

Chapter 3. Existing Conditions Assessment

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Introduction

The cultural landscape of Alcatraz Island is a palimpsest of extensive heritage resources related to the development and use of the Island for military defense, navigation, as a military prison and Federal penitentiary, and from its occupation by American Indians for nineteen months.

A site survey (conducted in May 2009) recorded the existing condition of the Island's cultural landscape. Documented features include spatial organization, circulation, topography, land use, views and vistas, natural systems, buildings and structures, and vegetation. This inventory was undertaken to better understand the Island's cultural landscape as a whole, and the individual features that contribute to its historic character. These features are organized and presented by landscape character areas. They are presented as tables with photographs following each table. Photographs are presented sequentially and are identified by figure numbers listed in the table. Detailed plans of existing conditions are located at the end of the chapter.

Archeological resources, buried elements not visible, are located throughout Alcatraz Island. These resources have historical value and reveal significant information about the cultural landscape. The information on archeological features has been provided by Park Archeologist Leo R. Barker. Resources also include building remnants and other visible resources and are presented under these categories.

The condition of each of the Island's cultural landscape features are evaluated. The following criteria were used to evaluate condition:

- GOOD** – These features of the landscape that do not require intervention; only minor or routine maintenance is needed at this time.
- FAIR** – Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention; if intervention is deferred, the feature will require extensive attention in a few years.
- POOR** – Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged, or presents a hazardous condition; due to the level of deterioration, damage, or danger the feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

Cultural Landscape Features

Alcatraz Island's existing conditions are organized by landscape characteristics that describe its specific character and that relate to its development.¹ The Island as a whole is described by spatial organization, which is the result of the interrelationship of its topography, circulation, land use and views and vistas.

Spatial Organization is the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations of Alcatraz Island. Clusters of buildings, topographic forms and circulation routes all define space on the Island. Spatial organization is evaluated with topography, circulation, and views and vistas due to their inter-relationship in creating a distinct character.

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features and orientation, and is evaluated as part of spatial organization. Topography includes the level plateau of the parade ground, the excavated roadbed of the main road, and the three terraces of the Summit.

Land Use describes the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape and organize it as a result of human interaction, such as the prison facilities on the Summit and the cluster of industrial uses in the Industries.

Historic Buildings are those that are either currently or were historically habitable, including the Main Prison, Guardhouse Complex, Model Industries, and New Industries buildings. Structures that have burned but still have walls, such as the Warden's House and the Post Exchange, are also evaluated as buildings.

Historic Structures are the smaller non-habitable buildings and those structures that provide functional purposes other than sheltering human activity, such as guard towers, the tool shed, and the Stockade/Recreation Yard, as well as taller retaining walls along the main road, fortification walls, and foundations of ruined buildings.

Historic Small-Scale Features are the human scaled elements that provide detail and diversity for functional needs and aesthetic concerns. These include smaller retaining walls, utility-related features such as those for drainage, light poles and fixtures, fire hydrants, fences and gates, railings, staircases and sidewalks, and garden beds.

Vegetation includes all plant material, whether indigenous or introduced to the Alcatraz Island. The Island had little vegetation prior to 1852, and all extant trees, plantings and garden areas represent cultural adaptations of the landscape.

Archeological Features are the ruins, traces or deposited artifacts in a landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The identification of archeological features is provided by Leo Barker, park archeologist.²

¹ Page et al.: 53

² Barker 2009

Natural Systems are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the Island, including directional winds that buffet the Island, lack of fresh water, and the steep topography of the rocky island.

Landscape Character Areas

Alcatraz Island is organized into five landscape character areas (character areas). Each character area is defined by its physical qualities—topography, type and concentration of cultural resources, and land uses visible through landscape features. The boundary of each character area is based on the existing condition of the characteristics and features that define and illustrate the significance of the landscape.³

The boundaries of character areas represent a continuum of subtle change. In some areas demarcations such as fences, walls or vegetation, were used because they are easy to locate. The following character areas have been identified for Alcatraz Island (Figure 3-1).

Summit

The Summit represents the highest elevation on Alcatraz Island, and has historically been the setting for its most important buildings and structures. Topographically, the Summit consists of three stepped terraces. Proceeding from south to north, it encompasses the Lighthouse, Eagle Plaza, Main Prison and its associated fenced area, Stockade/Recreation Yard, Water Tower and cistern. It also extends down the slope from the cistern to include the catwalk's foundation remnants.

Wharf

The Wharf serves as the main entry for Alcatraz Island and is where boats land and deliver passengers and supplies to the Island. It includes the present-day dock, barracks and the Ranger Dock Office and the NPS restroom. The Wharf extends to the Agave Walk on the south, and to the slope above the Fortified Barracks.

Main Road and East and West Shoreline

The Main Road is the primary circulation system for Alcatraz Island. It leads from the dock in the Wharf up a steep incline with three switchbacks to the Summit, then proceeds west of the Lighthouse and down a steep incline to the west side of the Island. It includes areas from the sea to the Summit on both sides of the Island.

³ Page et al.: 75

Industries and North Shoreline

The Industries historically housed many of the Island's industrial facilities such as the Powerhouse, workshops, and buildings used for prisoner work activities. It occupies much of the north end of the Island, generally extending from the shoreline up the Island's steep incline to the Summit. On the east side of the Island, it ends at a straight line extending from the Water Tower to the shoreline. On the west side of the Island, its boundary is the fence leading from the south edge of the Stockade/Recreation Yard to the shoreline.

Parade Ground and South Shoreline

The Parade Ground contains remnants of residential buildings formerly used to house penitentiary personnel and their families, recreation facilities associated with the buildings (e.g., playgrounds, a gymnasium), children's gardens, and gardens surrounding the buildings. The area is a flat plateau on the south end of the Island, extending from the shoreline to the escarpment slope at the Summit. It includes the slope down to the Wharf on the east. On its north end, it extends to the playground ruins adjacent to the Apartment A remnants.

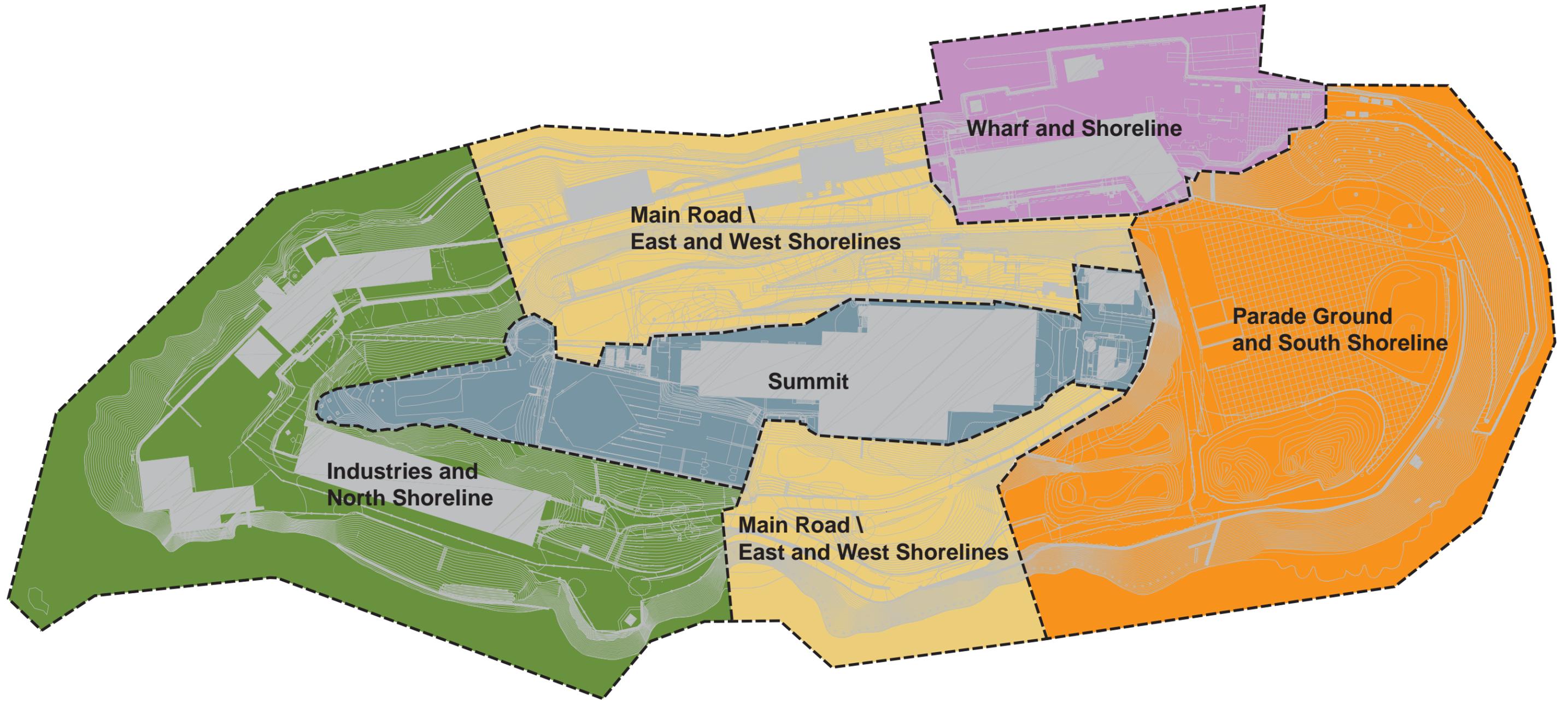


FIGURE 3-1 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	<small>TITLE OF PROJECT</small> CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT <small>LOCATION WITHIN PARK</small> ALCATRAZ ISLAND CHARACTER AREAS
	<small>NAME OF PARK</small> ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
	<small>REGION</small> <small>COUNTY</small> <small>STATE</small> PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

Existing Conditions Assessment - Alcatraz Island

This section describes the existing condition of the Island as a whole, evaluating the condition of its overall character through its spatial organization, land use, topography, and natural systems. This evaluation is presented at an Island-wide scale, to better understand the Island's form and composition as well as its importance in San Francisco Bay, and how these affect its overall organization of uses and facilities.

Spatial Organization, Land Use, Topography, View & Vistas, and Circulation - Island

The existing cultural landscape of Alcatraz Island is a conglomeration of features from its historic periods. Today, the Island's land use is as a national park operated by the GGNRA. The Island continues to serve as an aid to navigation with a Lighthouse at its high point (the tower is the tallest structure on the Island). Two fog signals, one at each end of the Island, assist ships with the San Francisco Bay's difficult currents and rocky areas.

Alcatraz Island is approximately 1,700 feet long and 580 feet wide, and consists of a steep mass of sandstone. Precipitous cliffs ring the Island, rising as high as fifty feet from the water. Topographic terraces and plateaus, retaining walls, and switchback roads create habitable space within the Island's rough terrain for buildings, structures and roads. The southern end consists of a large level plateau (about twenty-five percent of the Island's surface area). The center is occupied by a high plateau, defined by three terraces with the highest on the south. On the north end of the Island the perimeter above the cliffs has been excavated or filled, creating large linear level areas, stabilized by retaining walls.

The Island's circulation system consists primarily of the Main Road that wraps around most of the Island and is used by vehicles and pedestrians. The main access point from the Bay is the Wharf on the east side of the Island, which receives all boat traffic. The Main Road proceeds from the Wharf up the steep slopes of the Island through a series of three switchbacks. It crosses the Summit and then traverses down the opposite side of the Island. A perimeter road connects with the Main Road, providing access to the west side of the Island. Pedestrian circulation is by a few paths as well as staircases that enable movement between the different levels of the Island. Many of these are in poor condition, especially retaining walls and staircases, and pedestrian walks at the Island's shorelines.

The Island's land uses are clustered into five areas: the Wharf on the east with the dock and Building 64; along the Main Road with the road, walks, utilities, sloped walls and foundations, garden remnants from early residential buildings; the Summit at the top of the Island with the main prison, Stockade/Recreation Yard, water tower and cistern; the Industries on the north with the Powerhouse and industrial use that supported operations for the prison complex; the south end with the Parade Ground surrounded by remnant materials of apartment buildings and residential structures used by prison personnel and their families, and subsequently demolished by the GSA in the early 1970s.

Notable views to and from the Island include those to the Lighthouse from San Francisco Bay and San Francisco, views from the west of the Island towards Golden Gate Bridge, views of the southern end of the Island from San Francisco. The northern portion of the Island is less visible from San Francisco which may have been instrumental in the placement of the Island's building clusters. With its location on the east side of the Island, the Wharf is not visible from the Golden Gate. This was important to its original placement as it was hidden from approaching ships.

Small-Scale Features

Several small-scale features occur throughout the entire Island. These features are described in this section.

Table 1: Small Scale Features - Island

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Bldg #</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Concrete Light Standards		3-2	Multiple locations	Poor
		3-3		Restored: Good
Fire Hydrants		3-4	Multiple locations	Good
Prison Cyclone Fencing		3-5	Multiple locations	Fair to Poor
				Restored: Good
Metal Manhole Covers		3-6	Multiple locations	Good
		3-7		
Above Ground Utility Pipes			Multiple locations	Good to Poor
Site Furnishings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Benches ▪ Trash Receptacles ▪ Directional Signs 		3-8	Multiple locations	Good to Poor
		3-9		
		3-10		
		3-11		



Figure 3 - 2. Concrete Light Pole at Prison – Restored)
(MBD P1010330.JPG)



Figure 3 - 3. Concrete Light Standard Restored on Upper West Road, not restored
(MBD DSC03094.JPG)



Figure 3 - 4. Fire Hydrant east of Main Road near Guardhouse Complex (MBD DSC02490.JPG)



Figure 3 - 5. Metal cyclone fencing from Prison era – MBSF 8 (right) and MBSF 9 (left); materials and condition are typical of original security fences (MBD DSC02567.JPG)



Figure 3 - 6. Metal Manhole Cover on Northeast Side of Prison (MBD P1010124.JPG)



Figure 3 - 7. Metal Manhole Cover on Main Road near Switchback 3, design typical for Main Road (MBD P1000365.JPG)



Figure 3 - 8. Concrete picnic tables with wood seats along Agave Walk (MBD DSC00274.JPG)



Figure 3 - 9. Modern Directional Sign and Trash Receptacles along Main Road (MBD P1000470.JPG)



Figure 3 - 10. Modern Interpretive Sign (MBD DSC03099.JPG)



Figure 3 - 11. Concrete benches with wood seats and backs along Agave Walk (MBD DSC00284.JPG)

Vegetation

The vegetation on Alcatraz Island includes grasses and forbs on terraces; groundcover such as iceplant, *Agave americana* and shrubbery on slopes and hillsides; gardens with roses and shrubs, perennials; and annuals; fruit trees; and a few larger trees such as Monterey Cypress and Eucalyptus. Vegetation occurs in some manner in almost all areas of the Island except for the seaside cliffs on the west side. Many of the plant species are in areas originally gardened or planted by the U.S. Army and later by the BOP. Some of which are part of the rehabilitation efforts under taken by TGC in original gardens and along hillsides.

- Sallyport Garden
- Electric Shop Garden
- Rose Garden
- Water Tank Terrace
- Trough Wall
- Officers' Row
- Warden's House Garden
- Cellhouse Slope
- Army Slope
- West Lawn-North and South
- West Lawn Borders
- Toolshed Terraces
- West Road Terraces
- Guard Tower Site (Road Tower)
- Greenhouse Garden
- Laundry Terraces-North and South
- Rec Yard Slope-North and South
- Birdbath Garden
- Seawall Planter
- Apartments A, B and C
- Officers' Quarters - Duplex
- Buildings 72, 73, 74, and 75
- Eucalyptus Grove

Plant species include succulents such as *Carpobrotus*, *Drosanthemum*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sedum*, *Aeonium* and *Agave americana*; other plants include *Metrosiderous*, and *Hedera helix*. Invasive vegetation includes *Oxalis pes-caprae*, *Rubus discolor* (Himalayan blackberry), *Senecio mikanioides* (Cape ivy). Vegetation management and regular irrigation varies by area and ranges from weed control to new plantings. Certain areas of Island are managed as waterbird habitat and are not cultivated. Vegetation in these areas includes dense groupings of *Agave sp.*, *Coprosma repens* (mirror plant), English Ivy, *Rosa spp.*, *Albizia*, *Ficus carica*, *Rubus discolor* (Himalayan blackberry), and *Ligustrum japonica* (privet).⁴

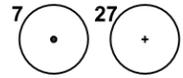
The existing conditions of individual areas are presented in more detail in each of the individual character areas. Figure 3-12 illustrates the location of vegetation throughout the Island.

⁴ Hotheum 2008

Legend

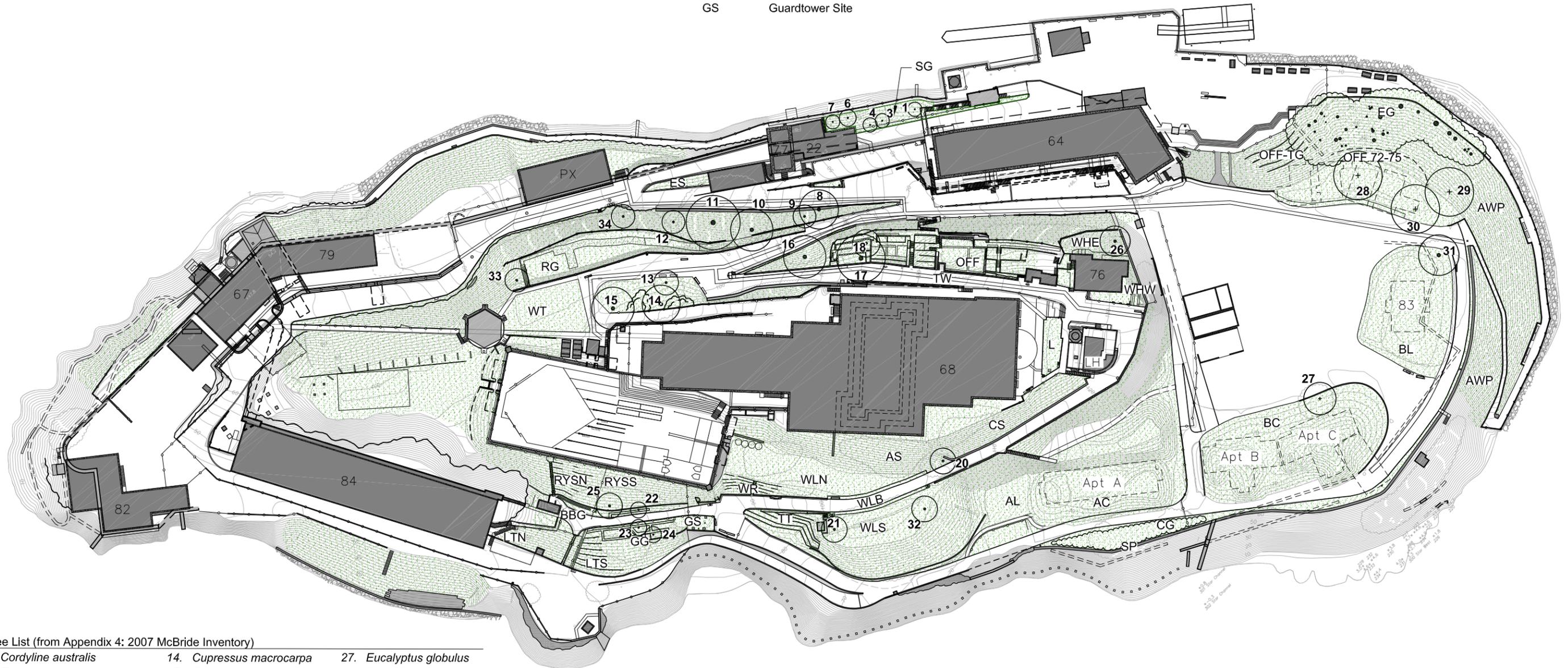


Gardens and Vegetation



Tree

AC	Apartment A Garden	L	Lawn at Main Prison Plaza	SP	Seawall Planter
AL	Apartment A Lawn	LTN	Laundry Terraces North	TT	Toolshed Terraces
AS	Army Slope	LTS	Laundry Terraces South	TW	Trough Wall
AWP	Agave Walk Plantings	OFF	Officers' Row Gardens (7,8,9)	WHE	Warden's House Garden East
BB	Birdbath Garden	OFF 72-75	Officers' Quarters Gardens	WHW	Warden's House Garden West
BC	Apartment B & C Gardens	OFF-TG	Terraced Garden	WLB	West Lawn Borders
BL	Building 83 Lawn	RG	Rose Garden	WLS	West Lawn - South
CG	Cannon Garden	RYSN	Recreation Yard Slope North	WLN	West Lawn - North
CS	Cellhouse Slope	RYSS	Recreation Yard Slope South	WR	West Road Terraces
EG	Eucalyptus Grove	SG	Sallyport Garden	WT	Water Tank Terrace
ES	Electric Shop Bed				
GG	Greenhouse Garden				
GS	Guardtower Site				



Tree List (from Appendix 4: 2007 McBride Inventory)

1. <i>Cordyline australis</i>	14. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	27. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
2. Tree has been removed	15. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	28. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
3. <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	16. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	29. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
4. <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	17. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	30. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
5. Tree has been removed	18. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	31. <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>
6. <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	19. Tree has been removed	32. <i>Ficus carica</i>
7. <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	20. <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	33. <i>Prunus sp.</i>
8. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	21. <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	34. <i>Malus sp.</i>
9. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	22. <i>Juglans sp.</i>	
10. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	23. <i>Juglans sp.</i>	
11. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	24. <i>Malus sp.</i>	
12. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	25. <i>Ficus carica</i>	
13. <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	26. <i>Dracaena draco</i>	

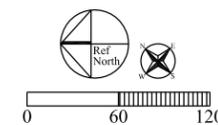


FIGURE 3-12 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA		TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT EXISTING CONDITIONS TITLE OF DRAWING ALCATRAZ ISLAND GARDENS AND VEGETATION NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK REGION COUNTY STATE PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
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Natural Systems – Island

Natural systems are described as those natural aspects that influenced the development and physical form of Alcatraz Island. The following is a brief description of the natural systems that comprise Alcatraz Island and a summary of their existing condition.

Alcatraz Island is a twenty-two and a half acre sandstone and shale mass that rises steeply from the San Francisco Bay three miles east of the Golden Gate, and roughly four miles east of the entrance to the Bay. Fog and high winds frequently pour in from the Pacific Ocean through the Golden Gate and buffet the Island, resulting in a severe maritime environment. The wind blows predominantly from the west, with the east side sheltered from this wind by the Island's topography.

The Island is composed of Franciscan sandstone, a friable and easily cut material that made possible the extensive modifications to its topography and vegetation that remain today. The Island has been extensively modified by human action over the last 160 years in response to its use as a military fortification, aid to navigation, military prison and federal penitentiary. The only sources of fresh water on the Island are rain and fog, and water is brought by boat. There was originally little sparse vegetation on the Island, partly due to limited availability of soil. Today, Island vegetation is dominated by species introduced during the U.S. Army and BOP periods that survived through subsequent years with little maintenance or supplemental water.

Its original natural ring of bare rocky cliffs, topped by sloping hillocks and sparsely covered with native California plant species were consumed by major topographic changes and extensive plantings of trees, shrubs, grasses and gardens.⁵ The Island's shoreline of steep rocky cliffs, shale beaches, tidepools and fill areas of soils and vegetation (removed rock was deposited over the cliffs, filling and altering the shoreline especially at the north and south ends)⁶ is mostly man-made, the result of massive earth moving undertaken throughout the Island's history.

The intertidal area on the south side of Alcatraz Island is unique as one of the few natural rocky intertidal reefs in the San Francisco Bay. The rocky reef has been formed by currents and wave action and has distinct wave channels. The reef is about ten to 15 meters wide and extends for about 200 meters. The intertidal habitat at Alcatraz Island supports a high diversity of marine and estuarine species because of its location: it supports species from both the outer coast (Pacific Ocean) and San Francisco Bay. The tidepools support marine plants and algae, anemones, crustaceans, mollusks, echinoderms (seastars), various invertebrates, fish, birds, and marine mammals.⁷

The rocky intertidal community on Alcatraz Island reef is characterized by attached flora and fauna such as rockweed (*Fucus gairdneri*), turfweed (*Endocladia muricata*) and barnacles. Areas with crevices and overhangs often harbor mobile species such as shore crabs and seastars.⁸ The south side of the Island contains a sheer rock wall that terminates on a narrow rock reef (described above). Other rocky intertidal portions of the Island are comprised of riprap and rubble similar to the shorelines of much of the Bay.⁹

Since the closure of the federal penitentiary, wildlife (especially waterbird species) have established themselves on the Island. Colonial waterbird species now inhabit Alcatraz Island including Brandt's Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*), Pelagic Cormorants (*P. pelagicus*), Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis*), Pigeon Guillemots (*Cepphus columba*), Black Oystercatchers (*Haematopus*

⁵ ADCP: 7

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Silva, P.C. 1979

⁸ GOGA 1980: 383

⁹ GOGA 1980: 387

bachmani), Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*), Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), and California Gulls (*Larus californicus*). The Brandt's Cormorant colony on Alcatraz is one of the few known estuarine breeding sites for this species. Pigeon Guillemots breed nowhere else in the San Francisco Bay, and the Western Gull and Black-crowned Night Heron colonies are among the largest in the Bay.¹⁰

Today, waterbird nesting colonies encompass large portions of the Island including all portions of the cultural landscape. Nesting gulls occupy tops of buildings, edges of walkways, remnant materials and rubble areas, gardens and open paved areas (e.g., Parade Ground). Much of the south and west sides of the Island, as well as portions of its north and northeast areas have been designated with restricted access to limit disturbance of nesting waterbirds (see Figure 3-13). This is due to a modification in GGNRA policy for Alcatraz Island that occurred in 1993 with the adoption of the Alcatraz Development Concept Plan that emphasized protection of waterbirds and habitat enhancement and expansion of habitat.

Rodents are also present on island. Deer mice may not be recent import, but rats probably came over on ferries.¹¹

Seasonal closure of large portions of the Island during breeding season prevents access for maintenance and restoration work, due to environmental laws and other NPS natural resources-related directives that protect nesting birds. As a result, many of the historic sites (e.g., prison buildings, infrastructure, landscaping) are rapidly deteriorating and restoration actions are required to sustain the integrity of structures and other related sites on the Island.

¹⁰ GGNRA 2001

¹¹ GGNRA 2001



Figure 3 - 13. Sensitive Breeding, Roosting, and Foraging Areas on Alcatraz Island, 2009. (Image Courtesy of Parks Conservancy)

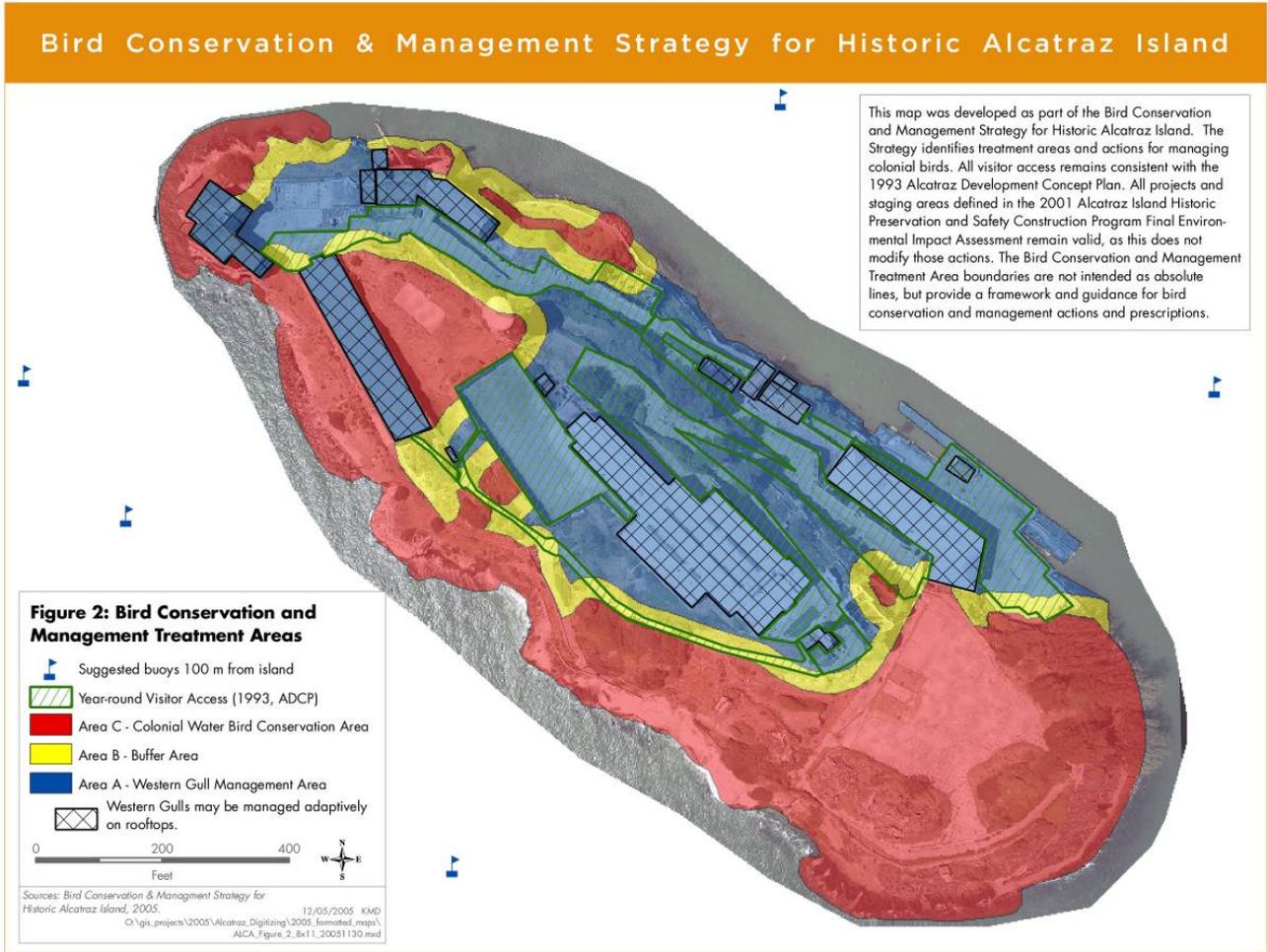
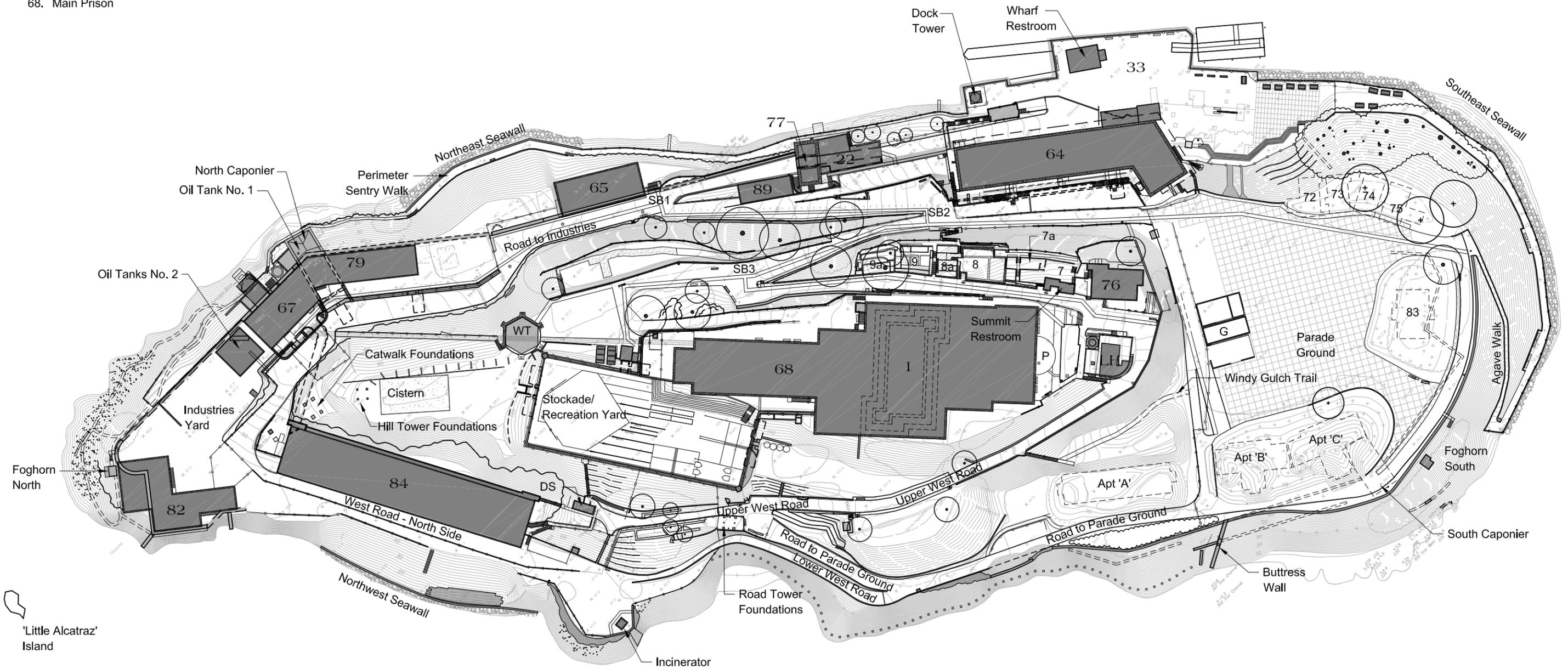


Figure 3 - 14. Bird Conservation & Management Strategy for Historic Alcatraz Island, 2005. (Image Courtesy of Parks Conservancy)

Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Citadel (foundation / moat) | 72. Officers' Quarters 72 | DS Metal Detector Shed |
| 7. Officers' Quarters 7 | 73. Officers' Quarters 73 | G Gymnasium Foundations |
| 7a. Officers' Quarters 7 Garden | 74. Officers' Quarters 74 | LH Lighthouse |
| 8. Officers' Quarters 8 | 75. Officers' Quarters 75 | P Main Prison Plaza |
| 8a. Officers' Quarters 8 Garden | 76. Warden's House | SB1 Swithback One, Two, and Three on Main Road |
| 9. Officers' Quarters 9 | 77. Guardhouse Complex | WT Water Tower |
| 9a. Officers' Quarters 9 Garden | 79. Stores/ QM Warehouse | |
| 22. Guardhouse Complex | 82. Model Industries | |
| 33. Wharf | 83. Officers' Quarters-Duplex | |
| 64. Building 64 | 84. New Industries | |
| 65. Post Exchange | 89. Prison Site/ Electric Shop | |
| 67. Powerhouse | | |
| 68. Main Prison | | |



<p>FIGURE 3-15</p> <p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</p>	<p>TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</p> <p>EXISTING CONDITIONS</p> <p>TITLE OF DRAWING ALCATRAZ ISLAND</p> <p>NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</p>
	<p>REGION COUNTY STATE PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA</p>

Legend

- Summit**
- 17 Soils at Warden's House
 - 19 Bakery, Bowling Alley, Garden Remnants
 - 22 Military Defense Features Inside Morgue
 - 48 Original Lighthouse
 - 67 Citadel Garden
 - 76 Temporary Batteries are still being located
 - 77 Temporary Batteries are still being located
 - 96 Battle of Alcatraz (Main Road)
 - 97 Traverse Tunnels and Bombproofs
 - 98 Battery Mansfield
 - 99 Battery Stevens

- Wharf**
- 1 Defensive Barracks - Potential Artifacts
 - 2 Wharf Ruins
 - 83 Cisterns

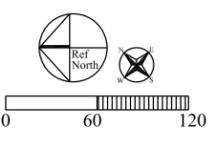
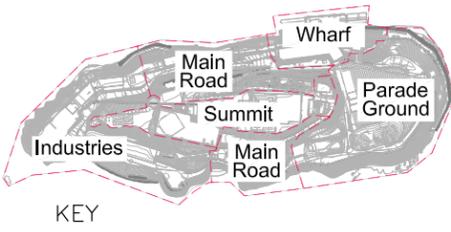
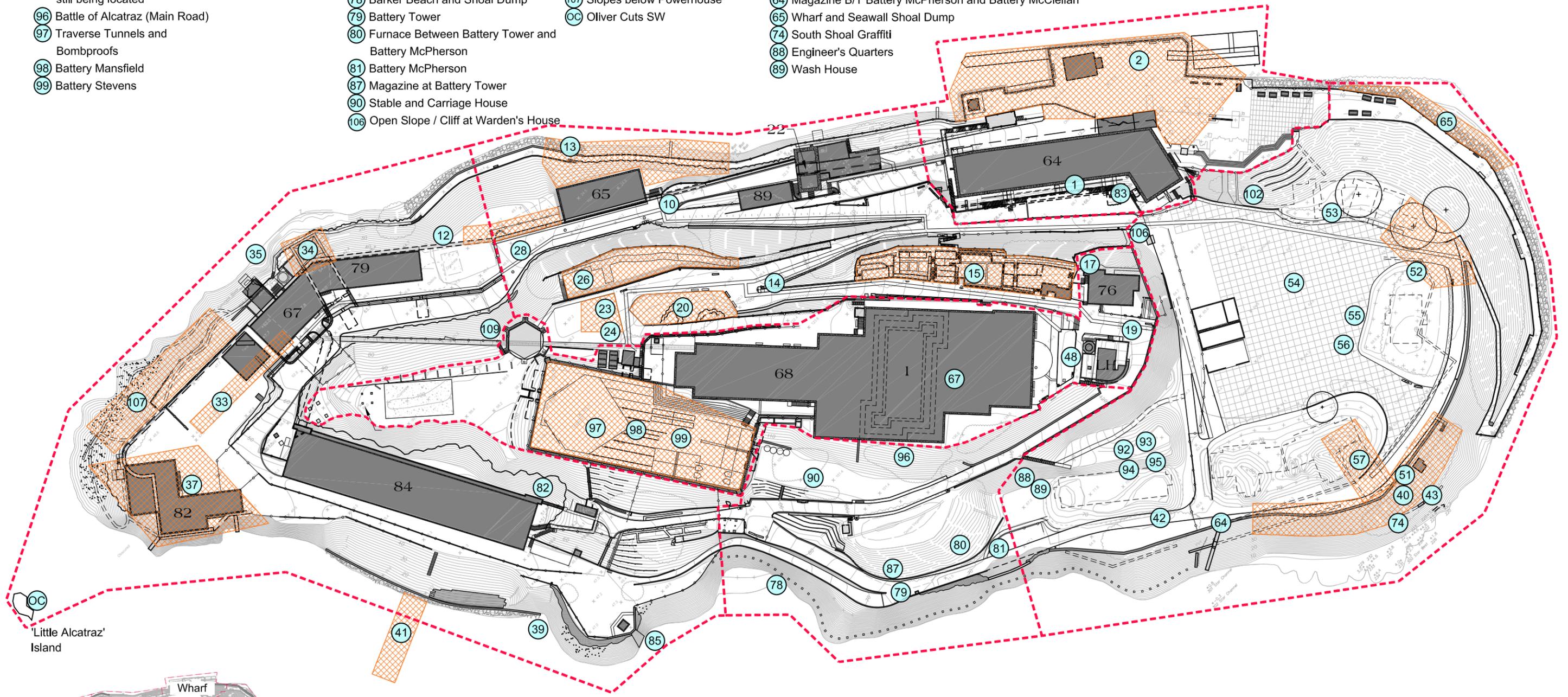
- Main Road**
- 10 Buried Scarp Walls
 - 12 Buried Scarp Walls
 - 13 Lower Prison Kitchen Dump
 - 14 Isolated Obsidian Point
 - 15 Officers' Row Structural Ruins
 - 20 NCO Quarters
 - 23 Hospital Steward's Quarters
 - 24 Library Brick Building
 - 26 Hospital
 - 28 Blacksmith Shop, Furnace
 - 78 Barker Beach and Shoal Dump
 - 79 Battery Tower
 - 80 Furnace Between Battery Tower and Battery McPherson
 - 81 Battery McPherson
 - 87 Magazine at Battery Tower
 - 90 Stable and Carriage House
 - 106 Open Slope / Cliff at Warden's House

- Industries**
- 33 Battery Halleck
 - 34 Buried Portions of Battery Halleck North Caponier
 - 35 Garbage Dump - Northeast Side
 - 37 Buried Portions of Battery Hallecks and Rosecrans
 - 39 Old Cellhouse Structural Dump
 - 41 Dock Landing
 - 82 Rifle Ranger
 - 85 Incinerator Shoal Dump
 - 107 Slopes below Powerhouse
 - OC Oliver Cuts SW

- Parade Ground**
- 40 South Battery Scarp Wall
 - 42 Privy at Battery McClellan
 - 43 Buried Portions of Sandstone Defensive Walls
 - 51 South Battery
 - 52 Three Gun Battery / Battery Prime
 - 53 Temporary Battery of 5 Navy 68-Pounders
 - 54 Upper Prison on Parade Ground
 - 55 Upper prison Office and Guard House
 - 56 Prison Lavatory Southside
 - 57 South Caponier
 - 64 Magazine B/T Battery McPherson and Battery McClellan
 - 65 Wharf and Seawall Shoal Dump
 - 74 South Shoal Graffiti
 - 88 Engineer's Quarters
 - 89 Wash House

- 92 Laundress Quarters
 - 93 Temporary Barracks
 - 94 Wash House
 - 95 Commissary
- Fortification Wall Exposed on Southside of Bldg 64

 Areas of known Potential Archeological Features



<p>FIGURE 3-16</p> <p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</p>	<p>TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</p> <p>TITLE OF DRAWING ALCATRAZ ISLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES</p> <p>NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</p> <p>REGION COUNTY STATE PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA</p>
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