REFERENCE HISTORY

of the

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA

by

Herbert A. Gale
Installation Historical Specialist
Directorate of Facilities Engineering
Headquarters Presidio of San Francisco

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30 Jun 1973

Tentative Outline of Reference History of the
Presidio of San Francisco, California (PSFC)

Section:

A. Before the Spanish

B. The Spanish Presidio (1776-1820)

1. Size

2. Boundaries

3. English translation of Spanish word "Presidio"

C. The Mexican Presidio (1821-1846)

Size and boundaries illustrated by map

D. The American Presidio (1846-1973)

1. A description of the Presidio, past, present and future

2. Acquired by right of conquest and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 2 February 1848. As such the Presidio is considered not a part of the State of California nor the City and County of San Francisco although it lies within their boundaries.

3. Withdrawal of the Presidio from public domain by President Millard Fillmore, 6 November 1850.

4. Original boundaries, shown by map

5. Reduced boundaries shown by map

6. Enlarged boundaries (Tidelands ceded to the United States by the State of California), shown by map

7. Mission - Past, present and future

8. Open post

9. Jurisdiction

10. Name change from Presidio to Presidio of San Francisco (Refer to authority)

11. Local designation of Fort Winfield Scott

a. It is now considered to apply only to Building (Bldg) 999 at the geographical location known as Fort Point in accordance with WDGO 133, 25 Nov 1882. In support of this view in 1956 the then U.S. Post Office Department now the U.S. Postal Service refused to deliver mail addressed to Fort (Ft) Winfield Scott or Fort Scott, California (CA). The Postal Service would deliver mail addressed by building (Bldg) number to the Presidio of San Francisco, CA (PSFC)

b. Ft Winfield Scott may be referred to as the Ft Scott or Ft Winfield Scott area (See map, Exhibit HH)

c. Supporting documentation will be included in the history of PSFC. (For maps see Exhibits EE, FF, GG and HH)

12. History of various buildings on PSFC including subparagraphs on family housing and the limitations imposed on new buildings by the City of San Francisco. A copy of the agreement between the Army and the City on this will be included in the history.

13. Subinstallation of PSFC

a. Fort Baker, California

(1) Location: North end of Golden Gate Bridge (See map, San Francisco Bay area, Exhibit B)

(2) A brief history of Ft Baker

(3) Past

(a) See Exhibits C, D and E, maps showing Ft Baker in harbor defense days; for Ft Baker as it is today, see map, Exhibit F.

(b) On 1 Oct 1969, Ft Baker was considered a nonpermanent installation by virtue of the fact it was not listed in Section III, DAGO 60, 16 Aug 1954.

(c) During HDSF days commanding officers of Ft Baker were assigned. (For list with dates of these commanders, see Personnel, pg).

(d) Ft Baker was a subinstallation of PSFC originally comprised of acres including what is now Fort Barry, all known then, (Date) , as the Lime Point Military Reservation.

(e) At this time and until the end of World War II (WW II) harbor defense fortifications and related activities operated by the Commander, HDSF, were supported by PSFC.

(4) Present

(a) Ft Baker is now considered a permanent installation by virtue of its listing in para A-2, AR 210-20, 1 Nov 1972

(b) It is now comprised of 957.6 AC including tidelands ceded to the United States by an act of the California State Legislature on 9 Mar 1897

(c) Ft Baker continues to be a subinstallation of PSFC (Auth: para 1j. Sec 5, WDGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950)

(d) Jurisdiction: Continues to be exclusive Federal

(e) U.S. Army agencies at Ft Baker, principally Reserve, NIKE missile and Sixth U.S. Army Medical Laboratory activities are supported by PSFC.

(f) The Commanding Officer of PSFC now commands Ft Baker. This installation no longer has a separate commanding officer.

(g) Since the end of WW II Ft Baker has been an open post as explained in para 8, above.

(5) Future

(a) That portion of Fort Baker east of U.S. Highway 101 will be retained by PSFC with public access guaranteed (Auth: PL 92-589, Approved 27 Oct 1972 public access refers to the U.S. Highway 101 north approach to the Golden Gate Bridge. Status of Army lands used for this north approach to the Bridge and for the Sausalito Lateral is as set forth in paragraph 18b, below, pg).

(b) That portion of Fort Baker west of U.S. Highway 101 will become a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) by transfer to USDI under PL 92-589, approved 27 Oct 1972.

(c) Fort Baker is part of a historic district which includes Forts Barry and Cronkhite. This district was nominated 26 Mar 1973 for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places Inventory under the National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, 15 Oct 1966 (80 Stat 915). The nomination includes disarmed harbor defense fortifications. If the nomination is approved by the National Park Service (NPS of the United States Department of the Interior (USDI) and the district is included in the National Register, then the disarmed harbor defense fortifications and other facilities and land areas on that portion at Fort Baker to be retained (See subpara (1), above) would not be available for outgrant because such action would be contrary to the spirit and intent of the public law cited above.

b. Ft Barry, California

(1) Location: In Marin County west of Ft Baker on the north side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay (See map, Exhibit

(2) A brief history of Ft Barry

(3) Past

(a) See Exhibits G, H, I, maps showing Ft Barry in harbor defense days. For Ft Barry as it is today see map, Exhibit J.

(b) On 1 Oct 1969 Ft Barry was considered a non-permanent installation by virtue of the fact that it was not listed in Section III, DAGO 60, 16 Aug 1954.

(c) Was a subinstallation of PSFC originally comprised of acres. Formerly a part of the Lime Point Military Reservation as explained in subparagraph a(3)(c), above.

(d) At this time and until the end of WWII harbor and coast defense fortifications and related activities operated by the Cdr, HDSF (dates) were supported by PSFC.

(e) During the period described in the preceding subparagrap commanding officers of the Lime Point Military Reservation and later (date) of Fort Barry were assigned. (For list with dates of these commanders, see Personnel pg).

(4) Present

(a) Fort Barry is now considered a permanent installation by virtue of its listing in para A-2, AR 210-20, 1 Nov 72

(b) Ft Barry is now comprised of 812.1 AC including tidelands ceded to the United States by an act of the California State Legislature 9 Mar 1897

(c) Ft Barry continues to be a subinstallation of PSFC (Auth: paragraph 1j, Sec 5, WDGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950)

(d) Jurisdiction: continues to be exclusive Federal.

(e) US Army agencies at Ft Barry, principally Reserve and NIKE missile activities are supported by PSFC.

(f) The Commanding Officer of PSFC now commands Ft Barry; this installation no longer has a separate commanding officer.

(g) Since the end of WWII Ft Barry has been an open post as explained in paragraph 8, above.

(5) Future

(a) All of Ft Barry will become a part of the GGNRA by transfer to USDI under PL 92-589, approved 27 Oct 1972.

(b) Exceptions: launcher and administrative areas for NIKE site SF 88 to be retained through permit from USDI if this site is operational at time of transfer of Ft Barry to USDI under PL 92-589, approved 27 Oct 1972.

(c) Fort Barry is part of a historic district which includes Fort Baker and Fort Cronkhite. This district was nominated 26 Mar 1973 for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places Inventory under the National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, 15 Oct 1966 (80 Stat 915). Nothing at Ft Barry is available for outgrant by the Army as explained in the last part of subparagraph a(5)(c), above.

c. Fort Cronkhite, California

(1) Location: in Marin County west of Ft Barry on the north side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. (See map, Exhibit B).

(2) A brief history of Ft Cronkhite

(3) Past

(a) See Exhibits L, M and N, maps showing Ft Cronkhite in harbor defense days. For Ft Cronkhite as it is today, see map, Exhibit O.

(b) Was a subinstallation of PSFC comprised of acres of Government owned land acquired by purchase. Ft Cronkhite includes the Tennessee Point Military Reservation.

(c) Jurisdiction: exclusive Federal.

(d) On 1 Oct 1969, Ft Ceonkhite was considered a non-permanent installation by virtue of the fact that it was not listed in Section III, DAGO 60, 16 Aug 1954.

(e) The coast and harbor defense fortifications on Ft Cronkhite operated by the Cdr, HDSF, until the end of WWII (date) were supported by PSFC.

(f) During this period, PSFC supported other activities at Fort Cronkhite.

(g) During the period (date) to (date) Commanding Officers of Fort Cronkhite were assigned. (For list with dates of these commanders see Personnel on page)

(4) Present

(a) Ft Cronkhite is now a non-permanent installation by virtue of the fact that it is not listed in para A-2, AR 210-20, 1 Nov 1972.

(b) Ft Cronkhite continues to be a subinstallation of PSFC (Auth: para 1j, Sec 5, WDGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950.

(c) Jurisdiction: continues to be exclusive Federal.

(d) Ft Cronkhite is now comprised of 509.5 AC including tidelands ceded to the United States by an act of the California State Legislature on 9 Mar 1897.

(e) US Army agencies at Fort Cronkhite, principally Reserve activities and ammunition destruction on Tennessee Point by Regular Army units are supported by PSFC.

(f) The Commanding Officer of PSFC now commands Fort Cronkhite. This installation no longer has a separate commanding officer.

(g) Since the end of WWII (date) Fort Cronkhite has been an open post, as explained in paragraph 8, above.

(5) Future

(a) All of Fort Cronkhite will become a part of the GGNRA by transfer to USDI under PL 92-859, approved 27 Oct 1972.

(b) Exception: control area for NIKE Site SF-88 to be retained through permit from USDI if the site is operational at time of transfer of Fort Cronkhite to USDI under PL 99-589, approved 27 Oct 1972.

(c) An exception, also, might be the Tennessee Point Ammunition Destruction area probably required indefinitely by PSFC to meet mission requirements without undue costs in which case the area could be retained under permit from USDI.

(d) Another possible exception is the Fire Station in Building T-1045 which might be retained as essential through permit from USDI.

(e) Fort Cronkhite is a part of a historic district which includes Forts Baker and Barry. This district was nominated 26 Mar 1973 for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places Inventory under the National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, 15 Oct 1966 (80 Stat 915). Nothing at Fort Cronkhite is available for outgrant by the Army as explained in the last part of subparagraph a(5)(c), above.

d. Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah

(1) Brief history of Fort Douglas

(2) Fort Douglas was originally comprised of acres of Government owned land. It was a subinstallation of PSFC from (date) to (date) (6a Authority). This authority also made Fort Missoula, Montana a subinstallation of PSFC.

(3) By various excess actions, Fort Douglas was reduced to about 104 acres, the land going principally to the University of Utah and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This last was comprised

of the Red Butte watershed area of about 7,000 acres. The balance of the land that originally comprised Fort Douglas went to private individuals and various other Federal agencies.

(4) Fort Douglas is now almost completely surrounded by University of Utah lands.

(5) Fort Douglas, during the time it was commanded by the Commanding Officer of PSFC, was operated by the U.S. Army Support Detachment, Salt Lake, and was commanded locally by a deputy of the Commanding Officer of PSFC. (For a list with dates of commanders of Fort Douglas, see Personnel on page)

e. Ft Funston, California

(1) Location: In San Francisco County south of PSFC on the Pacific Ocean coast just west of Laguna de la Merced (See map, Exhibit B)

(2) A brief history of Ft Funston

(3) Past

(a) Fort Funston has apparently always been a subinstallation of PSFC although no authority is available to date. Fort Funston was originally comprised of about 250 acres, all Government owned acquired by condemnation and purchase.

(b) Jurisdiction: Exclusive Federal.

(c) The following coast defense fortifications and ancillary facilities were operated by the Cdr, HDSF until the end of WWII (Date) and supported by PSFC.

1. Battery Richmond P. Davis, 2 guns, caliber 16 inch

2. Battery Walter Howe, 4 mortars, caliber 12 inch

3. Btry Bluff, two (2) guns, cal 155 mm

4. Anti-aircraft (AA) Battery (Btry) 4 guns, caliber 155 mm

5. AA Btry, 3 guns, caliber 3 inch

6. AA Btry, 4 guns, caliber 40 mm (Automatic weapons)

7. Ancillary facilities such as power houses, radio stations, radar stations (SCR 296), buildings for plotting and switchboard rooms and observation and fire control stations for batteries to the north and south.

(d) During this period and before, Fort Funston was fairly heavily built up with temporary wooden facilities for troops.

(e) Also, during this period, PSFC supported other activities and agencies at Fort Funston including a Coast Guard station then located on the ocean frontage of the northerly portion of Ft Funston.

(f) During this period (Date) to (Date), local commanding officers of Fort Funston were probably assigned but to date no list of such commanders is available.

(g) The following actions reduced the area of Fort Funston to its current size of 74 acres (See map)

1. The convegance of 51 acres of the extreme northerly section of Fort Funston in 1950 to the City and County of San Francisco by quitclaim deed based on PL 81-354, 13 Oct 1949. This area is contiguous to the San Francisco Fleishhacker Zoo on the north. Exceptions to the public law were the Army family housing area 3 acres and 7 acres to the California National Guard for an Armory by a 99-year lease.

2. The Army family housing area of 3 acres was originally 4.88 acres but was reduced to 3 acres by city of San Francisco extension about 1965 of the Great Highway, a city street, south and east to State Hwy 35. This extension not only reduced the Army family housing area but resulted in the demolition of disarmed Btry Walter Howe, described in subparagraph (b) 3.b., above

3. As a result of the provisions of PL 81-354, the land and improvements on the Army family housing area are not Government owned but the United States has a possessary interest in them for an indefinite period of time. If the City of San Francisco forces the Army out of this family housing area then it must

7. Ancillary facilities such as power houses, radio stations, radar stations (SCR 296), buildings for plotting and switchboard rooms and observation and fire control stations for batteries to the north and south.

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(e) Also, during this period, PSFC supported other activities and agencies at Fort Funston including a Coast Guard station then located on the ocean frontage of the northerly portion of Ft Funston.

(f) During this period (Date) to (Date), local commanding officers of Fort Funston were probably assigned but to date no list of such commanders is available.

(g) The following actions reduced the area of Fort Funston to its current size of 74 acres (See map)

1. The conveyance of 1[illegible] acres of the extreme northerly section of Fort Funston in 1950 to the City and County of San Francisco by quitclaim deed based on PL 81-354, 13 Oct 1949. This area is contiguous to the San Francisco Fleishhacker Zoo on the north. Exceptions to the public law were the Army family housing area 3 acres and 7 acres to the California National Guard for an Armory by a 99-year lease.

2. The Army family housing area of 3 acres was originally 4.88 acres but was reduced to 3 acres by City of San Francisco extension about 1965 of the Great Highway, a city street, south and east to State Hwy 35. This extension not only reduced the Army family housing area but resulted in the demolition of disarmed Btry Walter Howe, described in subparagraph (b)3.b., above

3. As a result of the provisions of PL 81-354, the land and improvements on the Army family housing area are not Government owned but the United States has a possessary interest in them for an indefinite period of time. If the City of San Francisco forces the Army out of this family housing area then it must replace the existing 12 units of family housing by 8 units of modern housing at a location specified by the Commanding General, Sixth US Army. Usually, it has been assumed that this location would be on the Presidio of San Francisco. If the Army leaves the family housing area

replace the existing 12 units of family housing by 8 units of modern housing at a location specified by the Commanding General, Sixth US Army. Usually, it has been assumed that this location would be on the Presidio of San Francisco. If the Army leaves the family housing area before this happens, San Francisco is not required to replace the housing. Because of its location, San Francisco has planned a southerly extension of its Fleishhacker Zoo in this 51-acre parced subject to the availability of funds. In anticipation of this, all that San Francisco has done to date is demolish the temporary wooden troop facilities in the area and erect a 10-foot steel-mesh fence mostly on the boundaries of the Army family housing area, especially the north and west boundaries.

4. In 1949, the central and extreme southerly portions of Fort Funston, 187 acres more or less, were transferred to the Veterans administration (VA) for the location of a hospital. To clear this site, the VA demolished all temporary wooden troop facilities in the area and graded the area after which the VA cancelled construction of the hospital.

5. In 1956 the south portion, 71 acres of this 187-acre area was transferred back by the VA to the Army for a NIKE missile site.

6. By 1958 the NIKE missile site was constructed on this 71-acre parcel and was operational. It consisted of a launcher area with 3 launchers and ancillary facilities and an Administration Area of barrack, bachelor officer quarters, a mess hall, an administration building and athletic facilities. The Control Area for this site was on leased land on Mt San Bruno. This site was identified as NIKE Site SF-89

7. An important feature of this 71-acre area is the Lake Merced drainage tunnel, the right of way for which was granted the city of San Francisco in 1917. This tunnel extends from east to west to the Pacific Ocean. It passes under the NIKE Missile Launcher area (See map)

8. Also located on this 71-acre area west of the fence NIKE areas is what remains of the headquarters building for Group 4, Funston Groupment, now known as Building 250

severed by State Hwy 35 was sold to the City of San Francisco by the General Services Administration (GSA).

11. In 1962 the central portion of Fort Funston, 116 acres, was sold by GSA to the City of San Francisco for $1,067,750 or 50% of its market value of $2,135,500. This central portion contained most of the harbor defense facilities listed in subparagraph (c), above, including disarmed Btry Richmond P Davis. An exception was disarmed Btry Walter Howe located in the northerly 51-acre parcel which was demolished as indicated in subparagraph (g)2, above.

12. The NIKE missile site on the 71-acre parcel of Fort Funston was disestablished and disarmed in 1963. Subsequently, the lease on the Control Area on Mt San Bruno was cancelled.

13. This 71-acre was declared excess by the Department of the Army (DA) in 1967 and turned over to GSA for disposal. PSEC had care and custody of the area on a reimbursable basis until 1973. At this time GSA requested the local Army District Engineer (Corps of Engineers Sacremento District) to transfer the area to USDI under PL 92-859 as part of the GGNRA.

(3) Present

(a) With the actions noted above, Fort Funston was reduced to 74 acres plus a right of way for a 3-inch water line along the west side of State Hwy 35 from the Army family housing area on the north to the 71-acre parcel on the south.

(b) Since the land comprising the Army family housing area of 3 acres is no longer Government owned in accordance with PL 81-354, 13 Oct 1949, exclusive Federal jurisdiction over the area has been lost. Jurisdiction now is proprietary. Under the terms of the public law police protection in the family housing area is provided by the San Francisco Police Department.

(c) Exclusive Federal jurisdiction over the 71-acre parcel on the south, the old disarmed NIKE site, remains and will remain even when the area is transferred to USDI as part of the GGNRA.

(d) It should be noted that all the temporary wooden troop facilities at Fort Funston were demolished either by the City of San Francisco as site clearance for southerly expansion of its Fleishacker Zoo or by the VA in site clearance for their hospital, neither of which has been constructed. The VA hospital will not be constructed.

(e) The Commanding Officer, PSFC, now commands Fort Funston. There is no local commander.

(4) Future

(a) With the transfer of the 71-acre parcel on the south, the old disarmed NIKE site, to USDI under PL 92-859 as part of the GGNRA, the Army control at Fort Funston will be reduced to 3 acres, the Army family housing area, and that not Government owned.

(b) It is presumed the Commanding Officer, PSFC, will continue to command Fort Funston without a local commander.

f. Future

(1) Location: in San Mateo County south of San Francisco near the Pacific Ocean coast just east of Sharp Park, now Pacifica, and north of and along Sharp Park Road (see map, Exhibit B).

(2) A brief history of Milagra Ridge Military Reservation.

(3) Past

(a) Milagra was acquired as a harbor defense installation through purchase from private parties of approximately 348 acres in 1939 at a cost of $50, 149 over which the United States (US) has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. (See map, Exhibit Z.)

(b) At this time Milagra was used as the location of a coast defense fortification and ancillary facilities in connection with the defenses of San Francisco harbor. These were operated by the Cmdr, HDSF, and supported by PSFC.

(c) Milagra is characterized by steep topograph and geologically unstable areas. Physical features consist of irregular and rolling terrain about 600 feet above sea level. Steep slopes on the northeast and southwest descent to about 400 feet above sea level. Ground cover is native grasses and low growing brush. The steep terrain and unstable areas require soil erosion control. An asphalt road, 20 feet wide, traverses Milagra in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction and exits on a

county controlled divided parkway known as Sharp Park Road.

(d) The fortification, gun emplacements and ancillary facilities at Milagra under the Cmdr, HDSF, reflecting the WWII deployment were as follows:

1. Btry Construction (Const) 244 with two guns the caliber (Cal) six inch.

2. Two (2) emplacements each of antiaircraft (AA), cal 40mm, automatic weapons (AW). The other emplacement, instead of AA, could have been AMTB (Anti-motor torpedo boat).

3. Three (3) emplacements each AA, cal 50, number of guns not known.

4. Three (3) base-end stations (BS), one each for Btry Townsley at Fort Cronkhite, Btry Davis at Ft Funston and Btry Const 129 at Fort Barry.

5. A battery commander's base-end station (BCBS) for Btry Const 244 at Milagra.

6. Radar and radio facilities.

7. A plotting and switchboard room.

8. Wire communication facilities connecting with all fortifications in the defense of San Francisco harbor as well as with Hq, HDSF, at PSFC.

(e) Milagra probably had local commanding officers at this time but no record has been found to date.

(f) As a harbor defense installation Milagra was reported excess on 27 May 1949 and by 1950 harbor defense activities at Milagra had been disestablished and Milagra had become a subinstallation of PSFC. (No authority for this has been found to date.) Subsequently, the land was retained, gun emplacements and wooden structures demolished and Btry Const 244 disarmed. All structures of steel and concrete like Btry Const 244 were vacated and left in place. Most of the underground storage structures were also vacated and left in place.

(g) In 1952 construction began at Milagra on a NIKE HERCULES missile site consisting of a launcher area and an administrative area. The administrative area consisted of barracks, bachelor officers quarters, a mess hall and administrative facilities. The control area for this launcher was to the south on Sweeny Ridge on leased land. By 1955 this NIKE site was operational and has remained so since that time. This site is identified as NIKE Site SF-51, Pacifica, CA and operated by B Btry, 1st Missile (Msl) Battalion (Bn), 250th Artillery (Arty), Group (Gp)(Air Defense (AD)), with headquarters (Hq) at PSFC.

(h) The Btry Cdr of NIKE Site SF-51 acts as the local commanding officer (CO) of Milagra without the authority of the CO, PSFC. Usually, he keeps himself well informed on the views of the local community concerning Milagra and the NIKE site.

(i) MIKE Site SF-51 may have been operated originally by a unit of the Regular US Army. (When this and the dates involved are known they will be made a part of this history.)

(j) Excess actions since 1950 have reduced the land area of Milagra to its current area of 256 acres, more or less.

(4) Present

(a) Milagra now is comprised of 256 acres, more or less, of Government owned land over which the United States has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. Major uses of this area by others are as follows:

1. The northern and northwestern slopes act as a watershed contributing to the water supply of the City of Pacifica.

2. The California National Guard unit operating NIKE Site SF-51 at Milagra is considered a tenant agency on a subinstallation of PSFC. This unit uses the two areas involved under a permit to the State of California for an indefinite period of time at no cost.

3. The City of Pacifica uses two (2) acres of land, including disarmed Btry Const 244 for a Civil Defense Emergency operating center and police facilities under a lease for a period of time from 1 Oct 1964

to 30 Sep 1974 at no cost.

4. The Jefferson Union High District uses about 5 acres under a lease for a fill, drainage and erosion control area for a period of time from 18 Oct 1963 to 17 Oct 1973 at $330.00 a year.

5. There are other outgrants to local city and county agencies and a Federal government agency.

(b) In addition to the outgranting of Milagra areas for use by others, there are four (4) ingrants of areas outside Milagra that are vital to the operation of NIKE Site SF-51, especially of its control area on Sweeny Ridge. These ingrants are from a private individual, a private concern and a religious organization. These ingrants are for an indefinite period of time at nominal or no cost.

(c) There are about 14.5 acres of the 256-acre Milagra area that are unusable and unbuildable because of steep topography and unstable subsurface conditions.

(d) Higher headquarters is now planning the establishment of a US Army Reserve Training Center at Milagra. The site location for this center would be near the launcher area of NIKE Site SF-51 on its south side.

(e) The Btry Cdr of NIKE Site SF-51 continues to act as the local CO without the authority of the CO, PSFC. (See subparagraph (h), above.)

(5) Future

(a) It seems certain that the 14.5-acre unusable area will be reported excess and disposed of. (See subparagraph (c), above.)

(b) The above action will reduce the area of MIlagra to 241.5 acres. This acreage will be retained because the NIKE missile site, when deactivated, will permit the establishment of a US Army Reserve Training Center at Milagra.

(c) Milagra, it is assumed, will continue to be a subinstallation of PSFC without a local commander.

g. Fort Miley, California

(1) Fort Miley, originally known as Point Lobos, contained 54 acres and is in the City and County of San Francisco west of PSFC. The northern boundary of this reservation is roughly marked by a city street now known as El Camino del Mar. (See map, Exhibit AA.) This reservation was acquired for coast defenses and fortifications by condemnation and purchase from the City and County of San Francisco on 23 Jul 1893. The United States obtained exclusive legislative jurisdiction over this reservation on 2 Mar 1897. Point Lobos was named Fort Miley in 1900 by WDGO 43 in honor of the then late LTC John D Miley, US Volunteers.

(2) The coast and harbor defense fortifications at Ft Miley, as shown on map, Exhibit AA, consisted of the following:

(a) Btry Const 243, two guns, cal 6 inch

(b) Btry Call, 2 guns, cal 5 inch

(c) Btry Chester, 3 guns, cal 12 inch

(d) Btry Livingston, 4 guns, cal 12 inch

(e) Btry Springer, 4 guns, cal 12 inch

(3) By 1950 these fortifications had been disarmed.

(4) Ft Miley, apparently, has always been a subinstallation of PSFC. (Auth: para 1j, Sec 5, DAGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950.) The Cdr, HDSF, operated the fortifications and ancillary facilities on Ft Miley and was supported until 1950 when such operations were discontinued.

(5) During the period 1902 to 1945, local commanders of Fort Miley were assigned (for a list with dates of such commanders of Fort Miley see Personnel on page)

(6) The coast defense fortifications and ancillary facilities operated at Fort Miley in connection with the defense of San Francisco harbor including the WWII deployment of such facilities were as following:

(The above will be followed by a list of such facilities obtained through research of records in this office.)

(7) In view of the foregoing, and by the following actions, the Army and PSFC by 1967 was relieved of all responsibilities with respect to Fort Miley:

(a) In 1939, the center portion, 22.5 acres of Fort Miley

was transferred to the Veterans Administration for a hospital (See map) This reduced Fort Miley to 31.5 acres

(b) In 1950 PSFC reported the balance of Fort Miley, 31.5 acres, excess.

(c) Subsequently, in the same year, 1950, the east portion, 12.3 acres, was transferred to the Air Force for its San Francisco Air Force Reserve Recovery Center and the west portion, 19.2 acres, was transferred to the Navy for harbor defense purposes incident to the transfer of that mission from the Army to the Navy.

(d) In 1967, Army wire communications facilities serving Fort Miley from the PSFC telephone system were severed outside the boundaries of Fort Miley. With this severance all responsibilities of the Army and PSFC with respect to Fort Miley ended.

(8) Since 1950, the Navy reported its west portion excess. (See subparagraph(e)3., above.) In 1965, a 6.8-acre area of this Navy portion was transferred to the Veterans Administration for hospital expansion and in 1966, a 10.7 acre area of the Navy portion was sold by GSA to the City and County of San Francisco for park purposes, Also, in 1966 the Air Force reported excess its east portion of Fort Miley.

(9) PL 92-859 makes all of Fort Miley a part of the GGNRA. In view of the foregoing, no information is available as to what part of Fort Miley will become a part of the GGNRA. The matter is no longer up to the Army but to other Federal agencies and the City and County of San Francisco. (See subparagraph (e), above.)

h. Fort Missoula, Montana

(1) Brief history of Fort Missoula

(2) Fort Missoula was originally comprised of acres of Government-owned land: It was a subinstallation of PSFC and, through Fort Douglas (See subparagraphs d(2) and (5), above) Fort Missoula was supported by PSFC from (Date) to (Date)(6A Authority)

(3) By various actions, Fort Missoula was reduced to its present area of about acres. The land going principally to the Montana National Guard and various Federal agencies

(4) Fort Missoula during the time it was commanded by the Commanding Officer of PSFC was operated by Fort Douglas and the US Army Support Detachment, Salt Lake, was commanded locally by a civilian Federal Civil Service employee. For a list with dates of commanders of Fort Missoula see Personnel on page)

i. Camp Parks, California

(1) Location: as set forth in para 15k (4), below. (See map, Exhibit LL)

(2) A brief history of Camp Parks

(3) It appears that Camp Park will become a subinstallation of PSFC in the reorganization of the Army in 1973. As such, it will not be controlled by Sixth US Army and will probably loose its standby status, at least for those areas in use by US Army Reserve activities. (See para 15k(4), below, and map Exhibit LL)

j. In summary, PSFC now has five(5) subinstallations, Fort Baker, Barry, Cronkhite and Funston and Milagra Ridge Military Reservation. In the future, it may have a sixth, Camp Parks, as noted in subparagraph i, above.

k. In addition to the Sixth (6) subinstallations indicated above, potential seventh and eighth deserve mention. They are portions of Stead AFB, Nevada, and Hamilton AFB, Ingnacio, CA,as follows:

(1) A portion of Stead AFB known as the dry lake area of about 386 AC.

(2) This area is located in Washoe County, Nevada, on the east side of US Highway 395 about 13 miles north of the Center of Reno, Nevada.

(3) The land is Government owned.

(4) Jurisdiction: concurrent.

(5) The 386 AC portion of Stead AFB includes the following improvements:

(a) An improved access and interior road system.

(b) A small arms range

(c) Buildings, including the following:

1. Target Storage

2. Training Aids

3. General Instruction

(d) Serving utilities systems.

(6) About 1966, USAF reported all of stead AFB excess to GSA. Later the 386 AC portion was excepted and retained for the Nevada Army National Guard.

(7) On 3 Nov 1967 Sixth US Army directed PSFC to assume accountability for the property and convey it to the Nevada Army National Guard for training purposes. It was so conveyed by a license of 21 Nov 1967 issued by the local District Engineer. Accountability was accepted by PSFC on 21 Nov 1967.

(8) Should the Nevada Army National Guard vacate the 386 AC area and its improvements they would become the responsibility of PSFC as a subinstallation.

(9) A portion of Hamilton AFB, area not determined but near the flight line to provide sites for replacement of facilities at Crissy Army Airfield on PSFC when it is transferred to USD as part of the GGNRA.

(10) Existing facilities at Crissy Army Airfield now provides for the requirements of the 6 USA Flight Detachment and USAR air units.

(11) That portion of Hamilton AFB described in subpargraph (9) above can provide for these requirements with some new construction.

(12) Since all of Hamilton AFB has been reported excess by USAF, it is anticipated that the portion of Hamilton AFB described above will be transferred to the Army and will beocme a subinstallation of PSFC.

14. Separate commands currently supported by PSFC

a. DA Personnel Management Team

(1) Mission:

(2) Location: Building (Bldg) 201, PSFC

b. Defense Investigative Service, DD

(1) Mission:

(2) Location: Bldg 1220, PSFC

c. Golden Gate National Cemetery

(1) Location Sneath Lane, San Bruno, San Mateo County, California

(2) PSFC support is furnished on an as requested basis and the cost of such support is reinbursed.

d. Letterman General Hospital (LGH)

(continued on next page)

(1) Mission:

(a) Present

(b) Long range future

(2) Location: Bldg 1100, PSFC in the Letterman Army Medical Center. (See map)

(3) LGH is an activity and not an installation on PSFC

(4) Support by PSFC is furnished under the terms and conditions of an Inter-Service Support Agreement. Much of such support is on a reimbursable basis.

(5) A brief history of LGH

e. Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR)

(1) Location: Bldg 1014, PSFC

(2) The building for this activity is now under construction in the Letterman Army Medical Center on PSFC. This building while under construction, is known as the Western Medical Institute of Research. (WMIR), Bldg 1110

(3) When Bldg 1110 is completed, the activity occupying it will be known as the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), a separate command from LGH. LAIR will, also, be an activity on PSFC not an installation.

(4) PSFC support of LAIR will be based, probably, an Inter Service Support agreement.

(5) Mission of LAIR

f. San Francisco National Military Cemetery (SFNMC), California

(1) Location: PSFC (See map, Exhibit HH)

(2) PSFC support is furnished on an as requested basis and the cost of such support is reimbursed.

(3) SFNMC is an installation within PSFC

(4) A brief history of SFNMC

(a) Original boundaries and acreage

(b) Expanded boundaries and acreage

(c) Current boundaries and acreage

(d) The above boundaries and acreages will be shown by a map

e. Sixth Recruiting District (SRD)

(1) Mission:

(2) Location: Bldg 276, PSFC

(3) The SRD is not part of the Sixth US Army. It is a separate command under another major command

h. 6 Region US Army Air Defense Command (6 Rgn USAADCOM)

(1) Mission

(2) Present location of headquarters is in Bldg 636, Fort Baker

(3) Before the NIKE missile-the early 1950's, anti aircraft (AA) batteries, consisting of four(4) guns each, usually cal 75mm SKY SWEEPER guns. These batteries were deployed in the following defense areas:

(a) San Francisco (Bay area)

(b) Castle Air Force Base(AFB) near Merced, California

(c) Travis AFB then Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base, near Fairfield, California

(4) Original deployment of NIKE missile sites in the following defense areas (See map):

(a) San Francisco

(b) Travis Air Force Base

(5) Current deployment of NIKE missile sites in the following defense areas (See map):

(a) San Francisco

(b) Travis Air Force Base

(6) The 6 Rgn USAADCOM in Bldg 636, Fort Baker , is a headquarters and has units attached to it and a subordinate command that supervises the NIKE missile sites. This is all shown with operating units in the following subparagraphs. These subparagraphs also reflect the current reduced deployment of NIKE

missile sites. (See map). Based on a DA directive, this headquarters and attached units, the subordinate command and the NIKE missile sites are all supported by PSFC on a common-free-service basis. This support is mainly logistic. PSFC makes budget requests of Congress for approval and funding of new construction of non-tactical facilities such as barracks, chapels and recreation facilities. Each NIKE site is considered an installation either on or off post. The boundaries of these sites are assumed to be the fence line of the site plus 30 feet outside the fence line for security and a fire break.

(7) The following Regular Army unit is attached to Hq 6 RgnUSAADCOM:

USA Strategic Communications Command, Signal Det (AD)

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 616, Fort Baker

(8) Hq 6 RgnUSAADCOM is a Regular Army unit

i. The following Regular Army unit is local subordinate command under Hq 6 RgnUSAADCOM:

Hq 13 Arty Gp(AD)

(1) Mission:

(2) Location: Bldg 1201, PSFC

(3) Regular Army units attached to Hq 13 Arty Gp (AD):

(a) US Army Strategic Communications Command, SF Signal Team

1. Mission:

(b) Remote integration system (Unit designation?)

1. Mission:

2. Location: Point Arena Air Force Station, California

3. This system and the unit operating it is provided space at Point Arena Air Force Station by a permit from USAF

(c) Army Air Defense Command Post

1. Mission:

2. Location: Mt Tamalpais, CA

(21) 3. This unit is a tenant on an Air Force installation just north of Mt Tamalpais State Park known as the [illegible]

Valley Air Force Station. Access to this Station is by park roads.

(d) Subordinate commands to Hq 13 Arty Gp (AD)

1. Regular Army

a. Btry "A", 1st Msl Bn, 61st Arty, NIKE Site T-10, Elmira, Travis AFB, CA

b. Btry "B", 1st Msl Bn, 61st Arty, NIKE Site SF-88, Ft Barry, CA

2. California National Guard

a. Hq 1st Msl Bn (NIKE-HERCULES), 250th Arty, California National Guard, located in Bldg 1648, PSFC. This headquarters has two(2) subordinate commands as shown in the following subparagraphs.

b. Btry "A", 1st Msl Bn, 250th Arty, California National Guard, NIKE Site SF-51, Pacifica, CA. (Actually located on Milagra Ridge Military Reservation (See para 13 f (3)(g),(h) and (i), 13f(5)(b), above.)

c. Btry "B", 1st Msl Bn, 250th Arty, California National Guard, NIKE Site SF-31, Castro Valley, CA

j. Hq Sixth US Army. PSFC provides this headquarters, principally, logistic support.

(1) Mission:

(2) Location: Bldgs 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, PSFC

(3) The units attached to Headquarters Sixth US Army are as follows:

(a) 6USA Band located in Bldg 100, PSFC

(b) 6USA Comm Det located in Bldg 34, PSFC. This unit includes the following activities:

1. MARS Station in Bldg 311, PSFC

2. Pictorial Branch in Bldg 603, PSFC

3. Audio Visual Center in Bldg 603, PSFC

(c) 6USA Flt Det in Bldg 639, PSFC. This unit operates Crissy

Army Airfield. Headquarters PSFC has no Air Officer.

(d) 6USA Med Lab in Bldg 696, Fort Baker

(e) Hq 6USA Spec Troops in Bldg 101, PSFC

(f) 6USA Spec Troops in Bldg 36, PSFC

(g) 6USA Stock Control Center in Bldg 651, PSFC

k. 87th Ord Det (EOD) in Bldg 233, PSFC

l. 548th Ord Det (EODC) in Bldg 223, PSFC

m. USA Courier Station in Bldg 222, PSFC

n. US Army Criminal Investigation (Division) Command. (USA CIDC) in Bldg 106, PSFC. This unit has a following local field office:

San Francisco Fld Office, USA 6 Rgn USACIDC in Bldg 1009, PSFC. This building is in the LGH area.

o. USA Logistics Doctrine, System and Readiness Agency (LDSRA) in Bldg 914, PSFC

p. USA Mil Mail Terminal in Room 501, 390 Main Street, San Francisco, CA 94105

q. USA Physical Evaluation Board in Bldg 1016, PSFC. This building is in the LGH area.

15. US Army Reserve (USAR) headquarters, centers, units and activities supported, as indicated, by PSFC. This support is mainly logistic and includes, but is not limited to, master planning, preparation or assistance in preparation of MCAR Programs, real estate actions, annual utilization surveys, supply and maintenance of facilities and equipment.

a. Major reserve commands supported, as indicated, by PSFC

(1) General Officer Commands (GOCOM), all without maintenace shops.

(a) Hq 91st Div (Tng)

1. Mission:

2. Location: Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA. Also, Bldgs T503, T533, T620, T675 and T690, Ft Baker, CA.

3. These buildings are Government owned and are in use by this GOCOM and such use is covered by space assignment

4. This GOCOM is supported as indicated in para 15, above.

(b) Hq 351st Civil Affairs

1. Mission:

2. Location: 1776 Old Middlefield Way, Mountain View, CA.

3. The land and buildings in use by this GOCOM at this location are Government owned.

4. This GOCOM is supported by PSFC as indicated in para 15, above.

(c) 6253d US Army Hospital (USAR)

1. Mission:

2. Location: Bldg 916, PSFC; also Bldg 903, 907, 908 and 911, PSFC.

3. These facilities in use by this GOCOM are Government owned and covered by space assignment.

(2) United States Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) without a maintenance shop. Hq 124th US Army Reserve Command.

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Ft Lawton, WA.

(c) The facilities in use by this ARCOM at Ft Lawton are Government owned and such use is covered by space assignment.

(d) This ARCOM is supported by Ft Lewis, WA, except for its reserve units and activities within this regular command which are supported by PSFC. Such support is as indicated in para 15, above.

b. Government owned USAR facilities

(1) Chico USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 50 MN

2. Land area: 3 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: to LT James Kemp

(b) Location: 2415 Tom Polk Street, Chico, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng) Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(2) Concord USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 150 MN

2. Land area: 8.6 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: to PFC Balliglieri, INF

(b) Location: 3225 Willow Pass Road, Concord, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(e) This center provides space for a 100 MN USMCR Center. This capacity is shared by a USCGR Center. A permit from the Army covers both these centers at Concord USAR Center.

(3) Modesto USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 150 MN

2. Land area: 3.43 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: No

4. Dedicated: to SGT Stanley E. Stevens, INF

(b) Location: 933 Kansas Avenue, Modesto, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA.)

(4) Mountain View USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 300 MN

2. Land area: 7.06 AC

3. Has maintence shop: Yes

4. Dedicated: to COL Jones as Jones Hall

(b) Location: 1776 Old Middlefield Way, Mountain View, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM(Cdr, 351st Civil Affairs area (A), 1776 Old Middlefield Way, Mountain View, CA)

(5) San Jose USAR Center and AMSA No 12-G

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 750 MN

2. Land area: 8.4 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes. Shared with AMSA No. 12-G

4. Dedicated: to PVT George L. Richey, INF

(b) Location: 155 West Hedding Street, San Jose, CA.

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve commands:

1. GOCOM(Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

2. ARCOM (Cdr 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(6) San Pablo USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 300 MN

2. Land area: 4.18 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: to COL Francis R. Hunter as Hunter Hall.

(b) Location: 2600 Castro Road, San Pablo, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(7) Santa Cruz USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 50 MN

2. Land area: 4.5 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: to PFC John W. Rebuffo, INF

(b) Location: 313 Swift Street, Santa Cruz, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve Command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(8) Santa Rosa USAR Center

(a) Characterists:

1. Capacity: 50 MN

2. Land area: 12.03 AC

3. Has a maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: 3900 Finley Road, Santa Rosa, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM(Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(9) Reno USAR Center and sub AMSA No. 13-G

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 150 MN

2. Land area: 4 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes. Shared with sub AMSA No 13-G.

4. Dedicated: to LTC Scrugham as Scrugham Hall.

(b) Location: 658 Plumb Lane, Reno, NV.

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(10) Vallejo USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 150 MN

2. Land area: 4.09 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes.

4. Dedicated: to PFC Robert H. Young, INF

(b) Location: 120 Mini Drive, Vallejo, CA.

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA.

(11) Civil Defense Support Detachment

(a) This is a reserve unit provided a building and land at

Santa Rosa USAR Center (See subparagraph(8), above.) for their requirements, as follows:

1. Capacity: 30 MN

2. Land area: Unknown

3. Has maintenance shop: no.

4. Dedicated: no.

(b) Location: 3900 Finley Road, Santa Rosa, CA

(c) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(d) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lewis, WA.)

c. Government owned and permitted USAR facilities

(1) Rio Vista USAR Center AMSA Marine(M) No30 and WET and AT site:

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 30 MN, one(1) berth on waterfront wharf for the Resolute, a freighter, an ocean-going vessel and moorings for eleven(11) harbor craft

2. Land area: 6.78 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes. Shared with the AMSA(M) No30

4. Dedicated: no.

(b) Location: on the north side of the Sacramento River at Rio Vista, CA

(c) Permit issued by Sharpe Army Depot, CA

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA.)

(2) Stockton USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 300 MN

2. Land area: 5 AC

3. Has a maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: Bldg 317, Navy Communication Station, San Francisco, Rough and Ready Island, Stockton, CA

(c) Permit issued by US Navy

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(3) Hamilton AFB USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 100 MN

2. Land area: NA

3. Has maintenace shop: yes

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: Bldgs 931 and 932, Hamilton AFB, Novato, CA

(c) Permit issued by USAF

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above

(e) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(4) McClellam AFB USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 100 MN

2. Land area: NA

3. Has maintenance shop: no.

4. Dedicated: no.

(b) Location: Bldg 2050, McCellan AFB, CA

(c) Permit issued by USAF

(d) PSFC support: as inidcated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(5) Oakland USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 750 MN

2. Land area: 5.8 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes

4. Dedicated to Heroic War dead of Oakland, CA (No war or service indicated)

(b) Location: Bldgs 1048 and 1086, Oakland Army Base, CA

(c) Permit issued by Oakland Army Base

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(6) Sacramento USAR Center and AMSA No 13-G

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capactiy: 300 MN

2. Land area: 6 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes. Shared with AMSA No-G

4. Dedicated to BG W.T. Hamnum

(b) Location: Bldg 180, Sacramento Army Depot, CA

(c) Permit issued by: Sacramento Army Depot

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA.)

d. Government owned USAR facilities in use by space assigments at US Army installations.

(1) Air Section, 124th ARCOM and AMSA(A)(Aircraft) No27.

(a) Mission:

(b) Location:

1. Air Section: Bldg 232, PSFC, and facilities at Crissy Army Airfield, PSFC

2. AMSA(A) No. 27: Bldg 236, PSFC and facilities at Crissy Army Airfield, PSFC

(c) Space assignment by PSFC

(d) PSFC support: as stated in subparagraphs(b) and(c), above, and as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(2) Annual Training (AT) Site

(a) Capacity: 1000 MN

(b) Location: Bldgs 1010 thru 1013. 1032, 1040, 1054, 1055, 1060-1065, 1067-1071 and 1076, Ft Cronkhite, CA

(c) This annual training usually occurs during the period May to October and such training includes small USAR units and individual reservists. Such units and reservists at this AT Site are supported by PSFC although they, may be from any Army area of the United States.

(d) The facilities at Ft Cronkhite used for this AT Site are under a space assigment by PSFC. They are reserved by PSFC for this reserve purpose during the balance of the year (See subparagraph(b), above)

(e) The AT Site has no maintenance shop nor is a major reserve command involved.

(3) Co "A", Det 2, 12th Special Forces

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 941, Ft Barry, CA

(c) This reserve unit has no maintenance shop

(d) Space assignment by PSFC

(e) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(f) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(g) This reserve unit and the facilities in use by it are not dedicated

(4) Golden Gate USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 750 MN

2. Land area: 18 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes.

4. Dedicated: yes. As the Golden Gate

(b) Location: Bldgs 361 thru 364 and 387, PSFC. With maintenance shop Bldg 364, PSFC

(c) Space assignment by PSFC

(d) SFPE support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(5) Hq 5051st Engr Co (PC)

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 673, Ft Baker, CA. also, Bldgs 672 and 678, Ft Baker, CA

(c) Has maintenance shop: yes. In T561, Ft Baker, CA

(d) Space assignment by PSFC

(e) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(f) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(g) This reserve unit and the facilities in use by it are not dedicated

(6) Hq 14th Brigade (Bde), 91st Div (Tng)

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 1042, Ft Cronkhite, CA. Also, Bldgs 905, 911, 944 thru 946, and 952, Ft Barry, CA, and Bldgs 1034-1036, 1041-1046, 1050, 1051, 1052, and 1090, Ft Cronkhite, CA

(c) This reserve unit has no maintenance shop

(d) Space assignment by PSFC

(e) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(f) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div(Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(g) This reserve unit and the facilities in me by it are not dedicated

(7) Hq 490th Signal Co(Support)

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 676, Ft Baker, CA. Also, Bldgs 509, 677 and 689, Ft Baker, CA.

(c) Has maintenance shops in Bldgs 609 and 691, Ft Baker, CA

(d) Space assignment by PSFC

(e) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(f) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(g) This reserve unit and the facilities in use by it are not dedicated.

(8) 91st Support Transportation (ST) Co and AMSA No. 11-G

(a) Missions:

1. 91st STCo:

2. AMSA No 11-G:

(b) Locations:

1. 91st ST Co: Bldgs 975, T976-978 and 983, PSFC

2. AMSA No 11-G

a. Shop in Bldg 979, PSFC

b. Dispatch Office in Bldg 982, PSFC

(c) Space assignment by PSFC

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA.)

(f) This reserve unit and the facilities in use by it are not dedicated.

(9) San Francisco USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 450 MN

2. Land area: 2 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: yes.

4. Dedicated to SGT John Harmon. The Center is often referred to as being in Harmon Hall (Bldg 649, PSFC)

(b) Location:

1. Center: Bldg 649, PSFC

2. Maintenance shop in Bldg 644, PSFC

(c) Space assignment by PSFC

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 6253d US Army Hospital (USAR), Bldg 916, PSFC)

(10) 6227th USAR School

(a) Mission:

(b) Location: Bldg 904 and 915, PSFC

(c) Has maintenance shop: no

(d) Space assignment by PSFC

(e) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(f) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(g) This reserve unit and the facilities in use by it are not dedicated

e. Non-government owned leased on licensed USAR Centers

(1) Eureka USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 50 MN

2. Land area: Unknown

3. Has maintenance shop: yes.

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: 3517 "W" Street, Eureka, CA. The land and facilities at this location is under the control of the California National Guard

(c) This land and these facilities in use by this Center are covered by a 25-year renewable license

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: none since this center is comprised of non-troop units

(2) Sunnyvale USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 300 MN

2. Land area: 3 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: no

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: 355 Kifer Road, Sunnyvale, CA

(c) The facilities at this location are leased.

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above.

(e) Major reserve command: ARCOM (Cdr, 124th US Army Reserve Command, Ft Lawton, WA)

(3) Ukiah USAR Center

(a) Characteristics:

1. Capacity: 100 MN

2. Land area: 1 AC

3. Has maintenance shop: no

4. Dedicated: no

(b) Location: 1320 South State Street, Ukiah, CA

(c) Facilities at this location are leased.

(d) PSFC support: as indicated in para 15, above

(e) Major reserve command: GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div (Trng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA)

(f) Each of the USAR Centers listed above is considered to be an installation. As such, PSFC assists in the preparation of the Installation Commander's Utilization Survey for retention of the Center. This annual survey is based on EO 11508, 10 Feb 1970, as implemented by AR 405-70, 24 Mar 1971. PSFC, also, assists higher Regular Army and Reserve headquarters in site selection for new Centers. The Centers listed in the foregoing do not indicate the Reserve unit occupying the Center because of too frequent reserve unit reorganization.

(g) In summary, the foregoing shows that currently there are four(4) major reserve commands of reserve activities supported by PSFC-three(3) GOCOMs and one(1) ARCOM. The GOCOMs are all in California and are supported by PSFC. The ARCOM is in the State Of Washington and is supported, except as noted, by Fort Lewis. Reserve activities, all supported by PSFC, are as follows:

(1) Government-owned USAR Centers

(a) Ten(10) in the northern three-quarters of California.

(b) One(1) in central Nevada (Reno)

(2) Government-owned and permitted (by Army, Navy or Air Force) USAR facilities

(a) There are six(6), all in California

(b) Rio Vista USAR Center, on the north side of the Sacramento River at the town of Rio Vista, provides berths for one(1) ocean going vessel and 11 harbor craft as well as MET and AT Sites. (See subparagraph c(1), above, pg).

(3) Government-owned USAR facilities covered by space assignment from Army installations: ten(10)

(4) Non-Government-owned leased or licensed USAR Centers

(a) Two(2) leased

(b) One(1) licensed

(5) There are six(6) Area Maintenance Service Activities (AMSA) as follows:

(a) AMSA No. 11-G with the 91st Support Transportation Co (See subparagraph d(8), above, pg)

(b) AMSA No. 12-G San Jose USAR Center (See subparagraph b(5) above pg)

(c) AMSA No. 13-G Sacramento USAR Center (See subparagraph c(6), above, pg)

(d) Sub-AMSA No. 13-G Reno USAR Center (See subparagraph b(4) above, pg)

(e) AMSA Aircraft(A) No 27 Air Section, 124th ARCOM (See subparagraph d(1), above, pg)

(f) AMSA Marine(M) No 30 Rio Vista USAR Center (See subparagraph c(1), above, pg)

(6) Weekend Training (WET) and Annual Training (AT) Sites are provided at the following locations:

(a) Ft Cronkhite as described in subparagraph d(2), above, pg)

(b) Rio Vista USAR Center (See subparagraph c(1), above, pg)

(7) Additional training is provided at each USAR facility noted in subparagraph g, above, pg . This is identified as Home Station Training.

(h) Historically, the support responsiblities of PSFC with respect to reserve activities have varied, more or less, with the size of the Sixth US Army area and its responsibilities in the area. The original Sixth US Army was comprised of eight(8) western states (California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Montana) as of 25 Jan 1943. Under the Army reorganization 1973 the area will be enlarged to fifteen(15) states by adding New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. This emlargement of the Sixth US Army area is expected to be effective 1 Jul 1973 and, it would appear, that the reserve support responsibilities of PSFC would expand.

(i) On (Date) PSFC was given the support of all reserve activities in the Tri-state area, (Utah, Idaho and Montana) some 22 reserve activities, including an ARCOM, the 96th US Army Reserve Command. These reserve supported responsibilities of PSFC were handled through Ft Douglas, Utah when it was a subinstallation of PSFC and the US Army Support Detachment, Salt Lake. (See paragraph 13d, above pg). On (Date) PSFC was relieved of these responsibilities and, subsequently, support of reserve activities in the Tri-state area was given to Ft Lewis, WA.

(j) Hq Sixth US Army is currently staffed to handle reserve affairs within its area. There is a Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Forces with a Deputy Chief of Staff for Reserve Forces to take care of details which includes supervision of Regular Army Advisors to Reserve Forces. Prior to this, reserve affairs were handled

by the Ninth Corps Area activated in June 1921. This was replaced by the Ninth Service Command in June 1944. This major command handled reserve affair until the advent of the corps concept (Date). On that date the XV US Army Corps, a Regular Army, unit was established in Bldg 650, PSFC to take care of reserve Affairs. This unit continued until 1967 when it was disestablished and the responsibility of reserve affairs was assumed by Hq Sixth US Army.

(k) Future plans for reserve activities are mainly concerned with expansion of capacities and improvement of existing facilities at USAR Centers including replacement of permitted and leased facilities by Government-owned and Army controlled facilities. Projects to implement these plans are as follows:

1. Expansion of capacities mainly MCAR Program Projects:

a. Hq, 490th Signal Co (Support). Expand facilities by assignment of additional buildings. This reserve unit has requested Bldgs T513, 514 and 515 at Ft Baker (See subparagraph d(7), above, pg

b. Mountain View USAR Center: expand capacity from 300 MN to 600 MN and enlarge maintenance shop. (See subparagraph b, above, pg)

c. Oakland USAR Center: expand capacity from 750 MN to 1,000 MN. (See subparagraph c(5), above pg)

d. Sacramento USAR Center: expand capacity from 300 MN to 600 MN and enlarge maintenance shop. (See subparagraph c(6), above, pg)

e. San Jose USAR Center: expand capacity from 750 MN to 1,000 MN. (See subparagraph b(5), above, pg)

f. San Pablo USAR Center: expand capacity from 300 MN to 600 MN and enlarge maintenance shop. (See subparagraph b(6), above, pg)

g. Santa Rosa USAR Center: expand capacity from 100 MN to 200 MN and enlarge maintenance shop. (See subparagraph b(8), above, pg)

h. Stockton USAR Center: This is now covered by a permit from the Navy. (See subparagraph c(2),

above, pg). Plans call for the acquisition of a new Government-owned site and the construction of a center on it reducing capacity from 300 MN to 200 MN and a 2-bay Maintenance shop.

i. Ukiah USAR Center: This is a leased Center. (See subparagraph e(3), above, pg). Plans call for the acquisition of a new Government-owned site and the construction on it of a new center of the same capacity (100 MN)

2. Improvement of existing facilities at USAR Centers as minor MCAR projects.

a. Chico USAR Center (See subparagraph b(1), above pg)

Expand privately-owned vehicle (POV) parking

b. Concord USAR Center (See subparagraph b(2), above, pg)

Expand POV parking

c. Golden Gate USAR Center (See subparagraph d(4), above, pg)

d. 91st Support Transportation Co (See subparagraph d(8), above, pg)

e. Reno USAR Center (See subparagraph b(9), above, pg)

f. San Francisco USAR Center (See subparagraph d(9) above, pg)

g. 6253 US Army Hospital (See subparagraph a(1)(c), above, pg)

h. Vallejo USAR Center (See subparagraph b(10), above, pg)

Expand POV parking and other improvements

3. All reserve air activities on PSFC are to be moved to Hamilton AFB when Crissy Army Airfield becomes part of the GGNRA (See subparagraph d(1), above, pg) by transfer of the airfield to USDI under PL 92-589, approved 27 Oct 1972.

4. Camp Parks, is an Army installation on a standby basis under control of the Sixth US Army. It is located in the Amador Valley 10 miles west of Livermore, in the north central portion of Alameda County extending into Contra Costa County. It is 28 miles distant from Oakland and 44 miles from PSFC. Camp Parks areas are planned for development of Army reserve facilities as indicated in following subparagraphs. Most of the balance of Camp Parks is considered excess. (See map, Exhibit LL)

a. A USAR Center with a capacity of 200 MN on 10.5 AC extending southerly from 12th Street and westerly from Bryan Avenue and lying near the center of the west portion of Camp Parks built-up area. This USAR Center is now under construction with completion expected in August 19 This Center will, also, provide Home Station Training. (See subparagraph g(7), above, pg

b. A Maneuver Control Command headquarters area wi future expansion included. This command headquarters will be under a GOCOM (Cdr, 91st Div (Tng), Bldg 602, Ft Baker, CA.) This area lies north of 8th Street extending along Mitchell Drive an average width to the west of about 600 feet and extending to the north from 8th Street about 2,200 feet. The area includes the Parade Ground, all Camp Parks open areas lying to the north and existing Bldgs S500, S510, S511, S512 S513, S514, S515, S1150, S1151 and S1152. This maneuver area and its facilities will augment reserve training facilities outlined in subparagraph g(6), above, pg)

c. Area Equipment Storage Compound (AESC) for the 124th ARCOM (See subparagraph a(2), above, pg). This Compound includes expansion area and facilities to the east. The Compound is bounded on the north by 5th Street and clockwise by Keesler Avenue, 4th Street, Foster Ave, the south sides of Bldgs S731 and S735 and Ellington Avenue. The Compound will includes existing Bldgs S730, S732, S735, S761, S781, S782, S783, S784, S785, S790, S791, S792, S793, S794, S795, S870, S871, S872, S873 and S874. This Compound will, also, includes maintenance shop and vehicle storage facilities.

16. Installations of separate commands formerly supported by PSFC

a. Former US Army San Francisco Harbor Defense installations (A map showing the deployment of these installations is included as Exhibit A)

(1) Angel Island (Ft McDowell), California. See Ft McDowell in subparagraph (14), below, pg). The name of Angel Island was changed to Fort McDowell by WDGO 43, 4 Apr 1900

(2) Alcatraz Island, California

(a) Location: San Francisco Bay 4 miles northeast of the City of San Francisco, lying between Point San Jose (Ft Mason) and Angel Is. (See map Exhibit B)

(b) Past

1. By Presidential Executive Order of 6 Nov 1850 (Millard Fillmore) Alcatraz was declared military reservation and set apart from public domain. This reservation was comprised of 12 AC. In shape this area is an irregular oblong, rocky and precititous on all sides. The island is composed of a fine-grained sandstone and was almost destitute of vegetation. Alcatraz Is. then (1850) was known as Alcatrases Is.

2. Construction of a fort on Alcatraz began soon after 3 Mar 1853 and was probably completed before 30 Dec 1859 the date when Army troops first occupied the island. The original guns of this fort were probably smooth bore, firing 42 pounder cannon balls.

3. In 1904, to support this, Alcatraz had family quarters, barracks, a hospital and ancillary facilities. These facilities were served by a water system the source of which was by harbor craft from the mainland. Alcatraz had a sewer system emptying in the Bay, probably without treatment. There was no electrical system and heat was furnished by Coal. Communications were by harbor craft daily except Sundays.

4. In view of the foregoing, Alcatraz Island was an Army installation with a harbor defense fortification. It is assumed that Alcatraz was operated by the Cdr. HDSF, and was supported by PSFC. It is, also, assumed that the fortification on Alcatraz was disarmed about 1949.

5. The Army no longer has responsibilities with respect to Alcatraz Island. It was transferred to the US Bureau Prisons on (Date). This Bureau built a Federal prison on top of the Army fortification. After operating this prison for several years, the Bureau vacated it. So far no information has been available concerning utility systems serving this prison. But it is known that sometime in the past, probably, during WWII, wire communications served Alcatraz by an underwater cable from the mainland

(c) Present

1. Alcatraz Island is vacant

2. Exception: An attend USCG aid to navigation light.

(d) Future

1. Under the provisions of PL 92-589, approved 27 Oct 1922, Alcatraz Island is to become a part of the GGNRA under USDI

2. It is presumed that the USCG will continue to operate the aid to navigation light on Alcatraz Island it now operates and in the same manner.

(3) Ft Baker, California

(a) See paragraph 13 a, above, on page .

(b) Also, see maps, Exhibits C, D, and E for Ft Baker as it was in HDSF days and map, Exhibit J, as it is today

(c) Armament

1. Btry Cavallo, Ft Baker

a. So far, no information on this fortification has been found in HDSF reports.

b. There were two (2) Batteries Cavallo on Point Cavallo, Ft Baker, - a small one near the south-tip of the point no longer visible and a larger one to the north. (See map, Exhibit J)

c. Btry Cavallo, the larger. Appeared in some records as Caballo

i. Available for outgrant: no for reasons stated in paragraph 13 a(5)(c), above, pg .

3. Btry Gravelly. Since 1 Nov 1967 owned by the State of California as part of the Kirby Beach Unit of the Marin Headlands State Park. Btry Gravelly was formerly in Ft Baker. Sometimes designated Gravelly Beach Valley Battery or Gravelly Valley Battery.

a. Named: informally as inferred above.

b. Harbor defense structure: yes

c. Current bldg No: none by the Army

d. Construction: steel reinforced concrete gun blocks at around level. (Elevation 44 feet) No upper structure

e. Year built: 1944

f. No. of guns: Two(2), cal 90 mm. Considering the 44-foot elevation of the gun blocks and the location on the north side of the Golden Gate, these could have been used as AMTB and/or AA guns. They are now disarmed.

g. Former use: none

h. Now vacant: yes

i. Available for outgrant: not by the Army and probably not by the State of California that owns it now

4. Btry Kirby. Since 1 Nov 1967 owned by the State of California as part of the Kirby Beach Unit of the Marin Headlands State Park. Btry Kirby was formerly in Ft Baker.

a. Named: in honor of 1LT Edmund Kirby by WDGO 1 25 Oct 1917

b. Harbor defense structure: yes

c. Current bldg No: none by the Army

d. Construction: steel reiforced concrete

e. Year built: 1900

f. No. of guns: two(2), cal 12 inch. Now disarm

g. Former use: none except as a fortification fo which it was built.

h. Now vacant: yes

i. Available for outgrant: Not by the Army and probably not by the State of California that o it now.

5. Btry Spencer. The main battery and ancillary faci lities, with exceptions noted below, have been own by the State of California since 1 Nov 1967 as par of the Kirby Beach Unit of the Marin Headlands Sta Park. Exceptions: Fire control stations Btry Spe cer ancillary facilities Bldgs 433 and 434 in perm to GGB&TD as of 17 Sep 1968. Btry Spencer with a cillary facility exceptions noted above was former in Ft Baker.

a. Named: in honor of MG Joseph Spencer by WDGO 14 Feb 1902

b. Harbor defense structure: yes

c. Current bldg No.: none by the Army

d. Construction: main fortification of steel rei forced concrete and many smaller structures of the same material housing ancillary facilities.

e. Year built: 1897

f. No. of guns: three(3), cal 12 inch. Now dis- armed

g. Former use: none except as a fortification fo which it was built.

h. Now vacant: yes

i. Available for outgrant: not by the Army and probably not by the State of California that owns it now. In view of the exceptions noted subparagraph 5., above, those Btry Spencer an- cillary facilities now in control of the GGNRA under permit of 17 Sep 1968 would probably not be available either.

(e) This Reservation had no interior road net nor utility systems. It had a wire communications system and only one (1) structure, Mine Observing Station

$MIII^2$, probably, of steel reinforced concrete in good condition in 1949.

(f) The Great Highway Military Reservation and all its facilities, as listed above, were the subject of an HDSF excess report on 27 May 1949 with the recommendation that they be retained.

(g) This recommendation was, probably, because of the previous interest of the U.S. Navy in acquiring the Reservation and its existing facilities. It is assumed the Navy obtained its use until their technology no longer required it when it was disposed of by the United States.

(12) Hill 640 Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 15.97 AC of which 8.93 AC was Government-owned and 7.04 AC was ingranted (Road rights of way 6.73 AC and wire communication rights of way 0.31 A

(b) Was located in Marin County on the Pacific Ocean coast north of Ft Cronkhite at the south end of Bolinas Bay. (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Hill 640 had no armament

(d) Was acquired to provide sites for four (4) fire control stations (Base end stations) for six (6) and 12 inch guns and one (1) surveilance radar as follows:

1. B^6S^6, Btry Davis, Ft Funston (16-inch guns)
2. B^3S^3, Btry Const 129, Ft Barry (16-inch guns)
3. B^3S^3, Btry Townsley, Ft Cronkhite (16-inch guns)
4. B^6S^6, Btry Const 243, Ft Miley (6-inch guns)
5. Surveilance radar (SCR 296, Station 3)

(e) In addition to the above HDSF facilities, HDSF had the following ancillary facilities at Hill 640:

1. A total of nine buildings, seven (7) permanent in

good condition in 1949 and assumed to be built of steel reinforced concrete and two (2) temporary buildings assumed to be of wood construction and in poor condition in 1949. It is assumed that the structure identified as Bldg 7 and of the Hill 64 Reservation was a barracks and one of the temporary buildings.

2. An access road system and an interior road net

3. Utility systems for water, sanitary sewage and electricity

4. A wire communications system.

(f) Hill 640 and all its facilities listed above were the subject of an HDSF excess report dated 27 May 1949 and, it is assumed, were subsequently disposed of by the United States.

(13) Ft Mason, California

(a) In 1940 it was considered to be comprised of about 68.5 AC of which 55.5 AC was land and about 13 AC was submerged area ceded to the United States by an act of the California State Legislature on 9 Mar 1897. This, 68.5 AC, is Ft Mason's present area. (See map Exhibit V)

(b) It is located in the City and County of San Francisco on its northern San Francisco Bay frontage at Point San Jose, also known as Black Point. It is on the south side of San Francisco Bay opposite Alcatraz Island. The Presidio of San Francisco is about 1.5 miles to the west. (See map, Exhibit B)

(c) Historically, Ft Mason was acquired by right of conquest in a war with Mexico. (See paragraph 2, Section D, above, pg 1) Ft Mason was conveyed to the United States by Mexico as the result of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on 2 Feb 1848. At that time it was a part of the then Presidio. Ft Mason was first occupied for military purposes in 1863, when the Army post was established. Various frame structures, erected by civilians during the period 1848 to 1863 were found upon the reservation and occupied as shelter for troops and stores during the Civil War. These buildings, erected when timber was scarce and high, were of very inferior construction. They were reconstructed to serve a temporary purpose, and have since been replaced par-

tially by permanent structures.

(d) Ft Mason was originally known as Point San Jose. As such, it was withdrawn from public domain for military purposes by EO of 6 Nov 1850. This reservation was separated from the then Presidio when a portion of the Presidio was surrendered to the City of San Francisco by Act of Congress 1 Jul 1870. (Confirmed by WDGO 87, 1870.) The post was designated Fort Mason by WDGO 130, 25 Nov 1882 in honor of Brevet BG Richard B. Mason, First US Dragoons, and military governor of California

(e) That portion of the then Presidio surrendered to the City of San Francisco in 1870 by an Act of Congress, noted above, can be identified now as that portion of the City of San Francisco lying between Ft Mason and the Presidio of San Francisco.

(f) Map, Exhibit V, reflects the WWII deployment of HDSF fortifications and ancillary facilities on Ft Mason. At that time, there was only one (1) fortification armed with one (1) gun, cal eight (8) inch, Btry Burnham. The map, Exhibit V, apprently, shows the gun position in front of the battery identified then as Bldgs 12 and 18 now Bldgs 5 and 242. Ft Mason records indicated Bldg 242 was built in 1855 and, it is believed, of steel reinforced concrete. Its current use is not known but when it was known as Bldg 18 it was a magazine, apprently, for ready ammunition for the armament of Btry Burham Bldg 5, (then Bldg 12) was built in 1914 and appears to of the same type of construction and a part of Btry Burnham. Map, Exhibit V, shows its use as a garage which is its current use.

(g) The WWII HDSF ancillary facilities consisted of searchlight 17, identified on map, Exhibit V, as Bldg 15. It is still identified as Bldg 15 built in 1911 and appears to have been constructed of steel reinforced concrete. It is now vacant. As other ancillary facilities, HDSF used buildings existing on Ft Mason in WWII, as identfied on map, Exhibit V.

(h) During WWII, Ft Mason was the headquarters of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation (SFPE) used as headquarters an administration building identified on map, Exhibit V with a 1, now Bldg 201. on the north side of the street car tracks and of wood construction. The other administration building on the south side of the street car tracks, likewise identified wiht a 1, now Bldg 101. This building appears to be of concrete construction and was for years prior to WWII the local office of the

Constructing Quartermaster.

(i) In view of subparagraph h., above, and the fact that Ft Mason was not in the HDSF excess report of 27 May 1949, it is assumed that HDSF, soon after WWII, vacated the facilities in use by them without demolition. (See subparagraphs f. and g., above)

(j) On 30 August 1968 the railroad tunnel with its track and portals was transferred to PSFC in compliance with a DA letter directive stating that such access trackage of PSFC was to be maintained in perpetuity.

(k) On 28 Mar 1973, DA designated Ft Mason a subinstallation of PSFC, effective 1 Apr 1973

(l) This, however, was ineffective because on 1 Apr 1973 all of Ft Mason was transferred to USDI as a portion of the GGNRA under the terms of PL 92-589, 27 Oct 1972.

(m) In view of the foregoing, action has been taken by PSFC to retain the east and southeast sections of Ft Mason through a use permit from USDI. This area contains many buildings and their community facilities. The buildings are mainly family housing relatively new in the southeast section with the older family housing to the north in the east section. Community facilities for this family housing are fairly well dispersed. The plan includes necessary serving utilities. The plan also includes the two (2) administration buildings 201 and 101 metioned in subparagraph h., above.

(n) If this plan is approved and use of the facilities obtained from USDI, then PSFC will maintain the facilities involved. There is a possibility that the rest of Ft Mason will be maintained by PSFC for USDI on a reimbursable basis.

(14) Ft McDowell (Angel Island)

(a) Was originally comprised of about 640 AC of which about 24 AC was transferred to various Federal agencies all in the Hospital Cove area-10 AC as a quarantine station in 1888 and 14 AC for an immigration detention station in 1905 and 1909. This reduced the land area to about 616 AC. This was increased by an undetermined amount on 9 Mar 1897 when an act of the California State Legislature ceded the island's tidelands to the United States. The island was withdrawn from Public Dormain for public purposes by EO of 6 Nov 1850

(b) Location: in Marin and San Francisco Counties. The East Garrison on Quarry Point is in San Francisco County. (See maps, Exhibits W and X.) The island is separated from the mainland, Marin County to the northwest, by Raccoon Straits and is the largest of the group of islands in San Francisco Bay. Its shores are, for the most part, abrupt and its land rises in a series of hills to the center of the island to about 820 feet above sea level. Alcatraz Island lies 2½ miles southeast and the Presidio of San Francisco 3 5/8 miles southwest. (See map, Exhibit B and maps, Exhibits W, X and Y)

(c) Jurisdiction: exclusive Federal over the island's land and water areas was obtained in 1897 and continued up to the time of the islands disposal (Date)

(d) The name Angel Island was changed to Fort McDowell in honor of the then late MG Irvin McDowell, U.S. Army, by WDGO 43, 4 Apr 1900. This name change has had no effect on the military, local government agencies nor private individuals who for years have referred to it as Angel Island and still do.

(e) Historically Angel Island in 1839 was granted by Gov. Miguel Torino to Antonio Osio by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico "to enable respectable citizens to have possession and prevent its being made a rendezvous by smugglers." It appears to have been held that this grant was for governmental purposes and did not carry with it individual ownership and that the cession by Mexico, as a result of one of its wars with the United States, vested the title in the United States. On 12 Sep 1865 United States troops took possession of the island and established a post which was called Camp Reynolds in the western part of the island, probably what was later known as the West Garrison. (See map, Exhibit W). In 1864 barracks, officer family quarters and three (3) barbette batteries were built. During the Civil War various volunteers organizations were encamped on the island. In April, 1866 the post was temporarily abandoned but was reestablished as a recruiting depot. In 1875 new buildings were erected and since that date until its disposal occupation for military purposes has been continuous.

(f) In view of the foregoing, it appears that since 1864, the island has been an Army installation with harbor defense fortifications operated by the Cdr, HDSF, until the end of WWII (Date). It is assumed that such opera-

tions were support by PSFC.

(g) These fortifications, all on the southside of the island, (See map, Exhibit W) were as follows:

1. Btry Drew, one (1) gun, cal eight (8) inch.

2. Btry Ledyard, two (2) guns, cal five (5) inch.

3. Btry Wallace, one (1) gun, cal eight (8) inch

(h) In addition to these fortification, HDSF used existing facilities on the island as ancillary facilities. Water was supplied from sources on the island. When HDSF strength increased, this was supplemented by tanker in part from commercial sources in San Francisco and in part from the Presidio of San Francisco. Sanitary sewage flowed into San Francisco Bay. There were no other utility services except those that could be provided on the island. All services, including fuel and wire communication messages, had to be delivered by harbor craft.

(i) By May 1946 all of the fortifications listed in subparagraph g., above had been disarmed.

(j) As far as can be determined Ft McDowell (Angel Is.) has never been a subinstallation of PSFC but, it appears Army activities on it have always been supported by PSFC

(k) During the WWII period, Ft McDowell (Angel Is.) was a subinstallation of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation (SFPE) with headquarters at Fort Mason. At this time SFPE had a garrison on the island, it was a staging area for sensitive troop units eronte to the Pacific Theater of Operations and German and Italian prisoner-of-war camps were maintained on the island. In addition, it is assummed, that HDSF units remained on the island. With this population, water had to be supplied to the island daily by tanker from San Francisco Mainland sources. By this time the island was provided wire communications by underwater cables from the San Francisco and Marin County mainlands. Electricity was supplied the island by underwater cable from the Marin County mainland. All other supplies had to come by harbor craft.

(l) After WWII the island was reported excess by SFPE to WAA (Date). WAA, however, failed to dispose of it.

HDSF transferred Angel Is. to WAA for disposal on 10 Jun 1947. At this time it is assumed that HDSF vacated the island leaving the disarmed fortifications and ancillary facilities without demolition. The fortifications and, for the most part, the ancillary facilities are there today. This action by HDSF was taken in spite of the fact that Ft McDowell (Angel Is.) was not in the HDSF excess report of 27 May 1949, probably because sale of the island to the State of California for a park was anticipated.

(m) In the early 1950's NIKE Missile Site SF-91 was established on the island and was supported by PSFC. This site consisted of an Administrative Area using appropriate structures existing on the island and, by new construction, an Assembly Area on the upper part of Point Bluff, a launcher area and a control area. The control site was on the center high point of the island then known as Mt Ida with an elevation of about 820 feet. This elevation was reduced by construction of the NIKE control site and has never been restored. NIKE Site SF-91 became non-operational and disarmed on (Date)

(n) At this time the responsibilities of PSFC with respect to Angel Island ended.

(o) Subsequently, Angel Island was sold to the State of California for a park by GSA on (Date). Exceptions to this sale were portions of the island retained and transferred to the Department of Transportation for USCG use as locations for unattended aid to navigation lights and an attended maintenance area on Point Blunt. The State has developed a yacht harbor in Hospital Cove, additional water sources on the island and restored many buildings. Public visits to the island are permitted by the State on a highly restricted basis. Visits by Army personnel are not encouraged by the State.

(p) With this sale to the State, exclusive Federal jurisdiction over the island's lands and tidelands ended. Exceptions were the USCG installations.

(q) In accordance with PL 92-589, 27 Oct 1972, Angel Island will become a part of the GGNRA if USDI can make arrangements for its acquisition satisfactory to the State of California. It is presumed that the USCG installations will remain as essential aids to navigation.

(15) Milagra Ridge Military Reservation

(a) Originally comprised of 333.788 AC, more or less of which 330.358 was Government owned and 3.43 AC was ingranted for road, cable and water rights of way. This was in accordance with the HDSF excess report of 27 May 1949. This cannot be reconciled with current records which show an original Government-owned area of 348 AC, more or less.

(b) Location: in San Mateo County south of San Francisco near the Pacific Ocean coast just east of Sharp Park, now Pacifica, and north of and along Sharp Park Road (See map, Exhibit B). Before proceeding with the following history outline of Milagra, it is suggested that paragraph 13f, above, pg , be read.

(c) Milagra was acquired to provide sites for Btry Const 244 with a Battery Commander's Station and fire control stations (Base end stations) for six(6) inch and 16 inch gun batteries to the north, listed below

(d) Armament as shown on map, Exhibit Z, is below. For a full list of armament see paragraph 13f.(3)(d), above, pg .

Btry Const 244, two(2) guns, cal six (6) inch

(e) Fire control stations

1. B^3S^3, Btry Davis, Ft Funston (16-inch guns)

2. B^6S^6, Btry Const 129, Ft Barry (16-inch guns)

3. B^6S^6, Btry Townsley, Ft Cronkhite (16-inch guns)

4. BC B^1S^1, Btry Const 244, Milagra (Six(6) inch guns)

(f) In addition to facilities listed in subparagraphs d. and e., above, HDSF made use of other facilities as ancillary facilities as follows:

1. Eleven (11) buildings of which nine(9) were permanent of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition and two(2) were temporary wooden buildings then in poor condition. Conditions given above are as of 27 May 1949. The date of the HDSF excess report.

2. An interior road net

3. Utility and wire communications systems.

(g) Milagra and all its armament, fire control stations and ancillary facilities were reported excess by HDSF on 27 May 1949.

(h) Since Milagra was not disposed of subsequently, it is assumed that HDSF vacated Milagra and its facilities in use by them without demolition. This is explained more fully in paragraph 13f, above, pg .

(16) Ft Miley

(a) Originally comprised of 54 AC (See paragraph 13g(1), above). With the transfer of the center portion of Ft Miley, 22.5 AC, to the Veterans Administration for hospital in 1939, Ft Miley was reduced to 31.5 AC (See paragraph 13g (7)(a), above). This acreage, 31.5 AC, in that reported excess 27 May 1949 by HDSF and checks with current records. (See map, Exhibit AA)

(b) Located in San Francisco County west of PSFC. The northern boundary of Ft Miley was roughly marked by Harding Blvd. now El Camino del Mar a city street. Before proceeding with the following outline history of Ft Miley as an HDSF installation, it is suggested that paragraph 13g, above, pg , be read.

(c) Was acquired in 1893 from the City and County of San Francisco by condemnation and purchase for HDSF purposes Ft Miley provided site locations for the following armament, fire control stations, mine observing stations and ancillary facilities.

(d) Armament

1. Btry Call, two(2) guns, cal five(5) inch.

2. Btry Chester, three (3) guns, cal 12 inch.

3. Btry Livingston, four(4) guns, cal 12 inch

4. Btry Springer, four (4) guns, cal 12 inch.

5. Btry Const 243, two (2) guns, six (6) inch.

(e) Fire control stations

1. B^2S^2, Btry Davis, Ft Funston (16-inch guns)

2. B^2S^2, Btry Townsley, Ft Cronkhite (16-inch guns)

3. BC B^1S^1, Btry Const 243, Ft Miley (Six(6) inch guns)

4. B^2S^2, Btry Wallace, Ft Barry (12-inch guns)

(f) Mine observing station

1. MIII

2. There were two at Ft Miley but, so far, no identifying symbol for the second one can be found. The Navy, about 1949 expressed an interest in acquiring both.

(g) In addition to the above, HDSF facilities, HDSF made use of the following as ancillary facilities:

1. Nine (9) permanent structures of brick and steel reinforced concrete then in good condition. These were probably those listed in subparagraphs d. and e., above.

2. Thirteen (13) temporary wooden buildings then in poor condition. These cannot be identified now.

3. An interior road net

4. Utility and wire communication systems.

5. Two (2) searchlight positions

(h) All of the facilities listed in subparagraphs d., e. f and g, above, including Ft Miley land, were subjects of an HDSF excess report on 27 May 1949.

(i) In view of the subsequent disposal of Ft Miley set forth in paragraph 13g, above, and the fact that in 1950 it remained a subinstallation of PSFC in accordance with paragraph 1j, Sec V, DAGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950 it is assumed that HDSF vacated the facilities in use by them without demolition. The permanent structures are, for the most part, still there.

(j) It is also assumed that the US Navy acquired the use of the Mine Observing stations and used them until the technology no longer required them. They were finally disposed of as inferred in paragraph 13g, above.

(17) Mussel Rock Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 3.32 Ac of Government-owned land. (See map Exhibit BD)

(b) Located in San Mateo County on the Pacific Ocean Coast about three (3) miles south of Ft Funston. (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Mussel Rock had no armament.

(d) Was acquired to provide sites for fire control stations (Base end stations) for six (6) inch guns as follows:

1. B^4S^4, Btry Const 243, Ft Miley (Six(6) inch guns)

2. B^3S^3, Btry Const 244, Milagra Ridge Military Reservation (Six(6) inch guns)

(e) In addition to the above HDSF facilities, HDSF had the following ancillary facilities at Mussel Rock:

1. Four (4) buildings and structures; three (3) permanent of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition and one (1) temporary T/O type wooden building then in very poor condition.

2. Access road to Mussel Rock by State highway. Then Highway 1, now probably Highway 35.

3. Mussel Rock had an interior road net

4. It had no utility systems except an electric power station and, it is assumed, an interior electric distribution system.

5. Mussel Rock did have a wire communication system.

(f) Mussel Rock and all its facilities listed in subparagraphs d and e, above, were the subject of an HDSF excess report on 27 May 1949. An exception was the wire communication system which was recommended for retention. It may have been for a time but it has been disposed of now.

(g) The US Navy showed no interest in the acquisition of Mussel Rock. In view of this, it is assumed that Mussel Rock, as noted in subparagraph f., above, was subsequently disposed of by the United States.

(18) Pillar Point Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 13.72 AC of which 12.66 AC was Government owned and 1.06 AC was ingranted for an electric power line right of way. Looking at map, Exhibit CC it appears that the northeast section of Pillar Point was leased but no acreage is given. This northeast section was recommended fo retention. (See map, Exhibit CC)

(b) Located in San Mateo County on the Pacific Ocean coast about 25 miles south of San Francisco at the north end of Half Moon Bay west of Princeton. (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Pillar Point had no armament.

(d) It is assumed that Pillar Point was acquired to provide sites for fire control stations (Base end stations) for six (6) inch and 16 inch guns for fortifications to the north as follows:

1. B^7S^7, Btry Davis, Ft Funston (16-inch guns)

2. B^9S^9, Btry Const 129, Ft Barry (16-inch guns)

3. B^4S^4, Btry Const 244, Milagra Ridge Military Reservation. (Six(6) inch guns)

(e) In addition to the above HDSF facilities, HDSF had the following ancillary facilities at Pillar Point

1. A radar station with SCR equipment

2. Had 11 buildings and structures of which four(4) were permanent of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition and seven (7) temporary beleived to be of wood and then in poor condition.

3. An interior road net

4. Utility and wire communications systems

(f) The lands of Pillar Point and all of its facilities listed in subparagraphs d. and e., above, were subjects of an HDSF excess report on 27 May 1949. Map, Exhibit CC, attached to the HDSF excess report shows that the SCR equipment had already been removed.

(g) It is understood that Pillar Point is still a military installation with classified operations conducted by the U.S. Navy. In view of this, it is assumed that HDSF vacated the facilities in use by them without demolition

and that Piller Point and its facilities were not disposed of by the United States. In any event, Piller Point is no longer a support responsibilty of PSFC. (NOTE: this cannot now be documented but additional information will be obtained for the Ref Hist, PSFC, by contact with local agencies of the Navy.)

(19) Point Reyes Military Reservation

(a) As far as can be determined now from HDSF documents, Point Reyes was comprised of 9.91 AC of which 8.91 AC was easement and 1 AC was in permit from the US Navy. This last was actually from the coast Guard which at that time, 1949, was still under the Navy. The Pt Reyes area included rights of way for wire communication cables but HDSF documents give no acreage. (See map, Exhibit DD)

(b) Pt Reyes was located in Marin County on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean at the east end of Drakes Bay about 30 miles northwest of San Francisco. (See map, Exhibit A) From this location, it is assumed that the HDSF Pt Reyes installation was on part of a USCG light station. This light station now appears to be of a National park, the Point Reyes National Seashore which the National Park Service considers a part of the GGNRA established by PL 92-589, 27 Oct 1972.

(c) Pt Reyes had no armament.

(d) HDSF, however, constructed two (2) buildings at Pt Reyes an electric power station and a surveillance radar (SCR 682, Station 1) shelter. For ancillary facilities, HDSF used existing USCG buildings and structures, as shown on map, Exhibit DD. HDSF documents, however, do not indicate the types of construction of any of these buildings and structures.

(e) Pt Reyes was acquired to provide sites for flank surveillance radar and a radar datum point

(f) Pt Reyes HDSF facilities as indicated in subparagraph d., above, were subjects of a HDSF excess report on 27 May 1949. This report, also, indicated a need for Pt Reyes by US Navy Harbor Defense Units to provide sites for surveillance radar and beach landings. In addition the report, also, recommended retention for the Navy of wire communication cable rights of way.

(g) The Navy may have made use of Pt Reyes HDSF facilities

for a time by arrangement with the USCG until the Navy's technology no longer required them.

(h) In view of the foregoing, it is assumed that HDSF, subsequently vacated the facilities at Pt Reyes in use by them without demolition.

(i) These facilities were not disposed of by the United States. It seems fairly obvious that they reverted to the USCG because the USCG light station is still in operation at Pt Reyes.

(20) Ft Winfield Scott (PSFC)

(a) Before reading the information given below it is suggested the local designation of Ft Scott given in para 11, above, on pg 2, be read.

(b) The HDSF excess report of 27 May 1949 shows the land area of Ft Scott as 350 AC and its water (submerged) area as 245 AC. All this is really a portion of PSFC as shown on map, Exhibit HH. The land area claimed by HDSF (350 AC) is almost 1/3 of PSFC land area. The water area claimed is more than ½ of PSFC water area (tidelands) ceded to the United States by an act of the California State Legislature on 9 Mar 1897.

(c) The location and proposed boundary of the Ft Scott area are shown on maps, Exhibits EE, FF and GG but they are shown in red more clearly on the map of PSFC, Exhibit HH.

(d) HDSF did not have to acquire the Ft Scott area as sites for its armament (Fortifications), fire control stations and ancillary facilities. It was already here as part of the Presidio it had been acquired by right of conquest and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on 2 Feb 1846 and withdrawn from public domain for military purposes by EO on 6 Nov 1850 (See para 2, Section D, above, pg 1)

(e) Armament (Fortifications) all of massive steel reinforced concrete construction, except as noted. All still exist in good structural condition, except as noted. These now existing are unkempt and, for the most part welded shut. All have been disarmed. Available HDSF reports and maps show the WWII deployment of these fortifications. The following list attempts to show HDSF deployment of these fortification from their beginning:

1. Btry Baker (Disarmed) PSFC, cal 90 mm, disarmed by 1948. Location: east of Baker Beach and north of PSFC water plant. Built in 1944. Probably consisted of concrete gun pads at ground level. No current building number. No longer evident on ground. Date of demolition unknown.

2. Btry Baldwin (Disarmed), PSFC, two (2) guns, smooth bore, 15 pounders. Built about 1903. Named by WDGO 105, 9 Oct 1902 in honor of 2LT

Henry M. Baldwin, 5th US Arty, who died of wounds 19 Oct 1864. Located on PSFC west of Btry Sherwood and northwest of the SFNMC. Disarmed 26 May 1920 and used for HDSF storage. The location of Btry Baldwin was severed by the then Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District's construction of the US Highway 101 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge in the late 1930's. Btry Baldwin was buried incident to this construction apparently, the btry was abandoned in place but there is no record. In any case, Btry Baldwin was unusable by 1937. About 1954 this buried battery was transferred by the CO, Ft Scott, with the concurrence of the Cdr, HDSF, to the CO of the Presidio, apparently, for use for storage, although Btry Baldwin was not accessible. Btry Baldwin is currently identified as Bldg 653. There is no current use.

3. Btry Blaney (Disarmed), PSFC, four (4) guns, smooth bore, 15 pounders on barbette carriages. Built 1901. Named by WDGO 105, 9 Oct 1902 in honor of 2LT Daniel Blaney, 3d US Arty who was killed 5 May 1814 at Ft Oswego, NY. Located north of the northeast corner of GGNMC. This area was severed by the then Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District's construction of the US Highway 101 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge in the late 1930's Disarmed on 26 May 1920 and used for HDSF storage. About 1945 transferred by CO, Ft Scott, with concurrence of Cdr, HDSF, to the CO of the Presidio for use for storage. The battery was so used for a time but is now vacant. Btry Blaney is now identified as Bldg 635 and is accessible.

4. Btry Boutelle (Disarmed), PSFC, three (3) guns, of five (5) inch on balanced pillar mounts. Built 1898. Named by WDGO 105, 9 Oct 1902 in honor of 2LT Henry M. Boutelle, 3d US Arty, who was killed in action 2 Nov 1899. Located west of Bowman Road between Btry Godfrey and Btry Marcus Miller. Disarmed 26 May 1920. HDSF reports show the battery as used for storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 1651. Current use: storage. It should be noted that there is an old arched brick structure immediately north of Btry Boutelle. It is not under the battery but at a second level underground and appears to be a magazine used for storing ready ammunition camponents for the guns for the guns of the battery. Current access to this structure is doubtful.

5. Btry Lowell Chamberlin (Disarmed), PSFC, four (4) guns, cal six (6) inch on barbette carriages. Built 1904. Named by WDGO 194, 27 Dec 1894, in honor of CPT Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st US Arty, who died 9 Aug 1899. Located between Baker Beach and Lincoln Boulevard on Btry Chamberlin Road. Disarmed in 1917. Currently identified as Bldg 1621. Currently used for chemical storage. The fenced area around the battery now forms the Post Chemical Area. In 1943, the WWII period, Btry Chamberlin was modified. This included gas proofing the plotting room, loading platforms and gun positions 2 and 3.

6. Btry Cranston (Disarmed), PSFC, two (2) guns, cal 10 inch on disappearing carriages. Built 1897. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of 1LT Arthur Cranston, 4th US Arty, who was killed in action 26 Apr 1873. Located northwest of the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza area. Disarmed befor 1948 and used for HDSF storage in WWII currently identified as Bldg T1661. Current use: in permit to GGBH&TD. Btry Cranston has been completely rehabilitated by GGBH&TD.

7. Btry Crosby (Disarmed), PSFC, two (2) guns, cal six (6) inch on disappearing carriages. Built 1900. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of 1LT Franklin B. Crosby, 4th US Arty, who was kille in action 3 May 1863. Located on a bluff overlooking the Pacific ocean at the north end of Bake Beach and west of Lincoln Boulevard. Disarmed abo 1943 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 1630. Current use: vacant.

8. Btry Dynamite (Disarmed), PSFC. Documentary evidence as to armament not available to date. Stori heard indicate that it was experimental firing at Pacific Ocean surface targets with a bundle of dynamite fired by compressed air from mortars, cal unknow. Built 1899. Name: informal. Located between Lincoln Boulevard and Ralston Avenue at a point west of barracks Bldg 1204. Date disarmed not available. HDSF map, Exhibit EE, shows it as an HECP and an HDCP. It does not appear in any other HDSF reports. It is currently identified as Bldg 1399. Current use: one (1) room is used f telephone system, the rest is vacant although it lends itself well to use as a fallout shelter. Unlike most other batteries, the interior of this are fairly well kept.

9. Btry East (Disarmed), Fort Point National Historic Site, four (4) guns smooth bore, cal 10 inch. These were Rodman guns of which 16 were authorized but the balance of 12 were never installed. Built 1892. Construction consisted of two-gun positions of concrete alternating with underground brick magazines. The southeast end was by buried by excavations incident to construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in the late 1930's. Before this burial the brick underground magazines were not back filled. Name informal. Located on a bluff east of the Golden Gate Bridge view area overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. Disarmed before the 1930's. Transferred to USDI as part of the Fort Point National Historic Site in 1971. It should be noted that the gun positions are in poor condition and overgrown but structurally sound. The accessible brick structures are in good condition. The National Park Service, operating the Site, plans to restore that portion of Btry East not buried as a point of historical interest.

10. Btry Gate (Disarmed), Fort Point National Historic Site, two (2) guns, cal three (3) inch AMTB. Built 1942. Construction consisted of the gun positions only. Guns never emplaced. Name informal. Located on northeast corner of roof of what is now Fort Winfield Scott, Bldg 999, transferred to USDI in 1971 as part of the Fort Point National Historic Site. HDSF considered it disarmed about 1945 in spite of the fact that the guns were never emplaced

11. Btry Godfrey (Disarmed), PSFC, three (3) guns, cal 12 inch on barbette carriages. Built 1895. Named by WDGO 18, 14 Feb 1902 in honor of CPT George J. Godfrey 22d US Inf, who was killed in action 3 Jun 1899. Located on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean on the west side of Bowman Road opposite Bldg 1648, Hq 250th Arty (AD), California National Guard. Disarmed about 1946 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 1647. Current use: outgranted to theCalifornia National Guard for use by Hq 250th Arty (AD). It should be noted that Btry Godfrey has three (3) brick structures at a 2d level underground, two (2) under the center of the battery and one north of the north end of the battery. These structures are assumed to be magazines. They are now vacant. Access to them now is doubtful.

12. Btry Howe (Disarmed), PSFC, eight (8) mortars, cal 12 inch. Built 1895. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of COL Albion P. Howe, 4th Arty, who died 4 Jan 1897. Located between Btry Wagner Road and Ruckman avenue. Disarmed in 1920 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Btry Howe-Wagner, Bldg 1287. Current use: outgranted to US Mint Service for long-term storage of metal refining equipment. This Government agency uses the entire interior cube of Btry Howe-Wagner.

13. Btry Lancaster (Disarmed), PSFC, three (3) guns, cal 12 inch. Built 1897. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of COL James M. Lancaster, 3d US Arty, who died 5 Oct 1900. Located immediately north of the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza. The center portion of the battery is used as the bridge abutment. In view of this, the battery must have been disarmed before 1937 but HDSF reports indicate it was disarmed about 1942. In any case, it was used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 998. Current use: outgranted to GGBH&TD.

14. Btry Marcus Miller (Disarmed), PSFC, three (3) guns, cal 10 inch. Built 1896. Named by WDGO 210, 11 Oct 1907, in honor of BG Marcus P. Miller, USA, who died 29 Dec 1902. Located on Bowman Road between Btry Boutelle and Btry Cranston. Disarmed in 1902 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 1660. Current use: storage except for the north end outgranted to GGBH&TD. It had a radio station in it in WWII.

15. Btry McKinnon (Disarmed), PSFC, four (4) mortars, cal 12 inch. Four (4) of its original eight (8) mortars removed to Btry Howe, Ft Funston. Built 1898. Named by WDGO 20, 25 Jan 1906, in honor of Chaplin William D. McKinnon, 3d US Cavalry, who died 25 Sep 1902. Located south of the Central Magazine area on Compton Road southwest of Reservoir 1469. Disarmed about 1946 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Btry McKinnon-Stotsenberg, Bldg 1430. Current use: storage except for the Btry McKinnon section which is outgranted to the US Geological Survey on a long-term basis as the location of sensitive instruments for research in land tides.

16. Btry Point (Disarmed), Fort Point National Historic Site, two (2) guns, cal three (3) inch. Built 1942. Name: informal. Was located under the Golden Gate Bridge on the northwest end of the roof of what is now Ft Winfield Scott, Bldg 999, transferred in 1971 to USDI as part of the Fort Point National Historic Site. Construction consisted of gun positions only. Disarmed in 1945. This, in effect, demolished Btry Point. No current designation and no current use.

17. Btry Saffold (Disarmed), PSFC, two (2) guns, cal 12 inch. Built 1896. Named by WDGO 16, 1/ Feb 1902, in honor of CPT Marion M. Saffold, 13th US Inf, who was killed in action 8 Oct 1899. Located north of the intersection of Kobbe Avenue and Washington Boulevard. Disarmed about 1946 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Bldg 1354. Current use: vacant.

18. Btry Scott (Disarmed), two (2) guns AMTB, cal 37mm. Each gun was emplaced at two (2) locations. One (1) on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean north of the north end of Baker Beach on PSFC. The other on the ground at the northeast corner of Ft Winfield Scott, Bldg 999. This land was transferred to USDI in 1971 as part of the Fort Point National Historic Site. Name: informal. Assumed to have been disarmed and demolished in 1945. At any event, there is now no evidence of the two (2) gun positions on the ground. There is no current identification of Btry Scott.

19. Btry Winfield Scott (Disarmed), Fort Point National Historic Site. The original armament in 1861. consisted of 55 guns, all smoothbore. (For details see Exhibit MM). These guns were replaced in 1873 by 66 improved guns, all smoothbore including nine (9) mortars. (For details see Exhibit NN). Built 1860. Construction: stone foundation, brick, wood and stone walls, concrete and earth floors, three (3) stories and 126 prepared gun positions or emplacements on the three (3) floors as well as the roof. Not all of these gun positions were used as shown in Exhibits MM and NN. Named by WDGO 133, 25 Nov 1882, in honor of the late Brevet LTG Winfield Scott, MG, USA who died 29 May 1886. Located on the geographical

point of land extending northwesterly into the Golden Gate and known as Fort Point. Disarmed by 1901 and abandoned in 1906. Transferred in 1971 to USDI as part of the Fort Point National Historic Site. Currently identified as Bldg 999. It should be noted that Ft Winfield Scott had quarters for the officers and men of an artillery battery and that its authorized construction included a keyed granite block seawall extending around the point and easterly to what is now Long Avenue. This seawall is now identified as Bldg 996 and was also built in 1860.

20. Btry Sherwood (Disarmed), PSFC, two (2) guns, cal five (5) inch. Built 1900. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of 2LT Walter Sherwood, 7th US Inf, who was killed in action 28 Dec 1899. Located on a bluff overlooking San Francisco Bay and on the north side of Btry Blaney Road. Disarmed in 1917 and used for HDSF storage. Transferred in 1945 by the CO, Ft Scott, with the concurrence of the Cdr, HDSF, to the CO of the Presidio for use for storage. The area in which Btry Sherwood is located was severed by the then Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District's construction of the US Highway 101 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge in the late 1930's. Btry Sherwood is currently identified as Bldg 636 and is accessible. Current use: vacant.

21. Btry Slaughter (Disarmed), PSFC, three (3) guns, cal eight inch. Built 1899. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of 1LT William A. Slaughter, 4th US Inf, who was killed in action 4 Dec 1855. Was located between Btry Blaney and Btry Sherwood. Disarmed about 1917, and used for HDSF storage. In 1937 the battery was partially covered by the US Highway 101 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge. This construction also severed the area in which Btry Sherwood was located. Transferred in 1945 by the CO, Ft Scott, with the concurrence of the Cdr, HDSF, to the CO of the Presidio for use for storage. In 1967, storm runoff from winter rains accumulated between the bridge approach and what was left of the battery

and endangered this portion of US Highway 101. In 1967 action was taken to abandon the battery in place to permit the California State Highway Division to backfill interior spaces of the battery, close access to them with concrete and fill area in which storm drainage accumulated. It should be noted that by this time the State Highway Division had an oral contract with the then Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District to maintain most of the US Highway 101 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge at State expense. This oral contract was never approved by the Secretary of the Army. Btry Slaughter is currently identified as Bldg 642. Current use: none since there is no access to interior spaces.

22. Btry Stotsenberg (Disarmed), PSFC, eight (8) mortars, cal 12 inch. Built 1898. Named by WDGO 16, 14 Feb 1902, in honor of CPT John M. Stotsenberg, 6th US Cavalry, who was killed in action 23 Apr 1899. Located south of the central Magazine area on Compton Road southwest of Reservoir 1469. Disarmed about 1946 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Btry McKinnon-Stotsenberg, Bldg 1430 (See subparagraph 15., above). Current use: storage.

23. Btry Wagner (Disarmed), PSFC, eight (8) mortars, cal 12 inch. Built 1895. Named by WDGO 20, 25 Jan 1906, in honor of COL Arthur L. Wagner, Military Secretary US Army, who died 17 Jun 1905. Located between Btry Wagner Road and Ruckman Avenue. Disarmed in 1902 and used for HDSF storage in WWII. Currently identified as Btry Howe-Wagner, Bldg 1287. Current use: outgranted to US Mint Service for long-term storage of metal refining equipment. This Government agency uses the entire interior cube of Btry Howe-Wagner. (See subparagraph 12., above). It should be noted that Btry Howe-Wagner was buried about 1964 leaving only two (2) points of access, an escape hatch connected to the center of the battery by a corrugated iron pipe (At this point the fill is about 60 feet deep.) And a door at battery floor level on the northside of the east end of the battery. It should, also be noted that the battery is still in use as noted above, has not been backfilled and has been covered by loose fill on top of a five (5) foot lens of splintered wood.

With this type of fill, nothing should be constructed on it because in time the area will sink. It is also possible for the battery to collapse.

24. Btry West (Disarmed), PSFC. Armament: unknown. Year built: unknown. Name: informal. Located northwest of what is now the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza. It is not known when Btry West was disarmed. This battery is assumed to have been built in early HDSF days. No current identification. Btry West assumed to have been demolished by construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, at least by 1937.

(f) Other armament of the WWII period. HDSF maps available show the deployment of this armament. These were all AA emplacements. They were all removed by HDSF after the WWII period, sometime after 1945 and are not identified by building number.

1. Cal 50 machine gun, emplacement 46. Located on top of the west section of Btry Slaughter.

2. Cal 50 machine gun, emplacement 47. Located on a bluff overlooking San Francisco Bay southwest of the shore end of what is now Mine Wharf, Bldg 984.

3. Cal 50 machine gun, emplacement 48. Located on a revetment of Btry Dynamite to the northeast and opposite (West of) barracks Bldg 1204

4. Cal 50 machine gun, emplacement 49. Located west of Btry Crosby on a bluff north of the north end of Baker Beach.

5. Cal 50 machine gun, emplacement 50. Located at Baker Beach on the west side of Btry Chamberlin, Bldg 1651.

6. Cal 50 machine guns, emplacement 51. Located south of the southwest end of Btry Stotsenberg, Bldg 1430.

7. Cal 40 mm, AW, emplacement 9. Located on what is now old disarmed NIKE missile launcher area SF-89 between Btry McKinnon-Stotsenberg and the Marine Hospital.

8. Cal 40 mm, AW, emplacement 15. Located just north of the center of Btry Slaughter, Bldg 642, between Btry Blaney and Btry Baldwin.

9. Cal 40 mm, emplacement 16. Located on the north-east end of Btry Lancaster, Bldg 998.

10. Cal 40 mm, AW, emplacement 17. Located on Lincoln Boulevard west of Btry Dynamite, Bldg 1399

11. Cal 40 mm, AW, emplacement 18. Located in the area of what is now the potable Water Plant south of the south end of Baker Beach.

12. Cal 40 mm, AW, emplacement 20. Located southwest of the PSF Main Reservoir, Bldg 313, on Presidio Hill.

13. Gun emplacement 6, four (4) guns, cal 90 mm. Located directly east of Btry Marcus Miller, Bldg 1660 in a now vacant area of PSFC.

(g) Fire control stations (Base end stations and battery commanders stations). Typical construction unless otherwise noted was steel reinforced concrete with a tar and gravel roof.

1. B^{111}, Btry Cranston, PSFC, for 10-inch guns. Built 1911. Location assumed to be somewhere near the Golden Gate Bridge because it is outgranted to GGBH&TD. Current building number: unknown.

2. B^{111}, Btry Godfrey, PSFC, for 12-inch guns. Built 1911. Now assumed to be Bldg 1644 which is currently an unattended radio station.

3. B^{111}, Btry Saffold, PSFC, for 12 inch guns. Built 1911. No other information on this supplementary battery fire control station has been available to date.

4. B^{111}, Btry Stotsenberg, PSFC, for 12-inch guns. Built 1911. No other information on this fire control station has been available to date.

5. BC Btry Baker, PSFC, for 90mm guns. (See subparagraph e.1., above) Probably built in 1944.

Located east of Baker Beach between the old and new Mine Casemates. (See maps, Exhibits EE and HH). It never has been identified by a building number. Now it can be considered to have been demolished because it is no longer evident on the ground.

6. BC Lowell Chamberline, PSFC, for six (6) inch guns. Built 1904. Construction includes a concrete roof. Located west of the Golden Gate Bridge approach structure opposite Ft Point Rock. Currently identified as Bldg 1664. Current use: outgranted to GGBH&TD.

7. BCB^{1}, Btry Chamberlin, PSFC, for six (6) inch guns Year built: unknown. Location on Baker Beach between Btry Chamberlin and the Water Plant. Not currently identified by a building number. Current use: none since it was demolished, date unknown.

8. BC B^{1}S^{1}, Btry Saffold, PSFC, for 12-inch guns. Built 1911. Construction includes a concrete roof. Located on the west side of Washington Blvd just south of the West Coast Memorial. Currently identified as Bldg T1344. Current use: vacant.

9. B^{3}S^{3}, Btry Chamberlin, PSFC, for six (6) inch guns. Built 1904. Located east of the south end of Btry Chamberlin. Currently identified as Bldg T1622. Current use: flamable storage.

10. B^{1}S^{1}, Btry Godfrey, PSFC, for 12-inch guns. Built 1911. Construction includes a concrete roof. Located west of the Golden Gate Bridge approach structure opposite Ft Point Rock. Currently identified as Bldg T1662. Current use: outgranted to GGBH&TD.

(h) Mine Observing Stations. Construction of all of them consisted of a concrete foundation and concrete floors, walls and roof.

1. Old Mine Casemate, PSFC. Built 1912. Located on Btry Chamberlin Road at Baker Beach north of the Water Plant. Currently identified as Bldg 1600. Current use: outgranted to San Francisco Disaster Corps for storage.

2. Combined Mine Casemate, MC-2 and MC-3, PSFC. This is known now as the New Mine Casemate. Built 1943. Located in the Baker Beach area between Bowley Street and Btry Chamberlin Road. Currently identified as Bldg 1601. Current use: vacant.

3. MII, PSFC. Built 1911. Located west of the Golden Gate Bridge approach structure opposite Ft Point Rock. Currently identified as Bldg T1663. Current use: outgranted to GGBH&TD.

(i) Radar positions. These were, apparently, sites for mobile equipment not requiring construction at the site.

1. SCR 296, Site 6, PSFC. Site assumed to have been occupied during the WWII period (1941-1945) Located on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean at the north end of Baker Beach about half way between Lincoln Boulevard and Baker Beach. Never identified by building number. Current use: none since it is assumed that the site was vacated sometime after 1945 and before 1950.

2. Gun Radar of AA Btry emplacement 6 (4-90 mm guns) (See subparagraph f.13., above) Site assumed to have been occupied during the WWII period (1941-1945) Located at an elevation of about 140 feet northeast of Mountain Lake near the south boundary of PSFC at about 9th Avenue. Never identified by building number. Current use: none since it is assumed that the site was vacated sometime after 1945 and before 1950.

(j) Radio stations. For communication with fortifications on PSFC and with those former HDSF installations to the north and south (Those listed in paragraph 16, above)

1. Radio Receiver Station, Call letters unknown. Built 1921. Construction: concrete foundation, hollow tile walls with plaster on the inside and stucco on the outside, wood floors and a tile roof. Located on the south side of Lincoln Boulevard opposite the Golden Gate Bridge view area. Currently identified as Bldg 966. Current use: family housing.

2. Radio Station, receiver and transmitter. Call letters: WZAD. Built 1910. Construction: concrete foundation, floors and walls with a tar and

gravel roof. Located to the north of the southwest end of Btry McKinnon-Stotsenberg in a fenced compound. Currently identified as Bldg 1644. Current use: unattended radio receiver and microwave transmitter with different call letters

(k) Searchlight shelter and repair shop. There must have been searchlight positions but their sites have not as yet been identified.

1. Searchlight Shelter, PSFC. Built 1943. Construction: concrete foundation, floors and walls with a tar and gravel roof. Located on the top of the southwest end of Btry Lancaster in the Golden Gate Bridge area. Currently identified as Bldg T1665. Current use: outgranted to GGBH&TD.

2. Searchlight Repair Shop, PSFC. Built 1939. Construction: concrete foundation and floors and corrugated iron walls and roof on wood frame. Located on west side of Ralston Avenue opposite barracks Bldg 1202. Currently identified as Bldg T-1353. Current use: Cable and small arms repair shop and radome maintenance shop.

(l) HDSF ancillary facilities. There were 191 structures and buildings included in the 27 May 1949 HDSF excess report for Ft Winfield Scott (PSFC). Lists on the left hand side of maps, Exhibits FF and GG give some idea of what these were. The legend on the map exhibits is quoted below. Appended to each item is pertinent information.

1. "1 ADMINISTRATION BLDG" consisted of three (3) buildings. For locations see map, Exhibit HH.

a. 1201. Was Hq HDSF. Prior hqs unknown. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: same

b. 1214. Originally a band barracks with mess. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use same.

c. T1230 Originally a reclaim warehouse. Built 1918. Const: temporary. Current use: same

2. Two (2) not shown on legend but shown on map. Assumed to have been used as bachelor officer quarters (BOQ).

a. 1202. Originally an enlisted men's (EM) barracks (Bks) with mess. Built 1911. Const permanent. Current use: EM Bks.

b. T1347. Originally a BOQ with mess. Built 1941. Const: temporary. Current use: Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) without mess

3. "3 OFFICERS QUARTERS" These are assumed to have been family quarters (Off Fam Hsg). For brevity below, CGO is used to denote Company Grade Office FGO Field Grade Officer, SGO Senior (Field) Grade Officer, GEN General Officer and FA family.

a. T995. Originally (Orig) a non-commissioned officer's (NCO) family quarters, 1 FA. Built 1925. Const: temporary. Condition: in 1959 poor, DA appr inadequate as family housing. By 1959 it was in use as Off Fam Hsg, CGO, 1 FA. On 25 Feb 1963 it was demolished and not replaced on site. Its site is now part of the Fort Point National Historic Site.

b. T997. Orig an NCO family quarters, 1 FA. Built 1925. Const: temporary. Condition in 1959 poor, DA appr inadquate as family housing. By 1959 was in use as Off Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA. Soon after, it reverted to NCO family quarters, 1FA. On 25 Feb 1963 it was demolished and not replaced on site. Its site is now part of the Fort Point National Historic Site.

c. 1300. Orig off Fam Hsg, CGO, 2 FA. Built 1910. Const: permanent. Current use: Off Fam Hsg, CGO, 2 FA.

d. 1302. Orig Off Fam Hsg, FGO 2 FA. Built 19 Const: permanent. Current use: Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA.

e. 1304. Orig Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA. Built 1902. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA

f. 1308. Orig Off Fam Hsg, CGO, 2 FA. Built 1910. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, CGO, 2 FA.

g. 1310. Orig Off Fam Hsg, CGO and FGO. Buil 1910. Const: permanent. Current use: Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA.

h. 1314. Orig Off Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA.

i. 1320. Orig Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA.

j. 1322. Orig Off Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA.

k. 1324. Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA.

l. 1326. Orig Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, FGO 2 FA.

m. 1328. Orig Off Fam Hsg, FGO, 2 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, FGO 2 FA.

n. 1330. Orig BOQ with mess. Built 1915. Co permanent. Current use: BOQ without mess.

o. 1332. Orig Off Fam Hsg, GEN, 1 FA. Built 1943. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, GEN, 1 FA.

p. 1334. Orig Off Fam Hsg, CGO, 4 FA. Built 1912. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, CGO, 4 FA.

q. 1337. Orig Off Fam Hsg, GEN, 1 FA. Built 1915. Const: permanent. Current use: Of Fam Hsg, GEN, 1 FA.

r. T1339. Orig an Ordnance Repair Shop. Buil 19[illegible]. Const: temporary. Current use: Non commissioned Officer's Club administrat

s. Four (4) buildings used by HDSF for officer family housing have been demolished and can

not be identified since there is no record available

4. "4 DISPENSARY" Bldg T1225. Originally a Post Exchange Storehouse. Built 1942. Const: temporary Current use: Barber Shop. It, also, could have been Bldg T1224. Orig an Infirmary with 12 beds, built in 1912 of tenporary const. It is currently used as an administration building.

5. "6 NCO QUARTERS" Noncomissioned Officer (NCO) family housing. Referred to below as enlisted (Enl) fam hsg. The following list of Enl Fam Hsg identifies them with building numbers current in HDSF days, in this case, the WWII period.

   a. The items in the following list through Bldg T1462 are identified by building numbers extant in HDSF times, the WWII period. Most of these were demolished in 1964 and soon after replaced by new construction. Replacement buildi numbers have not as yet been determined. It can be said, however, that the same area was used for the replacement family housing, exception Bldg T994.

   b. T994. Orig Enl Fam Hsg, 1 FA. Built 1925. Const: temporary. Condition: in 1959 poor, DA appr inadequate as family housing. By 1959 was in use as Off Fam Hsg, SGO, 1 FA. On 22 Jan 1963 it was demolished and not replaced on site. Its site is now part of the Fort Point National Historic Site.

   c. T1435. Orig Enl Fam Hsg, 2 FA. Built 1936 by the then Golden Gate Bridge District as a replacement for structures demolished incident to construction of the Golden Gate Bridge which was completed in 1937. Const: temporary. Condition: in 1959 poor, DA appr inadequate as family housing.

   d. T1443. No record.

   e. T1446. Orig Enl Fam Hsg, 2 FA. Built 1936 by the then Golden Gate Bridge District as a replacement for structures demolished incident to construction of the Golden Gate Bridge which was completed in 1937. Const: tempo-

nated.

f. It is believed that the United States subsequently disposed of Mt Vaca.

(31) The former HDSF installations listed below were considered subinstallations of PSFC in accordance with an undated document received some years ago from the Chief of Real Estate for the then Hq Sixth Army. It is assumed that this document was current as of 1950 in view of the provisions of paragraph 1j, Section V, WDGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950, which states, in effect, that the harbor defenses of San Francisco were discontinued. In view of this, it is assumed that all former HDSF installations listed below became subinstallations in 1950 and were subsequently disposed of by the United States. An exception was Pillar Point Military Reservation, still retained by the Navy as a military installation. This last concerning disposition can't be dated because, so far, it can't be documented. The jurisdiction of all the real estate comprising the installations listed below was proprietary. Reference is made below to the subparagraph above for each installation in which the installation has been described more fully.

(a) Bolinas Military Reservation. (5)

(b) Devil's Slide Military Reservation. (7)

(c) Little Devil's Slide Military Reservation. (8)

(d) Frank Valley Military Reservation. (9)

(e) Hill 640 Military Reservation. (12)

(f) Mussel Rock Military Reservation. (17)

(g) Pillar Point Military Reservation. (18)

(h) Wildcat Military Reservation. (23)

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(f) Mussel Rock Military Reservation. (17)

(g) Pillar Point Military Reservation. (18)

(h) Wildcat Military Reservation. (23)

extra page

6. Btry Orlando Wagner. Since 1 Nov 1967 owned by t. State of California as part of the Kirby Beach Uni of the Marin Headlands-State Park. Btry Wagner w formerly in Ft Baker.

a. Named: in honor of MAJ Orlando G. Wagner by WDGO 194. 27 Dec 1904

b. Harbor defense structure: yes

c. Current bldg No.: none by the Army

d. Construction: steel reinforced concrete

e. Year built: 1901

f. No. of guns: two(2), cal 5 inch, on balaned-pillar mounts. Now disarmed.

g. Former use: since it was disarmed in 1917 it made available for storage in 1932 but it remained vacant until the deployment of ground t air missiles, NIKE AJAX, in the early 1950's when it was used for the storage of liquid pro pellant for the missiles

h. Now vacant: unknown since it is in control of the State of California (See subparagraph 6., above)

i. Available for outgrant: not by the Army and probably not by the State of California.

7. Btry George Yates, Ft Baker

a. Named: in honor Brevet LTC George W. Yates, U Volunteers by WDGO 194, 27 Dec 1904

b. Harbor defense structure: yes

c. Current bldg No.: 571

d. Construction: steel reinforced concrete

e. Year built: 1905

f. No. of guns: six(6), cal 3 inch on perdestal type barbette carriages. Now disarmed

g. Former use: none

h. Now vacant: yes

i. Available for outgrant: no for reasons stated in paragraph 13a(5)(c), above, pg .

(d) Ancillary to the armament listed above and necessary to the HDSF mission at Ft Baker were permanent buildings a structures of brick, concrete and frame and temporary buildings and structures of wood frame, then all structu ally sound, to provide for the following:

1. Hq Seacoast Service Test Section, Army Field Forces Board No. 1. Buildings and structures involved can not be identified at this time.

2. Hq School Troops, Seacoast Branch of The Artillery School. Buildings and structures involved cannot b identified at this time.

3. Small Boat Dock and Wharf, beleived to be identifie now as Bldg 630

4. Dispersion Pier. No longer existing. Demolished i connection with construction of the Sausalito-Marin City sewage treatment plant on Ft Baker under the provisions of a long-term utility easement. (See Exhibit F)

5. Mine Wharf, now Bldg 415

6. Mine Loading Rooms, now thought to have been in Bldg 412.

7. Transportation Corps Marine Repair Shops, belcived t be identified now as Bldgs 657, 668 and 679

8. Warehouses. Buildings involved cannot now be identi fied.

9. Cable Tanks, now in Bldg 670

10. A site for one (1) AMTB Btry. This consisted of one(1) cal 37 mm AMTB gun on the southern tip of Point Cavallo. It is no longer evident on the groun

11. All enlisted personnel assigned HDSF artillery and mine detachments were housed in barracks. Probably Bldgs T601, T602, 636

12. All HDSF officers and enlisted men of the first thr

grades were assigned bachelor or family quarters, as appropriate. Family quarters then and now existing are Bldgs 605, 606, 607, 629 and 631. There were others to the east which have since been demolished.

(e) All facilities listed in subparagraph (3), above, including serving utility systems and communication systems were subjects of an excess report by the Seacoast Branch of the Artillery School, Ft Winfield Scott, California, now PSFC, on 27 May 1949. In view of subparagraph j, paragraph 1, Section V, DAGO 1, 1 Jan 1950, eff 3 Jan 1950, that retained Ft Baker as a subinstallation of PSFC, it is assumed that DA took no action at that time on the excess report. Elements of HDSF vacanted facilities in use by them without demolistion except for mobile facilities which were removed.

(Note: The information given in subparagraph(3), above, on Ft Baker as an HDSF installation formerly supported by PSFC is an example of the detail to be covered in the Ref Hist, PSFC, expecially with respect to armament in subparagraph (3)(c), above. Such detail will not be repeated in this outline for the former HDSF installations listed below. It should be noted however, that all such installations were reported excess on 27 May 1949, as indicated in subparagraph (3)(e), above. If the installation was a subinstallation of PSFC, DA took the action with respect to the excess report indicated in subparagraph (3)(e), above, and elements of HDSF disposed of facilities as indicated in the same reference. The availability for outgrant of fortifications listed under armament is as in subparagraph (3)(c)1. 1., above, with some exceptions.)

(4) Ft Barry, California

(a) See paragraph 13b, above, on pg .

(b) Also, see maps, Exhibits G, H and I for Ft Barry as it was in HDSF days and map, Exhibit J, for Ft Barry as it is today.

(c) Armament

1. Btry Alexander (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with four(4) mortars, cal 12 inch. This was a coast defense fortification built in 1905 and now identified as Bldg 1356. It is now vacant.

2. Btry Guthrie (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two(2) guns, cal 6 inch. This was a coast defense

fortification built in 1904 and is now identified as Btry Smith-Guthrie, Bldg 1354. (See Btry Smith, below) This combined battery had twice the armament given above. The combined battery is now vacant.

3. Btry Mendell (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two(2) guns, cal 12 inch. This was a coast defense fortification built in 1905 and now identified as Bldg 1364. It is now vacant.

4. Btry McIndoe (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two (2) guns, cal 6 inch. This was a harbor defense fortification built in 1905 and is now identified as Btry Rathbone-McIndoe, Bldg 911. (See Btry Rathbone, below.) This combined battery had twice the armament given above. The combined battery is now used as a telephone terminal room and a USAR arms room.

5. Btry Const 129 (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two (2) guns, cal 16 inch. This was a harbor defense fortification built in 1914 and now identified as Bldg 773. It is now vacant

6. Btry O'Rorke (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with four (4) guns, cal 3 inch. This was a coast defense fortification built in 1905 and is now identified as Bldg 1351. It is now vacant.

7. Btry Rathbone (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two (2) guns, cal 6 inch. This was a harbor defense fortification built in 1905 and now identified as Btry Rathbone-McIndoe, Bldg 911. (See Btry McIndoe, above). This combined battery had twice the armament given above. The combined battery is now used as a telephone terminal room and USAR arms room

8. Btry Smith (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two (2) guns, cal 6 inch. This was a coast defense fortification built in 1904 and now identified as Btry Smith-Guthrie, Bldg 1354 (See Btry Guthrie, above). This combined battery had twice the armament given above. The combined battery is now vacant.

9. Btry Wallace (Disarmed), Ft Barry. Armed with two (2) guns, cal 12 inch. This was a coast defense fortification built in 1921 and is now identified as Bldg 999. It is now used for storage.

10. At this time, the batteries above had fire control stations and utility and wire communication systems. In WWII they were augmented by AA batteries of 50 cal machine guns, 40 mm AW and 90 mm guns together with radar, searchlights and other ancillary facilities.

11. The massive concrete construction and good structural condition of Btry 129 (Disarmed) and Btry Wallace (Disarmed) make them good fallout shelters. Because of the low population of Forts Barry and Crokhite, Btry Wallace (Disarmed) has been designated a fallout shelter because of its size and location.

(5) Bolinas Military Reservation

(a) Comprised of a total of 14.15 AC (8.53 AC Government owned and 5.62 AC in easement for wire communications (See map, Exhibit K.)

(b) Location: on the Pacific ocean coast northwest of Bolinas Bay between Bolinas Bay and Drakes Bay (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Bolinas had no armament.

(d) It was acquired as the location for the following fire control stations (base-end stations for 16-inch guns):

1. B^8S^8, Btry Davis (Ft Funston)

2. B^5S^5, Btry 129 (Ft Barry)

3. B^5S^5, Btry Townsley (Ft Cronkhite)

(e) In addition to the above, Bolinas had a total of five (5) buildings (Four(4) permanent of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition and one(1) temporary wooden structure then in poor condition). Bolinas was served by utility and communication systems

(f) Bolinas and all its existing facilities were reported excess on 27 May 1949. It is presumed that it was disposed of soon after but no documentation of this has been found to date

(6) Ft Cronkhite, California

(a) See paragraph 13c, above, on pg and note on pg .

(b) Also see maps, Exhibits L, M and N for Ft Cronkhite as it was in HDSF days and map, Exhibit O, for Ft Cronkhite as it is today

(c) Armament

1. Btry Townsley (Disarmed), Ft Cronkhite. Was armed with two (2) guns, cal 16 inch and two (2) sub-caliber guns, cal three (3) inch. This last was probably during the WWII period. The battery was a coast defense fortification built in 1940 and now identified as Bldg 1014. It is now leased to the URS Research Company together with the Tennessee Point Military Reservation (Now a part of Ft Cronkhite and an ammunition destruction area) for research in the characteristics of explosives.

2. There was no other armament on Ft Cronkhite but the Central Reserve Magazine deserves mention. It was constructed of steel reinforced concrete and its many separate rooms have steel doors. It was built in 1940 for the storage of HDSF explosives, is now identified as Townsley Reserve, Bldg 1130 and used for miscellaneous storage.

(d) At the time HDSF was active, Ft Cronkhite had HDSF utility and wire communication systems and fire control stations not only for Btry Townsley but for batteries on Ft Barry and for those on HDSF installations to the south. In WWII the armament on Ft Cronkhite was augmented by AA batteries of 50 cal machine guns and 40 mm AW together with radar, searchlights and other ancillary facilities all of which was reported excess 27 May 1949

(e) In view of paragraph 1j, Section V, DAGO 1, 3 Jan 1950, eff 1 Jan 1950, continuing Ft Cronkhite a subinstallation of PSFC, it is assumed that HDSF vacated existing facilities in use by them without demolition except for mobile facilities which were removed.

(7) Devil's Slide Military Reservation

(a) Comprised of 9.61 AC, more or less of Government-owned land. (See map, Exhibit P)

(b) Located on a cliff overlooking the Pacific Ocean and south of the town of Rockaway Beach, (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Devil's Slide had no armament.

(d) It was acquired as an HDSF installation to provide site locations for surveillance radar (SCR 296, Sta 10), a fire control switchboard and the following fire control stations (base end stations for 6-inch guns)

1. B^5S^5, Btry Davis (Ft Funston)

2. B^8S^8, Btry Const 129 (Ft Barry)

3. B^8S^8, Btry Townsley (Ft Cronkhite)

(e) In addition to the above, Devil's Slide had a total of five buildings, four (4) permanent of steel reinforced concrete structurally sound and one (1) temporary of wood construction in poor condition

(f) All of the above facilities were served by a road net and utility and wire communication systems

(g) Devil's Slide and its above listed facilities were reported excess 27 May 1949.

(h) On 20 Feb 1950 the U.S. Navy showed interest in acquiring Devil's Slide and may have done so at one time but as far as can be determimed now the reservation has been disposed of by the United States.

(8) Little Devil's Slide Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 14.61 AC of which 13.7 AC was Government-owned and 0.91 AC was ingranted (0.19 AC for wire communication rights of way and 0.72 AC in power cable rights of way to provide electric service.) (See map, Exhibit Q)

(b) Located in San Mateo County on a cliff overlooking the Pacific Ocean about one (1) mile south of Devil's Slide Military Reservation between Rockaway Beach and Montara (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Little Devil's Slide had no armament

(d) It was acquired as an HDSF installation to provide site locations for the following fire control stations (Group and base end stations for six (6) and 16 inch guns.)

1. B^2S^2, Btry 244, Milagra Ridge Military Reservation (Six(6) inch guns)

2. Funston Group, Flank Command and Operations Posts (Btry Davis on Ft Funston had 16 inch guns)

3. In addition to the above, Little Devil's Slide had two (2) buildings of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition, no utilities except electricity, a wire communications system and a road net

4. All of the above facilities were reported excess 27 May 1949 and subsequently disposed of by the United States.

(9) Frank Valley Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 24.04 AC of which 8.93 AC was Government-owned and 15.11 AC was ingranted (0.27 AC for wire communication rights of way and 14.84 AC for access road right of way. (See map, Exhibit R)

(b) Was located in Marin County on the Pacific Ocean coast between Ft Cronkhite and Bolinas Bay (See map, Exhibit A)

(c) Frank Valley had no armament.

(d) Was acquired to provide sites for a mine command observing station and for fire control stations (Base-end stations for six(6) and 12 inch guns) as follows:

1. Mine Command Observing Station I^3

2. B^2S^2, Btry Smith, Ft Barry (6-inch guns)

3. B^5S^5, Btry Const 243, Ft Miley (6-inch guns)

4. B^4S^4, Btry Wallace, Ft Barry (12-inch guns)

(e) In addition to the above, Frank Valley had six(6) buildings, five(5) permanent of steel reinforced concrete then in good condition and one(1) wooden Theater of Operations building then in very poor condition. It had no utility systems. It did have, however, a wire communications system and a road net consisting of an access road and an interior road system.

(f) All of the above facilities were reported excess 27 May 1949 and subsequently disposed of by the United States with the exception noted below.

(g) On 14 Oct 1949 the U.S. Navy showed interest in acquiring the Mine Command Observing Station I^3 and probably obtained its use until their technology no longer

required it when it was disposed of by the United States.

(10) Ft Funston

(a) Originally comprised of about 250 AC (See paragraph 13e (3)(a), above, pg). The HDSF excess report of 27 May 1949 gives the area as approxaimately 47 AC. This cannot be reconciled with current records nor with the deployment of HDSF facilities shown on map, Exhibit S.

(b) Located in San Francisco County south of PSFC on the Pacific Ocean coast just west of Laguna de la Merced. (See maps, Exhibits A and B). Before proceeding with the following history of Ft Funston as an HDSF installation, it is suggested that paragraph 13e, above, pg , be read.

(c) Was acquired to provide sites for HDSF armament, fire control stations, a control switchboard, ancillary facilities and facilities for U.S. Army Reserve and California National Guard units.

(d) Armament

1. Btry Bluff, two (2) guns, cal 155 mm
2. Btry Davis, two (2) guns, cal 16 inch
3. Btry Howe, four (4) mortors, cal 12 inch

(e) Fire control stations

1. B^3S^3, Btry Wallace, Ft Barry (12-inch guns)
2. BC B^1, Btry Bluff, Ft Funston (155 mm guns)
3. BC B^1S^1, Btry Davis, Ft Funston (16-inch guns)
4. B^4S^4, Btry Const 129, Ft Barry (16-inch guns)
5. B^4S^4, Btry Townsley, Ft Cronkhite (16-inch guns)
6. B^2S^2, Btry Const 243, Ft Miley (6-inch guns)
7. B^5S^5, Btry Const 244, Milagra Ridge Military Reservation (6-inch guns)

(f) In addition to the above HDSF facilities, HDSF made use of the following as ancillary facilities:

1. Seven (7) permanent buildings probably of steel reinforced concrete construction

2. Thirty-eight (38) temporary buildings of wood construction

3. Utility and communication systems

4. An interior road net

(g) Ft Funston and all facilities listed in subparagraphs d., e., and f., above, were the subject of an HDSF excess report dated 27 May 1949. The following was the net effect of this:

1. Ft Funston remained a subinstallation of PSFC and was disposed of as indicated in paragraph 13e, above.

2. Permanent structures were vacated by HDSF and retained with exceptions noted in paragraph 13e, above.

3. Utility systems were retained based on subsequent need.

4. The communication system was subsequently disposed of.

5. The interior road net was retained based on subsequent need.

(11) Great Highway Military Reservation

(a) Was comprised of 0.689 AC, assumed to be City and County of San Francisco land the use of which by the Army was, apparently, not documeted but used by a verbal permission from San Francisco based on the WWII emergency.

(b) Was located on the Pacific Ocean beach west of the Great Highway, a city street, at Moraga Street. (See map, Exhibit T.)

(c) The Great Highway installation had no armament.

(d) Was acquired to provide a site location for an HDSF mine command base-end station (Mine Observing Station MIII)