
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



Fort Baker
Golden Gate National Recreation Area



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office
Seattle

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Cultural Resource
Programs

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CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2008 Condition Assessment Update for:

Fort Baker Historic District
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Golden Gate National Recreation Area concurs with the condition assessment update for Fort Baker Historic District as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: GOOD

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 disturbance 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 appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics 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 cultural and natural values.



Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

9-18-09

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
PWR CLI Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807
(510) 817-1407
(510) 817-1484 (fax)

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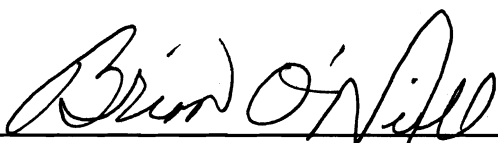
The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Cultural Landscape Inventory: Fort Baker

Golden Gate National Recreation Area concurs with the general findings of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, including the Management Category and Condition Assessment as listed below:

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **FAIR**



Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

8-26-04

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 BAKER 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, topography, vegetation, cluster arrangement, and views and vistas).

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

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
370251	Fort Baker 40MM Anti-Aircraft AW No. 14 – Lower (Gun Emplacements)	1941	X	
370249	Fort Baker 40MM Anti-Aircraft AW No. 14 – Upper (Gun Emplacements)	1941	X	
370254	Fort Baker AA St. No. 108	1941	X	
058211	Fort Baker Administration Building	1903	X	
369463	Fort Baker Alexander Avenue	1933-1936	X	
058067	Fort Baker Ammunition Magazine	1920	X	
058040	Fort Baker AMTB Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	1940	X	
058041	Fort Baker AMTB Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	1940	X	
058042	Fort Baker AMTB Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	1940	X	
370246	Fort Baker Anti Aircraft Gun Emplacement Cavallo	1941	X	
370236	Fort Baker Anti-Aircraft Gun Emplacement Duncan	1941	X	
058209	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	1903	X	
058210	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	1902	X	
058213	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	1907	X	
010119	Fort Baker Baker-Barry Tunnel	1917	X	
056278	Fort Baker Bakery	1902	X	
010121	Fort Baker Battery 129 Radio/Switchboard Rooms	1943	X	
369480	Fort Baker Battery Cavallo Road	c. 1872-1876	X	
055362	Fort Baker Battery Duncan	1899	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
058085	Fort Baker Battery Duncan Latrine	1899-1900	X	
055361	Fort Baker Battery George Yates	1903	X	
055365	Fort Baker Battery Kirby	1900	X	
055367	Fort Baker Battery Orlando Wagner	1901	X	
055369	Fort Baker Battery Spencer	1893	X	
058060	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Administration Building	1897	X	
058065	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Entry Gate	1893	X	
058061	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Equipment Bldg.	1893	X	
058062	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Latrine	1893	X	
058064	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Powerhouse	1893	X	
058063	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Sentry Station	1893	X	
056279	Fort Baker Blacksmith Shop	1910	X	
058074	Fort Baker Boat Repair Shop	1940	X	
058050	Fort Baker Bunker Road (Fort Baker to Tunnel)	1917	X	
058059	Fort Baker Bunker Road Retaining Wall	1937	X	
058128	Fort Baker Cable Casemate Seawall	1895-1905	X	
056280	Fort Baker Carpenter/Paint Shop	1910	X	
055363	Fort Baker Cavallo Battery	1872	X	
058047	Fort Baker Cavallo Battery Entrance Gate	1875	X	
369492	Fort Baker Center Street	1872	X	
058202	Fort Baker Commanding Officer's Quarters	1903	X	
056291	Fort Baker Commissary Storehouse	1908	X	
058069	Fort Baker Communications Cable Hut	1904	X	
370240	Fort Baker Concrete Drainage Features	1917-1941	X	
058044	Fort Baker Conzelman Road (1870 route)	1870	X	
369511	Fort Baker Drown Road	1900	X	
369523	Fort Baker Dubois Road	c. 1910	X	
056290	Fort Baker East Road	1872	X	
370242	Fort Baker East Road Masonry Drainage Features	1937	X	
058046	Fort Baker Electrical Transformer Building	1919	X	
058200	Fort Baker Exchange Service Station	1921	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
370406	Fort Baker Fences	1900-1941	X	
055370	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1 Kirby	1900	X	
055371	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1 Wagner	1901	X	
370228	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B111/20 Lime Point	1902-1917	X	
055360	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1S1 Spencer	1902	X	
055359	Fort Baker Fire Control Station F1 Baker	1900	X	
058049	Fort Baker Flagstaff	1905	X	
058077	Fort Baker Flammable Storage Building	1918	X	
058224	Fort Baker Garage	1935	X	
058225	Fort Baker Garage	1935	X	
058226	Fort Baker Garage	1935	X	
217431	Fort Baker Garage	1920	X	
217434	Fort Baker Garage	1920	X	
055366	Fort Baker Gravelly Beach Battery	1870	X	
056283	Fort Baker Guard House	1902	X	
058054	Fort Baker Heating Fuel Storage Tank	1913	X	
058007	Fort Baker Julian Road	1940	X	
369535	Fort Baker Kober Street	1902	X	
058120	Fort Baker Kober Street Retaining Wall	1920-1941	X	
217443	Fort Baker Maintenance Shop	1946	X	
370209	Fort Baker Marine Hoist and Dock	1943	X	
056296	Fort Baker Marine Maintenance Shop	1920	X	
058045	Fort Baker McCullough Road	1939	X	
056293	Fort Baker McReynolds Road	1902	X	
058119	Fort Baker McReynolds Road Retaining Wall	1920-1941	X	
058127	Fort Baker Mine Cable Casemate	1895-1905	X	
055364	Fort Baker Mine Cable Tank Building	1941	X	
055355	Fort Baker Mine Depot Powerhouse	1941	X	
055356	Fort Baker Mine Depot TNT Storage Magazine	1941	X	
055357	Fort Baker Mine Loading Rooms	1942	X	
370207	Fort Baker Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - North	1942	X	
370203	Fort Baker Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - South	1942	X	
055354	Fort Baker Mine Storehouse	1941	X	
055358	Fort Baker Mine Wharf	1937	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
058068	Fort Baker Mines Detonator Magazine	1941	X	
056294	Fort Baker Mobile Searchlight Storage	1943	X	
058080	Fort Baker Moore Breakwater	1937	X	
056285	Fort Baker Moore Road	1870	X	
370214	Fort Baker Moore Road Breakwater	1883	X	
056292	Fort Baker Murray Circle	1902	X	
058071	Fort Baker NCO Family Housing	1941	X	
058072	Fort Baker NCO Family Housing	1941	X	
058073	Fort Baker NCO Family Housing	1940	X	
058201	Fort Baker NCO Mess	1910	X	
058218	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Duplex)	1909	X	
058219	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Duplex)	1909	X	
058220	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Duplex)	1904	X	
058221	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Duplex)	1904	X	
058222	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Duplex)	1904	X	
058217	Fort Baker NCO Quarters (Single)	1902	X	
058203	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	1902	X	
058204	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	1902	X	
058205	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	1903	X	
058206	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex x	1904	x	
058207	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	1904	X	
370217	Fort Baker Oil Pump House	1945	X	
056281	Fort Baker Ordnance Storehouse	1918	X	
217463	Fort Baker Parade Ground	1902	X	
370244	Fort Baker Parade Ground Commemorative Monument	c. 1940s	X	
058214	Fort Baker Post Chapel	1942	X	
058212	Fort Baker Post Exchange & Gymnasium	1904	X	
058208	Fort Baker Post Hospital	1902	X	
058122	Fort Baker Post Hospital Garage	1925	X	
056295	Fort Baker Pump House	1902	X	
056289	Fort Baker Quartermaster & Subsistence Storehouse	1872	X	
058048	Fort Baker Rangefinder Station @ Cavallo Battery	1905	X	
058078	Fort Baker Refueling Dock and Marine Railway	1937	X	
055368	Fort Baker Ridge Battery	1871	X	
058066	Fort Baker Ridge Battery Powerhouse	1871	X	
058055	Fort Baker Ridge Water Tank	1941	X	
369584	Fort Baker Roth Road	1871-1873	X	
058079	Fort Baker Satterlee Breakwater	1943	X	
369560	Fort Baker Satterlee Road	1902-1905	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
058058	Fort Baker Sausalito Lateral Overpass	1936	X	
370231	Fort Baker Sausalito Overpass - East Road	1933-1936	X	
058081	Fort Baker Seawall	1929	X	
010120	Fort Baker Sentry Station	1919	X	
058075	Fort Baker Ship Repair Shop	1944	X	
369575	Fort Baker Sommerville Road	1941	X	
217438	Fort Baker Storage Shed	1943	X	
369547	Fort Baker Swain Road	1902-1908	X	
058216	Fort Baker Tennis Court	1910	X	
058121	Fort Baker Tennis Court Retaining Wall	1920-1941	X	
340410	Fort Baker Trails	1895-1936	X	
058215	Fort Baker Transformer Sub-station	1909	X	
058101	Fort Baker Utility Structure	1941-1945	X	
370212	Fort Baker Utility Vaults	1927-1941	X	
056282	Fort Baker Wagon Shed	1904	X	
370221	Fort Baker Water Pump House	1932	X	
058056	Fort Baker Water Pump Station	1919	X	
058057	Fort Baker Water Pump Station	1909	X	
058084	Fort Baker Water Reservoir	1941	X	
058051	Fort Baker Water Tank	1913	X	
058052	Fort Baker Water Tank	1913	X	
058053	Fort Baker Water Tank	1913	X	

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

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	Cavallo Hut	X	
N/A	Coastal Trail Danes Drive	X	
N/A	Danes Drive	X	
N/A	Danes Drive Parking Area	X	
N/A	FB 500	X	
N/A	FB 504	X	
N/A	FB 508	X	
N/A	FB 512	X	
N/A	FB 516	X	
N/A	FB 520	X	
N/A	FB 524	X	
N/A	FB 525	X	
N/A	FB 528	X	
N/A	FB 532	X	
N/A	FB 535	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	FB 536	X	
N/A	FB 539	X	
N/A	FB 540	X	
N/A	FB 544	X	
N/A	FB 548	X	
N/A	FB 552	X	
N/A	FB 555	X	
N/A	FB 556	X	
N/A	FB 563	X	
N/A	FB 568	X	
N/A	FB 634 Boat Ramp and Floating Dock	X	
N/A	FB 655	X	
N/A	FB 655A	X	
N/A	FB 669 Boat Slips	X	
N/A	FB 802	X	
N/A	FB 803	X	
N/A	FB 805	X	
N/A	FB 806	X	
N/A	FB 807	X	
N/A	FB 810	X	
N/A	FB 811	X	
N/A	FB 812	X	
N/A	FB 815	X	
N/A	FB 816	X	
N/A	FB 818	X	
N/A	FB 830	X	
N/A	FB 831	X	
N/A	FB 832	X	
N/A	Floating Dock at U.S. Coast Guard Station	X	
N/A	Gibson Drive	X	
N/A	Highway 101	X	
N/A	Lamorauz Drive	X	
N/A	Marina Road	X	
N/A	Menges Street	X	
N/A	Merrill Street	X	
N/A	Military Monument on the Parade Ground (modern)	X	
N/A	Parade Ground Parking	X	
N/A	Radio Siren	X	
N/A	Seitler Road (modern segment)	X	
N/A	Slacker Road	X	
N/A	Smiley Street	X	
N/A	Telephone Cable Terminal	X	
N/A	Trailhead Parking at Golden Gate Bridge	X	
N/A	Umia Street	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	Vista Point	X	
N/A	Wood Bulkhead	X	

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

Nt: concurrence box at the top of page 4 – template will not allow placement of an X in the box. However, SHPO does concur that the “duplex” is contributing to the cultural landscape district.



California State Historic Preservation Officer 15 SEP 2004
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
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Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland
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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: Component Landscape
Name: Fort Baker
CLI Identification Number: 725249
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 725247

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

Level II

Date Level II Entered: 3/17/2004
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Amy Hoke
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 8/26/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

A 95% CLR was presented to the park in 2002; this is a conversion of that document.

Component Landscape Description

Fort Baker is situated on the east shore of the Marin Headlands in San Francisco Bay. This area is part of the Coast Range geologic province of California, and consists of northwest-trending folds and faults, steep hills, and areas of exposed bedrock. Fort Baker is located on the more shallow portions of these hills, rising from the shoreline to the highest point on the west at about 800 feet, sloping down to about 200 feet on the east. The native vegetation surrounding Fort Baker has been heavily impacted by various land uses including cattle ranching, quarrying, landfill, road construction and slope stabilization. The vegetation is a mixture of native and non-native species that are well adapted to such coastal influences as summer fog, maritime temperatures, salt spray and strong winds.

Although the military history of Fort Baker spans over 150 years, documentation and evaluation of cultural landscape resources focused on one primary period of significance for the site, with three critical eras. The period of significance is 1867 to 1946. Fort Baker, along with Forts Barry and Cronkhite, was included as a nationally-significant historic district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, with its significance deriving from the coastal defense history of the site (Criterion A).

Fort Baker retains integrity as a military landscape and today remains in good condition. The site displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association through the retention of the majority of the following landscape characteristics that contribute to its historic integrity as one cultural landscape. In addition, the following landscape characteristics contribute to the significance of the landscape: natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, circulation, cluster arrangement, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale features.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Location Map



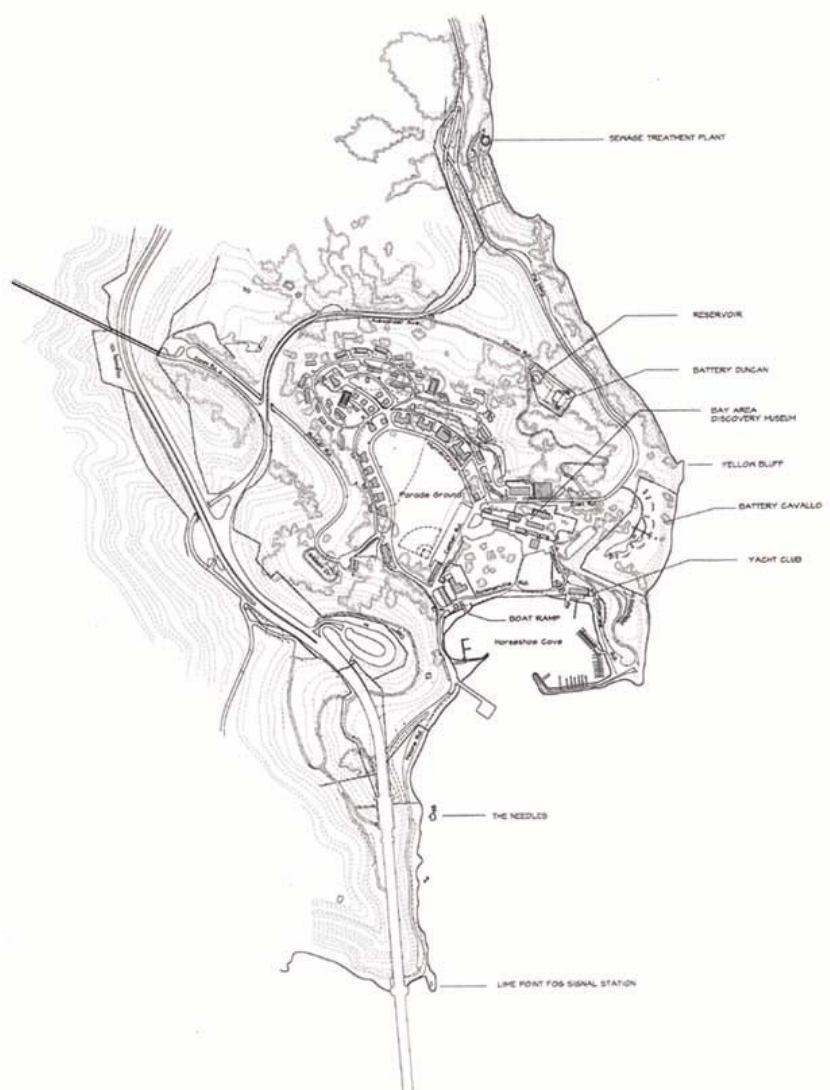
Fort Baker is located directly north of San Francisco.

Boundary Description

The Fort Baker cultural landscape boundary includes all the lands historically defined as the Fort Baker portion of the Lime Point Military Reservation, the larger military reservation which was sub-divided into Fort Baker, Fort Barry, and later expanded to include Fort Cronkhite. The division between Fort Baker and Barry is a north-south line running from the tip of Point Diablo due north where it intersected a “woven wire fence,” and then extends northeast where it meets the bay south of Sausalito. The reservation boundary extends 300 yards out beyond low water mark and followed the shoreline until it returned to Point Diablo. Fort Baker was further divided into east Fort Baker and west Fort Baker when the Golden Gate Bridge was constructed, physically bisecting the historic reservation. Although this study looks at the entire Fort Baker Reservation, the primary focus of the report is east Fort Baker, a 335-acre bowl-shaped valley bounded on the west by U.S. Highway 101, on the north by Alexander Avenue, and on the southeast by San Francisco Bay.

Site Plan

Existing Conditions for Fort Baker, 2003. Please see the Appendix for a larger map.



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY: FORT BAKER		
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA		 APPROXIMATE SCALE 100' 500' MAP DATE: JANUARY 2003
SITE PLAN		
SOURCES: Fort Baker General Landscape History and Analysis 2001, GGNPA; Towill Survey, 1997; Field Observations, 2001		

Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1838 AD	Altered	William Richardson received 20,000-acre land grant from the Mexican government extending over most of southern Marin County. He named his property Rancho Sausalito.
1850 AD	Established	President Millard Fillmore issued an executive order reserving Lime Point “from the southern boundary of Saucilito [sic] Bay to a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.”
1866 AD	Land Transfer	The U.S. government acquired 1,899 acres (a portion of Rancho Sausalito), now comprising Forts Baker and Barry, for harbor defense.
1867 AD	Established	The Lime Point Military Reservation was established.
1867 AD	Built	A breakwater from the Needles to the shoreline was constructed.
1867 AD	Built	Engineer’s Wharf (FB415) was constructed on the lee side of the breakwater.
1867 AD	Built	The road between wharf and Engineer Camp (Moore Road) was built.
1867 AD	Built	The Engineer's Camp was built. It was comprised of Quarters for 220 men, a mess house, workshops and storehouses.
1868 - 1869 AD	Altered	The face of the cliff at Lime Point was blasted away to create a fortification building platform.
1870 AD	Built	The road between Engineer’s Camp and Gravelly Beach (Conzelman Road, FB710) was built.
1870 AD	Built	Gravelly Beach Battery (FB701) was constructed.

1871 - 1872 AD	Built	The post and rail fence separating the military reservation from the rest of Rancho Sausalito is constructed.
1871 - 1873 AD	Built	The Gravelly Beach Battery was completed and consisted of twelve 15 -inch Rodman emplacements, constituting the first fortifications undertaken on the north side of the Golden Gate.
1871 - 1872 AD	Built	Ridge Battery (FB704) designed to house four fifteen-inch Rodman smoothbores and five mortar platforms, was built. The Rodmans were not mounted until 1893 and remained in service through the Spanish-American War (1898).
1871 AD	Built	The Ridge Battery power house (FB704A) was constructed and used as a generator room for Battery Spencer. It was located at the Battery Spencer entry gate.
1872 AD	Expanded	A portion of the East Road from the Engineer's Wharf to Battery Cavallo was completed.
1872 - 1876 AD	Built	Battery Cavallo, a brick and earthwork structure, was completed.
1875 AD	Built	The Battery Cavallo entrance gate (FB575A) was constructed at the southwest side of the East Road and the battery entrance road intersection.
1883 AD	Built	The U.S. Lighthouse Service built a fog signal (LP001) station on "Sugar Loaf Rock" at the foot of Lime Point.
1888 AD	Built	The Center Road was constructed as a dirt-surfaced and tree-lined bypass around the waterfront marsh and as a construction road for Battery Cavallo.
1890 AD	Altered	Battery Cavallo was improved by the addition of both new gun bases and retaining walls.

1893 AD	Built	The Battery Spencer powerhouse (FB705E) was constructed at the battery entrance gate, as was the Equipment Building (FB705B), the Latrine (FB705C), and the Sentry Station (FB705D) .
1895 AD	Built	The Mine Cable Casemate (FB508) was built as a barrel-vaulted, single room structure below grade, in order to house the heavy mine control cables that extended east to Angel Island.
1895 - 1905 AD	Built	The Mine Cable Casemate seawall (FB509) was constructed of poured concrete 2-3 feet thick and 12 - 18 inches high to protect mine cable casemate from tidal erosion.
1896 AD	Built	The Ridge Battery was demolished and replaced with Endicott-period Battery Spencer (FB705). Support structures, including a powerhouse, a guardhouse, an officers' room and a latrine were also built at Battery Spencer.
1897 AD	Built	The Battery Spencer entry gate (FB705F) was built as two concrete pylons, located thirteen feet apart, at entry road to Battery Spencer from Conzelman Road.
1897 AD	Built	A one-story, three-room concrete administration building (FB705A) was constructed to serve Battery Spencer.
1897 AD	Altered	Lime Point Military Reservation was formally renamed Fort Baker.
1897 AD	Built	Battery Spencer was completed.
1897 AD	Moved	A pair of two-story barracks were moved via barge from the Presidio and were erected at the head of Horseshoe Cove, north of the marsh.
1897 AD	Built	A guardhouse, stable and corral were built in the approximate location of the current intersection of East Road and Murray Circle.

1898 AD	Settled	Soldiers manning guns at Fort Baker during the Spanish-American War lived in tents on the site of the parade ground.
1900 AD	Inhabited	U.S. Census for Fort Baker indicated that forty-one Army soldiers were located at Fort Baker.
1900 AD	Built	Battery Kirby (FB700) was built with two twelve-inch gun emplacements designed for disappearing carriages.
1900 AD	Built	Battery Duncan (FB573) was built with two 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages. A latrine structure (FB573A) was also constructed at Battery Duncan.
1900 AD	Built	The Fire Control Station B1 Kirby (FB706) was built above Battery Orlando Wagner and above Kirby Road.
1900 AD	Planned	The Army Quartermaster prepared a site plan for Fort Baker, which located barracks, gymnasium, officers' housing, commanding officer's residence and an administration building around the central parade ground at head of Horseshoe Cove.
1901 AD	Built	Military prisoners from Alcatraz island completed East Road to allow Sausalito residents access. East Road was 5,800 feet long and 18 feet wide. A wood post and rail fence extended along the cliff areas to protect travelers.
1901 AD	Built	Battery Orlando Wagner (FB703) was completed, with two 5-inch rapid fire guns.
1901 AD	Built	The Fire Control Station B1 Wagner (FB707) was built to serve Battery Orlando Wagner.
1902 AD	Built	Murray Circle and McReynolds Road were constructed.
1902 AD	Built	The Artillery Barracks (FB602) was built.
1902 AD	Built	The Duplex Officers' Quarters (FB605 and 606) were constructed.

1902 AD	Built	The Hospital (FB533) was constructed.
1902 AD	Built	The Non-commissioned officer quarters (FB522) was built.
1902 AD	Built	The Quartermaster and Subsistence Storehouse (FB559) was constructed.
1902 AD	Built	The Guard house (FB615) was built of brick and completed in August.
1902 AD	Built	The Bakery (FB557) was constructed.
1902 AD	Built	The coal shed (FB617, now removed) was completed.
1902 AD	Built	The pumphouse (FB671) was completed.
1902 AD	Built	The quartermaster stable, lumber storehouse, paint house were constructed as a group, and located south of current junction of East Road and Murray Circle (FBT-9A, FBT-13, FB619, now removed).
1903 AD	Planted	The parade ground was graded and planted with rye grass. Trees were planted along Murray Circle.
1903 AD	Built	The wagon shed (FB561) was built.
1903 AD	Built	The Artillery Barracks (FB601) was built.
1903 AD	Built	The Administration Building (FB603) was built at northern end of Murray Circle.
1903 AD	Built	The commanding officers' residence (FB604) was constructed on the site adjacent to the administration building.
1903 AD	Built	The officers' quarters duplex (FB607) was built on western side of Murray Circle.
1903 AD	Built	Storehouse (FB633, now removed) was built at Engineer's Wharf.

1903 AD	Planted	Ornamental plantings, informal in character, were planted near foundations of FB604, FB605, FB606, FB607, FB629, and FB631.
1903 AD	Built	Temporary non-commissioned officer housing (FB60, FB61, FB64, FB65, now removed) was constructed.
1903 AD	Stabilized	The old Engineer's Wharf (FB416) was modified with plank decking, iron standard piles, spring piles, cluster piles and wooden fender piles.
1903 AD	Altered	A marsh at edge of cove was filled in, requiring 80,000 cubic yards of fill.
1903 - 1915 AD	Planted	Windbreaks of Monterey cypress and possibly some Monterey pine trees were established. Eucalyptus were planted along the north and east sides of the cantonment. Trees were planted for camouflage near battery Duncan and Gravelly beach.
1904 AD	Built	Post Exchange and gymnasium (FB623), were constructed of brick and located east of Murray Circle.
1904 AD	Built	Two duplex officers' quarters (FB629 and FB 631) and three non-commissioned officers' duplex quarters (FB523, FB527, and FB529) were constructed.
1904 AD	Built	The communications cable hut (FB627) was built adjacent to Moore Road and the seawall. It served to link communications cable with Fort Winfield Scott in the Presidio.
1905 AD	Built	A waiting room with fireplace (FB635) was built at the Engineer's Wharf (now removed).
1905 AD	Built	The western portion of the old Lime Point Military Reservation was designated Fort Barry, a separate coast artillery post, and a series of powerful Endicott batteries were built.

1905 AD	Built	Battery Yates (FB571), with six 3-inch guns on pedestal mounts was constructed, completing the armament of the eastern portion of Lime Point Military Reservation.
1905 AD	Built	A Rangefinder station (FB575B) was constructed at Battery Cavallo.
1905 AD	Built	A 75-foot iron flagstaff (FB648) was erected on the parade ground. Guide wires are secured to the ground under weight of decorative cannonballs for stability.
1906 AD	Damaged	A grass fire that started on Fort Baker burned 1,500 acres and threatened the town of Sausalito before being brought under control.
1907 AD	Built	An artillery barracks (FB636) was constructed of brick at southeastern side of Murray Circle.
1908 AD	Built	A Quartermaster storehouse (FB637), constructed of brick, was completed.
1909 AD	Built	Brick transformer substation (FB502) was constructed and electricity was introduced throughout Fort Baker.
1909 AD	Built	Two non-commissioned officers' duplexes (FB530 and FB531) were constructed along Kober Street.
1909 AD	Built	Pump house (FB578) was completed at the well north of Murray Circle.
1910 AD	Built	The tennis court (FB537) was built adjacent (to the west) of the hospital. The exact date of construction is unknown, however, the court appears on 1910 map.
1910 AD	Built	Carpenter shop was built (FB405) and was variously used for its original function, an engineer and signal corps storehouse, a recreation room, a service club, and an NCO club.

1910 AD	Built	Additional storage buildings and workshops, including a blacksmith and plumbing shop (FB644), a fire apparatus house (FB643-now removed) and an artillery engineer storehouse (FB645) were constructed.
1910 AD	Built	Pump House (FB671) was converted from pumping ground water to pumping water from the Marin Water District.
1911 AD	Inhabited	U.S. Census recorded 463 soldiers and their dependents living at Fort Baker.
1913 AD	Built	Three iron water storage tanks were erected at Fort Baker; two have a capacity of 30,000 gallons (FB421 and FB 423), one stores 100,000 gallons (FB422).
1913 AD	Built	An additional 30,000-gallon water storage tank (FB414) was constructed, as well as a 10,000-gallon-capacity oil storage tank.
1916 - 1918 AD	Built	Bunker Road (eastern alignment) and Fort Baker-Barry Tunnel (FB105 and FB268) was constructed to improve connections between the two posts, and provide alternate route to steep and winding Conzelman and Julian Roads.
1917 AD	Altered	The guns at Battery Duncan were dismounted.
1918 AD	Built	The Officers' Club and theater (FB622) [now removed] was built by the YMCA.
1918 AD	Built	The Quartermaster/Ordnance storehouse (FB666) was built.
1919 AD	Built	The sentry station (FB272) was built near Fort Baker-Barry tunnel.
1919 AD	Built	The water pump station (FB577) was built.
1920 AD	Inhabited	The U.S. Census recorded 176 people living at Fort Baker.

1920 AD	Expanded	Construction is completed on a concrete extension to the Quartermaster Wharf (FB416) and pilings under the wharf storehouse (now removed).
1920 AD	Built	The Ammunition magazine (FB408) was built as a one-story stucco structure in the Mission Revival style.
1920 AD	Built	The Marine Maintenance Shop (FB633) was built for general boat repair, and was later used for mine operations.
1920 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a concrete approach to Wharf FB415.
1921 AD	Built	Mine Wharf (FB415) was built in Horseshoe Cove.
1921 AD	Built	Exchange service station (FB566) was built with a covered portico at front to service two gas pumps.
1921 AD	Damaged	A grass fire originating in Fort Baker spread into south Sausalito before Fort Baker soldiers and Sausalito Fire Department could contain its spread.
1922 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a communication cable through the Baker/Barry tunnel.
1925 AD	Built	The hospital ambulance garage (FB556) was built.
1925 AD	Reconstructed	Construction was completed on repairs to the Baker/Barry tunnel, using creosoted cedar to construct 244 lineal feet of new segmental arches to replace rotted originals. Concrete curved wall was installed to replace rotted wood sills.
1929 AD	Built	A rock and concrete bulkhead was constructed across the mouth of Horseshoe Cove.
1929 AD	Built	The Quartermaster Department built a concrete seawall (FB662), varying in height from 4 1/2 to 14- feet. Simultaneously, the road behind the seawall (called Moore Road) was widened and improved.

1929 AD	Altered	All the roads at Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite were resurfaced with bituminous macadam. East Road was resurfaced over 5290 lineal feet, 17- feet wide.
1929 AD	Altered	Construction was completed on replacement of most electric light poles at Fort Baker. Overhead electric poles were replaced with new wood versions, including cross arms, guy wires, transformers, etc. Poles were painted white to 5 feet above ground.
1929 AD	Stabilized	Repairs were completed on Baker/Barry tunnel, consisting of replacement of wood structural elements, installation of electric lights, trenching to divert water from tunnel, and installation of 1500 linear feet of barbed wire cattle fencing.
1930 AD	Inhabited	U.S. Census recorded 165 people living at Fort Baker in 29 structures. While far below the capacity of the fort, this population is consistent with the Inter-war caretaker status effective in 1930.
1930 - 1940 AD	Planted	Additional foundation plantings were installed around FB601, FB602, FB623, FB636, FB624, FB647, FB644, and FB641.
1930 AD	Planted	A perimeter planting of eucalyptus were planted to the east of McReynolds Road, behind FB601, FB602, FB623, and FB636.
1930 AD	Stabilized	Construction is completed on repairs to the wharf (construction records do not indicate which wharf). Work included installing new spring piles and fender piles of creosoted wood.
1930 AD	Altered	Twenty electric light poles were replaced at Fort Baker. Work included installation of cross arms, transformers, street lights, fire alarm boxes, and telephone wires. Poles were painted white to 5-feet above ground.
1931 AD	Land Transfer	The U.S. Army granted an easement to Golden Gate Bridge Authority for construction of a bridge and associated roadways through Fort Baker.

1932 AD	Altered	Construction was completed on an extension of Fort Baker seawall (FB662). Reinforced concrete seawall is extended 134 feet. Rock and sand (for concrete) is obtained from post. Reinforcing the steel, scrap metal is used.
1932 AD	Altered	Repairs to unidentified wharf is complete and select piles are replaced.
1935 - 1936 AD	Built	Construction of the Sausalito Lateral (Alexander Avenue) (FB576) was undertaken. There were at least two construction staging areas associated with this work: one along Drown Road and the second below East Road.
1935 AD	Graded	The slopes behind the quarters and parade ground were graded, flattened and revegetated.
1935 - 1937 AD	Stabilized	Baker-Barry Tunnel was widened and upgraded.
1936 AD	Built	A WPA project provided for construction of eight wood frame garage buildings on concrete slabs (FB534, FB538, FB541, FB543, FB545, FB556, FB564, and FB687 (now removed). Stalls in each garage were separated by wire mesh.
1936 AD	Stabilized	Work was completed on general repairs to buildings, roads, walkways and sewers at Fort Baker as a WPA project.
1937 AD	Built	Bunker Road retaining wall (FB401) was constructed to support fill on a short connector road from Bunker Road to Sausalito Lateral near the Baker-Barry tunnel.
1937 AD	Altered	Construction was completed on repairs to roads, highways, and drainage at Fort Baker. Work was also completed on general site landscaping, including planting slopes with shrubs and flowers. All work was performed as a WPA project.
1937 - 1940 AD	Built	McReynolds Road retaining wall (FB521) was built. A similar stone retaining wall (FB520) was built alongside Kober Street and stone riprap was laid on sloping road shoulders around the hospital (FB533) and at the extension of McReynolds Road.

1937 - 1940 AD	Planted	Trees were planted adjacent to the re-aligned East/McReynolds/Satterlee Road intersection.
1937 - 1940 AD	Built	Tennis court retaining wall (FB538) was built of gray stone and surrounds the tennis court on the northwest, northeast and southeast sides. Exact construction date is unknown.
1937 AD	Built	The mine wharf (FB415) was built, forming an "L" shaped enclosure around the older wooden Quartermaster wharf.
1937 AD	Moved	A small, 8 x 8 foot, one-story, wood frame building (FB664) is moved to the marine repair area to serve as a flammable storage building. Constructed circa 1918, its original use and location is unknown.
1937 AD	Built	Mine dispersion pier was constructed on the post's eastern shore beneath Yellow Bluff.
1937 AD	Built	The refueling dock, marine railway with a boat hoist and a 37 x 115 feet wood wharf on wood pilings (FB668) was constructed.
1937 - 1941 AD	Built	The mine depot is developed, consisting of a storehouse (FB407), cable tank building (FB670), powerhouse (FB409), magazines (FB410 and FB411) and two loading rooms (FB414).
1937 - 1945 AD	Built	The Moore breakwater (FB632) was built, 288 feet long, extending east into Horseshoe Cove from Moore Road. Its exact construction date is unknown.
1938 AD	Built	Construction was completed on repairs and improvements to barracks, quarters, and storehouses at Forts Baker and Barry. Landscaping work includee grading tees and greens for a golf course. Curbs and gutters are constructed on both sides of Murray Circle.

1938 AD	Altered	A one-mile section of Conzelmen Road was graded; a 150-cubic-yard berm was constructed on Bunker Road. The baseball field and golf course were graded, and trees around the cantonment were topped.
1939 AD	Built	A greenhouse (FB688) (now removed) was constructed near the hospital.
1939 AD	Built	Construction was completed on two new redwood water tanks (FB53A and FB53B) (now removed).
1939 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a sewer line to FB522, in conjunction with interior improvements.
1939 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a 14-bay truck garage (FB695) (now removed).
1940 AD	Built	Construction was completed on major repairs to stable (FB619) and corral (now removed).
1941 AD	Built	Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat Gun Plugs (FB702A, 702B, and 702C) were built on the bluff overlooking Kirby Cove; at least four other AMTB Gun Plugs were built at this time as part of the seacoast fortification program.
1941 AD	Built	Three NCO family housing units (FB546, FB547, FB549) were constructed as temporary NCO family housing.
1941 AD	Built	Marine Maintenance Shop (FB633) was built for general boat repair and mining operations.
1941 AD	Built	Utility structure (FB404) was built adjacent to the NCO Club (FB405). The exact use is unknown, however, it may have been built as distribution transformer, listed in the Army inventory.
1941 AD	Built	Detonator magazine (FB410) was built to house detonators for the TNT-powered mines.
1941 AD	Paved	Moore Road was paved from Murray Circle to Conzelman Road, an average of 20-25 feet in width.

1941 AD	Built	A water reservoir (FB572) with a 400,000-gallon capacity was constructed on top of the ridge near Battery Duncan. The existing reservoir system, consisting of a Pump House (FB671) and water tanks (FB421-423) were taken out of service.
1941 AD	Built	Ridge water tank (FB 728) was constructed as a buried concrete tank on the ridge above Battery Spencer to supply water to Battery Spencer.
1941 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a temporary housing and associated infrastructure project at Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite. The Fort Baker portion of this project provides for construction of the Regimental Chapel (FB519).
1941 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a new station hospital complex using 700-series mobilization plans, located near Horseshoe Cove. Construction consisted of twenty-four buildings and covered corridors.
1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a new 63 man barrack (FB507) and one warehouse (Building number is unknown, now removed).
1942 AD	Built	The shoreline of Horseshoe Cove is stabilized with a wooden bulkhead (repaired and expanded successively through the 1980s). The original length extended across western quarter of the cove; final length extends along entire length of the cove.
1942 AD	Built	The maintenance building (FB665) and Motor Repair Shop (FB689) were constructed near the Boat Repair Shop.
1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on two new dolphins located at the submarine wharf (FB415).
1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on a new 6-inch water line within Fort Baker.

1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on improved electrical transmission lines for Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite. The distribution system includes lines on overhead poles and underground cables.
1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on two new reinforced concrete 400,000-gallon water reservoirs, one at Fort Baker (FB572) and one at Fort Cronkhite, and the associated distribution system including connections to 200,00 gallon reservoir at Fort Barry.
1942 AD	Built	Construction was completed on the expansion of a gas distribution system at Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite to serve new heating and cooking needs.
1943 AD	Built	A mobile searchlight storage (FB691) was built to support WWII coast searchlight program.
1943 AD	Built	The Battery 129 Radio/Switchboard Room was built (FB770).
1943 AD	Built	the Satterlee breakwater (FB630) was built of stone, and extended 778 feet to the west from Cavallo Point into Horseshoe Cove. The Marine Repair Shop (FB699) was constructed concurrently.
1945 AD	Built	The East Road was widened to 26 feet as far as Battery Cavallo, and to 36 feet to its junction with Alexander Avenue. Wide pullouts with benches and picnic tables were installed.
1946 AD	Built	A prefabricated metal building (FB665) was constructed at the waterfront in the vicinity of the Boat Repair Shop (FB67) to support marine repair activities at the cove.
1946 AD	Altered	The Army Medical Laboratory was relocated to Fort Baker from Fort Ord. The unit included 78 enlisted men and 24 civilian staff. By this date, all gun emplacements at Fort Baker batteries are deactivated.
1948 AD	Altered	The Fort Baker World War II mobilization hospital was removed from active duty.

1951 AD	Altered	The Flagstaff was erected at the northwest end of parade ground, near the intersection of Murray Circle and Kober Street, replacing an earlier flagstaff.
1951 - 1984 AD	Altered	Various improvements were made to the Satterlee Breakwater (FB630) including repairs to water service, electrical, lighting, topography, beacon light, boat basins, etc.
1953 AD	Land Transfer	The Army granted an expanded transportation right-of-way to California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) for Vista Point, the first hill encountered by northbound travelers crossing the Golden Gate Bridge. The right-of-way was fenced.
1954 AD	Built	The State of California added an additional 100 feet to the Baker-Barry Tunnel (west portal).
1956 AD	Land Transfer	The U.S. Coast Guard acquired land within the Fort Baker Military Reservation.
1958 AD	Built	Boat Ramp (FB634) was built as a 24 X 100 feet sloping concrete roadbed connecting Sommerville Road with the beach at Horseshoe Cove. The boat haul railway pier leading to FB633 was removed.
1959 AD	Built	Capehart housing complex was completed: twenty-one duplexes are constructed.
1960 AD	Built	A concrete retaining wall is built from the ramp (FB634) across the front of FB633.
1962 AD	Built	CalTrans constructed a paved parking lot on Vista Point.
1964 AD	Built	CalTrans constructed a small restroom facility on the edge of the Vista Point parking lot.
1967 AD	Land Transfer	The federal government transferred portions of the Fort Baker and Fort Barry Military Reservation to the State of California to create the Marin Headlands State Park.

1972 AD	Land Transfer	Golden Gate National Recreation Area was established under Public Law 92-589, and the NPS took over management of most open space throughout the Marin Headlands.
1975 AD	Built	CalTrans expanded the Vista Point viewing area on the south side of the parking lot.
1975 AD	Land Transfer	The U.S. Army transferred portions of west Fort Baker to the National Park Service. Tract 02-119 consisted of 1499.56 acres including portions of west Fort Baker, Fort Barry and Fort Cronkhite.
1980 AD	Land Transfer	The State of California transferred portions of east and west Fort Baker to the U. S. Government for use as the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
1980 AD	Land Transfer	FB679 was taken over for use by the Presidio Yacht Club – a military-sponsored sailing club - and the adjacent marina was taken over for use by pleasure craft. The Presidio Yacht Club departs from FB633.
1983 AD	Demolished	Most buildings that comprise the mobilization hospital complex at waterfront were demolished.
1985 AD	Land Transfer	The U. S. Army transfers portions of east Fort Baker to the National Park Service. Tract 02-102 consists of 5.83 acres including western portions of Horseshoe Cove.
1988 AD	Built	The U. S. Coast Guard constructed Station Golden Gate (FB655) and floating docks. The building and adjacent lands and docks on the west side of Horseshoe Cove are included the USCG right-of-way.
1988 - 1990 AD	Built	The Bay Area Discovery Museum (BADM) improved and occupies FB557, FB559, FB561, FB637, FB666, FB644, FB645, FB566, FB567, portions of Satterlee Road and lands around these buildings. Additionally, new building FB562 is constructed.
1995 AD	Damaged	A severe winter storm damaged and destroyed numerous historic trees around the fort.

1998 AD	Planned	The National Park Service undertook development of a comprehensive plan for east Fort Baker leading to the Fort Baker Plan and related Environmental Impact Statement.
1999 AD	Destroyed	Building foundation repair project resulted in removal of some historic trees and most foundation plantings from around historic structures in the cantonment.
2000 AD	Removed	Portions of marine railway (FB668) were removed by the U.S. Army in order to construct a deck on rear of FB679.
2000 AD	Land Transfer	The Army transferred its last landholdings in east Fort Baker to the National Park Service. Tract 02-196 consists of 71.28 acres including the Fort Baker core cantonment and eastern portions of Horseshoe Cove.

Statement Of Significance

Summary

Fort Baker is nationally significant under Criteria A and C for the years 1867 to 1946, representing the period from the initial military construction on the site to the deactivation of artillery following World War II. The district includes a wide range of designed and vernacular historic landscape features including vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems, topographic features, buildings, batteries, small scale features, and vegetation developed by the U.S. military during their inhabitation of the site.

Criteria Discussion

Fort Baker was listed on the National Register on December 12, 1973, as part of the nationally significant "Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite" National Register Historic District, which comprises an area of 2,279 acres in Marin County. It is listed under Criterion A, with its significance deriving from the coastal defense history of the site. This CLI has found Fort Baker also eligible under Criterion C for the distinctive construction and integrity of its Endicott-era military structures. The district also includes thirty-two features that contribute to the pending multiple-property Seacoast Fortifications of San Francisco Bay study, which may be eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark. Lastly, portions of the Golden Gate Bridge and an associated historic motor road lie within the bounds of Fort Baker. The Golden Gate Bridge has been determined eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark. Study of the bridge-associated historic motor roads is incomplete, but may include identification of other historic resources when completed.

The importance of the site under Criterion A is summarized in the National Register Nomination Form which states:

"This area is unique in that there are standing many of our earliest coastal defense artillery batteries, significance in tracing the development of the American coastal defense system...This land, strategically located in Marin County, commands early observation of the Bay entrance. In 1866 Forts Baker and Barry were acquired by purchase to be used for military defense. Fort Cronkhite was acquired in the same manner in 1914, being legally considered a portion of Fort Barry until officially designated as Fort Cronkhite in 1937. The fortifications proposed for construction on this land were to augment those at the Presidio of San Francisco, in order to prevent successful passage of hostile ships through the Golden Gate into the San Francisco Bay.

At the time of these purchases, relations between the United States and Spain were deteriorating. The American government believed a stronger coastal defense system was needed to protect U.S. ports from hostile attack. Growing out of the Endicott Board's review of our defenses, a period of battery and defense building began on this land. The first phase of building, called the Endicott period, witnessed the expanded construction of batteries. These emplacements were constructed from the westernmost tip of the land east to the Bay, in a system of one battery backing up the next one, which offered complete protection from outside the Gate to inside the Bay. Upon completion of the main phase of battery building, ancillary structures were erected, observation posts and garrison buildings.

By 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt felt a review of all battery building was needed, and in 1906 Secretary of War William Howard Taft submitted his findings. The recommendations suggested in this report consisted mainly of modernizing the fortifications with searchlight equipment and fire control. With improvements in expanded communication techniques, the army was able to coordinate the batteries by relaying data from observation posts situated around the harbor mouth to the various battery fire control centers, each of which housed a primitive mechanical computer, in order to coordinate the

direction and range of fire. Other than searchlights and fire control, little change was initiated in the pre World War I period.

By 1914 those guns mounted in the 1880s and 1890s were no longer considered full-powered. Although dominance of fort over ship was threatened by the advance of the modern navy and naval equipment, land fortifications still held the upper hand since they had greater steadiness and fire control techniques, and most importantly no weight limitations. Yet with the advance of the navy, capitalized with the new Queen Elizabeth Class English ships, which could outrange many of our coastal weapons, drastic revision of our fortifications was needed.

During the period between the two World Wars, (1918 – 1941) the fortifications at Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite were continually modified to keep abreast of the increased range and fire power of naval ships.

In World War II (1941 – 1945) these fortifications were again modernized with anti-aircraft defense systems and defense against motor torpedo boats. New batteries were built at this time supplied with these modern installations, supplemented with the appropriate ancillary facilities, including searchlights.

From World War II until the present, batteries of ground to air missiles were provided on these three forts to defend the San Francisco Bay area against hostile aircraft. There are two of these NIKE Missile sites, both built in 1955.

Of all the batteries built for coastal defense, only two have been destroyed. There remain fifteen fortifications in good structural condition, now all disarmed. These batteries span five systems of defense against attack. The equipment ranged from smoothbore muzzle-loading guns to rifled, breakloading guns, including emplacements for 155mm. anti-motor torpedo boat and 90mm. anti-aircraft guns.

The batteries, many built almost a century ago, stand in good structural condition, which testifies to the toughness of their high-quality concrete and steel material. These emplacements are not only monuments to the age of coastal artillery, but they stand firmly in their place on the broader evolution of both San Francisco defense and the growth of our national defense system.”

In addition to significance under Criteria A as listed in the existing National Register documentation, the CLI also finds Fort Baker eligible under Criterion C. This determination is based on the distinctive construction “characteristics of a type, period or method... or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”

As a group, historic buildings at Fort Baker display four primary architectural styles based on standardized plans developed by the Army, and are good examples of military architecture widely used throughout the country in the early twentieth century. Buildings constructed during the Endicott era exhibit characteristics of a simplified Colonial Revival style with clean, simplified lines, and minimal use of applied decoration. Most of the buildings erected during this period were constructed either of brick or were wood-frame with horizontal wood siding and gabled, slate-tiled roofs. A few buildings reflect the Mission Revival style, which was instituted in the Presidio and throughout West Coast military installations in the late 1920s and 1930s. Representatives of this style include FB502 and FB409. Mission Revival-styled buildings featured stucco walls painted white and red composition roof shingles. As the Mission Revival style was applied to buildings at Fort Baker, the dark-colored buildings were repainted white and red composition shingles replaced the original slate roofs. During WW II mobilization, a fourth style was used at Fort Baker. These buildings took the form of understated residential and industrial structures to house troops (FB507) and carry out specialized tasks related to

harbor defenses (FB407 and FB670).

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 boundary of Fort Baker was originally included within the larger Lime Point Military Reservation, the location has remained fixed. In addition, the boundaries of Fort Baker have remained in place since 1905, therefore 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. The landscape reflects the historic function as a military post through the layout, which is especially visible at the parade ground, batteries and remnant waterfront facilities. Buildings reflect the architectural styles widely used by the Army throughout the country during the Endicott era, including a simplified Colonial Revival style, as well as the Mission Revival style, instituted on the West Coast in the late 1920s and 1930s. Consequently, Fort Baker retains the aspect of design reflecting the entire period of significance, from 1867 to 1946.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Fort Baker's setting has remained relatively consistent with respect to the natural landforms, including a small harbor, elevated terrain, as well as the grasslands and coastal scrub. Because of this, Fort Baker retains the aspect of setting.

Materials

All types of construction materials, including paving, plantings, and other landscape features as well as the materials' placement in the landscape is considered in evaluating this aspect of integrity. The quality, condition, and placement of the materials found at Fort Baker are mixed. While many of the historic materials are extant, such as roads, buildings, and the windbreaks, some have been lost. One illustration of this is the loss of trees composing the allee around Murray Circle. As a result, the aspect of materials is diminished yet it continues to contribute to the significance of the district as a whole.

Workmanship

The aspect of workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Under National Park Service management, Fort Baker does not receive 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 Baker landscape remains reasonably well cared for. Further, the remaining buildings and structures at Fort Baker continue to display their methods of construction, particularly of the residential and military features, representing a number of different construction methods including wood construction, poured concrete, and brick masonry. As a result, Fort Baker retains the aspect of workmanship.

Feeling

A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period is evaluated under this aspect of integrity. Through the military hierarchy revealed through the arrangement of buildings around the parade ground and the secluded location, Fort Baker retains its quality as an isolated military enclave apart from the surrounding communities. The aspect of feeling, therefore, contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

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 Baker landscape retains a strong connection to its military past, and through the retention of its physical features that date from the period of significance, establishes a link between the landscape and those events responsible for its development. The buildings, structures, vegetation and other features continue to represent all major eras of the site history associating what remains today with the history of Fort Baker.

Integrity of the Property as a Whole

Fort Baker continues to possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the aspects of materials and workmanship have been impacted by the reduced maintenance schedule, they are only diminished, not missing. Overall, most character defining features within the seven aspects of integrity survive from the period of significance and therefore, the Fort Baker landscape retains integrity.

Physical History

Summary

Please refer to the Fort Baker Cultural Landscape Report for a full history of Fort Baker. The following is a brief historical summary:

In the 1850s, President Millard Fillmore designated 1,899 acres on the north side of San Francisco Bay as the Lime Point Military Reservation. After 16 years of ownership disputes, the federal government acquired the land and began constructing several batteries along the shoreline and low bluffs including Ridge Battery, Gravelly Beach Battery, and Battery Cavallo. Beginning in the 1890s, the Army began a major program to reconstruct all major coastal fortifications, including those in San Francisco Bay. Massive reinforced concrete batteries were constructed along both sides of the Golden Gate. In 1897, the Army completed Battery Spencer on the ridge above Lime Point, and by 1905, Batteries Kirby, Duncan, Orlando Wagner, and Yates had been completed. During the Spanish-American War of 1898, soldiers manning the guns at Fort Baker lived in tents on the parade ground. Shortly after the turn of the century, and over the next ten years, a major construction effort was undertaken at the site. Circulation systems and utilities were established or supplemented, permanent structures were built to house and support the troops, and the grounds were modified to meet the needs of an active military post.

Most of the guns were removed during World War I and the post reverted to caretaker status in the interwar years. During World War II, the facilities at Fort Baker served as a mine depot, storage buildings, and ammo bunkers for coastal defense. Also during World War II, new structures and facilities were developed along the waterfront of Horseshoe Cove and the site was also used as a temporary hospital.

Coastal defense activities at Fort Baker ended in 1949. In 1959, 21 additional military family housing units (known as Capehart housing) were constructed for use by the 91st (Reserve) Infantry Division and by various anti-aircraft missile units under the 6th Regional Army Air Defense Command stationed at the post.

In 1972, Congress established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Included within the authorized boundaries of this newly designated park were all of Fort Baker, and all of the former Lime Point Military Reservation. The following year, Fort Baker was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite Historic District" (1973). The National Park Service took over management of the open space throughout the Marin Headlands while the Army maintained and administered the developed area of Fort Baker. Beginning in 1985, and in phases over the next fifteen years, the Army transferred jurisdiction of portions of the Fort Baker Military Reservation to the National Park Service. In 1986, the Army transferred 258 acres of open space at the east end of the Baker-Barry Tunnel to the National Park Service. In 1988, the U.S. Coast Guard constructed new facilities for its Station Golden Gate at Horseshoe Cove. Also during this period, the Bay Area Discovery Museum opened, occupying several historic structures in the former warehouse area of the post. In August 2002, the Army relinquished its remaining holdings at Fort Baker to the National Park Service. Today, in addition to the Coast Guard and the Bay Area Discovery Museum, the site encompasses 335 acres and contains over 100 historic structures including 47 significant military residential and administrative buildings, historic roads, landscape resources, numerous utilitarian structures, and seven batteries from the turn of the century development of the site.



Fort Baker, 1925.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The analysis and evaluation of cultural landscape resources at Fort Baker is based on historical research and documentation of the existing conditions. For each of the nine landscape characteristics documented in this inventory, the analysis describes and evaluates landscape changes through the entire period of significance, highlighting changes during the three primary eras of development; the Endicott era, Post-Endicott era, and the War years to the present. The purpose of the evaluation is to identify the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the site. Because Fort Baker is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, findings from the evaluation will be used to supplement the existing documentation. As a result of this evaluation, the historic site was found to retain the following landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic integrity of the cultural landscape: Natural Systems and Features, Topography, Circulation, Cluster Arrangement, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, and Small Scale Features.

Natural Systems and Features: Two components of natural systems and features had a strong influence on the design and development of Fort Baker. The natural topography, a relatively flat valley floor surrounded by steep hills, provided an exceptional vantage point into the San Francisco Bay and made Fort Baker an excellent strategic position. Further, the small harbor, Horseshoe Cove, was well suited to accommodate ships and played a vital role in the development of the post.

Topography: The topographic manipulations affected the physical character of the landscape and included: five batteries – each one involved significant earthworks; the development of the parade ground and the waterfront including considerable grading; cuts and fills involved with road construction (and especially the Golden Gate Bridge).

Circulation: Today several circulation systems remain from the historic period including the walkways and much of the road system.

Cluster Arrangement: Three of the six historic developed clusters remain at Fort Baker. They are: the Batteries, the Parade Ground (and structures around Murray Circle), and the Quartermaster Warehouse.

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, and eucalyptus trees. Turfgrass is by far the most pervasive historic vegetative feature.

Buildings and Structures: More than one hundred historic structures are located at Fort Baker, which as a group, display architectural styles based on standardized plans developed by the Army, and are good examples of military architecture widely used throughout the country in the early twentieth century.

Views and Vistas: The prominent visual relationship between the San Francisco Bay and Fort Baker remains; this relationship made the site a desirable location for the post.

Small Scale Features: A wide range of small scale features can be found at Fort Baker. As a single form, features range broadly from manhole covers to light poles.

Fort Baker retains integrity and today remains in fair condition, 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. The seven aspects

that determine integrity as defined by the National register of Historic Places are evident across the landscape: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The landscape characteristics and associated features that have been retained continue to convey the character of Fort Baker during the period of significance, 1867-1946.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of the landscape.

Natural systems have historically influenced the selection of specific sites for development by the military, and when Fort Baker was acquired in 1850, it was thought of as an ideal site offering the Army a number of tactical and defensive capabilities. Certainly the most important natural system influencing development of the site was landform. Historically, the natural landforms present at Fort Baker—a small harbor to accommodate ships, elevated terrain that provided commanding views and extensive sight lines for siting batteries, and a small sheltered valley that provided an area for construction of a cantonment, defined the framework for development of the post.

The steep hills of the Marin Headlands on either side of Horseshoe Cove were ideal tactical locations for the siting of batteries providing direct views of the Golden Gate Strait (Battery Orlando Wagner, Battery Kirby, and Battery Spencer) or San Francisco Bay (Battery Duncan, Battery Cavallo, and Battery Yates). Natural landforms permitted the batteries to be sited further back from the shoreline while maintaining direct views of San Francisco Bay and accommodating the range limitations of the artillery. The natural grasslands and coastal scrub helped camouflage and blend these features into the landscape.

Horseshoe Cove, a natural bay, played a vital role throughout the early establishment and later development of Fort Baker. Serving as a primary transportation link prior to the construction of any roads, it was also the locale for the delivery of food, water, and supplies for the fort. During early development of the post, fluctuating tides and harsh wave action within the cove made shipping somewhat treacherous and in 1867, a breakwater was constructed between the rock formation known as the Needles and the shore. Additional breakwaters were built on Horseshoe Cove during the post-Endicott period, and the natural shoreline was significantly modified for military uses through World War II.

Historically, water supply to the fort was an ongoing concern. During the period of initial development at Lime Point, the Engineer's Camp was supplied with water from small springs located on Lime Point Ridge. As the camp developed, this supply became insufficient and in 1897, the Army began to barge water to Horseshoe Cove. From the landing, the water was pumped to storage tanks located on the hills above the cantonment. The gradient between the tanks and the garrison provided enough water pressure to supply Fort Baker. Still, as the garrison grew, supplies again became inadequate. Fort Baker is sited in a northwest-trending valley that drains southeastward toward San Francisco Bay. Because the bedrock onsite is relatively impermeable, nearly all of the water that falls in the hills surrounding the cantonment drained through the site and into the bay along the waterfront at Horseshoe Cove, leaving the Army without a water reserve. In 1902, the Quartermaster began investigating alternative sources of water for Fort Baker. Several attempts to locate a reliable source of potable water onsite proved unsuccessful and in 1905, an agreement was reached between the Army and Marin County Water and Power to provide a connection between Sausalito and the post boundary.

The natural marsh north of Horseshoe Cove was filled in by the Army in 1903, both as a result of the growing use of this area as a dispersion point for supplies and because of military concerns over health issues (real or imagined). Subsequently, natural stream flows into the marsh were routed through buried culverts to outfalls at several locations along the shoreline.

The bowl-shaped valley located just north of Horseshoe Cove was a natural setting for siting buildings and administrative functions associated with Fort Baker. This sheltered valley buffered the cantonment from the harsh winds and fog, often prevalent on the ocean side of the headlands. The buildings were constructed around the edge of the slopes that created the valley, leaving the flat center area for the parade ground. Behind these buildings and along the base of the slopes of the hills, trees were planted throughout the historic period both in stands and in single rows. These trees functioned as windbreaks and perimeter plantings and provided a boundary definition to the cantonment in contrast to the open hills that surrounded it.

The most significant change to the natural systems and features occurred with the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and the associated access routes built to support it. The road cuts and fills and subsequent stabilization efforts significantly altered the historic character of several natural systems within the fort including slopes, aspect, hydrology, and vegetation.

Summary

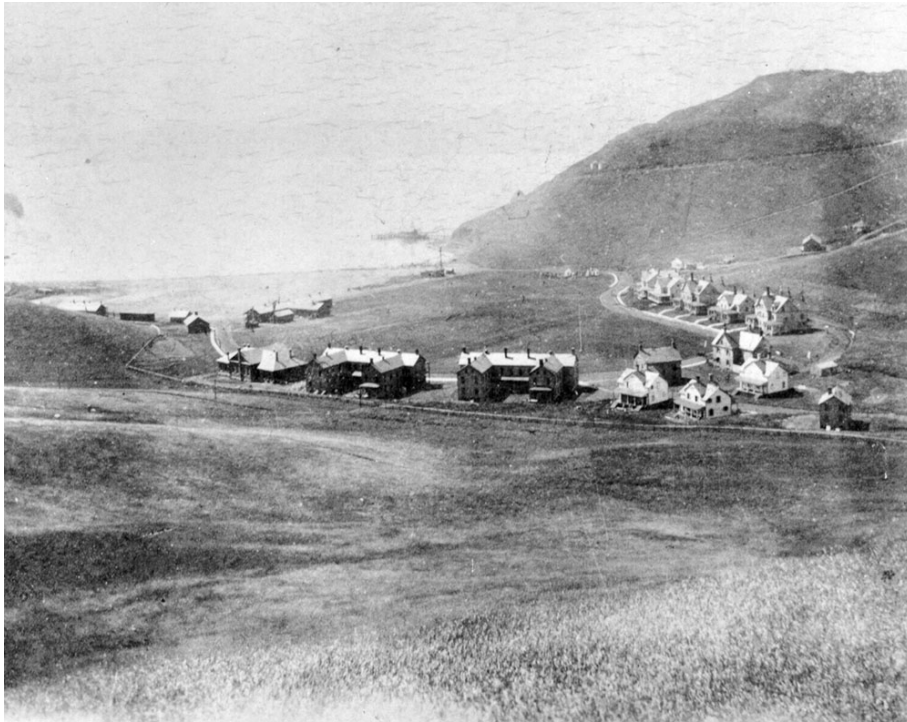
Large-scale natural landforms—including the hills and bluff, protected valley, and Horseshoe Cove—were the dominant natural system features influencing the early establishment and subsequent development of Fort Baker by the military. Natural landforms affected the siting of structures, the design and layout of the cantonment, and use of the waterfront. Although natural systems were modified by the military during the development of Fort Baker, these modifications occurred during the period of significance and reflect the designed adaptation and use of the landscape by the military. In this regard, natural systems, specifically large-scale landforms, contribute to the significance of the district.



Historic photograph showing character of Fort Baker's surrounding landscape during the Endicott period. (Circa 1902 GGNRA Collection)



Water was pumped to storage tanks located on the hills above the cantonment. The hills provided gravity to build water pressure to supply Fort Baker. (Circa 1915, GGNRA Collection)



The valley north of Horseshoe Cove was a relatively flat and natural setting for buildings, a microclimate buffering the cantonment from inclement weather. (Circa 1908, GGNRA Collection)

Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.

Topographic modification to the landscape at Fort Baker began in 1868; two years after the federal government purchased the land comprising the Lime Point Military Reservation. The military initially focused on constructing a large fortification (similar to Fort Point), which led to the largest peacetime blasting operation to date as twenty-five tons of gunpowder were used to shave off the face of the cliff at Lime Point. Blasting was done to create a level building platform at the base of the cliff. Work on the fortification was never completed, due in large part to changes in military technology after the Civil War, making the structure obsolete before it was ever constructed.

In lieu of a single structure, dispersed smaller earthworks were built along the bluffs overlooking the bay. Construction of the batteries during this period was characterized by brick and stone masonry combined with enhanced earthworks. Gravelly Beach Battery, Ridge Battery, Cliff Battery, and Battery Cavallo were each open, earthen barbette batteries. A combination of excavation and mounding of earth was used in their construction, which modified the natural topography. Although harsh cuts and mounds were discouraged as potentially giving away the location of the guns, some of these early efforts such as Battery Cavallo—were considered a complete exercise in earth shaping. When Battery Cavallo was complete, the landscape had been re-sculpted with a degree of symmetry and regularity that made it immediately distinguishable from its surroundings.

Early roads between Engineer's Camp and the batteries also required extensive cuts as road grades were significant between the waterfront and the batteries built on the bluffs along the shoreline. In such instances, the military typically avoided the use of fill slopes in road construction. Construction of Conzelman Road from Lime Point to Gravelly Beach was initiated in September of 1870. Originally laid-out to follow the rocky shoreline around the point, this route was abandoned in favor of an inland one that traversed the ridge west of Horseshoe Cove (Conzelman Road). The resulting alignment was a circuitous road cut into steep hillsides, which negotiated severe grade changes with switchbacks.

Topographic modifications were undertaken during the Endicott era to create the parade ground, to align Murray Circle and Kober Road, and to create level building areas around the parade ground and the adjacent developed area. Although the area north of Horseshoe Cove was open and relatively flat, it did not provide the precise grade required for a military parade ground, and in 1902, plans were made to add 25,000 cubic yards of fill to level the area. Work on the parade ground included rerouting several creeks into culverts and filling a ravine that ran through the parade ground. When the grading project was completed, the flattened parade ground sloped northwest to southeast towards Horseshoe Cove with a 40-foot drop in elevation. Photographs document the cuts and fills required adjacent to the parade ground for the construction of flat building pads for both roads and structures surrounding the parade ground and the rest of the developed area.

The final major modification to the natural topography during this period occurred in 1903, when 80,000 cubic yards of fill were used (possibly dredged from Horseshoe Cove) to fill in the marsh directly north of the cove, adding seven buildable acres to post.

The construction of each of the main access roads to the cantonment required the creation of significant cuts and fills. Conzelman Road (1870), East Road (1901) and Bunker Road (1916) all have extensive topographic features such as retaining walls, cut slopes, and fill areas.

In 1913, a significant alteration of the landscape occurred when the hill that formed the eastern edge of Fort Baker was excavated. More than 75,000 cubic yards of sandstone were removed and barged to San Francisco for use in the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition. The hillside east of the hospital on Kober Street was also quarried for the red chert that was used for occasional road repairs.

Certainly the largest manipulation of the natural topography at Fort Baker occurred with the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937. A massive earthen dam was built at the head of the valley to accommodate Highway 101 on a steady grade as it approached the Waldo Tunnel. Alexander Avenue was also constructed using large quantities of fill. Also known as the Sausalito Lateral, Alexander Avenue transected the northern portion of Fort Baker before connecting with East Road just south of Sausalito. The creation of Alexander Avenue necessitated the construction of the tunnel and walls for Bunker Road, which now passed under the road leading into the cantonment.

The development of the waterfront represents a period of continuous change and manipulation. Beginning with the filling of the marsh in 1903, a series of projects transformed this area during the period of significance.

Following World War II few major topographic changes were made at the post. One significant change occurred when CalTrans created Vista Point on the top of the ridge forming the western edge of (East) Fort Baker north of the Golden Gate Bridge in the 1950s. The other topographic modification at the site occurred with the addition of Capehart housing in 1959. Grading was done throughout the area for building sites and associated roadways including the extension of Seidler Road and Merrill Street at the north end of the cantonment.

Summary

Throughout the historic period, topographic modification of the cultural landscape resulted in several elements that contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. These include:

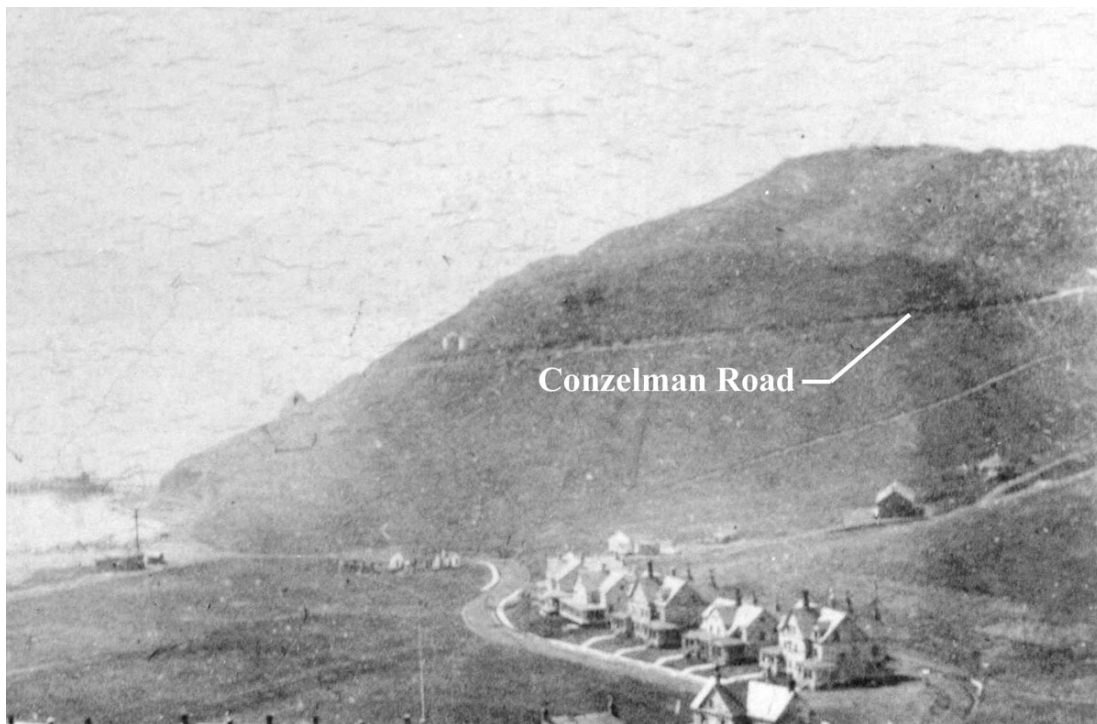
- The earthworks and manipulated landforms around all five of the batteries, including the graded access roads and associated building sites.
- Cuts, fills, drainage features and retaining structures associated with East Road (including the relocation of the southern segment), Bunker Road, Moore Road, and Conzelman Road, and Mc Renyolds Road
- The grading (cuts and fills) specifically associated with development of the cantonment through the period of significance including the parade ground (fill), Murray Circle, the building sites along officers' row and the barracks area.
- The fill that created the bulkhead and waterfront.
- Cuts and fills associated with the construction of buildings FB511, FB513, and FB507 (now removed).

While other topographic modifications occurred for more discrete developments during the historic period, they do not to individually affect the significance or physical character of the cultural landscape.

The extensive topographic alterations to the Fort Baker area are an integral part of the history and use of the site. 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 silhouette of Cavallo Battery against the San Francisco Bay illustrates the extensive use of earth works in early battery construction. (Circa 1914, GGNRA collection)



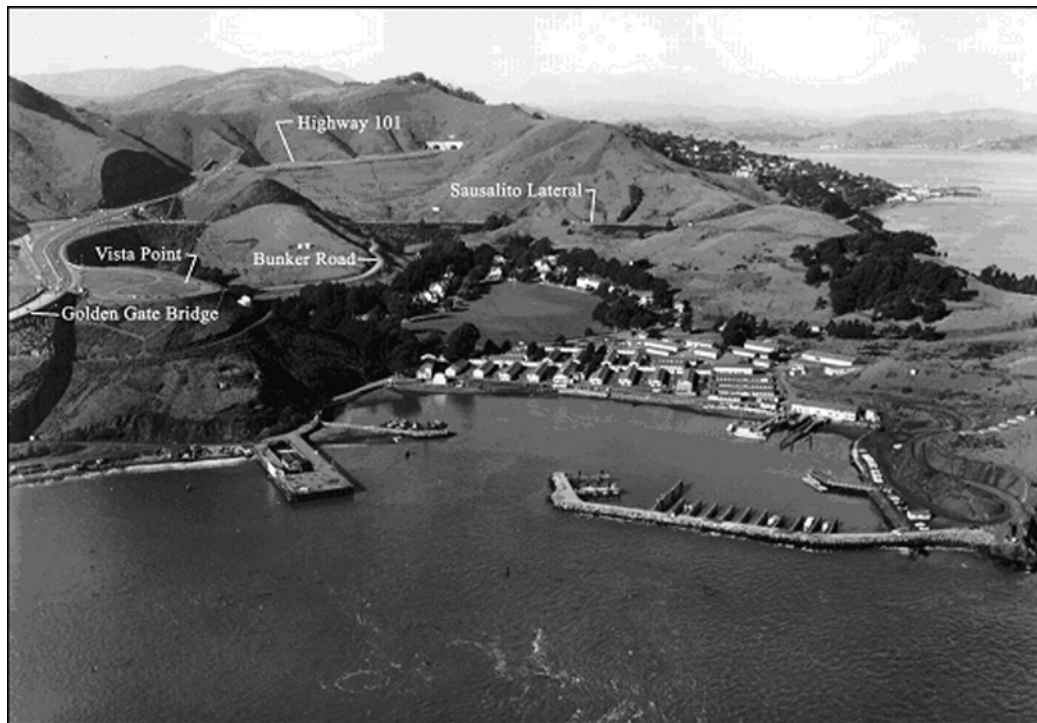
Conzelman Road was aligned to negotiate steep grades between Horseshoe Cove and Gravelly Beach. (Circa 1904, GGNRA Collection)



The buildings located on Murray Circle were constructed on a bench surrounding the Parade Ground. (Circa 1905, GGNRA collection)



The sandstone quarry located southeast of the Parade Ground had a significant topographic impact on the landscape. (Circa 1915, GGNRA collection)



The construction of the Golden Gate Bridge involved the largest topographic manipulation at Fort Baker and created a distinction between East and West Fort Baker. (Circa 1943, GGNRA collection)

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.

Circulation was an essential landscape component of Fort Baker, shaped by the military between 1868 and the end of WWII. The earliest circulation systems at Fort Baker were functional in nature and designed to transport men and materials to various construction sites. Equipment, provisions, building supplies, and workers arrived via barge and steamer from San Francisco to a wharf located in Horseshoe Cove, which functioned as a supply hub and distribution point. From the waterfront, roads were established linking the wharf and the adjacent cluster of residences, storehouses and workshops--known as Engineer's Camp, to the discrete battery sites located along the shoreline. The earliest military road at the site was Moore Road. Built in 1868, Moore Road provided access to Lime Point for fort construction, and access to the Fog Signal Station. It remained an informal, unpaved road along the waterfront until 1902, when the bluff was cut back to widen the road. At this time the road was extended north, to connect with Center Road, improving access between the developing cantonment and the wharf. Just two years later, Conzelman Road was constructed (off of Moore Road) to provide access for construction of the Gravelly Beach Battery. Within three years, the road was extended one mile west towards Point Bonita, and provided communication access between Fort Baker and Fort Barry. By the end of the Endicott era, portions of Conzelman were oiled (turnarounds at the batteries were paved). Also constructed in 1872, Center Road was designed to provide access between Moore Road and Battery Cavallo. The alignment wrapped around the north side of the swamp area and helped define the south edge of the cantonment. Center Road, between Moore Road and East Road was paved in oiled macadam by 1909, and was paved in asphaltic concrete in 1943. In 1925, the section of Center Road leading to the wharf was paved with macadam; in 1940 this stretch of Center Road was paved with asphaltic concrete.

Four other early roads provided limited access to batteries within the fort: Drown Road, Kirby Beach Road, Battery Yates Road (Satterlee Road) and Cavallo Road. These roads were informal in character surfaced with earth or gravel. Between 1890 and 1910 this simple network of roads was the core circulation system at Fort Baker and remains in place today.

In 1900, the Quartermaster Department began planning the post roads and sidewalks, devising a circulation system that centered on the parade ground, and strengthening the connection between Fort Baker and outlying areas. Three primary new roads were developed to improve access to Fort Baker from the east and west. Earliest among these was East Road. The completion of the road to Sausalito in 1903 marked an important change in the development at Fort Baker. Civilian hikers had informally visited the restricted area for some time, but the construction of this road into Fort Baker was the first accommodation made by the military to the citizens of Sausalito for non-military access and use of the fort. The eighteen-foot wide road was laid out along a gently curving alignment that skirted the eastern bluffs, taking advantage of the views along the bay. East Road also provided the first overland access point into Fort Baker entering the site at the southeast corner of Murray Circle. A gate and guardhouse erected on the Sausalito end of East Road controlled access into the Fort. The road was oiled and entrance gates marked the boundary to the military post. In 1905, a painted white fence was erected along the entire length of road for safety reasons. During the war years this road was the primary eastern entrance to Fort Baker and was improved with gutters, guard rails, catch basins, and bituminous surface.

During the Endicott era, the connection between Fort Barry and Fort Baker was improved with construction of the Baker-Barry Tunnel between 1916 and 1918. The wood-lined tunnel measured 16 X 16 feet. The road through the tunnel was paved with a macadam surface, and had cobblestone gutters. Bunker Road led from the tunnel down to the cantonment and provided an improved connection between Fort Baker and Fort Barry.

Within the post, the Quartermaster plans for formalizing and improving circulation were also implemented during the Endicott era. Roads completed during this period include Murray Circle, McReynolds Road, Kober Street, Swain Road, and Umia Street.

Primary among these new roads, the horseshoe-shaped alignment of Murray Circle became a key organizational element of the cantonment around which a secondary circulation hierarchy developed. The alignment of Murray Circle followed the base of the hills that encircled the open, relatively flat parade ground in the center of the small valley. The sweeping arc of Murray Circle was distinct among roads at Fort Baker. Both alignment and width (26 feet) made the design a clear departure from the more utilitarian character of the early roads. The half-mile loop was constructed with six-inch concrete curbs on both sides and a concrete sidewalk on the exterior side of the loop. Like other roads at this time, Murray Circle appears to have been constructed of gravel.

The Quartermaster plan for internal circulation also included McReynolds Road, a twelve-foot-wide service road that was laid out parallel to Murray Circle behind the buildings, providing access to garages. This road was designed to include a public sidewalk on the western side. A twenty-foot-wide spur road at the north end of the arc, Kober Street, led to the post hospital and non-commissioned officers' residences. Kober Street, the primary road leading to these homes and hospital, had concrete curbs and sidewalks on either side of the street. Service roads for the buildings on Kober Road include Umia Street and Swain Road. Umia Street also provided access to the tennis court.

All of the buildings along Murray Circle and Kober Street had wide entry walks and stairs that led directly to the primary entrances of the buildings from the public sidewalks. The width of entry walks ranged from six to ten feet depending upon the function of the building. Narrower, residential-scale walkways curved around the perimeters of the structures. Other than these paved walkways, there is little photographic evidence of pedestrian routes in the cantonment except for an informal footpath along the edge of the parade ground and another trail along the western edge of the windbreak behind the officers' quarters on the west side of the core area.

By the end of the Endicott era, the primary circulation system within the cantonment area was established. Supplies continued to arrive via the wharf and transportation between the local forts tended to happen over water, although the functional center of the site moved from the Engineers' Camp to the administrative buildings along Murray Circle.

Few major alterations within the cantonment were made between 1916 and 1946. The internal circulation system was updated and expanded in some areas to facilitate an increased military presence. Road alignments were generally maintained, although intermittently widened and paved with macadam.

In 1937, construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway 101, and the network of approach roads significantly modified the circulation system. Bridge construction resulted in a partial re-alignment of Conzelman Road adjacent to Highway 101, altering this battery road that had long connected Horseshoe Cove and Gravelly Beach. Bridge construction also introduced an alternate means of civilian vehicular access, supplementing East Road with the Sausalito Lateral (Alexander Avenue) connection to Bunker Road. For the first time, there was also a direct land connection with San Francisco including access to other nearby Army installations like the Presidio and Fort Mason. Bridge construction effectively split the Fort Baker Military Reservation in two as the alignment of Highway 101 cut through the headland landform known as Wolfback Ridge, creating what would become known as East and West Fort Baker.

East Road was realigned and straightened as it entered the cantonment. Both East and Bunker Roads had

contiguous concrete drainage swales along their uphill slopes, a typical characteristic of military road design. It is unknown when the guardrail along Bunker Road was built, and the guardrail post and metal on the road appears to date from the NPS era at Fort Baker.

Seitler Road was built around 1941 to provide access from Murray Circle and Kober Street to three new guesthouses (FB546, FB547, and FB549). The fill area immediately adjacent to Horseshoe Cove was developed as a military hospital complex (including covered walkways and vehicle access), a mine depot and a boat repair station. Construction focused on boat moorings for large vessels and affiliated breakwaters in Horseshoe Cove. The Quartermaster wharf was modified and expanded for use as a mine depot structure. Many of these additions reflect a renewed effort to protect the bay from enemy incursions.

Few additions to the circulation were made after World War II, and were associated primarily with the construction of the Capehart housing units at the cantonment and at its western boundary with Fort Barry. At the cantonment, Merrill Street was constructed and Seitler Road was lengthened to provide access to the upper housing area and chapel. The curvilinear roads and cul-de-sacs that were constructed to access the residences and their affiliated driveways comprise the largest change to the circulation system at Fort Baker. Other modifications include three parking areas on Center Road, which today primarily serve the Bay Area Discovery Museum.

Summary

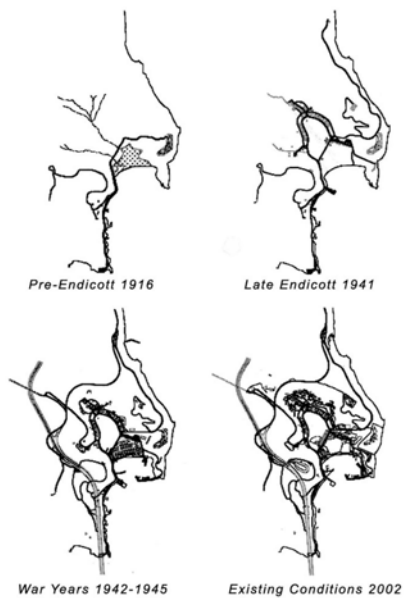
With the exception of the Capehart additions, the road system throughout the cantonment retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of the historic district.

Paved roads within the cantonment that retain integrity and contribute to the historic district include Murray Circle, McReynolds Road, Kober Street, portions of Seitler Road serving the WW II duplexes, Swain Road, Center Road, East Road, Bunker Road, Moore Road, Drown Road, Satterlee Road, and Sommerville Road. Contributing roads outside the cantonment include Conzelman Road, Mountain Road, McCullough Road and the Baker-Barry Tunnel. The integrity of portions of Conzelman and Moore Roads have been impacted by modifications and closures related to the Golden Gate Bridge retrofit project. Contributing gravel roads to batteries include Drown Road, Battery Yates Road, Battery Cavallo Road and Roth Road (to Kirby Cove). Both the pedestrian sidewalks around the cantonment and the pathways around the historic buildings are intact and range from good to poor condition. The pedestrian footpath on the west side of the Monterey cypress windbreak also remains and contributes to the cultural landscape.

Non-contributing roads include the Capehart additions including Merrill Street, portions of Seitler Road, Smiley Street, Menges Street, and Lamoreaux Road. Outside of the Capehart area non-contributing features include the Danes Drive parking area, Highway 101, Marina Road, the parade ground parking, and trailhead parking at Golden Gate Bridge.

As a system, Circulation retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic.

Circulation Period Maps



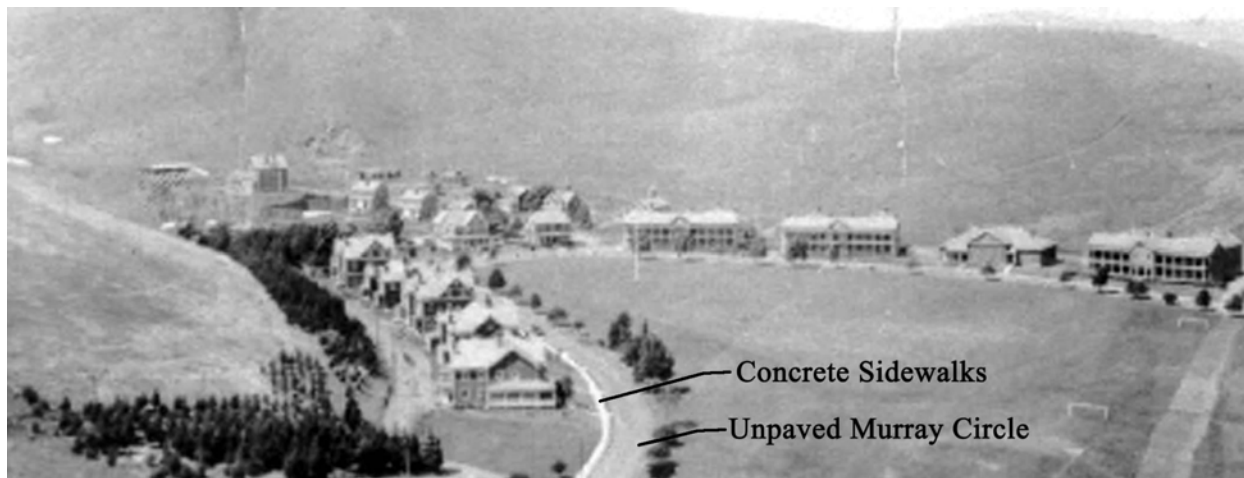
This diagram illustrates the evolution and expansion of the road system.



The Engineers' Camp with the primary components of the early circulation - the wharf and roads were constructed of gravel or dirt. (Circa 1868, GGNRA collection)



Construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and its approaches dramatically altered the Fort Baker landscape as well as the circulation system. Construction of the Sausalito Lateral is shown in the foreground. (Circa 1936, California Historical Society)



Murray Circle circumnavigated the flat Parade Ground and formed the primary organizational element of the cantonment. (Circa 1915, GGNRA Collection)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Alexander Avenue	Contributing	Fort Baker Alexander Avenue	369463	FBR0715
Battery Cavallo Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Cavallo Road	369480	FBR0716
Center Street	Contributing	Fort Baker Center Street	369492	FBR0717
Conzelman Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Conzelman Road (1870 Route)	058044	FB0710
Drown Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Drown Road	369511	FBR0781
Dubois Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Dubois Road	369523	FBR0719
East Road	Contributing	Fort Baker East Road	056290	FB0708
Fort Baker Bunker Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Bunker Road (Fort Baker To Tunnel)	058050	FBR105

Fort Baker Sausalito Overpass	Contributing	Fort Baker Sausalito Lateral Overpass	058058	FB0576
Julian Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Julian Road	058007	FAT032 FAT032
Kober Street	Contributing	Fort Baker Kober Street	369535	FBR0720
McCullough Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Mccullough Road	058045	FBR107
McReynolds Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Mcreynolds Road	056293	FBR012
Moore Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Moore Road	056285	FB0711
Murray Circle	Contributing	Fort Baker Murray Circle	056292	FB0709
Roth Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Roth Road	369584	FBR0724
Satterlee Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Satterlee Road	369560	FBR0722
Sausalito Overpass - East Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Sausalito Overpass - East Road	370231	FB0576B
Sommerville Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Sommerville Road	369575	FBR0724
Swain Road	Contributing	Fort Baker Swain Road	369547	FBR0721
Coastal Trail	Non-Contributing			
Danes Drive	Non-Contributing			
Danes Drive Parking Area	Non-Contributing			
Gibson Drive	Non-Contributing			
Highway 101	Non-Contributing			
Lamoraux Drive	Non-Contributing			
Marina Road	Non-Contributing			
Menges Street	Non-Contributing			
Merrill Street	Non-Contributing			
Parade Ground Parking	Non-Contributing			

Seitler Road (modern segment)	Non-Contributing
Slacker Road	Non-Contributing
Smiley Street	Non-Contributing
Trailhead Parking at Golden Gate Bridge	Non-Contributing
Umia Street	Non-Contributing
Vista Point	Non-Contributing

Cluster Arrangement

Historically, six developed areas within Fort Baker displayed a pattern and arrangement of structures, roads, overall use, and topography that defined specific stylistic traditions in military site planning and landscape design principles during the period of significance. While these six areas historically had a physical and functional relationship to each other as part of the overall operation of Fort Baker, only three remain today. These three structural clusters are:

1. The Batteries; both as an aggregate of coastal fortifications and as discrete complexes
2. The Parade Ground and structures around Murray Circle;
3. The Quartermaster warehouse area on the south side of the parade ground

The three developed clusters that no longer remain are the Engineer's Camp, the Gibson Drive NCO Housing, and the Mobilization Hospital formerly located at Horseshoe Cove. Descriptions of the remaining developed areas follows.

EXISTING CLUSTERS

The Batteries

The construction of artillery batteries around the shoreline created the tactical cluster of coastal fortifications that functioned in relation to each other and other fortifications on San Francisco Bay. This structural system was systematic in design and had an obvious tactical military purpose. Batteries were typically sited in a long line—such as Battery Duncan, Battery Cavallo, and Battery Yates, or on a defended point, such as Ridge Battery high on the north side of the Golden Gate. In addition to the overall arrangement of batteries around the shoreline, each battery was further defined by access, orientation, spatial design, the use of materials, and the range of the artillery emplaced in the battery. Additional structures or “outworks” were sited far enough away from the batteries to prevent dangerous situations, but close enough to provide support and services. The cluster arrangement defined by individual battery developments, and the aggregate relationship among all six battery structures (and two remnant structures) remain important components of the cultural landscape.

The Parade Ground and Murray Circle

The small sheltered valley north of Horseshoe Cove provided the required open space and relatively level area to establish a parade ground for the rapidly expanding post. Somewhat unconventional in shape relative to other military posts, the parade ground was curvilinear in form and conformed more to the natural shape of the valley than to a contrived rectangular form common at other military posts. Murray Circle and the buildings that completed the cluster were also placed in relation to the parade, following the curvilinear pattern.

The cluster of residential buildings at Fort Baker was based on traditional military site design, reflecting a hierarchy of rank in the siting and style of buildings. All buildings sited around Murray Circle directly faced the parade ground with front entrances connected by steps and a sidewalk to Murray Circle. Hierarchy of rank was also reflected in the siting of officer quarters and barracks buildings for enlisted men. Quarters for the officers were sited near the base of a hill, which was relatively protected from wind, while the enlisted men's barracks were located on the east side of Murray Circle, more prone to wind and inclement weather. In addition, both east and west sides of Murray Circle were lower in elevation leaving the commanding officer's residence at the highest point on the north end of the parade ground—reinforcing the hierarchy of command in the arrangement of structures within the cluster. The commanding officer's residence was further distinguished by the additional open space around the building, open views to the south, and ornamental plant materials that were used around the yard.

The Quartermaster Warehouse Area Cluster

Historically, a complex of less than ten major structures, the buildings located between the Parade Ground and Horseshoe Cove comprised the core cluster of service buildings for Fort Baker. By end of the Endicott era there were three large storehouse buildings, a bakery, a large stable and associated corrals, a wagon shed, blacksmith shop, and a carpenter shop. Much larger than the storage provided at Engineer's Camp, this area became the supply hub for the entire post. Orientation was toward the road and waterfront, with large receiving porches and ramps. Today, several of these historic structures have been rehabilitated for use by the Bay Area Discovery Museum, and while the use has changed, the cluster arrangement remains and contributes to the character of the cultural landscape.

REMOVED CLUSTERS

World War II Mobilization Hospital

This cluster of buildings was distinguished by its orthogonal arrangement that reflected the three boundaries of the waterfront area. The buildings were removed in 1983.

Engineer's Camp

This cluster of structures existed at the intersection of Moore Road and Conzelman Road from the earliest military development of the site in the 1860s to the 1930s. These structures were removed as part of the Golden Gate bridge construction.

Gibson Drive Non-commissioned Officers' Housing

This cluster of structures was constructed very early in the site's history (circa 1900) and were removed in the 1930s concurrent with the bridge construction project. This cluster was noteworthy for its vernacular architectural style, which was at variance from the dominant Colonial Revival style of other residential buildings.

Summary

Fort Baker retains integrity of cluster arrangement as evidenced in the siting and relationship among historic batteries along the shoreline, the Parade Ground and quarters around Murray Circle, and the cluster of service-related buildings between the parade ground and waterfront. Except for the hospital cluster, all of the REMOVED CLUSTERS were razed during the period of significance. The EXISTING CLUSTERS have distinct design, orientation, spatial organization, and relationship to adjacent areas and are important components defining the historic character of the cultural landscape.

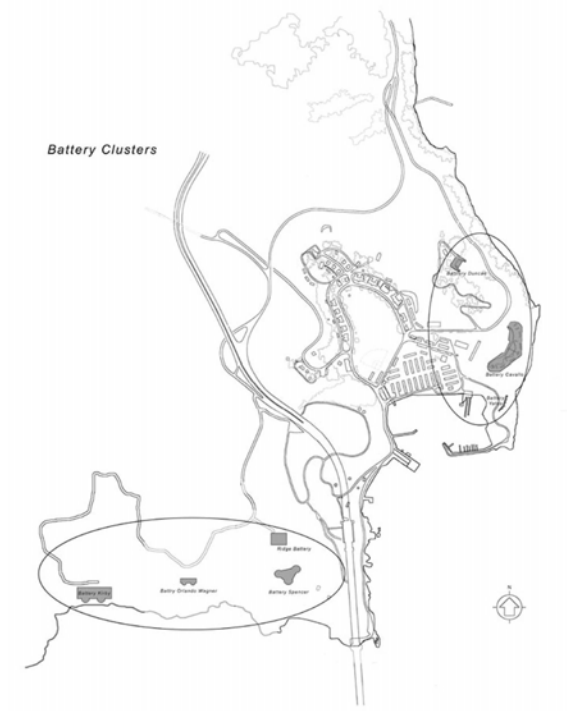


Diagram indicating the battery clusters at Fort Baker.

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.

The use of vegetation at Fort Baker through the period of significance is an expression of both the landscape character and military design reflected in the development of ornamental and functional plantings. Ornamental plantings can be grouped into three general categories: foundation plantings around major buildings (primarily residential buildings), landscaping on the parade ground, and general efforts to embellish the grounds of the cantonment. Examples of functional plantings include the establishment of windbreaks and perimeter tree plantings surrounding the cantonment, as well as modification and enhancement of vegetation around the batteries for camouflage.

The analysis and evaluation of the vegetation at Fort Baker is based on an aggregation of features. These features are organized into geographical areas based on design intent and functional use of vegetation employed throughout the period of significance. These areas include:

- The Batteries
- The Cantonment, including the parade ground, windbreaks, and perimeter plantings of eucalyptus trees
- Open Space
- The Quartermaster Warehouse area

THE BATTERIES

Modification of existing vegetation and the introduction non-native vegetation at Fort Baker was ongoing throughout the Army occupation of the site, beginning in 1870 with the construction of the coastal fortifications. While the development of these structures was strategic and based on standard military designs, the landscape was considered an integral component of the design. Writing a review of coastal defenses in 1888 titled *Course of Lectures upon the Defense of the Sea-Coast of the United States*, Henry L. Abbot, a prominent military strategist wrote:

"... in the future we must sacrifice neat crests and beautiful slopes, so far as the service of the guns and protection against washing by storms will permit; trees and bushes must be planted on the parapets and behind the batteries to prevent a clear definition of the guns, the latter themselves must be colored to harmonize with their surroundings in summer and winter; in a word, dispersion and concealment, as contrasted with concentration and armor, is the latest [word]..."

Historic photographs of the site show that the Endicott era batteries were concealed using earthworks that blended well with the existing shrub and grass vegetation. In some instances the roof of the structure was planted over with additional low-growing shrubs and grasses, literally blending into the character of the adjacent landscape. Since it appears that none of the batteries at east Fort Baker had been planted at this time, it may be reasonable to assume that the plantings at Gravelly Beach had not yet occurred either.

As technology related to artillery and coastal defense changed in the post-Endicott period, concealment of the batteries from the air assumed strategic importance. Photographs from this period indicate that the Army planted eucalyptus trees around the north, south and western sides of Battery Duncan, which had been disarmed by this time. The trees were placed in an informal, somewhat random pattern, leaving viewsheds towards the bay open to the east and southeast. During this period, the sight lines for the battery appear to have been maintained. By the end of the historic period in 1946, aerial photographs of Battery Duncan indicate that the eucalyptus trees had largely concealed the disarmed battery.

Although it is unknown exactly when the batteries on the western side of the fort were planted with trees, the age of the existing trees at Battery Kirby and Gravelly Beach suggest they were also planted within the period of significance (1867-1946). The 1952 General Existing Tree Cover Map indicates that Battery Kirby was planted with Monterey cypress on the steep hillside to the west and east of the battery, and planted to the north and west with stands of Monterey pine and eucalyptus.

After World War II, vegetation around Battery Duncan was no longer maintained. Over the years, the original stand of eucalyptus trees have grown and expanded outside the extent of the original planting and threaten the structural integrity of the battery (including seedlings growing on the roof of the structure).

Battery Kirby is also surrounded with historic plantings of eucalyptus trees, Monterey pine, and Monterey Cypress, which are spreading beyond their original boundaries.

Batteries Yates, Battery Cavallo, Battery Orlando Wagner and Battery Spencer have a generally open character and are primarily covered with native and non-native grasses and shrubs. The area outside Battery Cavallo also supports a cover of lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*), that provides habitat for the (endangered) Mission Blue butterfly. Although the some vegetation has become overgrown, collectively, these batteries still reflect the historic qualities found in earlier photographs dating from the Endicott period. The earthworks appear as rolling hills planted with grasses and low-lying shrubs, and are the dominant landscape type in this zone.

BATTERIES SUMMARY

The grove of eucalyptus trees planted at Battery Duncan between 1911 and 1945 remain, however, the trees have spread into open space areas beyond the original boundary for the planting, obscuring historic viewsheds. In this regard, the grove of eucalyptus is considered contributing to the character of the cultural landscape, but is in poor condition.

Vegetation at Battery Cavallo has changed from low grasses and shrubs, to primarily large shrubs and small trees obscuring portions of the battery earthworks. Although the vegetation historically associated with the battery was primarily native, the character of the mature vegetation is significantly different, and has altered the appearance of the batteries from the appearance during the period of significance. Batteries Yates, Spencer, and Orlando Wagner are located within grassland/coastal scrub communities that have also matured over time, although the difference is not as striking as that of Battery Cavallo. Overall, because of these changes, much of the existing vegetation does not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape at these batteries.

Battery Kirby was surrounded by plantings of Monterey cypress, blue-gum eucalyptus and Monterey pines. These plantings have matured, are in fair to poor condition, and create a large forested area near Gravelly Beach, Battery Kirby and along the adjacent coastline. These trees have spread outside the original boundaries into adjacent open space areas. Like Battery Duncan, the vegetation remaining at the battery is considered contributing to the character of the cultural landscape, but because it has spread beyond the historic planting, is considered in poor condition.

THE CANTONMENT FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

During the Endicott era and shortly after completion of the barracks buildings and officers' quarters around Murray Circle and along Kober Street, the Army began establishing foundation plantings around individual buildings and ornamental plantings to mark entranceways and formal walks. Period photographs show that the overall form and character of foundation plantings around barracks and other community buildings were neat and trim and rarely exceeded the height of the first floor. Most materials

were planted very close to building foundations, and reflected a limited plant palette.

Period photographs illustrate that the officers' duplex residences located on the west side of Murray Circle had foundation plantings in the front and some side facades. Compared to the foundation plantings around the barracks buildings, residential plantings utilized a variety of materials, probably reflecting the residents' tastes. This material varied in size and form, often accenting building entries and providing privacy screens in front of the homes.

In many ways, the use of foundation plantings by the military at Fort Baker was consistent with larger, contemporary national trends in residential design. In general, foundation plantings were used to "connect" homes with their surrounding grounds, to soften building foundations, to provide color and diversity in the landscape, to screen unwanted views, provide privacy, and generally improve the aesthetic qualities of the structure (Johnson 1927, xi).

All of the officers' quarters around Murray Circle were surrounded by lawn which functioned as a unifying element, physically and visually linking all of the buildings around the parade ground.

After these plantings were established and extending through the subsequent historic period, between 1916 and 1945, plantings around the officers' quarters on the west side of Murray Circle were supplemented.

During this period, examples of specimen trees that flanked walkways and entrances to the residences on the west side of Murray Circle included: Japanese redwoods (*Cryptomeria*), *Araucaria*, *Pittosporum*, camphor, Canary Island date palms, black acacia, and *Cordyline*. Beefwood (*Casuarina*) trees were located on the side of the post exchange and gymnasium, Monterey pine and eucalyptus around the barracks, and Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) were located near the hospital and around a few of the officers' quarters.

In 1959, new plantings were introduced when the Capehart housing development was constructed north of Murray Circle. Over the years, some of these new plant materials made their way into the gardens surrounding the historic buildings in the core area of the cantonment.

In 1995, hurricane-force winds toppled many of the large trees in the cantonment and resulted in the removal of many historic trees as a safety hazard. A few years later, in 1999, most of the existing foundation plantings were removed by the National Park Service in conjunction with repair of several historic buildings, leaving a mix of remnant historic material and non-historic plantings in poor to fair condition.

THE CANTONMENT SUMMARY

The foundation plantings and ornamental materials that remain around Murray Circle date to the post-Endicott era and include trees around buildings 631, 606, 605, 604, 603, 601, 602, 636 and 615 (see Appendices for list of remaining plants). Although many of the foundation plantings have been removed, open lawns still extend throughout the front yards and between the buildings and contribute to the character of the cultural landscape.

PARADE GROUND

In 1903, the parade ground was leveled and graded with fill varying in depth from 4-feet to 12-feet to create an even and uniform surface for seeding. The entire surface sloped south toward Horseshoe Cove. The shape of the parade ground conformed to the bowl of the valley, resulting in an elliptical-shape. Immediately after grading the parade ground was devoid of vegetation and in response to complaints

about seasonal mud and dust, plans were made to establish rye grass over the level area and plant trees around the perimeter. Planting the parade ground in this manner was a traditional treatment in military bases, allowing troops space for drill and review. The grass was seeded in 1903. There is no documentation that indicates this lawn was irrigated.

In addition to the establishment of grass, a number of trees were planted around the perimeter of the parade ground between 1903 and 1909. Based on analyses of historical photographs, period maps, and documentation of existing conditions, two tree species were used; blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and black acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*). Trees were planted in stages and in a staggered pattern, alternating between eucalyptus and acacia. An estimated forty-nine trees were planted during the Endicott era. Individual trees were spaced approximately 30 to 40 feet on center.

A 1909 photo shows a similar planting pattern using smaller trees on the south end of the parade ground. A short row of trees extended along Moore Road from its intersection with the parade ground towards the bay.

A gap in the spacing of trees occurred at the north end of the parade ground in front of the commanding officer's residence, providing an unobstructed view of the parade ground, flagstaff, and more distant views of the bay, Fort Point, the Presidio, and the City of San Francisco.

By 1925, a mix of tree species had been planted on both sides of Center Road including the southern edge of the parade ground. Most of these trees were eucalyptus, but pine and cypress trees were also planted. Although it is not certain why the trees were planted along Center Road, they became an effective screen between the industrial/ quartermaster warehouse areas south of Center and East Roads and the residential and administrative district around the Parade Ground. Whether intentional or not, these trees along Center Road and the ends of Bunker and East Roads created a formalized sense of entry for visitors arriving at Murray Circle.

The trees on Murray Circle around the southeast side of the parade ground and in front of FB615 were removed in the early 1930s and subsequently replanted with eucalyptus. Most of the trees along Center Road were cut down in 1941 in conjunction with construction of the station hospital complex. Only a few of these trees on the southwest side of Center Road (adjacent to what is today the U.S. Coast Guard Station) remain of the plantings along Center Road. By 1946, approximately thirty-nine trees remained around the parade ground.

Today, a mixture of mowed grasses and weeds characterizes the open, 10-acre area at the center of the parade ground. Because the lawn has no irrigation system, it has gone through various dry and wet seasons. This has resulted in the development of a mix of annual and perennial grass and weed species. Along the outside edge of the parade ground are a number of tree stumps indicating former locations and planting patterns from the historic period. Many of these trees were removed after the 1995 storm that severely damaged these plantings. At the southwest and southeastern corners are several blue gums and one acacia that date to the historic period. Behind FB691, at the southwestern end of the parade ground, are two blue gum seedlings and a single black acacia that do not date to the historic period. A young Douglas fir tree (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) was planted near the top of the parade ground in the 1970s and is non-contributing to the historic character of the parade ground.

PARADE GROUND SUMMARY

Although the historic rye grass lawn has changed in terms of species, the open grassy character of the parade ground remains from the historic period, and contributes to the character of the cultural landscape. However, only about one-fifth of the trees historically located around the parade ground

remain today. These are clustered on the southwest and southeastern ends of the parade.

WINDBREAKS

In 1903, the Quartermaster prepared a planting program in order to mitigate the discomfort caused by the winds that roared through the Golden Gate and into the site, as well as to create a more finished appearance to the developing landscape. As part of the program, the Quartermaster proposed in his report that “the semicircle of hills behind the post was to be planted with a windbreak consisting of 10,000 Monterey pines, 10,000 Monterey cypress and 10,000 eucalyptus. The trees came from the Presidio, during a thinning out of the forest there.”

Handwritten notes on a site map from the Endicott era call out a specific number of eucalyptus trees; identifying 1280 eucalyptus trees in the area behind and to the west of Kober Street. The notes also suggest that the pine and cypress may have been acquired without cost from the Presidio, while the eucalyptus might have been purchased. The total number of trees and exact quantities of each species used is still unknown, and based on photographic evidence, thirty thousand trees had not yet been planted by the end of the Endicott period.

As a result of the Quartermaster’s efforts, a single major stand of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) was planted along the western side of the cantonment before the end of the Endicott period. Photographic evidence shows that a stand of Monterey cypress trees was planted, creating a major windbreak on the western side of the cantonment. The stand was located behind the residences and west of McReynolds Road, beginning about where Bunker Road enters the post and extending northward up toward FB549 and south along Moore Road towards Horseshoe Cove. This stand was planted in a grid pattern that varied in width depending upon topography and location within the cantonment. The stand may have served to stabilize the slope above where significant grading had occurred for the construction of the parade ground and associated roads.

Scattered groups of cypress and blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) were planted around the buildings on the upper end of the cantonment north of McReynolds Road, and near the lower switchback on Bunker Road where temporary structures had been built. These stands were more informal and did not appear to follow a set grid pattern. The trees at the upper end of McReynolds formed a substantial protective and visual barrier between these buildings and the parade ground.

By the end of this period, a photograph shows that the eucalyptus perimeter planting along the east side of McReynolds Road had yet to be planted nor had any other significant stands of blue gum eucalyptus been planted in the cantonment.

Between 1911 and 1945, additional stands of blue gum eucalyptus were planted around the cantonment including a single row of blue gum eucalyptus beginning at FB636 extending north toward the chapel (FB519). A row of eucalyptus was also planted along the southern segment of East Road near its junction with Murray Circle. Small groves were planted in the vicinity of the intersection of Bunker and McReynolds Roads extending up as far as Gibson Loop. These perimeter plantings of eucalyptus added to the Monterey cypress windbreak that now formed a continuous arc of trees from the intersection of Moore and Center Roads to the south end of FB623. By the end of this period in 1946, these trees had not yet visibly expanded beyond their original boundaries. A U.S. Army map depicting vegetation also provides detailed evidence of the extent of these forest stands shortly after the period of significance.

After World War II, the trees planted around the cantonment and the batteries continued to mature. Numerous aerial photographs provide good documentation of the extent that these trees have spread outside of their original configurations, naturalizing in what had historically been open areas.

During the late 1950 and early 1960s, additional stands of trees were planted along the slopes behind the cantonment and included varieties of non-historic species. Many of these plantings have been identified as the result of efforts between the Army and local community groups, including the Boy Scouts. The largest of these is a planting of Canary Island pines north of Gibson Loop, between Bunker Road and U.S. Highway 101. A row of pine specie, identified by the park as Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*), is planted north of Alexander Road. Informal plantings of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) were planted near Gibson Loop below the Vista Point turnout. None of these stands date from the period of significance and do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

WINDBREAK SUMMARY

The cypress windbreaks and eucalyptus perimeter plantings that encircle the parade ground range in condition from fair to poor, but as a whole, are still relatively intact and are key contributing features of the historic landscape. The eucalyptus trees along East Road The Monterey cypress trees, planted in even-age stands primarily along the west side of the cantonment, have reached maturity. In addition to the age of the planting, certain sections display evidence of damage, including an area of blow-down near the intersection of Center Road and Murray Circle.

The perimeter planting of blue gum eucalyptus stands behind McReynolds Road were impacted by the 1995 storm building but as a whole, remain relatively intact. Those trees whose roots or branches were severely impacting historic buildings or structures were removed in 1999 as part of building repair and stabilization efforts.

OPEN SPACE

From the early nineteenth century through initial development of the site by the military beginning in 1867, vegetation throughout the Marin Headlands was significantly affected by decades of cattle ranching and grazing livestock.

Establishment of Lime Point Military Reservation was based on the open nature of the landscape providing relatively unobstructed views to the sole entrance of San Francisco Bay. While no specific document provides definitive evidence of the native vegetation prior to grazing, it is likely that most of the non-native grass and forb species present today were introduced as a result of cattle operations. By the time the U.S. Army assumed control of the land, the landscape was pastoral in character with relatively few large shrubs or trees.

The earliest military era photographs of the site indicate that the open areas were probably a mixture of grass and low, woody coastal scrub species. The non-native stands of trees planted during the Endicott period were not yet mature enough to have spread into adjacent open space areas. Some native oaks are visible in photos along the bay shore. The U.S.Army continued the practice of cattle grazing on the military reservation through the 1930s, thus maintaining the open character of the cantonment setting. With the gradual elimination of grazing on these lands, the native communities have begun to mature and re-establish themselves.

The earliest known mapping of the native vegetation is taken from a 1950s-era Army vegetation map that distinguishes between the open grass areas and scrub areas. Although this map post-dates the period of significance, it does help establish the extent of forestation that has taken place since the mid-twentieth century. This map provides evidence of the extent of native vegetation around the reservation by the end of the period of significance. The open space areas were mapped using four native plant associated categories: 1) coast live oak, 2) arroyo willow, 3) brush (a mixture of California sagebrush, chaparral broom, lizard tail, greasewood, with poison oak and native blackberry on north facing slopes), and 4)

native perennial, grasses and herbs. The map shows that by the end of the period of significance, the pastures and scrub that had earlier been kept low by grazing livestock were rapidly transitioning into a community dominated by the larger chaparral and coastal scrub species.

A major change in the character and configuration of the open space occurred with the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. Although the bridge and support roads are not analyzed and evaluated in this report, the impact of these massive cut-and-fill slopes and their subsequent revegetation significantly impacted the sense of open space around the cantonment. The revegetation efforts associated with bridge construction may account for the extensive on-site presence of ornamental non-native species like pampas grass, broom (*Cytisus monospermanus* and *C. scoparius*) and Pride-of-Madeira (*Echium fastuosum*).

After World War II, the scrub and chaparral communities continued to mature and expand, often replacing areas that had previously been annual or perennial grasslands. In addition, seedlings of non-native trees in the historic forest stands begin to expand into the open space areas around Fort Baker. Additional forest plantings occurred around the cantonment resulting in additional loss of open areas. Oak woodland continues to mature and develop below East Road along the bay shore.

OPEN SPACE SUMMARY

Over the past forty years, open space areas have been encroached upon by a variety of tree and shrub species. Historic stands of eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, Monterey pine and black acacia have seeded outside of their original boundaries into adjacent open space areas, and have blocked open views from East Road and Bunker Road. Compounding this problem, non-native and non-historic plantings of pines, redwood and other non-natives have also significantly altered the open character of the coastal hills, particularly in areas between Highway 101 and Battery Road, and off of Alexander Avenue. In addition, as the grasslands and coastal scrub communities mature without human intervention, cattle or fire to control their growth patterns, thickets of vegetation have replaced the once-open grasslands and low scrub vegetation that were characteristic of the rolling hills.

Construction of Highway 101 and Alexander Avenue resulted in the creation of extensive cut and fill slopes. These have since revegetated with a mixture of native and non-native species including invasive exotics like broom and Pride-of-Madeira. Their invasive tendencies have resulted in their spreading into adjacent open space areas, thereby contributing to the loss of grasslands and low coastal scrub.

The grasslands and low scrub communities that should characterize the hills and open space around the camp at the turn of the twentieth century are one of the more threatened vegetation types in the military reservation, and, as whole, are in poor condition.

QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE AREA

During the pre-Endicott and Endicott periods, a number of buildings associated with Fort Baker's support facilities were built south of East Road. Today, the buildings that survive from the period of significance include FB557 (Bakery), FB559 (Quartermaster Office & Subsistence Storehouse), FB561 (Wagon Shed), FB637 (Commissary Storehouse; Quartermaster Storehouse), FB666 (Ordnance Storehouse; Quartermaster Storehouse), FB644 (Blacksmith & Plumbing Shop), and FB645 (Carpenter & Paint Shop; Artillery Engineer Storehouse). Photos show that by 1909 no vegetation had yet been planted around these structures and that the area was open and industrial in nature.

By 1928, blue gum eucalyptus trees were planted in this area. Individual trees marked the intersection of East Road and Murray Circle and a row of eucalyptus was planted along the south side of East Road from the intersection extending west past the Quartermaster Storehouse (FB559). Another row of trees

was planted extending from the East Road down the road embankment, creating a boundary between the Quartermaster Storehouse and the corral west of the building.

The first planting of eucalyptus along the south side of East Road was subsequently removed, the road realigned, and an even longer row of eucalyptus was re-established by the end of 1946 (see Circulation).

Sometime before 1946, foundation plantings and lawns had been established around the buildings. The plantings appear to have consisted of low plantings and lawns as evidenced in the 1938 Quartermaster Report photographs. In general, the buildings in this area were set apart in one of two ways: either by a service road or by open lawn. The buildings were typically surrounded by foundation plantings that included a variety of ornamental shrubs and low plants up to three feet in height.

The Quartermaster Warehouse Area buildings are currently used by the Bay Area Discovery Museum. Some trees within and around the complex date to the historic period. Hedges exist around some of the structures, and are consistent with the historic appearance of the area.

QUARTEMASTER WAREHOUSE AREA SUMMARY

The open character of this area is historically predicated on its function as a service area that was grid-like in character and had limited ornamental vegetation. The majority of foundation plantings and lawns are no longer extant. Exceptions include a grove of historic blue gum eucalyptus located between the Quartermasters Storehouse and East Road, and individual pine and cypress trees planted adjacent to the buildings. The open nature of the Quartermaster Warehouse Area is being impacted by the encroachment of non-historic seedlings from cypress and eucalyptus trees.

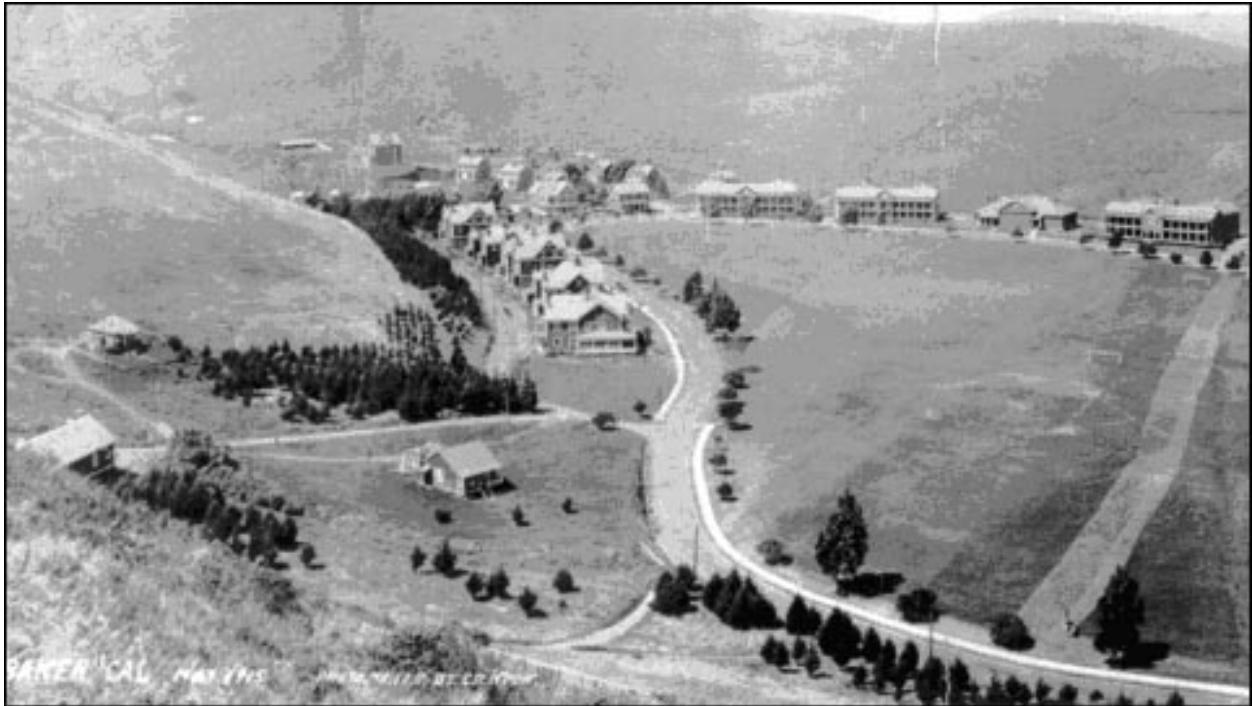
Today, the vegetation at Fort Baker reflects evidence of the military presence during the period of significance. Among the contributing features are the Battery Duncan eucalyptus grove, the Monterey cypress windbreak west of the parade ground, eucalyptus windbreak at McReynolds Road, and the row of eucalyptus south of East Road. The landscape characteristic Vegetation contributes to the significance of the landscape.



This 1946 aerial photo shows the vegetation around Battery Duncan. (GGNRA Collection)



A 1925 photograph reveals the density of plantings around the parade ground during the early war years. (GGNRA Collection)



Windbreak planted on the west side of the parade ground. (Circa 1915, GGNRA collection).

Buildings And Structures

Buildings and Structures include the three dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.

More than one hundred historic structures are located at Fort Baker, reflecting a continuum of military occupation dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the latter half of the twentieth century. For a comprehensive list of contributing buildings and structures, refer to Appendix D in the FOBA CLR. This building inventory identifies construction dates, provides physical descriptions including building materials and dimensions, and charts major modifications of each structure up to the present. Additionally, a number of structures at Fort Baker contribute to the Seacoast Fortifications National Historic Landmark nomination (pending).

BUILDINGS

Historic buildings at Fort Baker include residential units (single-family and duplex residences as well as barracks buildings), and utilitarian buildings such as a hospital, post exchange and gymnasium, chapel, administration building, guardhouse, warehouses, repair shops, transformer substations, and garages.

As a group, historic buildings at Fort Baker display architectural styles based on standardized plans developed by the Army, and are good examples of military architecture widely used throughout the country in the early twentieth century. Buildings at Fort Baker reflect four primary stylistic influences. Buildings constructed during the Endicott era exhibit characteristics of a simplified Colonial Revival style with clean, simplified lines, and minimal use of applied decoration. Most of the buildings erected during this period were constructed either of brick or were wood-frame with horizontal wood siding and gabled, slate-tiled roofs. A limited number of structures built during this time can be characterized as vernacular bungalows. Buildings that reflected this style include several single-family residences and the East Road gate house, all of which have been removed. A few buildings reflect the Mission Revival style, which was instituted in the Presidio and throughout West Coast military installations in the late 1920s and 1930s. Representatives of this style include FB502 and FB409. Mission Revival-styled buildings featured stucco walls painted white and red composition roof shingles. As the Mission Revival style was applied to buildings at Fort Baker, the dark-colored buildings were repainted white and red composition shingles replaced the original slate roofs. During WW II mobilization, a fourth style was used at Fort Baker. These buildings took the form of understated residential and industrial structures to house troops (FB507) and carry out specialized tasks related to harbor defenses (FB407 and FB670).

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The residential buildings surrounding the parade ground were built between 1902 and 1909 and are clustered around Murray Circle. These buildings historically provided housing for enlisted men (in the barracks) and commissioned officers (in single-family and duplex residences), and collectively define a primary structural core of the cultural landscape. Barracks were constructed on the east side of Murray Circle, and officers' housing was built along the west side. The commanding officer's residence was built at the head of Murray Circle, next to the post administration building.

With the exception of the post exchange and gymnasium building (FB623) and an artillery barracks (FB636), the buildings on Murray Circle are wood-frame with horizontal siding and gable roofs. Although Quartermaster plans for these buildings had called for brick construction, only one barracks building (FB636) and the post gymnasium and exchange building were constructed of brick. In addition to its brick construction, FB636 is somewhat larger in scale (145 x 77 feet, while FB601 and FB602 are both 54 x 122 feet). FB636 also features arched brick openings and lacks the palladian motifs in the gable ends of the wood-frame barracks.

In 1906, all of the buildings that had relied upon kerosene for heating were wired for electricity and by 1908 electricity was introduced to the post. Except for the removal of the barracks' front porches and the changes in roofing material and paint color, most of the exterior and interior building modifications to these historic buildings have been minor. Collectively, these buildings form the structural core of the cultural landscape.

UTILITARIAN BUILDINGS

Buildings constructed to serve a variety of utilitarian functions, although usually modest in scale, were also designed in a similar Colonial Revival or Mission Revival style. These support buildings often featured architectural details that visually connected them to the more prominent, substantial buildings facing the parade ground on Murray Circle. For example, FB502, a transformer substation, was constructed of brick with a hipped roof and was distinguished by concrete lintels, and segmented arch and transom windows. A pump house (FB671) is similarly constructed as a sturdy brick building with a hipped roof.

The Post Hospital (FB533), Chapel (FB519), Administration building (FB603) and Post Exchange and Gymnasium (FB623) constitute another category of building types that also were designed in the Colonial Revival style. The Post Exchange and Gymnasium building occupies a prominent site on the east side of Murray Circle and with the administration building, located adjacent to the commanding officer's residence, fill out the building cluster defining the parade ground. The hospital building at the end of Kober Street, and the chapel on Merrill Street, anchor the structures located uphill and northeast of the core developed area around Murray Circle.

The hospital is a wood-frame building, as are the chapel and the administration building. Gabled dormer windows and corbelled masonry chimneys add interest to the hospital's roofline, and the front porch features Doric columns and a simple balustrade. The post exchange and gymnasium building, which was expanded with an addition in 1915, features a gable roof on its main section, and hipped roofs on its wings. Quoins and dentils add surface interest to the brick building. The chapel is a simple gable-roofed structure with a steeple, and lacks ornamental details while the administration building features details such as palladian windows in the gable ends, and corbelled chimneys which contribute to the building's architectural character.

A series of eight garages were built in 1936 along the west side of McReynolds Road to serve the residences on Murray Circle. The wood-frame buildings with shed roofs were built into the side of the hill. Adjacent to the garages, concrete wing walls and walkways were constructed creating space for trash receptacles.

In 1941, construction began on a large station hospital complex, consisting of 25 buildings, in response to detachments of the Medical and Quartermaster Corps being stationed at Forts Baker and Barry. The hospital buildings were standard Army barracks buildings, known as Series 700 "mobilization-type" structures and were closely clustered together in orderly rows. Hospital ward buildings, storehouses, nurses' quarters and the mess hall and recreation center were all barracks-type wood-frame buildings with composition roofs and were set on concrete piers. By the end of the war, 45 buildings of similar construction comprised the station hospital complex. The hospital was inactivated after World War II and by 1989, when the Bay Area Discovery Museum moved in to occupy several service buildings located to the north and east of the hospital complex, most of the hospital buildings had been removed. The Bay Area Discovery Museum moved into the former Quartermaster and subsistence warehouse (FB559), the carpenter/paint shop (FB645), blacksmith shop (FB644), a wagon shed (FB561) and the exchange service station (FB566).

STRUCTURES

In addition to the residential and utilitarian buildings at Fort Baker, there are a number of significant structures that contribute to the cultural landscape. Structures can be grouped into four categories: coastal fortifications including associated outbuildings and support structures; maritime structures around Horseshoe Cove—the wharf, seawall, and breakwaters; various structures comprising the historic water system, and structures related to circulation.

COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS

The coastal fortifications constructed at Fort Baker represent three stages of evolving military technologies related to the design and development of coastal fortifications from the 1870s to the 1940s.

Batteries constructed prior to 1890 represent Civil War and Post-Civil War era technology. At Fort Baker, batteries from this era include Gravelly Beach Battery, Ridge Battery, and Battery Cavallo. The range of the armament determined the siting of these batteries. In the 1870s, when the first three batteries were constructed at Fort Baker, artillery range was short, and batteries were located close to the shore sited in a line or as a defensible point, as both Ridge and Cavallo Batteries were sited, with Ridge Battery sited very high above the point.

CIVIL WAR AND POST CIVIL WAR ERA BATTERIES

Gravelly Beach Battery

Construction began in 1870, single gun emplaced, 1873, with removal ca. 1898.

Ridge Battery

Construction began in 1870, Gun emplaced, 1893, with removal in 1901.

Battery Cavallo

Battery Cavallo, built in 1872, is considered a superior example of a post-Civil War brick battery and earthwork (“star fort”). It is located on the coastal bluffs north of Point Cavallo and oriented east/southeast to defend entrances to San Francisco Bay, and anchorages leeward of the Point. Battery Cavallo consists of two parts: the battery itself, which is a triangular-shaped enclosed earthwork fortification containing positions for fifteen guns; and an outwork containing emplacements for an additional pair of cannons. Guns emplaced in 1900, with removal in 1905.

Endicott era batteries—batteries Duncan, Yates, Spencer, Orlando Wagner, and Kirby—are generally characterized by poured concrete construction with steel reinforcements, a relative massive scale and armor-piercing ordnance, and feature multiple levels with separate gun pits and magazines. In addition to the battery structure, several Endicott era batteries also had a complex of associated support structures or “outworks” such as magazines, powerhouses, fire control stations, sentry stations, and latrines.

The location for the Endicott era batteries often duplicated—or displaced—the locations chosen for earlier batteries, such as Battery Spencer, which was built on the site of Cliff Battery, and Battery Yates, which was built on the outworks for Battery Cavallo. In general, distance from the shore was less of a concern as the range of the newer guns increased significantly. Batteries Duncan and Yates along with other batteries at Fort Mason and McDowell, were also integral in creating an internal defense corridor overlooking the mine fields.

ENDICOTT ERA BATTERIES

Battery Duncan

Construction of Battery Duncan began in 1898, and was completed the following year. The guns were

emplaced in 1900. Located on the top of Yellow Bluff the emplacements face the navigable channel of the bay in the direction of Alcatraz Island. The battery consisted of two 8-inch rifles mounted on non-disappearing barbette carriages; the guns were located 217 feet above the bay. Support structures historically included a fire control station and latrine. The guns were dismantled circa 1917.

Battery Yates

Battery Yates, completed in 1903, was constructed on the promontory at the tip of Point Cavallo, 76 feet above the shoreline, and was the last of the Endicott era batteries constructed at Fort Baker. It consisted of six 3-inch rapid-fire guns in barbette on pedestal mounts. The battery was located to supply rapid fire over the inner bay, and only one of its guns was capable of firing in the direction of the Golden Gate. Support structures at Battery Yates included a fire control system, and in 1911, an electrical generator was added that supplied power to both Battery Yates and Battery Duncan. The guns were removed circa 1942.

Battery Spencer

Construction on Battery Spencer began in 1893, with completion and guns emplaced in 1897. The battery is located at the highest elevation of all the batteries at Fort Baker, sited at 475 feet above the water on a promontory overlooking Lime Point. It consisted of three 12-inch rifles on non-disappearing mounts in a triangular configuration. In 1910, it was outfitted with electrical light and power, replacing the earlier oil engine plant that had been constructed nearby. Battery Spencer was constructed to defend against entrance to the Golden Gate and two of its guns covered the coastline and water area between Point Lobos and Point Bonita. The siting of this battery was a disadvantage in that it was located above the fog line, which obscured views and interfered with drill and artillery practice. The third gun, which was oriented to take aim on the inner bay, was removed in 1918 and shipped to Fort Miley. The final guns were removed in 1943.

Battery Orlando Wagner

Battery Orlando Wagner was completed in 1901, and is located 300 feet above the bay on the face of the slope between Lime Point and Gravelly Beach. It was sited in conjunction with Batteries Spencer and Kirby as a defensive line protecting the inland waters of the Golden Gate. It consisted of two 5-inch guns mounted on balanced pillar mounts. The guns were removed in 1917.

Battery Kirby

Battery Kirby was built on the former site of Gravelly Beach Battery; it is located near the beach, 37-feet above the water line and was completed in 1900. It was designed to defend San Francisco Bay from attack at mid- and short-range, and its field of fire was limited to the water between Point Lobos and the inner harbor lying just outside the Golden Gate. It consisted of two 12-inch breech loading rifles mounted on disappearing carriages. Its power source was a gasoline-driven generator for supplying power and light, which was installed in 1911. Its original source of water was spring water stored in a wooden tank. A large brick and concrete culvert that had been constructed as part of Gravelly Beach Battery continued to protect the battery from run-off and served to channel water under the structure to the bay. The battery was placed in an "abandoned" status by the Army in 1934, and the carriages were removed in 1943.

These batteries, with their more powerful, longer-range guns, were located so that the entire expanse of the entry to San Francisco Bay was protected from potential enemy attack. By 1905, Fort Baker had one of the best collections of modern coastal defense of the time.

World War II modifications to the batteries included installation of new concrete gun platforms and anti-motor torpedo boat (AMTB) weapons, such as the four 90-millimeter guns that were installed at Gravelly

Beach and at Point Cavallo.

WATERFRONT AREA

Historic structures located at Horseshoe Cove—the seawall, breakwaters, bulkheads and wharf—were built to protect the cove shoreline from erosion as well as to create safe, navigable access to the site from the bay. In 1929, construction commenced on the seawall, and by 1932 it reached its current length. The seawall stabilized the shoreline along Horseshoe Cove.

Breakwaters were constructed to buffer the tidal flow and the currents coming from San Francisco Bay. The first breakwater was built in 1867, and extended from the Needles to the shoreline. Between 1937 and 1945, Moore Breakwater was constructed, and in 1943 Satterlee Breakwater was built. These stone structures provided extra stabilization of the cove shoreline, protecting it from the open waters of the bay. They also served to protect the newly developed hospital complex built near the shoreline. In 1942, a new wooden bulkhead was built along part of the shoreline of Horseshoe Cove to protect the hospital structures and stabilize the shoreline.

In addition to the seawall and breakwaters, historic structures at Horseshoe Cove include the Engineer's Wharf, which was originally built in 1867 and improved several times over the ensuing years. In 1893, extensive repairs were made to the wharf, and it was substantially rehabilitated in 1903 in order to accommodate supplies and materials arriving via barge during the Endicott era. Additional repairs were made to the wharf in 1927, and in 1937 an L-shaped enclosure was constructed around it. In 1929, a concrete bulkhead was constructed along the western shoreline of Horseshoe Cove to protect the road to the Quartermaster wharf and in 1932, an additional 134 feet of seawall was constructed eastward along the Cove. A refueling dock with a boat hoist and wood wharf on wood pilings (FB668) was constructed in 1937.

WATER SYSTEM

Historic structures associated with Fort Baker's water system include reinforced concrete reservoirs, steel water tanks, and pump houses. In the nineteenth century when water was barged to the site, several pump houses were constructed to house the pipes and mechanical systems that delivered the water to storage tanks. In 1913, a series of iron water tanks were built on the hill rising to the west of the parade ground, which collectively impounded 50,000 gallons of potable water. A 400,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir (FB572) was constructed on top of the ridge near Battery Duncan in 1941, substantially expanding the fort's water storage capacity. These historic structures associated with the fort's water system are generally intact, however, only the large reservoir remains in service.

CIRCULATION STRUCTURES

Roads constructed at Fort Baker during the historic period include East Road, Center Road, Sommerville Road, Moore Road, Satterlee Road, Battery Yates Road and Battery Duncan Road, Murray Circle, Bunker Road, McReynolds Road, Seitler Road, and Conzelman Road. (For a more complete description of Fort Baker's circulation system, refer to the Circulation section of this document.)

The Fort Baker-Barry tunnel was built toward the end of World War I and significantly improved access between Forts Baker and Barry, obviating the need to traverse Conzelman Road on its precipitous climbs and descents over the headlands. Originally constructed in conjunction with Bunker Road between 1916 and 1918, the tunnel cut through serpentine rock for a distance of approximately 2200 feet and was lined with 10 X 10 inch timbers. It was improved between 1935 and 1937, when it was lined with board-finish concrete with adjoining abutments. In 1954, it was extended 100 feet east.

OTHER STRUCTURES

Additional historic structures include retaining walls along Bunker Road, Kober Street, and McReynolds Road and dry masonry riprap at the head of Kober Street. The Bunker Road retaining wall was constructed to support fill on a short connector road from Bunker Road to the Sausalito Lateral near the Baker-Barry tunnel. The cement-mortared stone wall extends for 282 feet, has an average height of between 3 - 4 feet, and features terra-cotta pipe drains of various sizes. The retaining wall on McReynolds Road extends for 630 feet along the northeast side of McReynolds Road, has an average height of between 4 - 5 feet, and is constructed of gray stone with mostly flush joints. Along its length, wall breaks were constructed for trash areas and concrete steps. The wall curves where McReynolds Road intersects with Seitler Road. The exact construction date of these structures is unknown; however, they were mostly built in the 1930s as WPA projects.

An asphalt-surfaced tennis court was built circa 1909 to the south of the post hospital. Originally surrounded by a wood-plank fence, it is currently enclosed by masonry retaining walls and a modern chain link fence. In the 1930s, a “J” shaped gray stone retaining wall with flush mortar joints and reaching an average height of three to four feet was built to shore up the slope on the north side of the court. The tennis court exists today, although it is in poor condition and is not currently usable.

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Small scale features are ubiquitous throughout the site. As a single form, features range broadly from manhole covers to light poles. As a group, they reflect both the iconography and the utilitarian design aesthetic associated with the U.S. Army. The collection of small scale features represents a significant aspect of the character of the Fort Baker landscape.

Features were installed, removed, and replaced incrementally over more than a century of military occupation. Changing needs, changing technology, and changing aesthetics resulted in the replacement of fences, utility poles, and entrance gates with modern versions. Throughout the years, the military design standard has resulted in polished but functional features. Many of these surviving features contribute to the cultural landscape of Fort Baker.

SUMMARY

The historic batteries ringing the shoreline and the core cluster of buildings defining the historic cantonment around the parade ground are among the most significant structures defining the cultural landscape of Fort Baker. These two groups of structures reflect both stylistic trends and technological advances in military design and strategic defense facilities between 1867 and 1946. Of these key structures, the batteries and associated mining buildings are considered nationally significant in terms of military history, technology, construction, design, and siting. The buildings around Murray Circle, as a collection, are remarkably intact and are also highly significant in the context of the cultural landscape.

The structures in Horseshoe Cove such as the seawall, the wharf, and breakwaters define the historic role of this area for navigation and as a supply depot, as well as the general working character of the waterfront.

Today, the buildings and structures at Fort Baker 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.



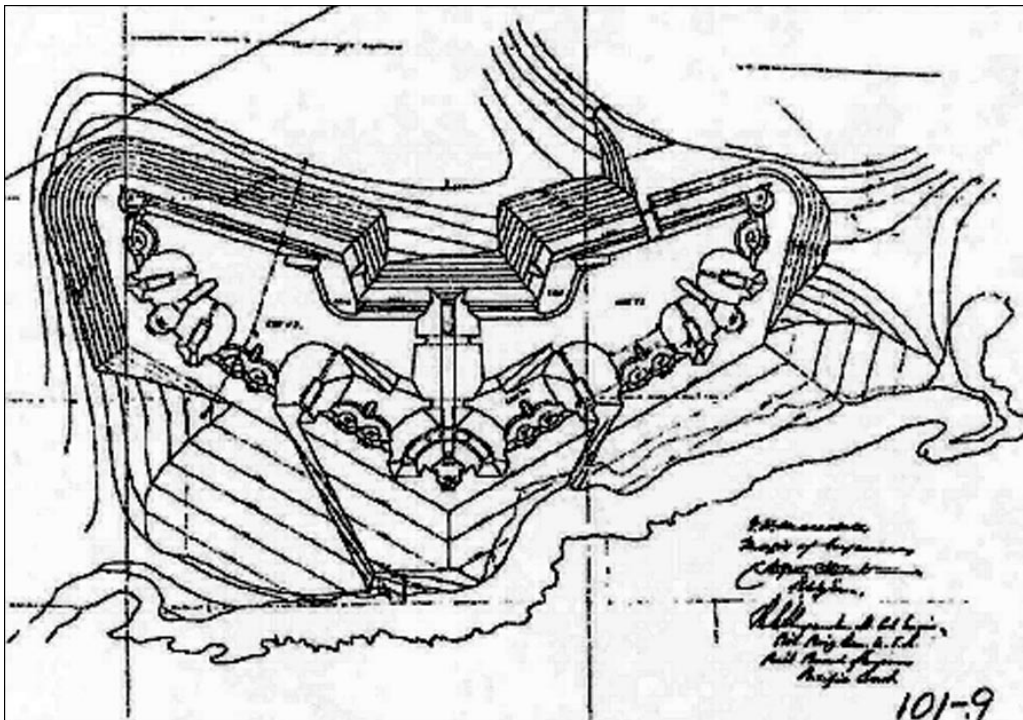
View to the west of the officers' residences around the parade ground. (NPS, 2002)



This warehouse on the south-west edge of the parade ground represents one of the utilitarian buildings on the site. (NPS, 2002)



A collection of garages exist on site; most (like this one) are sited behind residential structures. (NPS, 2002)



Cavallo Battery, Fort Baker, constructed 1872-1876. Plan of proposed works (GGNRA collection).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
40MM Anti-Aircraft AW No. 14 – Lower (Gun Emplacements)	Contributing	Fort Baker 40mm Aa Aw No. 14 – Lower	370251	FB0820B
40MM Anti-Aircraft AW No. 14 – Upper (Gun Emplacements)	Contributing	Fort Baker 40mm Aa Aw No. 14 – Upper	370249	FB0820A
Administration Building	Contributing	Fort Baker Administration Building	058211	FB0603
Ammunition Magazine	Contributing	Fort Baker Ammunition Magazine	058067	FB0408
AMTB Gun Plug (FB702A)	Contributing	Fort Baker Amtb Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	058040	FB702A
AMTB Gun Plug (FB702B)	Contributing	Fort Baker Amtb Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	058041	FB702B
AMTB Gun Plug (FB702C)	Contributing	Fort Baker Amtb Gun Plug, Kirby Cove	058042	FB702C
Anti Aircraft Gun Emplacement Cavallo	Contributing	Fort Baker Anti Aircraft Gun Emplacement Cavallo	370246	FB0575
Anti-Aircraft Gun Emplacement Duncan	Contributing	Fort Baker Anti-Aircraft Gun Emplacement Duncan	370236	FB0573B
Anti-Aircraft St. No. 108	Contributing	Fort Baker Aa St. No. 108	370254	FB0830
Artillery Barracks (FB0601)	Contributing	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	058209	FB0601
Artillery Barracks (FB0602)	Contributing	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	058210	FB0602
Artillery Barracks (FB0636)	Contributing	Fort Baker Artillery Barracks	058213	FB0636
Bakery	Contributing	Fort Baker Bakery	056278	FB0557
Battery 129 Radio/Switchboard Rooms	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery 129 Radio/Switchboard Rooms	010121	FB0770
Battery Duncan	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Duncan	055362	FB0573
Battery Duncan Latrine	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Duncan Latrine	058085	FB0573A

Battery George Yates	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery George Yates	055361	FB0571
Battery Kirby	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Kirby	055365	FB0700
Battery Orlando Wagner	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Orlando Wagner	055367	FB0703
Battery Spencer	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer	055369	FB0705
Battery Spencer Administration Building	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Administration Building	058060	FB0705A
Battery Spencer Entry Gate	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Entry Gate	058065	FB0705F
Battery Spencer Equipment Bldg.	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Equipment Bldg.	058061	FB0705B
Battery Spencer Latrine	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Latrine	058062	FB0705C
Battery Spencer Powerhouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Powerhouse	058064	FB0705E
Battery Spencer Sentry Station	Contributing	Fort Baker Battery Spencer Sentry Station	058063	FB0705D
Blacksmith Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Blacksmith Shop	056279	FB0644
Boat Repair Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Boat Repair Shop	058074	FB0679
Bunker Road Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Baker Bunker Road Retaining Wall	058059	FB0401
Carpenter/Paint Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Carpenter/Paint Shop	056280	FB0645
Cavallo Battery	Contributing	Fort Baker Cavallo Battery	055363	FB0575
Cavallo Battery Entrance Gate	Contributing	Fort Baker Cavallo Battery Entrance Gate	058047	FB0575A
Chapel	Contributing	Fort Baker Post Chapel	058214	FB0519
Commanding Officer's Quarters	Contributing	Fort Baker Commanding Officer's Quarters	058202	FB0604

Commissary Storehouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Commissary Storehouse	056291	FB0637
Communications Cable Hut	Contributing	Fort Baker Communications Cable Hut	058069	FB0627
Concrete Drainage Features	Contributing	Fort Baker Concrete Drainage Features	370240	FB0850
East Road Masonry Drainage Features	Contributing	Fort Baker East Road Masonry Drainage Features	370242	Fb0708A
Electrical Transformer Building (FB0526)	Contributing	Fort Baker Electrical Transformer Building	058046	FB0526
Exchange Service Station	Contributing	Fort Baker Exchange Service Station	058200	FB0566
Fences	Contributing	Fort Baker Fences	370406	
Fire Control Station B1 Kirby	Contributing	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1 Kirby	055370	FB0706
Fire Control Station B1 Wagner	Contributing	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1 Wagner	055371	FB0707
Fire Control Station B111/20 Lime Point	Contributing	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B111/20 Lime Point	370228	FB0427
Fire Control Station B1S1 Spencer	Contributing	Fort Baker Fire Control Station B1s1 Spencer	055360	FB0434
Fire Control Station F1 Baker	Contributing	Fort Baker Fire Control Station F1 Baker	055359	FB0433
Flagstaff	Contributing	Fort Baker Flagstaff	058049	FB0648
Flammable Storage Building	Contributing	Fort Baker Flammable Storage Building	058077	FB0664
Fort Baker Mine Cable Casemate	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Cable Casemate	058127	FB0508
Garage (FB0538)	Contributing	Fort Baker Garage	217434	FB0538
Garage (FB0541)	Contributing	Fort Baker Garage	217431	FB0541

Garage (FB0543)	Contributing	Fort Baker Garage	058225	FB0543
Garage (FB0545)	Contributing	Fort Baker Garage	058226	FB0545
Garage (FB0564)	Contributing	Fort Baker Garage	058224	FB0564
Gravelly Beach Battery	Contributing	Fort Baker Gravelly Beach Battery	055366	FB0701
Guard House	Contributing	Fort Baker Guard House	056283	FB0615
Gym	Contributing	Fort Baker Post Exchange & Gymnasium	058212	FB0623
Heating Fuel Storage Tank (FB0414)	Contributing	Fort Baker Heating Fuel Storage Tank	058054	FB0414
Hospital	Contributing	Fort Baker Post Hospital	058208	FB0533
Hospital Garage	Contributing	Fort Baker Post Hospital Garage	058122	FB0556
Kober Street Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Baker Kober Street Retaining Wall	058120	FB0520
Maintenance Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Maintenance Shop	217443	FB0665
Marine Hoist and Dock	Contributing	Fort Baker Marine Hoist And Dock	370209	FB0657
Marine Maintenance Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Marine Maintenance Shop	056296	FB0633
McReynolds Road Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Baker McReynolds Road Retaining Wall	058119	FB0521
Mine Cable Casemate	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Cable Casemate	058127	FB0508
Mine Cable Tank Building	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Cable Tank Building	055364	FB0670
Mine Depot Powerhouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Depot Powerhouse	055355	FB0409
Mine Depot TNT Storage Magazine	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Depot Tnt Storage Magazine	055356	FB0411

Mine Loading Rooms	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Loading Rooms	055357	FB0412
Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - North	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - North	370207	FB0417
Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - South	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Loading Wharf Dolphin - South	370203	FB0416
Mine Storehouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Storehouse	055354	FB0407
Mine Wharf	Contributing	Fort Baker Mine Wharf	055358	FB0415
Mines Detonator Magazine	Contributing	Fort Baker Mines Detonator Magazine	058068	FB0410
Mobile Searchlight Storage	Contributing	Fort Baker Mobile Searchlight Storage	056294	FB0691
Moore Breakwater	Contributing	Fort Baker Moore Breakwater	058080	FB0632
Moore Road Breakwater	Contributing	Fort Baker Moore Road Breakwater	370214	FB711C
NCO Duplex	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Duplex)	058219	FB0531
NCO Duplex (FB0523)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Duplex)	058220	FB0523
NCO Duplex (FB0527)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Duplex)	058221	FB0527
NCO Duplex (FB0529)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Duplex)	058222	FB0529
NCO Duplex (FB0530)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Duplex)	058218	FB0530
NCO Family Housing (FB0546)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Family Housing	058071	FB0546
NCO Family Housing (FB0549)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Family Housing	058073	FB0549

NCO Family Housing(FB0547)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Family Housing	058072	FB0547
NCO Mess	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Mess	058201	FB0405
NCO Quarters - Single (FB0522)	Contributing	Fort Baker Nco Quarters (Single)	058217	FB0522
Officers Quarters Duplex (FB0605)	Contributing	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	058203	FB0605
Officers Quarters Duplex (FB0606)	Contributing	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	058204	FB0606
Officers Quarters Duplex (FB0607)	Contributing	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	058205	FB0607
Officers Quarters Duplex (FB0629)	Contributing	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	058206	FB0629
Officers Quarters Duplex (FB0631)	Contributing	Fort Baker Officers Quarters Duplex	058207	FB0631
Oil Pump House	Contributing	Fort Baker Oil Pump House	370217	FB0413
Ordnance Storehouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Ordnance Storehouse	056281	FB0666
Parade Ground	Contributing	Fort Baker Parade Ground	217463	FB0800
Parade Ground Commemorative Monument	Contributing	Fort Baker Parade Ground Commemorative Monument	370244	FB0810
Pump House	Contributing	Fort Baker Pump House	056295	FB0671
Quartermaster & Subsistence Storehouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Quartermaster & Subsistence Storehouse	056289	FB0559
Rangefinder Station at Cavallo Battery	Contributing	Fort Baker Rangefinder Station At Cavallo Battery	058048	FB0575B
Refueling Dock	Contributing	Fort Baker Refueling Dock And Marine Railway	058078	FB0668
Ridge Battery	Contributing	Fort Baker Ridge Battery	055368	FB0704

Ridge Battery Powerhouse	Contributing	Fort Baker Ridge Battery Powerhouse	058066	FB0704A
Ridge Water Tank	Contributing	Fort Baker Ridge Water Tank	058055	FB0728
Satterlee Breakwater	Contributing	Fort Baker Satterlee Breakwater	058079	FB0630
Seawall	Contributing	Fort Baker Cable Casemate Seawall	058128	FB0509
Seawall (FB0662)	Contributing	Fort Baker Seawall	058081	FB0662
Sentry Station	Contributing	Fort Baker Sentry Station	010120	FB0272
Ship Repair Shop	Contributing	Fort Baker Ship Repair Shop	058075	FB0699
Storage Shed (FB0659)	Contributing	Fort Baker Storage Shed	217438	FB0659
Tennis Court	Contributing	Fort Baker Tennis Court	058216	FB0537
Tennis Court Retaining Wall	Contributing	Fort Baker Tennis Court Retaining Wall	058121	FB0538
Trails	Contributing	Fort Baker Trails	340410	
Transformer Sub-station (FB0502)	Contributing	Fort Baker Transformer Sub-Station	058215	FB0502
Utility Structure (FB0404)	Contributing	Fort Baker Utility Structure	058101	FB0404
Utility Vaults	Contributing	Fort Baker Utility Vaults	370212	FB0840
Wagon Shed	Contributing	Fort Baker Wagon Shed	056282	FB0561
Water Pump House	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Pump House	370221	FB0418
Water Pump Station	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Pump Station	058056	FB0577
Water Pump Station (FB0578)	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Pump Station	058057	FB0578
Water Reservoir	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Reservoir	058084	FB0572

Water Tank (FB0421)	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Tank	058051	FB0421
Water Tank (FB0422)	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Tank	058052	FB0422
Water Tank (FB0423)	Contributing	Fort Baker Water Tank	058053	FB0423
FB 802	Non-Contributing			
Cavallo Hut	Non-Contributing			
FB 500	Non-Contributing			
FB 504	Non-Contributing			
FB 508	Non-Contributing			
FB 512	Non-Contributing			
FB 516	Non-Contributing			
FB 520	Non-Contributing			
FB 524	Non-Contributing			
FB 525	Non-Contributing			
FB 528	Non-Contributing			
FB 532	Non-Contributing			
FB 535	Non-Contributing			
FB 536	Non-Contributing			
FB 539	Non-Contributing			
FB 540	Non-Contributing			
FB 544	Non-Contributing			
FB 548	Non-Contributing			
FB 552	Non-Contributing			
FB 555	Non-Contributing			

FB 556	Non-Contributing
FB 563	Non-Contributing
FB 568	Non-Contributing
FB 634 Boat Ramp and Floating Dock	Non-Contributing
FB 655	Non-Contributing
FB 655A	Non-Contributing
FB 669 Boat Slips	Non-Contributing
FB 803	Non-Contributing
FB 805	Non-Contributing
FB 806	Non-Contributing
FB 807	Non-Contributing
FB 810	Non-Contributing
FB 811	Non-Contributing
FB 812	Non-Contributing
FB 815	Non-Contributing
FB 816	Non-Contributing
FB 818	Non-Contributing
FB 830	Non-Contributing
FB 831	Non-Contributing
FB 832	Non-Contributing
Floating Dock at U.S. Coast Guard Station	Non-Contributing
Military Monument on the Parade Ground	Non-Contributing

Radio Siren	Non-Contributing
Telephone Cable Terminal	Non-Contributing
Wood Bulkhead	Non-Contributing

Views And Vistas

Views and Vistas include features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

Prior to the military purchase of the land comprising the Lime Point Military Reservation, the site offered uninterrupted views to San Francisco Bay. The abundance of grass and the lack of large woody vegetation provided excellent vantage points from the hills of the bay and Golden Gate. The only limitation to the views was the site topography, which included rolling hills, ravines and small valleys. Three designed components of Fort Baker were sited specifically either to take advantage of existing views or incorporate views as an element of design. These three components are the batteries, two entry roads, and the parade ground.

BATTERIES

The first batteries were sited to maximize strategic views to the bay and assure the triangulation of sight lines created with nearby forts. In this regard, vantage points were as valuable as the designated artillery range for siting batteries along the shoreline. In the post-Endicott era, trees were planted to provide camouflage from the air, while preserving sight lines. Over the years, some of these trees have begun to re-seed beyond the original plantings. Today, the spread of non-native trees throughout site continues to adversely effect historic views from the batteries, particularly around Batteries Duncan and Kirby.

THE PARADE GROUND

During the Endicott era, trees were planted in a single continuous line along the edge of the parade ground, following Murray Circle, except at the top of the parade, in front of the commanding officer's residence. During the Endicott era, this location afforded an open view to Horseshoe Cove, San Francisco Bay, and the City of San Francisco. This deliberate gap in planting was designed and maintained through the historic periods.

During the Endicott era, and shortly thereafter, trees were planted along Center Road. During the Post-Endicott era, these trees were augmented with additional plantings on both sides of Center Road, which limited the views to the waterfront area from the commanding officer's residence. With the construction of the hospital complex beginning in 1941, all of the trees along both sides of Center Street were removed, with the possible exception of the pine and cypress trees located on the south side of Center Road near its intersection with Moore Road (these pine and cypress trees remain today). This open character at the lower end of the parade ground continued through the end of the period of significance and is still in evidence today.

ROADS

Historically, visitors arriving to the site using East Road from Sausalito were also afforded a sweeping view of San Francisco Bay. Pullouts along the road provided motorists with the opportunity to enjoy the expansive views. Since the historic period, oak woodlands along East Road have begun to obscure some of the open views. Eucalyptus from Battery Duncan have also begun to expand into this area, further impacting the open views.

The south edge of East Road as it approaches the cantonment was planted with eucalyptus trees during the period of significance, creating a visual barrier between the entry and the quartermaster warehouse area. When the road was realigned, the eucalyptus trees were removed and subsequently replanted so that by the end of the period of significance, the new line of trees was clearly in place, restoring the integrity of the view corridor along the entry road.

Unobstructed views of the cantonment also historically existed along Bunker Road. As the trees planted for windbreaks and perimeter plantings matured, the open character of the fort changed into a more enclosed setting and eliminated the view of backs of buildings along McReynolds Road. Motorists entering the fort from Bunker Road are afforded the first view of the cantonment across the parade ground at the junction of Murray Circle and Bunker Road. After the period of significance, cypress trees began to expand outside of the original planting areas, moving up-slope towards Bunker Road. Today, the expanding grove of cypress trees is growing into historic viewsheds of the cantonment from along the road.

Post-period forest plantings by the local community and Boy Scout troops above Bunker Road are also restricting views from the road into the adjacent hills. Similarly, expanding vegetation in the vicinity of the removed World War II Mobilization Hospital at the waterfront has obscured the historically open character of this portion of the site.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

Views were altered as a result of the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937. At 746 feet above waterline the bridge was visible from almost everywhere within Fort Baker and dominates views from within the fort. Conversely, a view of the fort was created from the vista point on the Marin side of the bridge, constructed in the 1950s. Analysis and impacts related to the bridge are outside the scope of this project. Within the period of significance, the view of the bridge from Fort Baker is considered a contributing characteristic of the cultural landscape.

SUMMARY

Over the years, the spread of the vegetation and lack of active vegetation management of non-native species constitutes the greatest threat to the open character and significant historic views associated with Fort Baker. Exotic plant expansion has impacted views from the historic batteries and from along historic roads entering the fort. Loss of trees within the parade ground has changed the character of the cantonment including the historic view from the commanding officer's residence. Although many of the historic views throughout the fort are being encroached upon by non-native vegetation, Views and Vistas are still an important landscape characteristic of Fort Baker and contribute to the significance of the historic district.



The area in front of the commanding officer's residence was purposefully excluded from the ring of trees planted around the Parade Ground. (Circa 1928, GGNRA collection)

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Lime Point Military Reservation
Rancho Sausalito
Fort Baker

Current Name(s): Fort Baker

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Marin County, CA

Size (acres): 1,044.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	546359	4187300
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	544087	4186211
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	544080	4188120
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	545996	4188824

GIS File Name: SFN_BND.shp

GIS File Description: This file is located on the GGNRA GIS Server and identifies the boundaries of Fort Baker.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

Entered in 1973 as part of the "Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite National Register Historic District" nomination.

In addition, the California SHPO agreed with the findings of this CLI on September 15, 2004.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 73000255
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 12/12/1973
Name In National Register: Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite
Other Names In
National Register: Lime Point Tract Reservation;Tennessee Point
Military Reserv;Lime Point Tract
Reservation;Tennessee Point Military Reser

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

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

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1867 - 1946 AD

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 1865-1939
Historic Context Facet: World War I, 1914-1919

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme: World War II
Historic Context Facet: The Home Front

Area Of Significance:

Category: Military
Priority: 1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture

Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation

Detailed Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation

Type Of Use/Function: Current

Use/Function Category: Defense

Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)

Detailed Use/Function: Military Facility (Post)

Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Use/Function: Livestock

Detailed Use/Function: Livestock

Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples: Coastal Miwoks

Type of Association: Historic

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Golden Gate Bridge District, which transects the Fort Baker landscape, has been nominated

as a National Historic Landmark.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 1/1/1999

Explanatory Narrative:

Fort Baker is part of the nationally significant "Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite Historic District".

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: 10/01/2002

Date Recorded: 04/07/2004

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 8/26/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Unknown

Stabilization Measures:

The integrity of the historic scene at Fort Baker is threatened by encroachment of vegetation that is reducing historically clear areas, damaging features, and blocking views. In addition, the natural deterioration of historic concrete and masonry features may result in loss of resources.

The following measures are recommended to prevent the further deterioration of the cultural landscape and to improve the landscape's condition from fair to good:

As defined in the Fire Management Plan, reduce the fuel load along East Road (area B) and in the Capehart area below Alexander Road (area C).

Stabilize the historic Monterey cypress windbreak through incremental reforestation.

A tree assessment performed by an arborist to establish a work plan for each unevaluated tree; this is step one of two. Step two will include either pruning or removal.

Stabilize the surviving historic eucalyptus trees lining the primary roads. Stabilization includes both pruning for biological and structural health and removal of unstable specimens.

Stabilize Battery Cavallo by removing all vegetation growing on or around the structure.

Stabilize Battery Duncan by removal of overgrowth and hazard trees and prune historic trees for structural and biological health.

Remove all of the non-historic hazard trees in the waterfront area.

Remove all trees and woody shrubs threatening any of the retaining walls. Repair and/or rehabilitate the retaining walls as needed.

Stabilize masonry and concrete period drainage elements along East Road and reconstruct as necessary.

Stabilize sidewalks by repairing or replacing the damaged segments.

Impact:

Type of Impact:	Other -- Potential for fire
Internal/External:	Both Internal and External

Description:

The overgrowth of tree plantations have resulted in hazardous fuel conditions at the cantonment.

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Internal/External:	Internal

Description:

Woody vegetation has self seeded and is now blocking historic view sheds and encroaching onto historic structures.

Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
Internal/External:	Internal

Description:

The deterioration of historic concrete elements across the site is visible.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Other -- Easement - Golden Gate Bridge

Expiration Date: NOT APPLICABLE

Explanatory Narrative:

Golden Gate Bridge

The easement, signed circa 1931, 21 Amendments, extends in perpetuity.

It includes the footings of both the Golden Gate Bridge and Alexander Avenue.

Management Agreement: Other -- Easement - CalTrans

Expiration Date: NOT APPLICABLE

Explanatory Narrative:

CalTrans

The easement for roadway purposes, signed circa 1933-1952, extends in perpetuity.

It includes the approaches to GGB and Highway 101, stormwater utilities, and Vista Point.

Management Agreement: Other -- Right of way - AT&T

Expiration Date: 12/31/2010

Explanatory Narrative:

This right of way extends for a 10 year term. It is a RM53 permit for communication facilities that extends from Golden Gate Bridge, Moore Road, Center Road, and East Road.

Management Agreement: Other -- Right of way - MFN

Expiration Date: 12/31/2010

Explanatory Narrative:

Above net/MFN right of way is a RM53 permit for communication facilities. It extends from the Golden Gate Bridge, Moore Road, Center Road, and East Road.

Management Agreement: Other -- Easement - Pacific Bell

Expiration Date: 12/31/2021

Explanatory Narrative:

The agreement exists for communication facilities. It extends from East Road, Moore Road, Horseshoe Cove and the Quartermaster area.

Management Agreement: Other -- Easement - PGE

Expiration Date: 12/31/2003

Explanatory Narrative:

This easement is for natural gas on East Road. Although it expired in 2003, a renewal is underway.

Management Agreement: Lease

Expiration Date: 12/31/2017

Explanatory Narrative:

The Sausalito Marin City Sanitary District has a lease for the operation of sanitary sewer.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement

Expiration Date: 12/31/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

The U.S. Coast Guard has a fifty year permit for rescue operations.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement

Expiration Date: 12/31/2006

Explanatory Narrative:

Agreement with Travis Sailing Center for use of the marina facilities.

Management Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: 12/31/2027

Explanatory Narrative:

Agreement with the Bay Area Discovery Museum for the purposes of operating at children's museum

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: With Permission

United States Coast Guard Assigned Area: access is limited to staff and approved visitors for security.

Other Restrictions

Bay Area Discovery Museum: Access to the Assigned Area is limited to paying visitors.

No Access Currently

Batteries Cavallo and Duncan: access limited to NPS staff for resource protection.

Golden Gate Bridge easement: access is limited to U.S. Coast Guard, NPS, and bridge district staff for security.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: Other Document
Document Date: January 1, 1999

Explanatory Narrative:

The Fort Baker Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) sites rehabilitation as the primary management goal, focusing on contemporary use of the cultural landscape and historic structures. As described in the FEIS, the cantonment and the waterfront are examples of two areas where new uses are planned and rehabilitation treatment is applied. This treatment approach applies broadly across the site. Restoration is the second management goal. This treatment is applied specifically to the parade ground. The third management goal is preservation, an approach that is applied to the Batteries where interpretation of the historic scene and structures is identified in the FEIS. These three treatments are considered interrelated and are not mutually exclusive.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: The LCS has not identified ultimate approved treatment costs for the buildings and structures and no landscape treatment costs have been identified in a park document.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$1,066,200

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$759,000

Cost Date: August 11, 2004

Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park

Explanatory Description:

Of the 111 buildings and structures on the LCS, 25 have associated Latest Interim Treatment Costs which total to \$1,066,200.

Mechanical fuel reduction = \$80,000 (area B) along East Road; \$300,000 (area C) Capehart area below Alexander road.

Stabilize the surviving historic eucalyptus trees lining the primary roads = \$24,000.

Assess trees with an arborist to establish a work plan for each unevaluated tree = \$15,000.

Stabilize Battery Cavallo by removing all vegetation growing on or around the structure = \$20,000.

Stabilize Battery Duncan by removal of overgrowth and hazard trees and prune historic trees for structural and biological health = \$20,000.

Remove all of the non-historic hazard trees in the waterfront area = \$40,000.

Stabilize the historic Monterey cypress windbreak through incremental reforestation = \$10,000 /year for five years.

Remove all trees and woody shrubs threatening any of the retaining walls. Repair and/or rehabilitate the retaining walls as needed = \$100,000.

Stabilize masonry and concrete period drainage elements along East Road and reconstruct as necessary = \$100,000.

Stabilize sidewalks by repairing or replacing the damaged segments = \$50,000.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year Of Document: 2003

Amplifying Details: 95% Draft

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: Statement for Management

Year Of Document: 1998

Amplifying Details: Fort Baker Plan

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

In order to address the complexity of resource values and user needs, the Fort Baker Plan was prepared as an amendment to the park GMP through the public planning process; a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) approved the plan following year in 1999.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1979

Amplifying Details: Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite

Adequate Documentation: No

Document: Fire Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1993

Adequate Documentation: No

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Brian Chin
Citation Title:	Artillery at the Golden Gate: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco in World War II
Year of Publication:	1994
Publisher:	Pictorial Histories Publishing Company
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author:	Harold and Ann Lawrence Gilliam
Citation Title:	Marin Headlands: Portals of Time
Year of Publication:	1993
Publisher:	GGNPA
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author:	John Haskell Kemble
Citation Title:	San Francisco Bay: A Pictorial Maritime History
Year of Publication:	1947
Publisher:	Bonanza Books
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author: Emanuel Raymond Lewis
Citation Title: Seacoast Fortifications of the U.S.: An Introductory History
Year of Publication: 1979
Publisher: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co.
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author: Ralph Shanks
Citation Title: Guardians of the Golden Gate: Lighthouses and Lifeboat Stations of San Francisco Bay
Year of Publication: 1990
Publisher: Costano Press
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author: Jack Tracy
Citation Title: Sausalito: Moments in Time
Year of Publication: 1983
Publisher: Windgate Press
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: San Francisco Public Library

Citation Author: Mark Berhow
Citation Title: America's Last Seacoast Defenses: The World War II-Era Construction Programs
Year of Publication: 1994
Publisher: Coast Defense Study Group Journal
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number: 8:3
Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Author: Anderson Geotechnical Group
Citation Title: Memorandum on Geotechnical Conditions at Fort Baker
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: Technical Report
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Harlan Tait Associates
Citation Title: Feasibility Geotechnical Investigation: East Fort Baker
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Technical Report
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Title: Quartermaster General Office Form #117
Year of Publication: 1926
Source Name: Historic Records
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: NPS in Association with the Georgia Trust for Historic
Citation Title: Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management Preservation, 90% Draft
Year of Publication: 1998
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Technical Report
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Fort Baker Plan
Year of Publication: 1998
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Planning Document
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate
National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Presidio Project Office
Citation Title: Presidio Tenant Sign Policy
Year of Publication: 1997
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Planning Document
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate
National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Record of Decision, Final Environmental Impact
Statement—Ft. Baker
Year of Publication: 2000
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Planning Document
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate
National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Toogood, Anna Cox
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, A Civil History of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Year of Publication: 1980
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011368
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Langelier, John Phillip//Rosen, Daniel Bernard
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, El Presidio de San Francisco, A History under Spain and Mexico, 1776-1846, Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California
Year of Publication: 1992
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 016790
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Thompson, Erwin N
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California
Year of Publication: 1979
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011364
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

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
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011365
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: History of San Francisco Harbor Defense Installations: Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite and Funston
Year of Publication: 1965
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 003690
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Kinnard, Lawrence
Citation Title: History of the Golden Gate and its Headlands
Year of Publication: 1960
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014009
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Nelson/Nygaard Consulting Services
Citation Title: Transportation and Management Plan for the Marin Headlands and Fort Baker—Existing Conditions
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: Planning Document
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Presidio Trust
Citation Title: DRAFT Site Furnishings Guidelines for the Presidio of San Francisco
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: Resource Study
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco

Citation Author: Gilbert et al
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Baker 95% draft
Year of Publication: 2003
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Unpublished Report
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: GOGA

Supplemental Information

Title: Fort Baker Historic Map and Drawing Collection

Description: A series of historic maps located at the Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco.

Title: Fort Baker Historic Photograph Collection

Description: A series of historic photographs located at the Park Archives and Record Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco.

Title: Topographic survey of Fort Baker

Description: A graphic aerial topographic survey of Fort Baker conducted by the Towill Engineering Firm in 1996.

Existing Vegetation Identified in the 1999 GGNPA Survey of Fort Baker Buildings

(Note: list field-checked and updated by CLR team and GGNPA staff in 2002)

Data provided by John Skibbe/GGNPA.

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
FB405	NCO MESS						
	Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	11+	10-Left side of bldg. 1- Near front left corner	No Yes	No ?	
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	3	Behind bldg.	Yes	Yes	Part of larger planting
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants around structure include bearded iris, calla lilies, jade plants and aloe (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB407	MINE STOREHOUSE						
	Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	3	2- In back to the right 1- left side	Yes Yes	No No	Tree on left side tree is a sprout from an older tree that was blown down.
	Chamaecyparis sp.	False Cypress	1		Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster	2	1- Left corner 1- Front and center	Yes Yes	No No	
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	2	Back, right corner	Yes	Yes	
	Juniperus sp. (Goldthread?)	Juniper	2	Front, on either side of left concrete slab	No		
	Laurus nobilis	Bay Laurel	2	Front and center	No	Yes	
FB507	ENLISTED MENS BARRACKS						Building landscape not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Crassula argentea	Jade Plant	2	1- Right front corner 1-Left rear corner	Yes Yes	?	
	Eupatorium	Thoroughwort	2	1-Left side 1-rear	Yes Yes	?	Highly invasive plant
	Fuchsia sp.	Fuchsia	1	Left side of building	Yes	?	
	Ligustrum sp.	Privet		Hedge either side of right entry 1-left front corner	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	
FB519	CHAPEL (1942)						
	Agapanthus orientalis	Lily of the Nile	Bed	Left side	Yes	?	Mixed with other perennial species

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	9	1- Back right corner 8- right side in row	No Yes	Yes Yes	
	Euonymus fortunei	Eunonymus	~2	Front left side of chapel	Yes	No	Not identified in GGNPA survey
	Juniperus sp.	Juniper	2 clumps	Front, either side of walk extending along side of building	Yes	?	
	Myoporum laetum	Lollipop Tree	1	Rear, left side	Yes	No	Stump sprout: Identified as Pittosporum undulatum on GGNPA survey
	Platycladus sp. (?)		2	On either side of chapel entry	No		Need confirmation of species: Shrub form
	Unidentified	Hedge	12" o.c.	Left side			Species unidentified
FB523	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Acacia melanoxydon	Black Acacia	multiple	Front to the left of the driveway	Yes	No	
	Euryops pectinatus	Euryops	clump	Front, to the right of the left stairway	No	No	
	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel	1	Right side towards rear	No	No	Wind damage to tree noted.
	Other				Yes	?	Calla lilies, rose and spearmint in front of building
FB527	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Acacia melanoxydon	Black Acacia	13+	6- Front, left of left entry 6- Front right corner and right side 1: right rear	No No No	?	Several groupings of trees
	Chamaecyparis pisifera	False Cypress	1	Front left side	Yes	Yes	Identified as a Calocedrus decurrens on GGNPA plans
	Ligustrum sp.	Privet	5	Left side towards front	No	?	Large clump next to stairs into basement
	Taxus baccata 'Stricta'	Irish Yew	1	Front entry	No	?	
FB529	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Acacia melanoxydon	Black Acacia	2+	1-Left side towards front 1+ -Saplings in rear on left side of left	Yes	Yes	

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
				entry.			
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	1	Front, right side of left entry	No	?	
	Other						Calla lilies and a rose
FB530	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	1	Front/Left side		?	
	Persea americana	Avocado	Clump of 2	Back side by left stair	No?	?	Cut down. Listed as "unidentified" in GGNPA survey
FB531	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	1	Front, right of left entry staircase	No	Yes	
	Cordylina australis	Cordylina	1	Front, left of left entry staircase	No	?	Sprouts from original plant.
	Crassula argentea	Jade Plant	1	Front, left of left entry staircase	No	?	
FB533	POST HOSPITAL						
	Cotoneaster lacteus	Cotoneaster	3	1- Front and center 2- Front right side	No Yes	? ?	
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea	2	Front, center left	Yes	?	
	Ligustrum sp.	Ligustrum	Row: 2' oc	Front right		?	
	Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	1	Front, center left	Yes	No	Planted with Hydrangea
	Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	2	Either side of front entry	Yes	Yes	
	Platycladus orientalis	Arborvitae	2	Front, center right	No	?	(Thuja orientalis) Identified as being sickly
	Taxus baccata "Stricta"	Irish Yew	2	Left side	No	?	
	Other				Yes	?	Large rose shrub in back of structure
FB601	ARTILLERY BARRACKS						
	Cordylina australis	Cordylina	2	1-Right side towards back 1- Entry porch right corner	Yes Stump sprout	?	
	Eriobrya japonica	Loquat	1	Right side towards back	Yes	No	
	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum Eucalyptus	3	Left side of building	Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Fuchsia sp.	Fuchsia	1	Left side	Yes	?	

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
				towards back			
	Griselinia littoralis	Griselinia	5	Front and right rear	Yes	Yes	Located on either side of entry walk in and both front corners
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea	2	Front	Yes	?	Either side of front porch entry
	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	1	Front towards street on right	Yes	Yes	
	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel	1	Left side in middle	Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Syzygium paniculatum	Brush Cherry	1	Right side towards back	Yes	No	
FB602	ARTILLERY BARRACKS						
	Casuarina sp	She Oak	1	Left side	Yes	Yes	Identified as a pine in GGNPA survey
	Chamaecyparis sp.	False cypress	1	Back left by road	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Cordyline australis	Cordyline	3	Left side towards back	Yes	Yes	Planted in group
	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	1	Front left	Yes	Yes	Large specimen
	Juniperus sp.	Juniper	1 clump	Front, left of entry	Yes	?	
	Picea sp.	Blue Spruce	1	Front left of entry	No	?	
	Myoporum laetum	Lollipop Tree	1	Left side	Yes	No	Tentatively identified as Pittosporum in GGNPA survey.
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants around building include Montbretia, geraniums and four-oclocks. (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB603	ADMINISTRATI ON BUILDING						
	Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	11	6- left side 5- In back of building	No 4	No Yes	
	Cordyline australis	Cordyline	1	Back	Yes	Yes	
	Juniperus chinensis "torulosa"	Hollywood Juniper	2	Front left and back left corners of the bldg.	No	No	
	Juniperus sp.	Juniper	Row	Foundation plantings in front and left side of bldg.	No	No	Calla lillies noted as being mixed in
	Pyracantha sp.	Firethorn	2		Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
FB604	COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS						
	Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	2	Front left corner	No	?	Pruned as part of shrub mass 6' tall
	Acacia	Black Acacia	4	Right side	Yes	?	

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
	melanoxylon			towards back			
	Cordyline australis	Cordylin	4	3-Left side towards back 1- Right side	Yes No	Yes	GGNPA tentative identification as Dracaena and basal trunk palm
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea		Right side	No	?	Part of perennial planting bed
	Ilex aquifolium	English Holly	1	Left side towards back	Yes	Yes	
	Juniperus chinensis "torulosa"	Hollywood Juniper		Front right corner	No	?	
	Ligustrum ludicum	Glossy Privet	1	Front left corner	No	?	Pruned as part of shrub mass 6' tall
	Ligustrum sp.	Privet	12+ for hedge	Right side in back	Yes	Yes	Unidentified in GGNPA survey. Single row edging path pruned 3' high
	Pittosporum tobira	Tobira	1	Right side	No	?	
	Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	2	Right side towards back	Yes	Yes	
	Quercus agrifolia	California Live Oak	1	Left side rear	Yes	No	Tentative identification in GGNPA survey as holly oak.
	Xylosma congestum	Xylosma	1	Front left corner	No	?	Pruned as part of shrub mass 6' tall
		Perennials			Yes	?	Notes include geraniums and callas in the back and mint and calla lilies in the front. (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB605	DOUBLE CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS						
	Cordyline australis	Cordyline	2	Front, left of right entry	Yes	?	Identified as Burrow palms in GGNPA survey.
	Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster	1	Right side towards front		?	
	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Redwood	1	Front, left of left entry	Yes	Yes	Identified as Sequoia on GGNPA survey
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea	1	Right side towards middle	No	?	
	Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	1	Right side towards middle	No	?	
	Pittosporum sp.	Pittosporum	1	Right side towards front	No	?	
	Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendr on	1	Right side at front corner	No	?	
	Rosa sp.	Rose	1	Right side in middle	Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
FB606	DOUBLE LIEUTENANT'S QUARTERS						
	Acacia	Black Acacia	4	3- Left side	No	?	

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
	melanoxylon			front corner 1- Left side in middle	No	?	
	Bougainvillea sp.	Bougainvillea	1	Left side towards rear	No	?	
	Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster	4	2- Left side in middle 1- Left rear 1- Right side towards front	No No	? ?	
	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Redwood	1	Front on left side of right entry walk	Yes	Yes	Identified as Sequoia on GGNPA survey
	Fuchsia sp.	Fuchsia	1	Right side of building	?	?	
	Hedera canariensis	English Ivy	Multiple	?	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Hedera helix	Algerian Ivy	Multiple	?	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea	1	In front of building	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Metrosideros excelsus	New Zealand Christmas Tree	1	Right side in middle	?	?	Question mark by ID: check
	Quercus sp.	Live Oak	1	Right side toward rear	?	?	Needs ID
	Phoenix canariensis			Front on right side of right entry walk	Yes	Yes	
		Unidentified tree	1	Right rear		?	Magnolia?
	Other						Impatiens and bearded iris (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
607	DOUBLE CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS						
	Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	2	1- Front left corner 1- Left side towards middle	No No	Yes Yes	
	Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange	Row	Left side	No	?	To 6' high
	Cordyline australis	Cordyline	1	Front left bldg.	Yes	No	
	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Redwood	1	Left side in back	Yes	Yes	Identified as Sequoia on GGNPA survey
	Euryops pectinatus	Euryops	1	Left side in back	No	No	
	Pittosporum undulatum	Pittosporum	2	Right side	No	?	
	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel	2	Front, center	No	?	
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants include impatiens, calla lilies, montbretia, amaryllis,

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
							nasturtium, sword fern and columbine(Not inventoried in survey)
FB615	GUARD HOUSE						
	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum Eucalyptus	3	1- Right side 2- Back from building	? Yes	? Yes	The two in back are 5' wide. The one to the right of the building is 1' wide
	Hedera canariensis	Algerian Ivy	multiple	?	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	1	Back	No	?	
FB623	POST EXCHANGE AND GYMNASIUM						
	Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	2	Right side			Both saplings adjacent to back of structure
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants include amaryllis, geraniums and montbretia (Not inventoried in GGNPA inventory)
FB629	DOUBLE LIEUTENANT'S QUARTERS						Building landscape not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	1	Front in lawn	Yes	Yes	
	Hydrangea sp.	Hydrangea	1	Front left corner	Yes	?	
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants include spider plant, impatiens, montbretia, bear's breach, bearded iris and geraniums (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB631	DOUBLE CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS						
	Acacia melanoxylon	Black Acacia	3	Front and center	No	?	The plan identifies and unspecified number of acacia and "bay" saplings along the left and back sides of the structure.
	Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	2	1-Front 1-Left rear	No Yes	? Yes	Left rear plant not identified in GGNPA survey
	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Redwood	1	Front left side	Yes	Yes	Identified as Sequoia on GGNPA survey
	Pinus sp.		1	Front. Left of right entry	No	Yes	Identified as "2 needle" pine
	Platycladus sp.	Arborvitae	1	Front on left side	Yes	Yes	Not inventoried on GGNPA survey

Bldg #	BUILDING/ Botanical Name	Common Name	# of Plants	Location at Building	Exists in 2002?	Historic?	Comments
	Rosa sp.	Rose	1	Front	Yes	?	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Other	Hedge	Row 90' long	Rear left side along McReynolds	No	?	Species not identified in GGNPA survey
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants include Vinca minor, montbretia, nasturtium, calla lillies and agapanthus (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB636	ARTILLERY BARRACKS						
	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	1	Right side	Yes	Yes	
	Casuarina sp.	Beefwood/She-oak	13	10- trees in front right 3- trees in left rear	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Spacing in front would suggest that they were planted as a hedge.
	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	2	1- Front left side 1- Front towards center right	Yes	Yes	
	Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel	2	Front, either side of entry walk	Yes	?	"Recently chopped"
	Syzygium paniculatum	Australian Brush Cherry	3	Front	Yes	No	Not inventoried in GGNPA survey
	Other				Yes	?	Smaller plants include calla lillies and amaryllis. (Not inventoried in GGNPA survey)
FB671	PUMP HOUSE						
	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	1	Next to concrete bulkhead		?	
FB679	BOAT REPAIR SHOP						
	None identified						



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY: FORT BAKER

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SITE PLAN

SOURCES: Fort Baker General Landscape History and Analysis 2001, GGNPA; Towill Survey, 1997; Field Observations, 2001



APPROXIMATE SCALE

150' 600'

MAP DATE: JANUARY 2002