

# MAIN POST

## Cultural Landscape Report

**JULY 2012**

Presidio  
*of* San Francisco







# **Main Post Cultural Landscape Report**

## *Presidio of San Francisco*

**July 2012**

*Prepared for*  
**The Presidio Trust**  
San Francisco, CA

*Prepared by*  
**Royston Hanamoto Alley & Abey**  
Landscape Architects  
Mill Valley, CA



c. 1898. GGNRA

Cover Page: Circa 1915. GGNRA

Inside Cover Page: *PT*



# Table of Contents

## Introduction

- 1 Management Summary
- 2 Historical Overview
- 3 Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Report
- 4 Study Boundary and Methodology
- 6 Statement of Significance
- 6 Period of Significance
- 7 Planning Context
- 7 Mission of the Presidio Trust

## Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Evaluation

### Site History

- 11 Introduction
- 12 Chronology of Events
- 21 Narrative of Historic Periods and Historic Period Maps
- 42 Historic Photographs & Images
- 116 Historic Maps

### Existing Conditions

- 137 Introduction
- 137 Existing Features and Conditions
- 151 Inventory of Existing Features - Table
- 157 Inventory of Existing Features - Maps
- 166 Inventory of Existing Features - Photographs
- 179 Existing Conditions Photographs by Cluster Area



|     |                                                     |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|
|     | Analysis & Evaluation                               |
| 189 | Introduction                                        |
| 190 | Analysis                                            |
| 230 | Character-Defining Features of the Main Post        |
| 235 | Assessment of Historic Significance                 |
| 237 | Assessment of Historic Integrity                    |
| 241 | Comparison of Historic and Contemporary Photographs |

## Part 2: Treatment

|     |                                                    |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|
| 257 | Treatment Approach                                 |
| 258 | General Treatment Recommendations                  |
|     | Specific Treatment Recommendations by Cluster Area |
| 266 | A. Infantry Terrace                                |
| 270 | B. El Presidio                                     |
| 276 | C. Old Parade Ground                               |
| 280 | D. Funston Avenue                                  |
| 286 | E. Main Parade Ground                              |
| 293 | F. West of Main Parade                             |
| 294 | G. Main Post Bluff                                 |
| 296 | H. Halleck Street                                  |
| 298 | I. Community District                              |

## Appendix

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| 303 | Bibliography |
| 305 | Project Team |



# Source List

| Abbreviation | Source                                        |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| BL           | Bancroft Library                              |
| CHS          | California Historical Society                 |
| CLA          | Cultural Landscape Assessment                 |
| DRHMC        | David Rumsey Historical Map Collection        |
| GGNRA        | Golden Gate National Recreation Area          |
| NARA         | National Archives and Records Administration  |
| PT           | Presidio Trust                                |
| PVMP         | Presidio Vegetation Management Plan           |
| SFC          | San Francisco Chronicle                       |
| SFPL         | San Francisco Public Library                  |
| USAMHI       | United States Army Military History Institute |





# Introduction





# 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

## Management Summary

The Main Post area is the heart of the Presidio. It includes buildings that served as post headquarters, parade grounds, barracks, officer residential areas, and post support services. The Main Post comprises 120 acres of the 1,480-acre Presidio and includes the location of the 1776 Spanish El Presidio and a remarkable collection of United States military architecture dating from 1862 to 1989.

The Presidio sits on spectacular land at the north end of the San Francisco peninsula. At its northern tip is the Golden Gate, the narrow entrance to San Francisco Bay where the Golden Gate Bridge is now located. The Main Post is built on a broad sloping plateau with views of the bay. As the Main Post area was expanded, additional areas were graded to enlarge the plateau. At the north end, a 25-foot-high bluff and Doyle Drive separate the Main Post from the former tidelands along the bay. To the east, the Tennessee Hollow watershed provides a buffer between the Main Post and the Presidio's eastern edge. Forested hillsides provide containment for the Main Post on the south and west sides.

The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Management of the Presidio is shared between the National Park Service (NPS) and the Presidio Trust. The

park is divided into Area A, the coastal areas managed by the NPS, and Area B, the remainder of the park, managed by the Presidio Trust. The management of Area B is guided by the *2002 Presidio Trust Management Plan: Land Use Policies for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco* (PTMP). In 2010 the Presidio Trust amended the PTMP with the *Main Post Update to the Presidio Trust Management Plan*. The Presidio Trust has also completed *Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines* to help ensure that projects in the district are compatible with the character of the NHL.

This cultural landscape report (CLR) is being prepared as part of a 2010 programmatic agreement between the Presidio Trust, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The CLR builds on previous work, in particular the *Principles for the Future – A Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*, September 2002.



## Historical Overview

The Presidio of San Francisco was established by Spain in 1776 and is the birthplace of San Francisco. The outpost came under Mexican control in 1821 when Mexico gained independence from Spain. John C. Fremont took possession of the Presidio in 1846 when he claimed California for the United States. The U.S. Army established a command center in the Presidio in 1850 and it eventually became the headquarters for the Division of the Pacific.

For many years the Presidio served as the west coast headquarters of the U.S. Army. During the Civil War, its strategic location at the entrance to San Francisco Bay made it an important defensive point in the event of a Confederate attack. As America's role in the world evolved, the Presidio became the focus of the U.S. Army's activities across the Pacific Ocean, particularly during the Spanish-American War, World War II, and wars in Korea and Viet Nam.

The Presidio was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962, and in 1972 Congress, with great foresight, identified the Presidio as a future national park should it not be needed by the Army. In 1988 the Base Realignment and Closure Commission decided to end the Presidio's 212 year history as a military reservation. The Presidio was turned over to

the National Park Service in 1994 and in 1996 Congress created the Presidio Trust to manage most of the park in partnership with the NPS.

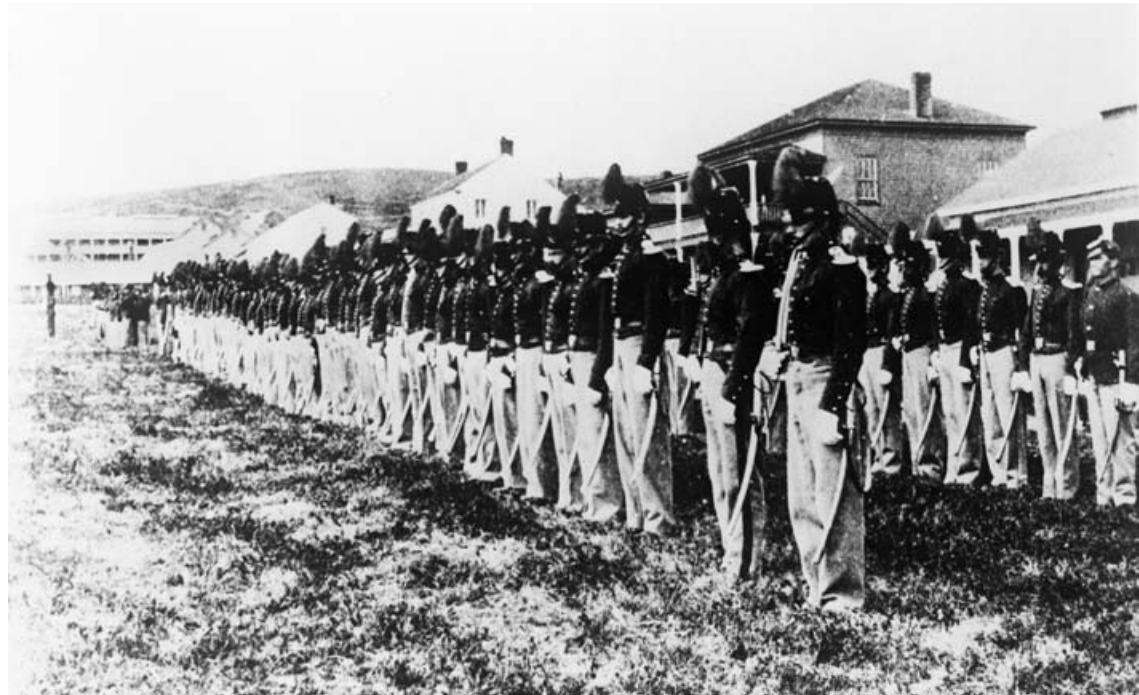


Figure X.X  
On the parade ground circa 1867. GGNRA.

## Purpose of the Cultural Landscape Report

This cultural landscape report (CLR) provides a full inventory of historic resources in the Main Post landscape along with treatment recommendations to guide future changes. A number of changes to the landscape are proposed by Main Post Update and the CLR will respond to those changes through the treatment recommendations. A cultural landscape assessment for the Main Post, entitled *Principles for the Future: Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*, was prepared in 2002. Portions of that document have been incorporated into this CLR.

In order to develop the Main Post Update, the Presidio Trust worked in consultation with the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and community and preservation organizations. The CLR will inform additional consultation on projects described in the Main Post Update and other future proposals in the Main Post.

The CLR includes Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation; and Part 2: Treatment. The report's structure and content is guided by *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes*, and by *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, (NPS, 1994)

## Study Boundaries, Methodology and Scope of Work

The Main Post area is one of the planning districts defined by the Presidio Trust Management Plan. Due to the large size of the Main Post area, it has been divided into nine cluster areas for the purpose of this study:

- Infantry Terrace
- El Presidio
- Old Parade
- Funston Avenue
- Main Parade
- West of Main Parade
- Main Post Bluff
- Halleck Street, and
- Community District

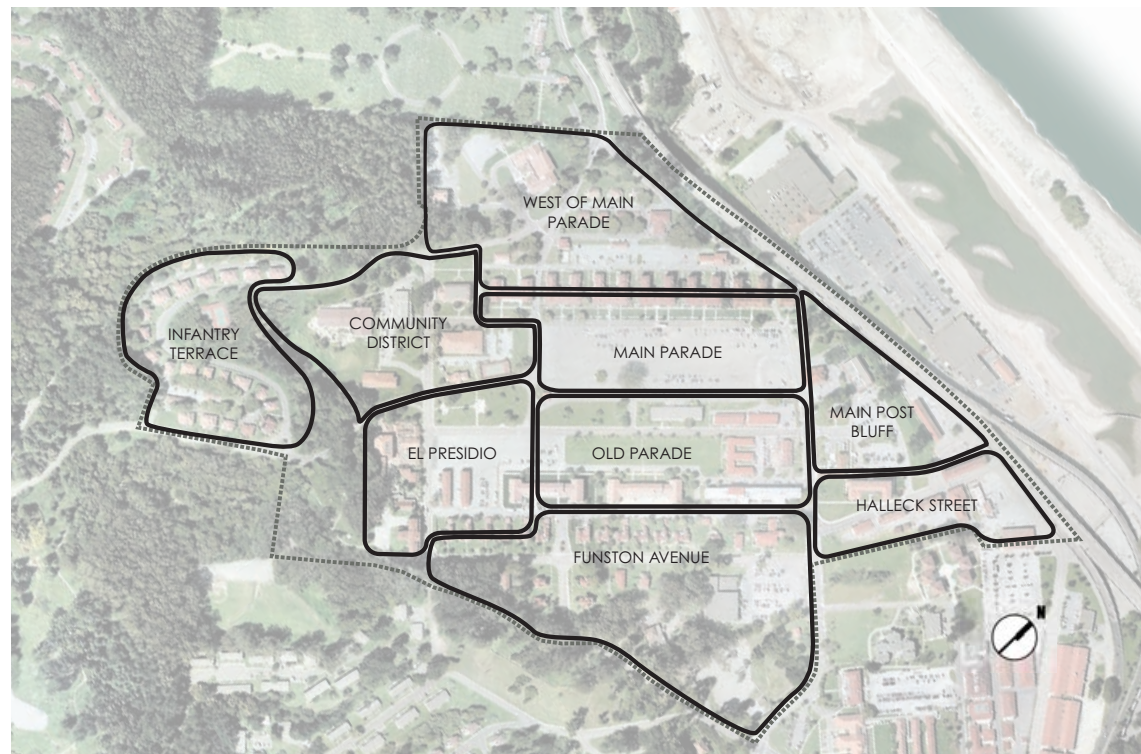


Figure 0.1  
Cluster Area Map. *Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines, 2011.*



*The scope of work for this CLR included the following tasks:*

### **Landscape History**

- Research primary and secondary source materials relating to the cultural landscape history of the project area.
- Prepare a narrative history that documents the cultural landscape's historic context and development.
- Prepare historical period plans.
- Compile a bibliography.

### **Existing Conditions Documentation**

- Complete a field survey to inventory and document existing conditions in the project area.
- Complete site photography to support existing conditions documentation.
- Prepare maps to support documentation of the existing conditions.
- Compile an inventory of landscape features.
- Prepare a condition assessment for the existing landscape features and systems.

### **Analysis and Evaluation**

- Assess the significance of the cultural landscape and features.
- Assess the integrity of cultural landscape features.
- Determine which cultural landscape features are contributing and non-contributing.

### **Treatment Recommendations**

- Define the appropriate treatment approach for the project area.
- Develop treatment recommendations that address the management and maintenance of cultural landscape resources in the project area as well as the appropriate inclusion of new design interventions that provide for continued visitor use, accessibility, and interpretation of the significant cultural landscape.
- Prepare treatment plans by cluster area to illustrate the proposed recommendations.

The research phase of the CLR included a review of the extensive collection of existing documents about the Presidio including the authoritative work *Defender of the Gate: The Presidio of San Francisco, A History from 1846 to 1995* by Erwin N. Thompson prepared for the National Park Service (1997). Historical photographs and maps play a large role in the site documentation for the CLR. Research sources included the Golden Gate National Recreation Area/NPS Archives, the Presidio Trust Library, Presidio Trust staff, and other sources.

## Statement of Significance

The Presidio of San Francisco became a National Historic Landmark in 1962 and as such has been determined to be a nationally significant property and “possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.” The Main Post, being the core and heart of the Presidio, holds much of the same significance as the entire property. The history and significance of the Presidio is expressed through the cultural landscape. Its role as a military reservation from 1776 to 1994 has left the Presidio rich in historic and archeological resources. The Presidio has played an important role in a large number of significant events and patterns of history including:

- Spanish exploration and settlement of California;
- the founding, development, and growth of San Francisco;
- the period of Mexican independence;
- California and the Presidio coming under control of the United States;
- the Civil War;
- development of the American West;
- the Spanish-American War;
- the San Francisco 1906 earthquake; and
- World War I and World War II.

As the heart and administrative center of the Presidio, the Main Post has resources from all of these significant events and patterns of history. The Spanish and Mexican periods are represented primarily through significant archeological resources including the original 1776 El Presidio area. The American Era is represented through the shaping and alteration of the landscape and through a remarkable progression of U.S. Army architecture.

At the time of the preparation of the Cultural Landscape Report, an update to the Presidio 1993 National Register Nomination (in draft form, dated 2008) is under review. This update assesses the Cold War era at the Presidio and, if adopted, would expand the list of contributing resources on the Main Post to include buildings and features from the 1950s. However, because this update has not yet been accepted, this period will not be treated as historic.

## Period of Significance

This cultural landscape report uses the period of significance of 1776 to 1945 established by the 1993 National Historic Landmark update. The Presidio Trust is currently working on an update to its NHL forms which may extend the period of significance into the Post-War period. This report will be updated in the future once the process for updating the NHL forms is complete.

## Planning Context

At the time of the preparation of this CLR, the National Historic Landmark forms and being updated and documents are under review. The Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines have been completed, as has a focused CLR for the West of Main Parade cluster area. These documents have informed the development of, and are consistent with this CLR.

The Presidio Parkway/Doyle Drive replacement project is in construction and will result in some physical changes to the northern portions of the Main Post landscape. This project will be carried out under the terms of a separate set of agreements based on environmental and Section 106 review completed in 2008.

Documents referenced in this report can be found on the Trust's website at:

<http://www.presidio.gov/about/Pages/presidio-trust-planning-compliance-public-documents.aspx>

## Mission of the Presidio Trust

In 1996 Congress established the Presidio Trust as an innovative Federal agency tasked with overseeing the inland portion of the Presidio, including the majority of its historic buildings and cultural landscapes. The Trust's mission is to ensure the rehabilitation of the Presidio's historic buildings and landscapes, the restoration of its natural resources, and the preservation of its distinct character. The Trust receives federal appropriations that have diminished each year, and will cease at the end of fiscal year 2012. These funds and lease revenues are used to rehabilitate the park's buildings, restore its open spaces and historic resources, provide programs for visitors, maintain utilities and infrastructure, and fund the Presidio's long-term care. In 2002, the Trust adopted a management plan for the interior lands of the Presidio, known as the Presidio Trust Management Plan (PTMP), which lays out a general framework for preserving and protecting the park's resources. The 2010 Main Post Update to the PTMP was the genesis for this revision and updating of the cultural landscape analysis for the district.





# Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Evaluation







1931. GGNRA



# Site History

## Introduction

The area that comprises the Presidio has been inhabited continuously for thousands of years, first by Native Americans, then by Spanish and Mexican soldiers and settlers, and finally by the United States Army. All of these groups manipulated the landscape that they found. The record of human endeavor at the Presidio includes not only buildings and fortifications but also an extensive infrastructure system, a planted forest, and a series of designed open spaces where occupants transformed vegetation, drainage, and topography. The Main Post was the symbolic and functional center of the Presidio, and many of the changes that were made to the landscape began there.

The Main Post, like the rest of the Presidio, is a particular type of cultural landscape: a military landscape intended to serve the armed forces. Military landscapes are usually designed and built by officers and soldiers, and they represent military values: hierarchy, consistency, order, utility, discipline, and functionality. They share a number of characteristics: clearly defined borders, restricted access points, a hierarchical arrangement of buildings, repetition and uniformity, spareness of ornament and efficiency in execution. The siting and layout of these common elements are usually influenced by the particular circumstances of the local natural environment.

These places were designed to accommodate the varied programs and populations needed to support military life. They were organized around features that we usually associated with armies-- barracks buildings, parade grounds, and batteries--but they also included domestic

landscapes, recreation spaces, industrial zones, and infrastructure. At its busiest period during World War II, the Main Post was home to thousands of soldiers, their families, and the services that supported them. These diverse functions are reflected in its physical forms.



Figure 1.1  
1870. Parade Ground. *CLA*.

## Chronology of Events

| Year        | Event                  | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1628        | Notable Event          | Oldest bronze fortress cannon, which were displayed at the Presidio, Santo Domingo, made in Lima, Peru.                                                                                                                                          |
| 1769        | Notable Event          | Spain explores potential settlements and 'discovers' San Francisco Bay. It identifies the location as highly strategic and orders the construction of a new 'presidio' .                                                                         |
| 1776        | Notable Event          | Lt. Col. Juan Bautista de Anza selects the site overlooking today's 'Golden Gate' strait for the new presidio location.                                                                                                                          |
| 1776 - 1793 | Notable Event          | En. Jose Moraga elects to relocate outpost from de Anza's selected location approximately 1 mile inland to less exposed area with a fresh water spring (El Polin) and availability of fuel. This became known as the Presidio de San Francisco.  |
| 1790's      | Notable Event          | During this time the Presidio proper was rehabilitated. Portions of the existing adobe walls of the Officer's Club (Building No. 50) may date from this period.                                                                                  |
| 1792?       | Construction           | Original El Presidio quadrangle constructed in the area of the present-day Officer's Club (No. 50). The original quadrangle was constructed of temporary mud and thatch (adobe and tule reeds) structures.                                       |
| 1793        | Construction           | Construction begins on battery in de Anza's original site, Punta del Cantil Blanco (point of the white cliff) and becomes the Royal Spanish Fort, Castillo de San Joaquin. Site is armed with eight bronze guns, originally cast in Lima in 1628 |
| 1796        | Construction           | El Presidio Quadrangle enlarged and new perimeter wall enclosure built.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1816        | Notable Event          | Spanish trade ban lifted. Presidio becomes busier, as trade with neighboring Russian forts and Non-Spanish vessels increases.                                                                                                                    |
| 1821        | Major Historical Event | Mexico gains independence from Spain.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1834        | Notable Event          | Comandante Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo abandons reservation and relocates to Sonoma.                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1835        | Notable Event          | Remaining men leave Presidio for Sonoma.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1835        | Notable Event          | Presidio intermittently garrisoned during time between 1835 and 1846, when Mexico transferred the headquarters to Sonoma.                                                                                                                        |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1846        | Notable Event          | With a party of rebels, John C Fremont, a US Army Topographical Engineer, captures the Mexican garrison of Sonoma - this is known as the Bear Flag Revolt.                                                                                                                    |
| 1846        | Major Historical Event | Territorial American-Mexican War erupts between United States and Mexico. The war ends in the same year                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1847        | Notable Event          | Canons marked as having been 'taken by the Navy in California in 1847' are presently located at the US Naval Academy in Annapolis .                                                                                                                                           |
| 1847        | Notable Event          | Col. Richard Barnes Mason requested land in the Bay Area be selected for government defense property.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1847        | Notable Event          | Col Jonathan Stevenson arrives with field guns, howitzers and mortars. His group and others start repairs on the dilapidated presidio quarters, storehouses and roads. Lumber is acquired from a newly established lumber mill in Marin County for use in rebuilding efforts. |
| 1848        | Notable Event          | Based on Col. Mason's request, Capt. J.L. Folsom selected the lands of the old presidio.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1848        | Major Historical Event | Gold is discovered in California at Sutter's Mill in January of 1848. Many men from Stevenson's regiment left in search of gold.                                                                                                                                              |
| 1848        | Notable Event          | Due to the gold rush, the population of the village of Yerba Buena surges. The population boom further increases the need for military presence.                                                                                                                              |
| 1849        | Notable Event          | Col. Mason directs that in addition to Folsom's Presidio plot, the old Castillo and the Spanish Bateria de San Jose (located within the present-day Fort Mason) be included. Overall, Mason recommends 10,000 acres be reserved as a defense property.                        |
| 1850        | Notable Event          | President Millard Fillmore signs executive order to reserve acreage in San Francisco for military use. The original area extends from Point San Jose (present-day Fort Mason) to the presidio.                                                                                |
| 1850's      | Building improvements  | Few improvements were made to the old presidio with the exception of a new hospital and some barracks (all demolished).                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1851        | Notable Event          | With pressure from private entities, President Fillmore signs a superseding executive order which removes the area between the presidio and Point San Jose.                                                                                                                   |
| 1856        | Notable Event          | Horse powered omni-bus connected the presidio to the City of San Francisco.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1860        | Notable Event          | Presidio garrisons provided support for the Piute Campaign.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



| <b>Year</b>  | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1861         | Major Historical Event | Civil War begins. New construction at the Presidio has a pervasive effect on the post's physical development and national importance.               |
| Early 1860's | Notable Event          | Fort Point armament was rushed forward due to increased state of alert from potential risk of attack from secessionists.                            |
| 1861-65      | Notable Event          | 9th Infantry called to service at the Presidio.                                                                                                     |
| 1861-65      | Constructed/Street     | Establishment of streets in the Main Post include: present day Funston Avenue, Moraga Avenue, Mesa Street, Lincoln Boulevard, and Graham Street.    |
| 1862         | Constructed/ Building  | Buildings Nos. 86 and 87 constructed                                                                                                                |
| 1862         | Constructed/ Building  | Construction of the 12-building officer's row. Building Nos. 5 - 16.                                                                                |
| 1864         | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 2 and 45 constructed.                                                                                                                 |
| 1865         | Notable Event          | Presidio garrison population in excess of 1,000 men. A peak for that era. Substantial expansion of the presidio's facilities ensues.                |
| 1865         | Major Historical Event | Civil War ends.                                                                                                                                     |
| 1870         | Notable Event          | Construction begins on Lincoln Boulevard. Portions completed between 1880 and 1909.                                                                 |
| 1872         | Notable Event          | Presidio troops participated in Modoc Indian Campaign (Lava Beds War) in Northern California.                                                       |
| 1878         | Constructed/ Building  | Officer's Row (Buildings nos. 5 - 16) reoriented 180 degrees: front of building/house formerly facing Old Parade Ground, now facing Funston Avenue. |
| 1879         | Constructed/ Building  | New officer's quarters (No. 4) constructed.                                                                                                         |
| 1880         | Constructed/Street     | Sheridan Avenue constructed.                                                                                                                        |
| 1882         | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 49 constructed.                                                                                                                        |
| 1883         | Notable Event          | Presidio landscape plan developed.                                                                                                                  |
| 1885         | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 36 constructed.                                                                                                                        |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1885        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 56 - 59 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1885        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 116 (Post trader [sutler]) residence is constructed.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1885        | Constructed            | Main Post flagstaff relocated from the center of the Old Parade Ground to a site immediately south of the Division headquarters building. Flagstaff remained at this site until 1951.                                                      |
| 1886        | Notable Event          | Army Major W.A. Jones' 1883 tree planting plan implemented and continued throughout the 1890s and early 1900s. The most commonly planted tree species included blue gum eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and blackwood acacia. |
| 1889        | Constructed/ Building  | New officers' quarters (Nos. 51 and 64) constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1890        | Major Historical Event | American-Indian Wars in the west end.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1890's      | Building Trend         | Presidio sees use of brick, stucco, and reinforced concrete used as primary building materials. The introduction of Spanish Colonial Revival and Colonial Revival architectural styles used.                                               |
| 1893        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 65 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1895        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 101 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed. Brick and stucco construction.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1895        | Constructed/Street     | Taylor Road constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1896        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 102 and 103 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed. Brick construction.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1896        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 201 & 204 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1898        | Major Historical Event | Spanish American War begins and ends that same year. Concurrent with the war, the Presidio experiences a major construction program.                                                                                                       |
| 1897        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 104 and 105 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed. Brick construction.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1897        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 223, 227 and 229 constructed                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1900        | Major Historical Event | China's Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection occur.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1900        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 210 constructed                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1900's      | Building Trend         | "Mission Style' proposed for new construction at Fort Winfield Scott                                                                                                                                                                       |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903        | Notable Event          | Advisory Board of officers created to implement an oversee thinning of existing forests and planting of new trees at the Presidio. The board also implemented additional road building and construction.                                          |
| 1904        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 42 - Pershing Hall constructed. Example of Colonial Revival architecture.                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1904        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 122 (Main Post Gymnasium) constructed. Example of Colonial Revival architecture.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1906        | Major Historical Event | San Francisco Earthquake, troops in Presidio play substantial role in relief effort                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1906        | Notable Event          | Major William W. Harts pens "Report upon the Expansion and Development of the Presidio of San Francisco" which is regarded as the first comprehensive master plan. It is believed that this document guided development through the 20th Century. |
| 1909        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 228 (bakery), 124, 125 and 126 (enlisted family quarters) constructed                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1909        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 100 (Barracks and mess hall) constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1909        | Constructed/Street     | Infantry Terrace road and Riley Avenue constructed                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1909        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 106 - Band Barracks constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|             | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 53 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1910        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 222 & 225 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1910        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 325 - 345 constructed. These buildings reflect the 1907 master plan for 'picturesque arrangement of buildings in natural terraces' in a curvilinear arrangement following the site's natural topography.                            |
| 1911        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 107 (switching station) constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1912        | Constructed/Street     | Ord Street constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1912        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 35 constructed (new barracks). Houses 'high-echelon' commands until 1930's.                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1915        | Major Historical Event | Panama-Pacific International Exposition opens in San Francisco                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1915        | Notable Event          | Pershing fire at the Presidio claims the lives of wife and three daughters of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.                                                                                                                                        |
| 1915        | Major Historical Event | World War I begins.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1916        | Constructed/ Building  | Due to war, considerable building of 'temporary' structures occurs along Mason Street at Crissy Field.                                                                                                      |
| 1917        | Constructed/ Building  | New fire station built (Building No. 218) as a result of the tragic Pershing fire. It remains today as the only WWI era building at the Main Post.                                                          |
| 1918        | Major Historical Event | World War I ends.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1919        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 67 constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1920        | Notable Event          | Crissy Field constructed on former expo athletic field, race track and drill ground. Completed in 1921. First air defense station on West coast                                                             |
| 1930's      | Constructed/ Building  | All new major construction at Presidio appears in 'Spanish Colonial Revival' style architecture.                                                                                                            |
| 1930        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 123 (Garage) constructed.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1931        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos.127, 128 and 129 (enlisted family quarters) constructed.                                                                                                                                       |
| 1931        | Constructed/Street     | Fisher Loop constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1932        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No.130 (Presidio Chapel) constructed. Identified as one of the 'finest' examples of Spanish Colonial Revival designs. Home to the mural "The Peacetime of Activities of the Army" painted in 1935. |
| 1933        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 50 (Officer's Club) remodeled and enlarged, introducing Spanish Colonial Revival style to the Main Post.                                                                                       |
| 1936        | Constructed/Street     | Doyle Drive constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1937        | Major Historical Event | Golden Gate Bridge completed.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1939        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 99 (Presidio Theatre), 220 (School for Bakers and Cooks), as well as garage Buildings No. 375-383 constructed.                                                                                 |
| ca. 1940    | Notable Event          | The upper portion of the Old Parade Ground is paved with asphalt and striped for parking.                                                                                                                   |
| 1940        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 38 & 39 Barracks built with Works Progress Administration funds.                                                                                                                              |
| 1940        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 44, 46-48 and 224 constructed                                                                                                                                                                 |



| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1940        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 113 and 118 (five-vehicle garages) and Building 108 (storage, electric shop) constructed.                                                                                |
| 1941        | Major Historical Event | United States enters World War II. Presidio's Letterman Hospital plays role in soldier care.                                                                                           |
| 1941        | Constructed/Street     | Bliss Road constructed.                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1941        | Constructed/ Building  | Building No. 37 constructed.                                                                                                                                                           |
|             | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 40 & 41 constructed.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1942        | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 3 (barracks) & 97 constructed. Building 97 is the Red Cross Building and is of the Spanish Colonial style.                                                               |
| 1942        | Major Historical Event | Executive order 9066 signed by FDR beginning Japanese American internment. Former barracks Building 35 was converted to Administration offices associated with the internment process. |
| 1943        | Constructed/ Building  | Building 49 (built in 1882) remodeled.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1945        | Major Historical Event | World War II ends.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1949        | Constructed/ Building  | Building 135 (enlisted men's service club; later non-commissioned officers' club) constructed.                                                                                         |
| 1949        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing building No. 98 constructed.                                                                                                                                          |
| ca. 1950    | Notable Event          | Main Parade Ground is paved with asphalt and striped for parking.                                                                                                                      |
| 1950        | Major Historical Event | Korean War begins. Presidio's Letterman Hospital plays role in soldier care.                                                                                                           |
| 1951        | Constructed            | 105' flagstaff erected and Pershing Square developed.                                                                                                                                  |
| 1951        | Major Historical Event | Tripartite Security Treaty signed between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. in Building 135.                                                                                         |
| 1953        | Major Historical Event | Korean War ends.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1955        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building Nos. 68 & 385 constructed.                                                                                                                                   |
| 1958        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building No. 386 constructed (building has been deremined eligible for listing on NR).                                                                                |
| 1960's      | Constructed/ Building  | Building Nos. 387 (Childcare), 63 (new gym), 93 (bowling alley) constructed.                                                                                                           |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>           | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1961        | Major Historical Event | US enters Vietnam War. Presidio's Letterman Hospital plays role in soldier care. |
| 1968        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building Nos. 34, 211 (restaurant) constructed.                 |
| 1972        | Constructed/ Building  | Building 50 (Officers' Club) enlarged substantially                              |
| 1970        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building No. 70 constructed.                                    |
| 1973        | Major Historical Event | US Forces leave Vietnam (all US personnel were evacuated by 1975)                |
| 1975        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building No. 215 constructed.                                   |
| 1991        | Major Historical Event | Desert Storm. Presidio sends remaining troops from Sixth Army.                   |
| 1988        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building No. 387 constructed.                                   |
| 1989        | Constructed/ Building  | Non-contributing Building No. 93 constructed.                                    |
| 1994        | Major Historical Event | Sixth Army deactivated. Presidio turned over to the National Park Service.       |
| 1996        | Notable Event          | Presidio Trust established to manage Area B.                                     |



## Historic Periods

### Historical Development

This historical development narrative of the Main Post examines the development of the cultural landscape in relation to the Presidio's political and social history. The Post's evolution reflected larger events: the European colonization of California; the emergence of the American West; the Great Depression; and a series of wars.

For the purpose of this cultural landscape report, the Main Post's past has been divided into ten eras based both on historical events and significant physical changes to the site:

|           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1776-1792 | Early Spanish Colonization    |
| 1793-1845 | Spanish & Mexican Community   |
| 1846-1860 | The Early American Period     |
| 1861-1870 | Civil War Expansion           |
| 1871-1890 | Division Headquarters         |
| 1891-1908 | A Grand Post                  |
| 1909-1920 | World War I                   |
| 1921-1940 | Peacetime Activity            |
| 1941-1945 | World War II                  |
| 1946-1994 | The Cold War and Base Closure |

Buildings at the Presidio have always been identified by numbers. The numbering system changed during the course of the base's history. This analysis refers to buildings by the numbers they had in 1994, when the Army left the Presidio.

### Pre-Contact

The pre-contact period is not part of the periods encompassed by this report, but it is an important part of the site's history spanning several thousand years prior to the arrival of the Spanish in 1776. The Native Ohlone are known to have inhabited the San Franciscan bay area for thousands of years. Often Native Californian sites are located close to the intersection of several ecological niches thus allowing the California Indians residing at those sites quick access to a variety of resources.

In the Presidio, one shell mound site, known archeologically as SFr-6/26 or the Presidio Mound, is located along the historic tidal marsh at Crissy Field below the Main Post bluff. This site was first recorded as the historic marsh, closer to the shoreline, during the restoration of Crissy Marsh in 1999. This shoreline site may correspond to the Native Ohlone village noted in archives of Mission Dolores as Petlenus. Both of these particular shell mound sites are located along the marsh, each adjacent to the spring-fed riparian corridor.

The present-day Main Post area would have provided close-by upland scrub habitat to utilize. Demographic estimates for San Francisco bayside villages are generally lower than those

of the East Bay and other regions, even so one can imagine that this lowland marsh area would have been a hub of daily or seasonal activity for a hundred people or more at any given time during the millenia prior to the arrival of the Spanish colonists.

The following narrative of the historic periods is adapted from *Principles for the Future: A Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*, August 2002.



## **1776-1792: Early Spanish Colonization**

### **SPANISH COLONISTS ARRIVE FROM MEXICO & ESTABLISH A SETTLEMENT AT THE PRESIDIO**

In the 16th century, Spain was one of the world's leading powers. It had established an empire that covered large parts of the New World. Native populations were converted to Catholicism, and colonies were built across South and Central America. By the 1700s, when the colonization of Canada and Alaska by Britain and Russia encouraged Spain to think about expanding its holdings in North America, the Spanish empire included Florida, Mexico, Peru, and parts of the Caribbean.

As part of the Spanish colonization of Alta California, a territory north of Mexico, a colonization party led by Captain Juan Augustin Bautista de Anza arrived at Monterey in 1776. De Anza continued north with a smaller party to explore the San Francisco peninsula. He camped by the shores of Mountain Lake. He selected a site near present day Fort Scott as the future site of the Presidio. De Anza returned to Monterey and instructed his 2nd in command, Lt. Jose Joaquin Moraga, to lead the party north to establish the Presidio while he returned to Mexico. Upon his arrival in July 1776, Moraga judged the site far too cold and windy and selected a more protected site on a small plateau about a mile to the east and began the construction of the garrison.

Spanish colonial settlements typically included three complementary components. The Pueblo,

the center of the civilian Latin population, was intended to gather and grow food. The Mission, the center of activities related to the Catholic Church, was designed to convert natives to Catholicism, and it also assisted the larger community with farming and ranching. The Presidio was the center for government functions and a garrison for the army.

The Spanish colony on the San Francisco peninsula varied slightly from this pattern. The colony included the Mission San Francisco de Assisi (now Mission Dolores), and the Presidio. The third element of the colony, the Pueblo did not emerge until the next century when spillover civilian populations established the settlement of Yerba Buena in present day downtown San Francisco.

Moraga established the Presidio on a protected plateau overlooking San Francisco Bay. Because of its topography and low growing native vegetation, the site afforded commanding views of the water and was an excellent place to watch for enemy ships. A ridge of hills to the west protected the colony from prevailing ocean winds, fog, and cold. The site was framed by two streams that emptied into a salt marsh to the north. The eastern stream is now known as Tennessee Hollow, while the western stream, which has no recorded name, was filled at the turn of the 20th century.

Moraga's settlement occupied the area that now includes the Officers' Club (Building 50). According to Spanish colonial standards, an adobe

wall was to define the perimeter of the four-sided compound. The sides of the quadrangle were 92 varas, or approximately 250 feet. (The vara was a Spanish unit of measure that is approximately equal to 33 inches). However, because the Presidio was so remote and because money and labor were scarce, only three sides of the perimeter wall were completed. The first buildings, which included a chapel and some simple garrison structures, were essentially individual rooms aligned along and attached to the adobe wall. By 1792, the Presidio had grown to include a guardroom, soldiers' barracks, jail cells, a clothing warehouse, quarters for the Commandant, a chapel, a casemate (an armored enclosure with openings for guns) and sergeants' quarters, all contained within the perimeter wall.

Even after the physical structure of the colony was in place, life in the early days of the Presidio remained difficult. The new colony remained dependent on food and weapons brought only infrequently by ship from Mexico. There were very few available troops, and the native population, which provided much of the settlement's labor force, was available only intermittently. Because damp weather damaged the adobe structures, building maintenance was a continuous process. Clay pits dug to provide material for the adobe bricks became refuse pits that survive today as important archeological deposits of the Spanish era. In addition, a series of storms and earthquakes required the rebuilding of the Presidio several times during the first period of its inhabitation.

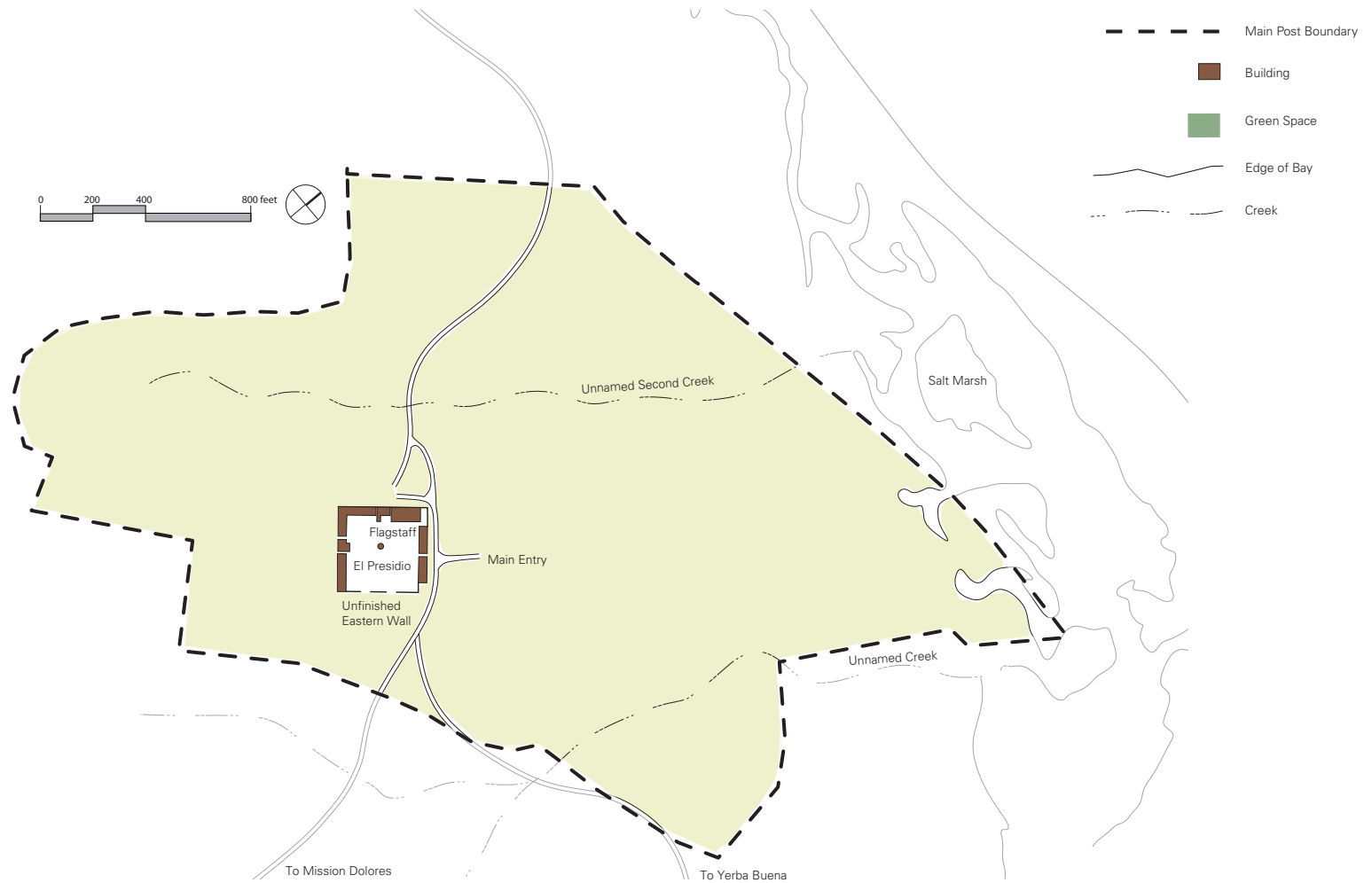


Figure 1.2  
Historic Period Map  
1792

### **1793-1845:**

#### **The Spanish & Mexican Community**

##### **THE PRESIDIO QUICKLY BECOMES A CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TRADING**

In the early 1790s, it would have been hard to predict that over the next fifty years the Presidio would be transformed into a thriving international trading center. The colony was in disarray: the adobe buildings deteriorated in the damp climate; the missionaries could not completely control the native population; and, support from the Spanish government in Mexico was limited.

Beginning in the mid 1790s, under the command of Lieutenant Jose Arguello and later his son Luis Antonio Arguello, things began to improve at the Presidio. In 1796 a contingency of Catalan volunteers arrived to help rebuild the eastern wall. Under their direction, the infantry and cavalry houses were repaired, warehouses and guardrooms were renovated, and new doors and window frames were installed. The 1776 quadrangle was enlarged to approximately 320 feet by 330 feet, and the new boundaries were completely enclosed by a perimeter wall. The southern edge of the wall was still attached to the original chapel and officers' quarters, but new buildings were freestanding and had private lots. The inhabitants felt secure enough to build structures and cultivate gardens outside the wall. The scale of these improvements suggests

that the colony intentionally took on a more permanent character; Jose Arguello and his son, Luis Arguello, who succeeded him, continued to recruit soldiers to defend and fortify the compound. In 1794, construction began on the "Castillo"--a fort at the south tip of the Golden Gate.

By the early 1800s, opportunities for contact with foreigners increased as ships sailed into San Francisco Bay in search of water and supplies. Farther north, British and Russian colonists had established a trade in otter furs. As the fur trade expanded, these potential enemies followed migrating otters south, towards the Presidio. The British Hudson Bay Company built a thriving post in Vancouver and the Russians established Fort Ross in what is now Sonoma County. In Mexico, the Spanish government's official policy toward foreigners was hostile, but at the Presidio, Moraga and Fort Ross's commander unofficially allowed illegal trade between Spaniards and Russians. In 1816, the Spanish trade ban was lifted because of desperate shortages, and between 1820 and 1835, the Presidio became busier and more diverse. It became established as a center for fur trading among the Spanish, the Russian, and the British.

In 1821, when Mexico declared independence from Spain, the Presidio became a Mexican colony. However, the change in sovereignty did not change daily life at the Presidio in a

substantial way. The new Mexican government was not stable, and it did not provide consistent funds or supplies to the settlement. In 1830, when Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo took command of the Presidio, its military character had been diminished: it lacked troops, weapons, and adequate buildings, and there were no means to reinvigorate it.

In 1833, new political directives for California included the renewal of confidence in the government, the secularization of the missions, and the monitoring of Russian, British, and American activities in the region. Vallejo was ordered to establish a more northern outpost, and by 1835 he had moved most of the Presidio garrison to Sonoma. The Presidio's military significance declined, and the Mexican government did not make any additional improvements to the settlement. The garrison was effectively abandoned as a military site for the next eleven years.

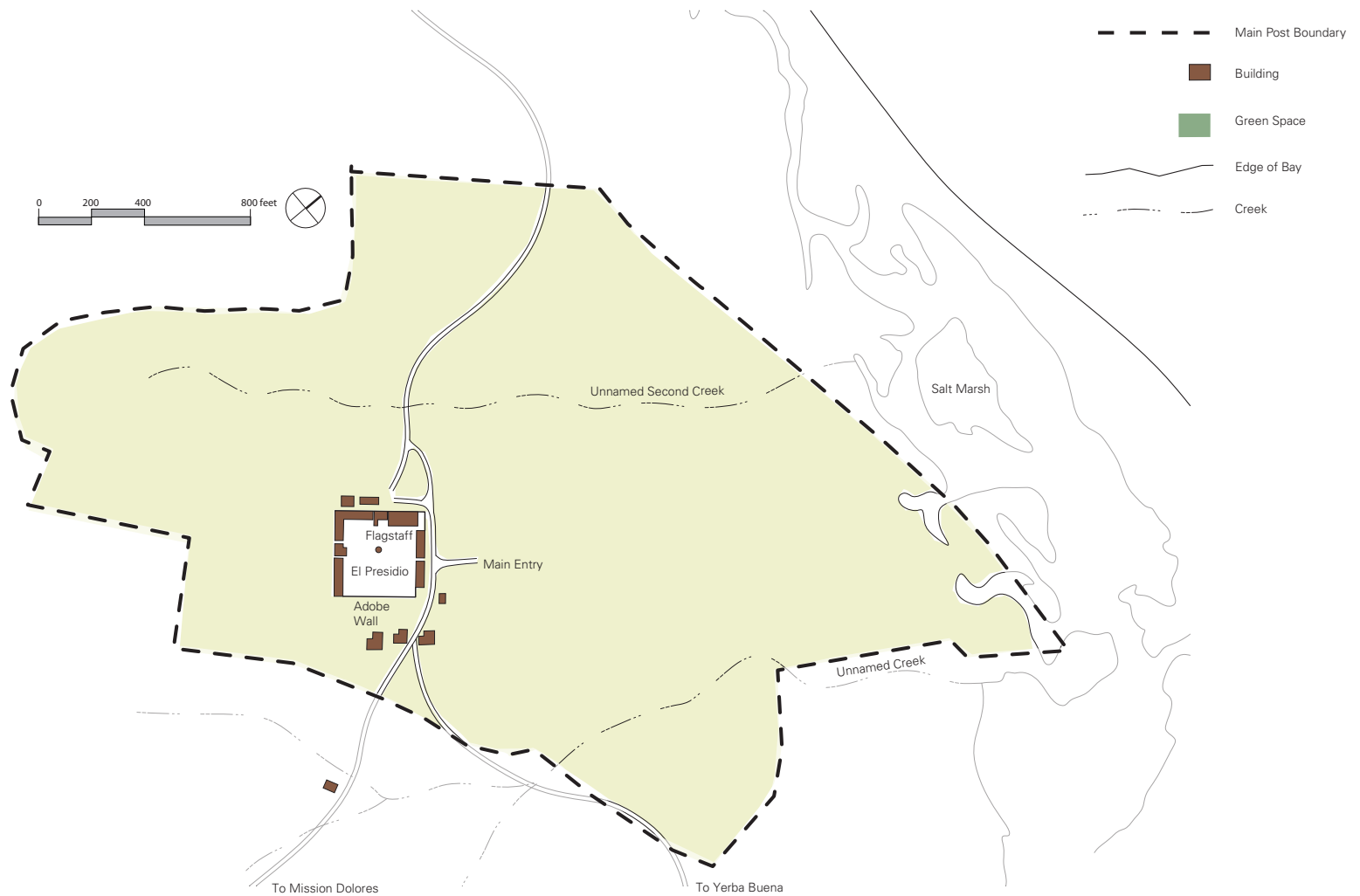


Figure 1.3  
Historic Period Map  
1846



**1846-1860: The Early American Period**  
THE U.S. ARMY TAKES CONTROL OF THE  
PRESIDIO AND SHAPES IT ACCORDING TO ITS  
OWN NEEDS

By the 1830s the western expansion of the United States had begun to threaten Mexico's tenuous hold on California. Inspired by the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, the United States made its first bid for California in 1835, when it offered to buy the territory from Mexico for \$25 million. In July 1846 at the start of the Mexican-American War, the United States claimed California when Commodore John Sloat's naval forces captured towns beginning with the capital, Monterey.

The population of Yerba Buena, which was renamed San Francisco in 1847, was still very small. When the United States took possession, the town had only 500 inhabitants. However, its strategic importance as a Pacific port was clear. The United States moved quickly to establish a military presence, and by 1849, when California's first governor was appointed, the U.S. Army was permanently installed at the Presidio. After gold was discovered in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada in 1848, San Francisco was rapidly transformed into a bustling commercial center: by 1852 its population had grown to 30,000. California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850. Many of the soldiers

posted at the Presidio deserted to participate in the gold rush; the ones who remained were often called upon to help maintain order among San Francisco's unruly citizens.

At the Presidio, the U.S. Army inherited an abandoned, deteriorating compound. Soldiers had to make critical repairs to existing barracks, officers' quarters, and storerooms in order to occupy them. New construction was initially confined to the existing quadrangle and limited to simple wood-frame buildings. Because trees were scarce on the San Francisco Peninsula, redwood timber was brought in from the Marin Headlands. The two most significant buildings left from the Spanish and Mexican eras were the Comandancia Headquarters (part of which is incorporated into present day Building 50) and the Castillo (at Fort Point). Recognizing the growing strategic location of the Golden Gate, the Army demolished the Castillo in 1853 and embarked on a seven year project to build a state-of-the-art brick fort at Fort Point.

The Army established a parade ground within the Spanish and Mexican quadrangle and marked its major entrance with a flagpole on the east side. Eventually new construction began to enlarge the original quadrangle. The Army rebuilt and enlarged the perimeter wall, although the compound remained largely open to the northeast. Additional structures were centered

on the former Comandancia, and outbuildings and kitchens were arrayed haphazardly behind the original buildings. For the first time, an area outside the quadrangle, the garden southwest of the compound, was enclosed.

During this period the infrastructure at the Presidio was expanded. New roads that followed the original paths were built, and the Army began to establish routes to the shore for deliveries by water.

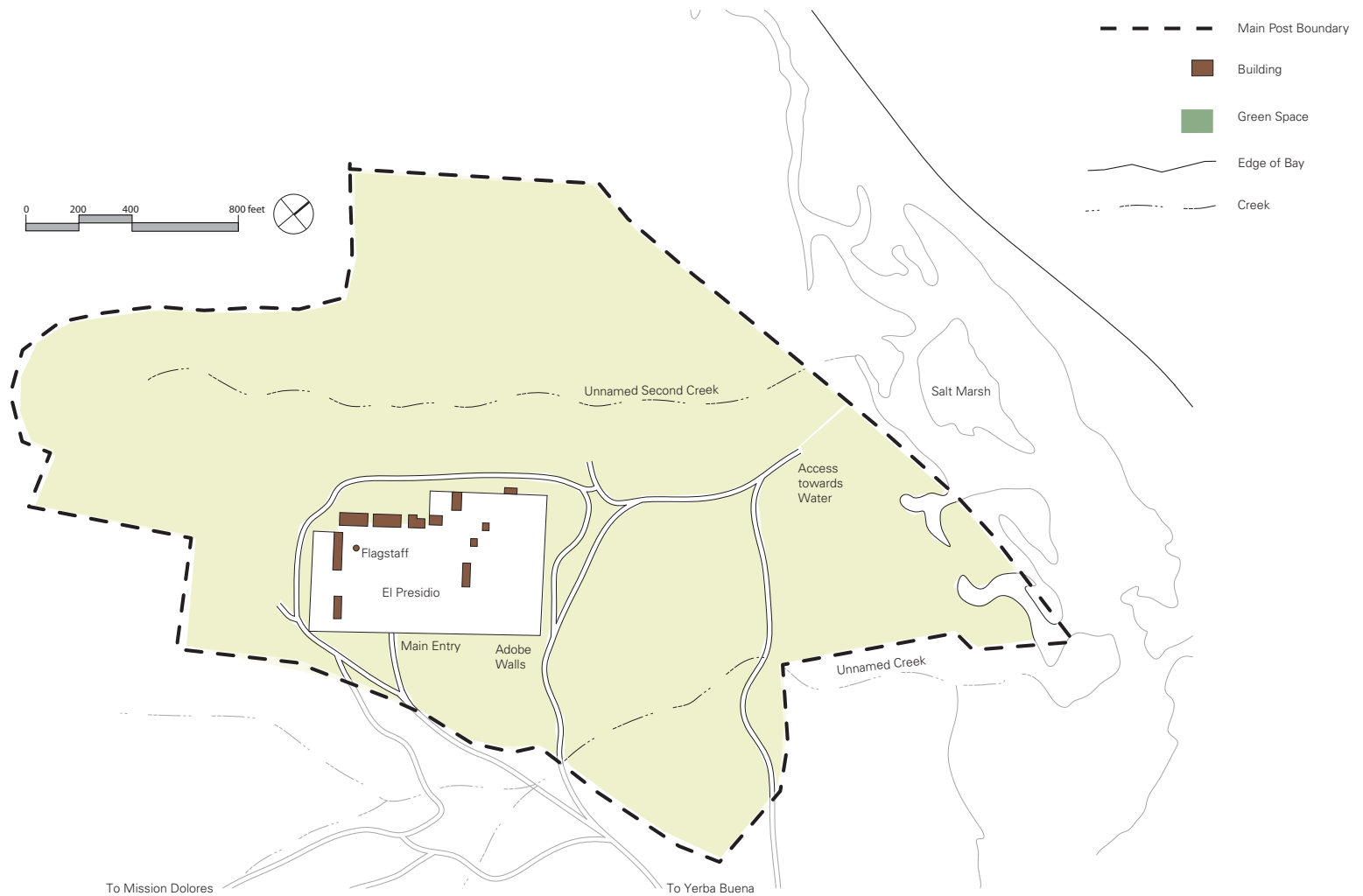


Figure 1.4  
Historic Period Map  
1857

## **1861-1870: Civil War Expansion**

### **THE PRESIDIO EXPANDS TO PROTECT SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE CONFEDERATES**

The Civil War broke out in the early winter of 1861, and securing California became a high priority for the Union. The gold rush had brought wealth to San Francisco, and California was an important source of revenue for the Federal government. The local population was divided between Union and Confederate sympathizers. Union troops were moved to the Presidio to protect San Francisco Bay's gold-laden ships from Confederate interests. When the war broke out, more than 60,000 people lived in San Francisco. The rolling hills surrounding the Presidio were beginning to be developed, and the city, which had been quite far from the post in 1846, was coming closer and closer. San Francisco's rapid growth made the Presidio seem less like an isolated outpost. The Presidio's commanding officers spent much of their time dealing with squatters and illegal tenants. Officers who were assigned there began to bring their families to live at the base. By the middle of the decade the community at the Main Post included women, children, and domestic servants.

Mobilization for the Civil War brought about the first significant expansion of the Main Post. A grand parade ground was established by extending the area of the original Spanish

quadrangle downslope towards the Bay. The parade ground was the Post's physical and symbolic center, the location for military practice and display. It was divided into three sections: the top third, used for assembly, was dirt and gravel, and the bottom two thirds remained grass and scrub. The Alameda, an arched gateway and a garden-like turning circle, was built at the east edge of the parade ground. The flagpole was moved from its original location to line up with the Alameda, accentuating the arrival sequence. The rectilinear geometry of the parade ground, whose long axis ran north and south, was echoed in the road system within the post. Moraga Avenue was built at the top of the parade ground, Lincoln Boulevard at its bottom, and Funston and Graham Streets along its sides. Roads that extended out from the post, like Arguello Boulevard and the road leading to a new pier, deviated from the grid and tended to curve in response to topography.

The expansion involved the construction of many new buildings, most of which faced the parade ground and were aligned along its edges. To replace the Mexican buildings, deteriorated beyond repair, and provide additional housing, the Army's Department of the Pacific authorized new wood-frame two-story barracks and housing that could accommodate officers' families. New construction also included kitchens, guardrooms, a temporary hospital, a chapel, and a residence that doubled as a schoolhouse. The organization

of the new buildings was clearly hierarchical: Officers' Row, the new officers' quarters, lined the east side of the parade ground; barracks for enlisted men lined the west side; and laundresses' quarters were located across the ravine to the west of the Post.

As the Main Post expanded, attention to the quality of the landscape increased. Officers' Row included lawns and gardens defined by picket fences. Much of the post was fenced to separate it from the surrounding landscape. Kitchen gardens were expanded or added at three sites around the edges of the Post.

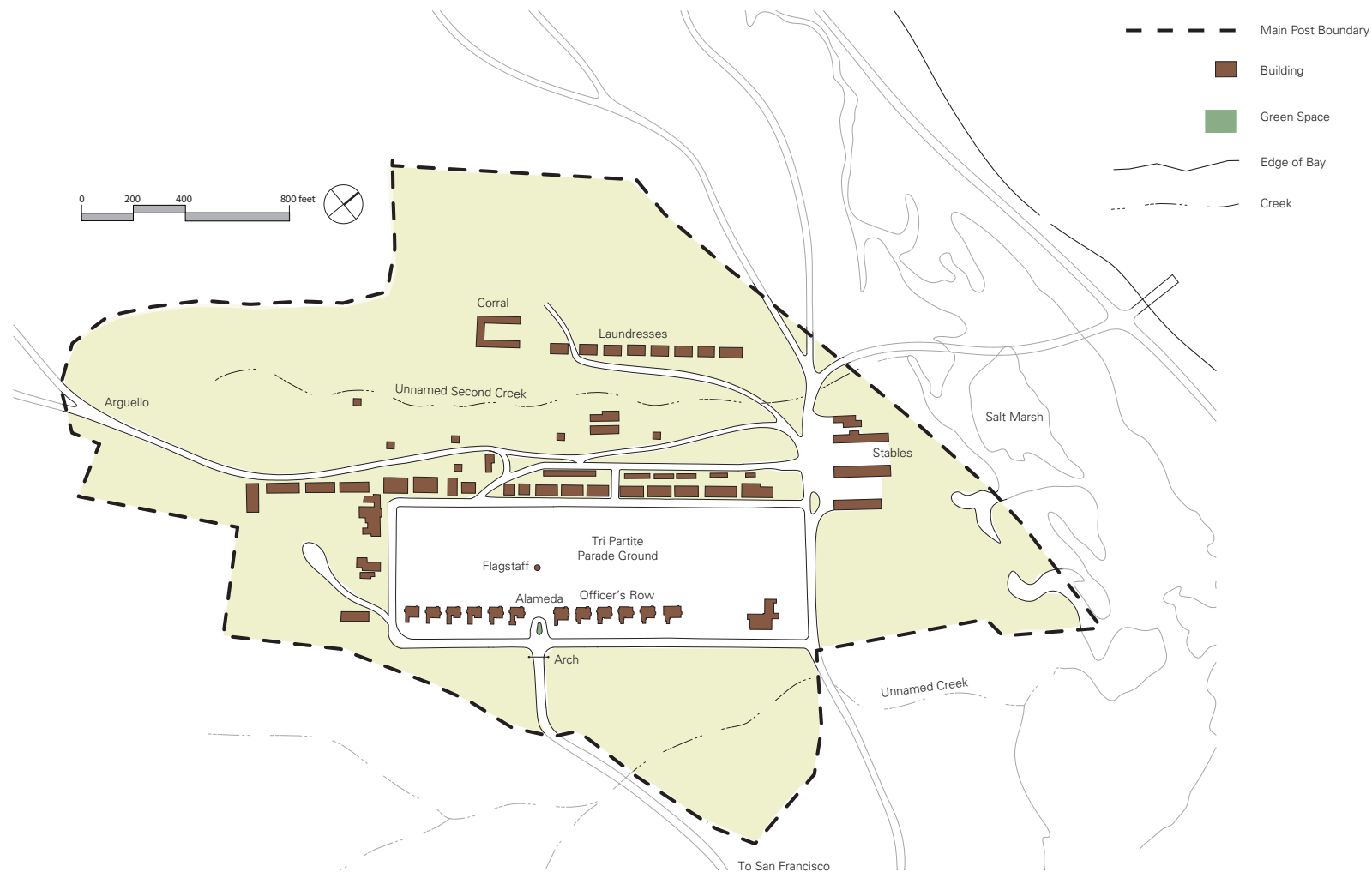


Figure 1.5  
Historic Period Map  
1870



### 1871-1890: Division Headquarters

#### THE PRESIDIO BECOMES A SUBSTANTIAL, PERMANENT MILITARY INSTALLATION

Changes at the Presidio in the 1870s and 1880s reflected a developing interest in public open space that was expressed across the country in the City Beautiful and Parks Movement. As an antidote to the over-crowded 19th-century industrial city, designers like Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted advocated the building of large public parks and monumental boulevards. In this light, some San Franciscans saw the Presidio as a possible urban park.

The Army was determined to keep the Presidio, and it took measures to establish its presence publicly. Between 1878 and 1887, a new headquarters for the Military Division of the Pacific was established on the west side of the Parade Ground on axis with the Alameda entrance. At the same time, the Army began to consciously design the transition from a frontier post to a more imposing military reservation.

To this end, the Army made a number of gestures to more conspicuously mark its territory. The sequence of entry to the Main Post was elaborated and formalized. The elegant Presidio Gate was designed as a ceremonial entry to the Presidio. Four large Queen Anne houses were built as gateway elements announcing the Main Post at the end of Presidio Boulevard. Just to the west, the Alameda

was expanded to include a garden decorated with cannonballs and a walkway that led to the Post headquarters. Cypress trees were planted around the entry garden, and high hedges and wood fences protected the walkway from the wind. Officers' Row, originally built with houses facing the Parade Ground, was reoriented 180 degrees front Funston Avenue. With this new orientation, Officers' Row houses face visitors arriving from San Francisco via Presidio Boulevard. Outbuildings were removed and ornamentation added to create new front facades facing east overlooking planted formal gardens. To the West, new kitchen ells were built and new back yards were fenced off from the adjacent parade ground.

At the northern end of the Main Post, along Halleck Street, the Army developed a more utilitarian entry. The post exchange, warehouses, and a bakery were built along this street. Halleck Street connected across the marsh to a new pier. A waterfront railroad line was built to link the Presidio with the San Francisco waterfront.

In addition to improvements to the Presidio's built environment, the Army transformed the site's landscape as well. In 1880, under the direction of Major William A. Jones, it began a major forestation project to beautify the post, minimize soil erosion, and create a more imposing image. In his plan for the forestation, Jones wrote, "The main idea is, to crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh

waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear immensely larger than it really is. By leaving the valleys uncovered . . . the contrast of height will be strengthened . . . In order to make the contrast from the city seem as great as possible, and indirectly accentuate the idea of the power of Government, I have surrounded all the entrances with dense masses of wood."<sup>1</sup> To carry out these plans, tens of thousands of Monterey cypresses, pines, and eucalyptus trees from Australia were planted in rows across the Presidio.

The Army also made a series of more modest improvements throughout the Presidio during this period. Much of the inconsistent fencing around the Main Post was removed or standardized; for instance, uniform picket fences were added at the front of Officers' Row. In addition, the Army began to move the small cemetery north of the Main Post to its current location west of the post. The post trader, Angello Beretta, planted three eucalyptus trees beside his store just west of the Civil War barracks to honor his three daughters and commemorate the Centennial in 1876. One of these trees survives today near the center of the new parade ground.<sup>2</sup>

The first civilian use of the Presidio occurred during this period. In 1875, the Army leased land near Mountain Lake, at the southern edge of the Presidio, to the Department of the Treasury for the construction of the new Marine Hospital.

<sup>1</sup> Jones, Major W.A. *Plan for the Cultivation of Trees Upon the Presidio Reservation*. Engineers Office, March 1893.

<sup>2</sup> Thompson, Erwin. *Defender of the Gate*. 1997.



Figure 1.6  
Historic Period Map  
1895

## **1891-1908: A Grand Post**

### THE PRESIDIO ATTAINS INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 transformed the Presidio into a nationally prominent military base. War was declared after the Spanish blew up the battleship Maine in Havana's harbor. Determined to establish itself as a presence in the Pacific, the United States decided to occupy the Philippine Islands. The Presidio's location on the Pacific Coast made it the assembly and embarkation point for thousands of regular and volunteer soldiers. To protect the coastline and the base, the Army modernized a series of batteries along San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean and established the Endicott-period battery defense system.

While the Army continued to make the Presidio more prominent and more beautiful, it found itself in need of more functional capacity as well. In response to the Army's emerging international role, the Main Post underwent major expansions in the 1890s to accommodate a growing number of troops. The wooden laundresses' quarters and barracks on the west side of Main Post were replaced by a line of massive brick barracks along Montgomery Street. The "Corral," the wood frame Bachelors Officer's Quarters burned in 1899 and was replaced by brick "Pershing Hall"

(Building 42) in 1904. Brick construction had the practical advantage of resisting fire, and it symbolized the Army's permanence and power.

The new barracks required filling in a ravine to create a broad graded area that linked the new buildings to the old post. This area was used as an artillery practice and drill field up through the 1930s. This project extended the military geometry of the Main Post some 500 feet to the west, nearly doubling its size.

In 1900 the U.S. Army General Hospital (later named Letterman General Hospital) was built to care for the large numbers of wounded soldiers returning from the Philippine Islands. The war produced so many casualties that the San Francisco National Cemetery, which had been established by the War Department in 1891, had to be expanded to bury them.

Services and ancillary programs were expanded in support of the war effort. Temporary stables, a veterinary hospital, and a number of small outbuildings were constructed near Halleck Street. A 25-acre vegetable garden intended to provide fresh produce all year was added in the area south of Main Post. Electric power lines were extended into the Presidio and a new gym (Building 122) and other recreational facilities were also added.

The quiet at the end of the Spanish-American War was only temporary. Presidio soldiers were soon called for assistance after the 1906 earthquake, as much of San Francisco lay in ruins. Army troops helped contain the raging fires and maintain civil order. Later the Army provided tent encampments and temporary shelter throughout the Presidio to house thousands of homeless earthquake survivors.

However, the earthquake did not dampen the Army's enthusiasm for expanding the Post. In 1907, Major William Hart completed what Thompson calls "the Presidio's first comprehensive master plan,"<sup>1</sup> outlining numerous improvements, including a coastal defense post in the west and serpentine housing clusters in the hills. At the Main Post, Hart proposed reorganizing the entire district around a single grand parade based on the 1905 concept of noted architect Daniel Burnham. While the plan was never fully implemented, it had significant influence on the Post's development through World War II.

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<sup>1</sup> Thompson, Erwin. *Defender of the Gate*. 1997.



Figure 1.7  
Historic Period Map  
1909



## **1909-1920: World War I**

### **AFTER THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, THE PRESIDIO PREPARES FOR THE WAR IN EUROPE**

In the second decade of the 20th century, the Presidio underwent substantial change for two very different reasons: the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) and the First World War. Some of the changes were permanent, others temporary.

The PPIE, which opened in February 1915, celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal and commemorated the 400th anniversary of the European discovery of the Pacific Ocean. The PPIE also served to demonstrate San Francisco's recovery from the devastating earthquake and fire of 1906. The fair was constructed on marshland along the north waterfront that was in part filled with earthquake debris.

The exposition, laid out in the monumental style of the City Beautiful movement, featured a wide variety of domestic and international attractions. Although it was extremely popular, it closed at the end of 1915 because of the war in Europe. Most of the construction on Presidio land was removed for troop mobilization. The Palace of Fine Arts is the only remaining structure from the PPIE.

During this period, the Army's activities at the

Presidio expanded. In 1912, San Francisco's first coastal artillery defense headquarters was established at Fort Winfield Scott. As the United States prepared for World War I, there was an intense buildup at the Post. In 1916, the National Defense Act created the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), and the Presidio became a training site. Temporary cantonments with wooden barracks, mess halls, and post exchanges were built on the land that had been filled for the PPIE, and power lines were extended to the area. Storage and service buildings were constructed along a new service railway that followed the course of an earlier line east of Halleck Street.

Permanent development unrelated to war mobilization also took place during this period. Buildings 100 and 106 were built along Montgomery Street; their construction required more grading and filling of the creek at the Main Post's west side. The first non-commissioned officers' housing was constructed on Riley Avenue in 1909. The first firehouse on an American military base (Building 218) was built after General Pershing's family died in a fire. Pershing Square, the open space at the south end of the Main Post, left after the fire was formally named to commemorate General Pershing.

Much of this new construction departed from the post's earlier Colonial Revival vocabulary. Mission Revival style development began with

Infantry Terrace, a street of officers' houses in the hills above the Main Post. Unlike earlier housing at the Presidio, it followed the topography rather than the military geometry of the post, and it afforded sweeping views of the Main Post and San Francisco Bay. Fort Winfield Scott, built a year later, was a more complete expression of the new Mission Revival style. It became the new architectural model for construction at the Presidio. The construction of a larger 3-story Italianate cavalry barracks in the northeast corner of the lower parade in 1912 suggests the first phase of a new east side of the grand parade called for in Harts' 1907 Plan.



Figure 1.8  
Historic Period Map  
1918

### **1921-1940: Peacetime Activity**

#### **THE PRESIDIO BECOMES A VENUE FOR NEW DEAL PROGRAMS**

Although the first decade after World War I was quiet at the Presidio, the 1930s saw significant change. Like many other places around the United States, the base was transformed by New Deal programs created to ameliorate the Great Depression. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Federal Highways Act (FHA) both had significant impacts on the character of the Presidio in general and Main Post in particular.

After the demobilization at the end of World War I, activity at the Presidio was reduced, and demolition of the temporary World War I cantonments along the north waterfront was begun. The standing army was made smaller, and the remaining divisions were reorganized. The Presidio became the headquarters of the new Ninth Corps Area. The post remained active as a training ground, and Fort Winfield Scott and Crissy Field continued to serve coastal defense needs.

During the 1930s the Presidio became a site for significant WPA projects. Federal money was used to complete the demolition of decrepit World War I cantonments. The WPA was also responsible for major new construction: Buildings 38 and 39, which were built as

barracks; the Presidio Theatre (Building 99); the School for Bakers and Cooks (Building 220); commissioned and non-commissioned officers' housing; a sales commissary and warehouse; a substantial renovation to the Officers' Club (Building 50); and some construction related to the Golden Gate Bridge. Additional construction funded by the Army included the Presidio Chapel and officers' housing.

Buildings 38 and 39 had a dramatic effect on the Main Post. Their location in the middle of the historic Parade Ground permanently altered the primary open space around which the Main Post has been organized for 160 years. Their western orientation and large scale suggests an intent to complete the east side of a grand parade stretching west to the Montgomery Street barracks as first outlined in Burnham's Plan (1905) and Harts' Plan (1907). Building 39 also effectively eliminated the Post's historic formal entry at the end of Presidio Boulevard by severing the connection between the Alameda and the Main Parade Ground.

The Presidio was also transformed by the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. Initiated by local authorities in the late 1920s, the construction of the bridge was completed with FHA funding. The southern end of the bridge, located just above Fort Point, was configured to preserve the historic masonry structure. Doyle Drive and Park Presidio Boulevard, the bridge

approach routes on the San Francisco side, divided some parts of the Presidio from others. Park Presidio included a viaduct and tunnel that isolated Fort Scott from the eastern part of the post and separated the Marine Hospital/Public Health Services Hospital grounds from Mountain Lake. Doyle Drive included a viaduct that broke the historic visual connection between the Main Post and San Francisco Bay, although it was still possible to move between the post and the shoreline under the highway. These roads brought large numbers of civilians across military land, but access to the Presidio was only possible at the viewing area at the south end of the bridge.

Some of the changes of the 1930s prefigured events to come. The construction of the Golden Gate Bridge was an important step in the Bay Area's urbanization, and the buildup on the post was a precursor to the national mobilization for World War II.



Figure 1.9  
Historic Period Map  
1942



## **1941-1945: World War II**

### **DURING WORLD WAR II, THE PRESIDIO IS A STRATEGIC CENTER FOR THE PACIFIC THEATER**

Although the United States was not officially involved in World War II until 1941, the American military had been quietly mobilizing forces and expanding military bases in response to conflicts developing around the world. On December 7, 1941 the Japanese Imperial Navy attacked the U.S. Naval Station at Pearl Harbor. President Roosevelt declared war on Japan and Germany the next day. Because of San Francisco's strategic location on the Pacific Rim, there was concern that it might be Japan's next target.

The Presidio's proximity to the Pacific theater of war made it a center of Army activity. The Main Post became a major point for troop deployment; Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt commanded the Ninth Corps Area, the Fourth Army, and the Western Defense Command from headquarters at the Main Post; and a language school was established by the Fourth Army Military Intelligence Service to train second-generation Japanese-Americans as interpreters and intelligence personnel. At the same time, General DeWitt was working to develop an executive order confining other Japanese-American citizens to internment camps.

Mobilization meant construction throughout the Presidio. As it had done in World War I, the Army built temporary cantonments to house the growing numbers of troops. Most of these camps were located on Crissy Field and around Letterman Hospital. They were composed of wood-frame structures constructed quickly from standard-issue plans for barracks, mess halls, offices, day rooms, and recreation halls. Temporary building construction within the limits of the Main Post included two barracks, Buildings 40 and 41, a Red Cross recreation center (Building 97), an annex to the Ninth Corps Office (Building 37), and an additional barrack on Funston Avenue (Building 3).

Buildings 40 and 41, built as temporary Bachelor Officers' Quarters, further filled in the upper parade area and the original El Presidio quadrangle. They were matched by construction of similar temporary barracks for enlisted men on Crissy Field, which are no longer standing. Building 37 further encroached on the grassy lower parade area.

Letterman Army General Hospital also underwent significant expansion during the war. It was the main debarkation hospital for soldiers wounded in the Pacific theater. Patients arrived on hospital ships at Fort Mason, and they were brought to Letterman by trains that ran along Marina Boulevard. Letterman was also the primary point of transfer to regional hospitals for

soldiers who were well enough to travel. The hospital's capacity increased to 3,500 beds; in 1945, admissions peaked at 72,000 patients.



Figure 1.10  
Historic Period Map  
1948

#### **1946-1994: The Cold War and Base Closure**

AFTER THE COLD WAR, THE PRESIDIO IS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Presidio's trajectory after the Second World War reflected changes in American society and global politics. The Post played an important role in the Cold War's Pacific Rim conflicts, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. In addition, the Presidio was part of the Nike anti-missile defense network. The Department of the Interior designated the Presidio as a National Historic Landmark in 1962, and Congress created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), a series of coastal parks, in 1972. The law establishing the GGNRA required that if the Presidio closed it would become part of the national park. In 1994, when its life as a military installation ended, the Presidio was transferred to the National Park Service.

In 1946, the Presidio became the permanent home of the Sixth U.S. Army, which had been created in 1943 to fight under General Douglas MacArthur in the South Pacific. It was also one of the U.S. Army Forces Command's combat-ready army installations. Between the end of World War II and 1973, the Presidio employed as many as 10,000 people.

According to its National Historic Landmark designation, the Presidio's period of historic

significance ended in 1945. There was significant construction after the war, but most of it does not contribute to the Presidio's landmark status. The only postwar building included in the National Historic Landmark District is the Non-commissioned Officers' Club (Building 135), where several significant joint security treaties were signed in 1951 in association with the end of World War II. Much of the additional construction erased or diminished historic patterns of development dating back to the Civil War and earlier.

One of the most important changes to the cultural landscape was the 1950s removal of six of the eight wooden barracks along Graham Street that had defined the Old Parade since the Civil War. Their removal opened up the prospect of the Grand Parade Ground first envisioned in Harts' Plan of 1907. The grand facades of Buildings 38 and 39 to the east were visually linked to the handsome line of brick barracks to the west. However, the growing need for parking proved difficult to overcome, as the grand parade was never completed and the Main Parade Ground was paved over as a large central parking lot. In the late 1960s Building 34 was constructed to the south of Buildings 86 and 87; the formerly-built land between Owen and Sheridan was left open.

Military and civilian employees and their families created a demand for housing and services. A

new community district was created in the undeveloped southwest corner of the Main Post. A number of new buildings were added, including a bowling alley (Building 93), a post exchange (Building 385), a library (Building 386), and a child care center (Building 387). The Officers' Club (Building 50) was expanded in the 1970s to house a larger kitchen and new banquet spaces. Additional services included a new gym (Building 63,) and a new mess hall (Building 211).

One of the most significant changes of the post-war period was the reconfiguration of the base for the convenience of cars. A suburban pattern, characterized by large, low buildings set back from the street behind parking lots began to replace the historic land-use patterns. Examples at the Main Post included the Gym (Building 63), Building 211, the Bowling Center (Building 93), and the child care center (Building 387). The upper (El Presidio) portion of the Old Parade Ground and the New Parade Ground were converted to parking lots, their symbolic power greatly diminished.



Figure 1.11  
Historic Period Map  
2011

## Historic Photographs and Images



Figure 1.12

1816. Watercolor painting of El Presidio and Bay by Russian artist Ludwig Choris. The painting shows El Presidio situated on a plateau overlooking San Francisco Bay. *BL*.



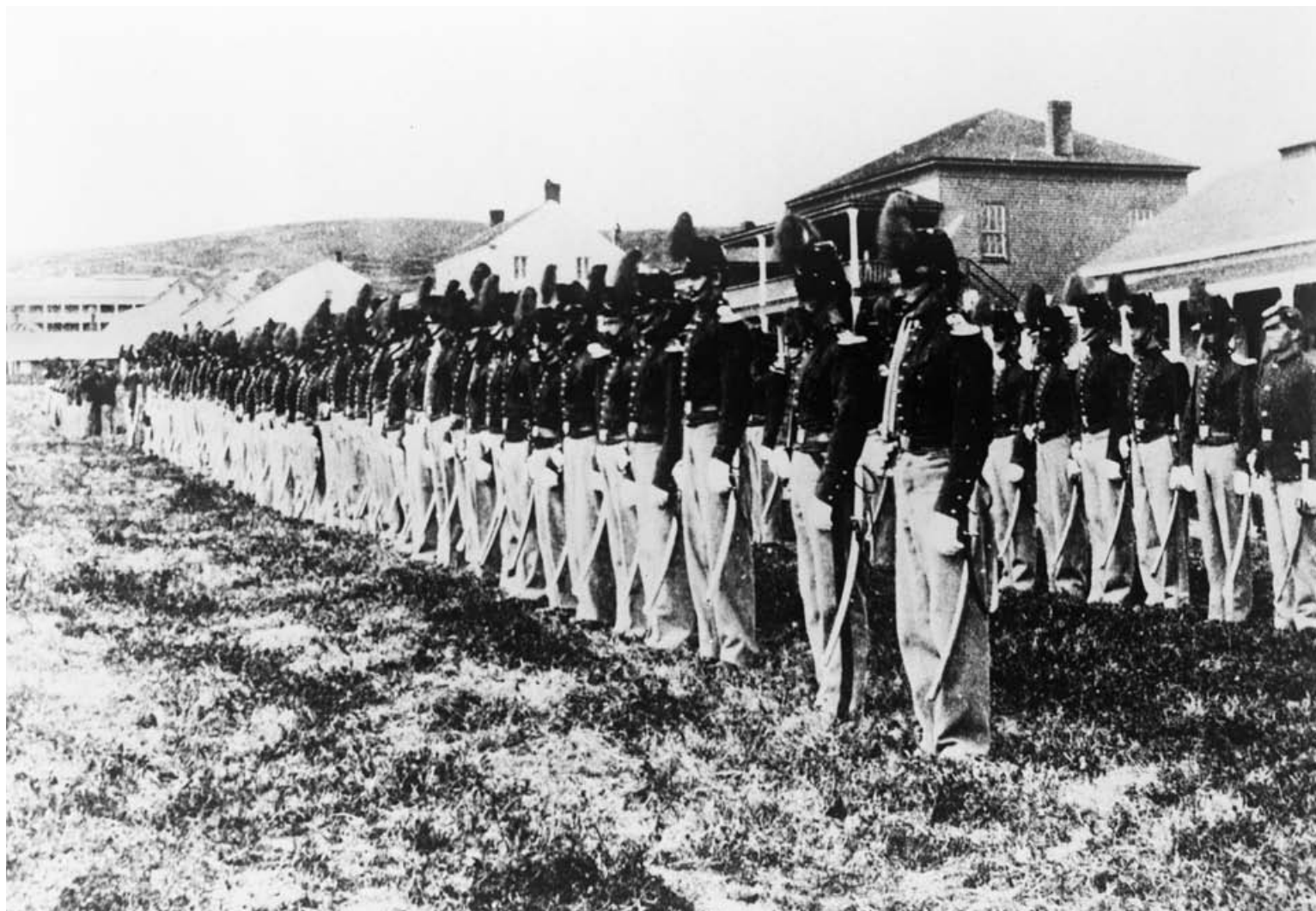


Figure 1.13  
1867-1868. 2d U.S. Artillery soldiers at inspection, Old Parade Ground. Note the coarse vegetation that covered the parade ground. GGNRA.



Figure 1.14

c.1868. Sloping terrain of Tennessee Hollow is seen in this view looking south across what is now Lincoln Blvd. The post hospital (Building 2) is seen at right and the officers houses are seen along Funston Avenue. At this time the houses actually fronted on the Old Parade Ground. The orientation of the houses was reversed in 1878 to front on Funston Avenue. Also visible in the distance is the entry arch at the Alameda. GGNRA.



Figure 1.15

1869. The entry arch at the end of Presidio Boulevard on the east side of Funston Avenue, opposite the Alameda. *CLA*.





Figure 1.16

c.1870. From the future site of Infantry Terrace, view looking north of the ravine before being filled to become the Main Parade Ground. The white buildings at left were known as the laundresses' quarters. They were later replaced by the Montgomery Street Barracks. The buildings stepping up the hill in the foreground are barracks from 1865. They were removed prior to 1880. GGNRA.



Figure 1.17

1870. The full expanse of the Old Parade Ground is seen in this photo. The parade ground was defined by the barracks on the right, and the officers' row on the left. In the distance the chapel and the last building of El Presidio (now Building 50) can be seen. During this time the flagstaff was located in the center of the parade ground, on axis with the Alameda. *CLA*.



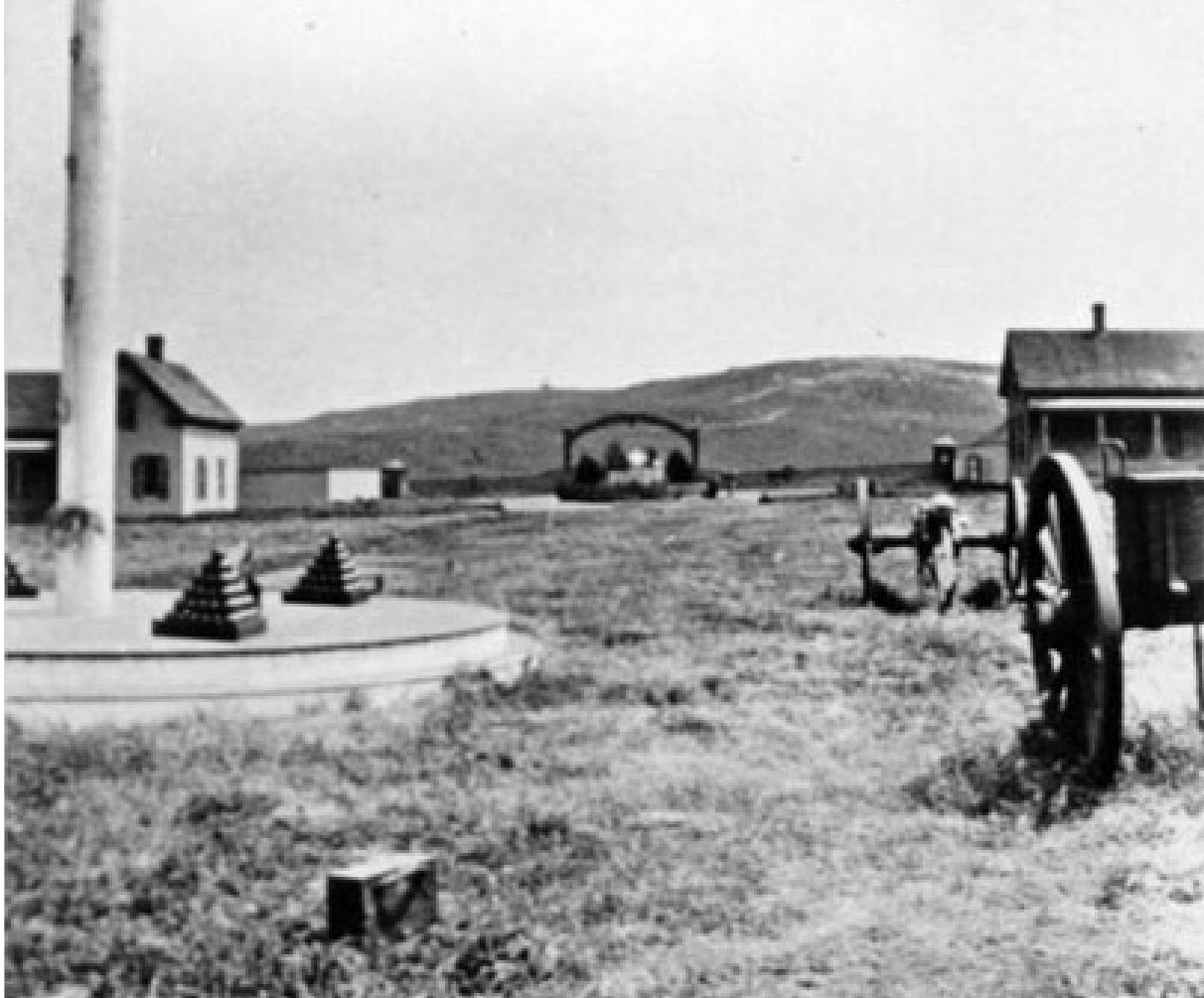


Figure 1.18

c.1870. A view looking southeast from the flagstaff at the center of the Old Parade Ground to the Alameda and the entry arch. Cannon balls were used as decorative features even at this early date. *SFPL*.



Figure 1.19

1875. Overview of the Old Parade Ground and views to the Bay. The back of Building 50 is seen as is the flagstaff in the center of the parade ground. The structure in the right foreground (below the chapel steeple) may have been a below-ground circular or octagonal water storage tank with a wood roof structure. GGNRA.



Figure 1.20

July 3, 1876. Overview of the Main Post looking west. Spectators are watching a mock battle on the occasion of the nation's centennial. Presidio Boulevard is seen entering the Main Post at Funston Avenue. Officers' Row, the post hospital, the parade ground and the barracks are all visible. GGNRA.



Figure 1.21

c.1880. The northern part of officers' row and the post hospital is seen along Funston Avenue. In 1878 the houses were reoriented to face Funston Avenue and the growing city to the east. GGNRA.





Figure 1.22

1880. The now front yards of the officers' row houses are seen in this photograph that shows domestic life. Roses and other ornamental plants were often planted. This view is from the yard of Building 15 or 16. The Alameda entry arch can be seen in the distance. *CLA*.





Figure 1.23

1881. Remnants of the adobe El Presidio structures are preserved within the walls of the Officers' Club in this view along Moraga Avenue. The residence in the middle of what is now Moraga Avenue was later removed. The street is well graded but still dirt. Concrete sidewalks provided pedestrian circulation, and gas lamps provided night-time illumination. A step box provided easy dismount from carriages or horseback. *SFC*.



Figure 1.24

1881. View looking north toward the Main Post just prior to the first plantings of the Presidio forest. Funston Avenue is at right and the Old Parade Ground and flagstaff can be seen. In a few years the laundresses' quarters will be replaced with the brick Montgomery Street Barracks. *SFC*.



Figure 1.25

1881. Overview of the Main Post looking west across Tennessee Hollow. At this time the Main Post was still an outpost in a windswept landscape devoid of trees. The beginnings of the Presidio cemetery can be seen on the hill west of the Main Post. GGNRA.



Figure 1.26  
1882. The beginnings of the Presidio forest are seen in this view looking west along Presidio Boulevard. GGNRA.





Figure 1.27

1882. A lattice wind fence has been built dividing the upper and lower Old Parade Ground. The flagstaff was located in the center of the Old Parade, and a new rectangular water reservoir has been graded into the hillside in the foreground. GGNRA.





Figure 1.28  
c.1883. The early planting of the Presidio forest dramatically altered the landscape around the Main Post. GGNRA.



Figure 1.29

1886. The continuing growth of trees at southeast edge of Main Post is evident in this photograph looking northward. The flagstaff was relocated just south of the Division headquarters building (flagstaff erected in 1885). Note at right that trees have been planted along the east side of Funston Avenue. These are likely the Monterey cypress trees still extant along Funston Avenue. *CLA*.



Figure 1.30

c. 1886. Looking north along what is now Graham Street at the south end of the Old Parade Ground. The three houses at left were located on what is now Pershing Square. The third house down was later General Pershing's house and the site of the tragic fire that claimed the lives of his family. Building 36 can be seen in the distance. The location of the flagstaff near the Division headquarters building dates this photograph to sometime after 1885. *SFC.*





Figure 1.31

1880's. The Alameda is seen in this photograph looking southeast from Mesa Street toward Funston Avenue. The formal planting, paving, and cannonball-edging created a park-like atmosphere.  
*CLA*



Figure 1.32

c. 1890. The curving Presidio Blvd. approach to the Main Post is seen in this photograph. In the distance the residences on Presidio Boulevard at Funston Avenue (Buildings 56 and 57, and the roof of Building 58) can be seen. The road appears to have drainage ditches on both sides. *CLA*.





Figure 1.33

1892. The lattice windfence dividing the upper and lower Old Parade Ground is seen in this view looking northwest. The fence was planted with vines that quickly covered it. Note the rock-lined drainage swale and wood bench. *USAMHL*.



Figure 1.34

c.1892. View looking eastward toward the Alameda from Old Parade Ground. In the opposite direction, this path led directly to the Division headquarters building. This view shows the high level of maintenance and attention to the condition of the Main Post. The path was immaculately maintained and lined with cannon balls. Turf strips bordered the planting beds. At right is the lattice wind fence that divided the upper and lower Old Parade Ground. It appears to have been planted with roses (*Rosa* sp.) and ivy (*Hedera helix* and *Hedera canariensis*). At left was a planting bed that separated the pathway from the lower Old Parade Ground. It contained a number of shrubs including roses (*Rosa* sp.) and century plant (*Agave americana*). *USAMHI*.



Figure 1.35  
1892. View of Officers' Row looking west from the porch of Building 59. *USAMHI*





Figure 1.36

1893. View of the barracks and Post headquarters building (furthest left) fronting on the Old Parade Ground. As can be seen, the lower Old Parade was maintained with turf and had diagonal paths crossing it. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.37

1895. This photograph shows the Division headquarters building behind the kiosk and guard. The cordyline palm in the foreground is likely a cordyline that is extant in the northern part of what is now Pershing Square. *CLA*.





Figure 1.38

1896. The forest trees continue to grow and transform the Presidio landscape. At left the first three Montgomery Barracks (Buildings 101, 102, and 103) have been built. Buildings 104 and 105 will be completed within a year. GGNRA.

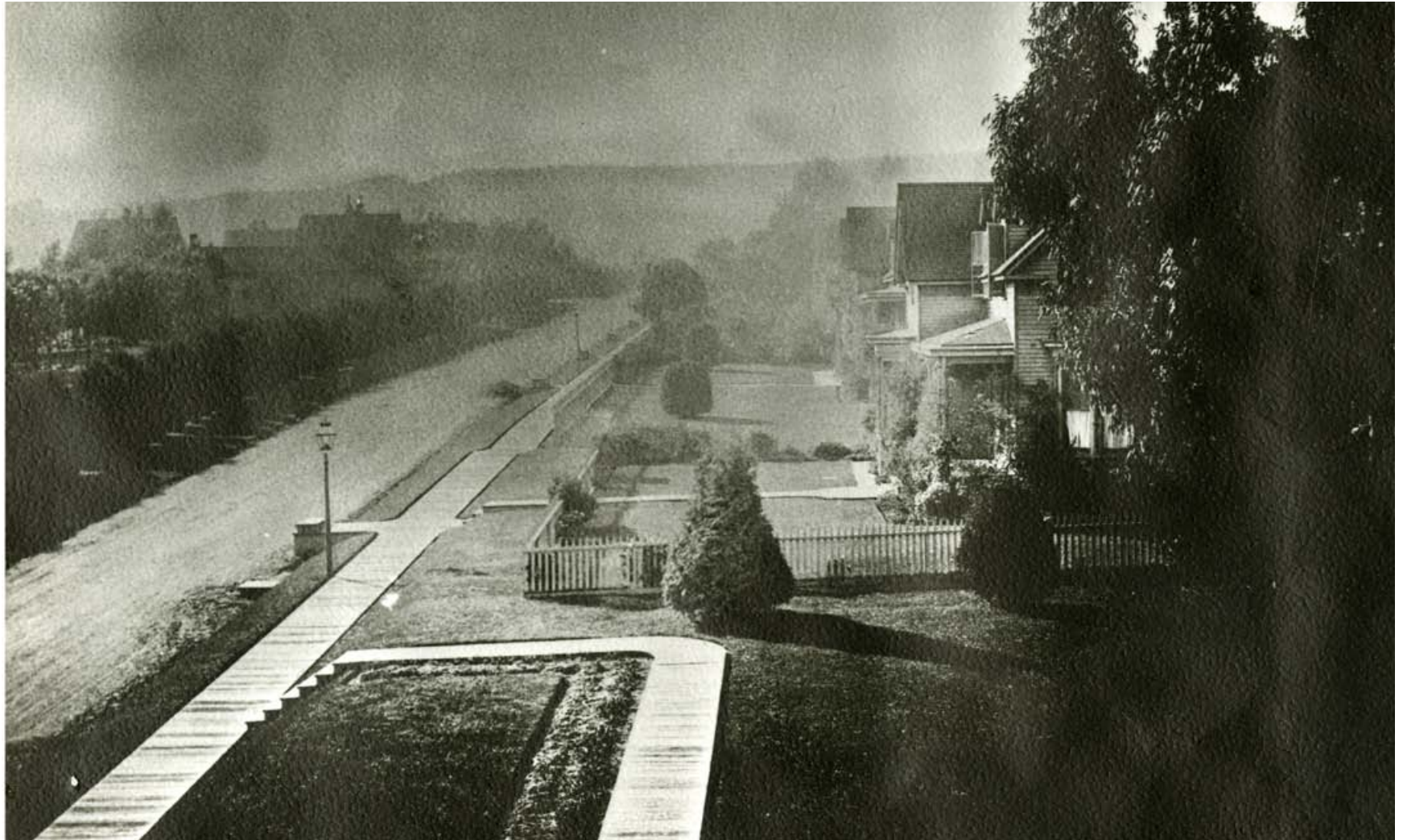


Figure 1.39  
c.1890's. Funston Avenue, looking south, showing concrete sidewalks, stairs and paths. *GGNRA*.





Figure 1.40

1890's. Funston Avenue and Officers' Row, looking southwest. The cannon ball curbs of the Alameda are seen at right. GCNRA.





Figure 1.41  
1890's. Funston Avenue looking north from near the Alameda. *GGNRA*.

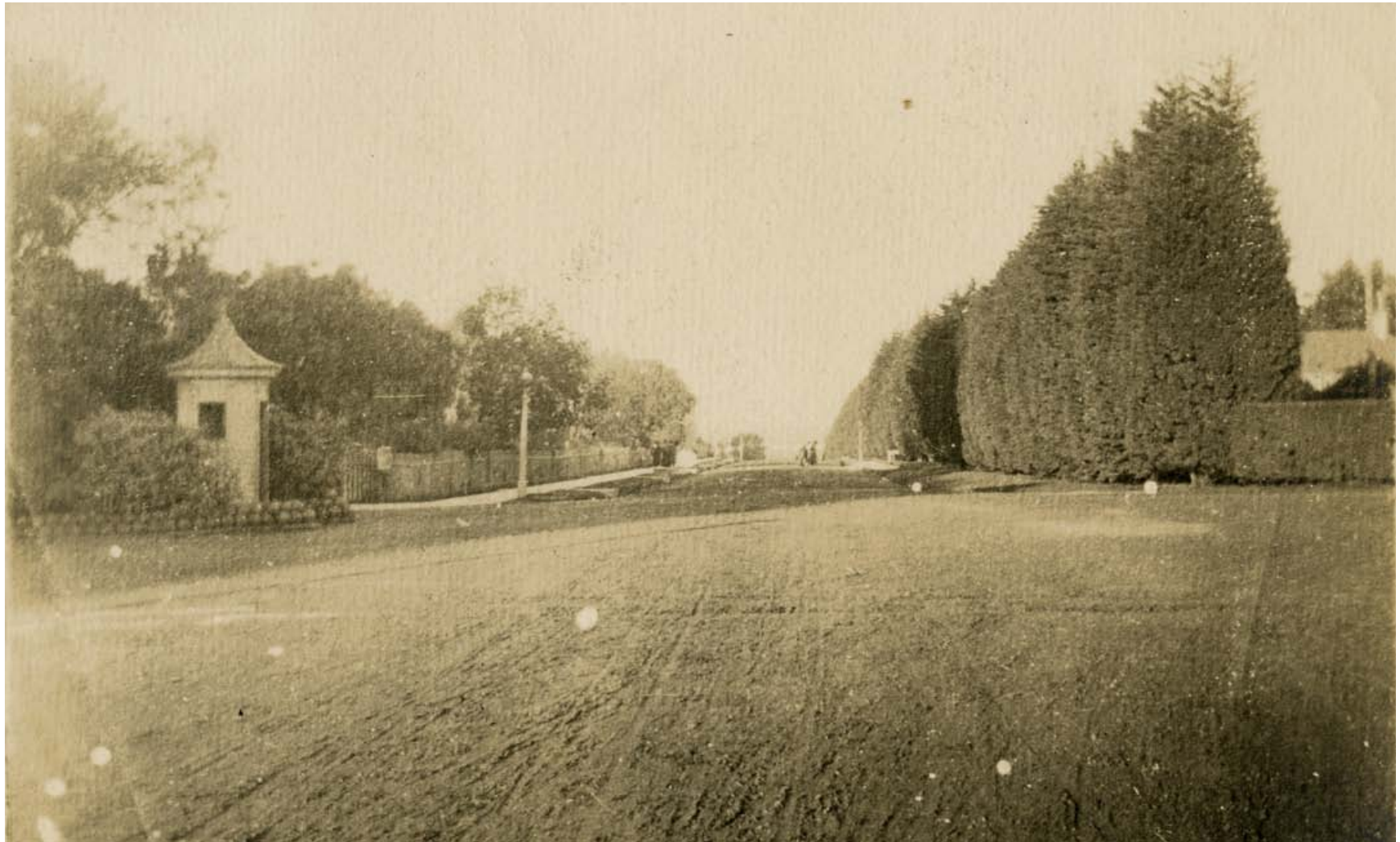


Figure 1.42

1898. View of Funston Avenue looking north. The row of Monterey Cypress trees planted (circa 1885) along the east side of Funston can be seen. Some of these trees are still extant. GGNRA.



Figure 1.43

1898. With the construction of the Montgomery Street Barracks, the ravine on which they fronted was filled to create a new parade ground, now known as the Main Parade Ground. It quickly became the training site for the artillery troops. GGNRA





Figure 1.44

1898-1899. View of Main Post and Bay. The Montgomery Street Barracks have been completed and the Main Parade Ground has been filled as far south as Sheridan Avenue. At center can be seen the drainage pipe installed to carry water from the ravine under the Main Parade Ground. GGNRA.





Figure 1.45

c. 1900. This view of the lower Montgomery Street Barracks (Buildings 104 and 105) shows a turf area that extended to the edge of the parade ground surface. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.46  
c. 1900. Concrete sidewalk along Funson Avenue houses. GGNRA.

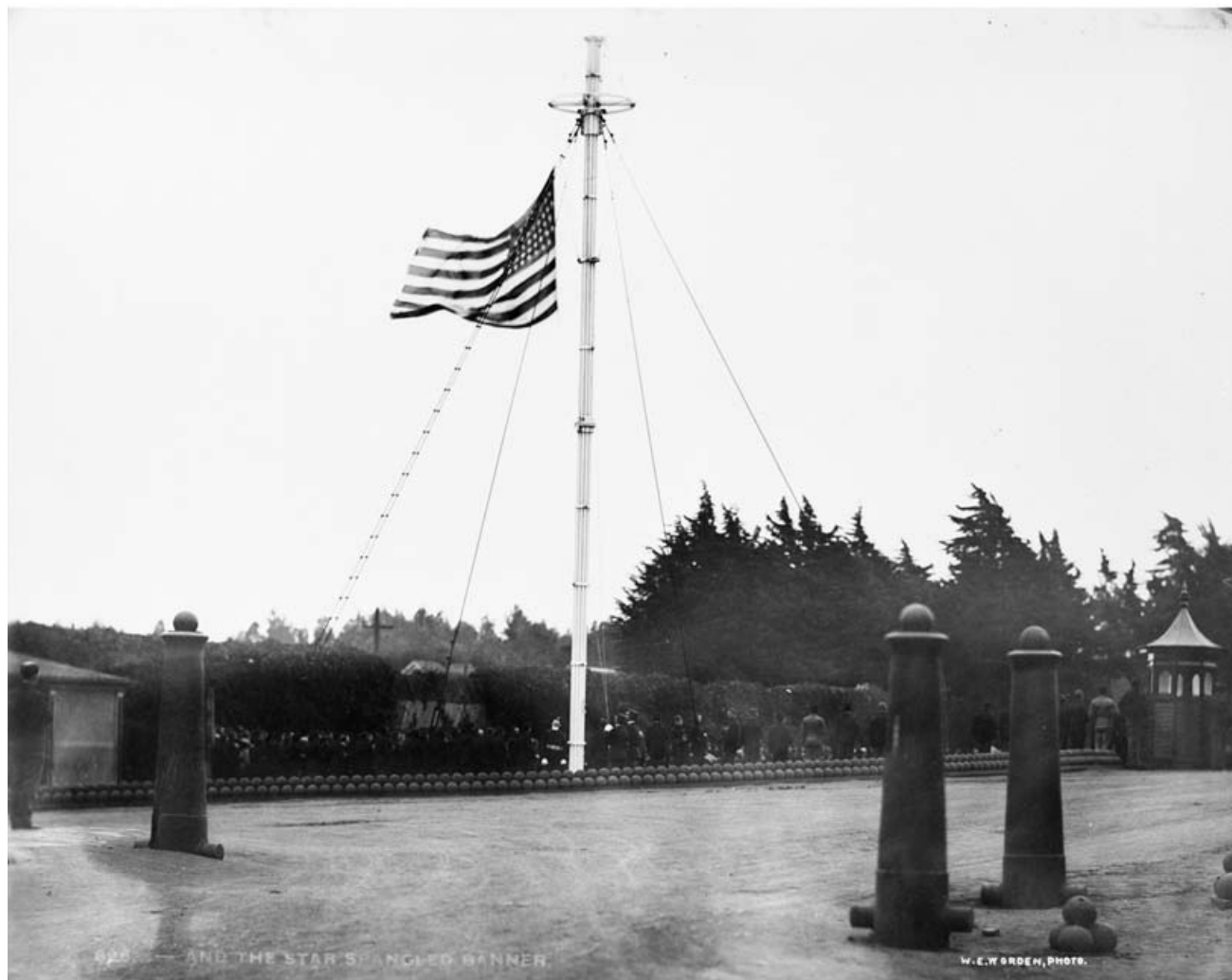


Figure 1.47

1900. The 1885 flagstaff and Sheridan Avenue are seen in this view. The flagstaff was made of bundled metal tubes and had four guy wires, one which appears to be a ladder. Cannon with oversized cannon balls were planted in the ground to serve as bollards. GGNRA.



Figure 1.48

c. 1900. The Division headquarters building is seen behind the flagstaff in this view looking northward along Graham Street. The cordyline palm seen at left is likely still extant at the northern end of what is now Pershing Square. This photo shows the condition of oiled or macadamized roadway, curbs (concrete?), turf strip, and sidewalk. The cordyline sits in what was either a park-like area, or an extension of the general's house out of view to the left. The step box was used for dismounting from carriages or horses. A gas street lamp is also visible. *PT.*





Figure 1.49

c. 1900. Snapshot of residential life of families living in Funston Avenue houses. The landscape shows familiar domestic planting scheme with flowering accent shrubs, foundation planting, and climbing vines on the porches. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.50

c. 1900. Looking west along Flagstaff Avenue (now Sal Street) at the upper Old Parade Ground. The flagstaff and Division headquarters building stand in front of the powder magazine (small white building). In the background across the Main Parade Ground is the Montgomery Barracks (Building 101). At right is the lattice wind fence. In the foreground is a rock-lined drainage swale. Of interest is the archway which appears to be located at Sheridan Avenue. This is the only known photograph of the arch in this location. It appears to be the same design as the arch that stood at the Alameda, and may have been relocated here for a short period. *US AMHI.*



Figure 1.51

1900. Post Hospital (Building 2) on Funston Avenue. Note the early street light. *GGNRA*.





Figure 1.52

1901. Field guns and caissons near Lincoln Boulevard and Graham Street. Building 36 (Artillery Barracks) and Buildings 86 and 87 (Cavalry Barracks) in background. GGNRA.





Figure 1.53  
1901-1902. Military funeral along Montgomery Street. Prior to street tree planting. Note streetlight. GGNRA.



Figure 1.54

c.1902. Soldiers marching under flagstaff at Old Parade Ground. The Division headquarters building is at left, next to the flagstaff. A row of stacked cannon balls outlined the flagstaff turf panel. The turf is being mowed with a push mower. Mortars and ordinance were set in the turf area beyond the flagstaff. The lattice wind fence was still present and the large trees in the Alameda can be seen. GGNRA.



Figure 1.55

c.1910. Field guns and caissons are lined up outside the Guard House (Building 210), ready for maneuvers. GGNRA.





Figure 1.56  
c.1915. 30th Infantry marching along Montgomery Street at the northwest corner of the Main Parade Ground. A basalt block drainage feature separated Montgomery Street and parade ground. GGNRA.





Figure 1.57

c.1915. After two officer houses were removed from Graham Street near Moraga Street, a gazebo was placed to add to the park-like atmosphere that included flowers and other ornamental plants. This area is now part of Pershing Square. The General Pershing house is out of view to the right. GGNRA.

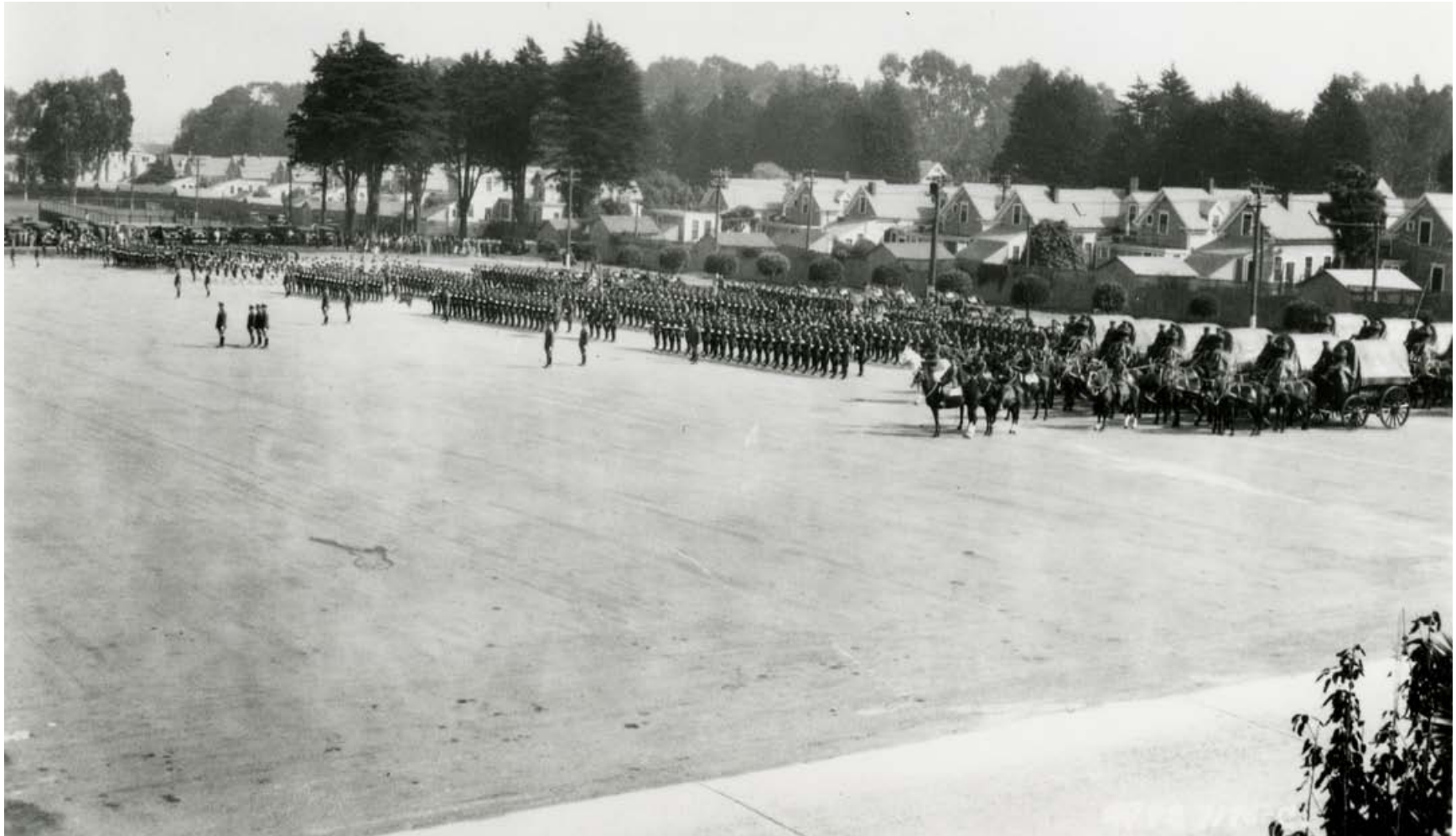


Figure 1.58

c.1920's. 30th US Infantry on the upper portion of the Old Parade Ground. The tall trees at left center mark the location of the Alameda entry area. Moraga Avenue in the foreground appears to be paved with concrete. The lattice wind fence dividing the upper and lower Old Parade Grounds was no longer present at the time of this photograph. GGNRA.



Figure 1.59

1921. View looking east down Lincoln Boulevard between Buildings 105 and 106. Small street trees have now been planted along Montgomery Street. *CHS.*





Figure 1.60

1920's. This aerial view of the Main Post looking north provides a good overview. The gazebo shown earlier can be seen in the lower left. The relationship between the Main Post and Crissy Field can be seen here as there are several airplanes visible at the upper left. There are also several aircraft parked on the lower Old Parade Ground. Baseball has long had a place on the Main Post and a diamond and backstop can also be seen on the Old Parade Ground. The recently built tennis court can be seen on Arguello near Sheridan Avenue. Another tennis court is partially hidden by trees in the Old Parade Ground. The small street trees planted on the west side of Montgomery Street, on the east side of Graham Street, and on the west side of Mesa Street can be seen. *PT.*





Figure 1.61

1924. View of Old Parade Ground, taken from Building 35. The barracks and Division headquarters are seen marching up Graham Street. In the distance are the officer houses of Infantry Terrace. *SFPL*.

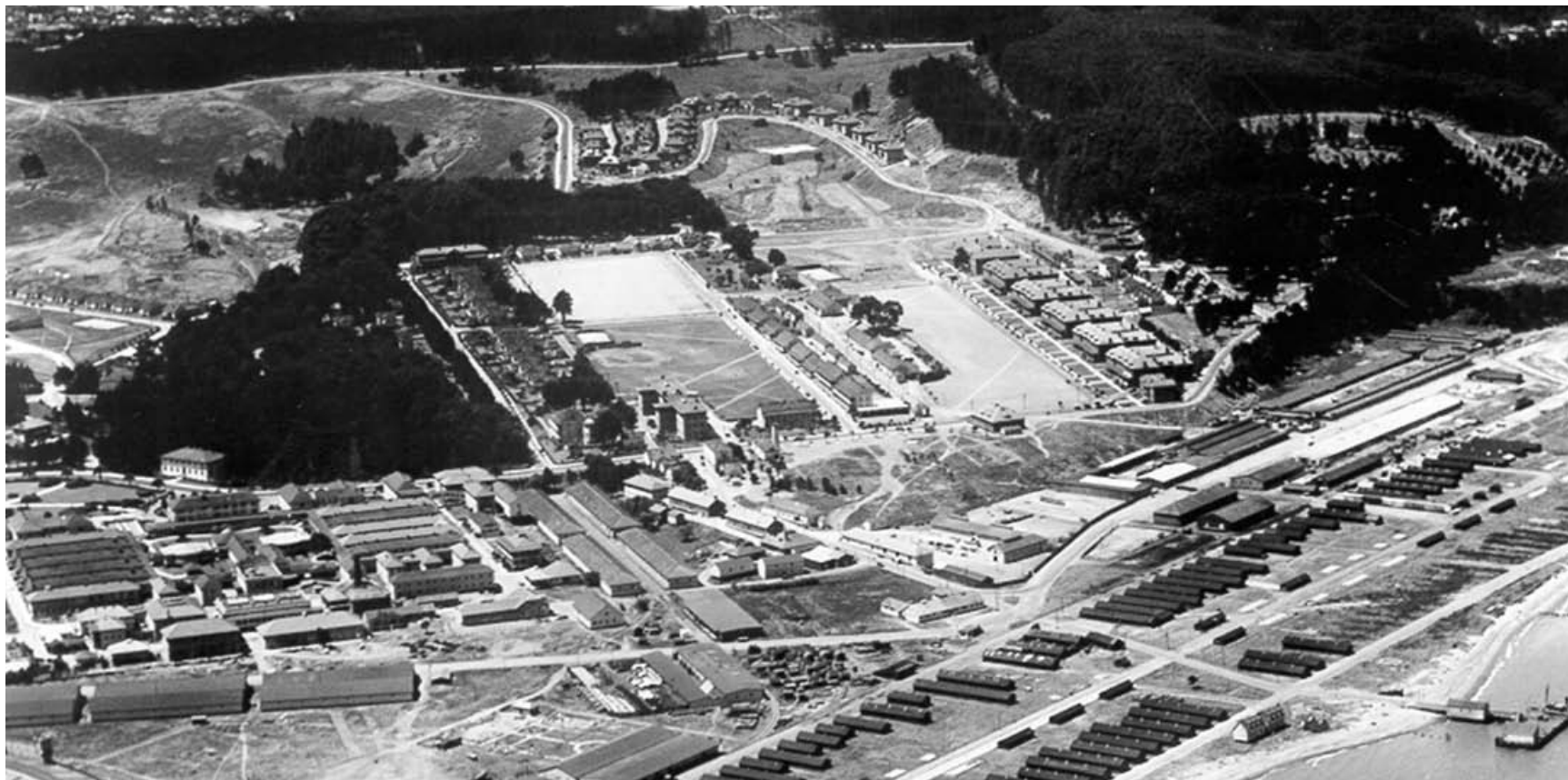


Figure 1.62

1925. The entire Main Post is visible in this aerial photograph looking south. Halleck Street and its Main Post support buildings can be seen connecting down to Crissy Field. Infantry Terrace and its officer houses can be seen above the parade grounds. *PT.*





Figure 1.63

1925. Aerial view of Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard. The open nature of the landscape around Infantry Terrace can be seen. The bowl around the tennis court had just a few trees. *PT*.

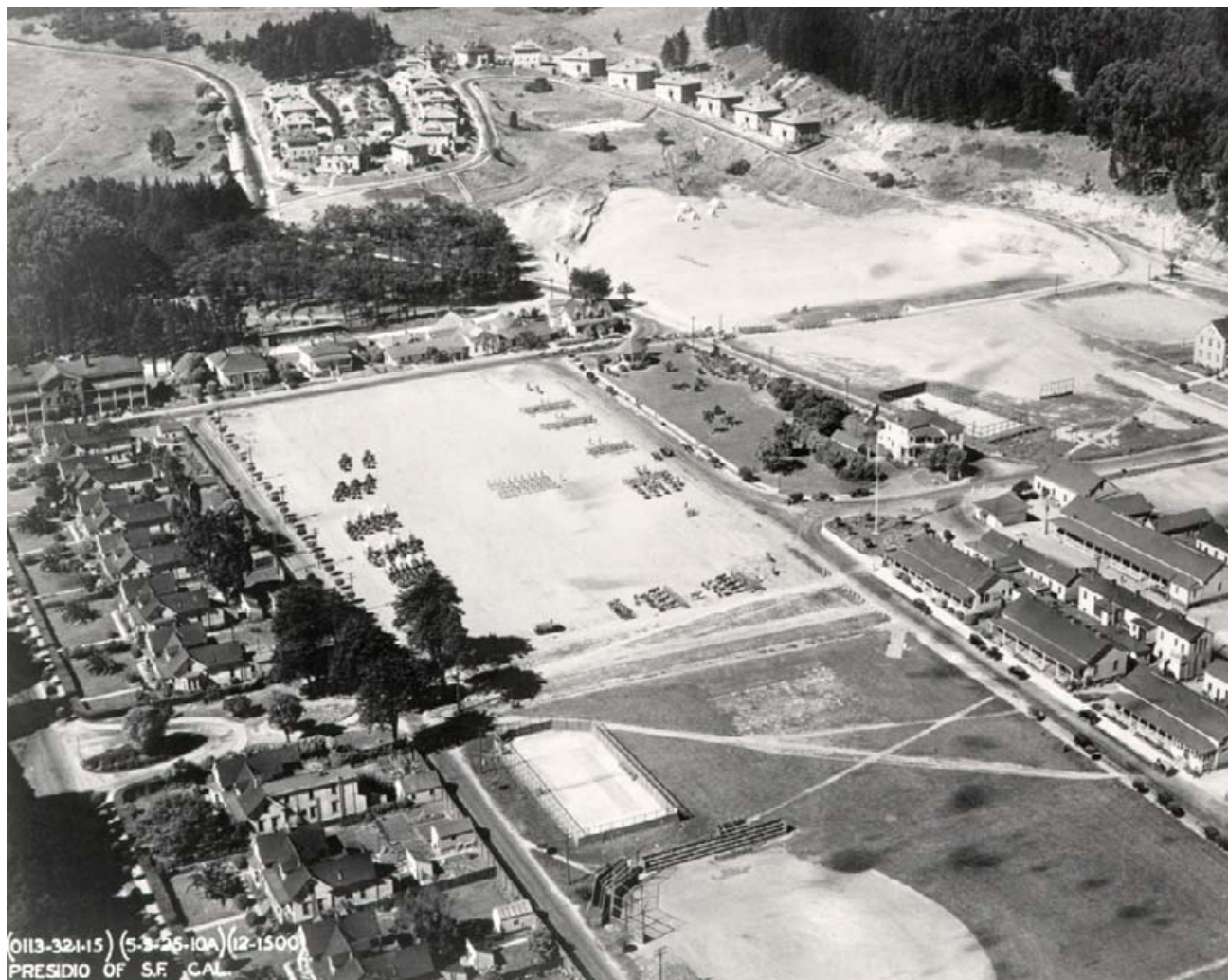


Figure 1.64

1925. Aerial view of the Old Parade Ground, Funston Avenue, and Infantry Terrace. The tennis court and baseball diamond, now with stands, are visible in the foreground. GGNRA.





Figure 1.65

c.1930. The open nature of the Main Parade Ground landscape is evidenced here by the sweeping views to the bay. The street trees on Montgomery Street were pruned to stay small and not impact the views. GGNRA.



Figure 1.66  
c.1930's. The Old Parade Ground also had sweeping views, particularly after the lattice wind fence was removed. GGNRA.



Figure 1.67  
c.1929. Looking east across the bowl to Infantry Terrace. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.68  
c. 1930. Infantry Terrace officer houses and road. Note the stairs down to the tennis court and the street light. NARA.





Figure 1.69

1931. Reviewing the troops on the lower Old Parade Ground. Note the well maintained turf and the clipped trees along Graham Street. GGNRA.



Figure 1.70

1935. The Officers' Club (Building 50) was extensively remodeled in 1934. Among the goals of the project was to "restore" the Hispanic character of the building with Spanish Colonial Revival style. *PT.*



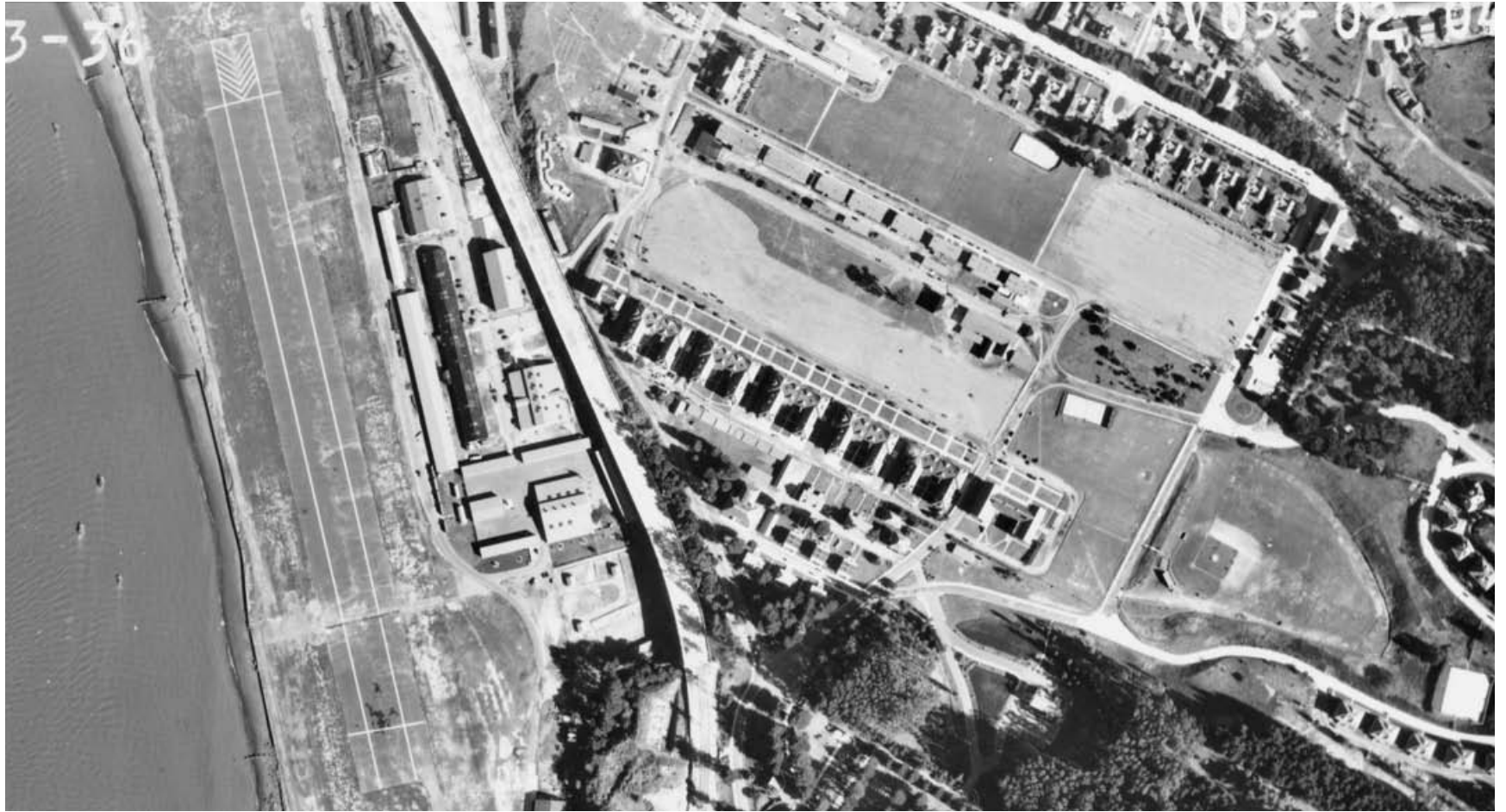


Figure 1.71

1936. Among the changes seen in this aerial photo is the construction of Doyle Drive that had a large impact on the northern edge of the Main Post. The baseball diamond has been removed from the Old Parade Ground and a new baseball field is evident south of Moraga Avenue. *PT*.



Figure 1.72

1936. The Centennial Tree on the Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street barracks are evident in this photo. GGNRA





Figure 1.73  
1939. The Montgomery Street concrete walks, turf panels, and clipped street trees are seen in this photo. GGNRA.



Figure 1.74

1940. View of the El Presidio area looking north from the corner of Moraga Avenue and Mesa Street. Flagstaff and Centennial Tree are visible in the distance. The site of Buildings 40 and 41 is just beyond the manhole cover. *PT*.



Figure 1.75

c.1940. Looking east across Graham Street and the Old Parade Ground. In this photo, it appears that the parade ground was paved with asphalt. *CLA*.





Figure 1.76

1941. At the time of this photo, the upper Old Parade Ground was paved and striped for parking. GGNRA.





Figure 1.77

1941. The Main Parade Ground is still unpaved at the time of this photograph. Note that in this pre-WWII photo, the Montgomery street trees are still clipped and pruned to stay small. *PT*.



Figure 1.78

1947. View looking north from Infantry Terrace to the Main Parade Ground. The baseball diamond is evident just south of Moraga Avenue. Note that the Montgomery street trees are no longer being clipped and pruned. They have grown significantly larger. *PT.*



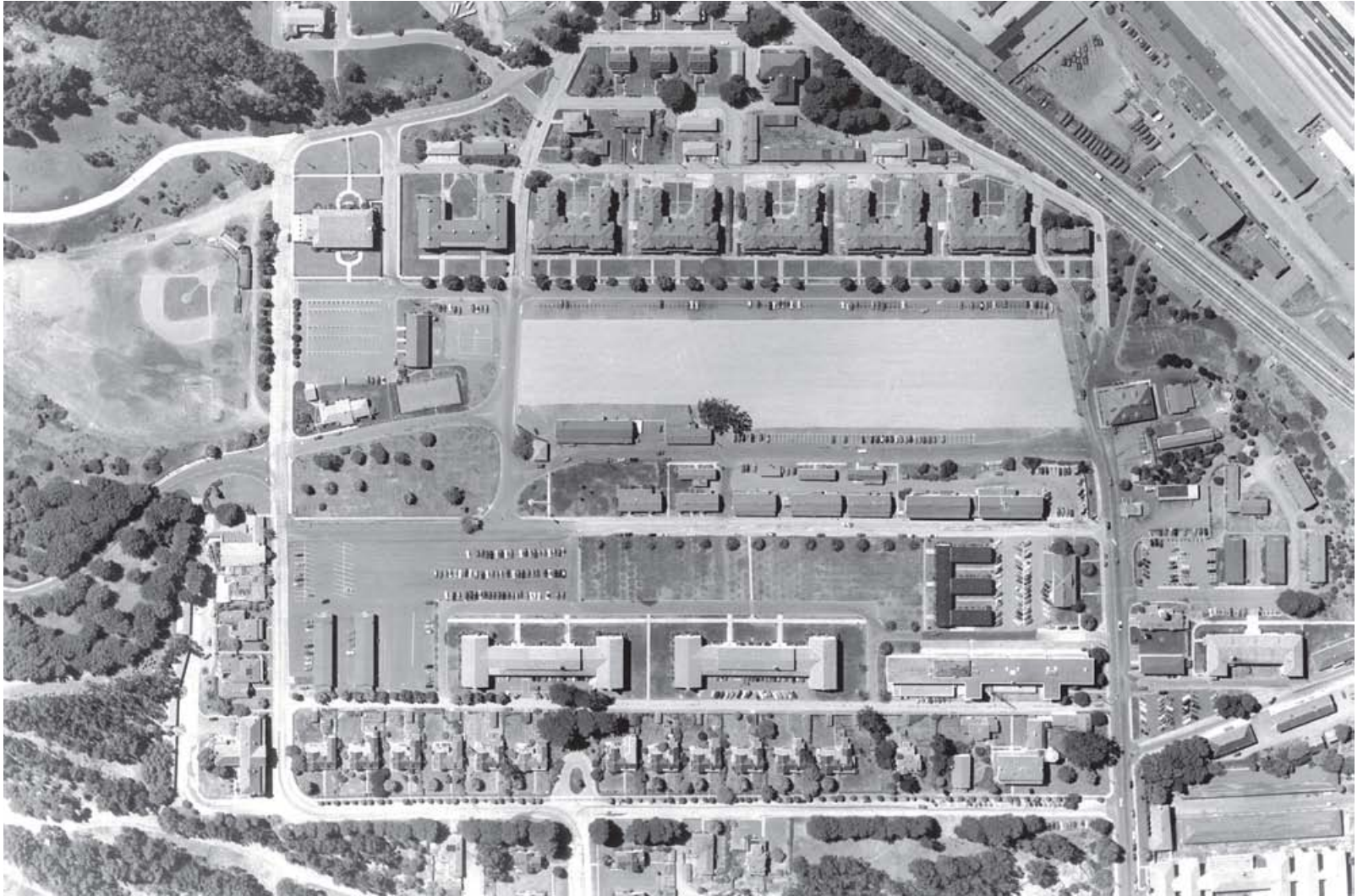


Figure 1.79

1948. This detailed aerial photograph is a good record of the Main Post close to the end of the period of significance. *PT.*

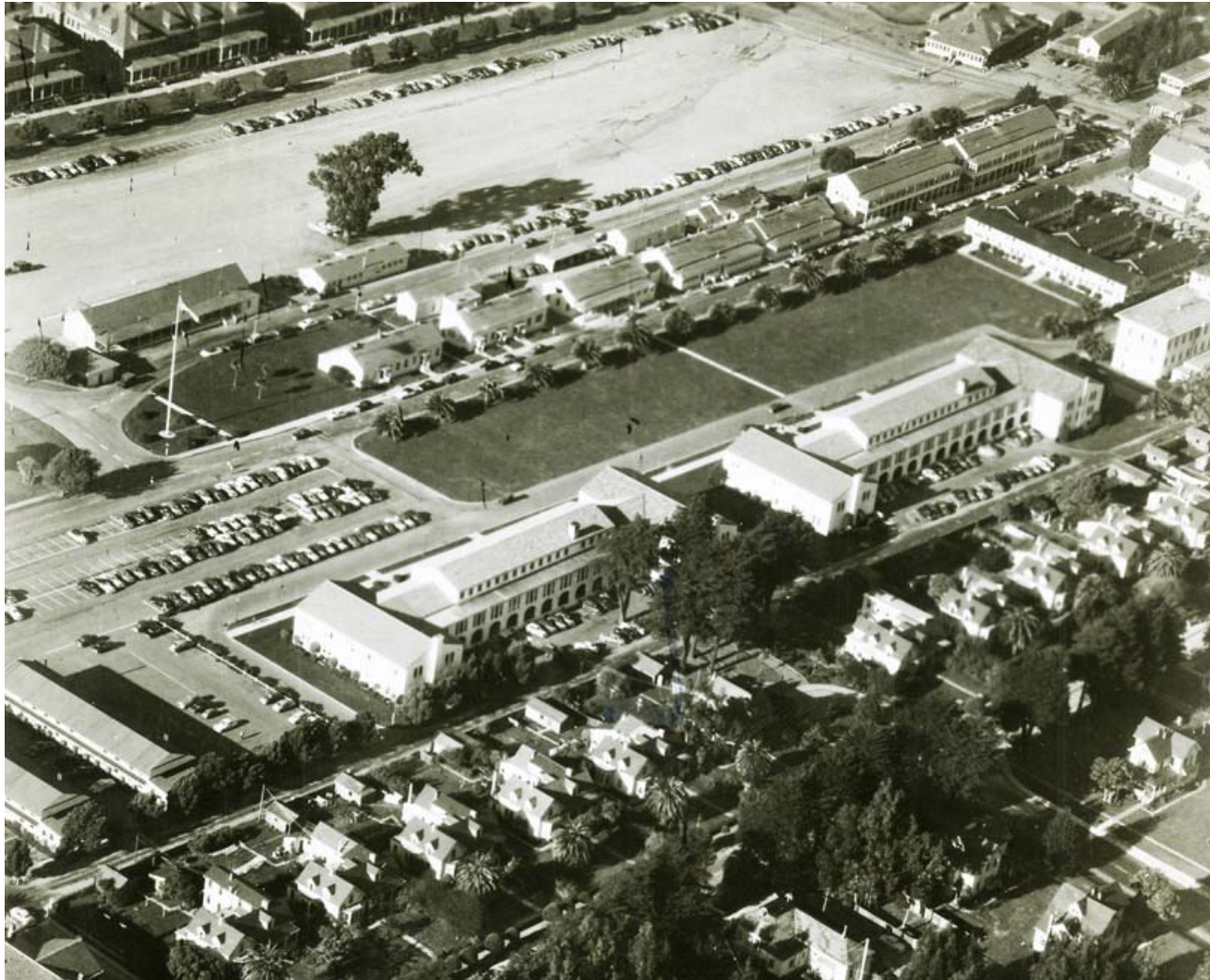


Figure 1.80  
c. 1949. The Main Parade Ground appears to still unpaved in this photograph. GGNRA.



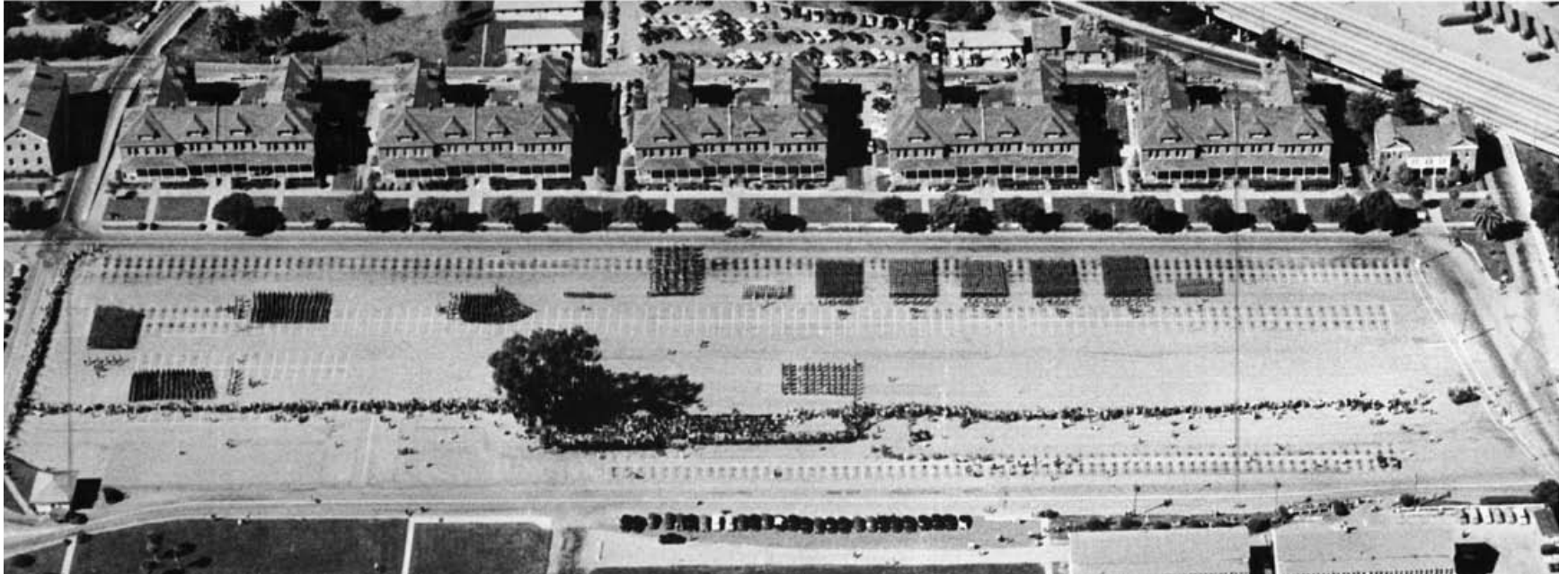


Figure 1.81  
c. 1950. This photograph clearly shows that the Main Parade Ground is now paved and striped for parking. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.82

1951. Erecting the new 105' flagstaff in what would become Pershing Square. GGNRA.



Figure 1.83

c. 1952. View of the bottom of the Main Parade Ground at the intersection of Lincoln Boulevard and Montgomery Street. The Main Parade is paved. GGNRA.





Figure 1.84  
c. 1960's. Aerial photograph shows Pershing Square developed in 1951 and its centerpiece, the 105' flagstaff. *PT.*





## Historic Maps

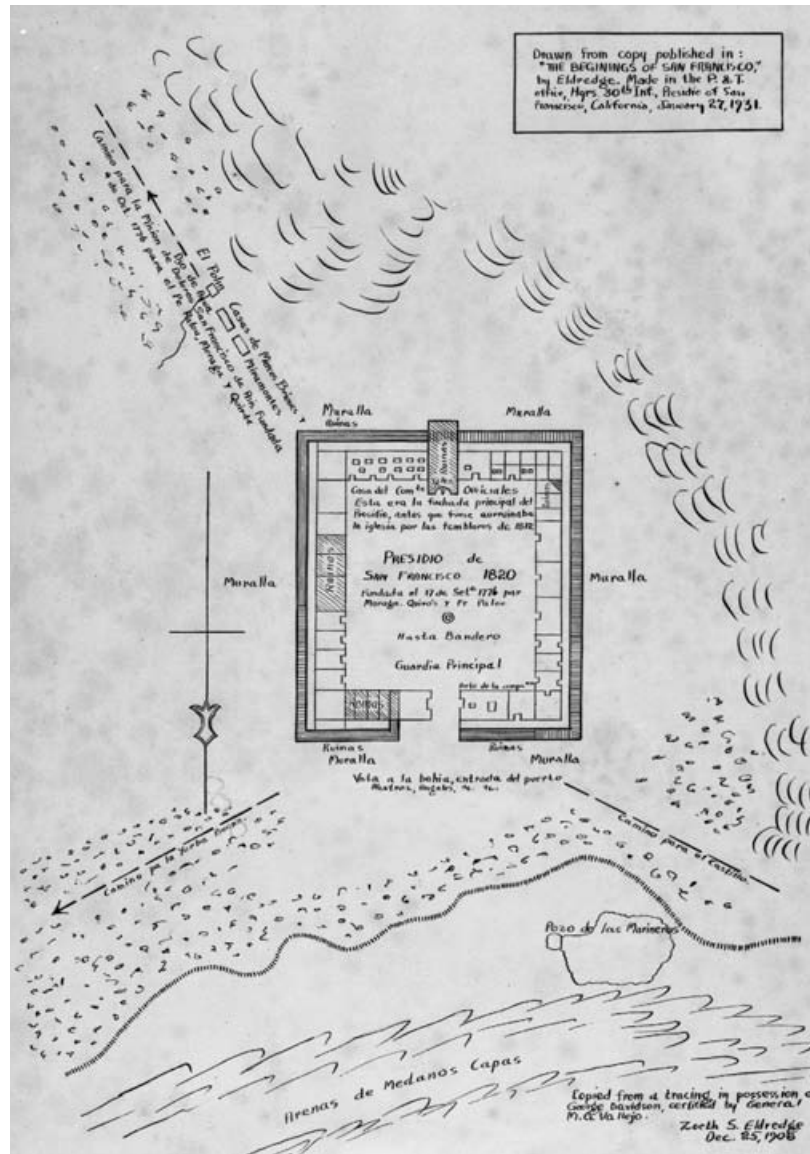


Figure 1.85  
1820 representation of the original Presidio. GGNRA.

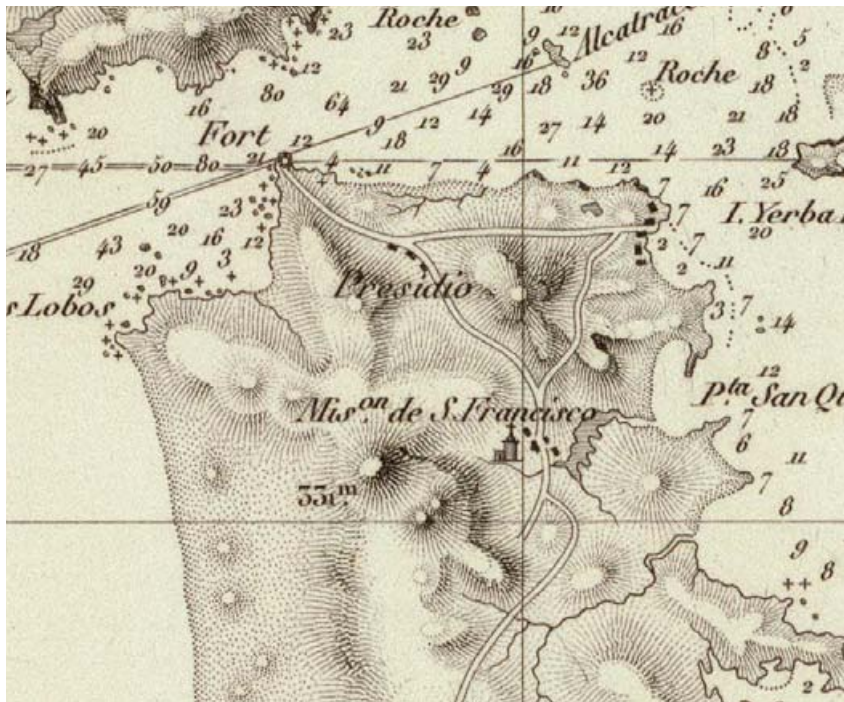


Figure 1.86

Detail from an 1844 French map by Eugene Duflot de Mofras showing the relationship of the Presidio (Main Post) to the fort protecting the bay entrance, the Mission to the south, and the pueblo of Yerba Buena settlement to the east. The total population was probably less than 200. Gold would be discovered four years later and by 1870 the population would approach 150,000 and San Francisco would be the 10th largest city in the United States. *DRHMC*.

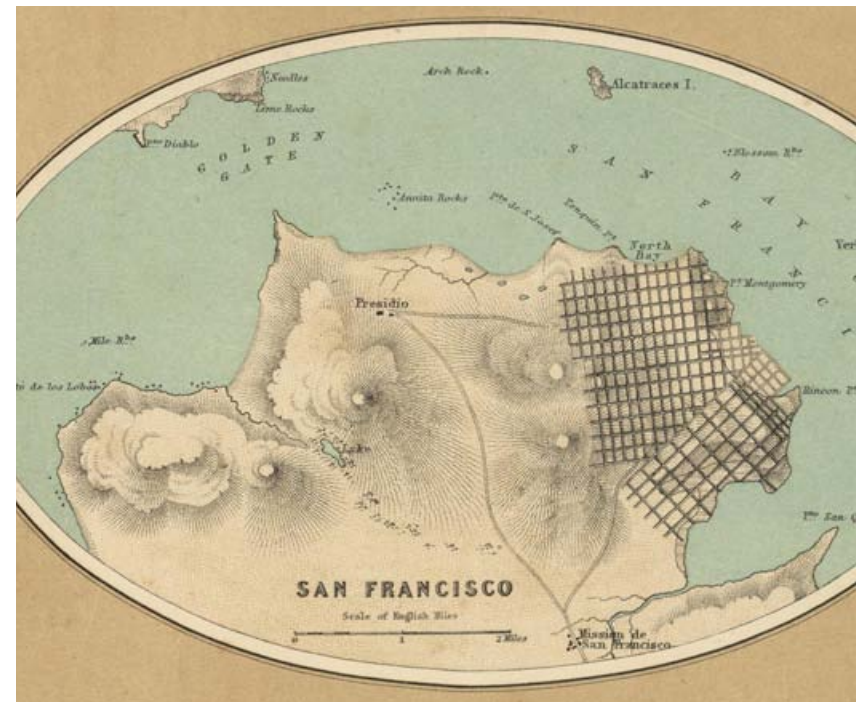


Figure 1.87

Detail from an 1857 map of San Francisco from an atlas published in London by Alexander Johnston and Henry Darwin Rogers. San Francisco's population now approached 50,000. The streets as shown were platted, but not all developed by this time. *DRHMC*.



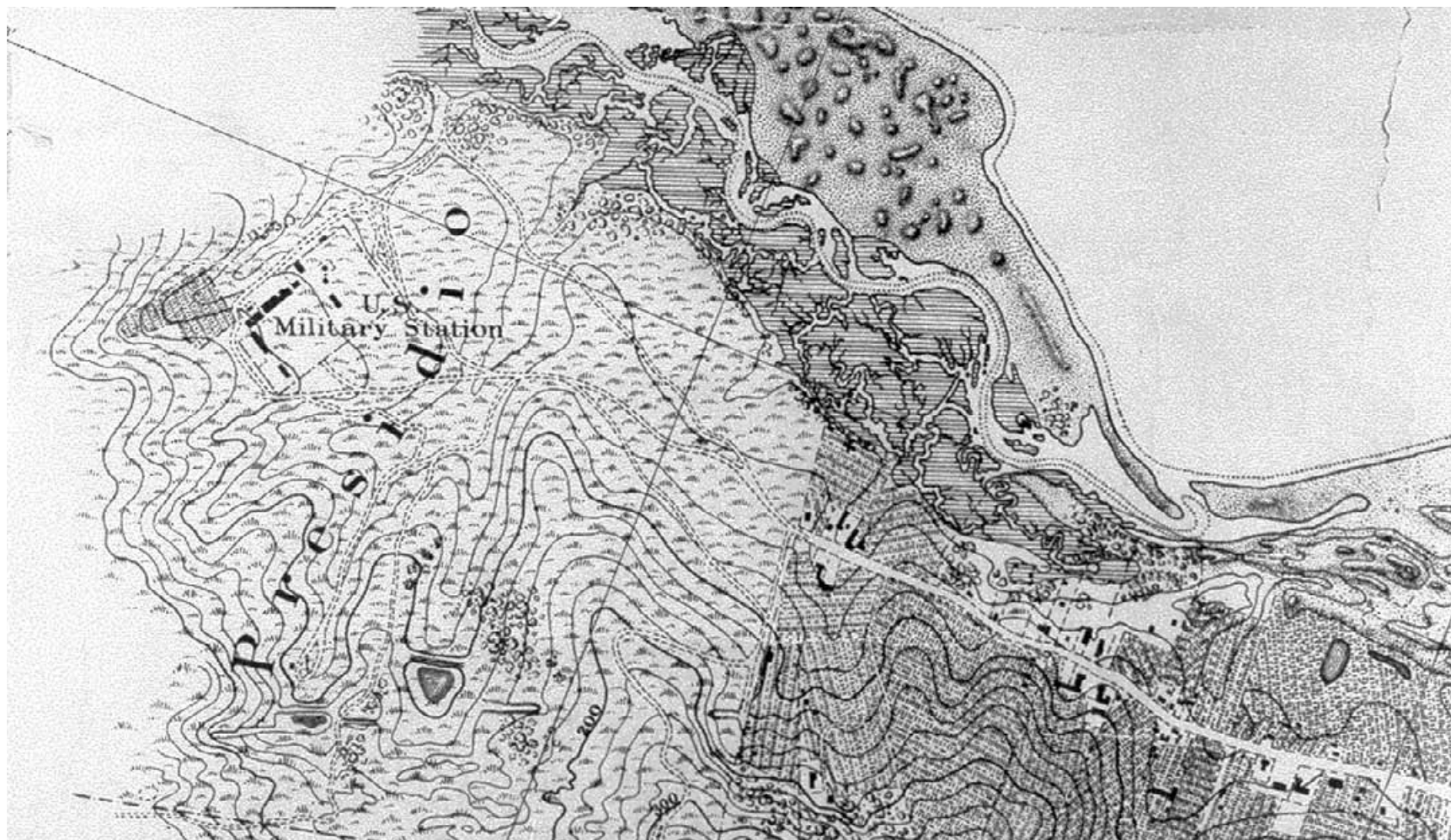


Figure 1.88

1857 map showing the terrain and development of the Presidio early in the American period, and prior to the development and expansion of the Presidio in the 1860s. The original Presidio was established on a natural plateau. The ravine that was filled to create the Main Parade Ground is seen just above the original Presidio. The tidal marsh, where Crissy Field would later be developed, is separated from the bay by a sand spit. *PT.*



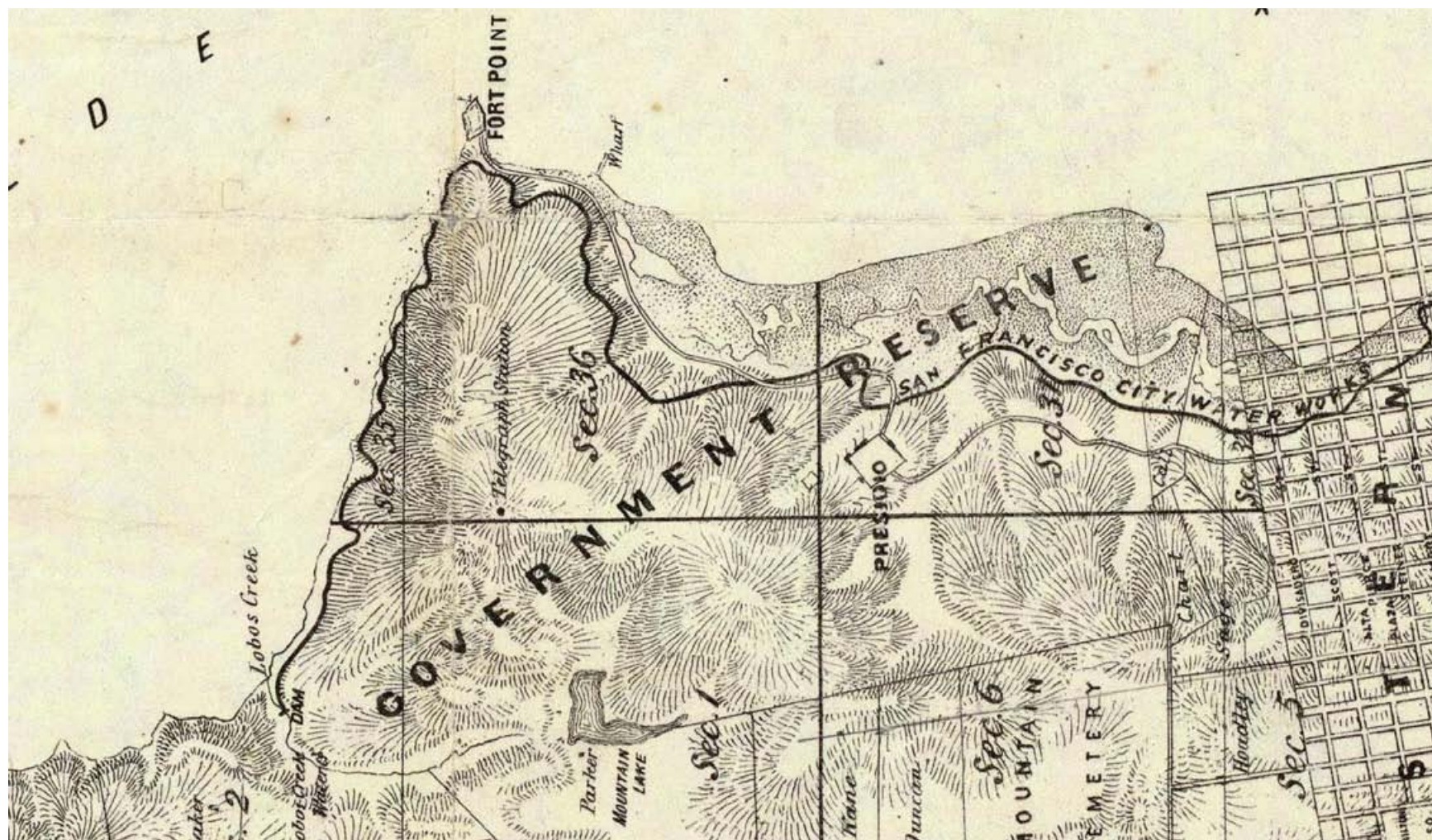


Figure 1.89

1861 map of the City and County of San Francisco drawn by V. Wackenreuder. This map shows the San Francisco Water Works water flume that supplied water from Lobos Creek to San Francisco. DRHMC.



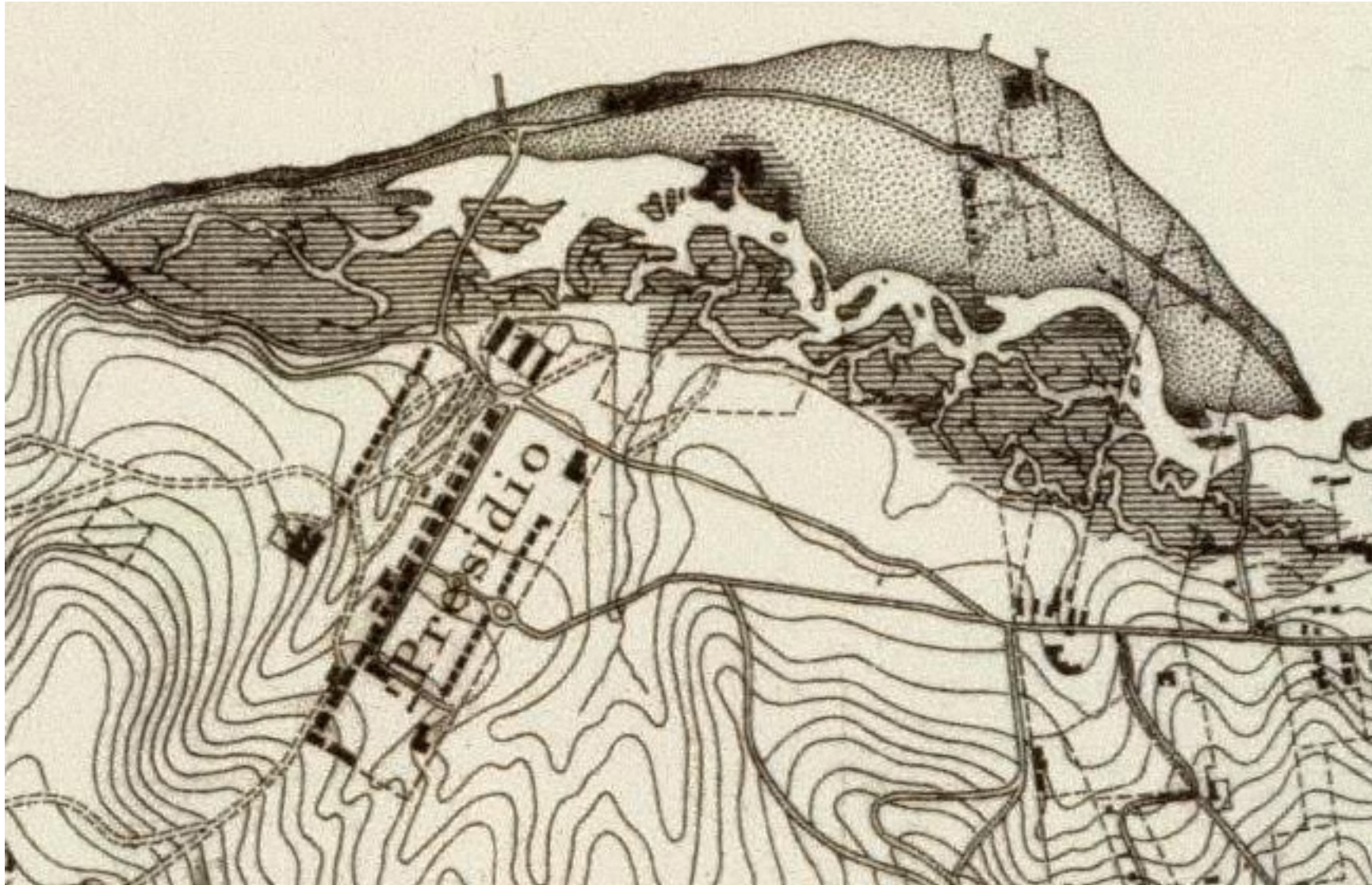


Figure 1.90

Detail from 1869 Coast Survey map. The old parade ground is fully developed. Roads are shown including Presidio Boulevard and the Alameda. West of the parade ground is the natural ravine where the Main Parade Ground would later be constructed by filling the ravine. The tidal marsh and sand spit are shown along the bay edge. *DRHMC*.

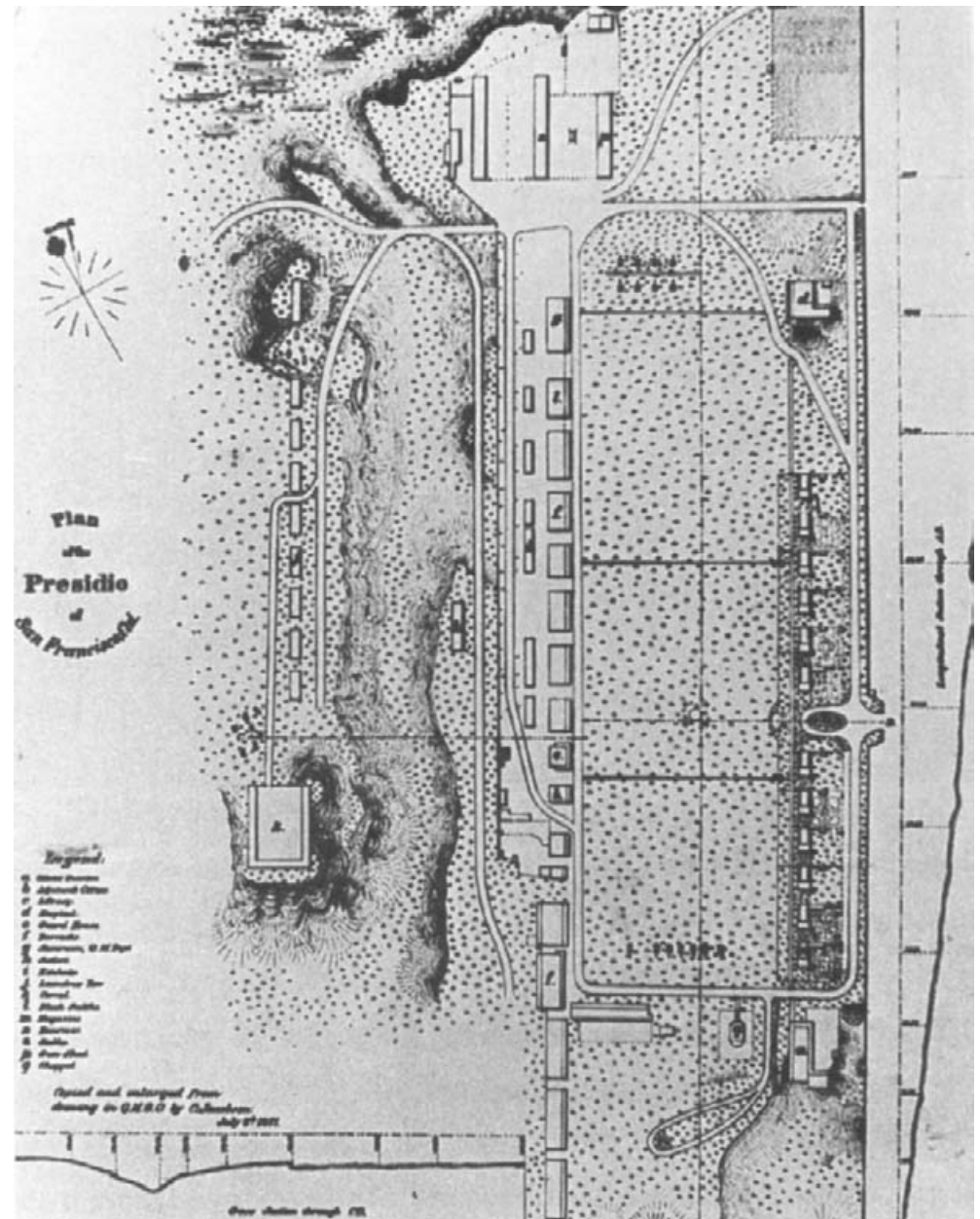


Figure 1.91

1871 map shows the development of the Old Parade Ground with the Officer's Row houses defining the eastern edge, and the barracks and headquarters buildings defining the western edge. To the west is the ravine that would be later filled to create the Main Parade Ground. At lower left is a section showing the flat Old Parade Ground and the ravine to the west (left). *CLA*



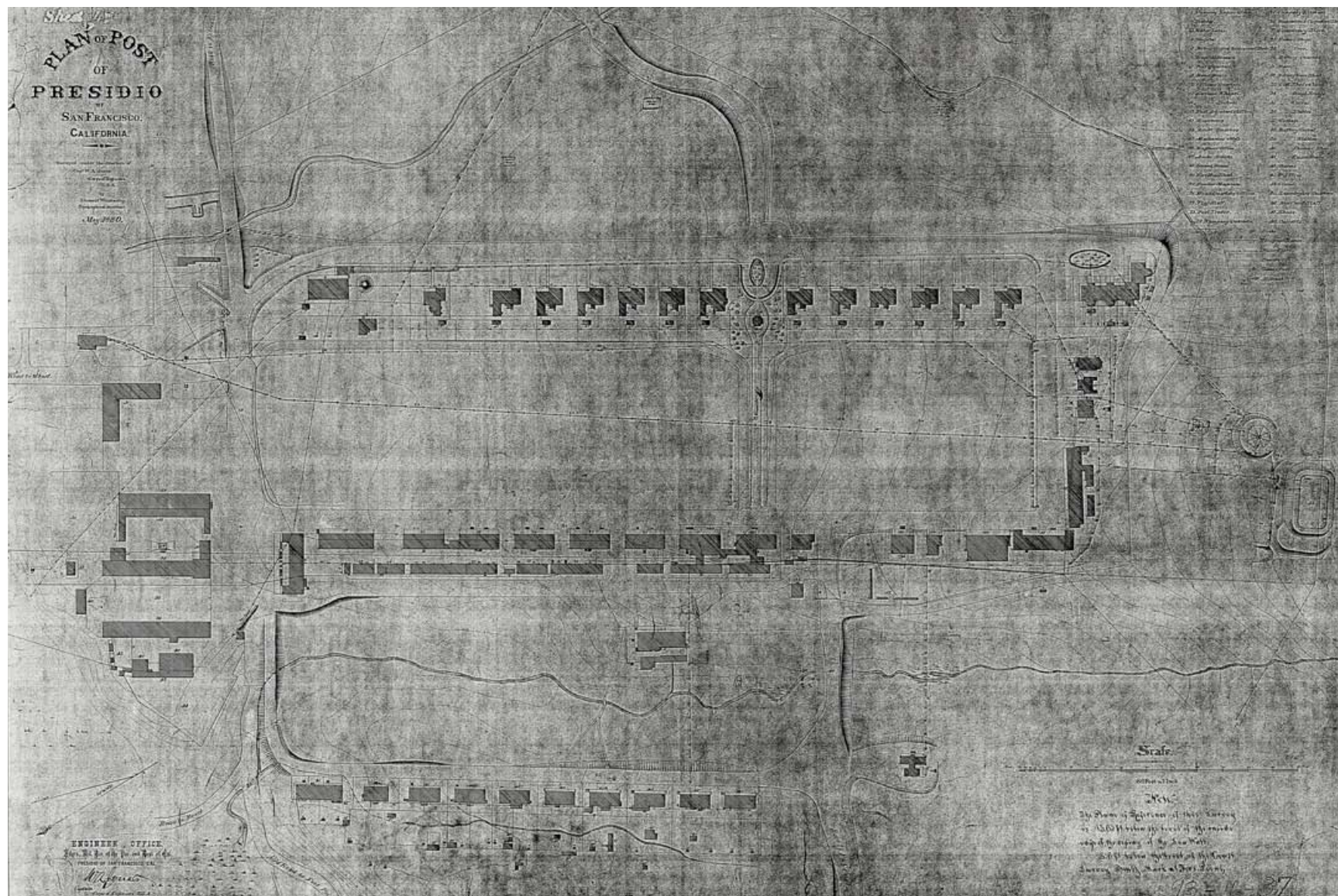


Figure 1.92

1880. This detailed map of the Main Post shows the buildings that define the original parade ground: the Officer's Row houses on Funston Avenue, the Moraga Street buildings, and the barracks and headquarters buildings on Graham Street. The map also shows in some detail Presidio Boulevard and the Alameda. West of the Old Parade Ground (below) can be seen the ravine and creek that would later be filled to create the Main Parade Ground. The laundresses' quarters can be seen where the Montgomery Street Barracks would be constructed in 1895. At left are the stables and support buildings, and at right can be seen the original octagonal water reservoir and the later rectangular reservoir along with the water distribution lines. This survey plan was developed under the direction of Captain (later Major) William A. Jones, who, as staff engineer, was responsible for much of the early development of the Presidio and the development of a plan for the Presidio forest. *PT.*



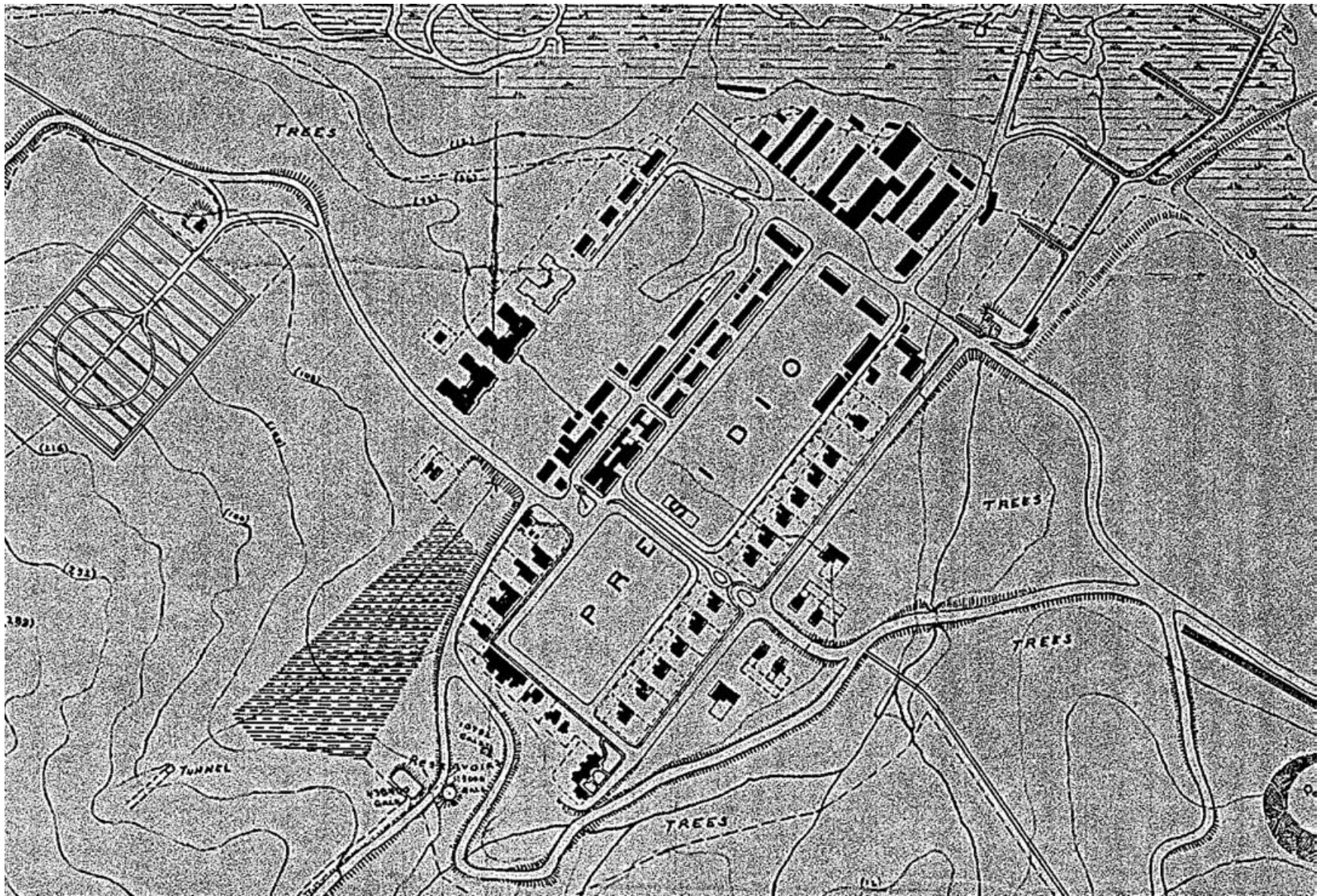


Figure 1.93

1895 map of the Main Post shows the in-progress development of the Montgomery Street Barracks with Buildings 101 and 102 completed and Building 103 in progress. The earlier laundresses' quarters are still shown on the sites of the yet to be built Buildings 103, 104, and 105. The early Presidio cemetery can be seen west of the Main Post. GGNRA.





Figure 1.94  
 1904 tourist map of San Francisco shows the Presidio and Main Post in context with the rest of San Francisco. DRHMC.



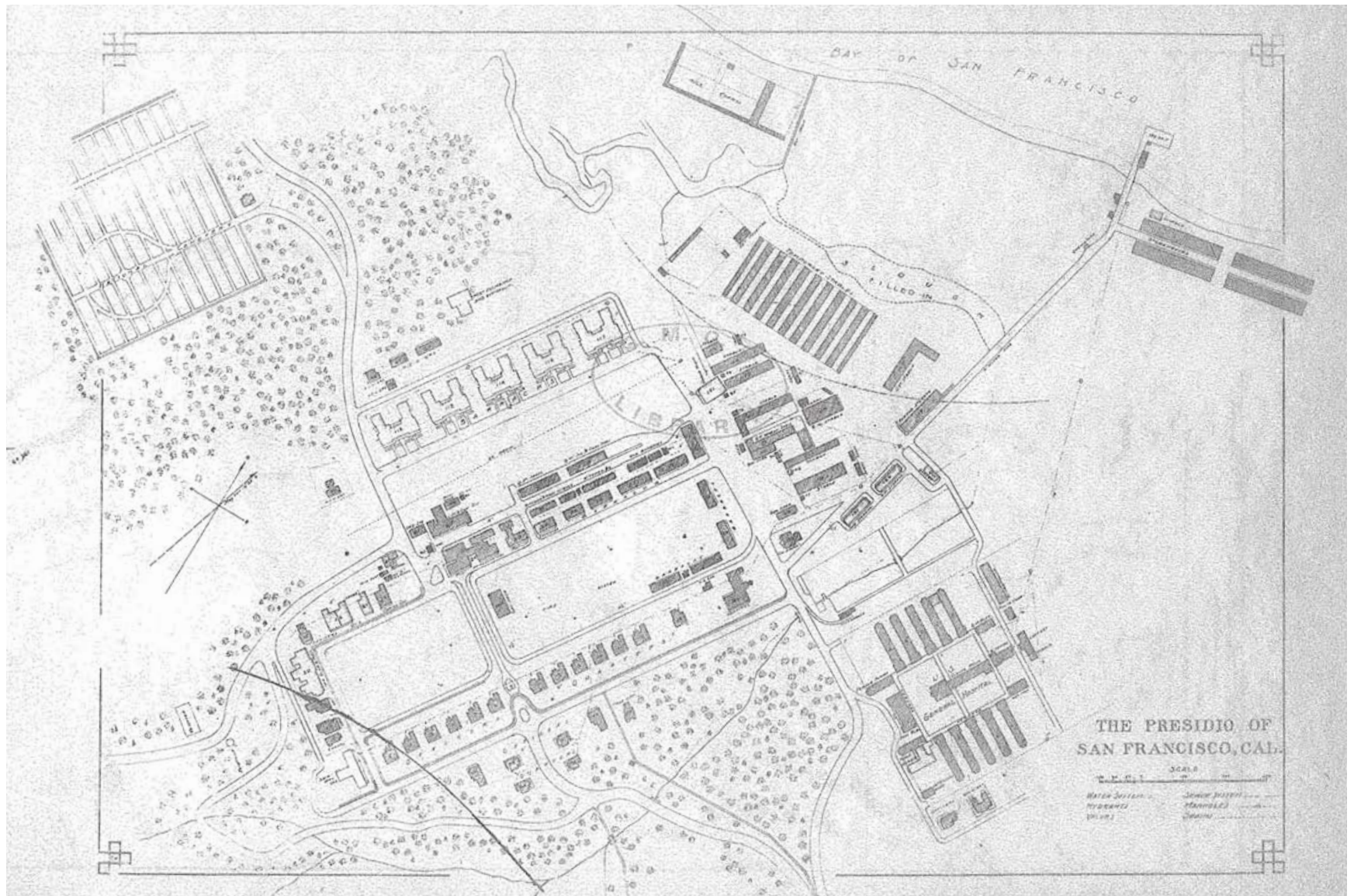


Figure 1.95

1904 map shows the completed Main Parade Ground. Note the dashed line indicating the drainage pipe that would now carry the storm water that previously flowed through the ravine. Halleck Street is now shown; this alignment is prior to the construction of Doyle Drive. The relationship between the Main Post and Letterman Hospital is also shown. *PT*.





*Detail of Presidio area from Burnham plan.*

Figure 1.96

1905 plan for San Francisco by Daniel Burnham. The visionary plan was based on the principles of the City Beautiful Movement that emphasized beautification and monumental grandeur. The plan included the Presidio and influenced the plan for the Presidio prepared in 1907 by Major William Harts. The Burnham plan was presented shortly before the 1906 earthquake, which may have presented a great opportunity for implementation, but such was not to be the case. The Burnham plan did result in development of San Francisco's civic center. *DRHMC*.



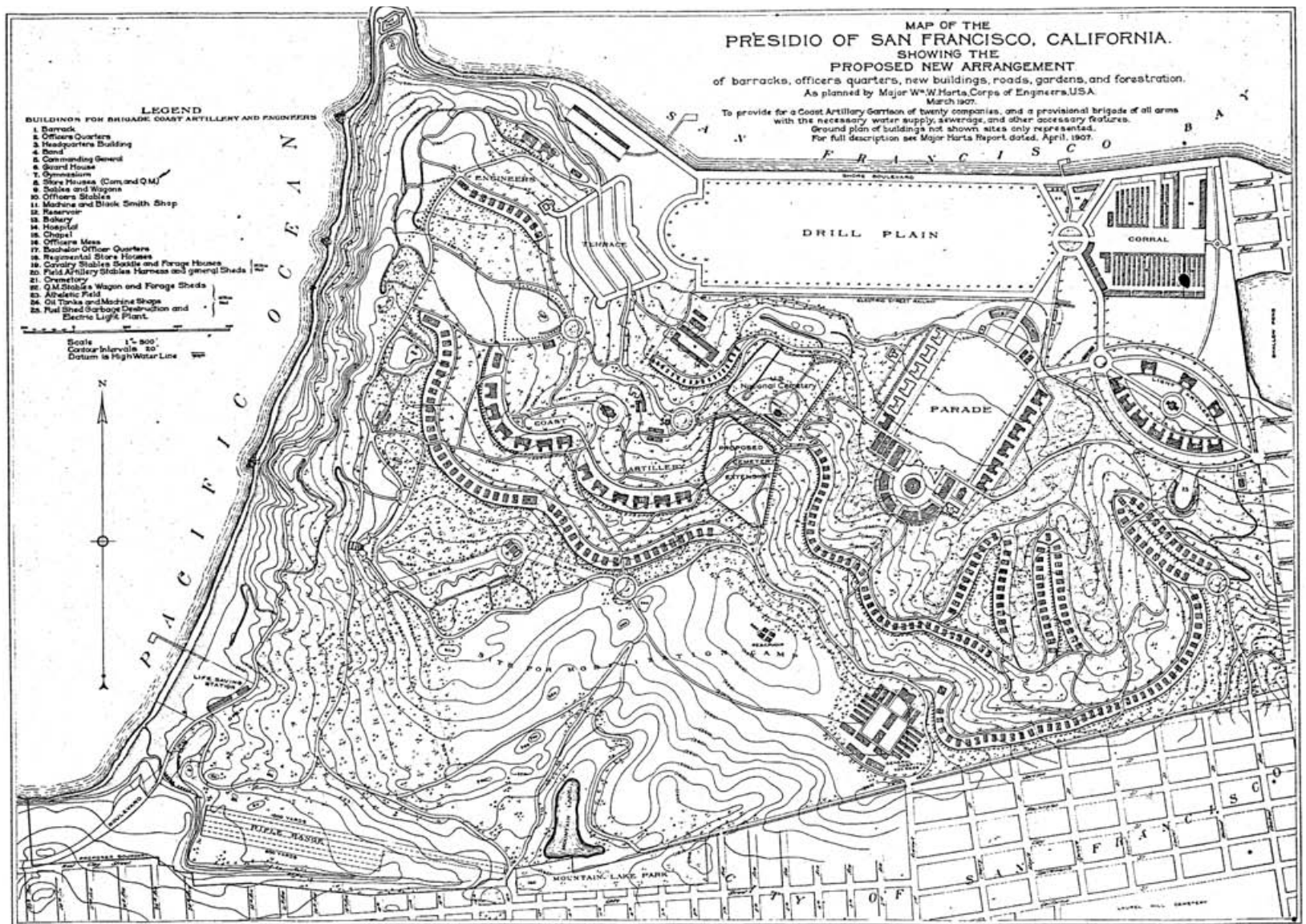


Figure 1.97

Plate from the 1907 Report Upon the Expansion and Development of the Presidio of San Francisco, California by Major William Harts. This plan was influenced by the 1905 Burnham plan for San Francisco. The Harts plan shows all existing buildings at the Main Post removed, except for the Montgomery Street barracks. A new formal parade ground was to be developed that included new barracks and headquarters buildings. The plan was never implemented, but it led to a new awareness of architectural qualities in the Presidio. It also showed new building construction in the hills outside of the Main Post that used curvilinear roadways and building placement that conformed to the existing terrain. *PT*.





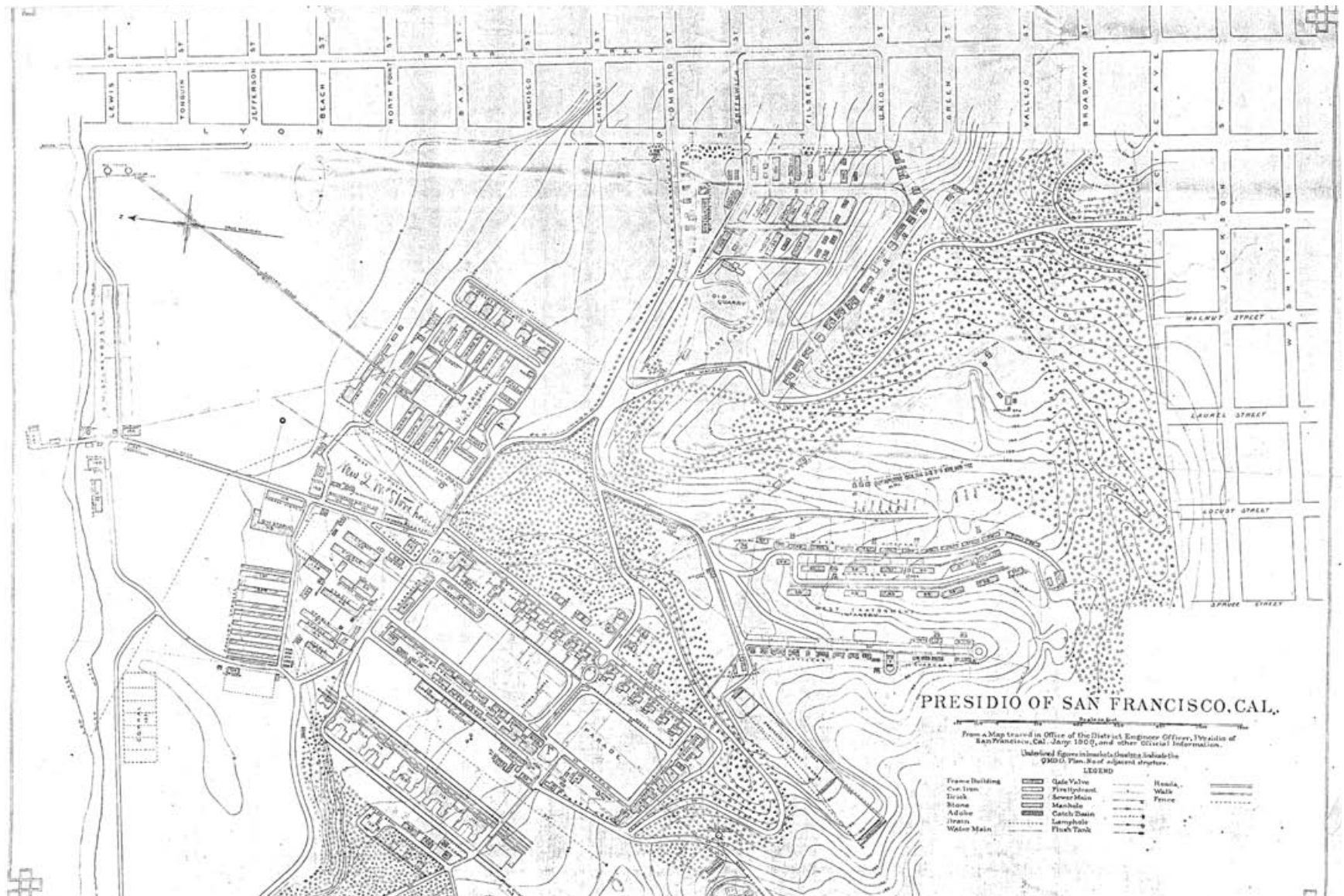


Figure 1.99  
1909 Presidio Map shows the extent of the forest planting. GGNRA.

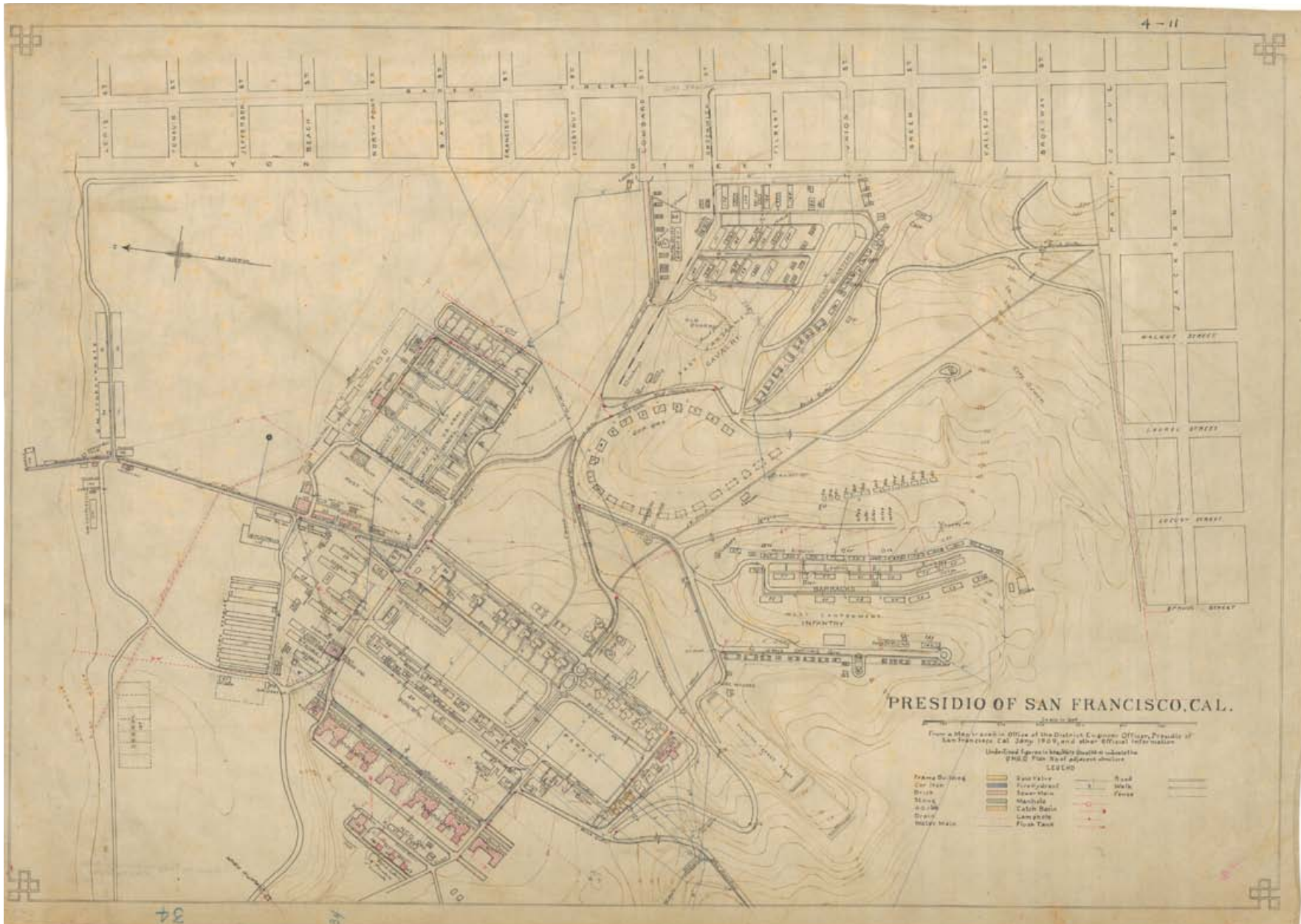


Figure 1.100  
 1909. Detailed map showing sidewalks, brick and stone gutters, fences, macadam paving, oiled roads and other site details. GG NRA.



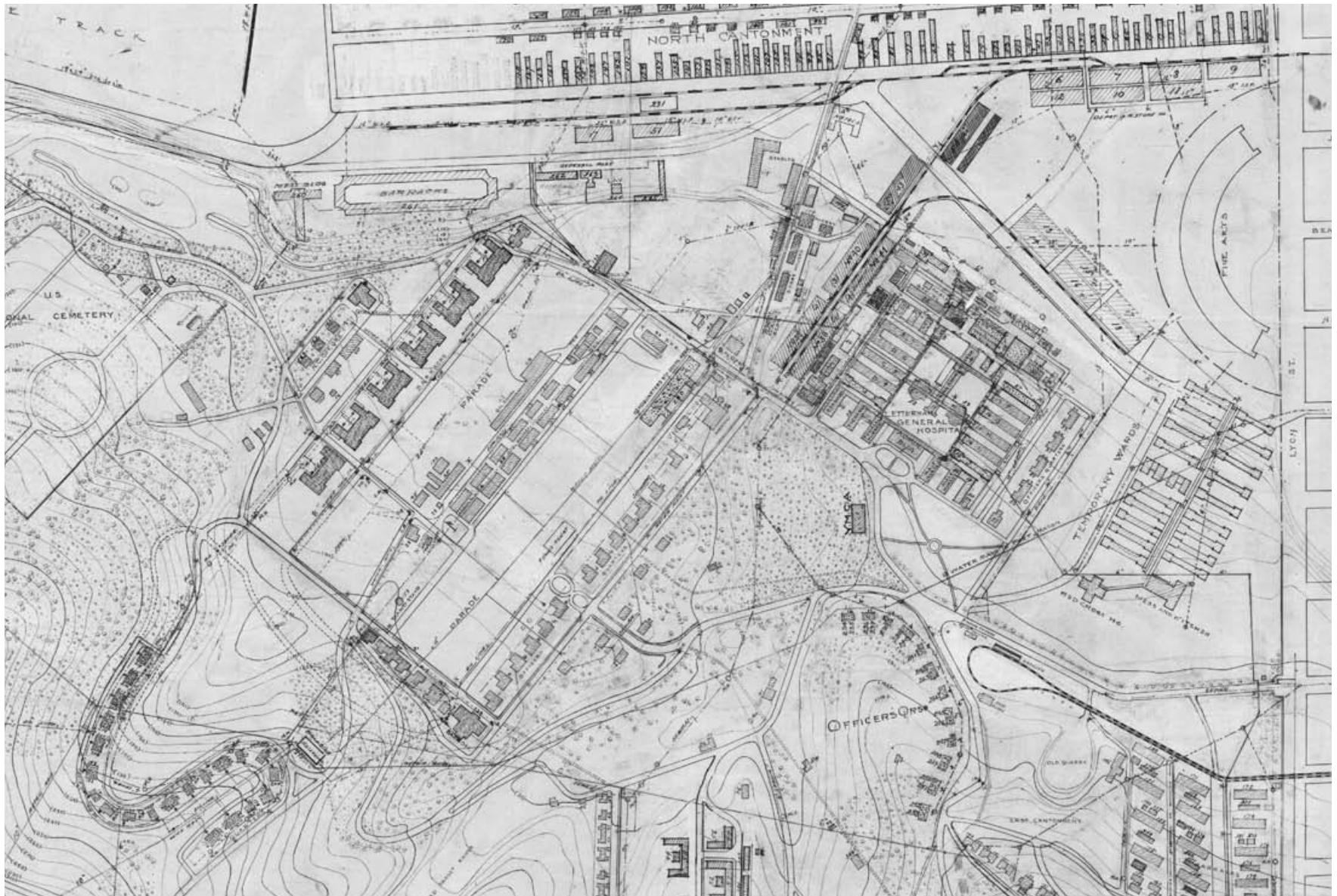


Figure 1.101  
1915 map shows the addition of Infantry Terrace. Moraga Avenue is now a through street. GGNRA.



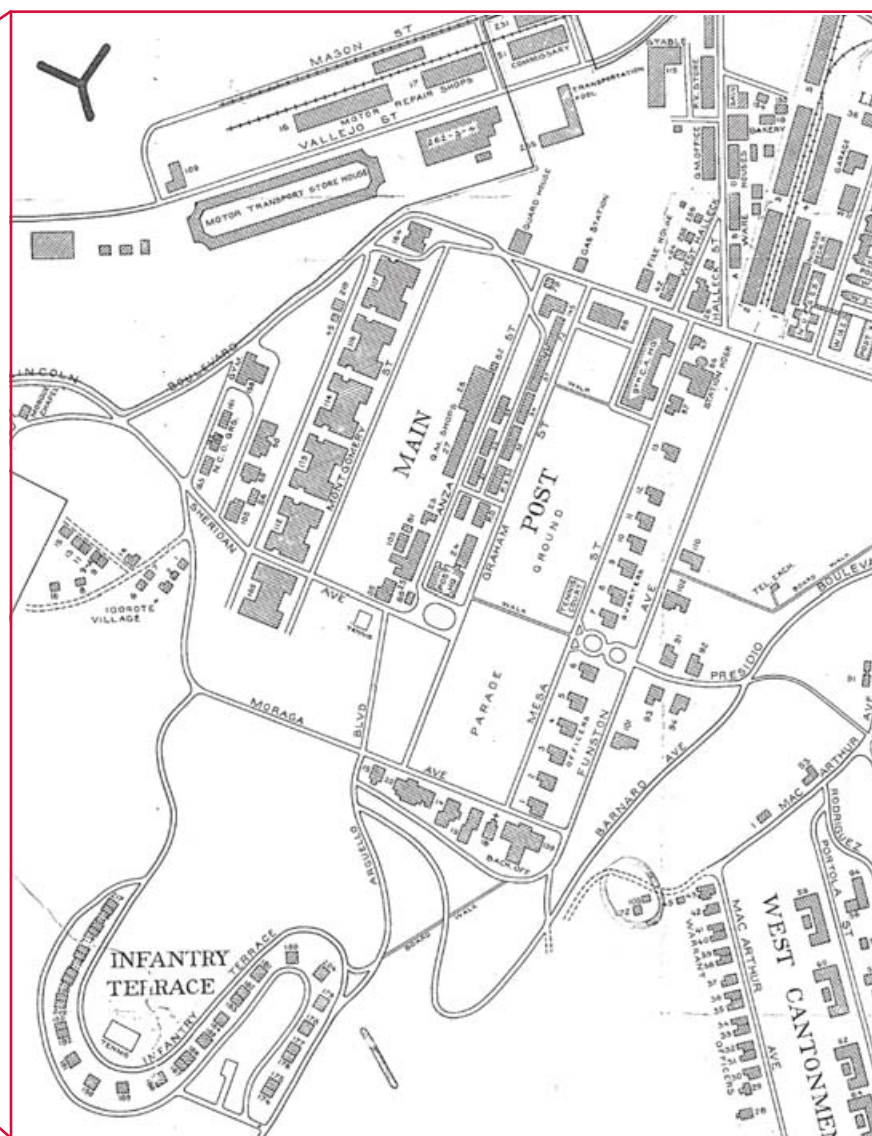


Figure 1.102  
1928 map and detail inset (above). This is the first map that shows street names. GGNRA.





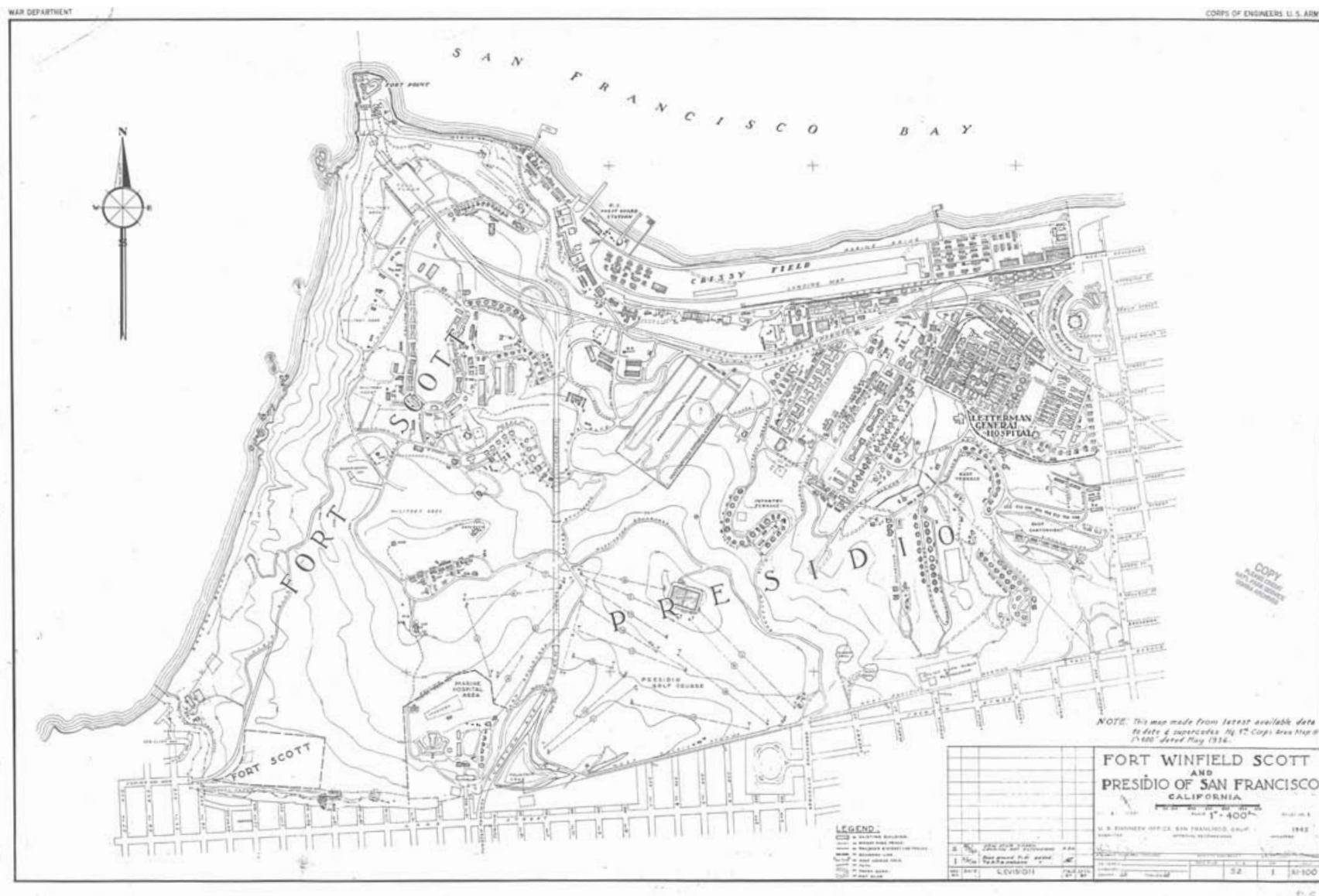


Figure 1.104  
1942. GGNRA.



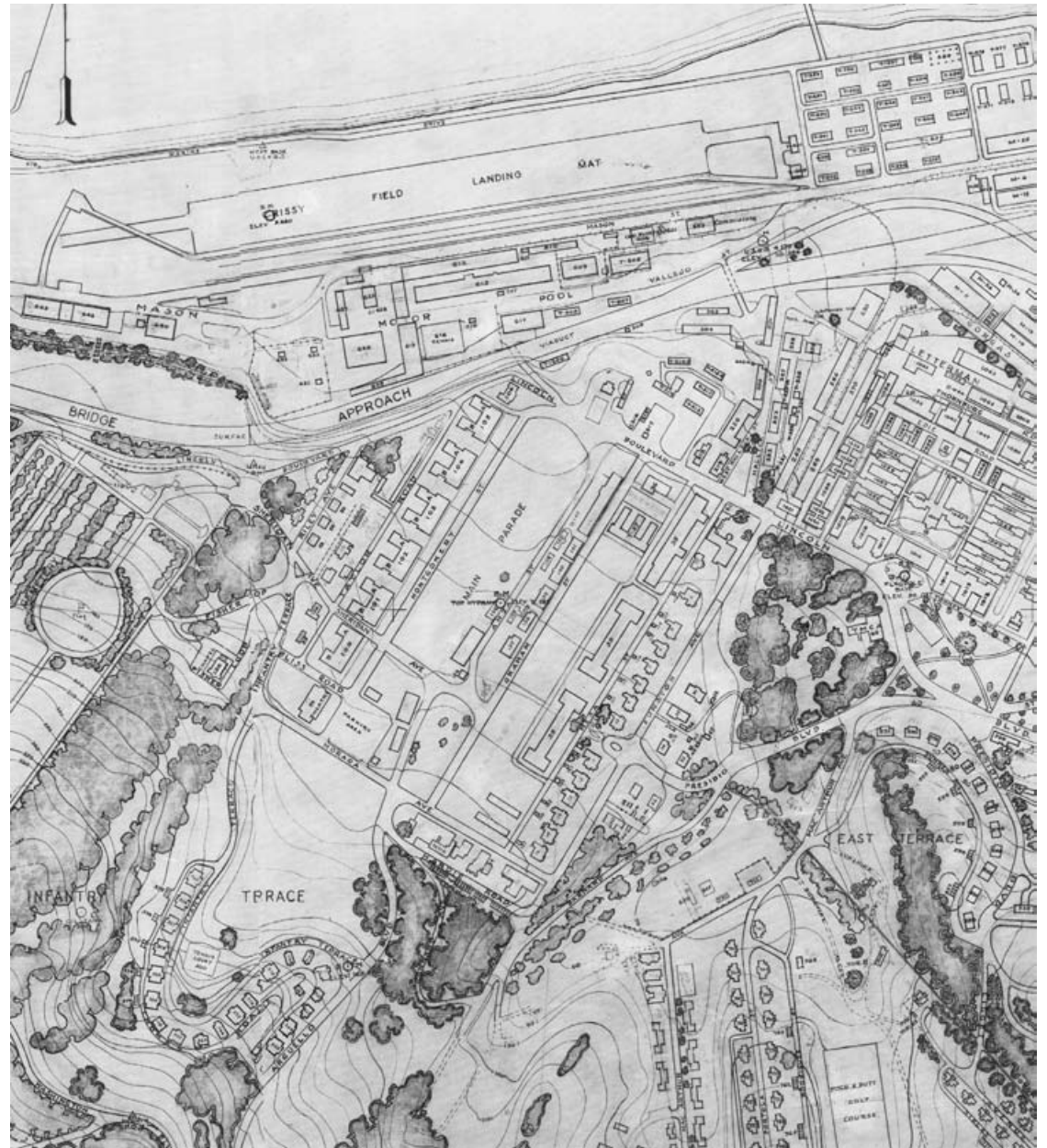


Figure 1.105  
1946. This map documents the Presidio Main Post at the end  
of the period of significance. GGNRA.

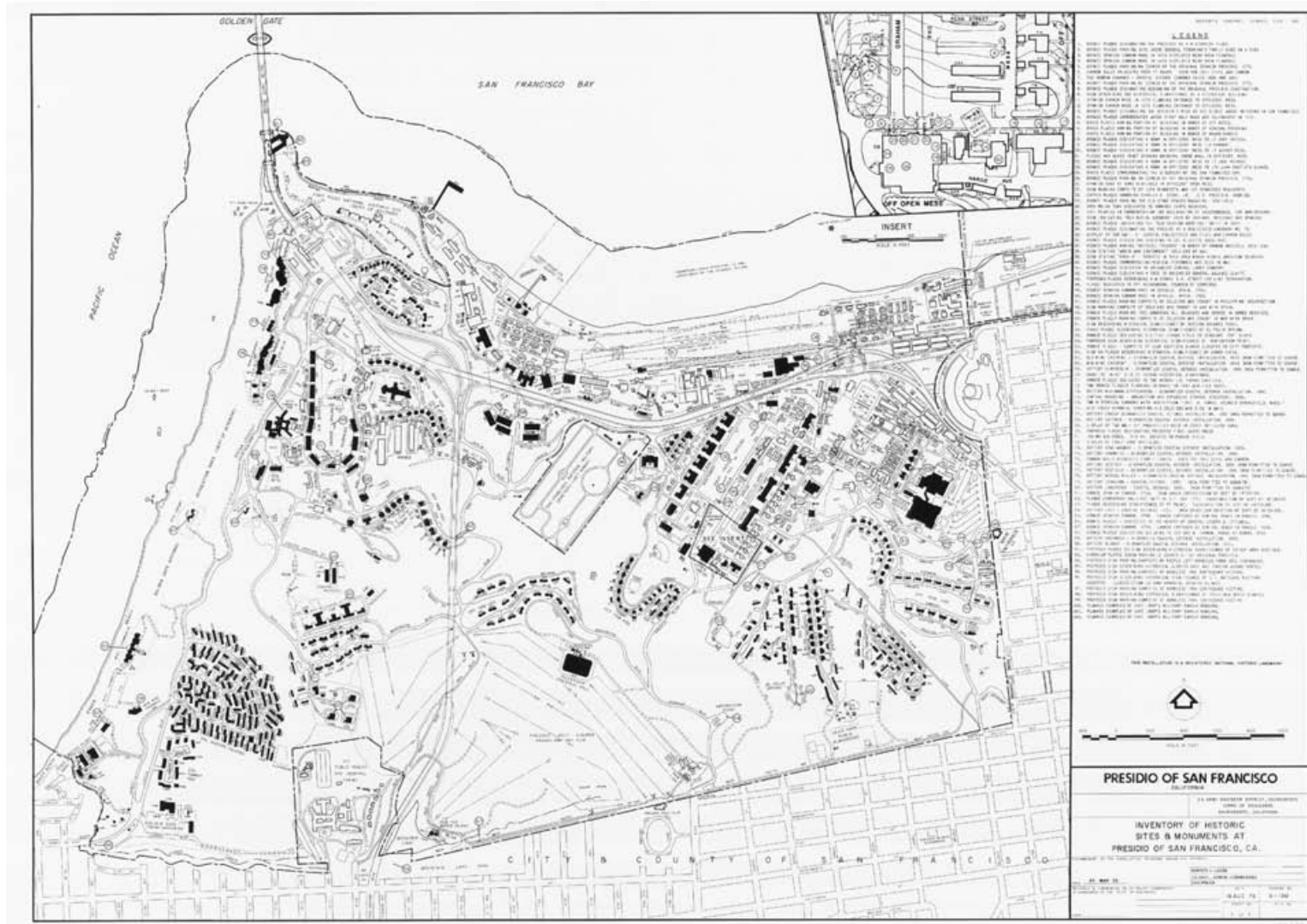


Figure 1.106  
1975 map prepared by the Army inventorying historic sites and monuments in the Presidio. GGNRA.

# Existing Conditions

## Introduction

The existing conditions section of the CLR provides for the documentation of the existing features of the site. This section includes a narrative description of key characteristics of the cultural landscape. A detailed inventory of existing features is included in this section along with diagrams, maps, and photographs that document the existing conditions.

## Existing Features and Conditions

### Physical Setting

The Main Post is situated in the north-central quadrant of the Presidio. The Presidio's setting is at the dramatic northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula bounded to the north and west by San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean respectively. This land incorporates the southern portion of the Golden Gate, the narrow passage between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. To the south and east, the Presidio is bounded by the densely urbanized areas of San Francisco. The Main Post comprises approximately 120 acres of the 1,480-acre Presidio. It includes a large cluster of buildings (most of them historic) and the land has been graded into a north-northeast-facing sloping plateau. Forested hills provide an edge to the south and west. The forested area of Tennessee Hollow provides an edge to the east, and the former and restored tidelands of Crissy Field bound the site on the north.

The physical setting of the Presidio was described well by Major William Harts in a 1907 "Report Upon the Expansion and Development of the Presidio of San Francisco, California":

*"It is a site of a great beauty and is probably excelled by no other military post in the world in the magnificence of its location and in its commanding position. It guards the entrance to one of the largest and safest seaports of the world. It embraces an area of . . . nearly 2½ square miles . . . and has within its boundaries elevations as high as 380 feet. By reason of its superb location and command of the harbor entrance, it is admirably situated as a defensive position for the protection of an important harbor and base. Its great natural beauty is seldom appreciated."*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Major Harts' quotation as cited in Irwin Thompson's *Defender of the Gate*, 1997.





Figure 1.107  
Physical Setting

## **Natural Systems**

The natural systems that predated European settlement of the Main Post area have been covered, altered, and removed over the 200 years of urbanizing development in this area. Drainage patterns have been altered and undergrounded in pipes. See the Analysis section for additional discussion on the historic natural systems.

## **Spatial Organization and Land Use**

The spatial organization of the Main Post area can be characterized by military order and discipline. The Main Post is laid out in a rectilinear grid that was established by the Spanish El Presidio. The north and south sides of El Presidio were parallel to the contours of the sloping plane. Subsequent development of most roads and buildings in the Main Post maintained the same orientation. The Montgomery Street barracks and the Funston Avenue houses march, military-style down the slope.

Exceptions to the rectilinear design include Arguello Boulevard, Sheridan Avenue, and Halleck Street which connect the Main Post with other parts of the Presidio. Another exception is the Infantry Terrace housing which was built around the edge of a steep ravine in 1910. Here, Infantry Terrace and Thomas Avenue are contoured to match the terrain. This provides a

gradual grade for the streets and the houses are built on individual pads stepping down the hill.

The Old Parade and Main Parade grounds serve as open spaces around which buildings were placed. Most of the Main Post land use is urbanized with buildings (primarily residential and administrative uses), streets with curbs, asphalt-paved parking areas, and expanses of turf and trees.

The geometric layout of the Main Post's spatial organization contrasts with much of the rest of the Presidio where roads and buildings contour with the terrain in forested hills. The rigid nature, however, seems appropriate given the Main Post's administrative and command functions.

## **Topography**

The central Main Post area has been graded into a sloping plateau that ranges from an elevation of approximately 20' above sea level at the foot of Halleck Street, to approximately 105' above sea level at Moraga Street. Slopes of the parade grounds and the developed area range from 5% (1 in 20) to 3.3% (1 in 30). Infantry Terrace rises to an elevation of approximately 220' above sea level. Both the Funston Avenue houses and the Montgomery Street barracks are built on graded pads that step down the slope. See the Analysis section for more information on the historical topography.





Figure 1.108  
Topography (1-foot contour interval)



## **Views and Vistas**

Most parts of the Main Post have dramatic views to San Francisco Bay. Angel Island and Alcatraz are prominent sights in the bay, as are passing ships. The Main Parade provides the most dramatic views, particularly from its upper end. The architecture of the Main Post also figures prominently in the views, particularly views of the Montgomery Street barracks and the Funston Street houses all in a line marching down the slopes.

The Funston Avenue, Presidio Boulevard, Riley Avenue, and Infantry Terrace areas of the Main Post have distinct residential characters with domestic architecture, lawns, trees, and more intimate open spaces. In contrast, the other areas of the Main Post have a military or institutional character with larger buildings and parade grounds.

## Vegetation

Vegetation in the Main Post is comprised of a variety of planting treatments including open space with lawn, rows of formal tree planting, dense forest, and residential planting schemes. The diversity of planting treatment can be seen in each of the following Cluster Areas:

### *Infantry Terrace*

Cypress trees line Sibert Loop (interior road of Infantry Terrace) with several prominent Cypress trees between residential units. Before its development in 1910, Infantry Terrace was open grass land. The area surrounding the tennis courts is now a dense forest of Acacia trees, Monterey Pines, Silk Trees and Monterey Cypress, as well as understory plants. This dense planting obstructs views to the Main Post and Bay for many residences along Infantry Terrace, which were part of the original design.

### *Funston Avenue*

Funston Avenue historically had a continuous row of Monterey Cypress trees along the Avenue's east side (Cypress have been recently planted in areas where gaps occur). The planting scheme in front of the houses along Funston Avenue follows a residential planting plan: a wide variety of shrub and perennial species as well as consistent tree planting of Date Palm and Cordyline. Efforts are under way to rehabilitate the landscape character in front of the Funston Avenue houses to c.1900-

1920 (currently the landscape around Buildings 11-16 have been rehabilitated). In addition to residential planting, this cluster area includes land southeast of Funston Avenue, where a dense forest of Monterey Cypress and Eucalyptus trees were planted in the 1880's.

### *El Presidio*

Within this cluster area is a portioned forest of Monterey Cypress and Eucalyptus south of the Officers' Club and Pershing Hall. Also, entry planting at the buildings include Cordyline at the Officer's Club and Yews at Pershing Hall flanking the main entrance. Pershing Square is a designed open space planted with turf, Cordyline and Date Palms. The rear yards of Buildings 11-16 along Mesa and Moraga frontage of Buildings 42, 45 and 49 have been rehabilitated with decomposed granite as an interpretive treatment for the El Presidio site.

### *Old Parade*

The Old Parade Ground is a large turf area (divided in two) with a formal tree planting of palms. On the west side of the ground is an evenly-spaced row of Phoenix canariensis (planted c. 1941). Some gaps exist along this row of trees. Currently planted between the remaining Phoenix canariensis are Washingtonia filiera (planted 1990's). Planted at the front of Buildings 38 and 39 is an informal row of Metrosederos excelsa.



Figure 1.109  
Existing Vegetation



#### *Main Parade*

On the east side of the Main Parade Ground are two heritage trees: the Centennial tree is a prominent Eucalyptus tree planted July 4, 1876 and the Bicentennial tree is a Monterey Cypress planted in 1976. Each tree is commemorated with a plaque (see Inventory of Existing Features). In 2011, the western two-thirds of the Main Parade was rehabilitated to replace the asphalt with turf. An unevenly spaced row of Acacia trees line the west side of Montgomery Street, planted in a narrow strip of planting between the sidewalk and the street. The planting in front of Montgomery Street Barracks consists of turf between grid of concrete walkways and shrub planting at the base of the buildings.

#### *West of Main Parade*

Small-scale ornamental plantings exist around the residential units on Riley Avenue and around the Chapel (Building 130). The recent work at the Walt Disney Family Museum (Building 104) resulted in new foundation plantings at Buildings 104 and 122 and new tree planting in the parking lot between the two buildings. Today vegetation in this cluster area is a mix of remnants of the historic forest, small scale residential plantings, limited areas of lawn and perennial grasses. In addition, between the Chapel and Infantry Terrace is a dense forest of Eucalyptus trees.

#### *Main Post Bluff*

Within the parking lots in the cluster area are islands planted with Arbutus trees and rockrose. A row of mature Monterey Cypress stand between Building 215 and 210. And on the north side of the cluster area is a steep bluff covered in a ground cover of ice plant and oxalis as well as several large Monterey Cypress trees.

#### *Halleck Street*

There is limited planting in this cluster area, due to its industrial use. Much of the planting is focused around the Presidio Headquarters (Building 220). This consists of formal hedges of boxwood around the building as well as rosemary and juniper. Tall yews flank the west side entrance. Trees around the building include Magnolia and Coast Live Oak.

#### *Community District*

On the west side of the Theater (Building 99) is a formal row of evergreen Ash trees. Redwood trees exist on the west side of the Bowling Alley (Building 93) and a row of Brisbane Box trees screen the tennis courts from Arguello Blvd. Echium is planted atop the old stone wall along the south side of Moraga Street.

#### *Vegetation Management Plan*

Changes to vegetation in the Presidio is guided by the *Vegetation Management Plan*. The plan divides the vegetation into three primary management zones:

- Native plant communities are being enhanced and restored. Non-native plants are removed over time and these area will be managed primarily for natural resource values.
- Historic forest areas are managed to preserve the long-term viability of the Presidio's historic forests. The forest plantations starting in the 1880s transformed the landscape of the Presidio into the unique landscape that we know today. These area are managed to preserve and enhance both cultural landscape and ecological values.
- Landscape vegetation zones are managed to preserve and rehabilitate historic landscape vegetation and cultural landscape values. The majority of the Main Post is included in this category.

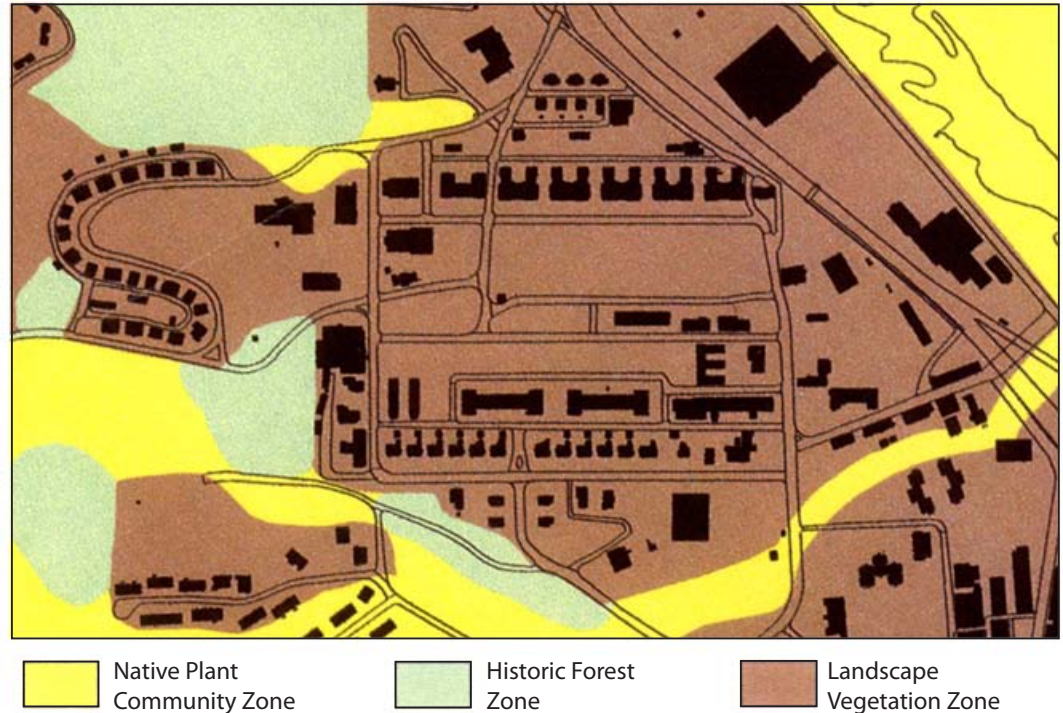


Figure 1.110

Presidio Vegetation Management Plan in the Main Post Area, *PVMP*.

## List of Existing Plants

### Infantry Terrace

*Acacia baileyana*, Bailey Acacia  
*Acacia melomoxylon*, Black Acacia  
*Agapanthus africanus*, Lily of the Nile  
*Albizia julibrissin*, Silk Tree  
*Araucaria heterophylla*, Norfolk Pine  
*Buxus sempervirens*, English Boxwood  
*Calla Lily*, Calla Lily  
*Calocedrus decurrens*, Insense Cedar  
*Cedrus deodara*, Deodar Cedar  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*, Cotoneaster  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Euonymus fortunei*, Euonymus  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe  
*Hedera helix*, English Ivy  
*Hedrea canariensis*, Algerian Ivy  
*Leptospermum laevigatu*, Tea Tree  
*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, California Privet  
*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, Ice Plant  
*Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island Palm  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine  
*Pittosporum crassifolium*, Pittosporum  
*Pittosporum tobira*, Pittosporum  
*Podocarpus gracilior*, Fern Pine  
*Prunus illicifolia*, Hollyleaf Cherry  
*Prunus spp.*, Cherry Tree  
*Rubus spp.*, Blackberry  
*Salix spp.*, Willow  
*Sequoia sempervirens*, Coast Redwood  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew

### Funston Avenue

*Agapanthus africanus*, Lily of the Nile  
*Anigozanthos spp.*, Kangaroo Paws  
*Araucaria araucana*, Monkey Puzzle Tree  
*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific Madrone  
*Brugmansia spp.*, Angel's Trumpet  
*Calla Lily*, Calla Lily  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, Sugar Gum  
*Gunnera manicata*, Gunnera  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe  
*Helleborus spp.*, Hellebore  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*, Toyon  
*Hydrangea spp.*, Hydrangea  
*Impatiens sodenii*, Poor Man's Rhododendron  
*Kniphofia spp.*, Torch Lily  
*Lavandula spp.*, Lavender  
*Lavatera spp.*, Tree Mallow  
*Leptospermum laevigatum*, Tea Tree  
*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, California Privet  
*Mahonia aquifolium*, Oregon Grape Holly  
*Phormium spp.*, New Zeland Flax  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine  
*Polystichum munitum*, Western Sword Fern  
*Prunus spp.*, Cherry Tree  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, Douglas Fir  
*Raphiolepis indica*, Indian Hawthorn  
*Rosa spp.*, Rose  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary  
*Thuja occidentalis*, American Arborvitae  
*Tibouchina urvilleana*, Princess Flower  
*Grevillea lanigera*, Grevellia

### El Presidio

*Acanthus mollis*, Bear's Breeches  
*Agapanthus africanus*, Lily of the Nile  
*Agave americana*, Century Plant  
*Calla Lily*, Calla Lily  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard',  
Boulevard False Cypress  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Impatiens sodenii*, Poor Man's Rhododendron  
*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, California Privet  
*Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island Palm  
*Picea glauca* 'conica', Alberta Spruce  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine  
*Rosa spp.*, Rose  
*Schinus molle*, California Pepper Tree  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew  
*Thuja occidentalis*, American Arborvitae  
*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Red Ironbark

### Old Parade

*Cistus spp.*, Rockrose  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*, Silver Dollar Gum  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Tree  
*Metrosideros excelsa*, New Zealand Christmas Tree  
*Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island palm  
*Phoenix roebelenii*, Pygmy Date Palm  
*Phormium spp.*, New Zeland Flax  
*Raphiolepis indica*, Indian Hawthorn  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary



*Thuja occidentalis*, American Arborvitae  
*Washingtonia filifera*, Washington Fan Palm  
*Westringia fruticosa*, Coast Rosemary  
*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Red Ironbark

### **Main Parade**

*Acacia melomoxylon*, Black Acacia  
*Agapanthus africanus*, Lily of the Nile  
*Calla Lily*, Calla Lily  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, Sugar Gum  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe  
*Osteospermum spp.*, African Daisy  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew

### **West of Main Parade**

*Acacia melomoxylon*, Black Acacia  
*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific Madrone  
*Calla Lily*, Calla Lily  
*Camellia spp.*, Camellia  
*Cedrus deodara*, Deodar Cedar  
*Crassula ovata*, Silver Dollar Plant  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Impatiens sodenii*, Poor Man's Rhododendron  
*Lantana montevidensis*, Lantana  
*Lavandula spp.*, Lavender  
*Leptospermum laevigatum*, Tea Tree  
*Mahonia aquifolium*, Oregon Grape Holly  
*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, Ice Plant  
*Osteospermum spp.*, African Daisy  
*Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island Palm  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine

*Quercus agrifolia*, Coast Live Oak  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew  
*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese Elm  
*Westringia fruticosa*, Coast Rosemary  
*Griselinia littoralis*, Griselinia

### **Community District**

*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific Madrone  
*Cistus spp.*, Rockrose  
*Cordyline australis*, Cabbage Tree  
*Echium candican*, Pride of Madeira  
*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, Sugar Gum  
*Fraxinus uhdei*, Evergreen Ash  
*Phoenix canariensis*, Canary Island Palm  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine  
*Podocarpus gracilior*, Fern Pine  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary  
*Schinus molle*, California Pepper Tree  
*Sequoia sempervirens*, Coast Redwood  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew  
*Thuja occidentalis*, American Arborvitae  
*Washingtonia filifera*, Washington Fan Palm

### **Halleck Street**

*Abelia x grandiflora*, Glossy Abelia  
*Anigozanthos spp.*, Kangaroo Paws  
*Buxus sempervirens*, English Boxwood  
*Ceanothus spp.*, California Lilac  
*Cistus spp.*, Rockrose  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe

*Juniper spp.*, Juniper  
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern Magnolia  
*Quercus agrifolia*, Coast Live Oak  
*Ribes californicum*, Gooseberry  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary  
*Hymenosporum flavum*, Native Frangipani

### **Main Post Bluff**

*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific Madrone  
*Buxus sempervirens*, English Boxwood  
*Cistus spp.*, Rockrose  
*Hebe spp.*, Hebe  
*Juniperus spp.*, Juniper  
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern Magnolia  
*Phoenix dactylifera*, Date Palm  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine  
*Podocarpus gracilior*, Fern Pine  
*Quercus agrifolia*, Coast Live Oak  
*Raphiolepis indica*, Indian Hawthorn  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Rosemary  
*Taxus spp.*, Yew

## **Circulation**

### *Road and Vehicle Circulation*

A hierarchy of asphalt streets provide vehicle circulation throughout the Main Post and are strong organizing elements. The central area includes a series of parallel roads that run northeast-southwest. Montgomery Street, Graham Street, Mesa Street, and Funston Avenue are the main streets. There is a series of smaller streets that provide additional connections. Sheridan Avenue, Arguello Boulevard, Presidio Boulevard, Lincoln Boulevard, and Halleck Street provide connections to other parts of the Presidio. Infantry Terrace, Thomas Avenue, and Sibert Loop are contoured with the terrain and provide circulation in the Infantry Terrace residential area. See the inventory of features for a complete listing of streets in the Main Post.

Most of the streets are paved with asphalt. A portion of Hardie Street paved with concrete is an exception. Most streets have raised concrete curbs. There are a number of drainage ditches or runnels also associated with the streets. Many of these built from basalt block stone or ceramic brick.

### *Parking*

Parking on the Main Post is in transition. The *Main Post Update* has called for removal of parking from the Main Parade Ground and the upper Old Parade Ground. Parking has recently been removed from about two thirds of the Main Parade Ground. New parking has been created along Taylor Road and parking is planned on the site of Building 385 after its removal. Parking will remain in several small lots including those at Buildings 93, 63, 220, 135, and 130. Portions of several roads have on-street parking including Montgomery Street, Graham Street, and Funston Avenue.

### *Pedestrian Circulation*

Concrete sidewalks, either adjacent to the curb or separated by a planting strip, provide pedestrian circulation adjacent to the streets. In other areas, particularly around buildings, concrete paths provide connections to and around buildings. Concrete paths and stairs are also provided at strategic points, particularly where grade changes exist. In a few locations, pedestrian paths are located independent of streets and buildings. This occurs, for instance, in a path connection from Infantry Terrace to Moraga Avenue.

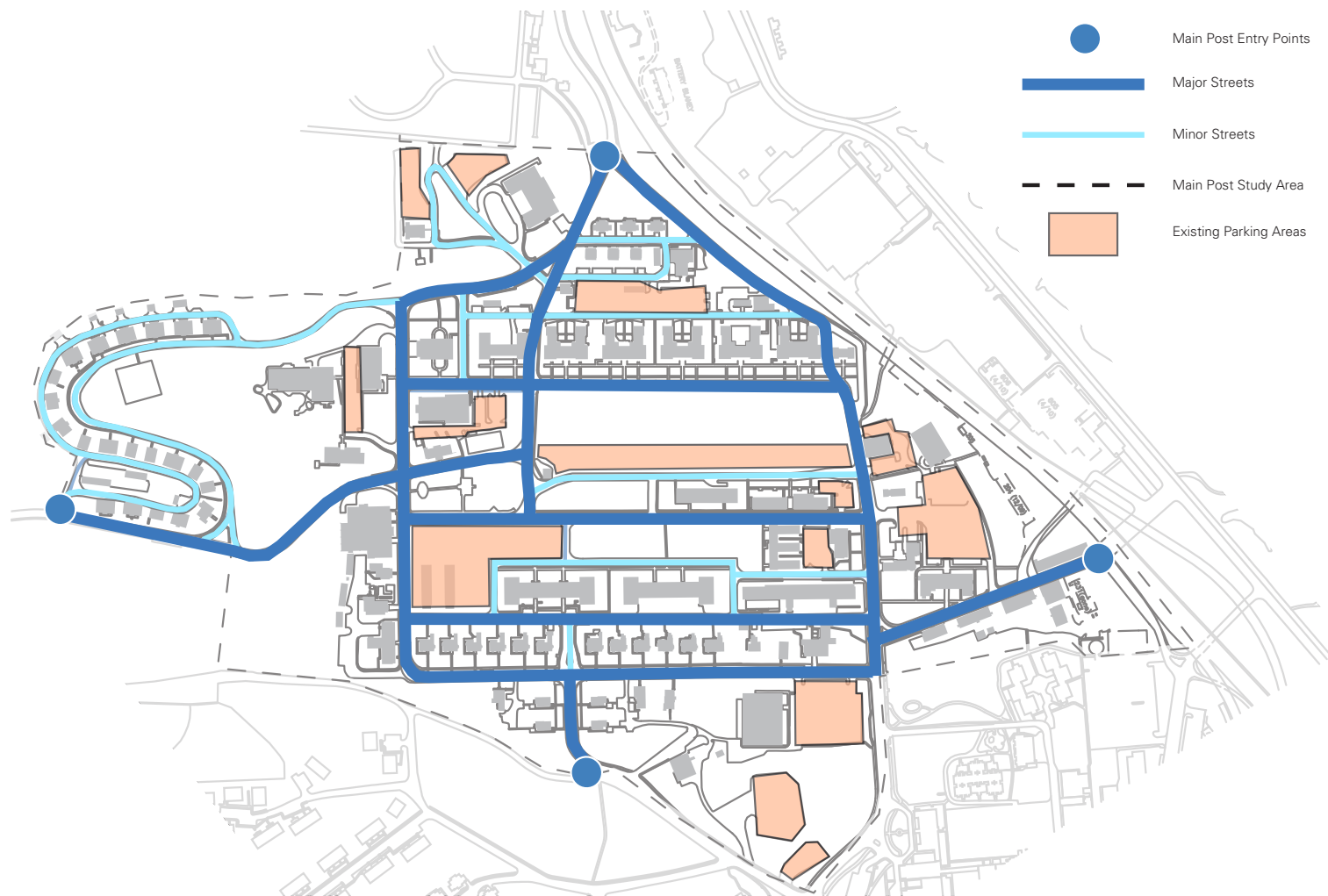


Figure 1.111  
Vehicle Circulation and Parking



## **Buildings and Structures**

The 120 buildings and structures of the Main Post represent a remarkable collection of military architecture dating from 1862 to 1989. Along with the streets, the buildings of the Main Post are strong organizing elements of the landscape. The placement of buildings forms and edges the significant open spaces in the Main Post.

The buildings were built by the U.S. Army for residential, administrative, religious, and special uses such as the hospital. Today, some of the buildings are occupied by various organizations through lease agreement with the Presidio Trust. Some of the buildings are currently under rehabilitation, and some are unoccupied.

Although the buildings date from different periods, and are of various architectural styles, the Main Post (and much of the Presidio) possesses a visual unity. The Army took great care in how the Presidio was viewed. Buildings were painted with a consistent palette of colors (mainly white), and many have the signature red roofs consistent throughout the Main Post.

## **Archeological Resources**

Due to its lengthy history of use, much of the Main Post area contains potential archeological resources, both historic and pre-contact. Of particular interest is the El Presidio area, the original Spanish and Mexican settlement. Archeological investigations have identified significant resources in the El Presidio area and the preservation and interpretation of these resources is a high priority for the Presidio Trust.

## **Small Scale Features**

Small scale features present at the Main Post include walls, fences, barricades, drainage features, plaques, signs, military artifacts (such as cannon and munitions), benches, flagpoles, street lights, above ground utility features, and bollards. See the inventory of existing features and the photographs section for specific examples.

## Inventory of Existing Features

| No.                     | FEATURE                                                      | FEATURE TYPE     | CLUSTER AREA     | DATE OF ORIGIN | CONDITION | NOTES | ASSESSMENT * |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| <b>INFANTRY TERRACE</b> |                                                              |                  |                  |                |           |       |              |
| A.1                     | Building 325 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.2                     | Building 326 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.3                     | Building 327 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.4                     | Building 328 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.5                     | Building 329 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.6                     | Building 330 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.7                     | Building 331 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.8                     | Building 332 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.9                     | Building 333 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.10                    | Building 334 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.11                    | Building 335 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.12                    | Building 336 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.13                    | Building 337 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.14                    | Building 338 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.15                    | Building 339 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.16                    | Building 340 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.17                    | Building 341 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1911           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.18                    | Building 342 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.19                    | Building 343 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.20                    | Building 344 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.21                    | Building 345 - Infantry Officer Quarters                     | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1910           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.22                    | Building 375 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.23                    | Building 376 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.24                    | Building 377 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.25                    | Building 378 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.26                    | Building 379 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.27                    | Building 380 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.28                    | Building 381 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.29                    | Building 382 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.30                    | Building 383 - Garage                                        | Buildings        | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.31                    | Arguello Boulevard                                           | Circulation      | Infantry Terrace | 1883           | Good      |       | Contributing |
| A.32                    | Thomas Avenue (with basalt curb)                             | Circulation      | Infantry Terrace | 1909           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.33                    | Sibert Loop                                                  | Circulation      | Infantry Terrace | 1909           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.34                    | Infantry Terrace (includes basalt curb with concrete gutter) | Circulation      | Infantry Terrace | 1909           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.35                    | Brick drainage structure                                     | Drainage Feature | Infantry Terrace | c. 1909        | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.36                    | Concrete retaining wall                                      | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | c. 1909        | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.37                    | Stone wall (2)                                               | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | c. 1909        | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.38                    | Stone retaining wall                                         | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | c. 1909        | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.39                    | Stone steps to tennis courts (2)                             | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.40                    | Stone retaining wall                                         | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | c. 1909        | Fair      |       | Contributing |
| A.41                    | Stone stairs                                                 | Structures       | Infantry Terrace | 1939           | Fair      |       | Contributing |

\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance

| No.                | FEATURE                                                                           | FEATURE TYPE         | CLUSTER AREA     | DATE OF ORIGIN | CONDITION | NOTES                                                                               | ASSESSMENT *                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A.42               | Tennis courts                                                                     | Structures           | Infantry Terrace | 1915-1922      | Good      | Date based on: tennis courts not seen in 1915 map, but appearing in map dated 1922. | Contributing                    |
| <b>EL PRESIDIO</b> |                                                                                   |                      |                  |                |           |                                                                                     |                                 |
| B.1                | El Presidio                                                                       | Archeological Sites  | El Presidio      | 1776-1792      |           | Some of El Presidio is subsurface                                                   | Contributing                    |
| B.2                | Building 40 - Bachelor Officer Quarters                                           | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1941           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.3                | Building 41 - Bachelor Officer Quarters                                           | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1941           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.4                | Building 42 - Pershing Hall                                                       | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1904           | Good      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.5                | Building 44 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1940           | Good      | Currently PT Archeology Lab                                                         | Contributing                    |
| B.6                | Building 45 - Chapel of Our Lady                                                  | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1864           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.8                | Building 47 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1940           | Good      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.9                | Building 48 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1940           | Good      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.10               | Building 49 - Officer Family Housing                                              | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1882           | Good      | Currently PT Archeology Lab                                                         | Contributing                    |
| B.11               | Building 50 - Officer's Club                                                      | Buildings            | El Presidio      | 1933           | Good      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.12               | Hardie Avenue                                                                     | Circulation          | El Presidio      | c. 1890s       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.13               | Pena Street                                                                       | Circulation          | El Presidio      | 1940           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.13a              | Surface Parking Lot                                                               | Circulation          | El Presidio      | c. 1940        | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.14               | Bronze plaque marking site where General Pershing's family died in fire           | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | c. 1950        | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| B.15               | Bronze cannon displayed near main flagpole                                        | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1693           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                       | Contributing                    |
| B.16               | Bronze cannon displayed near main flagpole                                        | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1679           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                       | Contributing                    |
| B.17               | Bronze plaque marking NW corner of the original Spanish Presidio.                 | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1928           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.18               | Cannon balls relocated from Fort Baker. Used for civil war cannon.                | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | c. 1860s       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.19               | Two Rodman cannons - coastal defense cannons                                      | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1885, 1886     | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing                    |
| B.20               | Bronze plaque marking NE corner of the original Spanish Presidio                  | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1928           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                       | Contributing                    |
| B.21               | Bronze plaque designating beginning of the original Presidio construction         | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.22               | Sign describing the historical significance of a Officer's Club                   | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.23               | Cannon flanking Officer's Club                                                    | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1673           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                       | Contributing                    |
| B.24               | Cannon flanking Officer's Club                                                    | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1673           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                       | Contributing                    |
| B.25               | Bronze plaque designating the Officer's Club as the oldest adobe building in SF   | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1914           | Fair      | Mentioned in <i>Defender of the Gate</i>                                            | Contributing                    |
| B.26               | Bronze plaque commemorates where first holy mass was celebrated in 1776           | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1952           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| B.27               | Brass plaque naming portion of building in honor of CPT Keyes                     | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.28               | Bronze plaque designating the Presidio as a Registered National Historic Landmark | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1963           | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| B.29               | Brass plaque naming portion of building in honor of General Pershing              | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.30               | Brass plaque naming portion of building in honor of Major Hardie                  | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.31               | Chromium plated screw marking SE corner of the original Presidio                  | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                     | TBD                             |
| B.32               | El Presidio interpretive paving signage                                           | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | Recent         | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing                |
| B.33               | Flagstaff                                                                         | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | 1951           | Fair      | Date based on photos of flagstaff installation                                      | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| B.34               | Interpretive signage describing El Presidio History, Spanish Rule                 | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | c. 1990s       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing                |
| B.35               | Interpretive signage describing Pershing Square                                   | Small Scale Features | El Presidio      | c. 1990s       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing                |

\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance



| No.                   | FEATURE                                                                | FEATURE TYPE         | CLUSTER AREA   | DATE OF ORIGIN | CONDITION | NOTES                                                                                  | ASSESSMENT *     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| B.36                  | Old lamp post base                                                     | Small Scale Features | El Presidio    | c. 1910        | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| B.37                  | Pershing Square                                                        | Spatial Organization | El Presidio    | c. 1950        | Fair      |                                                                                        | Non-Contributing |
| <b>OLD PARADE</b>     |                                                                        |                      |                |                |           |                                                                                        |                  |
| C.1                   | Building 34 - Presidio Trust Offices                                   | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1968           | Fair      | Scheduled for demolition                                                               | Non-Contributing |
| C.2                   | Building 35 - Barracks and Mess Hall                                   | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1912           | Good      | Currently the Bay School                                                               | Contributing     |
| C.3                   | Building 36 - Artillery Barracks                                       | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1885           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.4                   | Building 37 - Administration Building                                  | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1941           | Fair      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.5                   | Building 38 - Barracks and Mess Hall                                   | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1940           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.6                   | Building 39 - Barracks and Mess Hall                                   | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1940           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.7                   | Building 86 - Barracks                                                 | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1862           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.8                   | Building 87 - Barracks                                                 | Buildings            | Old Parade     | 1862           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.9                   | Graham Street                                                          | Circulation          | Old Parade     | 1846           | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.10                  | Mesa Street                                                            | Circulation          | Old Parade     | 1862           | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.11                  | Canby Street                                                           | Circulation          | Old Parade     | c. 1912        | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.12                  | Keyes Avenue                                                           | Circulation          | Old Parade     | 1940           | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.13                  | Sal Street                                                             | Circulation          | Old Parade     | 1940           | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.14                  | Owen Street                                                            | Circulation          | Old Parade     | unknown        | Fair      |                                                                                        | Non-Contributing |
| C.14a                 | Surface Parking Lot                                                    | Circulation          | Old Parade     | c. 1940s       | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.15                  | White stone saddles at parking area                                    | Small Scale Features | Old Parade     | unknown        | Fair      | Assumed from period of significance                                                    | Contributing     |
| C.16                  | Army Artillery (Civil War era)                                         | Small Scale Features | Old Parade     | c. 1860s       | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                                                          | Contributing     |
| C.17                  | Metal sleeves for flagpoles along west side of Graham Street           | Small Scale Features | Old Parade     | c. 1950        | Fair      | From photo of flags (date unknown, presumed 1950s based on surrounding context)        | Non-Contributing |
| C.18                  | Old Parade Ground - Upper                                              | Spatial Organization | Old Parade     | c. 1848        | Fair      | Old parade ground divided into upper and lower c. 1895                                 | Contributing     |
| C.19                  | Old Parade Ground - Lower                                              | Spatial Organization | Old Parade     | c. 1862        | Fair      | Old parade ground divided into upper and lower c. 1895                                 | Contributing     |
| C.20                  | Stone wall/curb at Anza St. and Lincoln Blvd.                          | Structures           | Old Parade     | c. 1940s       | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| C.21                  | Row of Canary Island Date Palm trees at west side of Old Parade Ground | Vegetation           | Old Parade     | c. 1936        | Fair      | 13 trees planted, 9 remain (fan palms planted between date palms are non-contributing) | Contributing     |
| <b>FUNSTON AVENUE</b> |                                                                        |                      |                |                |           |                                                                                        |                  |
| D.1                   | Earthquake cottages (2)                                                | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1906           | Fair      | Display - not original to Presidio                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| D.2                   | Building 2 - Post Hospital                                             | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1864           | Fair      |                                                                                        | Contributing     |
| D.3                   | Building 3 - Temporary Barracks                                        | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1942           | Good      | Currently Bay School Annex                                                             | Contributing     |
| D.4                   | Building 4 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1879           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.5                   | Building 5 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.6                   | Building 6 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.7                   | Building 7 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.8                   | Building 8 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.9                   | Building 9 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                           | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.10                  | Building 10 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                          | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.11                  | Building 11 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                          | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.12                  | Building 12 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                          | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |
| D.13                  | Building 13 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                          | Buildings            | Funston Avenue | 1862           | Good      | Officers' Row                                                                          | Contributing     |

\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance

| No.                | FEATURE                                                                        | FEATURE TYPE         | CLUSTER AREA                     | DATE OF ORIGIN                 | CONDITION | NOTES                                          | ASSESSMENT *                    |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| D.14               | Building 14 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                                  | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      | Officers' Row                                  | Contributing                    |
| D.15               | Building 15 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                                  | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      | Officers' Row                                  | Contributing                    |
| D.16               | Building 16 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters                                  | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      | Officers' Row                                  | Contributing                    |
| D.17               | Building 51 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1889                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.18               | Not used                                                                       |                      |                                  |                                |           |                                                |                                 |
| D.19               | Building 56 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1885                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.20               | Building 57 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1885                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.21               | Building 58 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1885                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.22               | Building 59 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1885                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.23               | Building 63 - Gymnasium                                                        | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1971                           | Fair      | YMCA                                           | Non-Contributing                |
| D.24               | Building 64 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1889                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.25               | Building 65 - Officer Quarters                                                 | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1893                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.26               | Building 67 - Main Telephone Exchange                                          | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1919                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.27               | Building 68 - Emergency Generator                                              | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1955                           | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing                |
| D.28               | Building 70 - Electric Substation                                              | Buildings            | Funston Avenue                   | 1970                           | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing                |
| D.29               | Concrete walkways to Funston Ave. houses (Bldgs. 5-16)                         | Circulation          | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      | Existing concrete may not be original concrete | Contributing                    |
| D.30               | Funston Avenue                                                                 | Circulation          | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.31               | Martinez Avenue                                                                | Circulation          | Funston Avenue                   | 1941                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.32               | Presidio Boulevard                                                             | Circulation          | Funston Avenue                   | 1862                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.32a              | Surface Parking Lot                                                            | Circulation          | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1971                        | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing                |
| D.33               | Bronze plaque indicating the "Old Station Hospital" built in 1857              | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | 1956                           | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| D.34               | Bronze plaque designating the Presidio as a registered landmark No.79          | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | 1965                           | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing/<br>compatible |
| D.35               | Display of early artillery                                                     | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | 1628, Civil War, other periods | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                  | Contributing                    |
| D.36               | Interpretive sign describing historical Alameda gate and Funston Avenue houses | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | c. 2000                        | Fair      |                                                | Non-Contributing                |
| D.37               | Bronze cannon, Portuguese                                                      | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | 1628/1794                      | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                  | Contributing                    |
| D.38               | Electric pole, metal                                                           | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1910                        | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.39               | Cannon balls                                                                   | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1860s                       | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.40               | 155 mm. artillery                                                              | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | 1918                           | Fair      | Needs conservation assessment                  | Contributing                    |
| D.41               | Lamp post base (or electrical pole base?)                                      | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1910                        | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.42               | Subsurface metal threaded rod w/ nut (possible remnant of former Alameda arch) | Small Scale Features | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1878                        | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.43               | Stone wall along Presidio Blvd.                                                | Structures           | Funston Avenue                   | unknown                        | Fair      | Assumed from period of significance            | Contributing                    |
| D.44               | Front yards of Funston Ave. houses                                             | Vegetation           | Funston Avenue                   | 1878                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| D.45               | Forest of Eucalyptus and Monterey Cypress SE of Funston Ave.                   | Vegetation           | Funston Avenue                   | c. 1880                        | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| <b>MAIN PARADE</b> |                                                                                |                      |                                  |                                |           |                                                |                                 |
| E.1                | Building 100 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1909                           | Good      | Currently Futures Without Violence             | Contributing                    |
| E.2                | Building 101 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1895                           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                  | Contributing                    |
| E.3                | Building 102 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1896                           | Good      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| E.4                | Building 103 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1896                           | Good      | Future Presidio Trust Headquarters             | Contributing                    |
| E.5                | Building 104 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1897                           | Good      | Currently Disney Family Museum                 | Contributing                    |
| E.6                | Building 105 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1897                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |
| E.7                | Building 106 - Montgomery Street Barracks                                      | Buildings            | Main Parade, West of Main Parade | 1909                           | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                  | Contributing                    |
| E.7a               | Building 95 - Magazine                                                         | Buildings            | Main Parade                      | 1863                           | Fair      |                                                | Contributing                    |

\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance

| No.                        | FEATURE                                                                            | FEATURE TYPE         | CLUSTER AREA        | DATE OF ORIGIN | CONDITION | NOTES                          | ASSESSMENT *     |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| E.8                        | Concrete sidewalk in front of Montgomery St. Barracks for mustering soldiers (200) | Circulation          | Main Parade         | 1895           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| E.9                        | Montgomery Street                                                                  | Circulation          | Main Parade         | 1880           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| E.10                       | Anza Street                                                                        | Circulation          | Main Parade         | 1864           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| E.10a                      | Surface Parking Lot                                                                | Circulation          | Main Parade         | c. 1950        | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| E.11                       | Bronze plaque commemorating Centennial Tree                                        | Small Scale Features | Main Parade         | 1976           | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| E.12                       | Stone monument honoring the 30th U.S. Infantry                                     | Small Scale Features | Main Parade         | 1992           | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| E.13                       | Bronze plaque commemorating Bicentennial Tree                                      | Small Scale Features | Main Parade         | 1976           | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| E.14                       | Bronze plaque marking the old stone powder magazine 1847-1863                      | Small Scale Features | Main Parade         | 1958           | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| E.15                       | Main Parade Ground                                                                 | Spatial Organization | Main Parade         | c. 1890        | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| E.16                       | Centennial Tree - Eucalyptus                                                       | Vegetation           | Main Parade         | 1876           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| E.17                       | Bicentennial Tree - Monterey Cypress                                               | Vegetation           | Main Parade         | 1976           | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| <b>WEST OF MAIN PARADE</b> |                                                                                    |                      |                     |                |           |                                |                  |
| F.1                        | Building 107 - Switching Station                                                   | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1911           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.2                        | Building 108 - Storage                                                             | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1940           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.3                        | Building 113 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1940           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.4                        | Building 116 - Post Trader                                                         | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1885           | Good      | Currently office use           | Contributing     |
| F.5                        | Building 118 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1940           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.6                        | Building 122 - Gymnasium                                                           | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1904           | Good      | Currently Disney Family Museum | Contributing     |
| F.7                        | Building 123 - Garage                                                              | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1930           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.8                        | Building 124 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1909           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.9                        | Building 125 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1909           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.10                       | Building 126 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1909           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.11                       | Building 127 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1931           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.12                       | Building 128 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1931           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.13                       | Building 129 - Enlisted Family Quarters                                            | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1931           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.14                       | Building 130 - Chapel                                                              | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1932           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.15                       | Building 135 - Service Club                                                        | Buildings            | West of Main Parade | 1949           | Good      | Currently Golden Gate Club     | Contributing     |
| F.16                       | Fisher Loop                                                                        | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | 1912           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.17                       | Riley Avenue                                                                       | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | 1912           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.18                       | Ord Street                                                                         | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | 1912           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.19                       | Surface Parking Lot                                                                | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | c. 1960s       | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| F.20                       | Surface Parking Lot                                                                | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | c. 1960s ?     | Fair      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| F.21                       | Taylor Road                                                                        | Circulation          | West of Main Parade | 1895           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| F.22                       | Copper plaque honoring Charles B. Stone, Jr. C.O. Presidio 1930-33                 | Small Scale Features | West of Main Parade | 1936           | Fair      |                                | Contributing     |
| <b>MAIN POST BLUFF</b>     |                                                                                    |                      |                     |                |           |                                |                  |
| G.1                        | Building 204 - Exchange Store                                                      | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 1896           | Fair      | Scheduled for demolition       | Contributing     |
| G.2                        | Building 205 - Sewage Pump House                                                   | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 1952           | NA        | Demolished                     | NA               |
| G.3                        | Building 210 - Guard House                                                         | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 1900           | Good      | Currently Post Office & Bank   | Contributing     |
| G.4                        | Building 211 - Cafeteria                                                           | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 1968           | Good      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| G.5                        | Building 215 - Transit Center                                                      | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 2005           | Good      |                                | Non-Contributing |
| G.6                        | Building 218 - Fire Station                                                        | Buildings            | Main Post Bluff     | 1917           | Good      |                                | Contributing     |
| G.6.A                      | Bank Street                                                                        | Circulation          | Main Post Bluff     | ca. 1915       | Fair      | Scheduled for demolition       | Contributing     |

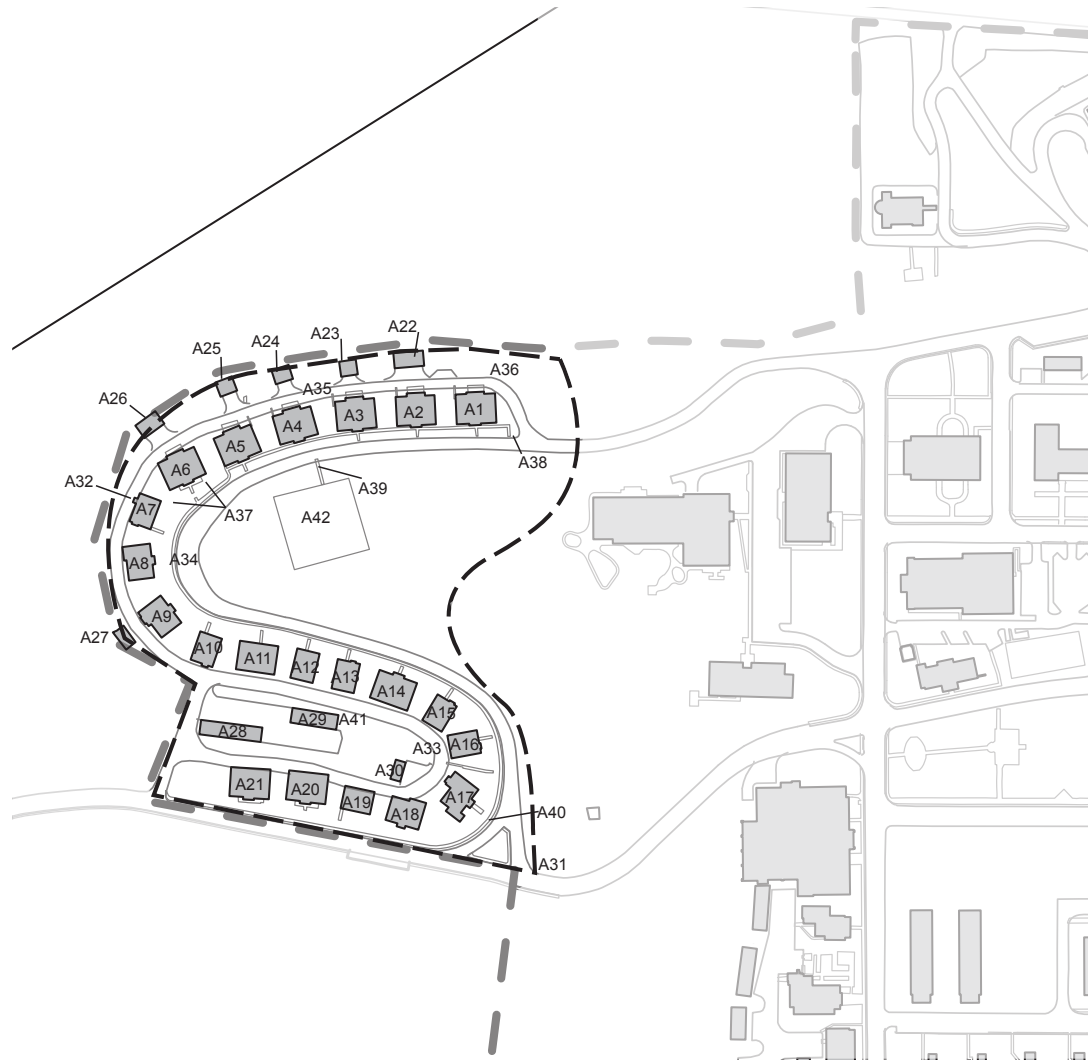
\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance



| No.                           | FEATURE                                                                    | FEATURE TYPE         | CLUSTER AREA       | DATE OF ORIGIN             | CONDITION | NOTES                                                                               | ASSESSMENT *     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>HALLECK STREET</b>         |                                                                            |                      |                    |                            |           |                                                                                     |                  |
| H.1                           | Building 201 - Exchange Store                                              | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1896                       | Poor      | Scheduled for partial demolition                                                    | Contributing     |
| H.2                           | Building 220 - Bakers and Cooks School and Barracks                        | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1939                       | Good      | Currently multi-tenant office                                                       | Contributing     |
| H.3                           | Building 222 - Warehouse                                                   | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1910                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.4                           | Building 223 - Warehouse                                                   | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1897                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.5                           | Building 224 - Flammable Storage                                           | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1940                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.6                           | Building 225 - Storehouse                                                  | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1910                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.7                           | Building 227 - Warehouse                                                   | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1897                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.8                           | Building 228 - Bakery                                                      | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1909                       | Poor      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.9                           | Building 229 - Bakery                                                      | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1897                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.10                          | Building 231 - Exchange Gas Service Station                                | Buildings            | Halleck Street     | 1947                       | NA        | Demolished                                                                          | NA               |
| H.11                          | Halleck Street                                                             | Circulation          | Halleck Street     | 1885                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.12                          | Brick drainage gutter                                                      | Drainage Feature     | Halleck Street     | unknown                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.13                          | Metal bollard                                                              | Small Scale Features | Halleck Street     | unknown                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.14                          | Large concrete bollard (painted yellow stripe)                             | Small Scale Features | Halleck Street     | unknown                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.15                          | Display of two WWII 16" coastal projectiles and civil war era cannon balls | Small Scale Features | Halleck Street     | 1860s & 1940s, placed 1972 | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.16                          | Stone pillar fence and retaining wall                                      | Structures           | Halleck Street     | c. 1915                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| H.17                          | Concrete retaining wall                                                    | Structures           | Halleck Street     | unknown                    | Poor      | Needs assessment                                                                    | Contributing     |
| <b>COMMUNITY DISTRICT</b>     |                                                                            |                      |                    |                            |           |                                                                                     |                  |
| I.1                           | Building 93 - Bowling Alley                                                | Buildings            | Community District | 1989                       | Good      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.2                           | Building 97 - Red Cross Building                                           | Buildings            | Community District | 1942                       | Good      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| I.3                           | Building 98 - Garage                                                       | Buildings            | Community District | 1949                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.4                           | Building 99 - Presidio Theater                                             | Buildings            | Community District | 1939                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| I.5                           | Building 385 - Exchange Store                                              | Buildings            | Community District | 1955                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.6                           | Building 386 - Post Library                                                | Buildings            | Community District | 1958                       | Good      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.7                           | Building 387 - Child Care Center                                           | Buildings            | Community District | 1988                       | Good      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.8                           | Bliss Road                                                                 | Circulation          | Community District | 1941                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| I.8a                          | Surface Parking Lot                                                        | Circulation          | Community District | c. 1955                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.9                           | Stone wall                                                                 | Structures           | Community District | c. 1940                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| I.10                          | Tennis Courts                                                              | Structures           | Community District | 1918-1921                  | Fair      | Date based on: tennis courts not seen in 1915 map, but appearing in map dated 1922. | Contributing     |
| I.11                          | Surface Parking Lot                                                        | Circulation          | Community District | c. 1989                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Non-Contributing |
| I.12                          | Building 53 - Water Pressure Reducing Station                              | Buildings            | Funston Avenue     | 1910                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| <b>MULTIPLE CLUSTER AREAS</b> |                                                                            |                      |                    |                            |           |                                                                                     |                  |
| J.1                           | Moraga Avenue                                                              | Circulation          | Multiple           | 1846                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| J.2                           | Lincoln Boulevard                                                          | Circulation          | Multiple           | 1870                       | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| J.2.A                         | Sheridan Avenue                                                            | Circulation          | Multiple           | c. 1880                    | Fair      |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| J.3                           | Large, relatively flat sloping plateau                                     | Landform             | Multiple           |                            |           |                                                                                     | Contributing     |
| J.4                           | Hills and Ridges                                                           | Landform             | Multiple           |                            |           | Infantry Terrace and West of Main Parade cluster areas                              | Contributing     |
| J.5                           | Bluff between former tidal marsh and Main Post plateau                     | Landform             | Multiple           |                            |           | Main Post Bluff and Halleck Street cluster areas                                    | Contributing     |
| J.6                           | Views to the Bay                                                           | Views and Vistas     | Multiple           |                            |           |                                                                                     | Contributing     |

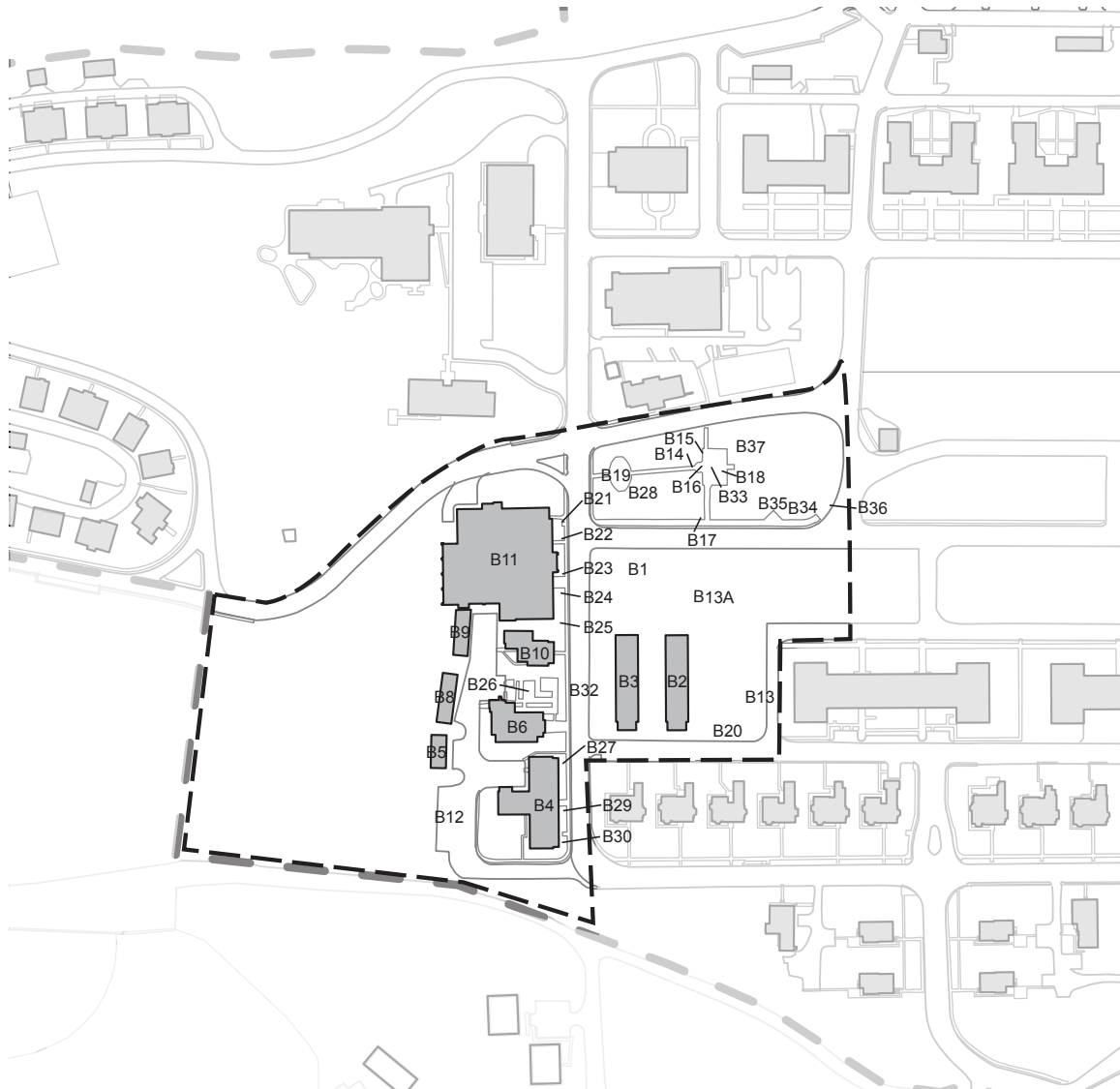
\* Contributing to the CLR Historic Significance

## Inventory of Existing Features - Maps



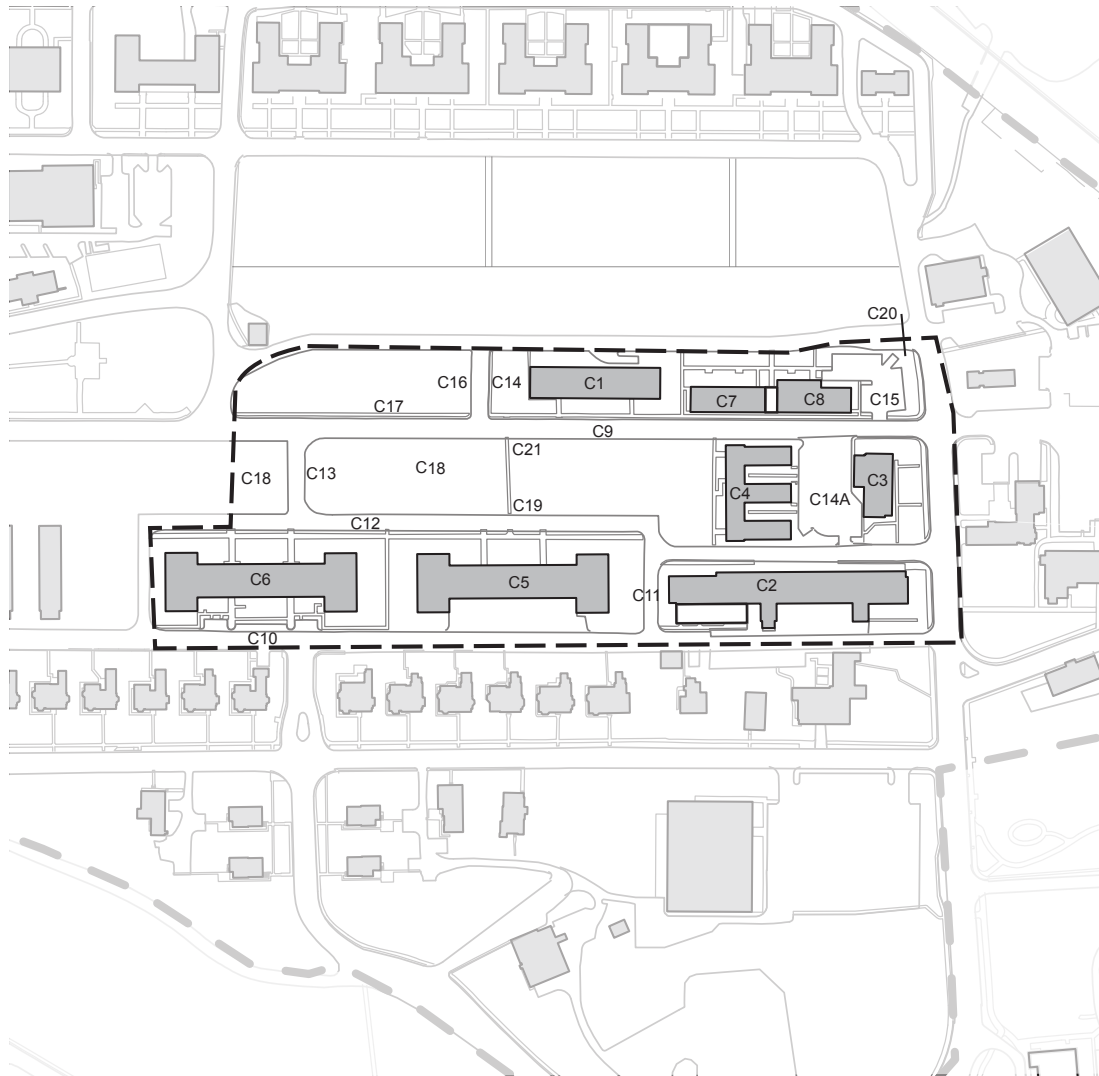
A - Infantry Terrace

Existing Conditions



B - El Presidio

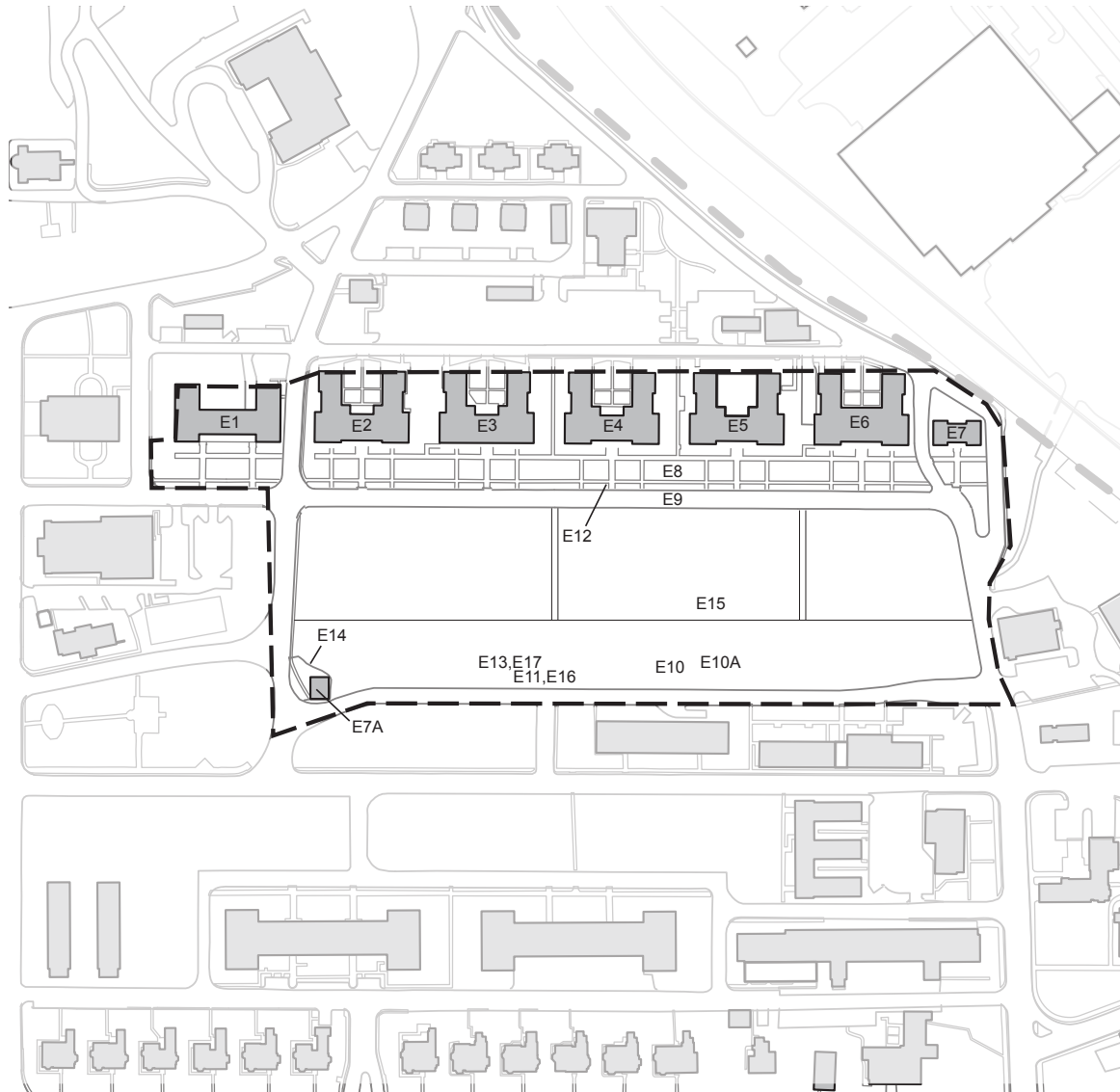




C - Old Parade

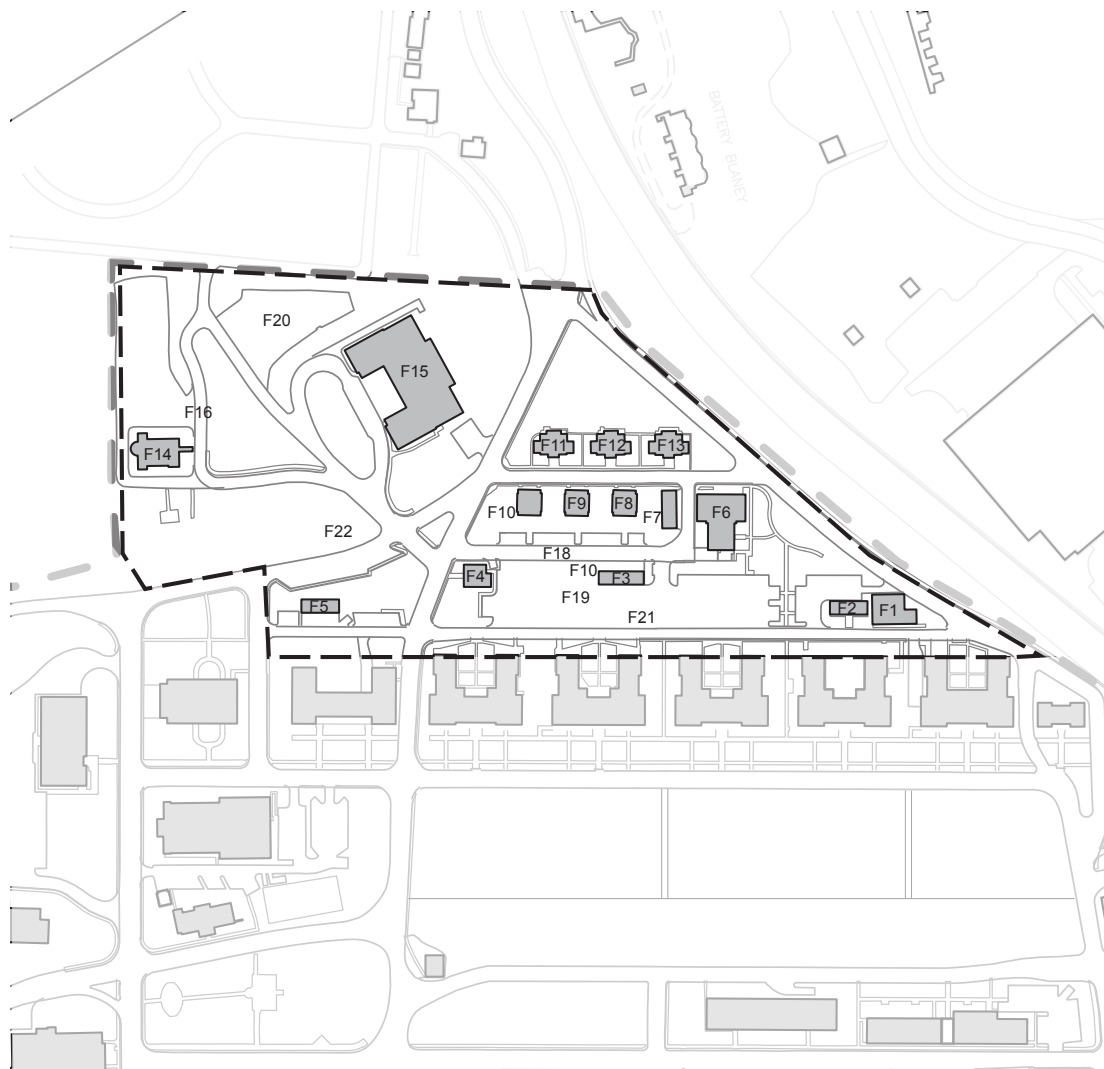


D - Funston Avenue



E - Main Parade

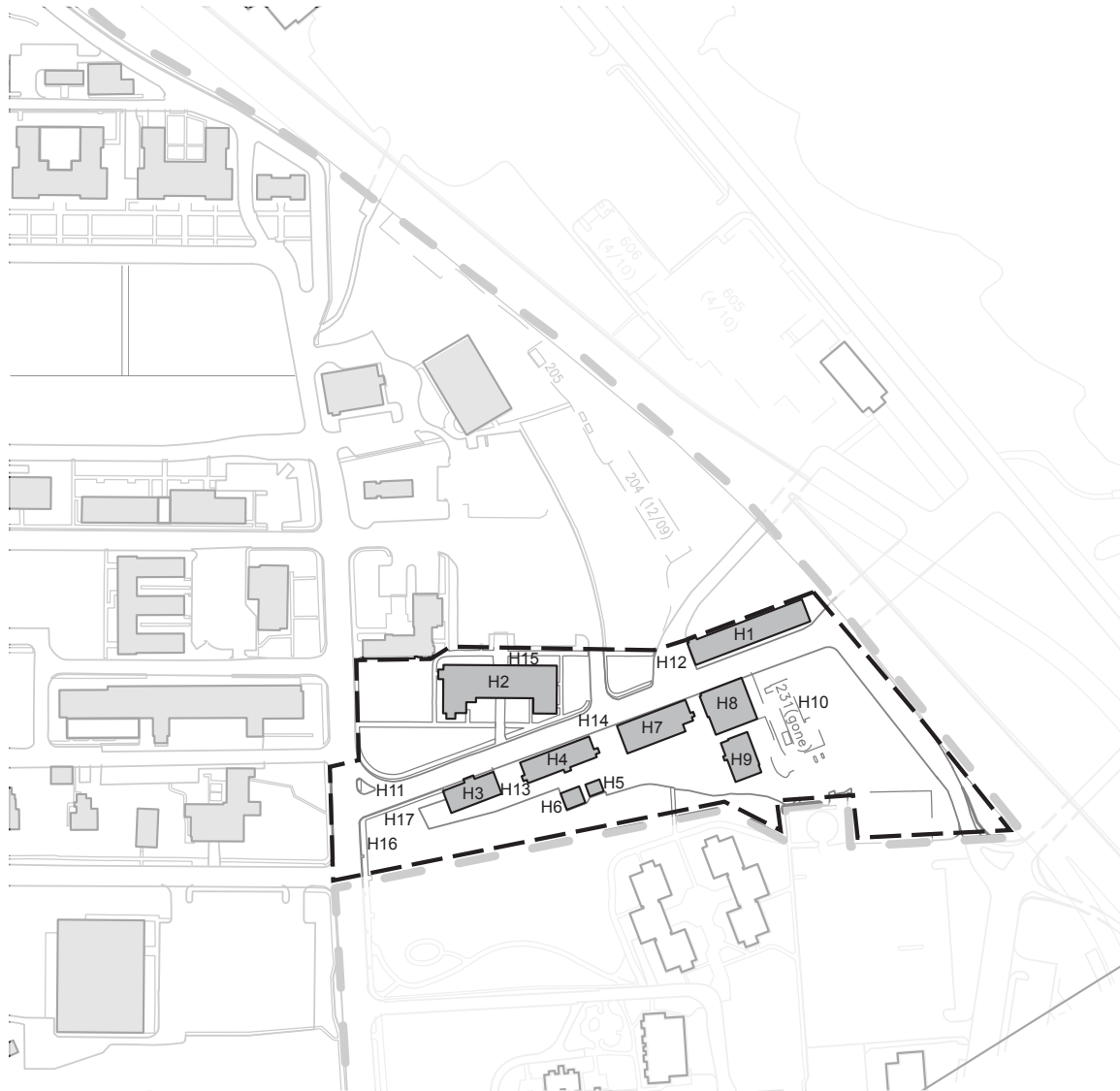




F - West of Main Parade



G - Main Post Bluff



H - Halleck Street





I - Community District

Existing Conditions

## Inventory of Existing Features - Photographs

### *Buildings*



Buildings 325-345 - Infantry Terrace Officer Quarters (A.1-A.21)



Buildings 375-383 - Garage (A.22-A.30)



Buildings 40-41 - Bachelor Officer Quarters (B.2-B.3)



Building 42 - Pershing Hall (B.4)



Building 44, 45-48 - Garage (B.5, B.7-B.9)



Building 45 - Chapel of Our Lady (B.6)



Building 49 - Officer Family Housing (B.10)



Building 50 - Officers' Club (B.11)



Building 34 - Presidio Trust Offices (C.1)



Building 35 - Barracks and Mess Hall (C.2)



Building 36 - Artillery Barracks (C.3)



Building 37 - Administration Building (C.4)



## Buildings



Building 38 - Barracks and Mess Hall (C.5)



Building 39 - Barracks and Mess Hall (C.6)



Building 86 - Barracks (C.7)



Building 87 - Barracks (C.8)



Earthquake Cottages (2) (D.1)



Building 2 - Post Hospital (D.2)



Building 3 - Temporary Barracks (D.3)



Building 4 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters (D.4)



Buildings 5-16 - Funston Avenue Officer Quarters (D.5-D.16)



Building 51 - Officer Quarters (D.17)



Buildings 56-59 - Officer Quarters (D.19-D.22)



Building 63 - Gymnasium (D.23)



## Buildings



Building 64 - Officer Quarters (D.24)



Building 65 - Officer Quarters (D.25)



Building 67 - Main Telephone Exchange (D.26)



Building 100 - Montgomery Street Barracks (E.1)



Building 101-106 - Montgomery Street Barracks (E.1-E.7)



Building 95 - Magazine (E.7a)



Building 108 - Storage (F.2)



Building 113 - Garage (F.3)



Building 116 - Post Trader (F.4)



Building 118 - Garage (F.5)



Building 122 - Gymnasium (F.6)



Building 123 - Garage (F.7)

## Buildings



Buildings 124-126 - Enlisted Family Quarters (F.8-F.10)



Buildings 127-129 - Enlisted Family Quarters (F.11-F.13)



Building 130 - Chapel (F.14)



Building 135 - Service Club



Building 210 - Guard House (G.3)



Building 211 - Cafeteria (G.4)



Building 215 - Bus Shelter (G.5)



Building 218 - Fire Station (G.6)



Building 201 - Exchange Store (H.1)



Building 220 - Bakers and Cooks School and Barracks (and later Headquarters building) (H.2)



Building 222 - Warehouse (H.3)



Building 223 - Warehouse (H.4)



## Buildings



Building 227 - Warehouse (H.7)



Building 228 - Bakery (H.8)



Building 229 - Bakery (H.9)



Building 93 - Bowling Alley (I.1)



Building 97 - Red Cross Building (I.2)



Building 99 - Presidio Theater (I.4)



Building 385 - Exchange Store (I.5)



Building 386 - Post Library (I.6)



Building 387 - Child Care Library (I.7)



## Circulation Features



Arguello Boulevard (A.31)



Thomas Avenue (A.32)



Sibert Loop (Includes Basalt Curb and Concrete Gutter) (A.33)



Infantry Terrace (Includes Basalt Curb with Concrete Gutter) (A.34)



Hardie Avenue (B.12)



Pena Street (B.13)



Graham Street (C.9)



Mesa Street (C.10)



Canby Street (C.11)



Keyes Avenue (C.12)



Sal Street (C.13)



Owen Street (C.14)

## Circulation Features



Funston Avenue (D.30)



Martinez Avenue (D.31)



Presidio Boulevard (D.32)



Concrete walkways to Funston Ave. houses (Bldgs. 5-16) (D.29)



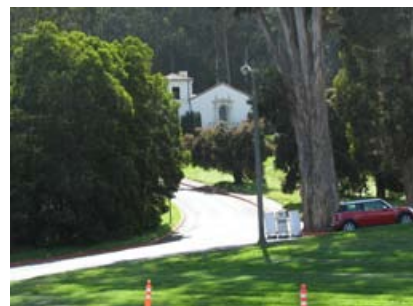
Montgomery Street (E.9)



Anza Street (E.10)



Concrete sidewalk in front of Montgomery St. barracks for mustering soldiers (200)



Fisher Loop (F.16)



Riley Avenue (F.17)



Ord Street (F.18)



Bank Street (G.6-A)



Halleck Street (H.11)



## *Circulation Features*



Bliss Road (I.8)



Moraga Avenue (J.1)



Lincoln Boulevard (J.2)



Sheridan Avenue (J.2-A)

## *Drainage Features*



Brick drainage gutter (H.12)



Brick drainage gutter (A.35)

## *Small Scale Features*



White stone saddles at parking area (C.15)



Hydrant



Manhole



## Small Scale Features



Metal bollard (H.13)



Large concrete bollard (painted w/ yellow stripe) (H.14)



Display of two WWII 16" coastal projectiles and Civil War Era cannon balls (H.15)



Bronze plaque designating the Presidio as Registered Landmark No. 79 (D.34)



Bronze cannon, Portuguese (D.37)



Electric pole, metal (D.38)



Cannon balls (D.39)



Display of 155 mm artillery (dates from 1918, used in WWI and WWII)



Lamp post base (D.41)



Subsurface threaded metal rod with bolt (possible remnant of former Alameda arch) (D.42)



Interpretive sign describing historic Alameda gate and Funston Avenue houses (D.36)



Bronze plaque marking NE Corner of the original Spanish Presidio (B.20)



## Small Scale Features



El Presidio interpretive paving signage (B.32)



El Presidio interpretive paving signage (B.32)



Bronze plaque designating the Presidio as a registered National Historic Landmark (B.28)



Bronze plaque marking site where General Pershing's family died in fire (B.14)



Bronze cannon displayed near flagstaff (1 of 2) (B.15, B.16)



Bronze plaque marking NW corner of the original Spanish Presidio (B.17)



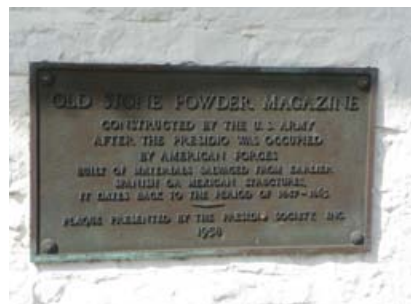
Interpretive signage describing El Presidio history, Spanish rule (B.34)



Interpretive signage describing Pershing Square (B.35)



Old lamp post base (B.36)



Bronze plaque marking the Old Stone Powder Magazine 1847-1863 (E.14)



Bronze plaque commemorating Bicentennial Tree (E.13)



Bronze plaque commemorating Centennial Tree (E.11)

## Small Scale Features



Two Rodman coastal defense cannons (B.19)



Flagstaff (B.33)



Army artillery (Civil War Era) (C.16)

## Structures



Stone wall/curb at Graham St. and Lincoln Blvd. (C.15)



Stone pillar fence and retaining wall (H.16)



Concrete stairs



Concrete stairs



Concrete retaining wall (H.17)



Stone gutter



Stone wall



Stone wall along Presidio Blvd. (D.44)



## Structures



Stone wall along Presidio Blvd. (D.43)



Stone wall (I.9)



Stone wall (2) (A.37)



Stone retaining wall (A.38)



Stone retaining wall



Stone steps to tennis courts (2) (A.39)



Concrete retaining wall (A.36)



Stone retaining wall (A.40)



Stone steps to tennis courts (2) (A.39)



Stone retaining wall (A.38)

## Vegetation



Front yards of Funston Ave. houses (D.44)



Bicentennial Tree - Monterey Cypress (E.17)



Centennial Tree - Eucalyptus (E.16)



Row of Canary Island date palms at west side of Old Parade Ground (C.21)



## Existing Conditions Photographs by Cluster Area

### *Infantry Terrace*



Infantry Terrace officers houses.



Stone retaining wall and officers houses.



Stairs down to tennis courts.



Monterey cypress.



Sibert Loop garages. Median planted with Monterey cypress.



Dense tree growth in upper Infantry Terrace bowl has impacted view and altered the landscape.



## *El Presidio*



Moraga Avenue at Building 42, Pershing Hall.



Trail south of Hardie Avenue.



Connecting path between Infantry Terrace and Arguello Blvd.



Interpretive paving expressing walls of original Presidio buildings.



Pershing Square.



Upper Old Parade Ground.

## *Old Parade Ground*



Old Parade Ground and line of Canary Island date palms.



Surface parking area between Buildings 36 and 37.



Landscape area in front of Building 36.



Keyes Avenue at Lincoln Boulevard.



Turf area between Graham Street and Anza Avenue.



Edge of Building 87 parking area along Lincoln Boulevard between Graham Street and Anza Avenue.



## *Funston Avenue*



Lower Funston Avenue Officers' Row house (Building 6) and landscape.



Intersection of Presidio Blvd. and Funston Avenue and the remnant of the Alameda.



Wall and steps along Presidio Blvd. at Building 58.



Upper Funston Avenue and Officers' Row houses and landscape.



Presidio Blvd. looking east near Martinez Street.



YMCA (Building 63) parking area, view looking east toward Tennessee Hollow.



## *Main Parade Ground*



Powder magazine at SE corner of Main Parade Ground.



Looking west along Sheridan Avenue toward Building 100.



Looking west along Lincoln Blvd. to Building 106.



Montgomery Street barracks.



Centennial tree (eucalyptus) and Bicentennial tree (Monterey pine) on the upper Main Parade Ground.



Anza Avenue looking south from near Lincoln Blvd.

## *West of Main Parade*



Post Chapel.



View east from Building 135 parking area.



Building 135, Golden Gate Club (Service Club)



Looking south on Ord Street toward Building 116 (Post Trader).



Enlisted family quarters on Riley Avenue looking north towards the bay.



Taylor Road looking north and the rear side of the Montgomery Street barracks.



## *Main Post Bluff*



Looking east along Lincoln Blvd. near Building 210.



Building 210 (Guard House) looking west towards the Montgomery Street Barracks.



Parking area behind Building 215.



Building 211, the former cafeteria.



Fire station (Building 218).



Building 215.



## *Halleck Street*



Halleck Street looking north. Building 201 is at left.



Stone railing pillars and retaining wall along Lincoln Blvd. near Halleck Street.



Building 220, Bakers and Cooks school and barracks, and later headquarters building on Halleck Street.



Looking south on east side of Halleck Street at Building 227.



Concrete steps (to be demolished) at Young Street near Halleck Street.



West entry to Building 220 with cannon balls and 16" artillery shells.

## *Community District*



Infantry Terrace looking south. Row of ash trees at left.



Exchange Store, Building 385 along Moraga Street.



Lawn adjacent to Childcare Center, Building 387.



Moraga Street, looking east.



Presidio Theater, Building 99.



Presidio Bowling Center, Building 93.





# Analysis & Evaluation

## Introduction

The analysis and evaluation of the Main Post cultural landscape features is based on historical research and the documentation of the existing conditions. The analysis describes and evaluates the landscape changes over time. The purpose of the evaluation is to identify the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the site, and retain integrity.

The cultural development tells the story of European exploration and settlement of California, Mexican independence from Spain, California and the West joining the United States, the rise of the United States as a world power, and the story of wars and military technology. There are historic photographs of the Presidio starting in the 1850s. Prior to that, only artwork and written descriptions provide an understanding of the Spanish and Mexican Era landscapes.

The analysis portion of this section is divided into eight landscape characteristics: natural systems, topography, spatial organization and land use, views and vistas, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small scale features. There is also an analysis of the character defining features and how they changed over time. Finally in the evaluation portion of this section, there is an assessment of historic significance and an assessment of historic integrity.



Figure 1.112

The Spanish Presidio as it appeared in 1816 showing the mostly tree-less coastal scrub setting and the views to San Francisco Bay. The Presidio changed little during the Spanish (1776-1821) and Mexican (1821-1846) eras. It remained an isolated outpost set in a windswept landscape with expansive views to the bay. *CHS*.

## Analysis

### Natural Systems

Development of the Presidio over the last 200-plus years has greatly altered the natural systems in the area of the Main Post. Much of the area of the Presidio, and most of San Francisco for that matter, was a tree-less expanse of coastal scrub hills, sand dunes, and tidal marshes along the bay edge. The hills yielded streams and ravines that supported riparian plant communities. El Presidio was likely sited where it was for three primary factors: access to fresh water, a large relatively flat plateau, and the commanding views of the bay. El Presidio was located on a coastal terrace between two riparian ravines – what is known today as Tennessee Hollow to the southeast, and a large ravine (20' to 25' feet deep) to the northwest that extended from where Infantry Terrace exists today, down through the bluff and into the tidal marshes where Crissy Field is today. The large ravine existed over much of what is the Main Parade today. Extensive fill and diversion or piping of the drainage flow altered the natural condition.

The planting of the Presidio forest around the edges of the Main Post, beginning in the 1880s, also dramatically altered the natural conditions of the Presidio. Native plants gave way to monoculture plantings of pine, cypress, and eucalyptus beginning in the 1880s.

### Summary

The natural systems of the Main Post area were extensively modified during the historic period. Vegetation and drainage patterns were important features during the early years of the Presidio, but most have been altered or removed. The most important natural system feature remaining today is the landforms of the Main Post. The large sloping plateau and the surrounding hills have been partially altered, but are still important contributing features.



Figure 1.113

The natural ravine that was filled to create the Main Parade is seen at left in this 1870 photograph. The plateau of the Old Parade and El Presidio is at right. GGNRA.

## Topography

The topography of the area of the Main Post has been greatly altered with its development and expansion. The site of the original El Presidio was selected due, in part, to the relatively large expanse of gently sloping plateau. That natural plateau extended approximately from today's Moraga Avenue at its top, down to Lincoln Boulevard; and across from Funston Avenue to Graham Street<sup>1</sup>. The natural plateau eventually became the area of the Old Parade, the focus of the Main Post until the 1890s. To the northwest was a large ravine on the site of today's Main Parade. The ravine was filled, in phases, greatly expanding the Main Post's plateau from Funston Avenue to Montgomery Street, and beyond to Riley Avenue.

Although the central area of the Main Post was relatively flat, it sloped towards the bay ranging from 5% (1 in 20) to 3.3% (1 in 30). This meant that as buildings were developed, each building would step up or down the slope. The Funston Avenue houses and the Montgomery Street barracks were built this way. Separate building pads were made with transition slopes between the buildings (approximately 8' between the elevations of the Montgomery Street barracks, and 2'-3' between the elevations of the Funston Avenue houses).

The elevations of the Main Post extend from a low of approximately 15' above sea level at the foot of

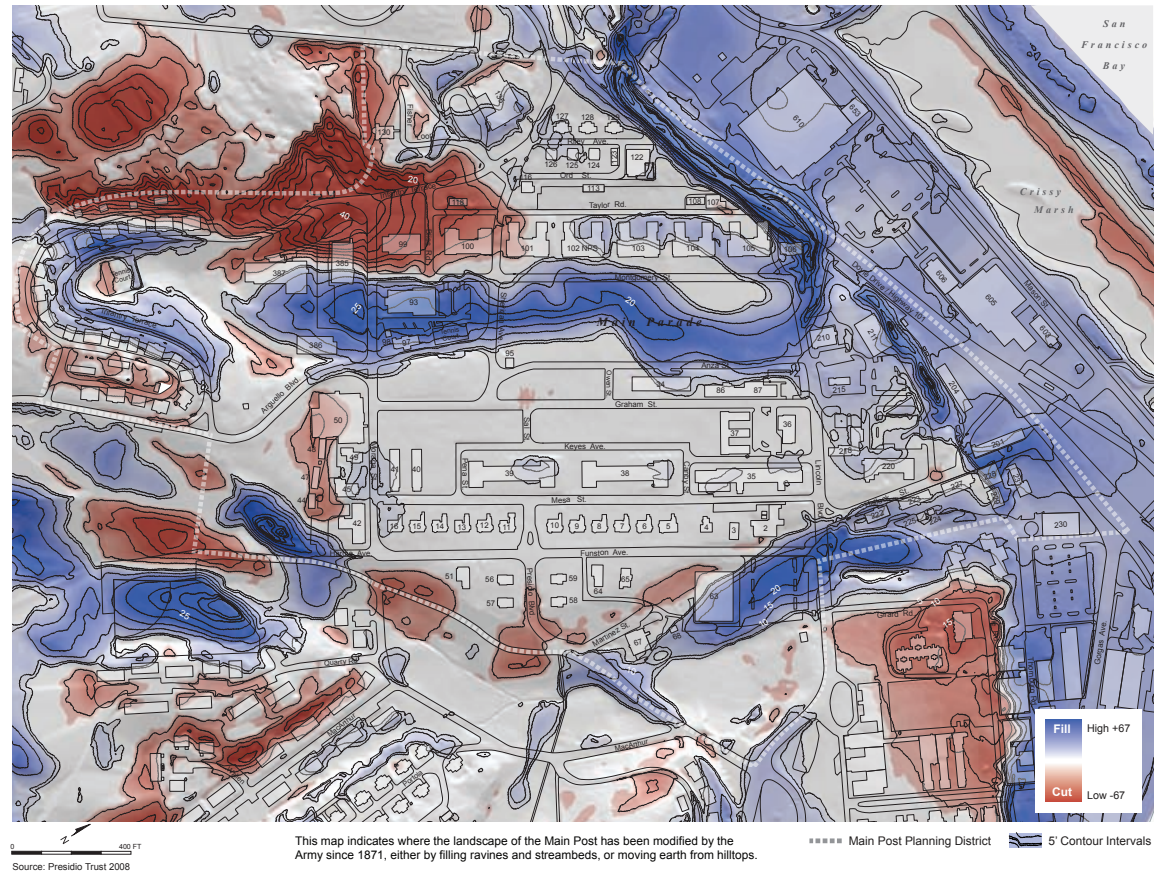


Figure 1.114

Cut and fill map showing grading changes between 1871 and 2000. Blue areas indicate fill areas (soil added, grades raised) and red indicates cut areas (soil removed, grades lowered). Of particular interest are filling of the drainage area of the Main Parade Ground, and the filling of Tennessee Hollow.

<sup>1</sup> From 2006 map indicating areas if cut and fill from 1871-2000. Source – Presidio Trust.



Halleck Street in the former tidal marsh area, to a high approximately 240' above sea level at Thomas Avenue in the Infantry Terrace area. The Halleck Street area has had several feet of fill added to make this land usable. The bluff between the tidal marsh and the coastal terrace is a steep slope of approximately 25' in height. Part of the natural bluff topography is still present. The Main Parade ground has an elevation of approximately 45' at Lincoln Boulevard, and it rises to approximately 80' above sea level at Sheridan Avenue; and the Old Parade rises to approximately 105' at Moraga.

As Lincoln Boulevard was widened over the years, it appears that the adjacent slope was cut to accommodate the wider road section. This has resulted in a steeper slope in the landscape area on the north side of Lincoln Boulevard between Anza Street and Funston Avenue.

#### *Old Parade Ground and El Presidio*

The majority of the Old Parade Ground and El Presidio was built on what was the natural plateau that sloped toward the bay. This topography afforded good views to the bay from the upper area where El Presidio was constructed. This feature has remained largely unchanged through the period of significance.

#### *Main Parade Ground*

The area of the Main Parade Ground was built by filling a broad drainage ravine in the 1880s.

Approximately 20 feet of fill was used to raise the grade and expand the Main Post plateau.

#### *Funston Avenue*

Funston Avenue was built on the eastern edge of the natural plateau. Further east was the drainage area of Tennessee Hollow.

#### *West of Main Parade*

The West of Main Parade area was built on a natural plateau between the hill to the south and the bluff to the north. In 1930, the foot of the hillside was graded to create a site for the new Presidio Chapel (Building 130 on Fisher Loop) to provide a larger chapel to supplement the small 1864 chapel on Moraga Avenue. The site chosen was the foot of a forested ridge. The land was cleared and a large pad graded for the chapel and a parking area. Set on the hill in front of the forest background, the site of the chapel provides sweeping views and a dramatic ascent on its approach.

Just to the north of the Chapel, land was graded in 1949 for the Golden Gate Club, which was built as a service club for enlisted men and women. Extensive grading was done on the sloping site to create a large flat pad for the building, and a parking area on a terrace above the club. The grading of the Chapel and Golden Gate Club areas has likely changed little since the original construction.

#### *Infantry Terrace*

The Infantry Terrace officer housing was built between 1909 and 1911. It was built at the top of a steep ravine on the hillside south of the Main Parade area. Unlike most of the Main Post, Infantry Terrace was built with curving roadways that were contoured to the existing slope. The U-shaped development spanned both sides of the ravine. This response to the terrain minimized the amount of grading needed to build the development. Separate terraces were built for the roads, Infantry Terrace and Thomas Avenue. Between the two roads, pads were graded for each of the 21 buildings that step down the hill. Due to the nature of the terrain, there have likely been few changes to the grading over the last 100 years.

#### *Main Post Bluff and Halleck Street*

The Main Post Bluff and Halleck Street areas straddle the bluff transition slope between the Main Post plateau and the former tidal marshes along the bay edge. A secondary plateau, several feet lower than the parade grounds, became the site for several support structures. Halleck Street cut through the bluff providing a connection from the Main Post down toward the bay. Building pads were graded along Halleck Street for several buildings that step down the slope.

### *Community District*

The Community district was built on the last part of the drainage ravine to be filled (sometime after 1900). The area was used as an encampment area in the early 20th century. In the 1930s, a baseball diamond and tennis court were built. The other buildings in this area date from after the period of significance.

### *Summary*

The topography of the Main Post, both man-made and natural, are important features and contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. The one exception is the grading design for the Golden Gate Club which is not from the primary period of significance (1776-1945). Note, however, that the Golden Gate Club has been determined individually eligible for the National Register for a significant event, the 1951 signing of the joint security treaties associated with the end of World War II.

## Spatial Organization and Land Use

The spatial organization of the majority of the Main Post is based on a rectangular grid that was originally established by the Spanish El Presidio. As the U.S. Army expanded the Main Post, they expanded the rectangular spaces in the same orientation as the original El Presidio walls. The rectangular spaces were defined by the buildings and roads that lined the perimeters. The rectangular grid is also oriented with the slope of the existing terrain as it slopes toward the bay. The exceptions to this are Infantry Terrace, the Golden Gate Club, and the Halleck Street buildings.

The original Spanish El Presidio was built as a square, walled enclosure similar in plan to other Spanish military garrisons in California including San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Monterey. The buildings were arranged around the perimeter of the enclosure, leaving the central area as an open space. This design, characterized by order, discipline, and function, would establish the spatial organization of the Presidio over its entire history.

With the American takeover of the Presidio in 1846, a series of changes and growth began. The changes began slowly, but by 1860 an expansion that would continue for decades was begun. The original quadrangle was expanded, but the pattern of rectilinear organization of buildings around a large open space was continued, as this served the military functions well. Administrative and residential buildings were developed around the old Parade Ground. Continued growth

and expansion during and after the Civil War resulted in another ring of buildings around what later became the Main Parade Ground. Still, the pattern of a series of buildings in a straight and orderly line facing a large open space was maintained. A rectangular grid of streets was eventually added and reinforced the spatial organization. As expansion continued, the limits of the original flat plateau were reached. In some areas the plateau was expanded by filling ravines and removing small hills.

In 1909, the need for additional officer housing resulted in further expansion of the Main Post into the adjacent steep hillside to the south. A different approach was taken for the spatial organization of the Infantry Terrace Housing area. This was the result of a 1907 plan for the Presidio prepared by Major William Harts (see more discussion on the Harts plan in the Buildings and Structures section of this chapter). Rather than extensive grading to extend the plateau further, roads and building pads conformed to the existing terrain of the ravine. The roads gently climbed the ravine and individual building pads stepped up the slope, each one several feet higher than the previous one. The result was a curvilinear design conforming to the terrain that was a dramatic departure from the rectilinear grid of the earlier Main Post development.

A similar approach of adaptation to existing terrain was taken with the development of the Presidio Chapel in 1930, and the Golden Gate Club in

1949. Building pads were created on the hillside and curving roads conforming to the terrain provide an organic spatial organization. The spatial organization established by the pattern of buildings and open spaces remains largely unchanged today. Roads in the Main Post have evolved from hard-packed paths, to macadam surfaces, to the curb-lined wide asphalt streets of today. The streets have created new edges, but they reinforce the spatial organization by emphasizing the straight lines of the rectangular grid.

### *Summary*

The spatial organization of the entire Main Post was established during the period of significance and is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape significance.

Land use in the Main Post has changed little over the years. Administrative and command functions were generally located in central buildings on the parade grounds (except in later years when the post headquarters was located in Building 220 on Halleck Street). Barracks for troops have always had a key presence on the parade grounds. Officer houses on Funston Avenue, Infantry Terrace, and Riley Avenue have always had a residential character, with individual or duplex homes set in landscapes of turf, trees, and foundation planting. The buildings along Halleck Street provided various support functions for the post such as the bakery and warehouses.



### Spatial Organizing Elements of the Main Post Landscape

#### *Three Primary Open Spaces*

There are three primary open spaces around which the Main Post was built: El Presidio, the Old Parade Ground, and the Main Parade Ground.

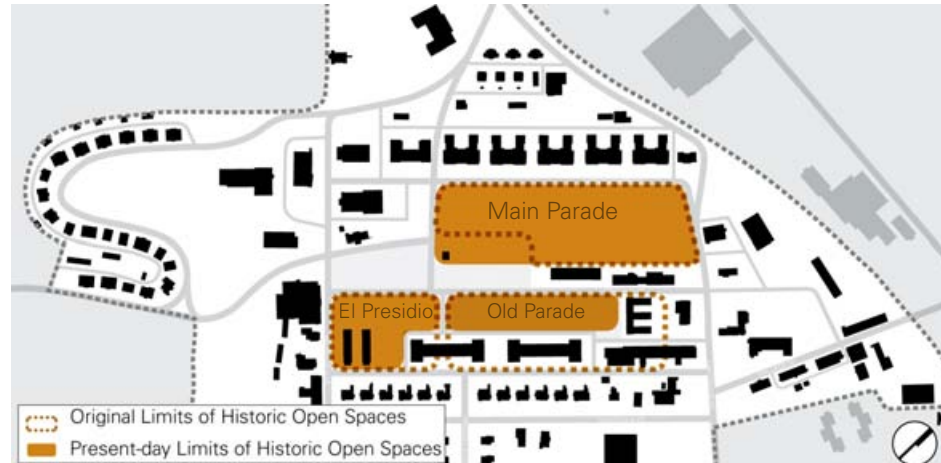


Figure 1.115

Three primary open spaces of the Main Post are El Presidio, Old Parade Ground, and Main Parade Ground. *Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*

#### *Three Parallel Rows of Buildings That Help Define the Open Spaces*

The parallel rows of buildings provide the edges that define the primary open spaces.

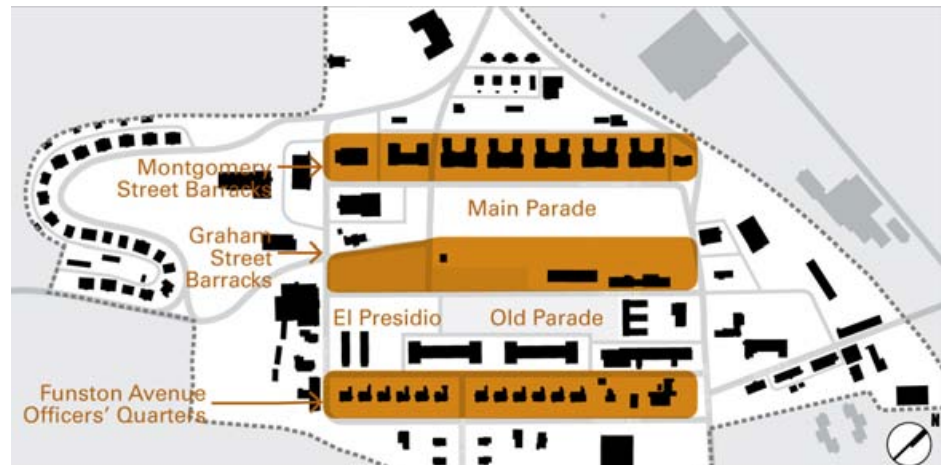


Figure 1.116

Three parallel rows of buildings define the open spaces. *Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*

### *North-South Orientation*

The primary orientation of the buildings and the open spaces of the Main Post is north-south. This orientation follows the natural slope toward the bay and facilitates the extensive views to the bay.



Figure 1.117

The north-south orientation of buildings and open spaces provides view to San Francisco Bay.  
*Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*

### *Rectilinear Buildings and Street Grid*

The rectilinear pattern is reinforced by the majority of buildings and streets that are positioned orthogonally within the Main Post area.



Figure 1.118

The rectilinear pattern was begun with El Presidio and continued with later building and street grid.  
*Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*

### *Repetition and Rhythm*

The military character of the Presidio is reinforced by the repetition of buildings in key locations.



Figure 1.119

Rows of similar form buildings demonstrate the patterns of military order.  
*Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*

### *Distinct Fronts and Backs of Buildings*

The majority of buildings on the Main Post have distinct fronts and backs that address the open spaces. In the case of the Funston Avenue houses, they originally faced the Old Parade Ground, but were reversed in 1878 to face the city, providing a more formalized entry.



Figure 1.120

The primary orientation of buildings face the major open spaces.  
*Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines, 2011.*



## Views and Vistas

The commanding view of the bay from the upper reaches of the open plateau was one of the chief reasons for the siting of the original El Presidio. The strategic value of the view from the Main Post was diminished as other parts of the Presidio were developed, but the view of the bay from the Main Post has always been one of its characteristic features. As buildings were developed, and trees planted, the view corridors have changed over the years, but one is usually no more than a few steps away from a view to the bay.

### *West of Main Parade*

The Presidio Chapel and the Golden Gate Club, in particular, were sited to take advantage of dramatic views of the bay. Views from the interior of the Golden Gate Club to the bay exist today, but in recent years the views from the Chapel to the bay have been compromised by tree growth.

### *Main Parade*

The Main Parade Ground is the largest open space on the Main Post and naturally has expansive views. To the north are views to the bay, and to the south are views to Infantry Terrace and the hills framing the Main Post. The views from the Montgomery Street barracks to the Main Parade are also important and character defining. Other significant views are



Figure 1.121

Commanding views of the bay from plateau above Old Parade Ground, c.1875. GGNRA.

the views of the brick barracks (looking both up and down from Montgomery Street). In recent years the views of the Montgomery Street Barracks has been obscured by the growth of the black acacias along Montgomery Street.

#### *El Presidio*

Among the most significant views in the Main Post area is the view to the bay from the original El Presidio area at the upper end of the plateau. This view was one of the primary factors in the siting of El Presidio. From this strategic point, the early settlers could watch the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Visitors can still get a sense of this view.

#### *Infantry Terrace*

As constructed, most of the houses of Infantry Terrace had dramatic views of the bay, the Main Post, and San Francisco. The recent growth of trees, however, in the ravine and north of the houses has greatly diminished the views to the bay and to the post below.

#### *Funston Avenue*

Another significant view in the Main Post are the views of the Funston Avenue houses (looking up and down Funston Avenue). The residential character of these views contrast with the open, military character of the parade grounds.

#### *Old Parade Ground*

The primary views at the Old Parade Ground

are the views up and down (north and south) from end to end of the Old Parade. Buildings on either side of the Old Parade served to provide an edge to the open space and to frame the linear views up and down. Although the buildings on the sides of the Old Parade have changed and grown in scale, the linear view up and down the Old Parade remains today. A former view corridor existed from the Alameda entrance into the Old Parade Ground. This view corridor was lost when Building 39 was constructed in 1940.

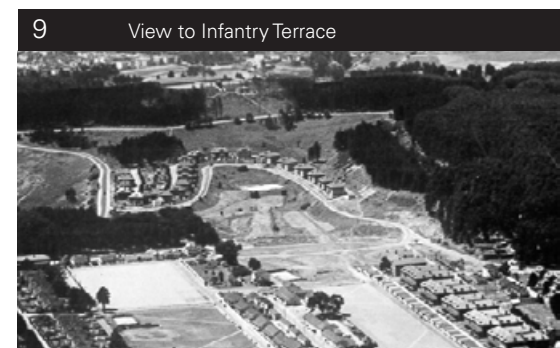
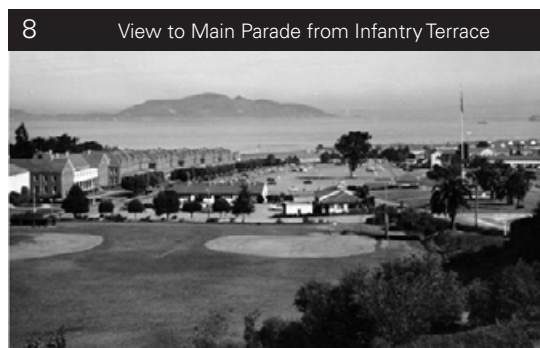
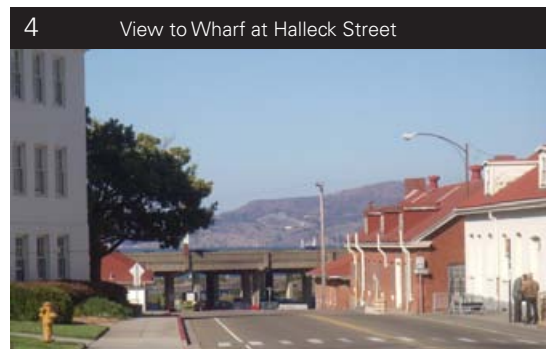
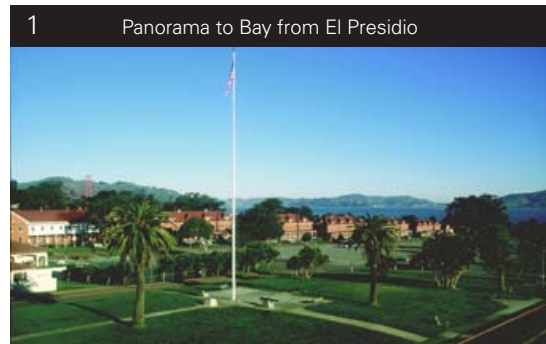
#### *Main Post Bluff and Halleck Street*

The sharp topographic change at the north end of the Main Post plateau provides potential opportunities for significant views to the bay. Views have been impacted by the construction of buildings in this area and by Doyle Drive. The in-progress construction of the new Presidio Parkway to replace Doyle Drive may restore and improve some views from the bluff area and from Halleck Street.

#### *Summary*

The views to the bay from various areas of the Main Post are important features of the cultural landscape and contribute to its significance. For the most part, the historic views are still present today and they contribute to the significance of the Main Post cultural landscape.

## Important Views in the Main Post



Photos from the *Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines*.



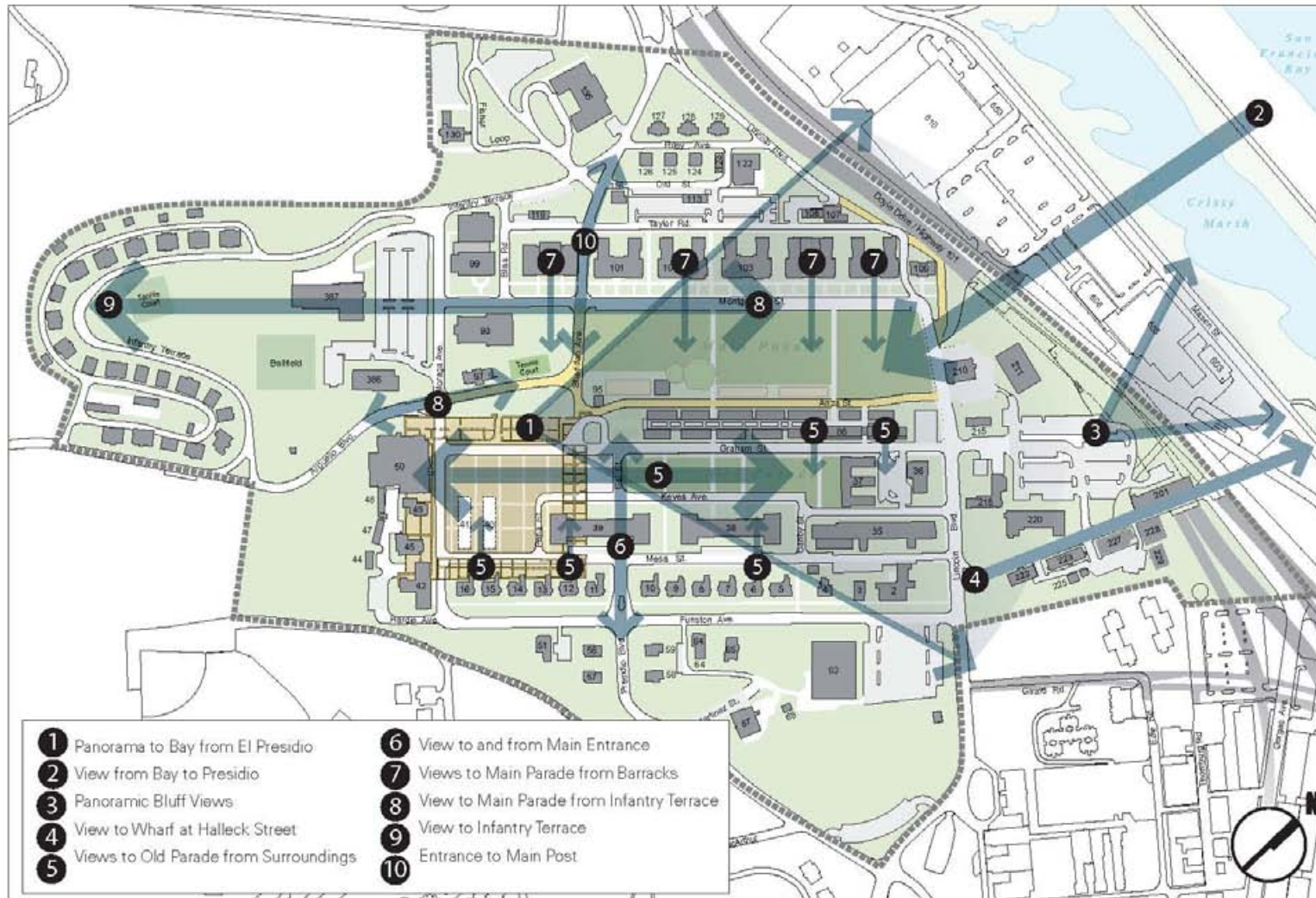


Figure 1.122

Important views of the Main Post area. Map adapted from the *Main Post Planning and Design Guidelines*.

## Vegetation

During the first century of the Presidio, the vegetation around what is now the Main Post area consisted primarily of native coastal scrub and dune vegetation. Riparian plants inhabited the ravines, and the hills were covered perennial grasses and other small plants. The area remained windswept and views were expansive. In the 1880s the Army began a transformation of the entire Presidio through an extensive planting program that included forest planting, primarily on the hills and ridges. Trees and other plants were planted along some of the streets and particular attention was paid to the planting of the Presidio Boulevard entry, the Alameda, and the residential area of Officers' Row (Funston Avenue houses).

### *The Presidio Forest*

In 1870, San Francisco embarked on the development of Golden Gate Park, in a landscape more windblown, sandy and forbidding than the Presidio. The early success of establishing trees could be seen by 1880. By that time the Presidio was now the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific. It was no longer a far flung outpost and San Francisco was the largest and most important city west of St. Louis. Under the direction of General Irvin McDowell expansion and improvement of the Presidio became a priority. McDowell's successor Major General John Schofield continued the program and under his leadership a forestry plan for the Presidio was prepared by Major William A. Jones in

1883. The forestry plan would greatly alter the landscape of the entire Presidio. A forested landscape was considered an "ideal landscape". It was considered more appealing, comfortable, and familiar to people used to the tree-covered eastern landscapes. Although the forest was planted only at the perimeter of the Main Post, it provided a new setting for the Main Post.

The forestry plan was implemented by planting hundreds of thousands of trees in the Presidio. Eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, and Monterey Cypress were the three primary species planted, the same as in Golden Gate Park. Also similar to Golden Gate Park, the trees were planted mainly on the hills and ridges. This served to shelter the intervening valleys and open areas,



Figure 1.123

During much of the first century of the Presidio, vegetation consisted primarily of native coastal scrub vegetation found on much of the windswept San Francisco peninsula. This photograph circa 1868 shows the area of Tennessee Hollow, just east of Funston Avenue. GGNRA.



and also exaggerated the topography. Unlike Golden Gate Park, the Presidio plantations tended to be more geometric (planted in grids) and monocultural, with like species planted together in large tracts. Another difference between Golden Gate Park's forest and that of the Presidio's is that the Presidio's forests are more densely spaced. Young trees were planted closely together to help them get established in the windy conditions. In Golden Gate Park trees were thinned (after a long controversy) to allow trees within the forest to be more fully formed. In the Presidio, there was much talk of thinning, but little progress. To a large degree, the forest planting around the perimeter of the Main Post is still extant.

*"The main idea is, to crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover the areas of sand and marsh waste with a forest that will generally seem continuous, and thus appear immensely larger than it really is. By leaving the valleys uncovered or with a scattering fringe of trees along the streams, the contrast of height will be strengthened.... In order to make the contrast from the city seem as great as possible, and indirectly accentuate the idea of the power of Government, I have [in the plan] surrounded all the entrances with dense masses of wood."*

- Major William A Jones on the forestry plan as quoted by Irwin Thompson in *Defender of the Gate*.



Figure 1.124

The beginnings of the forest that would transform the Presidio landscape are seen in this view from 1882. GGNRA.

#### *Landscape Vegetation of the Main Post*

As the Main Post developed during its second century, new plantings were added for various purposes. Some of the earliest planting occurred as streetscape treatments along the Presidio Boulevard entry road and along Funston Avenue. The Alameda entry was planted with shrubs and trees as early as 1869 as were the landscapes around Officers' Row (Funston Avenue houses). In the 1880s, a landscaped extension of the Alameda was extended across the Old Parade Ground to the Division headquarters building. The road had well maintained turf and shrub borders. On the south side of the road, a tall lattice wind fence was built and planted with climbing ivy, roses, and other plants.

The east side of Funston Avenue was planted with a row of Monterey Cypress trees, some of which are still present today. The officers' houses on Funston Avenue and at upper Graham Street had typical domestic gardens of the Victorian era, with turf, foundation, and accent planting. Roses, including climbing roses, hydrangea, and calla lily were commonly used around the houses. The appearance of the domestic landscape of the Funston Avenue houses is generally still present today. Existing plants may or may not have been present during the historic period, but the general pattern of turf, foundation, and accent planting still exists. The historic planting around the Alameda is no longer present.



The growth of international trade in the nineteenth century resulted in the introduction of many plants from across the Pacific Ocean including Australia and New Zealand. These exotic species became popular and were regularly planted giving Victorian era landscapes an exotic look.

In 1935 or 1936, a line of thirteen Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) was planted along the west side of the Old Parade Ground turf area (east side of Graham Street). Nine of the palms are extant today.

The Montgomery Street barracks have turf panels between the concrete walkways that have existed since soon after they were constructed in 1895. The barracks also had a shrub foundation planting treatment. Some barracks also had low shrub hedges lining the entry walks. By 1915 as streets were being further developed in response to the growing phenomenon of the automobile, small closely pruned “gumdrop” trees became a part of the streetscape. Similar treatments with small trees were also seen along Graham Street, and Mesa Street.

In 1876, three eucalyptus trees were planted in what would later become the main parade ground, to commemorate the centennial of the American Revolution. The trees were planted in front of the post store by trader Angelo Beretta, one for each of his three daughters<sup>2</sup>. One of the



Figure 1.125

A high degree of care and landscape maintenance can be seen in this c.1892 photograph looking eastward toward the Alameda from Old Parade Ground. Planting beds on either side of the path are lined with turf strips. At right is the lattice wind fence that divided the upper and lower Old Parade Ground. It appears to be planted with roses (*Rosa* sp.) and ivy (*Hedera helix* and *Hedera canariensis*). At left is a planting bed that separates the pathway from the lower Old Parade Ground. It contains a number of shrubs including roses (*Rosa* sp.) and century plant (*Agave americana*). *USAMHI*.

trees survives today. In 1976 a cypress tree was planted to commemorate the Bicentennial.

In addition to the Bicentennial tree, there are a number of other specimen trees that have survived from the historic period. These include some of the Monterey cypress trees along the east side of Funston Avenue and a large cordyline palm at Pershing Square.

<sup>2</sup> Thompson, *Defender of the Gate*.

List of Trees and Large Shrubs Documented as Being Present During the Spanish/Mexican Period<sup>3</sup> (it is unknown which of these plants may have been present in the area of the Main Post)

*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific Madrone  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*, Toyon  
*Myrica californica*, Pacific Wax Myrtle  
*Prunus ilicifolia*, Hollyleaf Cherry  
*Umbellularia californica*, California Bay Laurel  
*Quercus agrifolia*, Coast Live Oak  
*Aesculus californica*, California Buckeye  
*Salix lasiandra*, Yellow Willow  
*Salix lasiolepis*, Arroyo Willow

List of Landscape Plants Commonly Used in San Francisco During the Historic Period:  
 (Source: documented plants in Presidio and plants used in Golden Gate Park)

*Abutilon*  
*Acacia melanoxylon*  
*Agapanthus africanus*  
*Agave americana*  
*Albizia julibrissin*  
*Calocedrus decurrens*  
*Cordyline australis* (*Dracaena*)  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*  
*Eucalyptus globulus*  
*Euonymus japonica*  
*Ginkgo biloba*



Figure 1.126

The landscape of the officers' quarters such as here at Funston Avenue, at Graham Street, at Riley Avenue, and at Infantry Terrace had a distinctly residential character different than the landscape of the other Main Post areas. The residential zones seem to emulate eastern residential landscapes and were designed to make the military families feel comfortable in this western outpost. Turf, hedges, shrubs, climbing vines and small trees contributed to the domestic atmosphere. There was more variety in the plant species than other areas of the Main Post and several of them would be familiar to families from the east including roses, hydrangeas, ivy, and calla lillies. *USAMHI*.

*Grevillea robusta*  
*Hydrangea macrophylla*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Lagerstroemia indica*  
*Leptospermum laevigatum*  
*Magnolia grandiflora*  
*Nerium oleander*  
*Phoenix dactylifera*

*Pinus radiata*  
*Pittosporum* spp.  
*Rosa* spp.  
*Schinus molle*  
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*  
*Wisteria sinensis*  
*Yucca whipplei*

<sup>3</sup> Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. *Presidio of San Francisco Forest Management Plan 1990-2010*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. August 1990.



Figure 1.127

Around 1910, street trees were planted along Montgomery Street. Until World War II the trees were pruned to stay small in form. After the war, the trees continued to grow changing the Montgomery streetscape. 1930 aerial photograph. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.128

The street trees are seen here in 1939, still pruned and kept small. *GGNRA*.



Figure 1.129

Over the years, most of the trees have been lost, but there are a few survivors such as this tree in front of Building 101. It is likely the same tree seen in the previous photo.



### *Commemorative Trees*

There are two commemorative trees at the Main Post, both on the Main Parade Ground. The Centennial Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*, Blue Gum) was planted to commemorate the nation's centennial in 1876. The Bicentennial Tree (*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey Cypress) was planted in 1976 to mark the nation's 200th anniversary.

### *Summary*

The vegetation of the Main Post has changed from the open coastal scrub that existed during the Presidio's first hundred years, to the forested and controlled landscape that has been present for the past one hundred years. Key planted landscapes within the Main Post include the turfed Old Parade Ground, the residential landscapes of Funston Avenue and Infantry Terrace, and the landscape setting of the Montgomery Street barracks and other historic buildings of the Main Post. Trees and other plants that are known to have existed during the historic period (through 1945) contribute to the significance of the landscape. Other areas may have plants that were not present during the historic period, but may be of similar form, texture, and color of plants from the historic period and may fulfill the historic planting design (as known from historic photographs). These areas can be considered contributing. An example would be the turf panels and foundation planting at the Montgomery Street barracks.

The majority of planted landscape areas in the Main Post are contributing features to the significance of the cultural landscape. The contributing areas are similar in character to the conditions present during the period of significance. These areas may include remnant plants from the historic period, retain historic character, or have been rehabilitated in a way that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation of cultural landscapes (such as the landscapes of the Main Parade Ground, the fronts and rear sides of the Funston Avenue houses, and the Montgomery Street barracks front landscapes and courtyards).

Non-contributing planted landscape areas include areas where contemporary planting has been installed and is not based on known historic planting designs, landscapes that are associated with non-contributing buildings, and landscapes that have lost integrity.

At Infantry Terrace, the ravine area around the tennis court has been determined non-contributing because the trees have grown to the point of blocking significant views. The rear areas of the Funston Avenue houses 11 through 16 have had landscape features removed to better preserve the archeological resources of El Presidio.



Figure 1.130  
Cordyline likely planted in the 1880s still extant in Pershing Square.



Figure 1.131  
Several Monterey cypress trees planted in the 1880s are still present along the east side of Funston Avenue.



Figure 1.132  
A row of thirteen Canary Island palms were planted along Graham Street in 1935 or 1936. Nine of the original palms are present today. Several fan palms (wrong species) have been planted in the spaces where the Canary Island palms were lost.



Figure 1.133  
The Centennial tree, a eucalyptus, was planted in 1876. The Monterey cypress in front of it is the Bicentennial tree, planted in 1976.





Figure 1.134

Planting at Funston Avenue houses has been restored with cordyline, date palms, boxwood hedges and turf.



Figure 1.135

Monterey cypress (right) was likely planted soon after construction of Infantry Terrace (c. 1910). Mass of trees and shrubs (left) surrounding tennis court are not from the period of significance.



Figure 1.136

The eucalyptus and cypress forest originally planted in the 1880's (see page 203) can be seen here.



Figure 1.137

Row of Monterey cypress trees between Building 63 and Lincoln Blvd.



## Circulation

Some of the existing circulation features of the Main Post date from the beginnings of the Presidio and they include some of the oldest remaining features from the pre-American Period. A footpath at the Presidio led northwest to the fortification at what is now Fort Point, and southeast to the Mission de San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores). Another early path led east from the Presidio to connect with the pueblo Yerba Buena (the later site downtown San Francisco). Smaller paths no doubt led to other destinations such as the bay edge to the north, into the hills to the south, to the riparian ravines on either side of the El Presidio, and to garden plots that were established outside the walls.

Beginning in 1846, the American Period brought expansion and new development at the Presidio. Streets remained compacted earth pathways. By 1870, more formal roads were established by grading and the spreading of granular rock. The most important roads, in particular the road to Fort Point, received macadam (an early form of asphalt paving - liquid asphalt or similar material was spread on a graded granular surface, rolled and compacted). Gravel was reportedly imported from Angel Island, and possibly other quarries in the Marin Headlands.

### *Drainage Improvements*

Drainage improvements were made, probably starting the 1880s, with crowned roads and basalt block drainage swales along road edges.

In the early 20th Century, additional drainage improvements placed storm drain pipes underground and concrete curbs were added to direct drainage to stormwater inlets. The parade grounds were graded as tilted planes that surface drained to the lower edges, where rock swales collected stormwater

### *Road and Path Surfaces*

Early photographs show most roads were simply compacted earth with a loose granular surface. Starting around the 1880s, roads and paths were improved with better surfaces, which were wet rolled to produce a smoother and more stable surface. Later, roads were treated with a macadam process where surfaces were composed of crushed rock, oiled (oils or liquid asphalt) and rolled to improve stability. Roads

were also upgraded from macadam to asphaltic concrete (hot pre-mixed asphalt and crushed stone). Roads were widened as vehicular traffic increased. Irwin Thompson notes in *Defender of the Gate* that Lincoln Boulevard was widened from 10' to 22' around the time of World War I and that other roads "also were widened and paved with emulsified asphalt".

The formalization of roads in the Presidio changed the relationship of the parade grounds and the surrounding buildings. Originally the buildings surrounding the parade grounds were separated only by a gravel path. As roads were formalized, the parade grounds now had "streetscape" spaces as transitional spaces between the parade grounds and the surrounding buildings. Streets such as Montgomery Street



Figure 1.138

This 1892 photograph shows the unpaved, but well-maintained road surface (right). The stone-lined drainage swale collects stormwater from the upper Old Parade Ground. The compacted surface of the parade ground is seen on the left. USAMHI.

and Graham Street also received streetscape treatments such as planting of trees and the addition of streetlight and utility poles.

Streets in the Presidio were un-named until 1924 when retiring post commander Brigadier General William P. Burnham ordered street names to be established. Most of the names came from Spanish, Mexican, or American Presidio commanders with the goal of promoting awareness of the Presidio's significant history.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Parade Ground Surfaces*

Prior to the 1880s, the Old Parade Ground surface consisted of coarse grasses and other vegetation. With other improvements in the 1880s, the lower portion of the parade ground was planted and maintained as turf. Diagonal paths crossed the turf parade ground. The upper Old Parade Ground was compacted earth that was well maintained, an ideal surface for marching and training exercises. Oil may have been applied to stabilize the surface. The upper portion of the Old Parade Ground appears to have been treated with macadam or asphalt in the late 1930s. The lower Old Parade Ground remained as turf.

The Main Parade Ground was a compacted earth surface (fill material) that was well maintained until circa 1950 when the entire Main Parade Ground was paved with asphalt and striped for parking.



Figure 1.139

The well maintained turf and diagonal paths on the lower Old Parade Ground can be seen in this 1893 photograph. GGNRA.

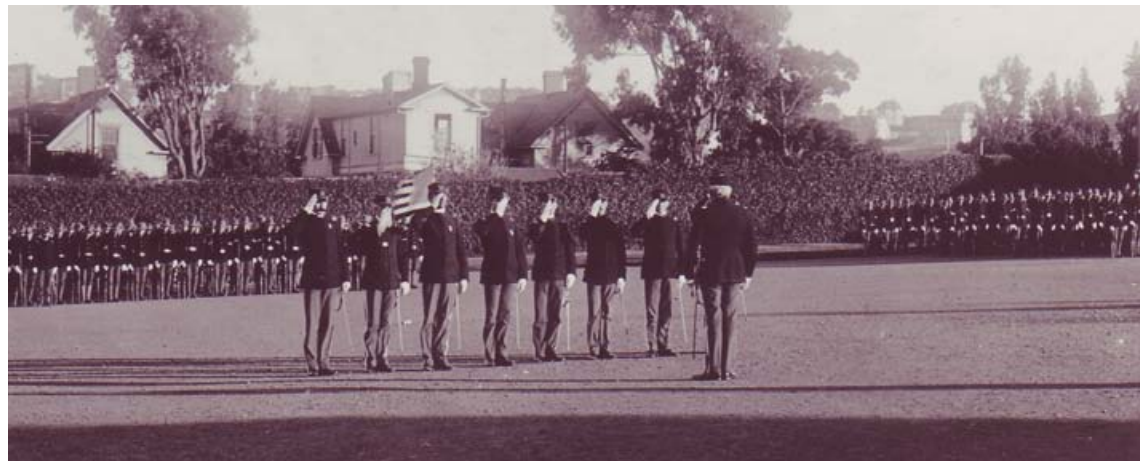


Figure 1.140

The surface of the upper Old Parade Ground was unpaved but immaculately maintained as can be seen in this photograph from 1898. The surface was precisely graded into a plane and then rolled for compaction and maintained regularly with raking. The surface may have also been oiled to stabilize it. NARA.

<sup>4</sup> Staff writer. *Presidio streets named for the first time in history*. San Francisco Examiner, 1924.

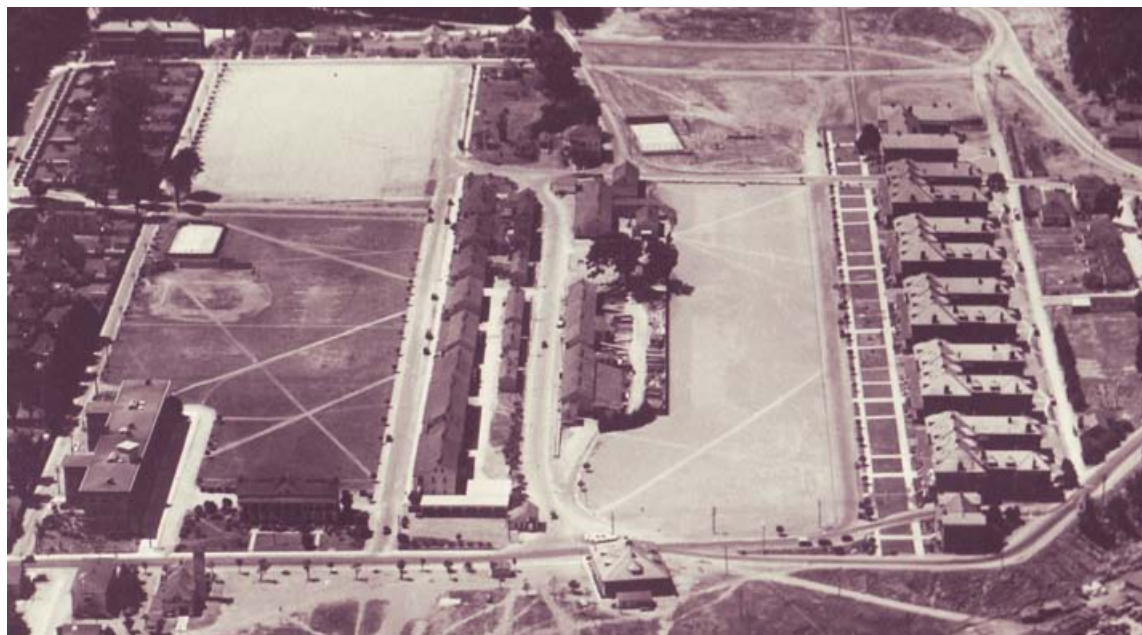


Figure 1.141

(Above) This aerial photograph from the 1920s clearly shows the Old Parade Ground at left, with its unpaved upper portion, and turfed lower portion with the diagonal paths. The unpaved Main Parade Ground is at right. The concrete sidewalks and muster walk can be clearly seen in front of the Montgomery Street Barracks. NARA.



Figure 1.142

(Left) Concrete sidewalks along Funston Avenue are seen in this photograph, circa 1900. GGNRA.

### *Paving the Parade Grounds for Parking*

The growth in automobile use and the changing role of the Main Post as an administrative center, created the need for additional parking areas.

At the same time the parade grounds were not needed as much for military exercises. Related to the construction of Buildings 40 and 41 in 1941, the remaining portion of the upper Old Parade Ground (between Moraga Avenue and Sal Street) was paved with asphalt to provide vehicle parking. In 1949 or 1950 the entire Main Parade Ground between Sheridan Avenue and Lincoln Boulevard was also paved with asphalt and striped for parking.

### *Concrete Sidewalks*

Beginning in the 1870s, concrete sidewalks were used along streets for pedestrian paths. The unpaved roads, although well maintained, would inevitably get muddy during the wet winter season, so separate concrete paved surfaces were provided along many streets. Typically, the concrete walks reinforced the orthogonal layout of the Main Post streets and buildings. Concrete paths around the residential buildings were typically narrow, whereas the paths in front of the Montgomery Street barracks were wider, reportedly to provide sufficient space for the soldiers to muster in front of their barracks.

### *Other Pedestrian Circulation*

In addition to the sidewalks, other pedestrian paths were provided such as the diagonal paths across the turf of the lower Old Parade Ground. Some pedestrian paths were independent of the roads



including a path from Infantry Terrace down towards Moraga Avenue, and a path down from the Presidio Chapel towards Building 99. Informal pedestrian paths traversed the Main Post Bluff area, connecting the Main Post with the Crissy Field area.

#### *Funston Avenue*

In 1878 what is now Funston Avenue was transformed from a back alley edge to the officers' row, to a formal street. The houses of officers' row (Funston Avenue houses) were reversed from fronting on the parade ground to fronting on what is now Funston Avenue. Bathrooms, servant's quarters, stables, sheds and gardens were removed and reconstructed on the parade ground side (now Mesa Street). Funston Avenue was transformed with white picket fences, a sidewalk, street lamps, and step pedestals. The end of Presidio Boulevard (the main entry route from downtown San Francisco) became a formal entrance to the parade ground. Trees were planted and there was a center island, all lined with a curb of canon balls. An entry arch was also constructed at the end of Presidio Boulevard and the flagpole was placed in the center of the parade ground, on axis with the Alameda entrance.

#### *Moraga Avenue*

The origins of Moraga Avenue began with the main east-west path that passed in front of El Presidio and continued west to the *castillo* at Fort Point and east to a fork that led south to Mission Dolores, and east to Yerba Buena. American



Figure 1.143

Funston Avenue c.1880. GGNRA.



Figure 1.144

Moraga Avenue terminating at Graham Street, c.1881. SFC.

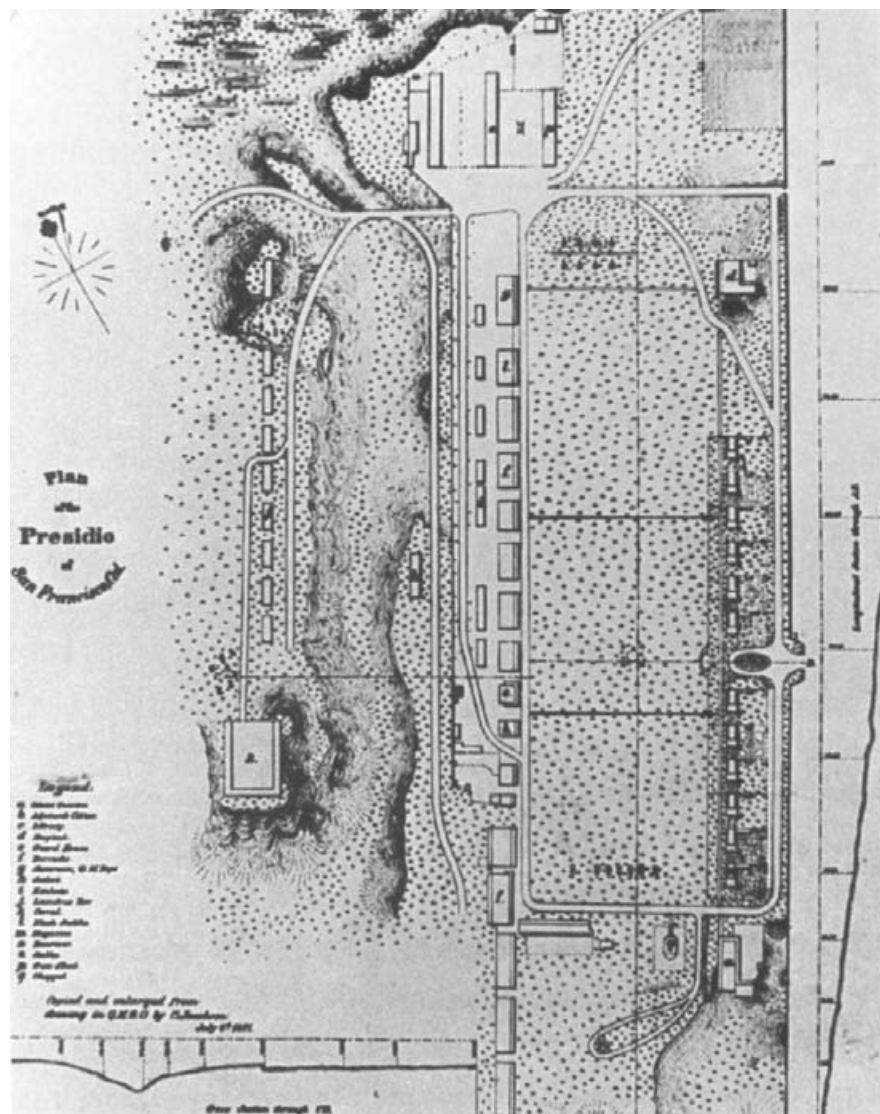


Figure 1.145

1871 Map of the Main Post showing Mesa Street as a pedestrian path and the development of Montgomery and Anza Streets. *CLA*.

development of the Presidio in the 1860s led to the creation of the Old Parade Ground. Moraga Avenue was established inside the original El Presidio and it formed the southern limit of the parade ground. Moraga terminated at Graham Street where a remnant adobe building from El Presidio was used by the Americans until sometime after 1909 when the building was removed and Moraga Avenue was extended west, initially to Arguello Boulevard and later to Infantry Terrace. Today, Moraga Avenue remains an important east-west circulation route through the southern portion of the Main Post.

#### *Graham Street*

Graham Street developed from a path that formed the western edge of the Old Parade Ground. Barracks and headquarters buildings lined Graham Street which made it an important circulation route. It remains an important north-south circulation route in the Main Post.

#### *Mesa Street*

The origins of Mesa Street begin with the construction of the Officers' Row houses on the Old Parade in 1862. The houses fronted to the parade ground and an 1871 map shows a pedestrian path between the houses and the parade ground. In 1878 the houses were changed to front on Funston Avenue to face the city. It is likely that at that point, Mesa Street was formalized as a street to provide service access to the houses. For many years, a large fence separated Mesa Street and the rear of the Funston houses from the Old Parade Ground. In the Twentieth Century, the construction of Buildings 35, 38, and 39 separated Mesa Street

from the Old Parade. Mesa Street now served the backs of buildings on both sides, and it continues as a service alley to the present day.

#### *Montgomery Street*

Montgomery Street began in 1865 as a circulation route to the newly constructed “laundresses’ quarters”. This row of wood-frame buildings was built west of the Old Parade Ground and across the deep drainage swale. Fortuitously, these buildings and their access path were built parallel with the existing buildings on either side of the Old Parade Ground. In the 1890s the drainage swale was filled and the wood from laundresses’ quarters were replaced with five large brick barracks. Montgomery Street was formalized and improved. Sidewalks were built in front of the barracks and a new Main Parade Ground was established, with Montgomery Street forming its western edge. Montgomery Street extends from Lincoln Boulevard in the north to Moraga Avenue in the south and it remains an important north-south circulation route in the Main Post.

#### *Anza Street*

Anza Street likely began as a service access to the rear of the Graham Street buildings fronting on the Old Parade Ground. When the Main Parade Ground was created in the 1890s, Anza also became the eastern edge of the new parade ground. Today, Anza continues to serve as the service access to the Graham Street buildings and as the edge of the Main Parade Ground. A comparison of aerial photographs shows that the



Figure 1.146

Graham Street circa 1886. The three houses at left are located in what is now Pershing Square. The Old Parade Ground and Building 36 (in the distance) are at right. *SFC*.



Figure 1.147

Montgomery Street c.1901. *GGNRA*.



center line of Anza Street was shifted a few feet east sometime after the period of significance, and is now not on-center with the powder magazine.

#### *Presidio Boulevard and The Alameda*

The *pueblo* of Yerba Buena was founded in 1835 during the Mexican Period in the area that would later become the center of San Francisco. A path was created to connect the Presidio with the *pueblo* and that path later became Presidio Boulevard connecting the Presidio with San Francisco. The route was formalized with the expansion of the Presidio in the 1860s and a formal entrance was developed as the Alameda

with an entry arch, garden-like plantings, and stacked canon ball edging. Around 1880, the Alameda was extended across the Old Parade Ground providing a direct route to the Division of the Pacific Headquarters building. That condition existed until 1939 when Building 39 was constructed across the path of the Alameda and the street was terminated at Mesa Street. Presidio Boulevard remains as an entry to the Main Post, although the majority of traffic is now directed to Lincoln Boulevard.

#### *Lincoln Boulevard*

Lincoln Boulevard provides the northern edge of the Main Parade and the Old Parade. Lincoln

marked the division point between the formal parade grounds, troop barracks, and headquarters functions to the south, and the warehouse, stables and service functions north of Lincoln Boulevard. This remained true until 1954 when the 6th Army established its headquarters in Building 220. Today, Lincoln Boulevard is the major east-west route passing through the Main Post. It connects to the busy Lombard Gate entrance to the east, and the National Cemetery, Fort Point, and the Golden Gate Bridge to the west.

#### *Infantry Terrace*

Infantry Terrace is the primary access route to the Infantry Terrace housing area. It was built at the



Figure 1.148

Presidio Boulevard circa 1890 looking towards Funston Avenue. CLA.



Figure 1.149

The Alameda c. 1880's looking from Mesa Street toward Funston Avenue. CLA.



Figure 1.150

Infantry Terrace in 1925. Unlike most other roads in the Main Post, Infantry Terrace followed the terrain providing stepped building pads for the new officer houses. *CLA*.

same time that the houses were built, around 1910. Infantry Terrace is the main circulation route past the fronts of the houses, connecting Sheridan Avenue and Moraga Avenue with Arguello Boulevard. Thomas Avenue and Sibert Loop provide access to the rears of the houses. Significant grading was done to fit Infantry Terrace into the existing terrain. These roads exist largely in their original configuration from the 1909 construction.

#### *Halleck Street*

Halleck Street was established in 1895 and several of the buildings on Halleck Street were

built shortly after the road was constructed. It is an important connector between the Main Post and what is now Crissy Field along the bay edge. The street drops approximately 25 feet in elevation between Lincoln Boulevard and Gorgas Street where it passes under Doyle Drive. The northern end of Halleck was originally in a straight line to Crissy Field. With the construction of Doyle Drive circa 1937, a bend was added to fit under the structure. Service functions for the Main Post were located along Halleck Street including laundry, bakery, and warehouses. Sidewalks were not built along much of Halleck Street, but loading docks were common in several of the buildings. Halleck was

built at an angle different than that of most of the Main Post roads.

#### *Sheridan Avenue*

Sheridan Avenue had its origins with the path that led west from El Presidio to the *castillo* where Fort Point is located today. The path curved to the north around the foot of the ridge where the Golden Gate Club exists today. Sheridan Avenue was later realigned to its current location. The may have occurred with the filling of the ravine that became the Main Parade Ground and the construction of the Montgomery Street barracks. The new alignment also provided a direct route to the Presidio headquarters building. Today Sheridan Avenue forms the southern boundary of the Main Parade Ground and it is part of an important east-west route through the Main Post. West of Montgomery Street, Sheridan Avenue curves with the terrain, contrasting with most other Main Post roads that conform to the orthogonal grid.

#### *Summary*

Most of the roads and pedestrian paths in the Main Post area were established and improved during the historic period and contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. Actual concrete or asphalt material may or may not be from the historic period, but roads and paths generally exist in their historic location and pattern. The paving of the main parade ground for parking was done after the historic period and is non-contributing.

## Buildings and Structures

The buildings of the Main Post include a variety of architectural styles reflecting a range of construction dates from 1862 to the present. The architectural styles also express the various uses of structures that include residential, dormitory barracks, administrative and command functions, religious and club buildings, and other support facilities. Construction materials and methods evolved over the years. Adobe walls from the early 19th century still remain in parts of Building 50; these are the only pre-American era standing building fragments. Of the existing buildings, the earliest period of construction dates from the Civil War period and most of these buildings are of wood-frame construction. Later periods included brick and then concrete construction. The rapid expansion of activities around World War II resulted in a return to wood-frame construction for expediency and because these were considered temporary buildings.

As the Main Post developed, some older buildings were removed to make way for new ones. The structures built during the Spanish and Mexican Periods were built of adobe walls and wood beams. By the time the U.S. Army began developing and expanding the Presidio, the adobe structures were largely in ruins. As the Presidio expanded new and larger facilities were built.

Despite the variety of materials and styles, the buildings of the Main Post possess a visual unity

that reflects the management of the post by the Army. After the 1906 earthquake, Major William Harts prepared an extensive study completed in 1907: *Report Upon the Expansion and Development of the Presidio of San Francisco, California*. The report provided an architectural vision for the future development of the Presidio, and is considered its first master plan. Harts' ideas were greatly influenced by eminent Chicago architect Daniel Burnham's 1906 plan for the entire city of San Francisco. Burnham's (and Harts') plan followed the precepts of the City Beautiful Movement – urban beautification and monumental grandeur. Harts' plan included

a new formal parade ground and redevelopment of the Main Post very similar to what Burnham had proposed. Only the Montgomery Street barracks were to be preserved, all other buildings were to be removed and new ones constructed.

Much of the physical design of both Harts' and Burnham's plans was never implemented, but both were influential in future development and planning in both the Presidio and in San Francisco respectively. Burnham's plan resulted in the development of San Francisco's Civic Center. Harts' plan led to further discussion about architectural styles in the Presidio. In



Figure 1.151

Red Roofs of the Presidio. *Main Post Update to the Presidio Management Plan, 2010.*



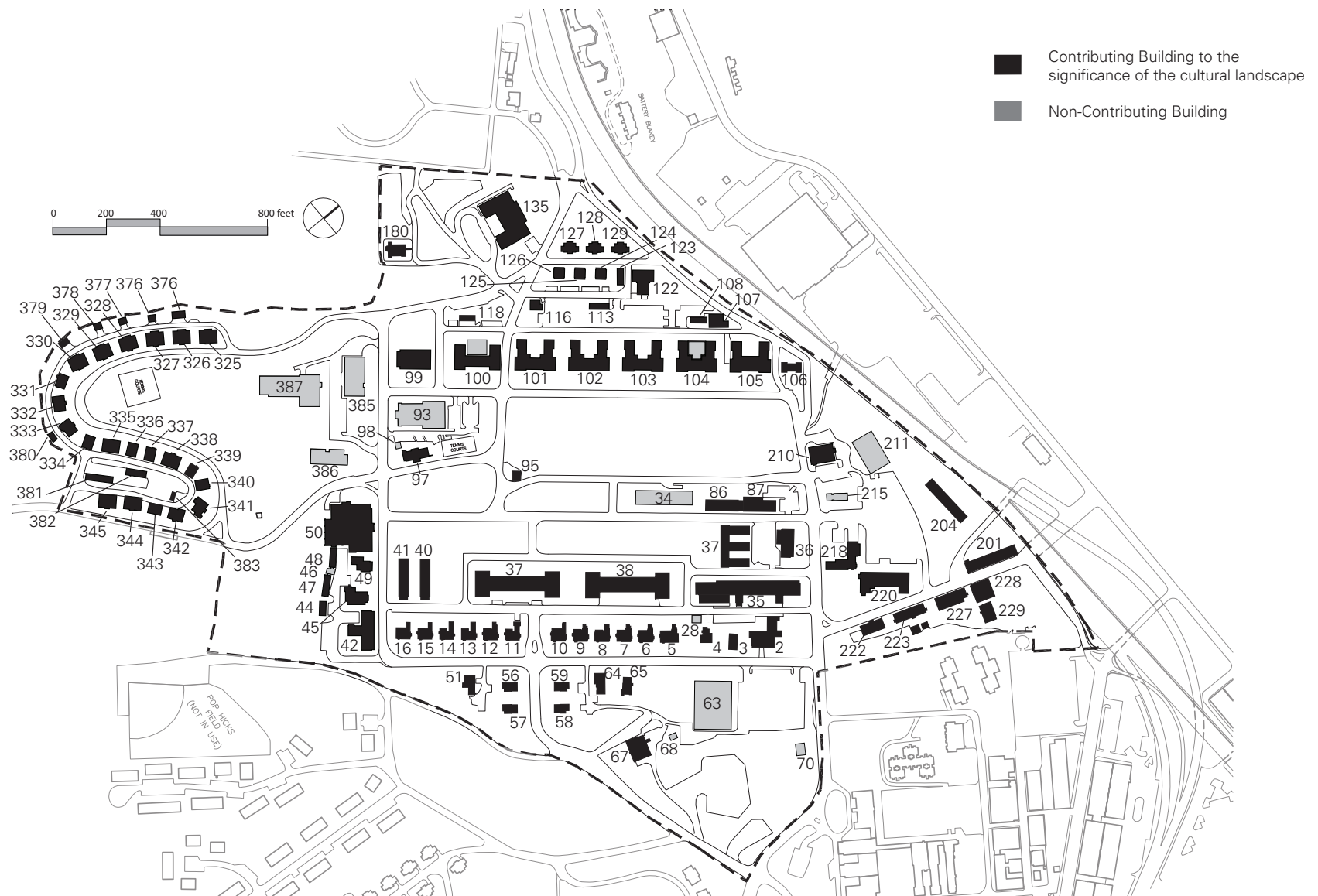


Figure 1.152  
Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings at the Main Post, 2011.

particular, Harts suggested putting aside the Army's standard plans and promoted development of an architectural style that was reflective of San Francisco's unique climate and heritage. Harts also promoted the idea that the architecture of the Presidio should make a statement about the importance of the Army's mission:

*"In view of the growing importance of the Presidio, and of its natural topographical advantages, everything possible should be done, with government cooperation, to make it a monument to the United States Army."*<sup>5</sup>

What did result from Harts' plan, and its enduring legacy that is evident today, was the idea for a consistent architectural treatment to unify the Presidio as a distinct post. The "Spanish Mission Style" was adopted as the architectural style for the Presidio and Fort Mason. This architectural style is more directly visible in the development of Fort Winfield Scott in the Presidio, and Fort Mason, but it also had great influence in the Main Post buildings. Consistent with the style, most future buildings in the Main Post (until the temporary WWII buildings) would be white concrete or stucco and have red tile roofs. Older buildings received adaptive treatments – such as red shingle roofs to match the newer buildings in color if not material. Buildings were also

painted a consistent off-white color [Harts had recommended that brick Montgomery Street barracks be given a white stucco finish. This was not done, but their slate roofs were changed to red shingles]. Today, the legacy of this architectural planning survives in the campus like atmosphere where the disparate architecture of the Main Post is tied together by the consistent use of red roofs.

Another aspect of Harts' plan that influenced Fort Scott and other Presidio areas (including Infantry Terrace) was laying out roads and buildings to follow natural contours, responding to the existing topography.

#### *Changes to Funston Avenue Officers' Row*

In 1878 the Officers' Row houses (Funston Avenue houses) were reversed to front on what is now Funston Avenue. Back of house facilities such as restrooms, servants quarters, sheds, gardens, and water closets were removed and rebuilt on the Mesa Street side. Porches and bay windows were added to the Funston Street side to complete the architectural transformation.

#### *Summary*

The buildings of the Main Post are primary resources of the cultural landscape. Although varying in architectural style and materials, the Main Post buildings are unifying elements through the consistent use of the off white exterior walls and the red roofs. Of the 119

existing buildings in the Main Post area, 107 are from the historic period and are contributing features to the significance of the cultural landscape.

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<sup>5</sup> Maj. Harts' quotations as presented in Irwin Thompson's *Defender of the Gate*.

## Small Scale Features

Small scale features include a variety of items not included in other categories. This includes walls, fences, drainage features, plaques, signs, military artifacts (such as cannon and munitions), benches, flagstaffs, street lamps, above ground utility features, and other types. Some of these features such as walls and plaques are durable and would be expected to be present over many years. Other small scale features are more ephemeral and are typically changed as technology or needs change. These include items such as street lights, fences, and signs.

### *Walls*

There are a number of extant walls throughout the Main Post area, but primarily in the perimeter areas where the topography required retaining walls to mitigate abrupt grade changes. Extant walls are listed in the inventory of existing features. Most of these walls are from the historic period and contribute the significance of the cultural landscape.

### *Fences*

There are a number of fences in the Main Post area visible in historic photographs, although none are extant today. In 1878 when the officers' row houses were reoriented to front on Funston Street, a white-washed picket fence was installed along the street (these fences were removed circa 1920). In the upper area of the old parade ground, and along its eastern edge near the

officers' row houses, tall (15' to 20') wood lattice wind fences were installed around 1870, probably as windbreaks and to separate the officers' houses from the Old Parade. A lattice wind fence also separated the upper and lower Old Parade Ground. The growth of the Presidio forest likely ended the need for the wind fences and were likely removed sometime after 1910.

### *Drainage Features*

As roads and paved areas were developed, drainage swales, headwalls, and underground pipes were installed to collect and transport stormwater through the Main Post. Streets and parade grounds were often edged with mortared basalt block swales. A number of these are visible today and others may be buried under paving. The Main Parade Ground was built in what had been a drainage ravine up to 25 feet deep. The parade ground was built in stages and the land was filled and graded into a plain.

Before the area was filled, a large drainage pipe was laid to carry the water from the watershed above. As additional areas were filled and developed, the pipe was extended. The pipe can be seen in historic photographs of the area. These features are listed in the inventory of existing features.

### *Plaques*

There are numerous plaques commemorating Main Post history. Some of these were placed during the historic period and are contributing features. Others are known or were likely placed after the historic period and are considered non-contributing. A complete listing of existing plaques can be found in the inventory of existing features.



Figure 1.153

Plaques and interpretive panels generally post date the period of significance but contribute to the interpretation of the Presidio's significant history.



### *Military Artifacts*

The display of military artifacts has a long tradition in the Presidio, particularly in the Main Post area. The earliest and most visible evidence of this practice was the use of cannon balls to line landscape areas such as the Alameda entry area and the 1885 location of the flagstaff. The cannon balls were made surplus after the Civil War when smooth bore artillery was made obsolete by rifled artillery. The cannon ball edges are no longer present.

There are several ancient cannon on display in the Main Post. These are remnants from the Spanish and Mexican periods, and found in the Presidio at the time of the American takeover in 1846. The bronze Spanish cannon were cast in Lima, Peru and date from 1628 to 1693. Two are at the Officers Club, two are at Pershing Square, and one is at Building 2. The cannon at the hospital dates from 1623 and may be the oldest bronze fort cannon in the United States<sup>6</sup>. There are also two Civil War-era 10" Rodman guns displayed at Pershing Square.

Various ordinance (shells and cannon balls) are also on display in the Main Post. Most of the military artifacts are assumed to date from the historic period. When they were placed on display, however may not be known. The military artifacts contribute to preserving the character of the Presidio as a military institution and are considered contributing to the significance of the Presidio's cultural landscape. It should be noted however that the current locations of these artifacts are typically not historic, having been moved from other locations or placed after the end of the period of significance.



Figure 1.154

Military artifacts displayed at the Main Post today preserve the Presidio's historic character as a military installation.



Figure 1.155

Examples of display of military artifacts and ordinance during the period of significance. Clockwise from top left: SFPL, GGNRA, GGNRA, GGNRA.

<sup>6</sup> Thompson, *Defender of the Gate*.

### Flagstaff

The ceremonial flagstaff was always an important feature of the Main Post area as early as the Spanish and Mexican Periods. In the 1860s the flagstaff was located in the center of the Old Parade Ground, on axis with the formal entry from the Alameda. Around 1885, the flagstaff was relocated to the edge of the Old Parade Ground, a few feet south of the Division headquarters building. The new flagstaff was made from several tubes bundled together and it was supported by four guy wires, one of which

also appeared to be a ladder. In 1951, a new 105-foot flagstaff was erected in a turf area on Graham Street, just south of Sheridan Avenue. The location marked the site of the home of General John Pershing, whose wife and children died in a tragic fire in 1915. The new flagstaff plaza was christened Pershing Square.

### Street Lamps

Street lamps are one of the ephemeral features that changed over time as technology advanced. Early street lamps are seen in photographs as early as 1880. They are believed to have been fueled by mineral oil. The entire post had electric service by 1912<sup>7</sup> and the street lamps were likely converted to electric around that time. One early electrical transmission post survives near Building 2 and several bases are evident. Existing street lighting in the Main Post area likely post-dates the historic period and is considered non-contributing.

### Summary

The small scale features are important elements that convey the historic significance of the Presidio and the Main Post. The military artifacts are particularly important in conveying the Presidio's long history as a military garrison under three flags.

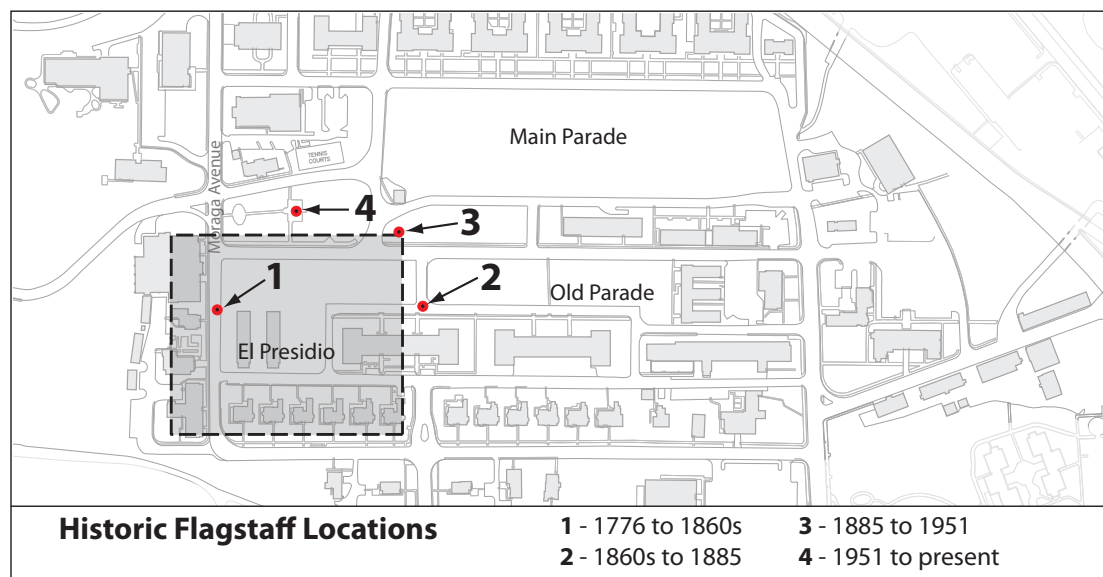


Figure 1.156  
Historic flagstaff locations of the Main Post

<sup>7</sup> Thompson, *Defender of the Gate*.

## Character Defining Features of the Main Post

The character defining features of the Main Post are the existing elements that contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. Most of the character defining features are evident in the design or built environment. Through archeological research, it is known that the Main Post is the location of the original El Presidio and contains the only known archeological and architectural resources from the Spanish and Mexican Periods. It also contains historic resources from all of the other primary eras of the period of significance. The character defining features of the Main Post include the following:

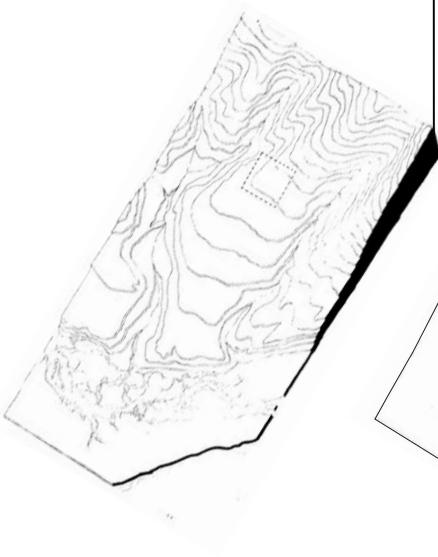
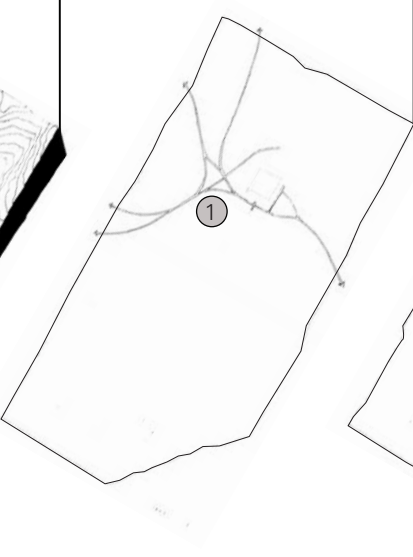
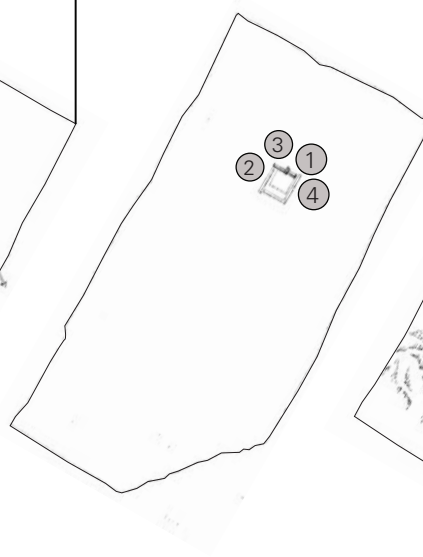
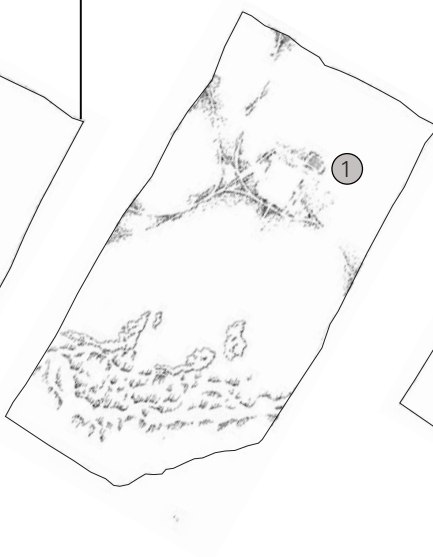
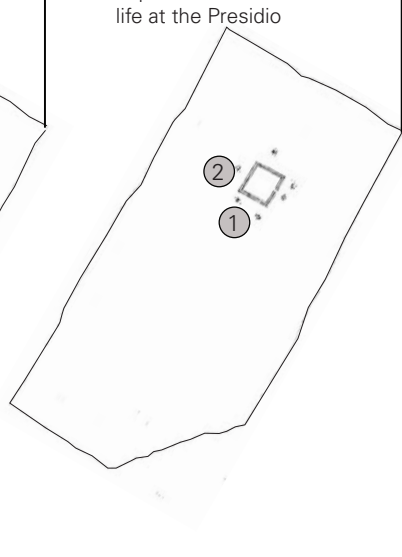
- Sloped topography from Infantry Terrace down toward San Francisco Bay
- Views toward the bay from most areas of the Main Post
- Rectilinear street layout (predominantly)
- North-south orientation
- Curvilinear layout and non-standard placement of the Officers' Housing (Infantry Terrace)
- Site of El Presidio
- Old Parade Ground
- Formal east-west entry (the Alameda) to the Old Parade Ground
- Spatial distinction between Old Parade and Main Parade
- Main Parade Ground
- Dominant formal west edge of Main Parade
- created by Montgomery Street barracks
- Uniform row of Montgomery Street Barracks
- Defined yet informal east edge of Main Parade
- Informal relatively open/porous ends of Main Parade
- Buildings oriented to the street grid
- Linear layout of buildings with longitudinal axis running north-south
- Repetition of building forms
- Building Design – The assemblage of buildings includes a variety of architectural styles, sometimes American in style source (Colonial Revival Montgomery Street Barracks), sometimes regional (Spanish Colonial Revival Officers' Club), yet the architecture is without fail traditional and conservative. The eclectic mix comes together in what can be called a military vernacular style.
  - Most of the historic buildings are of moderate, human scale
  - Few buildings are in excess of two and a half stories
  - Widespread use of red tile or red shingles for roofs
  - Widespread use of red brick or off-white painted wood, concrete, and stucco for exterior walls
  - Defined fronts and backs
  - Bilateral symmetry
  - Porches and breaks in building and roof forms used to humanize scale of larger buildings
  - Punched window openings
- Foundation planting at most buildings
- Spare use of plants in parade grounds
- Domestic style planting design at Funston Avenue houses and Infantry Terrace
- Consistent use of concrete paving for pedestrian paths
- Parade ground surfaces at various times during historic period: compacted native soil, coarse grasses, macadam, asphalt, grass turf



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME 1776-1792

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Tidal marsh occupied the area below the presidio and above the bay</li> <li>② Presidio sited on natural plateau</li> <li>③ Two stream beds ran on either side of the presidio from the hills to the tidal marsh</li> </ol> | <p>Three original roads to the Presidio laid foundation for existing circulation patterns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Southeast to the Mission (Mission Dolores)</li> <li>② Northwest to the fort</li> <li>③ East to the north waterfront (future connection to Yerba Buena)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The buildings formed a quadrangle measuring 205'x250' whose eastern side remained open</li> <li>② Presidio chapel lay in the center of the southern wall, on axis with the main entry</li> <li>③ Buildings were primarily simple adobe structures attached to a perimeter wall</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Original vegetation was windswept coastal scrub</li> <li>② Interior of quadrangle was predominantly dirt with no vegetation</li> <li>③ Absence of tree cover except in riparian areas</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Perimeter walls were limited to three sides</li> <li>② Buildings were attached to the perimeter walls. Rear Building walls sometimes served as perimeter wall</li> <li>③ A low wall of sticks and brush probably enclosed the fourth side</li> <li>④ Evidence shows a number of small pits used to make adobe clay bricks existed just outside the walls. The pits, filled with trash and covered over, contain important information about life at the Presidio.</li> </ol> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1792-1845**

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                           | CIRCULATION                                                                        | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | VEGETATION                                                                           | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>No major changes to the topography during this period</p>                      | <p>① Expansion of road system followed three original routes</p>                   | <p>① The original quadrangle was expanded to approximately 360'x360' and enclosed on all four sides</p> <p>② Archeological evidence suggests buildings lined the entire quadrangle, although research is still in progress</p> <p>③ The chapel remained in the same location as the earlier quadrangle</p> <p>④ Foundation evidence suggests the southwest corner of the commandante's quarters are still particularly present in building 50</p> | <p>① A garden was added outside the walls, southwest of the quadrangle</p>           | <p>① Archeological evidence suggests walls from this period to be in double rows on all four sides of the quadrangle with a single entry along the west wall<br/>Note: It is still uncertain whether the walls represent the inside and outside walls of perimeter buildings or whether they were a perimeter wall set apart from the outside wall of an interior building by a small yard or garden. Additional archeological research is ongoing.</p> <p>② Evidence shows a number of small pits used to make adobe clay bricks existed just outside the walls. The pits, filled with trash and covered over, contain important information about life at the Presidio</p> |
|  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1846-1860**

### TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

No major changes to the topography during this period

### CIRCULATION

- ① Roads encircled the quadrangle
- ② Addition of a road leading north to the tidal marsh and a secondary road parallel to the edge of the marsh
- ③ Main entry into the Presidio moved to the east side of the Post

### BUILDING ORGANIZATION

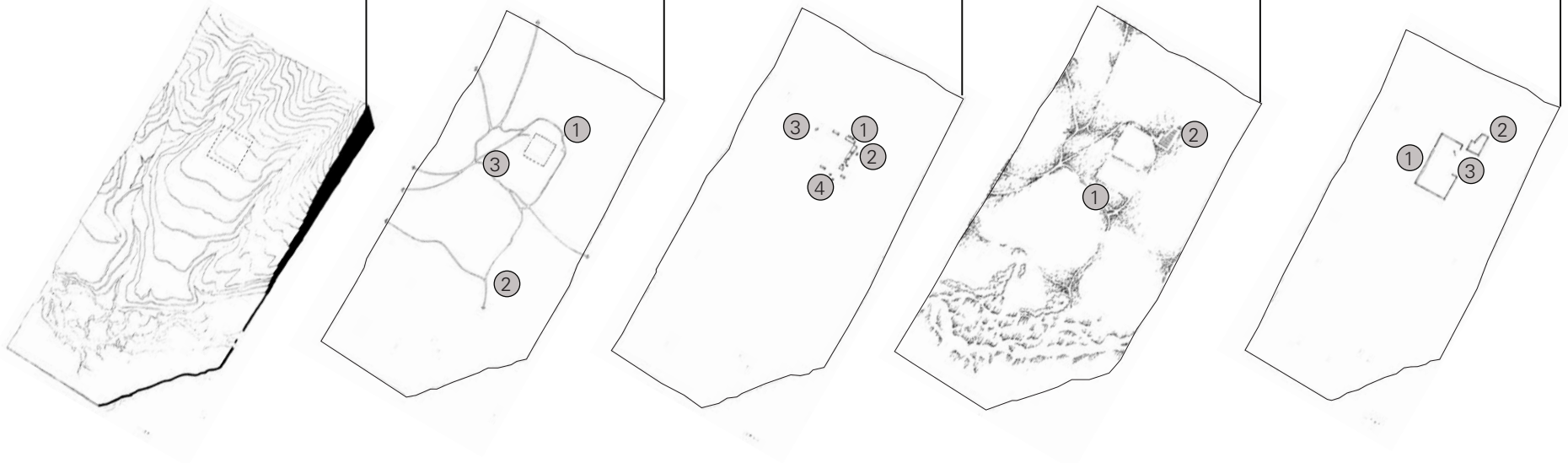
- ① Retention of some of the Mexican adobe structures and walls along the southern and western sides of the quadrangle
- ② New American structures were built of wood
- ③ Rigid organization around quadrangle was abandoned in favor of more open placement of buildings
- ④ Smaller service buildings such as kitchens built behind the main buildings

### VEGETATION

- ① Existing dirt quadrangle expanded for American parade ground
- ② Expansion of the garden to the southwest of the quadrangle

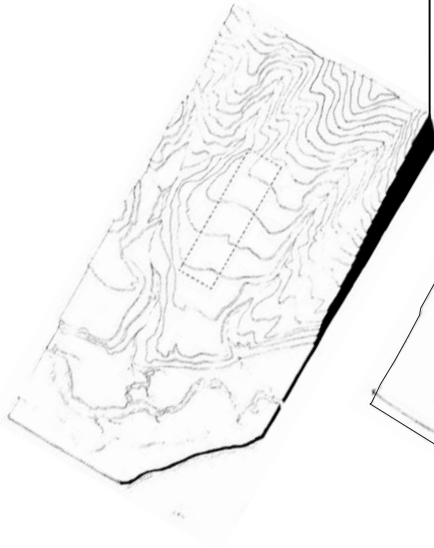
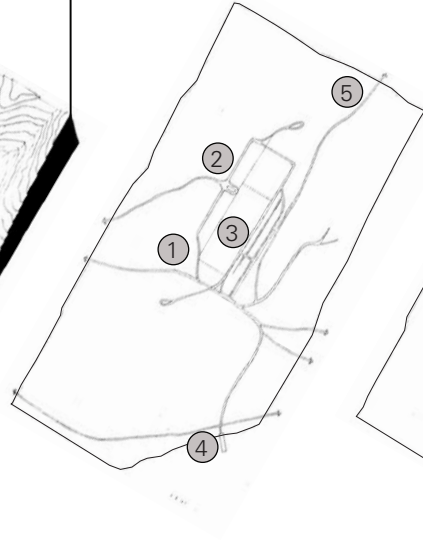
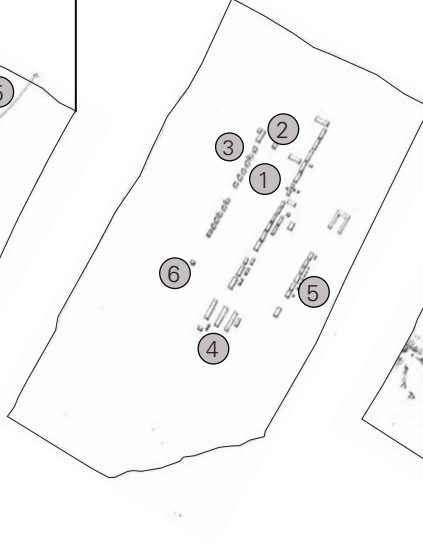
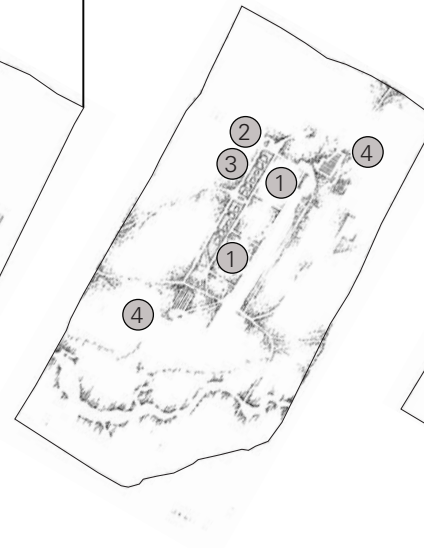
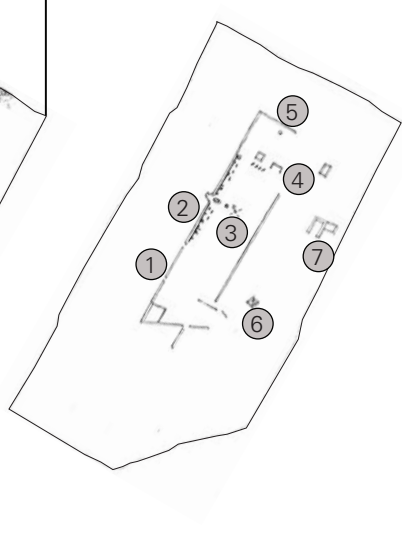
### SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES

- ① Walls expanded to enclose a larger area than the original quadrangle
- ② Garden was enclosed by a wall
- ③ Introduction of the flagpole on axis with the new entry





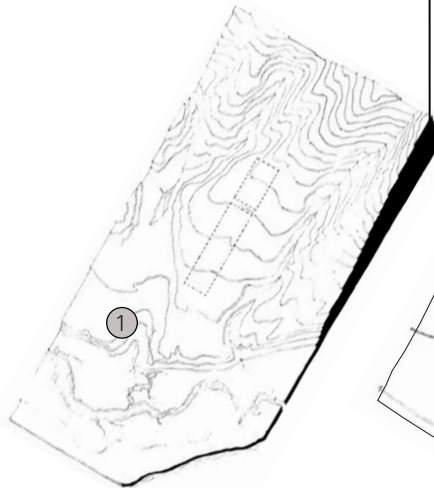
HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1861-1870**

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                           | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>No major changes to the topography during this period</p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Roads expanded around the enlarged parade ground. Two circulation patterns emerged:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Rectilinear roads (Funston, Moraga, Graham, and Lincoln)</li><li>-Serpentine Roads to the city and shore (Presidio and Arguello)</li></ul></li><li>2 A very formal entry into the Presidio, the Alameda, was created</li><li>3 The new parade ground was divided into three sections by new walkways</li><li>4 Development on the shore included a route leading to a dock and a road along the</li><li>5 New access road connected south over hill (present-day Arguello)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 New rectangular parade ground delineated by Officers' Row (Funston Ave) to east and enlisted barracks (Graham St) to west.</li><li>2 New chapel at head of post overlooking parade (near Spanish mission site)</li><li>3 Establishment of hierarchical zoning: officers on Funston, enlisted men on Graham, and the laundresses to the west, chapel at head, stables at fort.</li><li>4 Stables to the north and west of the post</li><li>5 Laundresses' quarters located over river to the west</li><li>6 First hospital at the north end of Officer's Row</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Upper third of parade was compacted and oiled, but lower two thirds were native grass</li><li>2 Lawns and private gardens established along Officers' Row</li><li>3 Trees planted in a formal circle around the alameda</li><li>4 Gardens occupied three locations to the north and south of the parade ground</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Perimeter wood fences reinforced the geometry of the post</li><li>2 Individual yards along Funston were fenced, including sheds and other outbuildings</li><li>3 The bandshell and the flagpole were aligned with the Alameda</li><li>4 Cannons lined the southern end of the parade ground</li><li>5 A water storage tank was built above the post</li><li>6 A cemetery was built to the west of the post</li><li>7 The stables and corral were fenced in</li></ul> |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME 1871-1890

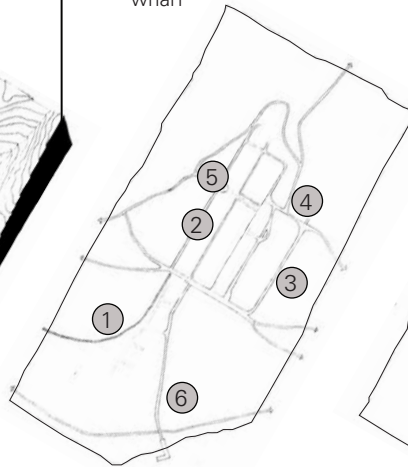
### TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

- ① Lower Tennessee Hollow was filled and channelized for the construction of the Main Post rail terminus and shooting range



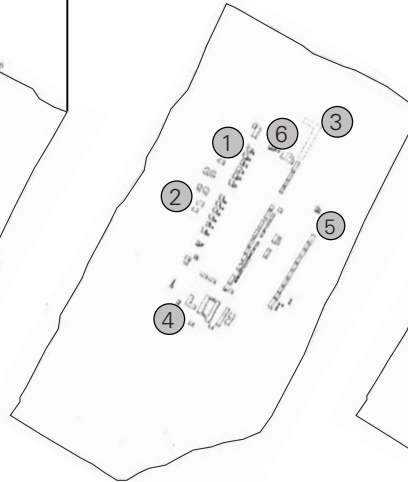
### CIRCULATION

- ① A rail line was built to connect the presidio to San Francisco. New streets followed the existing grid including:
- ② Mesa Street corridor developed along eastern edge of the upper and lower parade
- ③ Montgomery Street was established
- ④ The road to Fort Point was aligned as Sheridan
- ⑤ The Alameda was expanded to include a secondary pedestrian circle and a path across the parade flanked by two roads that more formally divided the parade ground into an upper (south) and lower (north) section
- ⑥ Halleck St is extended across salt marsh to new wharf



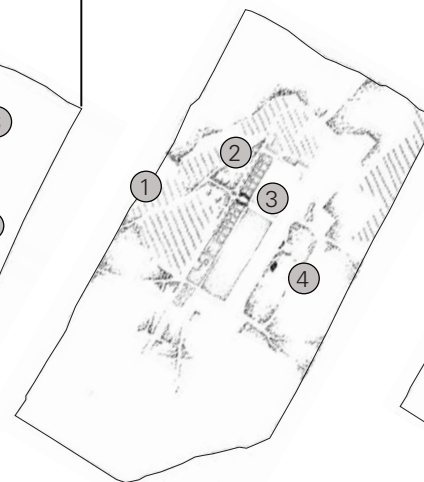
### BUILDING ORGANIZATION

- ① The officer's row houses were reoriented towards the city
- ② A set of four Queen Anne houses were built to formalize the eastern entry
- ③ The barracks at the south end of the post were removed
- ④ The western corral was removed and replaced as part of stable complex on the bluff at foot of post
- ⑤ Buildings generally followed the grid pattern
- ⑥ Officer's club is "Victorianized" and a new assembly halls is added (1885)



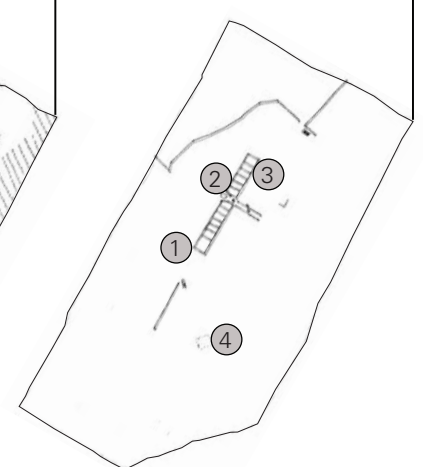
### VEGETATION

- ① The beginnings of the Presidio Forest were planted in rows across the hills to east and south
- ② A formal row of trees was planted along Funston Avenue
- ③ The Alameda was planted with Monterey cypress trees
- ④ Three trees were planted west of Graham Street by the storekeeper to commemorate his daughters, and the country's centennial

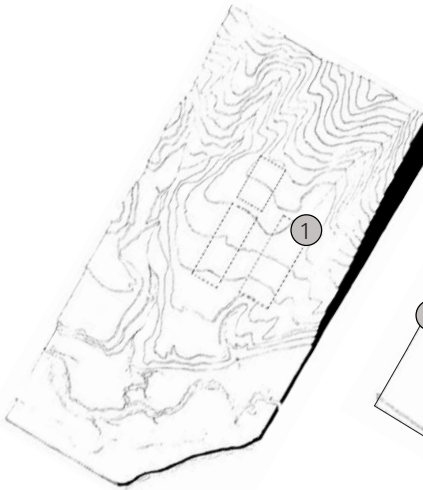
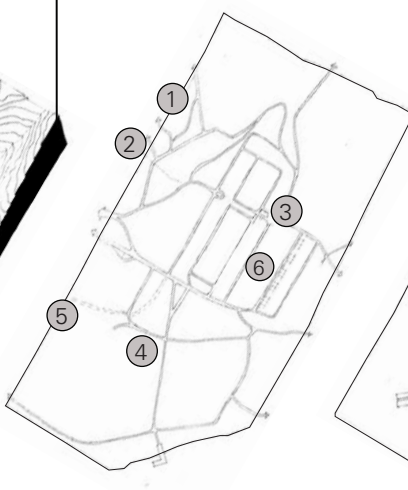
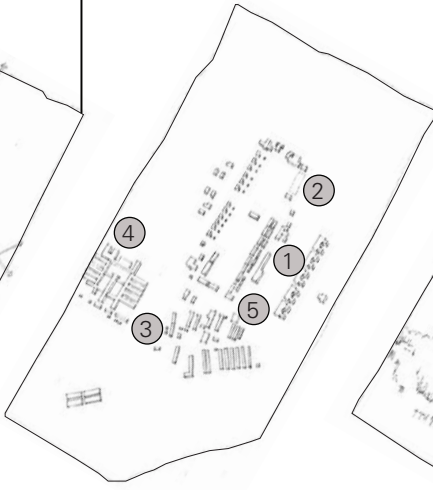
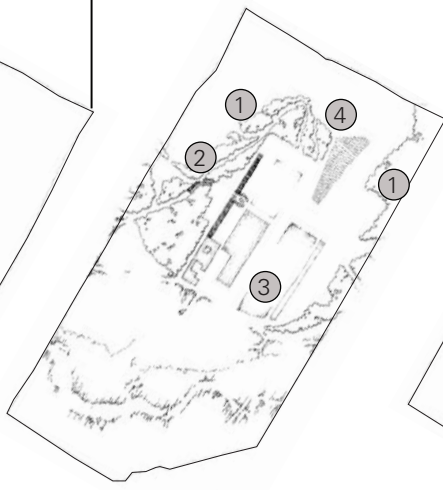
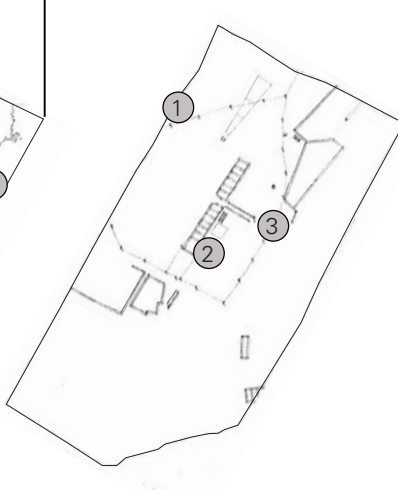


### SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES

- ① The yards along Funston were fenced to present a uniform front to the city
- ② Improvements to the Alameda included canon ball curbing, a bandstand, and vine-covered 10'-high wind fences on either side of the walkway across the Main Parade Ground
- ③ A wind fence was planted along the eastern edge of the Parade behind Officers' Row.
- ④ The small cemetery to the west of the post was moved to its current location west of the post

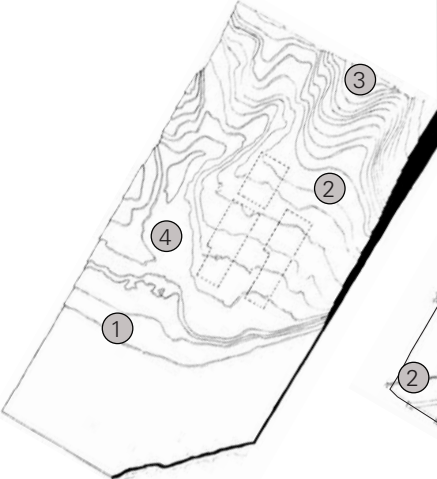
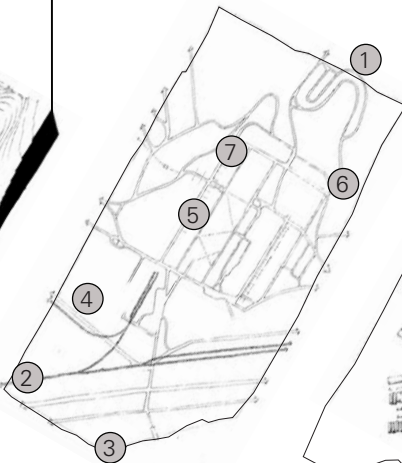
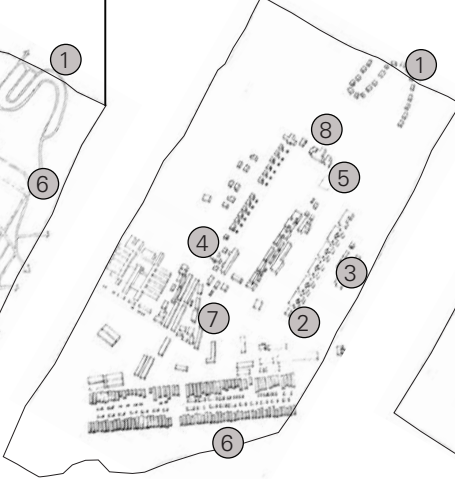
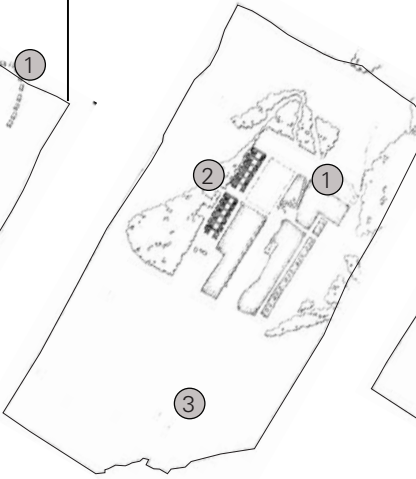
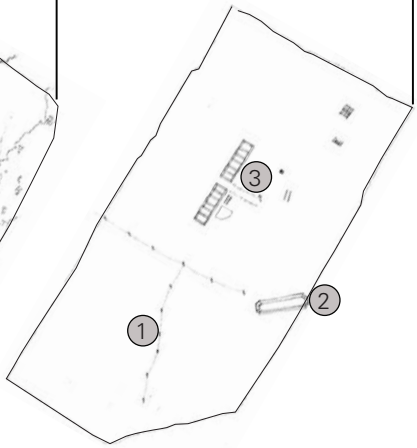


## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1891-1903**

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                                                                                                                                                                     | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The creek to the west of the original parade ground was filled in to create the level field in front of the brick barracks that eventually became the New Parade Ground</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 East of the post, roads were built to serve the east and west cantonment</li> <li>2 Lover's Lane was established as major pedestrian path from the post to the city</li> <li>3 A traffic island was developed at the intersection of Graham Street and Sheridan</li> <li>4 Additional service roads were built near Halleck Street</li> <li>5 The rail connection was removed from the post</li> <li>6 The Montgomery Street barracks were built with double sidewalks in front for assembly and presentation</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The Montgomery Street barracks and Pershing Hall created a new scale and permanence of building</li> <li>2 The two remaining adobe buildings from the Spanish-colonial El Presidio were demolished after the 1906 earthquake</li> <li>3 Numerous service buildings were built around Halleck St at the foot of the post</li> <li>4 Letterman Hospital was built northeast of the Main Post</li> <li>5 New structures were sited at the edges of the lower parade</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The Presidio Forest began to mature and expand</li> <li>2 Presidio Blvd. was lined with trimmed hedges as it approached the Alameda</li> <li>3 The front yards of the Montgomery St. barracks were laid out with formal brick sidewalks</li> <li>4 The garden south of the post was expanded further</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Power lines were built within the Main Post</li> <li>2 A tennis court and ballfield were located on the lower Parade Ground</li> <li>3 The Post flagpole was moved to a new circle at intersection of Graham and Sheridan</li> </ol> |
|                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                           |



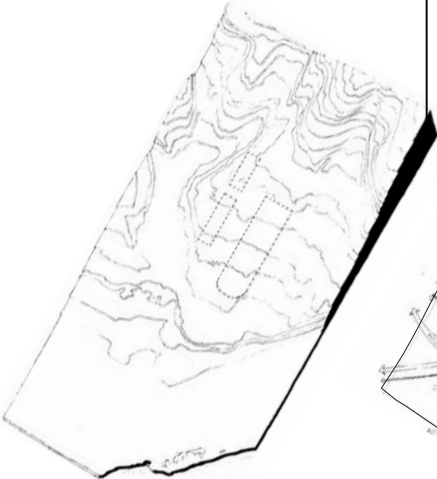
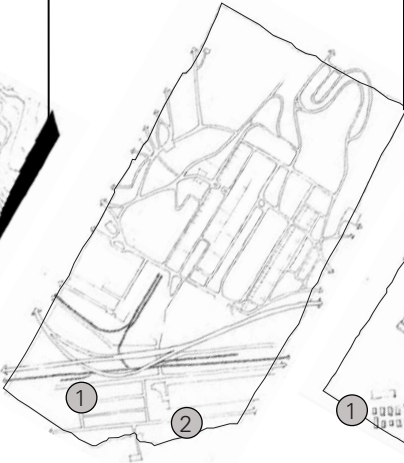
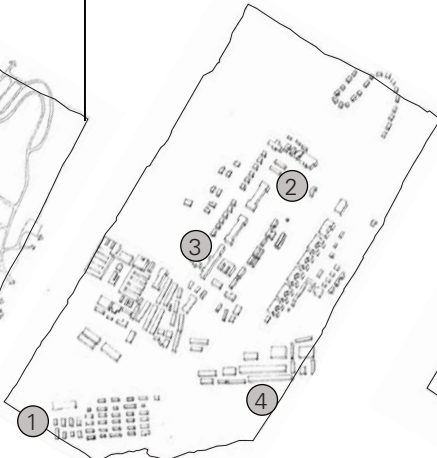

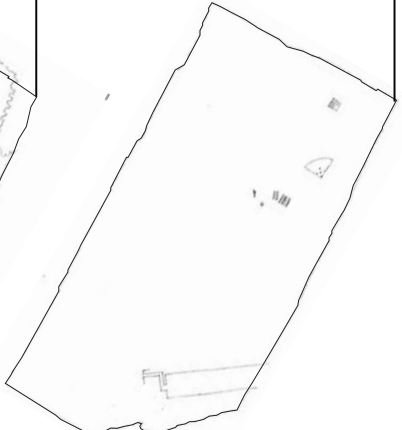
## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME 1909-1920

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The remaining tidal marsh was filled in with debris from the 1906 earthquake to provide land for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition (PPIE)</li> <li>2 The remainder of the creek to the west of the Main Post was filled in north of Sheridan</li> <li>3 The hills to the south of the post were graded for the infantry terrace houses</li> <li>4 The stream that runs through Tennessee Hollow was filled in below Lincoln for the new rail depot and warehouses</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Infantry Terrace was built</li> <li>2 Roads were laid out along the shoreline for access to WWI barracks</li> <li>3 The rail line was rebuilt</li> <li>4 WWI contonment connected to Letterman Hospital via Gorgas Avenue</li> <li>5 Diagonal paths were added across lower parade</li> <li>6 Moraga and Taylor extended to define the new southwest corner of the Main Post</li> <li>7 Upper and Lower Mesa are connected through the Alameda garden area</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Infantry Terrace was developed as officers' housing (1910)</li> <li>2 Buildings 100 and 106 were built, continuing the line of buildings along Montgomery</li> <li>3 Houses were built on the west side of Riley Avenue for non-commissioned officers (1909)</li> <li>4 The largest to date, a 3 story concrete barracks (bldg 35) was built in the northeast corner of lower parade (1912)</li> <li>5 Tragic fire in Post Commander Pershing's house killed his family and destroyed the last remaining building defining western edge of upper parade</li> <li>6 WWI barracks were built along the shoreline(1915)</li> <li>7 Storage buildings were located along the rail lines east of Halleck Street</li> <li>8 Stables and warehouse on Graham St. are demolished</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Pershing Square was designated as a memorial on the site of the fire that killed General Pershing's family</li> <li>2 Officer's Row was lined with formal gardens and hedges in the front and back yards</li> <li>3 The tidal marsh was filled for PPIE in 1915 and then covered with WWI barracks</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Power lines were extended to the barracks at the waterfront</li> <li>2 A large corral was at the foot of the bluff northwest of the main post</li> <li>3 Wind fences that divided the parade and enclosed the Alameda were removed</li> </ol> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1921-1940**

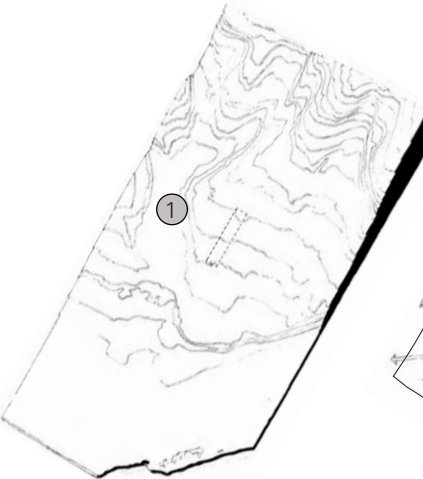
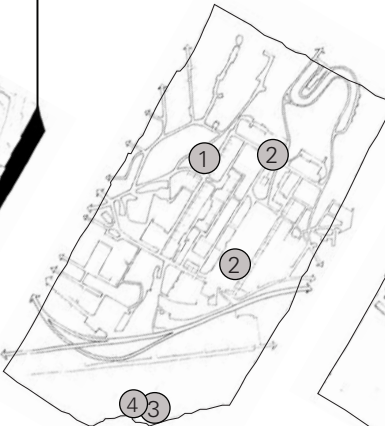
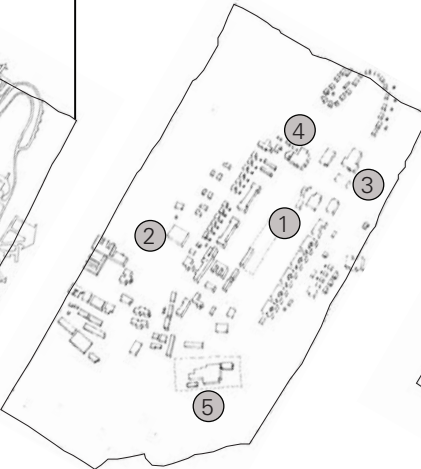

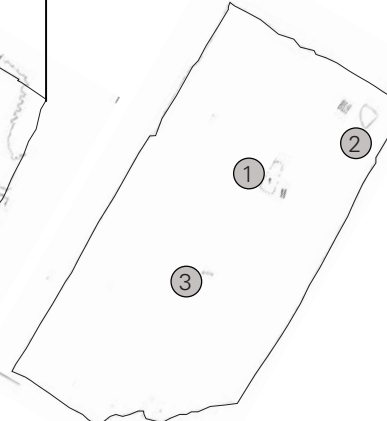
| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p>No major changes</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Doyle Drive and the Golden Gate Bridge were built</li> <li>② Crissy Field was expanded for military aviation</li> <li>③ Keyes Avenue and connecting roads and formal entry walks were overlayed on the Old Parade Ground as part of Bldg 38 and 39 project</li> <li>④ The traffic circle at Sheridan and Graham was removed</li> <li>⑤ The dock and road to the water were removed</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Buildings 38 &amp; 39 built on top of the Old Parade (1940)</li> <li>② The Presidio Theater (bldg 99) built at end of Montgomery</li> <li>③ The new Post Chapel built on a hill west of Main Post (1931)</li> <li>④ Houses were built on the west side of Riley Avenue</li> <li>⑤ Some of the smaller warehouses removed from future New Parade</li> <li>⑥ Cooks and Bakers School (bldg 220) is completed (1939) on upper Halleck</li> <li>⑦ The World War I barracks were removed from the waterfront</li> <li>⑧ Building 50 received another addition and was rehabilitated in "Mission Style"</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Rough grass and oiled surface of large portions of upper and lower parade replaced with manicured turf and landscaping as part of bldg 38/39 project</li> <li>② Formal walkways and lawn planted with plants from Golden Gate Park as part of Presidio theater and Presidio chapel projects</li> <li>③ Evenly spaced row of trees planted along east side of upper parade</li> </ol> | <p>No major changes</p> |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                         |

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1941-1945**

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                            | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                          | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                      | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No major changes                                                                   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Additional rail lines added near the shore</li> <li>② New Roads were built to reach the barracks along the shore</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① WWII barracks were built along the shore</li> <li>② Buildings 40 and 41 (WWII barracks) were built on El Presidio</li> <li>③ Building 37 was constructed on the Old Parade Ground</li> <li>④ Additional service buildings were constructed below the bluff</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Montgomery Street was planted with a formal row of street trees along the New Parade Ground</li> </ol> | No major changes                                                                     |
|  |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                             |  |



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME **1946-1994**

| TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE                                                                                                                                              | CIRCULATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | BUILDING ORGANIZATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | VEGETATION                                                                                                                                                       | SMALL SCALE STRUCTURES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>① Portions of Tennessee Hollow drainage filled for new YMCA and parking lot</p>  | <p>① Presidio Blvd. is extended west to connect Funston Ave to Mesa Street through historic site of Alameda entry garden</p> <p>② El Presidio and the New Parade Ground were paved as parking lots</p> <p>③ Rail line was removed from along the shore</p> <p>④ Roads along the shore were removed</p> <p>Numerous driveways and smaller parking lots were built throughout the Main Post</p>  | <p>① Six of the 8 Graham Street barracks and Post Exchange just to west were demolished</p> <p>② The YMCA was built over Tennessee Hollow</p> <p>③ A new community district is developed on southwest corner of Main Post with construction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Golden Gate Club</li> <li>-Post Exchange(385)</li> <li>-NCO Club(135)</li> <li>-Library(386)</li> <li>-Childcare Center(387)</li> <li>-Bowling Alley(93)</li> </ul> <p>④ Officer's Club received its last renovation and expansion</p> <p>⑤ Numerous service buildings along Mason Street were removed to make room for new commissary</p>  | <p>① New grass islands replaced demolished barracks along Graham Street</p>  | <p>① Flagpole was relocated from historic location just east of powder magazine to center of Pershing Square</p> <p>② Baseball diamond was removed from below Infantry Terrace</p> <p>③ Porch is removed from Guard House (210) to allow straightening of Lincoln Blvd</p>  |

## Assessment of Historic Significance

The historic significance of the Main Post is primarily expressed through the statement of significance for the Presidio's National Historic Landmark status. The National Historic Landmark update prepared in 1993 contains an extensive statement of significance for the entire Presidio. The significance of the Main Post, as headquarters and oldest part of the Presidio, is parallel with the significance of the Presidio as a whole.

The 1993 NHL update used National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, C, and D to establish the significance (at a national level) of the Presidio:

Criteria A – Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criteria C – Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Criteria D – Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The areas of significance include military, exploration/settlement/ethnic heritage: Hispanic,

and archeology: historic – non-aboriginal.

In addition to the National Register, the 1993 NHL update also established that the Presidio possesses national significance under the National Historic Landmark Criteria 1, 4, 5, and 6:

### National Historic Landmarks Criteria:

“The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1 - That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

4 - That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

5 - That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

6 - That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.”

**Period of Significance: 1776-1945 (and 1951)**

The period of significance was established as 1776 to 1945 to include the founding of the Presidio (includes the Main Post) up through the end of World War II in 1945. The period of significance includes 1951 for the signing of the ANZUS Pact with Australia and New Zealand, and Joint Security Pact between the United States and Japan. The cultural landscape report uses the same period of significance as established by the 1993 National Historic Landmark update.

**Statement of Significance**

The Main Post of the Presidio of San Francisco is the oldest Army installation operating in the American West and one of the longest garrisoned posts. It represents over 218 years of military use and the development of a complex historic district that includes several overlaid historic landscapes composed of buildings, structures, objects, sites and other features. The dramatic setting on San Francisco Bay at the Golden Gate, and the physical relationship with the city of San Francisco contribute to the significance of the Presidio and the Main Post.

The Main Post was the administrative heart of the Presidio under Spanish, Mexican, and United States 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 groups, and its landscape contains a wide range of contributing features from parade grounds to residential landscapes to individual site features.

The buildings of the Main Post may or may not be individually significant, or possess high architectural quality, but rather it is the agglomeration of all the buildings that is a nationally significant collection of military architecture from several periods. The long list of events of which the Presidio and the Main Post have played an important role is another key factor in the overall national level of significance. These events include the settlement and expansion of the West, every war since 1846 involving the U.S. Army, the California gold rush, the growth of San Francisco, and other nationally significant events.



## Assessment of 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 the site's period of significance, using individual qualities of integrity as part of the overall assessment. Integrity is an important consideration in evaluating eligibility for the National Register of Historic Place and for National Historic Landmarks.

The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity:

*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 periods of time and in a particular pattern or configurations 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 line between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

Assessing the integrity of a growing and changing landscape is a complex matter. By definition, some elements such as vegetation and natural systems change over time. Other elements change with advancements in technology, landscape management practices, and land uses. The broad period of significance provides for a broader interpretation of integrity, as the aspects may have changed dramatically within the period of significance.

### Integrity of the Main Post

The 1993 NHL update, by strengthening the basis for the Presidio's NHL status, affirmed that the Presidio possesses integrity. Following is a discussion of the seven aspects of integrity relative to the Main Post. Overall, this analysis establishes that the Main Post retains a high degree of integrity to convey its significance.

*Location* – The location of the Main Post and its features has not changed from that of the historic period, and therefore maintains integrity of location.

*Design* – The Main Post is a historic designed landscape and it maintains, to a high degree, the overall design including the layout of open spaces, buildings, and circulation features. The buildings also generally maintain a high degree of integrity. The degree of integrity is highest for the end of the historic period. Aspects of the design from earlier years of the period of significance are also present. Portions of the old parade ground survive, and the main parade ground, as a designed space, is largely still present (save for the remaining paved areas and its diminished eastern edge). The roadways and placement of houses at Infantry Terrace survives intact from its construction one hundred years ago. The landscape of the Funston Avenue houses survives to a degree, primarily on the Funston Avenue side. Much of the historic Presidio forest plantation is still present. Smaller details of the historic design such as the cannon ball edging that was present at the Alameda and other locations is no longer present, but overall the Main Post still possesses a high degree of design integrity.

*Setting* – The spectacular setting of the Main Post evolved during the historic period. The open and expansive setting of the first century of the Presidio has been changed by the growth of San Francisco's urban area, and the growth of the Presidio forest. However, the setting of the Main Post during the last half-century of its historic period is largely present, and it therefore retains integrity of setting.

*Materials* – This is a more difficult aspect of integrity to assess for landscapes. The major feature of plant materials have finite lives and change over time. There are many trees that we know were present during the historic period due to their size, approximate age, and their presence in historic photographs. Other trees and shrubs have been lost and others have been planted since the end of the historic period. More important than the actual plants, however, is that their design in the landscape is preserved. As plants are lost, new ones of the same or similar species can be planted without the loss of integrity. Of particular interest are the long-lived plants, such as the remnant Monterey Cypress trees along the east side of Funston Avenue, and the existing Cordyline trees. The Cordyline trees were planted between buildings in the Old Parade and El Presidio areas. Today the remnant trees sit in lawn areas but provide an outline of how the buildings (now removed) were spaced.

Surface treatments, including paving materials and curbs, often change over time or can be difficult to determine if they actually date from the historic period. The buildings, one of the most important features of the cultural landscape, maintain a high degree of integrity of materials from the historic period. Overall, the Main Post retains partial degree of integrity of materials.

*Workmanship* – Workmanship from the historic period is present in many of the durable features such as buildings, walls, stone block drainage features, military artifacts and other features. A high degree of integrity of workmanship is present in the Main Post.

*Feeling* – The large collection of historic buildings in the Main Post, and the views and spatial organization that are still present, convey the aesthetic sense of the historic period. The addition of contemporary elements such as incompatible buildings constructed after the historic period can have a detrimental effect on the aspect of feeling. To a degree this is reversible and is being changed. Automobile parking in the main parade ground is being reduced, and some non-historic buildings are being identified for removal. The unifying architectural treatments, colors, and spacing of the extant buildings maintain the campus-like feeling of the military post. The aspect of integrity of feeling remains high.

*Association* – Visitors to the Presidio are generally well aware of the history of the Presidio and that link is expressed through the historic architecture of the buildings, the openness of the parade grounds, and the presence of historic military artifacts. Due to the absence of the Army, all resources including the landscape are being adaptively reused to support interpretive and park-making activities. Interpretive features and

programs of the National Park Service and the Presidio Trust also contribute to the association of the Main Post with its historic past. The aspect of association retains a high degree of integrity.

## Comparison Over Time



1881

GCNRA



c. 1883

GCNRA



1886

CLA



1896

GCNRA

Figure 1.157

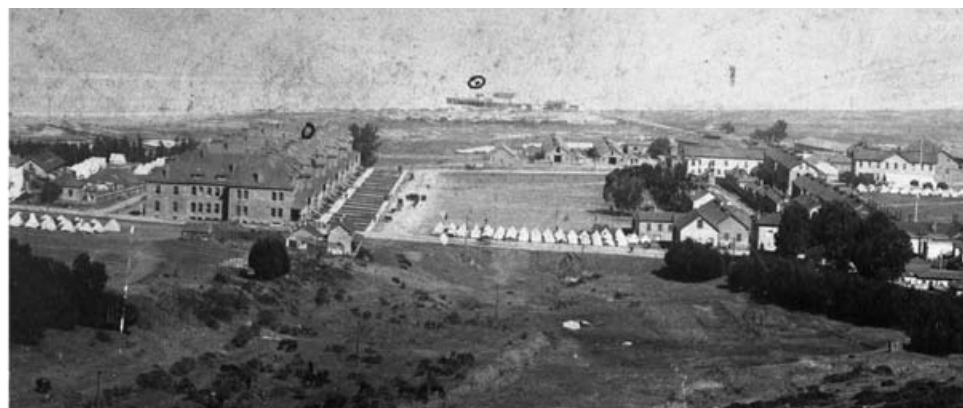
Comparison of similar views over a fifteen year period showing the development and growth of the Main Post landscape, the Presidio forest, and vegetation along Funston Avenue (at right).





CCNRA

c. 1870



CCNRA

c. 1898



PT

1947

Figure 1.158

These three photos show a comparison of the Main Parade area over time. The first photo from c. 1870 shows the natural ravine that was not yet filled in to create the Main Parade Ground. The middle photo from c. 1898 shows the newly constructed Montgomery Street barracks and the filled and leveled Main Parade. The natural ravine is seen in the foreground and the pipe carries stormwater under the filled area. The headwall of the pipe is just visible under the tents. The third photo from 1947 shows that ravine further filled for the baseball diamond.

## Comparison of Historic and Contemporary Photographs



Figure 1.159  
Funston Avenue looking north. Circa 1880 and 2011.

Figure 1.160  
Funston Avenue and the Alameda, looking south. Circa 1880 and 2011.





CCNRA



CCNRA



Figure 1.161  
Funston Avenue looking north. Circa 1900 and 2011.



Figure 1.162  
Funston Avenue looking north. Note the line of Monterey Cypress on the east side of Funston in the historic photograph, and the surviving trees in the contemporary photograph. Circa 1898 and 2011.





PT



PT



Figure 1.163  
The Alameda entry at Funston Avenue and Presidio Boulevard, looking west. 1869 and 2011.



Figure 1.164  
The Alameda entry from Mesa Street looking toward Funston Avenue. Circa 1880s and 2011.



Figure 1.165  
The Presidio Boulevard approach to the Main Post looking toward Funston Avenue. Circa 1890 and 2011.



Figure 1.166  
Moraga Avenue looking west and the Officers' Club (Building 50). 1881 and 2011. Note the residence that existed where Moraga Avenue is today.





SFC



CCNRA



Figure 1.167  
Graham Street looking north. Note the officers houses (including General Pershing house at center) where Pershing Square is today. 1881 and 2011.



Figure 1.168  
Old Parade Ground from near Moraga Avenue. 1941 and 2011.





Figure 1.169  
Cordyline tree in what is now Pershing Square. Circa 1900 and 2011.



PT



PT



Figure 1.170

View from the Old Parade Ground toward the powder magazine (Building 95) with the Montgomery Barracks (Building 101) in the background. Buildings along Anza Street, now gone, are seen in the historic photograph. Circa 1900 and 2011.



Figure 1.171

Moraga Avenue and Mesa Street looking north. Buildings 40 and 41 were built within a year of the historic photo. 1940 and 2011.



GGNRA



GGNRA



GGNRA

Figure 1.172  
Old Parade Ground looking southwest. 1893 and 2011.



GGNRA

Figure 1.173  
Looking south across Lincoln Blvd. toward the artillery barracks (Building 36) This comparison shows how Lincoln Blvd. was shifted northward. Circa 1901 and 2011.





GCNRA



GCNRA



Figure 1.174  
The Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street Barracks. 1898 and 2011.



Figure 1.175  
The Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street Barracks. Circa 1915 and 2011.



PT



CCNRA



Figure 1.176  
The Montgomery Street Barracks looking north. Circa 1900 and 2011.



Figure 1.177  
The Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street Barracks. 1930 and 2011.





CCNRA



CCNRA



Figure 1.178

The Main Parade Ground as seen from the porch of Montgomery Street Barracks, Building 101. Note the pruned, controlled character of the street trees in the historic photograph, compare with the same tree today. 1939 and 2011.



Figure 1.179

The Centennial Tree on the Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street Barracks in the background. 1936 and 2011.





Figure 1.180  
The west side of Infantry Terrace. Note stairs down to tennis court. Circa 1930 and 2011.



Figure 1.181  
The west side of Infantry Terrace. Note growth of Monterey Cypress. Circa 1930s and 2011.



CCNRA



CCNRA



Figure 1.182  
Infantry Terrace officers houses. 1915 and 2011.



Figure 1.183  
Riley Avenue enlisted family houses. 1915 and 2011.





## Part 2: Treatment Recommendations





1906. *PT*

# Part 2: Treatment Recommendations

## Treatment Approach

Part 2 of the cultural landscape report includes treatment recommendations that provide guidelines for the stewardship of the cultural landscape features. The treatment recommendations and guidelines are based on the analysis and evaluation of the Main Post cultural landscape in Part 1 of this report. They can provide specific near-term recommendations as well as a comprehensive vision to guide long-term management decisions. The Main Post, and the entire Presidio, has been in a transition from post to park. The conversion involves extensive changes in use and purpose of the property.

The goals of the treatment recommendations and guidelines are to:

- Provide a basis for managing the changes at the Main Post in ways that will preserve or enhance the character defining features and significance of the cultural landscape.
- Define an appropriate treatment approach that is crafted for each of the Main Post's subdistricts.
- Develop treatment recommendations that address new design interventions that provide for continued visitor use, accessibility, and interpretation of the significant cultural landscape.
- Illustrate the proposed recommendations.

The treatment approach follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. These guidelines include four types of treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The proposed treatment for the majority of the Main Post is rehabilitation, which provides a level of flexibility to accommodate adaptive uses. Rehabilitation is defined as:

*"...the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving the portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."*

Treatment of archeological resources is not detailed in this cultural landscape report. However, the excavation, preservation, and interpretation of archeological resources in the area of El Presidio will have an influence in the treatment of other cultural resources in that area.

The treatment recommendations within this CLR build from guidance provided in other documents including:

- *2002 Presidio Trust Management Plan*
- *2010 Main Post Update to the Presidio Trust Management Plan*
- *2002 Principles for the Future – A Cultural Landscape Assessment of the Main Post*

- *2009 Main Post Update: Section 106 Consultation, Finding of Effect for the Main Post Update*
- *2011 West of Main Parade Focused Cultural Landscape Report*
- *2011 Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines*
- *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*



## Rehabilitation Strategy

The Presidio Trust has developed a rehabilitation strategy for the Main Post which recognizes that different components of the Main Post landscape possess differing levels of integrity, and that opportunities exist for interpreting various periods of the district's long history. This strategy does not attempt to restore the entire district-wide landscape to a single, specific time period. Rather, this strategy identifies landscape features with integrity, looks for interpretive value in certain landscapes that might provide educational or historic interest, and treats cohesive landscape features or historically-related building clusters (such as the Funston Officers' Homes, the Main Parade, or the Montgomery Street Barracks) in a consistent manner. On a district-wide basis, a consistent landscape character and plant palette is used in order to ensure that each landscape area is compatible with the district as a whole.

For example, the Funston Avenue landscape on the north, south, and east sides of the 19th century officers' quarters possess a high level of integrity to the 1920s era when these buildings were used as residences. Due to this condition, the rehabilitation approach for this landscape cluster reinforced the features and characteristics which existed in the 1920s by adding new plantings, along with new features to meet present-day landscape uses (such as accessible walks). In front of the Montgomery Street Barracks, few plants remain from the period

when the barracks were built or used to house troops, but a few features - such as the flat lawn panels and the pattern of concrete sidewalks - do remain. The Trust would then add new vegetation into this landscape that compliments the remaining features. This landscape might reflect a different time period than the Funston Avenue landscape, but would be appropriate to its localized area. In the El Presidio area, visually expressing the original 18th and 19th century *plaza de armas* would provide a great deal of interpretive value to the Main Post, and therefore this time period would be emphasized in this area rather than a 20th century US Army landscape. In areas where no historic features remain, or that were constructed after the Presidio's period of significance, a more generic landscape treatment would be taken, using plants and landscape features that are compatible with the overall Main Post palette but without attempting to create a historic landscape from a particular point in time.

## The Mission of the Presidio Trust

The mission of the Presidio Trust is to ensure the rehabilitation of the Presidio's historic buildings and landscapes, the restoration of its natural resources, and the preservation of its distinct character. This mission guides the treatment recommendations and balances the management of cultural and natural resources. While cultural resource management goals dominate the treatment recommendations, natural resource management also plays a role. An example is the restoration of Tennessee Hollow, which is guided primarily by natural resource goals. Another example is that the selection of plants used in rehabilitation projects at the Main Post is guided by the Presidio Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

## General Treatment Recommendations

The general treatment recommendations are intended to convey best practices for historic preservation as outlined the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. These recommendations cover issues that span the entire Main Post. Specific treatment recommendations for each subdistrict of the Main Post follow this section.

Many of the general treatment recommendations are from the preservation standards and relate to features that are not otherwise affected by proposals addressed in the specific treatment recommendations. The general treatment recommendations should be applied with flexibility when future rehabilitation projects are addressed.

### Land Use and Spatial Organization

❑ Preserve and maintain the historic spatial organization patterns of the Main Post including:

- The relationship between the parade grounds and surrounding historic buildings.
- The open spaces of the parade grounds and their expansive views to the bay.
- The distinct subdistricts within the Main Post:

- Infantry Terrace
- El Presidio
- The Old Parade Ground
- The Funston Avenue residential zone and the Alameda entry

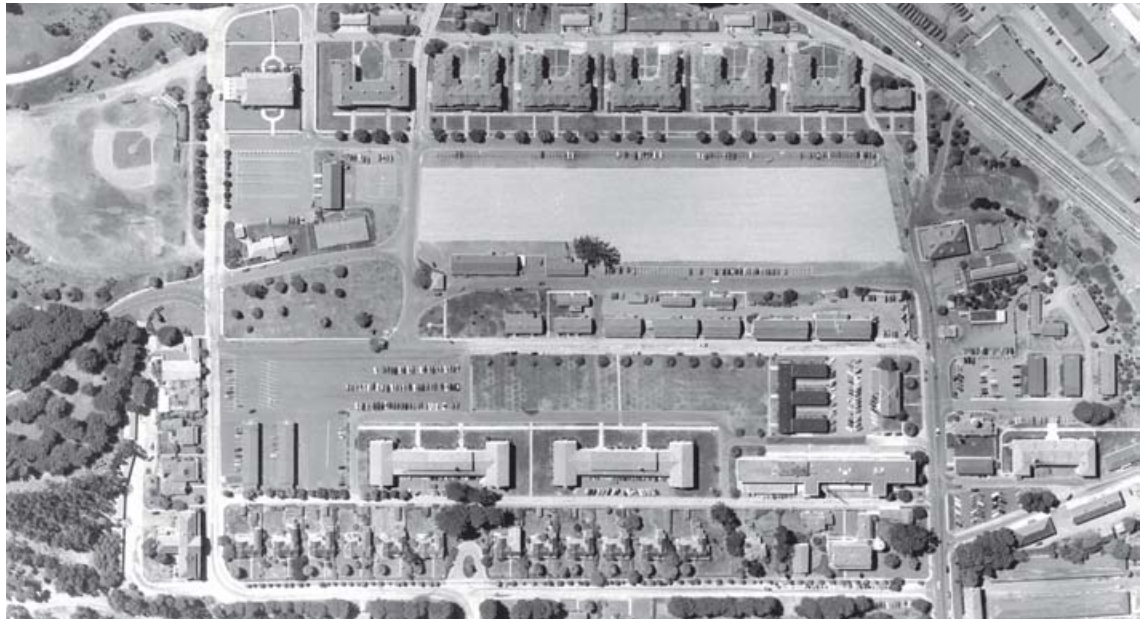


Figure 2.1

1948 aerial photograph shows the rectilinear organization of streets and buildings in the Main Post core. The relationship between buildings and open space is also shown in this view shortly after the period of significance. *PT*.

- The Main Parade Ground and the Montgomery Street Barracks
- West of Main Parade Zone
- Main Post Bluff
- Halleck Street
- The Community District
- Enhance and reinforce the separation between the Old Parade and the Main Parade. Main and Old Parades have historically had separation with buildings, as seen in the above photo.
- The historic patterns of buildings.
- The linear and rectilinear organizing elements.
- The orientation of open spaces towards the bay.
- The designation of landscaped entry “gateways” to the Main Post.

## Buildings and Structures

- ❑ Preserve, maintain, and rehabilitate the historic buildings of the Main Post.
- ❑ Preserve and maintain the historic building materials: wood, brick, stucco, and concrete.
- ❑ Preserve and maintain the unifying element of red roofs that tie the diverse variety of historic buildings into a unified campus.
- ❑ Preserve and maintain the unifying color scheme and building materials that tie together the diverse variety of historic buildings.
- ❑ Any proposed new structures should reflect the scale, pattern, and colors of buildings that existed during the historic period.
- ❑ The *Main Post Update* allows for the deployment of 30,000 sq/ft of “incidental new construction” in the Main Post. This square footage should be used primarily to facilitate the rehabilitation of existing historic buildings and/or to reinforce historic patterns of development that have been lost since the end of the period of significance. Any new construction in the district should be consistent with the *Main Post Planning & Design Guidelines* (2011), treatment recommendations contained in this document, and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. When identifying recipient sites for

this incidental new construction, consideration should be given to the cumulative effect of all new construction to the district and its landscape

and on clusters of buildings (such as the in-filled courtyards of Buildings 100 and 104).



Figure 2.2

The consistent use of red roofs helps coalesce the varied architectural styles and materials into a unified campus. PT.



## *General Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

### **Circulation and Parking**

❑ Preserve and rehabilitate historic entry gateways to the Main Post. These entries created with landscape material and built features, were located at important street intersections and created a gateway or entry feature. These occurred at the Alameda (Presidio and Funston), at Arguello and Moraga, and at Sheridan and Taylor.

❑ Preserve and maintain the historic patterns of circulation, roads and pedestrian pathways through the Main Post.

❑ Preserve the alignment, width, paving, curbs and edge treatments of historic roads. Where roadway modifications are required for safety or functional requirements, designs should be compatible with the historic character of Main Post roads.

❑ Move parking out of the central historic open spaces of the Main Post. Re-establish and enhance these spaces per their historic uses as pedestrian and/or event and gathering spaces.

❑ To the extent feasible, maintain historic concrete walks in their historic locations.

Historic concrete walks are key character defining features that reflect Army's discipline and order. New concrete walks should match historic concrete in color and texture. Consider integral color and washed finish to blend with existing aged concrete. New walks should follow the design pattern of historic walks.

❑ As feasible, expose, rehabilitate, and reuse historic brick and basalt block drainage swales and other historic drainage features.

❑ Design accessibility improvements (ramps, curb-cuts, drop-off zones) so as to minimally affect historic features.

❑ During the process of rehabilitation, new uses may require the addition of sidewalks, driveways, paving, site furnishings, lighting or other new elements into the historic landscape setting. In these cases, design the new features to be compatible with the historic patterns and character of the landscape, and visually distinguish the new features from the historic features.

### **Vegetation**

The U.S. Army took pride in the appearance of the Presidio and worked to keep it well ordered and maintained. The landscape was a reflection of the Army's discipline and order. The open spaces had well tended turf and a few evergreen trees that punctuated well-trodden areas for drilling and marching. Larger buildings generally had turf panels and foundation planting. The residential areas such as Funston Avenue and Infantry Terrace had a broader range of domestic plants such as roses and other flowering shrubs. Entries and other circulation features were often expressed with accent planting or rows of trees. The Alameda entry was planted with a park-



Figure 2.3

Montgomery Street - road, basalt block swale, and pedestrian paths. GGNRA.



Figure 2.4

Funston Avenue - roadway and pedestrian paths. Circa 1890. GGNRA.

## *General Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

like setting. The overall effect of the vegetation provided a consistency to the landscape in the same way that the red roofs provided a unified look to the architecture.

Future treatment of Main Post vegetation should strive to preserve and enhance the historic character of the plantings as they existed during the period of significance. Planting throughout the Presidio is guided by the *Presidio Vegetation Management Plan* which strives to protect both the natural and cultural resources of the Presidio.

❑ Preserve and maintain historic vegetation and planting design throughout the Main Post. Preserve the historic patterns of trees, shrubs, and turf.

❑ Remove non-historic vegetation. This includes plants that were not typically present in the Main Post during the historic period, and plants that are used in ways not typical during the historic period.

❑ Preserve and maintain the Presidio's historic forests on the perimeter of the Main Post. The Presidio forest is one of the key organizational features of the Presidio. It separates development and use areas. In the case of the Main Post, the forest that surrounds parts of it allows the Main Post to be a distinctive unit, separate from other parts of the Presidio.

❑ Maintain and preserve historic trees and plant materials to allow them to reach the end of their natural lives. Evaluate existing trees for structural and biological health. Remove and replant trees

that cannot be stabilized through pruning and other management techniques.

Replace in-kind species whenever possible. If historic species cannot be used, replace with a species of similar form and character.

❑ Preserve and maintain historic foundation planting patterns at buildings (very few original foundation plantings remain). Where foundation planting has been lost, replant with species appropriate to the historic period. New buildings should have foundation planting similar to that at historic buildings.

❑ New planting and replacement planting should meet the following criteria:

- Follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.
- Replace plants with in-kind species, or closely match the form and character of historic vegetation.
- New and replacement plants should be from approved Presidio plant list of species known or likely to have been used in the Presidio during the historic period.



Figure 2.5

The well ordered and well maintained landscape was a reflection of the Army's discipline and order. Vegetation was characterized by turf panels, a few evergreen trees, and evergreen shrubs or vines such as are covering the large wind fence separating the upper and lower Old Parade Grounds. Cannon balls were used as decorative elements at several locations around the Main Post. Circa 1902. GGNRA.

### *General Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

- ❑ Review the growth of existing trees for impacts to vista management. Consider selective pruning or removal of trees and other vegetation to maintain or re-establish historic views.
- ❑ Encourage the use of ornamental plantings to accentuate historic entry points (the Alameda, etc.), key circulation corridors, and select residential landscapes (such as Funston Avenue and the Queen Annes).

#### **Small Scale Features**

- ❑ Preserve small scale 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.

The Main Post's collection of cannon and artillery may be one of the most significant collections in the country. The collection should be preserved and proper conservation of the artifacts should be addressed.

There are numerous small scale features that post-date the period of significance and are considered non-contributing (see Inventory on pages 151-156). These include various commemorative plaques, interpretive signs, cannon balls, artillery shells, and other artifacts. Although considered non-contributing, many of these features are compatible and do contribute to the understanding of the Presidio's history and



Figure 2.6

Funston Avenue provided a decidedly residential landscape for officers and their families. The vegetation was more associated with domestic landscapes with roses and other flower shrubs. Circa 1892. *PT*.



Figure 2.7

Park-like setting at the Alameda entry was unique to this location. Circa 1880s. *CLA*.



Figure 2.8

Row of cypress trees (right) planted on east side of Funston Avenue. Some are still extant today. Circa 1898. *GGNRA*.





Figure 2.9

There are a number of commemorative plaques and military artifacts that post-date the period of significance. Although these features are considered non-contributing, they do add value to the understanding the history and the Presidio's role as a military installation and should be preserved.

## General Treatment Recommendations (continued)



Figure 2.10

Numerous small scale features are from the period of significance and are considered contributing to the significance of the cultural landscape. These features should be preserved. The collection of historic cannon and artillery at the Main Post may be nationally significant as a collection. Conservation measures should be taken to ensure the preservation of these artifacts.

its role as a military reservation. Most of these features should be considered for preservation.

Some features may have been moved from their historic locations. If historic locations are documented, consider relocating features that have been moved.

### New Site Features

❑ New site features should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. They must be located so as to not damage historic features or to compromise the integrity of the Main Post. This can include compatibly designed and sited features, such as benches, signage, waysides, parking infrastructure and site and street lighting, clustered where feasible to limit their impact on the historic site. In some cases, missing historic features may be reintroduced if there is sufficient documentary evidence showing the size, shape, location, and material of the missing feature.

### Views

❑ Preserve existing views and open character of the Main Post. In particular, views to San Francisco Bay should be preserved and maintained, especially views from El Presidio. Where historic views have been impacted by the growth of trees, consider pruning or selective removal to re-establish historic views where feasible.



## A. Infantry Terrace Treatment Recommendations:

### **A1** Remove or prune select trees in the Infantry Terrace bowl to restore views to the Main Post and the bay.

The single family and duplex officer houses were built in 1910 and 1911 and were a significant departure from other site planning at the Main Post. The hillside houses were arranged along a street that followed the contours of the hillside, and arranged to provide significant views toward the Main Parade, the bay, and downtown San Francisco. In recent years, the bowl below the houses has become filled with trees that have grown to block the significant views. Most or all of the trees in this area appear to be volunteers rather than planted.

To restore at least partial views, it is recommended to selectively prune or remove trees. As needed, the bowl can be replanted with shrub species that will not block views.

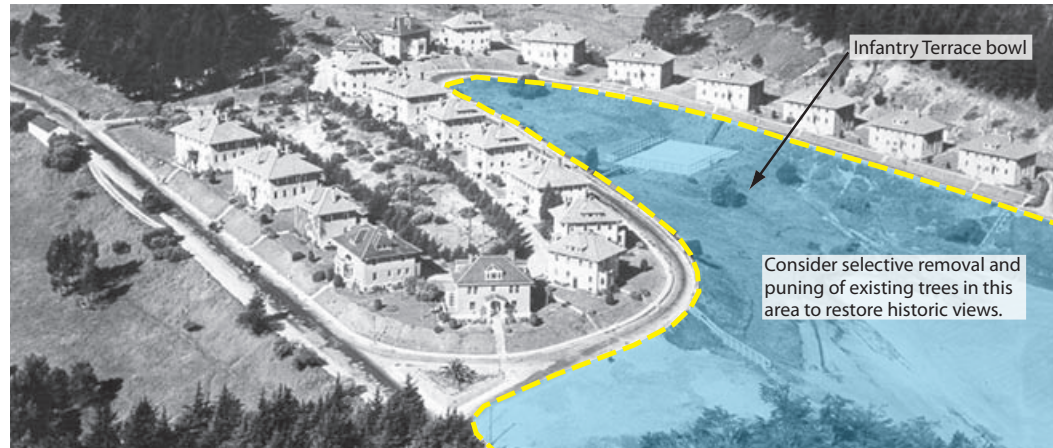


Figure 2.11

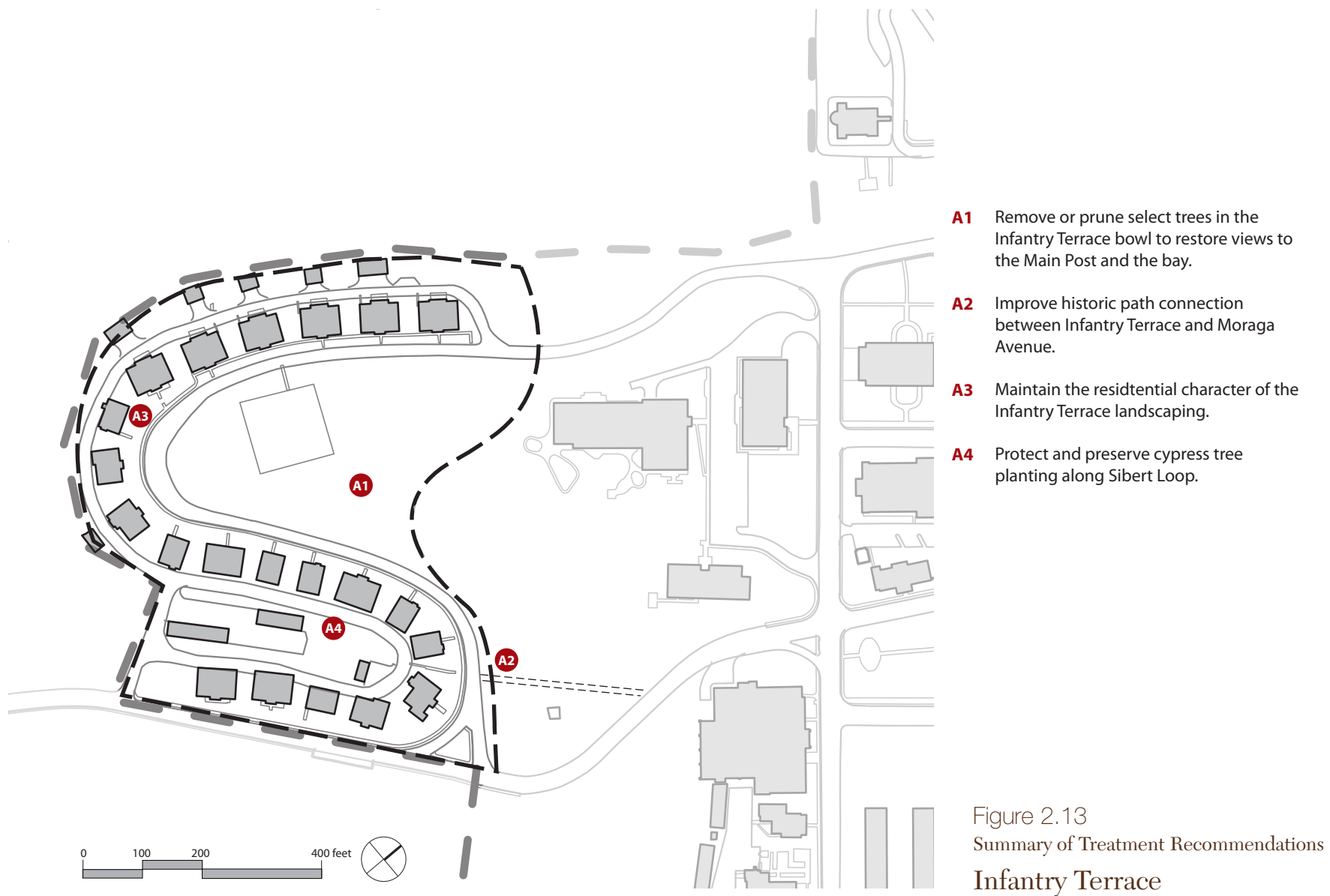
This 1925 view of Infantry Terrace shows the condition of bowl with few trees, providing extensive views to the bay. *CLA*.



Figure 2.12

The unplanned growth of trees in the bowl has blocked historic views that were intended for this hillside development.





## *Infantry Terrace Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

### **A2 Improve historic path connection between Infantry Terrace and Moraga Avenue.**

A historic path provided an important pedestrian connection from Infantry Terrace down to the Main Post. An existing concrete stairs and informal path is located several yards east of where the historic path was located. The existing path should be improved with steps and trail surfacing, or consider re-establishing the path in the historic location.

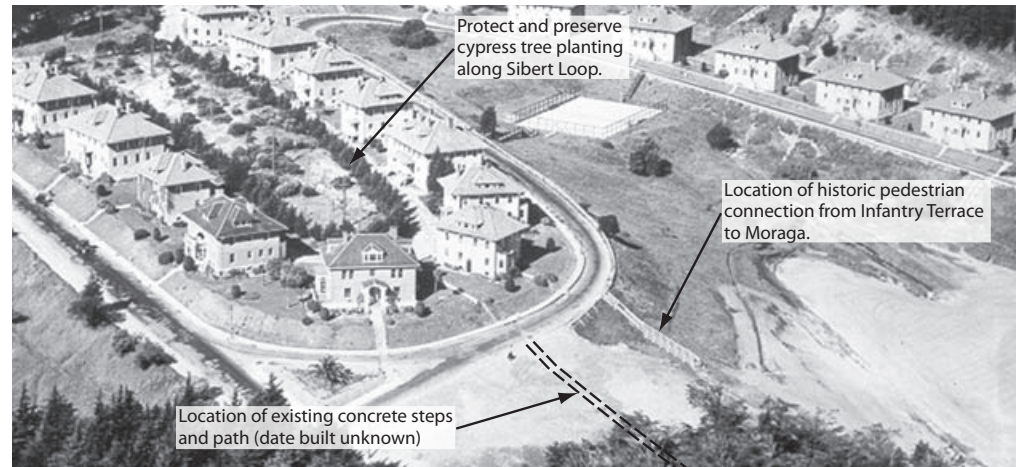


Figure 2.14

1925 aerial photograph shows the original location of the pedestrian connection. The location of the existing path is also indicated on the photo. *CLA*.



Figure 2.15

The existing stairs and informal path connection down from Infantry Terrace is located several yards east of the location shown in the 1925 photo above.

### *Infantry Terrace Treatment Recommendations (continued)*



Figure 2.16

1925 aerial photograph shows the original location of the pedestrian connection. The location of the existing path is also indicated on the photo. *CLA*.



Figure 2.17

The existing stairs and informal path connection down from Infantry Terrace

### **A3 Maintain the residential character of Infantry Terrace landscaping.**

Maintain the turf lawns and ornamental plantings associated with the homes and walkways.

### **A4 Protect and preserve cypress tree planting along Sibert Loop.**

As seen in Figure 2.14, Sibert Loop was historically planted with a continuous row of Monterey cypress trees. Though subsequent construction of garages (Buildings 381 to 383) impacted several trees, many mature cypress trees remain.



## B. El Presidio Treatment Recommendations:

### **B1** Reduce or remove remaining surface parking from the El Presidio to reduce the impact of modern vehicles on the landscape.

El Presidio is a highly significant historic site as the birthplace of San Francisco, and one of most significant colonial historic sites in the United States. Under the asphalt parking lot lie the foundations of the original El Presidio buildings and structures, and the potential for discovery of other significant archeological resources.

*The Main Post Update* has identified El Presidio as the best site to interpret the Presidio's early history through continued archeological investigation and visitor programs. The Update proposed that the colonial-era *plaza de armas* be physically expressed as an open space through its surface treatment and by adding other elements that would allow visitors to understand its original size and character. This would be done in a way to distinguish El Presidio from the surrounding areas that were developed at a later time. Archeological explorations would proceed throughout parts of El Presidio. Automobiles in this area would conflict with this important objective, so removal or reduction of surface parking on the El Presidio site should be a priority.

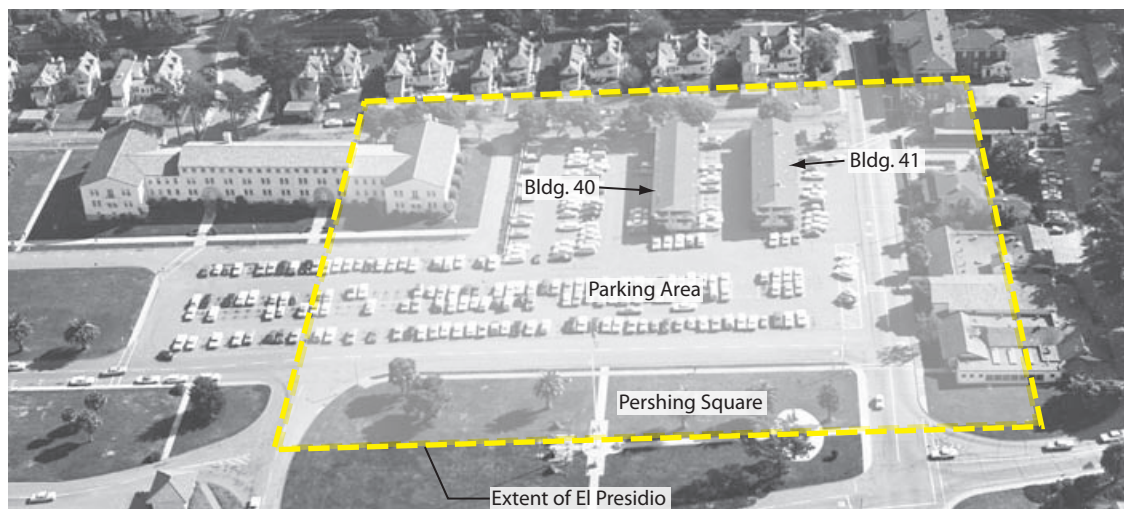
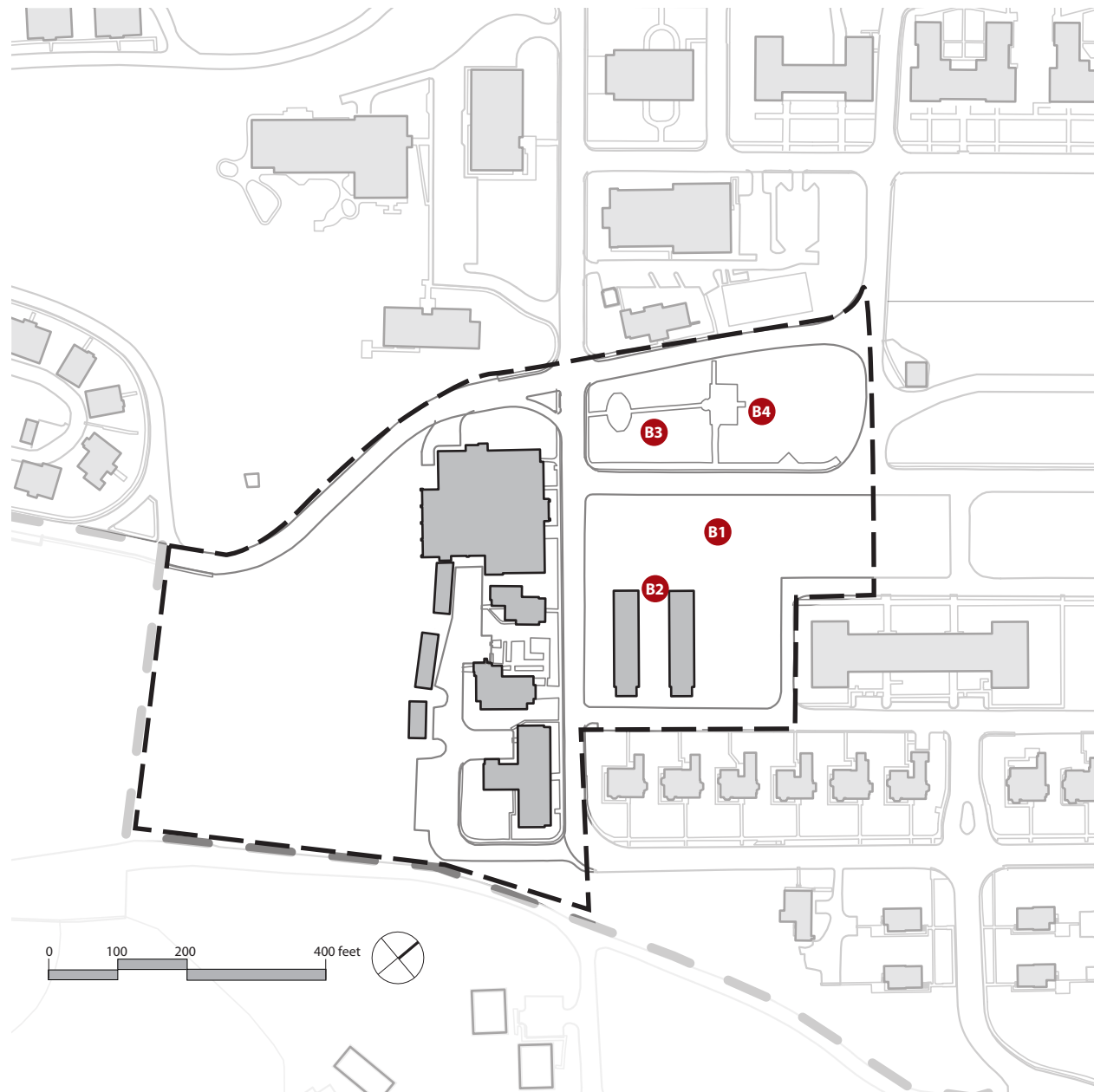


Figure 2.18

Aerial photograph showing the extent of El Presidio. GGNRA.



- B1** Reduce or remove surface parking from the El Presidio to reduce the impact of modern vehicles on the landscape.
- B2** Improve opportunities for interpretation of El Presidio by expressing or outlining the layout and configuration of below-ground walls on the surface of the area. Select materials for surface treatments that reflect the scale and texture of the original site. Ongoing archeological discoveries should guide the interpretation program. Consider relocation of Buildings 40 & 41 to allow El Presidio to be understood as an open space plaza.
- B3** Consider treatments for Pershing Square to allow for interpretation of multiple historic periods and historic events including the El Presidio enclosure and the location of the General Pershing home and tragic fire.
- B4** Consider relocating the flagstaff to one of the historic locations.

Figure 2.19  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
El Presidio

## *El Presidio Treatment Recommendations (continued)*



Figure 2.20  
Existing Building 41

**B2 Improve opportunities for interpretation of El Presidio by expressing or outlining the layout and configuration of below-ground walls on the surface of the area. Select materials for surface treatments that reflect the scale and texture of the original site. Ongoing archeological discoveries should guide the interpretation program. Consider relocation of Buildings 40 & 41 to allow El Presidio to be understood as an open space plaza.**

An important part of the mission of the Presidio Trust is to provide visitors with “the opportunity to gain a broader understanding of the Presidio [and] its place in American history”. The Presidio is layered with multiple historic periods, and in most of the Presidio, those layers are intact and often interpreted for multiple periods. In the case of El Presidio, the early Spanish and Mexican periods are so primary to understanding the story of the Presidio, California, and the nation, that consideration should be given to highlighting this era in this location, in preference over other historic periods.

Buildings 40 and 41 are World War II-era temporary buildings that sit in the center of El Presidio and interfere with the interpretation of El Presidio’s central open space. These buildings have their own historic significance, being among the last of many similar buildings “T-Series” or temporary buildings that were once present elsewhere in the Presidio. The reason

for singling out Buildings 40 and 41 for removal from the center of the El Presidio quadrangle (as opposed to Building 39, at the edge of the quad) is that they are of “a standard design” that exists elsewhere in the Presidio and within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as a whole (not to mention nationwide). The story of World War II and its influence on the development of the Presidio does not necessarily depend on Buildings 40 and 41, since other buildings at the Main Post (3, 37, 35, 38, 39 in particular) played larger or equal roles in this period of history.

Nearby Fort Cronkhite also has a largely intact collection of this building type, and is an excellent place for telling the story of WWII temporary structures in the Bay Area. El Presidio, on the other hand, is unique, and its story is much less evident in the Main Post. Elevating the physical remnants of the El Presidio site and granting it a central role in the story of the Main Post and the Presidio as a whole is one of the key objectives of the Main Post Update.

Based on this reasoning, consideration should be given to relocating and preserving Buildings 40 and 41 in another location. Selection of recipient site for Buildings 40 and 41 shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards. For interpretive landscape treatments, consider a phased approach and/or the use of pilot projects in order to test the effectiveness and durability of materials for conveying information to park users.



*El Presidio Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

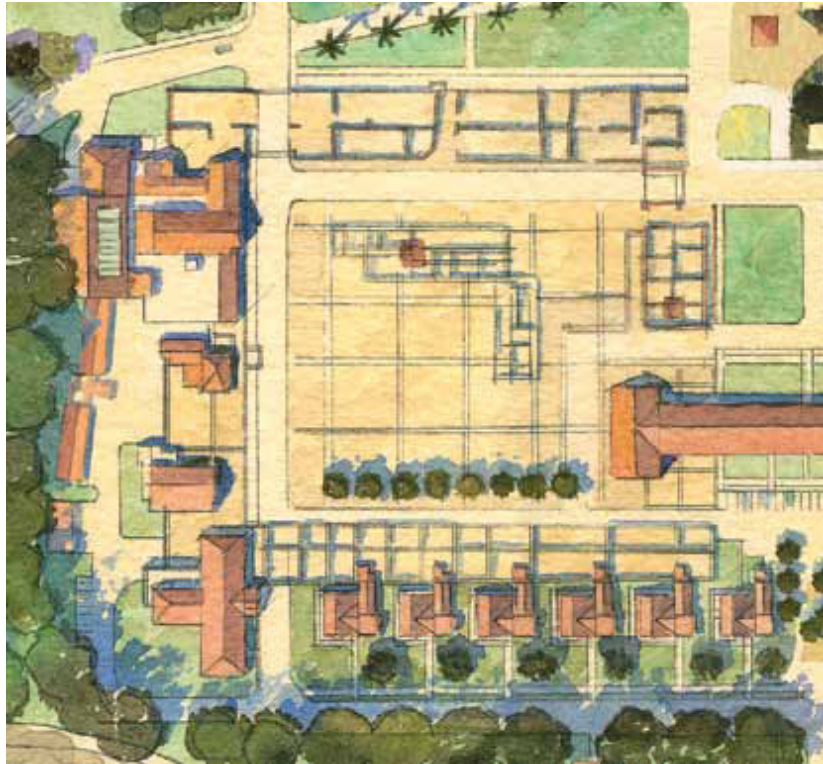


Figure 2.21  
Concept renderings of the future El Presidio plaza. *Presidio Trust, Main Post Update, 2010.*

### *El Presidio Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

**B3 Consider treatments for Pershing Square to allow for interpretation of multiple historic periods and historic events including the El Presidio enclosure and the location of the General Pershing home and tragic fire.**

The site of Pershing Square has much significance associated with it, but the existing design (c. 1951) post-dates the period of significance. Consideration should be given to redesigning this space to include interpretation of multiple historic periods and events including the Spanish and Mexican periods, the presence of the U.S. Army from 1848 through 1994, and the site of General Pershing's home and tragic fire.

The northwest corner of the site has commanding views and is one of the best locations for interpreting the entire history of the Presidio and its many layers. Included within this zone is the western wall of El Presidio, the site of General Pershing's home, historic artillery artifacts, and, in the mid-twentieth century, the site of U.S. Army ceremonial functions including the daily flag ritual.

For interpretive landscape treatments, consider a phased approach and/or the use of pilot projects in order to test the effectiveness and durability of materials for conveying information to park users.

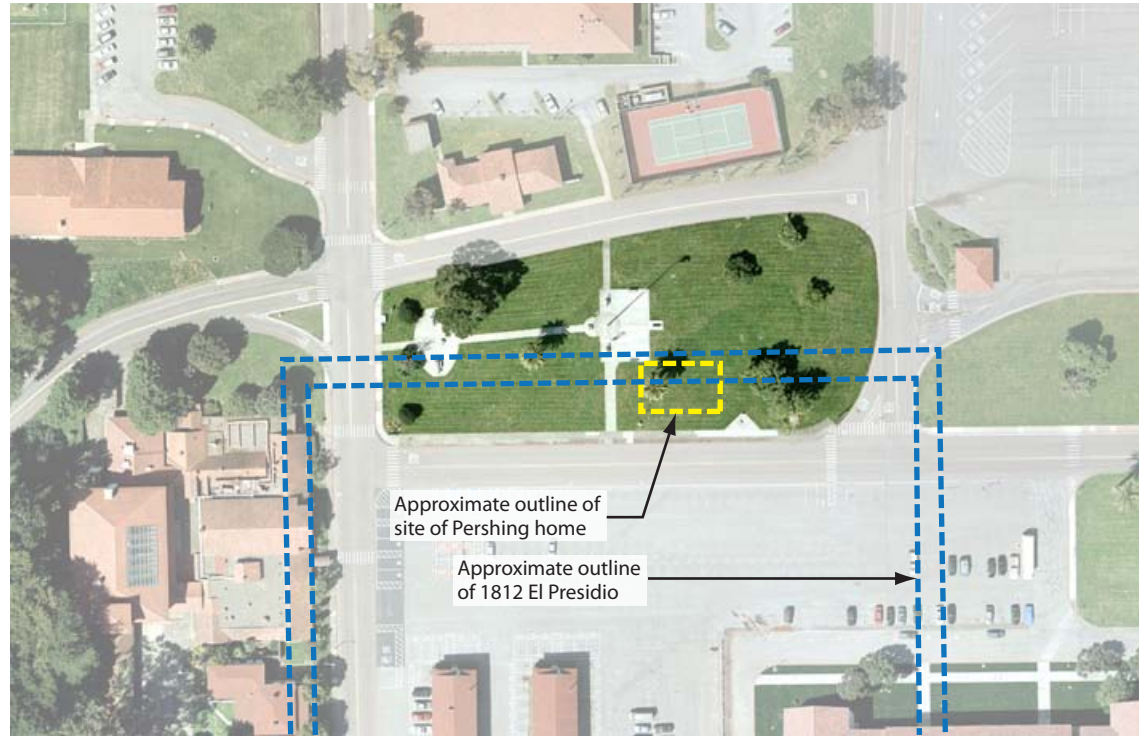


Figure 2.22  
Pershing Square. PT.

## El Presidio Treatment Recommendations (continued)

### **B4 Consider relocating the flagstaff to one of the historic locations.**

As part of the possible redesign of the Pershing Square site, consideration should be given to moving the flagstaff to one of the historic locations. The existing 105' flagstaff itself is non-contributing, dating from 1951, and its existing location is not one of the historic locations of the Main Post flagstaff during the period of significance.



Circa 1870. *San Francisco Public Library*



Circa 1875. *GGNRA*

Figure 2.24  
The second flagstaff location on the central axis of the parade ground, opposite the Alameda entry.

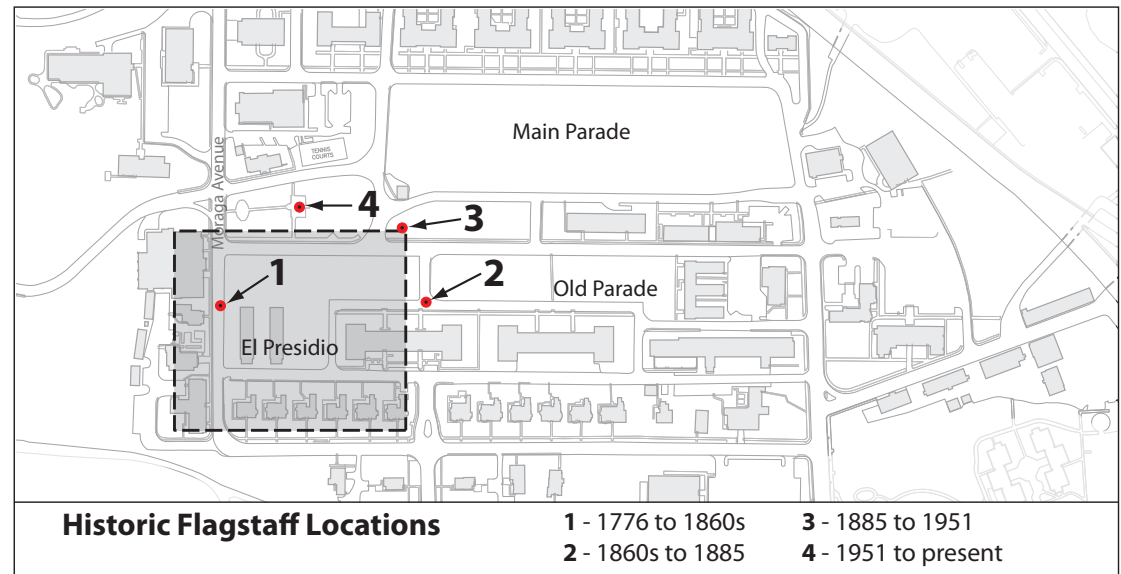


Figure 2.23  
Historic flagstaff locations of the Main Post.



Figure 2.25  
The third flagstaff location next to the headquarters building on the Old Parade Ground. Circa 1902. *GGNRA*.



Figure 2.26  
The setting of the fourth flagstaff in Pershing Square, 1951. *GGNRA*.



## C. Old Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations:

**C1** Building 34 was added after the period of significance and it is identified for removal. Consider removing and replacing it with a series of buildings that more closely emulate the size, style, and pattern of buildings that were present along the western edge of the Old Parade during the historic period in order to re-establish the historic separation between the Old and Main Parades.

Beginning in 1861 the Army constructed a series of single-story barracks and administrative buildings between Graham and Anza Streets that formed the western edge of the parade (today's Old Parade). These buildings existed until ca. 1950, when the Army removed them, leaving only Buildings 86 and 87 as a remnant of this configuration. Building 34 was constructed in 1968, and the formerly built site to its south remains empty. The historic buildings provided an important western edge for the Old Parade Ground and contributed to the separation from the Main Parade Ground. The removal of Building 34 provides an opportunity for new construction that more closely reflects the scale and pattern of historic buildings that existed on this site between ca. 1860 and 1950, and to reinforce the separation between the Old and Main Parades in both plan and elevation.

The intent of the treatment recommendation is to rehabilitate the original western edge of the Old Parade and to re-establish the visual and ground plane separation between the Old and Main



Figure 2.27

1893 photograph showing the buildings that previously fronted on the Old Parade Ground. New buildings in this location should have similar size and pattern. GGNRA.

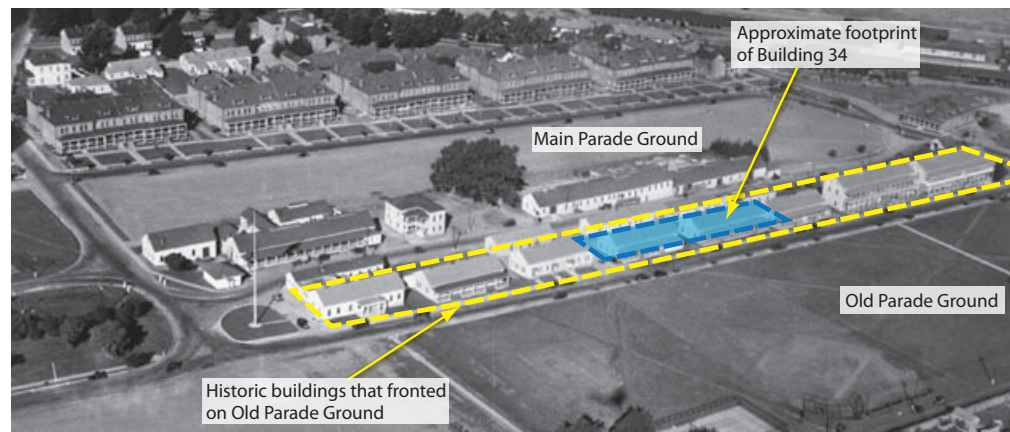
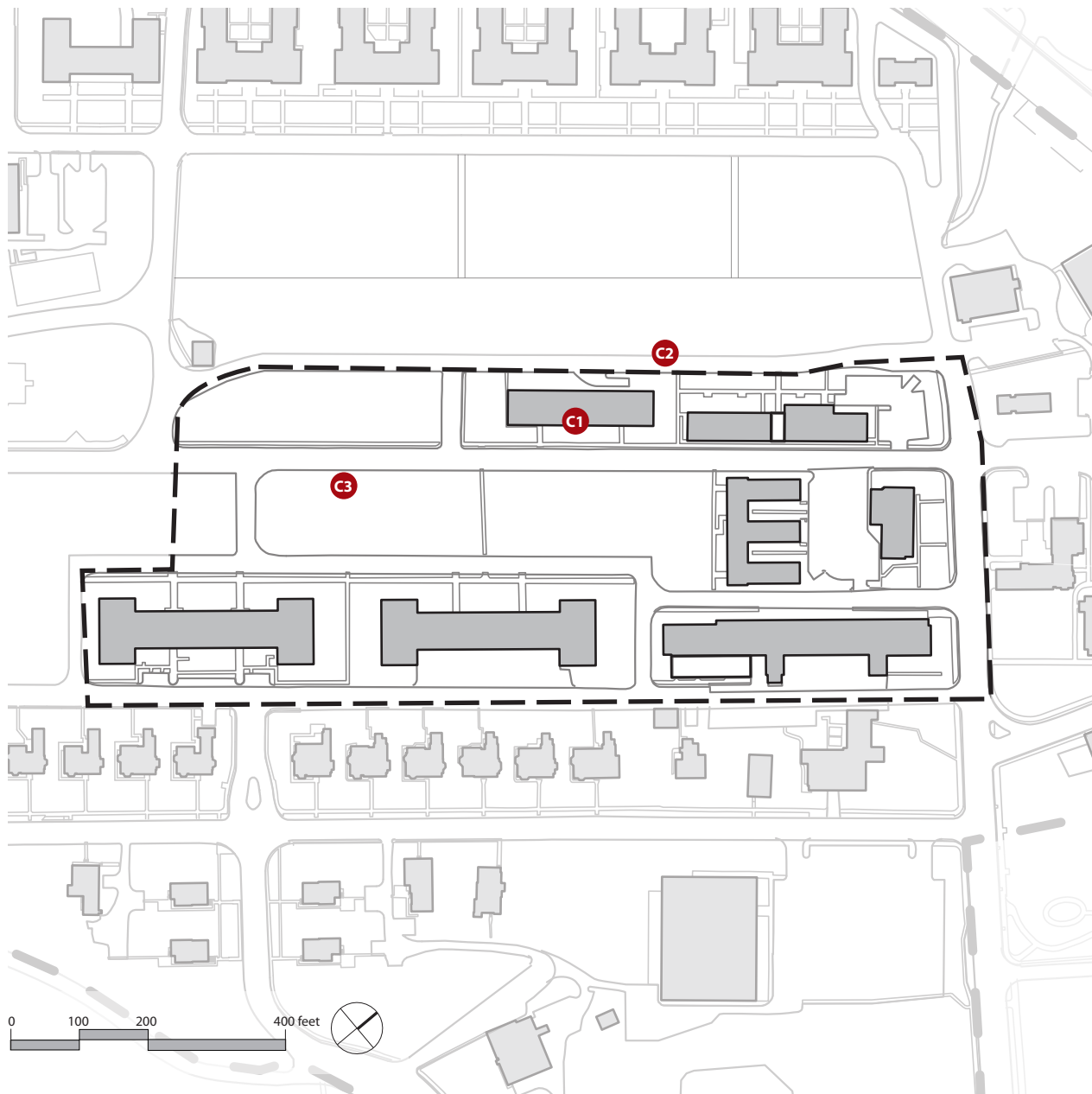


Figure 2.28

1928. Buildings that previously fronted on the Old Parade Ground are shown in relation to the footprint of Building 34. GGNRA.

Parades, which is an important character defining feature of the Main Post that has been eroded due to the loss of these buildings. New infill construction should comply with the Secretary

of the Interior's Standards & Guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes, which allow for "designing and installing new features which respect or acknowledge the historic



- C1** Building 34 was added after the period of significance and it is identified for removal. Consider removing and replacing it with a series of buildings that more closely emulate the size, style, and pattern of buildings that were present during the historic period in order to re-establish the historic separation between Old and Main Parades.
- C2** Re-establish the historic width and alignment of Anza Street and maintain it as a circulation corridor.
- C3** Consider removing fan palms on western side of old parade ground (along Graham Street) and restore the row of 13 Canary Island palms.

Figure 2.29  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Old Parade Ground

## Old Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)



Figure 2.30  
Existing Building 34 is proposed for removal.

spatial organization and land patterns” provided the “new design is compatible with the spatial organization and land patterns [of a historic landscape].”

### **C2 Re-establish the historic width and alignment of Anza Street and maintain it as a circulation corridor.**

The historic width and alignment of Anza Street that existed between 1864 and ca. 1950 has been eroded by the removal of the Graham Street barracks and associated buildings on the eastern edge of the Main Parade, and the conversion of the Main Parade into a parking lot. It is recommended to re-establish Anza Street’s visual identity as a historic Main Post street. Re-establish the historic width and alignment of Anza and select an appropriate surface treatment that is consistent with its historic use as a roadway.



Figure 2.31  
Historic photograph circa 1915 showing the prominence of Anza Street as a historic circulation feature. *PT*.

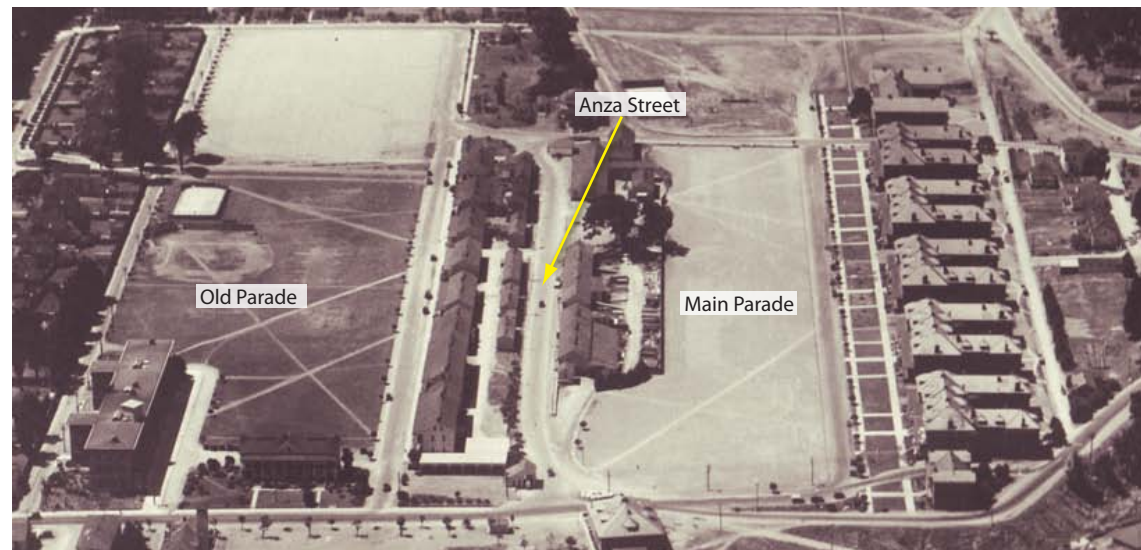


Figure 2.32  
Historic photograph circa 1920 showing Anza Street as a historic circulation feature. *PT*.



### *Old Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

#### **C3 Consider removing fan palms on western side of old parade ground (along Graham Street) and restore the row of 13 Canary Island palms.**

Thirteen majestic Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) were planted around 1941 on the west side of the Old Parade along Graham Street. In recent years fan palms have been planted in between the historic Canary Island palms. The fan palms should be removed because they are not the correct species and are not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards which call for replacement of missing vegetation in-kind if feasible. Four new Canary Island palms should be planted in the correct spacing to restore the row of thirteen palms. If possible, matched palms of similar size should be planted. Palms are easily moved and these can be relocated from other locations within the Presidio, or acquired elsewhere.



Figure 2.33  
Row of historic Canary Island palms along Graham Street edge of the Old Parade.

## D. Funston Avenue Treatment Recommendations:

### **D1 Consider rehabilitating the Alameda to more closely resemble conditions documented during the historic period.**

The Alameda was the ceremonial entry to the Presidio and the Main Post. It was located at the end of Presidio Boulevard between Funston Avenue and Mesa Street. It was established in the 1860s with the establishment of Officers' Row. It had a formal planting design and its park-like appearance contrasted with the bleak landscape beyond the Main Post. Prior to the construction of Building 39 in 1940, the path through the Alameda and across the parade ground led directly to the post headquarters building. Despite the presence of Building 39, the Alameda continued to function as a pedestrian area until c.1960 when it was converted for vehicular use.

Using historic photographs and other information, the Alameda could be restored through planting and ground treatment to better resemble its historic character as a ceremonial point of entry. Removal of vehicular traffic will enhance the historic appearance.



Figure 2.35

The Alameda in 2011. Its function as an entry to the Main Post ended with the construction of Building 39 in 1940.



Figure 2.34

Originally planted in the 1860s, the Alameda had matured into a formal park-like setting in the this 1880s view looking to the southeast. Surplus cannonballs, rendered obsolete by rifled artillery, were used to line the paths, adding to the formal atmosphere. *PT*.

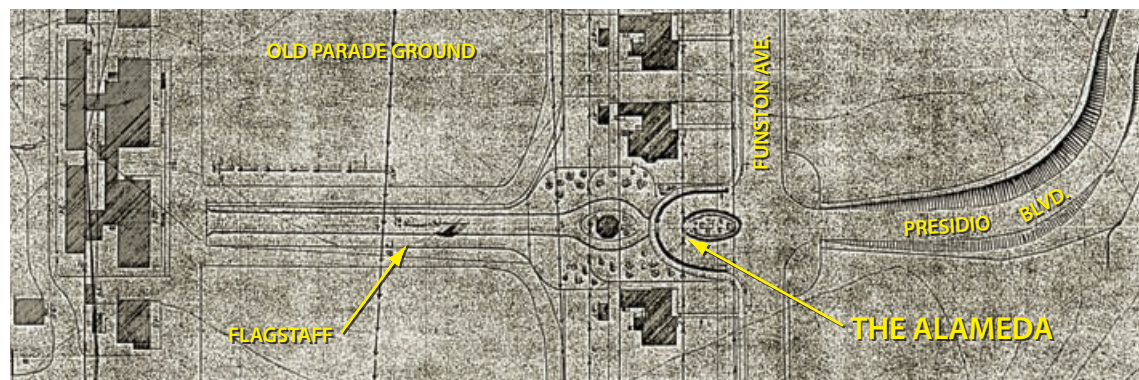
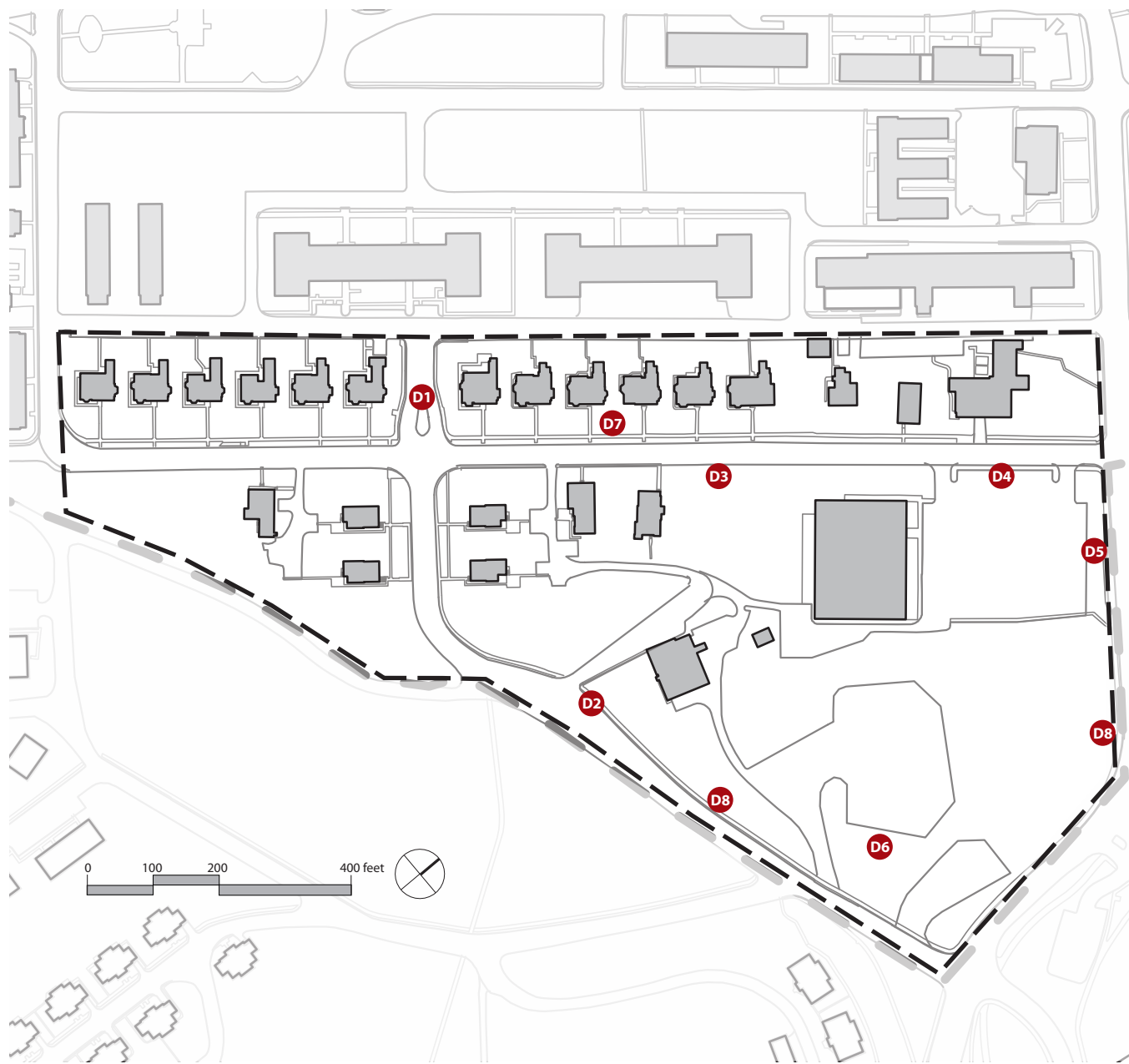


Figure 2.36

Detail from an 1880 map of the Presidio showing the Alameda. *GGNRA*.



- D1** Consider rehabilitating the Alameda to more closely resemble conditions documented during the historic period.
- D2** Re-establish the historic character of Presidio Boulevard by preserving historic street tree plantings on both sides of the road and consider restoring the 19th century curb line near the intersection with Martinez Street.
- D3** Continue planting of Monterey Cypress trees on east side of Funston Avenue to re-establish historic tree line.
- D4** Plant the east side of Funston Avenue with Monterey cypress to screen YMCA parking lot from Building 2. Note that this is an extension of D3.
- D5** Provide visual screening at Lincoln Boulevard to screen the YMCA parking lot from view.
- D6** Consider revealing portions of Tennessee Hollow channels to daylight the stream where feasible and restore riparian habitat/planting.
- D7** Rehabilitate the Funston Avenue landscape north of the Alameda to achieve a consistent landscape/streetscape for the historic "Officers' Row."
- D8** Maintain and rehabilitate the historic tree plantings along Lincoln and Presidio Boulevards.

Figure 2.37  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Funston Avenue



### *Funston Avenue Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

**D2 Re-establish the historic character of Presidio Boulevard by preserving historic street tree plantings on both sides of road, and consider restoring the 19th century curb line near the intersection with Martinez Street.**

Presidio Boulevard was the historic entry road into the Main Post area beginning in 1862. It was created as a curving, tree-lined entry drive. Much of the historic character is still evident today. To re-establish and preserve this historic character it is recommended to preserve (and rehabilitate as needed) the informal forested edges on both sides of Presidio Boulevard. The roadway near Martinez Street has been widened after the period of significance; consider restoring its 19th century width, alignment and planted character in this location.

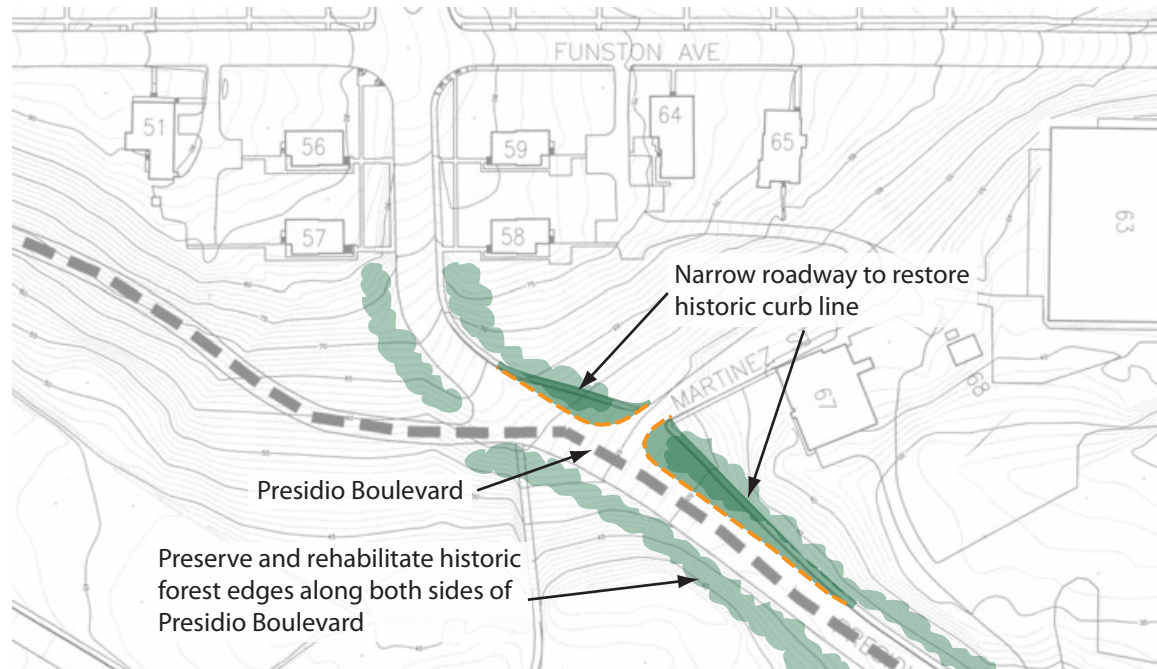


Figure 2.38

Plan view of Presidio Boulevard showing the area where paving could be removed and new curb and sidewalk added.



Figure 2.39

Presidio Boulevard, 1882. GGNRA.



Figure 2.40

Presidio Boulevard, circa 1890s. Presidio Trust.

### *Funston Avenue Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

#### **D3 Continue planting of Monterey Cypress trees on east side of Funston Avenue to re-establish historic tree line.**

A row of Monterey Cypress trees was planted along the east side of Funston Avenue around 1890. At the time it provided a defined edge to the developed part of the Presidio. Several of the original trees remain and the Trust has replaced several of the missing trees with cypress in recent years. It is recommended to re-establish this edge to the east side of Funston Avenue.

#### **D4 Plant the east side of Funston Avenue with Monterey cypress to screen YMCA parking lot from Building 2.**

The row of Monterey Cypress trees that existed historically will also act as a screen for the non-contributing parking lot. Note that this is an extension of D3.

#### **D5 Provide visual screening at Lincoln Boulevard to screen the north side of the YMCA parking lot from view.**

A planted screen of large shrubs or small trees is recommended to screen the non-contributing parking lot from Lincoln Boulevard.

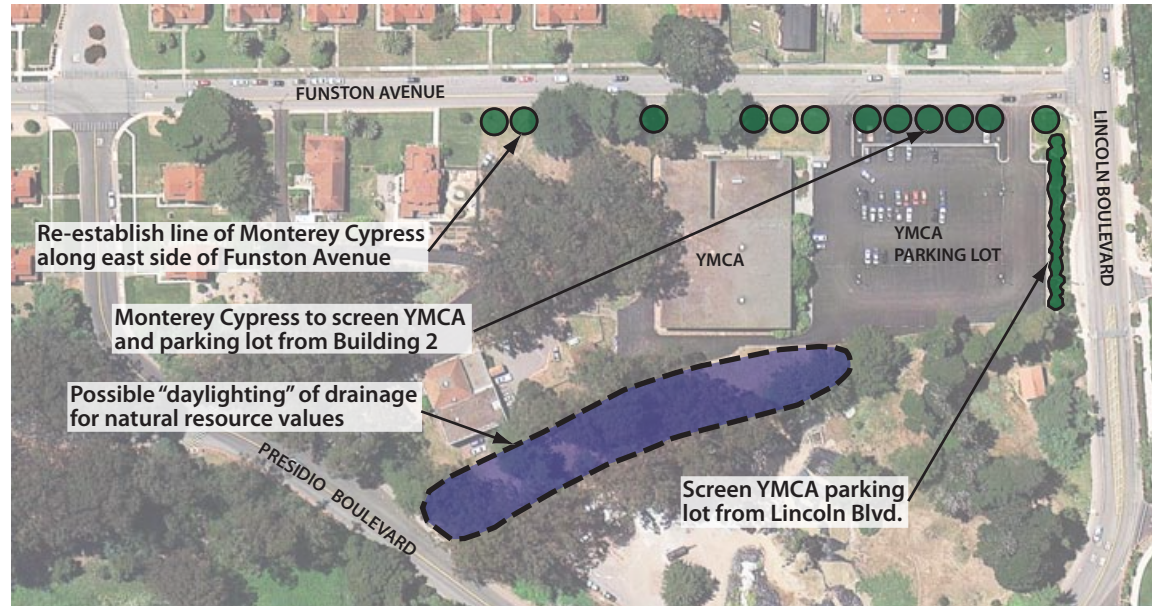


Figure 2.41

Treatment recommendations for the eastern part of the Funston Avenue cluster area.

#### **D6 Consider revealing portions of Tennessee Hollow channels to daylight the stream, where feasible, and restore riparian habitat/planting.**

This is a continuation of the Tennessee Hollow restoration that was presented in the *Presidio Trust Management Plan*. Although it is done primarily to improve natural resource values, daylighting the stream will also restore the open condition of the drainage during the early part of the period of significance.



Figure 2.42

Row of cypress trees (right) planted on south side of Funston Avenue. Some are still extant today. Circa 1898. GGNRA.



### *Funston Avenue Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

#### **D7 Rehabilitate the Funston Avenue landscape north of the Alameda to achieve a consistent landscape/streetscape for the historic “Officers’ Row”.**

In 2006, the Trust rehabilitated the landscape of “Upper” Funston Avenue (between Moraga and Alameda) to its historic appearance in ca. 1920. This work included the restoration of missing palms, re-establishment of a hedge row along the sidewalk, adjustments to the walks for access considerations, and period-appropriate foundation plantings. Rehabilitation of the “Lower” Funston Avenue landscape (between the Alameda and Building 3) should be undertaken in order to unify the row of Officers’ quarters built here between 1862 and 1870.



Figure 2.43

The Funston Avenue streetscape is one of the most significant and intact cultural landscapes in the Presidio. *PT*.



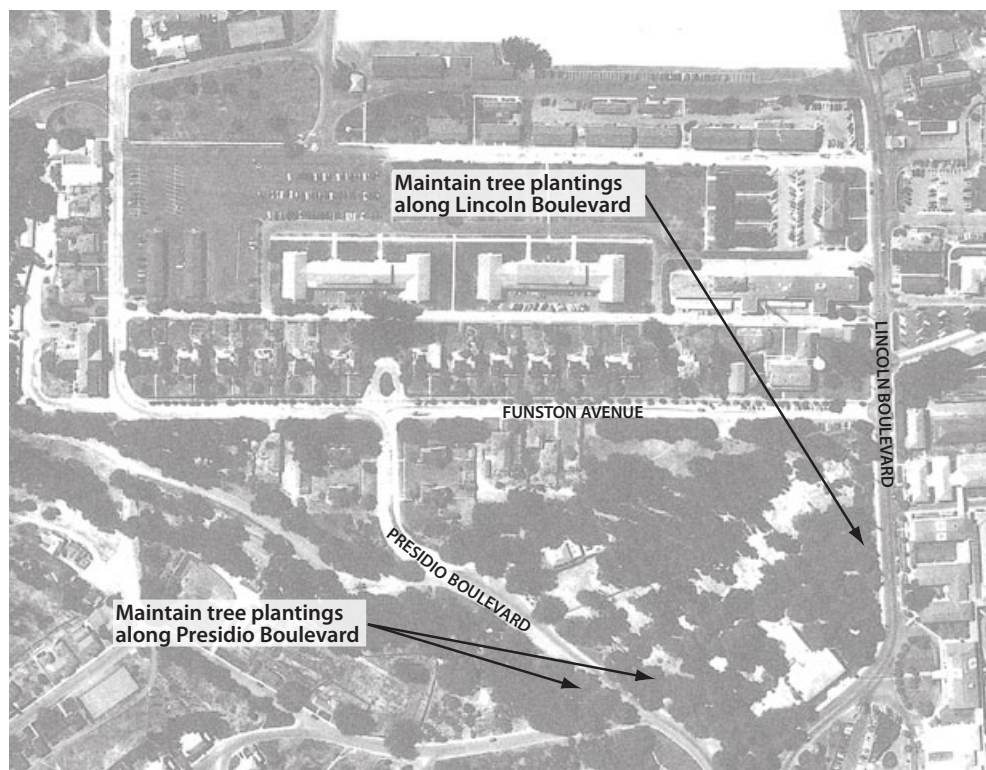


Figure 2.44

Treatment recommendations for the eastern part of the Funston Avenue cluster area. Photo: aerial 1948. *PT*.

### **D8 Maintain and rehabilitate the historic tree plantings along Lincoln and Presidio Boulevards.**

During the period of significance, this area, currently known as the Dust Bowl, was heavily planted by the Army, with eucalyptus on the west side of Tennessee Hollow and Monterey cypress on the east side. These trees defined this corner of the Main Post and helped differentiate it from the Letterman Hospital area and created an entry gateway. It is important to maintain the trees that line both roads to preserve the historic character of this area.

## E. Main Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations:

**E1 Remove remaining surface parking from the Main Parade Ground and the Old Parade Ground to reduce the impact of modern vehicles on the landscape.**

During most of the historic period, the parade grounds were maintained as granular surfaces for training and drills (the exception being the lower Old Parade which was turfed). Around 1940, the upper portion of the Old Parade Ground was paved with asphalt and striped for vehicle parking. The same treatment was done to the Main Parade Ground around 1950.

The use of these spaces as vehicle parking lots detracts from the historic character and historic uses. The key character defining feature of the parade grounds is their open, expansive nature. Visitors cannot experience this if they are filled with cars.

The Main Post Update and previous Presidio planning documents have called for removal of surface parking at the parade grounds ground and part of that project has recently been implemented. Approximately two thirds of the asphalt parking has been removed from the Main Parade as of 2011. It is recommended to continue with removal of the remaining parking in future phases as additional satellite parking is built around the Main Post.

Although the Main Parade Ground was not consistently turfed during the historic period, this treatment is compatible and consistent with the Secretary's Standards for rehabilitation given that property has an adaptive use as a park.



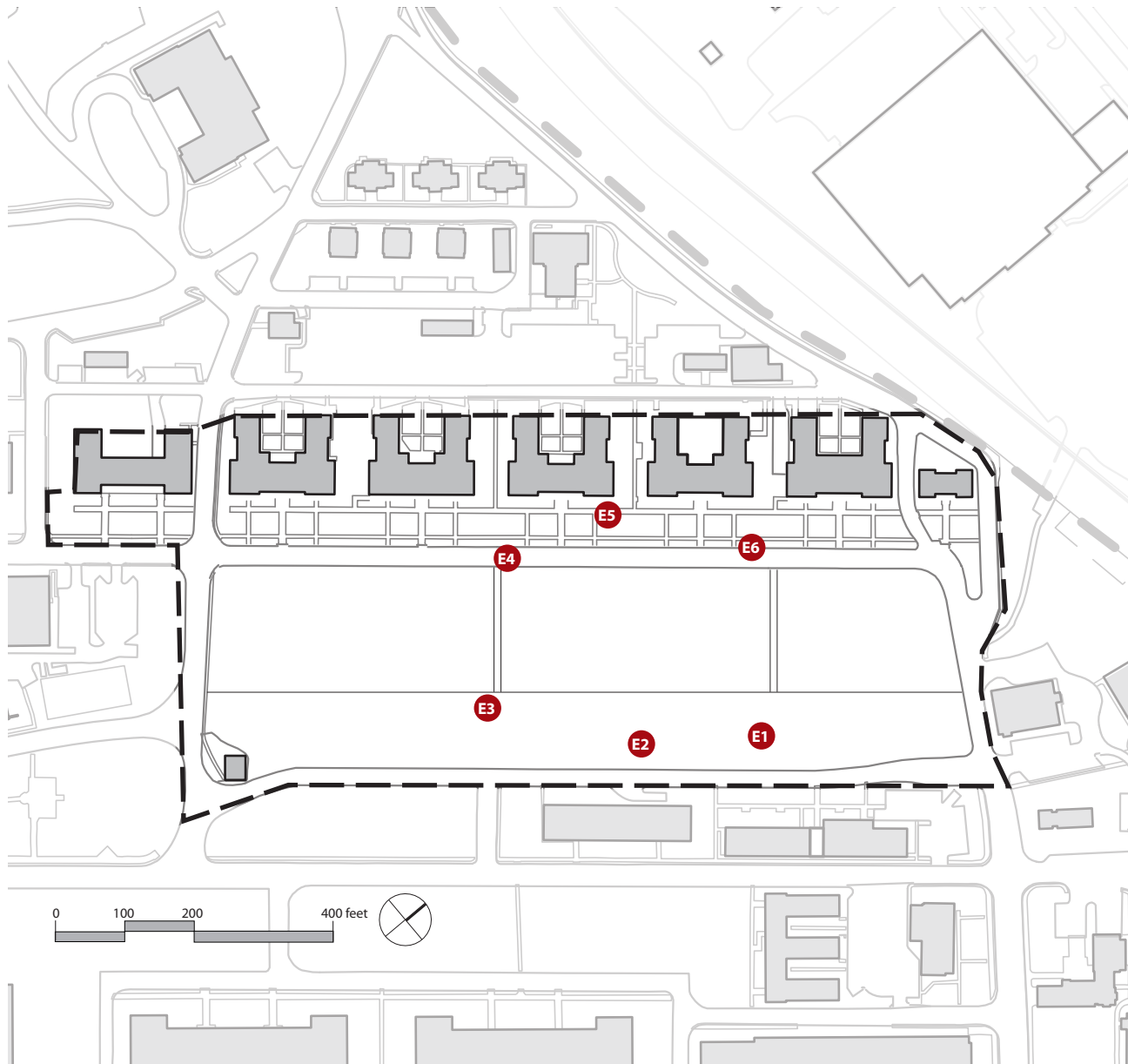
Figure 2.45

The open, expansive character of the Main Parade ground, and its granular surface, is evident in this view circa 1915. GGNRA.



Figure 2.46

Part of the Main Parade had seasonal grass for a short period as seen in this photograph circa 1900. The grass was likely removed when Montgomery Street was improved. After that the Main Parade surface was compacted earth until it was paved with asphalt in 1949 or 1950. GGNRA.



- E1** Remove remaining surface parking from the Main Parade Ground to reduce the impact of modern vehicles on the landscape.
- E2** Define the eastern edge of the Main Parade (west of Anza) through structures or landscaping to mark its original non-rectilinear configuration.
- E3** Preserve the Centennial and Bicentennial heritage trees.
- E4** Preserve and rehabilitate the Montgomery Street landscape/streetscape to restore the historically uniform character of the landscape.
- E5** Preserve muster walks and sidewalks. Rehabilitate as needed.
- E6** Use repetitive patterns of streetlights to reinforce uniformity.

Figure 2.47  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Main Parade Ground



## Main Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)

### **E2 Define the eastern edge of the Main Parade (west of Anza) through structures or landscaping to mark the parade ground's original non-rectilinear configuration.**

The barracks and administrative buildings that fronted the western edge to the Old Parade beginning in 1861 were serviced by a series of back-of-house structures located on either side of Anza. When the Main Parade was constructed beginning in 1893, these buildings and their associated landscaping remained, forming an irregular, informal edge to the eastern side of the Main Parade Ground. The Main Parade, therefore, was never a fully-realized rectilinear form until after the period of significance (ca. 1950) when the Graham and Anza Street buildings were removed and the Main Parade was paved for parking.

The objective of this treatment recommendation is to provide a defined eastern edge to the Main Parade Ground, to re-establish the non-rectilinear configuration it had during the period of significance, and to provide visual and ground plane separation from the Old Parade Ground.

Any redevelopment of this space along Anza Avenue should be done with buildings or landscaping that reflects the scale, shape, and size of the historic buildings that formerly

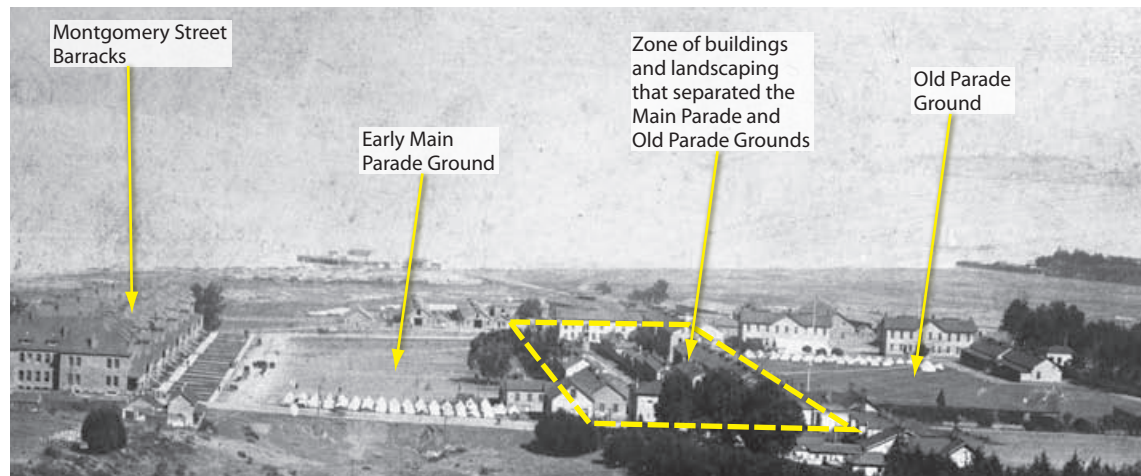


Figure 2.48

Historic photograph circa 1898 that shows the buildings and landscaping that separated the Main Parade and Old Parade Grounds. Any new development in this zone should reflect the scale, shape, and size of the historic buildings. GGNRA.

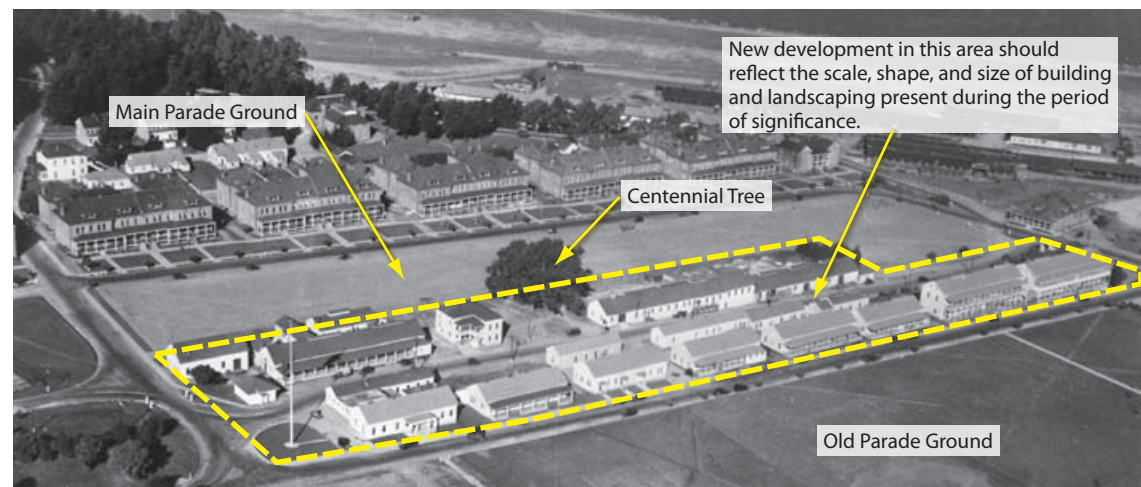


Figure 2.49

Historic photograph circa 1928. GGNRA.

occupied that area. The treatment of Anza and the eastern edge of the Main Parade should complement the treatment of the western edge of the Old Parade, as detailed in treatment recommendation C1.

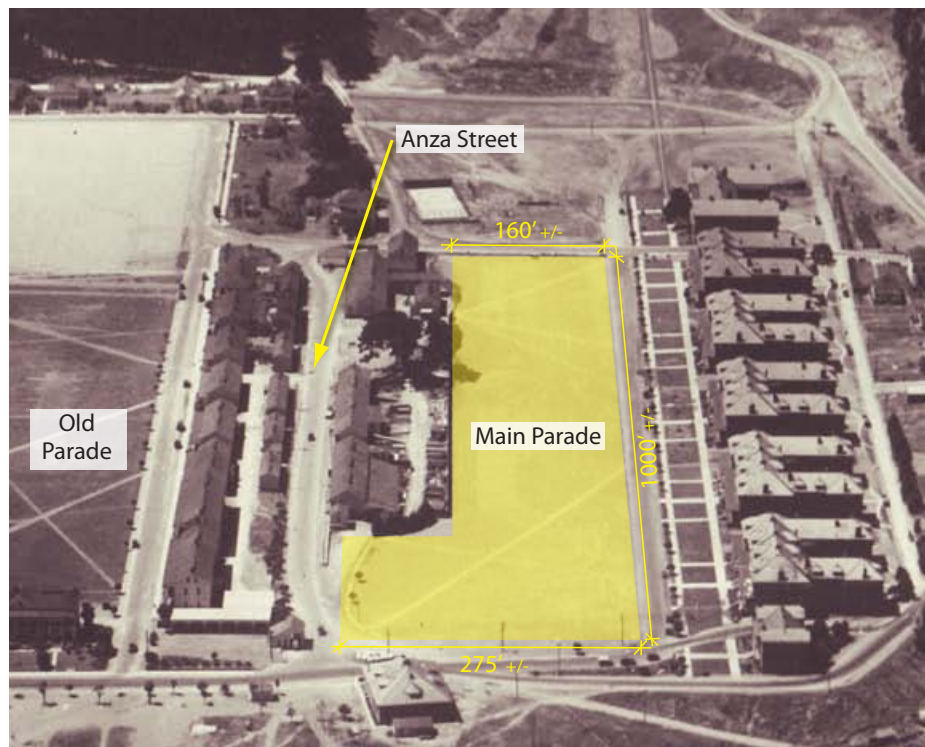


Figure 2.50  
Historic photograph, circa 1928, shows historic dimensions of Main Parade Ground prior to demolition of buildings along west side of Anza. GGNRA.

## *Main Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

### **E3 Preserve the Centennial and Bicentennial heritage trees.**

The Centennial Tree is a eucalyptus tree that was planted in 1876 to commemorate the centennial of the nation. A cypress tree was planted in 1976 to commemorate the nation's bicentennial. Although the Bicentennial tree post-dates the period of significance, both trees are considered heritage trees and should be preserved. When the Centennial Tree reaches the end of its life, consider planting another commemorative tree at this location.



Figure 2.52  
The Centennial in 1936. GGNRA.

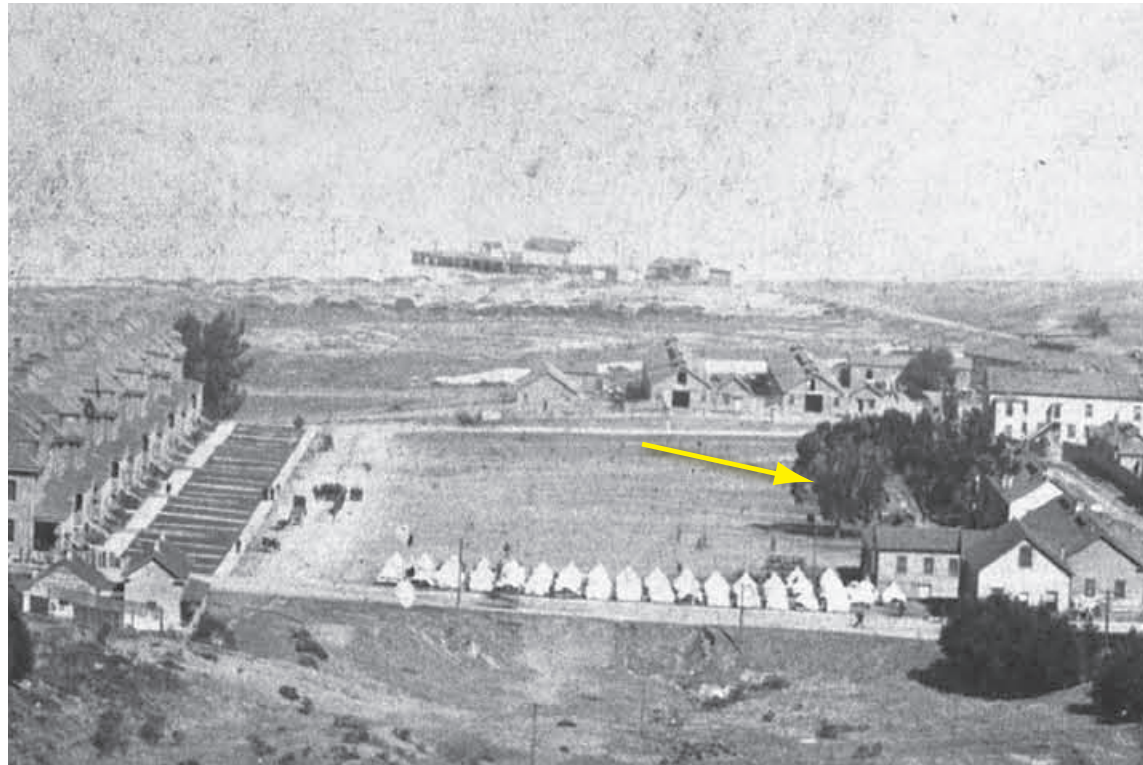


Figure 2.51  
The Centennial Tree seen in a photograph circa 1898. GGNRA.



## *Main Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)*

### **E4 Preserve and rehabilitate the Montgomery Street landscape/streetscape to restore the historically uniform character of the landscape.**

The Montgomery Street streetscape includes several important components: The facades of the barracks (Buildings 100 to 105), the concrete walks and turf panels in front of the barracks, street trees, foundation plantings, and lights and utility poles. With the exception of the building facades, these features have changed over time including during the period of significance. The one constant has been the uniformity of the streetscape at any one point in time. The re-introduction of evenly spaced trees in their historic locations, consistent foundation plantings and streetlights will reinforce the rhythm and discipline evident in the Army's design pattern.

The Army planted trees along Montgomery Street and the easternmost sidewalk in a distinctive, regular pattern (4 trees per building) sometime before 1915. Prior to this time (1895-ca. 1915) there were no trees in this location. Until World War II the trees (likely black acacia) were pruned and kept small in form and had only a small impact on the streetscape. When the pruning regimen ceased during the war, the trees grew to full form and had a much stronger visual impact on the streetscape. Today there are only a few remnant trees of differing sizes, resulting in an irregular planting pattern. It is recommended to consider removing the existing trees and replant with an appropriate species, matched in size, in

their historic locations. The selected tree should ideally be a broadleaf evergreen that will stay small (around 20' maximum height) to not block views the barracks facades. Another acceptable option would be to have no street trees along Montgomery Street in order to emulate the condition that existed from 1895 to ca. 1915.

### **E5 Preserve muster walks and sidewalks. Rehabilitate as needed.**

The regular pattern of concrete muster walks and sidewalks along Montgomery street is an important character defining feature that should be preserved and rehabilitated as needed. The historic sidewalk alignments should be treated as the primary concrete pathways. If new paths are needed in addition to the historic pathways, these should be considered secondary and treated with different materials and textures to distinguish them from the primary historic paths. Changes required for accessible improvements including path widths and elevations should be compatible with historic designs.

### **E6 Use repetitive patterns of streetlights to reinforce the historic condition of uniformity.**

The location and type of streetlight and utility poles have changed over time as technology has advanced. If needed, new or replacement streetlights should reinforce the historic condition of uniformity in the landscape through regular spacing and placement.



Circa 1900. No street trees, regular light pole spacing. *PT*.



1906. Goose-neck light pole is seen behind the flag (similar light poles are also seen in other Presidio locations). *PT*.



1939. Clipped street trees on Montgomery Street are kept small by regular pruning. *GGNRA*.

Figure 2.53  
Montgomery Avenue Streetscape. *GGNRA*.

*Main Parade Ground Treatment Recommendations (continued)*



1930. Street trees are clipped and kept small in form. Regularly spaced goose-neck light poles are also evident. GGNRA.



1941. On the eve of World War II, the trees are clipped, controlling their form to maintain as small trees. PT.



1936. The street trees appear to have been removed in this aerial photograph. They were apparently replanted within one or two years. The regular pattern of concrete walks can also be seen in this photo. PT.



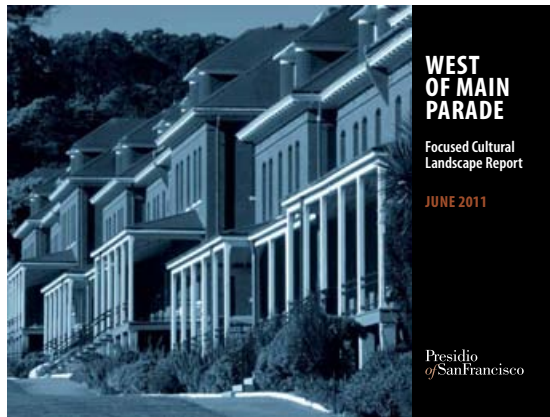
1945. The street trees were apparently not clipped during the war, and grew into larger trees with natural forms. The regular spacing is still evident. PT.

Figure 2.54

Montgomery Avenue Streetscape photos.

## F. West of Main Parade Treatment Recommendations:

Treatment recommendations for the West of Main Parade area are covered in the separate document *West of Main Parade Focused Cultural Landscape Report*, June 2011.





## G. Main Post Bluff Treatment Recommendations:

**G1** Ensure that new designs for areas affected by the construction of Presidio Parkway are compatible with the historic features of the Main Post and preserve or enhance historic views from the Main Post to the bay.

The landscape of the Main Post Bluff will be dramatically altered by the construction of the new cut-and-cover tunnel, portal and removal of historic landscape features associated with Doyle Drive/Presidio Parkway project.

The landscape north of the existing bluff edge (north of non-historic Building 211 and French Court) will be entirely new, consisting of level fill on top of the new cut-and-cover tunnels; the new bluff face will seek to emulate the historic bluff landform and planted character. Although it will be new, the replacement landscape design and the site furnishings on the new Main Post Bluff tunneltop should be compatible with the historic character of the adjacent Main Post. Design of this area should be informed by the historic patterns of development, orientation and location of historic buildings and circulation corridors, relationship with adjacent landscape features (especially the Main Parade) and the primacy of the two remaining historic buildings: the Guardhouse (210) and Fire Station (218).

Any new construction on the new bluff top should be deferential to remaining historic buildings and features, and be oriented, scaled and sited to preserve, enhance and frame views from the Main Post to the bay. Existing trees along Bank Street



Figure 2.55

This view from the 1920s shows the Main Post Bluff area prior to the construction of Doyle Drive. The slope between the Main Post and Crissy Field includes several informal pedestrian paths. *PT.*

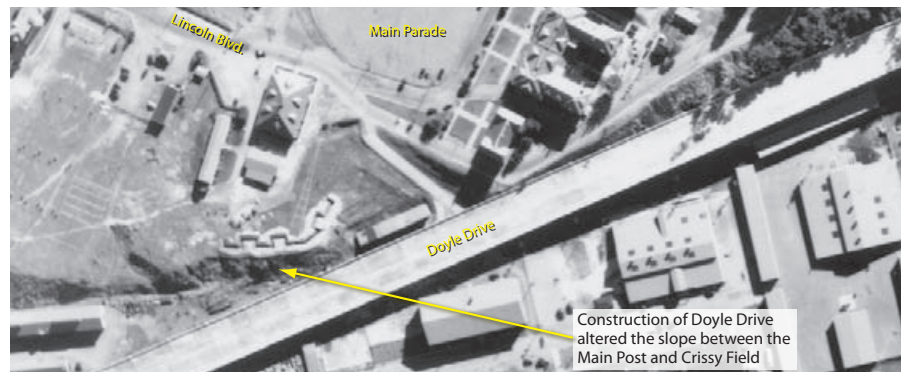


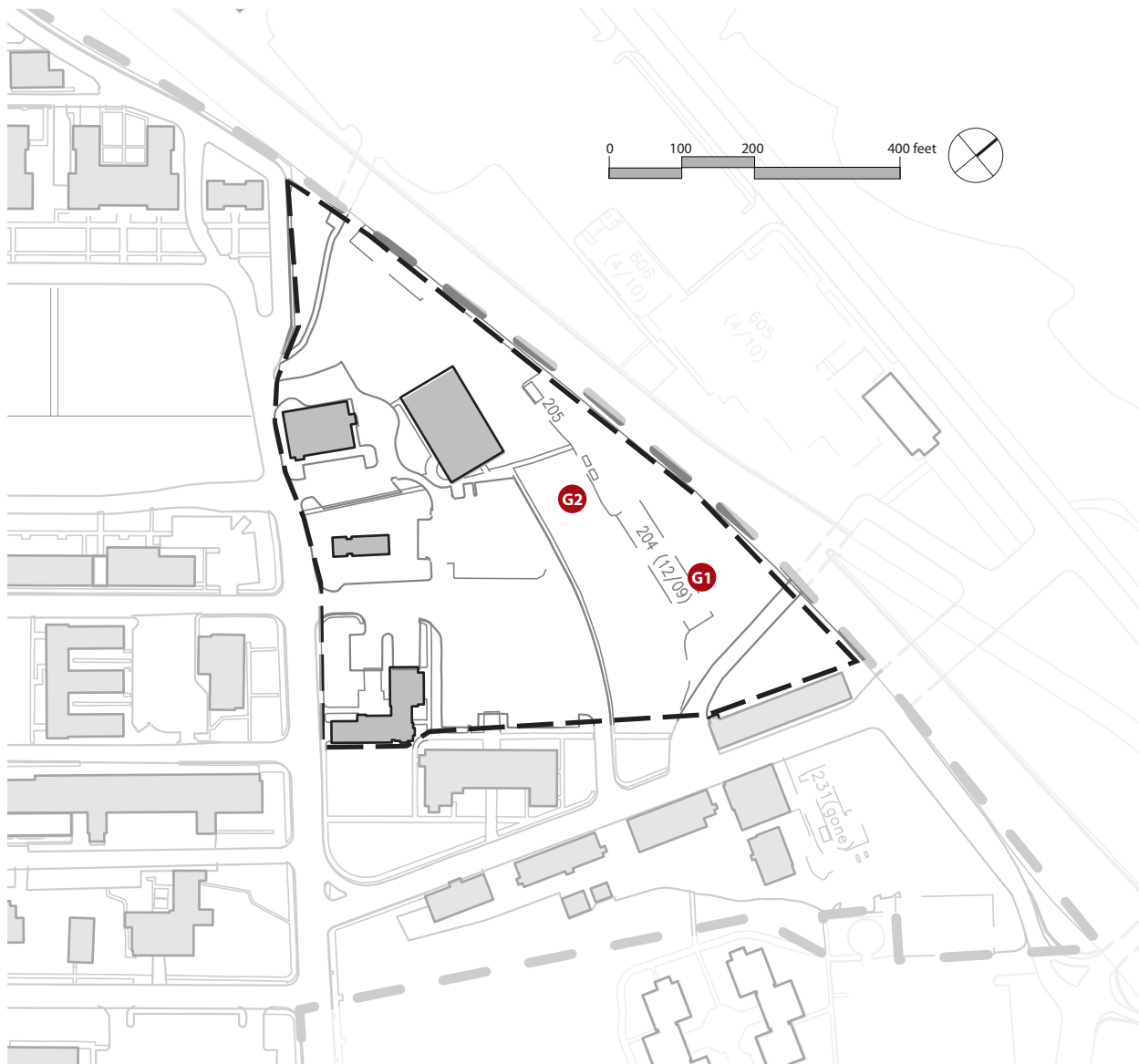
Figure 2.56

The construction of Doyle Drive altered the slope area between the Main Post and Crissy Field as seen in this 1936 aerial photograph. The Presidio Parkway project may restore the slope. *PT.*

will likely be removed by the construction. Any remaining trees or planting of replacement trees should frame, but not inhibit views from the Main Post to the bay.

**G2** Consider re-establishing north-south pedestrian connections that historically tied the Main Post to Crissy Field.

As seen in the 1920s photograph of the Main Post Bluff area, prior to the construction of Doyle Drive the slope between the Main Post and Crissy field had several informal pedestrian paths. The Presidio Parkway project will provide new opportunities for the re-establishment of pedestrian connections between the Main Post and Crissy Field.



- G1** Ensure that new designs for areas affected by the construction of Presidio Parkway are compatible with the historic features of the Main Post and preserve or enhance historic views from the Main Post to the bay.
- G2** Consider re-establishing north-south pedestrian connections that historically tied the Main Post to Crissy Field.

Figure 2.57  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Main Post Bluff

## H. Halleck Street Treatment Recommendations:

**H1 Explore design solutions along Halleck Street to improve pedestrian safety while preserving the utilitarian feel of the warehouse district.**

Parts of Halleck Street have no sidewalks which is appropriate for the service functions of this district. The utilitarian look of Halleck Street should be preserved, but pedestrian safety should be addressed. Instead of curbs and sidewalks, bollards, striping, and other methods should be used to demark pedestrian spaces from the vehicular areas of the street.

**H2 Ensure that new designs for areas affected by the construction of Presidio Parkway are compatible with the historic features of the Main Post.**

The construction of the Presidio Parkway will have an impact on lower Halleck Street where the tunnel portion of the parkway will pass. Designs are still being developed, but to the extent feasible, the historic character of Halleck Street should be preserved. Design details and site furnishings should be compatible with the historic character and consistent with those used elsewhere on Halleck Street and the Main Post.



Figure 2.58

Halleck Street looking north towards the bay. The utilitarian support functions required truck access for loading and generally did not have sidewalks.



Figure 2.59

The large concrete retaining wall along upper Halleck Street has significant cracks. Evaluate the wall for potential rehabilitation or consider a compatible replacement option.

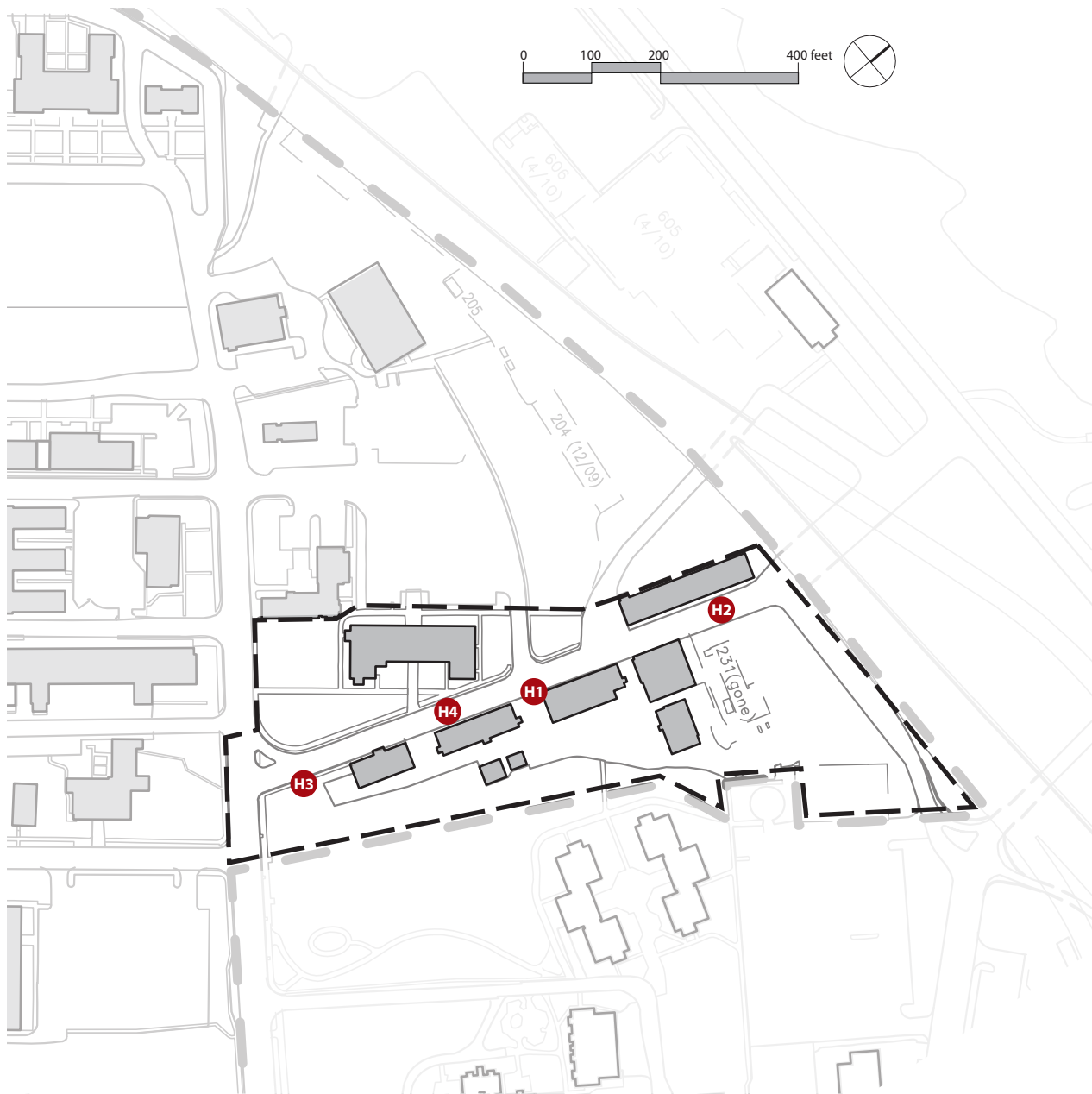
**H3 Consider options for rehabilitation or compatible replacement of the damaged concrete wall on east side of Halleck Street.**

The large concrete retaining wall along the southeast edge of Halleck Street is damaged with large cracks. An evaluation should be made of the options for rehabilitating the existing wall, or replacing with compatible new wall. A wood fence may have also existed here earlier in the historic period. If this can be documented, a new wood fence may also be an appropriate option.

**H4 Maintain historic north-south pedestrian connections to tie Main Post to Crissy Field along Halleck Street.**

Halleck Street has historically provided an important connection between the Main Post and Crissy Field. This function should be preserved for both vehicles and pedestrians. The pedestrian route should provide safety enhancements while preserving the historic character of the Halleck Street corridor. The visual connection will be enhanced with the removal of the Doyle Drive viaduct.





- H1** Explore design solutions along Halleck Street to improve pedestrian safety while preserving the utilitarian feel of the warehouse district.
- H2** Ensure that new designs for areas affected by the construction of Presidio Parkway are compatible with the historic features of the Main Post.
- H3** Consider options for rehabilitation or compatible replacement of the damaged concrete wall on east side of Halleck Street.
- H4** Maintain historic north-south pedestrian connections to tie Main Post to Crissy Field along Halleck Street.

Figure 2.60  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Halleck Street

## I. Community District Treatment Recommendations:

**I1 Consider rehabilitating and re-establishing the rows of trees that lined the north and south edges of Moraga Avenue between Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard during the end of the period of significance.**

Moraga Avenue became an important route through the Main Post following the construction of the Presidio Theatre (Building 99) in 1939. Street tree planting was added late in the period of significance, with some trees still existing. Consider replanting trees to re-establish the formal streetscape character that western Moraga Avenue had at the end of the period of significance.

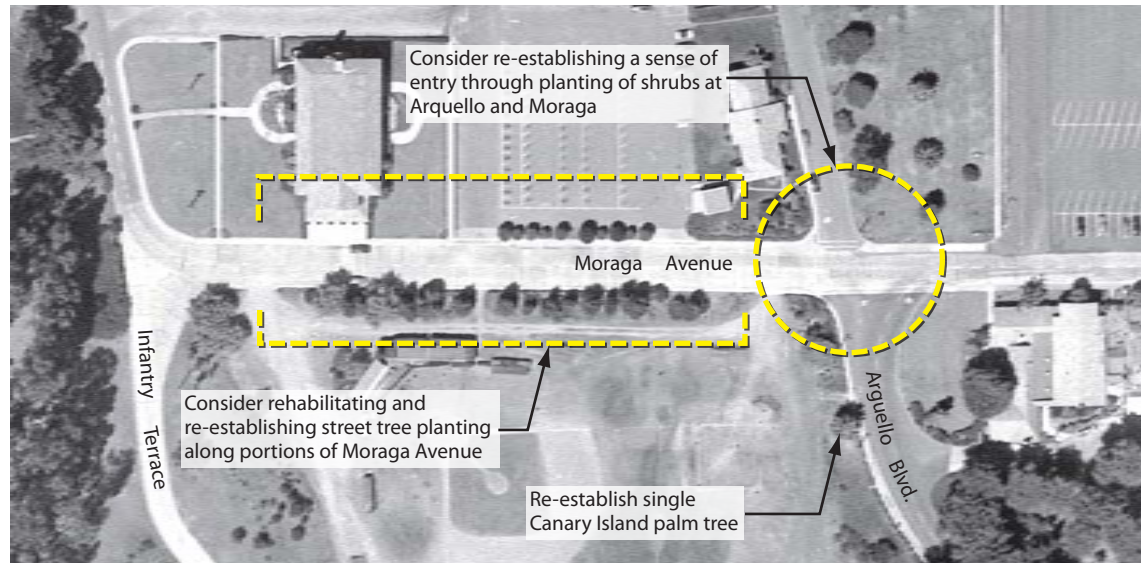


Figure 2.61  
1948 aerial photograph. PT.

**I2 Consider re-establishing the sense of entry gateway at Arguello Boulevard and Moraga Avenue by massing shrubs.**

The Arguello Boulevard intersection with Moraga Avenue is one of the major gateways into the Main Post. A sense of gateway can be created through the re-establishment of shrub planting and possibly small accent trees near this intersection.

**I3 Consider re-establishing the single Canary Island Palm planted on the west side of Arguello Blvd. near Moraga, during the period of significance.**

This signature palm tree may have been planted sometime prior to 1930.

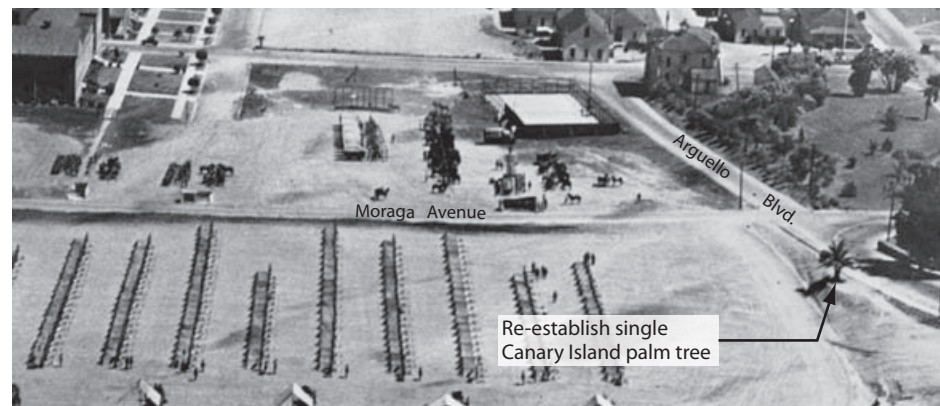
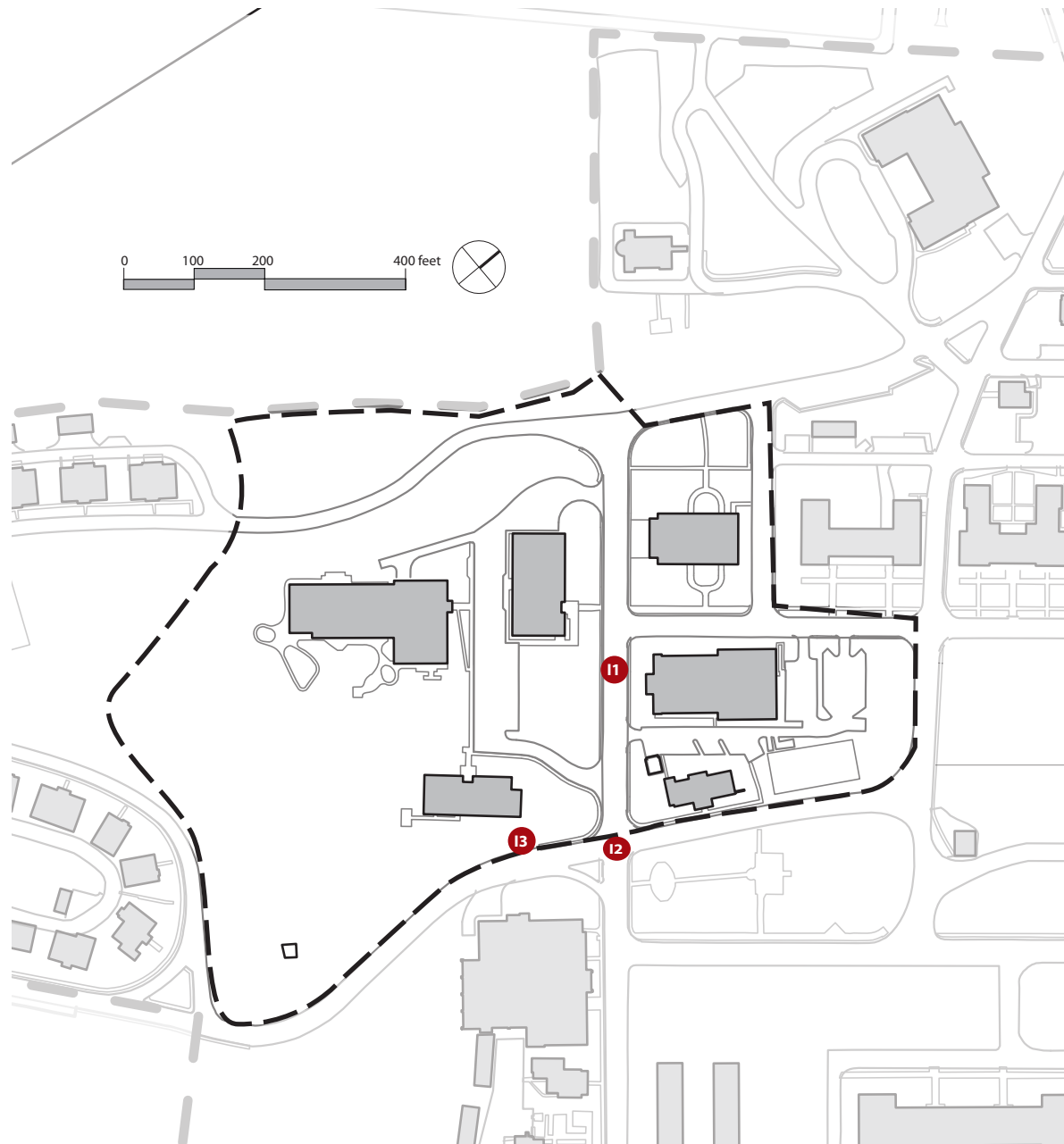


Figure 2.62  
1931 aerial photograph. GGRNA.



- I1** Consider rehabilitating and re-establishing the rows of trees that lined the north and south edges of Moraga Avenue between Infantry Terrace and Arguello Boulevard during the end of the period of significance.
- I2** Consider re-establishing the sense of entry gateway at Arguello Boulevard and Moraga Avenue by massing shrubs.
- I3** Consider re-establishing the single Canary Island Palm planted on the west side of Arguello Blvd. near Moraga, during the period of significance.

Figure 2.63  
Summary of Treatment Recommendations  
Community District











1875. USAMHI.



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# Project Team

## **Presidio Trust**

34 Graham Street  
San Francisco, CA 94129

Chandler McCoy, Associate Director for Planning  
Michael Lamb, Historic Landscape Architect  
Rob Thomson, Historic Preservation Manager

## **Royston Hanamoto Alley & Abey**

225 Miller Avenue  
Mill Valley, CA 94149

Douglas Nelson, Principal  
Kerri Liljegren  
Tony Esterbrooks  
Tara McIntire

## ***Acknowledgements***

Amanda Williford, NPS-GGNRA Park Archives & Records Center  
Barbara Janis, Presidio Trust Library & Records



