling stretches of greensward."

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Amatury Loop, Nauman Road, Park Boulevard, San Francisco National Cemetery, Infantry Terrace, Chapel at Fisher Loop, Thomas Avenue, Arguello Boulevard, and Washington Boulevard.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1870-1895. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1870-1895. Initial development of the area associated with its establishment as an integral component of the Presidio reservation included road systems. These developments occurred during the 1860s and 1870s. Between 1870 and 1895, the development of the area included afforestation, installation of water supply systems, and fencing of areas. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments during the twentieth century have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the end of the nineteenth century. Developments during this period included the expansion of the National Cemetery, the construction of Infantry Terrace Housing, additional tree plantings, the establishment of a quarry site, and the siting of a fuel tank.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Forest - North Central began with the development of a quarry at the south side of the cemetery, and the addition of new plantings in the area between 1895 and 1907. After 1907, the National Cemetery was enlarged in a southerly direction twice. Infantry Terrace Housing was constructed between 1907 and 1918. A fuel tank was erected in the forest above Infantry Terrace between 1928 and 1943. After World War II, additional officer family housing was constructed along Park and Washington Boulevards, and the relationships of open space and forest changed as previously open areas were allowed to go into succession. Though there have been a number of important changes to the Presidio Forest - North Central since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was established during the period 1870-1895.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The only buildings in this area are a portion of Capehart Housing, identical, stripped Mission Revival Style duplexes. The structures do not define the character of the afforested area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, Monterey Pine and Cypress planted in random and grid-like patterns.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Forest - North Central includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of Lincoln, Park, Washington and Arguello Boulevards which border the area. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Archeological investigation may uncover traces of historic roadways in the area which have been abandoned.

Natural Features and Systems

Surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested are s may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The original planting of the Presidio Forest was aimed at the stabilization of the shifting sand dunes in the area, in addition to the provision of protection from prevailing ocean winds for settled areas. Afforestation along the ridgelines was also probably undertaken to enhance the sense of place initially created by the landform itself. Tree plantings provided a park-like environment and setting, created grand spaces and a heightened sense of place.

Land Use

The original land uses for the area included utilities, agriculture and undeveloped open space. In 1991, the predominant land use continued to be undeveloped open space, with some parts of the area being used for housing.

5.18 NATIONAL CEMETERY, Area Number 18

Historic Events and Associations

The National Cemetery has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development, including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The National Cemetery was consecrated in 1884 as the first national cemetery on the west coast. The thousands of graves, known and unknown, mark the resting place of Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The National Cemetery was enlarged five times between 1896 and 1933, until it reached its ultimate size of 28.14 acres. From the American period, grave markers note persons of all ranks and from all of the armed services.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, the NCO Club, and the Post Chapel.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1928-1943. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1928-1943. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the cemetery included the original post cemetery, road systems, establishment of the National Cemetery in 1884, subsequent enlargements of the grounds associated with the cemetery in 1896, 1919, and 1924, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1860s through the 1920s. Between 1928 and 1943 the development of the area included the final enlargement of the site to establish the form observed in 1991, and the construction of interior roadways, tree planting programs, and the construction of administration, visitor and maintenance buildings. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991.

There have been few modifications to or affecting National Cemetery since World War II aside from the addition of new grave sites in the area of the newest addition to the cemetery. Much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning in 1928 to the end of World War II.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Buildings at the National Cemetery include administration, visitor facility, and maintenance structures. The buildings are tightly clustered at the northern end of the National Cemetery. They are small one-story buildings in the Mission Revival style with stuccoed walls, curved gable ends and clay tile roofs .

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The small-scale structures and features associated with the National Cemetery include the stone walls and decorative iron fencing enclosing the complex, and related gates, and the monuments and memorials marking the grave sites of those interred or memorialized there. The plantings associated with this memorial include Monterey Pine and Monterey Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at National Cemetery includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant paths, walks, roads, and vehicular parking areas. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Also, the environmental graphics associated with circulation, including signs and painted surfaces, may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

National Cemetery was sited along a sloping ridgeline oriented to take advantage of views to the San Francisco Bay. The graves are arranged in a grid pattern along the ridgeline. The predominantly linear roadways are marked by circular elements containing memorials. Circular elements also mark the entrances. The Presidio Forest encloses the cemetery on three sides. Buildings are clustered at the entrance of the cemetery, and do not interfere with the expanse of graves and memorials.

Land Use

In 1991 the cemetery continued to be well-maintained.

5.19 CAVALRY STABLES, Area Number 19

Historic Events and Associations

The Cavalry Stables area has associations with significant events and personages related to the following time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The five stables were built between 1913 and 1914, although the Presidio cavalry troops were housed in the area as early as 1902. The new barracks was constructed in that year probably to house the 9th Cavalry, a unit of African-American troops that had just arrived at the Presidio. The cavalry squadrons of the Presidio and their affiliated mules and horses were involved in the transport of personnel, supplies, equipment, artillery and construction efforts at the Presidio from 1847 until the 1950s. The Cavalry troops often were involved in civil efforts such as the patrol of Yosemite National Park in its early years as well as fire fighting activities.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately as Schofield Road, Lincoln Boulevard, U.S. Highway 101, and California Highway 1.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area consisted of the construction of barracks to house cavalry troops; the construction of an electrical substation in 1908 that marked the beginning of the electrification of the Presidio; afforestation for climate control and dune stabilization; and the construction of a road system. Between 1907 and 1918, areas previously afforested were cleared for the construction of five large brick cavalry stables to house the mules and horses used by the Army in the transport of personnel and equipment. The establishment of the stables during this period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, one which continued to be discernible in 1991.

The major modification affecting the Cavalry Stables area was the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge approach road, Highway 101. Though the Golden Gate Bridge and its approach roads are historic resources, the Highway 101 approach does not share character-defining elements or features established in 1907-1918 and is considered an intrusion. The elevated roadway has altered the views significantly from this area. Later developments in this area have included the construction of an incinerator for garbage disposal in 1936; a chemical storage facility; dog kennels in 1965; a pet cemetery; and a religious activities center created through the adaptive re-use of the original barracks. Other modern additions such as the enlarged parking area at the religious activities center and additions to the electrical substation are intrusive elements that affect the cohesive nature of the area.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The area is characterized by a complex of brick stables constructed between 1913 and 1914, sited in a small valley, and the cavalry barracks, built on the hill above the stables. The stables are long, brick and sandstone structures with central gable-roofed monitors that run the full length of the buildings and flanked with shed roofs. Evenly spaced openings have reveals and segmental-arched heads. The stables are tightly clustered and step down the hill in two tiers. The barracks building is a large two-and-one-half story wooden structure in the Colonial Revival style with gable roof and central cross-gabled section. A two-story veranda with boxed columns runs across the front (north) elevation.

Other buildings in the area are primarily smaller support buildings for the stables and barracks and do not significantly contribute to the character of the area established by the cavalry buildings.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The five stables were sited to take advantage of a site suitable for the construction of a cluster of large buildings and corrals. The stables step down the slopes of a small valley. Stone retaining walls are located to provide suitable building sites. Some of the tree plantings originally intended for the stabilization of shifting sand dunes and climate amelioration were lost as a result of the construction of the stable complex. The plantings which remain from the afforestation effort pre-dating the cultural landscape period of origin for the area primarily include Monterey Pine, Monterey Cypress and Eucalyptus.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Cavalry Stables includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant paths and roads. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Parking areas are not character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

While there are no major surviving undeveloped natural areas, the surviving character-defining open space and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The cavalry stables were sited in a small, bowl-shaped valley facing the San Francisco Bay. Perhaps the stables were sited in this location to afford wind protection for the mules and horses. These five brick buildings are tightly and irregularly clustered together, and step down the hill in two tiers. The barracks(religious activities center) was sited on the u[illegible]er elevations along Lincoln Boulevard and was oriented to the roadway and San Francisco Bay. Site planning for the stables was functional, responding to the availability of a large expanse of buildable land, and the capacity for screening visually-undesirable functions through combinations of land form and forest plantings.

Land Use

Surviving character-defining land uses include undeveloped open space, services, utilities, supply and storage. The stables no longer house livestock, and some of the stables are used as storage buildings.

5.20 LIFE SAVING STATION, Area Number 20

Historic Events and Associations

The Life Saving Station has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1941); World War II (1941-1945); and the Post World War II era.

The Life Saving Station has a long history of efforts related to providing crisis and disaster relief for boating and marine activities in the San Francisco Bay. The Station, first established in 1889, was one of the first two life saving stations constructed in the bay area. The station has played a significant role over time in assisting navigation in and about San Francisco Bay and in training personnel in disaster prevention techniques.

Many sites and buildings located in the Life Saving Station area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. These sites and building include the commander's quarters and garage, built in 1889, and moved to its present site in 1914.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately as Marine Drive, San Francisco Bay, and Crissy Field beach.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. The Life Saving Station, called the Ft. Point Coast Guard Station in 1991, was located originally on a beach-front site east of the current site. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the relocated Life Saving Station included road systems, water supply systems, utility lines, and the filling of the coastal wetlands. These developments occurred between the 1870s to the early 1900s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the establishment of a major roadway to provide access to the site, continued filling of wetlands, and construction of piers and support structures. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character–an identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered slightly the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the loss of one pier and the

addition of a large metal vehicle hangar. Crissy Field has undergone major modifications since 1918 which have affected the Life Saving Station viewshed.

Though there have been a number of important changes to the Life Saving Station since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period 1907-1918.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

There are a variety of building types at the Life Saving Station including housing, support, storage and service. Except for a large metal vehicle hangar, the buildings share a common architectural character. They are clustered at the water's edge, following the grid implied by the lines of the pier. Wood shingles and the distinctive roof lines give the group a northeast seacoast character. The small wooden buildings closely sited at the end of the Coast Guard pier are compatible with the earlier, larger buildings and, along with the pier, form an integral part of the group.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Character-defining plantings include an evergreen hedge, palm trees, and evergreen tree wind break.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Life Saving Station includes much of the pedestrian and vehicular site circulation, the pier and remnants of Marine Drive along the Bay. The extant surface and width of Marine Drive may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The beach along the bay and associated vegetation are the only surviving natural features or systems in this area.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The shoreline location and shallow waters required an extended pier structure to provide access for boats. The windy location may have necessitated the storage of life saving boats in the station house. A vegetative wind screen of evergreen trees is located on the west side of the area. The front of the officer's house was oriented to the east away from the prevailing winds. The spatial organization of the structures located in the Life Saving Station Area responds directly to the orientation of the pier. Buildings are arranged in a cluster, along the grid implied by the lines of the pier.

Land Use

Though the Life Saving Station no longer functions as it was originally intended, in 1991 the complex supported housing and service functions.

5.21 CRISSY FIELD, Area Number 21

Historic Events and Associations

Crissy Field has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1941); World War II (1941-1945); and the Post World War II era.

Crissy Field was one of the first two aviation facilities established by the army on the West Coast. Its pioneering facilities and personnel were involved in such military pursuits as coastal defense, training of the Coast Artillery Troops, and target practice. Other activities included aerial photography and the fighting of forest fires. For many years the base served as the only air service coast defense station, and later, the only army air field on the West Coast.

Many sites and buildings located in the Crissy Field area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. These sites and building include the Headquarters administration building (#651), and Batteries Blaney and Sherwood. The headquarters building housed the offices of Major Henry H. ("Hap") Arnold, one of the first pilots in the U.S. Army. Major Arnold was trained to fly by Orville Wright. He later served as the first commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Corps, and in retirement, became the first "general of the air force." Major Arnold was directly responsible for the strategic bombing of Japan that shortened World War II in the Pacific. Batteries Blaney and Sherwood, constructed circa 1900, were installed as part of the Endicott defense system which was established to protect San Francisco Bay. These two batteries represent the only surviving examples of this type of defense system in the area.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along U.S. Highway 101 (Doyle Drive), San Francisco Bay, Crissy Field Avenue, Lincoln Boulevard, Torpedo Wharf complex, Life Saving Station (Fort Point Coast Guard Station), and the eastern Presidio boundary at Lyon Street.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of Crissy Field included road systems and filling of the wetlands. These developments occurred during the 1870s, through the 1900s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included: the establishment of Belt Line Railroad lines; and the construction of buildings and structures to house service, administrative, housing, and support and storage functions related to aviation. The airfield and seaplane ramp were constructed during this period. The site also has a history of temporary uses, including the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition, temporary housing during World Wars I and II, and temporary training and encampment operations. By 1921, much of the site was used for activities related to aviation. The Presidio became home to only the second army airfield on the West Coast, and it quickly established itself as an important training ground for military-related aviation activities. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the disuse of the aircraft landing strip, construction of buildings and structures associated with World War II, and the development of community support facilities. The usefulness of Crissy Field as a center for army aviation was compromised by two events. Construction of the Golden Gate Bridge rendered the logistics of take-offs and landings from Crissy Field dangerous and difficult. And, technological advances in the field of aviation produced planes that were unable to use the short runway at Crissy Field.

Though there have been a number of important changes to Crissy Field since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century to the end of World War II. The large expanse of flat, open space is still reminiscent of the site's function as an aviation facility.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The Crissy Field area is characterized by a relatively open shoreline, which was the airfield, and large industrial/warehouse buildings and hangars sited up against the bluffs. Warehouses are strung along the road and what was a railroad line. Most of the area is paved for easy vehicular access. The three central buildings, Stillwell Hall, the administration building, and the guardhouse, are Mediterranean Revival reinforced concrete structures with clay tile roofs. The largest of these, Stillwell Hall, has an arcaded base, scrolled moldings at gable-ends and a circular opening in the

middle; features typical of the Mission Revival style. Other buildings in the area tend to be utilitarian structures of no particular style.

The oldest warehouses, located at the east end of Crissy Field near the Marina Entrance, are a group of long, rectangular, one-story buildings on a raised base that serves as a loading dock. They are mostly wood with board-and-batten siding and low-pitched gable roofs with exposed rafter-ends. Later warehouses and hangars are steel frame with metal siding or are reinforced concrete. A particularly noteworthy architectural element of several hangars is the gambrel-like roof with central monitor. Some of the later warehouses were executed in a stripped version of the Mission Revival.

A number of temporary wood-frame barracks were placed on the airfield during the WWII period.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

No surviving Small-Scale Structures and Features were identified.

Circulation

There are many character-defining circulation systems in the Crissy Field area although most were compromised or interrupted by developments after the cultural landscape period of origin. These include vestiges of Marine Drive, Mason Street, Battery Blaney Road, railway lines, a pier, a seaplane ramp, and open unpaved areas which previously functioned as the original airplane landing strip. Archeological investigation may uncover traces of historical roadways which were abandoned. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining, and some circulation routes may have been paved for parking.

Natural Features and Systems

The Crissy Field site occupies much of the northern edge of the Presidio which is bounded by the San Francisco Bay. A sandy beach supports native vegetation that has been re-established along the shoreline dunes. Much of the land in the Crissy Field area, however, was created by filling wetlands. Character-defining native plant communities are located along the steep slopes bordering the south edge of the area.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The filling of the wetlands that originally occupied the Crissy Field site provided a large level site suitable for development. Large-scale temporary developments and activities occupied the area

before, during, and after the area was developed to support aviation. Shoreline erosion was controlled by placing stone and building rubble along the Bay edge. The structures which supported aviation activities were s d inland, along the edge of the bluff, for protection against the prevailing winds. Perhaps the situng of the permanent buildings along the sout ern edge of the area at the foot of the steep slopes and bluffs was a recognition of the fill area as a less desirable building site.

Site planning for the area was driven by aircraft operations. The requirements of aircraft dictated the location and layout of the airfield. Buildings were clustered along the south side of the strip to allow for an unimpeded line of approach from the water for the aircraft. A guardhouse and two flanking buildings marked the entrance to the area from Lincoln Drive. Supply, storage, and service structures were clustered in a bilaterally symmetrical organization at the far end of the area near the seaplane ramp. The temporary warehousing and railroad lines required nearly flat and straight linear sites.

Land Use

In 1991, many of the land use characteri ations were still evident, although the extent of land in use for aviation purposes was reduced to helicopter operations.

5.22 MAIN POST, Area Number 22

Historic Events and Associations

The Main Post has associations with sig ficant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Spanish-Mexican S tlement (1776-1846); Early U.S. Occupation (1846-1860); the Civil War (1861-1865); Indian and Military Affairs (1866-1890); Nationalistic Development , including the Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and the Post World War II era.

First settled by the Spanish during the e: nteenth century, the site of the Main Post has experienced continuous development as a military garrison. Although there are few structural remains from the period before 1860, the Main Post still c ntains buildings constructed during the Civil War period, in addition to structures from every consequent major time period. As a primary mission, the Main Post now houses the administrative center for the Sixth U.S. Army Division. Throughout its history, the Main Post has functioned essentially as the heart of the Presidio, containing a collection of inter-related structures and areas that fulfill all of the needs of an ongoing garrison.

Housing, administration facilities, training grounds, community facilities, service, medical and supply and storage buildings, in addition to ceremonial open spaces collectively make up the Main Post.

Many sites and buildings located in the Main Post area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. These sites and buildings include the NCO quarters (#s 124, 125, 126) built between 1897 and 1904. The NCO quarters may be considered an initial attempt at providing first-class housing at the Presidio for this important group of soldiers. The oldest officer quarters still in use at the Presidio (#s 5-16) were built during the Civil War. For more than 125 years, army officers and their families have resided here. Wright Hospital (#2), also built during this period, was a medical facility until recently and now houses an army museum. Numerous barracks buildings (#s 36, 86-87, 100, 101-105) are significant structures in the history of the Presidio. Barracks 101-105, built between 1895 and 1897, were the first permanent, brick quarters built there for the enlisted garrison. For ninety years they served as the home for artillery troops, and then later for infantry. Barracks 100 was built in 1909. Barracks 86 and 87 are the only survivors of the row of Civil War era barracks that ran north and south along the original parade. Barracks 36 was built in 1886 for artillery troops and is representative of the Presidio's enlisted quarters as constructed in the period between the Civil War and the end of the nineteenth century. A later addition, the noncommissioned officers' club (#135) was built as a service club in 1949. During the Korean War, several important international meetings were held here, including the signing of a peace treaty with Japan.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately as U.S. Highway 101 (Doyle Drive), Infantry Terrace, the San Francisco National Cemetery, Arguello Boulevard, Barnhard Avenue, Lincoln Boulevard, Presidio Boulevard, the open area parallel and east of Halleck Street, and the south edge of Presidio Chapel site.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Main Post included road systems, water supply systems, filling operations to create new buildable land for expansion, and afforestation. These developments occurred throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries following the earliest settlement at the Main Post. Between 1907 and 1918, the development of the area included the establishment of the main

parade ground form as observed in 1991; the completion of the Montgomery Avenue streetscape of barracks that forms the boundary of the western parade; construction of administration and operations buildings; a medical facility; an officers' club; officer housing; a church; recreational facilities; and utility lines associated with the electrification of the Presidio. This period of development solidified the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. These developments included the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge approach roads after World War I; the construction of buildings and structures associated with World War II which altered the appearance of the original eastern parade site; new roadways; and the development of community support and recreation facilities.

Major modifications to or affecting the Main Post began with the period prior to and during World War II, 1928 to 1945. The building of the Golden Gate Bridge and associated support facilities and the construction of buildings and structures during the mobilization prior to World War II dramatically altered the post's landscape. These new developments included the construction of large-scale concrete barracks fronting on the parade, supply and service buildings, a new administration building, temporary housing facilities, and new community facility and recreation areas. After World War II, the appearance of the Main Post continued to change. Some loss of afforested areas occurred during the creation and expansion of parking facilities. Recreation facilities such as a gymnasium and tennis courts were built in available open spaces, further reducing the extent of the remaining afforested areas adjacent to the Main Post. Many buildings, including warehouses and support facilities, also were razed during this period. During the 1970s, the main parade ground itself was paved for parking, although the space continued to be used for formal ceremonies. Though there have been a number of important changes to the Main Post since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century to the end of World War II.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The architectural character of the Main Post area is defined by its strong site organization. The buildings are hierarchically organized and follow a grid established by the Main Parade Ground. Large administrative buildings are sited around the large open parade ground, while support buildings and residences form secondary and tertiary rings behind the larger buildings.

The buildings support a wide variety of uses including administration, religious, housing, recreation, utilities, and warehouses. There are important examples from all of the Presidio building campaigns: remnants from the Spanish Period (powder magazine and Commendancia, although both have been altered significantly); Colonial Revival and Italianate wood-frame buildings from the 1850s-1900 (post hospital, Sutler's house, Funston Avenue housing, Chapel of Our Lady); vernacular utilitarian wooden buildings from the 1890s (the exchange stores); brick Colonial Revival buildings from ca. 1890s-1920s (brick barracks, Pershing Hall, guard house, Riley Ave. housing); reinforced concrete Mediterranean Revival buildings from the 1930s forward (post chapel, WPA theater, Red Cross); and the Modern industrial idiom (Bldg. 34). The different building types are mostly scattered throughout the Main Post, but there are several areas where one type is concentrated, resulting in a strong architectural ensemble. These include the brick barracks on the west side of the Parade Ground, Funston Avenue housing and post hospital, Riley Avenue housing, and the small brick warehouses along Halleck Street.

The brick barracks are a group of five nearly identical large buildings, constructed between 1895 and 1897, that are closely sited and aligned to form the western edge of the Main Parade Ground. Two similar brick buildings built slightly later continue the line to the north and south. The Barracks are in a simplified version of the Colonial Revival. They have U-plans, two-stories with attic, and hip-and-gable roof dormers with rolled corners. A raised one-story porch with classical columns runs across the front facing the Main Parade Ground.

The Funston Avenue housing was constructed between 1862 and 1878. It is made up of twelve similar wood-frame residences aligned along the western side of Funston Avenue. The houses are one-and-a-half-stories on a raised foundation, with gabled roofs and gabled dormers, polygonal bays at front and side elevations, and raised front porches with split columns. The architectural character of these houses is continued on the east side of Funston Avenue with the wood frame officers' quarters built about ten years later. These are small, simplified Italianate/Vernacular cottages (#51, 64), large Stick/Queen Anne houses (#56-59), and a Second Empire house (#65). The large post hospital (#2), built in 1857 continues the line to the north. The post hospital is a two-story, wood-frame building on a raised, fenestrated brick basement. It has a low-pitched hip-roof, Classical entablature with a wide overhanging cornice, and a three-story porch across the front with box columns and balustrade.

On the east side of Riley Avenue is a small group of two-story, Colonial Revival brick duplexes constructed in 1909. They have gable roofs, raised front porches with Tuscan columns and railing

across the front, and molded wood cornices with returns on the gable ends. Windows have segmental arch heads and a lunette with fan-sash is set below the ridge in the gable-ends. On the west side of Riley Avenue is a small group of Colonial Revival brick duplexes constructed in 1931 that complements the older housing across Riley Avenue.

There is a cluster of small utilitarian or industrial vernacular structures along Halleck Street. The warehouses and bakeries are generally one-story, rectangular, brick and sandstone buildings with hip-and-gable roofs, dormers or central monitor, and segmental arched openings.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The main parade ground is one of the post's most important extant site features. Presently paved as a parking lot, the parade was originally intended as a large, open greensward for important ceremonies, the presentation of marching and other training exercises, and temporary encampments.

Some extant portions of the Presidio Forest fall within the area of the Main Post. The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, and Monterey Pine and Cypress. Other developed landscaped areas include the Montgomery Street and Funston Avenue streetscapes.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Main Post includes many of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant roads. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. The original entry and arrival sequence into the Post from Lombard Street was altered during the cultural landscape period 1928-1943 with the construction of two large barracks buildings fronting on the old parade ground. Also, the environmental graphics associated with circulation, including signs and painted surfaces, may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

While the Main Post area may have been traversed at one time by a stream corridor, filling operations have eliminated its presence. There are extant portions of the Presidio Forest tree plantings established at the turn of the twentieth century, which now may provide important wildlife habitats in the area.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The site of the Main Post was first settled by the Spanish in 1775. The original reservation was sited to take advantage of an expanse of relatively flat land, which benefitted from a wind-sheltered east-facing slope and was near to bay anchorages and sources of fresh water. Afforestation efforts attempted to screen the Post from the prevailing winds. The site also afforded a symbolically commanding view of the Bay to which the post's main parade ground was oriented. Over time, the Main Post expanded in all directions. A stream valley running parallel to the post settlement eventually was filled to allow for continued growth. Although the actual position of the main parade has shifted to a position over the filled land, the basic system for arrangement of buildings around a central open space remained in tact from the cultural landscape period of origin to 1991. Buildings form the edges of the parade spaces on all sides. The land slopes downward throughout the length of the settlement, allowing for an unobscured view to the bay in spite of the buildings which edge the parade to the northeast.

Most of the Main Post was organized along a grid running basically south to north oriented along a broad ridgeline. The Post is bounded by two housing streetscapes along the eastern and western sides. Detached, single-family officer housing which originally faced inward onto the Parade, was later re-oriented outward to provide a public face for the Post at it main arrival point off Lombard Street. Enlisted men's barracks line the western edge of the post. Community facilities and administrative buildings head the parade along its southern edge and face the bay. Structures related to housing, administration, community facilities, supply and storage, and services have occupied the linear space located between the two parade areas.

Land Use

Land uses include administration, community facilities, housing, undeveloped open space, training and encampments, services, utilities, medical, supply and storage, and recreation. The majority of the land uses first established during the cultural landscape period of origin were observed in 1991.

5.23 INFANTRY TERRACE, Area Number 23

Historic Events and Associations

Infantry Terrace has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

Infantry Terrace, constructed in 1910, was the first housing development at the Presidio to deviate from the grid-like site organization originated by the main post parade ground to a pleasing double horseshoe of substantial dwellings that followed the terrain of the stream valley. The Infantry Terrace also has a recreation area associated with it.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Thomas Avenue, Arguello Boulevard, and the Main Post.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of Infantry Terrace included road systems, water supply systems, earthwork to fill the stream running through the bottom of the site, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of Infantry Terrace, Thomas Avenue, and Sibert Loop, construction of the officer quarters, and loss of some tree plantings associated with the afforestation effort conducted at the turn of the century. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the establishment of outdoor recreation areas, the construction of garages on Thomas Avenue and Sibert Loop, the construction of new facilities at the Main Post which affect the views from Infantry Terrace, and a changing composition of vegetation as some areas that were previously open were allowed to go to succession.

Major modifications to or affecting Infantry Terrace began between 1928 and 1943 with the addition of garage structures to the rear areas of the houses, and the construction of tennis courts in the stream valley. After World War II, the view corridor running northeast to southwest through the site was blocked by invasive tree growth in the stream valley. Though there have been a number of important changes to Infantry Terrace since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period beginning at the turn of the twentieth century to the end of World War II.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The officers' quarters are substantial multi-story duplexes and single-family houses organized in a double horseshoe following the natural terrain of the stream valley and sited to maximize views toward the bay and Main Parade Ground to the north. The houses, constructed in 1910, are in a California Craftsman/Spanish Mediterranean eclectic style with details such as wooden balustrades, shaped rafter tails, hipped clay tile roofs, and dormers at front and rear. Houses of the higher ranking officers are constructed of brick with sandstone trim, while the others are stucco over concrete.

Garages constructed behind the houses in 1939 are architecturally compatible with the earlier residences.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The small-scale structures and features in the Infantry Terrace area include stone retaining walls and steps and decorative plantings.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at Infantry Terrace includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of extant walks and roadways associated with Infantry Terrace. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The remnant of a stream corridor and the tree growth associated with it represents a regenerated natural system. The undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The housing and roadway associated with Infantry Terrace were sited to follow the natural terrain and organized to take advantage of views to the bay and the Main Post. The complex was sited on the upper rim of an stream valley. The houses are predominantly attached and constructed of parged and painted concrete with tile roofs. The houses located at the apices of the S-curved Infantry Terrace are detached, and constructed of brick for the higher ranking officers. They are sited to take advantage of the direct views of the bay or are located at the main entrance to the site. The roadway presents a view of a formal streetscape with oblique views of building facades.

Land Use

Land uses originally included housing and undeveloped open space/recreation. In 1991 land uses included housing and undeveloped open space/recreation.

5.24 PRESIDIO FOREST - SOUTHEAST, Area Number 24

Historic Events and Associations

The Presidio Forest - Southeast has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

The Presidio Forest, conceived as an ambitious tree planting project aimed at providing climate amelioration and dune stabilization by Major W.A. Jones of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s, remained an integral element in the Presidio landscape in 1991. Jones' plan called for the planting of evergreen species, such as Monterey Pines, Monterey Cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood native to other parts of California as well as Australia, and the Mediterranean, on the upper elevations around the Presidio. The trees would "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear larger than it really is." Tree planting were also seen as a design element by Jones who intended the main parade ground, the "central and vital point of the composition," to be framed by "an imposing background of forest overlooking rolling stretches of greensward." This section of the Presidio Forest contains a portion of the masonry wall, built at the turn of the twentieth century, which demarcates much of the southern and western boundaries of the Presidio.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Arguello Boulevard, West Pacific Avenue, West Housing, Lovers' Lane, East Housing, MacArthur Avenue, and the Presidio Boundary at Lyon Street.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1895-1907. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1895-1907. Initial development of the area associated with its establishment as an integral component of the Presidio reservation included road systems, Presidio boundary demarcation, water supply systems, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1860s, through the early 1890s. Between 1895 and 1907, the development of

the area included further afforestation, the construction of the masonry boundary wall, the establishment of utility systems through the site, and Lovers' Lane, a pedestrian path connecting the Main Post with the southeastern boundary of the Presidio. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established in the first part of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included the construction of recreational facilities, the loss of forest in some areas, and the usurpation of much of the original forest area for the construction of housing.

Major modifications to or affecting the Presidio Forest - Southeast began with the establishment of a quarry site east of Arguello Boulevard and its access road between 1907 and 1918. Between 1918 and 1928, the Julius Kahn Park was constructed along the southern boundary of the Presidio. After 1928, a dump site was established near the quarry. Between 1943 and 1971, successional tree growth was allowed to invade previously open areas, and two athletic fields were constructed next to West Housing.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The only structures in the area are small support buildings for the athletic field. They do not define the character of the area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Earth dam remnants and the stone wall and gates along the Presidio boundary comprise the small-scale structures and features located in the Presidio Forest - Southeast area. The plantings associated with afforestation primarily include eucalyptus, acacia, Monterey Pine and Cypress planted in random and grid-like patterns.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Presidio Forest - Southeast includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of the roads - Presidio Boulevard, West Pacific Avenue, West Broadway Street and Arguello Boulevard, and pedestrian routes including Lovers' Lane and paths. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

The natural features and systems observed in the Presidio Forest - Southeast area in 1991 included sand dunes, as well as native plant communities - riparian woodlands, coastal prairie and northern

coastal scrub. Surviving character-defining undeveloped and afforested areas may be important wildlife habitats.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The original planting of the Presidio Forest was aimed at the stabilization of the shifting sand dunes in the area, in addition to the provision of protection from prevailing ocean winds in settled areas Plantings were located on ridgelines to enhance the sense of place established by the ridgeline itself. The arrangement of plantings and open areas created a park-like setting.

Land Use

Land uses originally included training and encampments, recreation, administration, supply and storage, and undeveloped open space. In 1991, only recreation and undeveloped open space remained as character-defining land uses in the area.

5.25 WEST HOUSING, Area Number 25

Historic Events and Associations

West Housing has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

West Housing is a collection of housing developments constructed to house enlisted men and their families. The groupings of residences were built between 1932 and 1971, often replacing the temporary quarters comprising the West Cantonment, a site consisting of troop barracks developed in the years following the Spanish-American War. Many of the original barracks that were demolished later were considered wretched, substandard and "unsanitary, rotten and unfit for animals."

Two site features, El Polin Spring and Lovers' Lane, are also associated with the history of the Presidio. El Polin Spring was a source of fresh water for the early Spanish Presidio of San Francisco. Lovers' Lane, constructed during the period 1870 - 1895, east of the housing was a path from the Main Post to the Presidio Boulevard entrance gate.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Presidio Forest - Southeast, Barnhard Avenue, Presidio Boulevard, MacArthur Avenue, and Lovers' Lane.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1928-1943. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1928-1943. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of West Housing included road systems, earthworks associated with the impounding of stream corridors, utility lines, construction and demolition of the temporary housing found at West Cantonment, Lovers' Lane, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1890s through the 1920s. Between 1928 and 1943 the development of the area included the construction of NCO family housing along MacArthur Avenue, Portolla Street and Liggett Avenue, administration buildings, a greenhouse, and loss of some tree plantings associated with the afforestation effort conducted at the turn of the century. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War II and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established between 1928 and 1943. Developments during this period included the demolition of housing, and construction of new attached housing, and addition of tree growth in previously open areas.

Major modifications to or affecting West Housing began after World War II with the demolition of administration and supply buildings. New areas of attached houses were constructed with associated roads and on-street parking along Quarry Road, Wallen Street, Vista Court, Sanches Street, and Morton Street. Tree growth occurred in previously open areas. Though there have been a number of significant changes to West Housing since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period 1928-1943.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The architectural character of this area is defined by two groups of evenly spaced Georgian Revival residences sited along two straight roads that run along ridgelines. The two-story residences are brick with clay tile roofs and were constructed between 1932 and 1939. Also located in the area are several groups of long, two-story, multi-unit residential blocks that are not architecturally compatible with the Georgian Revival duplexes. These date from the 1950s and 1960s and have stucco finishes with wood trim.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The small-scale structures and features in the West Housing area include El Polin spring and associated stone structures and a brick bridge along Lovers' Lane.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at West Housing includes the vertical and horizontal alignments of Lovers' Lane, MacArthur Avenue, Portolla Street and Liggett Avenue, some walks and paths. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

El Polin spring is the most significant surviving natural feature or system in the West Housing area. The spring site has been altered with the addition of small-scale stone structures including stone-lined open drains and a spring box. Regenerated riparian woodland areas are also surviving character-defining natural features.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The housing and roadways associated with West Housing were sited to along the ridgelines and stream valleys of the area. Houses are sited on straight streets with distant views of the bay or open spaces from the south end of the streets, that are terminated by circular landscaped open areas. Houses front onto streets, and face either the fronts of buildings across the street or open spaces between buildings opposite them. There is a service system of alleys and garages.

Land Use

Land uses originally included housing, supply and storage, agriculture, recreation, and undeveloped open space. 1991 land uses included housing, recreation, and undeveloped open space.

5.26 EAST HOUSING, Area Number 26

Historic Events and Associations

East Housing has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

East Housing is a collection of housing developments constructed to house enlisted men and officers and their families. The groupings of residences and barracks were built between 1903 and 1943, often replacing temporary quarters which comprised the East Cantonment, a site consisting of troop barracks developed in the years following the Spanish-American War. Many of the original quarters buildings which were demolished were considered substandard.

General's quarters (#1) was built in 1943 for the commanding general of the Western Defense Command. Subsequently, it has been occupied by the commanding generals of the Sixth U.S. Army, including many distinguished generals serving during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam Conflict.

The officer quarters along the East Terrace followed the precedent set by Infantry Terrace, and were sited along a curving contour line. They also were sited to relate to a landscaped open space.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lombard Street, Presidio Boulevard, the Presidio Boundary at Lyon Street, and the Presidio Forest - Southeast.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1928-1943. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1928-1943. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of East Housing included road systems, boundary demarcation of the Presidio, rail systems, utility lines, construction and demolition of the temporary housing found at East Cantonment, construction of enlisted men's barracks, construction of supply and storage facilities, and administration buildings, training areas and encampments, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1890s through the 1920s. Between 1928 and 1943 the development of the area included the construction of officer quarters along Simonds Loop and the quarters that were to house the commanding general of the Western Defense Command. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War II and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established between 1928 and 1943. Changes during this period included the demolition of some housing, abandonment of a trolly line, and a lack of maintenance in the landscaped areas.

Major modifications to or affecting East Housing began after World War II with the demolition of barracks. Lombard Street was relocated during this time as well, altering a major entrance corridor through the Presidio. After 1971, the landscaped area inside Simonds Loop suffered a lack of maintenance. Though there have been a number of important changes to East Housing since its original development, much of what was observed in 1991 was constructed during the period 1928-1943.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

Three groups of evenly spaced officers' residences follow the contours of the steeply rising site, minimizing the change in grade and maximizing bay views to the north. Although built over a period between 1917 to 1943, the three housing groups share an eclectic Mediterranean Revival style and materials. Exterior walls are stuccoed and roofs are clay tile.

A group of long, single-story wood-frame barracks at the eastern edge of the Presidio do not conform in present use, architectural character, or siting strategy to the housing in the area. Now used as offices, the barracks step down the hill, following a relatively straight road, rather than following the contours of the hill.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

The small-scale structures and features in the East Housing area include stone retaining walls, and the masonry wall that demarcates the Presidio boundary at this point. Decorative plantings are located around houses and along streets.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at East Housing includes the vertical and horizontal alignments of Simonds Loop and the alleys behind it, Sumner Avenue, Ruger Street, and Lincoln and Presidio Boulevards. Some walks are character-defining. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

There are no extant natural features or systems associated with the East Housing area.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The housing and roadways associated with East Housing were sited to fit the steep hillside terrain, and to orient to the bay, city, or open space. The front facades of the houses orient to park-like open spaces. The general's house is set back from the street, and displays a higher level of site development.

Land Use

Land uses originally included housing, administration, and undeveloped open space. Land uses in 1991 included housing, service, and undeveloped open space.

5.27 LETTERMAN MEDICAL COMPLEX, Area Number 27

Historic Events and Associations

Letterman Medical Complex has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Nationalistic Development , including The Spanish-American War (1891-1914); World War I (1914-1918); Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and the Post World War II era.

The Letterman General Hospital was built between 1899-1901 as a result of the Spanish-American War. At this time San Francisco was the port of embarkation for the Philippines, and the hospital established an early specialization in tropical diseases. During the 1906 earthquake Letterman treated injured and sick civilians. Its commanding officer was responsible for sanitation in San Francisco during the emergency. During World War I Letterman Hospital specialized in orthopedic medicine for amputees returning from Europe. In 1945, 72,000 patients passed through its doors. During World War II it became the debarkation hospital for the Pacific Theater. The hospital also provided treatment for military personnel wounded during the Korean War and from military activities in Vietnam.

Many sites and buildings located in the Letterman Medical Complex area may be traced specifically to significant events and personages associated with the history of the Presidio, and its role in American military and civil affairs. These sites and buildings include the commanding general's quarters (#1000), a site of primary residence for almost 90 years, quarters (#s 1001-1004) for principle medical officers and the senior noncommissioned officer throughout the same period. The administration building (#10016), built in 1899, is the principle structure of the few remaining from the original hospital complex of 1899.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along Lincoln Boulevard, Presidio Boulevard, Lombard Street, the Presidio boundary at Lyon Street and Pacific Drive, U.S. Highway 101 (Doyle Drive), and open space running north-south to the east of Halleck Street.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1907-1918. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1907-1918. Initial development of the area associated with the establishment of the Letterman Medical Complex included the filling of the upper wetland area abutting the San Francisco Bay; construction of road systems, and water supply systems; and the

establishment of the eastern Presidio boundary and entrance points into the military complex. These developments occurred during the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. Between 1907 and 1918 the development of the area included the construction of the medical hospital and ward facilities, administrative facilities, housing for medical personnel, and structures for supply and storage. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character, an identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments after World War I and continuing to the early 1970s have altered the area's overall character and identity established at the turn of the twentieth century. Developments during this period included: the addition of new roads and paths from 1918 to 1928; the construction of U.S. Highway 101 after World War I; construction of additional barracks, administration and community facilities buildings before World War II; the relocation of Lombard Street, a primary entrance and approach road into the Presidio; and the demolition of earlier hospital facilities to allow for the construction of two multi-story, visually prominent, hospital towers in the 1970s. Other barracks and wards from the period of origin were razed to make room for construction of new barracks and parking lots in the 1970s to the 1990s.

Major modifications to or affecting the Letterman Medical Complex began during the period prior to and during World War II, 1928 to 1945, with the expansion of the complex east and south. The building of the Golden Gate Bridge and highway approach roads further affected the area by altering the views from and of the area and by imposing a barrier to further growth to the north. Construction of the Palace of Fine Arts on land previously included in the Presidio reservation checked growth of the Letterman complex to the east, and also altered the original view of the Bay. The most significant modification to the Letterman Medical Complex, however, has been internal to the area, namely the addition of the new hospital towers. Construction of the modern high-rise hospital towers, greatly out of scale with all other building at the Presidio, eliminated existing fabric from the period of origin and did not share character-defining features or elements established during the period of origin.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The architectural character of the Letterman Hospital area is defined by the unified function of the buildings rather than by site planning, architectural style, materials, or scale. The character is that of a hospital complex with support buildings that vary significantly in use and architectural character. These include a large hospital, research facilities, support, warehouses, utilities, and residences for the medical staff. Most of the buildings follow a grid that aligns with that of the Main Post, but lacks the hierarchy found at the Main Post. The area is now dominated by the large

scale of the hospital and research buildings at the eastern edge– later additions to the area that do not define the character of the area.

The complex, which was built and altered over time, has a variety of building styles and materials, with examples from many of the Presidio's building campaigns. Wood frame Colonial Revival buildings from ca. 1900 include the officers' quarters, administration building (1016), and ward (1007) among others. Reinforced concrete Mediterranean Revival/Craftsmen style buildings from ca. 1930 include Thompson Hall, the bacteriology laboratory, wards (1008 and 1009) and the laundry. The Brutalist style of the 1970s is represented by Letterman Hospital and research buildings.

The once-strong organization between the administration building (#1016) and the wards (1006-1009, 1012 and 1013) has been lost due to alterations and partial demolition of the connecting breezeway. However, there remain several areas where one building type is concentrated, resulting in a strong architectural ensemble.

The 1902-1908 officers' quarters aligned along O'Reilly Avenue are large, two-story, Colonial Revival duplexes that have gabled roofs with cross gables, narrow weatherboard siding, and molded cornices with dentil courses.

The 1919 warehouses are a group of six long, rectangular, one-story structures on a raised base that serves as a loading dock. They are mostly wood with board-and-batten siding and low pitched gable roofs with exposed rafter-ends. The warehouses are aligned along Gorgas Avenue which cuts across at an angle the grid of the Letterman Hospital area.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

No small-scale structures or features were identified.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Letterman Complex includes many of the extant road systems. The surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Significant roadways and paths were lost to the 1970s development of the Letterman Hospital. Perhaps most important to note is the relocation of portions of Lombard Street. Originally, this roadway provided a series of views of the Presidio and the bay beyond, culminating in the arrival at the Main Post.

Natural Features and Systems

The only major surviving natural system in the Letterman Medical Complex area is the remnant of the stream valley that ran south to north draining into the wetlands along the bay prior to filling.

Design and the Response to the Environment

The extant hospital complex sits on a broad, gently sloping site suitable for a large building complex. Originally, the site of the complex abutted wetlands occupying the northern edge of the Presidio along the San Francisco Bay. The wetland was filled just prior to the construction of the complex early in the twentieth century. The Letterman Medical Complex was originally sited to take advantage of a large, broad, gently sloping site that was well suited for development. The complex also benefitted from proximity to the Main Post. The hospital, ward, and housing complex constructed during the period of origin follows the grid established at the Main Post, and is centralized, and rectilinear in form. The repetition of structural forms and a consistent set-back along the roadway help to create a cohesive streetscape with an urban or campus-like character. Air and light circulation for the health of the patients was promoted in the arrangement of the buildings, while still allowing for the convenience of proximity between structures. Views to the bay and the Golden Gate are accessible from many points around the complex. An open green space to the east and a grove of trees planted during the afforestation of the Presidio flank the approach to the hospital complex. Much of the complex has been overshadowed by or lost to the construction of the large-scale hospital built in the 1970s.

Land Use

Many of the land uses originally established for sites and buildings including medical, administration, community facilities, supply/storage, housing, undeveloped open space, and recreation.were evident in 1991.

5.28 JULIUS KAHN PLAYGROUND, Area Number 28

Historic Events and Associations

The Julius Kahn Playground area has associations with significant events and personages related to the following major time periods: Military Affairs between the Wars (1919-1940); World War II (1941-1945); and Post World War II (1945-1991).

In 1922, the Army issued a license to the City and County of San Francisco for 7.3 acres of Presidio land along the southern boundary of the reservation for use as a public playground for

children. It was named the Julius Kahn Playground. The masonry wall which partially demarcates the southern eastern boundaries of the Presidio runs through this area.

Character-Defining Features and Elements of the Cultural Landscape

In 1991, the area's physical boundaries and edges were identified approximately along West Pacific Boulevard, and the Presidio Forest - Southeast.

The cultural landscape period of origin is 1918-1928. In 1991, the area, as an identifiable and distinct zone, was traced to the period 1918-1928. Initial development of the area prior to the establishment of the Julius Kahn Playground included road systems, the construction of the stone boundary wall, and afforestation. These developments occurred during the 1890s, 1900s, and 1910s. Between 1918 and 1928, the development of the area included the construction of a park pavilion, fencing, athletic fields and courts, and loss of tree plantings from the afforestation effort at the turn of the twentieth century. This period of development provided the area's primary identity and character that continued to be discernible in 1991. Developments beginning after 1928 and continuing to the early 1970s, such as a changing composition of vegetation, have barely altered the area's overall character and identity as established at the turn of the twentieth century.

Buildings and Large-Scale Structures

The only buildings in this area are small, stuccoed, gable-roofed support buildings for the park and do not define the area's character.

Small-Scale Structures and Features

Small-scale structures and features in the area include recreational elements associated with the site's use as a playground including athletic fields and courts, and fencing. The plantings associated with afforestation around the area primarily include Monterey Pine and Cypress.

Circulation

Character-defining circulation at the Julius Kahn Playground includes virtually all of the vertical and horizontal alignments of West Pacific Avenue and the paths and walks within the playground. The extant surfaces and widths of many roads may not be character-defining. Also, the environmental graphics associated with circulation, including signs and painted surfaces, may not be character-defining.

Natural Features and Systems

Surviving character-defining natural features and systems were not identified

Design and the Response to the Environment

The Julius Kahn Playground is located on a site that was never utilized extensively by the Army but is proximate to a large residential city neighborhood.

Land Use

In 1991 the predominant land use at Julius Kahn Playground continued to be open space/recreation.

Section 6.0

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Appendix A

Landscape Evaluation by Sub Areas

Appendix A: Landscape Evaluation by Sub Areas

Condition and Integrity Assessment

The condition and integrity of each sub area of the Presidio was assessed to provide database information to support general planning considerations and to use in determining sensitivity to change of the Presidio's cultural landscape areas and sub areas. The condition assessment was conducted concurrently, but as a separate evaluation from the integrity assessment. Condition was considered in the integrity assessment in terms of the condition of the historic fabric of the sub area. The condition assessment determined the existing level of maintenance and care of the 1990 cultural landscape. In some cases a sub area having integrity was in poor condition and in other cases a well-maintained sub area did not have integrity. The integrity assessment considered whether the characteristics that shaped the landscape during the historic period of origin be present at the time of assessment in much the same way they were historically.

Condition Assessment Methodology

The following steps were undertaken to complete the condition analysis for sub areas:

1. Based upon the cultural landscape chronology maps, and preliminary (non-field) documentation and analysis, the surviving sub areas were analyzed to determine whether a sub area's condition was good- (functional and maintained); fair- (functional and/or minimum maintenance); or poor- (function compromised and little or no maintenance).

2. This analysis was pre-tested during the initial field investigations by assessing selected areas and sub areas.

3. A preliminary determination of condition was made for each sub area based on the criteria indicated above in item 1.

4. Photographs, maps, notes, diagrams, and sketches were completed in the field.

5. The condition of sub areas of the 1990 cultural landscape was mapped.

Integrity Assessment Methodology

The following steps were undertaken to complete the historic integrity analysis for subareas:

1. Based upon the cultural landscape chronology maps, and preliminary (non-field) documentation and analysis, the seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places- (design, materials, workmanship, feeling, location, setting, and association) were analyzed to determine how they would be applied to the Presidio cultural landscape.

2. This analysis was pre-tested during the initial field investigations by assessing selected areas and sub areas.

3. Following the identification of character-defining elements within each area and sub area and the determination of period of origin, each area and sub area as it existed in 1990 was compared to the character-defining elements during the historic period of origin.

4. Recognizing that landscapes are dynamic and therefore change, a preliminary determination of integrity was made based upon the degree to which the sub area in 1990 was similar to that same sub area during the period of origin.

5. During the field investigation, with the historic map analyses and 1990 cultural landscape areas map in hand, the seven qualities of integrity were applied to each sub area.

6. Photographs, maps, notes, diagrams, and sketches were completed in the field.

7. Following the field investigation, the 1990 characteristics were compared with the area-wide characteristics during the period of origin, and a determination of integrity was made.

8. The integrity of sub areas was mapped.

CONDITION AND INTEGRITY OF SUB AREA LANDSCAPE FIELD SURVEY

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1A
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1B
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Not Determined
Setting:	Not Determined
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1C
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1D
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes

Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1E
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1F
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1G
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1H
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1I
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2A
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2B
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2C
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2D
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	No
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2E

AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2F
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3A
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3B
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3C
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3D
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3E
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3F
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3G
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3H
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes

Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3I
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3J
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4A
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4B
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4C
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4D
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4E
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4F
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4G
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4H

AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4I
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4J
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5A
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5B
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5C
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6A
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6B
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6C
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6D
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes

Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6E
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6F
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7H

AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8A
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8B
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No

Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8C
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8D
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8E
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: No

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8F
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8G
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8H
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8I
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8J
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8K
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8L

AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8M
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8N
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8O
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8P
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Q
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8R
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8S
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8T
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8U
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes

Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8V
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8W
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8X
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Y
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Z
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8AA
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8BB
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8CC
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8DD
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Not Determined
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8EE

AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8FF
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8GG
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8HH
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8II
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9A
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9B
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9C
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9D
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10A
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes

Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10B
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10C
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10D
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10E
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11F

AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12A
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12B
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12C
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13A
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13B
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13C
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: No

Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13D
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13E
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13F
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13G
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13H
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13I
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13J
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14A
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c.1775

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14B
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c.1775

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14C

AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c.1775

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14D
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c.1775

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes

Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15P
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15Q
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16A

AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Not Determined
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes

Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18A
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18B
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18C
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18D
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18E
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18F
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18G
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19A

AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19B
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19C
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19D
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19E
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19F
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19G
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20A
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20B
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20C
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: Yes

Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20D
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20E
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20F
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes

Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20G
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21A
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21B
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21C
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21D
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21E
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21F
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21G
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21H
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21I
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21J
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21K
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21L
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21M
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21N
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21O
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes

Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21P
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Q
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21R
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No

Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21S
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21T
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21U
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Not Determined
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21V
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21W
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21X
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Not Determined
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Y
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Z
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21AA
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21BB
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21CC
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21DD
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21EE
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22A
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22B
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22C
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes

Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22D
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22E
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22F
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No

Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22G
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Not Determined
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22H
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22I
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22J
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22K
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22L
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Not Determined
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22M
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22N
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22O
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22P
AREA'S NAME: Main Post

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Q
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	No
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22R
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22S
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22T
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22U
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22V
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes

Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22W
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Not Determined
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes
SUB AREA NUMBER: 22X
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Y
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes

Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Z
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: No
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22AA
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22BB
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22CC
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22DD
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22EE
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22FF
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22GG
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22HH
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22II
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22JJ
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22KK
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22LL
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22MM
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22NN
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22OO
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No

Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23A
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23B
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23C
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	No
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No

Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23D
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: Not Determined
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes

Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24P
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24Q
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24R
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No

Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24S
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24T
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24U
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24V
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24W
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24X
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest-Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25A
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25B
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Not Determined
Workmanship:	Not Determined
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25C
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25D
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25E
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25F
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25G
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25H
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25I
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25J
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No

Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25K
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25L
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26A
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes

Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes
INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26B
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26C
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26D
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26E
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26F
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26G
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26H
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26I
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26J
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27A
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27B
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27C
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27D
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27E
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27F
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27G
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes

Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27H
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27I
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27J
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No

Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27K
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27L
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: No
Setting: No
Materials: No
Workmanship: No
Feeling: No
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27M
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
Location: Yes
Design: Yes
Setting: Yes
Materials: Yes
Workmanship: Yes
Feeling: Yes
Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27N
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Poor

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27O
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: Yes
- Setting: Yes
- Materials: Yes
- Workmanship: Yes
- Feeling: Yes
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27P
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA
- Location: Yes
- Design: No
- Setting: No
- Materials: No
- Workmanship: No
- Feeling: No
- Association: Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27Q
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27R
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	No
Setting:	No
Materials:	No
Workmanship:	No
Feeling:	No
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: No

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27S
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27T
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 28A
AREA'S NAME: Julius Kahn Playground
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1918-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Good

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

SUB AREA NUMBER: 28B
AREA'S NAME: Julius Kahn Playground
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1918-1928

CONDITION BY SUB AREA: Fair

INTEGRITY BY SUB AREA

Location:	Yes
Design:	Yes
Setting:	Yes
Materials:	Yes
Workmanship:	Yes
Feeling:	Yes
Association:	Not Determined

INTEGRITY: Yes

Appendix B

Architecture Evaluation by Sub Areas

Appendix B: Architectural Evaluation by Sub Areas

Introduction

This analysis evaluates the Presidio architecture within the context of sub areas identified earlier by the cultural landscape analysis. The level of sensitivity to change from an architectural point of view was rated for each sub area. The report explains the scope of work, field work methodology, and methodology for analyzing a sub area's sensitivity to change.

Scope of Work

The purpose of this analysis was to evaluate the Presidio architecture within the context of the sub areas and to determine each sub area's level of sensitivity to change from an architectural point of view. Each sub area was evaluated as an architectural cluster rather than as individual buildings and rated its sensitivity to change using a three-tier rating system: highly sensitive to change, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change.

Fieldwork Methodology

Sub areas were analyzed as building clusters, taking into consideration the buildings' scale, style, materials, spatial arrangement, orientation, and spaces between buildings. The general architectural character-defining features of each sub area was identified and sensitivity to change ratings assigned. Field maps were annotated and any aberrations identified.

Methodology for Determining Sensitivity to Change

All buildings, whether historic or not, within each sub area were considered and evaluated as a group or cluster, rather than as individual buildings. The level of sensitivity to change was determined for each sub area based on architectural integrity, architectural significance, and physical condition of the buildings. An area's period of origin provided an initial context. Buildings constructed during that period were considered of primary significance and given a lower rating only if they had been altered or were in poor or critical condition.

Architectural Integrity was understood to mean the building group and its setting was sufficiently intact to convey the initial importance, feeling, and/or association of the architectural group. If a building was altered its integrity was considered compromised. However, no historical research was undertaken to identify a building's historic features for a particular time period.

Architectural Significance was understood to mean that the design, workmanship, materials, siting, or character were somehow distinguished.

RATINGS: A four-tier rating system was developed which assigned one of four ratings: Primary, Secondary, Indifferent, or Detracting, to a sub area's building cluster. Ratings were determined in the following manner:

Primary: Structure(s) was built during the area's period of origin, and
is architecturally significant,
has had only minor alterations to the physical fabric (retains its integrity),
contributes significantly to the sub-group's integrity,
is physically in good or fair condition.

Secondary: Structure(s) was built during the area's period of origin and is architecturally significant, but :
is in poor or critical physical condition, or
has been altered,
or
was built after the area's period of origin, but
is architecturally significant

Indifferent: If a structure was built during the sub-group's period of origin but:
is not architecturally significant,
is not compatible in style, material, scale, character, or use, but not obtrusively so, or
has had minor alteration to the original fabric.
or
if the structure(s) was built outside the period of origin and:
is not architecturally significant, but
is compatible in scale, material and/or style.

Detracting: If a structure was built outside the sub-group's period of origin and is not architecturally significant, and:
is intrusive in scale, materials, style, or use,
has had major additions or incompatible alterations,
is in poor or critical condition.

area's sensitivity to change was rated as follows:

y **Sensitive to Change**: if the building or buildings are architecturally significant and architectural integrity, and are harmoniously sited in relation to each other and to major roads, and/or other important landscape features. The buildings may be more important as a than they are individually.

ive to Change: if the building or buildings are architecturally significant, but have some integrity to individual buildings and/or a weak relationship between the buildings because ıarities in architectural style, scale, function, materials, and siting. But in spite of esses, the buildings are perceptible as a harmonious group.

ensitive to Change: if the buildings are not architecturally significant or if there is ıble loss of integrity to individual buildings through alterations. Or if the buildings are not cturally significant and are discrete entities because of an orientation on their site that does ot relate them to their neighbors.

imitations to the Work and Data Gaps

Certain district properties may need to be re-evaluated within contexts broader than the defined eas.

ıistorical research was undertaken to identify a building's historic features for a particular riod.

her research could affect ratings for which integrity was a factor. This work was heavily ed toward the buildings' visual character, rather than their functions.

present work emphasized sub-area evaluations. This resulted in a lack of recognition of listrict contexts, and may have contributed to undervaluing some of the unique buildings at sidio that should be considered individually.

ɔresent work does not fully consider the larger military architectural context.

Definitions of Terms

Many of the following definitions of terms are taken from Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, NPS-28, Release No. 3, August 1985.

Alteration: physical change made to the original fabric.

Cluster: structures that are closely sited, but are not necessarily related in use, style, scale or period of origin.

Feature: nonportable object, not recoverable from its matrix without destroying its integrity. Examples of features include rock painting, hearths, post holes, floors, and walls

Grouping: structures that are related in use, style, scale or period of origin, and are visually perceived as one designed piece.

Historic Fabric: material remains of a historic structure or object; whether original materials or materials incorporated in a subsequent historically significant period as opposed to materials utilized to maintain or restore the structure or object during a nonhistoric period.

Integrity: the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Structure (Historic): a constructed work, either historic or prehistoric, consciously created to serve some human activity. It is usually immovable by nature or design.

SUB AREA SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE FIELD SURVEY

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1A
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is Fort Point, a large masonry fort close to sea level, constructed in 1847. High red brick walls with stone trim enclose an interior court. Minimal openings at the exterior. The fort is now overwhelmed by the Golden Gate bridge looming above it. Strategically sited at the southern promontory of the Golden Gate to protect the San Francisco Bay.

Structural support for the Golden Gate Bridge arches over the fort, but the huge bridge significantly changes the original character of the site.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1B
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1C
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1D
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1E
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1F
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870

SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1905

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: Compromised
Architectural Significance: Secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Battery Lancaster is the only structure in this sub area. From an architectural point of view Batteries are considered to be sensitive to change, but have lost significant components, primarily the guns, steel stairs and rails, and are generally in poor condition.

Battery Lancaster was strategically sited on the bluff overlooking the Golden Gate to protect the entrance to the San Francisco Bay.

The integrity of Battery Lancaster was seriously compromised by the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, the roadway of which now runs directly above and through Battery Lancaster.

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS:
Although generally the areas of the batteries are considered sensitive to change, Battery Lancaster's architectural integrity has been so severely compromised by the construction of the Golden Gate bridge that the sub area rating was downgraded to less sensitive to change.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1G
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1872-1876

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: Compromised
Architectural Significance: Secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Battery East is the only structure in this sub area. The batteries have lost integrity by the removal of significant components, primarily the guns, steel stairways and railings and are generally in poor condition. Battery East was strategically sited on the bluff overlooking the Golden Gate to protect the entrance to the San Francisco Bay.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1H
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 1I
AREA'S NAME: Fort Point/Battery East
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1847-1870
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2A
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: ca. 1928

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
The Golden Gate administration office building and toll booths are the only structures in this sub area. A high canopy over the toll booths visually links these smaller units to the large administration building, minimizing the difference in scale, and creating the illusion of one large building. Constructed at the same time as the bridge, the cluster was designed to be compatible with it . The building is architecturally significant and was constructed during the area's period of origin

ALTERATIONS:
Toll booths have been replaced, but are of compatible materials and design.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Visually functions as one large building.
Materials: Similar; metal panels and glass.
Style: Compatible;
Use: Related to toll bridge
Spatial arrangement: The long administration building runs parallel to the roadway. Toll booths are positioned below a high canopy that is attached to the administration building and runs perpendicular to it .

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2B
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub has two levels, the bridge above and the hillside below. The bridge is architecturally highly significant and highly sensitive to change. It runs directly over the western end of Fort Point, which is also architecturally highly significant and highly sensitive to change (see sub area 1A). The bridge also runs over part of Battery Lancaster and Fire Control Stations 1662 and 1664. Supports for the bridge are placed within Battery Lancaster, compromising its architectural integrity as well as the original character of the site.

The cluster is not architecturally cohesive, but because of the high architectural significance of the Golden Gate Bridge and potential impact on Fort Point and the batteries below, the sub area was given Primary and Highly Sensitive to Change ratings.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; masonry, r.c., and steel
Style: mixed
Use: mixed; transportation vs. coastal defense

Spatial arrangement: not related to one another
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward bay
Space between: sub area is made of two superimposed subareas.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2C
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: to be determined

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is the Golden Gate Bridge gift shop which is steel and glass and circular in plan. The gift shop is sited at the southern end of the pedestrian walkway for the bridge, and at the northern end of a large parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2D
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2E
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: to be determined

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
Support buildings for the bridge district, sited in a parking lot at the back of the Golden Gate Bridge Administration building. Buildings are simple utilitarian structures that are not architecturally significant. The buildings are not numbered and there is no Army or NPS information regarding construction dates, however they appear to be post WWII.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar

Materials: similar
Style: utilitarian
Use: bridge related
Spatial arrangement: spread out without formal relationship to each other or Bridge Administration Building.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented for easy vehicular access
Space between: paved lot

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2F
AREA'S NAME: Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area, or directly below elevated roadway.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3A
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1876-1900

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Large, multi-level, reinforced concrete batteries set into hillside and partially underground. Strategically sited on the bluff overlooking the approach to the Golden Gate to protect the entrance to the San Francisco Bay.
Batteries have lost integrity by the loss of a significant component, the guns, steel stairs, railings. They have essentially been abandoned and are in generally poor condition. Some steel doors have been welded shut. The interior of bldg 1661, Battery Cranston, has been altered and metal buildings have been constructed at the original gun emplacements. Bldg. 1647, Battery Godfrey, has been altered with a minor cmu addition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; large monolithic structures.
Materials: Similar; reinforced concrete.
Style: Similar; military
Use: Similar; coastal defense
Spatial arrangement: loosely aligned along the top of the bluff overlooking the approach to the Golden Gate. Sited to defend the entry to San Francisco Bay.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3B
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1876-1911

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Three abandoned underground magazines (1640, 1643, 1644) of similar size and materials. Sited near batteries for which they are support buildings. They have essentially been abandoned, and some steel doors have been welded shut. Bldg 1644 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; small underground structures.
Materials: Similar; brick and concrete.
Style: Similar; military
Use: Similar; coastal defense
Spatial arrangement: Clustered at the southern end of the batteries they serve.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3C
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3D
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3E
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3F
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1900

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only architectural element in this sub area is Battery Crosby (bldg. 1630), a reinforced concrete battery with two gun emplacements and set into hillside. Roof is partially covered by sod. Windows have been boarded over.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3G
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3H
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3I
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1957

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only one building (bldg. 1648) in sub area, which is a nondescript service building incompatible with batteries because of difference in materials, architectural character, use siting, being oriented toward road rather than coast or view.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 3J
AREA'S NAME: Coastal Bluffs
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4A
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1902-1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised due to poor and critical condition of bldgs. 1622 and 1625.
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Battery Chamberlin (1621) and its ancillary buildings (1622, 1625) form a strong group. Ancillary buildings are in poor and critical condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Ancillary buildings are considerably smaller than large, monolithic battery.
Materials: Similar; reinforced concrete.
Style: Coastal defense
Use: Similar and dependent; coastal defense
Spatial arrangement: Battery is sited above beach facing west. Ancillary buildings are sited to the east of the battery, away from the beach.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4B
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4C
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-19'8
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4D
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4E
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4F
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4G
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4H
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1943

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this area is the New Mine Casemate (bldg. 1601) sited into the hill, obscured from view from the coast. The structure is concrete with only a northern entry and clerestory ventilators visible.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4I
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 4J
AREA'S NAME: Baker Beach
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1912

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only structure in this sub area is the Old Mine Casemate (bldg. 1600), a reinforced concrete structure built into the hill. Only the simple east elevation with two iron doors and a few debris clogged roof vents are visible. The structure is sited to be obscured from view from the coast.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5A
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1910-1960

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: bldgs.1773 and 1776 have integrity.
Architectural Significance: bldgs.1773 and 1776 are architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
The sub area is comprised of a cluster of buildings (1771-1780, 1781 and 1782) grouped to the southwest of a reservoir and related to water treatment use. Group is cohesive vis a vis use, but not in architectural character or materials. Buildings 1771, 1773, 1776 and 1779 were built during the area's period of origin. Of these four, two are architecturally significant, 1773 and 1776. Buildings 1775 and 1781 are in poor condition.

Building 1781 is a duplex residence that is not related to the water plant buildings by architectural character or use, but was built during the area's period of origin .

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; brick, reinforced concrete, prefab metal structure
Style: mixed.
Use: most are interdependent, water plant buildings; one is residential
Spatial arrangement: closely grouped to southwest of reservoir.
Space between: mostly paved

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5B
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 5C
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek/Water Plant
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6A
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1970

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
The group is made up of two buildings, the US Army Reserve administration building (1750) and large vehicle maintenance shop (1751). Both were built at the same time and are of similar architectural character and materials, brick and reinforced concrete. Buildings are sited to provide optimal vehicular access. They were built after the area's period of origin and are not architecturally significant.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: Similar
Style: Similar
Use: Interdependent, but different.
Spatial arrangement: Arranged perpendicular to one another, separated by wide vehicular access.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Both face onto a large parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6B
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6C
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6D
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6E
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 6F
AREA'S NAME: Lobos Creek Valley
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1953

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
One structure only.(1794), a sewage pump house, which is not architecturally significant and was constructed after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN:1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1969

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Seven multi-unit two-story housing blocks arranged around two parking lots. Vehicular access of primary importance to siting. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; stucco over wood frame.
Style: Similar
Use: Similar; multi-unit housing

Spatial arrangement: Buildings randomly arranged around two parking cul de sacs.
Orientation of individual w/i group: no direct interrelation between buildings
Space between: unevenly spaced

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
From a planning point of view this sub area should probably be grouped with the housing subareas of Areas 12 and 15, which are also multi-unit residential buildings sited at the top of the hill and accessed from Washington Blvd. The other housing in Area 7 is accessible from Lincoln Blvd. and sited on the steep slope of the hill.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN:1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1953-1970

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes two different areas of enlisted family housing. Easy vehicular access is a prime factor in site planning of both housing groups.

Wherry housing (1500's): Large scale development of densely sited multi-unit housing. The long rectangularly planned buildings step down the steep site and are oriented in a general north/south direction to maximize views toward the ocean and minimize grade change. Carports are integral to the design, most often located at the base of the residential buildings. The group is cohesive due to the sheer number of similar buildings consistently spaced and sited.

The housing group just south of Wherry housing (#1700'S) is grouped around two cul de sacs that function as parking lots for the housing.

Both developments were built after the area's period of origin and neither is architecturally significant.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; multi-level, multi-unit housing blocks.
Materials: Similar; stucco and wood siding over wood frame.
Style: common building type
Use: Residential (multi-unit)
Spatial arrangement: differs between groups, see above.
Orientation of individual w/i group: differs between groups, see above.
Space between: differs between groups, see above.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
This sub area should be divided into two sub areas, one including all of Wherry Housing and the other including the housing clusters off Brooks St. The two housing groups were built at different times (1953 and 1970) and were not designed to relate to one another either architecturally or from a planning point of view. The two groups have different organizational schemes and are accessed from different roads.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1911

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Command Fire Control Station, 1344, is the only building in this sub area. It is a two-room, reinforced concrete station. Although in poor condition, it is considered sensitive to change

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 7O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southwest
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8A
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Although there are no buildings in this sub area, it is an important element of Ft. Scott's design, and like sub area 8B, is an integral part of the planning and visual cohesion of sub areas 8C and 8FF. It is therefore highly sensitive to change.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8B
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1964-1972

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
There are now two small buildings (#1210 and 1286) in this sub area, that are related to the recreational use of the open space. The buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the period of origin. Bldg. 1286 is in poor condition.
Although the buildings are detracting and less sensitive to change, the site is an important element of Ft. Scott's design, and like sub area 8A, is an integral part of the planning and visual cohesion of sub areas 8C and 8FF. It is therefore highly sensitive to change.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: both small
Style: utilitarian
Use: recreational support buildings
Spatial arrangement: side by side at edge of playing field.
Orientation of individual w/i group: both at southern end of part of the parade ground now used as an athletic field.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8C
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN:

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

hitectural Integrity: yes
hitectural Significance: yes
sical or Architectural Character:
ı strong cluster of buildings that define the edge of the Ft. Scott parade ground. Bldgs. #1202-1208 and 1216-
ɔ identical, massive, rectangularly planned barracks, sited in a long horseshoe pattern along the edge of the
ıarade ground at Ft. Scott. The barracks are Mission Revival/Craftsman in style, having clay tile gable roofs
and-gable dormers and cross gabled end sections. The gable ends have scrolled cornices and a group of three
s of which the center one has a rounded-arched head. There are paired brackets at the eaves and a ground floor
ıcing the parade ground.
ɔ strong edge to the parade ground is weaker at the northeast end where the evenly spaced and identical
ɔ buildings are discontinued but the site pattern is carried on by buildings 1214 and 1213, which are
turally compatible.
lding 1214 is of a slightly smaller scale than the barracks buildings, but is of the same materials and
tural style.
lding 1213, the post stockade, is a square block with a tiled, hip roof, large double brackets supporting the
geometric frieze on the entablature, segmental arches on the ground floor openings, and pronounced belt
. The style is called both Italian/Spanish Mediterranean Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival. The style is
ble with the Mission Revival style of the other buildings in the sub area, and the materials are similar.
buildings in the sub area are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

\TIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
le: Similar
ɛrials: Stucco over reinforced concrete with clay tile roofs.
le: Mission Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival.
: Administrative offices, residential, and jail.
ɔpatial arrangement: aligned in a horseshoe around a grassy parade ground.
Orientation of individual w/i group: The Barracks buildings front onto the parade ground and have service
ads behind. Buildings 1214 and 1213 face the service road, rather than the parade ground.
Space between: Evenly spaced.with paved vehicular area between each barracks building. This pattern breaks
ɔwn at northeast end with buildings 1213 and 1214.

ɛEA'S RATING:
y

ATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
sensitive

VES FURTHER CONSIDERATION:
; 1201 is architecturally an important and integral element in this building group and should probably be
in this sub area.

ɛEA NUMBER: 8D
ɔ NAME: Fort Scott
ɔ PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
ɛEA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ΓECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
buildings in sub area.

ɛEA NUMBER: 8E
ɔ NAME: Fort Scott
ɔ PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
ɛEA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1937-1960

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: bldgs. 1299 and 1389 are architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a group of buildings (1299, 1387, 1388, 1389 and 1390) that are unrelated architecturally. Two of the buildings are architecturally significant: bldg. 1389 is a very simplified version of the Colonial Revival/ Georgian style; a small rectangular building with a witch's cap roof bell tower and an entrance portico. Building 1299 is of a Craftsman/rustic style with river-rock base, piers and chimney, log walls and clay tile roof. Other buildings in the sub area are not architecturally significant. They include bldg. 1387, a large theater /bowling alley with largely blank walls. The others are utilitarian wooden buildings.

No building in this sub area was built during the area's period of origin. Buildings 1296, 1387, 1389 and 1390 are in poor condition.

ALTERATIONS:
The original entry to building 1299 at west has been altered. Building is now entered from north.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Wood frame with board and batten or horizontal wood siding, and a log structure with river-rock base, piers, and chimney.
Style: Mixed; Colonial Revival/ Georgian (simplified), craftsman/rustic, and utilitarian.
Use: Recreational, and ecclesiastical
Spatial arrangement: There is no interrelationship in the siting of the buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Building 1299 is an aberration in the general building designs of the Presidio. It is the only example of stone and log construction.

Sub area 8E was given a Secondary rating because buildings 1299 and 1389 were determined to be of Secondary rating. The sensitivity to change rating was elevated to sensitive because of the architectural significance of buildings 1299 and 1389. The other buildings, however, are detracting or indifferent.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8F
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1894-1906

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes Battery Dynamite (1399), which is primarily underground, and Building 1398, the Battery Dynamite powerhouse, a simple, utilitarian, reinforced concrete building with Classical detailing. Battery Dynamite is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Materials: Similar; reinforced concrete.
Style: military/Classical
Use: Coastal defence

Spatial arrangement: The battery is set into the hillside, most of it being underground. The powerhouse is to the east of the battery, completely above ground, but protected from the coast by the hill and high retaining walls.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8G
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1896-1897

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is Battery Safford (1354), which is partially underground.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8H
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1911-1942

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: no
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a number of buildings (1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1365) that are unrelated architecturally. The site appears to be a catch-all area used to accommodate support buildings with disparate functions. Security fencing around boundary of the sub area.

Building 1351 is sited on the hill above the other buildings, which are tightly clustered. Building 1351 appears to be oriented toward Lincoln Blvd. and the batteries rather than Ft. Scott.

Although built during the area's period of origin, building 1363 has been significantly altered with additions at both ends. Bldg. 1365 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; brick, reinforced concrete, corrugated metal.
Style: mixed
Use: Misc. support for Ft. Scott and Batteries.
Spatial arrangement: Bldgs.are located behind security fencing. They are randomly spaced with no hierarchy or particular orientation.
Orientation of individual w/i group: No hierarchy or particular orientation.

Space between: Paved, buildings randomly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8I
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8J
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8K
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN:

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area. #1349, fuel oil storage tank only.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8L
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1902-1917

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: yes, 1338
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes two buildings only, 1338 and 1340 which do not form a cohesive group. Bldg. 1338 is a brick building with slate roof, that is architecturally related to bldg. 1339 in sub area 8N. Bldg. 1340 is a one story board and batten wooden warehouse with wide overhang over a loading dock. Both buildings were built during the period of origin, but the sub area was downgraded to less sensitive because the buildings are not a cohesive group and bldg. 1340 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: .mixed

Materials: mixed; brick with stone trim, and wood frame with wood siding.
Style: vernacular/utilitarian.
Use: Storage
Spatial arrangement: Sited on southern edge of Kobbe Ave.
Orientation of individual w/i group: The buildings define the street edge, but here is no interrelationship between the two buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION:
Architecturally, building 1338 should be grouped with 1339 (in sub area 8N). They are contemporary buildings of similar materials, related original use, of similar architectural character, and face one another across Kobbe Ave.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8M
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1945

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one building (1347) in this sub area, a wood frame barracks building, sited on knoll on edge of Ft. Scott. The building is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8N
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1900-1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area does not have a strong architectural cohesion. It includes three buildings: the General's quarters (1337), ordnance repair shop (1339), and a detached garage (1341). Although all constructed of brick, the buildings are not related in use to one another, and all three are oriented toward different roads.
Bldgs. 1337 and 1339 are architecturally significant and were built during the period of origin. Bldg. 1341 is not architecturally significant and was built after the period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Similar; brick with stone trim.
Style: Compatible: Colonial Revival

Use: Mixed; General's quarters, detached garage, and ordnance repair shop (orig. use) now used for storage. The garage and repair shop are not service buildings to the General's quarters.

Spatial arrangement: no relationship; General's quarters is sited on hill, set back from road with a formally landscaped yard. The two smaller buildings are sited directly on road.

Orientation of individual w/i group: Each is oriented toward a different street.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Architecturally, building 1339 should be grouped with 1338(in sub area 8L). They are contemporary buildings of similar materials, related original use, similar architectural character, and face one another across Kobbe Ave.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8O
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1912-1942

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Architectural Significance: Some bldgs. in sub area are architecturally significant.

Physical or Architectural Character:

Buildings in this sub area are strung along the service road behind the Ft. Scott barracks forming a secondary layer behind the Ft. Scott parade ground buildings. Although some buildings in this sub area form a cohesive group related in architectural character to the primary Ft. Scott buildings, a number of buildings are detracting and weaken the sub area architecturally.

Buildings 1220, 1224, 1226 are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin. They are compatible with the Ft. Scott parade ground buildings, being multi-storied, Mission Revival buildings of stuccoed reinforced concrete, with clay tile roofs. Building 1219, a large flat-roofed reinforced concrete building, was also built during the area's period of origin.

Buildings 1221, 1225, 1227, 1230, 1233, 1231 and 1237 are single story wood framed buildings that are of a different architectural character than the Ft. Scott Mission Revival buildings. They are not architecturally significant. Bldgs. 1221, 1225, 1233, and 1237 were built after the area's period of origin. Buildings 1233 is in poor condition. Building #1221, an abandoned gas station.

ALTERATIONS:

Bldgs. 1227, 1220 have been altered slightly.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :

Scale: Mixed
Materials: Mixed; Reinforced concrete w/ clay tile roofs, wood frame, and cmu.
Style: Mixed; Simplified Mission Revival/Mediterranean and vernacular/utilitarian
Use: Mixed; Administrative offices, gymnasium, warehouse, vehicle maintenance, utility.
Spatial arrangement: Strung along Ralston and Upton Ave.s, behind the Ft. Scott Barracks.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward road, not toward each other.
Space between: Evenly spaced at southern end of sub area; irregular and wide spacing at north.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8P
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921 (subsequently altered)

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Architectural Integrity: no
Architectural Significance: Original building is architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes only one building (#1331), the Officers' Recreation Center, a Spanish Mediterranean Revival style building of brick with a tiled roof which has been altered significantly. The incompatible additions obscure the original building which was architecturally significant and, although built after the area's period of origin,.was compatible with the Ft. Scott Parade Ground buildings. The visual relationship between the building and its site, retaining walls, etc. is strong.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Q
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8R
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1918-1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes six buildings: four large wood frame warehouses (1241, 1242, 1243, and 1244), one small single family residence (1240), and a small wooden building (1239). The four warehouses form a cohesive group, but the smaller buildings relate architecturally more closely to two other subareas (8O and 8S/T).
Although only bldg. 1240 was built during the area's period of origin, because the warehouses form a strong, cohesive group, the sub area was given a sensitive rating.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Mixed; wood frame
Style: Mixed;
Use: Mixed; warehouse, residence, office.

Spatial arrangement: warehouses are sited in a wide hollow, stepping down the hill. The two smaller buildings are sited at side of road at intersection of Ruckman and Upton Avenues.

Space between: Warehouses 1241, 1242 and 1243 face each other across a large parking lot/vehicular access area.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Bldg. 1240 is compatible with the housing in sub area 8S and should be considered part of that group.

Bldg. 1239 is nearly identical to bldg. 1237 sited across Ruckman Ave. The two buildings should be considered as part of the same subgroup (1337 is currently in subgroup 8T, but may more appropriately be part of 8O).

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8S
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1909-1933

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Architectural Integrity: yes

Architectural Significance: yes

Physical or Architectural Character:

This is architecturally a cohesive group, linked by use, architectural character, and siting. They are two story, multi-unit residences (1261-1263, 1265, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272-1277) sited along curvilinear road with minimal setback. Detached garages (1245-1248, and 1250) are sited along a service road that runs behind the houses. Garage 1248 is in poor condition.

Although nearly half of the houses and all the garages were built after the period of origin, they are compatible with the earlier houses that date from the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :

Scale: Similar

Materials: Similar;

Style: Spanish colonial revival.

Use: Similar or dependent; residential and detached garages.

Spatial arrangement: sited along curvilinear road, stepping down hill.

Orientation of individual w/i group: Front oriented toward road, with back service road behind Garages are sited along service road.

Space between: evenly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
Building 1240, currently in sub area 8R is architecturally closely related to sub area 8S, because of similar use, siting, materials and style.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8T

AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1942

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is distinguished primarily by a large area of bermed earth over the underground Battery Howe-Wagner (1287). Also included in the sub area are a small reinforced concrete fire control for Battery Howe-Wagner (1283) and two structures (1237 and 1285) that are unrelated architecturally to Battery Howe-Wagner and to one another. The architectural character of Battery Howe-Wagner (long vaulted spaces) is not discernable from the exterior.

Building 1285 is a corrugated metal garage placed in the mortar bay of Battery Howe-Wagner. It is detracting. Building 1237 is a wood frame building sited at the intersection of Ruckman and Upton Avenues. Neither 1285 nor 1237 is architecturally significant or built during the area's period of origin. Their placement has compromised the battery's integrity. The subarea's rating is based on the facrt that it includes a battery.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Mixed; Reinforced concrete, corrugated metal, wood siding
Style: Mixed
Use: Mixed; coastal defence, vehicle storage, post office (now empty)
Spatial arrangement: widely spaced
Orientation of individual w/i group: Battery was sited for optimal view toward the Bay. Garage was sited to take advantage of paved area originally part of battery. Building 1237 was sited at side of road, in proximity to other Ft. Scott buildings.
Space between: bermed earth and sod

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
1237 and 1239 are nearly identical buildings sited across Ruckman Ave. from one another, and should be considered as part of the same subgroup (1339 is currently in subgroup 8R, but may more appropriately be part of 8O).

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8U
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1933

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This buildings of this sub area form a strong architectural group. They are nearly identical Colonial Revival, two story duplexes (1289-1298), of materials and architectural character compatible with the primary Ft. Scott buildings.

Although built after the area's period of origin, this group of buildings is strongly cohesive and compatible with the Ft. Scott Parade Ground buildings. The rating was consequently raised to highly sensitive.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :

Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar
Style: Similar
Use: Similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: Evenly space along a slightly curving service road . Formal entry is off a pedestrian way at north.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward view north toward the Golden Gate, with service road at south.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8V
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8W
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8X
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Y
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8Z
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area. Building #1260 is a diesel fuel tank.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8AA
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8BB
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1910-1914

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is architecturally a cohesive group of large houses (1300-1328) and two multi-unit residential buildings (1330 and 1334) sited imposingly on hill above Kobbe Avenue. The houses alternate between brick and stucco covered masonry wall, and are each slightly different in detailing, but generally Classical Colonial Revival in the Georgian/Federal mode. These buildings are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

Detached garages along the service road behind are of a compatible architectural character, although not significant on their own and were built after the period of origin. Several of the garages are in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, although buildings 1330 and 1334 are larger, but architecturally compatible.
Materials: Similar; Brick and stucco over masonry.
Style: Classical Colonial Revival
Use: Similar; Residential, mostly single family or duplexes. Two, however, are multi-unit residential.
Spatial arrangement: aligned along a curvilinear road with service road and detached garages behind.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Sited high above the road on terraced hill.
Space between: evenly spaced, stepping down hill.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8CC
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8DD
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1943-1960

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only one building of significance, General's quarters (1332), and a garden shed (1386), sited alone on hill surrounded by fully landscaped yard. Bldg. 1332 is a large two-story stucco residence with clay tile roof and carved wooden brackets.
Although built after the area's period of origin, Building 1332 is compatible in materials, scale, and architectural character with the primary Ft. Scott buildings, and is architecturally significant.

ALTERATIONS:
Minor alterations; second story balcony that was originally open has been enclosed.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8EE
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8FF
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1912

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one building in this sub area, Ft. Winfield Scott Headquarters (1201), an integral part of the Ft. Scott parade ground ensemble. Although smaller than the barracks it holds its own in the grouping. It is sited at the head of the parade ground, at the highest elevation. It is compatible in materials and Mission Revival style, although slightly more ornate, with a scrolled blind window in the gable and a balcony over the raised entrance.
Bldg. 1201 is architecturally significant and was built during the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
Building 1201 is an integral part of the building group (sub area 8C) that defines the Ft. Scott parade ground and should be considered architecturally part of that group of buildings.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8GG
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this sub area are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. They.include the indoor shooting range (1369) and two storage sheds (1370 and 1371), one of which is in poor condition.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8HH
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 8II
AREA'S NAME: Fort Scott
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9A
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This is a strongly cohesive group of architecturally significant buildings (951, 952-964, 966 and 967, 968 and 969) consistently sited above and following a wide curve in Lincoln Blvd. The group is in the Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style with stuccoed walls and clay tile roofs. Most of the buildings (952-964) are identical two story houses with projecting, enclosed front porch topped by a wooden balustrade. At the eastern end of the line of buildings is the larger, but compatible, building 951 (Crissy Field BOQ),. This building has a two story portico with triangular pediment and Tuscan columns, and a Classically detailed entrance flanked by rounded-arched windows with fanlights.

Building 966 was not originally residential, but has been converted to this use. It is architecturally an integral part of the sub area.

On their own, the two detached storage buildings (968 and 969) located along the service road at south of housing are not architecturally distinguished and are less sensitive to change. However, due to their discrete siting, they are not intrusive.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; although bldg 951 is larger.
Materials: Similar; Stucco over r.c. with clay tile roofs.
Style: Similar; Colonial/ Mediterranean Revival
Use: Similar, residential , although bldg. 951 is now temporary housing.
Spatial arrangement: evenly spaced following the curve of Lincoln Blvd., which follows the topography of the hill.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Buildings face north toward view and Lincoln Blvd. with service road at south.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9B
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9C
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 9D
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field Officer's Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1970

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Two story, multi-family housing with only slight variations. Group was built at the same time, using the same materials and following similar plans. Site is wooded and obscured from Lincoln Blvd. and Hwy 101, which ring area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar
Style: Similar
Use: Similar; multi-family residential
Spatial arrangement: Strung along Armistead Road and two parking cul-de-sacs (Ramsel and Lendrum Courts).
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented to maximize views toward bay and for easy vehicular access.
Space between: Evenly spaced

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10A
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1909-1947

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: earlier bldgs. are architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area falls into two smaller subareas with differing architectural characters. At the west is a tight cluster of small wood frame buildings oriented toward the wharf. These buildings were built between 1902 and 1923 and are now occupied by GGNRA. At a distance, toward the east, is a fenced area in which are located two buildings (979 and 976) built in the 1940's and used for vehicle maintenance. Buildings 979 and 976 are not architecturally significant, and are detracting. Bldg. 976 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
The two areas are not architecturally compatible
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Mixed; wood frame with horizontal wood siding vs. metal frame and siding.
Style: vernacular/utilitarian
Use: Mixed; Torpedo Wharf support (original use) vs. vehicle maintenance
Spatial arrangement: Sited at edge of bay. Torpedo Wharf buildings are tightly clustered near the wharf, while the vehicle maintenance buildings are located at a distance behind a secured fence.
Orientation of individual w/i group: All are oriented toward the bay
Space between: paved flat site

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10B
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10C
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Four large open vehicle storage sheds (949, 950, 973 and 974), with mostly earth floors. Although not substantial structures from an architectural standpoint, they form a strong group due to the even number of them aligned on both sides of the roadway. Sub area rating was lowered to "less sensitive" because the buildings are reported (by Army) to be contaminated and bldg. 974 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar; long, one story structures.
Materials: similar; wood frame
Style: similar; utilitarian
Use: similar; vehicle and hazardous waste storage
Spatial arrangement: closely sited along both sides of roadway.
Orientation of individual w/i group: toward roadway
Space between

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10D
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 10E
AREA'S NAME: Torpedo Wharf Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1938-1973

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only the Central Magazine (1470 - 1473) and its dependent structures. The building group is sited behind a secured fence and partially covered with bermed earth. Although built after the area's period of origin, as an integral part of the coastal defense network, this sub area was rated sensitive to change. Buildings 1472, a sentry station, and 1473, a guard tower, date from the 1970's.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Materials: Reinforced concrete and earthworks and a wooden lookout tower
Style: military
Use: related; ordnance storage and its dependencies.
Spatial arrangement: behind secured fence and bermed earth.
Orientation of individual w/i group: with the exception of the sentry tower, the focus of this group is inward.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS:

Buildings 1472, a sentry station, and 1473, a guard tower, date from the 1970's.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1944

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only structure in this sub area is an isolated concrete latrine, building 1474, which is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 11I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - West

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is building 1444, a radio station, transmitter. It is a small, one-story, reinforced concrete block with a flat roof and horizontal detailing at parapet. It is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12A
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1985-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1897-1900

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: High
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only structure in this area is Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg (1430), a large, five-part , symmetrical concrete structure covered by earthworks, with fire control station at the southeast.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12B
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1985-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 12C
AREA'S NAME: Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1985-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1966

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is composed of a group of nearly identical two-story, multi-unit housing blocks, sited for easy vehicular access and oriented toward the road, with open space between the buildings. These buildings were constructed after the area's landscape period of origin and are not architecturally significant.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar,two-story blocks
Materials: Similar; stucco walls.
Style: Similar; nondescript, modern.
Use: Similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along a curve on Washington Blvd. and angled at slightly different angles to Compton Road, which is straight at this point.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented to road and vehicular access.
Space between: evenly spaced on relatively flat site.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION

The buildings in this sub area relate strongly to those directly across Washington Blvd., (in sub area 15Q) which are similarly sited, of like materials and scale and of similar architectural character.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13A
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1931-1981

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only one building (1801), which is a large, 5-winged, 7 story hospital building. It is a Classical Revival style building in buff colored brick that was significantly altered by the addition of large, Modern-style wings in 1951 and by other alterations that have compromised its architectural integrity.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13B
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13C
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1932

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Bldg. 1806 is architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area comprises five buildings (1802-1807) that are mixed in architectural character, scale, and use, although all are supportive to the hospital, and architectural scale. The buildings are all oriented to the curving service roads at the east of the hospital, but are not formally related to one another or the hospital building. The site is relatively flat.

Bldg. 1805 is of the same architectural character as the original hospital and nurses' quarters, but the power plant now interrupts the earlier architectural cluster.

Building 1807 is reportedly contaminated with hazardous material.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; brick, concrete,
Style: mixed
Use: mixed, utility, residential,
Spatial arrangement: arranged to follow curving service roads
Orientation of individual w/i group: to road
Space between: paved or with grass.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13D
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1915-1932

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This is a cohesive group of similar duplexes and single family houses (1809-1815) in the Colonial Revival style with stuccoed wall, gable roofs and semi-circular lunettes with fan sash in the attic stories on the gable ends. Wooden entrance porches have curved gable roofs that recall the Regency mode of the Colonial Revival.
Houses are evenly spaced facing the road and are sited in a gently curve with front lawns.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar
Style: similar; Colonial Revival
Use: similar
Spatial arrangement: evenly spaced along secondary road. Houses have slightly different setbacks so the group forms a gently curve toward road.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road
Space between: closely spaced

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13E
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13F
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13G
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13H
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1932

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Buildings 1818 and 1819 are significant as part of the original hospital design.
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area is a cluster of five buildings, two small, buff colored brick, flat-roofed boxes (1818-1819) of the same architectural character as the original hospital, and three prefab metal storage buildings (1820-1823). The sub area is located on a relatively flat area above the hospital complex, which is somewhat obscured by trees. The buildings are sited to follow the same grid established by the hospital building.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: mixed; yellow brick vs. metal
Style: utilitarian
Use: related
Spatial arrangement: closely sited, following the grid established by the hospital building
Orientation of individual w/i group: smaller buildings are sited behind the larger of the buildings, and are supportive to it.
Space between: a paved service road encircles the larger building. Smaller buildings are accessed from that service road.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13I
AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 13J

AREA'S NAME: Marine Hospital Complex Site
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1932

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is the Nurses' quarters (1808), in the Colonial Revival style using buff colored brick. This building was originally part of a cohesive architectural group that included the hospital, nurses' quarters and several smaller buildings. This original group has been weakened by buildings sited between them and by alterations to the hospital building.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14A
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c. 1775
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14B
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c. 1775
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14C
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c. 1775
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1939-1956

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
The buildings in this sub area are small wooden sheds, tightly clustered behind a secured fence at the northern edge of Mountain Lake. The sheds house pumping equipment and are part of the nonpotable water plant. Buildings are not architecturally significant, and were constructed after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, all small
Materials: Wood
Style: Utilitarian
Use: water plant related.
Spatial arrangement: closely clustered small wood frame sheds behind a secured fence.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 14D
AREA'S NAME: Mountain Lake
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: c. 1775
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is building 315, a water pump house. This is a small rectangular wooden building with gable roof, sited on the edge of the golf course and accessible from Pacific Ave. This building is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: (1956-1969)

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is composed of a tight cluster of one story support buildings (300, 302, 303, and 347) for the golf course. The buildings are sited behind the parking lot at the southeast corner of the golf course. The utilitarian buildings are not architecturally significant and all were constructed outside the area's period of origin.
Building 303 is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Mixed; wood frame and metal prefab.
Style: utilitarian.
Use: Support for golf course.
Spatial arrangement: tightly clustered at edge of parking lot and golf course.
Space between: paved so buildings are accessible by golf cart.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
Quonset hut (302) is the only one of its kind at the Presidio.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1959

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
There are two small structures (317 and 346) in this sub area. Both structures serve the golf course, one is a golf shelter, the other a starter house. They are sited at the southern edge of the course near a small parking lot for the private club house. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were constructed after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: both small
Materials: Brick and wood frame.
Use: support for golf course
Spatial arrangement: along southern edge of golf course.
Orientation of individual w/i group: buildings are not interrelated.
Space between: widely spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1948

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this sub area are identical duplexes (Capehart Housing, 402, 404 and 406) of a simplified or stripped Mission Revival style with stuccoed exterior walls and shallow-gabled compo shingled roofs with exposed plain rafters at eaves. They were built after the period of significance. The buildings follow the curve of Washington Blvd., are sited above the road, but face it uniformly. Golf course is to south behind a high chainlink fence. Houses in this sub area are identical and relate architecturally to housing at east and to north, directly across Washington Blvd. (now in subareas 16B and 17G). From an architectural point of view the three subareas should be considered as one.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, two-story duplexes.
Materials: Stucco over reinforced concrete.
Style: Simplified Mission Revival.
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along and fronting onto curvilinear Washington Blvd.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Uniformly facing Washington Blvd.
Space between: Evenly spaced, no planting between.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1959

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is a public toilet (465) sited within the golf course. The building is not architecturally significant, was built after the area's period of origin, and does not determine the character of the sub area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1942-1943

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is composed of two multi-storied, flat roofed, concrete buildings (1450 and 1451) sited behind a secured fence. The buildings form a cohesive group, but are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: two story buildings
Materials: reinforced concrete
Style: astyler
Use: now bomb disposal unit, not original use.
Spatial arrangement: sited on hill, adjacent to one another, behind secure fence.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Smaller building is sited behind larger building.
Space between: paved driveway.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15P
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 15Q
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Golf Course
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1966

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Group of identical duplexes (1401-1411), stucco over wood with wooden carports at entry on front elevation. Houses are sited along a gently curve in Washington Blvd. on a relatively flat area at crest of hill. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: identical
Materials: identical; stucco and wood
Style: modern
Use: residential

Spatial arrangement: evenly spaced along Washington Blvd., which is slightly curving at this point.
Orientation of individual w/i group: uniformly face Washington Blvd.
Space between: even spacing, unplanted.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
Architecturally, this sub area is closely related to the multi-unit housing directly across Washington Blvd. that is in sub area 12C.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1948

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this sub area are identical duplexes (Capehart Housing, 410-424) of a simplified or stripped Mission Revival style with stuccoed exterior walls and shallow-gabled compo shingled roofs with exposed plain rafters at eaves. They were built after the period of significance. The buildings follow the curve of Washington Blvd. The buildings are sited above the road, but face it uniformly. A secondary service road runs behind the houses. Houses in this sub area are identical and relate architecturally to housing at west and to north, directly across Washington Blvd. (now in subareas 15G and 17G). From an architectural point of view the three subareas should be considered as one.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, two-story duplexes.
Materials: Stucco over reinforced concrete.
Style: Simplified Mission Revival.
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along and fronting onto curvilinear Washington Blvd.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Uniformly facing Washington Blvd.
Space between: Evenly spaced, no planting between.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: no
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area are two attached buildings (312 and 314) of different architectural character, that are sited behind a security fence. Building 312 is a square, hipped roof brick building, while 314 is a larger, two story, flat-roofed, cubic concrete building over garage. Buildings are related in use, both being support buildings for the radio station. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: one slightly larger than the other.
Materials: brick and reinforced concrete.
Style: utilitarian
Use: Both related to radio station.
Spatial arrangement: Buildings are attached.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Behind security fence.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 16D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - South Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1912-1944

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes the reservoir and two small structures (310 and 311) housing equipment related to the reservoir. The structures are located on the northern edge of the reservoir. Building 310 is sited at the top of a high concrete retaining wall, building 311 is directly below, at the base of the wall. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: both small
Materials: wood frame with corrugated metal, and composition siding.
Style: utilitarian
Use: related to reservoir
Spatial arrangement: both against northern edge of reservoir.
Orientation of individual w/i group: one directly above the other at a high retaining wall.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17E
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1948

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this sub area are identical duplexes (Capehart Housing) of a simplified or stripped Mission Revival style with stuccoed exterior walls and shallow-gabled compo shingled roofs with exposed plain rafters at eaves. They were built after the period of significance. Ten of the buildings follow the curve of Washington Blvd., while three are located downhill toward the north and sited along Amatury Loop. The buildings face the road and are set back from it with a generous front lawn.

Houses in this sub area are identical and relate architecturally to housing directly across Washington Blvd. (now in subareas 15G and 16B). From an architectural point of view the three subareas should be considered as one.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, two-story duplexes.
Materials: Stucco over reinforced concrete.
Style: Simplified Mission Revival.
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along and fronting onto curvilinear Washington Blvd. with secondary service road behind, or along Amatury Loop .
Orientation of individual w/i group: Uniformly facing Washington Blvd. or Amatury Loop.
Space between: Evenly spaced, no planting between.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 17H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - North Central
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1870-1895
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18A
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18B
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18C
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18D
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921-1934

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
A tight cluster of small one-story buildings in the Mission Revival style with stuccoed walls, curved gable ends and clay tile roofs sited along perpendicular straight roads at northern end of National Cemetery. Buildings are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; small, one-story buildings.
Materials: Similar, stuccoed walls and clay tile roofs.
Style: Similar; Mission Revival
Use: Support buildings for National Cemetery.
Spatial arrangement: Aligned along straight roads that run perpendicular to one another at the northern end of the cemetery.
Orientation of individual w/i group: buildings face access roads.
Space between: tightly clustered.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:

Highly Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS
The flat-roofed garage on the west end of the cluster appears to be a later addition and detracts from the rest of the group.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18E
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18F
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 18G
AREA'S NAME: National Cemetery
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in this sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19A
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1913-1914

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This is an architecturally cohesive group of five similar long brick stable buildings (661-663, 667-668) with a central gable-roofed monitor running the full length of the building and flanking shed roofs. Evenly spaced openings have reveals and segmental-arched heads. The buildings are sited in a small valley, oriented toward McDowell Ave, secondary roads now encircle buildings. Buildings are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Minor alterations to main openings, but these are easily reversible

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; brick, sandstone and slate
Style: utilitarian or industrial vernacular
Use: originally all used as stables, but now warehouses, medical research and veterinary clinic.
Spatial arrangement: sited close together on either side of McDowell Ave., stepping down the hill
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward McDowell Ave.
Space between: paved

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Buildings 661, 662 and 663 are in poor condition, but due to architectural significance of buildings they are still considered primary.

A dog kennel (666), built in 1965 of chainlink fencing and low cmu walls with corrugated steel and fiberglass roof, and sited between bldgs. 667 and 668 , is not architecturally significant, was built after the area's period of origin, is detracting, and not sensitive to change.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19B
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19C
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921-1936

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area has two buildings (669 and 670) which are not related to one another architecturally or by use. They are related only by proximity, both being located on a sloping site with a wide paved area between them. Bldg. 669 is a small two story brick building with recessed panels. It has been altered with an incompatible addition in cmu. Bldg. 670 is a small rectangular concrete buildings with slightly sloping roof and centrally placed sliding door at front elevation. It appears to have once been part of the batteries now separated from it by Hwy 101.

Bldg. 669 is in critical condition and bldg. 670 is in poor condition. Both were built after the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Bldg. 669 has an incompatible shed roofed cmu addition

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: both small
Materials: brick vs. reinforced concrete.
Style: utilitarian
Use: unrelated; incinerator and chemical storage.
Spatial arrangement: both are located on a sloping site with a wide paved area between them.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward paved area for vehicular access.
Space between: paved

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS:
This sub area was given a Sensitive to change rating because building 670 was originally part of the coastal defence system.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19D
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19E
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19F

AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1908, with later additions

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: no, multiple incompatible alterations.
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one buildings in this sloping sub area, an electrical substation (680) located behind a secure fence also enclosing a small work yard and electrical equipment. Bldg. 680 was originally a small brick building, but has several alterations that are not compatible and now dwarf the original building. The cluster is particularly detracting from Lincoln Blvd. which looks onto the addition. When viewed from the road above (Park Blvd.), only the original building is visible, and is not detracting from this particular angle.

Although the original building was built during the area's period of origin, incompatible later additions have lowered this building's rating.

ALTERATIONS:
Several incompatible alterations now dwarf the original buildings.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 19G
AREA'S NAME: Cavalry Stables
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1902-1923

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: somewhat compromised by reversible alterations.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Three buildings in this sub area, the older and architecturally significant Religious Activities Center (682) flanked by two one-story wooden buildings (681 and 683) that are not architecturally significant. The buildings are sited on a relatively flat area on an otherwise steeply sloping site

The formal, front elevation of Bldg. 682 faces north toward views to the bay and stables area. On this elevation is a two-story veranda that extends the full width of the facade. Today the informal, back entrance has become the main entry, because it faces onto a large parking lot. Today, most of the building users arrive by automobile. Bldg. 681 is in critical condition.

ALTERATIONS:
An incompatible stuccoed flat-roofed bathroom wing was added at the south of bldg. 682.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed, 682 is large, two stories with attic and basement, while the other two buildings are relatively small, one story buildings.
Materials: Similar: wood
Style: Colonial Revival vs. utilitarian
Use: currently religious activities vs. storage. Originally they were all barracks.
Spatial arrangement: Two small buildings closely flank the larger building and form a symmetrical group.

Orientation of individual w/i group: Bldg. 682 is oriented toward view at north. Entries to the smaller buildings are oriented toward Bldg. 682.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
This sub area is highly sensitive to change because of the architecturally, highly significant Religious Activities Center. In themselves the two smaller buildings are detracting and less sensitive to change.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20A
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1889, moved to present site 1914

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Located in this sub area are the keeper's residence (1901) and carriage house (1907), now part of the Coast Guard Station.The buildings are architecturally significant and compatible. The distinctive rooflines are quite different from other Presidio buildings, as is the architectural style, which has a northeast seacoast character. The two buildings are separated from the other Life Saving Station buildings by a low wood picket fence and separated from the rest of the Presidio by a high hedge. The buildings are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: large residential
Materials: Wood shingles
Style: Similar; northeast seacoast
Use: residential, interdependent
Spatial arrangement: behind low wood picket fence and separated from the rest of the Presidio by a high hedge.
Orientation of individual w/i group: residence faces dormitory building across path that leads to wharf. Carriage house is behind residence.
Space between: separated by backyard of residence.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
This group is strongly linked architecturally with the dormitory building 1903, now located in sub area 20B

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20B
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: ca. 1913-1915

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is composed of the Coast Guard dormitory building and an architecturally compatible garage (1907) sited at the water's edge. The dormitory with its distinctive roofline and hipped lantern, and the garage are of the same architectural character as the residence and carriage house in sub area 20A. They are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

Also in this sub area is a small storage shed (1909), sited to the east of the garage, behind a secured fence and presently used as storage for the large building (1910) in sub area 20G. Bldg. 1909 is in poor condition.

ALTERATIONS:
There are some alterations to the dormitory building, which could be easily reversed.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :

Scale: two buildings similar, the third is significantly smaller.
Materials: Wood shingles, while small bldg.is stucco
Style: Compatible with other Coast Guard buildings (northeast seacoast)
Use: Related to Coast Guard facility
Spatial arrangement: Closely clustered at water's edge. Dormitory is across path from Keeper's residence.
Orientation of individual w/i group: garage is behind dormitory.
Space between: paved for vehicles.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20C
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20D
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20E
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1938

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
Group of several small wooden buildings closely sited at the end of the Coast Guard wharf. There were built after the area's period of origin, and although not architecturally significant on their own, they are compatible with earlier buildings in the area and form an integral part of the area that is distinct from the rest of the Presidio.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: small
Materials: wooden
Style: utilitarian, but compatible with larger Coast Guard buildings
Use: related to Coast Guard operation
Spatial arrangement: closely sited at end of wharf.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20F
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 20G
AREA'S NAME: Life Saving Station
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: to be determined

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is a large metal hangar with gabled metal roof. The building is surrounded by asphalt, and appears to be oriented toward Crissy Field. It is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21A
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is made up of a cohesive and architecturally significant group of three Mission Revival buildings (650, 651, and 654) , and one large shop building (920) that is not related to the others in architectural character or use. A small utility structures (652) is also in the sub area. Although the entire building group is not cohesive, the three Mission Revival buildings are strongly cohesive, and of architectural significance, elevating the rating to Primary/Highly Sensitive, eventhough they were built after the area's period of origin*.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed, but compatible due to breaking up massing of larger bldg. and similar scale of detail elements.
Materials: stucco over reinforced concrete with clay tile roof, vs.fiberglass sheathing over steel frame.
Style: mixed; three Mission Revival bldgs, and one industrial
Use: mixed; offices and shops
Spatial arrangement: follow gentle curve of Mason St.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward bay view at north.
Space between: mostly paved road and parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
*** Crissy Field's period of origin is 1907-1918, but several architecturally significant Mission Revival buildings date from ca. 1921. Perhaps the area's period of origin should be extended through 1921.**

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21B
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1921

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
A cohesive group of similar, closely sited, large aircraft hangars (926-937) sited at bottom of hill on edge of Crissy Field. Hangars have gambrel-like roofs with central monitors. Within the sub area are some smaller buildings of compatible use, architectural character, and siting. The building group is architecturally significant, but was constructed slightly after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar
Style: industrial
Use: originally aircraft storage, now maintenance shops
Spatial arrangement: tightly clustered
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward Crissy field at north

Space between: paved

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21C
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21D
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1958-1964

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area are located two industrial bldgs., a large hangar (926) with large steel sash windows and a small storage structure (942) behind it, of an industrial character.

The small group of buildings in this sub area were built after the area's period of significance, but are compatible in scale, use, materials, and architectural character with buildings in neighboring subareas, and continue the built-up southern edge of Crissy Field.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21E
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21F
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21G
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1951

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area has two large concrete bldgs. (644 and 649) and several small utility structures. The larger buildings are oriented to Mason Street with a large secured parking lot between them. They were built after the area's period of origin, but are compatible in scale and materials with neighboring buildings and continue the built-up southern edge of Crissy Field.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: compatible; large
Materials: compatible; r.c.
Style: industrial
Use: mixed; unit motor pool and Army Reserve center.
Spatial arrangement: arranged for easy vehicular access at southern edge of Crissy Field.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward Mason St.
Space between: paved parking lot behind secured fence.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21H
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1900-1901, 1957

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
This sub area includes Battery Sherwood and Battery Blaney, (635, 636) sited on bluff overlooking Crissy Field and bay at north. Partially surfaced Battery Blaney Road runs through the sub area.. A small metal prefab shed (646) is also located in this sub area. It is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21I
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21J
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1923, 1928

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
The three buildings in this sub area are architecturally mixed, but their siting continues the built-up southern edge of Crissy Field, along Mason St. and against the steep slope of the bluff. Building 643 is a simplified Mission Revival warehouses and is compatible in style and materials with the Administrative bldgs. in sub area 21A. Buildings 640 and 641, a hangar and latrine, are not architecturally significant, and in themselves are indifferent or detracting. Building 640 is in poor condition.
All buildings in this sub area were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed;
Materials: mixed; reinforced concrete vs. metal
Style: mixed; stripped Mission vs. industrial/vernacular
Use: vehicular access is important aspect of each use; vehicle storage and service, warehouse.
Spatial arrangement: sited at southern edge of Crissy Field
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road for vehicular access to buildings.
Space between: generally paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21K
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1935

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Buildings 631-633 are of secondary significance. Building 638 is not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes three small stuccoed storage buildings (631-633), originally ammunition magazines, sited in a paved yard, behind a secure fence. The subarea's fourth building (638) is behind a separate fenced yard and is related to the flammable storage tank area.
Bldgs.were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: stucco over clay block.
Style: industrial
Use: mixed; storage and support for flammable storage tank area.

Spatial arrangement: random siting.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Buildings area oriented toward the paved yard for easy vehicular access, and not toward one another.
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21L
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1943-1978

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this area are (639 and 634) are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. They are unrelated architecturally; 639 is a large, wood-frame, gable-roofed bldg. with an irregular plan while 634 is a smaller CMU block with Mansard Spanish tile roof. Both are sited along Mason Street for easy vehicular access, and are surrounded by paving, but are unrelated in function. Bldg. 639 has been altered significantly.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; wood vs. cmu
Style: mixed
Use: mixed
Spatial arrangement: Both sited at southern edge of Mason St., but otherwise not spatially related.
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21M
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21N
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21O
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21P
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1945

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only one building (901), a wooden warehouse, in this sub area . It is strongly related in architectural character to the cluster of WWII temporary barracks in sub area 21Q, being of the same materials, scale, style, period of origin, but different in use.

The building is not architecturally significant on its own and was built after the area's period of origin, but was given a sensitive rating because with sub area 21Q it forms a cohesive group of WWII temporary buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Q
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1945

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not individually architecturally significant, but as a group they are.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Strong architectural cluster of similar WWII temporary wooden barracks (902-919), mostly two-story. They are sited in rows and evenly spaced on a flat , grassy site. Buildings are not significant on their own, but the grouping is strong because of the number and siting pattern.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21R
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21S
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21T
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21U
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21V
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1989

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is a large commissary (610), designed under the new Presidio guidelines, ie. light colored concrete walls and red tile roof. The roof is a significant feature of the building. The bldg. faces a large parking lot.and with sub area 21CC forms part of a large modern shopping center

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21W
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21X
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Y
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings (249,250), are similar, small, narrow one-story buildings that are closely sited and are aligned. The buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. Bldg. 249 is in poor condition.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21Z
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941-1971

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not individually architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Although not architecturally significant on their own, the buildings (260's, 280's, 290's) located within the DEH yard form a cohesive cluster that function together as an industrial yard. Buildings (274, 275 and 277)) sited outside the yard are not architecturally significant on their own and do not constitute a strong grouping. All buildings in sub area were constructed after the area's period of origin. The sensitive to change rating was based on the cohesion of the DEH group.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21AA
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1917, 1919

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: architecturally significant as group.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This is a strong group of long, one-story warehouses (1182-1188) with raised bases that serve as a loading dock. They are mostly wood frame with board and batten siding and low-pitched gable roofs with exposed rafter ends. The building (1188) at the Lyon St. entrance to the Presidio has had the eastern elevation stuccoed and topped with a fringe of tile roof to give it a Spanish Colonial style, while the rest of the group is strictly utilitarian. The strength of the group comes from the number and regularity of their siting along Mason Street. Buildings were constructed during the area's period of origin. Bldgs. 1183 and 1184 are in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Buildings are all of a kind.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21BB
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21CC
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1939, 1974

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: bldg. 603 is architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This group is made up of two connected commissary buildings (605, 606) and an older two-story photo lab building (603). The newer buildings were designed to be compatible with the older reinforced concrete, Mission Revival building. The group, although relatively compatible in materials, is not related by use or orientation. Bldgs. 605 and 606 face a large parking lot.at west. Their backs face the older building oriented toward the east.
The photo lab (603) on its own is Secondary/Sensitive to change

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21DD
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1969

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings in this area are prefab metal service station structures (202, 203, 206-208) that are not architecturally significant and were constructed after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21EE
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 21FF
AREA'S NAME: Crissy Field
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22A
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1932

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only one building, the main chapel (bldg. 130) is in this sub area. It is isolated from the rest of the main post by its siting on a steep hill, but is oriented in a northeasterly direction following the grid of the main parade ground. The chapel faces a view to the bay at north.

The building is a large chapel in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, with stuccoed walls, clay tile roof, and an elaborate Plateresque glazed terra cotta architrave surrounding the main entrance. The square bell tower has an ornamental star-shaped window. Although built after the area's period of origin, the building is architecturally significant and was given a highly sensitive rating.

ALTERATIONS:
Minor alteration to side entry at east.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER:
Building is compatible in architectural character with other Presidio buildings from this period.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22B
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1949

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is the NCO/Enlisted Men's Club (bldg. 135), a two story "C" plan building with gabled clay tile roof. The building is sited on a gentle hill near the boundary of the Main Post and the National Cemetery, separated from the other Main Post buildings by a change in landform and building orientation. It is sited for optimal views toward the Golden Gate Bridge with main entry and vehicle access at the south. (The only other building in the Main Post area oriented at this northwesterly angle rather than the northeasterly orientation of the rest of the Main Post is the Burger King in sub area 22FF).

Although newer than most of the Main Post buildings, the scale and use of materials is sympathetic to neighboring buildings, especially the Main Chapel in an adjacent sub area.

ALTERATIONS:
minor.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Building is compatible in materials, siting and scale to chapel in neighboring sub area 22A.

SUB AREA'S RATING:

Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22C
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1909

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is bldg. 106, a two story brick barrack (originally band barracks) with raised front porch. It is sited to aligned with the larger brick barracks on west edge of Main Parade Ground and is of a compatible architectural character, although smaller and more richly detailed. It is of a Colonial Revival Style with raking wood cornice moldings on the gable ends, which also have inscribed circles.

The building is architecturally significant and was built during the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Second story wooden porch probably enclosed at later date.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
This building is related in architectural character and siting with barrack buildings in sub area 22I.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22D
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1931

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes three nearly identical Colonial Revival brick duplexes (127-129) with enclosed raised porches at front. They are evenly spaced along Riley Avenue, uniformly facing the street with a uniform, minimal setback. Entrances have tapered, Mansard-like, metal roofs and doors with round-arched heads and fan-lights.

Although built after the area's period of origin, this group is compatible with and forms a cohesive group with the housing in sub area 22E, which dates from the period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Identical
Materials: Similar; brick with clay tile roofs.
Style: Colonial Revival (Regency)
Use: Similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: evenly spaced with minimal setback from Riley Ave.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22E
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1897,1904, 1909

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes three nearly identical two-story duplexes (124-126), a one-story multi-vehicle garage (123), and an imposing two and one half story Classical Revival gymnasium (122), (now used for offices and a craft shop). All the structures are of brick. Although different in scale and use, these buildings form a cohesive group evenly spaced along Riley Ave. and sited toward the street. A secondary service road runs behind the housing and turns to meet Riley Avenue, bisecting bldg. 122 from the rest of the sub area.

Bldgs 124-126 are two and a half story brick duplexes with one story wood porches with Tuscan columns and railings across the front, gable roofs, and molded wood cornices with returns on the gable ends. Windows have segmental heads; a lunette with fan-sash is set below the ridge in the gable-ends. The style is simplified Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival.

Bldg. 122 is a two and one half story brick block with a raised basement, and windows with reveals set in a recessed, two-story panel. The style is Classical Revival as indicated by the building form, the hipped roof with molded cornice, and the embossed keystones above the windows. The bays of the facade are divided by brick piers, four of which have Tuscan-like capitals made with brick moldings.

The buildings are architecturally significant and were constructed during the area's period of origin. Wooden storage structures (119-121) at back of residences appear to be newer than 1909 and are less sensitive to change.

ALTERATIONS:
An incompatible one-story addition was added at south to Bldg. 122.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed; Bldg. 122 is much larger than the uniformly scaled housing.
Materials: Similar; brick
Style: Compatible; Colonial Revival vs. Classical Revival
Use: Mixed; residential and support vs. gymnasium/offices.
Spatial arrangement: aligned along Riley Ave. with a uniform, minimal setback.
Space between: between houses are side yards with lawns. Narrow service road separates bldg. 122 from the rest of the sub area.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22F
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1968

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only one building (34) in this sub area. Bldg. 34 is a large two-story,concrete building with flat roof; few of the other Main Post buildings are flat roofed. Building 34 is sited toward Graham Street, turning its back with mechanical equipment to the Main Parade ground. The building visually blocks links between some significant buildings and the Main Parade Ground.

Building 34 is not of a compatible architectural character with surrounding subareas, is not architecturally significant, and was built after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22G
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1885

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one building, Sutler's House (116), in this sub area. The building faces Sheridan Avenue and is isolated by roads and parking lot from other subareas. It is sited to follow the Main Post grid established by the Main Parade Ground.

Sutler's House is a two-story, square plan, wood.frame building with hipped roof. A triangular pediment with raking moldings is centered in the front. The entablature frieze with stick-like decorative details and the strip moldings and label-stops around the windows are typical of 1880's styling, but the roof pediment appears later. Perhaps the building was remodeled in the 1890's. As it is the buildings is a Stick-style with Classical Revival overtones.

Sutler's House is architecturally significant and was built before the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
The back of the building has a two story shed roofed bathroom addition that was added long ago.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Building is architecturally different, but compatible with neighboring subareas.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22H
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1911, 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: bldg. 107 is architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes three small utilitarian buildings (107, 108, 113) that are spread out along the edge of a long parking lot. Two of the buildings are not architecturally significant, and all three have different architectural characters. Only bldg. 107 was built during the area's period of origin and has architectural significance. It is a brick switching station with gable roof and dormer, segmental arched openings and shaped brackets. It is a utilitarian structure that is architecturally compatible with the Colonial Revival barracks buildings across Taylor Road in sub area 22I.

Bldg. 108 is a strictly utilitarian, one story concrete structure with hipped roof, steel sash windows, and roll-up doors. Bldg. 113 is a five-vehicle garage in a simplified Mission Revival style, with stucco walls, clay tile hipped roof and shaped rafter tails. They are not architecturally significant or related to bldg. 107 and were constructed after the period of origin.

Although not a cohesive group architecturally, this sub area was given a sensitive rating, because Bldg. 107 is architecturally significant and built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; small
Materials: Mixed; brick, concrete.
Style: Mixed; Colonial Revival, Mission, and Utilitarian
Use: Mixed; utilities, maintenance, and vehicle storage.
Spatial arrangement: At edge of long parking lot, bldgs. 107 and 108 are closely sited, while 133 is sited at distance from them.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Bldgs. 107 and 108 are oriented toward Taylor Rd., while 113 faces the opposite direction, toward Ord St.
Space between: paved parking lot

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22I
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1897

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This area includes a strong cluster of five nearly identical large brick barracks (101-105) that are closely sited and aligned to form the western edge of the Main Parade Ground. Raised covered porches with Classical columns face the Parade Ground. A secondary service road runs along the back of the "U" planned buildings.

The buildings are in a simplified version of the Colonial Revival style, with wood windows and doors set in brick reveals and segmental relieving arches. The molded roof cornices have simple brackets. The hip and gable roof dormers have the interesting feature of rolled corners on the front sides; the end dormers are more typical.

Buildings are architecturally significant and date from before the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Identical
Materials: Identical

Style: Identical
Use: Similar; originally barracks, some now offices.
Spatial arrangement: evenly and closely spaced and aligned to form the western edge of the Main Parade Ground.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22J
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only one building, the WPA Theater (99). It is a large windowless reinforced concrete building that follows the line established by the brick barracks in sub areas 22C, I, and N, but is not oriented toward Moraga Ave.at south rather than the Main Parade Ground.

Entry is marked by an open arcade wrapping around a gabled projection with arched recesses. Bldg. is of a simplified Mediterranean Revival style. It is architecturally significant, but was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER: N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22K
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1909

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only one building (100), which architecturally is strongly tied to the brick barracks in sub area 22I, but is separated from them by Sheridan Ave. Despite the road, the spacing between bldg. 100 and the other barracks is nearly uniform and the building continues the line established by the front facades of the other barracks. Although slightly later, Bldg 100 continues with the same architectural character as the older brick barracks. It is architecturally significant and dates from the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Similar in scale, materials, style, use, spatial arrangement, and orientation with buildings in neighboring sub area 22I.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22L
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area are two small garages (117 and 118) that are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. Although of a similar size, their architectural characters are mixed from one another and not compatible with buildings in the neighboring subareas. One of the buildings (117) is in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar; small
Materials; mixed; concrete with clay tile roof vs. wood frame.
Style: utilitarian
Use: similar; storage
Spatial arrangement: closely sited and aligned along Taylor Rd.
Orientation of individual w/i group: buildings are oriented toward different streets.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22M
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1955, 1958, 1988

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes three large buildings (385-387) that are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of significance. The three buildings are sited following the grid of the Main Post, but are widely separated by a parking lot and do not interrelate visually with one another or the rest of the Main Post in a significant manner.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar
Style: Similar
Use: Mixed and incompatible: pre-school, fire station, library.
Spatial arrangement: Sited at edge of parking lot
Orientation of individual w/i group: Bldgs.385 is oriented toward Moraga Blvd., while Bldgs. 386 and 387. are oriented toward parking lot, but not toward one another. Use is incompatible, with emergency fire vehicles and childcare drop-off in same area .
Space between: paved parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22N
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22O
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22P
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1800-1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised through alterations to bldgs. 50 and 45.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes several important Main Post buildings including the Officer's Club/Commandancia (50), the Catholic Chapel (45) and Pershing Hall(42) as well as some small garages (44, 47, 48) that are not architecturally significant. Although this group of buildings in not cohesive vis a vis use, scale, materials, or style, the subgroup was assigned a highly sensitive rating because of the architectural significance of several of the buildings and because the siting of these buildings gives a strong edge to Moraga Street.

ALTERATIONS:
The Commandancia (50), the Chapel (45), and bldg. 49 have all been significantly altered over time.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Mixed; brick, wood, stucco, concrete.
Style: Mixed; Mission Revival, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival
Use: Mixed; recreation, religious, transient housing, offices, storage.
Spatial arrangement: Larger buildings are aligned along Moraga Street while smaller buildings are behind these buildings and accessible from Hardie Ave.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Two larger buildings are at ends of cluster. Large buildings Face Moraga Street, smaller face Hardie Ave. The buildings do not interrelate spatially.
Space between: Paved service road between larger and smaller buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Q
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1942-1989

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Building 97 is architecturally significant, buildings 93 and 98 are not.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes three buildings including the Red Cross building (97) and its garage (98) and the new bowling alley (93). These buildings are not related in scale or use, but an attempt was made to make the new bowling alley compatible with the Mission Revival Red Cross building. Although sited in close proximity, the buildings are not interrelated.The bowling alley is oriented toward its parking lot on the north. The Red Cross building faces Arguello Blvd. and the small garage is off Moraga Ave. The buildings were built after the area's period of origin. Building 97 is architecturally significant as a sample of the progression of variations in the historic use of the Spanish Colonial Revial style at the Presidio.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Mixed
Materials: Compatible
Style: Compatible
Use: Mixed; recreation and red cross.
Spatial arrangement: closely sited but otherwise unrelated.
Orientation of individual w/i group: each building is oriented toward a different road.
Space between: paved parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22R
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22S
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: to be determined

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised by current use as parking lot and introduction of bus shelter at northeast.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one small building in this sub area, an architecturally insignificant bus shelter located at the northeast corner of the Main Parade Ground. The bus shelter is detracting and less sensitive to change, while the Parade Ground itself is a highly significant component to the architectural ensemble of the Main Post.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22T
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1863

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised by altered roof
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is a small masonry ammunition magazine (95), located at the southeast corner of the Main Parade Ground. It is the only stone building in the area of the Main Post, is architecturally significant and was built prior to the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Spanish tile hipped roof is an alteration.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22U
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22V
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1862-1907

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes

Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes a cohesive architectural group comprised of two large wooden barrack buildings (86-87) joined by a smaller wood frame latrine (85). Barrack buildings are closely related architecturally. They are oriented toward Graham Street and have two-story porches running the length of their facades. They define the eastern edge of the Main Parade Ground, are architecturally significant and date from before the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale; similar
Materials: similar
Style: similar
Use: similar, related
Spatial arrangement: linked, running along Graham St.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Facing Graham St.at eastern edge of Main Parade Ground.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22W
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1885

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised somewhat by alterations.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area there is only one building (36), the Military Police Headquarters, a two story wood frame structure with two-level veranda that has been enclosed. It is oriented toward Lincoln Blvd. at north and is set back from the street with a wide lawn. Behind the building is a paved parking lot. Bldg 36 is compatible in scale, materials and architectural character with bldgs. 86 and 87 in neighboring sub area.
The building is architecturally significant in spite of alterations and dates from before the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
has been altered over time.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22X
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:

There is one wooden building (37) in this sub area. It is a simple, utilitarian, wooden building sited among more formal and monumental buildings.The building is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Y
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22Z
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1896-1897

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: site compromised by Hwy 101
Architectural Significance: secondary
Physical or Architectural Character:
Within this sub area are two long, two-story rectangular wooden buildings (201 and 204) with weatherboard siding and gable roofs. The buildings are simple utilitarian buildings that lack decorative detail. They are sited nearly perpendicular to one another, at the edge of a flat area and against steep banks. An elevated section of Hwy 101 has encroached on the site. The buildings date from before the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Building 201 is now partially clad with vinyl siding.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; wood frame, horizontal wood siding (some vinyl).
Style: similar; utilitarian
Use: originally similar; exchange stores, now storehouse, office
Spatial arrangement: nearly perpendicular
Orientation of individual w/i group: now at edge of parking lot
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22AA
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1941

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
In this sub area are two similar, two-story, WWII temporary wooden barracks buildings (40 and 41) that are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. They are sited perpendicular to all other buildings that edge the Main Parade Ground.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar, wood frame and horizontal wood siding
Style: utilitarian
Use: barracks
Spatial arrangement: buildings are sited parallel to each other, but perpendicular to all other buildings edging the Main Parade Ground.
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22BB
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Within this sub area are two nearly identical concrete buildings (38 and 39) with overscaled arched entries. The facades are monumentally composed to reinforce the importance of the Parade Ground. Although built after the area's period of origin, they are sited compatibly with the main buildings of the Main Post, especially bldg. 35, and define the eastern edge of the Main Parade Ground.

ALTERATIONS:
Partial infill of arcades at back.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar
Style: similar; combination of Mediterranean Revival with overtones of castles or forts in the overscaled archways.
Use: similar; originally barracks, now offices.
Spatial arrangement: closely sited and aligned to form a strong eastern edge to the Main Parade Ground.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Formal front elevation faces Main Parade Ground, back elevation is less formal, with a double arcade Facade is monumentally composed to reinforce the importance of the Parade Ground.
Space between: informal, landscape.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22CC
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1912

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one building (35) in this sub area. The large concrete, Mediterranean Revival is sited to define a strong edge of the eastern edge of the Main Parade Ground. The building is architecturally significant and was built during the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
There have been some alterations, but these have not compromised the original character of the building.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22DD
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1862-1878, and 1942.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: most buildings in sub area are architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area comprises a long row of nearly identical wood frame duplexes (4-16) and the old hospital, now Presidio Museum (2), which are all architecturally significant and date from before the area's period of origin.
Other buildings in the sub area include a simple utilitarian building (3) and carports (17-29), which are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar except Bldg. 2, which is considerably larger.
Materials: similar; wood frame and horizontal wood cladding
Style: similar; Greek Revival,except Bldg. 3 which is utilitarian.
Use: mostly residential, Bldgs. 2 & 3 now used for museum.
Spatial arrangement: aligned, facing Funston Ave., with uniform setback
Space between: grass.

SUB AREA'S RATING:

Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
All but the carports and bldg. 3 are rated primary/highly sensitive to change, bldg. 3 and the carports are detracting and less sensitive to change.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22EE
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1947

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes only a prefabricated metal automobile service station (231), which is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin. The building and sub area are oriented away from the Main Post, and are incompatible with the Main Post in architectural character, scale, and use.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22FF
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1989

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area is a paved parking lot at the edge of the bluff to the north of the Main Parade Ground. Sited within the parking lot are two one-story stucco buildings, the Burger King (211) and a small commercial bldg. and bus shelter (215) that are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. Vehicular access is an important aspect of both buildings.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed, although both are one story.
Materials: similar; stucco
Style: similar, very simplified Mission Revival
Use: mixed; restaurant vs. small commercial and bus shelter.
Spatial arrangement: not interrelated, both are sited in a parking lot.
Orientation of individual w/i group: sited for easy vehicular access.
Space between: paved parking lot

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22GG
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1897-1910, 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Buildings (222-229) in this sub area are aligned with no setback along Halleck Street. The street does not follow the grid of the Main Post, but runs instead in a northwesterly direction. The buildings are one-story brick buildings of a similar scale and architectural character, with distinctive gable and hipped roofs with dormers or central monitor. Originally used as warehouses and bakery, they are now used as offices. They are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin and

ALTERATIONS:
Bldg. 229 has a later one-story, wood addition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; brick or concrete
Style: similar, simplified Colonial Revival/Utilitarian or Industrial Vernacular
Use: warehouse;
Spatial arrangement: aligned along Halleck Street.
Orientation of individual w/i group
Space between: paved parking lot

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Bldg. 224, built in 1940, is compatibly scaled and sited and of a compatible architectural character.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22HH
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22II
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918

SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1885-1893

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Bldgs. in this sub area are wood frame officers quarters sited on the east side of Funston Ave. and either side of Presidio Blvd. They are a cohesive group of similar or compatible buildings that are architectural significant and were built prior to the period of origin. They are compatible with the older housing along the west side of Funston Ave.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Bldgs. 51, 64 and 64 are smaller than 56-59.
Materials: similar; wood frame with wood siding
Style: compatible; Bldgs 56-59 are Stick/Queen Anne style; 51 and 64 are simplified Italianate/vernacular cottage style; and 65 is Second Empire or Mansard style.
Use: similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: evenly spaced, evenly set back from street.
Orientation of individual w/i group: facing street.
Space between: grass

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22JJ
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1919-1955

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
There are two buildings in this sub area, which are unrelated in architectural character. Building 67, the Main Telephone Exchange is a simplified Spanish Mediterranean Revival building with a distinctive hipped tile roof, and major incompatible additions on two sides. The second building (68) is a small, CMU, gable-roofed utility building sited within a secured parking lot.behind the larger building The two buildings are sited in a depression, away from the main road and consequently are not detracting.

ALTERATIONS:
Major incompatible additions on two sides of bldg. 67.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed
Style: mixed
Use: Bldg. 68 is probably ancillary to Bldg. 67.
Spatial arrangement: Bldg. 68 is behind Bldg. 67.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Sited away from main road on secondary service road.
Space between: paved and secured parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22KK
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1971

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is a concrete gymnasium (63), built after the period of origin and not architecturally significant. It is oriented toward a large parking lot to its north and does not relate architecturally to buildings in the surrounding subareas.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22LL
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22MM
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 22NN
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1900, 1917 and 1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised through alterations
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:

This sub area is a collection of three buildings that are unrelated in architectural character, use, and scale and are widely spread on the site. The oldest in the group is Bldg. 210, a one-story brick guardhouse with sandstone base, tiled hip-and-gable roof and dormers, built in 1900 in the Colonial Revival/Craftsman style. Bldg. 218, the wooden Fire Station, was built in 1917. Its hip-and-gable roof with gable-roofed dormers and the hose tower hint at a stripped Craftsman style, but in the absence of more definitive details, is probably best characterized as "Utilitarian." The newest and largest of the three buildings, the Bakers'& Cooks' School & Barracks (Bldg. 220) was built in 1939 of concrete with tiled roof and minimal detail in a simplified Mediterranean Revival style typical of other Presidio buildings of the period. On the east of the building is a two-story veranda with square Tuscan columns and an arcaded base story.

All three of the buildings are architecturally significant and two were built during the area's period of origin. The sub area, however, is not architecturally cohesive.

ALTERATIONS:
A veranda on the south of Bldg. 210 that faced the Main Parade Ground has been removed. Building 218 has been altered over time.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed
Style: mixed
Use: mixed
Spatial arrangement: Buildings are not related to one another, but are loosely clustered at the edge of a paved parking lot north of the Main Parade Ground.

Orientation of individual w/i group: Although originally oriented toward the Main Parade Ground, bldg. 210 is now oriented toward the parking lot. Bldg. 218 is oriented toward Lincoln Blvd. The front of bldg. 220 is oriented toward the parking lot, while the back is oriented toward Halleck Street.

Space between: paved parking lot.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 2200
AREA'S NAME: Main Post
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23A
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1910-1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Attached and detached houses of brick with sandstone trim, or stucco over concrete with hipped clay tile roofs with dormers at front and rear. Houses vary slightly in size, but are all a California Craftsman/Spanish Mediterranean eclectic style with details such as wooden balustrades and shaped rafter tails. Houses are sited to maximize view toward bay and main parade ground to north. Houses are evenly spaced and run along the contour of the hill, following the road. Compatible garages are accessible from a secondary, service road that runs behind the houses. Houses are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

Garages were constructed at a later date (1939) than the houses(1910), but they are compatible and unobtrusively sited off a service road at the back of the houses.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar; large houses
Materials: Similar; brick with sandstone trim, reinforced concrete.
Style: Similar; California Craftsman/Spanish Mediterranean eclectic
Use: Similar; residential and support.
Spatial arrangement: Follow contour of hill.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Face main road with a secondary service road running behind the houses.
Space between: evenly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23B
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23C
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 23D
AREA'S NAME: Infantry Terrace

AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24A
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24B
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24C
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24D
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1959-1969

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only buildings in this area are small support buildings for the athletic field. They include public toilets (769) and a small ticket booth (774). These are not architecturally significant, were built after the area's period of origin, and do not determine the character of this sub area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: both are small
Use: support for athletic field.
Spatial arrangement: buildings are located close together at southwest of the playing field, but are otherwise unrelated to one another.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24E

AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24F
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24G
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24H
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24I
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24J
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24K
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24L
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24M
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24N
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1957

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
The only building in this sub area is a small wooden refreshment stand (805), in poor condition. This building is not architecturally significant, was built after the area's period of origin, and does not determine the character of this sub area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24O
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907

SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24P
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24Q
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24R
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24S
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24T
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24U
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24V
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24W
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 24X
AREA'S NAME: Presidio Forest - Southeast
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1895-1907
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25A
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25B
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25C
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1969

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Two multi-unit residences (777 and 779) sited on slope. The nearly identical buildings are of the same architectural character as buildings in sub area 25L, but are separated from them by Morton St. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar
Style: similar
Use: similar
Spatial arrangement: sited on hill relatively close to one another, but are otherwise unrelated spatially.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward different small parking cul de sacs off Morton Street.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25D
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1932-1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a cohesive group of similar two story brick duplexes (715-734) in Georgian Revival style that are evenly spaced along both sides of Liggett Avenue, which runs straight up a sloping hill and ends in a circle at top of the hill. Secondary service roads run behind the housing. Sub area also includes some garages (735-737) accessible from the service road.
The duplexes are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; brick with clay tile roofs.
Style: Similar; Georgian Revival
Use: Similar; residential and support
Spatial arrangement: Evenly spaced along either side of straight road and circular turn around.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road.
Space between: closely sited.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25E
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25F
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1950-1969

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area comprises two different types of two-story multi-unit housing with different architectural characters. (765 and 767) and (772 and 770) neither type is architecturally significant, nor were they built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar; two-story, multi-unit
Materials: mixed; reinforced concrete and stucco over wood,
Style: mixed;
Use: similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along Portola and Rodriguez Sts.
Orientation of individual w/i group: each is oriented toward the road.
Space between: closely sited.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
From an architectural point of view this sub area should be divided into two subareas, one on either side of Portola Street.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25G
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1932-1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a cohesive group of similar two story brick duplexes (742-760) in Georgian Revival style that are evenly spaced along both sides of Portola Street, which runs straight up a sloping hill. Secondary service roads run behind the housing. Sub area also includes some garages (761-763 and 705) accessible from the service road and architecturally compatible with the houses.

The duplexes are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; brick with clay tile roofs.
Style: Similar; Georgian Revival
Use: Similar; residential and support
Spatial arrangement: Evenly spaced along either side of straight road.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road with minimal setback.
Space between: closely sited.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25H
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25I
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1966

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Multi-unit housing (850-864) of the same architectural character closely sited and aligned along MacArthur Ave. and Wallen Street. Buildings are oriented toward road and have minimal setbacks. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; stucco over wood
Style: style
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: closely sited, aligned along street with minimal setback.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road

SUB AREA'S RATING:

Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25J
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1966

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Multi-unit housing (808-820) of the same architectural character closely sited and aligned along Quarry Road and Fernandez St. Buildings are oriented toward road and have minimal setbacks. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; stucco over wood
Style: style
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: closely sited, aligned along street with minimal setback.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25K
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 25L
AREA'S NAME: West Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1966

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Multi-unit housing (780-790) of the same architectural character closely sited around several cul de sacs. Site is steeply sloping. Buildings are oriented toward road and have minimal setbacks. Buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :

Scale: similar
Materials: similar; stucco over wood
Style: similar
Use: residential
Spatial arrangement: closely sited, aligned along street and around cul de sac with minimal setback.
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward road, vehicular access.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26A
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1917-1939

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Group of nearly identical large two story duplexes (540-551) uniformly spaced and sited above Presidio Blvd., following the contours and a wide curve in the road. Houses are a composite of California Craftsman/ Mediterranean-Spanish Colonial Revival and midwestern Prairie styles, with stucco walls, hip and gable clay tile roofs with deep overhangs, and ornamental brackets at front porch eaves. Behind the houses runs a service road off of which are sited several detached garages (552-557) built later than the housing, but are architecturally compatible with the housing.

Houses are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin. Garages sited along service road at back are not on their own architecturally significant. However, they are compatible with the housing.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Large two-story duplexes , small detached garages.
Materials: Stuccoed walls
Style: composite of California Craftsman/ Mediterranean-Spanish Colonial Revival and Prairie styles.
Use: Residential and support structures
Spatial arrangement: Sited on hill, above Presidio Blvd., following topography.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Facing Presidio Blvd. with service road at back. Detached garages off service road.
Space between: evenly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

Garages sited along service road at back are not on their own architecturally significant. However, they are compatible with the housing.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26B
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26C
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:

Identical two story duplexes (530-539) sited on hill, following the contours and Simonds Loop. Duplexes are in an eclectic Mediterranean style with stucco walls with tiled awnings at entries and small arbors at center of front elevation. Site slopes steeply toward north, providing space for basement garages accessible from the service road at back. Houses are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; stucco with clay tile roofs.
Style: eclectic Mediterranean
Use: Residential
Spatial arrangement: Aligned along Simonds Loop with minimal front lawns.
Orientation of individual w/i group: evenly spaced and distanced from the street.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26D
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26E
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Nearly identical two story duplexes (510-514) over garages, sited on steep hill above Simonds Loop. Houses follow contours and face north toward bay view. Stucco walls with hipped clay tile roof and ornamental door surrounds. Style is eclectic Mediterranean. Houses are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; stucco walls with clay tile roofs
Style: eclectic Mediterranean.
Use: Residential
Spatial arrangement: Aligned along Simonds Loop.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward bay view to north.
Space between: Evenly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26F
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1903-1909

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: somewhat compromised
Architectural Significance: secondary.
Physical or Architectural Character:
Group is composed of similar long rectangular, single story wooden buildings (563, 567, 569, 772) with hip-roofs. Buildings were built prior to the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
Several small shed-roofed additions on north side of buildings.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Similar; wood frame with horizontal wood siding.
Style: astylar, vernacular.
Use: similar; originally barracks, now offices, daycare.
Spatial arrangement: Four buildings step up hill, while fifth is across Ruger Street.
Orientation of individual w/i group: buildings do not interrelate.
Space between: evenly spaced.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

DESERVES FURTHER CONSIDERATION
This sub area has a different architectural character than the other subareas in Area 26.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26G
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26H
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:

No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26I
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1942-1947

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised; appears to have been altered.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes the General's quarters and garage (1 and 517) and a guest house (516), sited on the hill above and linked by concrete stairs. The General's quarters and garage form a strong cluster, but the guest house is unrelated architecturally. General's quarters is architecturally compatible with other houses along Simonds Loop, but is set back further from the road. It is architecturally significant and was built during the area's period of origin. The guest house is not architecturally significant and was built just after the area's period of origin.

ALTERATIONS:
General's quarters appears to have been altered with additions at entry and at east wing.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar
Materials: Stucco with clay tile roof. Guest house is wood frame .
Style: Mediterranean eclectic. Guest house is utilitarian/vernacular.
Use: Residential and support.
Spatial arrangement: Garage is attached to house at west by covered walkway. Guest house is located on hill above General's quarters, connected by concrete steps.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward bay view
Space between: House and garage are tightly clustered, guest house is removed and sited higher on hill.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Guest house on hill above general's quarters is architecturally mixed from other buildings in the immediate area. It is detracting and not sensitive to change. Although used currently for housing (general's sons' quarters), it was not originally designed for this purpose. Sub area is given Primary and Highly Sensitive ratings because of the importance of the General's quarters, which is compatible with the highly sensitive sub area 26E, directly next to it.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 26J
AREA'S NAME: East Housing
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1928-1943
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27A
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1969-1982

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a building group that includes Letterman Hospital (1100 & 1105), and LAIR (1110 & 1111). The larger buildings are out of scale with all other buildings at the Presidio. The buildings are large Brutalist reinforced concrete structures that are interrelated in use and bridged together. They follow the grid of Main Post and most of the other buildings in the LAMC area. The buildings are sited at the eastern edge of the post and LAMC area, and surrounded on two sides by large parking lots.
Buildings were constructed after the area's period of origin and are not architecturally significant.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar: reinforced concrete
Style: Brutalist
Use: Related; medical hospital and related research
Spatial arrangement: closely sited following established grid. Several bridges link bldgs.
Orientation of individual w/i group: although interconnected by bridges, the individual buildings are oriented in different directions, so that LAMC faces south to Letterman Drive and LAIR faces a parking lot at north.
Space between: landscaped courtyard.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Detracting

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Buildings are considered detracting because their scale overwhelms the more significant architecture of the area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27B
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27C
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27D

AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27E
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1902-1908

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
Sub area includes the Officer Family Housing (1000-1004) for Letterman Hospital. This is a strong, cohesive architectural group of similar two story with attic Colonial Revival wooden duplexes with narrow weatherboard siding, gabled and cross-gabled roofs, classical details such as molded cornices, dentil courses, and Palladian windows. Houses are sited along O'Reilly Ave., facing the street with uniform setbacks.
Houses are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; wood
Style: similar; Colonial Revival
Use: similar; residential
Spatial arrangement: aligned along O'Reilly Ave.
Orientation of individual w/i group: Oriented toward street.
Space between: closely sited

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27F
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1899-1933

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised, bldgs.have been altered and some of the original gallery and finger wards have been razed.
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This group of buildings (1006-1016, 1049) is aligned along and linked by an enclosed gallery corridor at the rear of the buildings. A service road runs along the south and west of the group. Bldgs. 1006, 1007 and 1016 were built during the area's period of origin and are architecturally significant, but Bldg. 1016 have been seriously altered and portions of the original bldg. cluster have been razed.
Bldgs. 1006 and 1049 are in poor condition. The morgue bldg. (1006) is reportedly contaminated with hazardous materials.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: mixed; stucco and wood
Style: mixed, later bldgs. are Colonial/Mediterranean Revival style
Use: originally related, now mixed, but generally support for LAMC.
Spatial arrangement: finger wards aligned along breezeway
Orientation of individual w/i group: strongly linked to one another
Space between: parking lot and small grassy areas.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27G
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1976

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
This sub area includes a garage and barracks bldgs. (1027 & 1028) of the same architectural character that are related in use. They are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: one smaller than the other
Materials: similar; cmu
Style: similar
Use: related, residential and support
Spatial arrangement : sited near one another
Orientation of individual w/i group:
Space between: grass and picnic area.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27H
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1915-1931

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:

This subgroup is made up of a series of four interlinked 2 & 3 story buildings (1020,1022,1024,1026) that are of the same architectural character and appear as one large building. The buildings are in a simplified Spanish Colonial style, made of reinforced concrete with clay tile roof and shaped rafter ends. Although architecturally significant, the building was constructed after the area's period of origin.

The building has been vandalized and is currently in poor condition.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; reinforced concrete with clay tile roofs.
Style: similar: stripped Mission Revival
Use: similar historically (now vacant)
Spatial arrangement: series of interconnected buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

EXPLAIN ABERRATIONS (give bldg. #'s):
Since the survey was completed, the Army has started demolishing these buildings.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27I
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1989

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only buildings in this sub area are an identical pair of new nurses' housing (1029 & 1030) that follows the new design guidelines for the Presidio. The "H" plan buildings are sited to face one another, creating a paved courtyard between them. Buildings are of precast concrete panels with split-faced block at ground floor and pyramidal tile roof with central monitors.

The buildings are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27J
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27K
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1910-1960

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: yes, some bldgs.
Architectural Significance: yes, some bldgs.
Physical or Architectural Character:
This large sub area is made up of a variety of buildings that house support services for LAMC. The buildings are sited close together and laid onto the LAMC grid, which continues the grid established by the Main Post. The scale, materials and architectural characters of the buildings vary. The site is mostly paved and accessible to vehicles.

Most of the buildings in the sub area are utility buildings that are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin. However, several of the larger buildings (1040, 1047, 1050, 1051 and 1060) are architecturally significant, reinforced concrete buildings in a simplified Spanish Colonial Revival style, and were built during the area's period of origin.

The steam plant (1040) has been substantially enlarged and lost integrity. Bldgs. 1047 and 1059 are in poor condition.

Although there are some architecturally significant bldgs. in this sub area, the large number that are either in poor condition or are not architecturally significant and were built after the area's period of origin could lower the rating of this sub area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: mixed
Materials: mixed; reinforced concrete, metal
Style: mixed, Spanish Colonial Revival vs. utilitarian
Use: related; support service for hospital
Spatial arrangement: sited on LAMC grid
Orientation of individual w/i group: oriented toward service roads
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27L
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1945

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: no
Physical or Architectural Character:
The two buildings (1151 & 1152) in this sub area are sited close together along Gorgas Ave. Both are large concrete buildings that house recreation/sports facilities. Neither is architecturally significant, nor were they built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar
Style: similar
Use: similar
Spatial arrangement: closely sited along Gorgas Ave.

Orientation of individual w/i group: no particular orientation, seem to be oriented to fit into tight site.
Space between: paved.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27M
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1920-1940

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: Bldg. 558 is architecturally significant.
Physical or Architectural Character:
There are two buildings in this sub area, a small stucco building (558) that was originally a restaurant and is now offices, and public toilets (559) . The sub area is isolated by roads and parking lots from the other LAMC buildings.
Bldg. 558 has arched windows, wood casements with round arched fanlights, stucco spiral Corinthian pilasters, and carved rafter tails. It was built shortly after the area's period of origin and is compatible with some of the other LAMC buildings.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Use: unrelated; 558 was originally a restaurant, now offices, 559 is public toilet.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Secondary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27N
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27O
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1919

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: yes
Physical or Architectural Character:
This is a strong architectural group of long one-story wooden warehouses (1161-1170) raised on a high base that serves as a loading dock.The buildings are closely sited and some are interconnected. They are aligned along Gorgas Avenue. As a group they are architecturally significant and were built during the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: similar
Materials: similar; wood frame, board & batten siding
Style: similar; utilitarian
Use: similar; warehouses
Spatial arrangement: closely sited and interconnected, aligned in two rows along Gorgas Ave.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Primary

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Highly sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27P
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1988

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
Only building in this sub area is the newly constructed Shopette (1158),which was designed under the new guidelines for Presidio Bldgs. The building is oriented toward a corner of Gorgas Street and is sited with a large parking lot at front. The building is not architecturally significant and was built after the area's period of origin.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER : N/A
This building is not particularly compatible in use or character with other LAMC buildings in the area.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27Q
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27R
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27S
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1917

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Integrity: compromised due to alterations
Architectural Significance: not architecturally significant
Physical or Architectural Character:
There is only one building in this sub area, Bldg 230, a one story wooden warehouse that has been altered over time and is not architecturally significant, although it was built during the area's period of origin.
Bldg. 230 is isolated by site, use, material, and architectural character from neighboring LAMC buildings.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 27T
AREA'S NAME: Letterman Medical Complex
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1907-1918
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

SUB AREA NUMBER: 28A
AREA'S NAME: Julius Kahn Public Playground
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1918-1928
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: To be determined

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
Architectural Significance:
Physical or Architectural Character: no
The only buildings in this sub area are two small stucco walled, gable-roofed support buildings for the park, public toilets and a storage shed. The buildings are not architecturally significant and do not determine the character of the area.

COMPATIBILITY WITHIN GROUPING/CLUSTER :
Scale: Similar, both small
Materials: Similar; stucco
Style: utilitarian
Use: support for park: public toilets and storage.
Spatial arrangement: close to one another, but otherwise unrelated spatially.

SUB AREA'S RATING:
Indifferent

EVALUATION OF GROUP'S SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE:
Less Sensitive

SUB AREA NUMBER: 28B
AREA'S NAME: Julius Kahn Public Playground
AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: 1918-1928
SUB AREA'S PERIOD OF ORIGIN: N/A

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF SUB AREA:
No buildings in sub area.

Appendix C

Historic Events and Associations Evaluation by Sub Areas

Appendix C: Historic Events and Associations Evaluation by Sub Areas

This analysis evaluates the Presidio historic events and associations within the context of sub areas identified earlier by the cultural landscape analysis. The level of sensitivity to change from an historical events and associations point of view was rated for each sub area. The report explains the scope of work and methodology for analyzing a sub area's sensitivity to change. The purpose of this analysis was to evaluate the Presidio historic events and associations within the context of the sub areas and to determine each sub area's level of sensitivity to change. Each sub area was evaluated and its sensitivity to change using a three-tier rating system: highly sensitive to change, sensitive to change, or less sensitive to change.

Methodology for Determining Sensitivity to Change

1. Development of a history of the American period at the Presidio of San Francisco, 1847-1990: the Presidio's role in American military history, and its missions and the means of accomplishing them, including people, buildings, and structures.

2. Preparation of a listing of important events and outstanding personages.

3. Consideration of the contributions of each particular sub area, its buildings, structures, and occupants to the mission of the Presidio, to the Army, and to the nation.

4. Consideration of the age of the buildings, i.e., the time period(s) in which they played a role.

5. Establishment of a sensitivity to change rating for the elements in each sub area .

6. Further analysis of the elements receiving a "sensitive" rating; review of data; identification of those elements judged to be highly sensitive to change.

   No single set of criteria applied to all sub areas. Rather, the individual histories were considered in each case.

   Examples of individuals influencing the level of sensitivity to change in quite different ways:

a. Administration building 651, Crissy Field. Its history as the administration building or headquarters for a pioneering army airfield on the West Coast and its subsequent history as headquarters for the Presidio of San Francisco and for the 30th Infantry Regiment, and additional historical themes, for about seventy years led to the decision to evaluate it as sensitive to change.
Its serving as the office of Major Henry H. ("Hap") Arnold, one of the Army's first air pilots, and became the Ninth Corps Area's first air officer, and who played an important role in introducing army aviation to the West Coast, resulted in the evaluation of this building as highly sensitive to change historically.

Arnold's future career also was considered - first commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Force, 1941, a five-star general, 1944, and the first officer to hold the commission "general of the air force." His experiences at the Presidio early in his career undoubtedly contributed to his further growth as a great air officer.

b. Barracks 100-105. While it has not been established that any "outstanding personage" occupied them, these buildings were evaluated as highly sensitive to change because they did house an extremely important body of men for most of the past century - the army soldiers without whom the Presidio would have had no missions to fulfill. These soldiers contributed to the success of the nation's wars, large and small. Here they trained, from here they departed for overseas or fulfilled their duty stateside, and guarded the West Coast's most strategic harbor.

7. Identified on maps the historic events, buildings, and structures, noting thereon the level of sensitivity to change.

8. Prepared an accompanying narrative by sub area outlining the history, its time frame, and any other factors affecting the level of sensitivity to change.

Area 1
Fort Point/East Battery

The coastal defense fortifications at San Francisco, including those at the Presidio of San Francisco, constitute one of the best and most extensive museums of coast defense architecture and engineering to be found in North America. From the largest battery to the smallest artillery fire control station, all are integral parts of the defenses and all are judged to be highly sensitive to change.

1A. Fort Point.

Highly sensitive to change. Construction began in 1854. First guns mounted in 1861 at beginning of the Civil War. Only complete masonry fort of the American Third System in West Coast defenses. Much of the original armament remained mounted until 1900. In WWII additional guns were mounted for defense. Its lighthouse and fog horn were early aids to navigation.

1B. Battery East Road/Battery Lancaster (998).

Surviving gun emplacement of Battery Lancaster is highly sensitive to change. Constructed in the modernization period, 1891-1905, the battery's 12-inch guns served from 1898 to the 1930s.

Road less sensitive to change.

1C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

1D. Open area.

Sensitive to change. The view from East Battery toward the bay should not be interrupted. It was essential to the operation of the battery.

1E. Andrews Road.

Sensitive to change. The road led to officers' quarters in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is the only surviving surface evidence of this site.

1F. Golden Gate Bridge Overlook.

Less sensitive to change historically. No historic structures.

1G. East Battery.

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed 1872-1876 in the post-Civil War advances in coastal defenses. Guns were mounted in the 1890s. Thus it was one of the few gun batteries at San Francisco in operation when the Spanish-American War began.

The spur of East Battery road running immediately behind the battery is also sensitive to change, it having served as a covered way for the battery.

1H.

While most of this sub area is open space, that part bordering on East Battery is sensitive to change historically because of its close association to the battery.

1I. Seawall (996) and roadway.

Sensitive to change. The road is the historic road leading from the Presidio's main post to Fort Point and has been in use since 1854. The seawall, built and rebuilt a number of times from the 1850s on was originally timber bulkheads. Between 1908 and 1910, a masonry wall extended from Fort Point eastward about 1,200 feet, and later extended to the Fort Point (mine) wharf and beyond. Both contributed to the history of Fort Point and its communication with the Presidio and San Francisco.

Area 2.
Golden Gate Bridge/Toll Plaza/Approach

2A. Toll Plaza.

Less sensitive to change.

2B. Two artillery fire control stations, (1662 and 1664).

Highly sensitive to change. Station 1662 served Mine Casemate II at Baker Beach, and station 1664 served Battery Chamberlin, also at Baker Beach. They were part of a complex of fire control stations stretching from near Drakes Bay in the north to Point San Pedro in the south.

2C. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

2D.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

2E.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

2F. Approach road.

Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 3.
Coastal Bluffs.

Area 3 contains a large portion of the coastal batteries for the defense of San Francisco Bay south of the Golden Gate. These works date from 1872 (West Battery magazines), through the immense reinforced concrete batteries of the modern era (1891-WWII), and an operations center for the Bay Area Nike missile batteries (1950s-1960s).

3A.

Highly sensitive to change. From Battery Lancaster in the north to Battery Godfrey in the south:

Portion of Battery Lancaster and an artillery signal station (1665) on its roof. Signal station was one of two in the harbor defenses, the other being at Point Bonita.

Battery Cranston (1661) two 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages. Constructed 1897-1898.

Battery Marcus Miller (1660) three 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages. Construction began in 1891, making this the first of the modern works to be undertaken. A brick magazine (1658) built for West Battery in the 1870s, is incorporated in Miller's left flank.

Battery Boutelle (1651) three 5-inch, rapid fire guns. Only battery of its kind south of the Golden Gate. It served in the defenses from 1898 to WWI.

Battery Godfrey (1647) three 12-inch guns. Construction began in 1892. Its gun platforms were the first platforms to be built for 12-inch guns anywhere in the United States.

3B. Reinforced radio station (1644).and two brick magazines from West Battery (1640 and 1643).

The radio station is highly sensitive to change and was an essential element in the harbor defenses.

The two brick magazines are highly sensitive to change. They are survivors from West Battery, dating from the 1870s.

3C.

No historic structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

3D.

No historic structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

3E.

No historic structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

3F. Battery Crosby (1630).

Highly sensitive to change. Two 6-inch, rapid-fire guns. Completed and armed by 1900. Served until WWII.

3G.

That part of 3G between the batteries and the ocean is sensitive to change in that the open view seaward was essential to the operation of the guns.

3H. Fire control station (1663).

Highly sensitive to change. The northernmost portion of 3H contains this fire control station that was part of the harbor defenses.

3I. Air defense administration building (1648).

Highly sensitive to change. It directed the operations of the Nike missile defenses in the Bay Area, 1950s-1960s.

3J.

That part between Battery Godfrey and the ocean is sensitive to change in that the open view seaward was essential to the operations of the battery.

Area 4.
Baker Beach.

4A. Battery Chamberlin (1621), and its battery commander's station (1620).
Highly sensitive to change. Four 6-inch guns constructed 1902-1904. Guns were dismounted in WWI; but two improved 6-inch guns were mounted in 1920 and remained in service until after WWII.

4B. Water well (1789).
Sensitive to change. The wall was one of several that the Army sank in an effort to increase the supply of fresh water from the Lobos Creek area. It is related to similar wells in Area 5.

4C.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

4D. Parking area.
Less sensitive to change historically.

4E.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

4F. Parking area.
Less sensitive to change historically.

4G.
The area in front of Battery Chamberlin, between it and the sea, is sensitive to change, the unobstructed view being essential to the operations of the battery.

4H. Mine Casemate (1601).
In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, army engineers mined San Francisco harbor for the first time. Not long thereafter they decided to place future submarine minefields outside the harbor, thus two mining casemates (1600 and 1601). See also 4J.

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed in WWII, it operated two minefields that were outside the Golden Gate.

4I. Open Space.

Less Sensitive to change.

4J. Mine casemate (1600).

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed in 1912, it operated one minefield outside the Golden Gate. Also, it served as a training site for operators during peacetime.

Area 5.
Lobos Creek/Water Plant

5A. Water pumping plant.

Sensitive to change. Built 1910-1912, this was the Army's second water pumping plant in the Lobos Creek area. It supplied water to most of the Presidio, to Forts Mason, Winfield Scott, and Baker, to Alcatraz and Angel islands, and to the Army's transport ships.

Structures at the plant:
- Reservoir (1770)
- Valve House (1771)
- Filtration Plant (1773)
- Treatment Plant (1776)
- Treatment plant (1779)
- Settling Plant (1778)
- Quarters (1781)
- Garage (1782)

5B. Two water wells and their houses (1783 and 1788).

Sensitive to change. These two wells along with others in the vicinity of Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake, sunk as early as 1894, supplied fresh water to the pumping plants.

5C. Lobos Creek.

Sensitive to change. It played a critical role in the supply of fresh water to the Presidio, other military installations, and civilian consumers beginning in 1857.

Area 6.
Lobos Creek Valley.

6A. Golden Gate U. S. Army Reserve Center (1750).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed ca. 1972, it has no historical associations.

6B. Lobos Creek.

Sensitive to change (see 5C).

6C.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

6D.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

6E.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

Area 7.
Presidio Forest- Southwest

7A.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

7B.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

7C.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

7D.

No structures. Less Sensitive to change historically.

7E. Officers' quarters (1400s).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed in 1969, these residences have no historical associations.

7F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7G. Wherry housing.

Less sensitive to change. Five hundred apartment units privately built on Presidio land leased from the Army and rented by owner to military families. Completed in 1953. Army purchased the development in 1962 and upgraded the substandard units.

7H.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7I.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7J.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7K.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7L.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7M.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

7N. West Coast WWII Memorial and Artillery fire control station (1344).

The Memorial, by its very nature, is sensitive to change. The fire control station is highly sensitive to change as an important element in the coastal defenses of San Francisco. Prior to WWII it served as the harbor defense station, the nerve center for coastal defense operations. More elaborate command posts replaced it in the 1930s and its WWII role is unknown.

70.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 8.
Fort Scott

8A. Fort Scott parade ground (1223).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1910. It broke from the traditional rectangular parade ground of army posts and was constructed in the shape of a horseshoe with the north end open to views of San Francisco Bay.

8B. Fort Scott parade ground (1223).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1910. It broke from the traditional rectangular parade ground of army posts and was constructed in the shape of a horseshoe with the north end open to views of San Francisco Bay.

8C. Fort Scott barracks (1202-1208, 1214-1218) and Post stockade (1213).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1910-1912, barracks 1202-1208 departed from the Army's traditional architectural styles and introduced the Mission Revival style of construction. In addition, the buildings curved gracefully around the horseshoe-shaped parade in contrast to the traditional linear arrangements of army posts. The result was considered to be one of the most beautiful army posts in the nation. Barracks 1214-1218 and the stockade were built in 1912.

8D. Parking area.

Less sensitive to change historically.

8E. Log cabin recreation center (1299); Theater (1387); and Chapel (1389).

Sensitive to change. The recreation center was constructed in 1937 with WPA funds. Its log, stone, and glass architecture was unique as far as the Presidio reservation was concerned. It served first as the NCO club for the entire Presidio, then as a club for the lowest ranks, next an officers' club, and then a recreation center for youth.

Both the theater and the chapel were constructed in 1941 as a part of the nation-wide mobilization program prior to the entry of the United States into WWII. Both were the first of their types to service the Coast Artillery troops assigned to Fort Winfield Scott. Later, the theater became a bowling alley.

8F. Battery Dynamite (1399).

Highly sensitive to change. The guns for this congressionally-inspired battery that fired rounds of dynamite by means of compressed air were mounted in 1895. The earthen parapets were constructed in 1898 because of the Spanish-American War. Guns were dismounted in 1904, the Army not convinced of the value of such weapons. By 1941 an all-important Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP) stood over gun emplacement one. Manned by both the Army and the Navy, it coordinated the entire defenses of San Francisco Bay. It proved too small and was replaced by a new command post built on the parapet in front of Gun 2 emplacement in 1944. Battery Dynamite power plant (1398), also highly sensitive, first served Dynamite Battery; later, other Fort Scott batteries. Structure 1365, a reinforced concrete machine shop, construction date unknown, probably served Fort Scott's batteries and other coastal defense elements.

8G. Battery Saffold (1354).

Highly sensitive to change. Two 12-inch guns constructed in 1896-1897 as part of the modernization of harbor defenses. Its guns were unique in that they could fire both seaward and into San Francisco Bay. Guns were dismounted in 1943.

8H. Ordnance repair shops, between 1353 and 1363.

Sensitive to change. Constructed between 1911 and 1942, they were important to the maintenance and operation of the coastal batteries.

8I.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8J.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8K. Oil Tank (1349).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1908 and related to the harbor defenses.

8L. Flammable storage (1338), and Ordnance storage (1340).
Both sensitive to change. Flammable shed was built in 1912, while the ordnance structure was built in WWI, 1917. Both were related to the harbor defenses.

8M. Bachelor noncommissioned officers' quarters (1347).
Less sensitive to change. Built in 1941 as a mobilization type structure.

8N. Commanding officer's quarters (1337), and Ordnance repair shop (1339).
Both sensitive to change. The Fort Scott Commanding officer's quarters were built in 1915 as a part of the complex of quarters along Kobbe Avenue. At that time, the occupant had the rank of colonel. It is possible that the residence held a brigadier general by WWII. The ordnance repair shop was constructed in 1900. It was important to the mission of the coastal defenses that were being modernized at that time and continuing to the end of WWII.

8O. Support facilities: Quartermaster storehouse (1219), built in 1912; Quartermaster office (1220), built in 1918; Dispensary (1224), built in 1912; post exchange (1225), built in 1942; Gymnasium (1226), built in 1911; Quartermaster shop (1227), built in 1917; and Warehouse (1230), built in 1918.
This complex of administrative/industrial structures at Fort Scott is sensitive to change. Constructed from the early days of the post, through WWI and WWII, they were essential to the accomplishment of Fort Scott's mission as the headquarters of the harbor defenses of San Francisco.

8P. Officers' club (1331)
Sensitive to change. Built in 1921, it contributed to the welfare of Fort Scott's coast artillery officers, particularly through WWII. It later served as a teenage club.

8Q.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8R. Offices (1239); warehouses (1241 and 1242); and NCO quarters (1240).
All four structures are sensitive to change. The office building and the two warehouses were constructed in 1941 as part of the mobilization program on the eve of America's entry into WWII. The NCO quarters was built during WWI, in 1918.

8S. Noncommissioned officers' quarters (1261-1277).

Sensitive to change. Built between 1909 and 1933, they served to house the families of Fort Scott's all-important noncommissioned officers, the backbone of the harbor defenses. Later, they housed both NCOs and commissioned officers.

8T. Batteries Howe and Warner (1287).

Highly sensitive to change. Mortar batteries 12-inch breech loading mortars) with four pits arranged in a cross. Built in 1893-1895 as part of the modernization program. At first, 16 mortars, later 8. Mortars were dismounted in 1920. While most of the battery has been covered with a mound of earth, the works are believed to be intact.

8U. Noncommissioned officers' quarters (1289-1298).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1933 to house the families of Fort Scott's noncommissioned officers, they marked another step in the continuing effort to provide adequate living conditions for this important body of soldiers.

8V.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8W.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8X.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8Y.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8Z. Road.

Less sensitive to change historically.

8AA.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8BB. Officers' quarters, between 1300 and 1334.

Sensitive to change. This row of officers' quarters on Kobbe Avenue marked a departure from the Army's traditional arrangements of building quarters in a linear fashion, usually along the sides of a rectangular parade. Although built according to standard army plans, they gracefully followed natural contour lines along the curving avenue creating an effective and attractive visual scene. Generally similar to Infantry Terrace.

8CC.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8DD. General officer's quarters (1332).

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed during WWII (1943) for the commanding general of all the harbor defenses of San Francisco. This handsome residence continues to house key officers of the Sixth U. S. Army.

8EE.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8FF. Post headquarters (1201).

Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1912, this Mission Revival styled headquarters for Fort Scott played a key role in the harbor defenses through both WWI and WWII, and in the postwar missile defenses. Built in the initial construction of Fort Scott and a pioneer in the Army's departure from traditional architecture, it was key to Fort Scott's becoming an outstandingly beautiful setting for an army installation.

8GG.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8HH.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

8II.

No structures, but sensitive to change because of its location between the commanding officer's quarters in 8N and the officers' club in 8P. This grove of trees provides an important element in the handsome physical setting of the CO's quarters, freeing it from visual distractions.

Area 9.
Crissy Field Officers' Quarters

9A. Bachelor officers' quarters (951); Officers' quarters (952-964); and Crissy Field radio receiving station (966).

Sensitive to change. All these structures were built in 1921 and were a part of the initial construction of Crissy Field, the primary Air Service/Army Air Corps field on the West Coast. All continued to serve the air field until its closure in 1936. The residences then continued to be occupied by Fort Scott and the Presidio. After WWII the radio station was converted to quarters.

9B

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

9C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

9D. Officers' quarters (1211) and between 1234 and 1280.

Less sensitive to change. These quarters were constructed in 1970 for the Presidio. They have no historical associations.

Area 10.
Torpedo Wharf Complex

10A. Submarine mine depot and buildings associated with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Structures of the Mine depot:	Mine storehouse (979)
	Mine wharf (984)
	Mine loading room (985)
	Mine loading room (986)
	Mine explosive storage (987)
Army Corps of Engineers	
Structures:	Storehouse (983)
	Plumbing shop (989).

Mine Depot. Highly sensitive to change. The mine depot served as the principal mine storage, preparation, training, and operations center from 1910 to WWII in the harbor defenses of San Francisco. During WWII it served as the assembly plant for the Main Channel Minefields outside the Golden Gate.

Engineers structures are sensitive to change. Corps of Engineers had existed in this area since the beginning of construction of Fort Point in 1854. These two buildings are survivors.

Still another structure in this sub area is a flammable storage structure (990). Presidio building records record it as being constructed in 1948. Maps of the area show either this structure or a previous structure on the same site from before WWII. Evidence has not been found that indicates this building to have been associated with the mine depot in its early years.

lOB. Mine wharf (984).

Sensitive to change. First constructed in 1907, it served the mine depot. It was renovated in 1941. At first it had a capacity for one mine planter vessel, but in WWII its capacity was increased for two planters.

lOC. Warehouses (949, 950, 973, and 974).

Less sensitive to change. These four structures built as garages ca. 1940.

lOD

Nolstructures. Less sensitive to change.

lOE.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

Area 11.
Presidio Forest- West

llA.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

IIB. Highway.

Less sensitive to change historically.

IIC. Water reservoir (1469).

Sensitive to change. The Army constructed this reservoir in 1897 after it took over the Lobos Creek water system from the Spring Valley Water Company. It supplied the Presidio of San Francisco with fresh water.

IID. Central (Reserve) magazine (1470-1473).

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed for the Army by the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District in 1934. The District had destroyed batteries at the Fort Point headlands when constructing the bridge approach and toll plaza. The central magazine became a critical component of the harbor defenses, storing large amounts of ammunition including shells for the 16-inch gun battery at Fort Funston. Structures 1470 and 1471 are magazines; structures 1472 and 1473 are sentry posts.

IIE

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

IIF.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

IIG. Road.

Less sensitive to change historically.

IIH.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

III. Radio station (1444).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1941 on the eve of America's entry into WWII, it was an integral component of the harbor defenses.

Area 12.
Battery McKinnon-Stotsenberg

12A. Batteries Stotsenberg-McKinnon.

Highly sensitive to change. Constructed in 1897-1898 first as one battery containing sixteen 12-inch, breech-loading mortars. To increase efficiency the battery was divided and the number of mortars reduced to eight. Important to the harbor defenses through WWI.

12B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

12C. Officers' quarters (1400s).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed in 1969 they have no historical associations.

Area 13.
Marine Hospital

13A. Marine hospital (1801).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1932, it possesses a strong history in its mission to succor mariners and others in distress who entered San Francisco Bay. It is a descendant of two earlier marine hospitals dating back to 1853. Two large wings in front are of later construction and impair the historical integrity of the structure.

13B. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

13C. Maintenance building (1802); Recreation center (1805); and Senior enlisted quarters (1806 and 1807).

Sensitive to change. Senior enlisted quarters was built in 1920 and is a survivor from the earlier marine hospital in this area. The other three were constructed in 1932 at the same time as the hospital building. All four were important elements that contributed to the successful operation of the complex.

13D. Officers quarters (1809-1815).

Sensitive to change. Constructed between 1915 and 1932 these quarters represent both the earlier and later marine hospitals. For up to seventy-five years they housed the officers and doctors who provided the leadership and necessary services for the successful operations of the marine hospital.

13E.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

13F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change. A portion of this sub area may contain a part of the hospital's cemetery.

13G. Parking.

Less sensitive to change. A portion of this sub area may contain a part of the hospital's cemetery.

13H. Laboratories (1818 and 1819).

Sensitive to change. These two structures composed the hospital's Plague Investigation Laboratory. They were constructed in 1932. (Nearby are three shed-like structures (1820-1832), that appear to be associated with the laboratory, but no specifics as to their functions have been determined.)

13I.

No structures. Less sensitive to change. A portion of this sub area may contain a part of the hospital's cemetery.

13J. Nurses' quarters (1808).

Sensitive to change. Built ca. 1932, this Colonial Revival styled building of three stories was vital to the operations of the marine hospital.

Area 14.
Mountain Lake

14A. Mountain Lake.

Sensitive to change. It was here that Capt. Juan de Anza and party arrived on March 27, 1776, before marching north to the end of the San Francisco peninsula where he erected a cross and took possession of the future site of the Presidio of San Francisco for Spain. Also, the lake was an early source of fresh water for the Presidio and City of San Francisco (1857).

14B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

14C. Water plant (non potable).

Less sensitive to change.

14D. South shore, Mountain Lake

No structures, but sensitive to change. Possibly the site of Anza's camp at Mountain Lake in 1776.

Area 15.
Presidio Golf Course

15A. Presidio Golf Course.

Sensitive to change. One of the earliest golf courses in the San Francisco area. With the Army's permission, the San Francisco Golf Club constructed the first nine holes in 1895. In 1905 the private Presidio Golf Club took over the operation. About 1910 the course was enlarged to eighteen holes. The Army cooperated by planting 15,000 trees on the course in the 1930s—WPA funds. In 1956 the Army assumed control of the course and the Presidio Army Golf Club was formed. For nearly 100 years civilians and military personnel have enjoyed this recreational activity.

15B. Storage facilities.

Less sensitive to change historically.

15C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

15D. Golf course.

Sensitive to change (ref. 15A).

15E. Parking and road, Masonry wall.

Parking area and road are less sensitive to change historically.

The historic masonry wall on the south boundary of the Presidio and north of the road is sensitive to change.

15F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

15G. Officers' quarters (400s).

Less sensitive to change historically. Constructed in 1948 they have no historical associations.

15H. Golf Course.

Sensitive to change (ref. 15A).

15I. Structures.

Less sensitive to change historically.

15J. Golf course.

Sensitive to change (ref. 15A).

15K. Highway.

Less sensitive to change historically.

15L. Golf course, Park Boulevard

Sensitive to change (ref. 15A). Park Boulevard. Less sensitive to change.

15M. Golf course.

Sensitive to change (ref. 15A).

15N.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

15O. Radio transmitter (1450).

Sensitive to change.

Nike site (destroyed). Less sensitive to change.

15P.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

15Q. Officers' quarters (1400s).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed in 1969, they have no historical associations.

Area 16.
Presidio Forest-South Central

16A.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

16B. Officers' quarters (400s).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1948, they have no historical associations.

16C. Radio receiving station (312), and Military Affiliated Radio Support (MARS) station (314).

Both sensitive to change. The MARS station is said to be a component of an army-wide network of "ham" radio operators who are military personnel. Both stations contribute to the Presidio's military communications network on an army-wide (world-wide) basis.

16D. Water reservoir (313).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1912, this six-million gallon reservoir supplied water to the new Fort Winfield Scott that was activated that same year.

Area 17.
Presidio Forest-North Central

17A.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17D.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17E.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

17G. Officers' quarters (400s).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed in 1948 they possess no historical associations.

17H.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 18.
National Cemetery

18A. Post cemetery, Civil War; National Cemetery, 1884. 9.5 acres.

Sensitive to change.

18B. "New Addition."

Sensitive to change. Six acres added to the cemetery in 1896.

18C. Rostrum and graves.

Sensitive to change. Many of the graves in this sub area are recent interments but are an integral part of the cemetery. The rostrum is the scene of memorial ceremonies.

18D. Administrative area and graves.

Sensitive to change. The office (150); Residence (151); Rest Rooms (152); and Maintenance facility (154), date from the late 1800s to the 1930s.

18E. Graves.

Sensitive to change. Section A, 3.5 acres, was added in 1919; Section B, 2.034 acres, was added in 1924; Sections D and E, 5.124 acres, were added in 1932.

18F. Graves.

Sensitive to change. Contains portions of Sections B, C, D, and E. (Section C, 2.034 acres, was added in 1928.)

18G. Graves.

Sensitive to change. Contains portions of the "New Addition" and Section C.

The thousands of graves, known and unknown, mark the resting place of Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. From the American period, grave markers note persons from all the armed services, from private/sailor to general/admiral, from Unknown to Medal of Honor winners, from the Mexican War to Vietnam.

Area 19.
Cavalry Stable

19A. Cavalry stables (661, 662, 663, 667, and 668); and dog kennels (666).

Sensitive to change. The stables were built in 1913-1914 and the kennels ca. 1956. Originally constructed for the Cavalry, the stables were used by the Quartermaster by the 1930s. They are the only stables remaining on the Presidio where horses and mules were once important for the transport of personnel, supplies, equipment, artillery, and construction from 1847 on. In 1956 Letterman Hospital acquired stable 668 for use as an animal laboratory and installed the kennels about that time.

19B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

19C. Garbage disposal (669).

Sensitive to change. It was a 10-ton disposal erected in 1936. Its installation allowed for the disposal of garbage and refuse from the Presidio, Crissy Field, Fort Scott, Fort Mason, and army

transport ships—a vast improvement in sanitation for these installations. In earlier years the Army had to employ civilians to haul such refuse, including manure, away from the post.

19D. Pet cemetery.

Sensitive to change. Unofficial, unnumbered, this spontaneously developed cemetery for the pets of military families and soldiers elicits great emotion. (No known association with the dog kennels although those animals may have been buried here also.)

19E. Open space.

Less sensitive to change historically.

19F. Electrical substation (680).

Sensitive to change. Erected in 1908, this utility marked the beginning of electrification of the Presidio. In earlier years offices and quarters were lit by fuel lamps.

19G. Cavalry barracks (682), and wings (681 and 683).

Sensitive to change. The barracks was the first and only barracks built out of a planned development for buildings to house a squadron (four troops) of cavalry. It was built in 1902. Two separate "wings" were added to-the site in 1923. The function of the wings is unknown. Because the number of personnel assigned to a troop was increasing, they possibly housed a supply room, or orderly room, mess facilities, or sleeping quarters when the barracks was filled to capacity. It is probable that the barracks proper housed a troop of the 9th (Black) Cavalry that arrived at the Presidio that year, 1902.

Area 20.
Life Saving Station.

20A. Commander's quarters and garage.

Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1889 and moved to its present site in 1914, this structure was one of the first two life saving stations to be constructed in the Bay Area. It served in this function for the next one hundred years when this station was the sole such installation in the entire area. The garage was possibly built in 1889 as a boathouse and later converted.

20B. Station house (boat house, barracks), Carpenter shop, and Paint locker.

Sensitive to change. The station house was built ca. 1919; the other two buildings in the 1930s. The station house originally had three boat tracks within the building that merged into the marine railroad. The railroad was removed in 1974. The building was renovated to be fully a barracks.

20C. Breakwater.
Less sensitive to change historically. Built in 1987.

20D. Concrete bulkhead.
Sensitive to change. Built in 1935.

20E. Pier and boathouse.
Sensitive to change. Reconstructed in 1987 to replace the 1914 marine railroad and catwalk to the boathouse.

20F. Concrete bulkhead.
Sensitive to change.

20G. Air cushion vehicle hangar.
Less sensitive to change. Constructed in 1970 to house experimental air cushion vehicles (ACVs) (rescue vessels).

With the exception of the breakwater and the hangar, the life saving station, its grounds, and fences have long played a historic role in saving lives and providing aids to navigation in and about San Francisco Bay over a period of 100 years.

Area 21.
Crissy Field.

Crissy Field, 1921-1936, was the second army field on the West Coast, the first and only air service coast defense station on the West Coast, and by 1935 (and earlier) the only army air field on the West Coast. It assisted in the training of the Coast Artillery troops in their target practice, encouraged the growth in flying following WWI, performed important aerial photography assignments, assisted in fighting forest fires, and many other air activities.

21A. Enlisted barracks, Stilwell Hall (650); Headquarters administration (651); Guardhouse (654); and Parachute rigging shop (920).

Headquarters (administration) building (651). Highly sensitive to change.

Barracks (650), and Parachute rigging shop (920). Sensitive to change. The barracks and the Parachute rigging shop were important elements in the success of Crissy Field's mission.

The administration building (651), is highly sensitive to change because in addition to being the headquarters building for Crissy Field, it housed the offices of Major Henry H. ("Hap") Arnold, one of the very first pilots in the U. S. Army and who was trained to fly by Orville Wright. Also he was the first Air Service officer to be assigned to the staff of the Ninth Corps Area headquarters. Eventually he became the first commanding general of the U. S. Army Air Corps. In retirement he became the first "general of the air force." He also was directly responsible for the strategic bombing of Japan that shortened World War II in the Pacific.

21B. Hangars, Motor test building, Aero storehouse, Dope (aircraft varnish) and boiler rooms, and Grease rack.

All are sensitive to change as important elements in the success of Crissy Field's pioneering mission.

21C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

21D. Maintenance shop (924).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1958, it had no association with the history of Crissy Field.

21E

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

21F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

21G. U. S. Army Reserve center, Harmon Hall (644 and 649).

Less sensitive to change. Of recent construction, the reserve center has no association with the history of Crissy Field.

21H. Batteries Blaney and Sherwood.

Highly sensitive to change. Battery Blaney, four 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, and Battery Sherwood, two 5-inch guns, are the only survivors of four batteries in this area that were constructed circa 1900, in the so-called Endicott period of modernization, for the interior defense of San Francisco Bay.

21I. Bluff in front of the batteries in 21H.

That part of 21I between the batteries and the bay is sensitive to change in that the open view was essential to the operation of the guns.

21J. Hangars (643) and Post Office hangar (640).

Sensitive to change. Hangar 643, originally two hangars, was an important element in the mission of Crissy Field. Hangar 640 was the U. S. Post Office's first air mail hangar in the Bay Area. Later, Crissy Field took it over.

21K. Ammunition magazines (631, 632, and 633).

Sensitive to change. Constructed by the Golden Gate Bridge District for the Army to replace magazines destroyed in building the bridge approach and the toll plaza. Apparently designed for small arms ammunition, tear gas, flares, and the like.

21L. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

21M.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

21N.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

21O. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

21P. Mobilization barracks (901).

Sensitive to change. In 1941 the Army constructed five mobilization areas at the Presidio (known familiarly as WWII barracks). Of the three sites in the lower Presidio, only this one remains intact.

21Q. Mobilization barracks (900s).

Sensitive to change. This barracks compound (barracks, mess halls, orderly rooms, day rooms, etc.) are all within the 1941 expansion site

21R.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

21S. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

21T. Aircraft runway.

First laid out in 1921; improved many times. Sensitive to change.

21U. Aircraft runway.

Sensitive to change.

21V. Commissary.

Less sensitive to change. Recently constructed. No historical associations.

21W. Open Space.

Less sensitive to change.

21X. Open Space.

Less sensitive to change.

21Y. Mobilization barracks (249, 250, 274, 275, and 277).

Less sensitive to change. These barracks were constructed in 1941 as one of three barracks complexes in the lower Presidio (ref. 21Q. above). Toward the end of WWII Letterman Hospital took over the area as an annex to assist in its ever increasing workload. Out of a complex of about twenty-five structures, only these five survive. Structures 249 and 250 were not part of the original construction. The area does not possess historical integrity. Railroad track is sensitive to change. It

is the only surviving track of the railroad system that served the various warehouses in the lower Presidio and the hospital trains of WWII.

21Z. Facility Engineer.

Only the original part of building 283, built 1926 or 1927, is sensitive to change. Post engineers have operated from here for over sixty years. Railroad track is sensitive to change. It is the only surviving track of the railroad system that served the various warehouses in the lower Presidio and the hospital trains of WWII.

21AA. Warehouses (1182-1188).

Sensitive to change. Built between 1917 and 1919 for Fort Mason's Quartermaster Depot and Port of Embarkation. Fort Mason was the headquarters for the supply of personnel and all types of supplies, weapons, and ammunition for military installations in the Western states, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska, and in World War II for campaigns throughout most of the Pacific Ocean.

21BB. Aircraft runway, Crissy Field.

Sensitive to change. Railroad track is sensitive to change. It is the only surviving track of the railroad system that served the various warehouses in the lower Presidio and the hospital trains of WWII.

21CC. Post exchange.

Less sensitive to change. Recently constructed, it has no historical associations.

21DD. Service station.

Less sensitive to change. No historical associations.

21EE.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 22.
Main Post

22A. Post chapel (130).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1931 to serve a garrison that had greatly increased in size. Protestant services. Contains works of art and historic artifacts.

22B. Noncommissioned officers' club (135).

Highly sensitive to change. Built as a service club in 1949, it later became a noncommissioned officers' club. During the Korean War several important international meetings held here, including the signing of a peace treaty with Japan.

22C. Band barracks (106).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1909. Long before the Presidio became a major army headquarters post, it often served as a regimental headquarters and the regimental bands were an integral part of garrison life and in the outside community's.

22D. Noncommissioned officers' quarters (127, 128, and 129).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1931. This was the second undertaking at the main post to provide adequate quarters for the post's key noncommissioned officers and their families-the group that keeps an army going.

22E. NC0 quarters (124, 125, and 126), and Gymnasium (122).

NCO quarters: Highly sensitive. Although the Presidio had long allowed its key noncommissioned officers, such as the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, ordnance sergeant, and so forth, to house their families on the post, quarters were often shanties that had originated as laundresses' quarters. These three sets of quarters, built with brick, were the first step in providing first-class housing at the Presidio for this important group of soldiers.

Gymnasium: Sensitive to change. Built in 1904, this gym was the first indoor facility of its type at the Presidio.

22F. Data processing center (34).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1971, it has no historical associations.

22G. Post trader's residence (116).

Sensitive to change. Built in the 1880s and perhaps earlier by the post trader as his residence. When the position of post trader was abolished by the Army in 1890, the Army purchased this building and converted it into an officers' quarters. It is not on its original site.

22H. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

22I. Barracks (101-105).

Highly sensitive to change. Built from 1895 to 1897. These five company-sized barracks were the first permanent, brick quarters built at the Presidio for its enlisted garrison. For the next ninety years they served as home first for artillery troops then later for infantry. Here the men trained as soldiers and successfully accomplished their missions in wartime and times of peace. In many ways these barracks and other structures around the main parade are the very heart of the Presidio of San Francisco.

22J. Theater (99).

Sensitive to change. Financed with WPA funds this "War Department Theater" was constructed in 1939, bringing first class entertainment facilities to the Presidio.

22K. Barracks (100).

Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1909, it, like barracks 101-105, provided permanent quarters for the Presidio's enlisted personnel. At the time of its construction, the post's enlisted strength stood at over 2,000 men—coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, signal corps, and infantry.

22L. Building (117), and Garage (118).

Less sensitive to change.

22M. Library (386), Child care center (387), and Bowling alley (385).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed between 1958 and 1988, none has historical associations.

22N

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

22O.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

22P. Bachelor officers' quarters (42); Chapel (45); and Officers' club (49 and 50).

BOQ: Sensitive to change. Built in 1904 to replace an earlier such structure that was destroyed by fire. Now called Pershing Hall and houses transient senior officers.

Chapel. Sensitive to change. Built during the Civil War but enlarged and extensively remodeled in recent times. It became the post's Catholic chapel in the 1930s.

Officers' club (49). Built first as a schoolhouse early -in the American period, it was later converted into a one story officer's quarters. Today, it is occupied by the officers' club administration. Sensitive to change.

Officers' club (50). Sensitive to change. The front wings' walls contain remnants of the adobe building inherited from the Spanish/Mexican era. The front center section was added to the structure ca. 1885 as an assembly hall. Beginning in 1847 these front sections have served as officers' quarters, assembly hall, officers' mess, and officers' club.

22Q. Red Cross building (97).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1942. Financed by the American Red Cross: construction supervised by the U. S. Army.

22R. Pershing Square and flagstaff (80).

Sensitive to change. Site of Spanish/Mexican adobe structures, American officers' quarters, and the Pershing house fire. Commemorative cannon and plaques. The Presidio flagstaff is said to be the tallest flagstaff in the San Francisco Bay Area.

22S. Second parade ground (94).

Sensitive to change. Since early twentieth century this area served as the site of drills, inspections, guard mounts, roll calls, and other formations. It was united with the original parade ground to the east in the 1930s. Now paved.

22T. Magazine (95).

Sensitive to change.Constructed in the Civil War, 1863. Roof since modified. Now stores powder for the salute gun.

22U. (Site of the Division of the Pacific headquarters, 1878-1887. These structures then became post headquarters for many years.)

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

22V. Barracks (86 and 87).

Highly sensitive to change. These two buildings are the only survivors of the row of Civil War barracks that ran north and south on this line. Originally one story each, they were converted to two stories in the 1880s.

22W. Barracks (36).

Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1886 for artillery troops. Representative of the Presidio's enlisted quarters -as they were constructed in the period between the Civil War and the brick barracks at the end of the nineteenth century.

22X. Administration building (37).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1941.

22Y. Parking.

Sensitive to change. This sub area is the original parade ground for the Presidio and was laid out during the Civil War. The southern half continued to serve as the main parade ground until the 1930s. The grassy portion remaining in the northern half still serves as a parade ground.

22Z. Exchange stores (201 and 204).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1896, they are prime examples of the facilities available to the growing garrison, the position of post trader having been abolished in 1890.

22AA. Bachelor officers' quarters (40 and 41).

Less sensitive to change. This "Area E," mobilization-type construction that the Army built nation-wide from 1941 to 1945, was located on the Presidio's original parade ground.

22BB.Barracks (38 and 39).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1940 to hold 250 men each, one of them, probably 38, became headquarters for Fourth U. S. Army, also the Western Defense Command, during WWII. Both buildings served as offices for the Sixth U. S. Army headquarters from 1946 on and several distinguished WWII leaders served as commanding generals here.

22CC. Barracks (35).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1912 as a barracks. At one time the three-story, concrete barracks held the important Cooks and Bakers School. In 1920 Ninth Corps Area took over the building as its headquarters. It has served as an administrative building since then.

22DD. Officers' quarters (4-16); Post (Wright) hospital (2).

Highly sensitive. Quarters 5 through 16, built during the Civil War, are the oldest officers' quarters still in use-as such at the Presidio. For more than 125 years army officers (both post and division headquarters) and their families have resided here. Quarters 4 was constructed in 1878. The hospital, also built during the Civil War, has been a medical facility until recently. In the 1970s it became an army museum.

(Barracks 3 on this row was a WWII structure and is less sensitive to change.)

22EE. Service station (231).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1947, no historical associations.

22FF. Burger King, Bus stop, and Parking.

Less sensitive to change. No historical associations.

22GG. Warehouses, storehouses, and bakeries (222-229).

Sensitive to change. Built between 1897 and 1910. Essential elements for the operation of the post from the turn of the century on. The two bakeries also served the Cooks and Bakers School as well as the needs of the post.

22HH.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

22II. Officers' quarters (51 to 65).

Sensitive to change. Built between 1885 and 1893 for the increasing number of senior officers, starting when the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific established its offices at the Presidio (1878-1887).

22JJ. Telephone exchange (67).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1919 in a major move to update the Presidio's telephone communications. Again updated in the 1930s with WPA funds—conversion to automatic operations.

22KK. Gymnasium (63).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1971, no historical associations.

22LL

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

22MM.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

22NN. Guardhouse (210); Fire station (218); and Post Headquarters (220).

Sensitive to change.

Guardhouse was built in 1900, a part of the permanent construction at the main post that occurred around the turn of the century.

Fire station was built in 1917 following the disastrous Pershing fire and the resulting professionalism of fire suppression at the Presidio.

Post headquarters was built in 1929 as a "permanent" home for the Cooks and Bakers School—an important development in improving the Army's ration and its preparation. Later, the building became the post headquarters.

22OO.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 23.
Infantry Terrace

23A. Officers' quarters (300s).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1910. It was the first housing development at the Presidio to break away from straight lines along the parade grounds to a pleasing double horseshoe of substantial dwellings that followed contour lines, creating a most handsome effect.

23B. Recreation area for Infantry Terrace families.
Sensitive to change. Over the years this area has served as a children's playground, a band stand for concerts, and tennis courts.

23C.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

23D.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 24.
Presidio Forest- Southwest

24A.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24B. Boundary wall.
Sensitive to change. This historic wall finally marked the boundary of the Presidio after years of controversy involving conflicting claims to the land.

24C.
No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24D. Athletic fields.
Less sensitive to change historically.

24E. Boundary wall.
Sensitive to change. This historic wall finally marked the boundary of the Presidio after years of controversy involving conflicting claims to the land.

24F.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24G.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24H. Roads.

Less sensitive to change historically.

24I.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24J.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24K.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24L. Boundary wall.

Sensitive to change. This historic wall finally marked the boundary of the Presidio after years of controversy involving conflicting claims to the land.

24M.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24N. Athletic fields.

Less sensitive to change historically.

24O.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24P. Inspiration Point.

Less sensitive to change historically.

24Q.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24R.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24S.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24T.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24U.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

24V. Boundary wall.

Sensitive to change. This historic wall finally marked the boundary of the Presidio after years of controversy involving conflicting claims to the land.

24W. Boundary wall.

Sensitive to change. This historic wall finally marked the boundary of the Presidio after years of controversy involving conflicting claims to the land.

24X.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 25.
West Housing.

25A

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

25B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

25C. Enlisted family housing (777 and 779).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1969; no historical associations.

25D. Enlisted family housing (715-734); Lovers Lane.

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1932 and 1939. These NCO quarters replaced wretched, substandard housing in this area that was known as West Cantonment for many years following the Spanish-American War. Lovers Lane east of the housing was a passageway through the former West Cantonment from the main post to the Presidio Blvd. entrance gate.

25E.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

25F. Enlisted family housing (700s).

Less sensitive to change. Built in the 1950s they have no historical associations.

25G. Enlisted family housing (742-760).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1932 and 1939 these NCO quarters replaced "unsanitary, rotten, and unfit for animals" quarters in the former West Cantonment.

25H. El Polin Spring.

Sensitive to change. Spring was a source of fresh water for the early Spanish Presidio of San Francisco.

25I. Enlisted family housing (850-860).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1960 they have no historical association.

25J. Enlisted family housing (808-820).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1969 they have no historical associations.

25K.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

25L. Enlisted family housing (780-791).

Less sensitive to change. Built in 1969 they have no historical associations.

Area 26.
East Housing.

26A. Officers' quarters, East Terrace (540-551).

Sensitive to change. Constructed in 1917, WWI. Following the precedent set by Infantry Terrace, these quarters were sited along a curving contour line. They replaced substandard housing in former East Cantonment.

26B

No structures but sensitive to change. These open spaces are integral components of the siting of the officers' quarters in sub areas 26C and E. These open terraces are sensitive to change in the landscaping of this housing area.

26C. Officers' quarters (510-514 and 530-539).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1940 on the site of former East Cantonment, which was a substandard development erected early in the twentieth century. They provided additional housing for the Presidio on the eve of America's entry into WWII.

26D.

No structures but sensitive to change. These open spaces are integral components of the siting of the officers' quarters in sub areas 26C and E. These open terraces are sensitive to change in the landscaping of this housing area.

26E. Officers' quarters (510-514 and 530-539).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1940 on the site of former East Cantonment, which was a substandard development erected early in the twentieth century. They provided additional housing for the Presidio on the eve of America's entry into WWII.

26F. Enlisted barracks (563, 567, 569, and 572).

Sensitive to change. Built between 1903 and 1909, these structures are the only survivors from East Cantonment (also the Recruit Camp and Infantry Cantonment). Recruits trained here prior to shipping for the Philippines. Later, elements of the Cavalry were stationed here when not patroling in the national parks.

26G Boundary wall.

The historic masonry boundary wall in this area is sensitive to change.

26H.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

26I. Officer's quarters (1).

Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1943 for the commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, it was first occupied by Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson. It has since been occupied by the commanding generals of the Sixth U. S. Army, including many distinguished general officers from WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam.

26J. Boundary wall.

The historic masonry boundary wall in this area is sensitive to change.

Area 27.
Letterman Medical Complex

Letterman General Hospital built in 1899-1901 as a result of the Spanish-American War and San Francisco being the port of embarkation for the Philippines, has had a significant history over the years. Early specialization in tropical diseases. During the 1906 Earthquake it took in injured and sick civilians and its commanding officer was responsible for sanitation in San Francisco during the emergency. In World War I Letterman specialized in orthopedic medicine for amputees returning from Europe. In World War II it became the debarkation hospital for the Pacific Theater. In 1945 alone, 72,000 patients passed through its doors. It treated battle wounds from the Korean War and the war in Vietnam.

27A. Letterman Army Medical Center (1100), and Letterman Army Institute of Research (1110).

Less sensitive to change. Medical center built in 1968; Institute built in 1973-1977.

27B.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

27C.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

27D. Parking.

Less sensitive to change historically.

27E. Officers' quarters (1000); Officers' quarters (1001-1004).

Quarters 1000: Highly sensitive to change.

Quarters 1001-1004: Sensitive to change.

Quarters 1000, constructed in 1902, has served as the hospital's commanding general's residence for nearly ninety years. Quarters 1001-1004, built 1902-1908, housed principal medical officers and the senior noncommissioned officer.

27F. Administrative building (1016); Ward (1012); Ward (1013); Outpatient clinic (1014); and Wards (1006-1009).

Administrative building: Highly sensitive to change. Built in 1899, it is the principal structure of the few remaining from the original construction of 1899.

Structures 1012, 1013, 1014, and 1006-1009 are sensitive to change. Ward 1012 was built in 1931; Outpatient clinic 1014 was constructed in 1924; Ward 1013 was built in 1933; Wards 1006, 1008, and 1009 were replacements, constructed in concrete, of the original frame wards on the same sites. Ward 1007, later a barracks, survives from its construction date of 1901.

27G. Barracks and Administration building for enlisted women (1027 and 1028).

Less sensitive to change. Constructed in the 1970s-80s.

27H. Nurses' quarters, Thompson Hall (1020, 1022, 1024, and 1026).

Sensitive to change. Built 1915-1930, these structures were the main complex of quarters for the army nurses, whose status in the Regular Army originated at Letterman.

27I.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

27J. Parking.

Less sensitive to change.

27K. Industrial area

Industrial area structures:
Power house (1040), built 1900
Disinfecting plant (1047), built 1914
Psychiatric ward (1050), built 1918
Detension ward (1051), built 1909
Warehouse (1060), built 1922
Shops (1065), built 1919
Quartermaster shop (1062), built 1922
Shops (1063), built 1941

All are sensitive to change. This industrial area was essential to the successful operations of the hospital.

27L. Swimming pool (1151), and Gymnasium (1152).

Less sensitive to change. Completed in WWII, primarily for the hospital, but opened to all the Presidio by 1960.

27M. Post exchange and restaurant (558).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1920 at the Presidio end of the streetcar line, it later served as Military Police headquarters, then as a Letterman hospital facility.

27N.

No structures. Less sensitive to change historically.

27O. Warehouses (1100).

Sensitive to change. Built in 1919 for the Fort Mason Quartermaster Depot for the storage of supplies for the Ninth Corps Area, Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaiian Department, Philippine Department military installations.

27P. Parking.

Less sensitive to change.

27Q.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

27R.

No structures. Less sensitive to change.

27S. Warehouse (230).

Less sensitive to change historically.

27T. Open space.

Less sensitive to change historically.

Area 28.
Julius Kahn Playground.

28A. Playground.

Less sensitive to change. In 1922 the Army issued a revocable license to the City and County of San Francisco for 7.3 acres of Presidio land along the southern boundary for use as a public playground for children.

28B. Boundary wall.

The historic masonry boundary wall in this area is sensitive to change.

Appendix D

List of Cultural Landscape Analysis Maps

Appendix D: List of Cultural Landscape Analysis Maps

Map titles with Package and Drawing Numbers have been composited as mylar reproducibles and archived in the National Park Service Denver Service Center. All other map titles have not been composited. The original mylar overlay sheets for these maps are archived at the National Park Service Denver Service Center.

Cultural Landscape c. 1775
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,029**

c. 1775 Boundaries

c. 1775 Surface Water

c. 1775 Tree Cover

Cultural Landscape 1776 - 1846
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,030**

1776 - 1846 Boundaries

1776 - 1846 Buildings

1776 - 1846 Circulation

1776 - 1846 Surface Water

1776 - 1846 Tree Cover

1776 - 1846 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1776 - 1846 Topographic Modifications

1776 - 1846 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,031**

Cultural Landscape 1847 - 1857
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,032**

1847 - 1857 Boundaries

1847 - 1857 Buildings

1847 - 1857 Circulation

1847 - 1857 Surface Water

1847 - 1857 Tree Cover

1847 - 1857 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1847 - 1857 Topographic Modifications

1847 - 1857 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,033**

Cultural Landscape 1870
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,034**

1870 Boundaries

1870 Buildings

1870 Circulation

1870 Surface Water

1870 Tree Cover

1870 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1870 Utility Systems

1870 Topographic Modifications

1870 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,035**

Cultural Landscape 1895
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,036**

1895 Boundaries

1895 Buildings

1895 Circulation

1895 Surface Water

1895 Tree Cover

1895 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1895 Utility Systems

1895 Topographic Modifications

1895 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,037**

Cultural Landscape 1907
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,038**

1907 Boundaries

1907 Buildings

1907 Circulation

1907 Surface Water

1907 Tree Cover

1907 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1907 Utility Systems

1907 Topographic Modifications

1907 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,039**

Cultural Landscape 1918
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,040**

1918 Boundaries

1918 Buildings

1918 Circulation

1918 Surface Water

1918 Tree Cover

1918 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1918 Topographic Modifications

1918 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,041**

Cultural Landscape 1928
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,042**

1928 Boundaries

1928 Buildings

1928 Circulation

1928 Surface Water

1928 Tree Cover

1928 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1928 Topographic Modifications

1928 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,043**

Cultural Landscape 1943
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,044**

1943 Boundaries

1943 Buildings

1943 Circulation

1943 Surface Water

1943 Tree Cover

1943 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1943 Topographic Modifications

1943 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,045**

Cultural Landscape 1971
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,046**

1971 Boundaries

1971 Buildings

1971 Circulation

1971 Surface Water

1971 Tree Cover

1971 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1971 Topographic Modifications

1971 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,047**

Cultural Landscape 1990
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,048**

1990 Boundaries

1990 Buildings

1990 Circulation

1990 Surface Water

1990 Tree Cover

1990 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

1990 Topographic Modifications

1990 Land Use
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,049**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance c. 1775
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,050**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1776 - 1846
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,051**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1847 - 1857
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,052**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1870
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,053**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1895
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,054**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1907
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,055**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1918
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,056**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1928
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,057**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1943
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,058**

Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1971
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,059**

c. 1775 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1776 - 1846 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1847 - 1857 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1870 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1895 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1907 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1918 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1928 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1943 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

1971 Areas and Sub Areas of Significance and 1990 Cultural Landscape

Surviving Areas and Sub Areas of Significance 1990
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,060**

Condition of Surviving Sub Areas of Significance 1990
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,061**

Integrity of Surviving Sub Areas of Significance 1990

Potential Archeological Resources
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,075**

Descriptive Plant Habitats
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,076**

Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape by Sub Area
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,077**

Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Architecture by Sub Area
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,078**

Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Events and Associations by Sub Area
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,079**

Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Potential Archeological Resources
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,080**

Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Descriptive Plant Habitats
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,081**

Integration of Levels of Sensitivity to Change of Historic Landscape, Historic Architecture, and Historic Events and Associations
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,082**

Surviving Character-Defining Physiographic Features and Systems
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,083**

Surviving Character-Defining Patterns of Spatial Organization
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,084**

Surviving Character-Defining Primary Circulation and Access Corridors
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,085**

Continuity of Character-Defining Land Uses
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,086**

Surviving Character-Defining Tree Cover
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,087**

Surviving Character-Defining View Points and Focal Points
Package Number **861**, Drawing Number(Set Number) **641/40,088**

Synthesis of Systems Analysis and Thematic Sub Areas Analysis

Appendix E

Cultural Landscape Chronology Mapping Sources

Appendix E: Cultural Landscape Chronology Mapping Sources

Cultural Landscape c. 1775

c. 1775 Boundaries, c. 1775 Surface Water, c. 1775 Tree Cover

U. S. Army, Department of California, Engineer Office, Head Quarters, surveyed by and under the direction of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, assisted by 2nd Lieut. D. A. Lyle, U. S. 2nd Arty., Bvt. 2nd Lieut. R. H. Savage, U. S. Engineers, C. E. Felleper, Draughtsman. "Map of the Military Reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, California as set aside by order of the President, November 6th, 1850, and modified December 31st, 1851, extending as far as deep water," 1870. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. Xerox copy.

Unknown author and title, 1857. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Topography and vegetation map of eastern boundary of the Presidio and portions of San Francisco. Date annotated by hand.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Surveyed by Lieut. W. H. Warner, U. S. Topographic Engineers assisted by Mr. N. L. Bates, Washington, D.C. "Field Map of Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor," 1847. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1776 - 1846

1776 - 1846 Boundaries, 1776 - 1846 Buildings, 1776 - 1846 Circulation, 1776 - 1846 Surface Water, 1776 - 1846 Tree Cover, 1776 - 1846 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1776 - 1846 Topographic Modifications, 1776 - 1846 Land Use

Langellier, John Phillip, and Daniel Bernard Rosen. "Bastion by the Bay: El Presidio de San Francisco under Spain and Mexico 1776-1846." 1-210. n.d. Figs. 3, 4, 7, and 17. Xerox copy of manuscript.

Unknown author and title, 1857. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Topography and vegetation map of eastern boundary of the Presidio and portions of San Francisco. Date annotated by hand.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Surveyed by Lieut. W. H. Warner, U. S. Topographic Engineers assisted by Mr. N. L. Bates, Washington, D.C. "Field Map of Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor," 1847. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1847 - 1857

1847 - 1857 Buildings, 1847 - 1857 Circulation, 1847 - 1857 Surface Water, 1847 - 1857 Tree Cover, 1847 - 1857 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1847 - 1857 Topographic Modifications, 1847 - 1857 Land Use

Unknown author and title, 1857. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Topography and vegetation map of eastern boundary of the Presidio and portions of San Francisco. Date annotated by hand.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Surveyed by Lieut. W. H. Warner, U. S. Topographic Engineers assisted by Mr. N. L. Bates, Washington, D.C. "Field Map of Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor," 1847. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1847 - 1857 Boundaries

San Francisco Directory, compiled from official surveys, and sectionized in accordance with U. S. Surveys, drawn by V. Wackenrender, CE. "City and County of San Francisco," 1861. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Archives, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, U. S. Engineering Department. Title unknown, 1853. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. (Map with title showing Presidio and Fort Reserve copied from original sketch and sent to General Land Office by General Totten, April 25, 1853.) Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1870

1870 Boundaries, 1870 Buildings, 1870 Circulation, 1870 Surface Water, 1870 Tree Cover, 1870 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1870 Utility Systems, 1870 Topographic Modifications, 1870 Land Use

U. S. Army, Department of California, Engineer Office, Head Quarters, surveyed by and under the direction of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, assisted by 2nd Lieut. D. A. Lyle, U. S. 2nd Arty., Bvt. 2nd Lieut. R. H. Savage, U. S. Engineers, C. E. Felleper, Draughtsman. "Map of the Military Reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, California as set aside by order of the President, November 6th, 1850, and modified December 31st, 1851, extending as far as deep water," 1870. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Presidio, San Francisco, California," 1870. (Plate No. 11.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Office of Chief of Engineers..." February 1, 1872. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group 77. (Map without legible title and with handwritten date of 1872-1876 of the Presidio reservation, showing projected defense of shore and position of boundaries, buildings, etc.) Xerox copy.

1870 Utility Systems

U. S. Army, Captain D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster. "Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Showing Proposed N &W Water Supply System," n.d. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Annotated with handwritten date, 1888.) Xerox copy.

1870 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Handbury, "Armament Sketches of Defensive Works in San Francisco Harbor, California," 1903. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1895

1895 Boundaries, 1895 Buildings, 1895 Circulation, 1895 Surface Water, 1895 Tree Cover, 1895 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1895 Utility Systems, 1895 Topographic Modifications, 1895 Land Use

U. S. Army, Department of California, Chief Quartermaster, drawn from surveys made by Jas. H. Humphreys, CE in the office of Lt. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army. "Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio, San Francisco, California," 1895. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1943

1943 Boundaries, 1943 Buildings, 1943 Circulation, 1943 Surface Water, 1943 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1943 Topographic Modifications, 1943 Land Use

U. S. Army, U. S. Engineer Office, San Francisco, California. "Fort Winfield Scott and Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1942, revised to 1943. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Archives, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1943 Tree Cover

U. S. Army. "Presidio of San Francisco," 1938, revised to 1946. U. S. Department of the Interior, The National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1943 Land Use

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Office of the Post Quartermaster. "Sewer Lines, Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco," 1941, revised to 1945. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, U. S. Engineer Office, San Francisco, California. "Master Plan, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California," 1942. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Sheet nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 of 17, no. 52-127.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Post Map - Letterman Hospital - Steam System," 1942, revised to 1945. U. S. Department of the Interior, The National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Post Engineer Office, Presidio of San Francisco. "Buildings and Streets, Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, California," 1942 revised to 1945. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Warehouse Area, Presidio, San Francisco, Port Of Embarkation, Fort Mason, San Francisco," 1944 revised to 1946. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Map of the Presidio," 1944. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1971

1971 Boundaries, 1971 Buildings, 1971 Circulation, 1971 Surface Water, 1971 Tree Cover, 1971 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1971 Topographic Modifications, 1971 Land Use

U. S. Department of Defense, U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California, and Wisely and Ham Architects - Engineers, San Mateo, California. "Presidio of San Francisco, California, Master Plan, Basic Information Maps, General Tree Cover Map," 1971. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Department of Defense, U. S. Army, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Facilities Engineer, Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco. "Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1975. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Offset lithograph print.

1971 Land Use

U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, California. *Presidio of San Francisco California Master Plan Report.* Sacramento: U. S. Department of Defense, 1987. Fig. 2.17. Xerox copy.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

1971 Topographic Modifications

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3C. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1990

1990 Boundaries, 1990 Buildings, 1990 Circulation, 1990 Surface Water, 1990 Tree Cover, 1990 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1990 Topographic Modifications, 1990 Land Use

U. S. Department of Defense, U. S. Army, Engineer District, Sacramento, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California, and Nakata Planning Group Inc., Colorado Springs, Colorado. "Presidio of San Francisco, California, Master Plan, Basic Information Maps, General Site Map," 1987. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Department of Defense, U. S Army, Master Planning Branch, Directorate of Housing and Engineering, Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, California. "U. S.. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1987. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Revised and updated by Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian, Western Region Office, National Park Service. Offset lithograph print.

U. S. Department of Defense, U. S. Army, Engineer District, Sacramento, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California, and AELUTEK, Inc., Sunnyvale, California. "Presidio of San Francisco, California, Master Plan, Existing Conditions Map, Ortho/Topo Mapping, 1989," 1989. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Diazo print on polyester film.

1990 Land Use

U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Sacramento, California. *Presidio of San Francisco California Master Plan Report.* Sacramento: U. S. Department of Defense, 1987. Fig. 2.17. Xerox copy.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

1990 Topographic Modifications

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3C. Xerox copy.

1895 Land Use

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, surveyed under the direction of Major Wm. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, USA by a detachment of Engineer Troops, commanded by Lieut. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engineers. "Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Showing Its Present Condition." 1907. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. Xerox copy.

1895 Utility Systems

U. S. Army, Captain D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster. "Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Showing Proposed N &W Water Supply System," n.d. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Annotated with handwritten date, 1888.) Xerox copy.

1895 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Handbury, "Armament Sketches of Defensive Works in San Francisco Harbor, California," 1903. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1907

1907 Boundaries, 1907 Buildings, 1907 Circulation, 1907 Surface Water, 1907 Tree Cover, 1907 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1907 Utility Systems, 1907 Topographic Modifications, 1907 Land Use

U. S. Army, surveyed under the direction of Major Wm. W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, USA by a detachment of Engineer Troops, commanded by Lieut. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engineers. "Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California In Seven Sheets," 1907. National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia, Record Group No. 77. Xerox copy.

1907 Land Use

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, prepared from official data in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, Fred J. H. Rickon, CE. "Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1903. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1905. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Date annotated by hand.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "The Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1906. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. (Date annotated by hand.) Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, from a map traced in the Office of the District Engineer Office, Presidio of San Francisco, California, drawn by C. M. Stone. "Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1909. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1907 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements

U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Handbury, "Armament Sketches of Defensive Works in San Francisco Harbor, California," 1903. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1918

1918 Boundaries, 1918 Buildings, 1918 Circulation, 1918 Surface Water, 1918 Tree Cover, 1918 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1918 Topographic Modifications, 1918 Land Use

U. S. Army, U. S. Engineer Office, San Francisco, California, this map was prepared from the map of the survey made in 1907 by a detachment of Engineer Troops commanded by Lieut. A. B. Barber and from surveys made by the Engineer Department in 1914 and subsequent thereto. "Fort Winfield Scott and Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1918. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1918 Land Use

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army. "Fort Winfield Scott, California, Central Part Lighting System," 1917 revised to 1919. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

Cultural Landscape 1928

1928 Boundaries, 1928 Buildings, 1928 Circulation, 1928 Surface Water, 1928 Tree Cover, 1928 Structures and Miscellaneous Elements, 1928 Topographic Modifications, 1928 Land Use

U. S. Army. "Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1928. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.

1928 Land Use

American Society of Landscape Architects, Northern California Chapter. *The Presidio of San Francisco Community Assistance Team Project 1986.* San Francisco: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1987. Fig. 3L. Xerox copy.

U. S. Army, Engineer Office Headquarters Ninth Corps Area. "Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California," 1928. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco, California. Xerox copy.