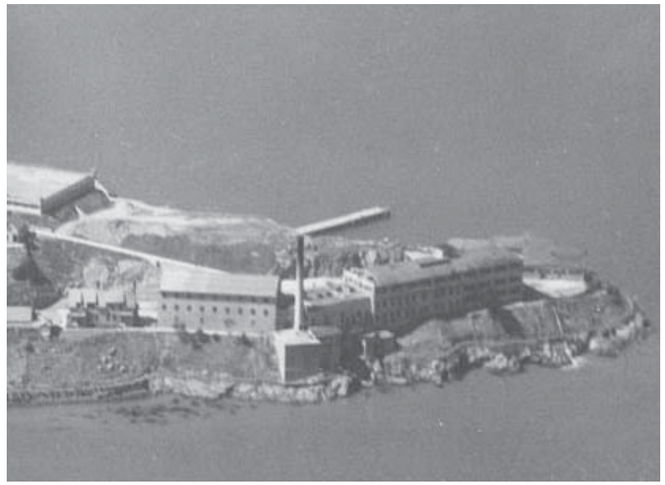
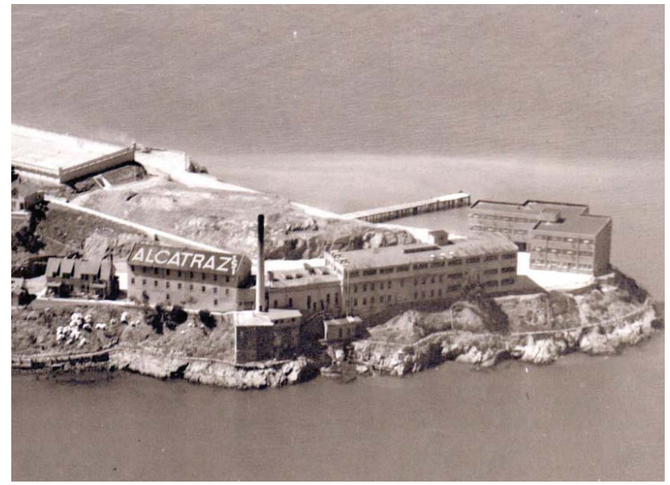
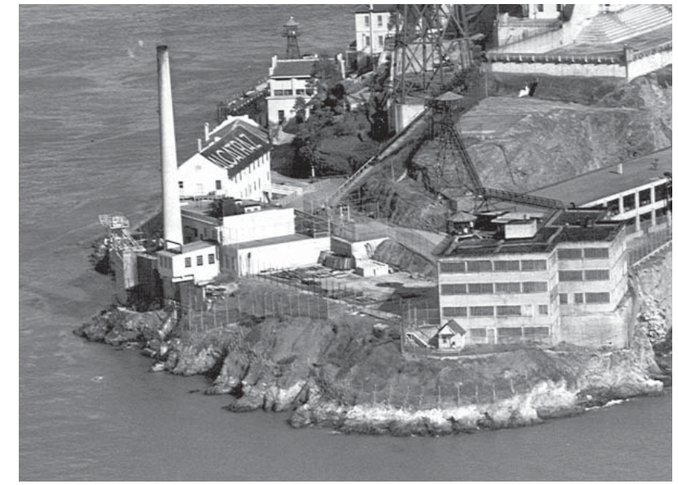


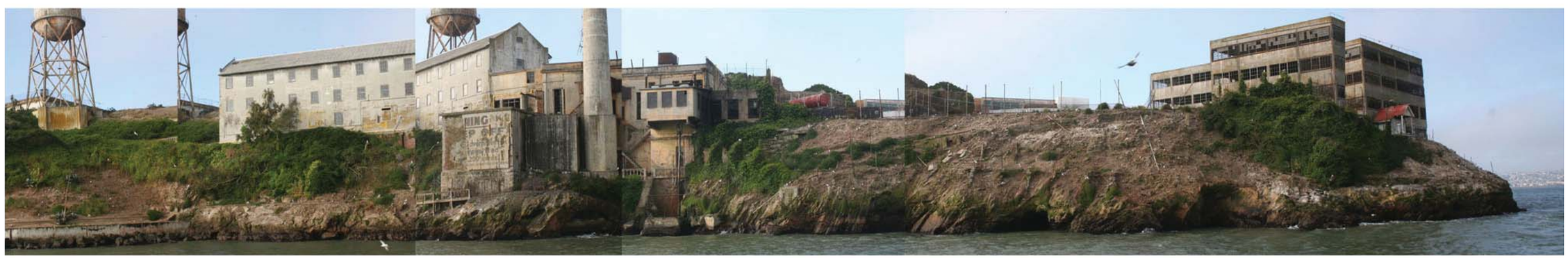
1927 Aerial View, Source: National Archives and Records Administration (1927 AZ aerial (NARA).jpg)



1930 Aerial View, Source: Golden Gate National Recreation Area (1930 army aerial (GOGA).jpg)



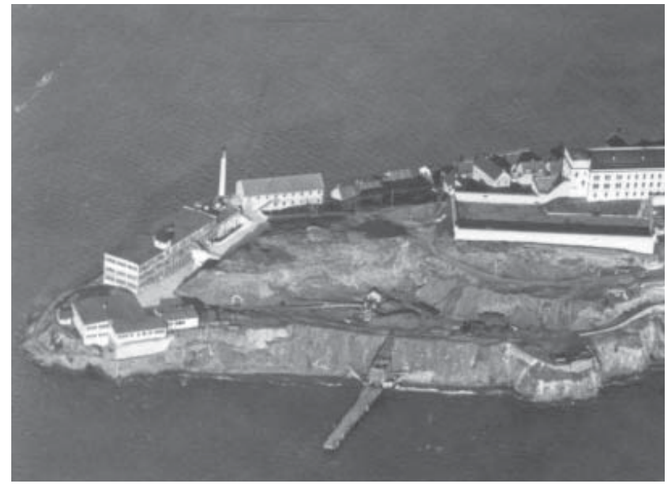
1946 Aerial View, Source: Golden Gate National Recreation Area (1946 May (GOGA Denevi).jpg)



2009 Shoreline, Source: MBD (2009)

FIGURE 4-54	TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT LOCATION WITHIN PARK INDUSTRIES EAST SHORELINE NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	REGION: PACIFIC COUNTY: SAN FRANCISCO STATE: CALIFORNIA

1901 Shoreline View, Source: (Golden Gate National Recreation Area) (1901c west side 1 (GGNRA).jpg)



1922 Aerial View, Source: Golden Gate National Recreation Area (1922 army aerial (GOGA).jpg)

1962 Aerial View, Source: Golden Gate National Recreation Area (1962 aerial (GOGA-3249 Ordway).jpg)

2009 Shoreline, Source: MBD (2009)

FIGURE 4–55	TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT LOCATION WITHIN PARK INDUSTRIES WEST SHORELINE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK REGION: PACIFIC · COUNTY: SAN FRANCISCO · STATE: CALIFORNIA

Landscape Analysis - Parade Ground

The Parade Ground consists of the large, flat plateau and shoreline on the south end of the Island. It extends from the Escarpment Slope at the Summit to the bay on the west and south sides, and to the wharf on the east.

Spatial Organization, Topography, Views and Vistas - Parade Ground

The topographical changes that occurred throughout the history of the Parade Ground and South Island Shoreline (Parade Ground) influenced the placement of facilities, access routes and the spatial organization of the area. The southern end of the Island was originally steep and rocky, sloping steeply from the Island's high point of 138 feet to the Island's coastline some 500 feet to the southeast. On the western edge, cliffs dropped quickly to the bay.

Early in the Island's history (1850s to 1870s), the U.S. Army built level areas for batteries, barracks and support buildings on the southern end and western edge of the Island. They were located along a level band that followed the form of the Island, situated at an elevation well above the shoreline. The band was enlarged between 1863 and 1864 when the battery structures along the cliffs edge were remodeled. Rock excavated in this operation was thrown over the parapet of Battery McClellan and Battery Tower to strengthen its twenty-foot-tall scarp wall.[148] This arrangement created a distinct spatial organization–a band ringing the mid elevation of the Island that was echoed on the north end.

Behind the batteries was a narrow road that connected the Wharf with the western part of the Island and followed the south and southwest edge of the Island along the interior of the batteries where they existed.[149] From the beginning, military facilities were clustered by use, organized by similar characteristics and scale. On the west side behind the batteries, laborers' barracks and support services such as the commissary were clustered on the uphill side of the access road overlooking the sun positions. Later, this support area was repurposed to house military personnel until they were moved in 1873 to allow for reconstruction of the batteries.

With the earthwork plan of 1870, the south end of the Island was dramatically altered through the wholesale removal of rock and leveling of earlier sloping topography. This construction modified the spatial organization, topography and views of the south Island, creating the form that remains intact today. The greatest modification took place between 1869 and 1890, when the entire southern end of the Island—about a quarter of the entire Island—was flattened. The sloping topography was reduced from about 125 feet at its high point, to an average of about 62 feet. Material removed in this operation was moved via an iron railroad track and dump car, and used for altering and extending the Island's shoreline on the south, creating a more uniform, semi-circular appearance.[150] In 1872, the access road was connected to the Main Road at switchback two[151] which made development and use of the south end of the Island possible. The large level plateau was initially intended to be used as a parade ground with barracks and quarters surrounding it. The primary need by 1900, however, was additional prison facilities, resulting in the construction of the new Upper Prison in 1900. The prison was built as an ordered cluster of buildings surrounded by a sentry wall. This construction once again modified the spatial organization of the south Island as

[148] Thompson 1979: 117
[149] Ibid., 35; Figure 4-4
[150] Thompson 1979: 157, 182; Martini 1990: 67, 76-77
[151] Thompson 1979: 175

these facilities filled the interior of the plateau. The southern coastline was still ringed by batteries, which were remodeled between 1870 and 1876 along with those elsewhere on the Island.

Once the Main Prison complex was completed in 1912, the Upper Prison was removed. The plateau returned to its originally intended use as a parade ground, and was reestablished as a large open space. During the Later Military Prison period, the Parade Ground was paved and bordered by staff housing. The U.S. Army's never finished plan was to construct four identical officers' housing duplexes around the perimeter of the Parade Ground. Only one such residence–Building 83–was built.[152] Using the Parade Ground as a residential space continued in to the Federal Penitentiary period, and the BOP clustered housing facilities on the south Island. These were built in a ring surrounding the Parade Ground in a fashion similar to the ring of batteries that had been demolished for these new uses. The housing included Officers' Quarters 72-75, a duplex and three apartment buildings for penitentiary personnel. The BOP also planned to build additional housing for its correctional officers along the Parade Ground, and during the late 1930s apartment Buildings A, B and C were built. Additional apartments were proposed for the east side of the Parade Ground but these were never built.[153]

This arrangement created a distinct spatial organization with an interior open space, surrounded by buildings that focused both toward the interior and outward towards the views of San Francisco.

All of the housing facilities in this area were demolished by the General Services Administration in 1971 in reaction to the Indian Occupation. Large mounds containing foundations of the buildings and site elements remain in place, assisting in providing a sense of enclosure, similar to that of historic spatial organization of the south Island. These large masses enclose the Parade Ground, and the original walk, road and Seawall Planter on the exterior define the outside edge of the top of the south Island, similar to their historic appearance present during the period of significance.[154]

Views and vistas of the south Island influenced its development and was a key factor in selecting the Island for its use as a military fortification. During the Island's early history when the south Island was ringed with batteries, the view from each battery was very important to U.S. Army for tactical purposes in what they called a "*field of fire*." Batteries were positioned to fire both at Golden Gate and to "*command the channel*" between Alcatraz Island and the city waterfront, as well as to intersect with gunfire from cannon emplaced at today's Fort Mason. Views of the Island influenced planting decisions, as well and when the U.S. Army began beautifying the Island through adding vegetation it paid particular attention on the area visible from the city and tried to establish slope plantings on the batteries. Views were also important to later residents especially during the Federal Penitentiary period when the views were an important quality of life factor. Apartments along the Parade Ground were highly sought for their views of the city and Golden Gate.[155] Views related to the cultural landscape have not changed since the period of significance, and therefore retain their integrity.

The spatial organization, topography and views related to the Parade Ground and south shoreline remain as they were during the end of the period of significance even though the buildings associated with the Federal Penitentiary period have been demolished. The topography, placement

---

[152] Review of Alcatraz Historic Drawing Collection, Park Archive Golden Gate NRA
[153] Ibid.
[154] Ruins of Buildings 72-75 are predominantly piles of wood, which are remnants of the wood frame structures. The vegetation on top of and surrounding the ruins provides any sense of enclosure that the buildings would have provided. A linear mound of rubble was placed in front of the buildings in the 1970s and is not historic.
[155] Weed 1969

of buildings and access routes evolved during the period of significance; however the large level plateau and open space surrounded by a ring of elements remains intact. Topography of the southern Island has not been significantly modified since c1900.

However, some of the shelf areas at the edge of the Parade Ground and the retaining walls that support them are eroding, which could impact the character area's integrity over the long-term. Closure of the south Island for waterbirds is diminishing its integrity as the condition of its extant features is disintegrating due to bird droppings, harsh climate and limited access for maintenance.

This area retains integrity to spatial organization, topography, and views and vistas to the period of significance.

Table 4-39: Spatial Organization, Topography, Views and Vistas - Parade Ground

Feature	*Figure #*	*Contributing?*	*Rationale*
Parade Ground	3-313	Contributing	Parade Ground Plateau initially leveled during the Earthern Fortifications/Early Military Prison (1868-1907) within the period of significance. Plateau was expanded and paved in later periods. Interior space is defined by Apartment A, B, and C remnants, Escarpment Slope, and vegetation on its south and east sides.
View to San Francisco	3-314	Contributing	View dates to the period of significance
View to Lighthouse	3-315	Contributing	View dates to the period of significance
View to Golden Gate Bridge	3-316	Contributing	View dates to the period of significance
Shoreline	3-317 3-318	Contributing	Altered shoreline dates to the period of significance.
Escarpment Slope	3-319	Contributing	Slope dates from the Earthen Fortifications/Early Military Prison (1868-1907) within the period of significance
Southwest Shoreline and Tidepools	3-320	Contributing	Tidepools date to the period of significance
View from San Francisco	3-321		

Table 4-40: Removed Features - Spatial Organization, Topography, Views and Vistas – Parade Ground

Feature	*Period*
Fortifications Ringing the Perimeter of the Parade Ground	Initial Military Fortifications period (1852-1867)
Residential and Support Facilities North of the Fortifications	Initial Military Fortifications period (1852-1867), Early Military Prison period (1868-1907), Later Military Prison period (1908-1933), Federal Penitentiary period (1934-1969)
Access Road along the Fortifications	Early Military Prison period (1868-1907)
Views of Golden Gate and City Waterfront from Former Locations of Three Gun Battery, South Battery and South Caponier	Initial Military Fortifications period (1852-1867)

Circulation – Parade Ground

In the 1850s, access to the south end of the Island was via a road extending southward from the second switchback and paralleling the Wharf. This route was cut off when construction began on the Bombproof Barracks (location of current-day Building 64) in 1865, which require excavating further back into the hillside. The route wasn't re-established until 1872 when a new road behind the now-unfinished Casemates was built. During the entire period, access to the south end of the Island, as well as the batteries along Alcatraz Island's west side, was via a tortuous route that involved ascending to the Summit and then following a steep path past the Lighthouse that zig-zagged behind the wooden barracks and support buildings behind the old South Battery. The 1872 route to the south end is extant, and includes the road on the west-side of Building 64 that now leads to the Parade Ground.

Pedestrian access to and from the south Island mainly occurred along the road system, and as occurred in other areas of the Island, the different levels of the south Island were connected by staircases, one leading to the Wharf (behind Officers' Quarters 72 and 73) and one leading to the Summit (known as Windy Gulch Trail, on the southeast edge of the Escarpment Slope). Both staircases are extant. The staircase connecting the Wharf is covered in vegetation, and the one to the Summit is extant in portions, but is quickly disintegrating.

One of the most characteristic features of the south Island is the Perimeter Sentry Walk that wrapped around the southern coastline, and was connected to the sentry walks that at one time

ringed the entire Island. The Perimeter Sentry Walk, built in 1917,[156] manifested itself below the Parade Ground in two sections. Along the South portion of the Island was a boardwalk—visible in a 1922 U.S. Army aerial and many historic photographs of the Island—projecting above the bay. The boardwalk was supported by beams driven into recesses cut into the cliff, which, even though the boardwalk has long-since gone, still mark the route of this path. On the east end of the Island the Perimeter Sentry Walk was a gravel walkway protected by the Southeast Seawall, and connected to the Wharf.

A wooden staircase on the south end of the Island—as shown in a 1924 photograph—originally connected the Parade Ground with the Perimeter Sentry Walk. Around 1933, the staircase was replaced with a pedestrian path traversing the steep hillside. The path was affectionately named Lover's Lane by BOP personnel.[157] This path was removed in the late 1980s and rebuilt in the same alignment according to a design by noted landscape architect Lawrence Halprin who added overlooks with seating and retaining walls. The sandstone materials and highly crafted workmanship differ from the original, simple path. This path—now known as the Agave Walk—is currently only open during certain portions of the year as is the entire south Island. The walk is covered with protective material annually to prevent it from being damaged by waterbirds during seasonal closures.

Circulation routes within the Parade Ground area have remained the same since the period of significance, and retain integrity. However, the condition of individual features of the circulation system—including staircases and concrete surfaces—are deteriorating due to the harsh maritime climate, extensive use by waterbirds and deferred maintenance. This deterioration is escalating and if allowed to continue will likely result in the loss of these contributing features. If these features are lost, this will likely result in negatively impacting the integrity of the Parade Ground.

Character-defining features associated with circulation consist of qualities rather than constructed features. The related built elements are listed elsewhere, under either buildings and structures or small-scale features. Within those features, the following are considered contributing with regard to circulation: road from Main Road at switchback two (DSC02930.JPG); road along southern edge of Island; Staircase leading to Wharf (behind Officers' Quarters 72 and 73); staircase leading to the Summit (on the southeast edge of the Escarpment Slope); Perimeter Sentry Walk – boardwalk remnants; Perimeter Sentry Walk – seawall walk on south side; route of the Agave Walk.

Table 4-41: Removed Features - Circulation - Parade Ground

Feature	*Period*
Perimeter Sentry Walk - Boardwalk along cliff face	Later Military Prison period (1908-1933)
Staircases leading from Parade Ground to footpath at East end of Island (now Agave Walk)	Later Military Prison period (1908-1933)

[156] Martini 2009
[157] Oral History Interviews with former Alcatraz residents, Park Archive Golden Gate NRA

Land Use – Parade Ground

The land use in the south Island changed several times during the Island's period of significance. Its earliest uses were as a military fortification with troop residences and support facilities, and as an aid to navigation with the Foghorn South at its southern tip. Its role as an aid to navigation remains today. The military fortification land use transitioned to a prison complex with incarceration facilities, and then focused on residential uses with housing and recreation facilities surrounding the open space of the Parade Ground. During the Initial Military Fortifications and Aids to Navigation period, the south Island included quarters, barracks and support facilities that were integral to its primary land use – the brick or sandstone defensive batteries set along the Island's steep and rocky coastline.

Later, in the Early Military Prison period, the center of the south Island became a prison complex with the construction of the Upper Prison. Once the new Main Prison was in place in 1912 on the Summit, the Upper Prison was removed and the area became a locus for residential quarters and barracks, a land use that would remain until the closure of the Federal penitentiary in 1963. In the Federal Penitentiary period, the residential function intensified with most of the housing for corrections officers and their families placed here. Related recreation facilities such as a tennis court, a handball court, gymnasium and playgrounds were also located here. The Parade Ground itself, although paved with concrete, was used for baseball games.[158]

Land use in the south Island retains integrity to its period of significance. Its role as an aid to navigation remains today. Character-defining features associated with land use consist of qualities rather than constructed features. The related built elements are listed elsewhere, under either buildings and structures or small-scale features. Within those features, the following are contributing with regard to land use: foundations of residential buildings and structures for penitentiary personnel; and related recreation uses surrounding the Parade Ground.

Table 4-42: Removed Features - Land Use - Parade Ground

Feature	*Period*
Fortifications	Initial Military Fortifications period (1852-1867)
Barracks	Initial Military Fortifications period (1852-1867), Early Military Prison period (1868-1907)
Upper Prison	Early Military Prison period (1868-1907)

[158] Thompson 1979: 403

Figure 4 - 56. The building remnants surrounding the Parade Ground (bottom) provide a sense of its spatial organization during the period of significance. Top (c1950s) (source: AAA); bottom, (2009) (MBD DSC00323.JPG)

Figure 4 - 57. Parade Ground Road (along Escarpment Slope) looking east. Top (c1967) Source: NPS GGNRA Archives; bottom, (2009) (MBD DSC00354.jpg)

Building and Structures - Parade Ground

Buildings and structures in the Parade Ground evolved as its land use changed. During each period, the buildings and structures represented the use, styles and methods of construction present at the time of their construction. During the Initial Military Fortifications and Aid to Navigation period (1852-1867), the primary structures were the masonry and sandstone defensive batteries; and a large cluster of support buildings including wooden soldiers' barracks for 100 enlisted men—as well as support facilities such as a commissary, laundresses' quarters, a stable and a carpenter's shop. Most of these buildings were torn down in 1873 so that new batteries could be constructed. The bakery building was moved east of the lighthouse and repurposed as a hospital. Several of the early "temporary" wood buildings burned (stables, laborers' quarters and laundress's quarters) and are now considered archeological elements.

The south end of the Island has served as a location for a Foghorn South since 1856, when a mechanical fog bell station was installed in a small frame building, painted white. It was located below the cliff, suspended over the water's edge due to the gun batteries around the edge of the cliff. This structure was replaced with a larger bell in 1880 to increase its range, and located fifteen feet farther out on the shore. Both houses were accessed by a flight of steps from the cliff above. The bell was moved to the top of the cliffs in 1900, which once again increased its range.[159]

The batteries were enlarged in the early 1870s by partly demolishing and the original masonry gun positions and burying them with simple earthworks. New subterranean concrete and brick vaults were built and served as bombproof magazines and store rooms. Soil, brought from both Angel Island and the mainland, created artificial hills over the bombproofs as well as slopes in front of the batteries. A wooden stable and carriage house were built in the area of Batteries VI and VII.[160] Later, during the Early Military Prison period, the Upper Prison occupied the center of the south Island from 1900 to 1912 with buildings constructed of wood and surrounded by a wooden stockade fence. By the time the Upper Prison was in place, most of the earlier barracks and support buildings had been removed with only one small NCO officers' quarters remaining. The Upper Prison was enlarged in the subsequent Earthen Fortifications/Early Military Prison period to support the Island's change to a function primarily as a military prison, and the area's batteries were razed and buried. Remnants of these fortifications and their related tunnel and buttress that supported the fortifications are believed to exist beneath the present pavement.

After 1912, all of the traverses and gun pits in the south Island were buried, and the earth from the remaining positions removed.[161] The wooden buildings of the Upper Prison were removed and replaced with the Parade Ground–a large, open, and paved area. With the upgrading and clustering housing on the Island by the U.S. Army and the BOP, the area was developed as the primary housing area for officers' and their families beginning with the construction of Building 83 (ca. 1924) at the southernmost tip of Island as part of never-completed plan for four identical duplexes. Two wooden residences were built by the U.S. Army and occupied by penitentiary guards (located on the now-barren, Southwest facing knoll below the Lighthouse) were demolished in 1940-1941. A reinforced concrete apartment house for bachelor guards was subsequently built below their former location – Apartment A.[162] In 1918, four wooden 'cottages' along the east side of Parade Ground

---

[159] Thompson 1979: 457-461

[160] Thompson 1979: 226; Review of 1867 map and 1894 map shows these buildings to be in location of former batteries, for which topographic modifications made larger facilities possible.

[161] Bradley 2005: 3a-5; Delgado et al. 1991: 43

[162] NARA, San Bruno, Record Group 129, Alcatraz Administrative Records

were built as officers' quarters. [163] On the Parade Ground, recreation facilities included a playground, handball-court, and a gymnasium.

After the closure of Alcatraz Island, and following the Indian Occupation period, all of the residential buildings in the Parade Ground area were demolished by the General Services Administration to prevent people from inhabiting the Island. Building foundations and large amounts of debris from their destruction remained in mounds in the buildings' former locations along the edges of the level Parade Ground.

Even though the buildings and structures were demolished near the end of the period of significance, their foundations were left in place and remain similar to the end of the period. Therefore, the remnant buildings have integrity to their historical form. The mounds of the building debris have acquired their own significance as the remnants of previous features. They provide a visual reference marking the scale and spatial organization of the south Island during the last twenty-three years of the Federal Penitentiary period.

Table 4-43: Buildings - Parade Ground

Feature	*Figure #*	*Contributing?*	*Rationale*
Apartment A Remnant	3-322 3-324	Contributing	Remnants of Officers' Quarters Apartment A date to the Federal Penitentiary/GSA (1934-1969) within the period of significance.
Apartment B Remnant	3-325	Contributing	Remnants of Apartment B date to the Federal Penitentiary/GSA (1934-1969) within the period of significance.
Apartment C Remnant	3-326	Contributing	Remnants of Apartment C date to the Federal Penitentiary/GSA (1934-1969) within the period of significance.
Officers' Quarters-Duplex	3-232	Contributing	Remnants of Officers' Quarters - Duplex dates to the Later Military Prison (1908-1933) within the period of significance
Officers' Quarters 72 and 73	3-323 3-327 3-328	Contributing	Remnants of Officers' Quarters (72, 73) date to the Later Military Prison (1908-1933) within the period of significance
Officers' Quarters 74 and 75	3-323 3-327 3-329	Contributing	Remnants of Officers' Quarters (74, 75) date to the Later Military Prison (1908-1933) within the period of significance
Gymnasium	3-330	Contributing	Foundation of Gymnasium and Sandbox date to the Federal Penitentiary/GSA (1934-1969) within the period of significance

[163] Alcatraz Historical Record of Buildings

Table 4-44: Structures - Parade Ground

Feature	*Figure #*	*Contributing?*	*Rationale*
Playground	3-292	Contributing	Playground dates to the Federal Penitentiary/GSA (1934-1969) within the period of significance
Firebox #2	3-293	Contributing	Firebox dates to the period of significance
Foghorn South and Fogbell (1867)	3-294	Contributing	Foghorn South and Fogbell date to the Earthen Fortifications/Early Military Prison (1868-1907), within the period of significance
South Battery – 1870s	3-333 3-334	Contributing	Battery dates to the Initial Military Fortifications and Aids to Navigation (1852-1867), within the period of significance.
Buttress	3-334	Contributing	Buttress dates to the Initial Military Fortifications and Aids to Navigation period (1852-1867), within the period of significance
Sewer Chase	3-334	Contributing	Chase dates to the Initial Military Fortifications and Aids to Navigation period (1852-1867), within the period of significance
Buttresses at Wharf	3-335	Contributing	Buttresses date to the Later Military Prison period (1908-1933), within period of significance

Table 4-45: Removed Features - Buildings and Structures - Parade Ground

Feature	*Period*
Support and Residential Buildings	Initial Military Fortifications and Aids to Navigation Period (Buildings N-X on Figure 2-3)
Upper Prison Complex from Earthen Fortifications	Early Military Prison and Fortification periods (Buildings 5, 6, 25, 38, 41, 44, 50-53, 60-63, PL, twelve foot stockade fence, on Figure 2-13)

Figure 4 - 58. The Parade Ground's perimeter road, adjacent sidewalk, and Seawall Planter top, c1940s (source: x); bottom, (2009) (MBD DSC00318.JPG)

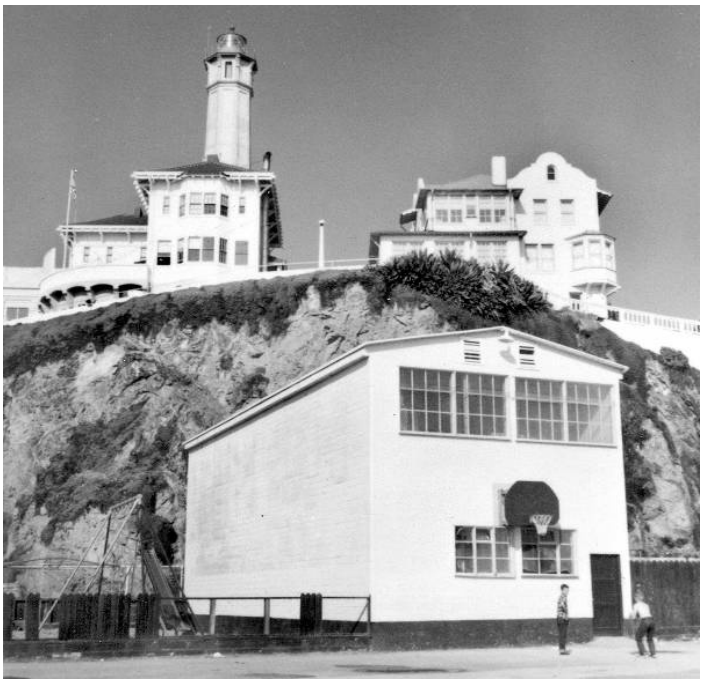


Figure 4 - 59. The gymnasium on the Parade Ground was demolished by the GSA, but its foundation and adjacent playground outline remains: note the erosion on the Escarpment Slope in the background left, (c 1962) (source: GOGA 2316); right, (2009) (MBD DSC00365.JPG)

Small-Scale Features - Parade Ground

Historically, the Parade Ground had several types of small scale features and many individual features of each type. These provided human scale to the south Island, an element that was especially important since the area was primarily residential during the later portion of the period of significance. These small scale features ranged from walks and paving to staircases, railings and light standards to playgrounds.

Today, extant small scale features include paving (the Parade Ground) and curbs, low walls, concrete railings, light standards, remnants of a playground area, a handball court/gymnasium remnants, pedestrian paths, pedestrian staircases and handrails, security fences, a warning sign installed by the Bureau of Prisons, Seawall Planter surrounding the Parade Ground, and a functional seawall at the edge of the Island (Southeast Seawall) that supports a pedestrian trail at the water's edge. Small scale features exist from the early days of the period of significance, mainly in the form of walls.

Security features including fences and gates remain intact from the Federal Penitentiary period, when prisoner movement was restricted. Security measures consisted of constructing cyclone fences between the residential housing on the south Island and the Main Prison on the Summit to protect guards' and their families from penitentiary prisoners (see Figure 4-5 for diagrams of security fencing throughout the historic periods). All earlier security measures were demolished with their respective buildings including the sentry wall around the Upper Prison. New security fencing, in the form of pipe handrails, has been installed by the NPS to restrict visitor movement.

Pedestrian paths and staircases remain from later periods including the staircase that leads to the Wharf (behind Officers' Quarters 72 and 73) and the staircase leading to the Summit (on the southeast edge of the Escarpment Slope). Remnants of the 1918 Perimeter Sentry Walk that wrapped around the south shoreline remain in the form of recesses cut into the cliff that originally held beams.

On the south end of the Island, the gravel walkway and Southeast Seawall (ca. 1920s) remain at the water's edge. The walk pre-dates the wall.[164] According to historic photographs, a series of bulkheads were placed along the water's edge, allowing for access to this part of the shoreline following the excavation of the Parade Ground and prior to the Southeast Seawall's completion.

Low, sandstone masonry retaining walls were added to the edge of the building remnants in the 1990s by the NPS.[165] in an attempt to define the remnants and to create a tidy appearance. The use of sandstone is not compatible with the texture, form or color of materials that are present in the building remnants. The walls visually detract from the south Island and are non-contributing, non-compatible features.

At the edge of the plateau, the Seawall Planter remains intact for most of its original length, except for portions on the east end that were removed during the early 1990s construction for the Agave Walk. Concrete light standards line portions of the road adjacent to the Seawall Planter and date to the 1920s. Towards the western end of the seawall is Foghorn South and the wooden staircase that accesses it. Both were relocated to their current locations c 1900.[166]

The character of the pedestrian path on the Island's south shore was changed through improvements designed by Lawrence Halprin and implemented by the NPS in the early 1990s.

---

[164] Review of Historical Photographs

[165] Halprin 1989; Although Lawrence Halprin designed modifications to this area in the late 1980s, these walls were not detailed in the plans.

[166] Thompson 1979: 457-461