WEST OF MAIN PARADE

Focused Cultural Landscape Report

JUNE 2011

Presidio *of* SanFrancisco

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Note: The Plant Inventory will be provided as a separate document to accompany both the *West of Main Parade Focused CLR* and the *Main Post CLR.*

Presidio *of* San Francisco

Established by Spain in 1776, the Presidio is the birthplace of San Francisco. After having declared its independence from Spain in 1821, Mexico flew its flag over the post until 1846 when John C. Fremont took possession of the Presidio and claimed California for the United States. By order of President Millard Fillmore, in 1850 the U.S. Army established a command center in the Presidio, which eventually became the headquarters for the Division of the Pacific. Inspired by the City Beautiful movement and the parks of Olmsted, the Army adhered to a picturesque aesthetic in developing the Presidio with winding, tree-lined boulevards, forested ridges, and formally landscaped entrances. By World War II, the Presidio was one of the nation's pre-eminent military installations.

The Presidio was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962, and in 1972 Congress identified it as a future national park site should it no longer be needed by the Army. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission identified the historic post for closure in 1989, and the Army left in 1994.

The historic buildings and landscapes that distinguish the Presidio also present financial and management challenges that are unique among national parks. In response to these challenges, Congress established a new model for managing this particular site as a financially self-sustaining national park. The Presidio Trust Act was passed in 1996, transferring jurisdiction of the Presidio's interior lands and more than 700 of its buildings to the Presidio Trust. The Trust's mission is to preserve the Presidio as an enduring resource for the American people. The Trust works closely with the National Park Service and the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy in managing the Presidio and protecting its resources.

INTRODUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE OF STUDY AND PLANNING CONTEXT

The purpose of this study is to document the cultural landscape within the West of Main Parade cluster area (see Figure A). It will look at the historic development, and discuss the existing conditions for the cluster area. It will analyze the features within the cluster area for their historic significance and integrity, and based on this analysis, will make treatment recommendations. The Presidio Trust completed a two-part cultural landscape assessment of the Main Post in 2002, called *Principles for the Future: Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*, and is currently updating this material to produce a new *Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)* for the entire Main Post. The West of Main Parade cluster area is part of the Main Post and would normally be analyzed within the *Main Post CLR*. However, the Presidio Trust has decided to focus on the West of Main Parade cluster area now, in advance of the completion of the *Main Post CLR*, in order to meet the schedule requirements for certain key projects. These projects include:

- The Taylor Road Parking Lot- a proposed upgrade to increase parking capacity (related to the removal of cars from the Main Parade), and to improve circulation, storm drainage and other functional aspects of the existing parking facility defined by Taylor Road, Ord Street, and the area adjacent to it.

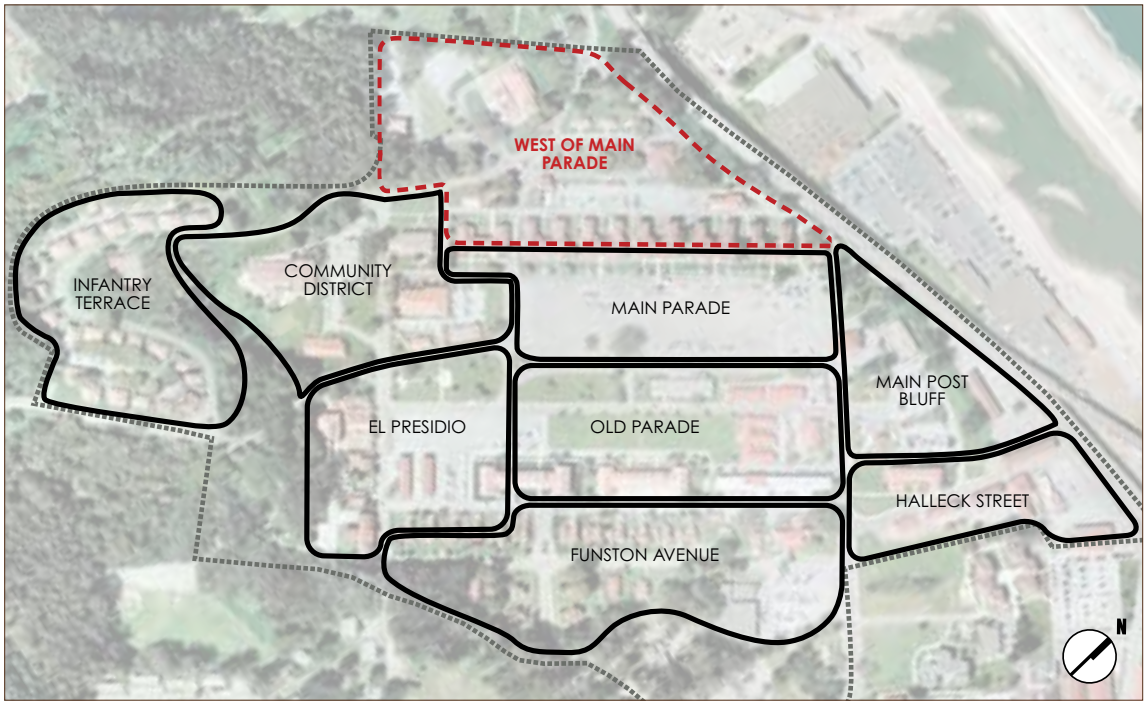


Figure A
Cluster areas within the Main Post.

- Addition to the Presidio Chapel — as defined in the *Main Post Update* (November 2010), an addition of approximately 4,000 square feet will be added to the west side of the chapel, and its landscape will be reconfigured to provide outdoor gathering and worshipping spaces on its east side. Reconfiguration of the existing parking facility west of the chapel is also anticipated due to the placement of the addition.
- Riley Avenue Landscape Improvements — includes rehabilitation of the landscape around the six residential buildings on Riley Avenue.

The *West of Main Parade Focused CLR* follows the format recommended by Chapter 7 of *NPS 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. It is being prepared and reviewed under Stipulation K of the *Programmatic Agreement for the Main Post Update (PA-MPU)* in order to satisfy cultural landscape analysis requirements for the Taylor Road Parking Lot and Chapel projects. In preparing this "focused cultural landscape study" the Trust is exercising its option to do so under Stipulation II.B.1. of the *PA-MPU*. The findings of the *West of Main Parade Focused CLR* will be incorporated into the district-wide *Main Post CLR*, which is being prepared and reviewed separately.

There are several Presidio planning documents that provide the planning context for creating the *West of Main Parade Focused CLR*. The 2002 *Principles for the Future: Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*; developed the idea of looking at the Main Post in terms of cluster areas of similar buildings. It described historic development of these cluster areas and presented guidelines and concepts for landscape treatment. The *Presidio Trust Management Plan* (*PTMP*, 2002) includes general concepts and planning guidelines for the Main Post, including this cluster area. The *Main Post Update* from November 2010 identifies the Taylor Road area for parking improvements, and provides Project Parameters for designing an addition to the Presidio Chapel. Both projects were included in consultation over several years with the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as community and preservation organizations, and members of the public as part of the Section 106 consultation for the *Main Post Update*. And finally, the *Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines*, (released in June 2011) contains design guidelines for the West of Main Parade cluster area.

B. METHODOLOGY

The scope of work and boundaries for the West of Main Parade cluster area was developed by Presidio Trust planning staff. The project team includes a Historic Landscape Architect, Historic Architect, Urban Planner, and Historic Preservation Specialist. Several assumptions have been made that affect the scope of this *Focused CLR*:

1. Because there is a large volume of research and documentation relating to the history and existing conditions of the Main Post, no additional historical research was undertaken for this project.
2. The majority of the historic graphic materials used for this document come from the Park Archives and Record Center, including historic photographs and maps and building plans. Additional historic photographs were also found in the San Francisco Public Library's San Francisco History Center. Historic aerial photographs were provided by HJW Geospatial, Pacific Aerial Surveys (A division of Photo Science Inc.) A reference list of sources is included in the Bibliography section.

C. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY BOUNDARIES

The West of Main Parade cluster area is an artificial boundary created as a management tool for the purposes of organization, description and inventory. It is not a designation that existed historically. It is one of nine Main Post cluster areas that have been identified to facilitate planning work. The West of Main Parade cluster area consists of four major parts:

- Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club
- Riley Avenue residential area
- Backs of the Montgomery Street barracks, Taylor Road and Ord Street
- Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace south of Sheridan

These areas are related by proximity but each has a separate history and a separate visual identity.

The steel gates and stone boundary wall of the National Cemetery are excluded from the cluster area because they are not administered by the Presidio Trust and have a separate history.

Within this cluster area, there are areas of historic forest. The historic forest was planted by the Army throughout the Presidio's largely open lands starting in the 1880's to provide wind protection, to define site boundaries, and to beautify the Amry Post. Eucalyptus, Monterey Cypress, and Monterey Pine were the three tree species most commonly used to create this forest.

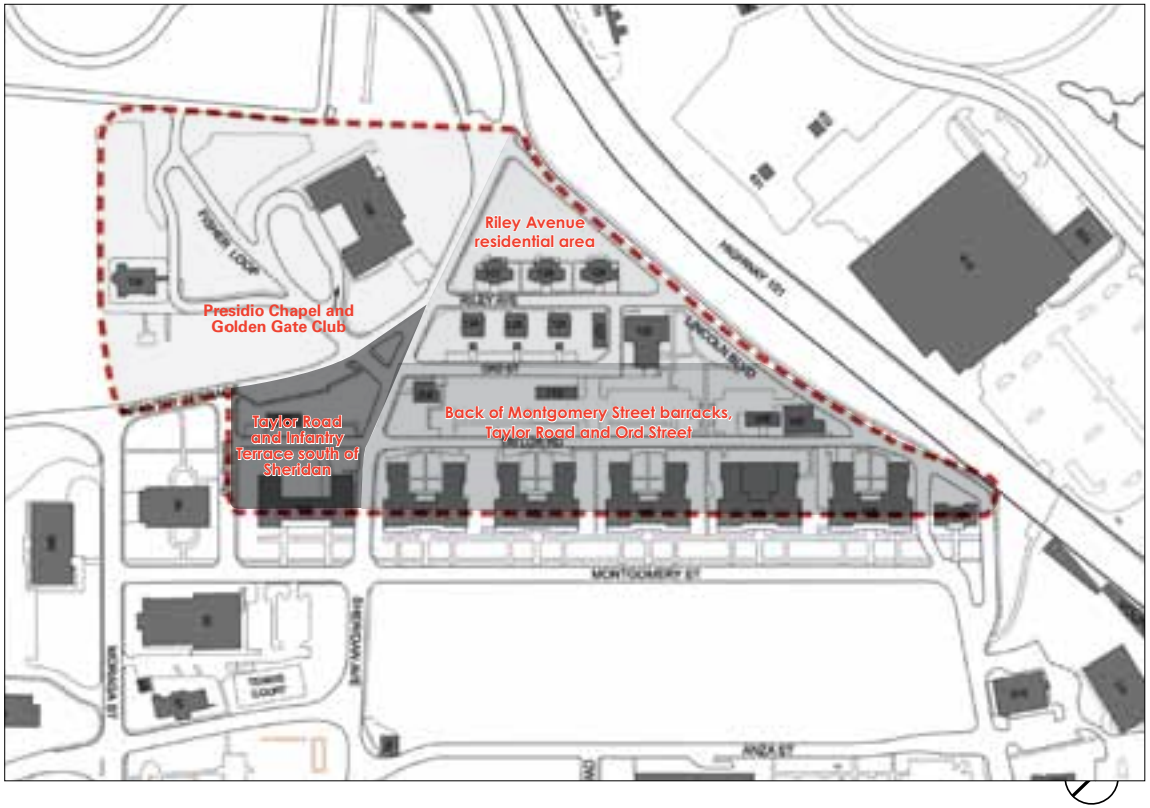


Figure B: 2010
Existing Conditions

PART 1: SITE HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITIONS, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

A. SITE HISTORY

A.1 Chronology of Events

DATE	EVENT
1870	Lincoln Boulevard started construction. Portions completed between 1880 and 1909.
1880	Sheridan Avenue constructed.
1885	Building 116 (Post trader [sutler]) constructed.
1886	Army Major W.A. Jones' 1883 tree planting plan implemented and continued throughut the 1890s and early 1900s. The most commonly planted tree species included blue gum eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and blackwood acacia.
1895	Building 101 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed. Taylor Road constructed.
1896	Buildings 102 and 103 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed.
1897	Buildings 104 and 105 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed.
1904	Building 122 (Gymnasium) constructed.
1909	Building 100 (Barracks and mess hall), Building 106 (band barracks), and Buildings 124, 125 and 126 (enlisted family quarters) constructed. Infantry Terrace road constructed
1911	Building 107 (switching station) constructed.
1912	Ord Street, Riley Avenue, and Fisher Loop roads constructed.
1930	Building 123 (Garage) constructed. Building 117 (classroom) constructed and later demolished.
1931	Buildings 127, 128 and 129 (enlisted family quarters) constructed.
1932	Building 130 (Presidio Chapel) constructed.
1940	Buildings 113 and 118 (five-vehicle garages) and Building 108 (storage, electric shop) constructed. Building 112 (machine gun shed) constructed and later demolished.
1941	Bliss Road constructed.
1949	Building 135 (enlisted men's service club; later non-commissioned officers' club) constructed.
1959	Non-contributing Building 114 (transformer - structure; concrete, cyclone fence) constructed.
1968	Non-contributing Building 109 (transformer - structure; reinforced concrete slab with cyclone fence) constructed.
1970s	Non-contributing Building 119, 120 and 121 (storage sheds - much later replacements concrete foundation, wood walls, shed roof) constructed.

A.2 Historic Periods

Pre-Contact

The Native Ohlone are known to have inhabited the southern portions of the San Francisco bay area for thousands of years. One shell mound site, known archaeologically as SFr-6/26 or the Presidio Mound, is located along the historic tidal marsh at Crissy Field below the Main Post bluff, north of the cluster area being studied. This site was first recorded in 1912, and again in 2002. Often Native Californian sites are located close to the intersection of several ecological niches thus allowing the pre-historic residents of those sites quick access to a variety of resources. This particular shell mound site was located along the marsh, adjacent to the spring-fed riparian corridor. The present-day cluster area would have provided close-by upland scrub habitat to the shell mound site. If typical demographic estimates for San Francisco bayside villages are applied to this Presidio site, then one can imagine that this general area would have been a hub of daily or seasonal activity for several hundred people between 750-1350 CE.

Figure A-1
1816 drawing by Louis Choris.

Spanish-Mexican Period

Once El Presidio was established in 1776 the pre-existing landscape was extensively altered by newly arrived Europeans. In very general terms the landscape was denuded of much of its vegetation through the work of the colonists searching for readily available building materials and fuel. More destructive than the colonists were the herds of cattle and other domesticated animals they introduced onto the site searching out food. Into this transitional landscape, the new military garrison began taking shape. Cutting across the cluster area was a road of unknown quality leading west from El Presidio to the Castillo of San Joaquin at the narrow straits of the bay. This road was very likely a precursor to the present-day Lincoln Boulevard and followed the same corridor. Located at the northern end of the cluster area was a cemetery described as a "Spanish and Indian Cemetery" by the US Army on some of the earliest maps of the military reservation. Its rather distant location from the main settlement at El Presidio is unusual, because routinely the dead were interred in sanctified grounds near established presidio chapels or mission churches. The documentary record is inconclusive regarding how this cemetery was treated by the US Army in advance of constructing either the Laundresses' Quarters or the Montgomery Street Barracks.

U.S. Army 1850-1989

When the first U.S. Army troops entered the then deserted Presidio in 1847 they immediately occupied the existing collection of adobe structures around the original El Presidio site. Slowly the character of the post was transformed with the addition of wood frame buildings which were better suited for the local conditions. Wood construction material was readily available and was used to create a number of early structures in the immediate vicinity of the original Spanish-Mexican garrison. A more aggressive phase of construction activity commenced with the Civil War in 1861. More substantial wood frame buildings started to appear around the El Presidio site and eventually into the cluster area site during the years between 1861 and 1865.

In 1870 the present-day Main Parade was still an open area with a naturally-occurring seasonal creek flowing down its middle from the south toward the bay. Building development within the cluster area was limited to a row of buildings fronting the present-day Montgomery Street. These were a collection of small scale wooden structures known as the laundresses' quarters (built 1861-1865, removed c1893-1895), running north/south and parallel to the future alignments of Anza and Graham to the east. These structures—including an earlier sutler's, or post trader's, residence—faced the future Main Parade site and had outbuildings in the back. Another drainage swale also running north south separated the laundresses' quarters from the outbuildings, presumably privies, to the west (see Figures A-6 and A-7).

With the construction of the Montgomery Street barracks, Buildings 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 between 1895 and 1897, the west side of the Main Parade's geometry was well established. In 1909 Buildings 100 and 106 were constructed on the north and south ends of Montgomery Street, resulting in a row of seven imposing brick buildings which defined the Main Parade's west edge. Taylor Road was constructed on the west side of the Montgomery Street barracks to serve as a service road. The west side of the barracks included kitchen and basement access and was the service side of the barracks. The land between the barracks was terraced steeply to allow for level areas around each barracks. In the early 1900's non-commissioned officers' (NCO) quarters were developed west of Taylor Road. Extant Building 116, constructed in 1885 and originally a later sutler's, residence was converted to NCO housing when the sutler was required to leave in 1890. These NCO quarters as well as the Post Gymnasium, Building 122, constructed in 1904, encroached into the planted forest which was then around twenty years of age, requiring gradual removal of stands of trees. The section of Sheridan Avenue between Montgomery Street and the National Cemetery entrance was well defined by 1900. A new dead-end road in the vicinity of the present-day Fisher Loop appeared on a map in 1907, along which were an informal collection of small buildings (see Figures A-10 and A-11).

Figure A-2

Non-commissioned staff quarters (occupied by senior sergeants and their families) on Riley Avenue. These were the first permanent quarters for noncommissioned officers at the Presidio, erected in 1909.

Sometime around 1915 the section of Lincoln Boulevard between Building 106 and the National Cemetery entry was constructed (see Figure A-12). Riley Avenue was extended past the front of Building 122 connecting Sheridan with the new segment of Lincoln. Three NCO quarters were built on the east side of Riley Avenue (extant Buildings 124, 125, and 126) in 1909. A small electrical switching station building, Building 107, was built on the north end of Taylor. The number of small buildings in the vicinity of the future Fisher Loop increased and in the 1928 map this area is labeled as "Igorote Village"[1] (see Figures A-14 and A-15).

The construction of the Presidio Chapel, Building 130 and Fisher Loop in 1931 had a huge impact on the area between the road named Infantry Terrace and the National Cemetery. Extensive grading was required to create both the building pad and the roadway itself. The resulting change in grade resulted in the removal of a portion of the historic forest plantings. Fisher Loop connected the chapel with Infantry Terrace[2] and several years later, a new gate was added into the National Cemetery, presumably to provide access between the chapel and the cemetery. While the number of residential buildings between Taylor Road and Ord Street remained at four, there was extensive development of garage and storage structures along Taylor Road behind Buildings 103, 104, and 105 and along the short connecting road, Miles Street, running between Taylor Road and Ord Street, including the existing garage Building 123. The final three NCO quarters were built on Riley in 1931—Buildings 127, 128, and 129. Another storage building (Building 117) on Taylor was built west of Building 100 sometime before 1934 (see Figures A-14 and A-15).

By 1941 the roadways in the cluster area were complete with the addition of Bliss Road south of Building 100, creating the southern terminus for Taylor Road. Work completed in 1940, just before the onset of World War II, included a number of small-scale structures: Building 108, a storage and electric shop was build on the north end of Taylor Road, and garage structures 113 and 118 were added on Taylor Road and Ord Street, respectively. Building 113 replaced one of the NCO quarters from the early 20th century. The non-extant Building 112 also built in 1940 on Taylor Road, west of Building 102, was a machine gun shop (see Figures A-19).

In the 1948 aerial photograph (Figure A-20), Building 135, the Golden Gate Club, is shown under construction. With its completion the cluster area's building ensemble was complete. The three buildings within the site demolished after the end of the period of significance were all located along Taylor Road or Ord Street and contribute to that area's diminished integrity.

Figure A-3
Building 135, formerly known as the Enlisted Men's Service Club, under construction, c1949.

[1] An Igorote is a member of several related mountain tribes of Luzon Islands in the Philippines. It is not known why these buildings are so referenced.
[2] Infantry Terrace is both the name of a Presidio neighborhood and a road. In this report any reference to Infantry Terrace will be the road, unless noted otherwise.

Post U.S. Army

After the transition of the area's management to the National Park Service in 1994, a few building rehabilitation projects affected the cluster area. Many of them were the result of the need to provide universal access into buildings, so involved the construction of curb-cuts, accessible ramps and parking spaces, and accessible routes of travel into buildings. In 1995, the NPS rehabilitated the Golden Gate Club, which resulted in changes to the landscape around the building. Foundation plantings were replaced, and the iceplant ground-cover north and east of the building was replaced with irrigated lawn. The front courtyard was replanted and modifications were made to the walkways to provide an accessible entrance to the courtyard. In 1996, Building 116 was rehabilitated for office use, and minor landscape changes were implemented, such as the construction of an accessible ramp on the east side of the building and the installation of a sand volley ball court in a former lawn area.[3] After the Presidio Trust was established in 1996 and given administrative authority over the inland portion of the Presidio (known as Area B), several building rehabilitation projects were completed. The most extensive of these was the Walt Disney Family Museum (WDFM) rehabilitation of Buildings 104, 108, and 122, and the landscape surrounding all three buildings, completed in 2009. Building 104's rear courtyard was filled in with a two-story structure clad in glass. The existing parking lot directly west of Building 104, west of Taylor Road, was formalized and landscaped as part of this project, adding a planted strip on either side of a new east/west sidewalk that connected to Building 122. It also repaved the parking lot and added sections of unit pavers instead of asphalt to improve permeability. Stone filled bioswales were incorporated into this parking lot, along with new site lighting on Taylor Road and between Taylor and Montgomery Street. The area north of Building 122 where some mature Monterey Cypress stand, was supplemented with new cypress trees to help re-establish the character of the historic forest formerly located here. The site immediately surrounding Building 122 was also replanted with new foundation plantings. In c.2000, a commemorative tree was planted west of the Riley Avenue residences to honor the

Figure A-4
Existing parking lot directly west of Building 104 includes landscaping, permeable unit pavers, bioswales and new site lighting.

[3] The last Army-era use was also as offices.

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe in the location of a lost historic tree. Rehabilitation of Building 100 began in 2010, also involving the infilling of its rear courtyard. This new structure will be a one-story addition with a glazed exterior. The landscape to the west and south of Building 100 will be altered with the addition of a new landscaped area that creates a small garden partially concealed from Taylor Road by walls and hedges. Rehabilitation of Buildings 101, 102 and 103 began in 2010, including landscape improvement to the rear couryards of Buildings 101 and 103. Also in 2010, the Trust completed a district-wide planning update (the *Main Post Update*) which calls for the formalization/construction of a 182-stall parking lot along Taylor Road between Infantry Terrace and Lincoln Boulevard, and an addition to the west side of the Presidio Chapel.

Post 1994 Building and Landscape Projects in West of Main Parade Cluster

BUILDING NUMBER	BUILDING NAME	DATE OF REHAB	DESCRIPTION OF WORK
135	Golden Gate Club	1995	Rehabilitation of building and landscape
116	Former sutler's residence	1996	Rehabilitation of building and partial landscape upgrade
106	Band barracks	1996	Rehabilitation of building and landscape
104	Barracks	2009	Rehabilitation of buidling with new two story structure infilling courtyard. Rehabilitation of surrounding landscape
108	Storage building	2009	Rehabilitation of building
122	Gymnasium	2009	Rehabilitation of building and landscape. Removal of non-historic addition on south side
n/a	Northern Taylor Road parking lot	2009	Repaving of lot, adding trees and streetlights
100	Band barracks	2011	Rehabilitation of building and landscape/new one-story structure in courtyard
101	Barracks	2011	Rehabiltiation of exterior and partial interior, with total landscape rehabilitation
103	Barracks	2011	Rehabilitation of exterior and partial interior, with total landscape rehabilitation

Table 1
Post 1994 building and landscape projects in West of Main Parade cluster area.

Figure A-5
Building 116 was rehabilitated in 1996.

A.3 Historic Period Maps

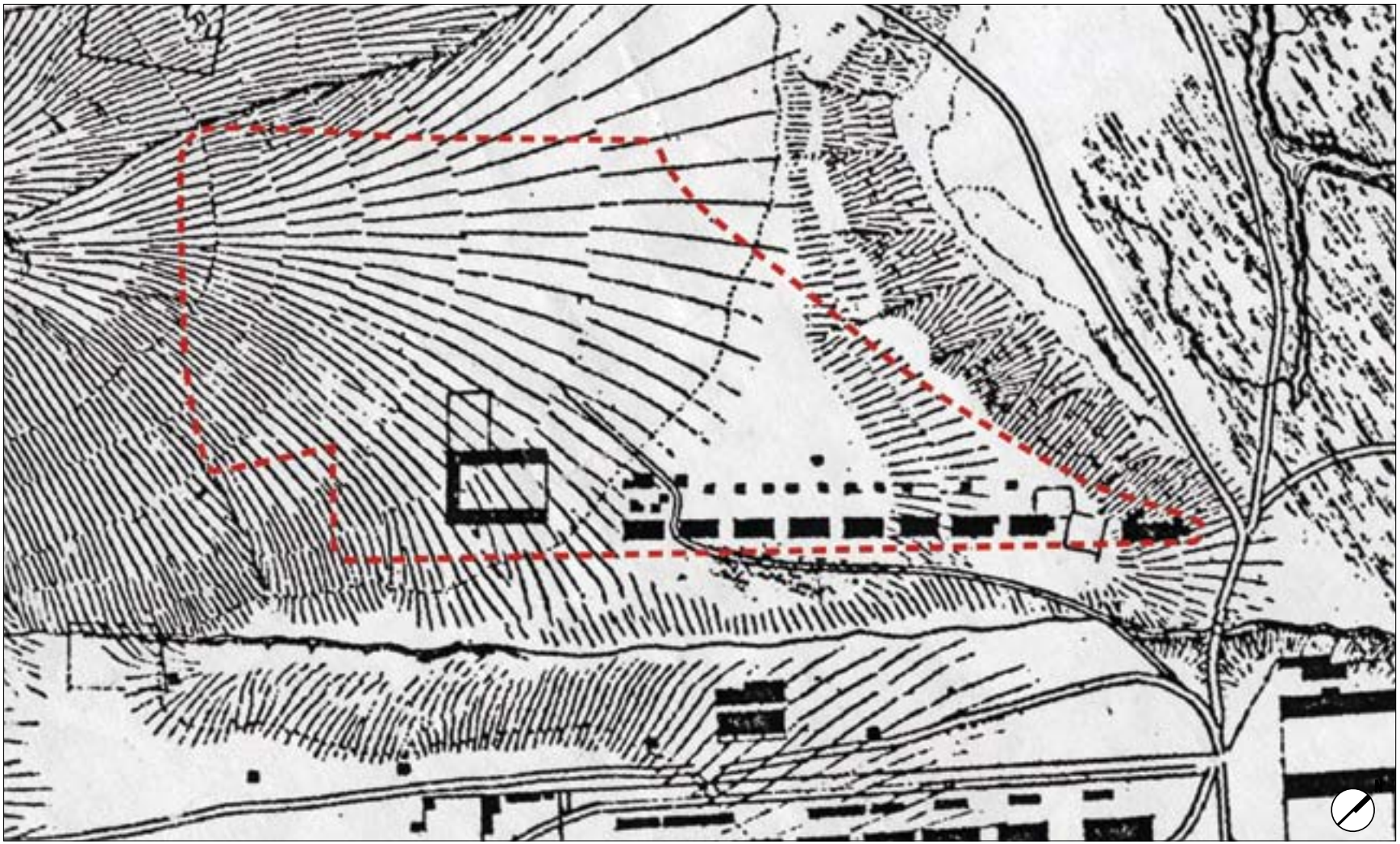


Figure A-6: 1870 Map

From the *Map of the Military Reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco California.* Originally set aside by order of the President November 6th, 1850 and modified December 31, 1851. Surveyed by and under the direction of Lieut. CEO. M. Wheeler, 1870.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, R.G. #77 DR 93, sheet 4-#17.

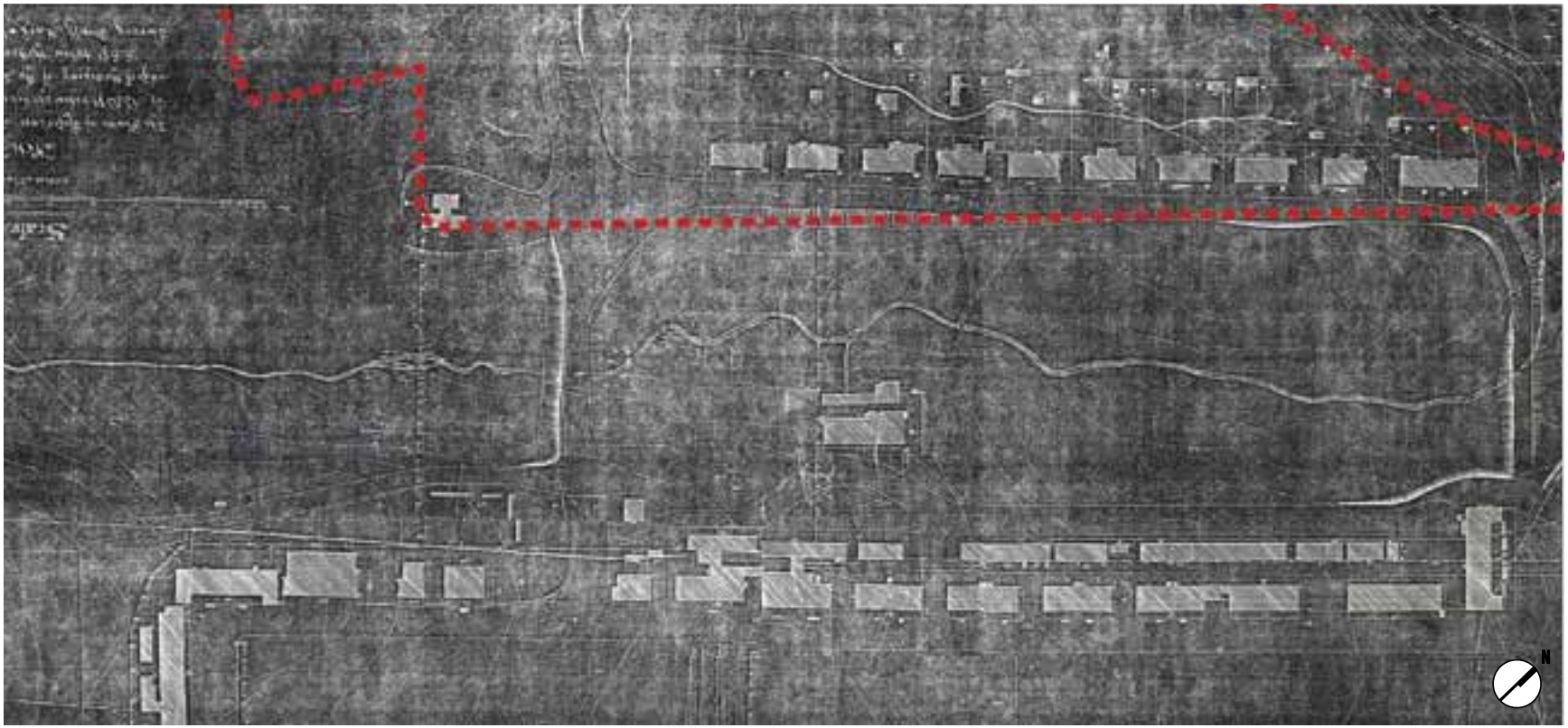


Figure A-7: 1880 Map

From the *Plan of Post of Presidio*. Surveyed under the direction ofCapt. W.A. Jones, May 1880. Photo by H.H. Price Topo. Assist.

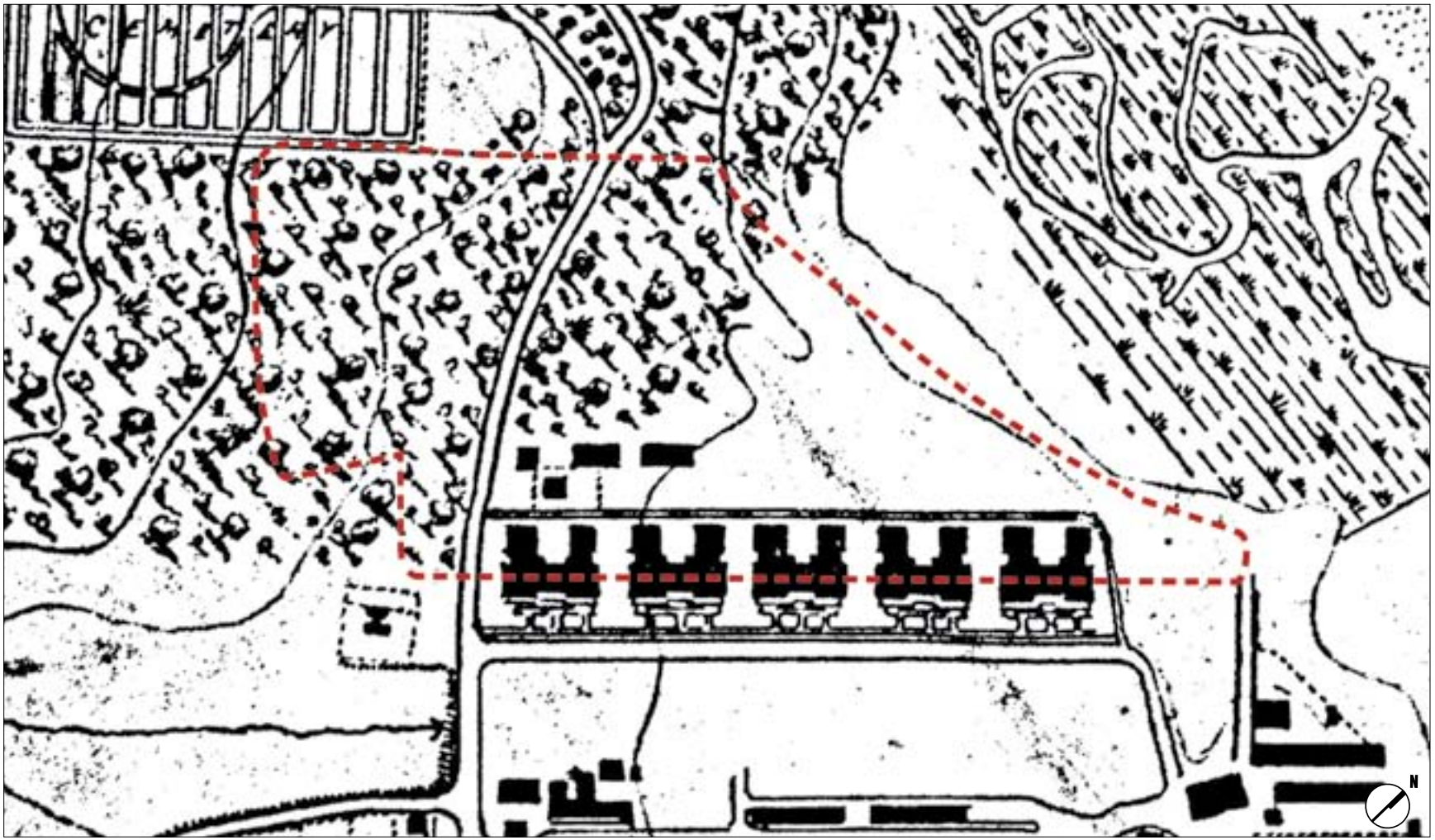


Figure A-8: 1900 Map

From *Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California*. Surveyed under the direction of Lt. Col. James M. Marshall by Red J.H. Rickon, CE., and drafted by C. Winstanley, August 1900.

U.S. Army 1900.

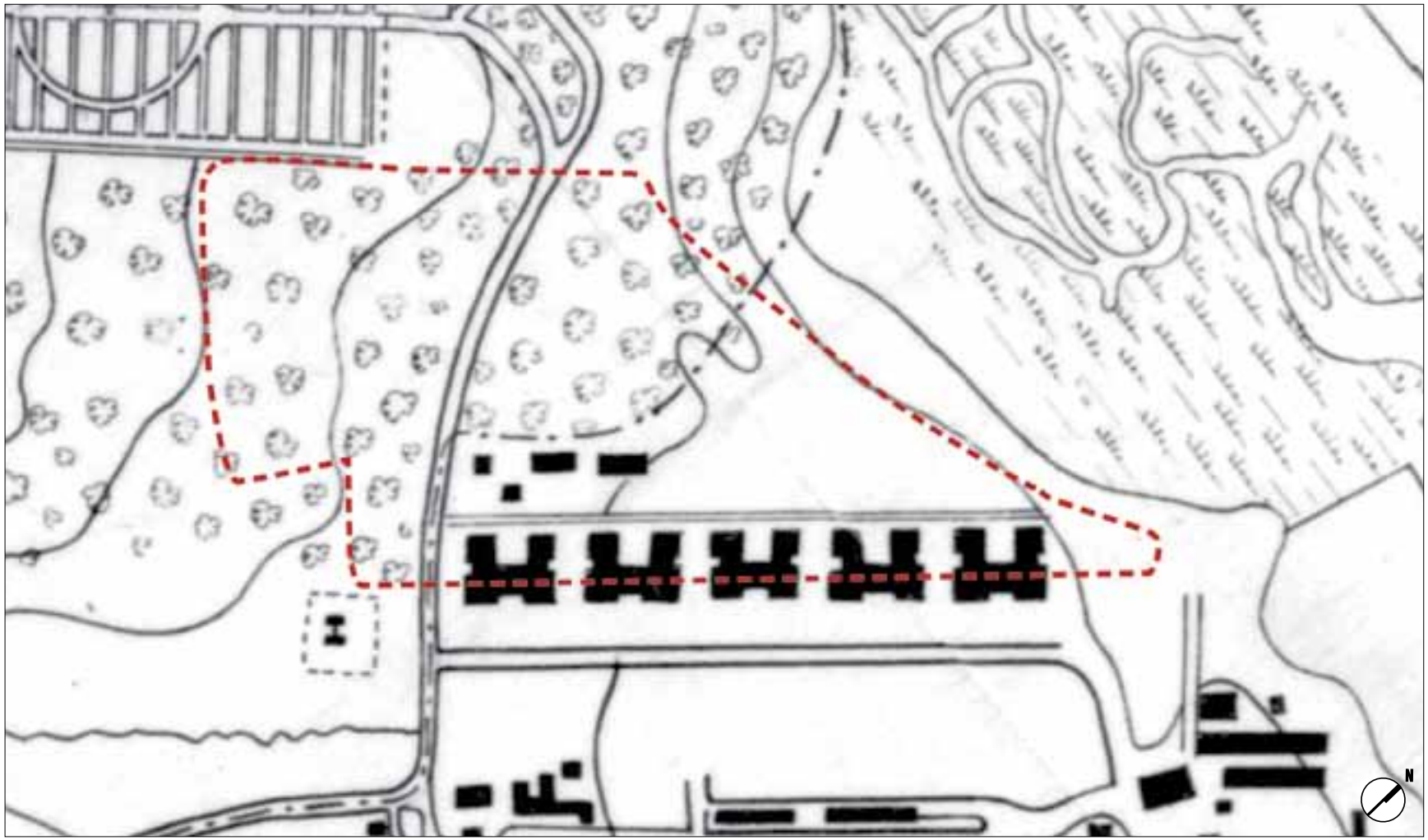


Figure A-9: 1902 Map

From *Map of the Military Reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California - Showing Present Timber Area and Proposed Plantations (Based on the Official Map of 1900)*, Hall 1902.

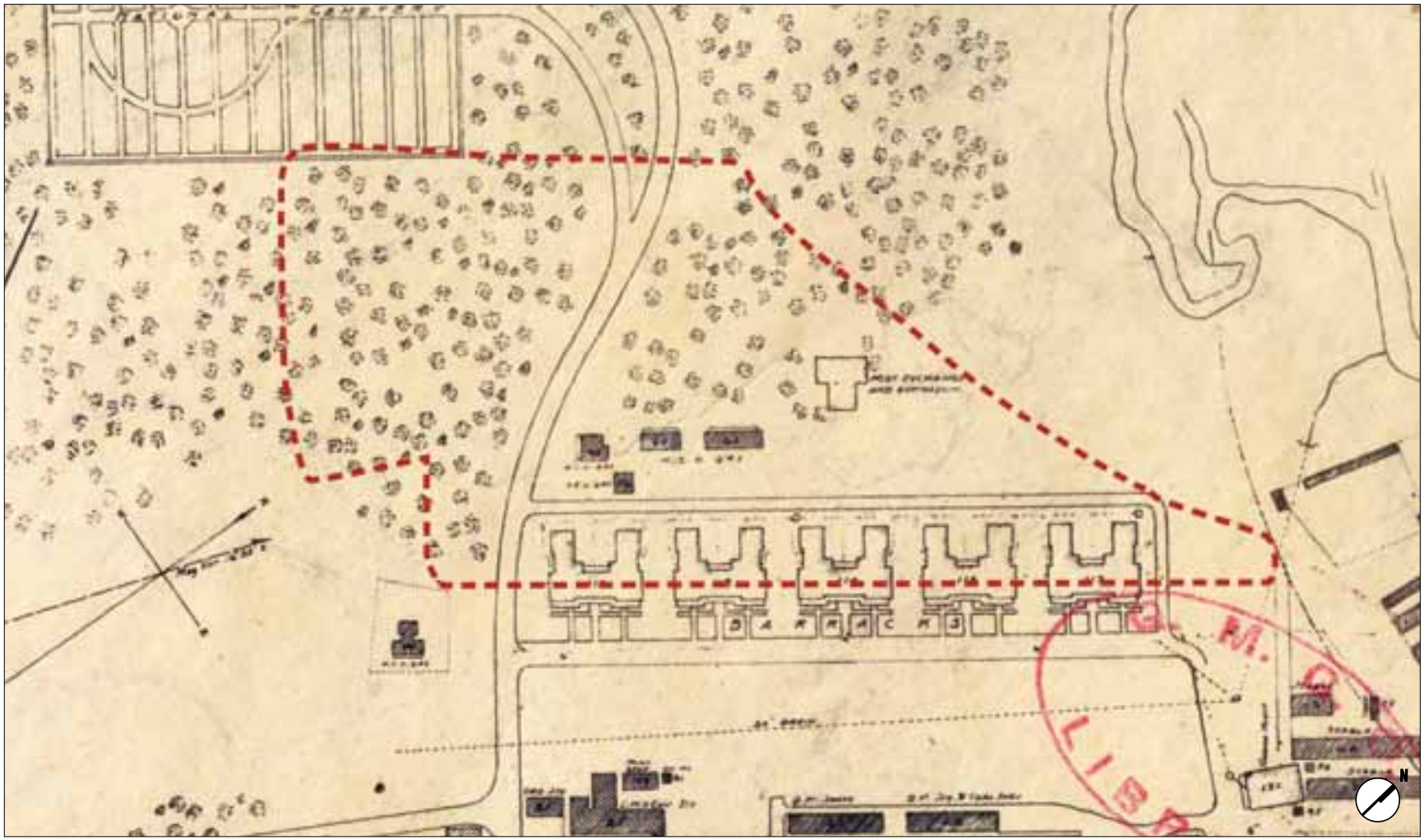


Figure A-10: 1904 Map
From *Military Posts in US & Alaska*, 1904.

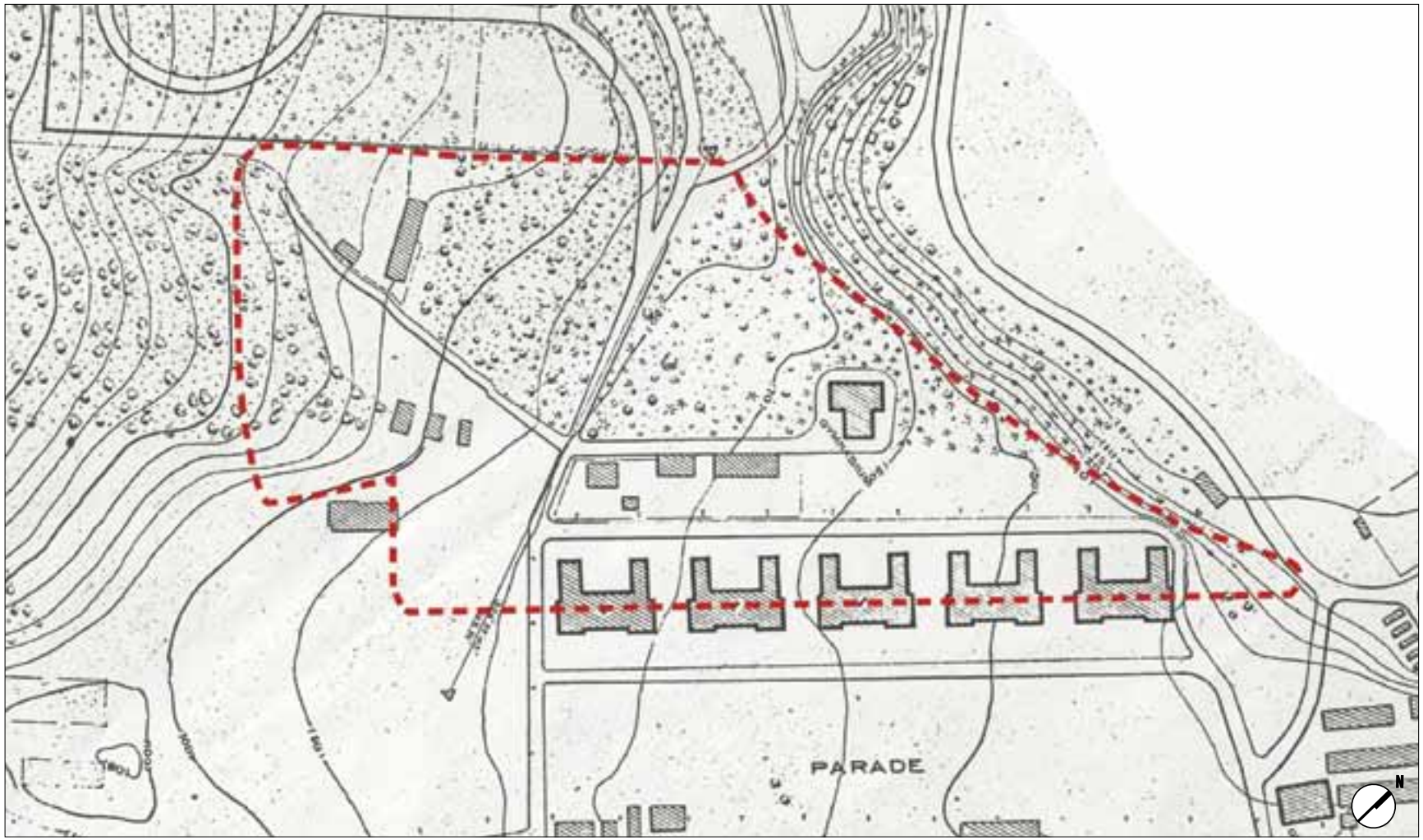


Figure A-11: 1907 Map

From the *Report of Major Harts* Plates 7 and 8.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, R.G. #92 Blueprint Files Presidio 59-8.

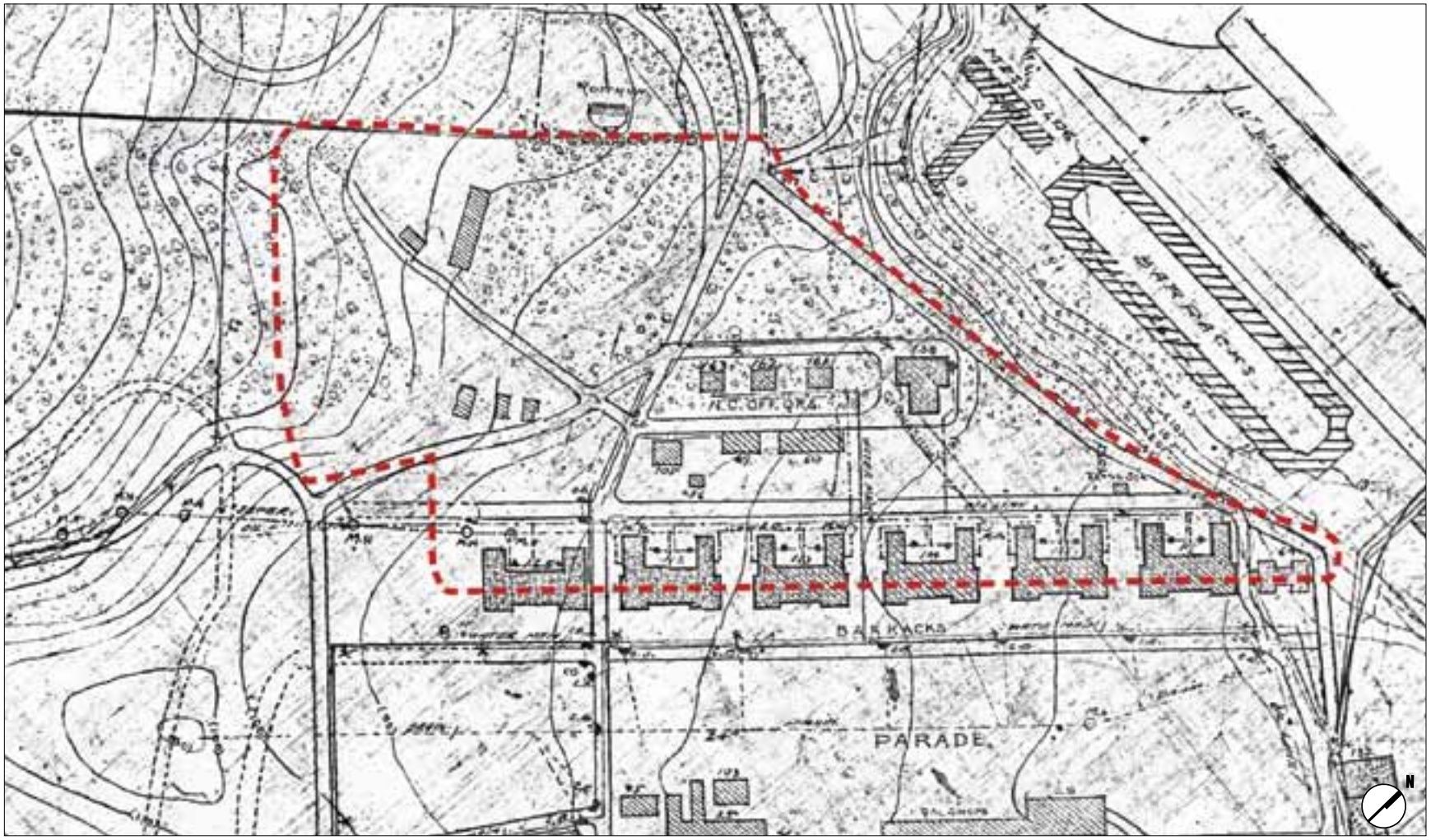


Figure A-12: 1915 Map

From the *Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.* Drawin in Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, San Francisco. Map of Major WmW. Harts Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Chief engineer Pacific Division, Dated February 1907. and from Surveys Made by Office of the Constructing Quartermaster May 1910. Corrected Jan. 1915.

PSFNHL 1917.

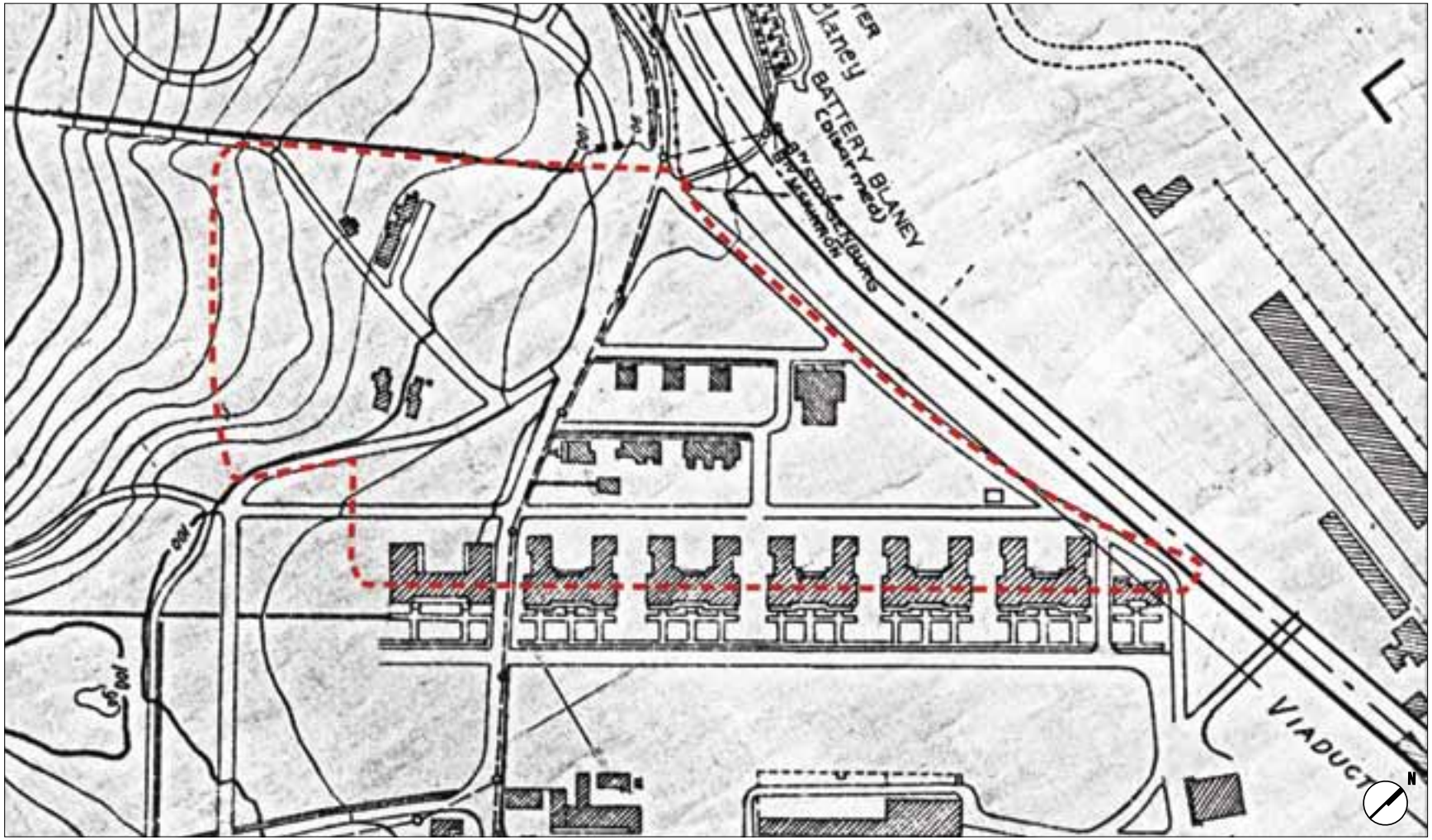


Figure A-13: 1918 Map

From the *Fort Winfield Scott and Presidio of San Francisco, California*. This map was prepared from the map of the survey made in 1907 by a detachment of Engineer troops commanded by Lieut. A.B.Barber and from surveys made by the Engineer Department in 1914 and subsequent thereto. August 1918.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, DWR 311, Fldr 2.

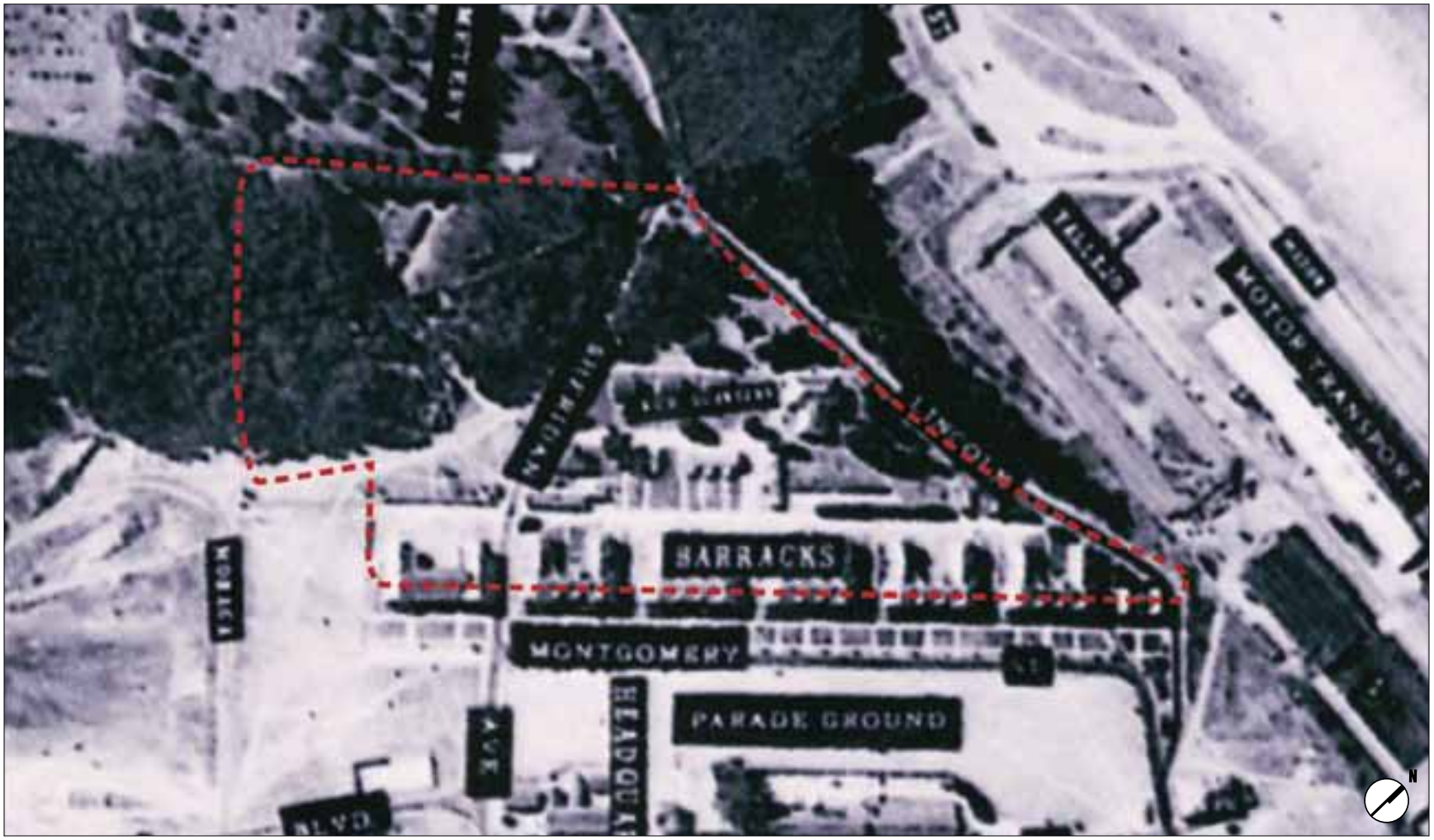


Figure A-14: 1927 Aerial

From the *Aerial Photographic Mosaic Map of Presidio of San Francisco, California*. Photographed and assembled by 15th Photo Section, Air Corps. Sept. 7, 1927.

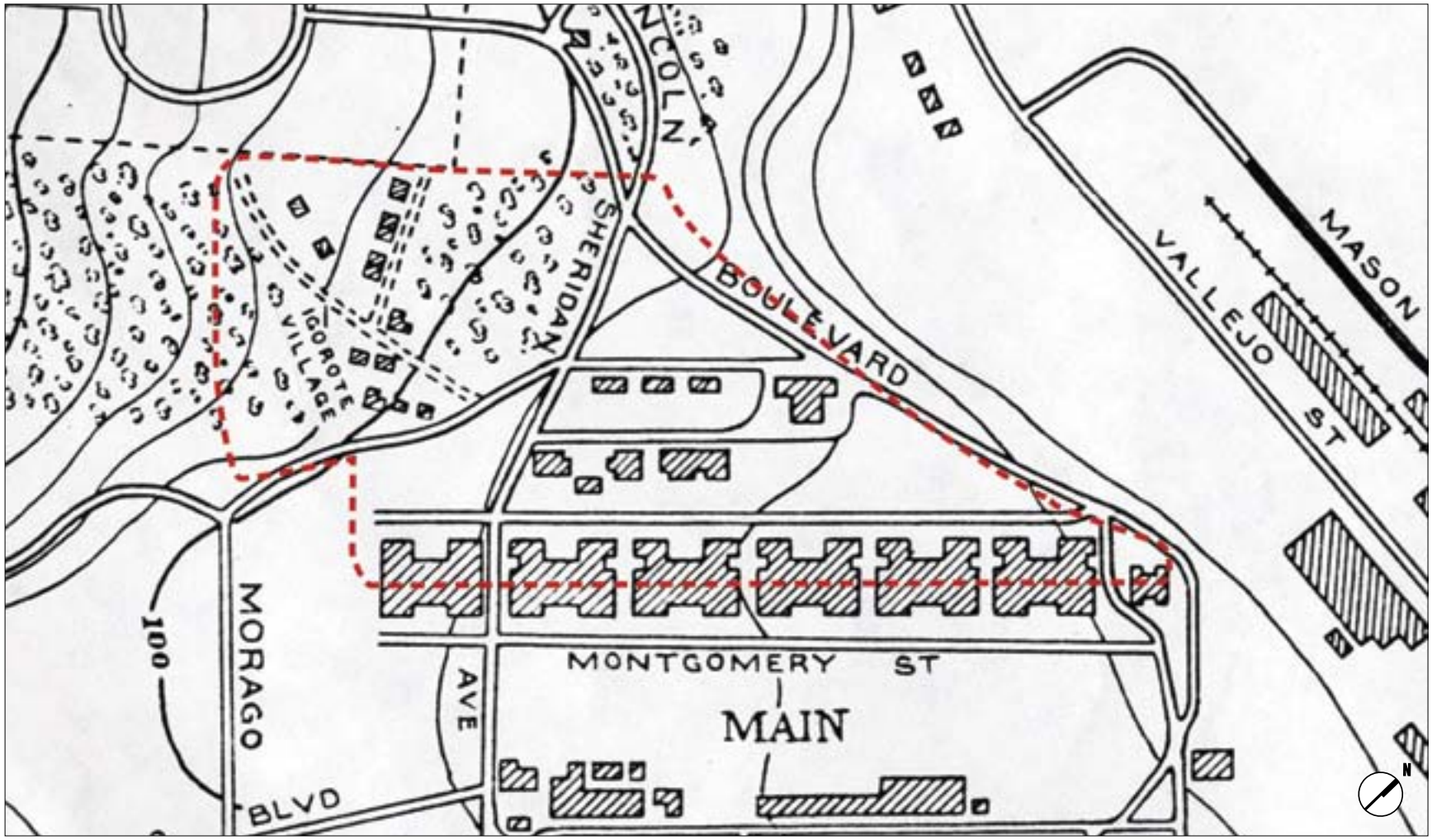


Figure A-15: 1928 Map

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

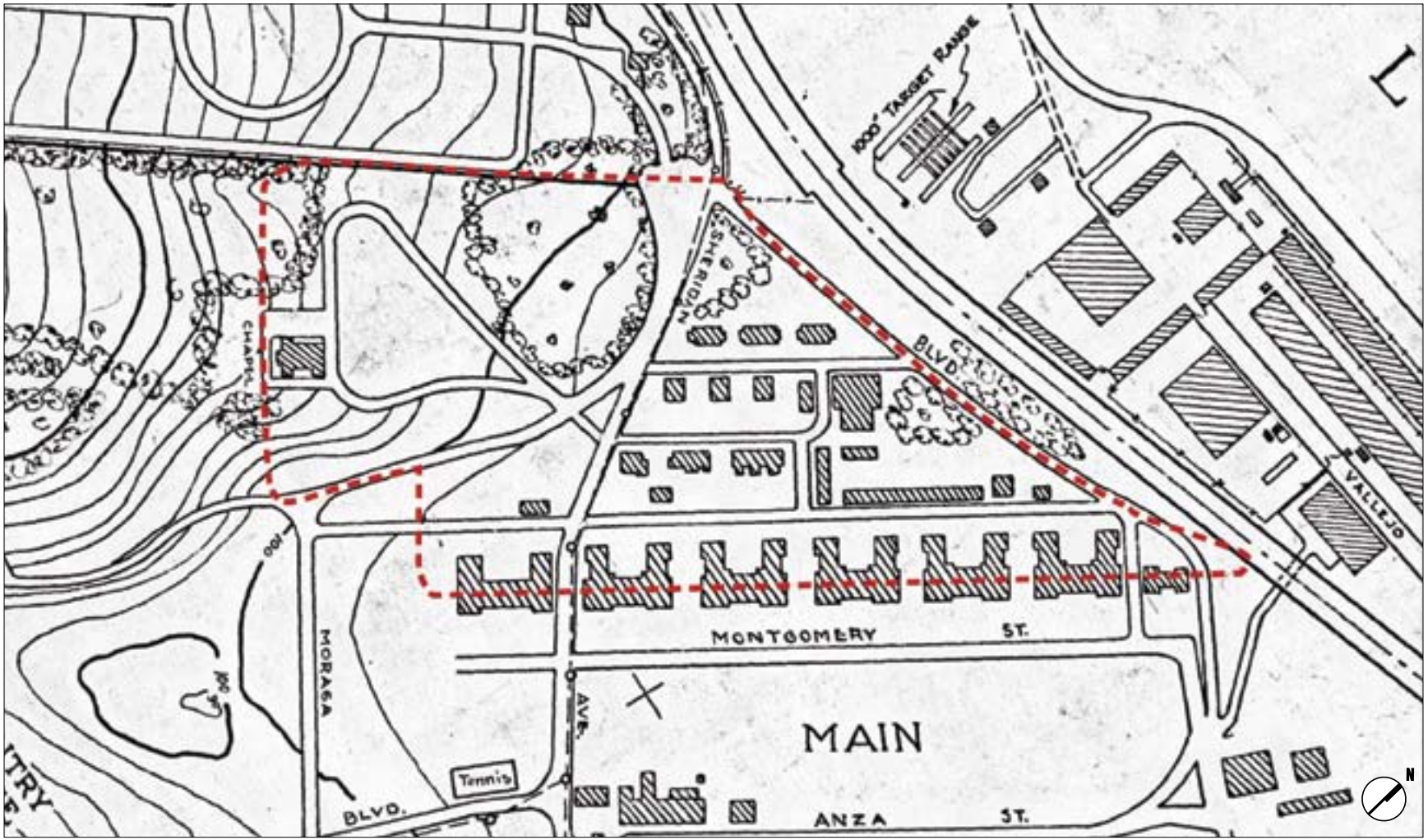


Figure A-16: 1934 Map

From the *Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Winfield Scott*. Prepared from a survey map made in 1907 by a detachment of Engineer Troops, from Surveys made by the Engr. Dept. in 1914 and later. And from other available data. HQ9th Corps Area, July 1934.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

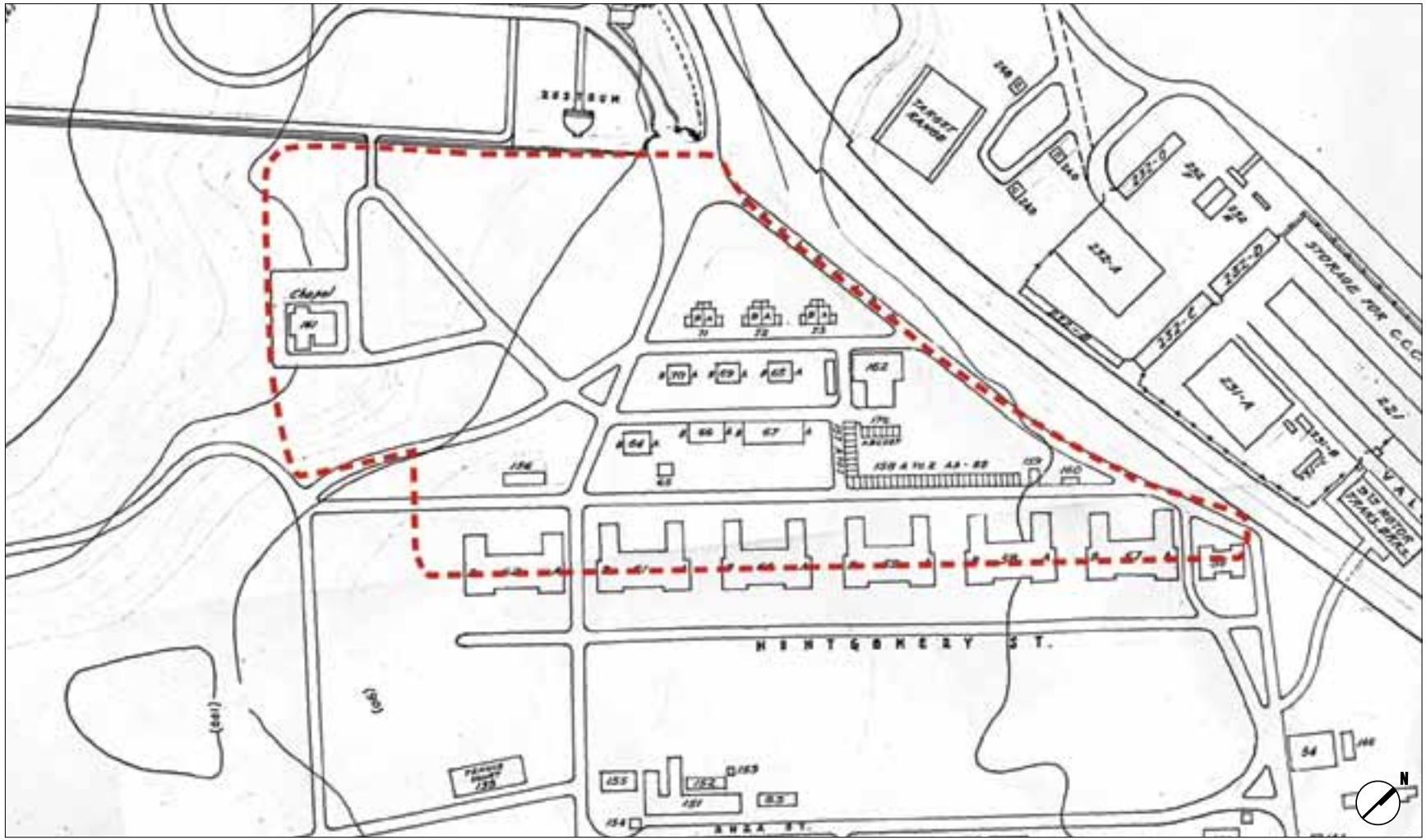


Figure A-17: 1936 Map

From the *Map of the Presidio of San Francisco, California In Two Sheets.* Drawn in Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, May 1936.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

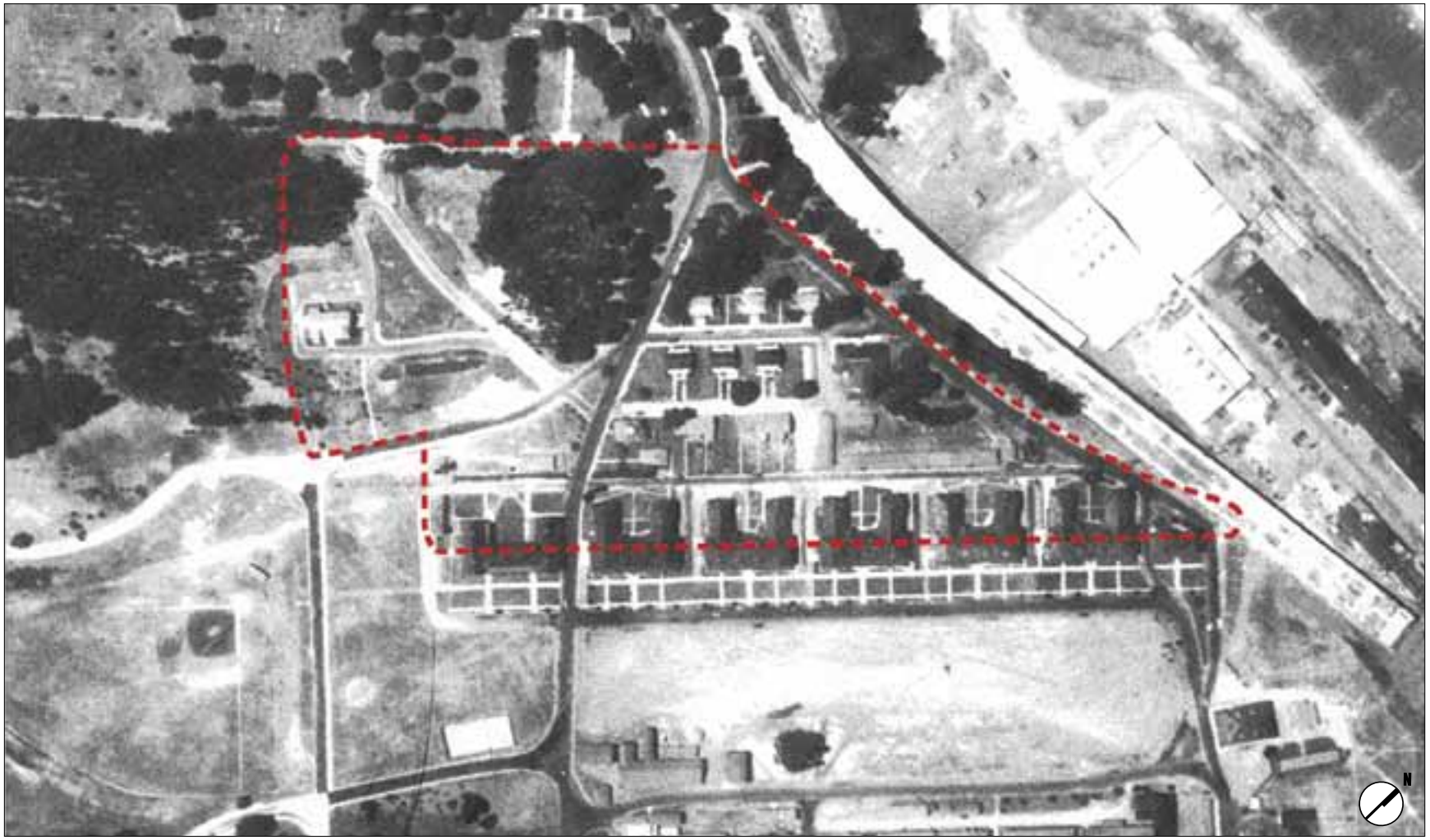


Figure A-18: 1937 Aerial

Pacific Aerial Surveys, Negative # AV-248-02-05, 1937.

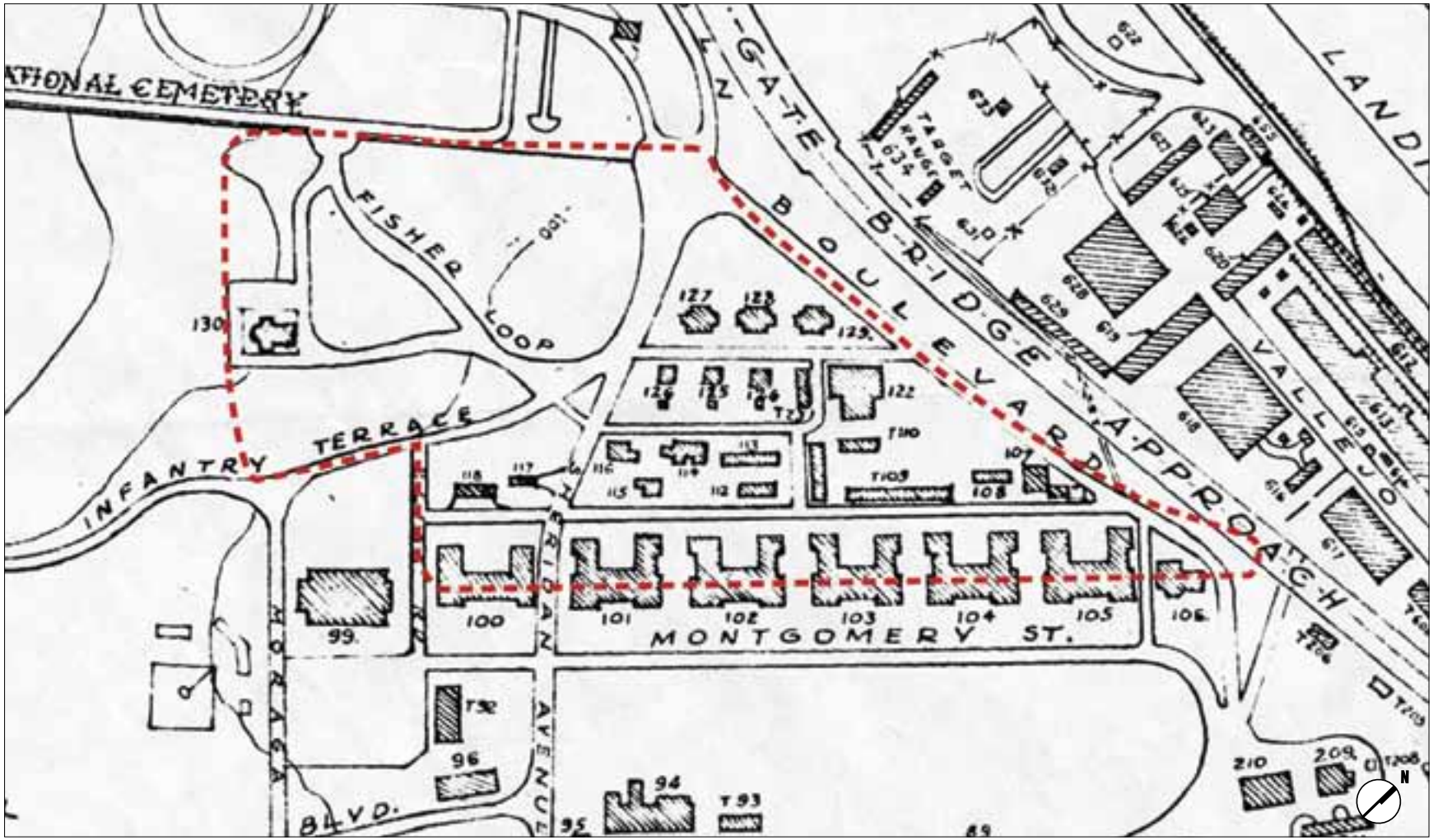


Figure A-19: 1943 Map

From the *Fort Winfield Scott and Presidio of San Francisco California* Map, 1942. Revised 1943.

Park Archives Collections, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

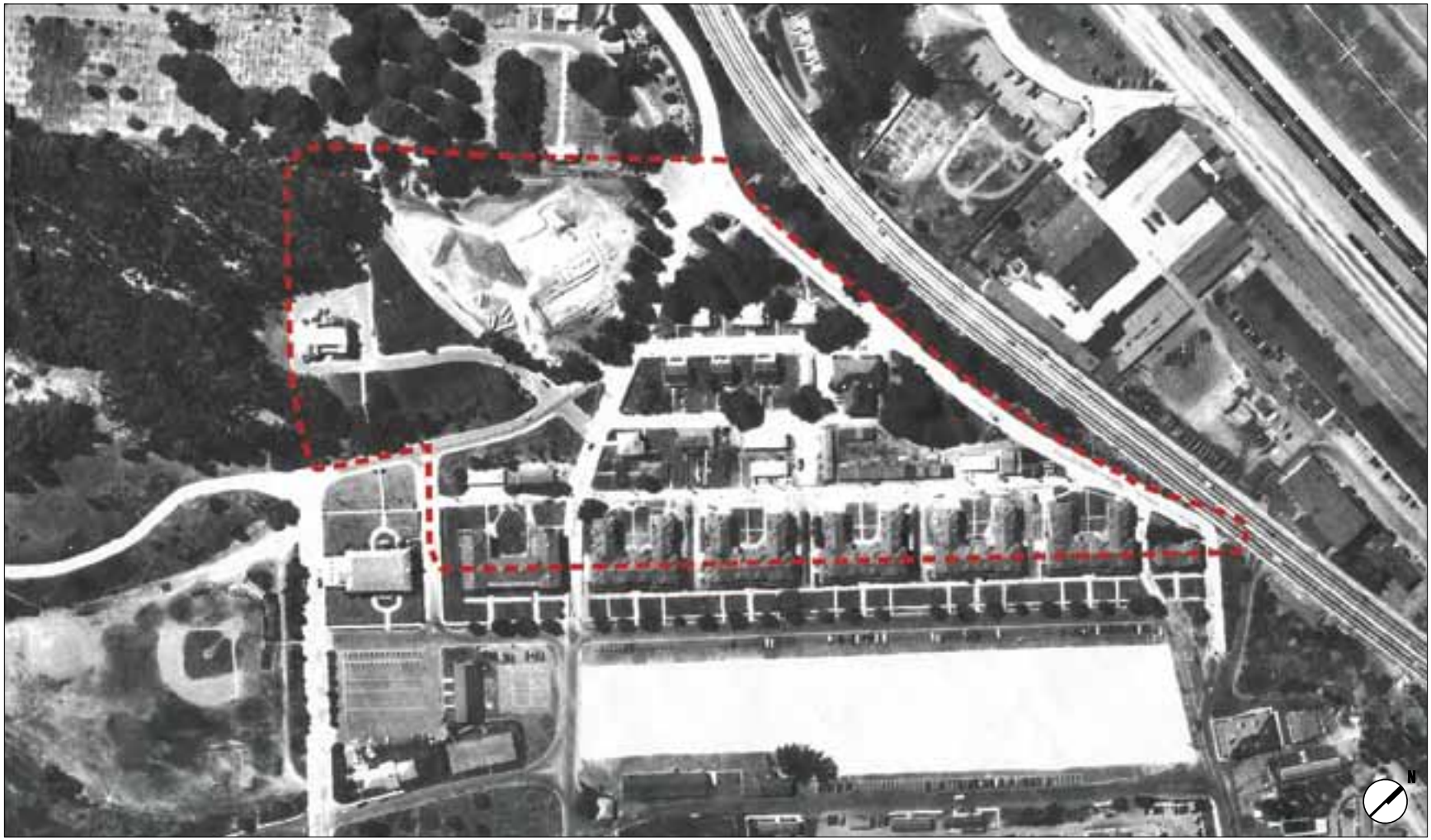


Figure A-20: 1948 Aerial

Pacific Aerial Surveys, Negative # AV-17-6-2, July 28, 1948.

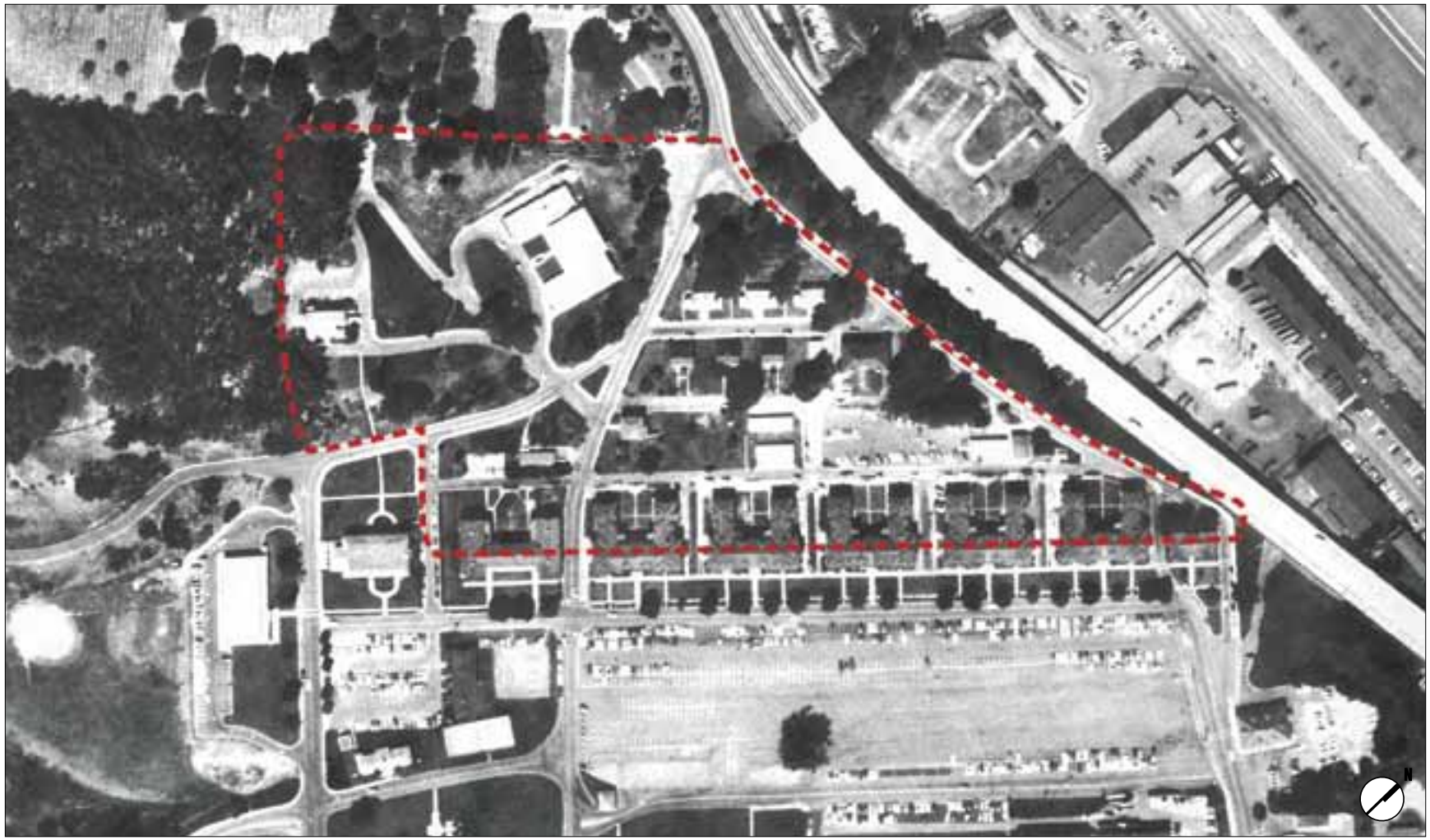


Figure A-21: 1955 Aerial

Pacific Aerial Surveys, Negative # AV-170-04-02, May 10, 1955.

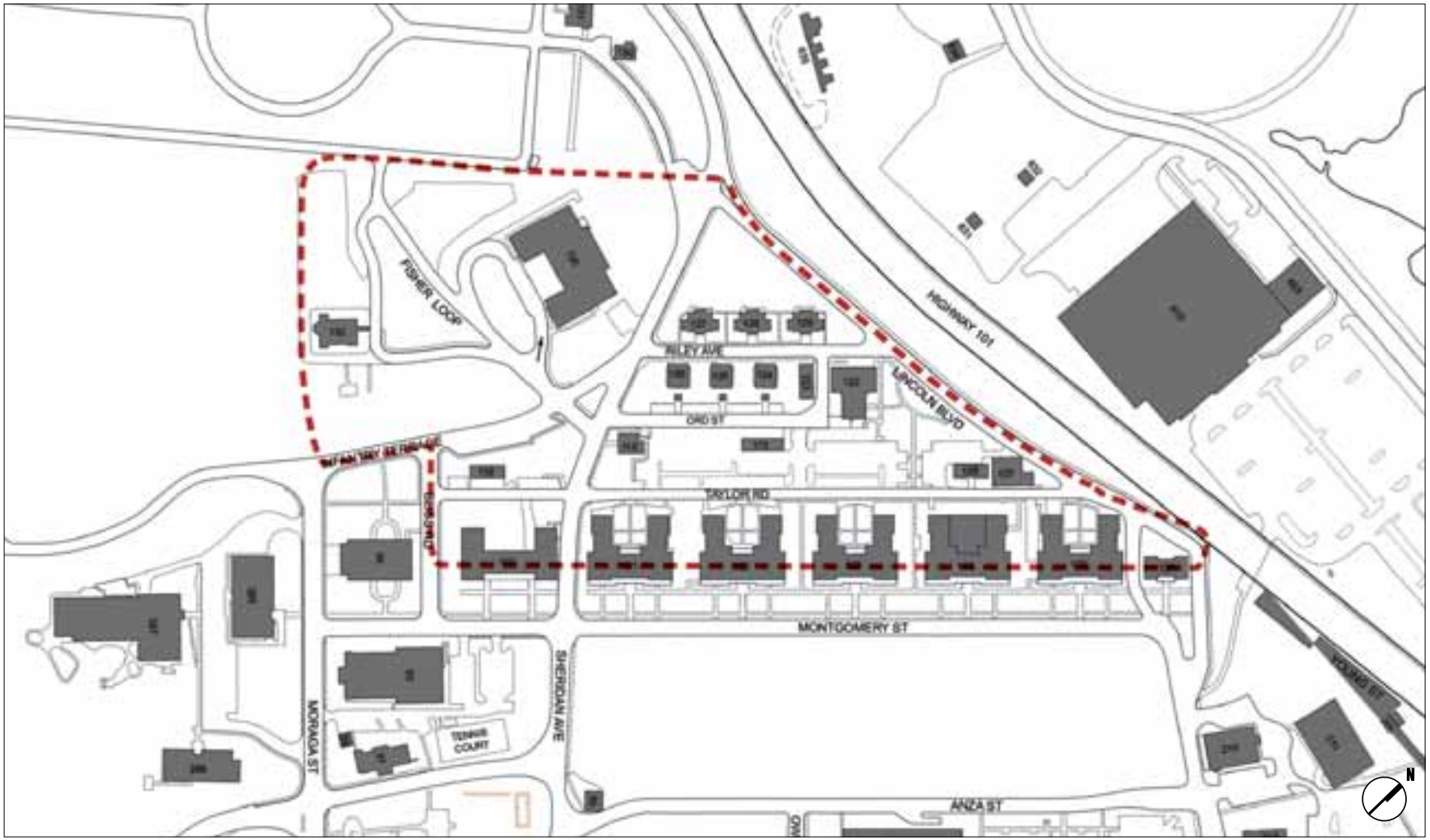


Figure A-22: 2010 Map

A.4 Historic Photographs

Figure A-23: 1928 Bird's Eye View Aerial

Presidio Army Museum Photo Collection, GGNRA, NPS; GGNRA Park Archives; PAM prints, Box 2, F. 40; GOGA-1766; 1/19/28.

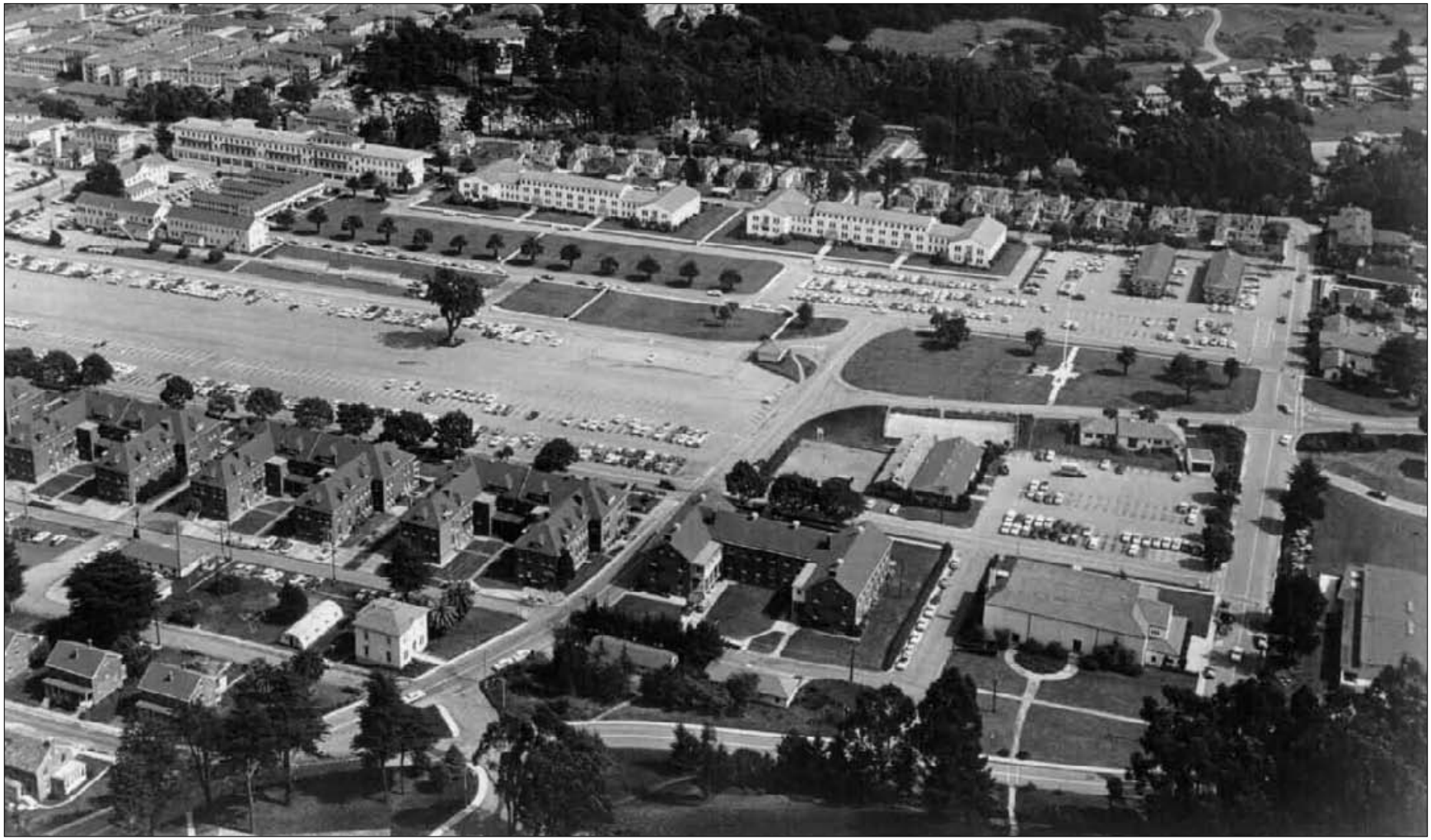


Figure A-24: Bird's Eye View Aerial, c. 1958

Presidio Army Museum Photo Collection; GOGA-1766.0001; PAM Neg Box 1; No date.

Figure A-25: Road Repair on Taylor Road, c. 1910

National Archives & Records Administration.

Figure A-26: Riley Avenue Buildings, c. 1910

GGNRA Park Archives; Office of the Regional Historian, NPS; Defender of the Gate (GOGA-2991.201, Ch.15).

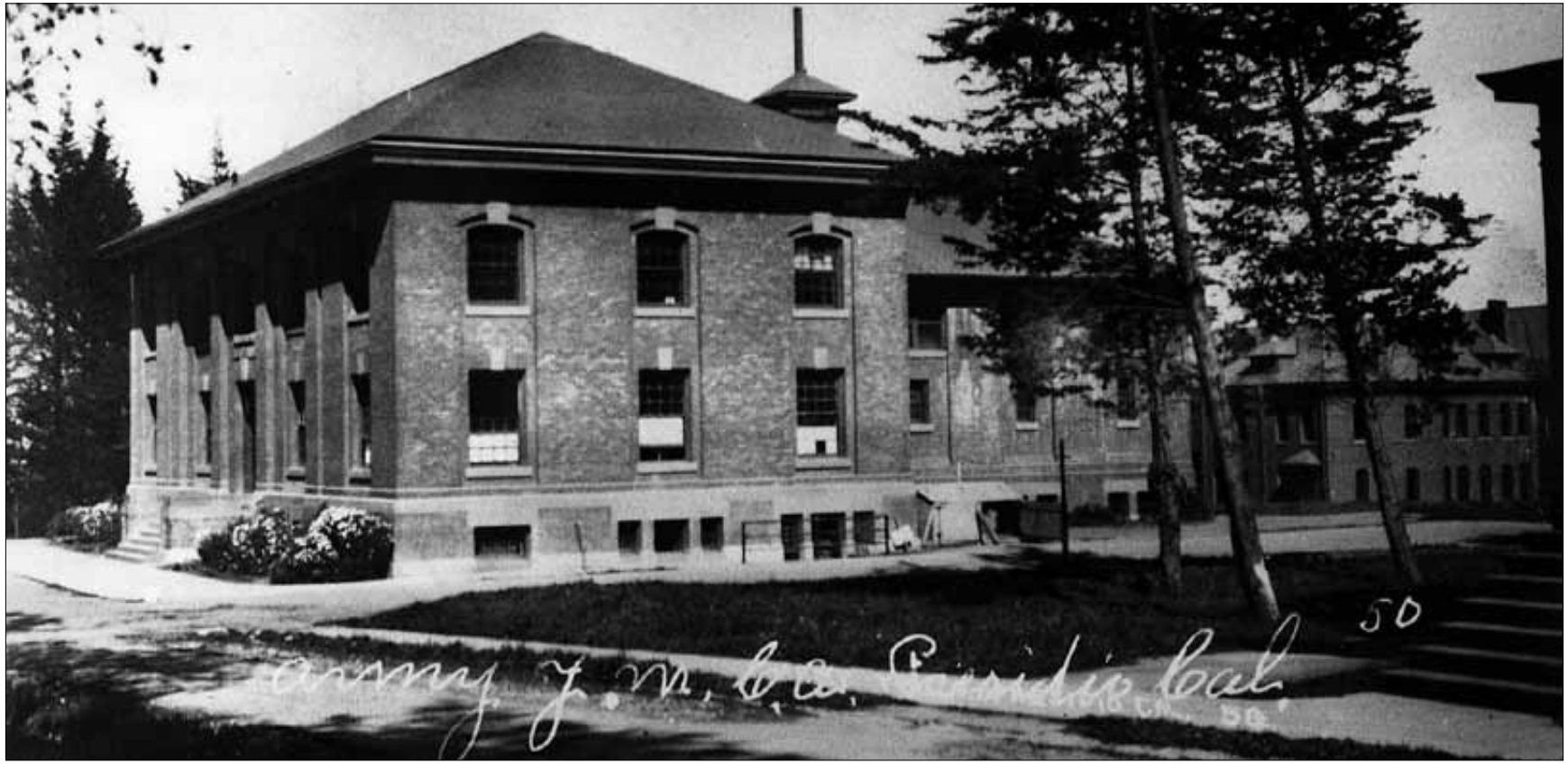


Figure A-27: Post Gymnasium (Building 122)

Presidio Museum Collection, 1915.

Figure A-28: Golden Gate Club (Building 135)

San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library, 1949.

Figure A-29: Golden Gate Club (Building 135)

San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library, 1950.

Figure A-30: Golden Gate Club Entrance

San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library. Negative #8827 September 2, 1951.

Figure A-31: Post Chapel and Grounds (Building 130)

San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library, 1940.

B. EXISTING CONDITIONS

B.1 Physical Setting

The subject of this document is a 14.7 acre site in the western portion of the Presidio of San Francisco's Main Post called the West of Main Parade cluster area. It is located within the boundaries of the Presidio of San Francisco on the edge of the San Francisco Bay just inside the Golden Gate. The Presidio of San Francisco is a former military post now administered by the Presidio Trust, and it is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, a unit of the National Park Service. Geologically, the site is made from Pleistocene and recent marine sands, sandstone and alluvium. The site begins on the north at the edge of the bluff and extends uphill to the ridge on the south. Before European contact the site vegetation was coastal prairie and coastal scrub on the lower elevations and dune scrub on the higher elevations on the ridge. The entire site's vegetation as well as most of the surrounding areas has been heavily altered, except for the bluff to the north of the cluster areas facing the bay that may have a small amount of remnant native vegetation. The cluster area was developed by the US Army starting around 1870 initially on the eastern edge with development spreading to the west and covering most of the site by 1950. The existing vegetation includes remnants of the historic forest on the western edge, including both stands of Eucalyptus and Monterey Cypress. Planted amongst the buildings are a wide assortment of ornamental trees and shrubs that over recent years have thinned out due to natural loss and removal without the benefit of any major replanting.

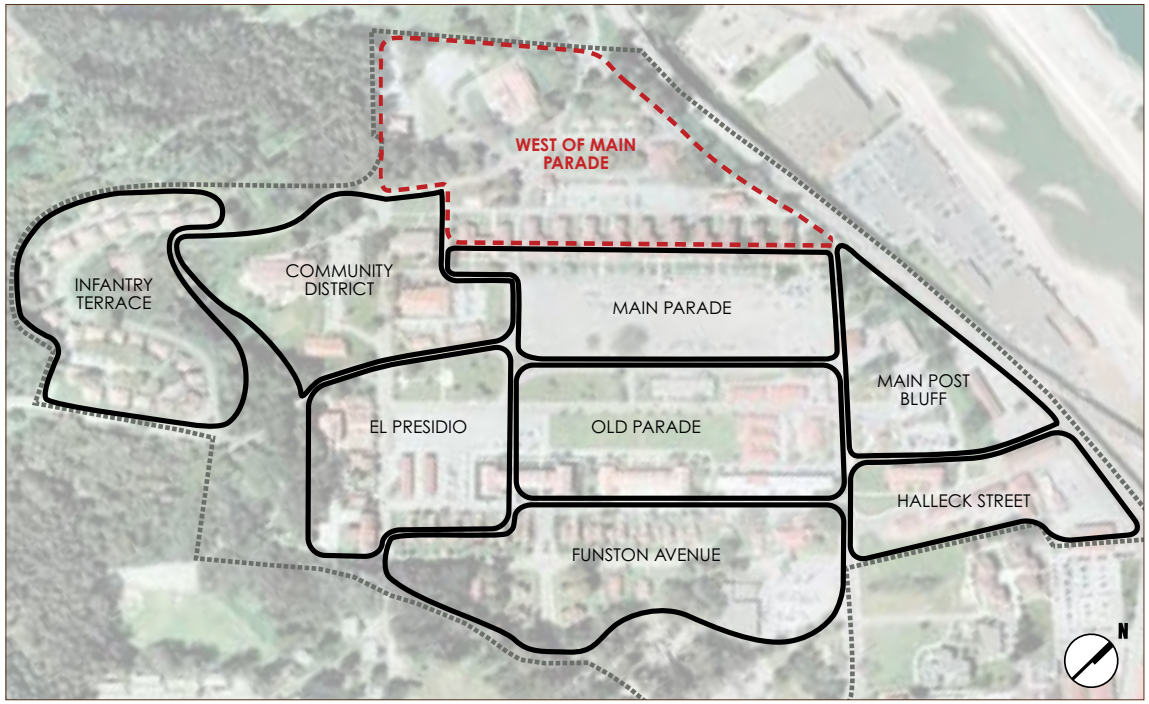


Figure B-1
The West of Main Parade cluster area is a 14.7-acre site on the western portion of the Main Post.

Figure B-2
Remnants of historic forest on the western edge.

B.2 Access and Circulation

General Access

Because the Presidio is located within the city of San Francisco, it has multiple access points from the surrounding neighborhoods. From the south there are entries at the 25th Avenue Gate, the 14th Avenue Gate, the Arguello Gate and the Presidio Gate. Recent work at the Public Health Service District has reopened 14th Avenue as an entry only and converted 15th Avenue as an exit only. Both the Arguello and Presidio gates are on city streets that have the same name as the corresponding gates. From the shorter eastern boundary east there are just four entrances: Lombard Gate, Gorgas Gate, Marina Gate, and the recently added slip ramp off Doyle Drive,[4] the approach to the Golden Gate Bridge. With the northern edge of the Presidio on the shores of the San Francisco Bay and the western edge on the Pacific Ocean the only entrance from these two directions is on the Merchant Road exit just south of the Golden Gate Bridge. Presently Highway 101 passes through the park connecting the Golden Gate Bridge with the city at Richardson Avenue. Highway 1 also passes through the park connecting the bridge with Park Presidio. Presently there are no direct connections from Highway 101 or 1 into the park except at Merchant Road. However the current Doyle Drive project will add a new interchange entrance at Gorgas Avenue in the Letterman Hospital District, just east of the Main Post.

Pedestrians and bicyclists can use all of the previously mentioned entrances except for Gorgas slip ramp and the future Gorgas Avenue interchange. Additional points of pedestrian and bicycle entry include: Mountain Lake Park, Julius Kahn Playground, the Broadway Gate, and the pedestrian only Chestnut Gate at the Letterman Digital Arts campus.

The Presidio's surface roads that provide access into the West of Main Parade cluster area include Infantry Terrace, Bliss Road, Sheridan Avenue, and Lincoln Boulevard, from both the east and the west. The larger roads that pass through the site are Infantry Terrace, Sheridan Avenue, and Lincoln Boulevard. Streets wholly internal to the site include Taylor Road, Fisher Loop, Ord Street, Riley Avenue, and Miles Street (a one hundred foot-long connection between Taylor Road and Ord Street). All of the roads into and within the West of Main Parade cluster area are paved in asphalt.

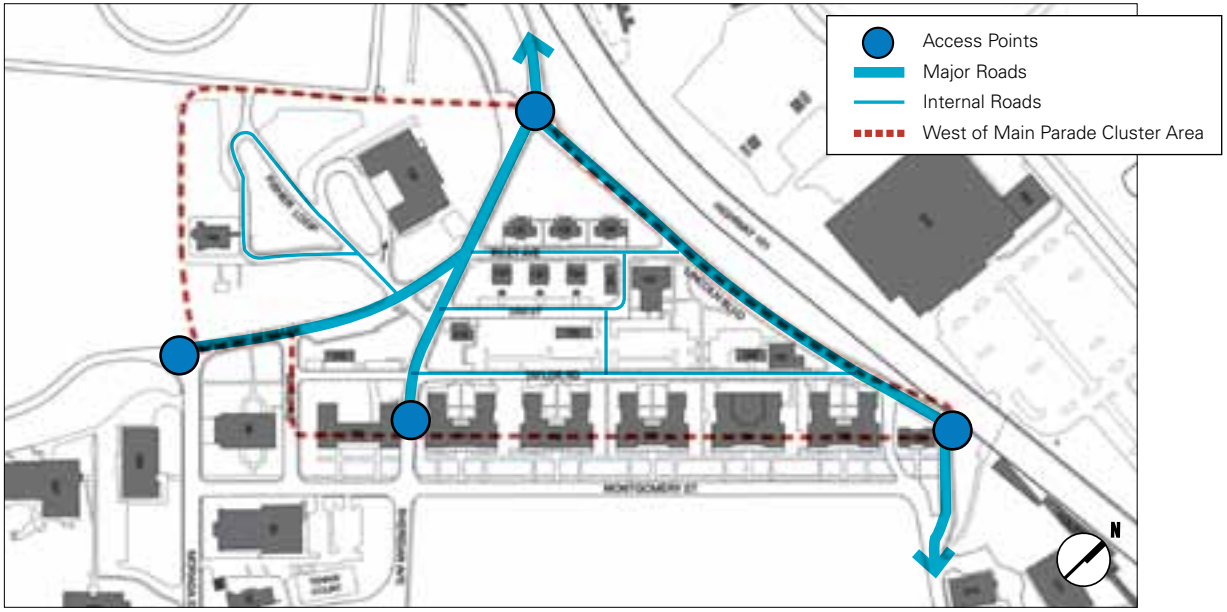


Figure B-3
Access points, major routes and interal roads in the West of Main Parade cluster area.

[4] Broadway and Greenwich Gates on the eastern boundary are closed and no longer serviced by roadways into the Presidio.

Parking Areas

Paved parking areas are found west of both the Presidio Chapel (Building 130) and the Golden Gate Club (Building 135). A recently improved parking area (completed 2009) between Buildings 122 and 104 includes both asphalt paving and permeable pavers. Presently all large open areas between Taylor Road and Ord Street are temporarily paved in gravel and serve as both a construction lay-down area and informal parking. The only streets within the cluster area that curently provides on-street parking are Riley Avenue and Bliss Road.

Trails

No formalized or improved trails yet exist in the area, however the Presidio Trails and Bikeways Master Plan calls for a multi-use trail along Lincoln Boulevard on the northern edge of the cluster area, and a pedestrian trail connection down the ridge from the historic forest to the back of the Presidio Chapel. The multi-use trail along Lincoln Boulevard is a segment of the Presidio Promenade and will be constructed as part of the Doyle Drive improvements. The pedestrian trail above the Presidio Chapel is currently an unapproved social trail that is being redesigned as an accessible connector between the chapel area and the East Washington neighborhood. Called the Cemetery Connector Trail, this work has not yet been funded or scheduled.

Figure B-4
Recently improved parking area between behind Building 103 which includes both asphalt paving and permeable pavers.

B.3 Land Use

The entire West of Main Parade cluster area is administered by the Presidio Trust. While all military use of the area has ceased, the land use of the residential units along Riley Avenue, the Golden Gate Club, and the Presidio Chapel remain similar to their use during the period of significance (1776 to 1945, and 1951). Buildings 104, 108, and 122 are leased by the Walt Disney Family Museum and the current tenant of Building 116 is a private architectural practice. Building 100 is currently undergoing rehabilitation to serve as the future headquarters for the Family Violence Prevention Fund. Buildings 101 and 103 are undergoing rehabilitation as well, but with no tenant identified at this time. Building 102 remains under control of the National Park Service and is currently undergoing seismic upgrades. Building 105 is unoccupied and scheduled for rehabilitation by 2015.

B.4 Vegetation

The original dune coastal scrub plantings have long since disappeared within the cluster area. The first major planting effort for the site was the historic forest planting of the 1880's which covered approximately half of the site on its west side. Building development in the early twentieth century encroached into the forest resulting in gradual tree removal. Extensive tree removal associated with the construction of Fisher Loop and Presidio Chapel continued in the early 1930's. The greatest number of small-scale ornamental plantings exists around the residential units on Riley Avenue and around the Presidio Chapel. The recent work at the WDFM resulted in new foundation plantings at 104 and 122 and new tree planting in the parking lot between the two buildings. Today the site is a mix of remnants of the historic forest, small scale ornamental plantings, limited areas of irrigated lawn and scattered open spaces with seasonal European perennial grasses.

B.5 Archaeological Resources

Located near the back of Buildings 104 and 105 is an area that that was described as a "Spanish and Indian Cemetery" by the US Army in some of their earliest maps. It is unknown what was done to the cemetery in advance of the construction of both Buildings 104 and 105.

B.6 Building and Structures

There are fifteen free-standing buildings within the cluster area that are listed as contributing resources to the Presidio NHL. The only other free-standing structures, not listed as contributing, are the three storage sheds west of Ord Street behind the Riley residential units (Buildings 119, 120, and 121 built c1970).

Figure B-5
Rehabilitated Building 104 currently leased by the Walt Disney Family Museum.

Figure B-6
Storage sheds behind Riley residential units.

C. ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

C.1 Defining Significance

Period of Significance — The period of significance for the Presidio of San Francisco is from 1776 to 1945, and includes occupation by the Spanish, the Mexican, and the US Armies. 1951 is also included as part of the Presidio's period of significance because of the two military pacts signed at the Golden Gate Club during that year. We will apply this same period of significance to the West of Main Parade cluster area.[5]

Statement of Significance — The Presidio of San Francisco was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1962, recognized at the time primarily as a significant Spanish colonial military settlement, and secondarily for its long military occupation by the United States Army. In 1993, the National Park Service completed a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, known as the 1993 NHL Update, which used a holistic approach to ensure that contributing resources were identified and evaluated in relation to an overall historic district and designed landscape. The Main Post was the administrative heart of the Presidio under Spanish, Mexican, and US military command, and is the oldest part of the Presidio. The NHL recognized that physical evidence from each of the Presidio's eight historic periods, in the form of buildings, landscapes, and site features, have left their mark on the Main Post. It contains archeological resources related to the earliest Spanish *El Presidio*. It possesses a high degree of visual unity among its building ensembles, and its landscape contains a wide range of contributing features from parade grounds to residential landscapes to individual site features.

The 1993 NHL Update lists contributing and non-contributing elements, including both buildings and landscape features. In attempting to evaluate and record significant landscape resources, the 1993 NHL Update states that "the complexity of the landscape alterations resulting from both designed and unconscious manipulations during at least eight definable historic periods has left a historic palimpsest that will require extensive research to sort out, evaluate, and manage" (pages 7-16).

The West of Main Parade cluster area was never a focal point of Main Post development. It was secondary to the Main Parade in its importance. The buildings and landscapes within this cluster area include service and parking areas, recreational facilities, non-commissioned officers' family housing, and a religious structure. The single most significant event that occurred within this cluster area was the signing of the ANZUS Pact on September 1, 1951, which took place in Building 135, the post's non-commissioned officer and enlisted men's club (today known as the Golden Gate Club). Several days later, on September 8, 1951, the Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan was signed in the same building. Through this association, the 1993 NHL Update states the building appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register (citing its exceptional significance, because at the time it was less than 50 years old.)

In terms of landscape, the 1993 NHL Update mentions the importance of plant material, principally trees and shrubs, but also acknowledges that it had access to very little survey information to help it identify these resources. The 1993 NHL says that the plant material forms a type of resource that pertains directly to the historical and architectural significance of the district, and fall into three categories (page 8-13):

1. Plant material that reflects the pre-occupation or early condition of the area,
2. Plant material that relates to the vast afforestation programs undertaken from the 1880's to the early 1940's, and
3. Plant material that relates to other plantation programs, largely undertaken to improve the appearance of existing or new buildings, structures, or sites.

The West of Main Parade cluster area contains significant remnants of the historic forest. Tall Monterey Cypress trees stand singly or in groups throughout the northern and middle portion of the cluster area; south of the Presidio Chapel, there is a substantial eucalyptus planting that is a part of the historic forest. A description of the historic forest and its boundaries are included in the *Presidio of San Francisco Vegetation Management Plan* (December 2001).

[5] Although the draft NHL Update initiated in 2008 recommended that the period of significance be extended to 1958, it has not yet been adopted. Therefore, the period of significance for this document will be the same as the 1993 NHL Update: 1776-1945.

No.	FEATURE	FEATURE TYPE	DATE OF ORIGIN	NOTES	FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
	WEST OF MAIN PARADE—CONTRIBUTING FEATURES				
	Building 100 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1909		Yes
	Building 101 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1895		Yes
	Building 102 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1896		Yes
	Building 103 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1896		Yes
	Building 104 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1897		Yes
	Building 105 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1897		Yes
	Building 106 - Montgomery Street Barrack	Buildings	1909		Yes
F.1	Building 107 - Switching Station	Buildings	1911		Yes
F.2	Building 108 - Storage	Buildings	1940		Yes
F.3	Building 113 - Garage	Buildings	1940		Yes
F.4	Building 116 - Post Trader	Buildings	1885		Yes
F.5	Building 118 - Garage	Buildings	1940		Yes
F.6	Building 122 - Gymnasium	Buildings	1904		Yes
F.7	Building 123 - Garage	Buildings	1930		Yes
F.8	Building 124 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1909		Yes
F.9	Building 125 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1909		Yes
F.10	Building 126 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1909		Yes
F.11	Building 127 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1931		Yes
F.12	Building 128 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1931		Yes
F.13	Building 129 - Enlisted Family Quarters	Buildings	1931		Yes
F.14	Building 130 - Chapel	Buildings	1932		Yes
F.15	Building 135 - Service Club	Buildings	1949	Currently Golden Gate Club	Yes
F.16	Fisher Loop	Circulation	1912		Yes
F.17	Riley Avenue	Circulation	1912		Yes
F.18	Ord Street	Circulation	1912		Yes
F.23	Taylor Road	Circulation	1895		Yes
F.25	Plaque honoring Charles B. Stone, Jr. C.O. Presidio 1930-33	Small Scale Features	1936		Yes
F.32	Drip-line concrete swale	Small Scale Features	1949	Associated with B. 135	Yes, by association with B. 135
F.33	Drainage head wall	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
F.35	Concrete driveway curb-cut	Small Scale Features	Unknown	Associated with B. 117	Likely
F.37	Concrete drainage swales	Small Scale Features	Unkown	Several along Riley	Likely
F.38	Metal boot scaper in porch stoop	Small Scale Features	Unknown	Three along Riley	Yes
F.39	Concrete apron to B. 123	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
F.40	Concrete apron to B. 113	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
F.41	Masonry and concrete drainage swale	Small Scale Features	Unknown	West side of Ord	Likely
F.42	Masonry and concrete drainage swale	Small Scale Features	Unknown	East side of Ord	Likely
F.44	Concrete wall	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
F.45	Manhole cover	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
F.46	Garbage can pad	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Likely
	NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES				
	Building 119 - Detached storage building	Secondary Structure	c. 1970		
	Building 120 - Detached storage building	Secondary Structure	c. 1970		
	Building 121 - Detached storage building	Secondary Structure	c. 1970		
	Miles Street	Circulation	Unknown		
F.19	Surface Parking Lot	Circulation	Unknown		No
F.20	Surface Parking Lot	Circulation	c. 2007		No
F.21	Surface Parking Lot	Circulation	c. 1960's		No
F.22	Surface Parking Lot	Circulation	c. 1930's	Expanded in the 1960's	No
F.24	Stucco Sign	Small Scale Features	c. 1970's		No
F.26	Post Chapel Sign	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Unknown
F.27	Memorial Garden	Small Scale Features	1975		No
F.28	Viet Nam Memorial	Small Scale Features	Unknown		No
F.29	US Army Chaplins Memorial	Small Scale Features	1973		No
F.30	Stairs and cheek walls	Small Scale Features	c. 1965		No
F.31	D-Day Memorial	Small Scale Features	1984		No
F.34	Cast stone lamp post	Small Scale Features	c. 1960's	Several in district	Unlikely
F.36	Metal pipe railings	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Unlikely
F.43	Metal pipe railings	Small Scale Features	Unknown		Unlikely

Table 2

This table serves as a reference for the C.2 Analysis and C.3 Assessing Historical Integrity sections.

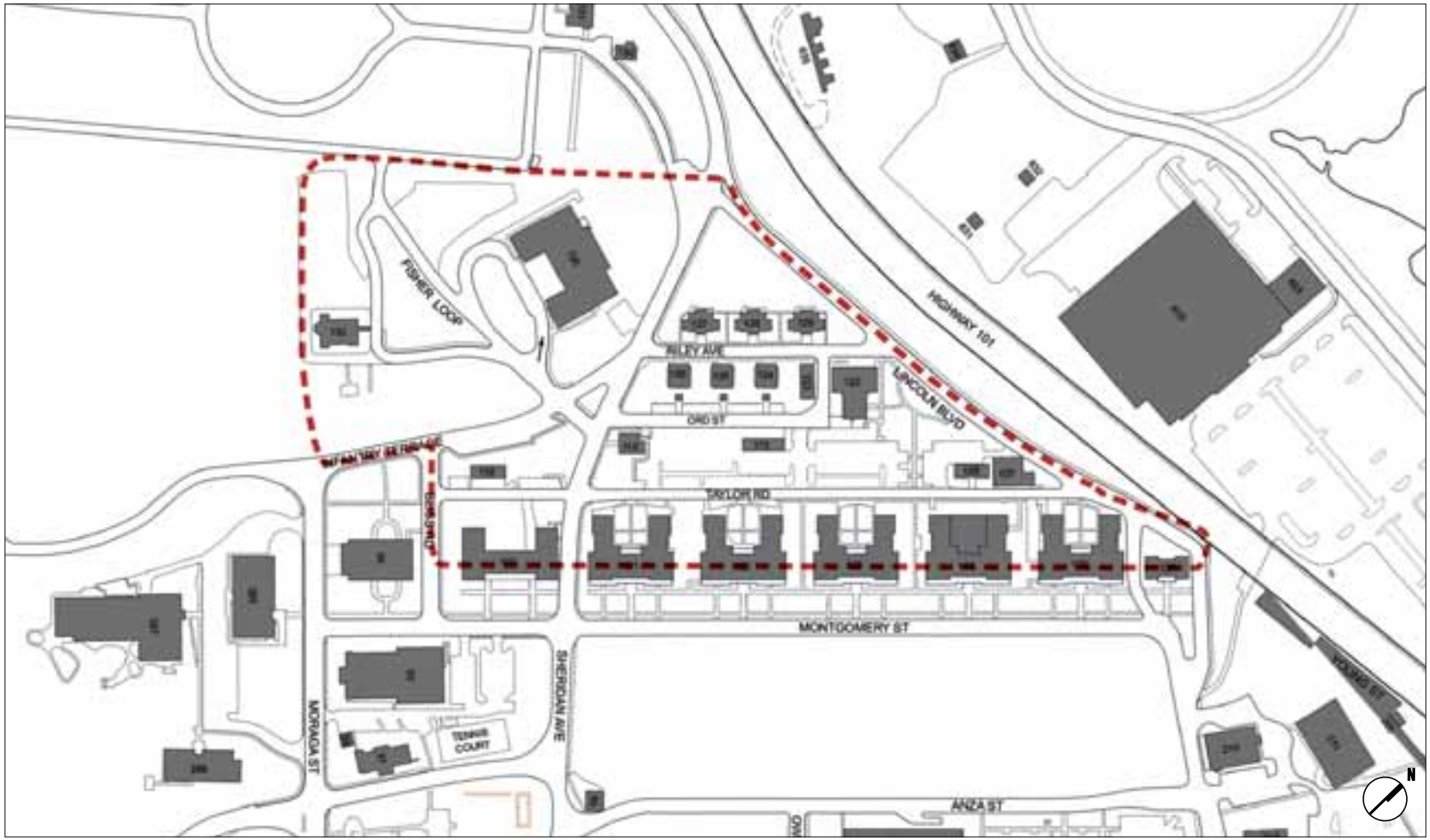
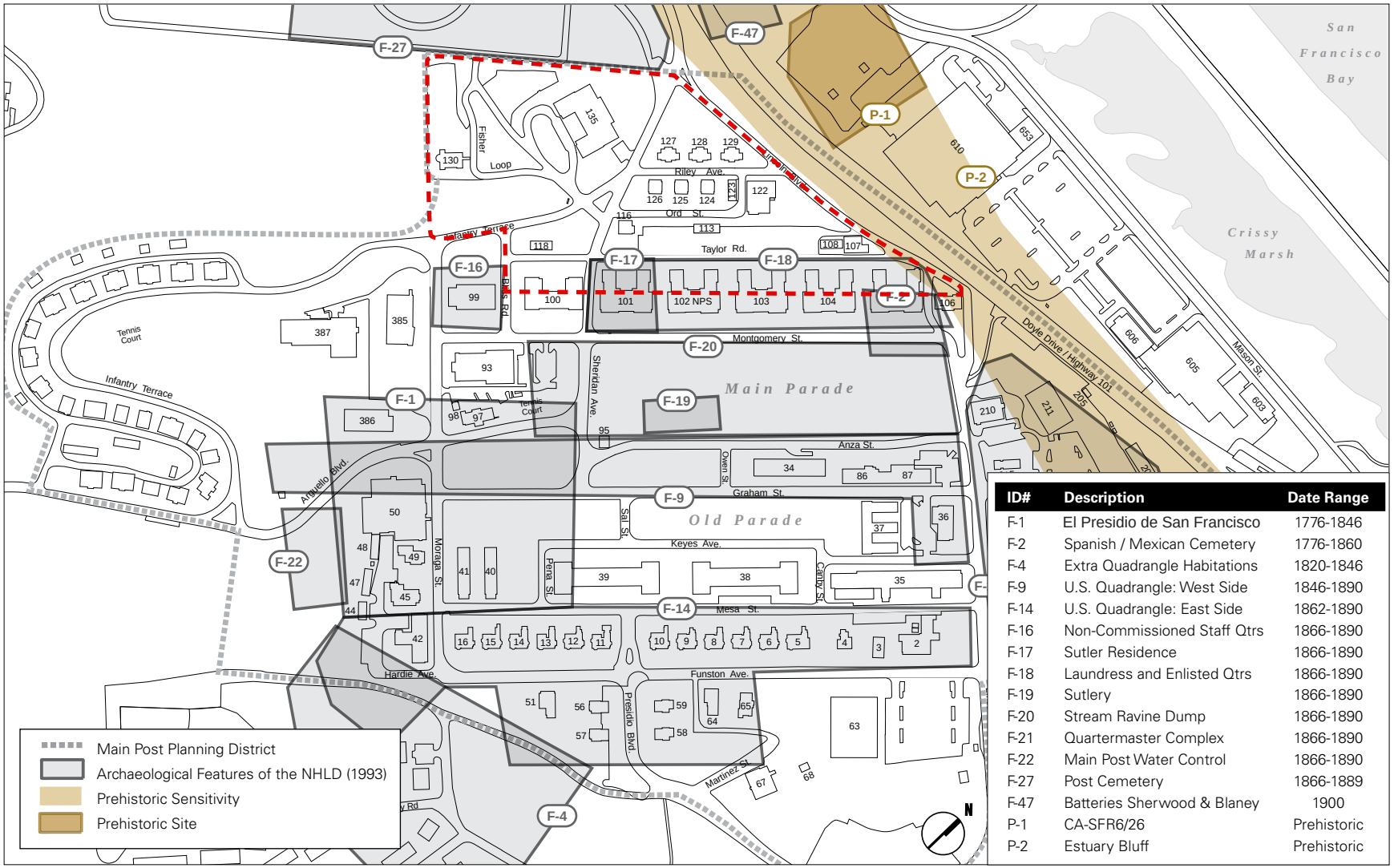


Figure C-1

Map of West of Main Parade cluster area showing building and circulation features. Locations of small scale features are shown in section C.3 (pages 73-88).

Contributing Resources (Predicted Historic Archeological Features, 1993)

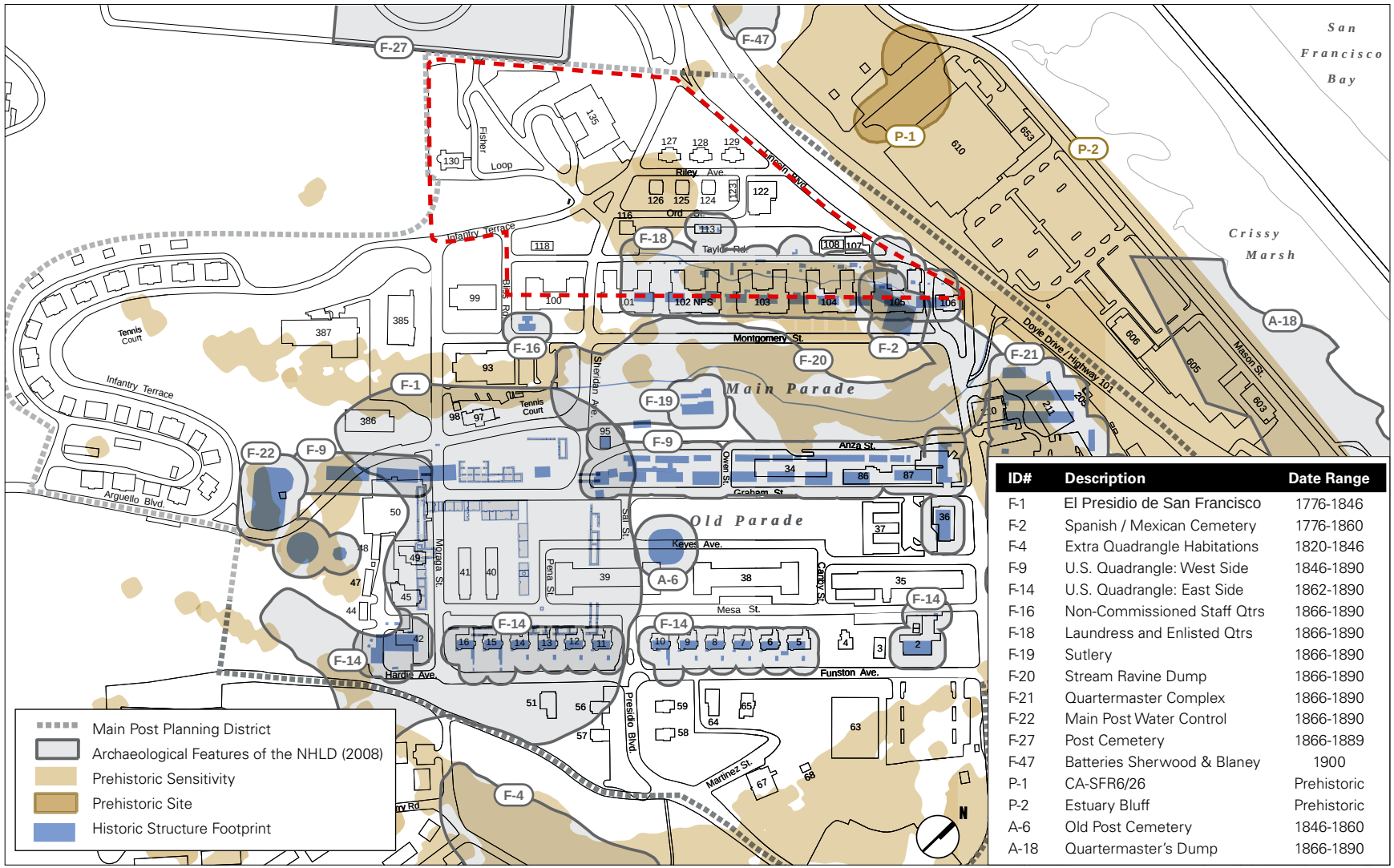


ID#	Description	Date Range
F-1	El Presidio de San Francisco	1776-1846
F-2	Spanish / Mexican Cemetery	1776-1860
F-4	Extra Quadrangle Habitations	1820-1846
F-9	U.S. Quadrangle: West Side	1846-1890
F-14	U.S. Quadrangle: East Side	1862-1890
F-16	Non-Commissioned Staff Qtrs	1866-1890
F-17	Sutler Residence	1866-1890
F-18	Laundress and Enlisted Qtrs	1866-1890
F-19	Sutlery	1866-1890
F-20	Stream Ravine Dump	1866-1890
F-21	Quartermaster Complex	1866-1890
F-22	Main Post Water Control	1866-1890
F-27	Post Cemetery	1866-1889
F-47	Batteries Sherwood & Blaney	1900
P-1	CA-SFR6/26	Prehistoric
P-2	Estuary Bluff	Prehistoric

Figure C-2

Identified Archaeological Features 1993 NHLD.

Contributing Resources (Predicted Historic Archeological Features, 2008)



ID#	Description	Date Range
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F-18	Laundress and Enlisted Qtrs	1866-1890
F-19	Sutlery	1866-1890
F-20	Stream Ravine Dump	1866-1890
F-21	Quartermaster Complex	1866-1890
F-22	Main Post Water Control	1866-1890
F-27	Post Cemetery	1866-1889
F-47	Batteries Sherwood & Blaney	1900
P-1	CA-SFR6/26	Prehistoric
P-2	Estuary Bluff	Prehistoric
A-6	Old Post Cemetery	1846-1860
A-18	Quartermaster's Dump	1866-1890

Figure C-3
Draft Identified Archaeological Features 2008 NHLD.

C.2 Analysis

What follows is a description of the six topic areas below of the site through the period of significance up to present condition.

Topography & Natural Systems

The 14.7 acres of the West of Main Parade cluster area can be divided into two distinctive topographic zones that are close to equal in size. The first zone is the steeply sloped section west of the road called Infantry Terrace and south of Sheridan Avenue between its intersections with Infantry Terrace and Lincoln. The steeply sloped section starts at about 150 feet in elevation and slopes down to the northeast at an approximate 15% gradient. The steep slope then transitions into a sloping plane of approximately 5% gradient and continues to drop to the northeast and then terminates at the top of the coastal bluff that historically overlooked the marsh that now is Crissy Field. There was a defined swale just to the east of the site that was eventually culverted and placed beneath the Main Parade. A much smaller drainage swale within the cluster area can be seen on old maps just west of the laundresses' quarters. It actually separated the quarters from their outbuildings to the west (see Figure A-7).

While the laundresses' quarters very likely conformed to the existing sloping grade, the Montgomery Street Barracks which replaced them (Buildings 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105), along with their adjacent roads, Montgomery Street and Taylor Road, resulted in major regrading of the site. The construction of Montgomery Street coincided with the filling of the swale to create the Main Parade. The smaller secondary drainage swale west of the barracks was either placed within a storm sewer or was carried in the gutters of Taylor Road. The sloping grade from north to south was divided up into terraces for each of the large barracks structures. While the slope directly in front of each building falls at a constant 4% the intermediate slopes between the building terraces is a repeated grade of approximately 9% and is clearly visible from the Montgomery Street side of the buildings. These distinct slopes between the building terraces are not nearly as visible from the Taylor Road side.

Figure C-4

Gradual sloping grade from north to south along Montgomery Street. A drainage swale line the edge between Montgomery Street and the Main Parade.

To the west of Taylor Road the sloping plane was developed over time with several structures and two additional parallel roads, Ord Street and Riley Avenue. However none of those structures or roads required any significant grading and simply conformed to the existing grade. The

result is that the building floor elevations drop from Sheridan Avenue toward the north at an even gradient without the distinct building terraces and connecting slopes found between the Montgomery Street barracks.

The cluster area's greatest amount of topographical change occurred in three distinct phases within the steeply sloping section west of Infantry Terrace and south of Sheridan Avenue (the Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club area). The first phase of topographic change resulted from the construction of the Presidio Chapel (Building 130) in 1931, and the accompanying access road known as Fisher Loop. The building pad for the chapel was cut into the hillside on the uphill side and a small amount of fill was placed on the downhill side which likely resulted in a steepening of the grade along Fisher Loop at the approach to the chapel (see Figure C-5). The second phase of topographical change was associated with the construction of the Golden Gate Club starting in 1949 (see Figure A-21). The third and final phase of grading within this area was the result of the expansion of the parking lot west of the Presidio Chapel, and a new parking lot west of the Golden Gate Club. These parking lot improvements were done some time after 1955. The new parking lot west of the Golden Gate Club resulted in a steep, highly architectural slope that is crossed by a steep set of concrete stairs from the southwest corner of the building.

Figure C-5
Steep slope around Fisher Loop.

Despite the major grading operations associated with the construction of the Presidio Chapel, the Golden Gate Club and their associated parking lots, the cluster area retains its two distinct topographic zones. These two zones include the steep slope around Fisher Loop and the gently sloping plane north of Sheridan Avenue. They are as readable in the landscape as they were at the end of the period of significance. The area's original natural drainage systems were limited to the minor drainage swales within the site and the major swale that was filled to create the Main Parade. Those open channels are no longer extant, because they were either diverted into culverts or lined swales or gutters as part of the urbanization of the area that occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. However, these modifications to the swales took place during the period of significance, and the resulting culverts and gutters are historic features which retain elements of their historic integrity.

Documented Post-Contact Spatial Organization & Land Use

The first use of the land within the cluster area was the Spanish / Indian cemetery located near the present day Building 105 on the north end of the Montgomery Street Barracks. The cemetery site is faintly shown in the 1870 map that includes a row of laundresses' quarters that predate the Montgomery Street barracks. (See Figure A-6) Situating the cemetery at a distance from El Presidio's chapel is unique among the Spanish colonial settlements in California from the same time period. The other missions and Presidios such as Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego, typically had their burial grounds adjacent to their chapels. One might speculate that the dramatic views to the bay from this point on the bluff may have influenced the decision to locate the burial ground here. Today, no above-ground evidence exists of this cemetery, although it is designated as a potential archaeology zone. Just to the south of the laundresses' quarters in the 1870 map is a large unidentified "u"-shaped structure. The shape and size of the structure both suggest that it might have been a livestock stockade.

The north/ south alignment of the laundresses' quarters was laid out orthogonally to the orientation established by the original Spanish El Presidio. This north/south alignment with entrances toward the east and the backs facing west was continued in the Montgomery Street barracks which eventually replaced them.

The barracks, each built to house one hundred enlisted men, established the residential character of the area that was continued by the non-commissioned officers' (NCO) housing later built on Riley Street. Development of the area continued west from Montgomery Street with a series of parallel streets including Taylor, Ord Street and Riley Avenue. Initially Ord Street was built to provide access to Building 122, the Post Gymnasium, as well as to at least two now-demolished NCO Quarters (see Figures A-10, A-11 and A-12). When Riley Avenue was added to the west, Ord Street became both the front road for the earlier quarters and the back service road for the first three NCO Quarters built facing Riley—Buildings 124, 125, and 126 (see Figures A-11 and A-12). Residential use and the north/ south arrangement of structures was completed by the last three NCO Quarters, Buildings 127, 128, and 129, built on the west side of Riley in 1931. These three units have the somewhat uncommon condition of having only had a road at their fronts and no service alley at their rear. This condition is occasionally seen elsewhere in the Presidio, for various reasons, but is not common. Here it is likely due to the space limitations of the site (see Figure A-16).

In maps of the Main Post drawn between 1904 and 1928, an informal collection of small-scale structures are shown along a steep, dead-end road on the slope south uphill from Sheridan Avenue. The number, size, and locations of these buildings changed over time, but are last recorded on a 1928 map. These structures are referred to on the map as "Igorote Village" (see Figure C-6). The Igorotes are an ethnic people from a section of Luzon Island in the Philippines. Both the nature and use of these buildings are unknown. However, considering how frequently their numbers and arrangement changed between 1904 through 1928, it seems likely that these were lightweight, temporary structures like others found elsewhere in the Presidio during that same time period (see Figures A-11, A-12, A-13, A-15). It is not known why this area was labeled as an "Igorote Village." Today, no evidence of this development remains, due to the regrading of the site that took place.

The completion of the last three residential buildings on Riley Avenue coincided with the construction of a number of small storage and

parking structures between Ord Street and Taylor Road. Most of these structures were built north of Sheridan Avenue. The first phase of these buildings can be seen in Figure A-17 from 1936 while the full build-out can be seen in Figure A-19 from 1943.

West of Infantry Terrace (road) and south of Sheridan Avenue, the collection of small scale buildings labeled as "Igorote Village" were removed and replaced with the Presidio Chapel and the enhanced Fisher Loop in 1932. After its completion the Presidio Chapel was the only building in use in that area until the addition in 1949 of the Golden Gate Club. Both the chapel and the club had their parking lots expanded to the west sometime after 1955 (see Figure A-21 and A-22).

In summary, from the earliest days of the American period the cluster area served primarily as a place of residence, starting with the laundresses' quarters, then the Montgomery Street barracks and finally the NCO Quarters on Riley Avenue. After housing, the next most common use for this area was for support services for both the immediate residents as well as those that resided elsewhere within the Presidio. Those buildings include: Building 116 (the sutler's house), Building 122 (post gymnasium), Building 130 (chapel) and Building 135 (NCO Club). The third category of building use is comprised of the various storage, parking, and utility structures located primarily between Taylor and Ord. Buildings and roadways were arranged in a north/south layout. This pattern persists today with high integrity. The spatial arrangement of the area south of Sheridan Avenue does not follow this north/south pattern, but instead responds to the steepness of the slope, with buildings sitting on level pads. Fisher Loop forms a loose organizing framework for these two buildings, and retains high integrity.

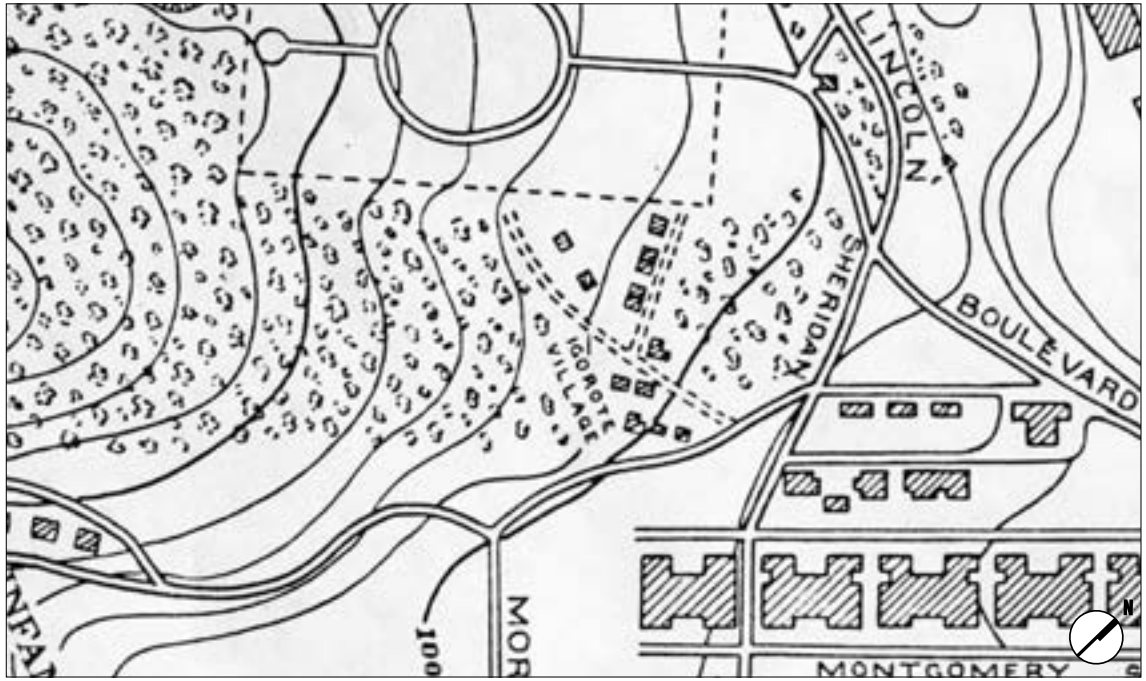


Figure C-6
1928 map marking "Igorote Village."

Views and Vistas

Like many areas within the Presidio, the cluster area overlooks the San Francisco Bay with expansive views toward Alcatraz, Angel Island, and the Golden Gate Bridge to the west. Before the development of the streets and buildings of the American period and the planting of the historic forest, the most dramatic views out of the site would have been from the north edge of the bluff and on the slope near the Presidio Chapel. But with the planting and maturation of the forest and the development of Doyle Drive, those views were diminished. In addition to views of the bay, there are also framed views south toward the hill above the Main Post, and short range views of the Main Post in the east/west direction. Both Taylor Road and Riley Avenue have excellent views to the north of the San Francisco Bay, while Ord Street has a more restricted view because of Building 122 and the grove of Monterey Cypress trees along Lincoln. All threere roads have views to the rising hill to the south, though much less dramatic than the views toward the bay. As it runs west toward the National Cemetery, Sheridan Avenue has a view of the Marin Headlands while in the opposite direction it offers views centered on the backs of Buildings 100 and 101. With the high elevation of the Presidio Chapel one can get both a wide angle and distant views filtered through the large trees. The only structure built within the site that may have been designed and situated to take advantage of the scenic views is Building 135, the Golden Gate Club. From the large ballroom in the building an enormous window faces north toward the bay. However because the building site was carved out of the historic forest, the Monterey Cypress trees to the north and east of the building would have limited the views, much as they do today.

Figure C-7
1928 bird's eye view aerial showing groves of trees on the western edge of the cluster area that diminish views to the bay from the Presidio Chapel.

Vegetation

At the time of the founding of El Presidio the vegetation on this site would have consisted of perennial grasses and other dune species on the uplands and large woody species such as oaks and willows limited to the low drainage swales where there would be both a supply of water and protection from the strong marine winds. During the Spanish and Mexican eras, it is unlikely that any significant planting occurred within the cluster area. That was also true for the laundresses' quarters, which may have had some incidental ornamental plantings, none of which survives today. It wasn't until the 1880's when the forestation plan undertaken by the US Army under the direction of Major Jones transformed the cluster area by the planting of roughly half the site with large tree species. Based on the remaining trees we can see that the higher elevations on the slopes to the south were planted with Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and on the lower elevations of the hill and onto the sloping plane Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus marocarpa*) was planted. The original division line between these two species is not clear in the landscape and is unknown. It was likely to have been in the vicinity of Fisher Loop and was obscured during the construction of that roadway and the Presidio Chapel in the 1930's (see Figures A-14, A-16, A-18).

The incidental and scattered ornamental plantings along Taylor Road, Ord Street and Riley Avenue are not shown on any available drawing or plan and are best seen in the aerial photos and ground shots from the period of significance. In the 1937 aerial photo (see Figure A-18), with most of the buildings in place, one can see greenery on the west side of Taylor Road just north and south of Sheridan Avenue. Both of these plantings were a tightly spaced hedgerow of Monterey Cypress and can seen in Figure A-25, from the same time period as the aerial. The trees north of Sheridan Avenue are not trimmed while those to the south have been clipped into a shorter hedge, perhaps to screen the wood frame storage building on the opposite side (non-extant Building 117). Several of these trees remain today however they are in poor structural condition as they were topped several times over the years.

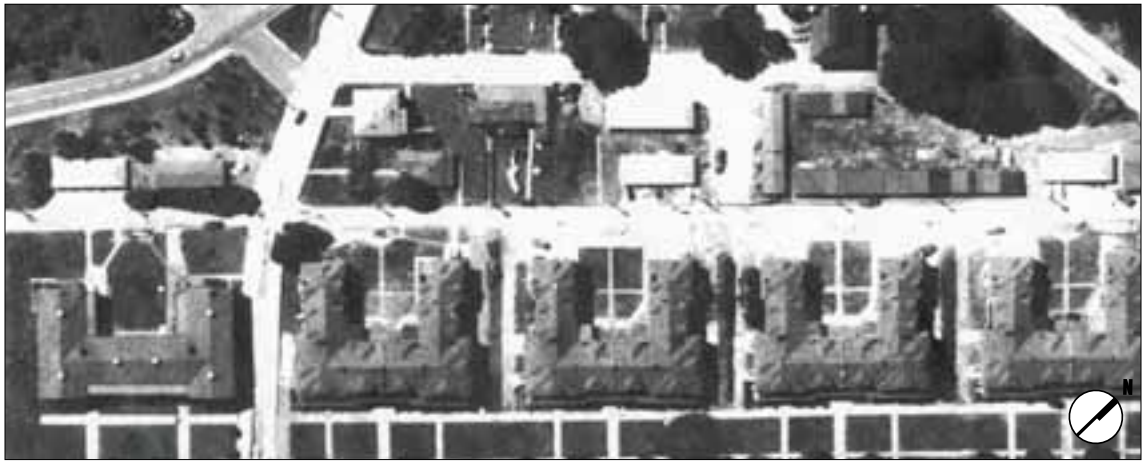


Figure C-8
1948 photograph aerial of the Montgomery Street Barracks' courtyards and Taylor Road.

In the 1948 aerial (Figure C-8) the tree groupings as well as some individual tree plantings can be seen. The back courtyards of the Montgomery Street barracks appear to be free of any significant trees or shrubs but have lawn planting which helps outline the pattern of concrete walkways. Between the barracks, Buildings 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 thin lines of vegetation can be seen. These lines of vegetation are likely a hedge row of trees that were clipped like the row of trees west of

Building 100 on the west side of Taylor Road seen both in the 1938 aerial and photo taken from the ground during the same period. Today in three of the locations between the barracks there exist single large tree (two cypress and one acacia), that are likely the only remaining trees from the original hedgerow plantings. The only other vegetation behind the barracks in 1948 was a clump of trees at the southwest corner of Building 101 at the intersection of Sheridan Avenue and Taylor Road.

Within the area between Taylor Road and Ord Street vegetation that can be seen in the 1948 aerial there are two Canary Island date palms, *Phoenix canariensis*, framing a walkway to the non-extant Building 115 as well as some tree plantings to the east of the same building along Taylor Road (see Figure C-9). These two palms exist to this day, though they no longer frame a walkway to the now demolished building. Walkways from Taylor Road to the NCO Quarters on Ord Street (non-extant Building 114), were lined with smaller scale hedges, likely California Privet, *Ligustrum ovatum*. For the Riley Avenue neighborhood large cypress trees can be seen at the backs of Buildings 125 and 126. These cypress trees are likely remnants of the historic forest, since they are within the historic boundary of that forest. One of these two trees survives to this day, the other which was behind Building 125 was removed as a hazardous tree in the past few years. When it was removed it was noted that it was one of the largest trees of this species, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, in the entire Presidio. Also visible in the 1948 aerial is an informal collection of three Canary Island date palms in the side yard of Building 126 along Sheridan Avenue. Another small scale hedgerow in this same yard is visible in 1948 and exists today. The triangular open space west of Riley Avenue between Sheridan Avenue and Lincoln Boulevard is seen as heavily planted with Monterey cypress, which are also likely remnants of the historic forest. Heavy tree plantings are also seen north and west of Building 122. That particular stand of trees still exists and has recently been augmented, though it is not clear if it was part of the original historic forest tree plantings of the 1880's or planted sometime shortly after the construction of Building 122 in 1904.

Figure C-9
Two Canary Island date palms that previously framed the non-extant Building 115.

In 1948 in the area south of Sheridan Avenue between Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace the row of Monterey Cypress trees along Taylor Road is visible and perhaps has started its transformation from clipped hedge (as seen in Figure A-25) to a group of poorly structured trees, some of which survive to this day. A tree planting can also be seen south of the garage structure Building 118 and small informal plantings can be seen in the open meadow area west of the non-extant Building 117. Just to the west, the small triangular traffic island between Sheridan Avenue and Infantry Terrace appears to have some planting, but nothing of any height, possibly just seasonal grasses, and an oddly located hedge.

In 1948 the Fisher Loop vegetation was in transition. The slope between the Presidio Chapel and Infantry Terrace shows the emergence of young trees which start to replace trees lost in the large grading operation in the early 1930's associated with the construction of both Fisher Loop and the Presidio Chapel. Included in this young tree stand is the extant memorial Monterey Cypress dedicated in 1936 to former commanding officer Colonel Charles Stone Jr. (see Small Scale Feature F.25). Also included in this tree stand, though not yet clear in the 1948 aerial, is the Blue Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'*, which also exists to this day and is visible as a very young planting in the ground shot from 1940 (see Figure A-31).

Figure C-10
Ornamental foundation plantings at the Presidio Chapel (northeast corner) c. 1949.

The ornamental foundation plantings at the Presidio Chapel, like most Presidio buildings have evolved over time as plants were added and removed for every reason from plant mortality to the changing whims of the gardener. Historic and period photos of the landscape at Building 130 show it as being generally consistent with the plant palette and landscape character of other buildings within the Main Post. However, just as the building's architecture is a bit more ornamental than most other Presidio buildings, so was its landscape, probably the result of the elevated status this building had as a place of worship within the context of US Army life. An image from 1949 (see Figure C-10) shows a collection of small informally arranged landscape

shrubs around the foundation of the building. The plants appear smaller than what you would expect for a then nine year old building, however given the fact that the building was constructed at height of the Great Depression it is likely that the landscaping of the building was both delayed and restrained. Actual plant species are impossible to determine from the 1949 image however the use of ornamental evergreens accentuating the buildings corners and vertical elements is apparent. This particular landscape gesture is both consistent with other plantings of that period both on and off of the Presidio.

Period photos from the early 1950's of the eastern façade of the building start to reveal the maturing landscape with random height plants along the building's foundation with accents at the corners and framing the stairs up to the covered portico. With more of their character visible because of their age it is easier to identify these plant types. Shown at the northeast corner of the building is what is most likely a English Laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus*, while along the front of the porch the rounded clipped plants are likely *Cotoneaster sp.* or *Abelia sp.* and the low evergreens flanking the walk *Juniper sp.* Also flanking the stairs closer to the building is an airy open plant that is quite likely Heavenly Bamboo, *Nandina domestica*, always a good choice next to a house of worship. All of these plants are fairly common and all but the Nandina are still found on the Presidio in great numbers. The unique plant in the photos is the palm at the southeast corner of the building which may be the palm that still exists there today. Today at both the southeast and southwest corners of the building on either side of the church's apse are two Guadalupe Palms, *Brahea edulis*. Palms at this location are visible in the 1948 aerial (see Figure A-20) and given the slow growth rate of these plants it is quite possible that the existing palms there toady are the same plant from as far back as the late 1940's.

On the north façade of the building, flanking the church's main entry way are two large Irish Yews, *Taxus b. 'Stricta'*. These slow growing highly ornamental trees were planted in other locations in the main post in both as formal and less formal settings. We know that in 1966 some landscape work was undertaken at the chapel where it is noted that the Irish yew to the west of the door existed and that a companion Irish Yew was to be planted on the eastern side, possibly to replace one that had died. This symmetrical planting framing the front entry is both a common design approach to buildings such as this both historically and even into the present.

The triangular sloped area north of the Presidio Chapel inside of the alignment of Fisher Loop has a handful of trees that are most likely the same Red Flowering Gums, *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, that exist today, seen in the on-the-ground photo from 1951 (see Figure A-30). The building site of the future Golden Gate Club is under construction and when compared with the 1938 aerial clearly shows the extent of the tree removal required for the construction of the building and its connecting driveway to Fisher Loop. The band of remaining Monterey Cypress can be seen in the 1948 aerial as well as the two on-the-ground photos taken shortly after (see Figures A-20, A-28, A-29).

Today the area retains much of the planted character that existed at the end of the period of significance. The backs of Montgomery Street barracks remained free of significant vegetation even before recent construction activities impacted the site. At Building 104, now the Walt Disney Family Museum (WDFM), outside of the now filled-in courtyard, the ground retains a very simple planting palette between the back of the building and Taylor Road and between the adjacent barrack structures. Two Cajeput trees, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, are set at the end of the two building wings that project toward Taylor Road. The planted ground plane adjacent to Building 104, is either lawn or a low groundcover, *Euonymus fortunei* (no common name).

The area between Taylor Road and Ord Street, with Sheridan Avenue to the south and Lincoln to the north still has the two Canary Island Date palms west of Building 116 from the period of significance. Within the area between Buildings 104 and 122 the recently completed WDFM improved the parking area with a simple planting palette of two new tree species, Chinese Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia*, and Brisbane Box. The ground cover from Building 104, *Euonymus fortunei* is

repeated in the parking area with the addition of a more ornamental groundcover, Lantana, *Lantana montevidensis*.

The area along Lincoln Boulevard between Taylor Road and Building 122 retains several mature Monterey Cypress trees from the period of significance. This area was recently augmented with additional young cypress trees as part of the WDFM landscape improvements. Within this grove can be found two mature Toyons, *Arbutus heteromeles*, and a single Canary Island date palm. The date palm, like the five others in the cluster area, date from the period of significance. New plantings immediately adjacent to Building 122, also part of the WDFM complex, continue the historically simple planting treatment but also introduce a new a planting area of Aloe, *Aloe sp*, in front of the building, and Hebe, *Hebe sp*. to the north.

The Riley Avenue residential neighborhood retains at least two large Monterey Cypress trees from the original historic forest as well as two younger but still mature cypress trees. The informal cluster of three Canary Island date palms remain in the side yard of Building 126 as well as the California privet hedge along the sidewalk bordering Sheridan Avenue. Additional trees within the neighborhood include two Avocados, *Lauraceae sp*, as well a rare large mature Rubber Tree, *Ficus elastica*. The Rubber Tree, which is from southeast Asia, is more commonly grown here in Northern California as a house plant. It's survival as well as its enormous

Figure C-11
Riley Avenue Residential neighborhood c. 1931.

size is the direct result of the mild winter weather of the Presidio.

West of the Riley Avenue neighborhood in the triangle formed by the convergence of Sheridan Avenue and Lincoln Boulevard, there are a few large trees of various species. Only one tree within this area, a mature Monterey Pine, *Pinus radiata*, is a probable remnant of the historic forest. The rest of the trees in this area were either planted in recent years or volunteered. Recent plantings include a transplanted mature specimen of Italian Stone Pine, *Pinus pinea*, and a young Monterey Cypress planted during a ceremonial event by Native Americans in cooperation with the National Park Service (c. 2001).

The island north of Sheridan Avenue west of Taylor Road and east of Infantry Terrace still retains several of the Monterey Cypress trees growing in a row along Taylor Road, though as noted earlier they are in poor structural condition. Their repeated topping has resulted in co-dominant leaders, an absence of the standard single trunk, and are scheduled to be removed because of their high hazard rating. Just to the west of this line of trees an attractive cluster of

now mature Monterey Cypress exists in what was a mostly open area in the 1948 aerial. A small number of volunteer juvenile Blackwood Acacia, *Acacia melanoxylon*, grows around the perimeter of the historic garage structure, Building 118. Small scale native wetland plants, *Juncus sp.*, are clustered in the shadows of the cypress near the non-extant storage structure, Building 117.

To the north and east of the Golden Gate Club there are Monterey Cypress trees which are remnants of the historic forest though, they are in decline and individuals have been removed in the recent past. Along the National Cemetery's boundary gate east of the Golden Gate Club, there are also remnant historic forest trees growing in a narrow row. In the oval-shaped lawn south of Building 135, ringed by Fisher Loop, a historic 1950s-era photo shows an open lawn filled with soldiers as part a formal ceremony (see Figure A-30). This area now has a grove of Hawthorns, *Crataegus sp.* planted in its center. The front entry courtyard of the building today retains much of the same simple formal character that is seen in the 1950 photo (see Figure A-29), including the central walkway with a planted area in the middle. Flanking the front entry are two mismatched Windmill Palms, *Trachycarpus fortunei*. Surrounding the courtyard and standing at attention are recently planted evergreen Thujas, *Thuja 'Emeral Cone'*, as well as other small scale ornamentals. Historically, the lawn areas on both sides of this central walk were much bigger, but over time, additional paving has reduced the area of lawn.

Figure C-12
Red Flowering Gums, *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, along Fisher Loop.

The steep slope between Fisher Loop and Infantry Terrace has filled in with mature trees, mostly eucalyptus, and has reacquired the heavily planted character that existed there before the grading operations of the early 1930's. Still present on this slope is the previously mentioned Blue Atlas Cedar and the memorial cypress, dedicated to Colonel Stone. The grounds immediately surrounding the chapel, Building 130, have mature Irish Yews, *Taxus b.'Stricta'*, the two Guadalupe Palms previously referenced, as well other shrub plantings. To the east of the driveway that is east of the chapel, there is a level area planted with lawn, and includes a paved terrace or patio. Both the lawn and the patio date from outside the period of significance, as this area was originally planted with ice plant. The slope from the chapel down to the Golden Gate Club retains Red Flowering Gums from the period of significance.

Circulation

The first roadway that appears within the study area during the American Period appears on a 1870 map that shows a north /south road segment extending from the north end of the future Main Parade (see Figure A-6). This road segment is not orthogonal to the laundresses' quarters and seems oddly out of place. However, it does not appear on the later 1880 map (see Figure A-7). In the earlier 1870 image the roadway alignment shown outside of the cluster area includes a section of roadway crossing through an extremely steep section of the bluff suggesting that this image may not be an accurate representation of the roadways. In the 1880 image (Figure A-7) the uniform relationship between the roadways (the predecessor of Montgomery Street) east of the laundresses' quarters seems to be in a more likely position than what is shown in the 1870 map. Also in the 1880 map the east/west alignment of Sheridan Avenue appears for the first time. The development of the Montgomery Street barracks (Buildings 101, 102, 103, 105, and 105) in the 1890's resulted in the parallel and orthogonal development of both Montgomery Street and the back service alley, Taylor Road as well. By 1904 Sheridan Avenue extended west toward the National Cemetery (see Figure A-10). Ord Street intersects with Sheridan Avenue and runs north to provide access to the newly built NCO Quarters as well as the Post Gymnasium (Building 122). Miles Street appears on the 1918 map as an east/west connector between Taylor Road and Ord Street (see Figure A-13).

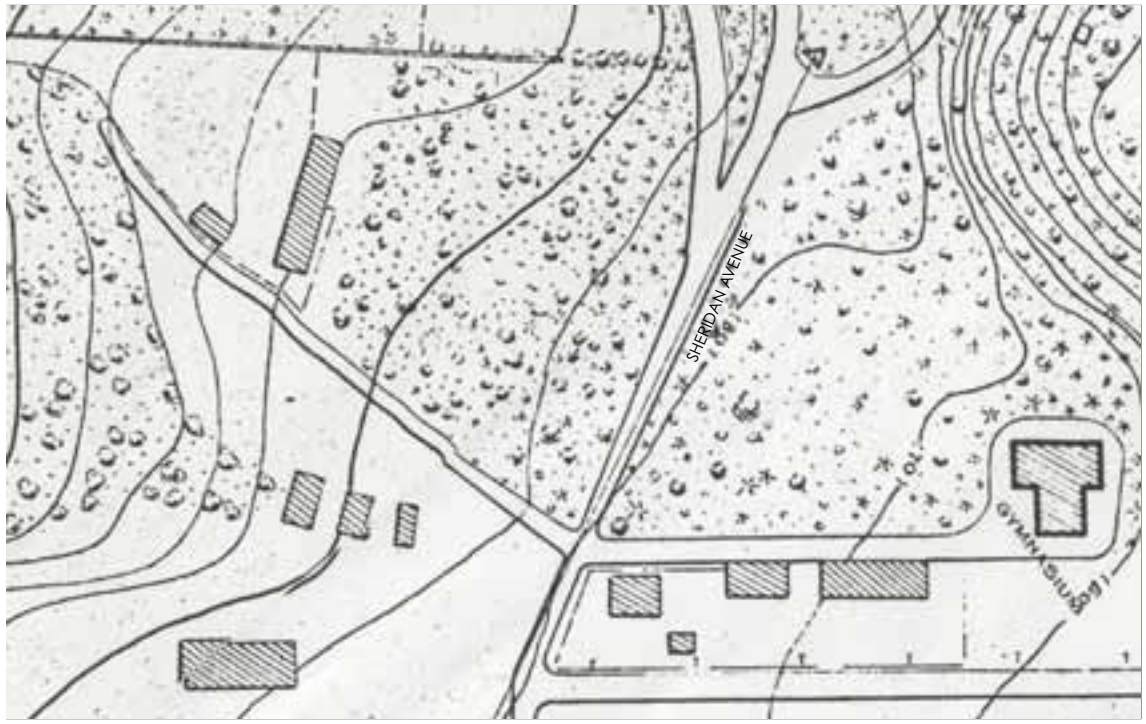


Figure C-13
1907 map depicting informal diagonal road running up the slope south of Sheridan Avenue.

Also shown on the 1907 map is an informal diagonal road running up the slope south of Sheridan Avenue. While this in the vicinity of the present-day Fisher Loop, its alignment is clearly different from the present-day loop road. This same roadway alignment was shown in the 1915 map with only a slight adjustment to it. In the 1928 map (see Figure C-15), this area is labeled as "Igorote Village" and has small buildings clustered on either side of it. All remnant of this early road were removed when the modern-day Fisher Loop was constructed as part of the Presidio Chapel development in 1931 (see Figure A-16). Some confusion exists about when Fisher Loop was constructed, with the NHL Update incorrectly listing its

construction date as 1912. In or around 1934, Fisher Loop was extended at its western edge to form a connection to the National Cemetery's East Gate. Undoubtedly the East Gate and short extension provided a functional relationship between the Presidio Chapel and the National Cemetery during military funerals.

Infantry Terrace was constructed in 1909, joining Sheridan Avenue from the southeast. Also in 1909, Riley Avenue was constructed with three NCO houses on its east side, and providing access to the front door of the Post Gymnasium (Building 122). Riley Avenue branched off Sheridan Avenue near the intersection of Infantry Terrace. Originally Riley Avenue terminated at the Post Gymnasium, and formed a loop with Ord Street, but by 1915, it appears on a map extended to connect to the new segment of Lincoln Boulevard running along the top of the bluff (see Figures A-12 and C-14). The remaining roadway development within the cluster area centered around Building 100. In the 1915 map, Montgomery Street is shown extended south past Sheridan to provide street frontage to Building 100. With the construction of the Presidio Theatre (Building 99) in 1939, Montgomery Street was fully extended to meet Moraga Avenue, and Bliss Road was built to provide a connector between Montgomery Street and Infantry Terrace (see Figure A-19).

Figure C-14
1915 photo of Building 122 (Post Gymnasium) with Riley Avenue extending past Ord Street to Lincoln Boulevard.

By 1943 the present-day roadway system was complete. Less is known about the pedestrian connections and walkways as they are not typically indicated in the period maps and surveys. Visible in the 1948 aerial are the same pedestrian connections that still exist today including the walkway up the hill to the Presidio Chapel from Infantry Terrace which is aligned with the walkway from the Post Theatre. Also visible in the 1948 aerial is the walkway along the north side of Sheridan Avenue, the walkways on both sides of Riley, and most notably the walkway pattern in the courtyards of the Montgomery Street barracks as well as the associated walkway laid out in a chevron pattern just to the east along Taylor Road (see Figure A-21).

Buildings & Structures

As might be expected, the progression of the buildings within the cluster area closely follows that of the roadways. The first collection of buildings, the laundresses' quarters were arranged in a north /south row near the bluff with the Spanish / Indian cemetery at its north end and the site of the future Building 102 at its south end. Nine large structures are shown in the 1870 map. Also shown on this same map, a parallel row of much smaller structures, are seen short distance to the west which were presumably the laundresses' privies (see Figure A-6). By 1880 (see Figure A-7) the gap between the first and second structure which was shown in the 1870 map, and is assumed to be the cemetery, is filled with a new building, resulting in a row of ten buildings. The outbuildings in the back are shown in greater detail and vary in size. There are approximately fifteen very small structures, perhaps the privies, and also an additional twelve structures that are larger than the privies that might have been for storage or some other support function. While little is known about these structures what is clear is that they are facing east to the roadway that would later become Montgomery Street. Just to the south and aligned with the laundresses' quarters is a large unidentified "u"-shaped building, perhaps an animal stockade.

The post trader or sutler's house was constructed in 1885 and it today known as Building 116. It is the oldest extant structure within the cluster area. The Italianate wood structure was originally the residence for the sutler, Angelo Beretta and his large family. It was part of a row of three structures, the other two being married men's quarters along what would be Ord Street in the future. The US Army's practice of allowing sutlers to operate as post traders was ended in 1889, at which time the building was purchased by the Army and converted to a duplex for noncommissioned officers (see Figure A-10).

The construction of the sutler's house was followed by the construction of the Montgomery Street barracks (Buildings 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105) between the years 1895 to1897. Like their predecessors, the laundresses' quarters,

Figure C-15
1940 photo of Building 116, originally the sutler residence, showing the enclosed front porch .

Figure C-16
1909 photo of Montgomery Street Barracks, with Taylor Road and sutler house behind (left of photo)

these new barracks faced east along the now well-defined Montgomery Street with a one-story front porch spanning the building's entire width. Each barrack was an imposing two-story building with a tall attic and basement story. Built solidly of stone, red brick, and slate, they conveyed a sense of permanence and power to the Main Post. Their west sides contained back doors, an open courtyard and mess hall kitchens, and therefore Taylor Road was constructed to provide a service road from the west. The courtyards were used for deliveries and back-of-house functions supporting the barracks and their occupants. Each building was a two-company barrack, separated down the middle with a solid wall. Each side of the building contained its own mess hall, latrine, day rooms, and sleeping quarters. In early aerial photos, delivery drop-off areas are evident at the southwest corner of the barracks buildings, off Taylor Road. The next building to be added to this area was the Post Gymnasium (Building 122), which was constructed in 1904. Using brick construction and building massing similar to the Montgomery Street barracks, its front elevation faces west, toward the bay, with its back to the Montgomery Street barracks. Today it fronts onto Riley Avenue though at the time it was built, Ord Street was the only road connecting to it, from the rear, as seen in the 1907 map (see Figure A-11).

The same 1907 image (Figure A-11) starts to show the emergence of the small collection of buildings on the south side of Sheridan along an informal roadway leading up the hill toward the National Cemetery. This is the same area later referred to as "Igorote Village" in the 1928 map (see Figure A-15). These buildings were demolished in order to accommodate the eventual grading for Fisher Loop and the construction of the Presidio Chapel in 1931. The nature of the buildings in the "Igorote Village" is characterized in a letter from a commander requesting to destroy the twelve buildings in 1928. The buildings were said to have been built by the enlisted men out of salvaged material, and the commander asserted that the buildings were unsanitary, rotten, and not even fit for animals (*Defender of the Gate*, Volume II, page 637).

The Post Gymnasium's lack of road to its front door, was resolved with the construction of Riley Avenue in 1909. The construction of Riley Avenue coincided with the addition of three duplexes to house non-commissioned officers and their families. These modest two storey red brick homes (Buildings 124, 125, and 126) are the only residential buildings of this type in the Presidio (see Figure C-17). Another addition from this time period is the small red brick switching station (Building 107) constructed in 1911 on the north end of Taylor Road opposite the barracks (see Figure A-12).

The decade of the 1930s saw a significant number of buildings constructed within the cluster area, completing the district (except for the Golden Gate Club which was built in 1949). The first building that was constructed during this period was Building 123, the red brick garage structure on the short section of Ord Street where it

Figure C-17
1909 photo of Buildings 124, 125 and 126 duplexes to house non-commissioned officers and their familes.

intersects with Riley Avenue. This multi-car garage was the first of several structures built around this time to accommodate automobiles. Next in order was the construction of the three non-commissioned officers family quarters (Buildings 127, 128 and 129) which were constructed in 1931. These three duplexes on the west side of Riley Avenue completed the residential neighborhood. Unlike the earlier brick residences across the street these two storey red brick structures are the same building type as was constructed on Liggett and Portola through the remainder of the decade. Under construction at the same time as the last three Riley Avenue duplexes was the Presidio Chapel, which was completed in 1932. The Presidio Chapel, a white stucco Spanish colonial revival structure with a highly decorative terra cotta door surround, and a short bell tower, was set atop a new terrace with a small parking area located to its west.

At some point during the 1930's three long garage structures were built along Taylor Road and Miles Street and behind the Post Gymnasium. These buildings which were removed before 1955 appear to have been a series of individual covered parking stalls and are most clearly seen in the 1936 map (see Figure A-17). Another building that was added sometime in the mid 1930's was Building 117, a modest wood frame building west of Taylor Road behind Building 100. It was a storage structure accessed directly from Sheridan Avenue. The curb cut along Sheridan Avenue that provided access to this building can still be seen today. In 1940 several small buildings were added to the Taylor Road area. These include two more garage structures (Buildings 113 and 118), a machine gun shed (Building 112), and a storage / electrical shop (Building 108). Buildings 113 on Ord Street and 118 on Taylor Road behind Building 100 are identical concrete and stucco structures that remain today. Building 112 was also concrete and stucco and was located on Taylor behind Building 102. Building 108, the storage / electric shop is a small concrete utilitarian building on the north end of Taylor Road adjacent to the 1911 structure (Building 107). The 1943 map (see Figure A-19), is the best graphic that illustrates the collection of buildings standing at that time. After the period of significance, most of the buildings between Taylor Road and Ord Street were removed, leaving the largely open area that remains today.

The last historically significant building to be constructed in this cluster was Building 135 (now known as the Golden Gate Club), completed in 1949. The building is recognized for its important role as a venue where two joint-security treaties were signed in 1951, contributing to the conclusion of the Second World War. Located along the northern edge of Fisher Loop, opposite the Presidio Chapel was originally called the Enlisted Service Club, then the NCO Club and now the Golden Gate Club. It has a modernist architectural expression due to its exposed concrete walls and large expanses of glass, frequently installed in metal sash. The two-story ballroom takes advantage of its views to the bay with giant plate glass windows, the largest windows anywhere in the Main Post. But the building also uses architectural elements like sloping clay tile roofs, exposed beams and rafters, and a front courtyard surrounded by on three sides by open loggias with columns, to echo some of the nearby Spanish Colonial Revival architecture (see Figure C-18).

Changes to this collection of buildings since 1949, aside from the previously mentioned removals, has included the replacement of three small storage sheds behind the Riley residential units 125, 125 and 126. The three original storage sheds have been replaced with three similar-scaled structures around 1970, but are now located closer to Ord Street than their predecessors. For a brief period a metal quonset structure was located on Ord Street just behind Building 116 (see Figure A-24). And in 1969, Building 109, a concrete masonry structure with a tin roof housing an electrical sub-station was added on the north end of Taylor Road adjacent to Buildings 107 and 108. In recent years, two of the Montgomery Street barracks' (Buildings 100 and 104) rear courtyards which face Taylor Street have been infilled to accommodate tenants and building programs.

Figure C-18
Originally the Enlisted Service Club, the Golden Gate Club's front courtyard is surrounded by by open loggias and columns.

Figure C-19
1981 photo of Building 107 (small red brick switching station) constructed in 1911 on the north end of Taylor Road.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are found throughout the site and help define the character of the cultural landscape. Developed in association with the roadways, buildings, and the occupancy of the site these features often reflect the influences of the period within which they were added.

Small-scale features associated with the oldest surviving structures include the walkways between Montgomery Street narracks structures and the walkway and brick drainage swales along Ord Street.

The Riley Avenue residential neighborhood includes a number of paths and drainage swales which probably date from the period of significance as well as recent additions such as chain link fencing and clothesline poles.

The Fisher Loop area has a number of limited small scale features directly associated with its construction in the 1930's while the Presidio Chapel in particular contains a number on recent additions such as memorial plaques and remembrances.

For a listing of the small scale features see Table 2 on page 40. The table notes which small features dates before the end of the period of significance. The following images include all of the small scale features listed in Table 2 as well as a variety of miscellaneous images of small scale features that are found throughout the district. These miscellaneous small scale features are too numerous to list and map and in most cases are likely to date from after the end of the period of significance. However their combined character and feel do contribute to the cultural landscape of the district.

F.24
Stucco sign

F.25
Plaque honoring Charles B. Stone, Jr. C.O. Presidio, 1930-1933

F.26
Post Chapel sign

F.27
Memorial garden

F.29
U.S. Army Chaplins Memorial

F.28
Viet Nam memorial

F.30
Stairs and cheek walls

F.31
D' Day Memorial

F.32
Drip-line concrete swale

F.33
Drainage head wall

F.34
Cast stone lamp post

F.35
Concrete driveway curb-cut

F.36
Metal pipe railings

F.37
Concrete drainage swale

F.37
Concrete drainage swale

F.37
Concrete drainage swale

F.38
Metal boot scraper in porch stoop

F.39
Concrete apron to Building 123

F.40
Concrete apron to Building 113

F.41
Masonry and concrete drainage swale

F.42
Masonry and concrete drainage swale

F.43
Metal pipe railings

F.44
Concrete wall

F.45
Manhole cover

F.46
Garbage can pad

MISCELLANEOUS

Pedestrian path light at Buildings 122 and 104

Parking lot light, west of Building 130

Parking lot light, west of Building 103

Walkway railing and lights, between Building 122 and 104

Basement entry walkway and walls of Building 104

Walkway and furnishings north of Building 122

Building signage at 122

Two-sided kiosk at Building 104

Active fire hydrant, Riley Avenue c. 1950

Water valve cover for abandoned water system, along Riley Avenue. Note 1942 date on outer rim

Manholes for active utilities

Tiled courtyard entry for Building 135

Clothesline near Riley Avenue housing, c. 1960s

C.3 Assessing Historic Integrity

Integrity in a cultural landscape relates to its ability to convey its significance. An integrity assessment evaluates the existence and condition of landscape features from a site's period of significance, using individual qualities of integrity as part of the overall assessment. The National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. Within the context of the Presidio NHL, all seven aspects of integrity are important.

The seven aspects of integrity are defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* They are as follows:

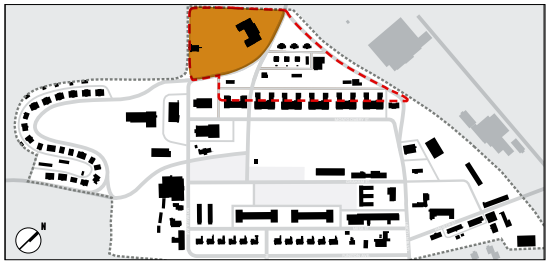
- **Location** — the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.
- **Design** — the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape.
- **Setting** — the physical environment of the cultural landscape.
- **Materials** — the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape.
- **Workmanship** — the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling** — a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** — the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

Assessing the integrity of a growing and changing landscape is a complex matter. Within the West of Main Parade cluster area, trees and plants have grown and died, buildings have been constructed and demolished and land uses have changed since the US Army has left the post. However, the general character of the West of Main Parade cluster area has remained basically the same as it was at the end of the period of significance. Few new elements have been added to this landscape since the period of significance ended, and the removal of historic elements has been limited. For example, eight buildings have been demolished within the Taylor Road/Ord Street area since 1945, which clearly has impacted the historic character of this area, but these demolitions have not affected the character of the Riley Avenue neighborhood nor the area around the Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club.

In all, the West of the Main Parade cluster area retains integrity as a contributing element of the NHL, and each sub-area retains integrity as well. The following section analyzes the aspects of integrity for each sub-area, noting where aspects of integrity remain and where they have been dimished since the end of the period of significance.

Figure C-20
1950s aerial photograph.

Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club



Location: The Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club retain integrity of location because they continue to offer places of worship and gathering to the community in the same location they were originally designed and constructed.

Design: This landscape area retains integrity of design based on its continued display of the characteristics that defined its original design. The location and patterns of the plants on the site, although not all original plant materials, for the most part perpetuates the original site design. The only area where the historic planting design has been compromised is east of the chapel where encroaching volunteer vegetation has turned an open bluff into a wooded one. Fisher Loop, listed as a contributing road corridor, was originally constructed at the same time as the Presidio Chapel (1932) and retains most of its original alignment and features. The addition of paved parking lot north of the Golden Gate Club took place after the period of significance and altered Fisher Loop somewhat but not enough to compromise its integrity. Changes to the parking lot west of the Chapel after the end of the period of significance (1945) have also altered its original size and removed portions of the historic forest. These two parking lots, however, do not compromise the design integrity of the overall site.

Setting: The Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club area retains integrity of setting. Still somewhat isolated from the Main Post and its day-to-day activity, this area occupies a tranquil setting, elevated somewhat above the Main Post with attractive views to the bay. Little encroachment from other Main Post developments over the years has disturbed this setting.

Materials: This area retains integrity of materials. The asphalt roads have been resurfaced and otherwise repaired over the years but this work was done using asphalt, the original material. Most of the historic circulation features such as sidewalks and stairs consist of original materials. Landscape materials which make up the ground cover and foundation plantings have undergone the most change, and in many cases, the original plants are not known. Based on evidence provided by historic photographs and a plant inventory, it appears that contemporary plant materials that replaced the historic materials are compatible in size and scale, resulting in a continuity of form for landscape materials.

Workmanship: The Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club area retains integrity of workmanship primarily for the buildings and circulation systems on the site. The buildings have undergone very few changes. The roads and sidewalks have undoubtedly been repaired over the years but they retain most aspects of their original workmanship. Later landscape elements north and east of the chapel, specifically tiled exterior pads and the ramp leading to the enclosed side loggia, exhibit a lower level of workmanship but these do not detract from the surrounding historic features.

Feeling: The landscape around the Presidio Chapel retains integrity of feeling, though this aspect of integrity is also strongly compromised by tree growth that has filled in formerly open areas. The chapel originally had a feeling of openness with a commanding presence

overlooking the Main Post toward its east side. Today, this feeling has been compromised by the tree growth that has filled in the open area to the east of the chapel and destroyed its views and visibility from below. The landscape around the Golden Gate Club retains integrity of feeling. Its dramatic views to the bay are still present through the Monterey Cypress trees that stand to the north and east of the building. Both the chapel and the club retain the feeling of being removed from the daily activity of the Main Post, providing a historic sense of both buildings' original use and special status as places for worship, recreation and social activities.

Association: The landscapes surrounding the Presidio Chapel and the Golden Gate Club retain integrity of association. They are visible reminders of Army life, as places where military personnel and their families would worship and recreate. The connection between the chapel and the cemetery tells a story of military funerals and burials. And, because the chapel is still used as a place of worship and the Golden Gate Club still hosts community gatherings and social events, the link between their historic use and their current-day use helps enforce the original association between the users and the landscape.

Figure C-21
Monterey Cypress trees that stand to the north and east of the Golden Gate Club.

Figure C-22
Contributing landscape features - Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club.

EXTANT HISTORIC FEATURES

- Road corridor
- Sidewalk/paved surfaces
- Historic buildings
- Foundation planting/lawn areas
- Trees, palms and hedges

NON-HISTORIC OR MISSING FEATURES

- Buildings from the end of the Period of Significance (1945) now non-extant
- Tree planting from after 1945
- Non-contributing buildings and additions

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

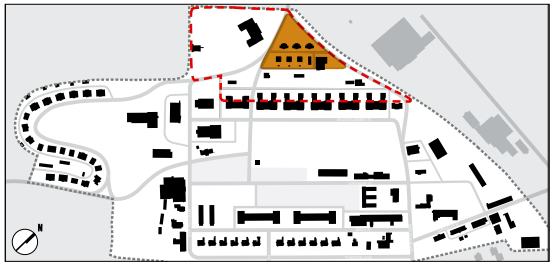
- F.23 Both historic and non-historic small scale features (see Table 2 on page 40)

Note: Contributing landscape features are shown in color. Areas without integrity and/or not significant are in white.

Contributing Landscape Features

- A concrete staircase on the slope east of the Chapel, connecting the Chapel side yard to Infantry Terrace below.
- The triangular sloping open space north of the Chapel surrounding all three sides by Fisher Loop, with a concrete sidewalk on its eastern edge.
- Trees either singly or in groups in the triangular open space or east of it, in the area between Fisher Loop and Infantry Terrace.
- Historic forest sections south and west of the Chapel.
- The oval lawn panel south of the Golden Gate Club, including the asphalt driveway that surrounds it, and a cluster of trees at its southeast edge.
- The system of sidewalks east of the building.
- The sloping lawn area that wraps the building's north and east side, extending from the building to the Infantry Terrace/Sheridan Avenue curb.
- Trees in this lawn located north and east of the building close to the road.
- In the entry courtyard, the central walkway leading to the front door, the concrete walk parallel to the driveway, and the oval shaped planter area defined by a rounded curb.
- Panoramic views to the bay from the Golden Gate Club.

Riley Avenue



Location: The Riley Avenue residential area has integrity of location because it continues as a residential enclave on the edge of the Main Post.

Design: The landscape of this area retains integrity of design based of its continued display of the characteristics that defined its original design. Simple foundation plantings around each building, with a few large trees sprinkled through the site, characterize its design. The plants that exist today around the residences may not be original plant materials, but for the most part they perpetuate the original site design.

Setting: The Riley Avenue area retains integrity of setting. It is still a somewhat isolated residential enclave surrounded by busy roads. The new use for the former Post Gymnasium as office and exhibit space for WDFM, does not compromise its setting. There are no new buildings or landscape features from outside the period of significance within this area.

Materials: This area retains integrity of materials. The asphalt roads have been resurfaced and otherwise repaired over the years but this work was done using asphalt, the original material. Most of the historic circulation features such as sidewalks and stairs consist of original materials. Contemporary plant materials that replaced the historic materials are compatible replacements. Large trees growing randomly within the area are remnants of the historic forest. However, in recent years many of these large trees have died or been removed due to declining health. Adjacent to Building 122, some new trees of the same species have recently been planted to augment this loss.

Workmanship: The Riley Avenue area retains integrity of workmanship primarily for the buildings and circulation systems on the site. The buildings, roads and sidewalks have undergone very few changes.

Figure C-23
Residential character of Riley Avenue.

Feeling: The area retains integrity of feeling. It is a landscape of small houses and small landscape features, retaining the original feeling of simplicity and domesticity. The random placement of large trees on the edges of the residential areas maintains a historic reference to the historic forest that once occupied this site.

Association: This area retains integrity of association although it has been diminished by new uses of some contributing buildings. The most significant change in association on Riley Avenue is due to Building 122's change of use. The Army used this building first as a gymnasium for soldiers, then in the late 20th century, as an arts and crafts center for military families. Today it is used by the Walt Disney Family Museum as a gallery and curatorial facility. This new use detracts from Riley Avenue's integrity of association, but because the majority of the street continues to be used for housing, the link between its history and its landscape can still be understood.

Figure C-24
Recently rehabilitated Building 122 as a gallery and curatorial facility.

Figure C-25
Contributing landscape features - Riley Avenue.

EXTANT HISTORIC FEATURES

- Road corridor
- Sidewalk/paved surfaces
- Historic buildings
- Foundation planting/lawn areas
- Trees, palms and hedges

NON-HISTORIC OR MISSING FEATURES

- Buildings from the end of the Period of Significance (1945) now non-extant
- Tree planting from after 1945
- Non-contributing buildings and additions

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

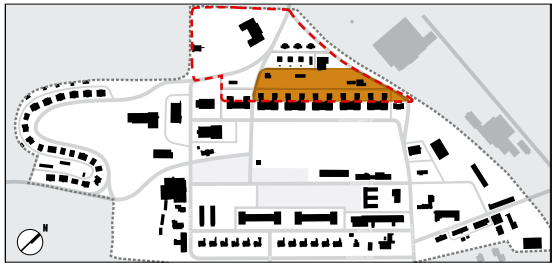
- F.23 Both historic and non-historic small scale features (see Table 2 on page 40)

Note: Contributing landscape features are shown in color. Areas without integrity and/or not significant are in white.

Contributing Landscape Features

- The flat lawn areas around the residential buildings with foundation plantings surrounding each building. This also includes a network of narrow concrete sidewalks set in the lawn.
- The road corridors of Riley, Ord and Lincoln retain much of their original width and layout.
- Palms and hedge south of Building 126, adjacent to Sheridan Avenue.
- Linear views to the bay from Riley Avenue.

Backs of the Montgomery Street Barracks, Taylor Road and Ord Street



Location: The area between defined by Sheridan Avenue, Taylor Road, Lincoln Boulevard, and Ord Street retains integrity of location because it continues as a parking and service area, in its original relationship to the Main Parade and barracks.

Design: The landscape of this area lacks integrity of design because it is missing many of the buildings that characterized its historic design. With only the original road network remaining, the original design of the area is only partially visible today. The backyards and courtyards of the Montgomery Street Barracks retain only fragments of their original sidewalks, truck loading areas, and landscape materials. The back yard of Building 106 alone retains design integrity. With only the original road network remaining, the original design of the area is only partially visible today.

Setting: The Taylor Road/Ord Street area retains only partial integrity of its setting. The physical environment has changed due to demolition of historic buildings, and due to the infilling of Building 104's courtyard.

Materials: This area retains integrity of materials. The asphalt roads have been resurfaced and otherwise repaired over the years but this work was done using asphalt, the original material. Most of the historic circulation features such as sidewalks and stairs consist of original materials. There are original stone-lined runnels on Ord Street. A few historic plant materials, such as the Canary Island date palms remain from the period of significance.

Figure C-26
Stone-lined runnels on Ord Street.

Workmanship: This area retains partial integrity of workmanship. Because most of the buildings that filled this area during the period of significance are no longer extant, the integrity of the area's workmanship is diminished.

Feeling: The area retains partial integrity of feeling. It retains its functional, back-of-house feeling. As a present-day parking lot, it evokes much of the functional feeling it would have had during the period of significance. The flat grass areas and behind, and the sloping side yards between, the Montgomery Street barracks still serve as service areas with modest planting. New features, such as those associated with the WDFM parking area, are compatible in feeling with the historic surrounds. What compromises the integrity of its feeling is the openness of the area due to building removal, creating an expansive feeling that did not exist historically.

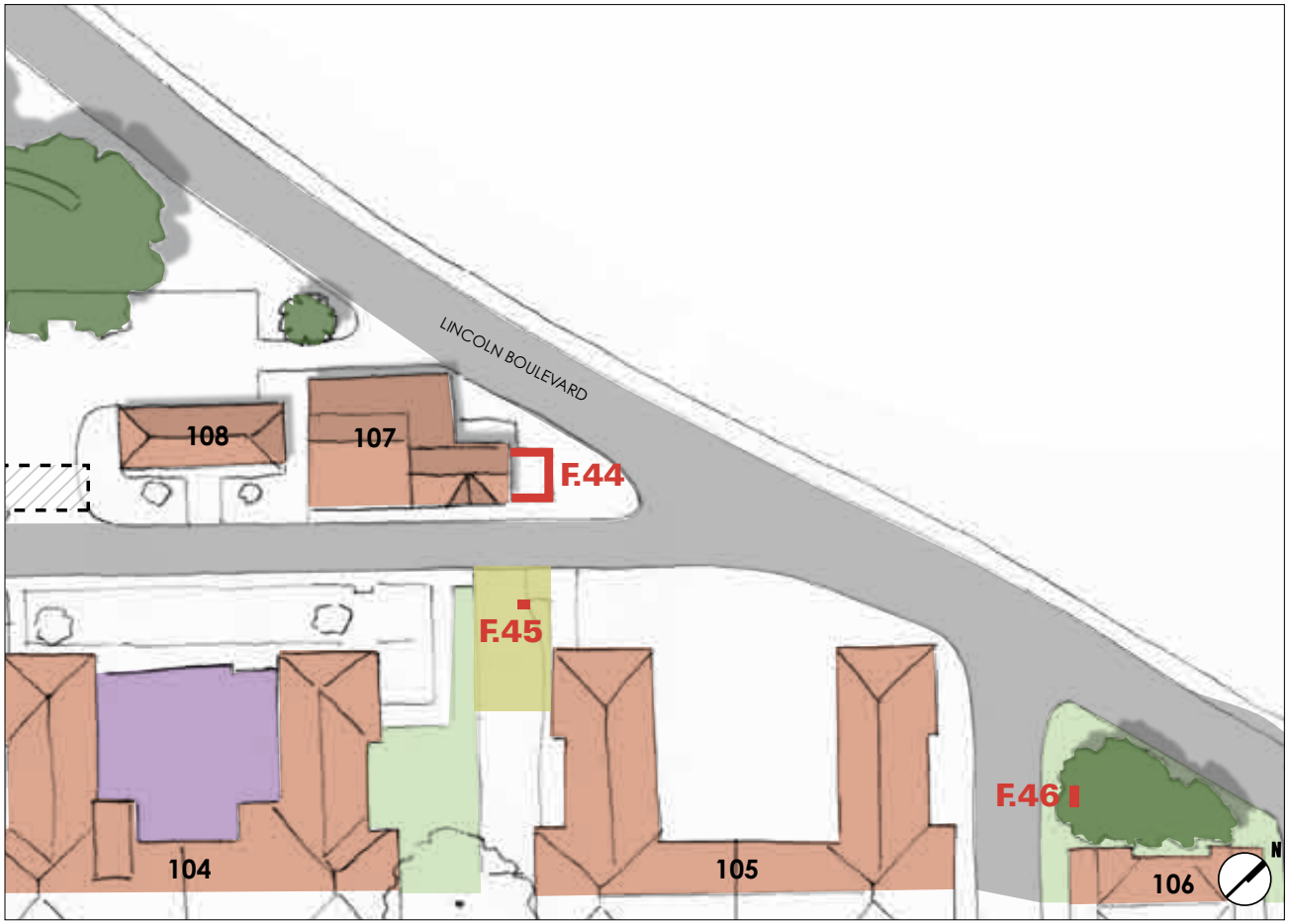
Association: This area retains partial integrity of association. Its continued use for parking and to provide service access to the backs of buildings allows it to retain its historic associations to the Montgomery Street barracks and to the residences facing Riley Avenue. Demolition of buildings between Taylor Road and Ord Street has altered historic associations from a once-densely-built area to an open space. New uses in the barracks like the Walt Disney Family Museum and other office tenants, as well as empty barracks, have altered the historical way the Army used this area. The infilling of the Building 104 courtyard has changed its association as a service area, although the other Montgomery Street barracks' courtyards have remained largely unchanged. The west sides of the barracks continue to act as the service side of the buildings and Taylor Road continues as a service drive, which partially supports the historic association between the area's history and its landscape.

Contributing Landscape Features

- The road corridors of Taylor, Ord, Lincoln, and Sheridan.
- The landscape north of Building 116 with a flat lawn area marked by two Canary Island date palms.
- Flat grassy areas in the rear courtyards of the Montgomery Street barracks, including a remaining truck loading area behind Building 105.
- The walkways/circulation patterns within the courtyards of Buildings 101 and 102.
- Side yards between the barracks, Buildings 101/102 and 102/103 retain their sloping topography and grass planting.
- The landscape yard behind Building 106, containing lawn, shrubs and one large tree.
- Views to the backs of the barracks, Buildings 100 and 101 from Sheridan Avenue.
- Linear views to the bay from Taylor Road.

Figure C-~~7~~27

Contributing landscape features - Backs of Montgomery Street Barracks, Taylor Road and Ord Street.



EXTANT HISTORIC FEATURES

- Road corridor
- Sidewalk/paved surfaces
- Historic buildings
- Foundation planting/lawn areas
- Trees, palms and hedges

NON-HISTORIC OR MISSING FEATURES

- Buildings from the end of the Period of Significance (1945) now non-extant
- Tree planting from after 1945
- Non-contributing buildings and additions

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

- F.23 Both historic and non-historic small scale features (see Table 2 on page 40)

Note: Contributing landscape features are shown in color. Areas without integrity and/or not significant are in white.

Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace, South of Sheridan

Location: The area defined by Sheridan Avenue, Infantry Terrace, and Taylor Road, retains integrity of location because it continues as a parking and service area.

Design: The landscape of this area retains partial integrity of design because it is missing Building 117 and part of the tree row immediately east of it. The original road network remains but many of the historic trees are missing, meaning the original design of the area is only partially visible today. The one-story structure partially infilling Building 100's courtyard changes the historic design of the courtyard which was originally an open space.

Setting: This area retains partial integrity of its setting. The physical environment has changed due to demolition of historic buildings and the decline and partial removal of the tree row parallel to Taylor Road, as well as volunteer trees growing west of Building 118, filling the triangular area between Infantry Terrace and Sheridan Avenue.

Materials: This area retains partial integrity of materials. The asphalt roads have been resurfaced and otherwise repaired over the years but this work was done using asphalt, the original material. A few historic plant materials, such as mature Monterey Cypress trees remain from the period of significance. Demolition of Building 117 also detracts from the area's material integrity.

Workmanship: This area retains partial integrity of workmanship only for one building and the road circulation systems on the site. Because one of the two original buildings is no longer extant, the integrity of the area's workmanship is diminished.

Feeling: The area retains partial integrity of feeling. It fully retains its functional, back-of-house feeling. As a present-day service road with a garage on it, it evokes much of the feeling it would have had during the period of significance. The flat grass area behind Building 118 is largely unchanged. The mature Monterey Cypress trees reinforce the original feeling of enclosure or screening provided by the historic trees. The one story structure in the Building 100 courtyard detracts from the courtyard's original feeling as a rear service area.

Association: This area has partial integrity of association due to the demolition of Building 117 and due to the change of use of Building 100. Originally occupied by the Army as a barrack, its new use as an office building with meeting and exhibition space compromises the associations between the area's history and its landscape. Building 118, built as a garage in 1940, will remain a garage.

Figure C-28
Taylor Road south of Sheridan Avenue and Building 118.

Contributing Landscape Features

- The road corridors of Taylor Road, Infantry Terrace, and Sheridan Avenue.
- Building 118.
- Linear views to the bay from Taylor Road.

EXTANT HISTORIC FEATURES

- Road corridor
- Sidewalk/paved surfaces
- Historic buildings
- Foundation planting/lawn areas
- Trees, palms and hedges

NON-HISTORIC OR MISSING FEATURES

- Buildings from the end of the Period of Significance (1945) now non-extant
- Tree planting from after 1945
- Non-contributing buildings and additions

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

- F.23 Both historic and non-historic small scale features (see Table 2 on page 40)

Note: Contributing landscape features are shown in color. Areas without integrity and/or not significant are in white.

Figure C-29
Contributing landscape features - Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace, South of Sheridan.

PART 2. TREATMENT

This chapter provides treatment recommendations for the West of Main Parade cluster area, based on the four separate sub-areas that make it up. The primary treatment strategy for the Presidio at large and this cluster area in particular is rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The treatment recommendations which follow take into account the period of significance for the area and the integrity of the features that remain from that time period.

General Treatment Recommendations:

- Maintain and protect historic trees and plant materials to allow them to reach the end of their natural lives. When historic plant materials must be removed because they have reached the end of their life spans, or because their size and structure creates a safety hazard, remove them and replace them in-kind whenever possible. If a substitute species is being considered instead of an in-kind replacement, the substitute species must have the same character as the original being replaced. It must be similar in terms of type, form, shape, and scale.
- Avoid disturbing known or predicted archaeological resources.
- Retain small-scale site features, such as manhole covers, fire hydrants, boot scrapers, stone landscape elements, etc. If replacement of these features becomes necessary, introduce new features that reflect the size, scale, texture, and color of the feature being replaced.
- Conform to the Presidio Trust standards [6] when replacing streetlights and street signs. When introducing new elements such as street furniture, and way finding and directional signage, conform to the Presidio Trust standards.
- New site features are allowed as part of a landscape rehabilitation, but they must be located so as not to damage historic features or to compromise the integrity of an area.
- Locate new surface parking in low-integrity areas (such as former building pads) or areas lacking significant landscape features.
- Where required by accessibility standards, the quantity and locations of ramps, curb cuts and ADA loading zones on historic roads to achieve universal access should have minimal impact on the historic scene and should be the minimum required to meet accessibility standards.

[6] DRAFT Design Review & Permitting Process, Prepared for the Presidio Trust by Swinerton Management & Consulting, Inc., October 2009 (as an update to the Draft Tenant Handbook, 2007); DRAFT Presidio Landscape and Civil Standards, 2011.

Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club

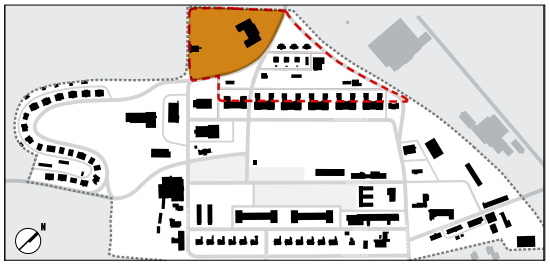


Figure D-1
The Golden Gate Club.

Specific Recommendations

D1 Retain the historic plants that are noted on the Plant Inventory. Introduce replacement plants that are compatible with the historic plant palettes.

D2 Retain the existing Monterey Cypress trees north and east of the Golden Gate Club and reinforce this grouping by adding new trees of the same species.

D3 Retain the historic row of trees lining the National Cemetery fence and reinforce this row by adding new trees of the same species.

D4 Retain historic width and alignment of Fisher Loop. Re-establish missing historic edges on curbs. Limit curbcuts and driveway cuts.

D5 Retain the historic width and alignment of the circular driveway in front of the Golden Gate Club, especially the oval shape of the interior planted island.

D6 Retain the historic width and alignment of the driveway on the south and east sides of the Presidio Chapel.

D7 Retain the concrete stairs.

D8 Maintain openness of open sloping open space.

D9 Retain historic specimen trees.

D10 Retain parking lot and improve its functionality and appearance.

D11 Consider removal of non-historic trees from the area between Fisher Loop and Infantry Terrace to re-establish views.

Figure D-2
Specific recommendations - Presidio Chapel and Golden Gate Club.

Riley Avenue

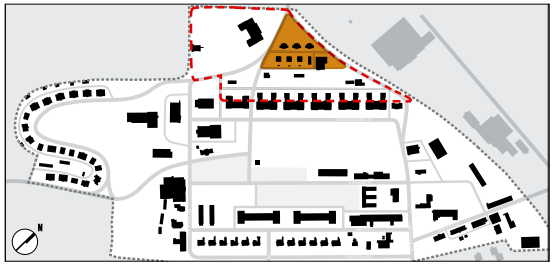


Figure D-3
Palm and hedge adjacent to Sheridan Avenue.

Specific Recommendations

B1 Retain historic character of the open space around and between individual the residential buildings. Use screening hedges only at the outside limits of the neighborhood, but do not remove existing trees to do so.

B2 Retain the historic plants that are noted on the Plant Inventory wherever possible. Introduce replacement plants that are compatible with the historic plant palettes.

B3 Retain the existing historic road configuration of Riley Avenue.

B4 Rehabilitate plantings adjacent to the residential buildings consistent with the sparse foundation plantings found during the period of significance.

B5 Restore the character and pattern of the scattered planting of Monterey Cypress.

B6 Retain and rehabilitate the historic walkways and drainage runnels adjacent to the housing units.

B7 Consider restoring the small storage structures just west of Ord Street (behind Buildings 124 to 126) to their historic locations.

B8 Retain the hedge row and palms.

B9 Retain Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe commemorative tree planted c. 2000 in historic tree location.

Figure D-4
Specific recommendations - Riley Avenue.

Backs of the Montgomery Street Barracks, Taylor Road and Ord Street

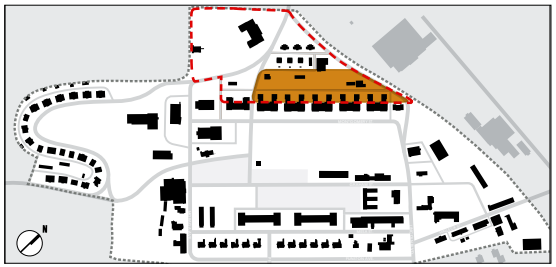


Figure D-5
Taylor Road behind Montgomery Street Barracks..

Specific Recommendations

A1 Retain the historic plants that are noted on the Plant Inventory wherever possible. Introduce replacement plants that are compatible with the historic plant palettes.

A2 Maintain the existing continuously sloping topography of Taylor Road and associated parking lot.

A3 Retain the existing historic configuration of Taylor Road and Ord Street.

A4 Rehabilitate and enhance the historic pattern of ornamental planting to enhance Sheridan Avenue's role as an entry to the Main Post.

A5 Introduce vegetative buffer or screening north of Sheridan Avenue (south of Building 116) to reinforce the fact that buildings formerly stood on this site and blocked the view.

A6 Refer to the historic utilitarian character and light planting when replanting the barracks' courtyards.

A7 Restore missing sidewalks west of the barracks, bringing back their historic patterns and alignment, which includes a diagonal or chevron pattern and also includes crossed sidewalks in the courtyards.

A8 Plant cajeput trees (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) trees behind each barrack to reinforce the historic character of uniformity among the Montgomery Street Barracks.

A9 Match the simple design and limited plant palette of the new parking lot treatment behind Building 104 when designing the remainder of the Taylor Road parking lot to reinforce the historic character of uniformity.

A10 Maintain the terracing of the barracks' side yards and their utilitarian character. Avoid highly ornamental landscaped in the side yards.

A11 Consider restoring the clump of vegetation at the southwest corner of Building 101 evident in historic aerials to both screen the back of the building from Sheridan Avenue and to frame the entry into the Main Parade from the west.

A12 Retain the historic Canary Island date palms.

A13 Retain the historic concrete apron at the front and side of Building 113.

A14 Retain and/or rehabilitate the existing stone runnels on both sides of Ord Street whenever possible.

A15 Retain the historic metal pipe railing south of Building 101.

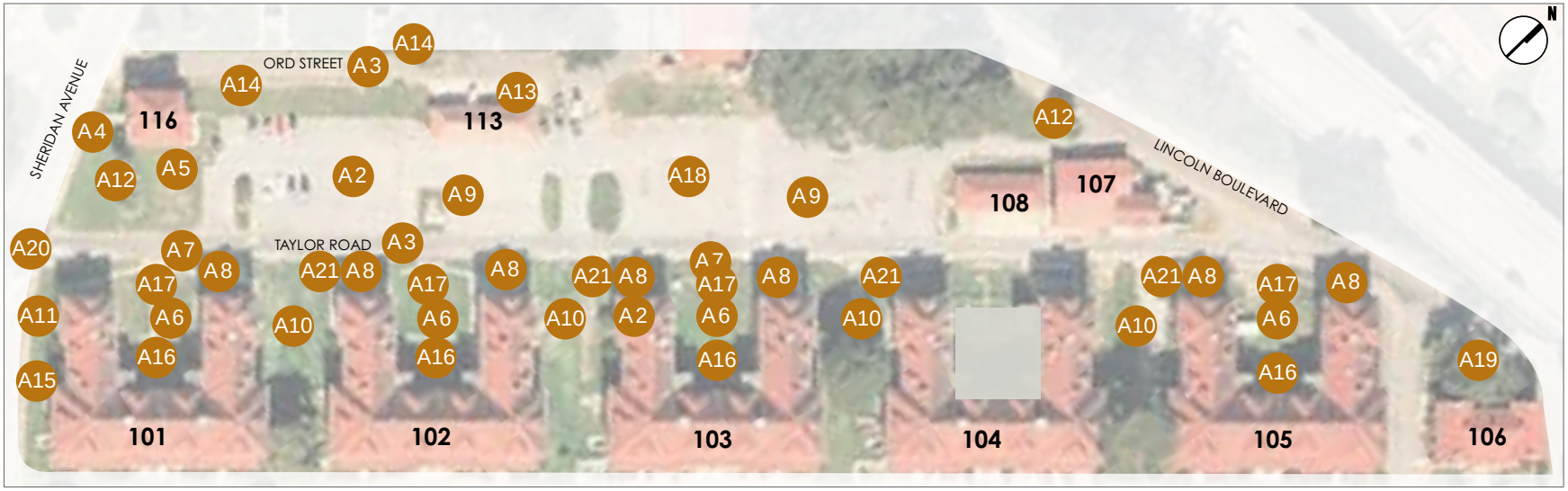


Figure D-6

Specific recommendations - Backs of Montgomery Street barracks, Taylor Road and Ord Street.

A16 Avoid new construction infill in remaining Montgomery Street Barracks courtyards.

A17 Restore historic pattern of walks in courtyards of Buildings 101, 102, 103 and 105.

A18 Use formerly built areas for new surface parking west of Taylor Road.

A19 Retain the trees and landscape materials west of Building 106.

A20 Retain the views to the backs of the Barracks, Buildings 100 and 101 from Sheridan Avenue.

A21 Re-establish truck loading areas at the south west corners of Buildings 102, 103, 104 and 105.

Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace, South of Sheridan

Figure D-7
Building 118.

Figure D-8
Specific recommendations for Taylor Road and Infantry Terrace, South of Sheridan.

Specific Recommendations

C1 Rehabilitate the hedgerow planting along the west side of Taylor Road. Consider alternate species to the existing Monterey Cypress to be consistent with the height of the hedgerow as it was originally maintained by the US Army.

C2 Retain the existing historic configuration of Taylor Road, Bliss Road, Infantry Terrace and Sheridan Avenue.

C3 Rehabilitate and enhance the historic pattern of planting in this area to support Sheridan Avenue's role as an entry to the Main Post.

C4 Retain as many of the existing mature Monterey Cypress as possible.

C5 Consider the addition of new parking west of Building 118 and on the footprint of nonextant Building 117. Utilize the existing curb cut north of Building 117 for access to this area.

C6 Restore the concrete apron in front of historic garage structure Building 118.

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Note: All of these publications are available at the Presidio Trust Library, 34 Graham Street.

THE
PRESIDIO TRUST

West of Main Post Historic Plant Inventory

Presidio of San Francisco,
Prepared by Michael Lamb, Historic Landscape Architect, The Presidio Trust April 26, 2011

Rec # = Record Number: one number per plant
Desig. = Designation: 102-1 means Building 101, The second listed plant species for that building
Unkn. # = Unkown plant number (if any)
Ht. = Height: (Trees only, dimension in feet)
Spread: (Trees only, dimension in feet)
Cal. = Caliper:(Trees only, trunk diameter at 5 feet above grade, dimension as noted)
Age: Relative for species: A= nascent, B= juvenile, C = mature, D= post mature, in decline, Hist= Historic, likely from before 1945, NA = not applicable
Cond. = Condition (Good, fair, poor)
Propagation (Method: seeds, division, cuttings, layering, etc.)

BUILDING 101

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	102-1		Hebe sp.						cuttings	removed for construction
2	102-1		Hebe sp.						cuttings	removed for construction
3	102-1		Hebe sp.						cuttings	removed for construction
4	102-1		Hebe sp.						cuttings	removed for construction
5	101-2		Polystichum munitum						division	removed for construction

BUILDING 102

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	102-1		Watsonia beatricis				NA		seeds, cuttings	removed for construction
2	102-2		Rosmarinus sp.				C	good	cuttings	

BUILDING 103

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	103-1		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	103-1		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	103-1		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
4	103-1		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
5	103-2		Cupressus macrocarpa	50'	60'	6'	C/Hist	good	seeds	ID# XX14

BUILDING 104

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	104-1		Melaleuca quinquenervia				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	104-1		Melaleuca quinquenervia				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	104-2		Euonymus fortuunei				C	good	cuttings	groundcover

BUILDING 105

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	105-1		Cordyline australis				C	poor	cuttings	
2	105-2		Ligustrum vulgare 'Aurea'				C	good	seeds, cuttings	

BUILDING 106

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	106-1		Syzgium paniculatum				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	106-1		Syzgium paniculatum				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	106-1		Syzgium paniculatum				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
4	106-2		Cupressus macrocarpa	50'	40'	6	C/Hist	poor	seeds	
5	106-3		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
6	106-3		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
7	106-4		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
8	106-4		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
9	106-4		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
10	106-4		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
11	106-5		Rhaphiolepis indica				C	poor	cuttings	
12	106-6		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, north side of building
13	106-6		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, north side of building
14	106-6		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, north side of building
15	106-6		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, north side of building
16	106-6		Ligustrum vulgare				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, north side of building

BUILDING 108

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	108-1		Leptospermum laevigatum				C	good	cuttings	
2	108-1		Leptospermum laevigatum				C	good	cuttings	
3	108-2		Euonymus fortuunei 'Colorata'				C	good	cuttings	groundcover
4	108-3		Lantana montevidensis				C	good	cuttings	groundcover, lavender flowers
5	108-4		Ulmus parvifolia				C	good	cuttings	
6	108-4		Ulmus parvifolia				C	good	cuttings	
7	108-4		Ulmus parvifolia				C	good	cuttings	

BUILDING 116

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	116-1		Phoenix canariensis	30'	15'	30"	C/Hist	good	seeds	ID# 1835
2	116-1		Phoenix canariensis	30'	15'	3'	C/Hist	good	seeds	ID# 1836

BUILDING 122

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	122-1		Aloe saponaria				C	good	cuttings	several
2	122-2		Hebe 'Autum Glory'				C	good	cuttings	hedge, several
3	122-3		Leptospermum laevigatum				C	good	cuttings	
4	122-3		Leptospermum laevigatum				C	good	cuttings	
4	122-4		Lantana montevidensis				C	good	cuttings	groundcover, lavender flowers
5	122-5		Euonymus fortuunei 'Colorata'				C	good	cuttings	groundcover

BUILDING 123

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	123-1		Lavandula				NA	good	seeds	
2	123-2		Pittosporum undulatum	12'	8'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	123-3		Pelargonium domesticum				NA	good	cuttings	pink and white flowers
4	123-4		Crassula argentea				C	good	leaf cuttings	
5	123-5		Cupressus macrocarpa	60'	36'	5'	D/Hist	fair	seeds	ID# 1817

BUILDING 124

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	124-1		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
2	124-1		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
3	124-1		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
4	124-1		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
5	124-1		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
6	124-2		Sedum sp.				NA	good	cuttings	
7	124-3		Crassula argentea				NA	good	leaf cuttings	
8	124-4		Aeonium sp.				NA	good	leaf cuttings	
9	124-5		Rosmarinus				C	good	cuttings	
10	124-6		Chrysanthemum maximum				NA	good	cuttings	purple flower
11	124-6		Chrysanthemum maximum				NA	good	cuttings	purple flower
12	124-7		Cupressus macrocarpa	50'	60'	3'	C	good	seeds	close to structure

BUILDING 125

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	125-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
2	125-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
3	125-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
4	125-2		Kniphofia uvaria				NA	good	bulbs, division	
5	125-3		Ligustrum lucidum	8"	5'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
6	125-4		Buxus japonica	4'	4'		C	good	cuttings	
7	125-3		Ligustrum lucidum	8"	5'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
8	125-4		Buxus japonica	4'	4'		C	good	cuttings	
9	125-3		Ligustrum lucidum	8"	5'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
10	125-5		Persea (avacado)	30'	30'	18"	C	good	cuttings	twin trunks, close to structure
11	125-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
12	125-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
13	125-6	1	Unknown					poor		herbaceous exotic
14	125-7		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
15	125-7		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
16	125-8		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
17	125-2		Kniphofia uvaria				NA	good	bulbs, division	

BUILDING 126

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
2	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
3	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
4	126-2		Syzgium paniculatum				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
5	126-3		Salvia leucantha				NA	poor	seeds, cuttings	
6	126-4		Rosa				C	good	cuttings	red flowers
7	126-5		Tecoma capensis				C	good	cuttings	
8	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
9	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
10	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
11	126-6		Fuschia				C	good	cuttings	
12	126-1		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	poor	cuttings	
13	126-7		Myrica communis 'Compacta'				C	good	cuttings	
14	126-8		Ligustrum vulgare				C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, several plants
15	126-9		Phoenix canariensis	30'	15'	3'	C/Hist	good	seeds	ID# 1821
16	126-9		Phoenix canariensis	30'	15'	3'	C/Hist	good	seeds	ID# 1822
17	126-9		Phoenix canariensis	15'	15'	3'	C/Hist	good	seeds	

BUILDING 127

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	127-1		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
2	127-2		Rosmarinus o. 'Tuscan Blue'				C	good	cuttings	
3	127-3		Ligustrum lucidum				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
4	127-4		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
5	127-5		Camelia japonica				C	good	cuttings	pink flowers
6	127-6		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
7	127-7		Crassula argentea				C	good	cuttings	
8	127-8		Lavandula stocheas				NA	good	cuttings	
9	127-9		Hybiscus rosa-sinensis				C	good	cuttings	
10	127-10		Hardenbergia violacea				C	good	cuttings	

BUILDING 128

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	128-1		Lavandula dentata				NA	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	128-2		Leptospermum scoparium	7'	8'	3"	C	good	cuttings	
3	128-3		Crassula argentea				NA	good	cuttings	
4	128-4		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
5	128-5		Fuchsia magellanica				NA	good	cuttings	
6	128-6		Dietes bicolor				NA	good	seeds, cuttings	
7	128-7		Impatiens oliveri				NA	good	cuttings	
8	128-8		Tropaeolum majus				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
9	128-9		Camelia japonica				C	fair	cuttings	pink flowers
10	128-10		Hydrangea macrophylla				C	good	cuttings	
11	128-11		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
12	128-12		Amaryllis belladonna				NA	good	bulbs, division	
13	128-13		Sempervivum tectorum				NA	good	cuttings	

BUILDING 129

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	129-1		Aloe saponaria				NA	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	129-2		Crassula argentea				C	good	cuttings	
3	129-3		Lavandula stocheas				NA	good	cuttings	
4	129-4		Rosa 'Cecile Brunner'				C	good	cuttings	
5	129-5		Avocado (Lauraceae)	30'	20'	10"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	2 trunks, close to structure
6	129-6		Zantedeschia aethiopica				NA	good	bulbs, division	
7	129-7		Cupressus macrocarpa	60'	55'	7'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	ID# 1822 (verify)

FENCELINE BEHIND BUILDINGS 127, 128, and 129

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	FL-1		Avocado (Lauraceae)	20'	20'	18"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	two trunks
2	FL-2		Ficus elastica	45'	35'	4'	C	good	seeds, cuttings	ID# 1826
3	FL-3		Ligustrum	6'	5'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
4	FL-4		Westringia rosmariniformis				C	poor	seeds, cuttings	
5	FL-5		Escallonia sp.				C	poor	seeds, cuttings	
6	FL-6		Buddleia davidii				C	fair	seeds, cuttings	
7	FL-7		Salvia leucantha				NA	good	seeds, cuttings	
8	FL-8		Rubus				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
9	FL-9		Lupinus				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
10	FL-10		Sequoia sempervirens	70'	30'	24"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	three trunks
11	FL-11		Rosa				C	good	cuttings	pink flowers
12	FL-12		Cupressus macrocarpa	25'	18'	12"	B	good	seeds, cuttings	
13	FL-13		Escallonia sp.				C	good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, several plants
14	FL-14		Eucalyptus globulus	40"	30'	3'	C	fair	seeds, cuttings	poor structure

BUILDING 130

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	130-1		Griselina littoralis	10'	10'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	130-1		Griselina littoralis	10'	10'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	130-2		Taxus b. 'Stricta'	25'	8'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
4	130-2		Taxus b. 'Stricta'	25'	8'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
5	130-3		Agapanthus orientalis				NA	good	bulbs, division	
6	130-4		Westringia rosmariniformis				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
7	130-5		Chrysanthemum frutescens				NA	good	cuttings	
8	130-6		Rosa					good	seeds, cuttings	
9	130-7		Chlorophytum comosum				NA	good	cuttings	
10	130-8		Picea g. 'Conica'	4'	2'			good	cuttings	
11	130-9		Jasminum polyanthum				NA	good	cuttings	
12	130-10		Sedum spathulifolium				NA	good	cuttings	
13	130-11		Crassula argentea					good	cuttings	
14	130-12		Brahea edulis	14'	10'	12'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
15	130-12		Brahea edulis	8'	6'	10"	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
16	130-13		Platyycladus orientalis					good	seeds, cuttings	
17	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
18	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
19	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
20	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
21	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
22	130-14		Xylosma congestum					good	cuttings	
23	130-15		Cyathea cooperi					good	cuttings	
24	130-16		Phormium sp.					good	division	red leaf, 3 feet tall
25	130-16		Phormium sp.					good	division	red leaf, 3 feet tall

BUILDING 130 Memorial Garden

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	130MG-1		Prunus laurocerasus	8'	8'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
2	130MG1		Prunus laurocerasus	8'	8'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	
3	130MG-2		Hydrangea macrophylla				B	good	cuttings	
4	130MG-3		Myrsine africana				C	good	cuttings	hedge, several plants
5	130MG-4		Hebe sp.				NA	good	cuttings	hedge, several plants
6	130MG-5		Platyycladus orientalis				C	good	seeds, cuttings	
7	130MG-6		Tibouchina urvilleanna	5'	2'		C	fair	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
8	130MG-7		Lavandula stocheas				NA	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
9	130MG-8		Pyracantha sp.				C	good	seeds, cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
10	130MG-9		Corylus sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
11	130MG-10		Jasminum polyanthum				NA	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
12	130MG-11		Erica sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
13	130MG-12		Azalea sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
16	130MG-13		Rhododendron sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
17	130MG-14		Rosmarinus sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
18	130MG-15		Escallonia sp.				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
19	130MG-16		Buxus japonica				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
20	130MG-17		Azara dentata				C	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
21	130MG-18		Euryops acraeus				NA	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
22	130MG-19		Sequoia sempervirens	5'	2'		C	good	seeds, cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
23	130MG-20		Impatiens				NA	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
24	130MG-21		Agapanthus orientalis				NA	good	bulbs, division	mixed into hebe hedge
25	130MG-22		Chlorophytum comosum				NA	good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge
26	130MG-23		Pelargonium domesticum					good	cuttings	mixed into hebe hedge

BUILDING 130 Viet Nam Memorial

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	130VN-1		Buxus japonica				B	poor	cuttings	
2	130VN-2		Tristania laurina	4'	3'		B	good	cuttings	
3	130VN-3		Euonymus j. 'Aureo-variegata'					good	seeds, cuttings	hedge, several plants

BUILDING 135

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
1	135-1		Olea europa 'Swan Hill'	5'	5'	3"	B	good	cuttings	
2	135-1		Olea europa 'Swan Hill'	5'	5'	3"	B	good	cuttings	
3	135-2		Hebe sp. 'Lake'				B	good	cuttings	several along wall
4	135-3		Rosmarinus o. 'Lockwood de Forest'				B	good	cuttings	several, groundcover
5	135-4		Dicksonia antarctica				B	good	cuttings	
6	135-5		Strelitzia reginae				B	good	division	
7	135-5		Strelitzia reginae				B	good	division	
8	135-6		Tibouchina urvilleanna				B	good	cuttings	
9	135-7		Hesperaloe parvifolia				B	good	division	several
10	135-8		Bougainvillea spectabilis				B	good	cuttings	
11	135-6		Tibouchina urvilleanna				B	good	cuttings	
12	135-9		Kniphofia uvaria				B	good	division	several
13	135-10		Tristania laurina	5'	5'	3"	B	good	cuttings	
14	135-1		Olea europa 'Swan Hill'	5'	5'	3"	B	good	cuttings	
15	135-1		Olea europa 'Swan Hill'	5'	5'	3"	B	good	cuttings	
16	135-11		Arbutus marina	4'	3'	3"	B	good	seeds, cuttings	
17	135-12		Cedrus atlatica gluaca 'Pendula'	5'	5'	2"	B	good	cuttings	
18	135-13		Aloe striata				B	good	division	
19	135-7		Hesperaloe parvifolia				B	good	division	several
20	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
21	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
22	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
23	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
24	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
25	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
26	135-15		Trachycarpus fortunei	12'	8'		C	good	cuttings	flanking front entry
27	135-15		Trachycarpus fortunei	15'	8'		C	good	cuttings	flanking front entry
28	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
29	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
30	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
31	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
32	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
33	135-14		Thuja occidentalis 'Emeral Green'	8'	2'		C	good	cuttings	
34	135-2		Hebe sp. 'Lake'				B	good	cuttings	several along drive
35	135-15		Canna minerva				NA	good	division	several in planter
36	135-16		Heuchera sanguinea				NA	good	division	several
37	135-17		Arbutus unedo	6'	6'	4"	C	good	cuttings	
38	135-9		Kniphofia uvaria				B	good	division	several
39	135-18		Chamaerops humilis				B	good	division	
40	135-11		Arbutus marina	4'	3'	3"	B	good	seeds, cuttings	
41	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
42	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
43	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
44	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	

Rec #	Desig.	Unkn. #	Botanical Name	Ht.	Spread	Cal.	Age	Cond.	Propagation	Remarks
45	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
46	135-19		Crataegus phaenopyrum	15'	10'	6"	C	good	seeds, cuttings	
47	135-20		Eucalyptus globulus	60'	40'	10'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	ID# 2430
48	135-20		Eucalyptus globulus	60'	40'	8'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	ID# 2431
49	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
50	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
51	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
52	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
53	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
54	135-21		Griselina littoralis	10'			C	good	seeds, cuttings	
55	135-4		Dicksonia antarctica	3'			B	good	cuttings	
56	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	40'	6'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	ID# 2429
57	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	5'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
58	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	55'	20'	3'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
59	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	12'	10'	6"	B	good	seeds, cuttings	
60	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	6'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	ID#2426
61	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	4'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	2 trunks, ID# 2425
62	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	5'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
63	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	5'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
64	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	4'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
65	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	4'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
66	135-22		Cupressus macrocarpa	65'	30'	4'	C/Hist	good	seeds, cuttings	
67	135-23		Pinus radiata	30'	20'	2'	C/Hist	poor	seeds, cuttings	covered with ivy