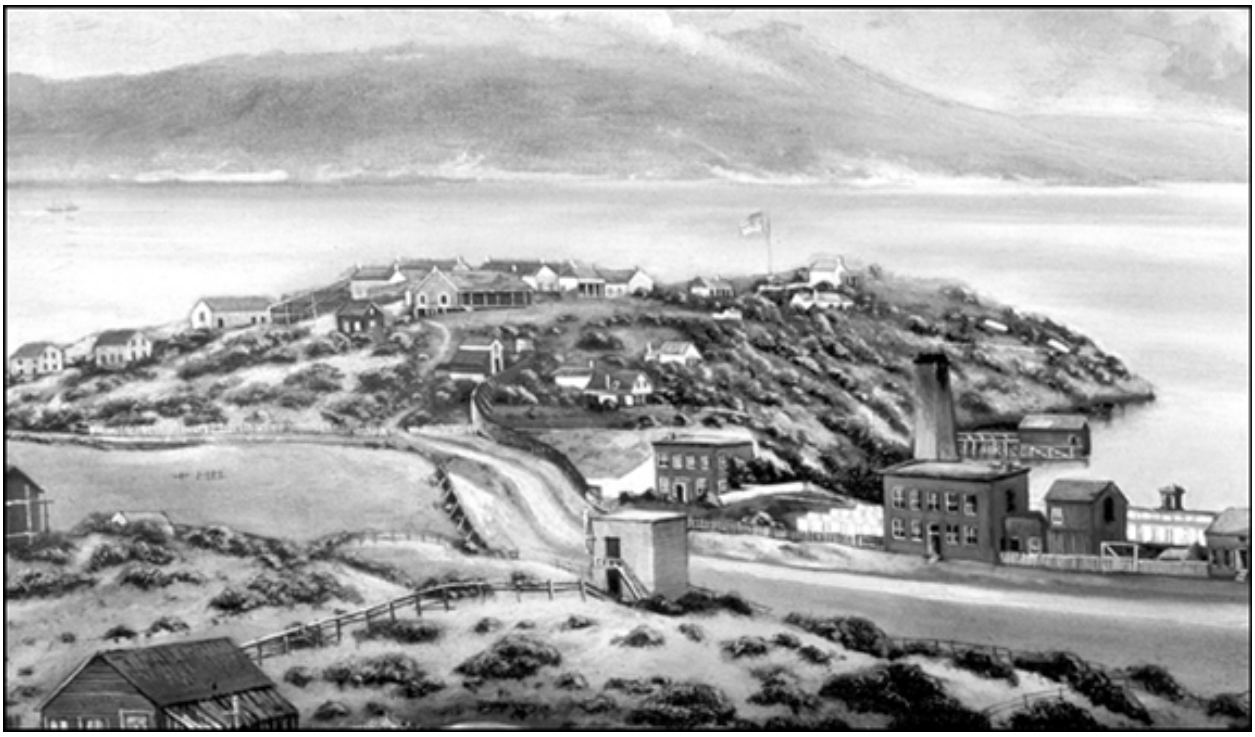
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



Fort Mason Historic District

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Cultural Landscape Inventory:
Fort Mason Historic District

Golden Gate National Recreation Area concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment assigned through completion of this Cultural Landscape Inventory for the park as listed below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY A: **Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **FAIR**

Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

AUGUST 3 2004
Date

Please return this form to:
Shaun Provencher
Pacific West Region Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

FORT MASON HISTORIC DISTRICT
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

California SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

____X____ **I concur,** _____ **Additional information is needed to concur,** _____ **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the CLI contributes to the historic district (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, and views and vistas).

The following structures located within the historic district are already listed on the National Register (no SHPO concurrence required):

LCS number	Structure Name
005882	Fort Mason Brooks House
005883	Fort Mason Haskell House
005884	Fort Mason Palmer House
005885	Fort Mason NCO Quarters
005886	Fort Mason MacArthur Avenue Entrance Gate
005887	Fort Mason Pier #4 Waiting Room
005888	Fort Mason Pier #4
005889	Fort Mason Mine Casemate/Magazine
005890	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005891	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005892	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005893	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005894	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005895	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005896	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005897	Fort Mason Waiting Station
005898	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005899	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005900	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005901	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005902	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005903	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005904	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005905	Fort Mason Officers Quarters
005906	Fort Mason Construction Q'master/Post Headquarters
005907	Fort Mason Army Hospital
005908	Fort Mason Hospital Steward's Quarters

LCS number	Structure Name
005909	Fort Mason Flagstaff
005910	Fort Mason Post Chapel
005911	Fort Mason NCO Quarters
005912	Fort Mason NCO Quarters
005913	Fort Mason NCO Quarters
005914	Fort Mason Storehouse and Office Building
005915	Fort Mason Hospital Stewards Quarters (Original)
005916	Fort Mason Post Hospital and Stewards Quarters
005917	Fort Mason EM Barracks
005918	Fort Mason School House
005919	Fort Mason Battery Burnham
005921	Fort Mason Lower Entry Gate
005922	Fort Mason Provost Marshall's Office
005923	Fort Mason Guard Station
005924	Fort Mason Marine Repair Shops
005925	Fort Mason Storehouse D
005926	Fort Mason Storehouse C
005927	Fort Mason Storehouse B
005928	Fort Mason Storehouse A
005929	Fort Mason Pier #1
005930	Fort Mason Pier #1 Shed
005931	Fort Mason Pier #2
005933	Fort Mason Pier #3 Shed
005934	Fort Mason Battery Charging Station
005935	Fort Mason Parade Ground
010182	Fort Mason San Francisco Municipal Pier
010196	Fort Mason Searchlight Shelter
010197	Fort Mason Laundry at Capehart Housing Complex
010198	Fort Mason MLR Magazine
021342	Fort Mason Tennis Court
021343	Fort Mason Pier #2 Shed
021344	Fort Mason MacArthur Avenue
021345	Fort Mason McDowell Avenue
021346	Fort Mason Franklin Street
021347	Fort Mason Van Ness Retaining Wall
021348	Fort Mason Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls
021349	Fort Mason West Battery
058035	Fort Mason SF Emergency Pumping Station
058036	Fort Mason SF Emergency Pumping Station Tanks
058039	Fort Mason Pier #3
058190	Fort Mason McDowell Hall

The following previously unevaluated structures have been identified in the CLI as **contributing** to the Fort Mason Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
005920	Fort Mason Railroad Tunnel	1914	X	
021350	Fort Mason Beltline Railroad Tracks	1914	X	
055743	Fort Mason Port of Embarkation Railroad Tracks	1914	X	
055744	Fort Mason Fire Station & Transformer Vault	1934	X	
058034	Fort Mason SF Emergency Pumping Station Garage	1922	X	
058183	Fort Mason MLR Battery (Gun Platform)	1898	X	
058186	Fort Mason Mine Casemate Retaining Wall	1900	X	
058189	Fort Mason Great Meadow Curved Retaining Wall	1921	X	
058191	Fort Mason McDowell Hall Entrance Gate	1900	X	
058194	Fort Mason Steps Between Parade Ground & Meadow	1938	X	
058195	Fort Mason Steps Between Upper/Lower Ft Mason	1938	X	
058196	Fort Mason Steps Between Parade Ground & McDowell Ave	1940-45	X	
058198	Fort Mason Great Meadow Curved Retaining Wall	1900	X	
058199	Fort Mason Transformer House	1913	X	
058229	Fort Mason Lower Steps at Battery San Jose	1938	X	
058230	Fort Mason Upper Steps at Battery San Jose	1938	X	
058231	Fort Mason Transformer House Tank Foundation	1913	X	
058232	Fort Mason Steps from McDowell Ave to Transformer House	1913	X	
058247	Fort Mason Brooks House Garage	1933	X	
058260	Fort Mason Franklin Street Entrance Gate	1934	X	
058260	Fort Mason Franklin Street Entrance Gate Pillars	1944-1947	X	
336898	Franklin Street Traffic Island	1907-1915	X	
336898	Battery Road	c. 1877	X	
336898	Funston Road	1890s	X	
336898	Inner Loop Road – Officer's Park	1934	X	
336898	Outer Loop Road – Officer's Park	1934	X	
336898	Pope Road	c. 1890	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
336898	Scholfield Road	1877	X	
336898	Shafter Place	1902-1903	X	
336900	McDowell Hall Service Drive	1941-1944	X	
336900	NCO Quarters Driveway	1865-1953	X	
336900	McDowell Hall Driveway and Carriage Turn	Mid-1850s	X	
336900	North Driveway – Quarters 2	1907-1944	X	
336900	South Driveway – Quarters 2	1907-1944	X	
336902	Sidewalk along Van Ness Avenue	1939	X	
336902	Sidewalks along Bay Street, throughout the Quad and Officers' Park	1930s	X	
350265	Fort Mason East Black Point Paths and Stairs	1850s-1944	X	
350267	System of Pedestrian Paths and Stairs Around the Fortification Structures	1909-1944	X	
350271	System of Pedestrian Walkways Around the Parade Ground	1941-1944	X	
350273	Fort Mason Garage Foundation Remnant	c. 1923	X	
350275	Fort Mason Barracks Foundation Remnant	1905-1907	X	
350278	Fort Mason Watchman's Foundation	c. 1922	X	
350281	Cannons at McDowell Hall	c. 1943	X	
350283	Fort Mason's Officer's Lightpoles	1941-1944	X	
350286	Fort Mason Chain Link Fencing	1930s	X	
350288	Fort Mason Davits and Hoists	Pre-1947	X	
350290	Fort Mason Manhole Covers	Pre-1947	X	
350292	Fort Mason Mooring Bollards	Pre-1947	X	
350294	Fort Mason Retaining Wall at McDowell Hall	1880-1890	X	
350297	Fort Mason East Black Point Retaining Walls	Pre-1863	X	
350299	Fort Mason Northwest Embankment Lightposts	1941-1944	X	
350301	Fort Mason Us 10-Inch Rodman 1861 Gun	1861	X	
350303	Fort Mason Woven Wire Fencing	Mid-1930s	X	
364491	Concrete Retaining Wall – South of McDowell Avenue	Pre-1947	X	
364493	Concrete Retaining Wall – South of Battery Road	1896-1900	X	
3644969	Two-stall Garage adjacent to Battery Burnham	1914	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
364499	Fort Mason Monument	1925	X	
364502	McDowell Hall East Lawn Concrete Salute Gun Platform	c. 1943	X	

The following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Fort Mason Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
058184	Fort Mason Officers Quarters * (Previously Determined Ineligible by the Keeper)	X	
058185	Fort Mason Officers Housing (BOQ)* (Previously Determined Ineligible by the SHPO)	X	
058037	Fort Mason Phillip Burton Commemorative Statue*	X	
058038	Fort Mason Sculpture* (Title: "PEACE")	X	
058227	Fort Mason Richard Barnes Mason Memorial Plaque *	X	
058228	Fort Mason Monument @ Building FM-0201*	X	
N/A	Barry Road	X	
N/A	Bay Street Parking Lot	X	
N/A	Franklin Street Traffic Island	X	
N/A	Magazine Road	X	
N/A	System of Pedestrian Pathway, Great Meadow	X	
N/A	Vest-pocket park pathways and surfaces	X	
N/A	Comfort Station, Great Meadow	X	
N/A	Community Garden	X	
N/A	Community Garden Greenhouse	X	
N/A	Community Garden Shadehouse	X	
N/A	East Battery Picnic Area	X	
N/A	NCO Open Mess	X	
N/A	Post Exchange	X	
N/A	Timber Retaining Walls and Cribbing	X	

*These sites are listed on the LCS because they are managed as cultural resources by the park.

Reasons/comments why 'Additional Information Is Needed To Concur' or 'Do Not Concur' findings were made:

8 SEP 2004

California State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
Kimball Koch
Cultural Landscape Program Lead-Oakland
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland
1111 Jackson St. Suite 700
Oakland, CA, 94607
(510) 817-1398
kimball_koch@nps.gov

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Administrative Unit: Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Park Organization Code: 8140

Park Alpha Code: GOGA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape

Name: Fort Mason Historic District

CLI Identification Number: 725240

Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 725240

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 8/29/1998
Level 0 Recorder: Bright Eastman
Date Level 0 Entered: 8/29/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Bright Eastman
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Date Level I Data Collected: 5/25/2002
Level I Data Collection Amy L. Hoke

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 5/25/2002
Level II Data Collection Amy L. Hoke
Date Level II Entered: 1/29/2004
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Amy L. Hoke
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence 8/3/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

A CLR for Fort Mason was prepared by Eliot Foulds and Amy Hoke beginning in 2002. This CLI is a conversion of the information presented in that document.

Landscape Description

On satellite imagery, Fort Mason appears as a green sward within the dense urban grid of San Francisco, perched on a point of land on the northern tip of the San Francisco peninsula at the edge of the San Francisco Bay. Fort Mason's 68.5 acres are but one small sub-unit of the immense Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). A collection of military structures on site date from the 1850s through the 1950s and illustrate the evolution of military landscape planning and architecture over a one hundred year period.

The Fort Mason cultural landscape is generally understood to contain two primary zones: Upper Fort Mason is the older of the two, first occupied by the Ohlone, and later serving as the site of the eighteenth century Spanish battery and nineteenth century American coast artillery post. This area represents approximately 55 acres of the entire 68.5 acre site. Found within this area is a collection of buildings, structures, roads, vegetation and other landscape features that were first designated as a National Historic Landmark District in 1972. Lower Fort Mason consists of the wharves and sheds built on filled land reclaimed from the bay in the early twentieth century. Beginning in 1911, these facilities at Lower Fort Mason became an important component of the Army's Port of Embarkation - expediting personnel and materiel into the Pacific.

The period of significance, 1855-1953, originates with the construction and civilian settlement of the area during California's Gold Rush and ends with the cease-fire ending the Korean Conflict. Although "Black Point" or "Point San Jose" played a role in the military affairs of Spain, and perhaps Mexico, the extant above-ground cultural resources at Fort Mason are survivors of one-hundred years of United States military history. Best relating to National Register Criterion A for association with the events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history, the resources of Fort Mason have evolved over a period inclusive of the American Civil War, the Indian Wars of the American West 1865-1890, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and finally the Korean Conflict.

Fort Mason displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. The following landscape characteristics contribute to the significance of the historic district's cultural landscape: Natural Systems, Spatial Organization, Topography, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, Small Scale Features, Views and Vistas, and Archeological Sites.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Fort Mason a single cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Location Map



Vicinity Map. From: "Post Map - Fort Mason, Calif." Office of the Post Engineer, BAATC, Fort Mason, California. Last revision, January 1959. NPS, GGNRA Archives.

Boundary Description

The Fort Mason cultural landscape is a roughly rectangular tract with the northern axis longer than the eastern axis and a small portion extending out into the San Francisco Bay beyond the three piers of Lower Fort Mason. This is a reflection of the historic boundary established in 1870 which increased in 1909 with the construction of Lower Fort Mason.

Beginning at the base City Pumping Station, the boundary follows the retaining wall which runs parallel to Van Ness Avenue south to its intersection with Bay Street. From this point, the boundary runs west along Bay Street to its intersection with Laguna Street where it turns north and continues to a point in San Francisco Bay beyond the end of the three piers. The boundary then turns east and travels to a point in the water immediately west of the Municipal Pier. The boundary completes its rectangular form by turning south and intersecting with the retaining wall at the base of the City Pumping Station.

Regional Context

Political Context

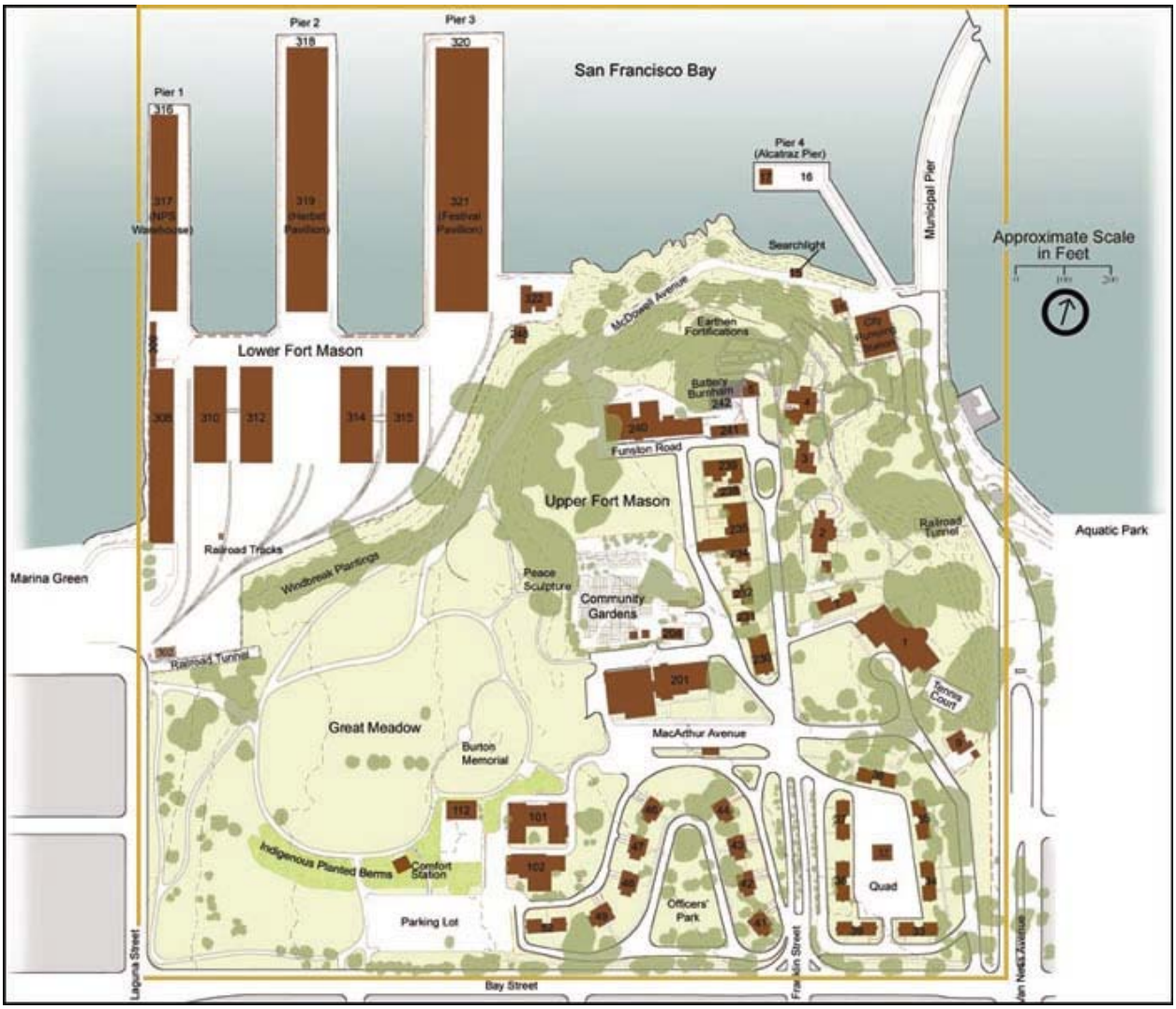
Fort Mason's 68.5 acres are but one small sub-unit of the immense Golden Gate National Recreation Area (see graphic). The GGNRA is the largest national park in an urban setting, composed of 74,000 acres along twenty-eight miles of coastland in San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties. The GGNRA's headquarters are located inside Fort Mason at Building 201 with additional administrative office space filling Building 101.



Political Context: Fort Mason is located within the City of San Francisco and is a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Site Plan

2003 Existing Conditions



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
3500 BC - 1776 AD	Inhabited	Near the topographic summit at Fort Mason, the native Ohlone people established what is believed to have been a seasonal village.
1776 AD	Colonized	The Spanish government extended its settlement into "Alta" California, including the San Francisco Bay area.
1797 AD	Built	Bateria Yerba Buena, also called Bateria San Jose, constructed on Punta Medanos, literally Sand Dune Point, (now Fort Mason).
1821 AD	Abandoned	Mexico proclaimed independence from Spain and Punta Medanos became Mexican soil, untended by soldiers.
1847 AD	Altered	The town of Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco by Lt. Washington Bartlett, U.S. Navy.
1847 AD	Military Operation	Americans (7th New York Volunteers) took over Presidio.
1848 AD	Established	At the conclusion of the Mexican American War, a 10,000 acre military reservation was established, including Punta Medanos the location of the former Spanish Bateria Yerba Buena. It was known as Point San Jose.
1848 AD	Mined	Gold was found at Sutter's Mill, starting the Gold Rush. San Francisco became the port of entry for both people and supplies.
1848 AD	Colonized	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded California to the United States.
1850 AD	Established	Under President Millard Fillmore, California became the thirty-first of the United States.

1850 AD	Established	President Millard Fillmore proclaimed the Point San Jose, Presidio, Alcatraz, Angel Island and other Bay Area sites military reservations.
1851 AD	Built	Private homes were constructed within the boundary of the military reservation and the area became known as Black Point.
1857 AD	Built	Spring Valley Water Works constructed a water flume that extended from Lobos Creek in the Presidio around the lower part of Black Point promontory and into Black Point Cove.
1863 AD	Established	The Army assumed control of the military reservation at Point San Jose, as the area was identified. Private residents were evicted from the site and new post facilities were constructed.
1867 AD	Built	A map from this year depicts the Presidio Toll Road, which traversed Black Point on the future alignment of MacArthur Avenue. Gates are shown at the future intersection of Beach and Franklin Streets and outside of the Officers' area.
1870 AD	Land Transfer	An Act of Congress established new boundaries which reduced the military reservation from 130.24 to 55.5 acres.
1877 AD	Built	Macadamized and plank highways were constructed from the garrison to Larkin Street and Van Ness Avenue. McDowell Avenue was also constructed to serve the Quartermaster's Wharf.
1882 AD	Altered	The Military Reservation at Point San Jose was renamed Fort Mason to memorialize the historic legacy of Colonel Mason.
1886 AD	Planned	Endicott Board proposed an upgrade of all naval defense systems, calling for an expenditure of over $127 million dollars.
1890 AD	Built	A mining casemate was constructed at the foot of the east facing slope of the camp.

1891 AD	Reconstructed	The six wooden platforms underneath the western battery were rebuilt in 1891. That same year, the abandoned eastern battery was returned to service with the placement of a lone ten-inch Rodman gun fitted with a rifled sleeve.
1898 - 1900 AD	Built	Two concrete gun platforms with two eight-inch converted Rodman guns installed on top were installed following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.
1899 - 1900 AD	Built	Battery Burnham was constructed as a part of the Endicott program. Located at the topographic summit of Fort Mason, it housed a single 8-inch breech loading rifle. The flagstaff was simultaneously moved to a location immediately south.
1900 - 1910 AD	Built	The retaining wall south of the pumping station was built in two phases, in 1900 and in 1910. The northern segment of the wall was most likely extended in conjunction with the construction of the pump house.
1903 AD	Planted	General Arthur MacArthur began landscape improvements to the post which included planting trees, shrubs, flowering plants, bulbs, flower seeds, grass and roses.
1903 AD	Altered	Fort Mason's roads were macadamized and improved and a plan was prepared to build a new road to access the post hospital. Cross-sections provided for a thirty-foot typical width, having an eight-inch crown to improve drainage.
1906 AD	Damaged	An earthquake hit San Francisco. Four refugee camps established on Presidio on order of Gen. Frederick Funston, housing 16,000 refugees for ten days. Fort Mason also housed refugees and was the site for the Army Relief Headquarters for the entire city.

1908 - 1909 AD	Land Transfer	Submerged lands were acquired by the government from private owners in December 1908 and increased the reservation in size from 55 to 68.5 acres. By 1909 the San Francisco Quartermaster Depot moved into a permanent location at Fort Mason.
1909 - 1912 AD	Built	Work on the Mission Revival styled warehouses, piers, and retaining wall at Lower Fort Mason was completed.
1910 - 1911 AD	Built	San Francisco constructed its Auxiliary Pumping Station #2 at the foot of Van Ness Avenue located on the northeastern edge of the reservation property east of the rocky promontory.
1910 - 1911 AD	Paved	During 1910 all the main roads and walks were top dressed, and the gutters repaired. By 1911, a new macadam road was installed to the docks and the warehouses at Lower Fort Mason and a road was constructed from the Laguna Street entrance to Pier No. 1.
1914 AD	Built	In conjunction with the upcoming Panama Pacific International Exposition (PPIE), a railroad tunnel through the reservation was completed.
1914 - 1915 AD	Built	The PPIE constructed an east-west road across the post, later known as MacArthur Avenue. In 1915 the Secretary of War granted a license for a double line track of electric railway along the route to the City and County of San Francisco.
1917 AD	Built	Large warehouses were constructed at both Lower and Upper Fort Mason.
1921 AD	Planted	A photograph from this date reveals a dark line at the top of the slope between Upper and Lower Fort Mason - a row of Monterey cypress planted as a windbreak.
1923 AD	Planted	Clusters of Monterey cypress were planted along the southern boundary of the fort at Bay Street.

1923 AD	Built	A five-foot woven-wire fence was installed along the southern boundary replaced a low, undressed wooden picket fence.
1924 AD	Removed	Quartermaster's Wharf located on the northwest corner of Black Point was removed by the City of San Francisco to make room for a new Municipal Pier.
1924 AD	Altered	A new seventy-five foot steel flagpole was erected at the traffic circle at the terminus of Sheridan Road in 1924. This was apparently a replacement for the original flagpole, which was built in 1860 and moved to the Sheridan Road location in 1895.
1925 AD	Built	In 1925, two granite monuments fitted with bronze tablets were installed at the post along the entrance walk of Building 201, the hospital building turned post headquarters.
1925 AD	Moved	The post flagpole was moved a final time from Sheridan Road to the east side of Building 201, a location chosen to signify the importance of the headquarters building and to be more visible from MacArthur Avenue.
1925 AD	Altered	Reorganized as the San Francisco General Depot in 1925, Fort Mason became the U.S. Army's West Coast supply headquarters for military forces throughout the Pacific Rim.
1929 AD	Built	The Embarkation Casual Center was constructed. Its location obliterated the parade ground.
1931 AD	Built	A new wharf, known as Pier Four or the Alcatraz Pier, was located on the northwest corner of Black Point.
1931 AD	Built	Officers' Park, eight sets of duplex officer's quarters, was constructed.
1935 AD	Altered	The electrical system was converted from overhead to underground.

1936 - 1944 AD	Built	A new post entrance at Franklin Street was built to resolve the awkward intersection at Van Ness Avenue and Bay Street. The new road was slightly curved, both to avoid the look of a city street and to pass within proper distance Officers' Park duplexes.
1937 AD	Built	The Golden Gate Bridge was dedicated and opened.
1938 AD	Planted	Approximately half of a $200,000 allocation for general repair of Fort Mason was devoted to landscape improvements. Trees, shrubs, perennials, grass and groundcover was planted.
1941 AD	Built	Beginning in 1941, five barracks buildings, two combination supply and administration buildings, a mess hall, a recreation building, a guardhouse and a post exchange were constructed on the southwest corner of the post .
1942 AD	Built	The chapel and quartermaster’s office were constructed.
1947 AD	Altered	By 1947, drawings document that the new post entrance was rebuilt to conform to the urban grid, linking Franklin Street with Sheridan Road.
1948 AD	Removed	In 1948, the city’s double rail streetcar line along MacArthur Avenue was removed. With the tracks removed, the gate at the historic entrance closed for good, eliminating access to all but pedestrian traffic through this gate.
1948 - 1949 AD	Built	As a part of the U.S. Army's Capehart-Wherry building program, a housing area was constructed in the southeast corner fo the post. The rectilinear layout of two-storey homes, now known as the Quad, replaced a former parking lot.
1960 - 1970 AD	Planned	An idea develops in California to create "Parks for the People." The concept spread to Washington, via Interior Secretary Walter Hickle, and became a buzz word in the National Park Service. Led to the creation of the Gateway National Recreation Area.

1962 AD	Military Operation	The Department of Defense declared Fort Mason "surplus military property," and transfers the remaining military functions to the Oakland Army Base.
1963 AD	Abandoned	The announcement for the elimination of Fort Mason from the Army property roles indicated an end of active military service and many of the buildings on the southwest side of the post were left empty.
1964 AD	Planned	San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution No. 472-64, requesting Fort Mason become a national historic site, or if such action proves impossible, that GSA make Fort Mason available to the city as a park and recreation area.
1970 - 1978 AD	Demolished	General Services Administration razed many of the empty buildings along MacArthur Avenue, but their foundations were left in place.
1970 AD	Planned	Congressman Phil Burton introduced legislation to create the GGNRA.
1971 AD	Land Transfer	The U.S. Army turned twenty-two acres of Fort Mason over to General Services Administration for disposal.
1972 AD	Established	Golden Gate National Recreation Area was established. The enabling legislation transferred responsibility for Fort Mason to the Department of the Interior.
1974 AD	Planted	The Franklin Street entrance was modified to include a median strip planted with purple leaf plum trees.
1975 AD	Established	The GGNRA established a visitor center at park headquarters, Fort Mason.
1976 AD	Established	The Fort Mason Foundation was created and given responsibility for guiding and shaping the development of abandoned warehouses and piers into a cultural center.

1980 AD	Removed	The creation of the Great Meadow included removal of the western half of MacArthur Avenue as well as the buildings foundations and paving remaining in the southwest section of the post.
1980 AD	Removed	Historic buildings surrounding the parade ground were removed.
1985 AD	Established	San Francisco Port of Embarkation was designated a National Historic Landmark.
1991 AD	Built	A memorial to Congressman Phil Burton and a sculpture by Benjamino Bufano were erected in the Great Meadow.

Statement Of Significance

Statement Of Significance
The Fort Mason Historic District is nationally significant for the years between 1855 and 1953. The district includes a wide range of designed and vernacular historic landscape resources that include vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems, buildings, batteries, and vegetation developed by the U.S. military during their one hundred year inhabitation of the site.

The Fort Mason Historic District was first listed on the National Register in 1972. The scope of the nomination was limited to the area surrounding the historic officers' quarters on East Black Point, identified as the "park" of four historic buildings, on the eastern side of the property, between Franklin Street and Van Ness Avenue. The Fort Mason Historic District was found eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive construction “characteristics of a type, period or method… or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.” In 1979, the boundary was increased to include the entire post. The enlarged boundary of the district was defined by Van Ness Avenue to the east, Bay Street to the south and Laguna Street to the west. To the north, the district was bounded by the San Francisco Bay, taking in the buildings and resources of the former San Francisco Port of Embarkation. The amended nomination also found the Historic District eligible for its “association with the events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history,” under Criterion A.

The period of historical significance established in the 1979 Fort Mason Historic District nomination begins with the construct of the civilian residences on the eastern hillside of Black Point during the mid-1850s and extends to the conclusion of the Korean conflict during the early 1950s. The listing of contributing buildings and sites found in the National Register documentation includes everything from the dwellings first constructed in 1855 as private residences, to the seven sets of Capehart-Wherry style officer's quarters comprising the area known as the "Quad," constructed between 1947 and 1953. The nomination specifically raises the issue of the level of significance for varied resources relating to this very broad period. It cites some of Fort Mason's buildings and sites as potentially having national significance, while the significance of more recent resources are cited as being locally significant.

In 1985, the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, now commonly referred to as Lower Fort Mason was designated as a National Historic Landmark based on the central role of these facilities in United States logistical strategy during World War II. The nomination also included Building 201, the former port headquarters building, discontinuous from the port area at Lower Fort Mason. The period of significance for the National Landmark is listed as 1912-1945. According to the nomination, "Between December 1941 and August 1945, 1,745,000 personnel embarked at San Francisco. In addition, more than half a million veterans of the war debarked at San Francisco during the same period. In the Bay Area, Fort Mason oversaw port operations at no fewer than thirteen other installations" (Fort Mason NL nomination form, 1985).

A draft nomination examining the significance of archeological resources at Fort Mason was also prepared in 1979, yet was never presented for entry into the National Register. In spite of its unofficial status, a working consensus among park staff supports the idea that Fort Mason is a potentially valuable archeological district. Because of this, Upper Fort Mason is currently managed as an archeological site. The proposed boundaries are drawn to include, "all known cultural deposits and areas of potential buried deposits such as environs of historic buildings, terrain beneath remnant floors and foundations and the current military residential area… ." As such, it is understood that there is a high potential for prehistoric archeological resources throughout Upper Fort Mason, well beyond the known archeological sites

identified in the draft 1979 nomination. The draft nomination suggests that the archeological resources at Fort Mason bear a local level of significance, yet are a potentially valuable source of information as to how the earliest Americans lived. Furthermore, it is said that these deposits may also have symbolic value as ethnographic resources.

This CLI does not alter the period of significance, the criterion used, or the boundaries or list of contributing features established by previous National Register nominations, but adds a higher level of detailed descriptions of the features and the cultural landscape as a whole.

Criterion A
The 1979 National Register form states, "The Fort Mason military reservation in its entirety is highly significant as a historic district. Commencing in 1797, and lasting through the Spanish and Mexican administrations of Alta California, Fort Mason was one of two sites on the San Francisco Bay that was armed with artillery for the defense of the harbor. For over forty years under the American administration, it played a role in the coastal defenses of the bay from the Civil War to post- Spanish-American War. It also served as an important element in the first submarine mine defense of the San Francisco Bay, in the Spanish-American War. From the Spanish-American War to the Korean War, Fort Mason's role as the headquarters of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation was of national significance historically. Through it moved millions of men and millions of tons of supplies, providing evidence of the United States' expansion and growing interests in the Pacific."

Criterion C
The 1979 National Register form states, "The collection of military structures dating from the 1850s to the Korean War illustrates the evolution of an Army post (and coastal fortifications to the lesser degree) over a period of 100 years. The contrasts and many moods of the architecture, the effect of the Army's caste system on the quarters, the charm of the earliest officers' row, the simple lines of the Endicott battery, the WPA architecture of the Great Depression, the Army's determination in landscaping - all these blend together to present a history of this place and its times. While many of the structures by themselves possess only local historical significance, together they build a district possessing both historical and architectural significance ranging from the local to the national level."

Criterion D
In the 1980s two excavations, one at Black Point Battery and one in the southeast corner of Fort Mason adjacent the MacArthur entrance gate, revealed nineteenth century military technology and artifacts. In addition, the brick battery gun emplacements remain in situ, under current landscaping, at Black Point Battery. These two locations have yielded and retain the potential to yield further information about the nineteenth century at Fort Mason.

Historic Context
Beginning in 1797 while California was a remote territory of Spain, Bateria Yerba Buena became one of two sites in the Bay Area armed to defend the harbor. Apparently abandoned during the subsequent Mexican administration of Alta California, the United States reserved the site from development in 1850, identifying it as the "Military Reservation at Point San Jose." The reservation was first occupied by the U.S. Army in 1863 during the crisis of the American Civil War and continued its mission of coastal defense through the Spanish-American War up until 1909, when armament was removed from its fortifications. Following this, the military mission of the post changed from defensive to logistical.

After the catastrophe of 1906, when much of the city was leveled by earthquake and fire, a decision was made to consolidate shipping and transport operations serving United States territorial possessions in the Pacific. Located at Fort Mason, the consolidated facility was completed in 1912, and in time became

known as the headquarters post for the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Fort Mason reached the zenith of its military mission before WWII and the highest point of its physical development somewhat later, during the Korean Conflict. Following the Korean Conflict, Fort Mason's limited size and incapacity to expand its facilities led the U.S. Army elsewhere and Fort Mason was gradually phased out of the military's plans.

Analysis of Landscape Integrity
The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its historic identity or evoke its appearance during a significant period in history; however, all seven qualities are not required in order to convey a sense of past time and place. The CLI provides additional documentation related to these aspects, particularly that of "setting".

Location
This aspect of integrity refers to the place where the landscape was constructed or evolved into being. Although the size of Fort Mason was circumscribed by an 1870 boundary reduction, the location has remained fixed. Buildings within the landscape that may have historical significance in their own right, such as FM-2, have however been moved following their initial construction. Nevertheless, the location and boundaries of Fort Mason have remained in place since 1870, and because of the aspect of location remains intact.

Design
The combination of elements that create the form, plan, spatial organization, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property fall under this category. Sub-divisions of Fort Mason were designed as independent compositions and retain integrity of design. For example, Black Point, settled during the 1850s retains sufficient aspects of form, plan, spatial organization and style. The "Revival-style" cottages found there retain their architectural style from the mid-nineteenth century while remaining organized inwardly along Franklin Street with few non-contributing additions. Likewise, Lower Fort Mason was designed as an independent military composition and retains its stark rectilinear and utilitarian configuration. Although changes were made to the area north of Bay Street and around the parade ground in the 1970s, significant elements, such as the Capehart-Wherry Housing Complex (the Quad) and the Mission Revival Officers' Park, were left intact retaining essential designed complexes dating to the period of significance. Consequently, Fort Mason retains integrity of design reflecting the entire period of significance, from 1855 to 1952.

Setting
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Fort Mason's setting has remained relatively consistent since the late 1920s to early 1930s, when the neighborhood surrounding the property became fully urbanized. Because of this, Fort Mason retains the qualities of its setting late in its period of significance, during the mid-twentieth century.

Materials
All types of construction materials, including paving, plantings, and other landscape features as well as the materials' placement in the landscape are considered in evaluating this aspect of integrity. The quality, condition, and placement of the materials found at Fort Mason are mixed, representing diminished integrity. The National Park Service has taken measures to remove many of the temporary buildings erected to meet the demands of both WWI and WWII. Consequently, many of the utilitarian landscape materials and small-scale features found in areas where demolition occurred have been removed as well. One illustration of this is the reduction of the amount of chain-link wire fencing

enclosing Fort Mason along its Bay Street frontage. While Fort Mason had long been an open base, the placement of this fencing was meaningful, intended to define the property as a separate precinct from the densely settled city surrounding it, and to make possible a closure of the base if need be. The remaining fencing, black on white street signs at intersections, and displays of militaria are deteriorating or threatened with removal, and may soon become lost. As a result, Fort Mason retains a diminished level of integrity of materials.

Workmanship
This aspect of workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Under National Park Service management, Fort Mason does not enjoy the high level of landscape maintenance that the U.S. Army was once able to direct toward the property. In spite of constrained maintenance resources, including the elimination of much of the laborious handwork required to maintain beds of annual plants and thriving shrub borders and foundation plantings, the Fort Mason landscape remains reasonably well cared for, retaining historical aspects of workmanship.

Feeling
A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period is evaluated under this aspect of integrity. Fort Mason retains its quality as an enclave isolated from the surrounding city and through this its integrity of feeling. The low density of buildings at Fort Mason is the primary contributor to this aspect of integrity and its effect. In a counter-intuitive way, the National Park Service's creation of its "Great Meadow" green space during the 1980s, introducing a wholly contemporary and non-historic element of the landscape, improved the qualities of feeling at Fort Mason. Before the creation of the Great Meadow, many of the buildings within that western quadrant of the property had been vacant for a number of years - engendering feelings of abandonment and decay. The removal of these derelict buildings has restored to Fort Mason the sense that this place is being inhabited and cared for.

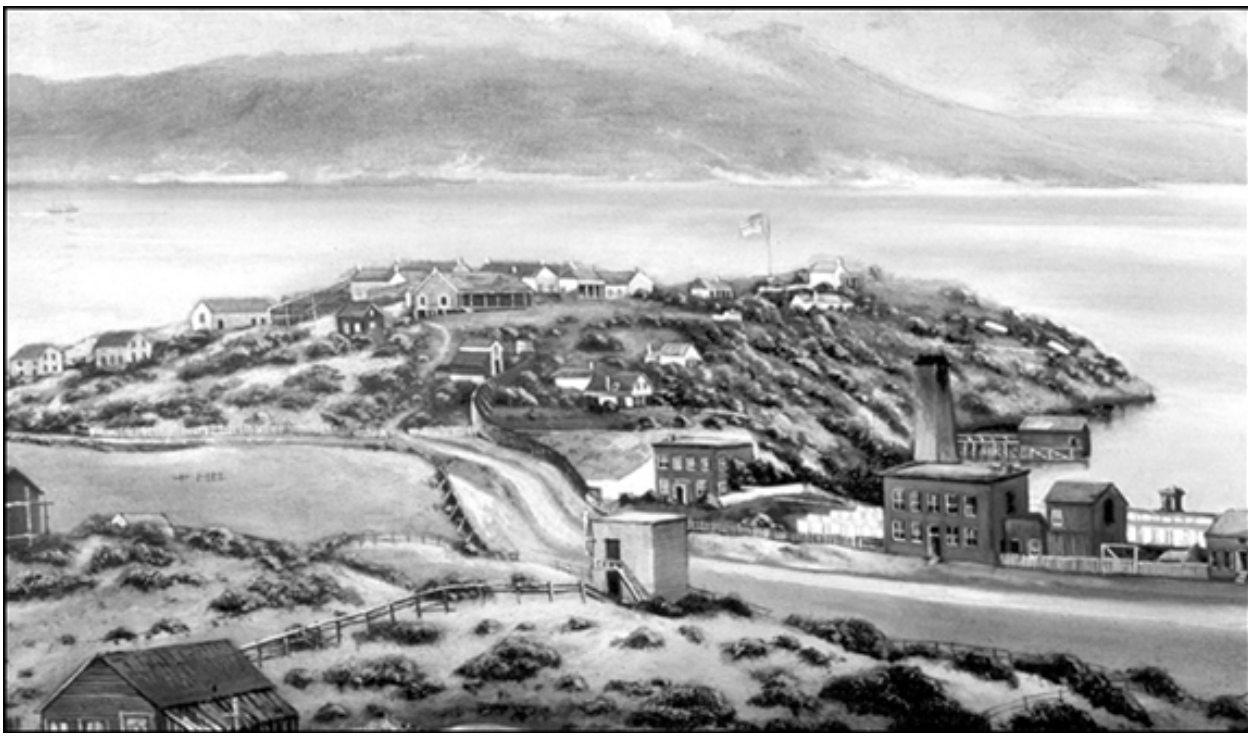
Association
This aspect of integrity refers to the direct link between the significant historic event, period, person, design, etc., and the cultural landscape. The Fort Mason landscape retains a very high degree of integrity of association. Fundamentally, the retention of the historic name itself, Fort Mason, continues to associate this place with the United States Army. Beyond this, the survival of the property retains that association - it has not been redeveloped for other commercial or civic purposes. Sufficient physical characteristics and features survive from the historic period to sustain this association between the property and its historic use and occupants.

Integrity of the Property as a Whole
Of the seven aspects of integrity defined by the National Register program, Fort Mason retains a high degree of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials and workmanship are diminished by the reduced level of maintenance under National Park Service management as compared to that of the U.S. Army, however integrity of materials and workmanship are merely diminished - not missing. According to National Register guidelines, a property does, or does not retain its overall historic integrity. The seven qualities of integrity need to be evaluated together - leading to an overall conclusion regarding the integrity of the property. Given the retention of high or partial integrity in five of its seven aspects, Fort Mason does retain its integrity as a historic property.

Physical History

History Overview

Please see the Fort Mason Cultural Landscape Report for a full history.



This oil painting documents landscape characteristics of 1868 when Point San Jose remained an isolated outpost and largely consisted of sand dunes and coastal dune scrub. Detail from oil painting courtesy U.S. Army, Presidio of Monterey.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Although Fort Mason was evaluated as one entire landscape, the focus was directed to Upper Fort Mason. As a result of this evaluation, the historic site was found to retain the following landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic significance of the cultural landscape: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Topography, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, Small Scale Features, Views and Vistas, and Archaeological Sites.

Natural Systems and Features: Two components of natural systems and features had a strong influence in the design and development of Fort Mason and remain today. The natural topography, a northward-jutting peninsula surrounded by steep cliffs, provided an exceptional vantage point into the San Francisco Bay and made Fort Mason an excellent strategic position. The prevailing wind was a constant aggravation and that was mitigated through a variety of measures, from fences to Monterey cypress trees.

Spatial Organization: Fort Mason is organized into two distinct areas: Upper and Lower Fort Mason. Lower Fort Mason is built on thirteen acres of landfill that lie only a few feet above the sea and includes military shipping facilities and transport operations. Upper Fort Mason is a much more complex landscape, created by evolving military needs and technologies over the course of a century; Gold Rush homes, remnant defense systems, and the Great Meadow are all encapsulated within this area.

Topography: Two substantial retaining walls – one along Van Ness Avenue and one separating Upper and Lower Fort Mason – as well as the fill that created Lower Fort Mason, are the major topographic alterations that remain from the historic period.

Circulation: Today several circulation systems remain from the historic period including the walkways throughout the Black Point residential area and much of the road system.

Buildings and Structures: Of the eighty structures extant at Fort Mason, fifty-five are historically significant according to current National Register of Historic Places documentation.

Vegetation: Many of the existing trees remain from the historic period. Among these are the even-aged stand of Monterey cypress trees, planted as a windbreak, that separate the engineered embankment between Upper and Lower Fort Mason, an acacia allee that lined the former MacArthur entrance, and a row of five palm trees that tower over the Great Meadow, marking the former corridor through Fort Mason. Turfgrass is by far the most pervasive historic vegetative feature.

Small Scale Features: A wide range of small scale features can be found at Fort Mason, but four main feature types are the greatest contributors to the landscape. These include fencing, lighting, signage, and utility related elements.

Views and Vistas: The prominent visual relationship between the San Francisco Bay and Upper Fort Mason remains, although it has become filtered by dense vegetation.

Archaeological Sites: The entirety of Upper Fort Mason is considered to be an area with sensitivity to subsurface resources. The Yelamu people are believed to have inhabited the peninsula and tests have revealed large quantities of undisturbed midden.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Geology: The San Francisco Bay forms an exceptional natural harbor that spurred the Spanish to establish a defensive artillery battery at this site and was an ideal setting for Native Americans to live before Europeans arrived. The formation of the bay and the San Francisco Peninsula are the result of tectonic forces bearing on the Pacific Plate and North American Plate at the rate of about one inch a year on the San Andreas fault. However, the rocks that compose the lithic foundation of Fort Mason were formed on the edge of a subduction zone between 200 and 100 million years ago, long before the San Andreas fault came into existence. These hard, resistant rocks are locally covered sand dunes formed during the Quaternary period. The sand originated on the broad coastal plane of the Sacramento/ San Joaquin River system approximately 12,000 years ago when the Pacific Ocean was as much as 300 feet below its present level.

Ecology: The Fort Mason cultural landscape is only a small component of the urban ecology of San Francisco. Ecological conditions and relationships have been profoundly affected here by humans and culture. Prior to settlement, records indicate that the greater portion of the property was mostly treeless. The plant life that did live there largely consisted of annual plants taking hold within the wind swept sand dunes. In the lee of the wind, native laurels and other woody perennials thrived. The current landscape is fundamentally altered and, in many ways, supported by the surrounding urban infrastructure. The landscape is covered with non-native grasses, vines and trees, including remnants of native plant communities that survive in isolated areas. These include vestiges of the coastal bluff scrub on the Northern Cliff and the topographic berms, crafted within the contemporary "Great Meadow," planted to mimic coastal dune scrub. Plantings of Monterey cypress and blue gum eucalyptus have colonized widely, comprising much of the current tree canopy on the property.

Climate: San Francisco enjoys what is often referred to as a "Mediterranean" climate, occurring on the west coasts of continents at mid-latitudes. This climate is typified by wet winters contrasting with warm or hot dry summers. The average annual rainfall in central California ranges from fifteen to fifty-five inches, with almost all rain occurring between November and April. Winter storms typically yield one to three inches over a few days and are separated by episodes of mild, clear weather. Summer rains are rare, and grasslands are dry and brown during the lengthy seasonal drought. Gaps in the coastal ranges permit ocean fog to penetrate inland, providing localized relief from summer heat and drought. During the summer, San Francisco receives moisture and cooling from coastal fog. Fall and spring can actually have the warmest weather of the year.

Summary
Contributing natural resources that have been influential in the development of Fort Mason include the geology, ecology, and climate of the area. These natural systems are still evident in the landscape today. As a result, natural systems and features is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the Fort Mason Historic District.

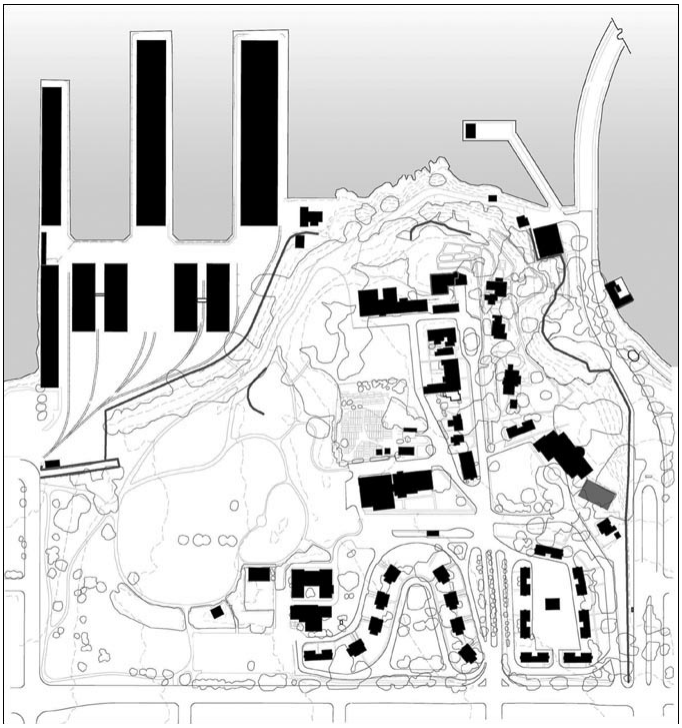
Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that create spaces. The spatial organization of Fort Mason is defined by two primary landforms. These are Upper Fort Mason, the older and more complex to the two areas, and Lower Fort Mason, a shipping facility built during the early twentieth century on land reclaimed from the bay. Functional characteristics further define the properties into two primary landscape zones.

The flat ground of Lower Fort Mason was created specifically to house military shipping and transport operations. It includes the western portal of the railroad tunnel, retaining wall, warehouse structures and parking lot located on the thirteen acres filled by the U.S. Army when it created its Transport Service docks here in the early twentieth century. The large-scale buildings are all oriented approximately north-south and surrounded by pavement or open water. The rectilinear open spaces are defined by vertical enclosures of the massive buildings – the defining element of Lower Fort Mason. A large parking area is located south of the structures and bordered by a curving retaining wall. This is a former industrial waterfront, a place where vegetation is almost entirely absent; it is a place where massive structures and expansive pavements serve as the defining landscape features.

The flanking upland of Upper Fort Mason contains a more complex landscape, created by evolving military needs and technologies over the course of a century. Two primary spaces compose Upper Fort Mason: the modern, noncontributing twenty-five acre Great Meadow, and the surviving historic military development. The landscape character of the Great Meadow is consistent as a single sub-area, essentially a gentle sloping open lawn and green space. The contributing military development is a more complex arrangement of sub-areas. Sandwiched between a major body of water and an intensely developed urban space, the spatial organization of Upper Fort Mason reflects elements of both the natural systems and an arbitrary urban grid. The native topography- steep cliffs surrounding a northward-jutting peninsula – created a highly prized tactical and residential locale. Coastal defenses and early civilian residences sited along the topographical brow form the north and east edges of development on the plateau. The north and east slopes are less developed and are defined by steep grades, concrete and masonry retaining walls and cribbing, and dense tree canopies. The centrally located facilities are organized orthogonally, an imposition of right-angles reflecting military order. South of MacArthur Avenue, the “Quad” housing development and triangular shaped footprint of “Officers’ Park” flanks the Franklin Street entrance. Officers’ Park is an independent composition of eight single-family quarters arranged around a central green. This is in stark contrast to the later development of the Quad, where seven multi-family quarters are arranged around a central parking lot. (Although the Quad was excluded from the National Register nomination, more research may establish it as a contributing resource as a part of the Wherry housing development.) Informal tree plantings enclose the perimeter along the southern and western boundaries of Fort Mason further reinforcing he spatial qualities of the site. The facades of townhouses on the south side of Bay Street, which act much like a wall, enclosing Fort Mason, further emphasize the sense of spatial volume.

Summary
As a result of the remaining spatial organization features established during the period of significance, this is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the historic district.



Spatial Organization. The size and arrangement of the buildings at Lower Fort Mason, compared to that at Upper Fort Mason, reflects important differences in the scale, function, and complexity of outdoor spaces within the historic district.

Topography

The defining physiographic features of Fort Mason, and the reason for its inclusion in the coastal defense system, are its naturally steep cliffs. These cliffs form the north and east perimeters of the North Fortification area and create a strategic location for the batteries. As a collection, the several generations of seacoast artillery batteries represent the changing technology of defense. Common among all is the manipulation of the land, still evident today.

South of the pumping station, along Van Ness Avenue is an enormous retaining wall of over 1200 linear feet. The imposition of the retaining wall creates a well-defined boundary between the western boundary of Fort Mason and the adjacent city. Along the face of the retaining wall is the east portal of the railroad tunnel.

The topography creates a clear division between Upper and Lower Mason, the latter having been constructed primarily on landfill, reclaimed from the bay. An engineered embankment accomplishes the grade change between the two areas. At the base of the embankment is a curved retaining wall, which ranges from four to twenty-four feet in height and extends for more than five hundred linear feet.

Summary
As a result of the remaining topographic features established during the period of significance, this is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the historic district.



The Van Ness Avenue Retaining Wall forms the district boundary at the east edge of Fort Mason.



A portion of the curved retaining wall and engineered slope separating Upper and Lower Fort Mason.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Engineered bank between Upper and Lower Fort Mason	Contributing			
FM - 328 - Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls	Contributing	Fort Mason Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls	021348	FM0328
Van Ness Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Mason Van Ness Retaining Wall	021347	FM0327
Planted Berms and Designed Topographic Undulations, Great Meadow	Non-Contributing			

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Historically, Fort Mason included features comprising the circulation system of both pedestrian and automobile routes as well as a railroad line and piers. Of these, much of the roadways have been eliminated or significantly altered since the period of significance and the railroad line and piers have ceased to operate. Primary circulation features found at Fort Mason include both contributing and noncontributing roads and sidewalks. It is important to note that virtually all of the area not covered by buildings at Lower Fort Mason is a paved surface and can be considered circulation.

ROADS AND DRIVEWAYS
Contributing
FM - 324 - MacArthur Avenue
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1914 by the proprietors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Following the end of the fair, MacArthur Avenue became the primary east-west corridor through Fort Mason. A streetcar line ran down the middle of MacArthur Avenue until it was removed during the late 1940s.
Existing Condition: Truncated and modified fragment.

FM-325 - McDowell Avenue
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1869 for transporting materials from the Quartermaster Wharf (Pier 4) up the hillside to the summit of Black Point. Original road switch-backed up the hillside and included what is now Battery Road.
Existing Condition: Road features bituminous pavement, averaging twenty-four feet wide. Road begins at Pier #4 and climbs the hillside at a steep grade to its greatest elevation overlooking Lower Fort Mason. The road traverses the side slope of the hill, featuring retaining walls at both the cut and fill slopes. From the intersection with Battery Road, McDowell Avenue continues down grade to where it enters and terminates in the Great Meadow. Vehicular access is restricted to park service.

Franklin Street (formerly Sheridan Road)
Historic Condition: Franklin Street is the primary and earliest roadway serving Fort Mason. The roadway was formerly known as Sheridan Road. This road is likely to have pre-existed the military reservation in a rudimentary way - serving the pre-Civil War private residences on Black Point.
Existing Condition: Road features bituminous pavement and concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. A traffic island creates a divided roadway in the vicinity of FM 238 and FM 239. Road widths are approximately fifteen feet east and west of the traffic island and approximately twenty-five feet south of the traffic island.

FM - 326 - Franklin Street Extension (segment between Bay Street and MacArthur Avenue)
Historic Condition: Was constructed between 1944 and 1947 as an improvement to a prior entrance off of Bay Street that entered the property on an angle divergent from the geometry of the city grid. Short acceleration and deceleration lanes were apparently part of the original late 1940s design.
Existing Condition: The accident history at this unorthodox intersection may require sensitive modifications in the future.

FM-326 - Franklin Street Terminus (formerly Sheridan Street)
Historic Condition: Northern terminus of Franklin Street, formerly Sheridan Road, is the primary and earliest roadway serving Fort Mason. This road is likely to have pre-existed the military reservation in a rudimentary way - providing access to the pre-Civil War private residences on Black Point.
Existing Condition: Road features bituminous pavement and concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks.

Road width is approximately 50 feet, north of the traffic island.

Franklin Street Traffic Island
Historic Condition: The traffic island first appears on a 1915 map of Fort Mason. The post flagstaff preceded the traffic circle at this location, being moved to the center of Franklin Street c.1898-99. Traffic circle was likely introduced after 1907, contemporary with the narrowing of Franklin Street to create a wider yard east of FM - 235.
Existing Condition: This oval shaped traffic island near the northern end of Franklin Street is planted with four mature Monterey cypress and a mix of shrubs and herbaceous plants. Concrete curbing defines the edges of the traffic island, which measures approximately thirty-eight feet wide and eighty-three feet long at the most extreme points.

Battery Road
Historic Condition: Originally part of McDowell Avenue constructed c. 1877 - modified during construction of Battery Burnham when the Battery Road segment was cut into a trench to provide access to the subterranean portions of Battery Burnham
Existing Condition: Road features bituminous pavement, averaging 15 feet wide. A trenched gutter and a concrete retaining wall defines the south side of the roadway, supporting the Barracks and Schoolhouse.

Funston Road
Historic Condition: Funston Road became a well-defined route during the 1890s as a central Parade was being created at Fort Mason. Funston Road defined the northern limits of the Parade quadrangle.
Existing Condition: Funston Road features bituminous pavement and is edged with concrete curbing. Although Funston Road is out of context with the no longer extant Magazine and Barry Roads, the physical characteristics of Funston Road are consistent with conditions found at the close of WWII.

Pope Road
Historic Condition: The initial alignment of Pope Road appeared to serve as a secondary service-way to the rear of the buildings fronting on Franklin Street. Pope Road achieved greater importance when the central Parade was created c. 1890. Pope Road bounds the east side of the Parade quadrangle.
Existing Condition: Pope Road features bituminous pavement and is edged with concrete curbing. Although Pope Road is out of context with the no longer extant Magazine and Barry Roads, the physical characteristics of Pope Road are consistent with conditions found at the close of WWII.

Scholfield Road
Historic Condition: Before the creation of MacArthur Avenue in 1915, the alignment of Scholfield Road was consistent with that of the "Presidio Road," or "Road to the Presidio," the former east-west route across the military reservation. Scholfield Road appeared in its current location as early as 1877. Prior to that time, the Presidio Road was aligned further to the south of Scholfield Road's current intersection with Franklin Street. Scholfield Road was largely removed c. 1978 by the National Park Service in creating the current Community Garden.
Existing Condition: Truncated remnant intersecting with Franklin Street.

Shafter Place
Historic Condition: Appeared on site plans following the 1902-1903 construction of the new Post Hospital (FM - 201) and the adjacent Hospital Steward's Quarters (FM - 204).
Existing Condition: Truncated remnant at intersection with Franklin Street

Inner Loop Road - Officers' Park
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1934 contemporary with the Officers' Park housing development.

Existing Condition: Road features a bituminous surface and concrete curbing.

Outer Loop Road - Officers' Park
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1934 contemporary with the Officers' Park housing development.
Existing Condition: Road features a bituminous surface and concrete curbing.

South-East Entrance (eastern MacArthur Avenue, including FM-12 entrance gate)
Historic Condition: The post entrance at the corner of Van Ness Avenue and Bay Street was created c. 1900 during a time when plans for improvements to Fort Mason were being considered as a part of the Endicott System of coastal defenses. A formal gateway was installed here during the 1930s with WPA funding.
Existing Condition: The formal entrance at Van Ness and Bay Street consists of white painted stucco on concrete, with light fixtures mounted on top of piers. The gateposts are mounted with wrought-iron gates that are chained shut. The road surface is highly crowned, paved with bituminous concrete and served by parallel concrete gutters and sidewalks. The road has been converted to one-way traffic with the western half of the road currently accommodating angled parking for McDowell Hall.

McDowell Hall Driveway and Carriage Turn
Historic Condition: A driveway and carriage turn shaped as a tear-drop has been found here as early as the mid-1850s when Black Point was an enclave for well-to-do San Franciscans. The driveway and carriage turn was reconfigured in 1876 at the direction of General McDowell. Its current configuration is documented in an 1890 map of the post.
Existing Condition: The road surface is paved with bituminous concrete and served by parallel concrete curbing, gutters and sidewalks. The carriage turn center island is planted with a multi-point star arrangement of shrubs at the center of which is a stone marker.

McDowell Hall Service Drive
Historic Condition: This service drive appears on WWII era Post Maps -it once served former greenhouse on footprint of current FM-7 - NCO Quarters.
Existing Condition: Bituminous concrete service drive - north side of FM-1

FM - 9 NCO Quarters Driveway
Historic Condition: Driveway serving FM-9 NCO quarters, on site of former stable. The driveway was reconfigured many times during the period of significance.
Existing Condition: Concrete driveway and small parking area.

North Driveway - Quarters 2
Historic Condition: The precursor to this driveway appears in 1907 maps of Fort Mason - at that time shown as a footpath between Quarters 2 and Quarters 3. The driveway assumed its present configuration by 1945.
Existing Condition: Bituminous concrete driveway, incorporating a carriage turn. Driveway serves both Quarters 2 and Quarters 3.

South Driveway - Quarters 2
Historic Condition: The precursor to this driveway appears in 1907 maps of Fort Mason. At that time the driveway was shown as a footpath leading to a small dwelling located to the east - between Quarters 1 and Quarters 2. The driveway assumed its present configuration by 1945.
Existing Condition: Bituminous concrete driveway.

PARKING LOTS

Non-Contributing
Bay Street Parking Lot
Historic Condition: Constructed during the early 1980s during NPS management of the property.
Existing Condition: The paved area provides parking for approximately ??? cars.

SIDEWALKS AND STAIRS
Contributing
FM - 248B - Stairs between McDowell Avenue and Transformer House
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1938
Existing Condition: Deteriorated. Constructed of concrete and partially covered with soil and vegetation.

FM - 407 - Concrete Stair between Parade Ground and Great Meadow
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1938, replacing prior wooden outdoor stairs in this location.
Existing Condition: A series of concrete steps, four inches wide overall, with a total of nine runs, a total of thirty-seven risers, leading from the west side of the Parade to what was once a small parking area before the creation of the Great Meadow.

FM - 408 - Stairs between Upper and Lower Fort Mason
Historic Condition: Stairs first extant at this location c. 1922. Current concrete stairs replaced earlier wooden stairs as part of a major landscaping effort during 1938.
Existing Condition: Stair includes two long runs of concrete steps forty-two inches wide, comprised of thirty-four and forty-two risers and one short run of ten risers, with 4' X 12' concrete landing at mid-slope. Stairs lack cheek walls and are fitted with metal handrails.

FM - 412 - Concrete Stair between Parade Ground and McDowell Avenue
Historic Condition: Constructed between 1940 and 1945.
Existing Condition: One short and one long run of concrete steps, without cheek walls, leading from the northwest corner of the Parade to McDowell Avenue.

FM - 413 - Concrete Stair at Lower Battery San Jose
Historic Condition: Likely constructed in 1938 to replace wooden stairs during a beautification project.
Existing Condition: Four separate sets of stairs with twelve risers each, twelve-inch cheek walls and pipe handrails. Stairs lead from the terrace at Franklin Street to the uppermost level at Black Point adjacent to Battery Burnham.

FM - 414 - Concrete Stair at Upper Battery San Jose
Historic Condition: Likely constructed in 1938 to replace wooden stairs during a beautification project.
Existing Condition: Two runs of concrete steps, with twelve inch cheek walls and pipe handrails. Stairs lead from Franklin Street to the picnic area adjacent to Battery West, and lower run continues to the historic walkway along the bluff.

System of Pedestrian Paths and Stairs along Black Point
Historic Condition: An extensive system of interconnected walking paths has been in place in the east Black Point area since the mid-1850s soon after the area was first developed. Although this system of pathways has evolved over time, it was designed for access and enjoyment of the east-facing hillside gardens belonging to the dwellings. Many of these pathways are built into the hillside using masonry retaining walls featuring built-in benches.
Existing Condition: Elements of the pathway system are between thirty inches and forty-two inches wide and are paved with concrete and in places edged with brick. Steps are made of poured concrete, and are accompanied by slope revetments made of concrete cribbing. The pathways found on the steepest part of

the east-facing slope have become overgrown with vines and other vegetation to make them nearly impassable.

System of Pedestrian Paths and Stairs around the fortification structures
Historic Condition: An extensive system of interconnected walking paths developed around the fortification structures soon after the removal of armament in 1909. Subsequently, the terraces and slopes characteristic of this area were planted with trees and shrubs, extending the gardenesque treatment of the adjacent east Black Point officers' quarters area. Although this system of pathways has evolved over time, the surviving arrangements of pathways and materials have been in place since the end of WWII, during the period of significance of the property.
Existing Condition: Elements of the pathway system are between thirty inches and forty-two inches wide and are paved with concrete and in places edged with brick. Steps are made of poured concrete, and are accompanied by slope revetments made of concrete cribbing and modern handrails.

System of Pedestrian Paths around the parade ground
Historic Condition: A system of sidewalks and paths evolved around the parade ground area as buildings and facilities filled all available building sites by the beginning of WWII. Although this network of pathways has evolved over time, the surviving arrangement of pathways and materials has been in place since the end of WWII, during the period of significance of the property.
Existing Condition: Elements of the pathway system are between thirty inches and forty-two inches wide and are paved with concrete and in placed edged with brick. Steps are made of poured concrete.

System of Pedestrian Paths along Bay Street, throughout the Quad and Officers' Park
Historic Condition: Historically there were no public sidewalks on the base property paralleling Bay Street between Franklin and Laguna Streets. A sidewalk did exist along the north side of Bay Street between Franklin and Van Ness Avenue inside the post fence. However this length of parallel sidewalk was modified by the National Park Service early in its management of the property to a more curvilinear alignment and this section does not contribute. Elsewhere, the sidewalks existed historically, lining interior post roadways and leading to residences.
Existing Condition: Intact.

Sidewalk along Van Ness Avenue
Historic Condition: The sidewalk bordering the eastern side of Van Ness Avenue assumed its current configuration c. 1939 with the completion of Aquatic Park.
Existing Condition: The sidewalk is intact and maintained by the City of San Francisco.

Non-Contributing
System of Pedestrian Pathways through the Great Meadow
Historic Condition: The pedestrian pathways within the Great Meadow are a component of the design prepared for the NPS in 1978 by Royston, Hanamoto, Beck & Abey.
Existing Condition: Intact.

Vest-pocket park pathways and surfaces (between Casemate retaining wall and Van Ness Avenue)
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1978-1982 during NPS management of the property.
Existing Condition: Vest-pocket park is more clearly identified with Aquatic Park than Fort Mason.

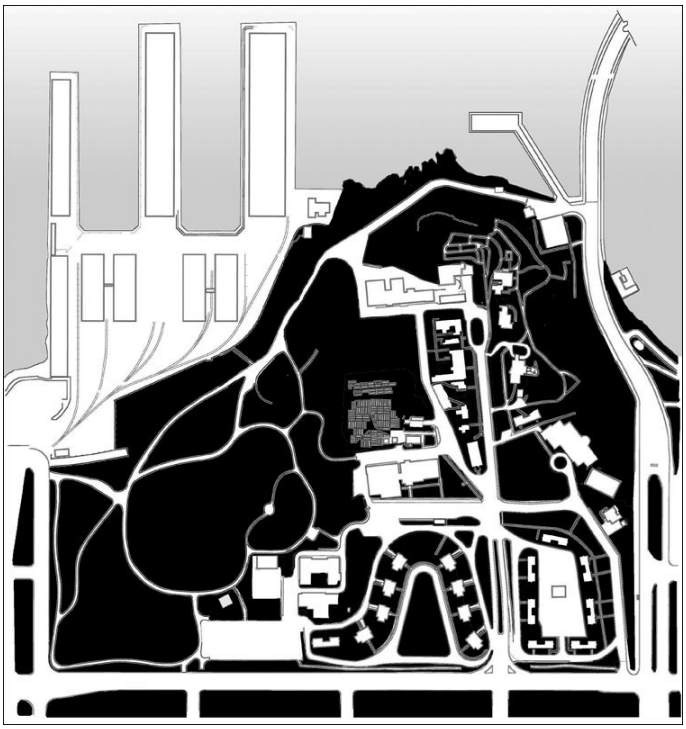
RAILROAD LINES
Contributing
FM - 330 - Belt Line Railroad Tracks and Right of Way

Historic Condition: Built by the California State Board of Harbor Commissioners to provide service to San Francisco's industrial waterfront. This section of tracks was built contemporary with the construction of the tunnel underneath Fort Mason in 1914. Tracks were intended to provide rail access to the Panama Pacific International Exposition and to the Army's transport docks at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: Extant. Single line of level trackage below Fort Mason leading into and through a tunnel (FM - 300). Tracks are 1,500 feet long connecting Aquatic Park to the east with the Marina district and Lower Fort Mason to the west.

FM - 406 - Railroad Tracks - Port of Embarkation
Historic Condition: Railroad sidings and track laid out c. 1914, interfacing rail and ship transportation.
Existing Condition: Railroad track within the Lower Fort Mason gate is intact but not operational. The space between the steel rails and the adjacent bituminous pavement has been filled with sealant to minimize tripping. The extant railroad tracks at Lower Fort Mason are important artifacts helping visitors to understand the operation and character of this former industrial waterfront area.

Piers are described in the following discussion of Buildings and Structures.

Summary
While much of the circulation system has been altered since the period of significance, key circulation routes continue to provide access across much of the cultural landscape and most of the existing circulation features are historic. As a result, circulation retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic.



Circulation. The intersection of Franklin Street and MacArthur Avenue forms an important crossroads. The various components of the system of roads and pathways can be understood through their relationship with these two primary routes.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
McDowell Hall Service Drive	Contributing	Fort Mason Driveways (Generic)	336900	
Battery Road	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
FM - 248B - Stairs between McDowell Avenue and Transformer House	Contributing	Fort Mason Steps From Mcdowell Ave To Trans House	058232	FM0248B
FM - 324 - MacArthur Avenue	Contributing	Fort Mason Macarthur Avenue	021344	FM0324
FM - 326 - Franklin Street Extension (segment between Bay Street and MacArthur Avenue)	Contributing			
FM - 330 - Belt Line Railroad Tracks and Right of Way	Contributing	Fort Mason Beltline Railroad Tracks	021350	FM0330
FM - 406 - Railroad Tracks - Port of Embarkation, Lower Fort Mason	Contributing	Fort Mason Port Of Embarkation Railroad Tracks	055743	FM0406
FM - 408 - Stairs between Upper and Lower Fort Mason	Contributing	Fort Mason Steps Between Upper/Lower Ft Mason	058195	FM0408
FM - 9 NCO Quarters Driveway	Contributing	Fort Mason Driveways (Generic)	336900	
FM-325 - McDowell Avenue	Contributing	Fort Mason Mcdowell Avenue	021345	FM0325
FM-326 Franklin Street (formerly Sheridan Road)	Contributing	Fort Mason Franklin Street	021346	FM0326
Franklin Street Terminus (formerly Sheridan Street)	Contributing			
Funston Road	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Inner Loop Road - Officers' Park	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Lower Steps at Battery San Jose	Contributing	Fort Mason Lower Steps At Battery San Jose	058229	FM0413

McDowell Hall Driveway and Carriage Turn	Contributing	Fort Mason Driveways (Generic)	336900	
North Driveway - Quarters 2	Contributing	Fort Mason Driveways (Generic)	336900	
Outer Loop Road - Officers' Park	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Pope Road	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Scholfield Road	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Shafter Place	Contributing	Fort Mason Roads (Generic)	336898	
Sidewalk along Van Ness Avenue	Contributing	Fort Mason Sidewalks (Generic)	336902	
Sidewalks along Bay Street, throughout the Quad and Officers' Park	Contributing	Fort Mason Sidewalks	336902	
South Driveway - Quarters 2	Contributing	Fort Mason Driveways (Generic)	336900	
South-East Entrance (eastern MacArthur Avenue, including FM-12 entrance gate)	Contributing	Fort Mason Macarthur Avenue Entrance Gate	005886	FM0012
Steps Between Parade Grd & McDowell Ave	Contributing	Fort Mason Steps Between Parade Grd & Mcdowell Ave	058196	FM0412
Steps Between Parade Ground & Meadow	Contributing	Fort Mason Steps Between Parade Ground & Meadow	058194	FM0407
System of Pedestrian Paths and Stairs around the fortification structures	Contributing	System Of Pedestrian Paths And Stairs Around The Fortification Structures	350267	
System of Pedestrian Paths and Stairs East Black Point Area	Contributing	Fort Mason East Black Point Paths And Stairs	350265	
System of Pedestrian Walkways around the parade ground	Contributing	System Of Pedestrian Walkways Around The Parade Ground	350271	
Upper Steps at Battery San Jose	Contributing	Fort Mason Upper Steps At Battery San Jose	058230	FM0414

Barry Road	Non-Contributing
Bay Street Parking Lot	Non-Contributing
Franklin Street Traffic Island	Non-Contributing
Magazine Road	Non-Contributing
System of Pedestrian Pathway, Great Meadow	Non-Contributing
Vest-pocket park pathways and surfaces (between Casemate retaining wall and Van Ness Avenue)	Non-Contributing

Buildings And Structures

Of the eighty structures extant at Fort Mason (Upper and Lower), fifty-five are historically significant according to current National Register of Historic Places documentation. Collectively, they represent a continuum of U.S. Army use extending from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Building styles are consequently eclectic, reflecting a lengthy period of development. Uses of the buildings at Upper Fort Mason are a combination of residential, military, utilitarian, administrative, recreational, and religious. Although individual buildings were constructed over a long period of time and are of various styles and methods of construction, the ensemble of buildings has been unified with consistent beige paint color, "Presidio white". Roofing materials and methods also vary widely across the site, yet also have been effectively unified through the selection of a uniform terra-cotta color for the various roofing materials.

RESIDENTIAL
Contributing
The "Revival-style" Cottages at Black Point were commandeered by the U.S. Army during the Civil War. These buildings make up four of the five original civilian dwellings overlooking Aquatic Park.

FM-1 - McDowell Hall
Historic Condition: The original building on this site was removed with former elements of it incorporated into a grand new residence serving General McDowell, Divisional Commander during the 1870s. The original 1850s building here was oriented to face the east, toward Black Point Cove. McDowell reconfigured the new building to face west, toward the Presidio.
Existing Condition: Single and two story sprawling wood-frame building. Single story addition features a flat roof. Original building features a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. Other features include brick chimneys, porte cochere, and Italianate detailing.

FM-2 - Brooks House
Historic Condition: One of the five original civilian dwellings at Black Point commandeered by the U.S. Army during the Civil War. The core of this building is said to have been located on the site of FM-1 and moved to present site when FM-1 was built during the 1870s.
Existing Condition: Two and a half story wood-frame building, approximately 50' x 90.' The older south wing features a hip roof, the larger north wing having steep gable with dormer windows. A porch and porte cochere are located at north side of gabled wing.

FM-3 - Haskell House
Historic Condition: One of the five original civilian dwellings at Black Point commandeered by the U.S. Army during the Civil War. This building was aid to have been constructed by a Commodore Moody, yet was later occupied by Leonidas Haskell until 1863 when the property was taken over by the U.S. Army. The building was subsequently used as an officer's quarters until the 1980s.
Existing Condition: Two story wood-frame building, approximately fifty feet by seventy feet. South wing features a hip roof with diamond patterned asphalt shingles and tile at along the roof ridges. The north wing features a Mansard roof with shingles on top pitch. Modern additions at north side of building.

FM-4 - Palmer House
Historic Condition: One of the five original civilian dwellings at Black Point commandeered by the U.S. Army during the Civil War. Built by Haskell and Co., later sold to Joseph Palmer who lived there until 1863 when the property was taken over by the U.S. Army. The Army made considerable additions during the early twentieth century, using the building to house junior officers and aides to the

commanding general.
Existing Condition: Two and a half story wood-frame building, approximately sixty feet by seventy feet. Features and eclectic mix of Mansard, hip and gable roofs. Major additions at west side of building, built into the hillside.

The nine buildings in the vicinity of the parade ground were a part of the U.S. Army's initial development of a military reservation at Point San Jose. Buildings constructed during this phase exhibit characteristics of a simplified Colonial Revival style with clean, simplified lines, and a minimal use of applied decoration. Each evolved into a non-commissioned officers' residence, although the uses have varied since the historic period.

FM - 201 - Post Headquarters
Historic Condition: Begun in 1902 and originally intended to serve as the post hospital, FM - 201 has served as a barracks and later, as an administrative center for Fort Mason and the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. The original building has been added to and modified numerous times since its initial construction. Building assumed its present configuration by 1944.
Existing Condition: Original one-story brick hospital with three-story addition measures seventy feet by 115 feet, and features an asphalt-shingle covered gable roof. A large wood-frame addition was made on the west side of building. The original porches and shutters are not extant.

FM - 204 - Hospital Steward's Quarters
Historic Condition: Begun in 1902 to house the post steward, this brick building was later used for NCO housing. The building consists of a large two-story wood-frame addition to west constructed c. 1922.
Existing Condition: This building is presently used for administrative offices.

FM - 231 - NCO Quarters
Historic Condition: Constructed during 1864 as part of the U.S. Army's initial development of a military reservation at Point San Jose. FM - 231 and FM - 238 were very similar buildings when first constructed.
Existing Condition: One and a half story wood-frame building in the Stick-Style, measuring approximately eighteen feet by thirty-eight feet. Building features a gable roof and lean-to addition. Original building was very similar to FM - 238 located nearby.

FM - 232 - NCO Quarters
Historic Condition: Constructed during 1864 as part of the U.S. Army's initial development of a military reservation at Point San Jose. Many additions and modifications have been made to the original structure.
Existing Condition: One and a half story wood-frame building, measuring approximately twenty-three feet by forty-six feet. It features a gable roof with shed dormers.

FM - 234 - NCO Quarters
Historic Condition: Constructed during 1864 as part of the U.S. Army's initial development of a military reservation at Point San Jose. Many additions and modifications have been made to the original structure.
Existing Condition: One and a half story wood-frame building, measuring approximately twenty-seven feet by forty-six feet. The original gable roofed building has acquired lean-to and shed additions among many other modifications.

FM - 235 - Storehouse and Office Building
Historic Condition: Original building here served as a Quartermaster's storehouse. Structure was constructed during 1864 as part of the U.S. Army's initial development of a military reservation at Point

San Jose. Many additions and modifications have been made to the original structure. The building was converted to residences during the early twentieth century.
Existing Condition: L-shaped wood-frame building, first story measuring thirty-five feet by ninety feet with two-story rear addition measuring seventeen feet by seventy-three feet. Continuous porch is in place on façade facing Franklin Street. The building is currently divided into four apartments.

FM - 238 - Hospital Steward's Quarters
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1891 to house post surgeon after the expansion of FM – 239, it was subsequently used as NCO quarters.
Existing Condition: One and a half story wood-frame building, measuring twenty feet by fifty-one feet overall. The building features a gable roof with one story gable addition at the rear and elements of the Stick Style of architecture, popular in San Francisco during the period. The original building was constructed very similar to FM - 231 located nearby.

FM - 239 - Post Hospital and Steward's Quarters
Historic Condition: Originally built during the 1860s as two separate structures with the hospital building physically separate from the steward's quarters. The two buildings were joined c. 1890 to create a large L-shaped building. The use as a hospital ended when new hospital was built in 1902, and it was subsequently used for housing and offices. The building is located at corner of Franklin Street and Funston Road.
Existing Condition: A single story L-shaped wood-frame building measuring fifty-three feet by eighty feet overall. There is a hip roof and continuous porch on part of building fronting Franklin Street. Part of building fronting Funston features a gable roof and an enclosed porch; it contains many small additions and modifications.

FM - 240 - Enlisted Men's Barracks
Historic Condition: Originally two separate buildings, these barracks were the first U.S. Army buildings constructed on the U.S. Military Reservation at Point San Jose during the Civil War. Buildings were joined c. 1877, and the south facing porch was removed c. 1920, demonstrating a reorientation of the front of the building from the north to the south. Between 1927 and 1940 the Army added three two-story wings projecting from the north façade of the building. The south façade fronts onto the Parade.
Existing Condition: An eclectic and rambling structure measuring seventy-five feet by two hundred and five feet overall. The building is currently used as a hostel for overnight visitors.

The Officers' Park Housing Complex consists of eight duplexes constructed in the Mission Revival style. FM-9 was also constructed using this type of architectural detail.

FM - 41 thru 44 and 46 thru 49 - "Officers' Park" Housing Complex
Historic Condition: Complex of eight buildings was constructed with WPA funding during the 1930s expansion and enhancement of Fort Mason. The eight buildings face each other, arranged around a central triangular "green." Layout of "Officers' Park" has been said to emulate design characteristics of San Francisco's "Sea Cliff" residential neighborhood.
Existing Condition: Individual buildings are two-story painted stucco dwellings measuring thirty-two feet by thirty-nine feet with a projecting eleven feet by eighteen feet wing. Buildings feature clay tile gable roofs and basement garages at the rear façade. The east and west ranges of four buildings are connected with garden sidewalls.

FM-9 - NCO Quarters
Historic Condition: Built during the Great Depression (1934) as part of a WPA project as residence for a sergeant on the Division Commander's personal staff. The original building was intended to be in the

Mission Revival style. Period drawings show a garage paired with this dwelling, indicating that the occupant may have had responsibilities as a driver.
Existing Condition: Single story wood-frame building approximately thirty-nine feet by forty-four feet. The building is covered with painted stucco and features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Because of extensive changes to the building, it no longer reflects characteristics of the Mission Revival style of architecture.

The Capehart-Wherry housing complex, features white stucco exteriors and red tile roofs, recalling some basic characteristics of the Mission Revival architecture found elsewhere on post. However, it lacks the more careful, and expensive, details found in the Officers' Park.

FM-32 through 39 - "The Quad" Capehart-Wherry Housing Complex
Historic Condition: Complex of eight duplex quarters buildings with central laundry facility is located at the south-east corner of Fort Mason. These were constructed between 1947 and 1953 during a military housing shortage. The typical individual building making up this complex is identical to FM-7 and FM-50 which were used as infill buildings elsewhere at Upper Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: Two-story wood-frame duplex buildings measuring 20' x 85.' Structure is finished in painted stucco, featuring low gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles.

As the U.S. military operated housing units funded and constructed under the mid- century Capehart and Wherry legislation have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, its is reasonable that a similar conclusion can be made regarding examples of this housing that is currently managed by the National Park Service.

At the end of World War II the armed forces, as well as the civilian population at large, faced a housing shortage created by a decades-long deferment of housing construction caused by the Great Depression and by the recently concluded war. The substantial numbers of housing units added to military bases over the next two decades became known collectively as Capehart-Wherry housing. Capehart-Wherry housing found on United States military reservations was not named for any particular style of construction or noted builder, but for the funding legislation authorizing its creation. On March 5, 1949 Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska sponsored a bill to build family housing on and near military installations. Wherry housing was to be built, owned and maintained by private developers and rented to military personnel in exchange for their obtaining low-interest construction loans. On August 11, 1955 the Capehart Housing Act was passed by Congress, a bill similar to the Wherry legislation in that construction was accomplished by private developers, yet the government would assume ownership and management following completion.

Responding to the Army's efforts to streamline Section 106 compliance related to over 19,000 surviving housing properties constructed between 1949 and 1962, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) published a "Notice of Intent to Issue Program Comment on Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing" in the Federal Register on March 20, 2002. On May 31, 2002 the ACHP approved the Army's plan to pursue 106 Compliance programmatically for its entire portfolio of Capehart-Wherry properties rather than on a case-by-case basis. The ACHP's comments and findings followed an Army sponsored symposium on the "Management of Capehart -Wherry Housing (1949-1962)" at Fort Belvoir, Virginia during May 2001. The United States Army, Air Force, Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation participated jointly in the symposium.

Non-contributing
FM-7 - NCO Quarters

Historic Condition: This structure was built for use as officer's quarters following the end of WWII, contemporary with the Capehart-Wherry complex at Fort Mason known as the "Quad."
Existing Condition: Two story wood-frame building, approximately twenty feet by eighty-five feet. The building is finished with painted stucco, and features a shingled gable roof. Located along the line of Gold Rush homes on Black Point, this individual building is considered an intrusion on the Fort Mason Historic District and was determined as ineligible for listing on the National Register by the SHPO and is currently listed as non-contributing by the LCS.

FM - 50 - Capehart Officers Quarters Duplex
Historic Condition: Constructed between 1947 and 1953 during a nationwide military housing shortage. This individual building is identical to those making up the "Quad" development found at the southeast corner of the property.
Existing Condition: Two-story wood-frame duplex building measuring twenty feet by eighty-five feet. Structure is finished in painted stucco, featuring low gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Located at the west end of the Officers' Park, this building was found to be ineligible for listing on the National Register by the SHPO and is currently listed as non-contributing on the LCS.

MILITARY
Contributing
Coastal fortifications constructed at Fort Mason represent three generations of evolving military technologies.

FM - 329 - Civil War Era Gun Battery
Historic Condition: Constructed of brick, timber and earth during 1864, designed as two separate earthen barbette batteries connected to each other by a straight curtain wall. Each of the two batteries was designed to mount six guns each. During WWII a temporary barracks accommodating bachelor officers encroached upon western battery.
Existing Condition: Excavated and restored during 1982, only the western battery and the curtain wall survive. The eastern battery has been destroyed, although it is possible that archeological remnants may be extant.

FM - 329A - MLR Concrete Gun Platform
Historic Condition: Plans for this gun emplacement originated with the Spanish-American War of 1898. The platform was completed c. 1900 and it was constructed to the immediate south-west of FM - 329.
Existing Condition: Built of board finished concrete, the parapet wall is approximately sixty-three feet long and six feet high. Gun mounts are engineered ferro-concrete, protected behind a wide parapet of earth on its west facing side.

FM – 250 - MLR Concrete Magazine
Historic Condition: Powder magazine for two eight-inch converted Rodman muzzle loading rifles on concrete mounts adjacent to the magazine. Constructed c. 1898-1900. It is very likely to have been built in the location of a former timber magazine itself constructed during the Civil War.
Existing Condition: Below-grade concrete structure having a single concrete framed stairway leading to a single underground room measuring ten feet by fifteen feet. The original wooden door and hardware survive. It is located immediately southwest of West Battery (FM - 329).

FM-23 - Mine Casemate
Historic Condition: This structure was the first of three mine casemates built in the Bay area for controlling electronically detonated mines. Cables ran from this subterranean room through an underground tunnel. It is significant for its contribution to coastal defenses of the San Francisco Bay

between 1891 and 1945.
Existing Condition: Underground concrete structure built into the east facing hillside of Black Point. Interior is a twelve feet by twenty-two feet vaulted room. Metal access door through concrete retaining wall is closed and made inaccessible.

FM - 242 – Disappearing Gun Battery and Magazine (Battery Burnham)
Historic Condition: Built near the site believed to be the location of the former Spanish Bateria San Jose. Battery Burnham served as part of San Francisco's Endicott-era coastal defenses. The earth sheltered concrete battery once mounted a single eight-inch breech-loading rifle on a disappearing carriage. The weapon was removed in 1909 due to obsolescence.
Existing Condition: Single-story board finished concrete structure built into the hillside - exposed on southern façade. Concrete walls are eight feet thick. There is a fire control sighting station on roof and a gun pit at east side of structure. FM - 5, a two-car garage built c. 1914, encroaches into gun pit.

FM - 15 - Searchlight Shelter
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1911. This is one of many similar searchlight shelters constructed in the San Francisco Bay area. Its presence continued the defensive mission of Fort Mason in a diminished way, even though armaments had been removed from the post by the time of its construction.
Existing Condition: A single-story, board-finished concrete structure, measuring eleven feet by nineteen feet. The building is polygonal on northern façade facing the bay and fitted with steel shutters to facilitate the operation of the searchlight. The roof is flat concrete.

LOWER FORT MASON
Contributing
Buildings and structures constructed to facilitate the Army’s transport service are located at Lower Fort Mason, along with a few other buildings. The buildings are visually connected through the use of architectural details which reflect the Mission Revival style, including painted stucco exteriors and red-tiled roofs.

FM - 301 - Lower Entry Gate
Historic Condition: Built c. 1926 as the gateway into the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, this gate once controlled access to the second largest of the U.S. Army's shipping and logistical centers.
Existing Condition: The western wall along Lower Fort Mason is in the California Mission Style, and runs between Building A (FM - 308) and the Provost Marshall's Office (FM - 302). Tile roofing on entry posts and tile wall-caps are severely deteriorated.

FM - 302 - Provost Marshall's Office
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1926, following a western expansion of a retaining wall creating additional level ground at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: One story, stucco-finished building, measuring twenty feet by forty feet. The structure features a hip roof covered in tiles.

FM - 303 - Guard Station
Historic Condition: Built 1926, after more than a decade of the Army's operation of its transport docks at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: Small one-story stucco building measures ten feet by eighteen feet. The structure features a hip roof covered with tiles, and a single access door on the east elevation. The building is in need of routine maintenance.

FM - 322 - Battery Charging Station

Historic Condition: Built during 1935, following the extension of the Lower Fort Mason retaining wall to the north-east. It is located immediately east of Pier 3.
Existing Condition: One-story Mission Revival style building laid out in a "T" form. Building measures sixty feet by sixty-four feet overall, with Mission Style gable roofs covered with tile.

FM - 308 - Marine Repair Shop
Historic Condition: Built during 1934. Building is located south of Pier 1.
Existing Condition: Long, single-story concrete building measuring fifty feet x 380 feet. The interior second-story was added later. The building features a gable roof covered with tiles and gable ends feature decorative parapet walls. There is a chimney at north end of building.

FM - 309 - Fire Station and Transformer Vault
Historic Condition: Built c. 1934 following the north-east extension of the Lower Fort Mason retaining wall. It was periodically modified by the Army during its tenure on the property.
Existing Condition: Long, single story painted concrete building measuring thirteen feet by 120 feet. Building features a flat built-up roof, and a series of service doors on the east façade. A later addition on the north side of the building is deteriorating.

FM - 310 - Storehouse D
Historic Condition: Built in 1912 during initial development of the Army's shipping facilities at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: The three-story painted concrete building measuring sixty feet x 200 feet. The building is flanked by loading docks on east and west facades. The roof is a hipped roof covered with tiles. An overhead pedestrian causeway at levels two and three connects to Storehouse C. The first floor features overhead doors.

FM - 312 - Storehouse C
Historic Condition: Built in 1912 during initial development of the Army's shipping facilities at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: The three-story painted concrete building measuring sixty feet by 200 feet. Building is flanked by loading docks on east and west facades. Roof is a hipped roof covered with tiles. An overhead pedestrian causeway at levels two and three connects to Storehouse D. The first floor features overhead doors.

FM - 314 - Storehouse B
Historic Condition: Built in 1912 during initial development of the Army's shipping facilities at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: The three-story painted concrete building measuring sixty feet by 200 feet. Building is flanked by loading docks on east and west facades. Roof is a hipped roof covered with tiles. An overhead pedestrian causeway at levels two and three connects to Storehouse A. The first floor features overhead doors.

FM - 315 - Storehouse A
Historic Condition: Built in 1912 during initial development of the Army's shipping facilities at Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: The three-story painted concrete building measures sixty feet by 200 feet. Building is flanked by loading docks on east and west facades. Roof is a hipped roof covered with tiles. An overhead pedestrian causeway at levels two and three connects to Storehouse B. The first floor features overhead doors.

FM - 316 - Pier #1
Historic Condition: Built 1912 as part of the U.S. Army's development of a shipping center at Lower Fort Mason, later served as park of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. The pier shed atop the pier was replaced in 1934.
Existing Condition: Concrete wharf with concrete pilings faced with timbers and round wooden pilings. Pier structure measures 81feet by 502 feet. Nine steel mooring bollards are mounted on the east side of pier. Pier supports Pier Shed 1 (FM - 317). The metal safety railings were installed apparently after the area had ceased operations as a working waterfront.

FM - 318 - Pier #2
Historic Condition: Built in 1912, this pier and the shed on top of it were extended in 1933.
Existing Condition: Concrete wharf with concrete pilings faced with timbers and round wooden pilings. The pier structure measures 118 feet by 654 feet. Twelve steel mooring bollards mounted on the east side of pier. The pier supports Pier Shed 2 (FM - 319). The metal safety railings installed apparently after the area had ceased operations as a working waterfront.

FM - 320 - Pier #3
Historic Condition: Built in 1912, this pier and the shed on top of it were extended in 1933.
Existing Condition: Concrete wharf with concrete pilings faced with timbers and round wooden pilings. Pier structure measures 155 feet by 650 feet. Ten steel mooring bollards are mounted on the east side of pier and twelve bollards are mounted on west side. The pier supports Pier Shed 3 (FM - 321). The metal safety railings were apparently installed after the area had ceased operations as a working waterfront.

FM – 317, Pier #1 Shed
Historic Condition: Current shed built in 1934, replacing an early building constructed in 1917.
Existing Condition: Long, two-story building measuring fifty-nine feet by 427 feet. Building comprised of concrete walls, and a gable roof system. Army insignia survives at south entrance to building.

FM - 319 - Pier #2 Shed
Historic Condition: Built in 1912, this pier and the shed on top of it were extended in 1933.
Existing Condition: Long, single story with mezzanine level structure measuring 118 feet by 654 feet. The building is comprised of concrete walls, and a gable roof system. The Army insignia survives at south entrance to building.

FM - 321 - Pier #3 Shed
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1935, this building replaced an earlier pier shed.
Existing Condition: Long, single story concrete building measuring 114 feet by 575 feet. The building features a gable roof with clerestory windows at ridge and an Army insignia survives at south entrance.

RETAINING WALLS
Contributing
Contributing structures also include retaining walls throughout Black Point, along Van Ness Avenue, at Lower Fort Mason, along Battery Road, McDowell Avenue and in the Great Meadow.

Stone Retaining Wall - McDowell Hall - Top of Slope - East Lawn
Historic Condition: Exact construction dates are unknown, but it is likely that this stone masonry retaining wall at the east side of the McDowell Hall East Lawn was in place between 1880 and 1890 when photography and mapping document a broad open lawn in this area. Such a wall would have been necessary to create the gently sloping lawn seen in historic views. Wall is shown on 1907 map of Fort Mason prepared under the direction of Major Harts.

Existing Condition: The current wall is nearly obscured with climbing vines and other vegetation. From what can be seen, it appears that some maintenance is required to secure loose stones that have broken free of their mortar bed.

Stone Retaining Wall with Built-in Seats
Historic Condition: The construction of the pathways and their accompanying retaining walls in the east Black Point area is poorly documented. Some of these walls segments may have originated as part of the gardens of civilian dwellings prior to U.S. Army occupation of the property. It is certain that the Army continued to maintain and embellish these gardens and their pathways after its arrival in 1863. As the east slope and its pathways served as a "stroll garden," the retaining walls that made the pathway possible incorporated built-in masonry seats.
Existing Condition: The east slope of the Black Point Quarters area has been abandoned to the homeless and to feral cats. Rampant vegetation covers all surfaces where it is not purposely and actively removed. Evaluation of the existing condition of many of these stone retaining walls will first require removal of extensive vegetation.

FM-327 - Van Ness Retaining Wall
Historic Condition: This wall was built in two sections. The section to the south is the older of the two, constructed c. 1900 when the entrance to Fort Mason was moved from the intersection of Van Ness Avenue and North Point Street to the intersection of Van Ness Avenue and Bay Street. The northern section of the wall was constructed c. 1910 contemporary with the extension of Van Ness Avenue and construction of the city's emergency pumping station at the waterfront. Design drawings for the northern section of the wall survive and may be found in the park archives. Wall was not built by the WPA as some have suggested, as the WPA program did not come into being until the 1930s. It is likely that the WPA program was only responsible for the MacArthur Ave. entrance gate (FM-12), which is connected to the southern end of the wall.
Existing Condition: Painted sand finished parged concrete retaining wall is of a massive "counterfort" design. The vegetation growing immediately on the top of the wall threatens future damage if not removed.

FM - 328 - Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls
Historic Condition: The first of these walls originated c. 1910 when work began on the construction of the Army's transport docks at Lower Fort Mason. These were expanded with the construction of the railroad tunnel and by the Army's own extensions made during the 1930s. The function of the wall is to retain the unstable soils making up the slope between Upper and Lower Fort Mason
Existing Condition: Combination of four sections of walls adds to over 1,200 linear feet of concrete retaining wall, including both straight and curved wall sections.

FM - 23A - Mine Casemate Retaining Wall
Historic Condition: Retaining wall constructed immediately to the east of pre-existing mine casemate (FM-23). The wall is likely to have been built as part of general site work contemporary with the construction of the San Francisco Emergency Pumping station (FM-403) circa 1910.
Existing Condition: The wall is made of board finished concrete, and is nine feet high and 127 feet long.

Concrete Retaining Wall - South side of Battery Road
Historic Condition: This feature is not fully documented, however it was apparently installed contemporary with the construction of Battery Burnham between 1896 and 1900.
Existing Condition: Board finished concrete retaining wall to the north of FM - 240 and FM - 241. Height of wall varies from one foot to three feet.

Concrete Retaining Wall - South Side of McDowell Avenue
Historic Condition: Dates of construction are unknown. The wall consists of a variety of materials, including poured concrete and concrete cribbing. The height varies from between grade level and twenty feet. A section of wall is missing where FM-246 was once located.
Existing Condition: The wall requires geo-technical evaluation to completely establish its condition, but it appears poor to fair.

FM - 409 - Curved Concrete Retaining Wall (along north-east edge of the Great Meadow)
Historic Condition: This low curving wall once marked the intersection of McDowell Avenue and Scolfield Road. It appears in oblique aerial photographs of the property dated May 1921. The wall retains soil to create a flat platform for what was once a building site and parking area.
Existing Condition: Good Condition. The wall is of board finished concrete with painted traffic markings extant. Its total length is 170 feet, and the height varies between twenty-four inches and forty-eight inches and it is approximately eighteen inches thick.

Non-contributing
Timber Retaining Walls and Cribbing
Historic Condition: Low retaining walls typical of that found south of FM-7 NCO Quarters are found in several locations throughout Fort Mason. They are constructed of salvaged "railroad tie" timbers, treated with creosote and tar.
Existing Condition: These timber retaining walls are typically in poor condition. Adjacent to FM-7, the wall is pushed outward, toward the south and in time will fail. Creosote treatment of timbers is no longer recommended where materials may come in contact with humans.

FOUNDATIONS
Contributing
In addition to the buildings and structures, a number of foundations contribute to the cultural landscape. These are markers of former building sites and provide information regarding scale and location.

FM - 233 - Stepped-Slab Garage Foundation Remnant
Historic Condition: A single story wood-frame building was constructed on this site c. 1923 to garage the automobiles of those residing in the adjacent NCO quarters. The building was demolished after 1972, during the NPS stewardship of the property.
Existing Condition: All that remains of this former building is an unusual stepped concrete slab foundation that continues to be used as parking spaces.

FM - 248A - Transformer House Tank Foundation
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1925. At one time, this foundation supported a storage tank. The contents of the tank were identified on post maps as fuel oil.
Existing Condition: The circular concrete foundation remnant is in ruin. The soil in foundation and found nearby is possibly contaminated with fuel oil and/or other chemicals.

FM - 256 - Foundation Remnant of Barracks
Historic Condition: The original building was a barracks constructed between 1905 and 1907 on this site. This building created a clearly defined Parade within a quadrangle of buildings.
Existing Condition: All that survives of FM - 256 is a concrete foundation remnant being used to support a garden terrace as part of Fort Mason's popular community gardening program.

FM - 408A - Watchman's Booth Foundation (FM - 221)
Historic Condition: Watchman's Booth extant c. 1922 and survived until at least until the mid-1950s.

Existing Condition: Currently remains as only a small rectangular concrete pad foundation at the top of the stairs leading to Lower Fort Mason.

OTHER
Contributing
The other historic buildings and structures at Upper Fort Mason were built for a variety of needs and reflect their varied functions through varied forms. Simple wood frame buildings such at the Schoolhouse, FM-241, sit in stark contrast to the Post Chapel, FM-230, designed in the California Mission style. The range of structures includes everything from the flagstaff to the parade ground.

FM -11 - Brooks House Garage
Historic Condition: Built as an automobile garage for officers living in FM-2 in 1933, this building is located just south of FM-2.
Existing Condition: The single story wood-frame building is fifteen feet by twenty-two feet. The structure features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Walls are covered with painted stucco having a heavily toweled and textured finish.

FM - 40 - Streetcar Waiting Station
Historic Condition: This small building was originally constructed in 1914 to serve the new streetcar line leading to the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The building was remodeled by the Army in 1928 in the California Mission Style.
Existing Condition: Single-story structure measuring ten feet by thirty feet. The building has a hip roof covered in tiles. There is a solid south facing wall, with the north wall open as a shed.

FM - 248 - Transformer House
Historic Condition: This building was constructed c. 1913 as an electrical transformer station serving the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and subsequently altered. The building is overlooked in the National Register documentation for Fort Mason. It is located on the engineered slope above Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: It is a simple building finished in painted stucco, featuring a hip roof covered with red tile. The building measures twenty feet by thirty feet.

FM - 305 - Transformer Vault
Historic Condition: This building appears on a map of Fort Mason last revised during 1922. Its construction likely followed the electrification of the post.
Existing Condition: A single story square cinderblock structure with sides twelve feet long. The construction is covered with a single pitch corrugated steel roof with a cupola. A single window and a door are located on the east side of the structure.

FM - 401 - Emergency Pumping Station - Above-ground Tanks
Historic Condition: These are a functional component of FM – 403.
Existing Condition: Two cylindrical concrete water tanks measuring thirty feet in diameter, featuring low cone-shaped roofs. These tanks are built into the hillside immediately south and west of FM - 403.

FM - 403 - Emergency Pumping Station
Historic Condition: This building was constructed in 1911 in response to the fires that followed the catastrophic earthquake of 1906. The building is owned by the City of San Francisco, yet is within the boundary of Fort Mason. The smoke stack was removed and interior alterations made c. 1976.
Existing Condition: Monumental single story structure measuring seventy-seven feet by ninety-two feet. The exterior finish is stucco and the building features a flat roof and enormous arch-top window. An elaborate copper cornice decorates the east, south and north elevations. The west façade faces the steep

adjacent hillside and is out of view and unadorned.

FM - 5 - Two-stall Garage
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1914 and extant on 1918 Post Map, this building was apparently used for parking for FM-3 and FM-4.
Existing Condition: A single story structure built into the hill on the east side. The L shaped plan is finished in stucco and has three recessed wooden doors. The two eastern bays area covered by a gabled roof, a flat roof covers the western most bay. The roof material is red composite shingles. This building is not identified in LCS database and is listed as non-contributing per NR nomination.

FM - 17 Pier #4 Waiting Room
Historic Condition: This was constructed in 1931, contemporary with the construction of Pier #4. The building was once used as a waiting room by those taking Bureau of Prisons water transports to Alcatraz Island
Existing Condition: A single story wood-frame structure measuring thirty feet by thirty-five feet. The exterior is of stucco, with a flat roof featuring a low, tile-faced Mansard edge. The building appears to be in serious disrepair –and the windows are boarded.

FM - 101 - Construction Quartermaster Headquarters
Historic Condition: Constructed during 1941 on the eve of WWII, to serve as offices for the Army quartermaster overseeing all Army construction in the San Francisco Bay area.
Existing Condition: This building is currently used as park offices. The single-story building is "H" shaped in plan view, measuring 140 feet by 200 feet overall. The low gable roof is detailed in the Mission Style, covered with red clay tiles.

FM - 230 - Post Chapel
Historic Condition: This was completed in 1942, during the early months of WWII. The building was designed to higher aesthetic standards than other war-time construction, probably due to its proximity to the commanding general's residence. It was designed in the California Mission Style.
Existing Condition: Single story wood-frame building, forty-five feet by eighty-five feet and buttressed at four corners. The roof is tiled with an arched belfry at front entrance. Five stained-glass windows are featured on each side of the nave.

FM - 241 - School House
Historic Condition: Constructed between 1907 and 1913 on the site of the former post guardhouse. It was originally used as a schoolhouse and later for housing and offices.
Existing Condition: The single story wood-frame building measuring twenty feet by sixty feet with a modern addition.

FM - 1A - McDowell Hall Entrance Gate
Historic Condition: Gates of various design and construction have been found at this location since the mid-1860s, controlling access to the residence of the commanding general. Construction dates for the current gate piers are unknown but are certain to have been in place prior to WWII.
Existing Condition: Entrance gate consists of four rough finish stucco piers. Two of the piers found at either side of the entrance driveway measure two feet square in plan, by eight feet high. The piers are fitted with globe style lights held by wrought iron brackets. The piers appear out of plumb and require structural evaluation. The plastic globes on top of lights are not original fixtures.

FM-12 - MacArthur Avenue Entrance Gate
Historic Condition: The entrance gate is reported to have been funded as a WPA project during the 1930s

prior to the onset of WWII. One of entrance gate piers bears a bronze plaque recognizing WPA involvement. It was designed and constructed to incorporate elements of the Mission Revival in an effort to make it consistent with officer's housing constructed during the same period.
Existing Condition: the gate consists of painted stucco over concrete at south-eastern termination of MacArthur Avenue. Gateposts are topped with light fixtures. The gates themselves are composed of massive welded steel pickets and are chained closed.

FM-14 - Tennis Court
Historic Condition: This is said to be one of the earliest military tennis courts surviving in the area. It appears in photographs attributed to the early 1890s. The wire fencing at that time was supported on wooden posts. The tennis court is also mapped on a March 1890 drawing of the military reservation.
Existing Condition: Asphalt surface over concrete, approximately sixty feet by 105 feet. The court is surrounded by a twelve foot high vinyl coated chain-link fence. Evidence of prior fences survives. Court is located immediately south of FM-1.

FM - 16 - Pier #4
Historic Condition: Constructed in 1931 to make possible the construction of the adjacent curving Municipal Pier. Replaced an earlier pier constructed in the 1870s that was in approximately the same location. Pier #4 was used by the Army as a minor supply and transport dock. The Bureau of Prisons later used the pier as a mainland dock for water transports to Alcatraz.
Existing Condition: Wharf is in disrepair and closed to public access. Structure measures fifty feet by 150 feet with an approach-way from the shore measuring twenty feet by 240 feet. The structure is composed of concrete decking on square concrete pilings, featuring wood handrails and wood bumper pilings.

FM-18 - Emergency Pumping Station Garage
Historic Condition: the small garage building appears on 1922 survey of Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: One story structure twenty feet by twenty feet with a ten feet by twenty feet wing with shed roof, built into hill to the northwest of the pumping station, to house three vehicles. Built of corrugated metal and has a concrete retaining wall at rear. There are wood garage doors at front. Building is not architecturally significant.

FM -205 - Flagstaff
Historic Condition: Between 1864 and 1898, the post flagstaff was located within the current footprint of Battery Burnham. With the construction of Battery Burnham, the flagstaff was moved to the center of a traffic island near the terminus of what is now Franklin Street. The flagstaff was moved to its current location immediately south-east of FM-201 c. 1926.
Existing Condition: Fort Mason's flagstaff is a steel fixture with internal hoisting mechanism. It is seventy-five tall, featuring a gold ball finial on its top. The flagstaff is placed within a nine-inch diameter concrete pad near the intersection of Franklin Street and MacArthur Avenue.

FM - 300 - Railroad Tunnel - West Portal
Historic Condition: Built by the California State Board of Harbor Commissioners to provide service to San Francisco's industrial waterfront. This section of tracks was built contemporary with the construction of the tunnel underneath Fort Mason in 1914. Tracks were intended to provide rail access to the Panama Pacific International Exposition and to the Army's transport docks at Lower Fort Mason. Tracks inside the Lower Fort Mason gate were obviously placed for the sole service of Army shipping activities.
Existing Condition: The concrete tunnel is extant, but not used.

FM - 300 - East Portal - Railroad Tunnel
Historic Condition: The California State Board of Harbor Commissioners constructed the east portal of the railroad tunnel as part of the "beltline" around the San Francisco bay front. The East Portal is part of a railroad tunnel intended to service the shipping facilities at Lower Fort Mason and related to the historic military mission of the property.
Existing Condition: Constructed of concrete, the east portal is closed with a steel bulkhead.

FM - 323 - Parade Ground
Historic Condition: Created c. 1890 through the rearrangement of buildings and roads to create a central open space, it survived until 1929 when the Embarkation Casual Center was built atop the Parade. The encroaching building was removed c. 1974. However, historic buildings and roadways defining the space to the south and west were also removed diminishing the historic integrity of the Parade and its setting.
Existing Condition: Non-historic community garden encroaches on southern side of Parade, where FM - 256 once defined the southern and western boundary of the open space. Parade is currently a turf-covered 130 feet by 170 feet space bounded on the north and east by historic buildings and by Funston Road and Pope Road. Magazine and Barry Roads which once formed the southern and western boundary of the Parade are no longer extant.

Stone Masonry Parapet Wall - North Side of McDowell Avenue
Historic Condition: Built c. 1869, this wall is contemporary with the construction of McDowell Avenue. Repairs and modifications after that time are not well documented. A map showing location of wall in 1907 shows an extensive projecting overlook on north side of McDowell Avenue at approximate location of the current Searchlight Shelter (FM - 15)
Existing Condition: Wall is extant, yet condition assessment requires geo-technical evaluation.

Non-Contributing
FM - 404 - Phillip Burton Commemorative Statue and Setting
Historic Condition: Installed in 1990 during NPS management of property. Sculptor Wendy Ross was commissioned by the NPS to honor Congressman Phillip Burton (1926-1983), sponsor of GGNRA legislation.
Existing Condition: Bronze statue of Congressman Phillip Burton (1926-1983) is ten feet high, located in the Great Meadow, west of Building 201. The statue is mounted on a cone-shaped masonry base of mortared cobblestones, measuring thirty-eight feet in diameter. It is ineligible and managed as a resource.

FM - 405 - Bufano "PEACE" sculpture
Historic Condition: It was originally installed at Lower Fort Mason, later moved c. 1986 to its present site in the Great Meadow, after the NPS rehabilitation of Upper Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: Statue is of cast concrete depicting a Modernist view of the Madonna. Sculpture is nineteen feet tall and approximately six feet in diameter. The statue is placed facing west at the bottom of the slope between the Central Cantonment area and the Great Meadow. It is ineligible and managed as a resource.

Community Garden
Historic Condition: The community garden was not present during the historic period. This area of Fort Mason is labeled as the "Post Garden" on 1890 maps of the property, but a new hospital and steward's quarters built in 1902 soon encroached upon the post garden. Later the area south and west of the hospital was filled with buildings, obliterating the post garden.
Existing Condition: The community garden, while on the former location of the Post Garden bears no likeness to that missing historic feature. The community garden is enclosed with a modern wooden

board fence, and features walks made of chipped wood and low walls made of broken concrete.

FM - 102 - NCO Open Mess
Historic Condition: This building was constructed in 1941.
Existing Condition: A modern addition was made to the historic structure creating an irregularly shaped one story structure. The roofline is a combination of gable and flat, covered with red composite shingles. The exterior wall material is wood – shiplap and vertical panel plywood – painted white. A wooden accessible ramp is located at the southwest entrance of the building. This building is considered non-contributing per NR nomination and is not listed on the LCS.

FM - 112 - Post Exchange
Historic Condition: This building was constructed in 1941.
Existing Condition: This is a single story rectangular wood frame building. The gabled roof is covered with green composite shingles. The wooden shiplap exterior wall is painted white. It is currently used by the maintenance crew. This building is considered non-contributing per NR nomination and is not listed on the LCS.

Great Meadow Comfort Station
Historic Condition: This was built by the NPS during the early 1990s.
Existing Condition: It is a small building in serviceable condition. A square-plan one story structure approximately twenty feet by twenty feet. The small building is covered with a red ceramic tile gable roof and stucco finished walls.

Community Garden Greenhouse
Historic Condition: This was not present during the historic period and was constructed during NPS management of the property.
Existing Condition: Square in plan, approximately fifteen feet on each side, and twenty feet high at the apex of the modified gable roof. The building is constructed of metal frames and glass panes on a cinder block foundation.

Community Garden Shadehouse
Historic Condition: This was not present during the historic period and was constructed during NPS management of the property.
Existing Condition: Square in plan, approximately fifteen feet on each side, and twenty feet high at the apex of the gable roof. It is a wooden frame structure covered with horizontally oriented two inch by two inch wooden slats.

Summary
Today, the buildings and structures at Fort Mason continue to reflect the continuum of military presence on the site during the period of significance. As a result, buildings and structures contributes to the significance of the landscape.



Duplexes in Officers' Park were constructed in the same Mission Revival style used earlier at Lower Fort Mason.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Concrete Retaining Wall - South of Battery Road	Contributing		364493	
Concrete Retaining Wall - South of McDowell Avenue	Contributing		364491	
FM - 101 - Construction Quartermaster Headquarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Construction Q'master/Post Headquarters	005906	FM0101
FM - 16 - Pier #4	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #4	005888	FM0016
FM - 17 Pier #4 Waiting Room	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #4 Waiting Room	005887	FM0017
FM - 201 - Post Headquarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Army Hospital	005907	FM0201
FM - 204 - Hospital Steward's Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Hospital Steward's Quarters	005908	FM0204
FM - 230 - Post Chapel	Contributing	Fort Mason Post Chapel	005910	FM0230

FM - 231 - NCO Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Nco Quarters	005911	FM0231
FM - 232 - NCO Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Nco Quarters	005912	FM0232
FM - 233 - Stepped-Slab Garage Foundation Remnant	Contributing	Fort Mason Garage Foundation Remnant	350273	FM0233
FM - 234 - NCO Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Nco Quarters	005913	FM0234
FM - 235 - Storehouse and Office Building	Contributing	Fort Mason Storehouse And Office Building	005914	FM0235
FM - 238 - Hospital Steward's Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Hospital Stewards Quarters (Original)	005915	FM0238
FM - 239 - Post Hospital and Steward's Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Post Hospital And Stewards Quarters	005916	FM0239
FM - 240 - Enlisted Men's Barracks	Contributing	Fort Mason Em Barracks	005917	FM0240
FM - 241 - School House	Contributing	Fort Mason School House	005918	FM0241
FM - 248 - Transformer House	Contributing	Fort Mason Transformer House	058199	FM0248
FM - 256 - Foundation Remnant of Barracks	Contributing	Fort Mason Barracks Foundation Remnant	350275	FM0256
FM - 302 - Provost Marshall's Office	Contributing	Fort Mason Provost Marshall's Office	005922	FM0302
FM - 303 - Guard Station	Contributing	Fort Mason Guard Station	005923	FM0303
FM - 308 - Marine Repair Shop	Contributing	Fort Mason Marine Repair Shops	005924	FM0308
FM - 310 - Storehouse D	Contributing	Fort Mason Storehouse D	005925	FM0310
FM - 312 - Storehouse C	Contributing	Fort Mason Storehouse C	005926	FM0312
FM - 314 - Storehouse B	Contributing	Fort Mason Storehouse B	005927	FM0314
FM - 315 - Storehouse A	Contributing	Fort Mason Storehouse A	005928	FM0315
FM - 316 - Pier #1	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #1	005929	FM0316

FM - 317 - Pier #1 Shed	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #1 Shed	005930	FM0317
FM - 318 - Pier #2	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #2	005931	FM0318
FM - 319 - Pier #2 Shed	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #2 Shed	021343	FM0319
FM - 32 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Laundry Building	Contributing	Fort Mason Laundry At Capehart Housing Complex	010197	FM0032
FM - 320 - Pier #3	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #3	058039	FM0320
FM - 321 - Pier #3 Shed	Contributing	Fort Mason Pier #3 Shed	005933	FM0321
FM - 322 Battery Charging Station	Contributing	Fort Mason Battery Charging Station	005934	FM0322
FM - 329A - MLR Concrete Gun Platform	Contributing	Fort Mason Mlr Battery (Gun Platform)	058183	FM0250A
FM - 33 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005890	FM0033
FM - 34 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005891	FM0034
FM - 35 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005892	FM0035
FM - 36 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005893	FM0036
FM - 37 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005894	FM0037
FM - 38 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005895	FM0038
FM - 39 "The Quad" Capehart-Wheery Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005896	FM0039
FM - 40 - Streetcar Waiting Station	Contributing	Fort Mason Waiting Station	005897	FM0040
FM - 403 - Emergency Pumping Station	Contributing	Fort Mason Sf Emergency Pumping Station	058035	FM0403

FM - 408A - Watchman's Booth Foundation (FM - 221)	Contributing	Fort Mason Watchman's Booth Foundation	350278	FM0408A
FM - 41 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005898	FM0041
FM - 42 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005899	FM0042
FM - 43 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005900	FM0043
FM - 44 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005901	FM0044
FM - 46 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005902	FM0046
FM - 47 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005903	FM0047
FM - 48 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005904	FM0048
FM - 49 "Officers' Park" Housing Unit	Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	005905	FM0049
FM - 5 - Two-stall Garage adjacent to Battery Burnham	Contributing		364496	
FM -11 - Brooks House Garage (Q2)	Contributing	Fort Mason Brooks House Garage	058247	FM0011
FM -205 - Flagstaff	Contributing	Fort Mason Flagstaff	005909	FM0205
FM- 309 Fire Station and Transformer Vault	Contributing	Fort Mason Fire Station & Transformer Vault	055744	FM0309
FM-1 - McDowell Hall	Contributing	Fort Mason Mcdowell Hall	058190	FM0001
FM-12 MacArthur Avenue Entrance Gate	Contributing	Fort Mason Macarthur Avenue Entrance Gate	005886	FM0012
FM-14 - Tennis Court	Contributing	Fort Mason Tennis Court	021342	FM0014
FM-19 Franklin Street Entrance Gate	Contributing	Fort Mason Franklin Street Entrance Gate	058260	FM0019

FM-1A McDowell Hall Entrance Gate	Contributing	Fort Mason Mcdowell Hall Entrance Gate	058191	FM0001A
FM-2 - Brooks House	Contributing	Fort Mason Brooks House	005882	FM0002
FM-23 - Mine Casemate	Contributing	Fort Mason Mine Casemate/Magazine	005889	FM0023
FM-23A Mine Casemate Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Mason Mine Casemate Retaining Wall	058186	FM0023A
FM-242 Battery and Magazine (Battery Burnham)	Contributing	Fort Mason Battery Burnham	005919	FM0242
FM-250 MLR Concrete Magazine	Contributing	Fort Mason Mlr Magazine	010198	FM0250
FM-3 - Haskell House	Contributing	Fort Mason Haskell House	005883	FM0003
FM-300 Fort Mason Railroad Tunnel	Contributing	Fort Mason Railroad Tunnel	005920	FM0300
FM-301 Lower Entry Gate	Contributing	Fort Mason Lower Entry Gate	005921	FM0301
FM-327 Van Ness Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Mason Van Ness Retaining Wall	021347	FM0327
FM-328 Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls	Contributing	Fort Mason Lower Fort Mason Retaining Walls	021348	FM0328
FM-329 Civil War Era Gun Battery	Contributing	Fort Mason West Battery	021349	FM0329
FM-4 - Palmer House	Contributing	Fort Mason Palmer House	005884	FM0004
FM-401 SF Emergency Pumping Station Tanks	Contributing	Fort Mason Sf Emergency Pumping Station Tanks	058036	FM0401
FM-409 Curved Concrete Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Mason Great Meadow Curved Retaining Wall	058189	FM0409
FM-9 - NCO Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Nco Quarters	005885	FM0009
Parade Ground	Contributing	Fort Mason Parade Ground	005935	FM0323
San Francisco Municipal Pier	Contributing	Fort Mason San Francisco Municipal Pier	010182	FM0400

Searchlight Shelter	Contributing	Fort Mason Searchlight Shelter	010196	FM0015
SF Emergency Pumping Station Garage	Contributing	Fort Mason Sf Emergency Pumping Station Garage	058034	FM0018
Stone Masonry Parapet Wall - North Side of McDowell Avenue	Contributing			
Stone Retaining Wall at McDowell Hall	Contributing	Fort Mason Retaining Wall At Mcdowell Hall	350294	
Stone Retaining Wall with Built-in Seats	Contributing	Fort Mason East Black Point Retaining Walls	350297	
Transformer House Tank Foundation	Contributing	Fort Mason Transformer House Tank Foundation	058231	FM0248A
Comfort Station, Great Meadow	Non-Contributing			
Community Garden	Non-Contributing			
Community Garden Greenhouse	Non-Contributing			
Community Garden Shadehouse	Non-Contributing			
East Battery Picnic Area	Non-Contributing			
FM - 102 - NCO Open Mess	Non-Contributing			
FM - 112 - Post Exchange	Non-Contributing			
FM - 404 - Phillip Burton Commemorative Statue and Setting	Non-Contributing	Fort Mason Phillip Burton Commemorative Statue	058037	FM0404
FM - 405 - Bufano "PEACE" sculpture	Non-Contributing	Fort Mason Sculpture (Title: "peace")	058038	FM0405
FM - 50 - Capehart Officers Quarters Duplex	Non-Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Quarters	058184	FM0050
FM-7 - NCO Quarters	Non-Contributing	Fort Mason Officers Housing (Boq)	058185	FM0007
Timber Retaining Walls and Cribbing	Non-Contributing			

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Throughout the military reservation is a mixture of native and non-native species reflecting over one hundred years of varied uses. At Fort Mason cultural landscape, five broad categories of plant types have been identified that were purposefully introduced into the landscape; these include turf grass, ornamental and foundation plantings, allees and street trees, specimen trees, and the community garden.

TURF GRASS
Contributing
Historic Condition: Turf grass was maintained as a low, uniform groundcover throughout the historic period across the site. Photos of the site from 1880 document the culture of mechanically mown lawns. Following the initial construction of the batteries, turf was planted to prevent erosion and to re-vegetate the steep earthen slopes facing the bay, as well as along the engineered slope separating Upper and Lower Fort Mason. Irrigation was made possible through the free water supplied by the Spring Valley Water Company located nearby.
Existing Condition: Turf grass continues to be the most widely used groundcover on site, and remains viable due to the plentiful supply of irrigation water. The growth of turf grass is a very important landscape characteristic of the Fort Mason landscape.

Non-Contributing
Historic Condition: Throughout the historic period, the area known as the Great Meadow was constantly evolving. Prior to the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915, it was maintained as an open field, free from permanent buildings, and covered with turf grass. By the end of the historic period, buildings and pavement filled the area. The Great Meadow was constructed in c. 1982 and does not have historic status.
Existing Condition: The National Park Service regularly maintains the turf grass, retaining the low and open character of the area. The turf grass is irrigated by an in-ground sprinkler system. The lawn is ornamented with specimen trees, a planted berm, and encircled by a pedestrian path.

ORNAMENTAL AND FOUNDATION PLANTINGS
Contributing
There are no known contributing ornamental and foundation plantings.

Non-Contributing
Hydrangea bed west of FM-36W
Historic Condition: No historic record.
Existing Condition: Forty-five hydrangeas (Hydrangea macrophylla) of various sizes are planted in evenly spaced rows inside an area approximately 789 square feet. Enclosed by a twine and stake fence, bark mulch covers the surface. A sidewalk borders the area to the north. An acaia tree is located within the area.

McDowell Hall East Lawn Arborvitae Plantings
Historic Condition: There is no historic documentation of this planting.
Existing Condition: A total of thirty-one arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) partially form the southern and western edge of the back yard of FM-1. Field examination of this young planting suggests that they have been installed within the past ten years. These are planted approximately three feet on center in a staggered line. While most of the shrubs are in good condition a few have died.

Rose bed
Historic Condition: No historic record of this planting has been located.
Existing Condition: Located between the rear of FM-40 and the curb, about thirty-five rose bushes fill an area of approximately 230 square feet. The planting is in two loose rows and contains a variety of species. A fence of twine and stakes defines three sides of the area; the building forms the fourth side. A mature bougainvillea dominates this area.

Undetermined
McDowell Hall Foundation Plantings
Historic Condition: The exact variety and species of the individual foundation plants were never documented and remain unknown. Likely an informal mix of woody and herbaceous plantings evolved based on the personal preference of the residents during the building's use as a private residence.
Existing Condition: The foundation plantings today include a mix of woody and herbaceous species. Requires detailed plant inventory and further evaluation.

McDowell Hall West Lawn Mixed Shrub Border
Historic Condition: A mixed border historically formed the outermost western and southern edges of the "front lawn" of McDowell Hall. However, the species within the planting bed were never accurately documented and remain unknown.
Existing Condition: Located within a cement border is a mixed species border consisting of pittosporum (Pittosporum), brush cherry (Syzygium paniculatum), privet (Ligustrum sp.), and arbutus (Epigaea repens) under-planted with Algerian ivy. The plants are healthy if somewhat leggy. The bed is approximately 150' X 15'. This planting bed requires a detailed plant inventory for further evaluation.

Quarters 2, 3 and 4 Foundation Plantings
Historic Condition: The exact variety and species of the individual foundation plants are not documented and remain unknown. Likely an informal mix of woody and herbaceous plantings evolved based on the personal preference of the residents.
Existing Condition: Varied foundation plantings, both woody and herbaceous, exist throughout East Black Point. Although many are overgrown, there are several areas of missing plantings. Requires detailed plant inventory and further evaluation

MacArthur Avenue Entrance Gate Plantings
Historic Condition: Photographs from near the end of the period of significance indicate the presence of pyramidal shaped shrubs located adjacent to the entry gates, although the species is indeterminate.
Existing Condition: Four arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) are located on either side of the entry gate for a total of eight. Although they appear healthy, the planting has outgrown its location.

Climbing vines on Franklin Street Screen Fencing
Historic Condition: A wooden fence along Franklin Street was originally installed to protect the Gold Rush homes from the forces of the prevalent westward wind. It likely preexisted the Army's occupation, perhaps planted with vines during civilian occupation. When the wooden fence was replaced by the chain link version, probably between 1924 and 1938, vines may have been planted to enclose the visual access into the Officers' residences. No documentation of species or dates of planting have been located.
Existing Condition: Along Franklin Street, a combination of English ivy (Hedra helix) and Muehlenbeckia can currently be found growing on the fence. In addition to the vines, a privet hedge is located along the fence line. All plant material appears in healthy condition, and receives regular maintenance.

Foundation Plantings FM201, 204, and 230-240

Historic Condition: Photographs from 1926 illustrate low foundation plantings located along Franklin Street and in front of Bldg 201. Foundation plantings were sporadically located in a 1960 survey, although no species were identified.
Existing Condition: Where foundation plantings occur, they are typically composed of mixed herbaceous and woody plantings. Many of these plantings are overly mature, growing to above the height of the building's windowsills. The International Youth Hostel (Bldg 240) is the exception to this. It is flanked by a low boxwood (Buxus sp.) hedge along the southern face.

Foundation Plantings associated with Officers' Park and Quad housing complexes
Historic Condition: The exact variety and species of historic foundation plantings are not documented. These plantings were likely an informal mix of woody and herbaceous plantings based on the personal preference of the residents. Varied foundation plantings, both woody and herbaceous, exist throughout the Officers' Park and Quad housing complexes. Although many are overgrown, there are several areas of missing plantings.

Carriage Turn Center Planting
Historic Condition: Although maps indicate that the configuration of the driveway has remained constant since at least 1905, clear documentation of the associated plantings has not been located. Photographs throughout the period of significance indicate that the configuration of the planting changed periodically, but a low evergreen shrub was consistently within the plant palette.
Existing Condition: A low (less than 2 inches) boxwood (Buxus sp.) hedge is maintained in a star configuration around a granite monument in the center. More research is needed to establish the historic condition of this planting.

ALLEES AND STREET TREES
Contributing
Entrance Road Acacia Allee
Historic Condition: By 1942, the Army planted three rows of blackwood acacia (Acacia melanoxyion) on the perimeter of the curving alignment of the eastern edge of streetcar tracks and MacArthur Avenue. Between 1948 and 1953, the streetcar tracks were removed and the Quad was constructed, resulting in the elimination of the most southern row of trees.
Existing Condition: The remaining forteen acacia trees along MacArthur Avenue appear to be in good condition. Along the eastern edge only three trees remain at the southern edge of the MacArthur. Eleven trees line the western edge of MacArthur, extending from the intersection with Bay Street to the intersection with Franklin Street. The spacing of the trees is variable.

Single Row of Street Trees (Bay Street)
Historic Condition: Early photographs suggest this row of street trees was initially established as an evergreen monoculture, possibly planted to reinforce the southern boundary along Bay Street. A survey from 1960 indicates a mix primarily consisting of blue gum eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) and blackwood acacia (Acacia melanoxyion).
Existing Condition: Most of the vegetation lining the Bay Street frontage survives from the historic period. The existing trees along Bay Street appear in good condition and modern plantings have been added to the historic ones.

Non-Contributing
Planting of Ornamental Plums on Franklin Street between Bay Street and MacArthur Avenue
Historic Condition: This planting of approximately 60 flowering plums (Prunus cerasifeva “Pissardi”) was installed during NPS management of the property, c. 1974.
Existing Condition: The trees appear healthy.

SPECIMEN TREES
Contributing
Large Caliper Specimen Trees around the Gold Rush homes on Black Point
Historic Condition: A variety of specimen trees were planted within the lawns of the residences along East Black Point. The most prevalent species was blue gum eucalyptus, generally located along the walkways in the area. Although no documentation has been located which unequivocally identifies the date of installation, circa 1880s photographs document the existence of mature and juvenile mixed species trees within the lawns. These trees were retained through the historic period.
Existing Condition: Many of the historic trees remain, although the age and condition of them has not been assessed within the scope of this report. Specimens include arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis), blackwood acacia (Acacia melanoxyion), Deodar cedar (Cedrus deodara), Lawson cedar (Lawson cedar), monkey puzzle tree (Araucaria araucaria), magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora), Monterey cypress (Cypress macrocarpa), pittosporum (Pittosporum), and redwood (Sequioa sempervirens).

Large Caliper Specimen Trees around FM-201, 204, and 230-240
Historic Condition: An extremely large Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), located on the east side of FM-201, and was almost certainly planted by the Army. In addition, a large specimen blue gum eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus), located east of FM-232, is possibly the same tree visible in a photograph dating to the early 1890s. By 1960, Blue Gum eucalyptus trees dotted the slope between the Parade Ground (then filled with buildings) and what was to become the Great Meadow. In addition, a series of Irish yew (Taxus stricta) were planted around the Post Chapel, FM-230.
Existing Condition: All historic trees survive and appear to be in good condition.

Row of Monterey cypress (Cypress macrocarpa), at top of slope and mid-slope of engineered slope between Upper and Lower Fort Mason
Historic Condition: Trees were first planted here at the direction of General Arthur MacArthur in an effort to provide relief from the prevailing westward wind. These trees were retained through the end of the historic period and many individual specimens survive today. The trees were planted at the top of the embankment in straight rows descending the slope, oriented at right angles to the row at the top of the slope. The orientation of the mid-slope rows was apparently arranged to make framed views possible between Upper and Lower Fort Mason.
Existing Condition: The single-aged stand of Monterey cypress is located on the north side of McDowell Avenue. This row of trees is in decline due to advanced age and improper pruning to affect a hedge in the past. Stumps of trees remain in place, identifying the location of missing specimens.

Specimen Trees north of Bay Street
Historic Condition: Most of the specimen trees planted were associated with the Officers' Park. Trees were planted informally, in front yards and within the common island space. A 1960 survey identifies "magnolias, acacias, pines, a yew and a cypress tree" within Officers' Park. A row of irregularly spaced blue gum eucalyptus trees was planted along the sidewalk in front of FM 33, 34, 35 and 36 on the east and north sides of the Quad.
Existing Condition: Most of the historic vegetation, including the magnolias (Magnolia grandiflora), acacias (Acacia melanoxyion), pines (Pinus radiata), and a yew (Taxus sp.) are surviving and appear healthy. Historic trees unique to Officers' Park include a large Italian stone pine (Pinus pinea), a blue atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica), and a Japanese black pine (Pinus thunbergii). Red flowering gum (Eucalyptus fisifolia) and blue gum eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globules) are found along Bay Street.

Specimen Trees in the Great Meadow
Historic Condition: During the historic period, the Army planted trees along the building facades on

either side of MacArthur Avenue as well as within the triangle of land formed by Miles Road, MacArthur Avenue and Laguna Street. Among the trees found there were New Zealand tea (Leptospermum scoparium), pittosporum (Pittosporum), eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus), Monterey cypress (Cypress macrocarpa), and Monterey pine (Pinus radiata) and Canary Island date palm (Phoenix canariensis).
Existing Condition: While the roadways and buildings have been removed, many of the trees remain and some have expanded by self-seeding. Modern plantings have been mixed into the historic ones. A row of five Canary Island date palm trees marks the south edge of the former route of MacArthur Avenue. All trees appear healthy.

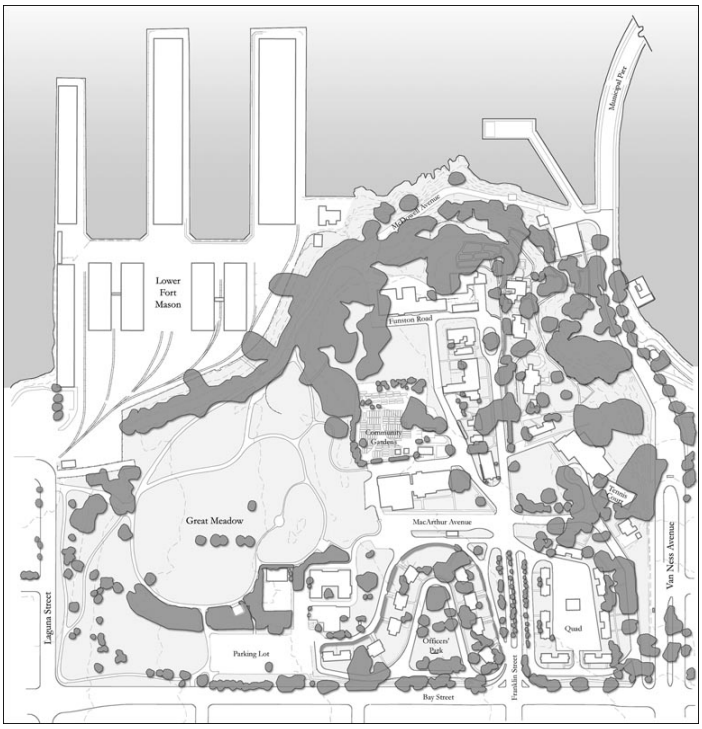
Non-Contributing
Modern plantings in the Great Meadow
Historic Condition: These plantings have no historic status as they were installed following NPS management of the property.
Existing Condition: A series of approximately twenty olives (Olea europea) exist on the western edge of the Great Meadow. The trees generally appear healthy.

Monterey cypress (Cypress macrocarpa) saplings at bottom of engineered slope
Historic Condition: These trees were not present during the historic period.
Existing Condition: Self-seeded saplings are collected along the Lower Fort Mason retaining wall. The trees appear healthy.

Undetermined
Large Caliper Specimen Trees in the fortification area
Historic Condition: Historically, tree growth in the North Fortifications area was carefully managed to perpetuate sight lines into the Bay. Following the removal of weaponry in 1909, the fortifications area was managed much as a garden, as historic photographs document a planting of evenly spaced, shorn conical evergreens at the top of earthen parapets there. These early twentieth century plantings added the decorative effect of vegetative crenellations to the abandoned fortification. However, by 1960, this decorative effect was no longer being maintained, and many of the formerly small trees within the North Fortifications area had grown out of bounds to obstruct the historic panoramic view of the Bay.
Existing Condition: The trees in the North Fortifications area have not been actively managed or regularly cared for since the 1960s when the Army began its phase-out from Fort Mason. The mature trees here consisted largely of a mixture of Monterey cypress (Cypress macrocarpa) and Blue Gum eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus), creating a dense canopy. Less common species include: toyon, pittosporum (Pittosporum), and cordyline (Cordyline austrailius). Most of the specimens in this grove have likely self-seeded during the past fifty years, although some may have been intentionally planted during the 1920s. Although not planted as a part of the tactical mission of Fort Mason, some of the mature trees in this area may have been in place for over fifty years.

NON-CONTRIBUTING COMMUNITY GARDENS
Historic Condition: The community garden was not present during the historic period. Early maps indicate “post gardens” located near the current location of the community garden.
Existing Condition: Private citizens grow a vast array of flowers and vegetables in geometric plots. The garden is surrounded with a modern wooden fence and is served by a small modern greenhouse and shade house. To the north, the community garden encroaches on the historic parade ground.

Summary
Today, the vegetation at Fort Mason reflects evidence of the military presence during the period of significance. As a result, vegetation is a contributing landscape characteristic.



The vegetation diagram shows rows a ring of vegetation that nearly surrounds the property including trees on Bay Street and large trees growing on the steep slopes facing the Bay.



Monterey cypress windbreak along the engineered slope.

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Of the contributing small scale features found at Fort Mason, four main feature types are the greatest contributors to the landscape character. These include monuments and militaria, fences, signage, and utilities.

MONUMENTS AND MILITARIA
Contributing
Captured cannons and concrete platforms flanking McDowell Hall driveway
Historic Condition: Japanese 75 mm regimental field gun (GOGA 18857), and Japanese 70 mm battalion field gun (GOGA 18858), c. 1943. Both guns were captured by U.S. forces during World War II and considered trophy weapons. The guns do not appear in historic photographs and the park historian estimates they were placed in their current location by 1960.
Existing Condition: Weapons are inoperable but were "restored" by Oakland Army Terminal personnel between 1987 and 1997. There is no direct provenance to San Francisco area or Fort Mason, and no historic association with current location. The guns are on loan from U.S. Army's Center for Military History.

McDowell Hall East Lawn Concrete Salute Gun Platform
Historic Condition: Date of installation unknown.
Existing Condition: Good. Feature consists of a poured concrete platform, approximately 7' x 11'. Salute gun was removed by the Army upon its departure in the 1960s. Non-contributing, per NR nomination.

Rodman Gun and Carriage
US 10-inch Rodman, Model 1861, gun on barbette carriage (GOGA 18859)
Historic Condition: Civil War-era seacoast weapon originally mounted in the defenses of New York harbor. The gun was acquired by the Smithsonian Institution c. 1957 and displayed between 1976 and 1992. It was emplaced at Fort Mason in May, 1996.
Existing Condition: The weapon was cleaned of preservative coatings and completely repainted prior to remounting

Davits and Hoists
Historic Condition: When found in pairs, used to move small craft in and out of the water. When found singly, they were used to unload heavy or awkward cargo from a small craft.
Existing Condition: Surviving in deteriorated and inoperable condition

Mooring Bollards
Historic Condition: Used to secure mooring lines from large ocean-going vessels. These are made of cast steel or iron. Exact dates of installation are unknown, yet would have been in place during the historic period when Lower Fort Mason was a working waterfront.
Existing Condition: Extant

Non-Contributing
FM - 410 - Granite monument in McDowell Hall Carriage Turn
Historic Condition: Dates of installation are unknown
Existing Condition: Rough granite monument thirty inches high, forty inches wide, twenty-four inches thick, mounted on flush concrete slab with a small bronze plaque bearing the inscription, "FORT MASON named in honor of Colonel Richard Barnes Mason, Governor of California 1847-1849. " The

planting is located within the carriage turn in front of FM-1.

Radio Tower - Battery Burnham
Historic Condition: Date of construction unknown - may possibly date to period of significance.
Existing Condition: Requires further research and evaluation to determine if feature was present during the period of significance.

Sailing Ship Fragment
Historic Condition: The packet ship Galilee was built in 1891 in Benicia California by Captain Mathew Turner as part trade route between San Francisco and Tahiti. Her stern was brought from Sausalito about 1975.
Existing Condition: Fragment is on site as a display item.

Fort Mason Monument – East lawn of FM 201
Historic Condition: In 1925 a rough granite monument with a bronze plaque was installed alongside the new location of the flagpole. Two stacked granite stones (4' x 4' x 2' thick); top stone has 20" x 30" bronze plaque dating establishment of Ft Mason & original Bateria San Jose.
Existing Condition: It faces south east adjacent to flagstaff at the intersection of MacArthur Avenue and Pope Street. It is managed as a resource.

FENCES
Contributing
Chain Link Fencing at Bay Street Frontage
Historic Condition: In 1903 a wooden picket fence surrounded an area of Fort Mason known as "the field," the area between Bay Street and the post hospital to the north. Chain-link fencing was installed along the Bay Street frontage during the 1930s. Even though Fort Mason was considered an "open base," the imposition of fencing created a well-defined boundary between the military reservation and the surrounding city. Chain-link fencing was maintained along Bay Street by the Army up until the time that it vacated the property.
Existing Condition: Incomplete fragments of the chain-link fence survive along the Bay Street frontage.

Chain-link fencing at top of engineered slope
Historic Condition: While Fort Mason was considered an "open" base, public access was historically restricted to this sensitive and potentially dangerous waterfront area. This was accomplished during WWII and the Korean Conflict through the use of chain link fencing.
Existing Condition: Only extant at west-end of slope - removed elsewhere.

Woven wire domestic fencing - Typical - NCO quarters
Historic Condition: Hairpin-style woven-wire fencing, approximately forty-two inches high.
Existing Condition: Intact.

Woven-wire domestic fencing - rear of Officers' Park housing units
Historic Condition: Woven-wire fencing approximately forty-two inches in height was installed soon after construction of the Officers' Park housing units in the mid-1930s. This fencing defines the outdoor private space associated with these dwellings at their rear elevations.
Existing Condition: Intact.

Non-Contributing
Community Garden Fencing
Historic Condition: Modern feature built during NPS management of the property

Existing Condition: A thirty-six inch high wood and woven wire fence encircles the community garden.

Waterfront Safety Railings
Historic Condition: Not extant historically - would have interfered with the transfer of cargo.
Existing Condition: Intact.

Undetermined
Chain Link Fencing at Franklin (formerly Sheridan) Street Frontage
Historic Condition: During the civilian occupation of these Black Point Quarters, the private dwellings were sheltered from prevailing westerly winds by a twenty foot high wooden fence that was later maintained by the Army. During the early century, photographs indicate that the original wind fence was replaced by a woven wire fence supported on wood posts. The installation date for the conventional chain-link fabric on metal posts remains unknown.
Existing Condition: The existing chain-link fencing appears in good condition, though in many places appropriately covered with vines. This fence requires further evaluation. It is likely that chain-link fencing was in place here during the period of significance. Careful removal of vines from a section of fence west of Quarters 2 (FM-2) that is engulfed in vegetation may yield additional information regarding the evolution of fence materials installed here.

SIGNAGE
Contributing
FM - 19 - Franklin Street Entrance Gate Pillars
Historic Condition: Constructed between 1944 and 1947, contemporary with the construction of the Franklin Street extension.
Existing Condition: Painted cast-concrete columns, approximately four feet square in plan view, chamfered at corners, by eleven feet in height. Columns are surmounted by decorative octagonal brass lanterns, fitted with yellow glass panes and incandescent lighting. Adjacent chain-link fencing is leaning and poorly designed to meet and tie into the gatepost features. This is an important feature perpetuating the historic associations of the property.

Non-Contributing
Directional and Regulatory Signage
Historic Condition: Stop signs, traffic safety signs, no parking signs and their like typically attract little notice or comment, although these small-scale features would have certainly been a part of the Fort Mason landscape. Very little is known as to the use of this kind of signage at Fort Mason, or how its use evolved over the course of one-hundred years.
Existing Condition: Directional and regulatory signage currently on site is contemporary and in good condition.

Interpretive Wayside Exhibits
Historic Condition: Interpretive wayside exhibits explaining the history of Fort Mason were installed after the National Park Service took possession of the property in the 1970s.
Existing Condition: Supporting metal frames appear to be in good condition, fiberglass panel inserts have become shopworn and require replacement.

Tenant Signage
Historic Condition: Non-historic features associated with the reuse of Lower Fort Mason as a cultural center.
Existing Condition: Generally mounted to the buildings

Redwood Signs and Pipe Sign Supports
Historic Condition: Earliest photographic record of these dates to the 1950s, but there is no conclusive evidence to establish installation date.
Existing Condition: Elaborately shaped Redwood sign panel hung from simple galvanized pipe supports. The lettering is faded, but the signs are intact.

Undetermined Signage
Street Signage
Historic Condition: The current street signage at Fort Mason is made of embossed metal panel with black san serif lettering on a white field. These sign panels are mounted atop a two-inch diameter steel pipe. Little is known regarding the dates of installation of this style of signage, yet it is known that these features were in place before the NPS acquisition of the site.
Existing Condition: Current street sign panels are in good condition, however there are instances where spots of corrosion may be found, as well as chipping paint

UTILITIES
Contributing
Cast-concrete Light poles - Officers' Park
Historic Condition: Based on historic photography, these cast-concrete light poles date to the historic period.
Existing Condition: Neither the plastic replacement globes nor the lattice vine supports are historic.

Union Metallic Lamp Standard Company Light poles on the engineered slope
Historic Condition: Installed c. 1935 when many of the above ground utilities at Fort Mason were placed into underground conduits and vaults.
Existing Condition: Remnant features - replaced elsewhere on the property.

Manhole Covers
Historic Condition: Many of the manhole covers found at Fort Mason bear military insignia, designations, and decorations. It is not unusual to see these customized features at large military posts due to the relative ease with which this can be accomplished using sand-cast iron.
Existing Condition: Although an exhaustive inventory has not been attempted, many covers survive bearing the words "Signal Corps," while others bear a raised field of five-pointed stars. Manhole covers bearing military insignia, designations or decorations are important contributing landscape features.

Non-Contributing
Trash receptacles
Historic Condition: The style and manufacturer of outdoor trash receptacles used during the historic period have not been documented. No historic trash receptacles typical of the historic period survive on site.
Existing Condition: Outdoor trash receptacles of various styles that continue to be available in commerce are found throughout Fort Mason

Utility Service Cabinets - Above Ground
Historic Condition: Utilities were placed underground during the 1930s making use of underground vaults accessed by manholes and subsurface conduits.
Existing Condition: The utility service cabinets currently on site are contemporary features, yet are operating components of the underground utility system.

Irrigation system and above-ground fittings (SW)

Historic Condition: Installation dates of the extant irrigation system have not been documented, however it is known that the Army used of an underground irrigation system to support the growth of turf and other plantings. The lush growth of vegetation found at Fort Mason is largely attributable to irrigation.
Existing Condition: The system is comprised of vaults; above-ground valve subsurface pipes and sprinkler heads. The operational condition of the system is unevaluated. The irrigation system and its role in maintaining turf grass and plantings contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape at Fort Mason. Individual components of this system do not.

Undetermined
Fire Hydrants
Historic Condition: The earliest fire hydrants found at Fort Mason feature the year "1909" cast into the hydrant body. This date coincides with a program of improvements to city infrastructure coming because of the devastating earthquake of 1906 and the resulting fires that swept through the city.
Existing Condition: A wide variety of emergency fire hydrants exist throughout the site. Future evaluation may recommend the retention of some of the early "1909" hydrants as museum objects should replacement with modern features be required in the future.

Site wide Light Poles
Historic Condition: The date of appearance of hollow cast concrete light poles at Fort Mason is undetermined. However a review of period photography suggests that they were installed following the end of WWII.
Existing Condition: Light grey exposed aggregate concrete light poles are in good condition throughout the site. The light poles are unremarkable in character and consist of a single "cobra head" luminare supported by a single “s” curved metal arm and a “c” curved metal brace. It is approximately twenty-five feet in height.

Overhead Utilities
Historic Condition: Overhead utility lines extant within the Fortification Area were most likely in place by the end of WWII. Overhead utilities within the fortification area were either built during the crisis of WWII or escaped a program of placing utility lines underground during the 1930s.
Existing Condition: Operational. Physical condition and adequacy of utilities for current demand unevaluated.

Underground Utility System
Historic Condition: The character of the landscape at Fort Mason changed greatly during the 1930s when many of the overhead electrical and telecommunication lines were placed inside underground conduits and vaults
Existing Condition: The system, and the fact that it is underground and out of view, contributes to the character of the Fort Mason landscape. Individual components of this system do not.

OTHER
Non-Contributing
Bicycle Racks
Historic Condition: Non-historic feature, installed as part of the reuse of Lower Fort Mason as a cultural center.
Existing Condition: The bicycle rack is of steel tubing, bent into a decorative serpentine design.

Traffic Control Bollards
Historic Condition: Historic images taken during the 1880s document the use of wooden bollards to control the flow of wheeled vehicles. In addition, pyramidal piles of ordinance were placed at the

corners of traffic islands as decoration, performing role in traffic control as a secondary benefit. Little is understood regarding the details or dates of appearance of various bollards currently found on site, but based on field observation, individual bollard installations appear to date to WWII and later.
Existing Condition: Traffic control bollards in current use at Fort Mason are made of steel pipes of various diameters, wooden posts and large concrete bollards. The most prominent of the traffic control bollards found at Lower Fort Mason are large diameter concrete columns. While the contemporary use of bollards to control traffic is consistent with historic practices, individual specimens are not contributing.

Picnic Area at the East Battery
Historic Condition: Constructed c. 1982 during the National Park Service management of the property. The picnic area is constructed on top of a portion of what was once the eastern battery of the fortifications constructed here in 1864.
Existing Condition: The picnic area consists of two small areas of basket-weave pattern brick pavement on either side of a pre-existing concrete walkway. There are two picnic table / bench assemblies on either side of the concrete walk. The tables and benches feature wooden surfaces mounted to brick piers.

Picnic Tables - East Battery Picnic Area
Historic Condition: Built during the National Park Service tenure at Fort Mason, c. 1982.
Existing Condition: A group of four fixed picnic tables/benches featuring wooden bench and table tops mounted to brick piers.

Gamefield® Exercise Stations Site Wide
Historic Condition: These were installed during the mid-1980s by the National Park Service as part of a rehabilitation of Fort Mason as a public park.
Existing Condition: This exercise equipment remains serviceable, yet is reaching the end of its useful life.

Benches Site Wide
Historic Condition: The style and characteristics of free standing benches that might have been in use at Fort Mason during its period of significance have not been documented.
Existing Condition: A random collection of various benches are found installed throughout the property.

Undetermined
Concrete edging - McDowell Hall West Lawn Shrub Border
Historic Condition: The dates of installation of this section of concrete edging are undocumented, but appear to be associated with an over-mature mixed shrub border that was once found inside of the perimeter wind fencing found west and south of McDowell Hall (FM-1).
Existing Condition: The height of the concrete edging tapers above ground level from two feet at the east end to approximately six inches at the west end. It has a consistent width of one foot.

Summary
As a result of the extensive remaining small scale features found across the Fort Mason landscape, small scale features is a contributing landscape characteristic.



A fire hydrant and woven wire fence along Franklin Street, two contributing small scale features.



Many manhole covers found at Fort Mason bear military insignia, designations, and decorations.



US 10-inch Rodman, Model 1861, gun on barbette carriage.



Fort Mason Monument on the east lawn of FM 201.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Cannons at McDowell Hall	Contributing	Cannons At Mcdowell Hall	350281	
Cast Concrete Lightpoles - Officers' Park	Contributing	Fort Mason's Officer's Lightpoles	350283	
Chain Link Fencing at Bay Street Frontage	Contributing	Fort Mason Chain Link Fencing	350286	
Davits and Hoists	Contributing	Fort Mason Davits And Hoists	350288	
FM-19 Franklin Entrance Gate Pillars	Contributing	Fort Mason Franklin Street Entrance Gate	058260	FM0019
Fort Mason Monument - East Lawn of FM 201	Contributing		364499	
Manhole Covers	Contributing	Fort Mason Manhole Covers	350290	
McDowell Hall East Lawn Concrete Salute Gun Platform	Contributing		364502	
Mooring Bollards	Contributing	Fort Mason Mooring Bollards	350292	
Union Metallic Lamp Standard Company Lightposts, Northwest Embankment	Contributing	Fort Mason Northwest Embankment Lightposts	350299	
US 10-inch Rodman 1861 Gun	Contributing	Fort Mason Us 10-Inch Rodman 1861 Gun	350301	
Woven Wire Domestic Fencing - rear of Officers' Park housing units	Contributing	Fort Mason Woven Wire Fencing	350303	
Woven Wire Domestic Fencing - Typical NCO Quarters	Contributing	Fort Mason Woven Wire Fencing	350303	
Benches	Non-Contributing			
Bicycle Racks	Non-Contributing			
Community Garden Fencing	Non-Contributing			

Directional and Regulatory Signage	Non-Contributing			
FM - 410 - Granite Monument in McDowell Hall Carriage Turn	Non-Contributing	Fort Mason Richard Barnes Mason Memorial Plaque	058227	FM0410
Gamefield® Exercise Stations	Non-Contributing			
Interpretive Wayside Exhibits	Non-Contributing			
Irrigation system and above-ground fittings	Non-Contributing			
Picnic Tables, East Battery Picnic Area	Non-Contributing			
Sailing Ship Fragment	Non-Contributing			
Tenant Signage, Lower Fort Mason	Non-Contributing			
Timber Retaining Walls and Cribbing, East Black Point	Non-Contributing			
Traffic Control Bollards	Non-Contributing			
Trash receptacles	Non-Contributing			
Utility Service Cabinets and Panels - Above Ground	Non-Contributing			
Waterfront Safety Railings	Non-Contributing			
Cast Concrete Light Poles - Sight Wide	Undetermined			
Chain Link Fencing at Franklin (formerly Sheridan) Street Frontage	Undetermined	Fort Mason Chain Link Fencing	350286	
Chain Link Fencing at top of Engineered Slope	Undetermined	Fort Mason Chain Link Fencing	350286	
Concrete Edging - McDowell Hall West Lawn Shrub Border	Undetermined			

Concrete Slope Stabilization Cribbing	Undetermined
Fire Hydrants	Undetermined
Overhead Utilities	Undetermined
Radio Tower - Battery Burnham	Undetermined
Redwood Signs and Pipe Sign Supports	Undetermined
Street Signage	Undetermined
Underground Utility System	Undetermined

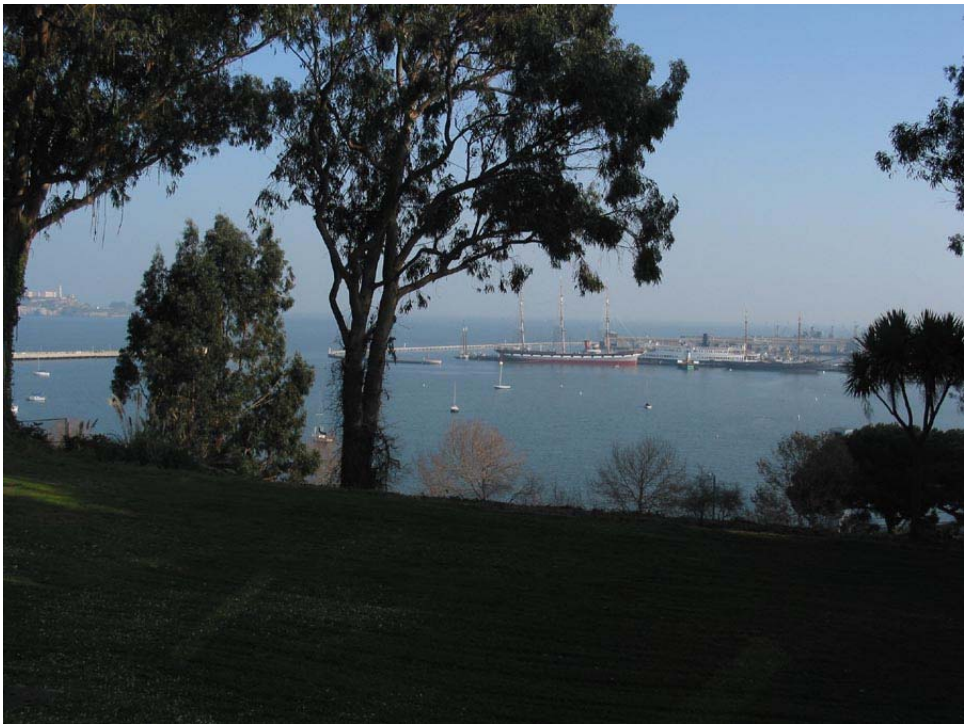
Views And Vistas

Views and vistas are defined as the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision which might be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. The opportunity for expansive views was created by the natural topography of Fort Mason and the relationship of the steep cliffs to the San Francisco Bay. The siting of Black Point homes and coastal defense systems were definitely influenced by the views.

Contributing Views
Views from the Gold Rush homes along East Black Point
Framed Views of Black Point Cove from Black Point Quarters
Historic Condition: During the civilian occupation of Black Point and the period of early Army occupation, the views extending from the Black Point Quarters to the water were panoramic, with the dwellings perched above the vegetation growing on the eastern slope of the point. During the Army's long tenure at Fort Mason, the view eastward to the cove became more constrained, with large trees planted in the middle-ground, enframing the view and rendering a scene filtered through vegetation.
Existing Condition: With the departure of the Army during the 1980s, the vegetation growing on the eastern slope has become relatively less cared-for and vegetation continues to grow and constrain these views as important landscape characteristic.

View of San Francisco Bay and Golden Gate from fortifications
Historic Condition: Prior to the abandonment of armaments at Fort Mason in 1909, the northern tip of the point featured expansive panoramic views providing an approximate 180 degree field of fire. By the 1920s, the terreplein and escarpment of the fortifications had been transformed into pleasant garden terraces. The planting of trees on the earthen parapets initially created a crenellated effect, but with time and the maturation of the trees the views out to the bay became obstructed. Filtered, tree-framed vistas remained possible through the end of WWII. With the excavation and restoration of the western Civil War battery and curtain wall in 1982, views out to the bay were improved near the location of the restored Rodman gun.
Existing Condition: The views and vistas are in poor condition due to the growth of unmanaged vegetation.

Summary
While the prominent visual relationship between the San Francisco Bay and Upper Fort Mason remains, the once panoramic views of the bay are now filtered by dense vegetation. However, visual access to the water is still obtainable and views and vistas is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the Fort Mason cultural landscape.



View from FM-1 on Black Point to the bay.

Archeological Sites

Archeological Sites
Archeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by either surface or subsurface features. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites to protect the resources.

Within the Fort Mason historic district there are several archeological sites that pre-date the period of significance. While these locations are archeologically sensitive in their own right, (and listed on a 1979 draft National Register nomination form, never submitted) they are not directly linked to the significance of Fort Mason for their contribution to the history of the military from the 1850s to the 1950s. As a result, they are not considered to be contributing features of this cultural landscape inventory.

Two sites have provided information about the period of significance, and retain the potential to yield further information about the nineteenth century at Fort Mason: the south east corner of Fort Mason, the original entry into the military reserve; and Black Point Battery, the location of the U.S. Army's original defense system at the site.

Summary
The two archeological sites remain intact within the landscape and continue to provide the potential for revealing further information about the history of Fort Mason. As a result, archeological sites is a contributing landscape characteristic.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Black Point
Point San Jose
Punta Medanos
Fort Mason

Current Name(s): Fort Mason

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: San Francisco County, CA

Size (acres): 68.50

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	550705	4184040
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	550150	4183940
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	550618	4184700
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	550050	4184620

GIS File Name: C:\Docs & Settings\JBK\My Docs\CADD\Fort Mason\FM Survey.dwg

GIS File Description: This is a geo-referenced AutoCADD 2000 file (.dwg) titled "FM Survey" dated April 29, 2002. This file is currently housed on Jim Kren's computer at GOGA. The park does have a local network CADD directory, and there is a plan to store this file there.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Register Nomination for Fort Mason prepared by Erwin Thompson in 1979 identifies the Capehart-Wherry buildings making up the "Quad" in the south-east corner of the property as contributing resources, yet does not explain the historic context of these buildings in as great a detail as the recent scholarship sponsored by the Army. A draft nomination examining the significance of archeological resources at Fort Mason was also prepared in 1979, yet was never presented for entry into the National Register. It is understood that there is a high potential for

prehistoric archeological resources throughout Upper Fort Mason, well beyond the known archeological sites identified in the draft 1979 nomination, drawn to include, "all known cultural deposits and areas of potential buried deposits such as environs of historic buildings, terrain beneath remnant floors and foundations and the current military residential area.. ."

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	79000530
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	4/23/1979
Name In National Register:	Fort Mason Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Other Names In National Register:	Bateria San Jose;Punta Medanos;Battery Yerba Buena;Point San;Bateria San Jose;Punta Medanos;Battery Yerba Buena;Point Sa

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Explanatory Narrative:
Initial National Register listing

NRIS Number: 7272000109
Primary Certification Date: 4/25/72
Name in National Register: Fort Mason Historic District (Portion of Fort Mason N and E of Franklin St. and McArthur Ave.)
Criterion C

Date of Eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria:

D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1855 - 1953 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	World War II
Historic Context Facet:	The Home Front
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Historic Context Facet:	America Becomes A World Power, 1865-1914
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs After 1945
Historic Context Facet:	The Korean War

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Military
Priority:	1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: Yes

Date Determined Landmark: 2/4/1985

Landmark Theme: The period of significance for the National Historic Landmark is listed as 1912-1945 and includes all of Lower Fort Mason and Building 201, the former port headquarters, for the central role in United States logistical strategy during World War II.

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Defense
Use/Function:	Military Facility (Post)
Detailed Use/Function:	Military Facility (Post)
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function:	Single Family House
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Theater (Cinema)
Detailed Use/Function:	Theater (Cinema)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Museum (Exhibition Hall)
Detailed Use/Function:	Museum (Exhibition Hall)-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Commerce/Trade
Use/Function:	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)
Detailed Use/Function:	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Scenic Landscape
Detailed Use/Function:	Scenic Landscape
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Outdoor Sculpture (Statuary)
Detailed Use/Function:	Outdoor Sculpture (Statuary)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Detailed Use/Function:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Social
Use/Function:	Clubhouse (Social/Garden)
Detailed Use/Function:	Clubhouse (Social/Garden)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Yelamu
Type of Association:	Historic
Name of Peoples:	Ohlone
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

Although no ethnographic study has been conducted specifically for Fort Mason, the Yelamu and the Ohlone have been identified by the park for potential ethnographic affiliation.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Bordering Fort Mason to the east was a small cove alternately identified as Black Point Lagoon or Black Point Cove. The original boundaries of the military reservation included this area, but it was returned to the city of San Francisco in 1870, when the size of the reservation was reduced for the last time. The shoreline was the site of varied enterprises over the years, which ranged from industrial to recreational. As the officers' residences were situated to overlook the cove, whatever ventures conducted there below them, although physically remote, were most certainly visible. An 1866 report completed by the office of Olmsted and Vaux recognized the considerable value of this waterfront area for its recreational possibility, not only for the local citizenry, but also as an indispensable element in San Francisco's development as a world class city. Thirty-nine years later and one year prior to the city's devastating earthquake, City Beautiful planner Daniel Burnham re-introduced the location as an ideal position for public open space, citing the Olmsted report. Again the city did not respond. Nevertheless, the seed of the idea had been planted and by 1917 the city of San Francisco recognized the need for open public space along the water and began gradually acquiring the land and taking action to make the park a reality.

The first action in 1922 was to relocate the railroad trestle leading to the tunnel beneath Fort Mason from its location in the water of the cove onto dry land. Two years later, in 1924, the War Department granted approval to the city of San Francisco to remove and replace the Quartermaster's Wharf, located on the northwest corner of Black Point, to make room for a new Municipal Pier. The new wharf, known as Pier Four, or sometimes as the Alcatraz Pier, was presented to the Army on June 22, 1931. The curving Municipal Pier, designed to protect the cove from the action of waves was built during that same year. It was not until 1936, however, that construction on Aquatic Park began. As administered by Work Projects Administration, the construction continued until 1939 when it was turned over to the city. The distinctive white Streamline Moderne building, dubbed "a palace for the public," was officially dedicated on

January 22, 1939. Although not a part of Fort Mason, Aquatic Park certainly was a part of the borrowed landscape, highly visible from the eastern edge of the promenade walks around the officers' quarters area where vegetation was carefully managed to perpetuate views to the east. Within less than three years of the dedication of Aquatic Park, the public was abruptly ejected from their new palace and bathhouse. In anticipation of entrance into war, the men of Battery B, 216th Coast Artillery arrived in San Francisco on December 2, 1941 and quartered in the stylish bathhouse. Just five days later the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Aquatic Park was commandeered by the military to become the site of barracks and headquarters for the 4th Antiaircraft Command, remaining off limits to the public for the remainder of the decade.



Aquatic Park was officially dedicated on January 22, 1939. The U.S. Army took control of this public facility on December 2, 1941, just prior to the bombardment of Pearl Harbor. NPS, GGNRA Archives. ref# SAFR P88-c35.121n, 1938.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 5/15/2002

Explanatory Narrative:
Fort Mason is a National Historic Landmark and therefore falls into Category A.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 05/14/2002

Date Recorded: 03/03/2004

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 8/3/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Explanatory Notes: The aggregate condition of the cultural landscape at Fort Mason National Historic Site has been determined to be in "fair" condition because landscape features such as vegetation and pedestrian circulation systems require attention within 3-5 years.

Stabilization Measures:
Stabilize wall on north side of McDowell road.

Site-wide arborist report needed to establish condition of over-mature trees.

Corrective and rejuvenative pruning of overgrown foundation plantings.

Clearing of overgrowth along East Black Point (hillside below Quarters 1-4).

Repair sidewalk to Van Ness Avenue from Black Point – uneven surface, uneven treads on stairs.

Repair stairs between Upper and Lower Fort Mason –uneven and shifting treads.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: 3/28/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

A Cooperative Agreement was entered into by NPS with the Fort Mason Foundation in 1976 to administer the emerging nonprofit center and a wide variety of nonprofit programs and events, and to renovate lower Fort Mason.

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

With Permission

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: September 19, 1980

Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost:

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:

Landscape Stabilization Costs:

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation:

Document: Administrative History
Year Of Document: 2002
Amplifying Details: "The Park That Makes Its Own Weather - An Administrative History of Golden Gate National Recreation Area" by Hal K. Rothman.
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
This volume traces the history of the administrative formation of GOGA, but does not provide details about the cultural landscape.

Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Year Of Document: 2004
Adequate Documentation: Yes
Explanatory Narrative:
This document details landscape characteristics and features. It has undergone final park review and is in production at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

Document: Development Concept Plan
Year Of Document: 1978
Amplifying Details: Royston, Hanamoto, Beck & Abey Master Plan for Upper Fort Mason
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
This master plan provides information about contemporary construction at Fort Mason, but does not provide information about the cultural landscape.

Document: General Management Plan
Year Of Document: 1980
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
The GMP does not provide information about the cultural landscape of Fort Mason.

Document:	Historic Resource Study
Year Of Document:	1979
Amplifying Details:	"Historic Resource Study: Fort Mason" Unpublished draft by Erwin Thompson.
Adequate Documentation:	No

Explanatory Narrative:
This volume provides limited details about the cultural landscape, but does not provide a full overview.

Document:	Historic Resource Study
Year Of Document:	1979
Amplifying Details:	"Historic Resource Study: Seacost Fortifications - San Francisco Harbor" by Erwin Thompson.
Adequate Documentation:	No

Explanatory Narrative:
This volume provides limited details about the cultural landscape, but does not provide a full overview.

Document:	Special Resources Study
Year Of Document:	2002
Amplifying Details:	"Fort Mason: The Undiscovered Crossroads" by Rudy Higgens-Evenson.
Adequate Documentation:	No

Explanatory Narrative:
This volume provides limited details about the cultural landscape, but does not provide a full overview.

Document:	Land Protection Plan
Year Of Document:	1983
Amplifying Details:	Land Protection Plan, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Adequate Documentation:	No

Explanatory Narrative:
This document does not provide details about the cultural landscape of Fort Mason.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Appleton, Jay
Citation Title:	The Experience of Landscape
Year of Publication:	1975
Publisher:	John Wiley
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Citation Author:	Christopher, Patrick R. Thompson, Erwin N.
Citation Title:	Historic Structure Report, Western Grounds, Old Parade Ground and MacArthur Avenue, Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Year of Publication:	1980
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011372
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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Citation Author:	Baker, Suzanne M.
Citation Title:	“Report on the Fort Mason Archaeological Test Excavations.”
Year of Publication:	1978
Source Name:	Unpublished report
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Brooks, B.S.
Citation Title:	A Brief History of the controversy relating to the land at Black Point, or Point San Jose in the City and County of San Francisco
Year of Publication:	1866
Publisher:	J.L. Pearson
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	UC Berkeley

Citation Author:	Coats, Stephen D
Citation Title:	Gathering at the Golden Gate: The U.S. Army and San Francisco 1898
Year of Publication:	1998
Source Name:	U.S. Army Center of Military History Library
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Temme, Verge Jenkins
Citation Title:	For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing
Year of Publication:	1998
Source Name:	U.S. Army Environmental Center
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Crouch, Daniel I., et al.
Citation Title:	Spanish City Planning in North America
Year of Publication:	1982
Publisher:	MIT Press
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Delgado, James P.
Citation Title:	Pioneers, Politics, Progress and Planning: the Story of San Francisco's Aquatic Park
Year of Publication:	1981
Publisher:	NPS, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Source Name:	Historic Structures Report-Historical Data Section
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Delgado, James P.
Citation Title:	"The Rumble of Distant Thunder."
Year of Publication:	1985
Publisher:	Archaeology Magazine
Source Name:	Magazine article
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Diffenbaugh, Ann Robson
Citation Title:	"Fort Mason, California: The Evolution of Public Land Uses"
Year of Publication:	1979
Source Name:	Unpublished Master's thesis, University of California
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Dutschke, Dwight
Citation Title:	"American Indians in California"
Year of Publication:	1988
Publisher:	California Department of Parks and Recreation
Source Name:	published in "Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California"
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Eschmeyer, William N.//Schonewald, Jacqueline
Citation Title:	Identification and Analysis of Fort Mason Osteological Remains, Archeological Sites SFR-29, 30, and 31, San Francisco, Co., California
Year of Publication:	1981
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011598
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Hagwood, Joseph Jeremiah, Jr
Citation Title:	Engineers at the Golden Gate: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District
Year of Publication:	1982
Publisher:	USGPO
Source Name:	.S. Army Corps of Engineers Publication
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Hamilton, James W. and First Lieutenant William J. Boyce, Jr.
Citation Title:	Gateway to Victory
Year of Publication:	1946
Publisher:	California: Stanford University Press
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Higgens-Evenson, Rudy
Citation Title:	Fort Mason: The Undiscovered Crossroads
Year of Publication:	2002
Source Name:	Special History Study
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Citation Author:	Holloran, Pete
Citation Title:	Presidio Plant List
Year of Publication:	2002
Source Name:	Technical Document
Citation Location:	Golden Gate National Parks Association

Citation Author:	Thompson, Erwin N.
Citation Title:	Historic Resource Study, Seacoast Fortifications, San Francisco Harbor, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California
Year of Publication:	1979
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011365

Citation Author:	Lewis, Emanuel Raymond
Citation Title:	Seacoast Fortifications of the United States: An Introductory History
Year of Publication:	1979
Publisher:	Naval Institute Press
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Milliken, Randall
Citation Title:	The Founding of Mission Dolores and the End of Tribal Life on the Northern San Francisco Peninsula
Year of Publication:	1996
Source Name:	Special Study for California Mission Studies Association

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Citation Author:	Millis, Walter
Citation Title:	American Military Thought
Year of Publication:	1966
Publisher:	Bobbs-Merrill Co
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Olmsted, Vaux & Co.
Citation Title:	Preliminary Report in Regard to a Plan of Public Pleasure Grounds for the City of San Francisco
Year of Publication:	1866
Publisher:	Wm. Bryant & Co
Source Name:	Historic Collection
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Citation Author:	Pierce, Richard A., ed.
Citation Title:	Rezanov Reconnoiters California, 1806
Year of Publication:	1972
Publisher:	The Book Club of California
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative

Citation Author:	Rather, Lois
Citation Title:	Jessie Fremont at Black Point
Year of Publication:	1974
Source Name:	Privately printed
Citation Location:	UC Berkeley

Citation Author:	Ranney, Victoria Post, ed
Citation Title:	The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, Volume V: The California Frontier
Year of Publication:	1990
Publisher:	The Johns Hopkins University Press
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location:	Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Citation Author:	Raymond, Maud, Wetring, et al.
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Citation Title:	Army Supply Depot, Fort Mason California, Job number 284
Year of Publication:	1911
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Supplemental Information