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The Presidio of San Francisco 1776–1976

IN STORAGE

A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL SOURCE MATERIALS

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San Francisco
National Park Service
Western Regional Office
1976

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Photographs, drawings, sketches, prints, plans, and historical descriptive data bearing on the physical features of the buildings thereof as they appeared under Spanish and Mexican rule, 1776-1846.

Wm. Howard Knowles,
Project Supervisor,
California.

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

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Preface

The Presidio of San Francisco, an active army post now entering its third historic century, is also in its entirety a part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, although most of the Presidio is still administered by the Department of the Army and only some fringe areas have come under administration of the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service.

The Presidio of San Francisco is also one of the most historic properties in the San Francisco area and in northern California, dating as a military post from 1776 and having continued in that role under Spanish, Mexican and American governments. It is a Registered National Historic Landmark and includes buildings which date back as far as 1857 and fragments of adobe wall within the much modified Officers' Club which date back at least as far as the Mexican period during the 1820s and perhaps to the Spanish period even earlier. The Presidio contains some of the oldest buildings in San Francisco, nearly all of the mid-19th Century buildings of historical or architectural significance elsewhere in the city having been destroyed by the earthquake and fire of April, 1906; although the earthquake damaged many Presidio buildings, the fire did not touch it. Thus at the beginning of its third century the Presidio still contains an 1857 post hospital, a row of 1862 officers' quarters remodeled in 1878, an 1864 magazine, barracks dating from the 1880s, and many other historic batteries, buildings and structures.

This compilation of manuscripts, extracts from books and documents, illustrations and maps dealing with various aspects of the history of the Presidio of San Francisco is a result of two concerns. First, at a time when planning pertaining to Golden Gate National Recreation Area was focusing increased attention on the history of its component lands including the Presidio, there was little readily available information on Presidio history to guide planners, managers, and park interpreters, and a Historic Resources Study then in preparation would not deal with many aspects of Presidio history beyond structural history. Second, the National Park Service had one brittle, yellowing and badly "dog-eared" carbon copy of an old manuscript prepared by the Historic American Buildings Survey which merited wider distribution within the National Park Service to insure its preservation, as in the past material of this sort has occasionally been lost or destroyed in one of many periodic "housecleanings" of government files and libraries, a practice which in a few extreme instances has necessitated duplication of work already accomplished. The inclusion of the entire Presidio in the new recreation area in 1972 rendered this need particularly acute. A decision was made in 1975 in the Division of Historic Preservation of the Western Regional Office, National Park Service, to reproduce by xerox and

distribute a small number of copies of the HABS study to meet the need for information and insure preservation of the information.

The HABS study dealt only with the original Spanish-Mexican Presidio, nearly ignoring, except for one or two almost accidental inclusions, anything pertaining to Presidio history during the American period. It seemed, therefore, worthwhile to include such data as came readily to hand regarding this later period. Thus to the original HABS study was added a brief section drawn from published but scarce official army reports describing the Presidio in the period 1854 to 1904 (Part VI). A comparison of the various descriptions and maps in this section will provide the reader with some idea of the extent and form of Presidio growth during this era.

At that time it was discovered that the Presidio Army Museum possessed an even more fragile 124-page tissue carbon copy of a manuscript compiled about 1940 by the Writers' Program of the WPA entitled "The Army at the Golden Gate". This seemed a worthy addition, although missing a section listing commanding generals and units, and became Part VII. A brief six-page chapter extracted from the 1965 book Old Forts of the Far West was added, with permission of its author, Colonel Harbert M. Hart, U.S. Marine Corps, and became Part VIII. A brief listing of coastal defense artillery emplacements in Golden Gate National Recreation Area (including some in Marin County but not all of those in the Presidio), which had been prepared by Park Technician John Martini of Golden Gate National Recreation Area for interpretive purposes, was added to become Part IX. Finally, an up-to-date listing of Presidio commanders during its two hundred years of history was added as Part X. The original Table of Contents of the HABS study was expanded to include these additional five sections of material, and the entire compilation was numbered in sequence with a mechanical stamp, a process which had not even been applied to the original HABS study. (Consequently the pages throughout contain two numbers--a number assigned as part of the original document, and the number assigned this compilation). Then the enlarged Table of Contents was keyed to the new page numbers so that it might also serve as a very general index to the contents, which also had not been done in the original HABS study.

It is believed that even upon completion of the Historic Resources Study of the military lands in Golden Gate National Recreation Area this compilation will have a continued utility in the park, containing some details not included and touching on some areas of history not covered by that study.

Gordon Chappell
Regional Historian, Western Region
National Park Service
September 17, 1976

PART I

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS SERIES

Edited by Vernon Aubrey Neasham

THE FOUNDING of THE PRESIDIO of SAN FRANCISCO

Registered Landmark #79

by

Russell C. Ewing

for

State of California, Department of Natural Resources

Division of Parks

Berkeley, 1936

Written under auspices of Works Progress Administration
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THE FOUNDING OF THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

The presidio was one of the major institutions established by Spain in the New World. The word itself is derived from the Latin praesidium, meaning, in one sense, an armed garrison. This institution played an important part in Roman frontier policy. Under the empire every significant frontier had its praesidium. It marked the line between Roman and non-Roman lands. Behind lay the subjugated; in front, the barbarian and foreigner. During threats of foreign invasions, the Roman garrison was called upon to protect Roman domains. When such threats were removed and a given frontier became pacified, the praesidium was moved farther on into unconquered regions. It was this system, one of the many Roman legacies left to Spain by Rome, that was put into effective use in the New World.[1]

The Spanish thrust northward from Mexico City after the fall of Aztec power was assisted in no small measure by the chain of presidios established along the frontier. Sixteenth-century Spanish expansion into the Chichimec country[2]

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1. For a comparative study of the presidio and the praesidium, see Blackmar, Spanish Institutions of the Southwest, 192-194.

2. Chichimec was a name applied to the Indians living immediately north of Mexico City.

owed a great deal of its success to those garrisons. The more hostile an area, the more presidios there were. To hold the Indian in check and to aid the missionary in the spreading of European civilization were the principal motives for presidio-founding in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Each mission had its allotment of soldiers, usually three, which were supplied by the nearest presidio. The soldier was expected to maintain order at the mission, to protect the missionary from Indian attacks, and to accompany the religious on their tours of inspection and administration at rancherías[3] and visitas.[4] In times of native disturbances and uprisings, the entire body of soldiers at one or more presidios might be called upon to restore order. Had it not been for the presidial system, the story of Spanish conquest and colonization might have been appreciably different. It would be difficult to estimate the extra loss of life and property which would have attended Spanish advance into the Indian country without the support of the presidio.

Strategic sites were chosen for the presidios, and an effort was always made to found the garrisons near an adequate supply of water and pasturage. Grazing lands were an essential factor in determining the location of a Spanish

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3. Rancherías are Indian settlements.

4. Visitas were specified places visited periodically by the missionary to administer to the Indian.

frontier fort. The soldier early learned the value of the horse in Indian campaigns, and few were the presidios that were not within reasonable distance of pasturage. A commanding hill or table-land might mark the site of the military post, while close by would be grass lands, and fresh water would be available.

At times the military posts were nothing more than unfortified camps without permanent quarters for the troops. If, however, there was reason to believe that an area demanded a permanent garrison because of the characteristically bellicose nature of the aborigines, the viceroy at Mexico City, with the assistance of other government functionaries, would decree the erection of fortifications and buildings to house the soldiers. Plans, usually drawn up by the adelantado or frontier governor, would then be submitted to the viceroy's officials for approval.

Economy and utility were the common guiding factors in the construction of the presidio. Building materials were those that the surrounding country afforded. Lack of stone called for the use of clay or adobe; scarcity of hard and durable woods was supplemented with other fibrous plants; while metals rarely found a place in presidial architecture.

The general scheme was to build those establishments along rectangular lines. A site once chosen, a large quadrangle, with sides varying from two to six hundred feet

in length, was marked out. Upon this, walls of stone or adobe were build. The walls seldom exceeded twenty feet in height, and one of the sides provided an entrance into a large court or plaza. Facing the court and built against the walls were the buildings of the presidio. The commandant's quarters were usually the largest and most favorably situated of the presidial buildings. Extending around the remaining sides of the wall and in juxtaposition to one another were the remaining structures. The church occupied a prominent position among those edifices, as did the warehouses and the barracks. No presidio was without its guardhouse and enlisted men's quarters.

Such modest establishments were the presidios found on all important Spanish-American frontiers. They did not, however, confine their activities solely to Indian affairs. During the eighteenth century, fear of European encroachment upon Spanish territory along the northern salients of New Spain[5] added to the many duties of presidial troops. Towards the close of the seventeenth century the activities of La Salle and the Pensacola colony pointed out to the Spanish authorities the need of strengthening the frontier defense. More than a half-century later, French intrusions into New

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5. New Spain included the territory now known as Mexico and the greater part of southern and western United States.

Mexico aroused apprehension among the viceroyal authorities,[6] and rumors of foreign aggression in the Pacific caused no little concern at the court of Madrid. Russia, England, and France were all reported as having designs upon California.[7] Claiming by right of discovery, Spain put forth every effort to maintain her North Pacific possessions. To colonize Upper California and to establish adequate military defenses were therefore necessary if Spain were to hold on to a vast though little known area.

More than two hundred years elapsed between the discovery of Upper California and its settlement. Cabrillo, in 1542, was the first European to sail along its shores. In the course of the next sixty years such famous voyagers as Drake, Gali, Cermeño, and Vizcaíno engaged in California exploratory expeditions; but no colonies were then founded, and all left their tasks ignorant of the existence of one of the finest harbors in all the world. That discovery occurred in 1769, when one of the members of the Portolá expedition viewed the bay from the crest of a hill south of San Francisco.

It was some time, however, before the Spaniards realized that they had discovered a new body of water. They

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6. See Bolton, "French Intrusions Into New Mexico, 1749-1752," in The Pacific Ocean in History, 389-407.

7. Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions, I, 26; Chapman, The Founding of Spanish California, 74-75.

believed that what they had found was merely an estuary of San Francisco Bay, or the modern Drake's Bay. Later, when it was made known in Mexico City that a new bay had been discovered, Viceroy Croix promptly ordered the founding of settlements on its shores to secure it against occupation by some hostile power. On November 12, 1770, Croix gave orders for a thorough exploration of the port and the erection of a mission on its shores. But Pedro Fages, military commander of California, regarded the viceroy's order impossible of fulfillment because of the scarcity of troops to protect the mission. Father Junípero Serra, bitterly opposed to most of Fages' plans, disagreed with the commander's explanation for not carrying out instructions. Fages, however, prevailed successfully against the missionary's wishes, and the founding of the mission and presidio had to wait five more years.

The city of San Francisco owes its beginnings to the tenacity and energy of one of the greatest viceroys of New Spain -- Antonio María Bucareli y Urusa. Bucareli came into power in September, 1771. During the succeeding two years he was concerned, so far as California affairs went, primarily with maintaining what had already been established. He learned, however, that matters were not all that they should have been. Complaints from both the religious and civil authorities of California distressed him. Missionary and soldiers were seldom on amicable terms with each other.

Serra complained of the activities of Rivera and Fages, and the two latter directed bitter invectives against the Franciscan father. Among the many other reports Bucareli heard concerning Upper California affairs, none gave him greater anxiety for the future of that country than the perennial lack of adequate supplies.

The supply base for California to 1774 was the port of San Blas on the western coast of Mexico. At set times each year, boats were fitted out to carry the necessities and comforts of life to the California settlers. But inhospitable seas and too elaborate colonial administrative machinery often worked to the disadvantage of the Californians. To remedy this condition, it was proposed to open an overland route from Sonora to Monterey. This project was accomplished in 1774 by the remarkable expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza, then captain of the presidio of Tubac, the first permanent military post in the state of Arizona. Anza's journey is one of the great exploratory expeditions of all North American history. As important and romantic as that event was, space does not permit the recounting of the story. Suffice it to say that Bucareli readily grasped the significance of the feat by authorizing the establishment of Spanish defenses on the "harbor of harbors." He wrote:[8]

Recognizing the importance of this

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8. Bolton, Anza, V. 259

> matter, I was convinced that Captain Don Juan Bautista de Anza ought to make a second entry by way of the Colorado and Gila rivers, taking the soldiers necessary to guard....to missions of San Francisco,....and to establish in that port certain sign of defense to indicate that it belongs to his Majesty.

In November, 1774, orders were given for a second Anza expedition to go by the newly-discovered route to California. Not only were colonists to form part of the expedition, but domestic animals were to be taken along to insure the permanency of a settlement on the shores of San Francisco Bay. A sea expedition was also planned by Bucareli for exploration of the port. This was to be under the command of Miguel Manrique, who was to sail from San Blas early in 1775 with several boats for the enterprise.

After his return from California, in 1774, Anza hastened to Mexico City to report to Bucareli. The viceroy was much pleased with the work of the captain, and undertook to explain to Anza the plans for another expedition. Anza was to recruit thirty persons, all married, and lead them and their families to the port of San Francisco. Others were to go with them, but only thirty were destined to settle San Francisco.

The frontier captain, anxious to be on his way, hurriedly left Mexico City and proceeded to Horcasitas, a presidio in Sonora. His journey had carried him through the Sinaloa town of Culiacán. There he began to enlist colonists

and gather provisions for the epic making trip. The best that the region could afford in the way of people and supplies found their way into the ranks of the captain. By May, Anza and the colonists were ready to begin the long march. Proceeding up the west coast, they reached Tubac after several unfortunate experiences, not the least serious of which were Apache raids upon the horse herds.

The caravan had by now grown to considerable proportions. On October 23, 1775, when Anza and the colonists took their leave of Tubac, there were 240 persons and some 1,000 head of domestic animals in the expedition. Three Franciscan friars from the College of the Cross of Querétaro were among the more distinguished members of the group. Fray Pedro Font was charged with taking the latitudes during the course of the march, while fathers Francisco Garcés and Thomas Eixarch were to remain on the Colorado River to preach to the Indians. Garcés and Eixarch established themselves at the junction of the Colorado and Gila, where they faithfully performed missionary duties for several years thereafter, Garcés receiving a martyr's crown in 1781. Font became the great diarist of the Anza expedition. Indefatigably he recorded all the significant events. Possessed of a sense of humor, and a keen observer, Font wrote one of the most interesting accounts of all early California history. It is to his diary that we must turn if we would understand

Anza's second journey to California.[9]

Anza's route led north to the Gila, and down that river to its junction with the Colorado, where the party arrived on November 28. Everywhere Anza and the colonists were well received. The Yumas and their chief, Salvador Palma, were particularly hospitable, lending valuable assistance to the Spaniards in their crossing of the Colorado. From there Anza led the expeditionaires across the Colorado Desert, one of the most forbidding places to the traveler in the West. On January 4, 1776, the captain and his courageous followers arrived at San Gabriel Mission, near the modern Los Angeles. The journey had so far been a success. Despite the hardships encountered, only one person had died,--- a mother in childbirth. But to offset this three children were born, and all reached California in good health. The story is not quite so remarkable, however, with respect to the stock. Some hundred animals had been lost en route.

At San Gabriel, Anza was detained for a time because of an Indian uprising at San Diego. The outbreak was unfortunate for the colonists. The commandant of the presidio of Monterey, Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, now refused to cooperate with Anza in the founding of San Francisco. Giving as an excuse the lack of troops, Rivera held aloof

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9. See Bolton, Anza, IV.

from Anza and his project. But Anza was not the sort of person to permit petty bickerings to divert him from his main purpose. He therefore proceeded to Monterey, arriving March 10.

March 23 found Anza, Morago, Font and several soldiers continuing their march up the coast. Four days later, they camped on the shores of Mountain Lake, the same body of water that now lies at the north end of Twelfth Avenue, in San Francisco, within the presidio reservation. The following day, March 28, the party moved north to the vicinity of present-day Fort Point. Font has left a rather detailed description of that day's events:[10]

> March 28,---The commander decided to erect the Holy Cross on the extremity of the white cliff at the inner point of the entrance of the port, and at eight o'clock in the morning we went thither. Ascending a small hill, we at once entered upon a very bare mesa of great extent, smooth, and inclining a little toward the port. It must be about half a league wide and somewhat longer, and it keeps getting narrower until it ends right at the white cliff. This mesa affords a delightful view. Indeed, from it one can see a large part of the harbor, its islands, the mouth of the port, and the sea as far as the eye can reach, even beyond the Farallones. The commander selected this mesa as the site of the new settlement and fort which was to be established at this port, for, being elevated, it is so commanding that from it the entrance

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10. Bolton, Anza, IV, 257-259

> to the mouth of the port can be defended with musket shots. And at the distance of a musket shot it has water for the supply of the people, namely, the spring or lake where we halted....
>
> From this point the commander decided to go to examine the hills which extend toward the interior of the harbor....to see if in their vicinity there were good advantages for the convenience of the new settlement.... About five o'clock in the afternoon the commander and lieutenant Moraga returned from their exploration very well pleased, for in the vicinity of these hills they had found more than they had expected. Their extent must be some three leagues. On them and in their canyons they found a great quantity of timber and firewood, plentiful water in several springs or lakes, abundant land for raising crops, and finally, a vast supply of pasturage in all the country, so that the new settlement may have plentiful fuel, water, and grass or pasturage for the horses, all near by.
>
> The only thing that is lacking is timber for large buildings, although for cabins and barracks and for the stockade of the presidio there are plenty of trees in the groves. And with a little trouble they can have all the timber which they may wish, for from a point some six leagues on the other side of the arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino, as far as some three leagues this side of the arroyo of San Francisco, there runs a plain about fifty leagues long which they call the Llano de Las Robles, because it is very thickly grown with oaks of all sizes, and from which very good timber may be obtained.

Anza made no attempt at that time to found a settlement. After the survey of the region in the vicinity of the modern presidio of San Francisco, he and his party proceeded around the bay, through present-day Oakland and Berkeley to the San Joaquin River. There the Spaniards de-

cided to turn back, and a few days later they were again at Monterey. Anza himself soon returned to Mexico, leaving the actual foundation of the presidio of San Francisco to his subordinates.

Bucareli displayed much displeasure when he learned that no settlement had been made at San Francisco. The responsibility for the delay he placed upon the shoulders of Rivera, who affected more concern over the safety of San Diego than the establishment of a military post on the shores of the great northern bay.[11] Bucareli wrote letters to both Rivera and Anza stating that they had acted improperly in not founding a colony at San Francisco.[12]

Meanwhile, however, Rivera, as was characteristic of the man, had changed his mind. On May 8, he ordered Lieutenant Moraga to San Francisco to erect a fort there. At the same time, Rivera commanded Sergeant Pablo Grijalva to lead twelve families which Anza had left at San Gabriel to Monterey and thence to San Francisco.

Grijalva arrived with the families at Monterey on May 28. Moraga lost no time in complying with Rivera's orders, setting the middle of June for starting with the

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11. Chapman, "The Founding of San Francisco," in The Pacific Ocean in History, 383.

12. Ibid, 384; Bolton, Anza, I, 458.

colony. The next day, the lieutenant went to Carmelo to report to Father Serra the order which he had received from Rivera. Serra professed some disgust at the neglect of Rivera to make provisions for the founding of missions as well as a fort. The Franciscan, however, as president of the California missions, named Fathers Francisco Palóu and Pedro Benito Cambon "to go with the expedition....to administer the holy sacraments to the people who were going," and "to be ready" to take over missionary duties in the event that a mission were founded.

Fortunate it is for historians that so many California missionaries were devoted to literary pursuits. Palóu, like Font and many other religious, was at his best when writing about contemporary matters. It is from his pen, supplemented by a report made by Moraga to the viceroy, that we learn about the beginnings of the presidio. As a vital document for those who would know the origins of the modern military reservation at San Francisco, Palóu's account of this event bears quoting:[13]

> On the 17th day of June, 1776, about two in the afternoon, the company of soldiers and families from Sonora set out from Monterey. It was composed of its Commander,

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13. Bolton, Anza, III, 387-395

lieutenant Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, a sergeant, two corporals, and ten soldiers, all with their wives and families except the Commander, who had left his in Sonora. In addition there were seven families of settlers, rationed and provisioned by the king; other persons attached to the soldiers and their families; five servant boys, muleteers and vaqueros, who conducted about two hundred of the king's cattle and some belonging to the individuals, and the mule train which carried the provisions and utensils necessary for the road. All the foregoing belonged to the new presidio. And for whatever concerned the first mission that was to be founded we two ministers, Father Fray Pedro Benito Cambon and I, went with the two servants who conducted the loads, and three unmarried Indian neophytes, two of them from Old California (Lower California), and the other from the mission of Carmelo, who drove the cattle for the mission, numbering eighty-six head, which were incorporated with those for the presidio.

The Officers of the vessels, with their pilots wished to accompany the expedition, and they all did so for about half a league. (The Principe and the San Carlos had come from Mexico with provisions for the California establishment. The San Carlos was to go from Monterey to San Francisco with supplies for the colonists.) From this point the captain of the Principe and all the pilots turned back; but Don Fernando Quiros continued for the first day's march with the two father chaplains as far as the Monterey River, where the expedition halted and camped. On the following day, after having watched all the people cross the river and seen the line formed on the broad plain by all those people, the pack trains, cattle, and the horse herd, they returned to Monterey after taking farewell in the hope that we could soon meet in the port of Our Father San Francisco.

The expedition continued by the same road which was traveled in the exploration of that harbor in the year 1774 (Palóu refers to

an expedition made to San Francisco Bay by Rivera in 1774.)....But the days' marches were shorter, in order not to fatigue the little children and the women, expecially those who were pregnant, and for this reason it was even necessary to make several stops. On the whole there was not a single mishap, thanks to God. We were well received by all the heathen whom we met on the road, who were surprised to see so many people of both sexes and all ages, for up to that time they had not seen more than some few soldiers....And they were astonished at the cattle which they had never seen before.

On the 27th day of June the expedition arrived in the neighborhood of the harbor, and the commander ordered the camp halted on the bank of a lagoon called by Señor Anza Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, which is in sight of the bay of Los Llorones (Mission Bay) and the beach of the bay or arm of the sea which runs to the southeast, with the intention of waiting here for the bark in order to select the spot for the founding of the fort and presidio, and in the meantime to explore the land. On the following day he ordered a shelter of branches built to serve as a chapel in which to celebrate the holy sacrifice of Mass. (The beginning of Mission Dolores.) In it the first Mass was said on the 29th, the feast of the great, holy apostle, San Pedro and San Pablo, and we continued to celebrate in it every day until the camp was moved to the site which it occupies near the landing place, when the ground and the convenience of water permitted it....

For an entire month the expedition remained in that camp, which was composed of field tents, waiting for the bark San Carlos. Meanwhile soldiers, citizens, and servants employed themselves in cuttings logs in order to have this much done when the bark should arrive. The lieutenant busied himself in exploring the land in the vicinity, where he found some springs of water, lagoons, pastures, and good sites for all kinds of stock.

Near the white cliff (at Fort Point) he found two springs of water sufficient for the use of the presidio, and not far from them he found a good plain (now part of Main Post) which is in view of the harbor and entrance, and also of its interior. As soon as he saw the spot the lieutenant decided that it was suitable for the presidio but he delayed moving the people there, as he was waiting day by day for the arrival of the packet.

Seeing that it did not appear for a whole month, and, as they wrote from Monterey by the pack train which went to bring provisions, that it had sailed long ago (contrary winds had blown the San Carlos as far south as San Diego), the lieutenant decided to move to that spot so that the soldiers might begin to build their huts for shelter, since it was nearer at hand for making a beginning of the houses. This he did on the 26th of July, setting to work immediately to construct some tule huts. The first was the one that was to serve as a chapel, and in it I said Mass on the 28th of the same month....

When the expedition left Monterey the packet San Carlos remained at anchor loaded in that port, while its commander delayed sailing until the return of the messenger whom he had dispatched to San Diego. (The commander of the San Carlos was Captain Don Fernando Quiros. His pilots were Don José Cañizares and Don Cristóbal Revilla.) As soon as the courier arrived the San Carlos sailed from that port bound for San Francisco, but immediately after leaving Monterey it began to experience contrary winds, so strong that it was driven down to the parallel of San Diego, but very far from the coast. From that point it went on gradually ascending and gaining altitude until it reached forty-two degrees, at which latitude it approached the shore and then descended as far as Point Reyes. There it put in between that point and the northern farallones, dropping anchor on the north coast in the Gulf of the Farallones on the night of the 17th of

August. On the following day it successfully entered the harbor, and about two o'clock in the afternoon it anchored not very far from the spot where the soldiers were lodged, but not in sight of them, as the view was cut off by the point of the hill on whose skirts the camp was placed; but it was in sight of the white cliff and the entrance to the harbor.

As soon as the bark was made fast, the commander, pilots, and Father Nocedal went ashore. When they saw the site of the camp they were all of the opinion that it was a very suitable place for the fort and presidio.... In view of the opinion of the captain of the bark and the pilots, work was begun on the building of the houses and the presidio. A square measuring ninety-two vara each way was marked out for it, with divisions for church, royal offices, warehouses, guardhouses, and houses for soldier settlers, a map of the plan being formed and drawn by the first pilot. (The map has not been found.)

And so that the work might be done as speedily as possible, the commander (Quiros) designated a squad of soldiers and the two carpenters to join the servants of the royal presidio in making a good warehouse in which to keep the provisions, a house for the commanding officer of the presidio, and a chapel for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the Mass, while the soldiers were making their own houses for their families....

It was then decided that the formal act of possession should take place, the day appointed for it being that on which our Mother Church celebrates the impression of the stigmata of Our Seraphic Father San Francisco, that is, the 17th of September, a most appropriate day, since he is the patron of the harbor, the new presidio, and the mission. And for taking formal possession of the mission the 4th of October was designated, which is the day dedicated to Our Seraphic Father San Francisco. The commander of the packet, his two pilots, and the greater part of the crew were present at the ceremony of taking formal possession of

> the presidial site, only those who were absolutely necessary remaining on board; and with the people from the presidio, troops as well as citizens, they made up a goodly number of Spaniards. There were also present four friar priests, all of our College San Fernando de Mexico, that is, the missionary fathers of this mission, Palóu and Cambón, the chaplain of the bark Nocedal, and Father Fray Tomás de la Peña, who had come from Monterey to examine the site for the second mission, of which he had been named minister.
>
> A solemn Mass was sung by the ministers, and when it was concluded the gentlemen performed the ceremony of taking formal possession. This finished, all entered the chapel and sang the Te Deum Laudamus, accompanied by peals of bells and repeated salvos of cannon, muskets, and guns, whose roar and the sound of the bells doubtless terrified the heathen, for they did not allow themselves to be seen for many days. The ceremony concluded, the commander of the presidio (Moraga) invited to it all the people, conducting himself with all the splendor that the place permitted, and supplying with his true kindness what else would have been lacking, for which all the people were grateful, expressing their gratitude in the joy and happiness which all felt on that day.

Thus we have Father Palóu's accound of the founding of the presidio of San Francisco. With one exception, the good father's narration of that historic event leaves nothing to be desired. That exception, for our purpose, deals with the act of taking formal possession. We know that the presidio was formally established on September 17, 1776, that in celebrating the event special religious services were held, and that an impressive military ceremony concluded the activities of the day. But of what did this act of taking

formal possession consist?

The usual procedure in such matters was first to offer up an invocation to the Holy Trinity, whereupon it was announced in the name of the Divine Being that possession was taken upon the authority of the king of Spain. Then the name and title of the commandant were announced. This was followed by those present kneeling in adoration of the Holy Cross, which was erected in the name of the king; "and that by orders of the viceroy of New Spain the Commandante (sic) did take possession of this land forevermore for the Crown of Castile and Leon, as belonging to it by virtue of the 'Donation (sic) y Bula que el Muy Santa Padre Alexandro Sixto Sumo Pontifico Romano,' executed to the 'Mui Altos y Catolices (sic) Señores Don Fernando V y Doña Ysabel su Muger, Reyes de Castilla, y Leon,' at Rome on the 4th of May, 1493."[14] In taking possession, the commandant, sword in hand, cut grass, bushes, branches and trees, and moved stones which were in his way as he walked about.

Two years passed before any substantial progress was made in erecting the presidio. At the end of 1778 an adobe house for the commander had been completed, the walls of the fort had been raised a few feet, a slaughter house had been built of stone, and a church, two warehouses and

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14. Davidson, Discovery of San Francisco Bay, 127.

quarters for the troops had been made of earth.[15] But this work was soon to go for naught. In January of the following year, torrential rains destroyed most of the presidial buildings.[16] The erosive effects of the driving rain on adobe reduced the commandant's house, the church, the warehouses, the slaughter house, and six of the buildings quartering enlisted men to ruins. By the end of the year there was not one left of the original edifices.[17]

Work was again undertaken to reconstruct the presidio. It took several years, however, before the garrison resembled a real army post. Even in 1792, when Captain George Vancouver visited San Francisco during the course of his memorable expedition, the presidio was far from being a formidable establishment. Vancouver has left a description of the garrison as he saw it:[18]

> We rode up to the presidio, an appellation given to their military establishments in this country, and signifying a safe guard.....Its wall, which fronted the harbor, was visible from the ships; but instead of a city or town, whose lights we had so anxiously looked for on the night of our arrival, we were conducted into a spacious verdant plain, surrounded by hills on every side, excepting that which fronted the port. The

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15. Sal to Romeu, San Francisco, March 4, 1792. Provincial state papers, XI, 52.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. G. Vancouver, A voyage of discovery...., II, 5-7.

only object which presented itself, was a square area, whose sides were about two hundred yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just made their appearance. On entering the Presidio, we found one of its sides still uninclosed by the wall, and very indifferently fenced in by a few bushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground. The unfinished state of this part, afforded us an opportunity of seeing the strength of the wall, and the manner in which it was constructed. It is about fourteen feet high, and five in breadth, and was first formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and as hard as possible; after which the whole was cased with the earth made into a sort of mud plaster, which gave it the appearance of durability, and of being sufficiently strong to protect them, with the assistance of their firearms, against all the force which the natives of the country might be able to collect.

The Spanish soldiers composing the garrison amounted, I understood, to thirty-five; who, with their wives, families, and a few Indian servants, composed the whole of the inhabitants. Their houses were along the wall, within the square, and their fronts uniformly extended the same distance into the area, which is a clear open space, without buildings or other interruptions. The only entrance into it, is by a large gateway; facing which, and against the centre of the opposite wall or side, is the church; which, though small, was neat in comparison to the rest of the buildings. This projects further into the square than the houses, and is distinguishable from the other edifices, by being white-washed with lime made from sea-shells; as there has not yet been any lime-stone or calcareous earth discovered in the neighborhood. On the left of the church, is the commandant's house, consisting, I believe, of two rooms and closet only, which are

> divided by massy walls, similar to that which encloses the square, and communicating with each other by very small doors. Between these apartments and the outward wall was an excellent poultry house and yard, which seemed pretty well stocked; and between the roof and ceilings of the rooms was a kind of lumber garret: These were all the conveniences the habitation seemed calculated to afford. The rest of the houses, though smaller, were fashioned exactly after the same manner; and in the winter, or rainy seasons must at the best be very uncomfortable dwellings. For though the walls are a sufficient security against the inclemency of the weather, yet the windows, which are cut in the front wall, and look into the square, are destitute of glass, or any other defense that does not at the same time exclude the light.
>
> The apartment in the commandant's house, into which we were ushered, was about thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and twelve feet high; and the other room, or chamber, I judged to be of the same dimensions, excepting in its length, which appeared to be somewhat less. The floor was of the native soil raised about three feet from its original level, without being boarded, paved, or even reduced to an even surface; the roof was covered in flags and rushes, the walls on the inside had once been white-washed; the furniture consisted of a very sparing assortment of the most indispensable articles, of the rudest fashion, and of the meanest kind; and ill accorded with the ideas we had conceived of the sumptuous manner in which the Spaniards live on this side of the globe....

Such were the beginnings of the presidio of San Francisco. Conceived by Spain as a bulwark against the designs of hostile European powers, the presidio has had a continuous existence as a military post. Colorful and im-

portant has been its history. Soldiers of three nations have been quartered behind its walls. Spain, Mexico and the United States, each in turn, found the presidio of San Francisco a valuable military base on the Pacific, and each has been indebted to Bucareli, Anza, and Moraga for the excellent site upon which it stands. Today only one of the original buildings remain as a memorial to the genius of a people who conquered more than two-thirds of the Western Hemisphere. This structure, hardly recognizable as one of those edifices raised by the hands of Moraga and his successors, stands remodeled as a club for officers of the United States Army.

LEGEND

North Boundary	116 varas
East Boundary	120 varas
South Boundary	116 varas
West Boundary	120 Varas

1. GUARDIA de PREVENCIÓN (Sentry Station), 6¼ varas* long, 4½ varas wide, and 3½ varas high.

2. CUARTEL (Barracks), 16 varas long, 4½ varas wide, and 3½ varas high.

3, 4. CALABOSOS (Prison Cells), 2 varas long, 1½ varas wide, and 2 varas high.

5. ALMACEN de ROPA (Clothing Warehouse), 18 varas long, 6 varas wide, and 4½ varas high.

6. ALMACEN de VIVERES (Food Warehouse), 18 varas long, 6 varas wide, and 4½ varas high.

7, 8. CASAS del COMANDANTE (Commander's Quarters), 37½ varas long, 6 varas wide, and 4½ varas high.

9. CASA del SARGENTO (Sergeant's Quarters), (No dimensions given).

10. IGLESIA (Church), 19 varas long, 8 varas wide, and 4½ varas high.

11. CASA MATA (Slaughter House), (Not specified).

a to k. HABITACIONES de la TROPA (Enlisted Men's Quarters).

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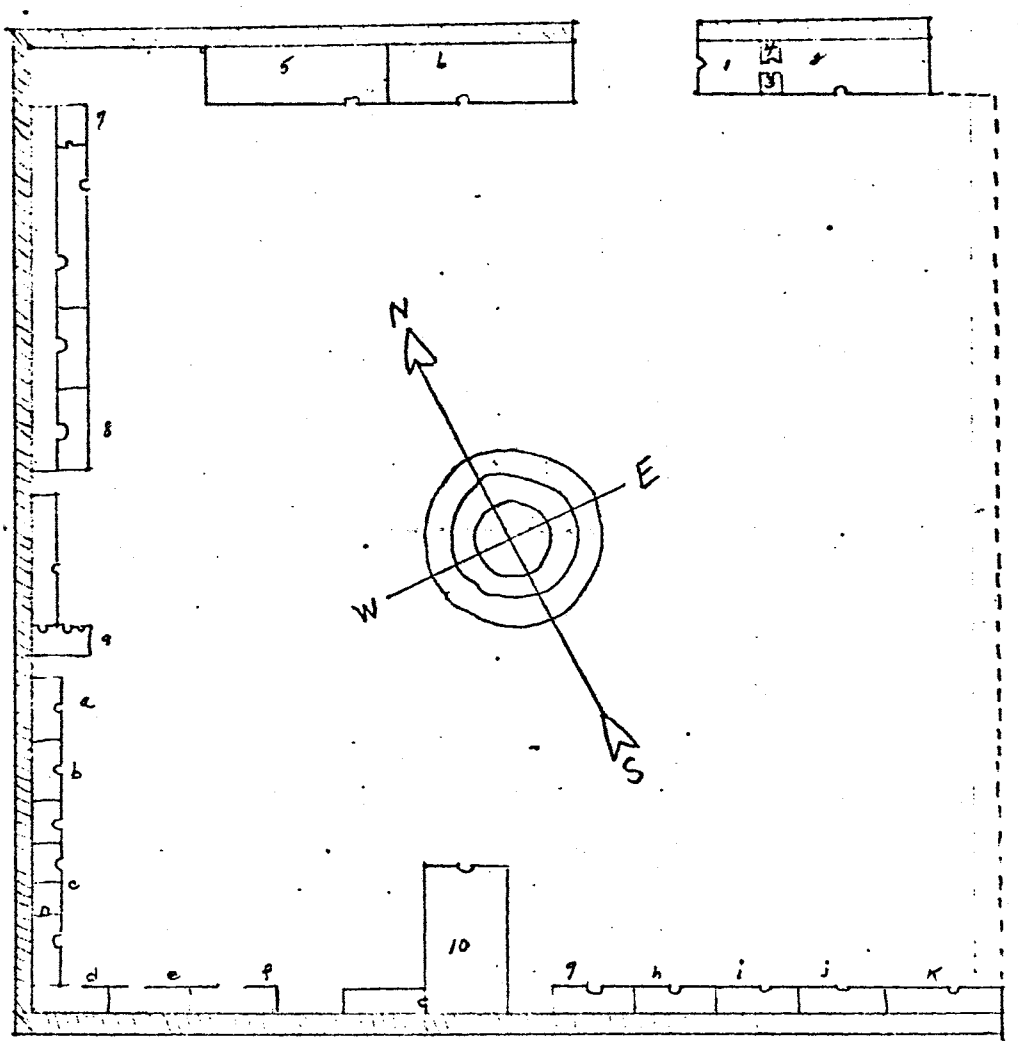
* A vara is a Spanish unit of measure equal to 2.78 feet.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Records of the Quartermaster Department, Presidio of San Francisco

The PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, of which Crissy Field is a part, is one of the oldest military reservations in the United States, having been established in 1776. It is located within the City limits of San Francisco, which is known as the "City of Hills," and has a population of 800,000. A short history of the Presidio is herewith given.

Spain had claimed the Pacific Coast of North America up to forty-two degrees, for over two hundred years, but had done nothing to maintain her right by settlement until Seventeen Sixty-nine, when an expedition under Don Gaspar de Portola was sent to take possession of, and fortify the ports of San Diego and Monterey. While on this expedition, San Francisco was discovered, and it was then decided to fortify it.

Under the rule of Spain, the administration of California was purely military. The territory was divided into four districts, and under the protection of a military post known as a "Presidio."

The Governor of California was an officer of the Spanish Army, a Lieutenant-Colonel, who held his appointment from the Viceroy of Spain. He executed the orders of the Viceroy and was responsible to him only.

Each presidential district was commanded by a Lieutenant who had full jurisdiction within his district, subject to the approval of the Governor. (In 1805, the rank of a Commandante of a Presidio District was raised from Lieutenant to Captain.)

A military reservation of a fort or presidio as laid down by law, was equal to a square of three thousand varas, or fifteen hundred sixty-four acres.

The word "presidio" comes from the Roman word "presidium" meaning a garrison or fortified camp. A presidio was a walled camp about 600 feet square, whose walls of adobe were fourteen feet high and five feet thick, with small bastions flanking the angles. The walls had but one gate and were surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and six feet deep. The armament was generally eight bronze cannons - eight, twelve, and sixteen-pounders. Not far from the presidio was the fort or battery called the "Castillo." Within the inclosure of the presidio were the church, officers' quarters, soldiers' quarters, houses of colonists, storehouses, workshops, stables, wells and cisterns.

The four presidios of California were San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara.

On July 1, 1769, San Diego was occupied by Portola and his men, but it did not become a regular presidio until seventeen seventy-four.

On April 21, 1782, the Presidio of Santa Barbara was founded by the order of Governor Neve, and placed under Lieutenant Ortega's command.

On March 28, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista Anza chose, as the site of the Presidio of San Francisco, the place where Fort Point is now situated.

When he erected the cross there and directed that the fort be built on the Point and the Presidio under the shelter of the hill, his act created, under the laws of Spain, a military reservation of 3,000 varas or about 1,564 acres. After exploring the country thereabouts, Anza left for Monterey, thence to return to his home on the far-off frontier, Presidio of Tubac, located in what is now Arizona. Before leaving Monterey, Anza delivered the command of the expedition to Lieutenant Jose Moraga. On September 17, 1776, Lieutenant Moraga founded the Presidio of San Francisco. He was its first commandante, retaining the position from the date of its founding until his death, nine years later.

After Moraga's death, Lieutenant Gonzales was temporary Commandante for a year and a half, and Ensign Sal was acting Commandante until the arrival of Lieutenant Jose Dario Arguello, who took command on June 12, 1778. Arguello remained in command until March 1, 1806, with occasional duty elsewhere, during which time Ensign Sal took his place as acting Commandante.

The walls of the Presidio, begun by Moraga in the winter of 1776, were completed on three sides in 1792, but on the fourth or east side was a palisade supplemented by bushes to cover its appearance. About the beginning of the century, the fourth wall was completed to correspond with the others. In 1812, an earthquake threw down a large part of the eastern and southern walls and almost all of the northern wall. It also ruined the church and a number of buildings within the enclosure. The fort proper was built in 1794. It was a formidable affair of adobe, horseshoe in shape and pierced by fourteen embrasures lined with brick. In the middle of the fort was a barracks for the artillerymen. The fort was finished in December, 1794, and cost $6,400.00. It was later rebuilt of brick. It was named Castillo de San Joaquin and was garrisoned by a corporal and six artillerymen.

When Arguello was sent to Santa Barbara, in 1806, his son, Don Luis Antonia, reigned as Commandante of San Francisco until his death, March 27, 1830. Don Luis was made Captain in 1818, and in 1822, was elected Provisional Governor of California. He served until the arrival of Governor Echendia in October, 1825, when he returned to his command at San Francisco. The last two years of his life he was only the nominal commander, being relieved from active duty by the Governor. During Don Luis' absence at Monterey as Acting Governor and after his relief from active duty in 1828, Lieutenant Ignacio Martinez acted as Commandante. Martinez served until his retirement in 1831, and was succeeded in the command of San Francisco by Ensign Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. The force belonging to the Presidio had been from fifty-five to sixty men. Vallejo was elected a member of the "Diputacion" and, during his absence, Alferez Jose Antonio Sanchez acted as Commandante, and after 1833, Alfrez Demaso Rodriguez.

In 1835, Vallejo was made Commandante of the northern frontier and removed his company to Sonoma, leaving Alferez Juan Prado Mesa in charge of San Francisco with six artillerymen. Later, the regular troops were all withdrawn and the Fort and Presidio suffered to fall into decay, one old artilleryman, Corporal Joaquin Pera, being left as custodian of Government property. Vallejo protested against the Government's neglect, but in vain, and finally, in 1840, failing to receive troops from Mexico for San Francisco, he sent, from his own outfit, Mesa with a Sergeant and twelve privates to the garrison

at the Presidio. They were there for two, possibly three years, but after that, there seem to have been no regular troops at the Presidio. The walls were down and the fort was crumbling to ruins.

On July 9, 1846, Commander John B. Montgomery raised the United States flag in San Francisco.

The Navy and Marine forces garrisoned the City until March, 1847, when the Stevenson Regiment arrived in California, and Companies "H" and "K" were sent to garrison the Presidio of San Francisco under the command of Major James A. Hardie.

When, by order of Colonel Mason, the reservation, for military purposes, was laid out in 1848, the land was claimed by a man by the name of Larkin, but his claim was rejected. Shortly afterward, the land was again claimed, this time by a man named Wright. As the original reservation was found to be larger than necessary, the unneeded portion was returned to Mr. Wright, leaving the boundary lines of the Presidio of today the same as those of the old Spanish Presidio, with the exception of eighty feet cut off the eastern frontage by an act of Congress in 1876 and given to the City of San Francisco for a street and some ten acres occupied by the Palace of Fine Arts, the only remaining building of the Panama Pacific Exposition, which acreage has been deeded to the City and County of San Francisco by Act of Congress in 1928.

In November, 1849, Captain Keyes of the Third Artillery succeeded Major Hardie in command of the Presidio. During the year, some repairs were made, in order to render the Presidio habitable, and four thirty-two pounders and two eight-inch howitzers were mounted on the old fort.

In May, 1851, when General Hitchcock took command of the Third Division, he moved Division Headquarters to Benicia, but in 1857, it was returned to San Francisco by General Clark and has since remained there.

In 1853, Lieutenant Colonel Mason was Engineer in charge of the work at Fort Point. Mason died and was succeeded by Major J.G. Bernard. The old fort was taken down and some of the material used in the new construction. The site was cut down to the water edge and a new fort, Winfield Scott, succeeded the Castillo de San Joaquin.

The ancient Presidio is no longer protected by its fourteen-foot adobe wall, but its quadrangle is the Parade Ground of the Post.

The Presidio, during the great fire and earthquake disaster in 1906, was commanded by General Frederick Funston, who was in charge of the relief work in San Francisco. The Presidio was used as a refuge camp at that time.

During the World War in 1917-1918, the Presidio was used as a concentration and training camp for the United States soldiers.

Crissy Field is a sub-post of the Presidio of San Francisco and is situated within the limits of that reservation. It is located along the shore of San Francisco Bay at the north boundary of the Presidio. The site for

Crissy Field was selected by Major Henry H. Arnold, Air Corps, who was then Department Air officer of the Western Department, in June, 1919; and is what was previously the site of the Panama Pacific Exposition. The buildings were completed on June 30, 1921, and the first personnel started to move in on July 1, 1921. The first plane, however, landed on July 2, 1919, and from that time on, airplanes landed and took off occasionally; and on November 3, 1919, it was named "Crissy Field," in honor of Major Dana H. Crissy, Air Service, who was killed in the Transcontinental Air Race on October 8, 1919.

STREETS AND MEANINGS THEREOF:

LINCOLN BOULEVARD - Named after Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.

McDOWELL AVENUE - Named after Major General Irvin McDowell, who was in command from July 1, 1876 to October 15, 1882.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD - Named after George Washington, first President of the United States.

ARGUELLO BOULEVARD - Named after Lieutenant Arguello, an officer of the Spanish Army, who commanded the Presidio from June 1787 to March 1806.

MORAGA AVENUE - Named after Lieutenant Moraga, a Spanish Officer, who built the original Presidio and commanded it from 1776 to 1785.

ANZA STREET - Named after Lieutenant Colonel Anza, who erected a cross at Fort Point, on March 28, 1776, selecting it as the future site of the Presidio.

MESA STREET - Named after Alferez Mesa, who commanded the Presidio from 1841 to 1843.

MONTGOMERY STREET - Named after Commander J.B. Montgomery, U.S.N., who raised the American Flag in San Francisco on July 9, 1846.

GRAHAM AVENUE - Named after Brigadier-General William M. Graham, 5th Artillery, who commanded the Presidio from 1880 to 1896.

FUNSTON AVENUE - Named after Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, who was in command from April, 1905, to May, 1905; from February, 1906 to March, 1906 and from May, 1907 to August 1908.

SHERIDAN AVENUE: - Named after Lieutenant-General P.H. Sheridan, who was in command from March 1886 to April 1886.

PRESIDIO BOULEVARD - Named after the Presidio; is the longest street in the Presidio.

MACARTHUR AVENUE - Named after Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, who was in command from 1908 to 1905.

CRISSY AVENUE - Named after Major Dana H. Crissy, Air Service, who was killed in the Transcontinental Air Race in 1919.

PORTOLA STREET - Named after Don Gaspar de Portola, who was in command of the land expedition which discovered San Francisco.

RODRIGUEZ STREET - Named after Damaseo Rodriguez, who was in command of the Presidio from 1833 to 1836.

HALLECK STREET - Named after Major General H.W. Halleck, in command of the Presidio, 1866 to 1869.

VALLEJO STREET - Named after Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who commanded the Presidio from 1831 to '33.

RUGER STREET - Named after Brigadier-General T.H. Ruger, who was in command from April 1891 to November 1894.

BARNARD AVENUE - Named after Major J.G. Barnard, who rebuilt the old fort of the Spanish Presidio, moving it and starting the Fort Winfield Scott of today.

MASON STREET - Named after Lieutenant-Colonel Mason of the Engineers, who was in charge of the work at Fort Point in 1853.

Meeden, B. L., Capt., Q. M. C. — "Army's Finest Club Building---Restoration of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco", in THE QUARTERMASTER REVIEW, Nov.-Dec., 1934. (With insertion by Capt. Meeden October 28, 1937.)

The restoration of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco during the current year brought to fulfilment a desire cherished by many Commanding Officers since the first occupancy of the post by United States troops in 1846. The original adobe building was erected in 1776 by Spanish explorers under the command of Lieutenant José Joaquin Moraga. It formed part of a stockade and, together with many other buildings, was enclosed by a wall fourteen feet high and five feet wide. From this modest settlement developed San Francisco, the beautiful City of the Golden Gate.

The discovery of the Bay of San Francisco and the site upon which the city of that name stands is deserving of mention. On November 1, 1769, Sergeant José Francisco de Ortega, in charge of the advance guard of the Monterey expedition, set out with a party of men to examine the country in the neighborhood of what is now Monterey. On this excursion they discovered large estuaries which ran far back into the land. A few days later Ortega, on a second scouting trip, took a route around the Contra Costa and came upon another immense "Estero" on the northeast running far inland and connecting with the one on the southeast. This proved to be the Bay of San Francisco.

Unable to find the Bay of Monterey and forced by lack of

provisions to return to San Diego, the explorers reported to Father Serra that the Bay of Monterey mysteriously had eluded them but they had traveled forty leagues northward from the supposed location of this estuary and had discovered the Bay of San Francisco. At this news the holy father's joy was unbounded. He well remembered that when Galvez, the Visitador-General, had assigned the names of San Diego, Monterey and San Buenaventura to the three missions to be founded he had failed to designate one for St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order. When Father Serra had remonstrated with Galvez over this the latter had replied: "If St. Francis desires a mission, let him show us his harbor and he shall have one." And lo, the miracle had happened--- the Bay of San Francisco had appeared and the Visitador-General was later to accept its discovery as proof that St. Francis wanted a mission in the new world.

The first ship sailing into the Bay of San Francisco was the packet boat San Carlos, also called the Golden Fleece. It sailed over the bar into the bay on the night of August 5, 1775, and remained within the port forty-four days. An exhaustive examination of the harbor enabled Don José de Canizares, the pilot, to carry back to the viceroy Don Antonio Maria Bucareli a report that it was all one could desire. The Indians were friendly; fresh water, wood and ballast were abundant; the weather cold, free from fogs and healthy. One of the best ports, Don José stated, "that I have seen on this coast from Cape Horn."

Following this report authority was given for an expedition for the settlement of San Francisco and the establishment

of a mission. On June 15, 1776, the colony arrived, under the command of Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, and pitched their fifteen tents on the banks of a laguna which emptied into the Bay of San Francisco. Here, under a canopy of ever-greens, Father Francisco Palóu celebrated the first mass and in this temporary encampment the party remained until completion of the Presidio and of the mission houses which were built near the laguna on the plain.

Formal possession of the Presidio was taken September 17, 1776, Feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis, patron saint of the Presidio and the mission. Father Palóu said mass, blessed and erected a cross, and sang the "Te Deum." This was followed by a flash of cannon and musketry and the officers took possession in the name of the king.

After 1776 coast defense and the Presidio buildings became the subject matter of voluminous correspondence between the officials of California and the viceroys of Mexico. The first urgent request for improvements came from Commandante Sal, who forwarded to Governor José Romeu a plan of the buildings and asked him to furnish sailor-workmen and a bricklayer to do the work of repairs. Vancouver, caustically writing of the needs of the Presidio at this time, described it somewhat as follows: "a square area, whose sides are about two hundred yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their small houses just make their appearance. One side is very indifferently fenced in by a few bushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground. The walls are about fifteen feet high and five feet in breadth, and are formed by uprights and

horizontal rafters of large timbers, between which dried sods and moistened earth form a kind of mud plaster, which gives to the whole an appearance of durability. The church has been whitrashed and is neat in comparison to the rest. The commandant's house has a dirt floor raised about three feet from the level, and the windows are mere holes in the thick walls, without glass."

Commandante Sal, repeatedly requesting funds for restoration purposes, wrote to the viceroy that many of the Presidio buildings were likely to fall at any time, particularly the church, which was in a precarious condition. In the earthquake of 1812 this structure did fall, and gradually the other buildings fell into decay, to be rebuilt faultily and with little regard for preserving the simple and suitable lines of the originals. The Officers' Club, built in 1776, stands upon the site of the first Commandant's house.

To do any repair work whatever at the Presidio it was necessary to bring timber thirty miles and tule nine miles. This, and the fact that at this time all attention and money were spent on the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin on the shore and the Battery of Yerba Buena, caused the Presidio to be neglected until 1821, when Governor Sola called upon the padres to send a boat with timbers and laborers to make repairs. In May of that year two boat loads of material two carpenters and twelve oxmen arrived at the Presidio to begin work. The buildings were put into condition for the garrison of approximately fifty men and the next year, 1822, were taken over by the Mexicans for the duration of their occupation of the Presidio

From 1822 on---a century and more---the Presidio buildings underwent continual rebuilding, remodeling and expansion. They received the attention of every Commanding Officer and every Post Quartermaster assigned to the station. Small wonder then that during the years the simplicity of the original Spanish architecture became marred, sometimes lost entirely, by additions which, regardless of their cost and utility, were unsymmetrical and inartistic.

The Officers' Club, an adobe structure erected in 1776 and referred to on the Presidio records as "No. 20 Main Post," had been a constant challenge to Post Commandants and Quartermasters. But not until December, 1933, were they in a position to begin its restoration. Colonel Douglas Potts, who was then and is now the Commanding Officer of the Post, manifested a keen interest in the restoration of this building, and Captain Barney L. Needen, Quartermaster Corps, who was placed in charge of the work, performed his duties under Colonel Potts personal supervision. It was decided to renovate the entire building and restore it, in so far as was possible and practicable, to its original lines. Research in Post and city records revealed interesting data and enabled the architects to restore the original Commandant's house. It was no small task. All the main foundations were reinforced; in some places walls were rebuilt and the trusses throughout the building were replaced by stouter ones, on order to accommodate the weight of a Spanish tile roof; huge beams were superimposed in the ceilings to give the interior an "old Mission" finish, and a broad fireplace designed to replace the smaller original one; doors of hewn timbers, ornamented with wrought iron work, were made at

the Post and out into the building; modern heating and electric lighting systems were installed throughout.

A replica of the old Spanish coat-of-arms, 1700-1770 period, was superimposed in plaster and stucco over the center of the huge fireplace in the main ballroom. Its vivid colors were repeated in the long drapes of Spanish red shot with gold which hang at the windows.

The two old adobe wings, one occupied by the Ladies' Recreation Room and the other by the Officers' Billiard Room, needed little repairing, as the original four-foot walls were in good condition. These wings and the main building were reroofed with squares of Spanish tile and the exterior walls were given a plaster finish of light tan stucco. Other exterior improvements included wrought iron grills on all windows, a tile and cement plaster fence built around the back area, a red-bricked patio and carefully planted floral beds. The cluster of small buildings attached to the club proper were reenforced, reroofed and refinished to conform to the architectural effect of the main building.

(Note : Insert this article where red arrow indicates on Page 72, "The Quartermaster Review.")

During the process of reconstruction on this building, I had ample opportunity to observe the original adobe walls of the two sections still left of the "OLD COMMANDANCIA". These two sections are known to us as the East and West wings. Although not joined together (there is a gap where the present Ball Room width exists), at present, this no doubt was a continuous building when first erected and housed the COMMANDANTE, the Non-Commissioned Officers and a Headquarters Office. All records and historical notes indicate that the COMMANDANTE or Commanding Officer occupied the East wing, the center being an office and the West wing an N.C.O. room. The center section either fell during the earthquake or was allowed to fall in ruins through lack of funds to keep it up. Some history notes state that a Chapel was in this center section, and fell during the earthquake in 1821. No other building was rebuilt there until the American occupation about 1850, when the entire building was again roofed and joined, the gap being filled in with lumber.

The East and West wings had walls on three sides only of adobe, the fourth wall of each room being of lumber and plaster. These walls were about 14 feet high and about four and a half to five feet thick. Upon baring these walls during this rehabilitation, it was found that while they showed the usual wear of age, there was no indication that any repairs or new adobe bricks had been used since the original construction. Due to the interior being protected by the roof and the exterior by a small outside porch, the weather and rains had done little or no damage. This is not unusual, as it is a well known fact that adobe walls well made, will outlast almost any other type of construction. (I have seen adobe buildings in Mexico that had stood up for over one hundred years even though exposed to the elements). While on duty about four years ago in

Panama, it was my pleasure to visit the site of OLD PANAMA about six miles from the present city. On this site still stands the Tower and several rooms of the old Cathedral, although this City was sacked and burned by the English Pirate, Henry Morgan, in January, 1671. It is all made of adobe.

Upon examination of the roof (the [illegible]) (all rafters had to be removed), no indications of the original roof remained, although on top of the adobe walls indentures were found where the old log rafters were once laid. All window and door openings were found to be the same as originally left when the building was erected. This was possible to ascertain due to the fact that we had to remove and renew all door and window frame casings. These openings were originally left as openings only, unframed and unglazed, until about the early part of the American occupation when doors and windows were installed. A door in the East wing (front), was found to have been blocked out. No data is available as to why or when this was done, but from the appearance of the lumber and plaster used, it must have been about 1850 or 1860, and it was considered unnecessary to have more than one front door in this wing. It was restored insofar as the outside is concerned, by a false door with iron work grill to conform with all other doors in front of the building. The inside was furred out and plastered to conform to the walls within.

The method of rehabilitation on the inside was as follows: all adobe walls were dry-brushed clean and a false wall furred out about four inches from their face. This was covered with metal lathe and plastered and given a Spanish Stucco finish. This was done to not only protect the walls but to carry out the plan of concealing all modern conveniences in the walls, such as electric light fixtures, heating radiators and so forth, and the work was carried out in such a manner that none of the original charm was disturbed.

The roof, of a necessity, had to be reinforced in order to carry the heavy load of real Spanish tile (30 tons). This was accomplished by removing all

of the old roof rafters and installing Howe trusses with vertical steel truss rods as tension bolts in the Ball Room section; the ceiling was raised six feet and a cross system of ventilation was provided above ceiling. The entire heavy structure is all above the ceiling. False huge hewn ceiling beams were installed immediately below the ceiling, producing the effect of the old original Spanish design.

In the West wing on the Ball Room side of the old adobe wall, a small opening was left in the furred plastered wall, with a glass cover, an electric light, which was installed therein, and by the pressing of a button the opening is lighted and a section of the original adobe may be viewed.

In removing the floors (practically all of which had to be removed), nothing of interest was found. No indications of any original floor, joists or piers were in evidence. This no doubt was due to the fact that the floors had been renewed many times since the construction of these buildings. No excavations were attempted or made within the area of where the original adobe walls were built. All was kept four feet away so as to in no way weaken the adobe. New piers and joists were laid where needed, the joists being slid over the ground and anchored against the walls. In excavating for some of the center piers, a brass sheet was discovered buried under about two feet of earth, badly bent and scarred. This sheet was about 1/8 inch by 8 inches by ten inches. To all appearances, it was very old, although no information could be obtained as to what it was or its source. It was decided that it would be an appropriate plate to have the names of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Douglas Potts (who was in command at that time), and the undersigned (in charge of the rehabilitation) engraved upon it and the plate installed on the wall in the hallway of the building. This was done, the engraving being accomplished in a beautiful manner by a C.W.A. mechanic on this work

In the rear of the Club, a beautiful patio was planned. As no available data could be obtained as to what kind of a patio existed when the building was erected, but the way the building was placed indicates that a patio no doubt, did exist. So I simply drew on my imagination and from what experience I had from viewing Mexican and Spanish patios and designed one. The sketch being approved, I had it constructed. The pavement was made of old brick, hauled from old Fort Point (a building being demolished there at that time) and laid in cement plaster irregularly, to give it an appearance of years of usage. Plants and shrubbery were planted, and with Spanish iron work lamps and grills, the patio today is a beautiful sight. A Spanish adobe wall was imitated around the rear of this patio, with hewn timber gates and a Spanish tile cap to carry out the effect.

Barney L. Meeden,
Captain, Quartermaster Corps.

A force of as many as thirty skilled mechanics per day throughout the months of June, July and August, 1934, was necessary to complete the work of restoration, but no single detail was overlooked. When the task was completed and the building was opened to the members at a reception on August 28, 1934, they stepped into an interior structurally sound and equipped with all the conveniences necessary to modern living. Yet so carefully had been done the work of remodeling that the original charm of the "Commandancia" remained undisturbed.

The building, erected the year that the Declaration of Independance was signed and once the seat of the Spanish Military Power in the Bay Region, stands as a link between the long gone days of the Spanish explorers and the present time. For a century it has been the social center for officers stationed on the West Coast, has been the rendezvous for those setting out for or returning from distant stations in the Orient, from Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Panama, and Alaska. Even in the years when it was decadent and unbeautiful its unfailing air of hospitality earned for it the title of the "Army's finest club building," a name destined to cling to the remodeled "Commandancia" which today stands sound and lovely in the flowering grounds of the Presidio of San Francisco.

(Translation by Mother Dolores Sarre,
San Francisco College for Women)

1792 March 4th San Francisco
Hermenegildo Sal to Romero---information about the Presidio of San Francisco.

This is accompanied by a copy of the plan made by his own hand (of which the one that is on the following page is believed to be an exact copy) shows the state of the others (?). How exposed it is to a fire, one may judge by lack of..... (for map see Part III A)

The store houses are built in stone and mud without any support (plaster) and therefore exposed to ruin.

The guardia, the prison-cells, and the soldiers' houses are in stone and adobe; its walls are crumbling and for this reason they have put in the side of the square (plaza) counter-fort (buttresses) of stone to support (the walls).

The sergeant's house is of stone without support and is falling down.

The one of the commandant and others are of adobe. The soldiers' dwellings are not equal to it. (?)

All the walls of the church are crumbling and deteriorating and (the cracks) are wider in the upper-part than in the lower. All the roofs in what is built in the Presidio are of straw (zacate) and tule and are very much exposed to a fire, as far as the authorities can realize it (judge of it).

The winds blow in such a way, in the summer from the north-west, and in winter from the south and the northeast, that they are like hurricanes which make notable (tremendous) harm in the

said roofs and every year one must attend to them with unendless work.

The garrison is small, the cares entrusted to the Presidio well known; so that the most part of the year it finds itself without more garrison than a sergeant or a corporal and the daily sentry and having to pass to the Presidio of Monterey to receive.....it is for the lapse of two months almost abandonned as it happened in the year 91. A sergeant, a corporal and two soldiers remain only in the Presidio; this, and many other drawbacks befall us, because the boat does not come to this Port to leave the necessary (provisions).

I am eye witness that this Presidio was begun to be built on July 27th, 1776 and at the end of 78 the house of the Commandant was in adobe; one wall of 4 yards, height; a second 3 yards, the third, 2½; and the fourth also 2½. The.....house in stone, stores, church and habitations for the troops in palizade and earth. During a rain fall in the month of January of 1779, the stores, the slaughter house, the church, the house of the commandant and of the troops and the greatest part of the four pieces of wall fell, in such a way that at the end of the year 80, none of the houses built in the year 78 were standing. The lack of intelligent workers for the construction and direction of the works contributed much to this; and at present they are still lacking.

The adobe is bad in itself because of the dampness it crumbles; and thus, it is indispensable that the roofs in the South and in the Southwest side cover (protect) the greatest part of the walls.

The lumber is found at a distance of more than ten leagues and if everything is favorable a trip may be made every week and this not in all the seasons of the year.

One can well inform the authorities of what has been done in certain occasions in this Presidio with what stands actually, considering that in the year 80 and 81 the soldiers built again houses of palizade to shelter themselves and their families.

All this that I manifest and expose is notorious and therefore I sign it. — The same date. — (Fernando) Hermenegildo Sal.

p. 175-179

Prov. State Papers. XI. 55.

1792 29th December. — Sal to Arrillaga.

The fourth wall (lienzo--piece of wall) is of palizade; as if they were beginning to work anew in the Presidio, in the North side for I may say that there are no more than six houses in a useful condition with that of the Commandant which was built the year before.

(From files of "American Guide", Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A.)

SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO

The Presidio at San Francisco is the headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area of the U. S. Army. Founded originally by the Spaniards, it was one of the four presidios (forts) in the province; the others were at San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Monterey. The original purpose of these military establishments was to provide protection to the padres during their efforts to convert the Indians. On many occasions, however, the activities of the Spanish soldiery amounted to brutal offensive against escaped neophytes or those Indians who held themselves aloof from the mission fathers.

The site for the Presidio was selected by Juan Bautista de Anza, early in 1776, and founded by Lt. Morage, the dedication taking place on Sept. 7 of that year with Father Palóu blessing the site and celebrating High Mass; after which there was firing of cannon both from the fort and from ships in the harbor.

Constructed on a military reservation covering an area of 1,542 acres, the Presidio proper was built in the form of a quadrangle, 200 yards square, surrounded by a 14 foot wall. The first buildings were a chapel, a storehouse, quarters for officers and for the troops, all buildings were made of adobe and thatched with rush.

In 1784 the garrison numbered 34 men who with their families constituted a settlement of 110. Ordinarily Spanish soldiers were unmarried, but Anza had started his overland

expedition with entire families selected from the poor of Sinaloa, intending to found a settlement on San Francisco Bay, and he appears to have chosen married soldiers probably with the idea of thus assuring a greater degree of permanency. Governor Rivera of the Province of Sinaloa interfered with his plans and only a small number of the party under the leadership of Lt. Moraga reached their destination there to found the Presidio settlement, at approximately the same time the Mission Dolores was established.

In 1794, a fort, the Castille de San Joaquin, was built on the promontory overlooking the narrowest part of the Golden Gate. Known as Fort Point today, Anza had called it Punta del Cantil Blanco. The structure, 106 x 125 feet, was horse-shoe in shape and armed with eleven brass cannon sent from San Blas. Its parapets were ten feet thick.

The garrison numbered about 60 men during the remainder of the Spanish regime in California and for several years under Mexican rule it was maintained at similar strength. Regular troops were withdrawn in 1835, and, as a result, both the Presidio and Fort San Joaquin fell rapidly into a state of decay.

On July 1, 1846, Fremont with 12 men crossed from Sausalito in a small launch and took possession of the deserted fort, spiking the cannon. March 6 of the following year, Col. Stevenson with a regiment of New York volunteers occupied both military posts, raising over them, for the first time, the American flag.

Under American possession, Col. Mason extended the Presidio reservation to 10,000 acres which included the western portion of what is now Golden Gate Park but the reservation was reduced to its original area when Thomas O. Larkin, former consul of

Monterey, claimed the land under a grant made by Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor. The area of the Presidio today remains its original size except for a strip 80 ft. wide cut from the east frontage for a city street.

The present parade ground occupies the old Presidio site In 1854 the promontory upon which Fort San Joaquin stood was leveled and Fort Winfield Scott was built at a cost of $2,000.00.

It was in the Commandante's quarters, an adobe building, where, in 1806, while her father was commander of the garrison, that Maria Concepcion Argüello lived her famous romance with the Russian, Rezanov.

Near the S.W. corner of the parade ground is the site of the house in which Gen. John J. Pershing and his family lived from 1913 to 1915 while he was in command of the Eighth Cavalry Brigade. In the latter year while he was stationed on the Mexican border his wife and three daughters lost their lives in the fire that completely destroyed the house.

Some of the old Spanish cannon are still on the grounds of the Presidio. Two stand in front of the Officers' Club, and further west, facing the parade ground, are two others brought from Lima, Peru, and dated 1673.

Letterman Hospital, largest military hospital in the United States, is at the Presidio, where a large number of men injured in the World War are still being cared for.

(From files of "American Guide",
Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A.)

SAN FRANCISCO AND PRESIDIO

The Bay of San Francisco and the site upon which the city is built were discovered in 1769 by Sergeant José Francisco de Ortega, who was in charge of the advance guard of the Monterey expedition. Governor Gaspar de Portola was commander of the expedition and sent Ortega and his men forward to examine the country. They left camp, which was near Monterey, on Wednesday, November 1st, and returned in the night of November 3rd, discharging their firearms as they approached, by which sign all knew that important discoveries had been made. Ortega reported the discovery of immense estuaries which ran back for into the land. It proved to be the Bay of San Francisco. A few days later Ortega was sent out again. This time his route lay around the contra costa. He left on the 7th and returned in the night of the 10th. He reported that he had seen another immense "Estero" on the northeast, which ran far inland and connected with one on the southeast, and that to double it would require many leagues of travel. It is of interest to note that the Bay of San Francisco was called the "Estero" until some time after the establishment of the Presidio in 1776.

The Monterey expedition was unable to find the bay of Monterey and through lack of provisions was compelled to return to San Diego. When Governor Portola reported to Fr. Serra that he had been unable to locate the bay of Monterey, but that the expedition had traveled about forty leagues further north

and had found the bay of San Francisco, the holy father's joy was unbounded - as he well remembered that when Galvez the Visitador-General had assigned the names of San Diego, Monterey, and San Buenaventura to the three missions to be founded he had not designated one for the founder of the Franciscan Order, St. Francis and when he remonstrated with him Galvez had said, "If St. Francis desires a mission, let him show us his harbor and he shall have one" - and lo, here was the harbor shown to the explorers when they were in search of Monterey, which had almost miraculously eluded them. When notified, the Visitador-General Galvez accepted the discovery as a proof that St. Francis wanted a mission.

The first ship to sail into the Bay of San Francisco was the packet boat San Carlos, also called the Golden Fleece, commanded by Don Juan Manuel de Ayala, whose first pilot was Don José de Cañizares and the second pilot Don Juan Bautista Aguirre. They sailed over the bar into the bay on the night of August 5, 1775, and remained within the port forty-four days, making exhaustive examinations of the port of San Francisco. His report to the viceroy Don Antonio Maria Buareli was all that could be desired. He speaks of an abundance of fresh water, wood and ballast. He mentions the weather as being cold, free from fogs and healthy. The Indians friendly and the general conditions as being one of the best "that I have seen on this coast from Cape Horn."

An Expedition for the settlement of San Francisco and the establishment of a mission was ordered.

On the 15th of June, 1776, the colony arrived under the command of Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza, and pitched their tents, fifteen in number, on the banks of a laguna which emptied into the Bay of San Francisco. On the following day, under a canopy of evergreen, Fr. Francisco Palóu celebrated mass in honor of St. Peter and Paul, whose feast day it was. The emigrants remained encamped here for the entire month awaiting the arrival of the packet boat. During the time timbers were cut and prepared for the presidio and the mission establishment, which was to be built near the laguna on the plain.

August 18th the packet boat arrived. The records say: "Most speedily a chapel and storehouses were erected at the presidio; a chapel, storehouse and dwellings for the padres at the site intended for the mission. Soldiers constructed barracks at both places. They were made of timbers covered with tule roof."

Formal possession of the presidio was taken September 17th, 1776, Feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis, patron saint of the presidio and the mission. Fr. Palóu sang mass, blessed and erected a cross, sang the Te Deum, after which the officers took possession of the place in the name of the king, amidst firing of cannon and musketry. Palóu says that the founding of the mission was delayed through lack of orders from Rivera, the commandant.

Coast defense and presidio buildings was the subject of voluminous correspondence between the officials of California and the viceroys of Mexico, with but little effect. In March, 1792, Commandant Sal sent Governor José Romeu a plan of the presidio building at San Francisco, accompanied by an urgent request for improvements, together with eight or ten sailor-

workmen and a brick-layer to do the work of repairs. Vancouver's caustic description gives the best impression of the needs of the presidio. It is about as follows: The presidio was a square area whose sides were about two hundred yards in length enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just make their appearance. One side was very indifferently fenced in by a few brushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground. The walls were about fourteen feet high and five feet in breadth, and were formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth formed into sort of mud plaster, which gave it an appearance of durability. The church had been whitewashed and was neat in comparison to the rest. The commandant's house had a dirt floor raised about three feet from the level, and the windows were mere holes in the thick walls, without glass.

Sal wrote that many of the buildings were liable to fall at any time, and that the church was in a particularly precarious condition, and in 1812 earthquake it fell. None of the structures were those originally built, as each year some of the buildings had fallen and been rebuilt in the same faulty manner. It was necessary to bring timber thirty miles and tule nine miles. Despite the appeal and the evident need for improvements, all the attention and money were spent upon the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin on the shore, and later on the Battery of Yerba Buena. In 1821 Governor Sola called upon the padres through the Prefect Payeras to send a boat with timbers and laborers to make certain repairs at the

presidio. The fathers sent two boat loads of material, two carpenters, and twelve axmen, in May, of the same year. The Castillo de San Joaquin was useless and the Battery no better. In 1824 conditions were not improved.

The Presidio Officers' Club is an Adobe building. It was erected in 1776 by the Spanish explorers under command of Lieutenant José Joaquin Morage.

The Club formed part of a stockade and together with many other buildings was enclosed by a wall fourteen feet high and five feet wide.

About fifty men garrisoned the Presidio from its discovery until the Mexican Occupation in 1822.

The Officers' Club proper was used by the Spanish and Mexican Commandants as living quarters and was not actually christened and furnished as an officers' club until American occupation.

The Presidio Garrison was, until the California gold rush in 1848, very small and no immediate danger was ever feared from the Indians in this locality as they were not inclined to be hostile, in fact were very friendly.

The Officers' Club and the Iglesia (church) were the first buildings erected and in 1792 practically the entire stockade excepting the east side was completed.

During the earthquake of 1812, practically all the buildings and walls of the stockade were demolished, and the present Officers' Club withstood the shock and only sustained minor injuries. The Church which was built directly east of the Club building was demolished and never rebuilt.

The Commandants of the Presidio garrison who used the Club with their officers and families little dreamed that a century

hence their humble adobe would become one of the historical spots of San Francisco.

In 1853 the old fort was demolished by troops under command of Major J. G. Barnard and the salvage material used in new construction. The club building was left untouched under this construction plan.

This club building has been used as a headquarters under Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, In 1850 the building was slightly remodeled. In 1900 this building was still further remodeled. In 1912 electric fixtures were installed. The lighting system caused a fire and the roof was damaged, repaired, and revamped. In 1915 still further remodeling was accomplished; ceiling fixtures and chandeliers were put in and the ceiling lowered. Practically no repairs to this building have been made from that date to the present time. In January 1934, under a Federal and Local Civil Works Administration project, the Commanding Officer, Colonel Douglas Potts, 30th Infantry, restored the Club to its original architecture. This consisted of rebuilding the roof and side wall of the assembly room, bringing back the Spanish ceilings, with imitation flat beams, remodeling the fireplace in old Spanish effect, stuccoing the entire front of the building, and roofing with Spanish tile in place of the fire-proof shingles.

With the splendid co-operation of the City and County of San Francisco in carrying the work on to conclusion, it having been started as a Federal CWA project and carried to completion as a Local CWA project.

With slight changes during the many years the Presidio Officers' Club now holds the distinction of being the oldest adobe building in the City of San Francisco.

The Club membership commences from the time of General George Washington and continues through the ages of practically every general officer of the United States Army, who during his service was either a member or a visitor of this now famous Presidio Officers' Club.

Authority: Barney L. Needen,
Captain, Q.M.C.,
Officer in Charge of Construction of this Restoration.

The Presidio of San Francisco.
Federal Writers' Project, W. P. A. San Francisco Headquarters. -- Material extracted from files and historical reports thereof.

The walls of the presidio, begun by Morage in the winter of Seventeen Seventy-six, were completed on three sides in Seventeen Ninety-two, but on the fourth or east side was a palisade supplemented by bushes to cover its appearance. About the beginning of the century, the fourth wall was completed to correspond with the others. In Eighteen twelve, an earthquake threw down a large part of the eastern and southern walls and nearly all of the northern wall. It also ruined the church and a number of buildings within the enclosure. (After 1835) .....there seems to have been no regular troops at the presidio. The walls were down and the Fort was crumbling.

PART II

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORIES AND PERIODICALS, RELATING TO PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS OF THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO IN SPANISH, MEXICAN, AND AMERICAN PERIODS TO DATE.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. -- History of California. San Francisco. The History Company, 1884-90.

v. I, ch. XIII, p 289. (At founding July-September, 1776)..... work was immediately begun on permanent buildings for the Presidio, all located within a square of ninety-two yards, according to a plan made by Cañizares. Quirós sent ashore his two carpenters and a squad of sailors to work on the storehouse, commandant's dwelling, and chapel, while the soldiers erected houses for themselves and families. All the buildings were of palisade walls, and roofed with earth.

v. I, ch. XV, p. 331. At San Francisco walls were also being built, but of adobe, which the rains of January and February of 1779 undermined and destroyed, showing that here also stone must be used....At San Francisco Presidio a new chapel was in course of erection at the beginning of 1780.....A house was burned at the Presidio Oct. 11, 1779, and with it the hospital tent of the two vessels Princess and Favorita.

v. 1, ch. XXII, p. 472. (1783-90) The presidial force was thirty-four men besides the officers, from fifteen to twenty of whom served in the garrison while the rest did guard duty at the mission, at Santa Clara, and at San José.

With their families they amounted to a population of about one hundred and thirty. Of the Presidio buildings there is nothing to be said beyond the fact that from want of timber, bad quality of adobes, and lack of skillful workmen, no permanent progress was made during the decade. Some portion of the walls was generally in ruins, and the soldiers in some cases had to erect the old-fashioned palisade structures to shelter their families.

v. 1, p. 473 (1784).....in February a chapel was completed.....

v. 1, p. 695-7 On March 4, 1792, Comandante Sal sent the governor a description accompanied by a plan which I reproduce. Three sides of the square of 120 yards were occupied by adobe walls and houses, both of adobes and of rough stones laid in mud; and the fourth side was protected by a primitive palisade fence. All the structures were roofed with straw and tules, exposed to fire and at the mercy of the winds. All, except the commandant's house lately completed and two or three of the soldiers' houses, were, through the poor quality of materials and want of knowledge and care on the part of the builders, liable to fall at any moment, the church being in a particularly precarious condition. None of the structures were those originally built; each year some of them had fallen and been restored in the same faulty manner with the same perishable material. Timber had to be brought

thirty miles, and tules nine miles. The garrison was so small and its duties so many that Sal deemed it impossible to accomplish the necessary repairs. At the end of the year the same condition of affairs existed, and Sal urged the government to send eight or ten sailor-workmen and a bricklayer; otherwise an appropriation of $3,000 would be required to hire Indian laborers. Meanwhile Vancouver visited and described the Presidio in November, and he describes it as a "square area whose sides were about two hundred yards in length enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just made their appearances." One side was "very indifferently fenced in by a few bushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground." The wall was "about fourteen feet high, and five feet in breadth, and was first formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and hard as possible, after which the whole was cased with the earth made into a sort of mud plaster, which gave it the appearance of durability." The church had been whitewashed and was neat in comparison to the rest. The floor in the commandant's house was the native soil raised about three feet above the original level. The windows were mere holes in the thick walls, without glass.....Sal to Arrillaga dates Nov. 29th, stating that work on the building was finished, tile roofs on the church, warehouses, and nine new houses for soldiers; but this does not agree with

the other records.....August 20, 1793, the governor informs the viceroy of the bad condition of the buildings, although $1,400 have been spent on repairs since the foundation.....Jan. 31, 1794, commandant to governor; house of 2d officer in a bad state; adobes and tiles melting away; will try to save the timbers.....Feb. 1, 1794, rain came near spoiling the powder, but hides and tiles were arranged to save it.....Jan. 22, 1796, a heavy gale did much damage to church and one house.....June 30th, the coming rains will bring the old buildings down, and a new Presidio should be begun.....Aug. 8, warehouses badly built and in great danger from fire.....In January 1800 a hurricane tore off several roofs; $1,799 were spent in repairs during the year; and complaints continued.

v. 2, p. 127. Early in February 1802 a hurricane made wild work with many of the Presidio roofs; and two years later, after hasty repairs had given the garrison one winter of comparative protection, the heavy gales and rains of January 1804 again wrought havoc with the frail structures.

v. 2, p. 128. To Langsdorff in the spring of 1806 San Francisco had "the appearance of a German metairie. The low wooden houses consist of one quadrangular room. The home of the commandant is small and mean. A sort of parlour, with only white-washed walls, very scantily furnish, and about half the floor covered with straw-matting, served as the apartment for receiving company."

v. 2, p. 128. In July of the same year Arrillaga in a report to the viceroy represented the buildings as in a sad state. The commandant's house was covered with tiles, but not those of other officers. The barrack had only half a roof and was not secure for the convicts.

v. 2, P. 129. On July 17th Argüello wrote to the governor: "I notify you that since the twenty-first day of June there have been felt at this presidio some earthquakes, eighteen shocks to date, and among them some so violent that as a result of them the walls of my house have been cracked, being badly built, so that one of its rooms was ruined; and if the shocks have done, until now, no further damage, it is because they found no chance for lack of dwellings.....Finally in 1810 Argüello sent in the last complaint of the decade, stating that continuous storms had reduced the granary and four soldiers' houses to a woeful state; also the old barracks and the other structures, including the chapel, the merlons, were entirely destroyed. The artillery barrack and cavalry quarters were in so bad a condition that serious accidents were to be feared; the warehouse with its zacate roof had been robbed.....

v. 2, p. 371 (1818) The force was 68 soldiers, twelve invalids, and four artillerymen, of whom about 40 lived at the presidio until 50 men of Captain Navarrete's San Blas infantry were stationed here in 1819 under Lieutenant Valle and

v. 2, p. 372. .....rebuilding or extensive repair of the Presidio proper. At any rate the old chapel was torn down to be rebuilt, and a provisional building fitted up in which the first mass was said on February 25, 1816. Osio tells us that Argüello and his soldiers began the work of rebuilding the Presidio square in 1815, and nearly finished it before Sola found it out and ordered a suspension.....Amador also says the presidio was in process of reconstruction about 1818. Choris gives a lithographic view of the buildings as they appeared in 1816, a picture which imparts but very slight information, and seems to represent the structures as complete. Chamisso, however, says that the Presidio was newly built and covered with tiles, though the chapel had not been begun. In April 1818 Sola informed the viceroy that the southern block where the church was to be was yet unfinished, as were the corrals on the four sides, thus implying a reconstruction, respecting which, more or less complete.....

v. 2, p. 372-3. Sept. 16, 1816, one of the soldiers' houses was burned, and 14 prisoners employed to put out the fire escaped. Choris says of the Presidio, 'sa forme est carrée. Il a deux portes tonjours occupées par une garde; les fenêtres ne sont ouvertes que sur la cour.' Amador says the old structures were of palo parado, the new ones of

adobes. Osio, Hist. Cal., MS., 5-21, says that Sola with his stick and Argüello with his sword made some hostile demonstrations, whereupon Sola threw away his stick and extended his hand, desiring to be friendly with so brave a man! He says a boat was built by an English carpenter in thich timber was brought from San Rafael. Alvarado says the boat was built by three English carpenters, deserters from the Columbia River, captured in Alameda county, in 1816. The boat was launched in Nov., 1818, Doña Magdalena Estudillo coming up from Monterey to serve as madrina and naming her the "Paulina". This lancha was of about five tons. Feb. 1816, correspondence between Argüello and Sola, showing that the old boat had been badly damaged and after repairs destroyed in a gale. A new one to be built..... April 3, 1818, Sola to viceroy on Presidio buildings..... Chamisso in wrong in saying the buildings were of stone. Roquefeuil says that in 1817 the church which had been burned had not been rebuilt; but the temporary hall used as a chapel was kept in excellent condition.

v. 2, p. 584. .....the presidial company of San Francisco had dwindled to fifty men or perhaps less in 1830.

v. 2, p. 584-5. Thus the effective military force was not over 70 men, of whom 25 were absent from the peninsula on escolta duty. (1830)

v. 2, p. 588. .....Captain Morrell was here in 1825. He describes the presidio as "built in the same manner as Monterey;" that is, "surrounded by a wall of ten feet in height, built of freestone, but much smaller, comprising only about 120 houses and a church." In 1826 occurred the visit of the English navigator, Beechey. Of the buildings he says: "The governor's abode was in a corner of the presidio, and formed one end of a row of which the other was occupied by a chapel; the opposite side was broken down and little better than a heap of rubbish and bones, on which jackals, dogs, and vultures were constantly preying; the other two sides of the quadrangle contained storehouses, artificers' shops, and the gaol, all built in the humblest style, with badly burned bricks, and roofed with tiles. The chapel and the governor's house were distinguished by being whitewashed."

v. 3, p. 700. The presidial cavalry company varied in 1831-4 .....the effective force of the garrison being from 18 to ten soldiers.

v. 3, p. 703-5. Meetings and elections---the former not very numerous, presumably---were required to be held, and were held, so far as the records show, at the presidio, though some of the officials and most of the citizens lived elsewhere, the presidio, as we have seen, being almost entirely abandoned after 1836. (1838) The Ojo de Figueroa near the

presidio granted to Apolinario Miranda by Com. Sanches(?), M. had already a house there. Duhnelle, add. 54-5.

v. 3, p. 709. José Ramon Sanchez says that in the presidio region, but distinct from the presidio buildings, were two houses, one occupied by the Sra de Higuera, built of timber by the Russians; the other of adobe at the Ojo de agua del Polin.

v. 4, p. 431. (1844) A beginning was made on a small building to serve as a kind of branch custom-house, the laborers being Indians from San José and Sonoma, and the material being taken from ruins at the mission and presidio.

v. 4, p. 667. (1845) The sub-prefect was much troubled, and he also complained of the lack of office and prison, desiring permission to obtain building material from the presidio or mission ruins. (original corresp. in Doc. Hist. Cal. MX., ii. 108, 127,140,156,158,180.)

v. 4, p. 669. (1844) Feb. 26th, diaz has received the order; no material can be had from the mission; wants authority to take tiles and lumber from the ruined buildings at the presidio. Feb. 29th, more on the same subjects. The material of unoccupied buildings at the mission has been carried off, as that at the presidio will be soon if nothing is done.

v. 5, p. 659. (1816) Francisco Sanchez was nominally comandante at San Francisco until the end of Mexican rule, though practically no military duties were performed by him or any other.

Bates, Mrs. D. B. — Incidents on land and water, or four years on the Pacific Coast. Boston. Published for author, 1860.

p. 98 It consists of several blocks of adobe buildings, covered with tiles. The walls of most of the buildings are crumbling for the want of care in protecting them from annual rains.

Beechy, Captain F. W., R. N. — Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beerings Strait, London. Henry Colborn and Richard Bentley. 1831.

p. 4 (1826).....a sickly column of smoke rising from within some dilapidated walls, misnamed the Predidio or protection, was the only indication we had of the country being inhabited.

p. 9 The governor's abode was in a corner of the Presidio, and formed one end of a row, of which the other was occupied by a chapel; the opposite side was broken down, and little better than a heap of rubbish and bones, on which jackals, dogs, and vultures were constantly preying, the other two sides of the quadrangle contained storehouses, artificers' shops, and the gad, all built in the humblest style with badly burnt bricks, and roofed with tiles. The exterior chapel and the governor's house were distinguished by being whitewashed.....The neglect of the government to its establishments could not be more thoroughly evinced than in the dilapidated condition of the buildings in question;.....The garrison of San Francisco consists of seventy-six cavalry soldiers and a few artillerymen, distributed between the Presidios and the Missions, and consequently not more than half a dozen are at any time in one place.

Capron, E. S. -- History of California; from its discovery to the present time. Boston. John P. Jewett & Company. Cleveland, Ohio, 1854.

p. 9. The visitor to the presidioof San Francisco, and the adjacent fort, will see comparatively little of their original outline, arrangement, or appearance. The former is situated about four miles west from San Francisco, and two miles north from the mission. The fort stands on an eminence by the sea---shore, frowing darkly over the waters of the Golden gate.

The presidio is on a plain, surrounded by rising grounds, which are always covered with a mantle of green grass. No tree or shrub has ever diversified the scene around it. The old adobe buildings, and a portion of the walls, are there; but the hand of modern refinement has swept away the dust and dilapidation which, in the mind of the traveller, throw around these ancient structures their highest charm. The castle of the Mexican commandante and the fort are now occupied by American troops; and neat, whitewashed, picket fences supply the place of a large part of the old walls. The presidio is quadrangular, each side being in length about one hundred yards. At each angle, on the outside, was formerly a hollow bastion as high as the main walls, but much thicker, and about fifteen feet square. These were embrasured on two sides for cannon. The buildings within the enclosure are situated on three of the sides, extending the whole length of one side

and about half the length of the other two, are of equal height with the walls, and are covered with earthen tile.

Dana, R. H., Jr. — Two years before the mast and twenty-four years after. New York. P. F. Collier & Son, 1909.

(1835) No information of value bearing on Presidio.

p. 399 (Sec. --Twenty-four years after) (Aug., 1859).....the ruinous Presidio.....visited.....The walls stand as they did, with some changes made to accommodeate a small garrison of United States troops.

Davidson, George. -- The discovery of San Francisco Bay, the rediscovery of the port of Monterey; the establishment of the Presidio, and the founding of the Mission of San Francisco. San Francisco. Partridge Print, 1907.

(1792) Gives Vancouver's account first.

(Later) Father Palóu tells us that the Presidio covered a square of ninety-two varas each side; this would be about two hundred and fifty-two feet, or smaller than Vancouver's estimate. We suppose it was enlarged between the dates 1776 and 1792.

We have before us a plan of the Presidio made in 1820 to show the effects of the great earthquake of 1812, which destroyed the Mission buildings of San Juan Capistrano and Santa Ynez. This plan is a rectangle in proportion of eleven north and south and ten east and west.

The whole arrangement is built to face north, the chapel was at the south or higher end of the parade ground, and extended into the square and beyond the wall. On the east side of the chapel were the quarters of the Comandante; on the west those of the officers. The cuartel was near the northeast angle, the "calabozo" at the east side of the entrance, the guard-house on the west side. All buildings were about ten feet from the inner side of the wall; and around the whole parade ground was a line of trees. The flagpole was near the middle of the area.

Assuming Father Palou's size correct, and that the plan of 1820 was in proportion, we estimate the chapel to have been seventy-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

The whole parade was surrounded by buildings which were twenty-five feet deep.

The chapel was destroyed by the earthquake mentioned, sixty feet of the buildings in ruins, and one-half of the surrounding wall.

This plan also marks the anchorage, the "pozo de los marineros", and beyond the southeast angle the houses of Marcos Briones y Miramontes, and the "ojo de agua" El Polin.

Captain Beechey surveyed the Bay of San Francisco in 1826, and found the Presidio in very dilapidated condition, with broken down walls, and equipped with three rusty iron guns.

Davis, William Heath. — Seventy-five years in California: A history of events and life in California. San Francisco. John Howell, 1929.

p. 4 (1833) The presidio was the military post, where all the white inhabitants lived, and was commanded by Captain M. G. Vallejo, later General Vallejo. There were probably at the barracks, including soldiers, between two and three hundred men, women, and children.

p. 1 Drawing -- same as Choris.

Duhaut-Cilly, A. -- Voyage autour du monde, principalement a la Californie et aux Iles Sandwich, pendant les annees 1826, 1827, 1828, et 1829. Paris, Chez Arthus Bertrand libraire, 1834. Translated from the French by Charles Franklin Carter. San Francisco. California Historical Society Quarterly, v. VIII, 1929.

p. 140 (1827) (Sailing into the harbor "Héros") almost at once we found ourselves opposite a cluster of houses which all of us took for a farm; but on examining them more closely, and consulting the accounts of the navigators I have lately cited, Vancouver and Roquefeuille, I recognized the presidio.

Dwinelle, John Whipple -- The colonial history of the city of San Francisco. San Francisco; Printed by Towne & Bacon. 1866.

Hist. Intro. DXVII Quotes Vancouver's account.

p. 18, para. 25. Description of a Presidio.

"All the Presidios were established on the same plan: Choosing a favorable place, they surrounded it by a ditch, twelve feet wide and six deep. The earth of the ditch served for the outwork. The enclosure of the Presidio was formed by a quadrilateral, about six hundred feet square. The rampart, built of brick, was twelve to fifteen feet high, by three in thickness; small bastions flanked the angles; the Presidio had but two gates. Its armament generally consisted of eight bronze cannon, eight, twelve, and sixteen pounders. Although incapable of resisting an attack of ships of war, these fortifications were sufficient to repel the incursions of the Indians."

Eldridge, Zoeth Skinner. — The beginnings of San Francisco from the expedition of Anza, 1774, to the city charter of April 15, 1850. San Francisco. Z. S. Eldridge, 1912.

p. 720 The walls of the Presidio, begun by Moraga in the winter of 1776-77, were, at the time of Vancouver's visit, 1792, completed on three sides, but on the fourth, or easterly side, a compromise was effected by a palisade supplemented by bushes planted to cover its appearance. The adobe walls were fourteen feet high and five feet thick. About the beginning of the century, the fourth, or east wall, was completed to correspond with the others. In 1812 an earthquake threw down a large part of the eastern and southern walls and nearly all of the northern wall. It also ruined the church and a number of buildings within the enclosure.

p. 722 (After 1835). Later the regular troops were all withdrawn and the fort and Prediddio suffered to fall into decay: one old artilleryman, Corporal Joaquin Peña, being left as custodian of the government property.

p. 722 (1843). After this there seems to have been no regular troops at the presidio. The walls were down and the fort was crumbling to ruins.

Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner. -- History of California. New York. The Century History Company. 1915. 5 v.

v. 1, p. 403 (1776).....Captain Quiros soon had his sailors at work with the soldiers on the presidio buildings. Plans had been prepared by Pilot José Cañizares for an enclosure of palings ninety-two varas---or about 253 feet---square, with houses for the officers, barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse, chapel, etc., within it. These, like the presidio wall, were built of palings, but were plastered with mud and roofed with a thatch of tules.

Elliott, George H. — The presidio of San Francisco -- in Overland Monthly, IV, San Francisco, April, 1870.

p. 337 Gives Palóu, Vancouver, Beechey accounts.

p. 339 (1808) Quotes Luis Argüello....."Since the 21st of June last to the present date, twenty-one shocks of earthquakes have been felt in this Presidio, some of which have been so severe that all the walls in my house have been cracked, owing to the bad construction of the same, one of the antechambers being destroyed; and if, up to this time, no greater damage has been done, it has been for the want of material to destroy, there being no other habitations."

p. 344 Today there are but few mementos of the old regime. A few of the old adobe buildings have been preserved at the presidio, and had been occupied by our troops from the conquest till the present. Within our thirteen years' knowledge of the garrison, several have been removed to give place to more comfortable habitations. In the "Old Adobe", now standing on the southerly side of the square, have lived many gallant officers.

Engelhart, Fr. Zephyrin, O. F. M. — San Francisco or Mission Dolores. Chicago. Franciscan Herald Press, 1924.

p. 51 (August 1776) The plan followed was drawn by the first pilot of the San Carlos, José Cañizares, and provided for a stronghold ninety-two varas or two hundred and fifty-three feet square. Within this enclosure were to be erected of palisades and roofed with tules the church, officers' quarters, warehouse, guardhouse, and the barracks for the soldiers, colonists, and their families. In order that the buildings might be completed as soon as possible, Captain Quiros sent over a squad of sailors and two carpenters, who, together with the workmen, might construct a good warehouse to receive the supplies, a house for the commander of the presidio, and a chapel for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the Mass while the soldiers were building houses for their families.

p. 106 (1787) Quotes Bancroft....."the garrison consisted of thirty-four men besides the officers.....of the presidio buildings, there is nothing to be said beyond the fact that from want of timber, bad quality of adobes, and lack of skilful workmen no permanent progress was made during the decade. Some portion of the walls was generally in ruins, and the soldiers in some cases had to erect the

old-fashioned palisade structure to shelter their families."

p. 110 (1797) Quotes Vancouver's description of the Presidio.

p. 120 (1786) .....thirty (soldiers at Presidio).

p. 120 (1791) .....twenty-eight (soldiers at Presidio).

p. 144-5. In July, 1806, Governor Arrillage reported the buildings of the presidio to be in a sad state. The commander's house was covered with tiles, but not those of the officers. The barrack had only half a roof, and was not secure for the convicts. At Yerba Buena there was not even a hut for the gunners and the guns were useless from exposure. Fort San Joaquin was well located, but needed repairs. Only three of the ten guns were in good condition. In June and July, 1808, the severest earthquakes ever experienced on the peninsula visited San Francisco presidio. On July 17, 1808, Argüello wrote to the Governor: "I inform you that since the 21st of June there have been felt at this presidio eighteen shocks, and some among them so violent that, as a result of them, the walls of my house, being badly built, have been cracked so that one of the rooms was ruined; and if the shocks until now have done no further damage, it is because they found no chance for lack of dwellings"..... In 1810 Argüello complained that continuous storms had

reduced the granary and the houses of four soldiers to a woeful state. The old barracks and the other structures, including the chapel, the merlons, and esplanade at Fort San Joaquin were entirely destroyed. The artillery barracks and cavalry quarters were in so bad a condition that serious accidents were to be feared.

p. 194. Robinson.....came in the Brookline.....in 1830..... writes: ".....We soon caught a glimpse of the low buildings, with their dark tile roofs, resembling prisons more than dwelling houses, and the residence of our Commandant was the most conspicuous amongst them. This was the presidio. In its plan, it is similar to those already described, but it is in a most ruinous state. There are a few framed houses scattered about outside the square, and a short distance beyond.....

p. 50 Plan of the Presidio. (same as Bancroft v. 1, p. 695).

Engelhart, Fr. Zephyrin, O. F. M. — The missions and missionaries of California. (IV, V), San Francisco. The James H. Barry Company, 1916.

v. II, III, IV (index) consulted. No additional data given.

v. II, p. 205 (1776) Quotes Palóu's account of founding of presidio.

Forbes, Mrs. A. S. C. -- California missions and landmarks; El Camino Real. (No Pub. given.) Los Angeles, 1925.

p. 248-50 Gives Palóu and Vancouver accounts.

p. 250 Sal wrote that many of the buildings were liable to fall at any time, and that the church was in a particularly precarious condition. None of the structures were those originally built, as each year some of the buildings had fallen and had been rebuilt in the same faulty manner. It was necessary to bring timber thirty miles and tule nine miles. Despite the appeal and the evident need for improvements, all the attention and money were spent upon the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin on the shore, and later on the battery of Yerba Buena. In 1821 Governor Sola called upon the padres through the Prefect Payeras to send a boat with timbers and laborers to make certain repairs at the presidio. The fathers sent two boat loads of material, two carpenters and twelve axmen, in May, of the same year.

p. 246 Officers Club Presidio (Comandante's Home) 1920-25.

p. 248 Plan -- same as Bancroft.

p. 249 Drawing -- same as Soulé.

Giffen, Helen S. --"Presidios of Spanish California", in Westways, Automobile Club of Southern California, v. 29, No. 6, part 1, June, 1937.

p. 29. On September 17, 1776, under the command of Lieutenant José Joaquin Moraga, the adobe ramparts of the Presidio of San Francisco were begun. By 1792 its walls were completed on three sides, being 14 feet high and 3 feet thick. It was eight years before the fourth wall was finished. This military post suffered from wind, weather and earthquakes, the temblor of 1812 wrecking two walls and damaging the church. In 1835 the San Francisco company, under General M. G. Vallejo, was removed to Sonoma and by the following year the presidio consisted of nothing but the chapel and one row of buildings, while the inventory of 1837 showed its defenses to consist of eight guns of iron, of which three were useless; eight bronze cannon, one pistol, one machete and a few odds and ends. It is interesting to note that the present boundary lines of the presidio are almost the same as those established by Anza, March 28, 1776. One original adobe building remains---the Officers' Club.

Guinn, James Miller. -- History of the state of California and biographical record of coast counties, California. Chicago. The Chapman Publishing Company. 1904.

p. 71 Vancouver, who visited the presidio in November, 1792, describes it as a "square area whose sides were about two hundred yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of the low small houses just made their appearance." The wall was "about fourteen feet high and five feet in breadth and was first formed by upright and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and hard as possible, after which the whole was cased with the earth made into a sort of mud plaster which gave it the appearance of durability."

Guinn, James Miller. -- History of the state of California and biographical record of Oakland and environs. Los Angeles. Historic Records Co. 1907. -- Same contexts as in above book.

Hittell, Theodore Henry. -- History of California. Theodore H. Hittell. San Francisco, 1885-97.

v. 1, p. 401 (July, 1776, At founding, one lieutenant, commanding, two corporals, sixteen soldiers, and seven settlers all with families, except lieutenant; and a number of servants and five muleteers).....immediately began erecting huts of brush and tules and a chapel.....

p. 402 (1776, founding).....a Square space of ninety-two varas or two hundred and forty-seven and a half feet on each side was laid out and places designated in it for church, head-quarters, store-house, guard-house, barracks and houses for the pobladores or settlers. Cañizares drew a plan or map of the whole. The work of building houses immediately commenced; two carpenters and a company of sailors from the ship assisted at the labor; and in a shat time a store-house for the provisions, a house for the comandante and a chapel, all made of palisades of wood plastered with mud and thatched with tules, were constructed and also many of the houses for the soldiers and families.

p. 551 (1793) While Arrillaga was building his fort at San Francisco, he gave a description to the viceroy of the different presidios. That of San Francisco consisted of

the house of the comandante and six others, constructed of thick adobe and mud walls and roofed with a thatch of tules, which had to be renewed every year. There was also a small chapel and a few store-houses, built in the same manner and all liable to be destroyed in the course of a single rainy season. These formed two sides of the presidio square; the other sides were open and entirely exposed, except for the guard-house, which, however, was so badly planned and built that it afforded no protection.

p. 582-3. When Córdoba and Alberni, in their surveys for new pueblos in the early part of 1796 examined San Francisco, they found it in very bad condition. The entire military establishment consisted of less than a dozen small adobe houses thatched with tule and partially surrounded with an adobe wall plastered over with mud. They were all in a ruinous state and liable to be overthrown by every storm; nor did a winter pass without damage to them. Such was the Presidio.....Córdoba set himself at work to make such repairs and improvements as were immediately necessary. He devoted his attention first to several sentry boxes, which he built in place of one that had been blown down by a storm the preceding February. He also repaired the powder-magazine, which had also been injured.

p. 610. During the last eight days of 1798 and the first

twenty days of 1799, there had been a hurricane of wind and rain at San Francisco, which battered down the adobe walls of the fortifications there; and in February, 1802, another furious storm at the same place blew off roofs and beat down palisades, completing, so to speak, the destruction of previous years. The ordnance, which had never been of much account, was ruined.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke. -- Historic spots in California. Counties of the coast range. Stanford University, California. London, 1937.

p. 322-3. The site of the Presidio of San Francisco was selected by Juan Bautista de Anza on March 28, 1776. On June 27, 1776, Lieutenant Moraga and the little band of settlers, which had traveled all the way from Sonora to Monterey with Anza, made temporary camp on the Laguna de Manantial, now Eighteenth and Dolores Streets. There they stayed throughout the summer while the Presidio was being built. On September 17 the Presidio was dedicated and Moraga took formal possession in the name of the King of Spain.

The Spanish and Mexican governments never supported the Presidio of San Francisco adequately, and, consequently, it was never well garrisoned. After 1835 regular troops were no longer stationed there, and by 1840 it was in ruins. Since the American occupation on July 9, 1846, it has been one of the principal United States Army reservations on the Pacific Coast.

The sites of the old Spanish Presidio buildings have been marked. A bronze tablet set in a granite block was placed by the California Chapter, D.A.R., in 1928 at the southwest corner of the original Presidio building, and the other three corners were also located and marked by concrete posts bearing bronze inscriptions. The only

building left from the Spanish period is the adobe comandante's headquarters on the south side of the parade ground. This was the officers' quarters under Spanish, Mexican and American rule, and is now used as the Officers' Club House. Four old Spanish cannon, dated as early as 1673, stand in front of this building.

Langsdorff, G. H., von. -- Voyages and travels in various parts of the world, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807. Part II. London: printed for Henry Colburn. 1814.
(From an English translation by Thomas C. Russell, San Francisco, California.) The private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1927.

p. 40 (1906) The whole establishment of (the Presidio de) San Francisco externally has the look of a German farmstead. Its low one-story buildings surround a somewhat long quadrangular court. The house of the comandante is small and mean. A whitewashed room, half of the floor of which was covered with straw matting, had but little furniture, and that of an inferior quality. The furnished half served as a reception room.

opp. p. 36. El Presidio De San Francisco (original drawings by an unidentified artist, and engraved on copper, etched on copper---private press of T. C. Russell, San Francisco.) (Explanation on p. 36 regarding this photograph as follows:) This is the first view of any part of San Francisco. The boat in the foreground is made of tules tied together, and is the work of the Indians and used by them. The group of high hills in the distance embrace the two peaks called by the Spaniards Los Pechos de la Choca (the breasts of the Choca), but now called the Twin Peaks. The road running towards the shore leads to El Pozo de los Marineros (the deep water of the mariners, i.e., anchoring-ground),

now called the Presidio Harbor, probably the place where the San Carlos anchored in the late evening of Saturday, August 5, 1775, the first ship to pass through the strait now known as the Golden Gate. This now historic plate was evidently not deemed worthy of re-engraving for the first English translation of Langsdorff's Voyages and Travels.

The Lewis Publishing Company (Author's name not given). — The bay of San Francisco, a history. Chicago. The Lewis Publishing Company, 1892.

p. 159 (1776-86) In San Francisco, during the first ten years of the Presidio's existence, no improvements were made in the buildings. The walls being in a ruinous condition, the soldiers often had to erect palisade structures for their families.

p. 201 In 1844 had rebuilt (in Portsmouth Plaza) a custom house or receptoría, at the cost of $2,800.00.....The materials came from the ruins of the Presidio.

Mahr, August C. -- The visit of the "Rurik" to San Francisco in 1816; IV Choris' description of San Francisco. Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press, 1932.

p. 359. The presidio of San Francisco is about one marine mile from the fort and on the same side; it is square in form and has two gates which are constantly guarded by a considerable company of men. The buildings have windows on the side towards the interior court only. The presidio is occupied by ninety Spanish soldiers, a commandant, a lieutenant, a commissary, and a sergeant. Most of these are married.

opp. p. 90 (Plate II-b) View of the Presidio of San Francisco in 1816. (drawing)

Menzies, Archibald (naturalist on the "Discovery" with Captain Vancouver, 1790-94) -- Menzies' California Journal, edited by Alice Eastwood, San Francisco. California Historical Society Quarterly v. II, No. 4, January, 1929.

p. 265 (November, 1792.) (We entered) through a breach in the Wall, which might possibly be intended or left unfinished for a Gate.....occupied a square space of ground about four hundred yards on each side, walled in on three sides with Turf or Mortar Wall of twelve or fourteen feet high and rudely fenced in on the other or eastern side with a dead hedge. The Walled part is lined on the inside with a row of shabby mean houses irregularly built of the same materials and thatched with coarse long grass and bulrushes, as Habitations and Store-houses for the Soldiers and their Families who were about thirty-six in number under the command of the Governor as Commandant and a Serjeant. The Commandant's own dwelling could hardly be distinguished from the rest till we got on the inside of it, and then the friendly treat and hearty welcome we received from his Lady and Family made ample recompense for the poverty of its exterior appearance.

The Houses and Wall of the Presidio were built of Turf and Mortar in the form of large bricks worked up and incorporated with straw or grass and afterwards dried in the sun till they became hard and appeared to be durable.

We saw no guns or artillery of any kind if we except a shattered one that lay before the entrance of the Garrison.

Palóu, Fray Francisco. -- Life of the Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra (ch. 45 --The founding of the presidio and mission of Our Father Saint Francis) 1787. Newly translated by George Ezra Dane. San Francisco. California Historical Society Quarterly v. XIV, 1935.

p. 105 (1776) With the aid of the sailors whom the master of the ship divided between the Presidio and the Mission, two structures were built at the Presidio, one for a chapel and another for a storeroom for provisions, and at the Mission one likewise for a chapel and another divided into living quarters for the Fathers. The soldiers made their own houses at the Presidio and at the Mission as well, all of wood with roofs of tule thatch.

Purdy, Helen Throop. -- San Francisco as it was, as it is, and how to see it. San Francisco. P. Elder & Company, 1912.

p. 92 (Beeching 1826) A visit to the Presidio in 1825 is thus described: "The Governor's abode stood in a corner of the Presidio and formed one end of a row, of which the other was occupied by a chapel. The opposite side was broken down and little better than a heap of rubbish and bones on which jackals and vultures and dogs were constantly preying. The other two sides of the quadrangle contained storehouses, artificers' shops, and the jail, all built in the humblest style, with badly burned bricks, and roofed with tiles. Whether viewed at a distance or near, the establishment impressed the spectator with any other sentiment than that of its being a place of authority and, but for the tottering flagstaff upon which was occasionally displayed the tri-colored flag of Mexico, three rusty field pieces, and a half-accoutered sentinel parading the gateway, a visitor would be ignorant of the importance of the place."

Rezánov, Nikolai Petrovich. — The Rezánov voyage to Nueva California in 1806. San Francisco. The Private Press of Thomas C. Russell, 1926.

p. 101 (1792) Quotes Vancouver's account.

p. 102 (1806) .....Langsdorff, in describing his first visit to the Argüello family with Rezanov, says that the whole establishment at San Francisco had the appearance of a German farmstead, with low one-story houses inclosing a somewhat long quadrangular yard. The house of the comandante was small and mean. A whitewashed room, scantily furnished with but little furniture, and that poor, had half its floor-space covered with straw-matting, this half serving for reception purposes. Langsdorff notes the surprise of the Russians when a rich service of silver was used at the dinner-table.

In the Transactions of the Geographical Society of the Pacific (vol. 4, ser. 2, 1907), George Davidson tells the Presidio's size as given by Fr. Francisco Palóu,--- a square of ninety-two varas each side; about two hundred and fifty-two feet, or smaller than the estimate of Vancouver (about two hundred yards). He supposes the square was enlarged between 1776 and 1792. A plan of the Presidio as it stood in 1820 is described by Davidson, "made," he says, "to show the effects of the great earthquake of 1812."

The plan is a rectangle, in the proportion of eleven north and south and ten east and west; the whole arrangement is built to face north; the chapel at the south or higher end of the parade-ground, extending into the square and beyond the wall; east of the chapel, the quarters of the comandante, and on the west those of the officers; the cuartel, near the northeast entrance, the calabozo at the east side of the entrance, the guardhouse on the west side. All the buildings were about ten feet from the inner sides of the walls, and were twenty-five feet deep. Around the whole parade-ground was a line of trees, with the flagpole near the center. The plan also indicates the Pozo de los Marineros, or anchorage; the "ojo de agua," or El Polin, and the houses of Marcos Briones y Miramontes, beyond the southeast angle.

Otto von Kotzebue, on his first voyage, visited the Presidio on October 4, 1816, and was received at the gate by the comandante, Don Luis Argüello. He says he found it as Vancouver described it. This is not satisfying, but Adelbert von Chamisso, the naturalist of the expedition, does better. He says the Presidio is new-built with stone and covered with tiles, but the building of the chapel had not yet been begun. Tiled roofs were probably in evidence, but Chamisso must have been mistaken as to "stone buildings."

Kotzebue, on his second voyage, arrived at San Francisco on September 27, 1824. The Mexican colors were now

waving over Fuerte de San Joaquín; California, no longer a provincia of Nueva España, was now a territorio of the republic of Mexico; a soldier was sent from the castillo to beg from Kotzebue enough powder to answer his salute. Don Ignacio Martínez was not comandante at the Presidio, but was absent; Don Luis Antonio Argüello was now governador, and resided at Monterey. Kotzebue visited the Presidio, and says that it was in the same state as on his first visit.

Captain Frederick W. Beechey visited California in 1826, in the Blossom. His description of California occupies two chapters of the second volume of his Narrative (London, 1831). Visiting the Presidio in November, he was well received and entertained by Don Ignacio Martínez, the comandante, whose abode, he says, was in one corner, forming one end of a row, the other end being occupied by a chapel. The opposite side was broken down, and little better than a heap of rubbish and bones, on which jackals (coyotes), dogs, and vultures were constantly preying. Storehouses, artificers' shops and the jail, composed the other two sides of the quadrangle. All were built in the humblest style with badly burnt bricks, and roofed with tiles. The chapel and the comandante's house were distinguished by being whitewashed. A near view or one from a distance, intimates Beechey, impresses a spectator with any other sentiment than that of its being a place of authority.

The history of the Presidio de San Francisco has never been written. As constructed in 1776-77, neither the walls nor the buildings remained intact after the second winter. By the time Vancouver arrived, probably nothing remained of the original construction. The remarks of foreign visitors chronicle changing conditions, the work of earthquakes, of wind and rain storms. No attempts to repair or reconstruct resulted in anything permanent. The little that does remain bears the unmistakable marks of the destroying angel, the irrepressible and inexterminable vandal, the destroyer at once of art and of the art preservative of arts. May the Indian's "good father at Washington" come to the rescue.

Richman, Irving Berdine. -- California under Spain and Mexico. 1535-1847. Boston and New York. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911.

p. 286. Finally, San Francisco, which in 1825 had as a Presidio "120 houses and a church,".....At San Francisco (1776), where Mission and Presidio were separate, the space for the latter was 92 yards square, and the walls were of palisades.....By the energy of Neve, in 1778, the palisades of San Francisco were replaced by adobes. .....In respect to dwellings, Presidio and pueblo were architecturally alike: single-story adobes, with white-washed walls and roofs of asphaltum, or red tiles, but with small barred windows and without gardens.

Rider, Fremont. (Compiled by F. T. Cooper)
Rider's California, a guide-book for travelers. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1927.

p. 87-9. The Presidio, which contains nearly 2,000 acres, although not under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, may be properly regarded as a part of San Francisco's park system. The Federal Government has done much to make it attractive, and has shown a disposition to increase its expenditures for that purpose. The Presidio is transversed by excellently built and well-maintained roads, which are connected with those of the city, and the driveway, which embraces views of the Golden Gate, the bay, the ocean, and large parts of San Francisco, is unrivaled in attractiveness by any boulevard in America.

The Presidio of a government reservation and headquarters of the U. S. Army, 9th Corps area, and it occupies the extreme N.W. section of the city overlooking the Golden Gate.

The Presidio is open to the public and is practically included among San Francisco's popular drives. Historically it is important as marking the official birth-place of San Francisco.

The Presidio reservation dates from March 28, 1776, when Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza erected a cross on Fort Point, which he named "Punta del Cantil Blanco" (Point of the sheep white rock): and ordered a fort to be built on the point and the Presidio under shelter of the hill. In August the first buildings were erected under Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga.

The festival of the stigmata of St. Francis, took formal possession in the name of the King of Spain. In October 1777

Father Junipero Serra paid his first visit to San Francisco and looking upon the waters of the Golden Gate said: "Thanks be to God, now has St. Francis, with the Holy Cross of the procession of the Missions arrived at the end of the Continent of California, for to get any farther it will be necessary to take the waters."

As in all presidios under Spanish law, the area of the reservation equaled a square of 3,000 or 1,362½ acres. The Presidio proper, or enclosed area, was a square of about 200 yards, surrounded by a 14 foot adobe wall. When the English explorer, Vancouver, visited the Presidio in 1792, this wall was still unfinished, and his description of one entire side, indifferently fenced here and there by bushes, was resented by the Spanish governor Arrillaga, who reprimanded the Comandante for allowing a foreigner to see the defenseless state of the post. The fort ordered by Anza was finally built in 1794 and the wall finished in 1800, but the earthquake of 1812 threw down a large part of it, also wrecking the chapel and several other buildings. The garrison of the San Francisco Presidio numbered approximately 60 men down to 1830, when it was reduced: and after 1835 the regular troops were withdrawn, and the Presidio and fort allowed to fall into decay.

After the American occupation a reservation many times larger than the old Presidio, was laid out by order of Colonel Mason, comprising 10,000 acres and including the W. half of what is now Golden Gate Park. This proved to be so needlessly large that a joint commission of navy and army engineers was appointed to define new boundaries. Meanwhile the government's title was disputed by Thomas O. Larkin, former Consul at Monterey,

who claimed two leagues of land including the Presidio under a deed granted by Pio Pico, last Mexican governor. It required long litigation to clear title and a year's work by the commission to restore the reservation to its original boundaries.

The present Presidio confirmed by executive order of President Fillmore, December 31, 1851, is practically identical with the old Spanish reservation, with the exception of 80 ft., cut from the eastern frontage for a city street by act of Congress in 1876.

Following the main drive W. from the car terminal we pass on R. the Letterman General Hospital, at time of erection the most extensive military hospital in the United States. A few rods farther on L., is the parade ground occupying the site of the old Spanish Presidio although no trace remains of the adobe wall, which once surrounded it. In Vancouver's day the sides of this square area were about 200 yards long and resembled a pound for cattle.

Above the wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just made their appearance.

The whole arrangment is built to face the north, the chapel was at the south or higher end of the parade ground and extended into the square and beyond the wall. On the east side of the chapel were the quarters of the Comandante on the west side those of the officers.

The Cuartel (quarter) was near the northeast angle, the "Calabozo" (jail) at east side of entrance, the guard house on the west. Around the whole parade ground was a line of trees.

The Comandante Headquarters, the only surviving landmark of Spanish rule, still stands on the S. side of the square and

is occupied by the Army Officers' Club. On the R. of entrance door is a bronze tablet inscribed: "Presidio of S. F. Comandante Headquarters A.D. 1776"-- Officers quarters under Spanish, Mexican and American rule and the oldest adobe building in San Francisco.

In 1806 the Comandante was Don Jose Argüello, father of Doña Maria Concepcion Argüello, whose tragic story has been related by Bret Harte in verse and by Gertrude Atherton in her novel "Rezanov". In this old adobe house Count Rezonov, Chamberlain of the Russian Czar, met and won the love of Doña Concepcion. After some opposition, due to religious differences, the Argüello family consented to a betrothal, but the Czar's sanction had still to be obtained, and Rezanov impatiently sailed westward, promising an early return. Years passed and the girl still waited, but nothing was ever heard from her lover until long afterward. An Englishman, Sir George Simpson, brought the news that Rezanov had been killed on his way home while crossing Siberia. Doña Concepcion entered the Dominican Convent of St. Catherine at Monterey, dying in 1857 at Benicia.

Four ancient Spanish guns, two in front of the clubhouse and two farther W. face the Parade Ground. The oldest two are dated: Lima, Peru, 1673. Near the S.W. corner of the parade ground is the site of the house occupied by General Pershing and his family from the fall of 1913, when he took command of the 8th Cavalry Brigade, to August 15, 1915, when the house was destroyed by fire, during the General's absence on the Mexican border, and his wife and three daughters were burned to death.

At Fort Point, one mile N.W. from the parade ground, over-

looking the narrowest point of the Golden Gate, is Fort Winfield Scott, erected in 1854-67 at a cost of $2,000,000. Richard H. Dana, who saw it in 1839, describes it as "very expensive and of the latest style."

Fort Point, Anza's "Punta del Cantil Blanco", was originally a promontory of serpentine rock, rising 100 feet above high water. The fort built here in 1794 and named "Castillo de San Joaquin" was a huge adobe horseshoe, measuring 125 x 105 feet and was armed with a cross cannon sent from San Blas on July 4, 1846. Fremont with twelve men crossed from Sausalito in a launch and spiked these guns, without opposition, since the fort was deserted. In 1854 the promontory was leveled to the water's edge to make way for Fort Scott, which was built in part from the demolished ruins of the older fort.

Headquarters of the division of the Pacific was removed in 1851 to Benicia, but was returned to San Francisco in 1857 and has remained here ever since. Among the distinguished soldiers who have held command in California are included: Albert Sidney Johnston, Edwin V. Summer, George Wright, Irvin McDowell, Henry W. Halleck, George H. Thomas, George M. Schofield, O. O. Howard, and Nelson A. Miles.

On the S. side of the Presidio is the U. S. Marine Hospital facing a small body of water called Mountain Lake, the Laguna de Presidio of Spanish times. From this Lake, Lobos Creek named by Anza "Arroyo del Puerto," flows down to the ocean at Baker's Beach. In early days the flow was said to be sufficient to drive a mill, and in 1856 it became the source of San Francisco's water supply, brought by a flume over a high

trestle along the north shore and over Black Point. East of Mountain Lake are the Presidio Golf Links (membership over 500), adjoining the Presidio on S. is Mountain Lake Park (19 acres) and running S. between Funston and 14th Avenue, is the Presidio Parkway, a fine modern boulevard, one mile in length, forming a connecting link with Golden Gate Park.

Roquefeuil, M. Camille D. -- A voyage round the world, between the years 1816-1819. London: printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1823.

p. 26 (1816) On the 10th, with most of the officers of the crew, I attended divine service at the presidio, which was performed in a great hall, till the church, which had been burnt, should be rebuilt; this chapel, which was white-washed and neatly kept, had an altar in pretty good taste, some pictures, and benches on the sides.

Sanchez, Nellie Van de Grift. — California and Californians; the Spanish period. (v. 1 of 5 v.) Chicago, The Lewis Publishing Company, 1926.

v. 1, p. 235. The fortresses consisted of square enclosures surrounded by a ditch and rampart of earth or brick, within which were the church, quarters for the officers and soldiers, settlers' houses, storehouses, workshops, wells, and cisterns. Outside were grouped a few houses, and at a little distance was the King's form (El Rancho del Rey), which furnished pasturage for the horses and mules of the garrison.

Soulé, Frank, Gihon, John H. M. D., and Nisbet, James. -- The annals of San Francisco. New York, 1855.

p. 71 (The presidios) were built in the form of a square of about three hundred feet on each side, surrounded by a wall twelve feet high, made of adobes, and most of them are now little better than a confused heap of dried mud, rapidly crumbling into dust. Within these bounds were included the commandante's house, barracks for the troops, a church, store-houses, and various other buildings.

Stoddard, Charles Warren. — In the footprints of the padres. San Francisco. A. M. Robertson, 1902.

opp. p. 114. No additional information, but one old photograph of the distant view of the Presidio taken in 1856 from Black Point.

Vancouver, Captain George. — San Francisco in 1792; Yerba Buena Cove, the mission and the presidio of San Francisco. California. Historical Society Quarterly, V. XIV. 1935.

p. 114-15 (1792) We rode up to the presidio, an appellation given to their military establishments in this country, and signifying a safe guard.....Its wall, which fronted the harbor, was visible from the ships; but instead of a city or town, whose lights we had so anxiously looked for on the night of our arrival, we were conducted into a spacious verdant plain, surrounded by hills on every side, excepting that which fronted the port. The only object which presented itself, was a square area, whose sides were about two hundred yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just made their appearance. On entering the Presidio, we found one of its sides still uninclosed by the wall, and very indifferently fenced in by a few bushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground. The unfinished state of this part, afforded us an opportunity of seeing the strength of the wall, and the manner in which it was constructed. It is about fourteen feet high, and five in breadth, and was first formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and as hard as

possible; after which the whole was cased with the earth made into a sort of mud plaster, which gave it the appearance of durability, and of being sufficiently strong to protect them, with the assistance of their firearms, against all the force which the natives of the country might be able to collect.

The Spanish soldiers composing the garrison amounted, I understood, to thirty-five; who, with their wives, families, and a few Indian servants, composed the whole of the inhabitants, Their houses were along the wall, within the square, and their fronts uniformly extended the same distance into the area, which is a clear open space, without buildings or other interruptions. The only entrance into it, is by a large gateway; facing which, and against the centre of the opposite wall or side, is the church; which, though small, was neat in comparison to the rest of the buildings. This projects further into the square than the houses, and is distinguishable from the other edifices, by being white-washed with lime made from sea-shells; as there has not yet been any lime-stone or calcareous earth discovered in the neighborhood. On the left of the church, is the commandant's house, consisting, I believe, of two rooms and closet only, which are divided by massy walls, similar to that which encloses the square, and communicating with each other by very small doors. Between these apart-

ments and the outward wall was an excellent poultry house and yard, which seemed pretty well stocked; and between the roof and ceilings of the rooms was a kind of lumber garret: These were all the conveniences the habitation seemed calculated to afford. The rest of the houses, though smaller, were fashioned exactly after the same manner; and in the winter, or rainy seasons must at the best be very uncomfortable dwellings. For though the walls are a sufficient security against the inclemency of the weather, yet the windows, which are cut in the front wall, and look into the square, are destitute of glass, or any other defense that does not at the same time exclude the light.

The apartment in the commandant's house, into which we were ushered, was about thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and twelve feet high; and the other room, or chamber, I judged to be of the same dimensions, excepting in its length, which appeared to be somewhat less. The floor was of the native soil raised about three feet from its original level, without being boarded, paved, or even reduced to an even surface; the roof was covered in flags and rushes, the walls on the inside had once been white-washed; the furniture consisted of a very sparing assortment of the most indispensable articles, of the rudest fashion, and of the meanest kind; and ill accorded with the ideas we had conceived of the sumptuous manner in which the Spaniards live on this side of the globe.....

Wilkes, Charles, Comdr., U.S.N. — Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1845. v. 5.

v. 5, p. 151 After passing through the entrance, we were scarcely able to distinguish the Presidio; and had it not been for its solitary flag-staff, we could not have ascertained its situation. From this staff no flag floated; the building was deserted, the walls had fallen to decay, the guns were dismounted, and everything around it lay in quiet. We were not even saluted by the stentorian lungs of some soldier, so customary in Spanish places, even after all political power as well as military and civil rule has fled. I afterwards learned that the Presidio was still a garrison in name, and that it had not been wholly abandoned; but the remnant of the troops stationed there consisted of no more than an officer and one soldier. I was not able to learn the rank of the former, as he was absent, and appeared, at least among the foreigners, to be little known.

Young, John P. -- San Francisco. The S. J. Clark Publishing Company. San Francisco. Chicago, 1912. V. 1.

v. 1, p. 118. The Mission and Presidio were widely separated in San Francisco. The latter was at first constructed of palisades, but these were replaced by adobe walls in 1778. It is quite certain when the presidio buildings were erected. There was no longer any fear of Indian uprisings, but the original style of single-story, white-washed adobes, with roofs of red tiles seen in other parts of the province, was adhered to by the builders, and sixty years later the same style of construction was still pursued. Richardson built an adobe house on what is now Dupont Street (Grant Avenue) west of Portsmouth Square and a widow named Juana Briones caused another to be erected on the spot that is now the corner of Powell and Filbert Streets.

Hutching's California Magazine, v. III,
No. 12, June, 1859.

p. 537. The original buildings were constructed in a quadrangular form; these having fallen into decay, but three remain, two of which at the present are used as storerooms. At the close of the war, this post was occupied by a company of dragoons, who were relieved by a company of the 3rd Artillery, under Capt. Keyes, who reported continuously for ten years. Its present garrison consists of two companies of the 6th Infantry, numbering about 180 officers and men. (1859)

PART III

MAPS, PLANS, AND DRAWINGS

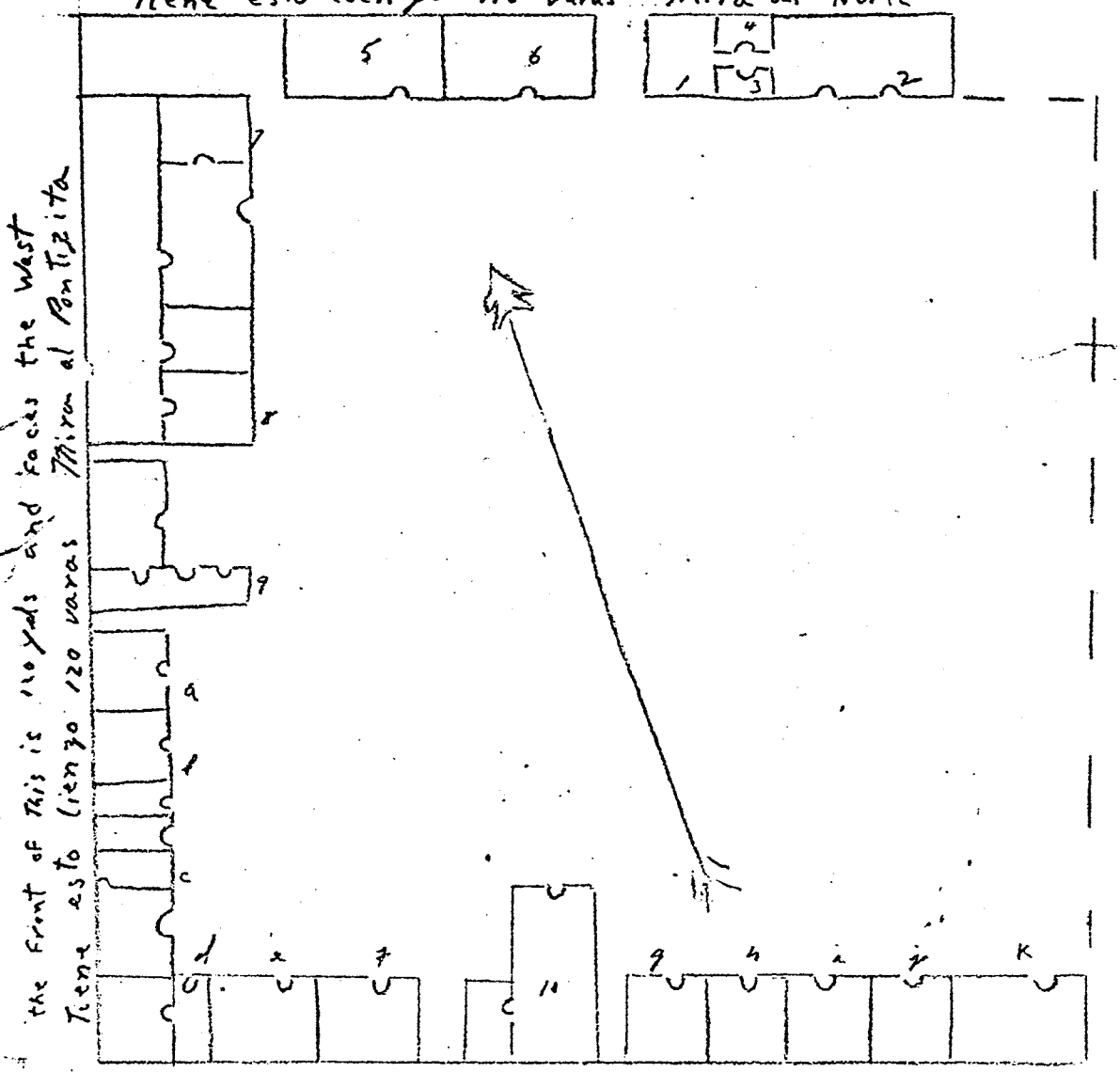
1792 Mayo S Frco

Hermenegildo á Borica

S.7 Presidio
1792
Bancroft
Cal Archives
Pres State 7 II 50

III
AU
27

This is 116 yds and faces the North
Tiene esto lienzo 116 varas Mira al Norte



(Explanation of numbers appears on following page)

Notes written immediately below the tracing of the Presidio

Scale which shows the habitations of the Presidio de San Francisco:

1. The Guardia--the Sentry Station, has length 6¼ yards, width 4½ and 3½ of height.

2. Cuartel (Barrcks), length 16 yards, height 3½ and width 4½.

3. and 4. Prison-cells, 2 yards height, 2 length and 1½ width.

5. Store of clothes, 18 yards length, 4½ height and 6 width.

6. Provisions store, " " " " " " "

7. and 8. Houses of the Commandant, 37½ yards length, 6 width and 4½ height.

9. Sergeant's house.

10. Church; 19 yards length, 8 width and 4½ height.

(I) II. Slaughter house, 4 yards in square and 2½ height.

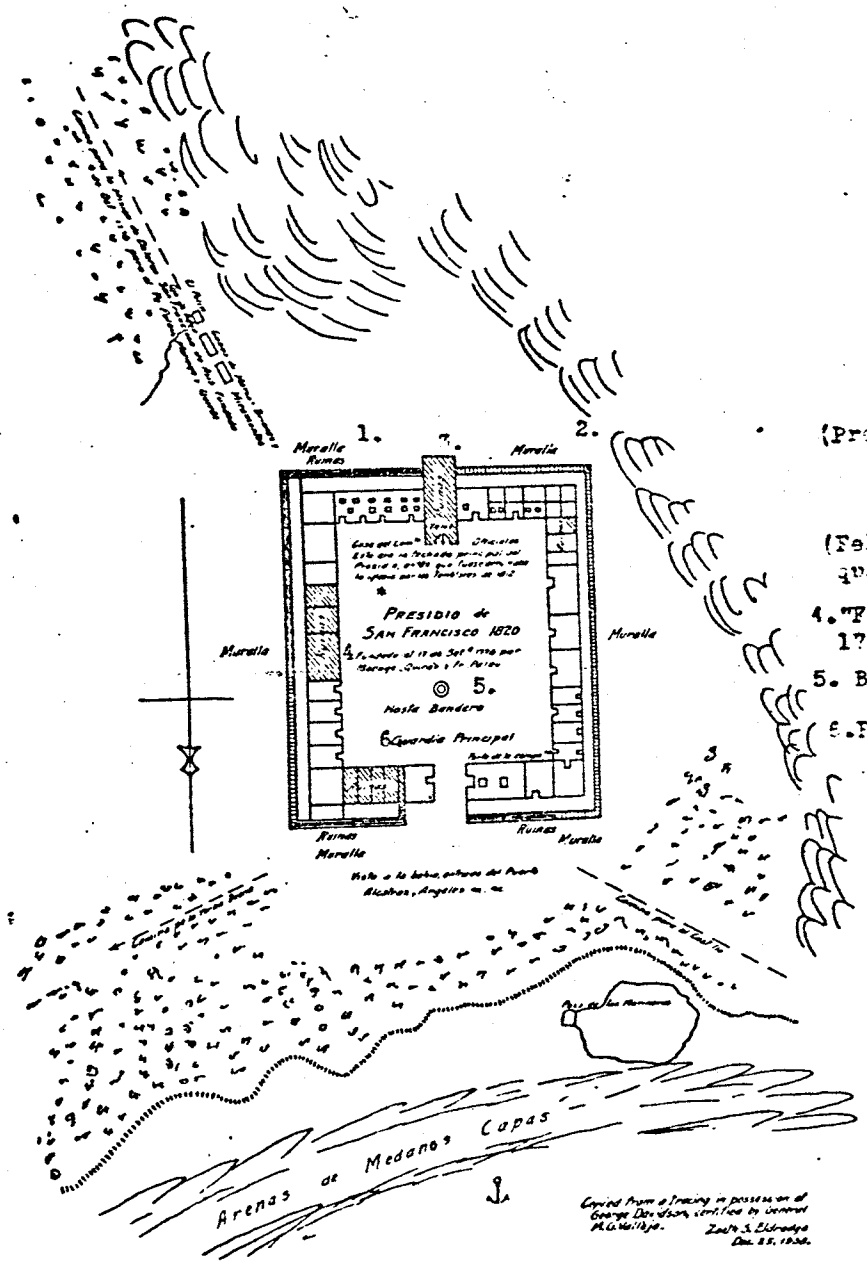
Habitations of troops from (a) to (k)

(Copy drawn from the original)

(The rest that relates to this building is copied in the following pages)

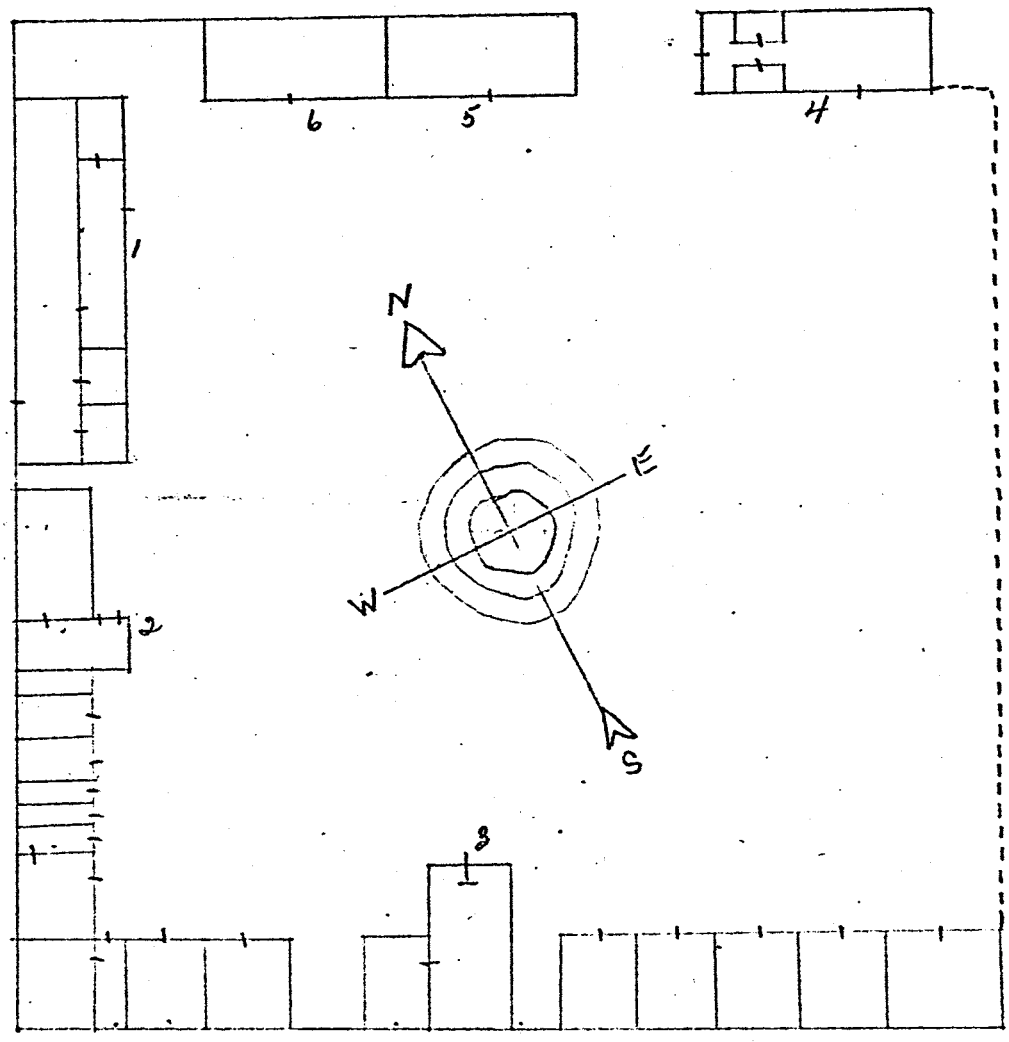
(2)

(I) Number II is not indicated in the tracing
(2) Rest is not clearly written

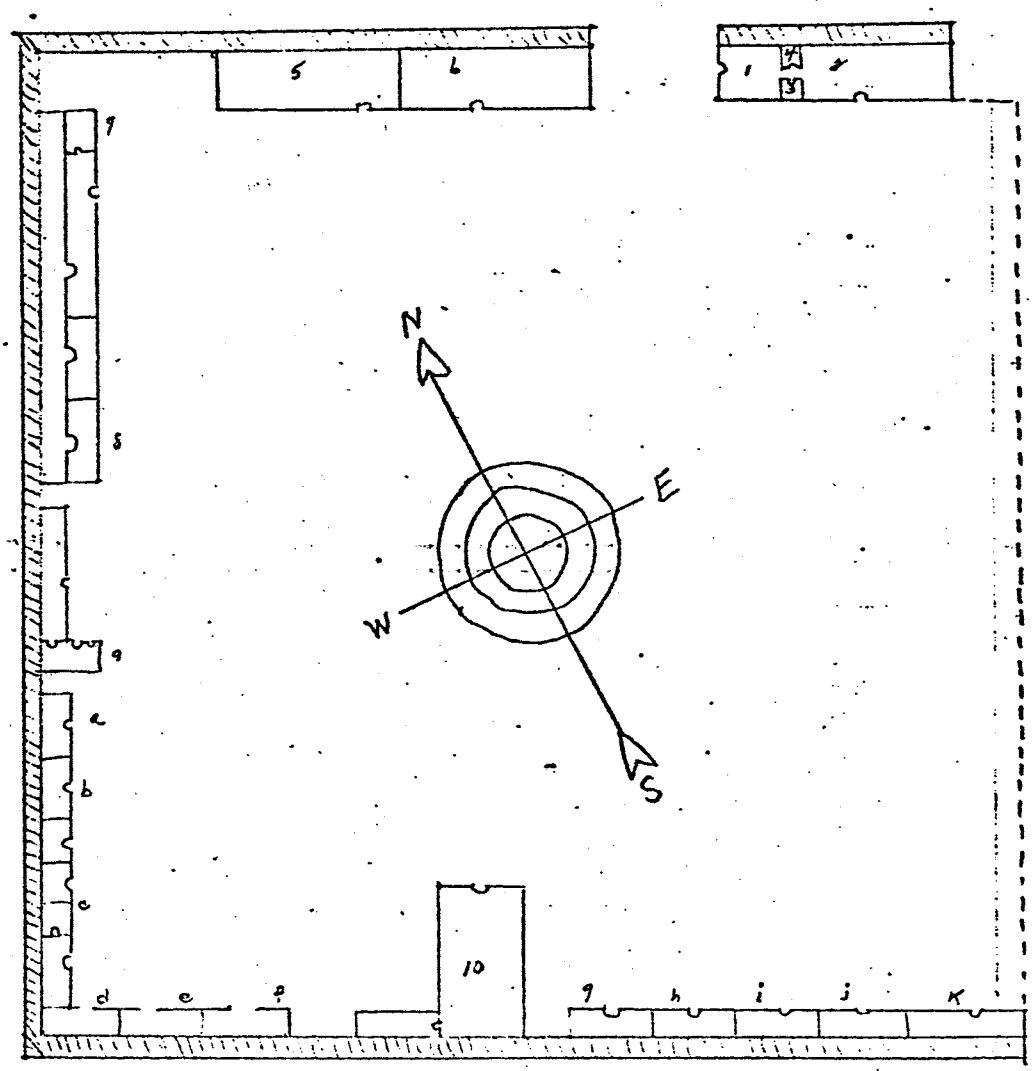


Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner
The beginnings of San Francisco. San Francisco, Zoeth S. Eldredge, 1912. Vol 2, p. 722
(The Presidio of San Francisco in 1820; from a tracing in possession of Gen. Davidson certified by Gen. M.G.Vallejo).

Map of Presidio, 1792. Drawn and modified by Hubert Howe Bancroft.



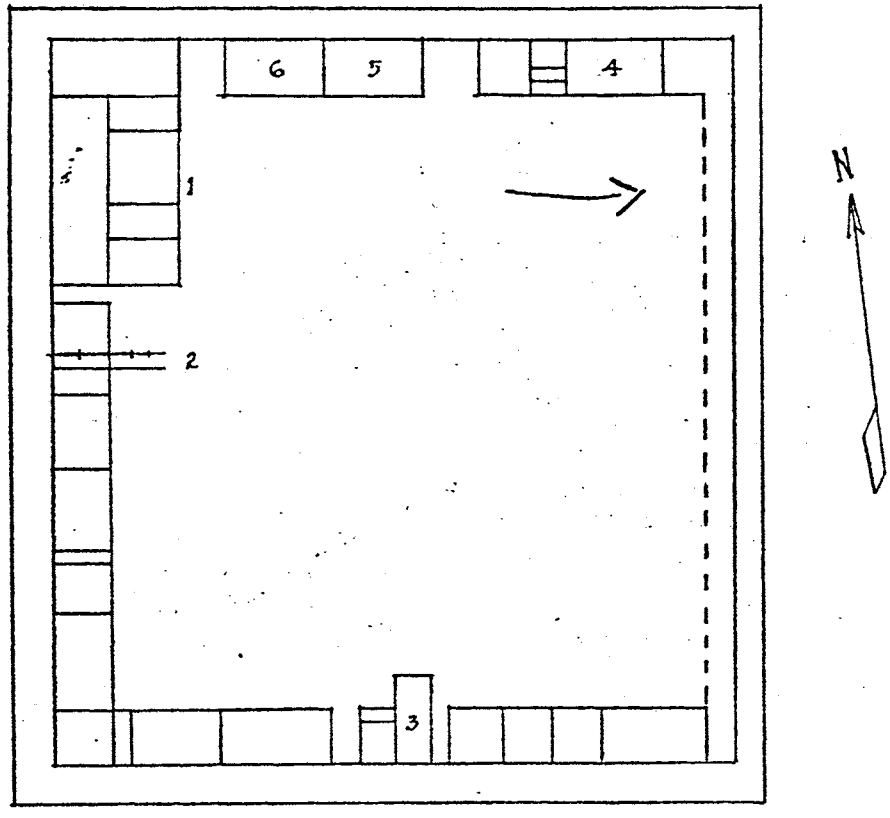
Sal, Informes sobre los Edificios de San Francisco, 1792, MS.
1. Commandant's house, 4 rooms and yard, 37 x 6 varas, of adobes. 2. Sergeant's house, of stone, without mortar. 3. Chapel 19 x 8 varas. 4. Barracks, guard-house, and calabooses, of adobe and stones. 5,6. Warehouses for food and clothing, of stones and mud. The other structures are the soldiers' dwellings.



PLAN OF PRESIDIO

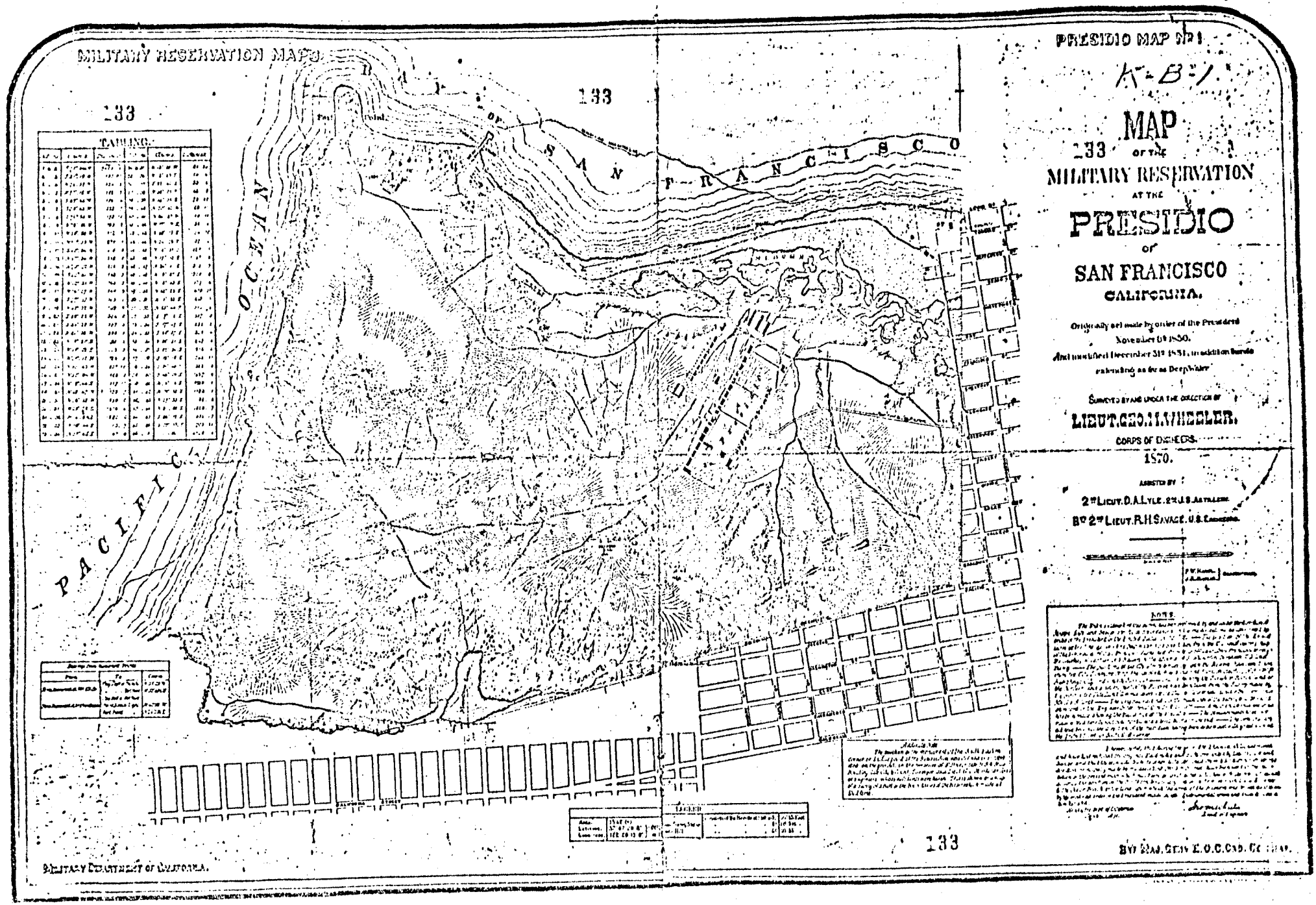
Apparently based on Sal's map of 1792, but modified, and included in Dr. Neasham's monograph on Presidio, following Page 24. (See Part I A)

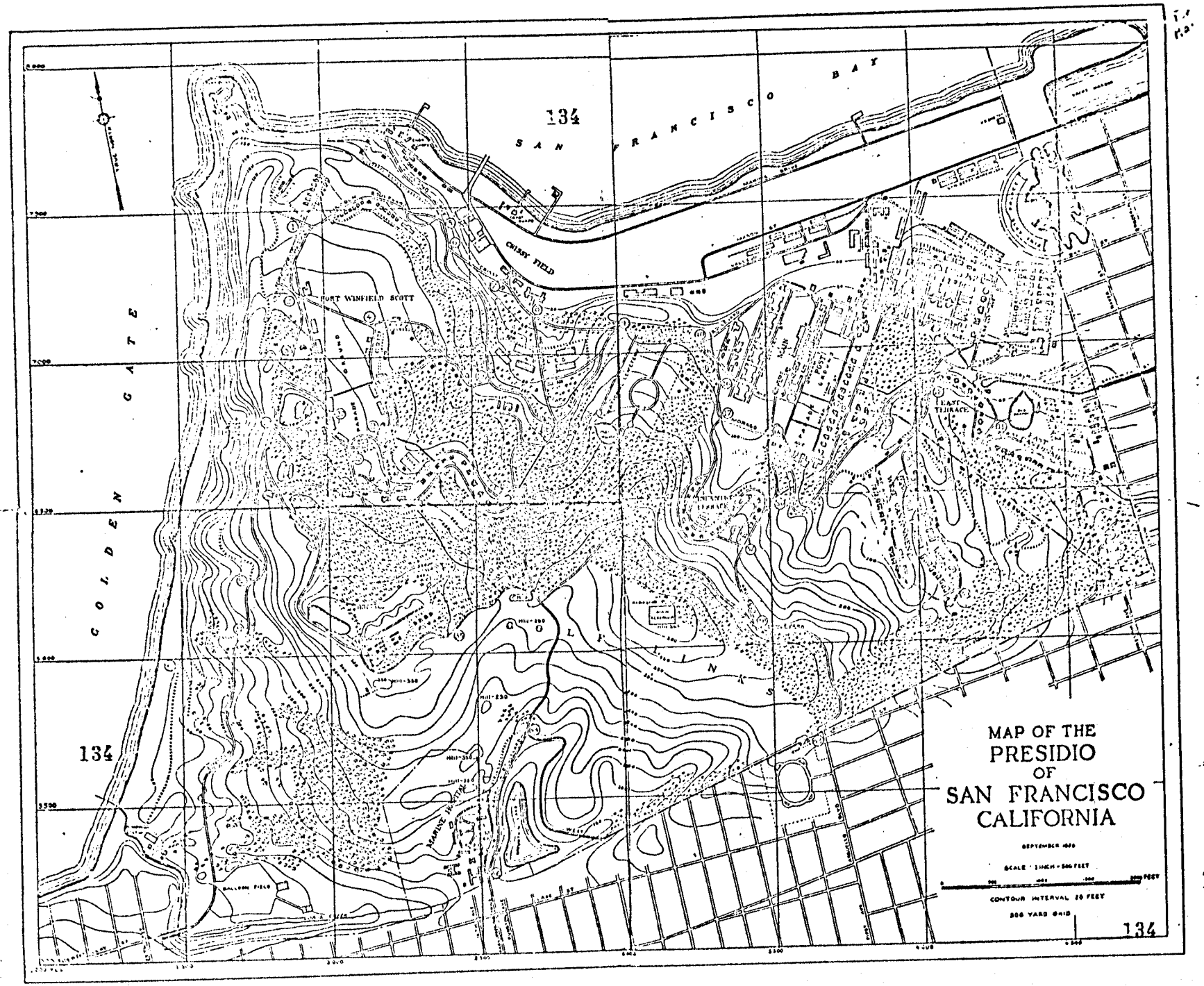
PLAN OF SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO, 1792

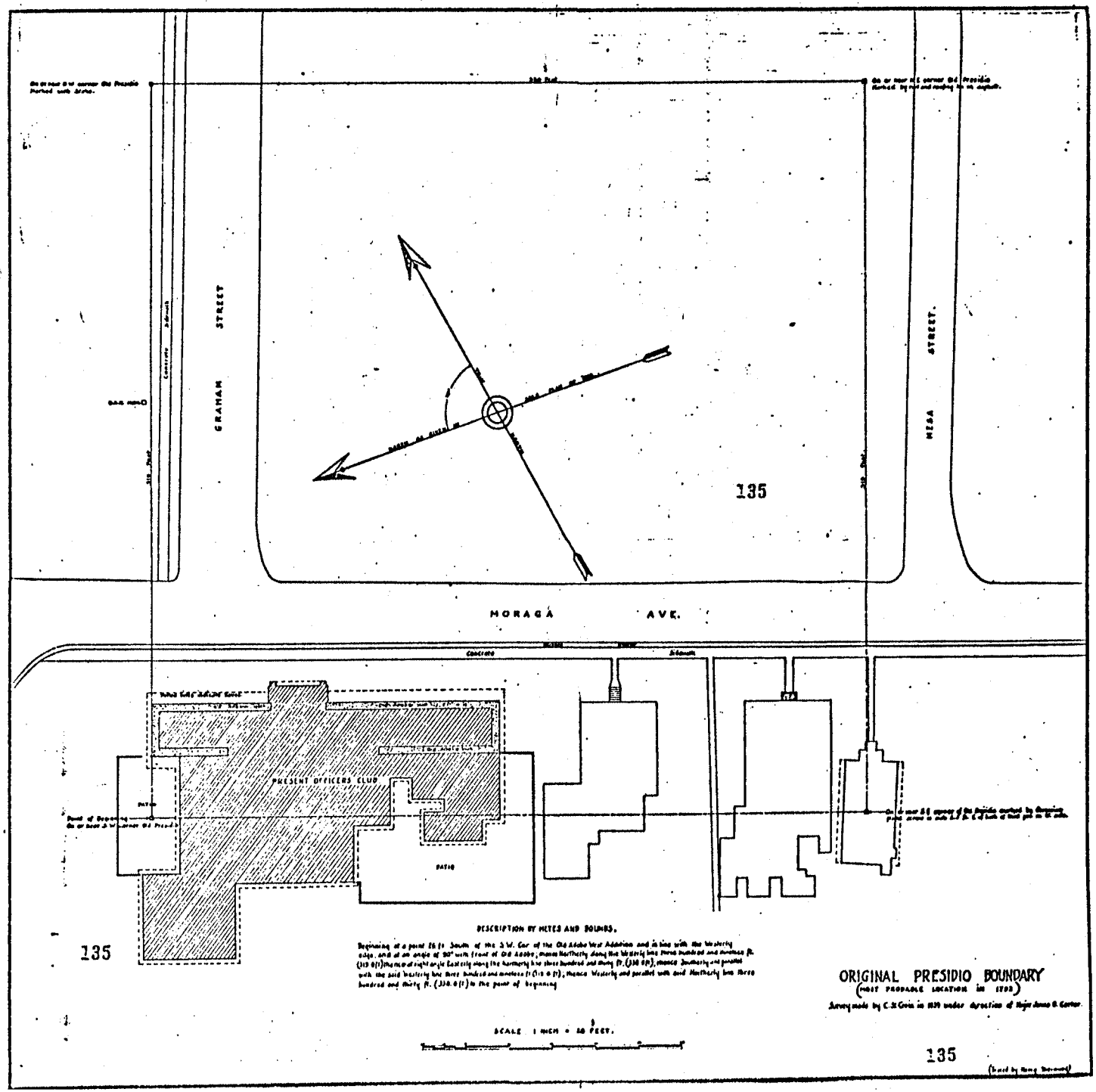


1 - Commandant's House, 4 rooms and yard, 111 x 18 Ft., of adobe.
2 - Sergeants' House, of stone without mortar.
3 - Chapel 57 x 24 Ft.
4 - Barracks, guard house and jail; of adobe and stone.
5 & 6 - Storehouse for food and clothing; of stone and mud. Remaining structures, Soldiers' dwellings. (NOTE: No. 1, Commandant's House is on the present site the Officers' Club.)

Apparently based on Bancroft. From Historical Section, Thirtieth Infantry, Presidio.


MILITARY RESERVATION MAPS
PRESIDIO MAP No 1
K-B-1
MAP
OF THE
MILITARY RESERVATION
AT THE
PRESIDIO
OF
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA.
Originally set aside by order of the President
November 6th 1850.
And modified December 31st 1851, in addition bands
extending as far as Deep Water
SURVEYED BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LIEUT. GEO. M. WHEELER,
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
1870.
ASSISTED BY
2nd LIEUT. D. A. LYLE, 2nd U.S. ARTILLERY.
Bd 2nd LIEUT. R. H. SAVAGE, U.S. ENGINEERS.
NOTE.
TABLING.
PACIFIC OCEAN
BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO
133
133
133
133
MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
BY MAJ. GENL E. O. C. ORD. CO. MAP.


MAP OF THE
PRESIDIO
OF
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
GOLDEN GATE
134
134
134
CRISSY FIELD
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
EAST TERRACE
GOLF LINKS
MARINE HOSPITAL
BALLOON FIELD
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
500 YARD GRID


GRAHAM STREET
MESA STREET.
MORAGA AVE.
Concrete Sidewalk
PRESENT OFFICERS CLUB
PATIO
135
DESCRIPTION BY METES AND BOUNDS.
ORIGINAL PRESIDIO BOUNDARY
(MOST PROBABLE LOCATION IN 1793)
SCALE 1 INCH = 50 FEET.
135

PART IV

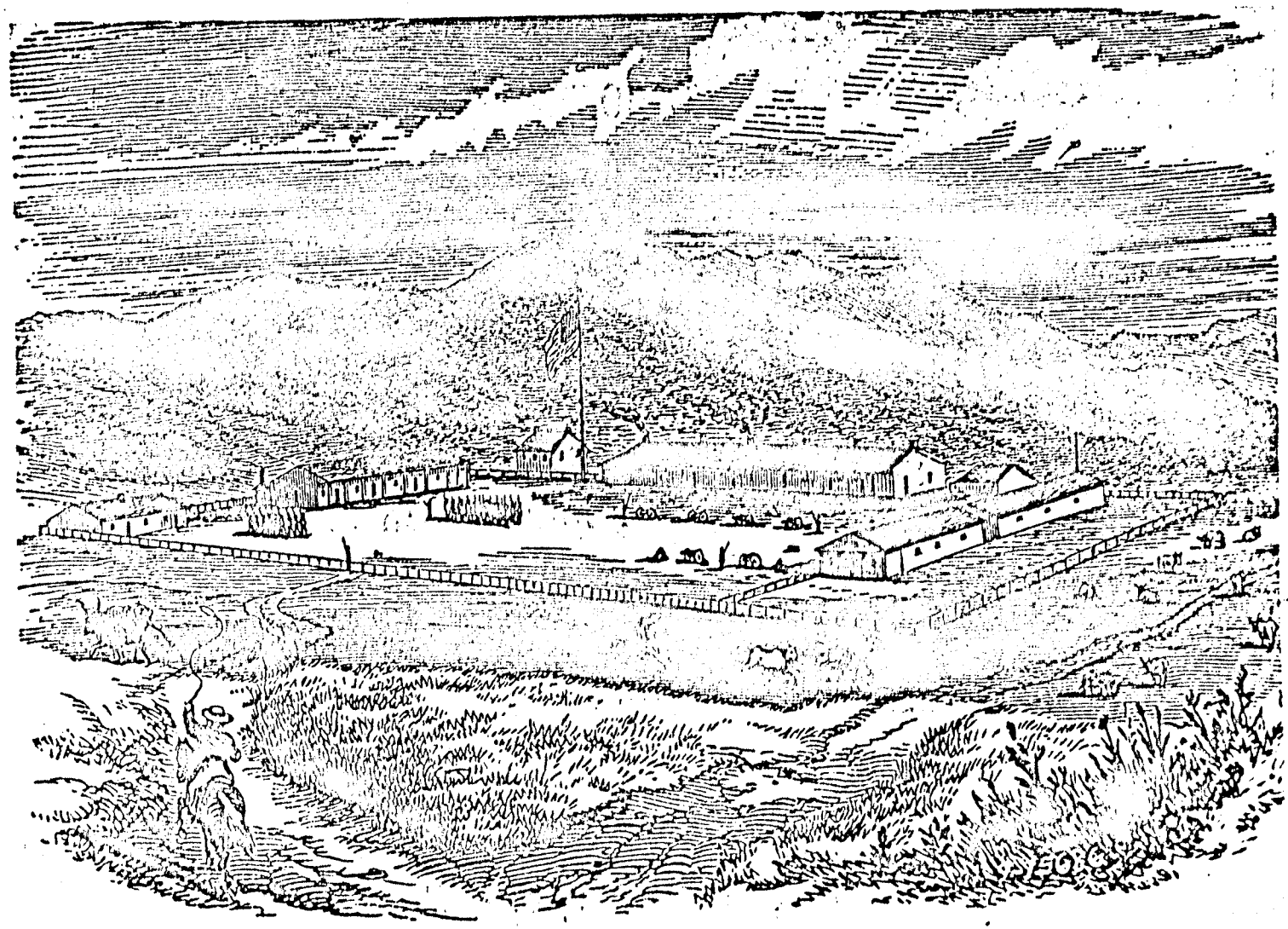
PHOTOGRAPHS, SKETCHES, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WOODCUTS

ORIGINAL DRAWING *by an* UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST, *and* ENGRAVED ON COPPER — ETCHED *on* COPPER – PRIVATE PRESS *of* T. C. RUSSELL, SAN FRANC

EL PRESIDIO DE SAN FRANCISCO

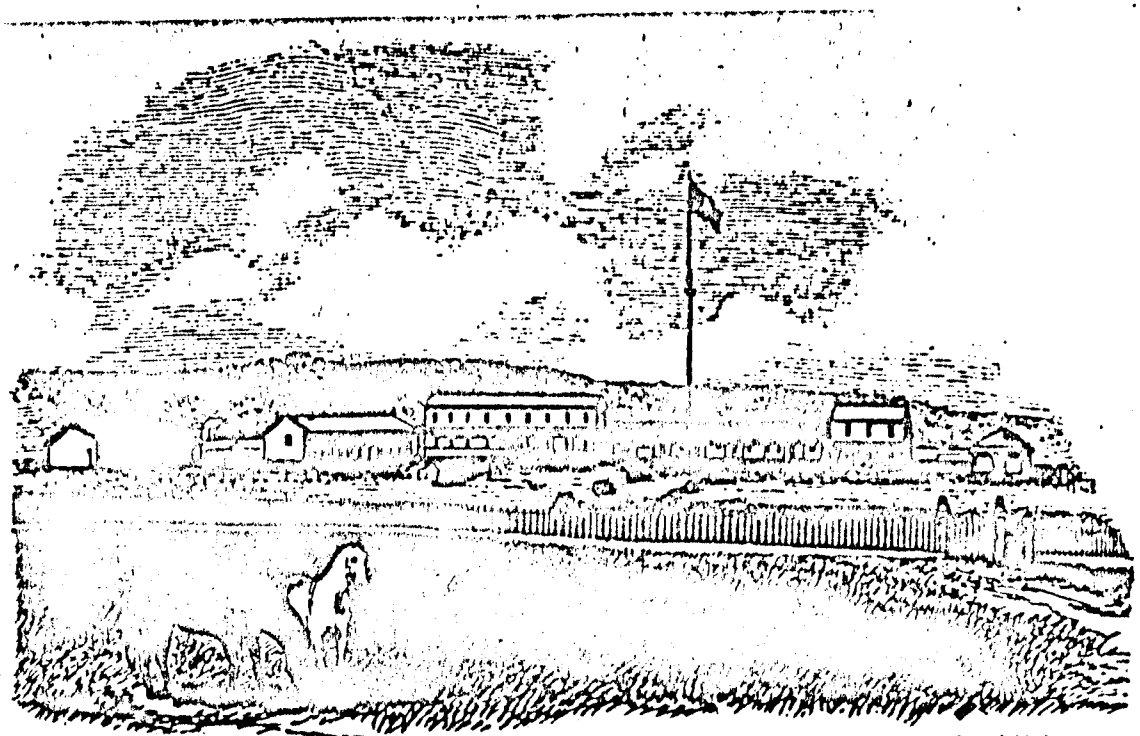
Vue du Presidio s.n Francisco.

View of the Presidio of San Francisco,1816.
Davis, Wm. Heath,"Seventy-five Years in California." "San Francisco", John Howell, 1929.(facing pg. 1: drawing by L.Choris).



The Presidio of San Francisco.

1852 view from Soule's Annals of San Francisco

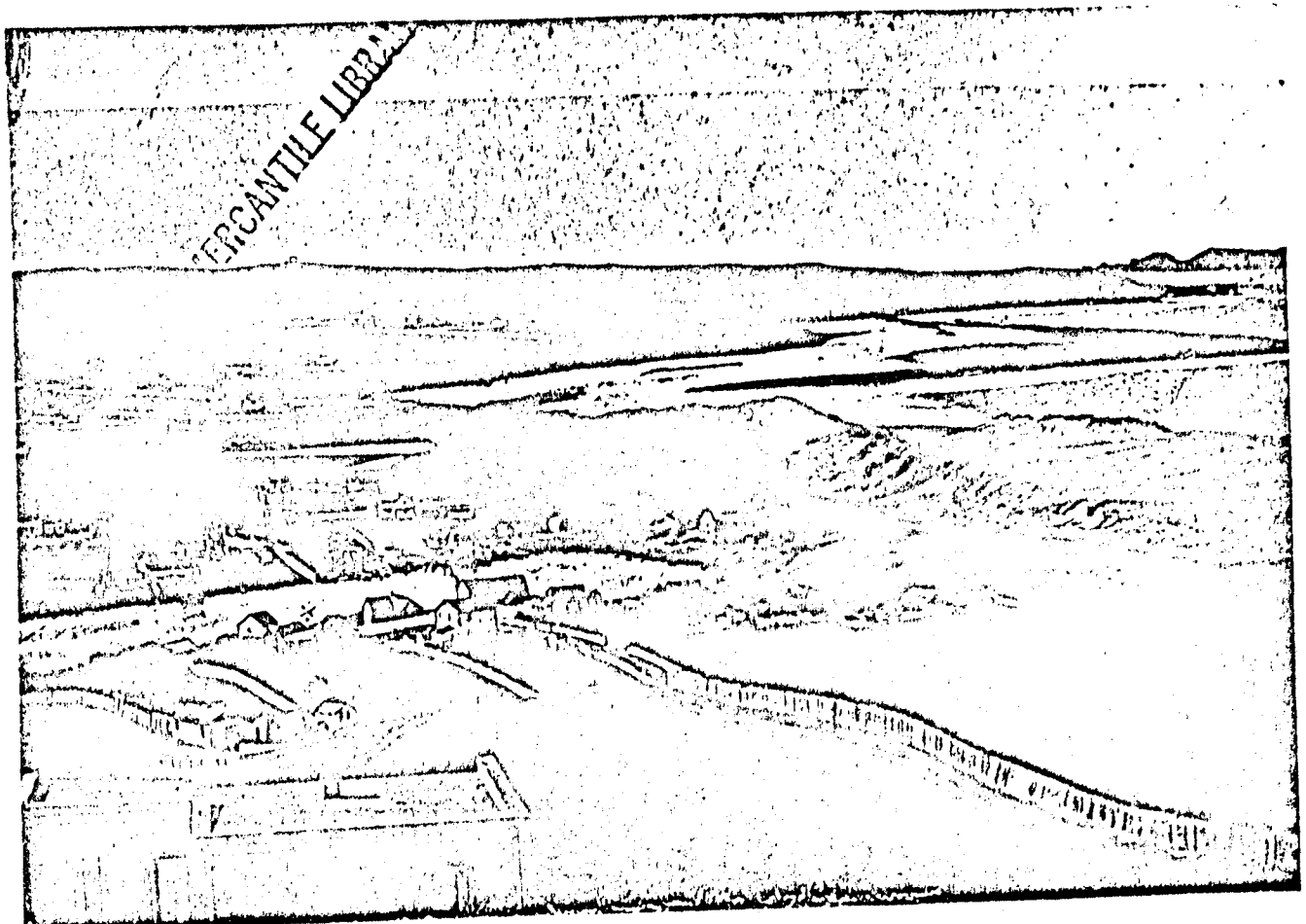


9-15-719

VIEW OF THE PRESIDIO.

Photostat reproduction from Bancroft Library
Hutchings' Illus. California Magazine. v. 3
Date June 1859 Pg. 536 Col.
Photostated 11-9-37 by
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

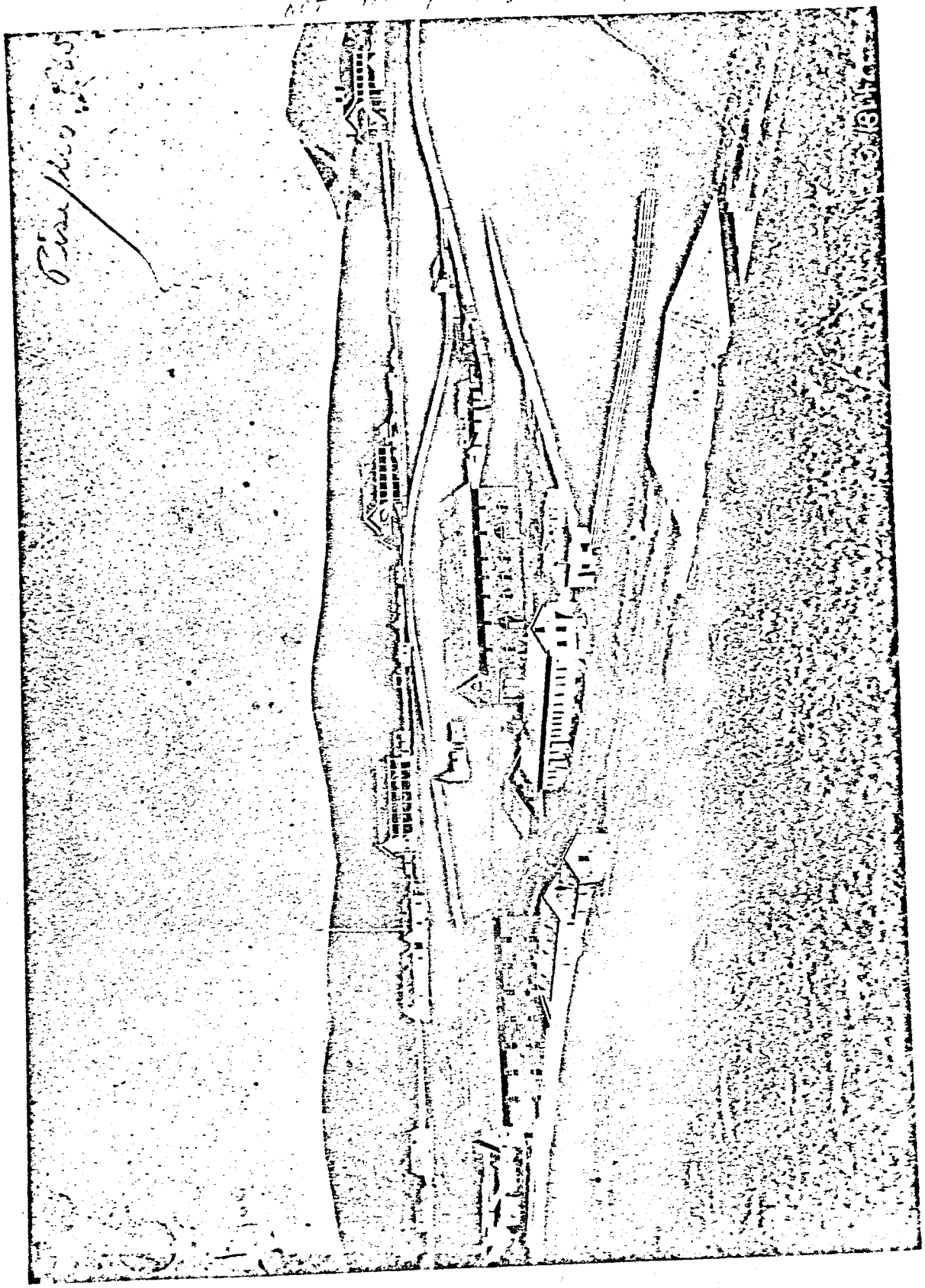
ERCANTILE LIBRA

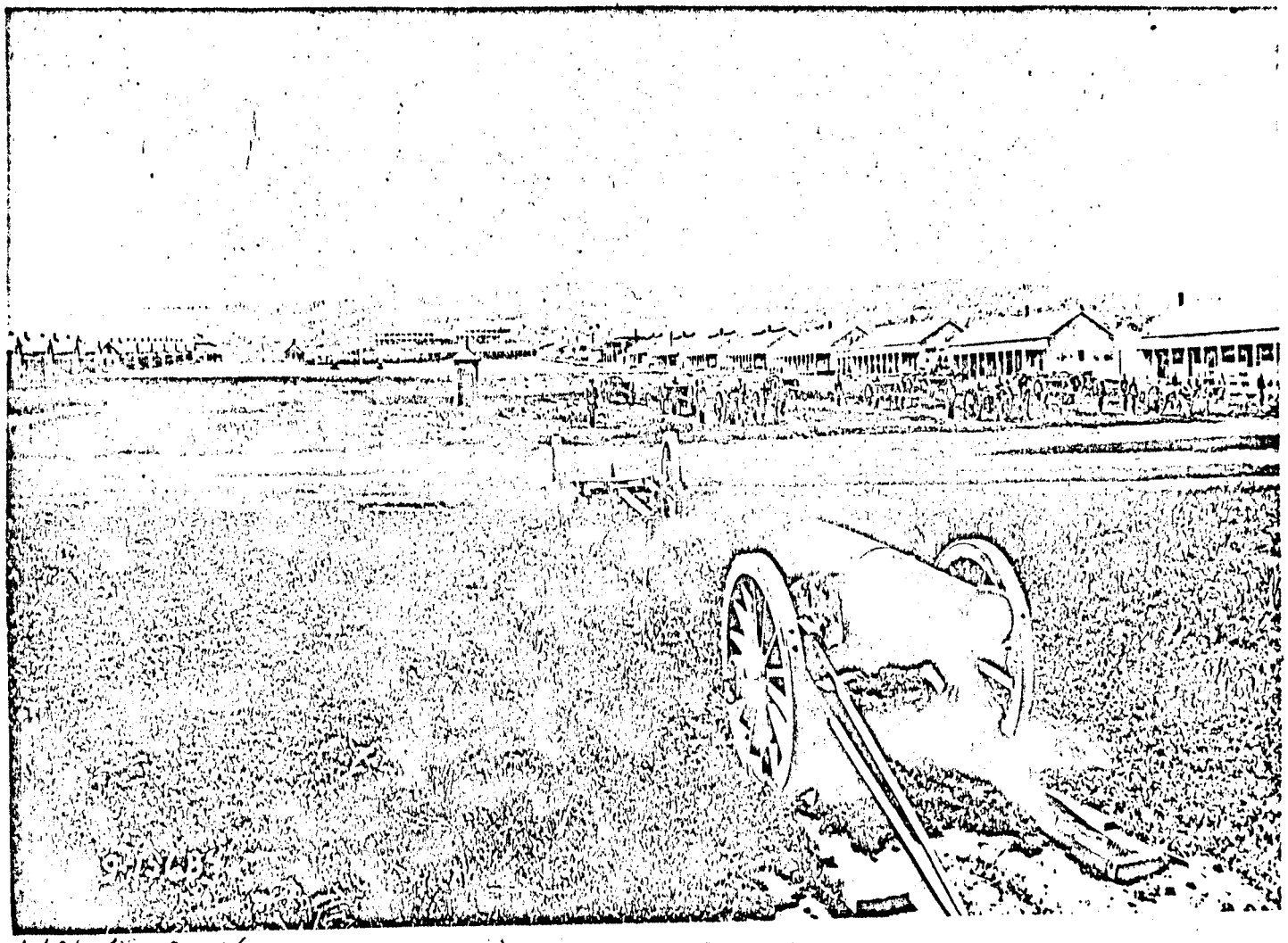


WEST FROM BLACK POINT, 1856

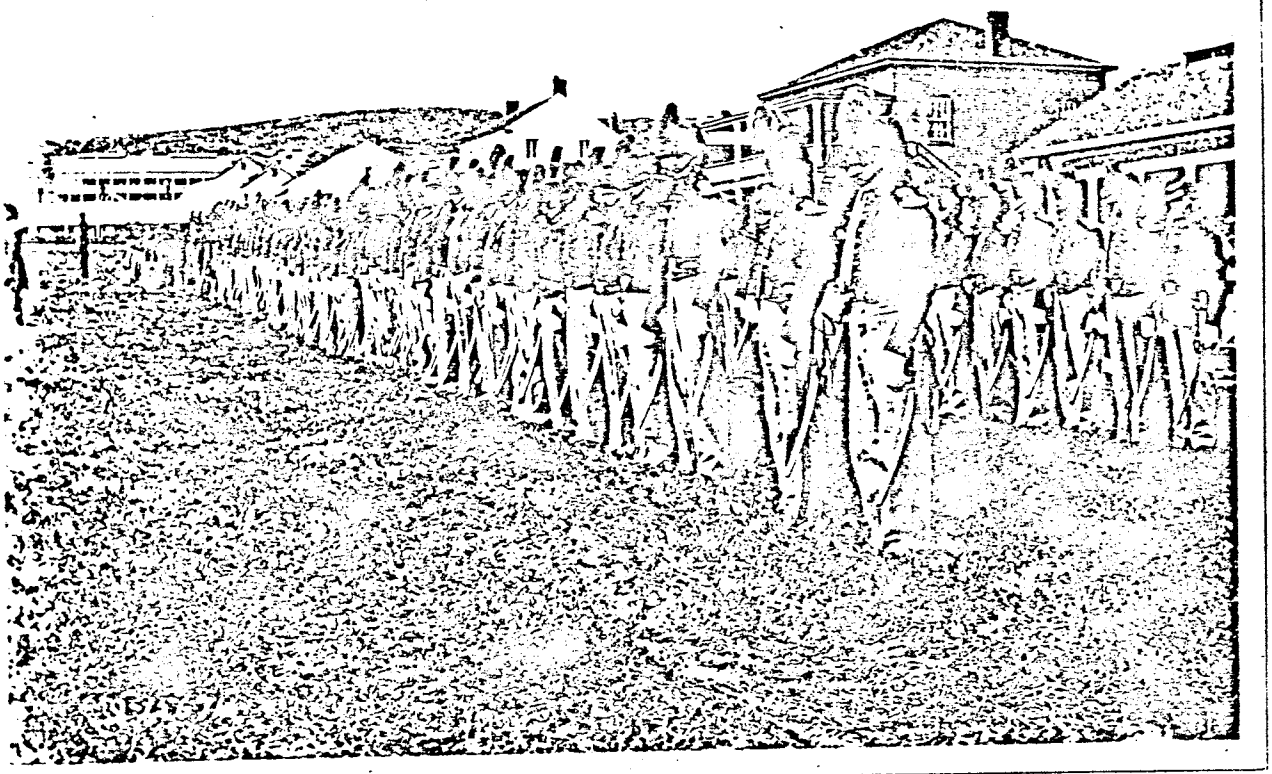
SHOWING THE LAGOON, THE PRESIDIO AND FORT POINT

NOTE BY [illegible] CHAPPELL 1/1998
THIS VIEW IS [illegible] BARRACKS
NOT [illegible]

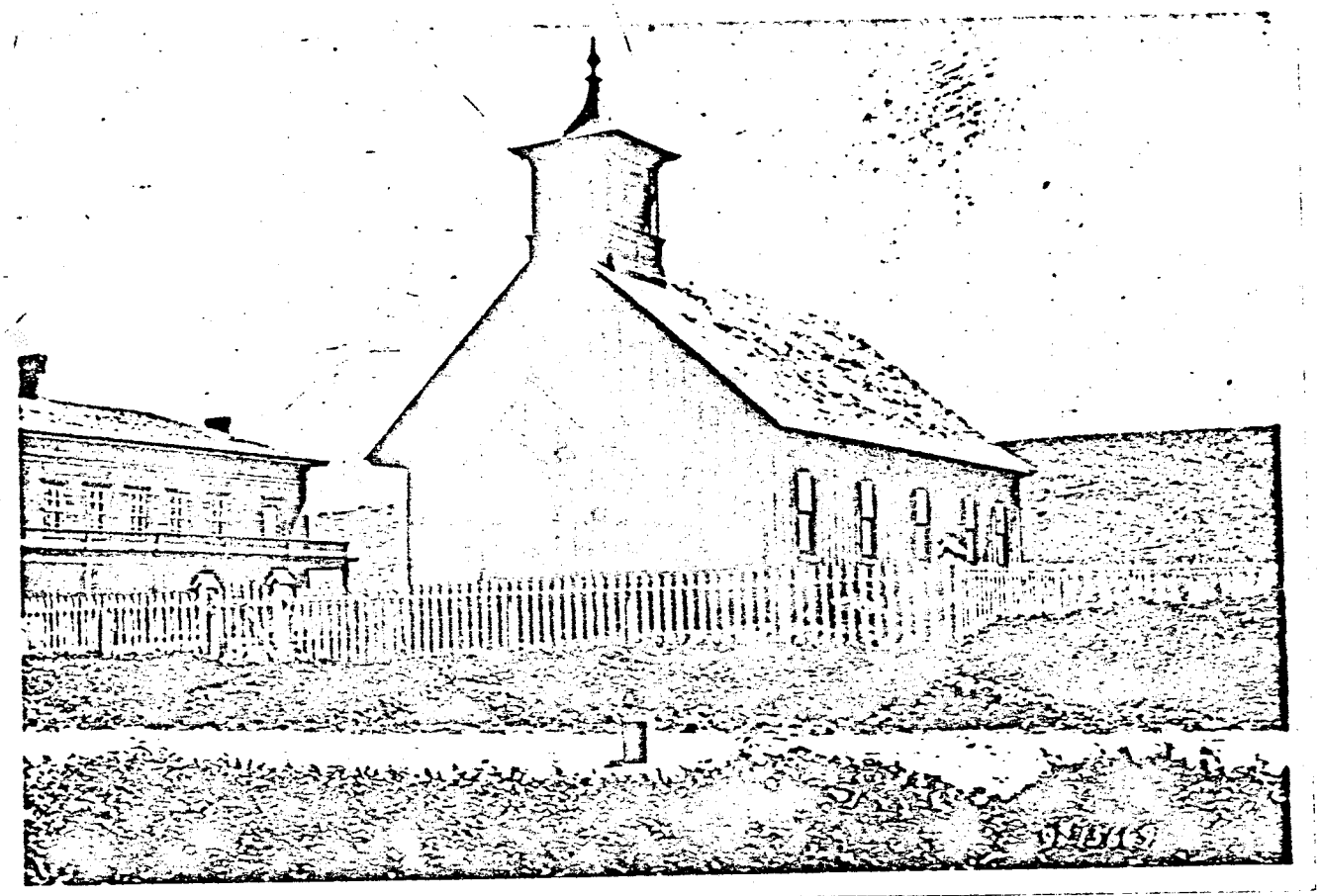




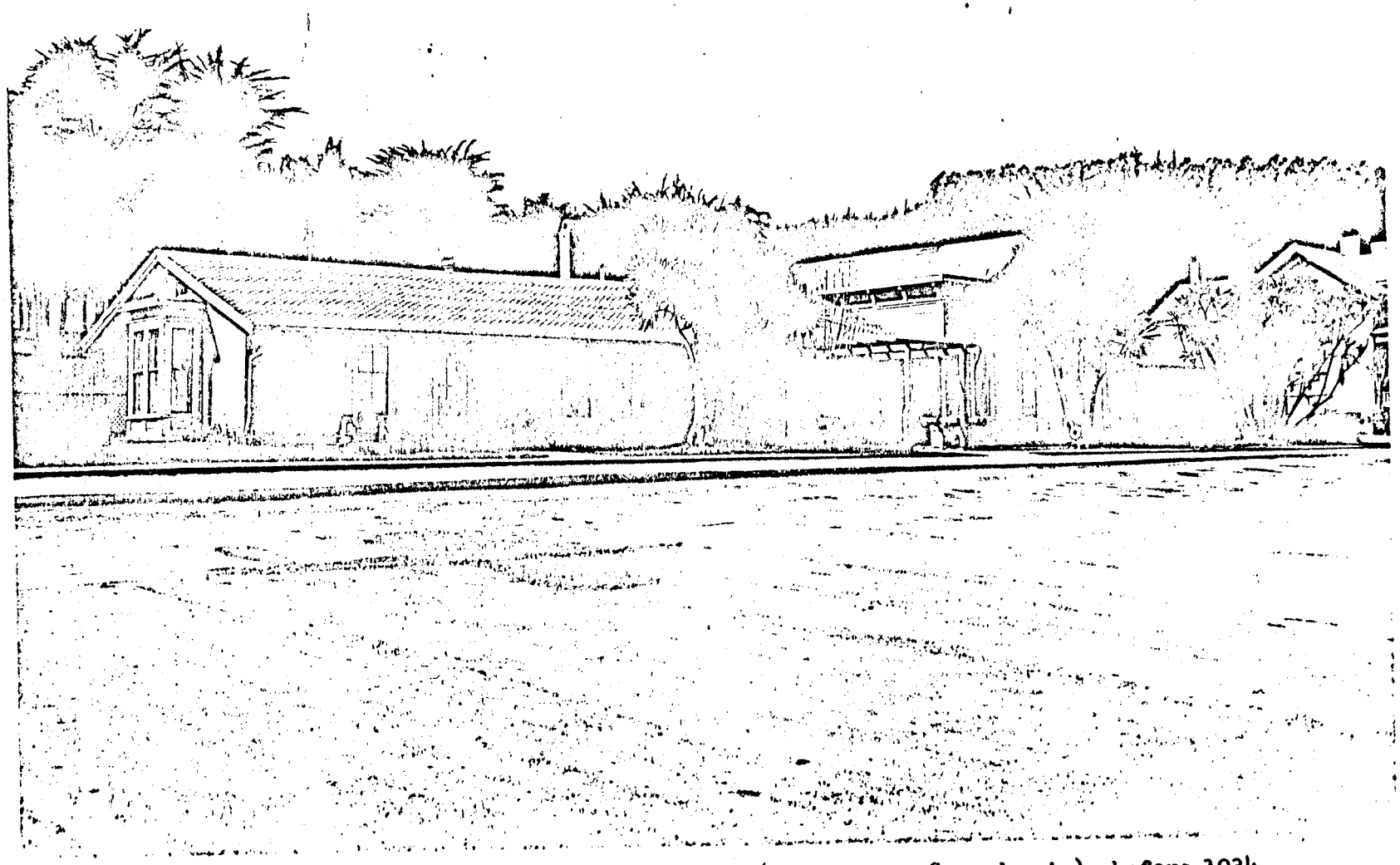
Parade Ground at the Presidio of San Francisco before 1868; old Mexican Comandancia in distance behind sentry box.



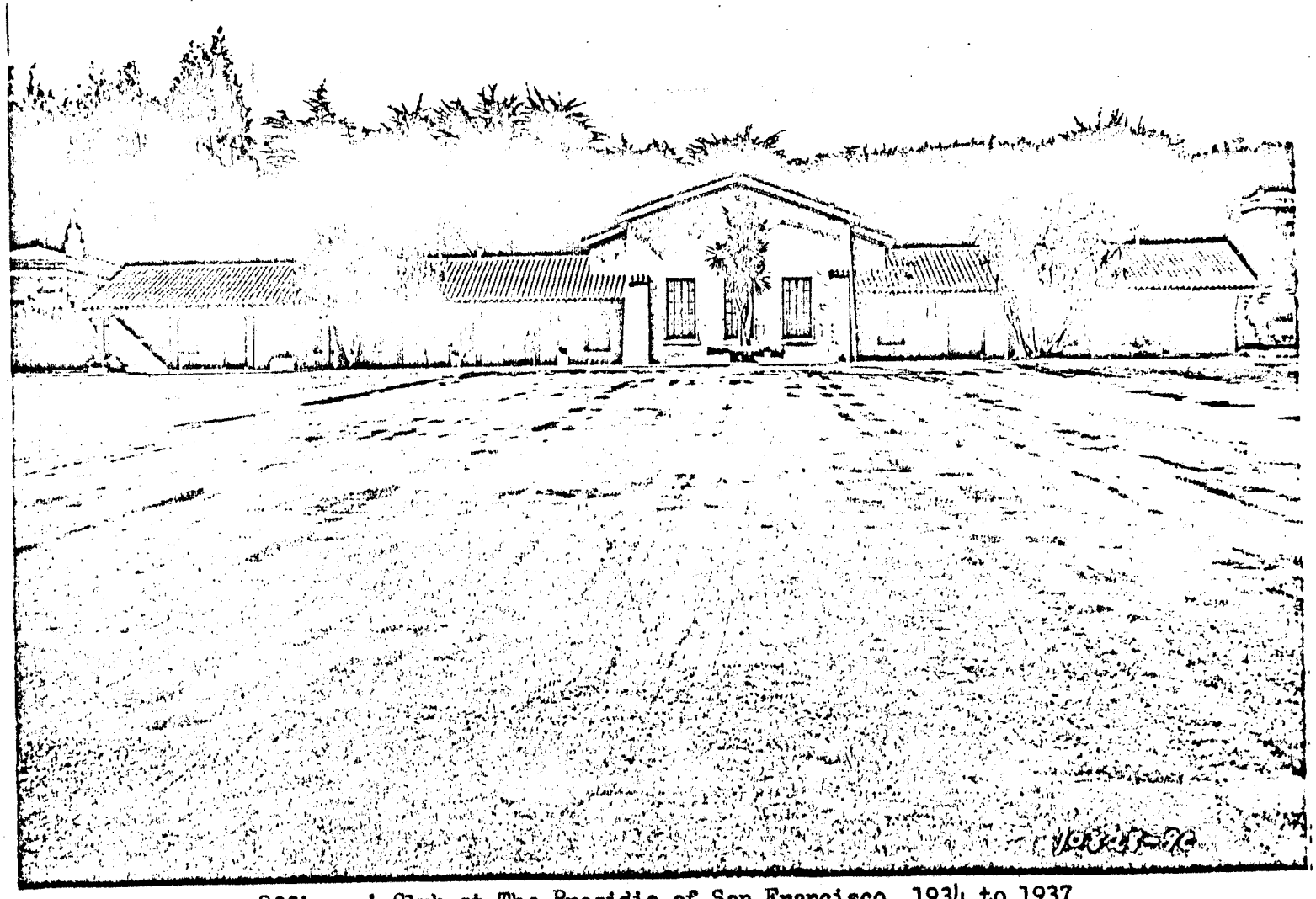
Soldiers of Light Artillery on full dress parade in 1868; old Mexican Comandancia in background at left.



Presidio Chapel, 1868



Officers' Club at The Presidio of San Francisco (Old Mexican Comandancia), before 1934



Officers' Club at The Presidio of San Francisco, 1934 to 1937

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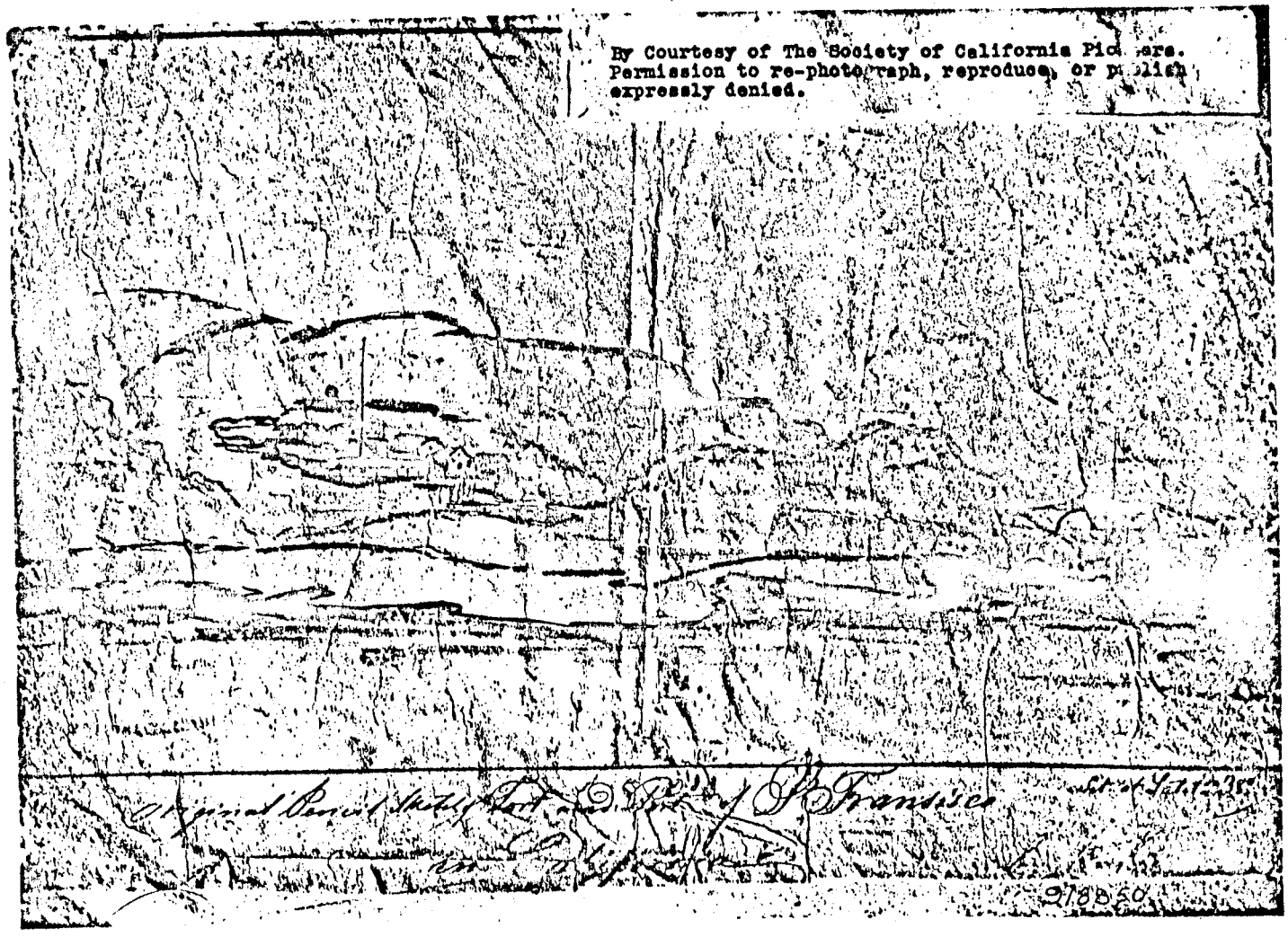

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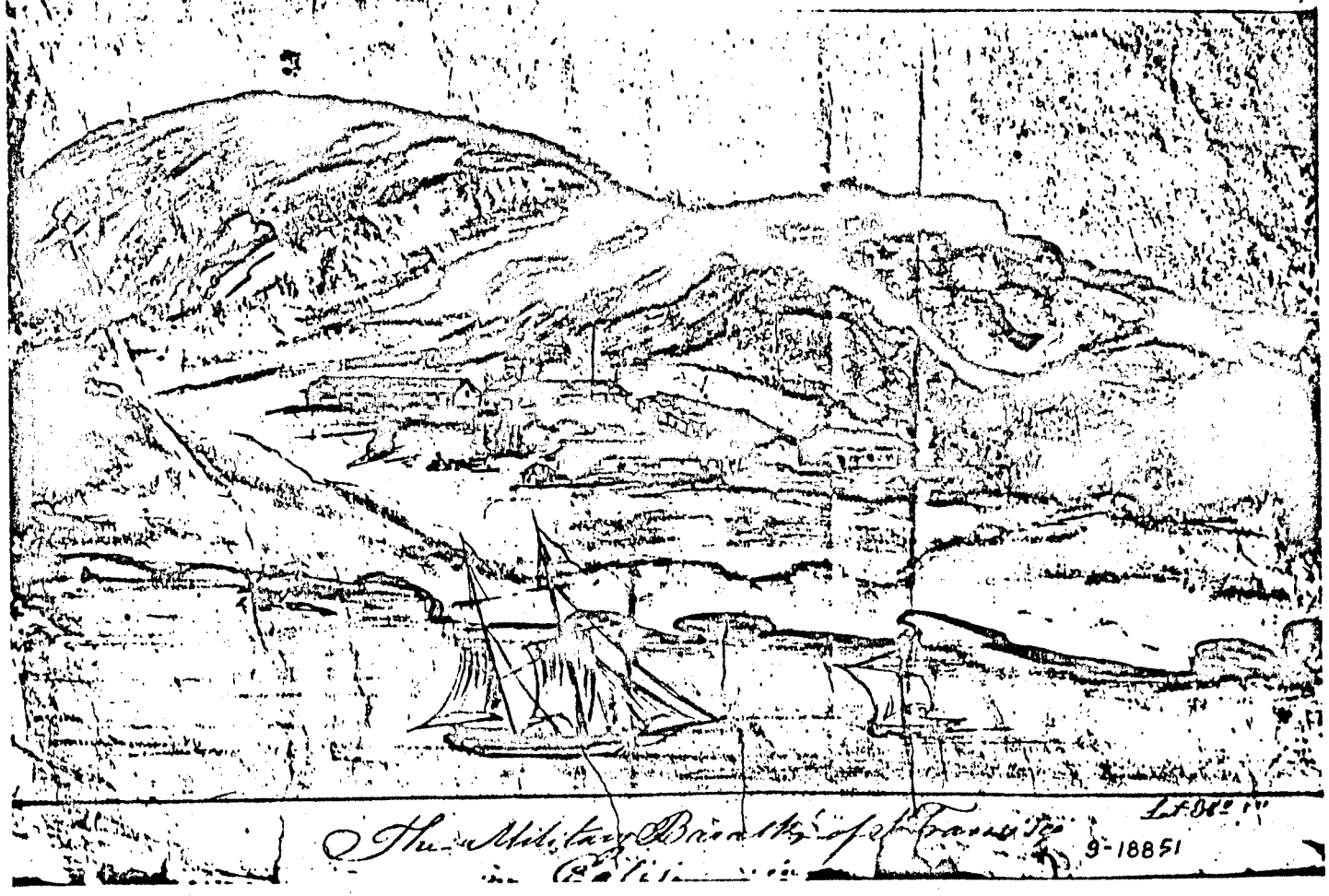
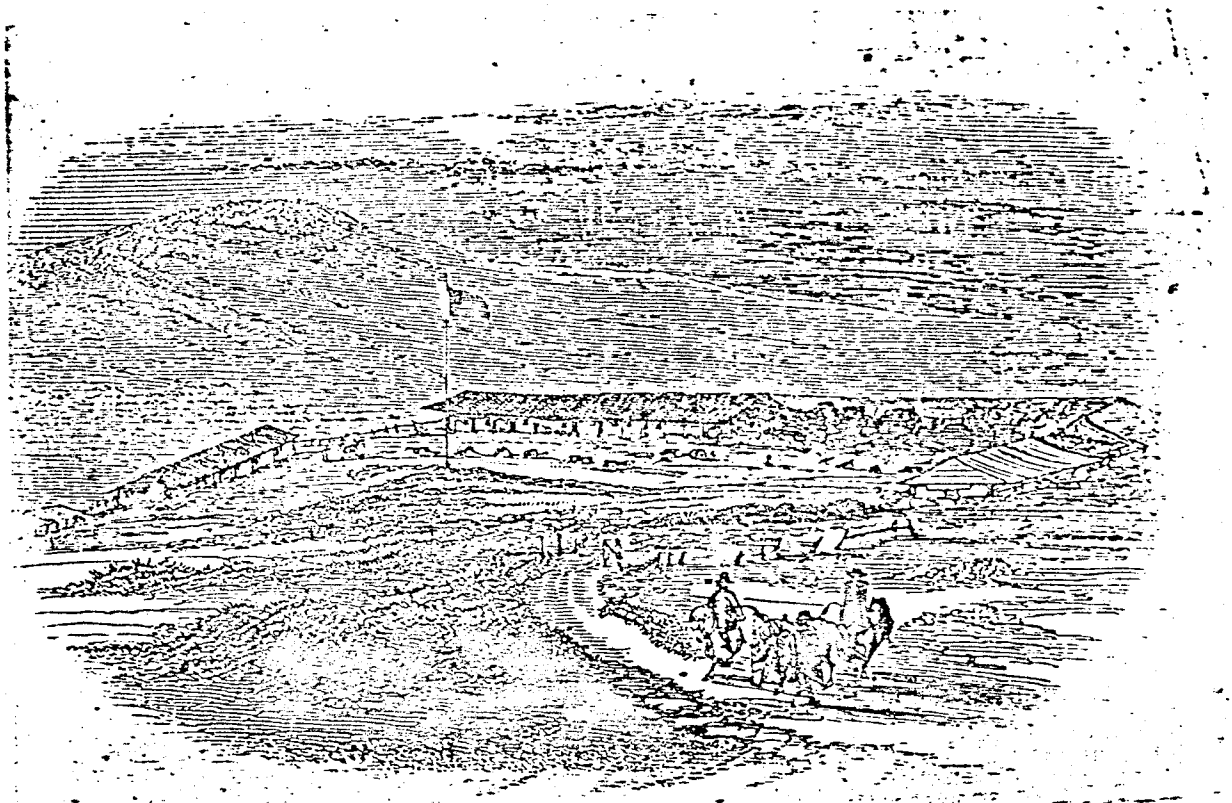
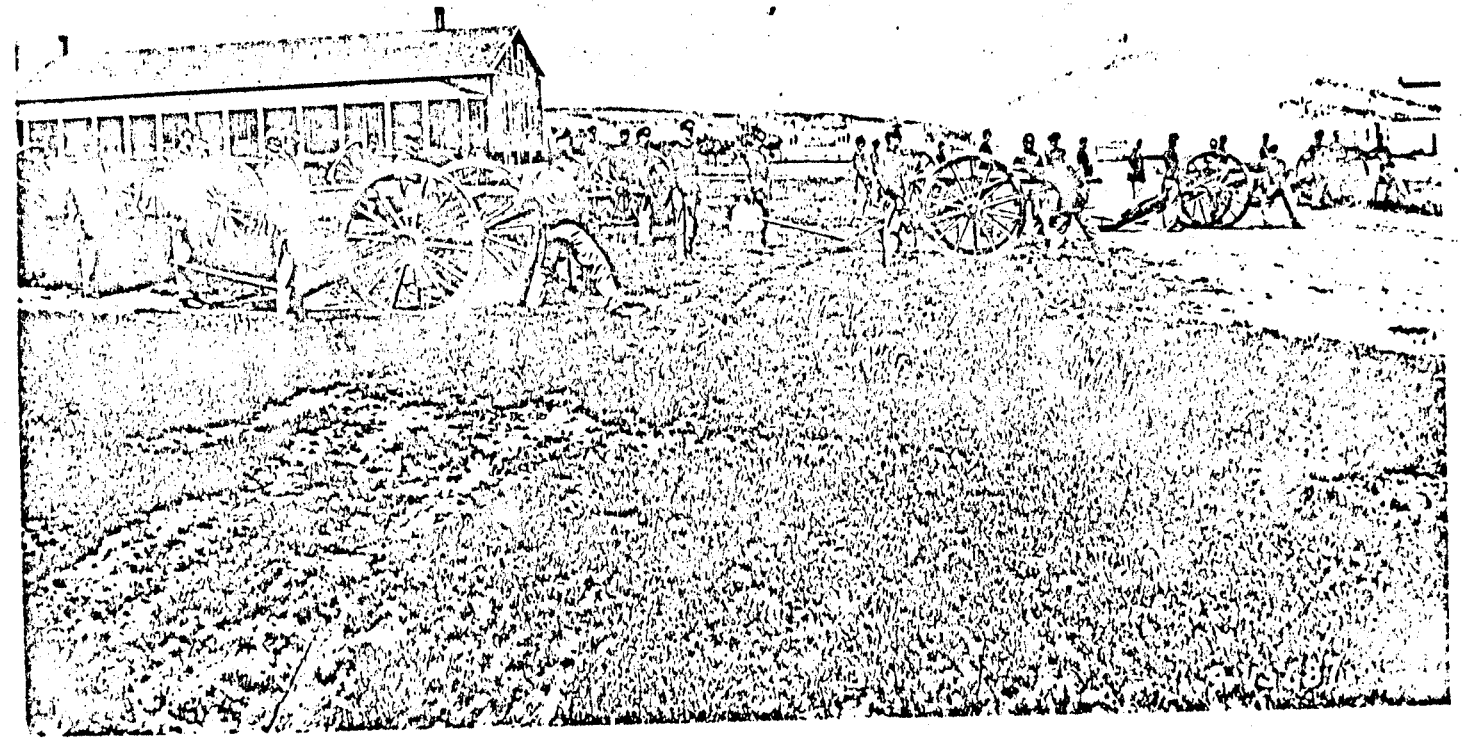


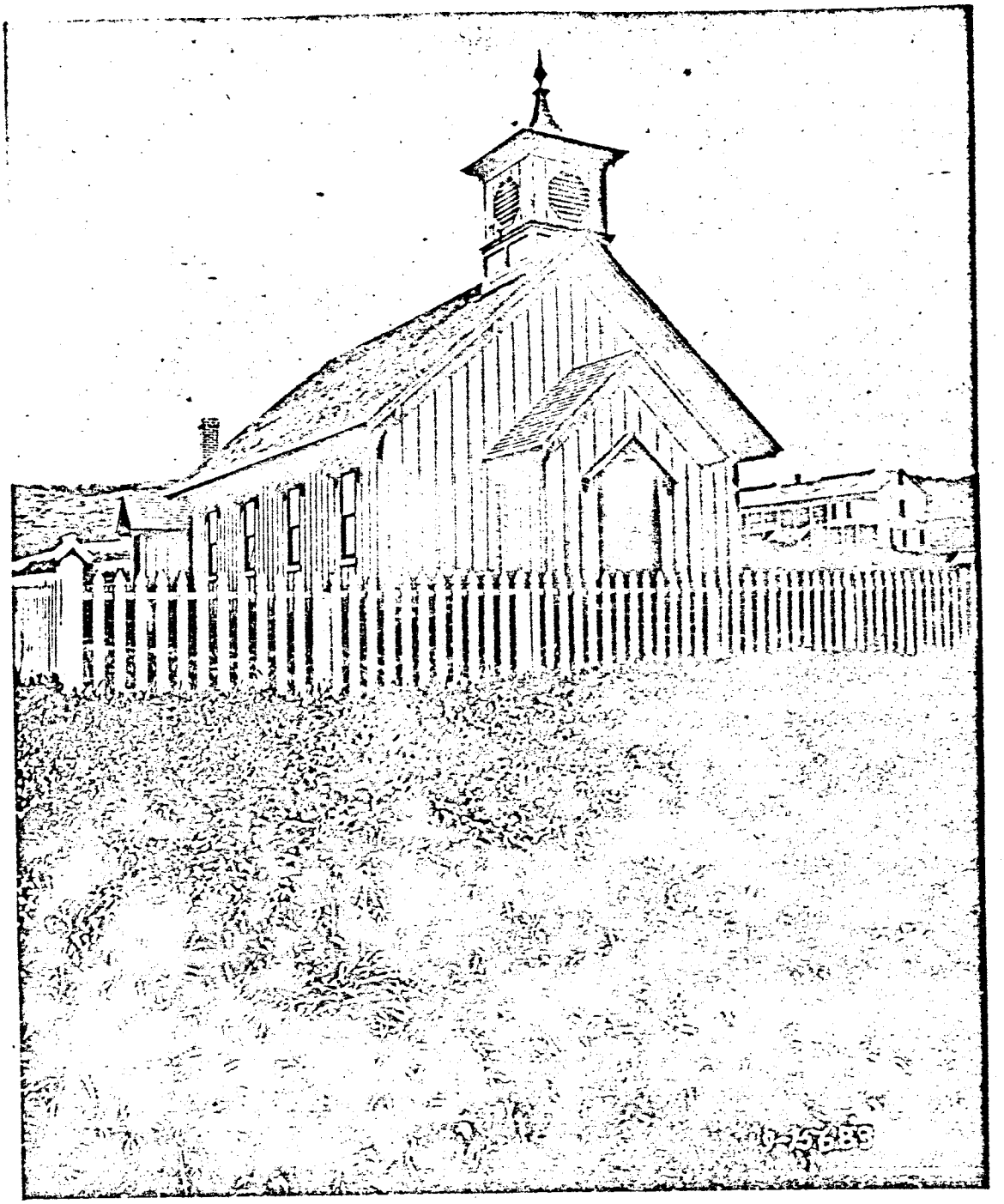


1846

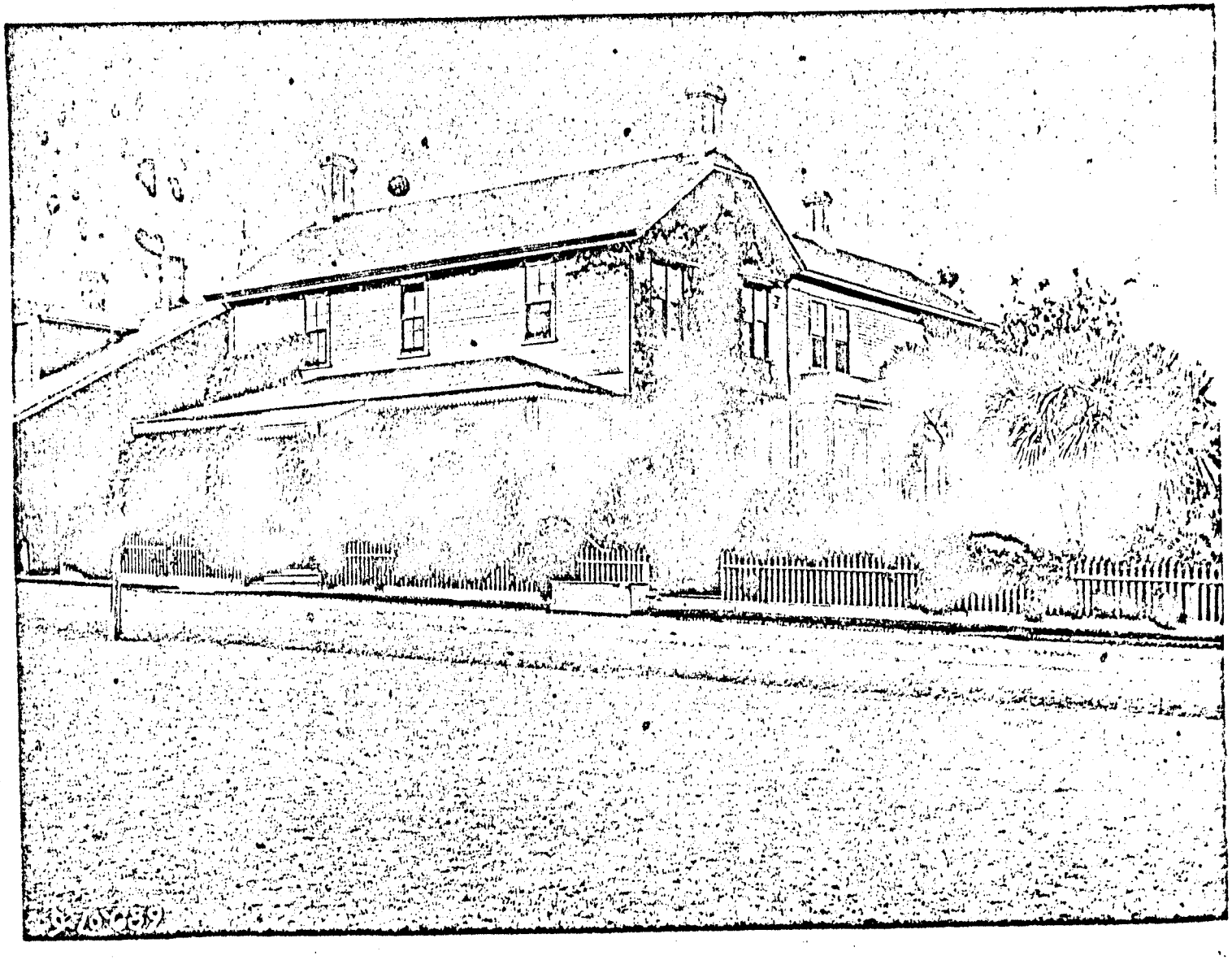
Commandant's House at left, barracks at center, storehouse at right.



Light Artillery Drill, c. 1868



Presidio Chapel, c. 1870



General John Pershing's quarters at the Presidio as it looked in 1887; it burned in 1914.

PART V

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3. Public Library, City of San Francisco.
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I-B-1 2. The Presidio of San Francisco.

I-B-2 3. "Army's Finest Club Building--Restoration of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco", by Capt. B. L. Meeden, Q.M.C., in THE QUARTERMASTER REVIEW, Nov.-Dec., 1934.

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PART VI

PUBLISHED OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRESIDIO, 1854-1904

MANSFIELD on the CONDITION of the WESTERN FORTS 1853–54

Edited and with an Introduction by

Robert W. Frazer

(Report of Colonel Joseph King Fenno Mansfield, Inspector General's Dept.)

University of Oklahoma Press : Norman

« *Presidio of San Francisco—10h May* »

This post was under the command of 1t Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. Lendrum of the 3rd Artillery since the 1t February, 1854. The command consisted of Company M (Captain E. D. Keys [Keyes] absent with leave), 1t Lieutenant J. H. Lendrum commanding company and 2d Lieutenant Richard Arnold absent on detached service, 3 sergeants, one corporal, 29 privates for duty—8 privates sick, 9 privates on extra duty, one corporal and 4 privates confined. Aggregate present: one commissioned officer and 55 privates. Absent on detached service: one commissioned, one corporal. Absent with leave: 1 commissioned officer and 7 privates. Absent sick: one private. Total present and absent: 67. Attached to this post was Assistant Surgeon J. F. Hammond and Assistant Quartermaster Captain J. L. Folsom.

The discipline of this command was good, but the company was not well instructed in the infantry drill and not at all as skirmishers. This is in consequence of many recruits having recently joined. A squad was selected of the old soldiers who were carried, by Captain Lendrum, through the artillery drill with two pieces handsomely.

The arms and equipments of this company were in good serviceable condition for the field. The quarters for the soldiers were miserable adoby buildings, the leavings of the Mexican Government, but were kept in good police and order. And the quarters for the officers [were] not much better. A temporary barrack for the soldiers has been subsequently erected by order of General Wool. A remodelling and rebuilding of this post and quarters will be necessary at a future day when they will be required for troops to man the fortifications &c &c. The store houses for arms

and clothing badly ventilated and not suitable—and there is no musician at this post.

The Medical Department, in the charge of Dr. Hammond, who had been here but a short time, was in good order, but there was a deficiency of bunks, and the hospital building [was] a poor structure, and it should be levelled as it occupies the ground suitable for drills, parades, &c.

The Quartermaster's Department was in the hands of Captain Folsom, who had been here since the 11 April, and the supplies suitable, but all the buildings for stores &c &c worthless. He had expended 3,496 47/100 dollars, and had on hand 885 03/100 dollars, deposited in the private banking house of Lucas Turner & Co. which, for reasons heretofore given in like cases, had not yet been deposited with the sub treasurer. He had in his employ one citizen clerk.

The Commissary Department was in charge of Captain Lendrum and the supplies good and accounted for. He had in his hands 854 62/100 dollars, of which 813 70/100 dollars was in the private banking house of Lucas Turner & Co. and, for reasons heretofore given in like cases, had not yet been deposited with the sub treasurer. These funds are all presumed to be safe for the present.

There were here ten long 32-pounders which required overhauling, and the carriages cleaned up, and there is a large supply of balls here; and the post battery of four 6-pounder field pieces required painting. A garden existed here, but it was in very bad order and not, in my opinion, sufficiently large, yet there is land enough.

This post is three miles by land and about the same by water from San Francisco and about one mile by land or water from Fort Point, and is on the leward side of the heights which shelter it from the prevailing northwest winds, and is in full view of Alcatrazes Island, about one and a half miles off, and the only

spot about here suitable for a command of troops, either for the forts or for instruction, and is ample and convenient.

Brevet Captain Lendrum is an ambitious and meritorious young officer, but the duty of commander of post and of company and acting commissary, and the instruction of troops cannot be performed by one officer to the advantage of the service.

I found, at this post, Company L, 3rd Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant J. Kellogg, temporarily attached to it, and 2d Lieutenant E. H. Day. The men were all recruits, and just landed from the Alantic States, and did not know the manuel of the musket and had not got cleaned up, and were occupying tents for want of quarters. As I found this company subsequently at Fort Vancouver in a very different condition and highly creditable to the young officers in charge, I shall not further notice it here.

This post was last inspected by Colonel McCall, late inspector general.[76] There are no Indians about here.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

A REPORT

ON

BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILITARY POSTS.

WASHINGTON.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.
Reprint Edition:
New York: Sol Lewis, 1974

CIRCULAR No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1870.

The following report on the Barracks and Hospitals of the United States Army, with descriptions of the principal military posts, is published for the information of Officers of the Army.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SURGEON J. C. BAILY, ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES SMART, AND ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON L. H. PATTY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Presidio of San Francisco, California, is situated in the northwest suburbs of the town, on a gravelly slope which ascends gradually from the sands and salt-water marshes on the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay, and has in view the posts of Fort Point, a mile to the northwest, near the harbor mouth, that of Alcatraz Island to the north and eastward, and that of Point San José to the east.

The reservation contains about 1,540 acres, and has a frontage on the bay of about a mile and a half. Back from the post the ground rises more rapidly into grass-covered hills. There are no shade trees in the vicinity. The climate is varied and variable; oftentimes mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, and chilly and damp toward its close. Strong winds frequently

prevail toward the end of summer and autumn, while in winter there is much moisture in the atmosphere, either falling as a heavy rain or enveloping the post in a thick penetrating mist, which creeps in from the ocean and spreads itself over the lower-lying portions of the harbor boundaries. Mean annual temperature, 52.50° F.

The site of the post is well drained naturally, by a fall of one foot in twenty, but this is aided by shallow ditches around the various buildings, so that even immediately after heavy rains, there are no standing pools. The parade ground is grassy during the whole year.

The post is built on three sides of a parallelogram, 550 by 150 yards, which is open to the bay or northeast side. The general arrangement is shown in Plate No. 11.

Thirty-six feet in front of the row of officers' buildings, and extending along their whole length, is a wind-fence or lattice screen of lath, 12 feet high, with branches extending at right angles from it to the buildings. This has recently been built to shelter these quarters from the strong winds that sometimes blow from the ocean. Trees, pine and acacias, have been planted at 18 feet intervals between the main fence and the buildings. All the buildings, with the exceptions noted below, are of wood, and well lighted and ventilated by the windows and ridge.

The men's quarters consist of one building, 80 by 18 feet, one 95 by 18 feet, and four, each 51 by 18 feet, each one story and accommodating one company, with kitchens and mess-rooms adjoining; kitchens furnished with monitor ranges; one building, 117 by 25 feet, two story, for two companies, with kitchen and mess-room in an adjoining building, 117 by 16 feet; four buildings, 120 by 30 feet, each for two companies, with kitchens and mess-rooms in basements.

The officers' quarters consist of one building, 114 by 32 feet, three story, with a wing, 40 by 30 feet, thirty-nine rooms, for bachelor officers' quarters; twelve one and a half story cottages, 31 by 18 feet, with water-closets and bath-rooms attached; comfortable and neat, for married officers.

The laundresses' quarters consist of one building, 90 by 28 feet, one story, twelve rooms; one, 45 by 37 feet, two story, twelve rooms; eight, 60 by 27 feet, one story, eight rooms each; one, 160 by 29 feet, with eighteen rooms; one 87 by 55 feet, with fourteen rooms; one, 45 by 26 feet, with three rooms; one, 60 by 23 feet, with three rooms—one story, adobe, occupied by seven families.

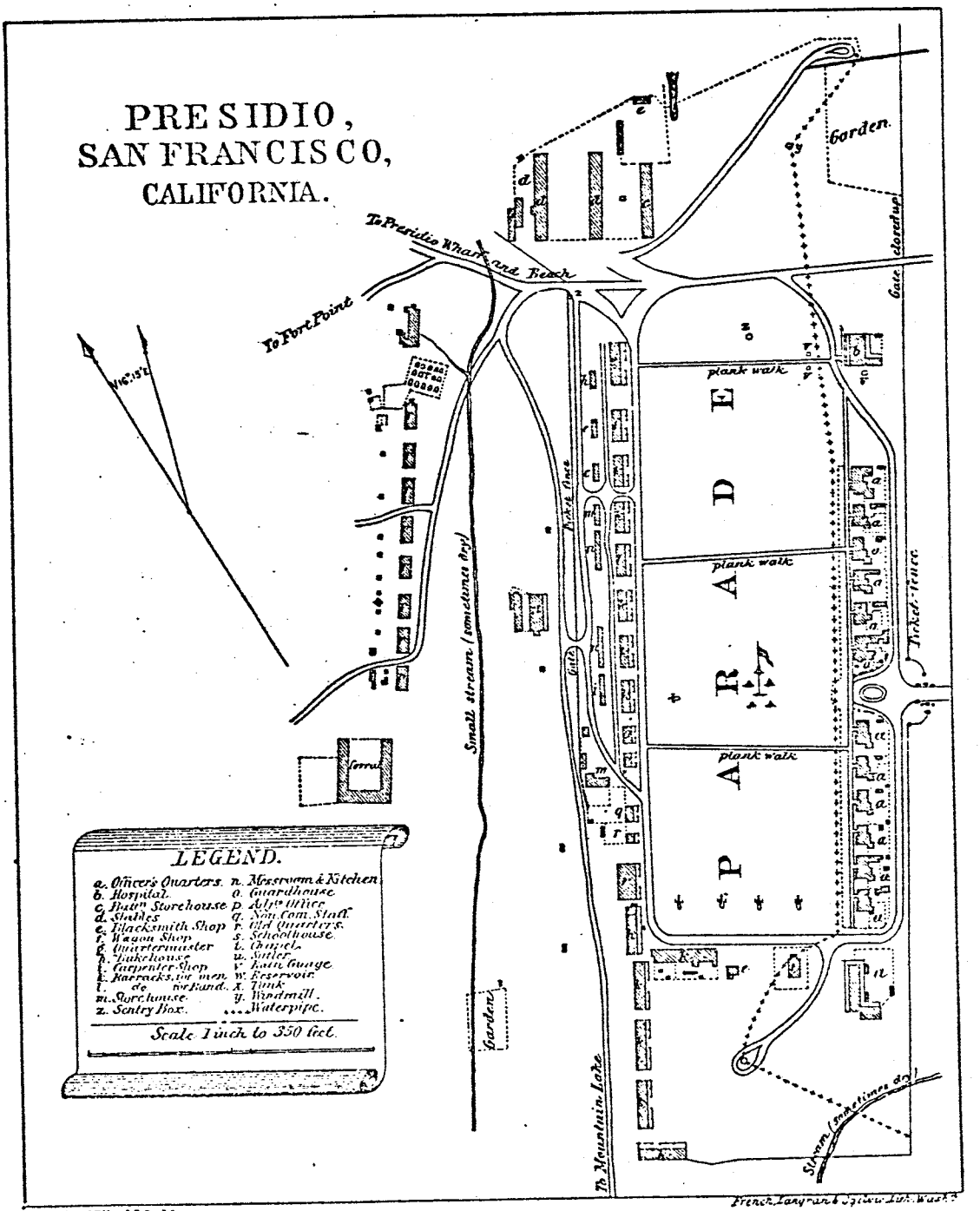
The post buildings consist of one building, 36 by 30 feet, one story, four rooms, adjutant's office; one, 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with porch in front; upper story a guard-room; lower, divided into a main prison-room, 35 by 20 by 12 feet, and cells, each 10 by 5 by 12 feet; chapel, 45 by 30 feet; school-house, 30 by 18 feet; bake-house, 42 by 18 feet—oven turns out a batch of 412 rations; hospital, 80 by 40 feet.

The workshops consist of a wheelwright shop, 80 by 30 feet; blacksmith shop, 50 by 20 feet.

The store-houses consist of a magazine, 28 by 23 feet; quartermaster's and subsistence store-house, 110 by 30 feet, one story, brick foundation; store-house for hay and grain, 66 by 24 feet; store-house for hard-wood lumber, 51 by 18 feet; gunsheds, 175 by 30 feet, with ordnance stores in loft.

The stables consist of two buildings for battery horses, 215 by 30 feet, with eighty-seven stalls each, well ventilated; forage loft overhead; mule shed, 430 by 16 feet.

The hospital at the eastern angle of the parade ground, in line with the officers' quarters, is a two-story building, 80 by 40 feet, with a wing, 35 by 22 feet, on brick basement, with porch in front, and small inclosure behind. It is arranged for fifty beds, to each of which it gives an area of 76 feet, or 1,025 cubic feet. Its average occupancy is seventeen. It is divided into four wards, 40 by 22 by 14 feet, a smaller ward for prisoners, 20 by 10 by 13 feet, and an attendants' room, 20 by 18 by 13 feet; each is furnished with water-pipes and marble basin, wardrobe, bedside tables, and chairs. They are well-warmed by grated fireplaces for coal, and lighted and ventilated by the windows. In addition to these, there is a dispensary, furnished with hot and cold water and the necessary fixtures; a library containing a large and very good selection of books; a post-mortem room with table, and two well-fitted up bath-rooms. The kitchen is likewise furnished with hot and cold water, has a good range, and an adjoining pantry and store-room. The mess-room, 30 by 20 by 10½ feet, is fitted up with the necessary tables and benches, and cupboards for crockery. In the basement, besides the kitchen and pantries, are two store-rooms for medical supplies, and a coal cellar. On the upper floor are two water-closets, which empty through the main sink in the inclosure into the sewer.


PRESIDIO,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.
To Presidio Wharf and Beach
To Fort Point
Garden
Gate closed up
plank walk
plank walk
plank walk
PARADE
Picket fence
Small stream (sometimes dry)
Gate
Garden
To Mountain Lake
Stream (sometimes dry)
LEGEND.
a. Officer's Quarters.
b. Hospital.
c. Batt^n Storehouse
d. Stables
e. Blacksmith Shop
f. Wagon Shop
g. Quartermaster
h. Bakehouse
i. Carpenter Shop
k. Barracks, for men.
l. do for Band.
m. Storehouse.
z. Sentry Box.
n. Messroom & Kitchen
o. Guardhouse
p. Adj^t Office
q. Non Com. Staff
r. Old Quarters.
s. Schoolhouse.
t. Chapel.
u. Sutler.
v. Rain Guage.
w. Reservoir.
x. Tank
y. Windmill.
Waterpipe.
Scale 1 inch to 350 feet.
French, Langran & Sylvia Lith. Wash^d

PLATE, No. 11.

The regimental library of the Second Artillery is kept at this post, and contains about 1,478 volumes. The hospital library contains 500 volumes, comprising travels, biography, history, fiction, and books of a religious character.

The water supply of this post is derived from the flume of the Spring Valley Water Company. It is forced by a windmill and mule-power into a reservoir at the southern or higher end of the post, whence it is supplied by pipes to the different buildings. The supply is abundant, and the quality excellent. The waste-water pipes and latrines empty into a large covered sewer, which runs on either side of the post, and discharges into tide-water.

A cow is kept for hospital use. A small garden yields all the vegetables necessary for the hospital, and is cultivated by one of the attendants.

About ten acres are cultivated as post garden, producing potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, &c.

The post is arranged for sixteen companies, but during the greater portion of the past year its garrison consisted only of the field, staff, band, and Battery M of the Second Artillery, giving a mean strength of 8 officers and 170 men. The quarters occupied by these troops are fitted up with iron bedsteads, and 1,225 cubic feet of air space is allowed per bed. Transient troops have frequently gone into quarters in some of the other buildings. Their diet has been of good quality and variety. A large company garden, well cultivated, renders the post almost independent of other sources of vegetable supplies. The sick list has been mostly composed of venereal diseases contracted in San Francisco, and rheumatic affections, to which the winds and dampness give origin. The daily per cent. of sick to command has been 19. Percentage of mortality to cases treated, .53.

Statement showing mean strength, number of sick, and principal diseases at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, for the years 1868 *and* 1869.

Years.	Mean strength.	Whole number taken sick.	Malarial fevers.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Tonsillitis.	Venereal diseases.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis.	Catarrhal affections.*	No. of deaths.
1868	310	491	52	36	4	99	43	5	61	5
1869	319.5	663	122	53	10	141	50	5	107	3

*Include laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy.

OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS

OF THE

POSTS AND STATIONS OF TROOPS

IN THE

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

COMMANDED BY

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LIBRARY
ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. O. TYLER, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

January 1, 1871.

Department of California.

Presidio of San Francisco, California. Established 1847.

LOCATION .....Latitude 37 deg. 48 min.; longitude 122 deg. 21 min. Post office at San Francisco, Cal., three miles from post.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS ....Twelve cottages 31x18 feet, bath room and water closet attached: and one frame building 114x32 feet, with wing 44x30 feet, three stories high: divided into thirty-nine rooms.

BARRACKS.....Nine frame buildings for 900 men.

LAUNDRESSES' QUARTERS.....Eight frame buildings 60x27 feet, divided into eight rooms each. One frame building 90x28 feet, divided into twelve rooms. One frame building 45x37 feet, two stories high, divided into six rooms. One adobe building 160x29 feet, divided into eighteen rooms. One adobe building 87x55 feet, divided into fourteen rooms. One adobe building 45x26 feet, divided into three rooms. One adobe building 60x23 feet, divided into three rooms.

STORE HOUSES...Quartermaster's and Commissary store house 116x30 feet: frame, with foundation built of brick piers; capacity for supplies for nine Companies for three months. For grain, one frame building 66x24 feet. One gun shed with ordnance store room in loft; frame; 175x30 feet. One frame building 51x18 feet, for storage of hard-wood lumber.

WORK SHOPS .. One wheelwright and blacksmith's, 80x39 feet; frame. One frame building 50x20 feet, divided in center, making two Company blacksmith shops.

STABLES, ETC ...Two frame buildings 215x30 feet, eighty-seven stalls each, and small loft for forage. One mule shed 430x16 feet, frame.

HOSPITAL. ....Frame, 80x40 feet, with L 35x22 feet; two stories high, and brick basement. Four wards 40x22 feet, and fourteen feet high; capacity for fifty beds each. A prison ward 20x15 feet, and ten feet high. Library room and dispensary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.....One frame building 36x30 feet, Adjutant's office. One frame building 45x30 feet, chapel. One frame building 30x18 feet, school house. One frame building 40x30 feet, two stories, guard house. One frame building 28x23 feet, magazine. One frame building 42x18 feet, bake house.

SUPPLY DEPOT...San Francisco, Cal., three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road.

SUBSISTENCE.....Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.....The post is supplied with water by water wagons, and pipe from the Tanuel Spring, about 2,300 feet from reservoir.

WOOD .....Wood is furnished by the contractor.

COMMUNICATION. Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION....The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, and 1,520 acres are held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, ETC..Surrounding country hilly; soil sandy. Where sheltered, all kinds of vegetables can be raised. Timber and water scarce. Climate mild. Fogs prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature, 53.14. Health of locality good.

Information furnished by Lieutenant J. H. Lord, R. Q. M., 2d Artillery, June, 1870.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

178

OUTLINE DESCRIPTION

OF

U. S. MILITARY POSTS AND STATIONS

IN

THE YEAR 1871.

THE ARMY LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BRANCH-1
LIBRARY
ARMY WAR
COLLEGE

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(Established 1847.)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT J. H. LORD, REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SECOND ARTILLERY, JUNE, 1870.

LOCATION.—Latitude, 37° 48′; longitude, 122° 21′. Post-office at San Francisco, California, three miles from post.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.—Twelve cottages 31 by 18 feet, bath-room and water-closet attached; and one frame building 114 by 32 feet, with wing 44 by 30 feet, three stories high; divided into thirty-nine rooms.

BARRACKS.—Nine frame buildings for nine hundred men.

LAUNDRESSES' QUARTERS.—Eight frame buildings 60 by 27 feet, divided into eight rooms each. One frame building 90 by 28 feet, divided into twelve rooms. One frame building 45 by 37 feet, two stories high, divided into six rooms. One adobe building 160 by 29 feet, divided into

eighteen rooms. One adobe building 87 by 55 feet, divided into fourteen rooms. One adobe building 45 by 26 feet, divided into three rooms. One adobe building 60 by 23 feet, divided into three rooms.

STORE-HOUSES.—Quartermaster's and commissary store-house 110 by 30 feet; frame, with foundation built of brick piers; capacity for supplies for nine companies for three months. For grain, one frame building 66 by 24 feet. One gun-shed, with ordnance store-room in loft; frame; 175 by 30 feet. One frame building, 51 by 18 feet, for storage of hard-wood lumber.

WORK-SHOPS.—One wheelwright and blacksmith's, 80 by 30 feet; frame. One frame building 50 by 20 feet, divided in center, making two company blacksmith-shops.

STABLES, &c.—Two frame buildings 215 by 30 feet, eighty-seven stalls each, and small loft for forage. One mule-shed, 430 by 16 feet, frame.

HOSPITAL.—Frame, 80 by 40 feet, with L 35 by 22 feet; two stories high, and brick basement. Four wards 40 by 22 feet, and 14 feet high; capacity for fifty beds each. A prison ward 20 by 15 feet, and 10 feet high. Library room and dispensary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.—One frame building 36 by 30 feet, adjutant's office. One frame building 45 by 30 feet, chapel. One frame building 30 by 18 feet, school-house. One frame building 40 by 30 feet, two stories, guard-house. One frame building 28 by 23 feet, magazine. One frame building 42 by 18 feet, bake-house.

SUPPLY DEPOT.—San Francisco, California, three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road.

SUBSISTENCE.—Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.—The post is supplied with water by water-wagons, and pipe from the Tunnel Spring, about 2,300 feet from reservoir.

WOOD.—Wood is furnished by the contractor.

COMMUNICATION.—Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION.—The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, and 1,520 acres are held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, &c.—Surrounding country hilly; soil sandy. Where sheltered, all kinds of vegetables can be raised. Timber and water scarce. Climate mild. Fogs prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature, 53.14. Health of locality good.

REVISED OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS

OF THE

POSTS AND STATIONS OF TROOPS

IN THE

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

COMMANDED BY

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

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ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. O. TYLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

February 1, 1872.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th, 1870.

BREVET MAJ.-GEN. R. O. TYLER, Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL—Please prepare and cause to be printed, in suitable book form * * * * * * * an outline description of the Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of the Pacific * * * *.

This work should also embody a brief preliminary statement, showing when the Military Division of the Pacific was established; what changes may have taken place in regard to the section of country therein comprised; a tabular summary of the estimated population, description, etc., of the Indian Tribes within its boundaries, the names and addresses of their Agents, etc.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio of San Francisco, California. Established 1847.

LOCATION.....Latitude 37 deg. 48 min.; longitude 122 deg. 21 min. Post office at San Francisco, Cal., three miles from post.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS. Twelve cottages, 31x18 feet, bath room and water closet attached; and one frame building, 114x32 feet, with wing, 44x30 feet, three stories high; divided into thirty-nine rooms.

BARRACKS.....Nine frame buildings for 900 men.

LAUNDRESSES' QUARTERS. Eight frame buildings, 60x27 feet, divided into eight rooms each. One frame building, 90x28 feet, divided into twelve rooms. One frame building, 45x37 feet, two stories high, divided into six rooms. One adobe building, 160x29 feet, divided into eighteen rooms. One adobe building, 87x55 feet, divided into fourteen rooms. One adobe building, 45x26 feet, divided into three rooms. One adobe building, 60x23 feet, divided into three rooms.

STORE HOUSES....Quartermaster's and Commissary store house, 110x30 feet; frame, with foundation built of brick piers; capacity for supplies for nine Companies for three months. For grain, one frame building, 66x24 feet. One gun shed with ordnance store room in loft; frame; 175x30 feet. One frame building 51x18 feet, for storage of hard wood lumber.

WORK SHOPS.....One wheelwright and blacksmith's, 80x30 feet; frame. One frame building, 50x20 feet, divided in center, making two Company blacksmith shops.

STABLES, ETC.....Two frame buildings, 215x30 feet, eighty-seven stalls each, and small loft for forage. One mule shed, 430x16 feet, frame.

HOSPITAL .....Frame, 80x40 feet, with L 35x22 feet; two stories high, and brick basement. Four wards, 40x22 feet, and fourteen feet high; capacity for fifty beds each. A prison ward, 20x15 feet, and ten feet high. Library room and dispensary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS...One frame building, 36x30 feet, Adjutant's office. One frame building, 45x30 feet, chapel. One frame building, 30x18 feet, school house. One frame building, 40x30 feet, two stories, guard house. One frame building, 28x23 feet, magazine. One frame building, 42x18 feet, bake house.

SUPPLY DEPOT....San Francisco, Cal., three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road.

SUBSISTENCE.....Two months' supply is usually kept on hand.

WATER.....The post is supplied with water by water wagons, and pipe from the Tunnel Spring, about 2,300 feet from the reservoir.

WOOD.....Wood is furnished by the contractor.

COMMUNICATION..Between post and nearest town is by wagon.

RESERVATION ....The reservation on which the post is situated has been declared by the President, November 6, 1850, and modified December 31, 1851, and 1,520 acres are held as reserved.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY, ETC...Surrounding country hilly; soil sandy. Where sheltered, all kinds of vegetables can be raised. Timber and water scarce. Climate mild. Fogs prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature, 53.14. Health of locality good.

Information furnished by Lieutenant J. H. Lord, R. Q. M., 2d Artillery, June, 1870.

OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS

OF THE

POSTS AND STATIONS OF TROOPS

IN THE

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

COMPILED BY INSPECTOR GENERAL R. B. MARCY.
BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, California. Established, 1847.

Location	Latitude, 37° 48′ north; longitude, 122° 21′ west. Post office at San Francisco, Cal., three miles from Post.
Quarters	For officers, twelve cottages, 31 by 18 feet, bath-room and water-closet attached, and one frame building, 114 by 32 feet, with wing 44 by 30 feet, three stories high, divided into thirty-nine rooms. The barracks consist of nine frame buildings, for nine hundred men. Laundresses' quarters, eight frame buildings, 60 by 27 feet, divided into eight rooms each. One frame building, 90 by 28 feet, divided into twelve rooms. One frame building, 45 by 37 feet, two stories high, divided into six rooms. One adobe building, 160 by 29 feet, divided into eighteen rooms. One adobe building, 87 by 55 feet, divided into fourteen rooms. One adobe building, 45 by 26 feet, divided into three rooms. One adobe building, 60 by 23 feet, divided into three rooms.
Store-houses, &c.	Quartermaster's and commissary store-house, 110 by 30 feet, frame, with foundation built of brick piers; capacity for supplies for nine companies for three months. For grain, one frame building, 66 by 24 feet. One gun-shed, with ordnance store-room in loft, frame, 175 by 30 feet. One frame building, 51 by 18 feet, for storage of lumber. One wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, 80 by 30 feet, frame. One frame building, 50 by 20 feet, divided in center, making two company blacksmith's shops. The stables are two frame buildings, 215 by 30 feet, eighty-seven stalls each, and small loft for forage. One mule-shed, 430 by 16 feet, frame.
Hospital	Frame, 80 by 40 feet, with L 35 by 22 feet, two stories high, and brick basement. Four wards, 40 by 22 by 14 feet, capacity for fifty beds each. A prison ward, 20 by 15 by 10 feet. Library-room and dispensary.
Miscellaneous buildings.	One frame building, 36 by 30 feet, adjutant's office. One frame building, 45 by 30 feet, chapel. One frame building, 30 by 18 feet, school-house. One frame building, 40 by 30 feet, two stories, guard-house. One frame building, 28 by 23 feet, magazine. One frame building, 42 by 18 feet, bake-house.
Supply depot	San Francisco, Cal., three miles distant. The route of supply is by wagon road.
Water and wood	The Post is supplied with water by water-wagons and pipe from the Tunnel Spring, about two thousand three hundred feet from reservoir. Wood is furnished by the contractor.
Communication	Between Post and nearest town is by wagon.
Reservation	The reservation on which the Post is situated declared November 6, 1850, modified December 31, 1851. Fifteen hundred and twenty acres are held as reserved.
Description of the country, &c.	Surrounding country hilly. Soil sandy. Where sheltered all kinds of vegetables can be raised. Timber and water scarce. Climate mild. Fogs prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature, 53.14°. Health of locality good.
Garrison	.....
Commanding Officer	.....

CIRCULAR No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1875.

A REPORT

ON THE

HYGIENE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILITARY POSTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.
Reprint Edition:
New York: Sol Lewis, 1974

CIRCULAR No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1875.

The following report on the hygiene of the United States Army, with descriptions of military posts, is published by authority of the Secretary of War, for the information of officers of the Army.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SURGEONS J. C. BAILY AND J. C. M'KEE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is situated in the northwest suburbs of the town, on a gravelly slope which ascends gradually from the sands and salt-water marshes on the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay, and has in view the posts of Fort Point, a mile to the northwest, near the harbor-mouth, that of Alcatraz Island to the north and eastward, and that of Point San José to the east.

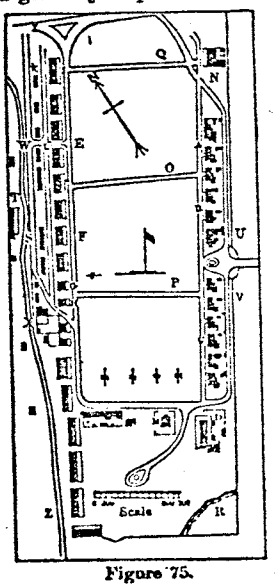

Figure 75.

The reservation contains about 1,540 acres, and has a frontage on the bay of about a mile and a half. Back from the post the ground rises more rapidly into grass-covered hills. There are no shade-trees in the vicinity. The climate is varied and variable; oftentimes mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, and chilly and damp toward its close. Strong winds frequently prevail toward the end of summer and autumn, while in winter there is much moisture in the atmosphere, either falling as a heavy rain or enveloping the post in a thick, penetrating mist, which creeps in from the ocean and spreads itself over the lower-lying portions of the harbor boundaries.

The site of the post is well drained naturally, by a fall of one foot in twenty, but this is aided by shallow ditches around the various buildings, so that even immediately after heavy rains there are no standing pools. The parade-ground is grassy during the whole year.

The post is built on three sides of a parallelogram, 550 by 150 yards, which is open to the bay or northeast side. The general arrangement is shown in Figure 75.

A, B, C, D, officers' quarters; E, F, barracks; G, guard-house; H, adjutant's office; I, wagon-shop; J, quartermaster; K, bakery; L, storehouse; M, chapel; N, hospital; O, P, Q, plank walks; R, small stream, (sometimes dry;) S, gate in rear of barracks; T, sutler; U, V, picket fence in rear (east) of officers' quarters; W, X, picket fence in rear (west) of barracks; Y, road to Presidio wharf and beach; Z, road to mountain-lake.

Thirty-six feet in front of the row of officers' buildings, and extending along their whole length, is a wind-fence or lattice screen of lath, 12 feet high, with branches extending at right angles from it to the buildings. This has recently been built to shelter these quarters from the strong winds that sometimes blow from the ocean. Trees, pine and acacias, have been planted at 18-foot intervals between the main fence, and the buildings. All the buildings, with the exceptions noted below are of wood, and well lighted and ventilated by the windows and ridge.

The men's quarters consist of one building, 80 by 18 feet, one 95 by 18 feet, and four, each 51 by 18 feet, each one story and accommodating one company, with kitchens and mess-rooms adjoining; kitchens furnished with monitor ranges; one building, 117 by 25 feet, two story, for two companies, with kitchen and mess-room in an adjoining building, 117 by 16 feet; four buildings, 120 by 30 feet, each for two companies, with kitchens and mess-rooms in basements.

The officers' quarters consist of one building, 114 by 32 feet, three story, with a wing, 40 by 30 feet, thirty-nine rooms, for bachelor officers' quarters; twelve one-and-a-half-story cottages, 31 by 18 feet, with water-closets and bath-rooms attached, comfortable and neat, for married officers.

The laundresses' quarters consist of one building, 90 by 28 feet, one story, twelve rooms; one, 45 by 37 feet, two story, twelve rooms; eight, 60 by 27 feet, one story, eight rooms each; one, 160 by 29 feet, with eighteen rooms; one, 87 by 55 feet, with fourteen rooms; one, 45 by 26 feet, with three rooms; one, 60 by 23 feet, with three rooms—one story, adobe, occupied by seven families.

The post-buildings consist of one building, 36 by 30 feet, one story, four rooms, adjutant's office; one, 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with porch in front; upper story a guard-room; lower divided into a main prison-room, 35 by 20 by 12 feet, and cells, each 10 by 5 by 12 feet; chapel, 45 by 30 feet; school-house, 30 by 18 feet; bake-house, 42 by 18 feet—oven turns out a batch of 412 rations; hospital, 80 by 40 feet.

The workshops consist of a wheelwright-shop, 80 by 30 feet; blacksmith-shop, 50 by 20 feet.

The storehouses consist of a magazine, 28 by 23 feet; quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse, 110 by 30 feet, one story, brick foundation; storehouse for hay and grain, 66 by 24 feet; storehouse for hard-wood lumber, 51 by 18 feet; gun-sheds, 175 by 30 feet, with ordnance stores in loft.

The stables consist of two buildings for battery horses, 215 by 30 feet, with eighty-seven stalls each, well ventilated; forage-loft overhead; mule-shed, 430 by 16 feet.

The hospital at the eastern angle of the parade-ground, in line with the officers' quarters, is a two-story building, 80 by 40 feet, with a wing, 35 by 22 feet, on brick basement, with porch in front, and small inclosure behind. It is arranged for fifty beds, to each of which it gives an area of 76 feet, or 1,025 cubic feet. Its average occupancy is nine. It is divided into four wards, 40 by 22 by 14 feet, a smaller ward for prisoners, 20 by 10 by 13 feet, and an attendants' room, 20 by 18 by 13 feet; each is furnished with water-pipes and marble basin, wardrobe, bedside tables, and chairs. They are well warmed by grated fire-places for coal, and lighted and ventilated by the windows. In addition to these, there is a dispensary, furnished with hot and cold water and the necessary fixtures; a library containing a large and very good selection of books; a post-mortem room with table, and two well-fitted up bath-rooms. The kitchen is likewise furnished with hot and cold water, has a good range, and an adjoining pantry and store-room. The mess-room, 30 by 20 by 10½ feet, is fitted up with the necessary tables and benches, and cupboards for crockery. In the basement, besides the kitchen and pantries, are two store-rooms for medical supplies, and a coal-cellar. On the upper floor are two water-closets, which empty through the main sink in the inclosure into the sewer.

The hospital library contains five hundred volumes, comprising travels, biography, history, fiction, and books of a religious character.

The water-supply of this post is derived from the flume of the Spring Valley Water Company. It is forced by a windmill and mule-power into a reservoir at the southern or higher end of the post,

whence it is supplied by pipes to the different buildings. The supply is abundant, and the quality excellent. The waste-water pipes and latrines empty into a large covered sewer, which runs on either side of the post, and discharges into tide-water.

A cow is kept for hospital use. A small garden yields all the vegetables necessary for the hospital, and is cultivated by one of the attendants.

The post is arranged for sixteen companies, but during the greater portion of the year 1874 its garrison consisted only of the field, staff, band, and four companies of the Fourth Artillery, giving a mean strength of nineteen officers and one hundred and sixty-two men. The quarters occupied by these troops are fitted up with iron bedsteads, and 1,500 cubic feet of air-space is allowed per bed. Their diet has been of good quality and variety. Large company gardens, well cultivated, render the post almost independent of other sources of vegetable supplies.

Meteorological report, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 1870–'74.

Month.	1870–'71.				1871–'72.				1872–'73.				1873–'74.			
	Temperature.			Rain-fall in inches.	Temperature.			Rain-fall in inches.	Temperature.			Rain-fall in inches.	Temperature.			Rain-fall in inches.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.	
	°	°	°		°	°	°		°	°	°		°	°	°	
July	60.97	83	54*	0.00	55.68	63	46*	0.00	77.25	95*	58*	3.58	56.54	76*	48*	0.02
August	61.61	71	53*	0.00	56.41	65	48*	0.00	58.30	70*	48*	0.03	53.71	77*	41*	0.00
September	60.01	71	51*	0.04	59.50	74	48*	0.00	58.44	80*	49*	0.07	56.93	69*	50*	0.00
October	60.10	85	45*	0.00	61.43	92*	45*	0.04	57.25	79*	46*	0.14	53.77	77*	45*	0.56
November	56.20	71	43*	0.50	54.30	78*	39*	2.41	54.42	67*	41*	2.93	56.91	71*	44*	0.80
December	48.33	63	35*	3.22	52.31	63*	36*	9.96	51.13	61*	37*	8.58	49.71	58*	38*	9.57
January	49.26	63	37*	2.19	51.85	61*	42*	5.03	53.41	67*	40*	4.25	48.11	62*	37*	3.96
February	49.03	56	36*	3.30	54.00	63*	42*	10.50	49.71	66*	38*	7.39	49.50	60*	36*	1.31
March	52.41	72	39*	0.61	53.33	60*	42*	2.61	53.39	77*	40*	0.58	49.56	66*	35*	2.57
April	52.63	71	41*	1.21	52.51	73*	38*	1.08	52.95	78*	38*	0.46	54.03	74*	42*	0.67
May	53.98	67	40*	0.38	54.52	85*	45*	0.00	53.92	73*	45*	0.11	56.67	86*	44*	0.18
June	55.42	64	50*	0.00	58.25	89*	48*	0.07	55.50	66*	47*	0.06	57.99	81*	45*	0.00
For the year	51.93	85	35*	12.05	55.34	92*	36*	22.70	56.31	95*	37*	28.18	54.47	86*	35*	29.64

* These observations are made with self-registering thermometers. The mean is from the standard thermometer.

Consolidated sick-report, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 1870–'74.

Year	1870–'71.		1871–'72.		1872–'73.		1873–'74.	
Mean strength: Officers	15		20		10		13	
Mean strength: Enlisted men	294		252		150		216	
Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES, A.								
Small-pox and varioloid			1		1			
Remittent fever					1			
Intermittent fever	71		44		27		25	
Diphtheria							1	
Other diseases of this group	2	1	1		9		17	
GENERAL DISEASES, B.								
Rheumatism	91		53		26		41	
Syphilis	102		24		43		40	
Consumption	2	2	3	1	3		2	1
Other diseases of this group	1						12	
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Catarrh and bronchitis	137		42		16		82	
Pneumonia	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Pleurisy			1		2			
Diarrhœa and dysentery	72		27		30		48	
Hernia	3						3	
Gonorrhœa	30		12		5		21	
Other local diseases	148		85		82		141	1
Alcoholism	26		28		27		24	
Total disease	691	5	322	2	273	1	458	2
VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.								
Gunshot wounds	1				1		1	
Drowning								1
Other accidents and injuries	95		68		59		99	
Homicide				1				1
Suicide								1
Total violence	96		68	1	60		100	3

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OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS OF MILITARY
POSTS IN THE MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE PACIFIC

1879

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Established as a military post by the Spanish; the exact date is not known. It was first occupied by United States troops March 7, 1847, by Captain F. J. Lippitt's company, of Colonel J. D. Stevenson's regiment, First New York Volunteers. Situated in the north-west suburbs of San Francisco, on a slope which ascends gradually from the sand and salt-water marshes on the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay and has in view the posts of Fort Point, a mile to

the north-west, near the harbor mouth; that of Alcatraz Island, to the north and eastward; that of Point San José, to the east; and Angel Island, to the north-east. Latitude 37° 47′ 29″ 8‴; longitude 122° 25′ 15.″ Elevation above the sea about 58.′ The post is built on the sides of a parallelogram, 550 by 150 yards, which is partly open to the bay on the north-west side. The nearest Post office is in San Francisco, distance four miles.

Buildings. Division headquarters established at the Presidio, July 1, 1878, by Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1878, occupies two buildings (80′X30′), formerly barracks, in the center of the parade.

Engineer office (45′X28′) two stories, eight rooms.

The adjutant's office is a one-story building (36′X30′) four rooms.

Chapel (30′X45′).

School-house (30′X18′).

Engine-house (20′X28′).

The officers' quarters consist of fourteen (14) buildings (the largest 114′X32′) three story, with a wing (40′X30′) thirty-nine rooms in all, comprising six seven-room sets and six two-room sets of quarters. Thirteen one and a half story cottages, with all modern improvements; very comfortable and neat. They face from the parade ground and are numbered from right to left. All have five rooms on the ground floor (except No. 7, which has one additional); the parlors are 18′X15′, bedrooms 18′X16′, dining-rooms 13′X13′, kitchens 12′X17′. There are four rooms, and in some five, on the second floor, for bed and servants' rooms. All are supplied with hot and cold water.

Barracks for enlisted men consist of six buildings, and can accommodate six companies or batteries. Four are one story (80′X39′) with kitchens in rear; one, one story (80′X30′) with squad room, orderly room, mess hall, kitchen, etc., complete; one, two story (120′X30′) orderly room, mess hall, kitchen, library, etc., on first floor, and squad room upstairs; very complete and comfortable; all have wash and bath rooms attached.

Laundresses' quarters. There are quarters for 19 married men, in nine frame buildings. Eight of the buildings are 60′X27′, eight rooms in each; and one 80′X36′ 12 rooms. There are three old adobe structures; built by the Mexican natives, now much delapidated, but with modern roofs in good repair; one (160′X29′) one story, twelve rooms, one hundred years old; one (90′X28′) one story, six rooms; one (20′X23′) one story, three rooms.

The hospital is a two-story building (80′X40′) with basement, and a wing (35′X22′), porch in front and rear. It is divided into four wards (40′X22′X20′) for fifty beds; a small ward for prisoners (20′X10′X13′) and one attendant's room (20′X18′X13′). Each is provided with water pipes and marble basins; also the usual hospital furniture. They are all warmed by grated fire-places for coal, and lighted and ventilated by the windows. In addition to these is a dispensary, furnished with hot and cold water, and the necessary fixtures. The kitchen in the basement is like wise furnished with hot and cold water; has a good range and an adjoining pantry, store-room, and mess hall.

The bake-house is a one-story building (42′X18′); oven turns out a batch of 417 rations.

The guard-house is two story (30′X40′) with porch in front; the first floor is occupied as a guard-room, with cells attached for general prisoners; and the second floor is divided into a main prison-room 35′X20′X12′ and cells 10′X5′X12′.

Store-houses. One for Subsistence and Quartermaster's stores, one story (110′X30′) with offices, etc., complete. One for ordnance stores, one story (86′X55′). One (35′X20′) one story, for lumber lime, etc., with paint shop attached. One (62′X22′) one story, for wagons, etc. (out of repair), and one magazine (28′X30′). Forage is stored in loft of stables and coal in sheds.

The carpenter and blacksmith shop is a one-story building (80′X30′).

Stables. One for private horses (66′X24′) eight stalls and carriage room. Two for artillery or cavalry (215′X30′), with seventy-one stalls in one and seventy-six in the other, with lofts for grain and hay. A small guard-house is near each.

One building (175′X30′) is divided, one-half is used by Quartermaster's animals, with twenty stalls, ten single and ten double; the other half as a gun shed for the Battery, and store-room in the loft.

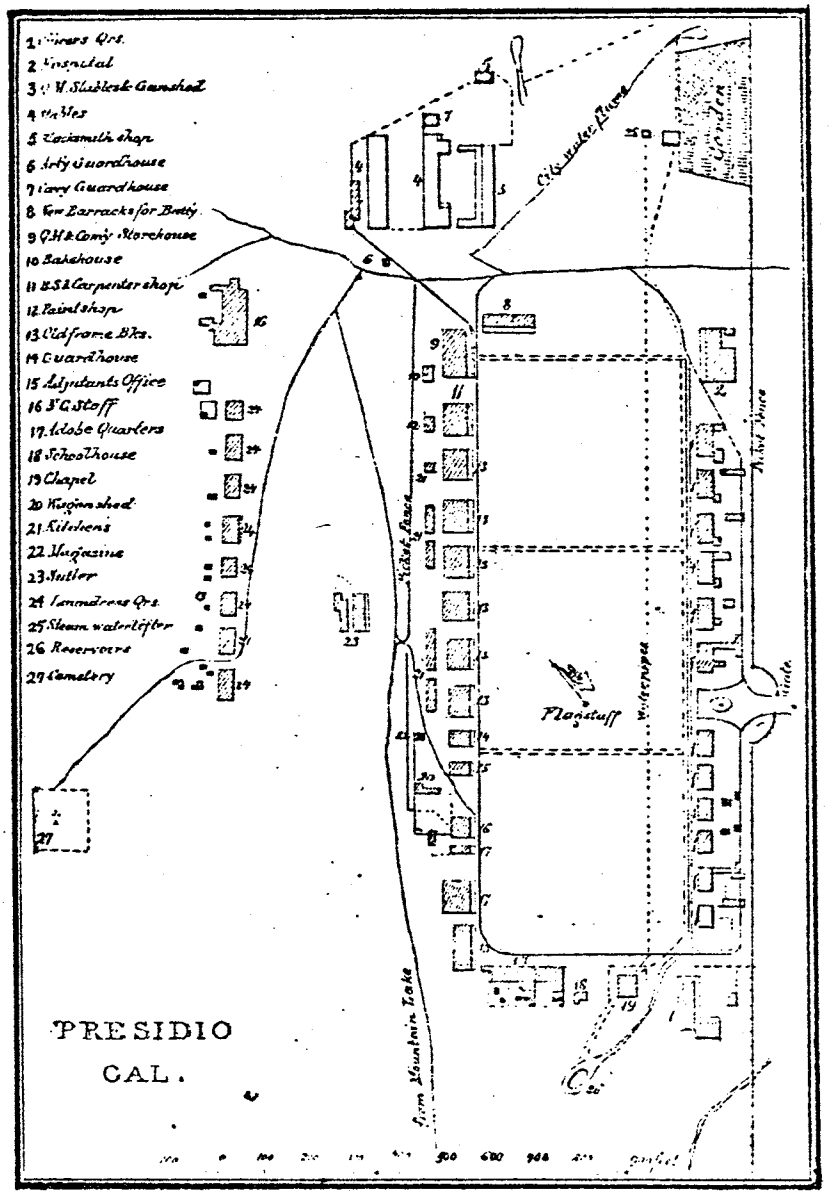
The buildings are all of wood, with the exception of the magazine, which is of stone, and two sets of laundresses' quarters and two store-houses are built of adobes and are very old. All have shingled roofs.

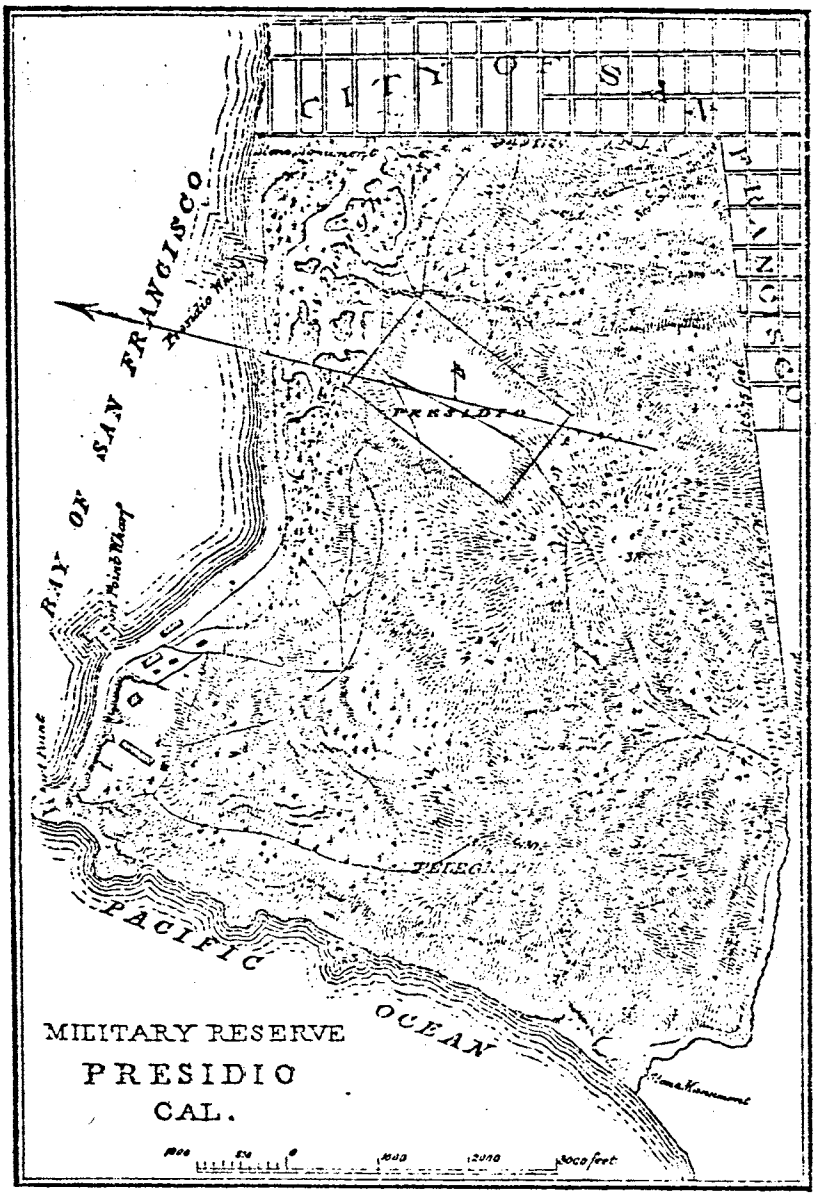
Supplies. Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical stores are contracted for by the chiefs of the respective departments at Division Headquarters. The water supply is derived from the flume of the Spring Valley Water Company, which passes by the post on the north-east side. It is forced by a steam engine into a reservoir at the southern or higher end of the post, whence it is supplied by pipes to the different buildings. The supply, as a rule, is ample, and the quality excellent. The waste water pipes empty into large covered sewers, running both in front and rear of the quarters, and discharge into tide water.

Reservation declared by the President on November 6, 1850, and contains 1,542 acres.

Description of country, etc. The reservation has a frontage on the bay of about a mile and a half. Back from the post the ground rises rapidly into grass-covered hills. There are no shade trees, except about the officers' quarters. The climate is varied and variable; generally mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, but chilly and damp toward its close. Strong winds generally prevail after 11 A. M. daily during the summer and autumn, while in winter there is much moisture in the atmosphere, either falling as heavy rain or enveloping the post in a thick penetrating mist, which creeps in from the ocean and spreads itself over the lower lying portion of the harbor boundaries. The site is well drained naturally by a fall of one foot in twenty, so that even immediately after heavy rains there are no standing pools. The parade ground is grassy all the year round. Mean annual temperature 52.50 Fahrenheit. The soil is well adapted for raising vegetables when irrigated. Each company and the hospital cultivate a small garden and raise a variety of vegetables. The health of the command is excellent all the year round. The climatic diseases are acute rheumatism, coughs, and catarrh.

Furnished by Colonel Joseph Roberts, 4th Artillery, March 21, 1877. Amended at Division Headquarters April 30, 1879.


2 Hospital
3 Q.M. Stables & Gunshed
4 Stables
5 Blacksmith shop
6 Arty Guardhouse
7 Cavy Guardhouse
8 New Barracks for Batty
9 Q.M. & Comy Storehouse
10 Bakehouse
11 B.S. & Carpenter shop
12 Paint shop
13 Oldframe Bks.
14 Guardhouse
15 Adjutants Office
16 S.G. Staff
17 Adobe Quarters
18 Schoolhouse
19 Chapel
20 Wagon shed
21 Kitchens
22 Magazine
23 Sutler
24 Laundress Qrs.
25 Steam waterlifter
26 Reservoirs
27 Cemetery
Flagstaff
Picket Fence
Waterpipes
Gate
Garden
PRESIDIO
CAL.


CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO
PRESIDIO
PACIFIC OCEAN
MILITARY RESERVE
PRESIDIO
CAL.

194

OUTLINE DESCRIPTION

OF

MILITARY POSTS AND RESERVATIONS

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND ALASKA

AND OF

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

[CONFIDENTIAL]

WAR DEPARTMENT
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
October, 1904

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1904

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Latitude 37° 47′ 29″; longitude 122° 26′ 15″.

Elevation above the sea about 58 feet.

Situated in the northwestern suburbs of the city of San Francisco, on the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco, and overlooking the bay.

Reservation.—Established as a military post by the Spanish, exact date unknown. Continued as a military post by Mexico, successor to Spain, and by Mexico ceded to the United States by treaty.

Reserved for military purposes by Executive order dated November 6, 1850. Afterwards modified by Executive order dated December 31, 1851.

Area, approximately, 1,500 acres. See also act of State legislature approved March 9, 1897, as to tide-water lands, etc.

By General Orders, No. 133, of 1884, a part of the reservation at the Presidio, including the post cemetery situated thereon, was announced as a national cemetery of the fourth class, to be known as the San Francisco National Cemetery. Area about 9.5 acres, which was enlarged by General Orders, No. 7, Adjutant-General's Office, 1896, by the addition of about 15.5 acres of the military reservation.

Under an agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury a tract of land was set apart, January 28, 1874, for a marine hospital. The site was surveyed by the engineers in 1881. It is an irregular tract on the southern border of the reserve, and embraces Mountain Lake and adjacent lands.

By act of Congress approved May 9, 1876, a strip of land 80 feet in width, along the eastern side of the reservation, containing 62.79 acres, was relinquished to the city of San Francisco for street purposes. (General Orders, No. 44, Adjutant-General's Office, 1876.)

Under an agreement with the commanding general, Division of the Pacific, approved by the Secretary of War, May 2, 1881, the Presidio Railroad Company was permitted to extend its tracks over the Government reserve to the officers' quarters at the post.

Licenses have been given the Western Union Telegraph Company to land a submarine cable at Fort Point; the Bell Telephone Company, and later to its successor, the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, to maintain a line across the reservation to connect with the submarine cable at Fort Point; the Treasury Department to use a portion of the reservation for life-saving purposes, erect a tower at Fort Point, etc., and to lay a water pipe for use of the life-saving station; the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company to construct, maintain, and operate its line of cable railway on the reservation; also to three parties to allow cottages to project slightly onto the reservation.

On the eastern boundary a small piece of land was taken from the reservation for the Rancho Ojo de Augo de Figueroa. The fence was reestablished on the present line by order of the department commander under date of February 11, 1889.

Before the occupation of California by the United States there existed a pueblo, or municipality, under Mexican law, upon the peninsula now occupied by the city of San Francisco. Among the privileges and immunities held was the right to 4 square leagues of land in and around the pueblo, in trust and for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Upon the admission of California into the Union in 1850, San Francisco, when incorporated, succeeded to all the rights of the old pueblo, including the 4 square leagues of land. Under the Mexican laws, however, all pueblo grants were subject to the right of the General Government to make use of any portion thereof for military purposes, and in the transfer to the United States the lands so held became public reservations without definite announcement. It appears that the lands at the Presidio within the limits of the San Francisco pueblo lands were held and occupied for military purposes from 1776 to 1846, and that occupation for the same purpose by the United States has been continuous since the latter date.

The military reservation of the Presidio tract and Fort Point, including Point José, was declared by President Fillmore November 6, 1850, in accordance with the recommendation of a joint military and naval commission appointed after the close of the Mexican war to designate suitable points for defensive works in the newly acquired territory on the Pacific coast.

An Executive order of December 31, 1851, issued upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, based upon a report of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, modified the reserve and reduced its limits to a tract described as follows:

Embracing all the land north of a line running in a westerly direction from the southeastern corner of the Presidio tract to the southern extremity of a pond lying between Fort Point and Point Lobos, and passing through the middle of said pond and its outlet to the channel of entrance to the ocean.

Point José, originally embraced in the reserve, was by the same Executive order included in a separate reservation and its limits defined. (See Fort Mason.)

The claim of the city of San Francisco to the pueblo lands was submitted to the United States courts for final adjustment under act of Congress of July 1, 1864. By a decree of the United States circuit court for the northern district of California, dated May 18, 1865, the title of the city of San Francisco was confirmed to the 4 square leagues of land in the county of San Francisco, embracing the extreme upper portion of the peninsula above ordinary high-water mark (as the same existed at the date of the conquest of the country, July 7, 1846) on which the city of San Francisco is situated, reserving therefrom "such parcels of land as have been heretofore reserved or dedicated to public uses by the United States." By a decree of the same court, dated May 27, 1865, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was denied, rendering the decision of May 18, 1865, final and conclusive. This decree was confirmed by act of Congress approved March 8, 1866.

A survey of the Presidio Reservation was made in March and April, 1866, by Deputy Surveyor James T. Stratton, under the direction of the United States surveyor-general of California. It gives the area of the Presidio Reservation as 1,282.22 acres, of which 119.12 acres are set down as "swamp and overflowed lands," and 1,265.10 acres as "upland." The tract designated "swamp and over flowed lands" is marked "Claimed by A. W. Winn and others, purchasers from the State of California." This tract lies along the northerly line of the reservation between the sand beach and the line of the uplands, or line of ordinary high-water mark, and extends from a point just east of the Fort Point wharf to the easterly limit of the reservation.

Upon complaint of the military authorities this survey was not approved by the Interior Department, as it appeared that the line of the reservation on the south side, as fenced in and recognized since 1850, had been disregarded and a large tract excluded therefrom presumably in the interests of land speculators.

Under instructions of the surveyor-general of the United States dated August 19, 1881, a survey of the southern and eastern boundary lines of the reservation was made in August and September, 1881, by G. F. Allardt, United States deputy surveyor. By this survey the area is given as 1,465.81 acres, the southern boundary coinciding with that originally claimed by the military authorities, as indicated by the location of the fence.

A final survey was made in December, 1885, under instructions of the United States surveyor-general, by F. Von Leicht, United States deputy surveyor, to determine the exact limits of the city's pueblo lands. This survey was approved and patent finally issued June 20, 1884. It fixes the area of the Presidio Reserve at 1,479.94 acres.

By a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, in 1884, the southeast corner of the Presidio Reserve was fixed and marked by a monument, and the boundary line adjusted accordingly.

The final survey of 1883, on which the patent to the city was issued, followed the courses of old surveys along the west and north water front of the city, except as to the meanders of the shore at certain points. Changes of this character along the ocean front of the city caused a renumbering of the courses along the water front of the Presidio Reserve, so that the figures do not correspond with the original surveys.

Claim has been asserted to a portion of the water front of the reservation on the ground that the lands are tide or overflowed lands and pertain to the State, from which title has been obtained; but the military authorities, under the Executive order declaring the reservation, hold all lands along the northerly front. It is understood that this tenure is not disputed by the city authorities and is conceded by the Interior Department.

While the Stratton survey of 1866 was in progress, a party of land speculators followed up the lines as run by the surveyors with a board fence and proceeded to erect a frame shanty for temporary occupation, with a view to legalizing their claim to the lands excluded from the Government reserve on its southern side. The fence and building were promptly removed and the preemptors ejected by the military authorities. Subsequently, application was made to the city for deeds to the lands in question, on the ground that they were public lands and that the laws as to occupation, etc., had been observed. The deeds were granted, and the large triangular tract along the south side of the reserve, between the lines as fixed by the final survey and the Stratton survey, is assessed by the city for taxation in the name of the alleged owners who are paying taxes on a nominal valuation, with a view, it is presumed, to the assertion of their claim to lands which are now of great value.

The United States general hospital, at the Presidio, was established in 1899.

Lines of communication.—Post-office and telegraph station, at the post; railroad station, San Francisco, Cal., distance 4½ miles. Street railroad from San Francisco to the post.

History.—It was seized by the United States forces during the Mexican war, and was occupied March 7, 1849, by Capt. F. J. Lippitt's company of Col. J. D. Stevenson's regiment, First New York Volunteers. Occupation for military purposes has been continuous to date.

February 4, 1902, it was recommended by a board of officers convened by Special Orders, No. 261, Headquarters of the Army, November 11, 1901, to consider and report upon the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction, and training of the Army as organized under the act of February 2, 1901, not including coast fortifications, as a permanent post for two batteries field artillery, and necessary coast artillery, and one company of the Signal Corps, with completely equipped telegraph train.

Summary of the post as it exists.—Officers' quarters, D. S. 1, S. S. 26, also accommodations for two officers in No. 24, post headquarters; noncommissioned staff officers' quarters, D. S. 3, S. S. 1; hospital stewards' quarters, 1; lodges, 4; quarters of civilian employees, 1; barracks, S. S. 9 (capacity, 30 to 65 men each); barracks, D. S. 5 (capacity, 160 men each; total capacity, 1,220 to 1,265 men); post hospital, 1 (capacity, 28 patients and 16 attendants); post headquarters, 1; assembly room, 1; chapel, 1; school and reading room, 1; post-office, 1; post exchange, 1; guardhouses, 6; post guardhouse, 1; kitchen and mess room, 3; quartermaster and commissary storehouse, 1; quartermaster storehouse and coal shed, 1; storehouse, 1; ordnance storehouse, 1; forage storehouse, 1; subsistence storehouses, 2; quartermaster storehouse, 1; commissary storehouse, 1; veterinary hospital, 1; post stable (old), 1 (capacity, 12 horses); quartermaster stables, 2 (capacity, 198 animals); shed and additions, capacity 425 animals; corral for transient animals, capacity 1,100 animals; cavalry or artillery stables, 5 (capacity, 353 horses); bakery, 2; bakehouse, 1; bake shop, 1; hosecart house, 1; hook and ladder house, 1; temporary engine house at pumping works, 1; coal shed at pumping works, 1; magazines, 2; quartermasters' shops, 1; shops, 4; water-closets, 5; gun sheds, 3; granary, 1; wagon shed, quartermaster department, 1; band stand, 1; scale house, 1; oil house, 1; garbage cremator, 1.

United States Army General Hospital.—Officers' quarters, D. S., 1; S. S., 1; hospital corps quarters, 1 (capacity, 85 men); nurses' building (female), 1 (capacity, 50); detailed men's building (capacity, 85 men); administration building, 1; wards, 10 (capacity, 368 beds); patients' dining room, 1; patients' kitchen, 1; storehouse, 1; laundry, 1; power house, 1.

Fort Point.—Officers' quarters, D. S., 1; S. S., 1; barracks, 1 (capacity, 100 men); ordnance storehouse, 1; ordnance repair shop, 1.

Infantry cantonment, established in 1902.—Officers' quarters, D. S., 14; S. S., 10; bachelor officers' quarters, 6 sets for 7 each; noncommissioned staff quarters, 5; servants' quarters, 1; band barracks, 2; company barracks, 24 (capacity, 65 men each); hospital and dispensary, 2; regimental headquarters and cantonment headquarters, 1; headquarters depot recruit instruction, 1; office cantonment quartermaster, 1; summary court and officers' school building, 1; clerk's office, 1; chapel and reading room, 1; schoolhouse, 2; exchange building, 1; guardhouse, 2; mess halls, 3; company kitchen, 1; dining room, 1; company mess house, 12; officers' mess hall, 2; company mess hall and kitchen, 1; company mess house, 1; company mess hall and kitchen, 10; band mess hall and kitchen, 1; storehouse, 1; quartermaster storehouse, 12; commissary storehouse, 1; bakehouse, 1; band practice room and storehouse, 1; workshops, 1; company bath houses, 8; officers' bath houses, 6; prisoners' bath house, 1.

Method of lighting post.—Presidio, mineral-oil lamps; general hospital, electricity; post hospital, infantry cantonment, mineral-oil lamps.

Water system and water supply.—Water supply for post from wells at Mountain Lake, near the United States Marine Hospital. Quality good; quantity inadequate to meet all requirements, and connection is also made with the Spring Valley Water Company's mains.

There are one 16-inch well, eight 20-inch wells, and one 45-inch well, with a combined capacity of 13,100 gallons per hour.

Water is also pumped from the post into the reservoirs constructed by the engineer department at Fort Point in connection with fortifications erected and in process of erection at that point, and also for the use of the troops in barracks at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Point; the former, however, are vacant, except for temporary occupancy by a quartermaster employee as care taker.

Water is pumped into the small reservoir direct from Mountain Lake for fire and sprinkling purposes, including the general hospital.

The water for the supply of the quartermaster mule stable comes from an artesian well, which delivers about 100 gallons per hour.

The water for the supply of the corrals, other than the main mule stable, constructed for the accommodation of transient public animals, is obtained from the post reservoir, the capacity of the artesian well mentioned being insufficient for this purpose.

Water is also taken from this post by the Government steamer to Fort Baker and the discharge camp at Angel Island, and a considerable quantity is furnished the transport tug *Slocum* for her own use.

The average capacity of the plant has been 156,116 gallons for domestic and 74,139 gallons for fire and sprinkling purposes per day; but the quantity pumped for domestic uses being inadequate to meet current needs of the post proper, the fortifications at Fort Point, Fort Winfield Scott, and Old Tennessee Camp, it became necessary to connect with the city main permanently.

Machinery at the pumping works: Pumps, 1 duplex Dow, capacity 17 gallons per stroke; 2 dry-air duplex Dow; 1 Thompson & Evans pit, capacity 8 gallons per stroke; 1 Dow feed, capacity .15 gallon per revolution; 1 Smith-Vaile boiler feed, capacity .33 gallon per revolution; 1 duplex Smith-Vaile vacuum; 1 Hooker deep well, capacity 4.28 gallons per revolution; 1 Thompson & Evans deep well, same capacity; 2 Thompson & Evans deep well, capacity, each 2.5 gallons per revolution; 2 Snow fuel oil, capacity, each .157 gallon per revolution. Boilers, 1 Risdon Iron Works 80-horsepower tubular, and 1 Union Iron Works 80-horsepower tubular.

Tanks, 2 wooden storage, capacity 20,000 gallons each, elevation 175 feet each; 1 wooden storage, capacity 5,000 gallons, elevation 7 feet; 2 wooden settling, capacity 5,000 gallons each, no elevation; 2 wooden settling, capacity 3,000 gallons each.

Reservoirs, 1 cement and brick, capacity 438,000 gallons, elevation 60 feet; 1 cement, capacity 112,000 gallons, elevation 60 feet. At Fort Point, 1 cement, capacity 140,000 gallons, elevation 246 feet, and 1 cement, capacity 80,000 gallons, elevation 100 feet.

The water pressure between reservoir and post is approximately 45 pounds to the inch.

Date of first installation and original cost of this water system is unknown. A practically new system was established in 1895, and has

cost, together with improvements and extensions since, approximately $51,137.

Sewer system.—The post is provided with a sufficient sewer system, in good condition, draining into San Francisco Bay. Date of first installation and original cost not known. There have been expended since 1883, in extensions and improvements, approximately $24,320.

The site of the post is well drained naturally, by a fall of 1 foot in 20 feet.

Cemetery.—National cemetery within the boundaries of the post reservation.

WAR DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

PART VII

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE
A Guide to Army Posts in the San Francisco Bay Area

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE

A Guide to Army Posts in the San Francisco Bay Area

Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program
of the Work Projects Administration
in Northern California

Press Relations Officer
Headquarters Ninth Corps Area, United States Army
Presidio of San Francisco

Co—Sponsor

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THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE

I. DEFENDERS OF THE BAY REGION

On the strategic position of the great landlocked harbor of San Francisco Bay the fate of this Pacific Coast has mainly depended. The Spanish Empire revealed its alertness to the necessity of securing the Bay region against Russian aggression soon after 1769, the year in which the Bay was discovered by the expedition of Portola. The establishment of the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776 was the culmination of explorations by Captain Fages (1772) and Captain Rivera (1774), who surveyed the shoreline of the Bay, saw the Golden Gate, and penetrated the San Joaquin Valley. The entry of the San Carlos through the Golden Gate in 1775 revealed -- its commander, Lieutenant Ayala, reported to the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Antonio Bucareli -- that this harbor was "one of the best he had seen in those seas from Cape Horn up" and furthermore that it constituted "not one port, but many with a single entrance....."

When Father Pedro Font, Anza's assistant in the founding of San Francisco, looked down from the cliffs overlooking the Bay and the Golden Gate, he sensed the destiny of this harbor of harbors. He wrote: "This mesa the commander selected as the site for the new settlement and fort which were to be established on this harbor; for, being on a height, it is so commanding that with muskets it can defend the entrance to the mouth of the harbor, while a gunshot away, it has water for the people . . . " As the standard of Carlos III was raised above this northernmost outpost of the Spanish Empire, the signers of the Declaration of Independence were assembling at Philadelphia, and General Washington had already assumed command of the Continental Army.

YANKEE SCOUTS AND SPANISH DONS

Spanish colonial settlements in the Bay region at the beginning of the nineteenth century included the Presidio of San Francisco, Mission Dolores, Mission San Rafae, the pueblo of San Jose, Mission Santa Clara, and Mission San Jose de Guadalupe. These prosperous communities -- and more especially the rich undeveloped hinterland -- were a temptation to traders and adventurers. By 1800 the Bay area had begun to attract the attention of foreign nations -- England, France, Russia, and finally the United States -- whose roving vessels sailed with increasing frequency through the Golden Gate.

Under the rule of Governor Fages (1782-1791), the Bay region's apparent isolation from spheres of international rivalry was considered sufficient protection against foreign aggression. Not until the visit of Captain Vancouver's H. M. S. Discovery to San Francisco Bay in 1792 did the provincial government at Monterey suddenly awake to the danger of losing California to the British. "I had at San Francisco but one cannon, and it was out of commission," The Presidio comandante (commanding officer) explained; but he was not excused for permitting Vancouver and his officers to observe that San Jose and Mission Santa Clara were equally defenseless.

Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, when informed of this situation, ordered immediate fortification of the ports of Monterey and San Francisco Bay. The defenses of the Presidio of San Francisco were strengthened by the construction of a fort (San Joaquin) to guard the famous strait which Fremont half a century later named the Golden Gate. Governor Borica

(1794-1800) failed, however to take advantage of this good beginning; for in him are found all the qualities which made Spanish California a feudal Arcadia and a political liability. "With the Senores Vancouver, Peter Puget, and others," he boasted, "I am waging a contest. None of them can best me over a dozen of wine." And of Vancouver's second visit to San Francisco Bay in 1793 he complacently declared: "We did not give him time to observe again certain things of which it were well that he remain ignorant." Such was the Governor of Alta California -- while Spain was at war with England, France, and Russia. His example, according to Father Salazar, was followed by the white population in San Jose: "The people are a set of idlers....Confident that the Contilos are working, the settlers pass the day singing. The young men wander on horseback through the rancherias (Indian villages) soliciting the women to immorality." Of such low vices, the gente de razon (gentry) could not be accused, but these also cared more for the arts of leisure than for the security of the land.

The Yankee commander of the Lelia Byrd, Captain William Shaler, in 1805 observed that the Golden Gate was defended only "by a battery on which are mounted some brass pounders, which afford only the show of defence; and the place could make no resistance against the smallest military force...." Failure to improve these fortifications led, in 1812, to the establishment of a settlement of Russian traders and hunters of sea otter -- Fort Ross -- north of Bodega Bay. Efforts of governor Sola (1815-1822) to dislodge the newcomers were not with

interminable palaverings and stolid refusals. The Presidio comandante, while honestly declaring that he had neither the troops nor equipment to eject them, secretly encouraged trade between the Russians and the Bay region settlers.

After 1825, when Alta California became a province of the Republic of Mexico (which won its independence in Iturbide's coup d' etat of 1821), previous restrictions on trade with foreigners were removed. Under the administrations of the liberal Governor Luis Arguello (1822-1825) and of his successor, Colonel Jose Maria Echeandia (1825-1831), a number of industrious Anglo-Americans arrived in the Bay region and at Monterey. Individual traders such as William Heath Davis, Jacob Leese, William Leidesdorff, and William A. Richardson laid the commercial foundation for the Port of San Francisco after the establishment of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) in 1835. The British firm of McCulloch, Hartnell & co. traded in hides and tallow, and Thomas O. Larkin (United States Consul at Monterey from 1844 until American occupation) did business with everybody while boasting California on the Atlantic seaboard. None of these men had active designs on the territory, though many hoped that eventually California would declare its independence of Mexico and join either the British Empire or the United States.

Between 1830 and 1840, however, Americans of a more aggressive type began to arrive in the Bay region -- trappers, backwoodsmen of all sorts, and sailors deserting from whalers and hide-and tallow ships. In

the wake of the Bidwell-Bartleson Party of 1841 came others in increasing numbers across the Sierra trails blazed by such pathfinders as "the praying Methodist trapper." Jedediah Smith, the Pattie brothers, and Joseph Walker. By 1846 there were several hundred. Despite opposition of the government at Monterey, these settlers had in the Bay region several powerful allies when they could count on for support. The Sacramento Valley was dominated by Captain Johann Augustus Sutter's colony on the present site of Sacramento (fortified and armed with 12 cannons bought from the Russians when, in 1841, they abandoned Fort Ross). Dr. John Marsh, from his huge rancho near Mount Diablo, spread pro-American influence over the area east of the Bay. The pueblo of Sonoma, without a garrison to man its nine small cannons or shoulder its 200 muskets, was commanded by Don Mariano G. Vallejo who, hostile to the Mexican regime, feared only that American annexation might not be accomplished by peaceful means.

Comandante Vallejo was not surprised, therefore, when on June 14, 1846, a band of settlers led by Ezekiel Merrit ("a phenomenal tobacco-chewer") called upon him to surrender, hoisted above the plaza their "Bear Flag." and proclaimed California an independent republic. Vallejo and several other prisoners were hustled from Sonoma to Sutter's Fort. What inspired this Bear Flag revolt was the presence in the Sacramento Valley of "Pathfinder" John Charles Fremont, brevet captain of topographical engineers in the United States Army, who had been conducting surveys of northern California for the purpose of establishing an overland route to the Pacific coast. Fremont was friendly toward the Bears, but remained

aloof from their activities while General Jose Castro at Santa Clara called on his countrymen to "rise en masse, irresistible and just," and sent Lieutenant Joaquin de la Torre with a force of 60 men to put down the insurrection. After a battle between these troops and the Bears' riflemen near Petaluma, Captain Fremont suddenly took command of the rebellion at Sonoma on July 5, 1846, and marched to engage De La Torre's forces at San Rafael. Finding that they had fled to rejoing General Castro at Santa Clara, Fremont's scouts and the Bears crossed the Bay and spiked the dismantled guns of the Castillo de San Joaquin, while a party of Bears led by Dr. Robert Semple ("six feet six inches tall,") according to Jacob Leese, "and about fifteen inches in diameter, dressed in greasy buckskin from neck to foot, and with a fox-skin cap") raided the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Yerba Buena and captured Robert Ridley, harbormaster of Yerba Buena. Returning to Sutter's Fort, Fremont's party then proceeded to occupy San Juan Bautista, with a detachment of dragoons dispatched by Commodore John D. Sloat, whose naval forces had raised the American flag over Monterey and Yerba Buena.

Outbreak of the War with Mexico saved the United States any embarassment the Nation might have suffered over the Bear Flag revolt (Fremont apparently had acted on his own initiative, and contrary to the United States government's policy of peaceful annexation). Thus the heroes of the Sonoma affair, reconstituted as the California Battalion, were honorable participants in Fremont's triumphal entry into Monterey, which presaged the final conquest of California. Ironically enough, Lieutenant Frederick Walpole of H.M.S. Collingwood, flagship of Admiral Seymour's

British naval squadron cruising off Monterey, witnessed this event which meant the frustration of whatever designs his government had on the Pacific Coast. "A vast cloud of dust appeared at first," he declares, "and thence in long file emerge this wildest wild party. Fremont rode ahead, a spare, active looking man, with such an eye! He was dressed in a blouse and leggings, and wore a felt hat. After him came six Delaware Indians, who were his body guard . . . . The rest, many of them blacker than the Indians, rode two and two, the rifle held by one hand across the pommel of the saddle . . . . The saddles were of various fashions, though these and a large drove of horses and a brass field-gun were things they had picked up in California..."

Fremont's "wildest wild party" of Yankee scouts and frontier fighters joined Commodore Robert F. Stockton's marines and proceeded southward to occupy the territory which already had been invaded by troops of General Stephen W. Kearny, who had made a forced march from Santa Fe. Mexican resistance in the Bay region and northern California apparently was broken, but in November a force of 100 men raised by General Castro attached American militiamen near San Juan Bautista. The Mexican troops -- employing their peculiar tactics of sudden advance, feigned flight, and about-face charge -- drove the Yankee troops to cover. This engagement was followed on January 2, 1847, by Defeat of a Mexican force led by ranchero Don Francisco Sanchez near Santa Clara. In this "Battle of the Mustard Stalks" -- which took place in a field of mustard -- a party of marines led by Captain Ward Marston from Yerba Buena finally put an end to hostilities in the Bay Region. Within two weeks southern California had capitulated to the American forces.

ARGONAUTS AND UNION TROOPS

The victory of the United States brought to the Bay region a different prospect. Here, historian Robert Glass Cleland observes, "Cities were to spring up where sleepy pueblos had previously stood. The untouched resources of the generous earth -- its mines, its forests, its leagues of uncultivated soil -- were to be made to serve the needs of all mankind." Such progress came to pass, but not without a quarter-century of turmoil and strife, in which the Army at the Golden Gate played a difficult and sagacious role.

While the troops of Fremont, Stockton, and Kearny were quelling Mexican resistance in southern California, the little hamlet of Yerba Buena -- its name shortly to be changed to San Francisco--was the scene of activities which laid the foundation for American military establishments in the Bay area. In the spring of 1847, from the transports, Perkins, Susan Drew, Brutus, and Loo Choo, disembarked Colonel Jonathan Drake Stevenson's regiment of New York Volunteers. Arriving too late to participate in the conquest of California, Companies A, B, and F of Stevenson's regiment were dispatched to augment the garrison at Santa Barbara; and Companies H and K were stationed at the San Francisco Presidio. Captain Joseph L. Folsom, the regiment's assistant quartermaster, assumed responsibility for establishing and operating a depot for supplies landed on the San Francisco waterfront from the Lexington. On August 29, 1848 Thaddeus M. Leavenworth, chaplain of Stevenson's regiment, became the city's first civil alcalde (mayor) under American rule. Already the wild news from Sutter's Mill-race had transformed the sermolent little outpost of Yerba Buena into the metropolis of the Gold Rush.

The hills and sand dunes lying between San Francisco's cluttered embarcadero (landing) and the Presidio made the transport of ordnance and heavy stores impracticable, so Captain Folsom was obliged to lease from William Leidesdorff, pioneer San Francisco Merchant and vice-consul for the United States under Mexican rule, the warehouse at the foot of California Street. The establishment of this first United States Quartermaster's Depot north of Monterey solved only the first of the problems with which Captain Folsom had to contend. His urgent appeals to Washington for supplies not available in California were answered in the spring of 1848, by the arrival of vessels which landed on the San Francisco waterfront such quantities of stores that he was at his wits' end to dispose of them. Of the Political and social chaos which reigned in San Francisco during the summer of 1848 Captain Folsom declared: "The most mortifying state of affairs prevails here. Government, both civil and military, is abandoned. Offenses are committed with impunity and property and lives are no longer safe. Last night the crew of the Chillian (sic) bark Correo rode upon their officers with arms in their hands, and after driving them into the cabin, the vessel was robbed and the men escaped up the Sacramento in the long boat. My office is left with a large amount of money and gold dust in it. If it is possible to send a vessel of war here, it should be done at once." In addition to procuring, housing, and distributing supplies, Folsom's depot was responsible for maintaining mail communication with Monterey by means of a pony express operated by quartermaster employees. The

search for supplies took the Captain and his small staff all over the Bay area. Since no government boats were provided (four or five small seagoing vessels were later acquired, one of which the barque Anita, was fitted with a cannon) the depot's only facilities for water transportation between various landings on the Bay were a few nondescript boats and scows.

The soldiers of Stevenson's regiment, mustered out of service in the autumnof 1848 joined the Gold Rush. Troops of the Second Infantry arriving on the transports Huntress, Iowa, Rome and Mary and Adeline from the Atlantic seaboard late in 1848 as replacements for Stevenson's disbanded regiment likewise succumbed to the lure of the "diggings." Enlisted men from the Presidio and other garrisons of the Bay area headed for the mines, and even the troops dispatched to arrest them frequently joined the deserters. Infact, the increase in desertions left the parties surveying the Nevada -- California boundary without adequate escort against Indian attacks.

The breaches of discipline and the inefficiency imposed by early Gold Rush conditions on the Army, though soon corrected, were exploited by one waggish officer of the Second Infantry to the detriment of his military career and to the making of his reputation as one of the literary humorists of his time. This was Lieutenant George Derby, better known by his nom de plume of John Phoenix, who advocated such improvements in military technique as the equipment of infantry with popper-pots and ferocious bull-dogs and the mounting of six-pound field pieces "On the backs of stout jackasses .....pointed to the rear."

These being fired the recoil will arouse all the natural obstinacy of the animal, who thinking he is being pushed forward, will instantly move stern first, with incredible celerity, toward the enemy."

The tough element among the disbanded New York Volunteers, preferring to prey upon the stable citizenry of San Francisco rather than risk the hard toil of the placers, formed a semimilitary band of thieves and terrorists known as "Hounds" or "Regulators" who plundered the city with a free hand until temporarily dispersed by the Vigilance Committee of 1851. However, the regiment's muster roll carried the names of men distinguished among the Argonauts for performance of constructive works and the achievement of notable careers. Besides Colonel Stevenson, the most famous of these men were Captain Henry H. Naglee, founder of San Francisco's first bank; Captain Francis J. Lippett, colonel in the First California Infantry during the Civil War; Lieutenant Edward Gilbert, first editor of the newspaper, the Alta California. Captain William E. Shannon author of a provision in the California Constitution of 1849 prohibiting slavery; and Captain Nelson Taylor, a brigadier-general in the Union Army during the Civil War. Many of these men, having been officers in the regular Army before being assigned to Stevenson's regiment, were instrumental as private citizens in bringing law and order to San Francisco out of the anarchy of the Gold Rush.

On Board the steamer California when, en route to San Francisco, it touched at Monterey on February 23, 1849, was General Persifer F. Smith, who had been ordered to relieve Colonel Richard B. Mason of his duties as commander of the Division of the Pacific. When the California proceeded up to the Coast, to disembark its cargo of Argonauts on the

San Francisco waterfront on February 28, among its passengers were General Smith, and his adjutant, Lieutenant William T. Sherman. Thus were headquarters for the military command for California and Oregon transferred to the metropolis of the Gold Rush, and installed in the old adobe Custom House on Portsmouth Square because the Presidio offered no suitable facilities.

Not impressed with San Francisco, General Smith reported that it was "in no way fitted for commercial or military purposes; there is no harbor, a bad landing place, bad water, no supply of provisions, an inclement climate, and it is out off from the rest of the country, except by a long circuit around the southern extremity of the bay." Besides, the leases were about to expire on the warehouses serving as the Quartermaster's Depot and fantastic rentals would make renewals prohibitory. For these reasons General Smith in June 1849 removed division headquarters temporarily to Sonoma pending completion of barracks, quarters and a depot at Benecia. Major General Washington Seawell relieved Smith of his command in April, 1851; and in October of the same year, General Seawell's successor, Major General E. A. Hitchcock, removed headquarters of the Division of the Pacific to Benicia.

The "First California Guard," pioneer National Guard organization, was formed in San Francisco during 1849 to put down disorders of criminal elements -- chiefly Australian convicts known as "Sydney Ducks" -- and to arrest Army and Navy deserters. Hubert Howe Bancroft says: "It was an artillery company but drilled also with muskets and infantry movements. In July it consisted of 41 members increasing to 100 in September and on

September 8, General Riley commissioned Henry H. Eagles, Captain, Wm. O.H. Howard and Myron Norton, First Lts.; Hall McAllister and Dvaid F. Bagley, 2nd Lts.; Samuel Gerry, surgeon and R. H. Hinton, Sergeant." Between 1849 and the outbreak of the Civil War 21 companies of military character were organized in San Francisco. Their doubtful legal status and their variety of uniforms made them more often a source of confusion than a force for the maintenance of order. "In the latter part of 1850," says John P. Young, "the Washington Guards was formed, the company which in 1851 responded to the call of the municipal authorities and prevented the lynching of Purdue and Windred by the Vigilantes. The organization only lasted a few months."

The organization of a State militia was necessitated by massacres committed by hostile Indians throughout the area of the goldfields. To avenge the murder of white settlers along the Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers, a force of 75 volunteers under Major James Burney, sheriff of Mariposa County, in January, 1851, tracked the Indians into the Sierra Nevada, where, after a four hour battle, burned their village and killed 50 warriors. So serious did the hostilities become, however, that Governor John McDougal dispatched Colonel J. Neeley Johnson with a battalion of 400 volunteer militiamen -- which included the noted scout and Indian fighter Major James D. Savage -- to hold the Indians in check until the arrival of United States commissioners for Indian affairs, who were instructed to arrange for settlement of the hostile tribes on a reservation.

For Commissioner O. M. Wozencraft and his staff, General Smith provided an escort of 121 officers and men, fully equipped, under the command of Captain E. D. Keyes. The party proceeded by boat up the

Sacramento to enter into negotiations with chiefs of the various tribes. On May 30, 1851, at Knight's Ferry, were signed the seven treaties which brought an end to hostilities and established the Indian reservation on the Tuolumne and the Stanislaus "for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian tribes forever." The task of rounding up the chiefs of the Iou-ol-umne, the We-Chilla, the Suo-cash, the Chappah-sine and the sage-[illegible] was performed by Major Savage's frontier militiamen, who were obliged to wage a campaign as far east as Yosemite Valley before the last of the tribes -- the Yosemite and the Chow-chilla -- could be brought under control.

From 1853, when the name of its command was changed to the Department of the Pacific, until the civil war the Army at the Golden Gate was engaged in establishing military reservations and fortifications for the defense of the San Francisco Bay region. Under the command of Major General Newman S. Clark, who removed Division headquarters permanently to the Presidio in 1857, Army engineers were occupied in building those posts and fortifications which are the foundation of San Francisco's modern system of harbor defenses. Work was begun simultaneously on the fortifications of Fort Point and of Alcatraz Island. The $500.00 -- later increased to $850.00 -- provided by Congress for these defenses in 1853 also called for batteries on Lime Point and on Angel Island. The fortifications of the latter, with those of Alcatraz and Fort Mason on the mainland, constituted the harbor's second line of defense against a potential enemy passing the fortifications of the Golden Gate. In this system, Alcatraz -- named Isla de los Alcatraces (Island of the Pelicans)

designated "Fort Alcatraz at San Francisco" in 1859, it subsequently was equipped with powder magazines, supply chambers, and cisterns, constructed deep in the solid rock and designed to prepare the island for prolonged siege in the event of its becoming isolated from the mainland.

Alcatraz was the first military post completed by the Army on the Pacific Coast. Its first commanding officer was Captain Joseph Stewart, and the first detachment quartered there was Company E, Third Artillery. During the absence of these troops in the spring of 1860 -- when they were dispatched to quell a revolt of Piute and Shoshone Indians in Nevada -- the island was occupied by a detachment of ten men from the Presidio. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Alcatraz garrison was augmented by an ordnance detachment of Company A engineers; and a detachment of First Dragoons (later the First Cavalry), all under the command of Major Henry S. Burton. The armament of Alcatraz in April 1861, consisted of 84 guns and more than 19,000 shot and shell.

Throughout the decade preceding the outbreak of the Civil War the heterogeneous population of the Bay region was occupied with the feverish quest for gold and with speculation in commodities and real estate. During the prevailing social, economic, and political reorganization, the Army at the Golden Gate performed the remarkable feat of remaining a stable and constructive force. In 1861 a majority of the citizens of San Francisco stood firmly for the Union in opposition to the proslavery and procession factors. San Francisco was sufficiently strong to mold the political sentiment of the State; hence, California contributed heavily of men, money and materials to the Union Cause.

At the outbreak of the Civil War there were about 5000 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army stationed in California. Though the Bay region had demonstrated its loyalty to the Union early in the crisis, southern California contained an active and powerful secessionist minority, which threatened the position of the State. Acting promptly on orders from President Abraham Lincoln, Brigadier General E. V. Sumner arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, April 24, 1861, to relieve General Albert Sidney Johnston as commanding officer of the Division of the Pacific; Johnston had resigned from the Army to join the forces of the Confederacy. On April 28, General Sumner reported to the Assistant Adjutant General in Washington: "I have determined to reinforce immediately and strongly the forts in this harbor, and have ordered down three companies of artillery (including the battery) from Fort Vancouver.... My intention is to put four hundred men on Alcatraz Island, one hundred and fifty at Fort Point, and place the battery in the depot of Benicia, in addition to the two infantry companies now there... I think this disposition of the troops will... have the effect to foreclose at once all hopes on the part of the disaffected of their ever being able to precipitate matters here by seizing forts and arsenals."

The precautions having been taken, Brigadier General Sumner turned his attention to southern California and Nevada Territory. Since no secession faction existed in Oregon and as there was little possibility of serious Indian disturbances. Large forces were withdrawn from the Northwest to reinforce garrisons at Los Angeles and Fort Churchill, Nevada. Meanwhile on April 15, April 17, and May 3, President Lincoln had issued calls for volunteers for the Union Army. Lieutenant Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon and an ex-Californian, on April 21 accepted an invitation to organize and command a "California regiment" to be made up of former

Californians living in New York and Pennsylvania.

Later, in response to a message dispatched by the Secretary of War, July 24, 1861, to Governor John G. Downey of California Brigadier General Richard H. Orton wrote; "one full regiment of ten companies of infantry was raised, which became the First California Infantry, and five companies of cavalry, which became the First Battalion of the First California Cavalry. In 1863, seven companies of cavalry were raised make the First Cavalry a full regiment of twelve companies." The First Regiment, drilled by tacticians and field officers selected from the Regular Army, was assigned the task of defending the Frontiers of New Mexico and Colorado against Indian attacks and invasion by Confecrate Forces.

A second telegram to Governor Downey, August 14, 1861, resulted in the organization of the Second Cavalry and the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of Infantry. First mustered at the Presidio under the command of Colonel Francis J. Lippett, this regiment, with a personnel of 1,861 officers and men, was assigned by units to various posts in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, chiefly to relieve troops of the regular Army. The Third Infantry Regiment of California Volunteers, with a roster of some 1,600 officers and men, was organized at Stockton and Benicia by Colonel Patrick E. Conner. Its specific duty was to guard the central overland route from Nevada eastward. The Eighth Infantry, the last California volunteer regiment mustered into Federal service (1864) for the Civil War, had a personnel of 960 and was commanded by Colonel A. L. Anderson; eight of its ten companies were stationed at Fort Point, Alcatraz, Angel Island, and Benicia.

In all, 16,231 troops were raised in California during the war. When they were mustered in 1865, many of the officers and men remained in the service of the regular Army. Although they relieved seasoned troops in the decisive campaigns of the Union Army, their chief service to the Nation consisted in their defense of the vast western frontier. They subdued bands of hostile Indians, kept open the vital mail and travel routed through the West and Southwest, protected the lives and property of pioneer settlers, and prevented the Confederacy from obtaining control of Nevada, Arizona Territory, and California.

THE ARMY IN WAR AND PEACE

The defense of the Western frontier continued to be the chief objective of the Division of the Pacific during the Indian campaigns of the seventies and eighties. During this period the West was settled, railroads and telegraph lines were built, and numerous Indian tribes were removed to reservations in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon. Despite the government's policy of peaceful resettlement, the Apache, Mojave, and other warlike tribes abandoned their old hunting-grounds reluctantly and retaliated for their losses with frequent massacres of isolated settlers. "The constant wail... about the killing of citizens and stealing their stock," Brevet Major General George Crook, commander of the Department of Arizona, reported to the San Francisco Presidio in 1873, "is heart rending..... In the name of humanity can not something be done followed this appeal, resulted in a suppression of these hostilities; and the captured chiefs of several tribes were incarcerated at Alcatraz and Angel Island.

One of the bloodiest of these Indian campaigns was the Modoc War of 1873. Revolting from their confinement on the Klamath River Reservation, a band of about 70 Modocs under Captain Jack returned to the tribe's old territory in the northeast corner of California. From this natural stronghold of desolate lava beds they beat off a detachment of troops sent to subdue them. Reinforcements from the Coast Artillery dispatched from the Presidio of San Francisco likewise failed to blast them from their natural fortress where, "Like ants in a sponge," they took a heavy toll of a force far greater than their own. Seeking a settlement of hostilities, Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, then in command of the Division of the Pacific, arrived from The San Francisco Presidio and, with three of his officers, entered into a parley with Captain Jack under a flage of truce. These proceedings were interrupted by a fusillade from the Modocs, which killed General Canby and his aides. The troops then attacked with such ferocity that the Indians were driven from the lava beds into the open country. They were not yet defeated, however. In the "Thomas Massacre" which followed, the Modocs routed the troops with disastrous losses. Finally reinforced with Companies E. and G. of the Twelfth Infantry, and aided by a Modoc deserter who led them to Captain Jack's stronghold, the Coast Artillery detachment was victorious in a battle at Dry Lake, May 10, 1873.

As the Army's base was remote from the scene of the Indian campaigns, the continuous troop movements to and from the areas involved, either for reinforcement or for relief of frontier garrisons, invested the normal peacetime routine with a martial background. Improvements in ordnance and new

problems of coast defense brought changes to the Presidio, Angel Island, and Alcatraz. The latter, becoming obsolete as a harbor defense against modern guns and warships of steel, was gradually transformed into a disciplinary barracks; not until 1907, however, was it designated the Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas). Transferred in 1933 to the Department of Justice, "The Rock" today is used as a Federal prison for the most hardened and dangerous criminals.

The Division of the Pacific was abolished on July 3, 1891, and the vast territory under its original jurisdiction was divided into three equivalent units: The Department of Arizona, the Department of the Columbia, and the Department of California. The headquarters for the latter remained at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The grand marshal of the brilliant military parade that inaugurated the Midwinter Fair of 1894 in Golden Gate Park was General John H. Dickinson, who with his aides on handsome steeds prancing to martial music, led the cavalcade of troops through the main concourse of the exposition. Behind Colonel W. R. Shafter and his staff, in service uniforms and with shining sabres, rumbled the cannon and caissons of Batteries D and F, Fifth Artillery; and following these came four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, "riding," reported the San Francisco Chronicle, "with absolute precision in the column. All the charge ridden by the horsemen of Troop I were gray, those of Troop C were brown, Troop K's steeds were black, and the men of B Troop rode handsome bays." The full-dress helmet had been replaced by the forage cap, and each rider wore over his service blouse a regulation cavalry cape whose pinned-back corners revealed a bright yellow lining. Behind the cavalrymen marched the Second Brigade of the National Guard, Colonel McDonald of the Second

Artillery temporarily in command, "his immediate escort being men of the Signal Corps: marching on foot with drawn sabres." Troops of the Second Artillery, the Fifth Infantry Regiment, and a Naval Reserve detachment preceded the Grand Army Veteran Guard and delegations of patriotic organizations that brought up the rear.

The eminence of war with Spain early in 1898 caused the Secretary of war to order, on April 23, the mobilization of the Fourth Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty in the Philippine Islands. Simultaneously, President McKinley called for the raising in California of a sufficient number of volunteers to form two regiments and two battalions of infantry and four batteries of heavy artillery. The First Infantry and two light batteries of the Third Artillery already had been transferred from the Presidio garrison to stations at New Orleans and Chickamauga. Coast defenses throughout the Department of California were made ready for any emergency: "close and hearty co-operation for effective defense at all times" was the order issued to post commanders. At the Presidio, Colonel M. P. Miller was placed in command of the harbor defenses of San Francisco. "For this important duty he had seven small batteries of artillery, aggregating 25 officers and 418 men ... to man the modern guns then in position; but he was empowered to concentrate them for instruction, and to gradually prepare the way for introducing and rapidly assimilating additional troops when they should become available."

Training facilities at the Presidio's Camp Merriam were adequate for the 5,000 volunteers from California, Oregon, and Washington that assembled here early in May, 1898. The rapid arrival of additional recruits from other Western States, however, made necessary the establishment of a camp outside the reservation. It soon was named Camp Merritt, in honor of Major

General Wesley Merritt. This emergency cantonment was adjacent to the Presidio's southwestern boundary near the present intersection of Lake Street and Arguello Boulevard. On May 17, Brigadier General James Otis arrived to assume command of the expeditionary forces and established his headquarters at Camp Merritt. Major General Merritt arrived on May 30 to take command of troops for the Philippines until his departure for Manila on June 29. When, on July 15, Brigadier General Otis also sailed for Manila, the command of all troops intended for the Philippines reverted to Major General Merriam.

The location of the site of Camp Merritt was severely criticized by General Merriam. During the summer of 1898 there were 926 cases of measles, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and spinal meningitis in Camp Merritt's Division Hospital (pairs of tents placed end to end on the sandy ground) and in the nearby Marine and French Hospitals; of these, 72 were fatal. On July 21, patients of the Division Hospital were removed to new barracks in the Presidio where more sanitary conditions prevailed and adequate medical attention could be provided. Meanwhile, according to Major Walter A. Dumas, the volunteers at Camp Merritt "marched daily to Golden Gate Park for drill on the roads there . . . . After departure of the regulars, three of four regiments of the volunteers moved within the Presidio reservation. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteers (numbering 1,400 officers and men on arrival) went into camp near the present site of the Letterman Hospital and drilled on parade where the present parking area is in front of the hospital." Thus was organized and trained the Philippine Expedition which embarked from the Army's Transport Docks in the autumn of 1898. During a six-month period more than 30,000 troops were dispatched from Bay Region Army posts for service in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska; at Camp Merritt alone, before it was

abolished on August 26, 1898, 4,00 volunteers were concentrated at one time. Out of the Spanish-American war emerged the Thirtieth Infantry and the Sixth Coast Artillery.

On March 11, 1898, the State of Nevada had been attached to the Department of California; and on July 12 the Hawaiian Islands, annexed to the United States on July 7, were placed under its jurisdiction. These structural changes in the Army's organization on the Pacific Coast were consolidated on July 1, 1911, by establishment of the Western Division, embracing the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. With the creation, on February 6, 1913 of a separate Department of Hawaii, the Western Division became the Western Department (including California, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada) with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

At 5:16 a.m., on April 18, 1906, San Francisco was shaken by an earthquake. A fire that was to burn for four days and almost destroy the city broke out shortly afterward. General Frederick Funston, commanding general of the Department of California -- and temporarily in command of the Pacific Division in the absence of Major General A. W. Greely -- immediately ordered Colonel Charles Morris, Artillery Corps, Presidio, to report with his entire command to the city's Chief of Police at Portsmouth Square. Another message was sent to Captain H. L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, at Fort Mason; from there the first troops were marched to the Phelan building with orders to patrol Market Street and maintain order. Meanwhile, the Army's tug Slocum was dispatched to Fort McDowell, Angel Island, with orders for the Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Alfred Reynolds, commanding, to proceed to San Francisco. More troops arrived from the Presidio -- cavalry, coast artillery armed and equipped as infantry, field artillery troops mounted on battery

horses. These mixed detachments successfully kept the tens of thousands of refugees moving out two blocks ahead of the advancing flames. Before 10 o'clock, the troops from Fort McDowell and Fort Miley had arrived, bringing the total of regulars on duty to 1,700. In cooperation with the police, these troops maintained order, guarded the Treasury and Mint Buildings, and helped firemen with the hoses until these were rendered useless by failing water pressure.

Obtaining huge quantities of dynamite by tugboats from the California Powder Works at Pinole, the troops under command of two Artillery Corps officers began blasting away buildings from the path of the flames. The terrific explosions aroused rumors among the frightened populace that the city was being subjected to an artillery bombardment. Though dynamite proved ineffective against steel structures, it demolished mansions along the east side of Van Ness Avenue and save from ruin the western section of the city.

While the fire in the downtown area burned itself out, the Army was faced with the task of providing aid for the 300,000 refugees, who were huddled, homeless and without food, in parks and other areas unscathed by the flames. They were given all the rations, tents, and blankets on hand at the Bay Region Army posts. As supplies poured in from all over the Nation, they were distributed under the supervision of Major C. A. Devol, Depot Quartermaster, and Major C. R. Krauthoff of the depot commissary. The sick from many city hospitals, as well as those injured by the disaster, were sent to the Army's general hospital at the Presidio. The Presidio's refugee camp was a model for others established throughout the city. According to Major General Funston's account of the disaster, suffering was reduced to a minimum among the refugees, relief was systematic and adequate, and the only acts of violence were committed by self-constituted vigilantes.

Peacetime activities of the Army at the Golden Gate during the decade preceding the outbreak of the World War partook of that element of pageantry for which San Francisco has always been renowned. For the visit of President William H. Taft in October, 1911, the First and Second Battalions and the band of the Thirtieth Infantry provided an escort from Oakland to San Francisco. Regarding the visit in 1910 of His Imperial Highness Prince Tao of China, Major General Thomas H. Barry, then in command of the Western Department, reported to the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington: "The Prince and party .... boarded the "Solcum" and proceeded to the Army Transport wharf, arriving about 10:00 a.m. Here the party was received with all honors by an escort consisting of a battalion of infantry, a battery of field artillery, a troop of cavalry, and a battalion of blue jackets from the Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena Island. Preceded by a platoon of mounted police, the escort, followed by the entire party in carriages, "marched through the city's main streets to the Palace Hotel. At the Panama-Pacific Internation Exposition of 1915 — designed to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, built by the Army's Engineers Corps under General Major William Sibert — the military forces of the Bay region were conspicuously represented. "Military parades, reviews, dedication of sites, ground-breaking ceremonies, escort of visiting dignitaries . . . on all these occasions the Presidio and its soldiers were in evidence . . . leading color to the scene. Visitors were invited to attend target practice of coast defense guns, drills, the explosion of submarine mines, and every routine post activity."

Such was the somewhat gay and brilliant prelude to another call to arms which demonstrated again Army's ability to transform its peacetime routine into preparation for national defense. The entry of the United States into the World War early in 1917 aroused the Army in the Bay Region to activity

reminiscent of the stirring days of '98.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war on Germany on April 6, 1917, the Presidio and all Bay region Army posts were put on a full war basis. As the National Guard troops were mobilized, the Presidio took on the appearance of a huge concentration camp. The San Francisco Chronicle of April 10 reported: "The 2nd and 5th Infantry regiments are now fully armed and equipped to the last man, and are meeting the demands of the service like regulars. Those units not on detached service or being held under the protection of the city, are still plugging away on the drill field. The awkward squads are now supplied with rifles and the rapid progress being made by the recruits, under war stimulus, has been the cause of surprise and gratification to both their own and regular Army officers."

Early in May, the Officers' Reserve Training Corps, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Sladen, began the selection of 2,500 men from the 5,000 applications for enrollment received from California. By July the preliminary training of these cadets in close order drill, tactics and regulations had given way to combat practice in trench warfare, the effective use of the bayonet, hand grenades, and machine guns.

In August, Camp Fremont was established among the live-oak groves down the Peninsula near Menlo Park, and troops from Oregon and California National Guard, and recruits drafted late in 1917, the Twelfth Infantry under Colonel Alfred Aloe was stationed at Camp Fremont in the spring of 1918. Though the order to strike their tents to join the A. E. F. came too late for them to see service in France, the men of the Twelfth Infantry departed from Camp Fremont with a sense of high youthful resolve: "That night was the nearest thing to a carnival that the Regiment had ever witnessed. The myriads of incandescent lights which dangled from the wires over the empty tent frames shed

a mellow radiance over the groups who gathered in the streets and sang the songs that had seemed to go along with drill. Never had we sung Over There with such enthusiasm . . . Never before had the song, There's a Long, Long Trail meant so much to us! Now and then the night would seem as day in the intense white light of a flare. As the bright radiance spent itself and the dim outlines of the momentarily revealed oaks were lost in the obscurity of the night, the hiss of a rocket would rise above the murmurs of the camp and the meteorlike projectile would describe its fiery course across the dark canopy overhead. The Signal Platoon was celebrating with its expendable fire-works." This regiment — whose active history begins with the war of 1812 — served under Brigadier General William S. Graves during the expedition to Siberia in 1918-19.

The United States Army, in the Bay area and throughout the West during the two decades following the end of the World War, laid the foundations for the defense of the Pacific Coast in terms of mechanized warfare, contributed to the conservation of human and material resources, and pioneered in the development of new facilities for communication.

Inaugurating the development of civil aviation, Army airplanes, during 1920, flew 470,035 miles over nine fire-patrol routes in California, Oregon and Washington. By 1925 the Army Air Corps had undertaken the air-mail service across the Nation inaugurated by private carriers in 1920; and, on June 30, 1927, Lieutenants Lester Maitland and Albert Hegenberger piloted a tri-motored Army Fokker from Oakland Municipal Airport on the first flight from the American mainland to Hawaii. In 1934 the Army transport El Anuario transported supplies and personnel to establish the new base at Fairbanks, Alaska. The Army's Quartermaster Corps, during the years 1936-39, built the

$7,000,000 Sacramento Air Depot, which provides complete maintenance facilities for the General Headquarters of the Air Corps in northern California.

Since the Civil War the Engineers Corps had been extensively engaged in improving the harbor facilities of the Bay area. During the 1930's its achievements included the construction of Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, the building of Hamilton and Moffett Fields and numerous municipal airports, and advisory participation in the planning and completion of the two great bridges across San Francisco Bay. Projects of the Engineers Corps for improvement of the harbors of San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Redwood City and Bodega Bay -- dredging of ship channels, removal of numerous rocks and shoals, widening of estuaries -- constantly are making more navigable the Port of San Francisco and its inland waterways.

Since 1932 the military defense of the Pacific Coast has been an assigned fumciton of the Fourth Field Army, consisting of troops stationed in the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas, which took over this responsibility from the Ninth Corps Area command. The National Guard, Reserve Officers' Corps, and Citizens' Military Training Camps will be able to provide, it is believed, the Army in the Ninth Corps Area with the necessary nuclei capable of absorbing the third component of the national Army called up for training under defense legislation enacted by Congress in 1940. This reserve of manpower, working in conjunction with the Regular Army, the federalized National Guard, and the Navy, should provide adequate protection against invasion for the Bay region and the entire Pacific Coast.

II. THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Presidio of San Francisco has been a military post since it was founded. Today it is the location of not only the Post of the Presidio and the home station of the 30th Infantry, but also of the Headquarters of the Fourth Army and of the Ninth Corps Area. The commanding officer of the Harbor Defenses of San Francisco has his headquarters at Fort Winfield Scott, a post on the Presidio reservation under the jurisdiction of Army and Corps Area headquarters, but not of Presidio headquarters.

Main Entrance: Lyon and Lombard Sts., San Francisco.

Hours of Admission: 7 A.M. - 8 P.M. (daylight hours)

Streetcars: "D" and "E" cars to Presidio Post Station day and night on varying schedule. Fare 5¢.

Busses: Army-operated busses run between Presidio Post Station and Fort Winfield Scott from 6:15 a.m. to 12:30 A.M. on 30-minute schedule. Fare 5¢.

Traffic Regulations: Speed limit on reservation 20 m.p.h.; 10 m.p.h. at intersections. Parking only in designated areas. Military formations and marching troops have right-of-way at all times. Excessive use of horns, use of cut-outs or other noisy contrivances prohibited. Violators subject to fines.

Sightseeing Tours: Busses leave Grayline Depot, 781 Market St., San Francisco, several times daily (reservation on itinerary).

Prohibited: Possession of firearms, use of cameras, sketching, note-taking, picnicing, fishing, picking of flowers and plants.

General Regulations: Dogs admitted only on leash. Civilian pedestrians permitted to walk on all paths and roads except designated restricted areas. Soliciting of any kind allowed only on written permission of post adjutant.

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE
The Presidio of San Francisco

As an outpost of empire under three flags, the Presidio of San Francisco is one of the oldest of the Nation's military reservations; except for a brief interval — 1845-47 — its long succession of changing garrisons has stood guard over the Golden Gate since the first year of the American Revolutionary War. This great modern post of the United States Army has been a headquarters for military commands defending the territory west of the Rocky Mountains since 1857. Since the Spanish-American War it has directed garrisons that guard United States interests in Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, in the Hawaiian Islands, in China and the Philippines. El Presidio de San Francisco (the armed outpost of St. Francis) the largest military reservation within the limits of an American city, occupies 1,542 acres — approximately the original 3,000 varas laid out by Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza in 1776 — on the northernmost tip of the San Francisco Peninsula.

From the original quadrangle of crude barracks, chapel, and comandancia (headquarters) on which construction was begun in the summer of 1776 by the first Spanish garrison, with the aid of Colonel Anza's immigrant settlers and the crew of the San Carlos, has developed the modern post, its hundred-odd buildings occupying in neat but unconventional arrangement that "mesa of great extent, smooth, and inclining a little toward the port," described by Father Pedro Font. This mesa today is a wooded tract of coastal plain, enclosed on the south and west by a curved and rugged ridge which extends from the reservation's eastern boundary at Lyon Street to the ocean on the west. From the irregular northern slopes of this ridge the Presidio's main establishments are built across rolling land to the south shore of the Golden Gate, which rises abruptly at the northwestern corner of the reservation, forming a natural anchorage for the Golden Gate Bridge. In the middle of this sheltered tableland stand the buildings of the Main Post. Obscure among the concrete, stone,

and wooden structures -- whose faces of cream-colored stucco or light yellow paint systematically are renewed -- are redwood markers indicating the sites of the original post; of the troop encampments of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars; and of other landmarks in the Presidio's history. Frame structures housing the post's many departments stand in compact order beside winding paved roads named for militaty heroes of Spanish and Mexican California and of the United States. Palms, acacias, eucalyptus trees, and fire shade sidewalks bordered by green clipped turf. In the steep-sided hollows and ravines, some of them overgrown with groves of tall eucalypti, are buildings clad with ivy, cottages surrounded by wide green lawns, and old-fashioned gardens behind trim boxwood hedges. On the slope of the ridge of hills southeast of the Main Post stand the red-brick Colonial-style barracks of the West Cantonment, their red slate roofs and the yellow frame cottages of warrant officers stand out against the heights. Tall eucalypti, high on the southwestern slope, form a background for the red-brick and concrete officers' quarters of Infantry Terrace which is laid out in a "S" formation about a low contour of the slope, overlooking the Main Post, the Golden Gate, and the wide expanse of the Bay. Less spectacular are the views from the old barracks of East Cantonment, from the new officers' quarters near Lincoln Boulevard, and from other quarters on East Terrace -- tile-roofed concrete structures of two stories arranged in a semicircle about the rim of a shallow valley between the main boulevard and Sumner Avenue.

Southward from the Main Post, Arguello Boulevard winds up over the rim of hills to intersect Jackson Street. Up from the concrete "clover leaf" of the Golden Gate Bridge approach, the wide arteries which hum with traffic

lead either through the new 1,300-foot tunnel under the Presidio Golf Links, built in 1940 with PWA funds, or out above the precipitous fir-clad western shoreline of Fort Winfield Scott, where the white surf rolls up on Baker's Beach, and crashes on the rocks below the site of the Spaniards' old Castillo de San Joaquin. These paved highways -- Lincoln, Park-Presidio, and Arguello Boulevards -- are the modern development of that dim and winding trail which in the days of the padres and the caballeros led from the Presidio across arroyos and sand dunes to Mission Dolores.

Despite certain restrictions imposed because of the post's military functions, the Presidio is an attractive public park, with a background rich in historic interest. Across its Parade Ground, where modern troops in olive drab pass in review, once marched Spanish soldiers in leathern armor and ragged Mexican veterans, ill-paid and neglected by their governments, who maintained their prolonged and solitary watch beside the Golden Gate. Where once the ox-carts rolled over sandy trails, where passed in clouds of dust the cavalry troops of vanished garrisons, the Presidio's long trains of tarpaulin-covered trucks transport to and from the reservation the motorized infantry which today constitutes a major force of the Army at the Golden Gate. Today's Presidio is a place where soldiers off duty stroll with civilian friends, where orderlies hurry between units of the post, where armed sentries supervise guardhouse details in blue fatigue uniforms, where sleek yellow busses roar up winding roads and over the dark-green rim of hills. And this is consummated, in the San Francisco of which the reservation is a part, that destiny which Father Font foresaw from its site in 1776. He wrote in his diary that one "sees a large part of the port and its islands, as far as the other side, the mouth of the harbor, and of the sea all that the sight can take in as far as

beyond the farrallones ... I think that if it could be well settled like Europe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world for it has the best advantages for founding in it a most beautiful city, with all the conveniences desired, by land as well as by sea, with that harbor so remarkable and so spacious, in which may be established shipyards, docks, and anything that might be wished. This mesa the commander selected as the site for the new settlement and fort ..."

OUTPOST OF SPAIN AND MEXICO

When Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, Viceroy of New Spain, authorized Colonel de Anza in 1774 to establish in the Port of San Francisco "certain sign of defense to indicate that it belongs to his Majesty," he was advocating the Spanish form of the Roman praesidium (garrison), the last of four established to maintain dominion of the Crown of Castile over Alta California. However, this greatest of Spain's viceregal representatives in the new world had more in mind for the proposed defenses at San Francisco than the usual duties performed by the presidios of Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego -- duties and English visitor once described as "to guard the Missions, and the priests in ... civilizing the Gentiles, as the Indians were called." More threatening to Spanish imperialism than any danger from the local "Gentiles" were the potential designs on Alta California of England, France, and Russia. To establish a presidio was not alone sufficient to preserve the far northern frontier of Alta California. The land and the Bay which had been explored by Portola, Fages, and Rivera had to become the site of missions and civil settlements if this vital and vulnerable area was not to be lost to a foreign power. Furthermore, the projected colony had to be connected with New Spain by a route less

hazardous than that already established by sea.

Consequently, on October 23, 1775, Anza led northward from the Presidio of Tubac in Sonora province the expedition that founded the Presidio of San Francisco. One hundred and ninety-three persons, mainly soldiers with their wives and children, equipped with every necessity, and bringing with them 200 head of cattle, marched across more than a thousand miles of desert and mountain and arrived at Monterey on March 10, 1776. On March 23, accompanied by Lieutenant Moraga, Father Font, and 11 soldiers, with provisions for 20 days, Anza left the Presidio of Monterey; following the route of Rivera and Father Palou, he encamped near Mountain Lake on the morning of March 27. The next morning the party proceeded across the high ridge of the future Presidio reservation to Fort Point and there erected a wooden cross. At the foot of this cross Anza buried a record of his explorations on the San Francisco Peninsula. After selecting the adjacent tableland for the Presidio reservation, he led his party across the sand dunes to the site he chose for the new mission to be dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi. From here he returned to Monterey. On April 14 he departed for New Spain, leaving the grateful settlers he had led to Alta California.

According to Father Font, both the Colonel and Lieutenant Moraga had been pleased to find "a great quantity of timber and firewood, plentiful water in several springs or lakes, abundant land for raising crops" on the extremity of the San Francisco Peninsula. The task of establishing the new outpost was left, however, to Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada, since Anza was obliged to return to Mexico. And Rivera, the acting Governor of California since the discovery of San Francisco Bay, had been opposed to the extension of the province north of Monterey.

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE
The Presidio of San Francisco

Viceroy Bucareli, known for his tenacity and energy, wrote to Anza and Rivera that they had acted improperly in failing to found defenses on San Francisco Bay. Finally, Rivera was persuaded to change his mind, and on June 17, 1776, Lieutenant Moraga under orders from the Governor left Monterey with "a sergeant, two corporals, and ten soldiers, all with their wives and families except the Commander, who had left his in Sonora. In addition there were seven families of settlers, rationed and provisioned by the king; five servant boys, muleteers and vaqueros, who conducted about two hundred of the king's cattle . . . and the mule train which carried the provisions and utensils necessary for the road . . ." According to further entries in the diary of Father Francisco Palou, who with Father Cambon accompanied the expedition, its personnel and supplies were intended jointly for the Presidio which was to be founded in conjunction with the new mission San Francisco de Asis.

Lieutenant Moraga's later request for additional supplies, stating that "the soldiers are naked, and the cold in these days in severe," indicate that his command was more poorly equipped than the companias de la cuera (companies in leathern armor) later stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. The equipment of these companies included, "independently of their ordinary uniforms," says Major George Elliott, "a sort of buckskin cloak which could not be penetrated by arrows, and which came down as low as the feet. They wore this uniform in the field and in battle. Their heads were covered with a helmet with two visors, a leathern buckler, on the left arm, served to ward off arrows and lances in hand-to-hand fights when they defended themselves with the lance and sabre. The horses themselves, like those of ancient cavaliers, were covered with an armor of leather." Moraga's company made

temporary camp at Laguna de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, site of the new mission, on June 27, 1776. After a month of fruitless waiting for the expedition's supply ship, the camp was moved and construction of the first tule huts on the site of the Presidio was begun. On July 28, Father Palou celebrated a mass in the hut that later served as a chapel.

The supply ship San Carlos arrived on the afternoon of August 18, dropping anchor off the present northwestern shoreline of Crissy Field. Work was begun at once on the houses and walls of the Presidio. On September 17, 1776 -- mentioned in Father Palou's diary as the day "on which our Mother Church celebrates the impression of the stigmata of Our Seraphic Father San Francisco" -- the formal act of possession of the Presidio took place. The ceremony, accompanied by "peals of bells and repeated salvos of cannon, muskets, and guns," wrote Father Palou, "doubtless terrified the heathen, for they did not allow themselves to be seen for many days."

A similar ceremony took place on October 9 when Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) was solemnly dedicated in the presence of Lieutenant Moraga, such soldiers as could be spared from the Presidio, and most of the crew of the San Carlos. "At the conclusion," says Father Palou, "a procession was formed in which on a sort of framework or litter was borne an image of our Seraphic Father San Francisco, the patron of the port, the presidio, and the mission . . .This function was accompanied with salvos from the muskets of the soldiers, and from swivel guns that were brought from the bark for that purpose, and also with rockets. All the people that took part in the celebration then remained at the Mission for the banquet, two cattle having been slaughtered to regale them all. In the afternoon the people retired to the presidio, and the seamen withdrew to their ship." Nearly ten years after this gay occasion, on July 15, 1785, the body of Moraga was

laid to rest in Mission Dolores. (Moraga's grave remains beneath the chancel floors and buried in the mission's old cemetery is another one-time comandante of the Presidio, Don Luis Arguello, first Governor of California under Mexican rule.)

Not until two years after its founding was any substantial progress made toward completing the Presidio buildings. In a report to Bucareli early in 1777 Moraga complained that the "royal storehouse, the church, and the guardhouse, might now be secured with their doors, but misfortune wished that both the carpenter and blacksmith should find themselves unable to exercise their functions." By the end of 1778 an adobe house for the comandante had been completed. The walls had been raised a few feet, a slaughterhouse of stone had been made of earth. Within a few months this work was reduced to ruin. Ensign Hermangildo Sal, temporarily in command, reported that, "During a rain fall in the month of January of 1779, the stores, the slaughterhouse, the church, the house of the commandant, and of the troops and the greatest part of the four pieces of wall fell, in such a way that at the end of the year 80, none of the houses built in the year 78 were standing."

Reconstruction proceeded with difficulty during the remainder of Moraga's command, since the tules for thatching had to be transported nine miles and timber almost thirty. After Moraga's death in 1785, he was succeeded by Lieutenant Gonzales, who was, at the end of a year and a half of service, replaced by Ensign Sal. Sal was in command until Don Jose Arguello's arrival in 1787, and was the acting comandant during Arguello's absence on duties elsewhere.

When Captain George Vancouver, first of the foreign visitors to the Presidio, arrived in 1792, he found a "square area, whose sides were about

two hundred yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle," and a garrison of about 35 who, "with their wives, families, and a few Indian servants, composed the whole of the inhabitants." In October, 1797, Arguello was commissioned a Brevet Captain, the first Presidio comandante to reach that rank. He remained in command until March 1, 1803, and his son Don Luis received Captain George Heinrich Langadorff of the Imperial Russian Navy during his visit on the Juno in April, 1803. Langadorff describes Don Luis as "a well-looking young man, who was not otherwise distinguised from the rest but by a very singular dress . . . He had over his uniform a sort of mantle of striped, woolen cloth, which looked very much like the coverlet of a bed, his head coming through an opening in the middle so that it hung down over the breast, back and shoulders."

With Langadorff on the Juno was Count Nikolae von Rezanov, chamberlain of the Czar, then in charge of the Russian colonies in Alaska, who was anxious to purchase food supplies for the starving settlers at Sitka. While awaiting the arrival of Governor Arrillaga and his permission for the purchase, Rezanov made daily visits to the Arguello residence. When Arrillaga arrived, negotiations with him were difficult because of his long-standing distrust of foreign ships.

Rezanov , however, had made himself welcome at the Presidio and in the house of Comandante Arguello, where his "past sufferings" were delightfully requited" by the "loveliest of the lovely sisters of Don Luis . . . the Dona Concepcion". He later wrote: "Associating daily with and paying my addresses to the beautiful Spanish senorita, I could not fail to perceive her active, venturesomedisposition and character, her unlimited and overweening desire for rank and honors, which, with her age of fifteen years, made her, alone

among her family, dissatisfied with the land of her birth. She always referred to it jokingly; thus, as 'a beautiful country, a warm climate, an abundance of grain and cattle -- and nothing else.'

"I described Russia to her as a colder country, but still abounding in everything, and she was willing to live there, and at length I imperceptibly created in her an impatient desire to hear something more explicit from me, and when I proffered my hand, she accepted.

"My proposal was a shock to her parents, whose religious upbringing was fanatical. The difference in religion, besides the prospective separation from their daughter was, in contemplation, a dreadful blow to them."

Not being able to bring about the marriage without the consent of Rome, Rezanov obtained conditional agreement and "forced a betrothal." On May 10, 1806 he sailed with his desired cargo of foodstuffs. He never returned; while on his way through Siberia to St. Petersburg, he was killed by a fall from a horse. Dona Concepcion, who never married, died in a convent in Benicia in December, 1857.

In 1808 the Presidio was again threatened with destruction by the elements. On July 17 of that year Don Luis Arguello wrote to the Governor: "I notify you that since the twenty-first day of June there have been felt at this presidio some earthquakes, eighteen shocks to date, and among them some so violent that as result of them the walls of my house have been cracked, being badly built, so that one of its rooms was ruined; and if the shocks have done, until now, no further damage, it is because they have found no chance for lack of dwellings." Two years later he stated that continuous storms had reduced the granary and four soldiers' homes to a woeful state; old barracks and other structures, including the chapel, also were reduced to ruins.

During 1816 the interest of the Russians in California was shown again.

by the visit of the man-of-war Rurik. According to its commander, Otto von Kotzebue, his ship "seemed to throw the Presidio in no small alarm; for as we approached the fortress of San Joaquin, we saw many soldiers on foot and on horseback, and in the fortress itself they were employed in loading the cannon. As we drew near, they inquired, through a speaking trumpet, to what nation we belonged."

Comandante Luis Arguello was promoted to the rank of captain in 1818, and during that year some progress was made in rebuilding and repairing the Presidio. His force then included 68 cavalrymen and 4 artillerymen, of whom about 40 lived at the Presidio, the remainder being stationed at the missions. The following year 50 men of Captain Navarrete's San Blas Infantry, under Lieutenant Valle and Aferez (Ensign) Haro, were stationed at the Presidio.

The end of Spanish rule in California brought little immediate change to the Presidio of San Francisco. The long-standing neglect of the outpost, far removed from its impoverished governmental authority, became increasingly evident. Don Luis Arguello remained in command until November 10, 1822, when he was elected governor of Alta California. Lieutenant Ygnacio Martinez succeeded him as comandante. When Kotzebue revisited the Bay in 1824 the garrison was so poorly equipped that a soldier had to be sent from the Castilli do San Joaquin to beg some powder from Kotzebue's ship before its salute could be answered.

Don Luis Arguello returned from Monterey the following year to resume his command at the Presidio and to continue his struggle to keep it together in spite of neglect by the Mexican authorities. That he was not successful in improving the condition of the post is revealed by Captain Frederick William Beechey, commander of H.M.S. Blossom of the British Navy, who entered the Bay in 1826. His first sight of the Presidio was "a sickly column of smoke rising

from within some dilapidated walls, misnamed the Presidio or protection..." According to Beechey, the garrision consisted of 76 cavalrymen and a few artillerymen, of whom small detachments of six men were distributed among the missions to act as guards against Indian attacks and to retrieve runaway neophytes. The equipment of the Presidio dragoons the British visitor described as including a "long musket, with a fox-skin band around the lock" and a "bull's hide shield, on which, not withstanding the revolution of the colony 1822, were emblazoned the Royal arms of Spain..." So lowwere the finances of the garrison that Comandante Martinez' salary had not been paid for 11 years; the government just prior to Beechey's visit had sent a cargo of "paper cigars" to Monterey to be used in payment of the soldiers' salaries. They were refused, but since "all other tobacco was contraband; and as the Spanish are fond of smoking," the commander of H.M.S. Blossom concluded that this cargo stood "a fair chance, in the course of time, of answering the intentions of the Government".

Despite its depleted garrison and impoverished condition the Presidio in the spring of 1829 was called upon to organize an expedition against the Indians, resulting in the greatest military engagement north of Monterey prio to American occupation. Young Chief Estanislao, a renegade neophyte, had flo the previous year, with other converts from Mission San Jose and Mission Sant Clara to the San Joaquin Valley. There the rebels were joined by a number of unconverted Indians. Under the leadership of Estanislao and his associate Cipriano, they erected crude fortifications near the junction of the Stanislaus and San Joaquin Rivers, from which they conducted raids on the neighboring ranches. In answer to the appeal of Father Duran from Mission San Jose, Comandante Martinez, on May 5, 1829, dispatched Sergeant Sanches with 40 soldiers and a swivel gun from the Presidio to locate and destroy

the Indian fort on the Stanislaus. Two days later, reinforced with troops from Mission San Jose, Sergeant Sanchez' detachment attacked the Indians in the dense thicket where they were entrenched. "While this operation was proceeding," says the author of Stories of Stanislaus, "the Indians charged upon the forces under Sanchez. The battle raged all day. Muskets were used by the men under Sanchez; muskets and arrows were the weapons of the Indians. The swivel gun was ineffective. At sunset Sanchez withdrew. On the following morning Sanchez and his force returned to the combat. As before, it continued throughout the entire day. The siege was ineffective. Two of the assaulting troops were killed after entering the woods and eight were wounded. Of the Indian allies eleven were wounded, one mortally. The exhaustion of the men and of the ammunition caused the siege to be abandoned. The Sanchez contingent retreated to San Jose. Sergeant Soto died from the effects of his wounds."

Returning to the scene of the battle with 40 soldiers, Sanchez found Chief Estanislao strongly reinforced by Indians from the surrounding country and decided that only a large expedition could dislodge them. This was organized at Monterey under the command of Lieutenant Mariano G. Vallejo. It consisted of infantry, cavalry, and artillery troops with a field piece capable of destroying the palisades which the Indians had erected before their entrenchments. Vallejo, who recently had led a campaign against the Tulare Indians, was joined at San Joaquin river May 29, 1829, by the use of rafts. On the next day they were at the scene of the former battle. They were met by a hail of arrows. Vallejo set fire to the wood. As the Indians came to the edge of the thicket the three-pounder on the opposite bank destroyed many of them. In the afternoon Sanchez attacked the foe in the thicket, fighting for over two hours with a force of twenty-five men under him in the burning brush and retiring at dusk. On the next morning Vallejo entered the thicket

with thirty-seven men. He found the place defended by pits, ditches, and barricades skillfully arranged." The Indians had fled furing the night to another thicket where, behind similar defenses, they held off the Mexican forces for another day and a night during which many of the savages were killed while attempting to escape the siege. So effective, in spite of failing ammunition, was the fire of Vallejo's and Sanchez' troops that on the morning of the third day of the battle only three squaws were found alive in Estanislao's primitive fortress, though the chief himself had managed to escape the slaughter.

Martinez, who again succeeded Arguello as comandante in 1828, retired three years later. He was relieved by Mariano Vallejo. During Vallejo's absences from the garrison on Indian campaigns, Alferez (Ensign) Sanchez was in command until 1833, when Alferez Rodriguez was named second in command. During this time, says Bancroft, the effective force at the Presidio was "not more than 70 men, of whom 25 were absent from the peninsula (escolta guard) mission duty."

On December 7, 1834, citizens of the partido (presidial district) of San Francisco assembled at Comandante Vallejo's headquarters to participate in the first election of an ayuntamiento (district council). Eleven electors were chosen; the following Sunday they elected Don Francisco de Haro, formerly a lieutenant in the San Blas Infantry, as alcalde (mayor) and instructed him to lay out the projected pueblo of Yerba Buena. In 1835 the only resident of the townsite was Captain William Anthony Richardson, son-in-law of Comandante Martinez, who had been employed by the latter to teach navigation to the Presidio's quartermaster personnel, enabling them to transport provisions and supplies from various landing around the Bay. Richardson, later the young pueblo's harbormaster, was the first of the merchant-adventurers who helped pave the way for American occupation.

When, in 1835, Lieutenant Vallejo was made comandante of the northern

frontier and removed his company to Sonoma, Alferez Juan Prado Mesa was left in charge of the Presidio of San Francisco, with six artillerymen under his command. Though the old post remained the official seat of the ayuntamiento for the partido of San Francisco, Alcalde Francisco de Haro established his residence at Mission Dolores, which since its secularization in 1833 had become the property of the Mexican government. With the establishment of Yerba Buena, the old Presidio anchorage was finally abandoned in favor of the more sheltered cove just south of the promontory now known as Telegraph Hill.

The number of visitors to the Presidio in 1841 indicated the increasing interest of foreign powers in California. Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory in North America; Duflot de Mofras, attache of the French legation in Mexico; and Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, commander of the American naval vessel Vincennes, making geodetic surveys of the Pacific coast, all came within the same year during which the first influx of Yankee immigrants arrived from across the Sierra.

Sir George Simpson was frankly critical of the Presidio and its commander. "If we may judge of the variety of uniforms," he wrote, "each soldier constitutes his own regiment; one being the 'Blues' another the 'Duffs' and so on; the only articles common to the whole are an enormous sword, a pair of nascent mustaches, deerskin boots, and that everlasting serape with a hole in the middle of it for the head." Comandante Prader, Simpson observed, was a paunchy little man, enveloped in an enormous cloak. Besides having been engaged in many skirmishes against both Californians and Indians, he has had many narrow escapes with his life in private brawls."

Wilkes apparently arrived later in the year, when all forces except Corporal Joaquin Pena, an old artilleryman left as caretaker, had been withdrawn

The Vincennes' commander reported that "we were scarcely able to distinguish the Presidio and had it not been for its solitary flagstaff, we could not have ascertained its situation. From this staff no flag floated; the building was deserted, the walls had fallen to decay, the guns were dismounted, and everything around it lay in quiet. We were not even saluted by the stentorian lungs of some soldier, so customary in Spanish places, even after all political power as well as military and civil rule had fled."

Although Vallejo, who had become commandant of northern California with a colonel's commission, made repeated protests to the Mexican civil authorities, no replacements for the Presidio garrison were sent. In 1840 he was obliged to send to San Francisco, from his Sonoma command, Ensign Mesa with a sergeant and 12 privates. By 1845 even those had been withdrawn and the Presidio was completely abandoned. By the end of the Mexican regime its walls were ruins; salvage from the rubble was used for building material by private individuals and by the Mexican authorities in construction of the Custom House at Yerba Buena.

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES

Although official American occupation of San Francisco began on July 9, 1846, when Captain Montgomery raised the flag over Yerba Buena, there were no troops of the United States Army at the Presidio until March of the following year. At that time two companies of Colonel Stevenson's regiment were stationed here, under the command of Major James A. Hardie. Repairs on the post and its buildings were begun and continued until these troops were discharged in the autumn of 1848. Hardie, who then resumed his regular Army rank of lieutenant, Third Artillery, remained in command of the small garrison of First Dragoons who had marched overland with General Kearny. In the spring of 1848 the garrison was reinforced by three companies of the Second

Infantry, part of a larger force under Brigadier General Bennett Riley, which arrived on transports from the Atlantic Coast. The command of the Presidio was transferred from Lieutenant Hardie to Captain E.D. Keyes, Third Artillery, in November, 1849.

The Presidio troops during this period were concerned chiefly with protecting government property rights in the chaotic Gold Rush town. On February 16, 1850, Captain Keyes marched with a squad of infantry to drive the squatters from Rincon Hill and burn their shacks. Three years later he was ordered to seize Walker's filibustering vessel, the Arrow, lying at a San Francisco wharf.

A visitor described the Presidio on the middle fifties as "surrounded by rising grounds which are always covered with a mantle of green grass... The old adobe buildings, and a portion of the walls, are there; but the hand of modern refinement has swept away the dust and dilapidation which, in the mind of the traveller, throw around these ancient structures their highest charm. The castle of the Mexican comandante and the fort are now occupied by American troops; and neat, white-washed picket fences supply the place of a large part of the old walls."

During the Civil War the Presidio was the scene of extensive troop movements. Volunteer regiments were assembled here for transfer to the Pacific Northwest, the Southwest, the Atlantic Coast. The second Volunteer Infantry Regiment was organized here in October and November of 1861, while seven companies of the Ninth Regular Infantry were concentrated at the post. Company L, Third Artillery, was ordered to the Presidio. To accommodate these troops it was found necessary to establish a camp in the Mission District as well as various temporary camps on the Presidio reservation. Nine companies of the Second Infantry and one of the Native California Battalion were mustered out here in

1865. At the end of the following year, after four years of campaigning in Texas and New Mexico, 1,850 members of the First California Volunteer Cavalry were mustered out at the Presidio.

Throughout this post-war period and immediately following it, much was done to improve the post. A military band was authorized and telegraph lines connecting the Presidio proper with other posts and forts in the Bay area were installed. Frame quarters and barracks replaced the old adobe structures, a small library was established, and gardens were planted to supplement the regular Army rations. Improvements made on the reservation in 1868 included construction of a narrow-gauge railway for the movement of supplies and laying of pipes and installation of a force pump to protect the buildings of the post against fire. A photograph taken about this time, however, shows that there was still space to spare within the boundaries of the old Spanish walls.

On October 31, 1868, forewarned by the intensity of the general election campaign, Major General Halleck, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, was authorized by the President to "take such action, in conformity to the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary to the civil authorities of California in preserving the peace". Under Halleck's orders, troops at the Presidio were "held in readiness for immediate service, from 9 o'clock AM till midnight" of the third of November. The election, "one of the most important ever held in America", said the Daily Alta California, "passed off so far as San Francisco is concerned, in a quiet and orderly manner highly creditable to both parties and to the city... Forewarned, forearmed, our Union citizens had made such preparations that any violence against their rights would have been quickly put down, and the energetic action of the military authorities convinced all evil disposed persons that discretion was the better part of valor."

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE
The Presidio of San Francisco

Troop movements brought about by the defense of the Western Frontier against Indian raids, which constituted the chief peacetime activity at the Presidio after the Civil War, were intensified in the seventies. Major General Irvin McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, ordered troops gathered from as far south as Yuma, Arizona, to be assembled at the Presidio and dispatched to Major General Oliver O. Howard as reinforcements for the campaign against Indian tribes opposing settlement of Western territories. An 1868 travel book credited the Presidio barracks with "the largest military force on the western slope of the United States." Its author adds that General McDowell had "made fine roads through the Presidio Reservation, planted trees and commenced other improvements, so as to convert it into a public park which in time may rival Golden Gate Park in its attractions." The reservation by this time had, among other improvements, a 400-yard rifle range and an observatory connected with the triangulation station of the Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey, both established in 1862.

In January, 1898, just three months before the outbreak of the war with Spain, San Francisco celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of James Marshall's discovery of gold. "The week of the 24th", according to the Overland Monthly was to be "filled with festivities..." including a "military review and military games of the soldiers at the Presidio". By April 26, "military games" had begun in dead earnest for the headquarters band and the entire six troops of the Fourth Cavalry remaining in the United States. They were ordered by the Secretary of War to be assembled and mounted at the Presidio and to be put in readiness for duty in the Philippine Islands.

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Volunteers from California, Oregon, and Washington, responding to the first call of the President, arrived daily at the cable-car terminus on the reservation. Troops overflowed the wooden barracks occupying the site of today's red-brick Thirtieth Infantry barracks and were billeted in rows of tents pitched where Letterman General Hospital now stands. Of the California volunteers the Argonaut said, "There has been considerable rivalry between the First and the Seventh Regiments... The result of the physical examinations was somewhat surprising. In the First Regiment, twenty-two per cent, or nearl one-quarter, were rejected as not fulfilling the requirements. The men of the Seventh Regiment were all examined by local surgeons before coming to this city, yet eighteen per cent of them were rejected. This would indicate that either the local examination was carelessly conducted, or that the southland does not produce as hardy a lot of men as are those who breathe in the winds and fogs of this neighborhood." Additional troops were on their way to the Presidio from the East as early as May 15. Until another camp was established outside the reservation they were encamped in the East and West Cantonments and in Tennessee Hollow, then known as Camp Merriam.

On May 23, according to the Overland Monthly, 12 companies of California volunteers "marched through the city from the Presidio to the Mail Docks to the accompaniment of the cheers and sobs of two hundred thousand people. It was the going of the first home regiment from the mainland of the United Stat to fight a foreign foe, and the concentrated fever was something not to be forgotten by those who witnessed it." For the Philippine expedition and for service in the Eastern States and Alaska, more than 30,000 troops were organized and outfitted at the Presidio; and it was there following the expressed wishes of officers and men, that the regiments were mustered out. Among the last to be mustered out. (September 21, 1899) were the personnel

of the First Infantry Regiment of California Volunteers, who had been among the first detachments to sail for Manila on the City of Pekin.

Within an hour and a half of the first shock of the earthquake on April 18, 1906, Presidio troops were on duty in the emergency. A refuge camp was established here, and on April 21 the garrison was reinforced by Squadron Headquarters and Troops E and H of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Monterey, who assisted in "pitching tents, digging sinks and latrines, and organizing the first kitchens where hot meals were served" to refugees. "The tents were pitched in streets, each street having a number and inspector... responsible for its proper policing." In all, three refugee camps were established on the reservation. Damages to Presidio buildings and equipment as a result of the disaster amounted to $127,750.

Little occurred to break the normal routine of the post during the decade that followed. In 1909 a number of foreign visitors were received, including Japanese and German military attaches; in 1910, Prince Tsai Hsun of Japan. The first participation of Presidio troops in the Panama-Pacific Exposition was in October 14, 1911, when companies of the Thirtieth Infantry, a provisional regiment of Coast Artillery, and a battery of Field Artillery (Mountai were reviewed by President Taft previous to ground-breaking ceremonies for the fair. According to a newspaper account, "The Military parade lent gorgeous color to the spectacle; the soldier hosts from the Presidio thrilled the thousands as they swung into review past their commander-in-chief. Veterans of the Thirtieth Infantry who had seen service in the Philippines and had not seen Taft since he served in that country as Governor General, had the satisfaction of being recognized and applauded by him as they marched past." A cavalry escort from the Presidio was provided for Governor Hiram Johnson, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Marshall Hale, who

headed the more than 150,000 marchers to the exposition grounds on opening day, February 20, 1915. Four troops of the First Cavalry, Major James O. Harbord commanding, took part in most of the parades and military exhibitions during the fair.

On January 22, 1912, ten days after the first adoption by the Army of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication, a board of officers met at the Presidio to examine and report on the merits of recent inventions in wireless telephony and telegraphy. The Presidio wireless station, amateur and commercial stations, and the Army transports Sherman, Thomas, and Buford, as well as the Army mine planter Armistead, were used in the exhaustive day and night tests. A section of Company E, Signal Corps, at daily drill with a field-packing receiving set, picked up wireless telephone messages. By April 2, after changes in the apparatus and after extensive long-distance tests, both with transports at sea and with overland stations, Major Arthur W. Chase's inventions were found acceptable. His communication of that date to the examining board stated his willingness to have his apparatus inspected by an expert to "determine beyond a reasonable doubt that the basic principle of the invention are new and do not infringe upon known systems of telephony and telegraphy."

Five years later the Presidio was transformed almost overnight, as the most intensive period of troop training in its history was begun. As early as April 5, 1917, mobilization of the Second and Fifth Provisional Infantry Brigades of the California National Guard was under way. Shortly before noon the following day, with the receipt of the War Department order declaring that a state of war existed with Germany, the reservation and its newly established troop concentration cam s were put on a war footing and roadways near fortifications were closed to all but military use. By April 10 the

militia regiments were fully armed and equipped and mobilization was completed

On April 14, students for an enlisted men's officer training school began to arrive at the Presidio, also a campaign was launched to obtain 2,500 men for a civilian officer's training camp scheduled to open on May 8. Emphasis in newspaper accounts was laid on the War Department's promise that "the first 10,000 men commissioned from this and three other similar camps will be assigned to the first contingent of a half-million men on which Washington is planning. These will be the first to see active fighting service." The quota for the camp was more than doubled by the number of applications received, and, by May 10, newspapers announced that 2,500 prospective officers, selected from among "the best blood of the West", including "industrial leaders, college professors and students," were assembled to begin training. Three months later the training period for the first camp terminated, with 1,400 men from among the original enrollment recommended for commission. A second officer's training camp began operation immediately.

During May, 1917, the Twelfth Regular Infantry returned to the Presidio from "the adobe shacks of Nogales," where they had served in the Mexican border expedition, and move into a wooden cantonment built on the site of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Here, according to the regiment's historian, they did close-order drill "amidst the faded glories of the Dream City that had welcomed the world in 1915...while the lofty arches of the Palace of Fine Art echoed Reveille and Taps all morning long as the recruit buglers gathered in little groups beneath the willows to practice calls." On the first of the next year the regiment, brought up nearly to war strength from its previous thousand men, left for Camp Fremont and training for overseas service.

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In April, 1919, several regiments of the 91st Division, which contained more Californians than any other division, were demobolized at the Presidio. Also demobolized there, early in 1919, was San Francisco's "own California Grizzly Division," which had been organized around a nucleus of the Second California Field Artillery, National Guard, and mobilized into the regular 44th U.S. Field Artillery on August 5, 1917. Officers of the regiment included its commanding officer Thornwall Mullally, the well-known authors Stewar Edward White and Peter B. Kyne, Archibald Johnson (son of California's Senator Hiram Johnson), George G. Montgomery, Knox Maddux, and other prominent San Franciscans. Quartered at Bordeaux, France, the division was ready for action when the Armistice was signed.

In September, 650 Californians of the First Division, who had carried on the tradition of "the first to go and the last to come back" established by the First California Volunteers in 1898, were encamped at the Presidio. Newspapers stated that "special pains were taken at the demobilization camp to have the decks cleared for action when the famous First arrived, as the four gold stripes on the sleeves of the veterans show they have been in the service of their country long enough." Total losses of the division were 24,000 out of its original strength of 30,000 men. Among other California troops demobilized at the Presidio were the 543 duration-of-the-war men who returned from Siberia on October 6, 1919.

Although a campaign to improve the quarters of the officers and enlisted men at the Presidio was begun as early as 1913, attempts to secure an adequate rebuilding appropriation from Congress continued for 25 years. The death of General Pershing's wife and three children in a Presidio fire in 191 focused attention on the housing problem at the reservation, and $37,000 for the remodeling and repair of barracks and quarters was set aside the followin

year. This sum was considered inadequate, and with the return of the Third Brigade from Mexico new problems in the housing of personnel were created. An extensive newspaper campaign for Presidio rehabilitation was launched in 1927 but attempts to pass an appropriation bill in Congress was repeatedly sidetracked by counter-proposals to sell the entire reservation for real estate subdivision. Three years passed before $250,000 was apportioned to replace some of the old wooden dwellings with modern brick duplex house. Newspapers considered this project "only a beginning toward doing doing away with all the frame shacks that now house non-commissioned officers." Another newspaper campaign, carried on 10 years later, was required to bring about the $2,163,000 modernization program begun in July 1938.

On April 6, 1931, the first celebration of Army Day, the anniversary of America's entry into the World War, was observed at the Presidio. At first marked by routine infantry parades and displays of equipment, the celebration in 1934 was extended to include a two-day demonstration. The first day was featured by exhibitions of gas defense, signaling, grenade-throwing, and the Army's work in Forestry and Civilian Conservation Camps; an antiaircraft defense of San Francisco was staged that night. On the second day 50,000 spectators witnessed a sham battle beginning with a barrage laid down by the Second Battalion, Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, protected by the Sixth Coast Artillery troops and animals participated in the maneuver. Battery A, Sixth Coast Artillery, mounted guard for antiaircraft firing. Brigadier General Sherwood A. Cheney, commanding the Ninth Coast Artillery District, was in charge of the maneuvers, while Lt. Col. James P. Marley commanded the Seventy-Sixth Field Artillery contingent from Monterey. The San Francisco Jr.

Chamber of Commerce cooperated with the Army in sponsoring the exhibition.

In 1937 the date of the Army Day celebration was changed to April 3 to permit a larger attendance, and the sham battle was omitted. Four new groups - the Engineer Corps, Officers Reserve, National Guard, and CCC Enrollees - took part in the activities that year. During the maneuvers Brigadier General Joseph Tracy commanded the provisional brigade of the Thirtieth Infantry, Sixth Coast Artillery, and a Scout Car platoon in a review directed by Major Gen. George Simonds. Ten thousand spectators witnessed an exhibition of a new motorized attack and withdrawal, executed by scout car platoons of the 11th Cavalry. Eighteen bombers from Hamilton Field demonstrated radio control of aerial units from stations on the ground. Rapid firing with 155-millimeter guns was demonstrated by the 250th Coast Artillery, National Guard.

Army Day celebration for the two following years were transferred to other Bay region locations, but in 1940 the day was observed at the Presidio again, and on its original date, April 6, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, reviewed the troops and conferred the Distinguised Service Cross for heroism on Thomas M. Hall of Los Angeles, formerly a private in the ninety-first division. An innovation in the celebration was a demonstration of Army baking by the Presidio Cooking School.

Again, in June 1940, the people by the Golden Gate reviewed their Army, when steel-helmeted troops of the 30th Infantry paraded for public inspection with full field equipment - tents, guns, tools, command cars, trucks, motorcycles, and anti-aircraft ordnance. Where Spanish <u>companies de la guera</u> once wheeled and deployed their mounts and drilled for defense against Indians armed with bows and arrows, where the American volunteer of the fifties practiced the old manual of loading in 15 motions with his cap-and-ball rifle,

streamlined modern troops of the Bay and Coastal areas are being trained and equipped for defense against aerial and mechanized warfare.

Thus the peacetime routine of the Presidio of San Francisco has attempted to keep pace with the technical advances and international developments during the two decades since the World War. In the autumn of 1940 the post again assumed the task of mobilizing and training citizen manpower from the Western states in cooperation with the Nation's greatest peacetime preparedness program. On the shoulders of its officer and enlisted personnel rested the duty of putting into practice within the Ninth Corps Area the intent of the National Conscription Act, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 16, 1940.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The command of the United States Army field forces for the 16 states west of the Mississippi River centers in the HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH ARMY, Keyes Ave near Lincoln Blvd, and the HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH CORPS AREA, in a nearby building (a set of made-over, concrete cavalry barracks to which this headquarters was moved from the Santa Fe Building, San Francisco, in 1921).

For Army purposes, continental United States is divided into nine territorial sections known as Corps Areas. The mobile defense is the duty of four field armies. The Fourth Army, comprising field forces of the Ninth and Seventh Corps Areas, is charged with the defense of the Pacific Coast. The Commanding General of the Fourth Army (1941) is Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt; of the Ninth Corps Area, Major Gen. Ernest D. Peck. Posts, camps, and stations in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon Utah and Washington are under the jurisdiction of the Headquarters of the

Ninth Corps Area, as are the ROTC, CMTC, CCC and Organized Reserves of these states.

The ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) prepares students to become reserve officers while taking their regular courses in designated institutions of higher learning. It offers, through four years of instruction, supervised by Army officers in the Department of Military Sciences and Tactics, a means for practical training in organization, leadership, and discipline.

As defined by the National Defense Act, the basic purpose of the Officers' Reserve Corps is to train and prepare qualified civilians to perform the duties of officers in case of a national emergency. Its officers, who represent all branches of the service, are trained to function in a wide variety of duties when called to active duty. They are prepared for appointment in various ways and must continue their military education after appointment through the Army Extension School and other pertinent schools. Applicants accepted, averaging one out of five, come from three sources: more than half from colleges; a few from the Citizens' Military Training Camps; and a smaller number from the Regular Army (no applicant may rank below a sergeant)

The CMTC (Citizens' Military Training Camps, now suspended) provides summer encampments for young men seeking commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The prime objects of the camps are to bring together young men from all sections of the country and thereby develop closer national unity; to teach patriotism, self-discipline, and obedience; to develop the physical standards of American youth; and to interest young men in military training. The commission is obtained after having attended a progressive series of camps. The Military Training Camps Association, since its inception 19 years ago, has enrolled some 500,000 young men from

more than 1,000,000 applicants.

Since its formation in 1933, the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) has engaged in work throughout the country on projects devoted to the conservation and development of natural resources; these include forest fire prevention and control, soil erosion control, and the development of recreation areas. The Department of Labor, through the relief administration of the states within the Ninth Corps Area, is responsible for the selection of the enrollees; regional branches of Government departments are responsible for planning the work projects; and the Ninth Corps Area command is responsible for the construction and administration of the camps under its jurisdiction and for the personnel (from enrollment to discharge).

2. NATIONAL GUARD HEADQUARTERS (open to applicants and Army personnel) occupy a two-story yellow frame structure on Lincoln Blvd between Hayes Ave and Graham St. (Offices of the Corps Area ordnance and recruiting officers are in the same building.)

The National Guard is an important component of the Army of the United States. The National Defense Act of 1922, which forms the basis of the Nation's modern military organization, provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. Under its provisions, the National Guard is organized, equipped, and trained along the same lines as the Regular Army. In the event of a national emergency, the federalized Guard is prepared to function promptly with the Regular Army until the country's available resources of men and material can be mobilized.

National Guard troops in the Bay area include the 250th Coast Artillery, 159th Infantry, 143rd Field Artillery, 115th Quartermaster Regiment, 40th Signal Company, and 40th Division Special Troops. During fall, winter, and

spring the training of the Guard consists of indoor armory drill. This culminates in a period of field training at summer camps (the principal camp is at San Luis Obispo).

3. In the center of the Main Post is the PARADE GROUND (bounded by Sheridan Ave, Anza and Montgomery Sts, and Lincoln Blvd), a hard-surfaced area sloping from the original Comandancia on the south toward the Golden Gate to the north. Here recruits learn the fundamentals of infantry drill. Through the megaphone at the northern end of the Parade Ground buglers sound the regimental calls. The impressive ceremony of Retreat - saluting the colors is held late every afternoon at the 175-foot main flagpole east of the parade ground (Sheridan Ave at Graham and Anza Streets).

4. Soldiers convicted of infractions of military law and regulations are confined in the red-brick POST GUARD house on Lincoln Blvd at the northern end of the Parade Ground. They mow lawns, water flowers, collect garbage, and perform other prescribed and onerous tasks of the Presidio while under armed supervision.

5. The seven units of the BARRACKS OF THE 30TH INFANTRY (open only to Army), facing the Parade Ground from Montgomery St, include a two-story structure at the north end, which houses the Regimental Band, and six three-story red-brick and wooden buildings, white-trimmed and gray-roofed. Their full-length, open porches overlook lawns, flower beds, shrubs, and trees. In 1940 additional housing was provided by the construction of two two-story concrete buildings on Keyes Ave on the east side of the Main Post Parade Grou

On May 16, 1901, pursuant to the Act of Congress of Feb 2, 1901, the 30th Infantry, United States Army, was organized at the Presidio. A month later it began two years' service in the Philippine Islands; a second two

years' tour of foreign service began there in 1907. The regiment was in Alaska from 1912 to 1914 and subsequently was in special encampments in New York and Texas. During June, 1917, the 30th contributed two-thirds of its strength to form the 38th and 39th Regiments of Infantry. The 30th and 38th were then brigaded as the 6th and sent to Camp Greene, No. Carolina, as a part of the 3rd Division. The Division left for France April 1917 and remained intact throughout all of its battles. As a part of the 3rd Division, the 30th served with distinction on the Marne front and was decorated by Marshal Philippe Petain. Later, it formed a part of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. The 30th returned to the Presidio in 1922 after having first spent a reorganization period in 1919 at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and a short period of service at Camp Lewis, Washington, 1921. Its motto is "Our Country, not Ourselves."

The 30th Infantry Regimental Band, considered one of the finest in the Nation, is comprised of 28 permanent members, who act solely as musicians during their enlistment, and a bugle corps, functioning separately for regimental calls, assemblies, and similar services. The band functions at parades and drills and at military weddings and funerals. Traveling with the regiment, it has served in the Philippines, Alaska, and France.

6. THE SITE OF THE OLD BURIAL GROUND is indicated by a redwood marker in front of Barracks #14. The area immediately west of the marker was used as a cemetery for Indian, Spanish, and Mexican soldiers from 1776 to 1846. The remains have been removed and now are interred in the National Cemetery (see below) in a tomb marked "The Unknown Soldier".

7. From a small plaza at the intersection of Sheridan Ave and Infantry Terrace, Fisher Loop leads upward to the new Presidio Post Chapel (open to public 10-4 weekdays, 8-1, Sun., on a hillslope overlooking the Main Post.

The $60,000 concrete building, furnished with gray stucco and roofed with red tile, dedicated Aug. 4, 1931, has a background of tall eucalypti. On the east entrance facade a 324-square-foot mural depicts events in the Presidio's early history and the later peacetime activities of the Army.

8. A green landscaped park surrounds the PRESIDIO THEATER, Moraga Ave. facing Infantry Terrace, a modern, cream-colored concrete building with red-tiled roof and arched entrance porticos which was completed in Aug. 1939, by the War Department Motion Pictures Bureau. Second-run features are shown five nights a week for Army men and their families.

9. The square bounded by Moraga Ave., Arguello Blvd, Graham St., and Sheridan Ave., a small green park ornamented with two old bronze Spanish cannons dated 1679 and 1693, is the SITE OF THE PERSHING TRAGEDY. Here, from 1913 to 1915, General John J. Pershing and his family occupied a big two-story frame dwelling charmingly set amid the dense shrubbery. Shortly past midnight on Aug. 27, 1915, Office-of-the-Day Captain Harry R. Casey, found the house in flames, a heavy fog had obscured the smoke. The fire was brought under control too late to save Mrs. Pershing and her two small daughters from suffocation in their bedroom; the youngest child, Master Warren Pershing, was rescued.

10. The OLD POWDER MAGAZINE, Sheridan Ave. and Anza St. is little changed since its construction by the Mexican garrison in 1846. Its ten-foot walls of native stone are covered by a red-tiled roof with overhanging eaves. The heavy walls are double with an air space to insure dryness, and two narrow slots for ventilation pierce the whitewashed east wall, each a few feet from the heavy wooden door.

11. A small parade ground occupies part of the SITE OF THE ORIGINAL PRESIDIO (2.42 acres - 219 x 330 ft) northeast of Moraga Ave., between Mesa

& Graham Sts. The original area is indicated by four markers: one in the patio of the Officers' Club; another on the west side of Graham St, 225 ft north of the club; a third 335 ft southeast of the 2d marker; and the 4th in the floor of the main aisle of the Chapel of Our Lady (see below). These boundary corners are as accurate as patient investigation has been able to place them. No completely accurate knowledge of the exact site previous to 1792 has been found, but it is probable that the original (1776) location has changed very little during the rebuilding and reconstruction carried on by the Spanish and Mexican garrisons. A map prepared by temporary comandante Hermenegildo Sal, in May 1792, gives the north and south boundaries as 322.48 ft, and the east and west boundaries as 333.6 ft. This map varies from Father Palou's account of the original plan, which was marked out on a square measuring 255.76 feet. The accuracy of Sal's map may be questioned somewhat since it places the comandante's house in the northwest corner of the quadrangle, while Capt. Geo. Vancouver, of the British Navy, who visited the Presidio in November of that year, states that the comandancia was to the "left of the church" and "at the southern, higher end of the parade ground." A later map (1820) also places the comandante's quarters at the location of the present Officers' Club.

Vancouver described the original Presidio as set in the midst of a "verdant plain, surrounded by hills on every side, excepting that which fronted the port". He found the buildings surrounded on three sides by a wall "formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and as hard as possible; after which the whole was cased with the earth made into a sort of mud plaster, which gave it the appearance of durability". The original growth of trees and shrubs of the "verdant plain" were soon exhausted by the Spanish

and the Presidio lay unprotected - attacked by wind and rain. In spite of frequent rebuilding, nothing remained at the time of the American occupation but the crumbling ruins of the walls and a few shattered adobe buildings.

Today, against a rich green background of eucalptus and cypress trees, first planted during Gen. McDowell's command, an ancient Presidio tradition is still observed on the original site: no person other than the Junior Lt. on duty may cross the parade ground except during drill.

12. Cypress trees form a dark background for the cream-colored, red-roofed OFFICERS' CLUB, Moraga Ave. and Graham St. Two long, low wings fronted by open verandas flank the gable-roofed, one-story central section. Iron grill work decorates the windows; two ancient Spanish bronze canon face the Main Post and the flag staff from the strip of green lawn before the club.

Built in 1731 of adobe, to replace the original wooden structure (palizada) built in 1776, "No. 20 Main Post" (as it was called in Presidio records lost, through repeated repairs and remodeling, practically all traces of its original character. In December 1933, at the direction of the Post Commander a complete renovation and restoration was undertaken under the supervision of the Quartermaster Corps. Data found in post and city records guided the architects and decorators.

The ceiling was raised six feet to allow the installation of a cross-system of ventilation; the roof was reinforced strongly to enable it to carry the dead load of 30 tons of red Spanish tile. The exterior walls of the old structure were stuccoed and painted a deep cream. About four inches from the interior walls false walls were constructed; these stuccoed faces conceal the modern heating and lighting fixtures. (Through a glassed opening in the north wall of the assembly hall a section of the original adobe is visible.)

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When the floors were removed no excavations were attempted within the immediate area of the original walls for fear of weakening them. Excavation for some of the center piers exposed a very old, badly bent and scarred brass sheets, whose origin could not be determined; this was engraved with the names of the two officers responsible for the work of restoration and and placed on the wall in the main hallway. A replica of the ancient Spanish coat of arms, embodying the Crown of Spain and the castle and lion of Castile and Leon, was carved and placed over the great fireplace in the main ballroom. Long red draperies, shot with gold and emphasising the vivid Spanish colors, hang at the room's windows. The hewn timber doors, reinforced and decorated with wrought iron, were made at the post.

A patio built behind the club is decorated with Spanish ironwork lamps and grills and paved with old brick hauled from Fort Point. Small buildings attached to the club proper were rebuilt, reroofed, and refinished to conform to the plan of the main building.

Two of the bronze cannons before the club - those flanking the entrance - are the Poder and the San Pedro: these two, together with the two (in Pershing Square) and the two at the quarters of the Commanding General of the Fourth Army at Fort Mason, are six of the eight cannons forming the original armament of the Castillo de San Joaquin. The last two of the original eight have not been found. The date of casting, 1673, appears on both of these, as does the coat of arms of Spain. On each a cryptic legend baffled observers until 1936, when Douglas D. Watson solved the mystery for the readers of the California Historical Society Quarterly. The words "Governan", "Dollossono", "Resdelare", "Alaudien", and "Ciadelima", when arranged in intelligible order, comprise the sentence "Governando los Senores de la Real Audiencia de Lima" (The Gentlemen of the Royal Audience of Lima,

Governing): the Audiencia was in 1873 the viceregal body in Lima, Peru, ruling New Spain. The old cannons were cast in South America.

The Comandancia was used as a residency by all Presidio comandantes during the Spanish and Mexican periods. With the other buildings of the first permanent Presidio, it formed part of a stockade surrounded by a 14-foot adobe wall. According to early accounts, officers and enlisted men stationed at the post were badly shaken - physically and mentally - when the 1812 earthquake struck the tiny settlement. Almost all of the original buildings were destroyed, including the church. The sturdy constructed Comandancia, however, withstood the shock, and today it shares with Mission Dolores the distinction of being one of the two oldest adobe buildings of San Francisco. It was the birthplace of Mariana Richardson (daughter of María Antonia Martinez and William A. Richardson), first child of English-Spanish parentage born within the present boundaries of San Francisco.

13. Built as a Post chapel before 1873, the CHAPEL OF OUR LADY where Catholic services are heard (open to civilians for Sunday services); Moraga Ave. at end of Moss St., with its turreted spire surmounted by a cross that stands some 50 feet above the ground, resembles a miniature New England village church. Its gleaming gilt crosses and spic-and-span yellow paint, its neatly clipped lawn and shrubs and carefully tended flower beds are eloquent of constant care. The enclosed entrance with its peaked roof leads to an immaculate interior furnished with 13 old-fashioned pews cushioned with red plush. Images guard the small white altar, and stained glass windows of ancient Spanish origin shed a soft light within the chapel.

14. A redwood marker 30 yards north of the intersection of Funston and Moraga Avenues marks TENNESSEE HOLLOW, used during the Spanish-American War a

campground by two Volunteer Infantry Regiments - the 13th Minnesota and 1st Tennessee - as well as by other participating units.

15. The extreme southern end of McArthur Ave. encircles EL POLIN SPRING, called by the Spanish Ojo de Agua del Polin, one of the two sources of the early Spanish garrison's water supply, now distinguished by a redwood marker set in the clump of willow trees. According to an Indian legend, matrons who drank these waters were assured of unusual fertility. Twenty children were born to the Miramontes, who once lived near the spring; and the first wife of William D. Howard (well-known early San Franciscan), on the advice of Senora Miramontes, visited the spring and was "blessed with a lovely little daughter" after having been childless for several years.

16. A redwood marker at McArthur Ave. and Portola St. marks the SITE OF THE MISSION DOLORES-PRESIDIO TRAIL. Running east and south from the Comandancia, the trail passed near this point and followed the little valley which runs southeast to the present reservation boundary near Laurel Ave; from there it followed a winding course across the sand hills to the mission the northern terminus of El Camino Real (The King's Highway). People on foot, in oxcarts, and on horseback - bound for baptisms, marriages, and funerals - passed over the trail; and borne over it for burial at Mission Dolores were the bodies of Presidio comandantes Morega and Arguello.

17. Within the former southern limits of Camp Merriam, the CAMPSITE OF THE 51st REGIMENT OF THE IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY is marked by a bronze tablet placed on a two-foot monument of native stone. Colonel John C. Loper commanded this regiment, which saw active service in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

18. The yellow, one-story frame SCOUT BUILDING, Ruger St. in East Cantonment, is the headquarters for Boy Scout Troop 77, Brownies Pack 110.

and Troops 18 and 63 of the Girl Scouts. The 125 members of Troop 77 are sons of Army men; an ROTC instructor is their Scoutmaster. The Girl Scouts, who need not be members of military families, are at the services of clubs and churches as ushers and attendants for all occasions on which they may be useful.

19. Three long yellow frame buildings west of the Presidio's Greenwich Street entrance house the HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST MILITARY AREA AND 91ST DIVISION, the ORGANIZED RESERVE CLASS ROOMS, and the HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MILITARY DISTRICT. General administrative problems of the State's Reserve Officers' Corps are handled in the headquarters of the 1st Military Area and 91st Division. The problems of the Corps in northern California are cleared through the Headquarters of the Northern California Military District.

20. The SITE OF CAMP MERRIAM is indicated by a marker at the intersection of Ruger St. and Lincoln Blvd. A Spanish-American War encampment, Camp Merriam extended north and south from this point. The camp was established by Major Gen. H.C.Merriam, commander of the Dept. of Columbia and California when 8,000 men from the Pacific states began to assemble at the Presidio on May 6, 1898, in answer to President McKinley's first call for volunteers. The Volunteer Regiments of Infantry encamped here included the 1st and 7th California, 51st Iowa, 1st Idaho, 20th Kansas, 1st New York, and 1st So.Dako

21. The ARMY YMCA (open to Army personnel and guests 1-10 pm Sun-Fri, 9 pm - midnight Sat.; membership free). Torney Ave. and Lincoln Blvd. occupies a T-shaped, three-story, brown stuccoed building roofed with red tile Built at a cost of $16,400 for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, it first stood on the fair's Avenue of Nations and was known as the Enlisted Men's Club House. More than 60,000 visited it during the expositi

After the fair the structure was moved to its present site; the rear wing was added in 1924.

Two large clubrooms complete with game tables, writing desks, reading sections, a canteen, and a soda fountain occupy the street floor. Downstairs, spectator galleries overlook the gymnasium and swimming pool. Here also a WPA-supervised, preschool kindergarten accomodates young children of Presidio officers. The upper floor holds a ballroom with a stage and dressing rooms (until 1939 this was the Post Theater, where motion pictures were shown). YMCA activities include women's recreational classes, bi-weekly swimming classes for young boys and girls, and semi-monthly dances sponsored by the Boy's Presidio Athletic Club Orchestra. The (Army) Women's Club, Boys' Presidio Athletic Club, and Girls' Deb Club meet in this building.

22. On 48 acres in the northeastern part of the reservation are the one and two-story, concrete and frame buildings of LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL (visiting hours 2-4 and 6:30-8 daily) - 59 permanent and 31 temporary structures, many of which are connected by glassed-in ramps. The second largest military hospital in the United States, Letterman now has 32 wards with a 1,250 bed capacity, a highly trained staff of some 1,012 persons in all categories, and the best surgeries and dispensaries available. (Plans are under way in 1941 for expansion to a 1500-bed capacity.) It has a library of 12,500 volumes, reading rooms and radios. It operates its own power plant, laundry, and commissary.

As one of eight Army general hospitals, Letterman receives for definitive treatment the more serious cases from Alaska, Panama, and nearby Western States and the sick returned from transpacific stations. In addition to the active and retired military personnel, dependents of officers and enlisted men and the members of the CCC are also accepted. More than

16,000 out-patients are treated annually.

In 1846, following American occupation of California, the Presidio hospital was known as the Station Hospital. Called the "Post Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco" after the Civil War, it was renamed "United States Army General Hospital, San Francisco Presidio" on December 1, 1898, under General Order No. 182. After the Spanish-American War, when transports from the Philippines returned hundreds of casualties, acreage, buildings, and staff were increased. During the 1906 fire the institution - then under Col. George H. Torney, Medical Corps - opened its doors to sick and injured civilians. On Nov. 23, 1911, it was renamed to honor Major Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, organizer in 1861 of the first Ambulance Corps in the Union Army.

23. Salvage from the ruined Castillo de San Joaquin in 1854 provided material for the STATION DISPENSARY, or Post Hospital, Funston Ave. near Lincoln Blvd. The tile-roofed, yellow-and-white, three-story frame building is set on a high brown-brick foundation. A glass-enclosed balcony fronts the third floor; a wooden balustrated open balcony, the second. A hexagonal three-story frame tower, the old operating rooms, now occupied by the Central Dental Laboratory, adjoins the northwest corner of the main building. Since 1861 the dispensary has served as a station hospital and post clinic for the Presidio personnel. It offers sick-call, out-patient service, dental surgery and physical examinations.

24. The SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS (Company A, 96th Quartermaster Battalion), Halleck St., 60 yards north of Lincoln Blvd. in a long, cream-colored, two-story concrete building which faces the Bay, offers a four-month course to 75 soldier students - 65 potential cooks, 10 bakers. The instruction is technical and practical; the subjects include dietetics, sanitation

and quantity food preparation. About 2,000 loaves of bread - enough for all Bay region military reservations - are baked daily; much greater quantities can be produced in emergencies. During the summer pupils operate messes for the CMTC and the ROTC at Fort Ord, California. Conducted in conjunction is a pastry school and a field bakery company, a motorized unit that can provide bread for 20,000 men.

The school was founded in 1921, three years after the first Army cookery unit originated at Fort Riley, Kansas. There are 12 such units in this country and three overseas.

25. Once a racetrack, built on a filled-in-slough, CRISSY FIELD, a strip of land 400 feet wide and 5200 feet long, extends along the Bay front on a large part of the site of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The location was chosen for an airport in July 1919 by Maj. Henry H. Arnold, Corps Area Air Officer and (in 1940) Maj. General, Chief of Air Service. Transcontinental reliability and endurance tests were made here in 1919 despite the field's limited size. After the death of Major Dana Crissy, during the 1919 transcontinental races, the present name was adopted. The hangers and other buildings were completed on June 30, 1921. The field was abandoned as an air base in 1936 on completion of Hamilton Field. It has been used for testing transport and equipment of motorized units and is at present rapidly being covered with additional temporary frame barracks and storehouses to be used during the "emergency".

26. On the southern edge of Crissy Field, a redwood marker on an iron post indicates the SITE OF THE WORLD WAR CANTONMENT. In the area immediately north of this marker, the 215 buildings of North Cantonment housed troops which participated in the World War. Among the troops and units quartered here were the 12th, 82nd, and 63d Regiments of Infantry.

27. The gray, two-story, tile roofed building facing the west end of Crissy Field, HEADQUARTERS OF PRESIDIO AND 30th INFANTRY, is the clearing house for the local administrative problems of the Presidio Post and Reservation and of the 30th Infantry.

28. At the west end of Crissy Field, surfmen of the UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (FORT POINT) STATION (open to visitors daily upon permission of the District Commander) have been on duty since 1915. Built during the Panama-Pacific Exposition as a life-saving station, the two-story frame main barracks and headquarters surmounted by a watchtower stand behind high green hedges; at the water's edge are a pier and a one-story boathouse. Adjoining the barracks across a driveway is the two-story shingled frame Captain's Quarters, painted a far-visible white. The principal function of this unit of the reservation is to rescue victims of capsized boats, would-be suicides off the Golden Gate Bridge, and floundering swimmers. While the Air Service was stationed at Crissy Field, the Coast Guard played an important role in several rescues of aviators whose planes had crashed. Working facilities include a crash boat, a nonsinkable lifeboat, a pulling surf boat, picket boat for patrols, and beach apparatus.

The Coast Guard, first established as the Revenue Marine on August 4, 1790 later was known as the Revenue Cutter Service and finally in 1915 as the Coast Guard. The Bay region personnel numbers approximately 700 officers and men.

29. The 30 well-tended acres of the NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, south of the Marina-Golden Gate Bridge approach, contain the graves of 18,500 enlisted men and officers. Just within the ornate iron entrance gate stands an imposing granite monument with a bronze plaque bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Directly north of the cemetery and the bridge ramp lies a string of dismantled coast artillery emplacements. Beyond is the panorama of the Bay and its islands, the Marin hills, and the gigantic red-leaded piers of the Golden Gate Bridge.

On July 23, 1852, Private John Brown of Company "H", 2d Infantry, died at Yuma, Arizona, and his burial was -- the first interment in the cemetery. By 1884, when 217 known and 13 unknown soldiers had been interred, the official designation of the burial ground was made through an order signed by Lieutenant General Sherman. The cemetery was expanded and the bodies were transferred there from the cemeteries at old Fort Klamath, Oregon; Fort Colville, Washington; the Lava Beds (scene of the Modoc Indian War) in northeastern California; and from old Fort Grant, Arizona. Among the famous soldiers buried within its walls are Major Generals Hunter Liggett, Frederick Funston, and Irvin McDowell. It also includes the graves of Private William Hood, who acted as an engineer in the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, and that of Pauline C. Tyler, the actress who served as a Union spy and who was commissioned Brevet Major at the end of the Civil War. A headstone inscribed "Two-bit" honors an early Indian interpreter. When the National Military Cemetery is filled, the new Golden Gate National Cemetery (14 miles to the south) in San Mateo County will be ready for use.

50. A marker at West Pacific Ave. and Arguello Blvd., on the southern edge of the Presidio, marks the northern end of the SITE OF CAMP MERRIT. The residential district stretching southward was a region of sand dunes in 1898 when regiments from most of the Western States were quartered here at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, training for service in the Phillippines.

51. The JULIUS KAHN PLAYGROUND (open 12-6 weekdays. 10-6 Sun.) a six-acre parklike area near the southeastern corner of the reservation at the northern end of Spruce St., offers a cricket field, four tennis courts, basketball court, two softball diamonds, a gymnastic section, and a playground for small children. Acquired under a 99-year revokable lease on July 24, 1922, the playground is operated by and for San Francisco. It was named in honor of the late Congressman Julius Kahn, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, H. R., Chairman of the National Defence League (1913), coauthor of the National Defense Act (1915), author of the Selective Draft Act (1917), and a strong supporter of the National Defense Act of 1920, which reorganized the Army.

52. The story-and-a-half frame clubhouse of the PRESIDIO GOLF CLUB LINKS (open to Army personnel and guests 6-5:30 weekdays, 8-3 Sun., green fee $1.00 weekdays. $2.00 Sat., Sun., and holidays), is located one block from Arguello Blvd. at 8 Presidio Terrace. The 18-hole, 6000-yard course, with par of 72, covers 102 of the Presidio's southernmost acres, on gently rolling hills that afford hazards as well as beauty.

53. At the northern end of Park-Presidio Blvd., west of the Funston Avenue-Golden Gate Bridge Approach, are MOUNTAIN LAKE and the DE ANZA CAMPSITE. The little lake, fed entirely from ground-water seepage, lies in a sheltered depression, overlooked on the east by Presidio Golf Club greens; on the west, by the Marine Hospital. Waterfowl find sanctuary here under Government protection. On March 27, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Fray Pedro Font, Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, and soldiers from Tubac, far to the southeast, camped "on the banks of a fine lake . . . near the mouth of the Port of San Francisco," at the end of a long and hazardous expedition made to establish the Presidio. San Francisco's Richmond residential district now

crowds within a few hundred yards of the lakeshore. Plans of the Mountain Lake Water Company, promoted in 1851, to supply the city with water from this lake were halted by bankruptcy after $400,000 had been spent tunnelling the Presidio hills and building a brick flume to carry water to a pumping station at the foot of Van Ness Avenue. In building the bridge approach in 1939 it was necessary to encroach upon the west shore of the lake, thus reducing the historic little sheet of water to about one-half its original area.

34. The UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL (visiting hours 1-3), a nonmilitary unit, operated since July 1, 1939, by the Federal Security Administration, is located on 39 acres within the reservation's southern boundary. The six-story, cream-colored brick administration building and a score of smaller, tile-roofed, cream-colored brick and frame buildings were completed between 1929 and 1932. First opened on Rincon Hill, April 7, 1853, the hospital was removed to the Presidio on June 19, 1875. Marine hospitals were created under the Department of the Treasury to combat cholera, yellow fever, and general unsanitary conditio existing among seamen. Assessments of 20¢ (later raised to 40¢) a month first levied against seamen in the Federal employ to maintain the hospitals were abolished in 1884. Marine hospitals now offer free hospitalization to the men (and families) of the Coast Guard and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to all Federal employees injured on duty.

35. A redwood marker placed by the Army beside Lobos Creek where the stream is bridged by Lincoln Blvd. designates the SITE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST WATER SUPPLY. Lobos Creek, San Francisco County's only stream, flows westward from the Marine Hospital to Baker's Beach; it was named Arroyo del Puerto (Valley of the Port) by Anza in 1776. During Gold Rush days water

from the creek was peddled in San Francisco, in competition with Captain William Richardson's spring water from Sausalito. When the growing village required a larger supply, the San Francisco Water Works in 1857 built a wooden dam across Lobos Creek and, through flume, tunnel, and pipe, carried water around Fort Point and the Presidio to a pumphouse at the foot of Van Ness Avenue. This service continued until 1894. During the next 16 years a series of 110-foot wells supplied the Army with water. Since 1910 water has been diverted from the stream to the pumping station near Baker's Beach and thence raised to reservoirs supplying the Presidio, Forts Mason and Scott, and Angel and Alcatraz Islands. This water, supplemented by the output of 4 of the original 17 Mountain Lake wells, supplies the Presidio's needs.

III. ARMY POSTS IN THE BAY AREA

GENERAL INFORMATION

An Army post is a place where a body of troops is stationed. Many Army posts are military reservations; that is, tracts of public land set apart for military purposes.

Some posts include within their limits lighthouses, coast guard stations, and other installations not under the direct control of the post commander or of the War Department.

Conditions of Admission

Access to Army posts in the Bay area is usually available to civilians who comply with regulations regarding hours, traffic, avoidance of damage, etc.

Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, and Funston are restricted areas not open to the public at any time. Benicia Arsenal is closed to the public. Practically all other posts are semirestricted military zones for the period of the emergency. Persons on official business, however, or civilians calling on military personnel residing on military reservations are permitted entry. Designated highways through certain military areas — such as Arguello Boulevard and Presidio Avenue in the Presidio of San Francisco — are open to traffic only throughout the day.

Transportation

Fort Mason: "M" cars to Post Station during daylight hours on 7-minute schedule (except Sun.) during day; hourly after midnight. "F" cars goes to Main Gate, Bay St. and Van Ness Ave. No. 19 bus goes to Bay and Polk Sts., within one block of Main Gate.

Hamilton Field: Busses daily from Greyhound Depot, 5th and Mission Sts., San Francisco; 50¢ one way, 95¢ round trip.

Moffett Field: Trains daily from Southern Pacific Depot, 3rd and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, to Mountain View; 75¢ one way, $1.10 round trip. Taxi service from Southern Pacific Depot; 75¢ one way, $1.00 round trip. Busses from Greyhound Depot; 75¢ one way, $1.10 round trip.

Fort McDowell: U. S. Army boats operate on regular schedule from a Fort Mason wharf at foot of Van Ness Ave.; 3 trips daily; first boat at 7:20 a.m.

THE HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO

To the Army at the Golden Gate has been entrusted the duty of providing defenses for the Port of San Francisco. American military engineers, following the example of the Spaniards, took early advantage of the rugged islands and promontories which form natural ramparts for emplacement of ordnance designed for coast defense; and, as wooden warships and smooth-bore guns were replaced by vessels of steel with more formidable armament, the fortifications of the Golden Gate were increased and modernized. "To those who are willing to take the matter of defensive armament in faith and the authority of competent critics," wrote Compte La Chasse in the Overland Monthly in 1900, "It may be asserted that San Francisco harbor is the most scientifically and competently protected harbor on the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard." Any appraisal which might be made in 1940 would reveal that improvements, many still in process of completion, have been made ever since in an attempt to meet all modern defense requirements at the Golden Gate the controling factor, of course, being the status of public opinion as to the dangers engendered by the world situation - an opinion invariably reflected in the various legislative bodies and also in the larger military phases).

Fort Winfield Scott

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT (open to the public), Headquarters of the Commanding Officer of San Francisco's harbor defenses, occupies a rugged coastal tract overlooking the Bay, the mottled range of hills across the Golden Gate, and San Francisco's northern skyline. In 1912 Fort Winfield Scott was designated a

post separate from the Presidio -- of which its reservation had been an integral part since the arrival of Anza's survey party on its high ridge on March 28, 1776. "The commander decided to erect the Holy Cross," wrote Father Pedro Font on that arrival, "on the extremity of the white cliff at the inner point of the entrance to the port, and . . . we went thither. Ascending a small hill, we at once entered upon a very bare mesa of great extent . . . and it keeps getting narrower until it ends right at the white cliff."

The "white cliff," on which the Castillo de San Joaquin was to be founded 17 years later, is now the southern anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge; and the bare mesa described by Father Font has been overgrown for half a century with groves of fir and eucalypti. Amid these groves, beside the road which traverses the reservation just south of its main post, are the gray stuccoed, red-roofed officers' quarters, surrounded by green lawns and hedges. The post's headquarters buildings and a row of barracks partially enclose a circular plot of turf bordered by palms and flower beds. Fort Winfield Scott's setting lends a glamor to the normal military activities with which it constantly is occupied. Since 1921 it has been designated the official post to return salute of foreign vessels of war visiting the Port of San Francisco.

The executive center of harbor defenses for the Pacific Coast are the HEADQUARTERS OF THE 6TH COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, housed in a two-story gray-stuccoed building roofed with red tile. It was erected in 1910 and has since been landscaped admirably with wide lawns bordered with shrubs, lilies, and pine saplings.

The HEADQUARTERS OF THE 6TH AND 66TH COAST ARTILLERY occupy a dark-gray stuccoed structure of two stories also erected in 1910 and also encircled by r

well-kept, flower-bordered lawn. The Sixth Coast Artillery Regiment was organized in 1898 when it assembled at the Presidio for duty in the Philippines. Upon its return it was assigned by batteries to various posts at Puget Sound, Fort Baker, and the Presidio. When the regiment was reorganized in 1901, Batteries D and G became the 12th and 16th Field Artillery; the remaining 12 batteries, the 60th to 71st Coast Artillery Companies inclusive. In 1912 the Coast Artillery moved from the Presidio to its new barracks at Fort Winfield Scott. The only companies to reach France during the World War were the 61st and 67th, which served as Batteries C and D of the First Antiaircraft Battalion. The former gained distinction in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, bagging nine enemy planes. In 1924 the number of companies was reduced to 11, with regimental headquarters at Fort Winfield Scott.

The yellow Colonial-style WEST POINT PREPARATORY SCHOOL, standing near the entrance to the reservation on a knoll planted with Iceland moss, selects by competitive examinations soldier-candidates for the United States Military Academy at West Point. Since establishment of the school in 1931, 74 of its candidates have been accepted by West Point.

At the entrance to Fort Winfield Scott are TWO ROBRAN GUNS. These large-calibr, smooth-bore guns were a part of the battery mounted along the western bluff of the reservation until replaced by modern ordnance. Invented by General Rodman of the Ordnance Corps, they were manufactured in 1865 by the Midvale Steel Company's West Point Foundry. The guns were loaded with 35-pound charges of hexagonal powder and 100-pound projectiles.

A landmark of the reservation's past is OLD FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, visible from the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge. The low shelf of rock upon which the old fort stands is all that remains of the promontory on which stood the

Castillo de San Joaquin, completed by the Spaniards in 1794,; the promontory was blasted away in 1853. Archibald Menzies, botanist on board the Chatham, which brought Captain George Vancouver on his second visit to the Bay in 1793, thus describes the building of the castillo: "We now observed a number of people employed on the eminence on the South side of the entrance clearing away the ground for the purpose of erecting a Battery for the defense of the Harbor and a more suitable situation could not be fixed on, as it perfectly commands the entrance." The construction, begun in August, 1793, was assisted by 30 neophytes drafted from Mission Santa Clara and 23 yoke of oxen employed to haul timber, burnt adobe brick, and finally the guns, which were mounted in embrasures on the parapet of the fort. Built in the form of a horseshoe, with a 10-foot adobe wall and a powder magazine braced with redwood, the Castillo was garrisoned by a captain, a sergeant and 11 men.

Although $6,400 was spent on construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin, the structure was incapable of withstanding either armed attack or the elements. Don Alberto Cordova, lieutenant of engineers investigating the coast defenses of Alta California, reported to Viceroy de Branciforte that part of the castillo was built on sand and that only two of its guns faced the harbor entrance; furthermore, the fort was dominated in the rear by an unfortified hill, and its garrison -- even reinforced by the Presidio's cavalry troops -- was inadequate to man the 13 guns then in position.

Rebuilt with brick and stone in 1810, its armament increased to 20 guns, the Castillo de San Joaquin -- with frequent repairs -- weathered storms and official neglect for 50 years. The Spanish ensign was then replaced by the Mexican tricolor. Finally, in 1835, most of the garrison was sent to reinforce Vallejo's command at Sonoma. By 1837 the old fort was abandoned, its armament reduced to 8 iron guns (three useless from exposure) 8 bronze guns (one useless)

some 900 cannon balls, and 4 muskets.

Its condition was even worse on that July day in 1846 when it was taken over by Captain John C. Fremont and a party consisting of Kit Carson, Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie of the Marine Corps, Captain William D. Phelps of the Cyane, who supplied the long-boat by which the party had crossed the Bay from Sausalito, and some 30 others. From Captain Phelps' traderoom came also such tools as "crowbars, axes and round files to spike the guns with." For his services in this exploit Phelps later presented a bill for $10,000 to the United States Government; he was awarded $50 by unanimous vote of the Claims Commission in 1853. The steel files driven by Fremont into the vents of the castillo's iron and brass guns had to be drilled out with some difficulty when, in 1846, these pieces were mounted with others on the south side of Telegraph Hill to form the battery (from which San Francisco's Battery Street derives its name) of "Fort Montgomery" (abandoned in 1849). Four of the guns now rest in the Presidio; two, at Fort Mason.

In 1853 the old castillo was razed by the United States Army and the bluff on which it had stood was cut down to the water's edge. A new brick structure (designed somewhat like Fort Sumter in South Carolina), completed in 1861 at a cost of $2,940,000, was protected from ocean breakers by a granite sea wall. Quarters for personnel, supplies, and ammunition were provided within its formidable walls; large cisterns for storage of water were cut in the solid rock beneath its floor; 149 guns of various caliber and design were mounted to defend it. First called Fort Point, it was renamed in 1882 for Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

Old Fort Scott in 1891 began operation of a fog bell and lookout station for the Lighthouse Service. During the Spanish-American War it was occupied

by two batteries of artillerymen and three companies of the 8th California Volunteers. By 1905, when construction was begun on a new post to be called Fort Winfield Scott, the old fort below the white cliff had become obsolete (its battery finally was abandoned in 1914; only its storage facilities are in use today).

Fort Funston

The area occupied by FORT FUNSTON (closed to the public), among oak-clad hills between Lake Merced and the city's western shoreline, was selected for a battery during the Spanish-American War. During the World War the area was enlarged and its original name, the Laguna Merced Military Reservation, was changed in honor of Major General Frederick Funston, who died in 1917.

Fort Baker

The frame buildings of FORT BAKER (closed to the public) line a U-shaped parade ground on a tract of rolling hills on the north shore of the Golden Gate, between Lime Point and Point Cavallo. This post was named in 1897 for Colonel Edward D. Baker, commander of the California Volunteers in the Civil War, who was killed in action in 1861 at Ball's Bluff, Virginia. Until 1904, Fort Baker and Fort Barry (see below) were units of the Lime Point Military Reservation (established in 1866), a rugged coastal strip of 1,335 acres. Between 1868 and 1873 work progressed steadily on construction of buildings, roads and batteries on Lime Point Ridge, Cravelly Beach, and Point Cavallo. Some breastworks still remain near Battery Kirby.

THE ARMY AT THE GOLDEN GATE
The Presidio of San Francisco

Fort Barry

FORT BARRY (closed to the public) guards from a rugged promontory the outer entrance to the Golden Gate. Its lighthouse tower dominates the white buildings of the Point Bonita Life-Saving Station. This post was established in the old Lime Point Reservation in 1838. Under the direction of Major George H. Mendell, batteries were constructed which by 1872 contained 50 guns. A separate post since the division of the reservation in 1904, Fort Barry was named in honor of Brevet Major General William F. Barry, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, who was promoted for gallantry at the fall of Atlanta. Among its modern fortifications are Batteries Alexander, Mendell, Guthrie, O'Rorke, and Rathbone.

Fort Cronkhite

Newest of the harbor defenses is FORT CRONKHITE (closed to the public), established in 1937 on the heights overlooking Tennessee Cove on the Marin County shore. It bears the name of Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, veteran of Indian campaigns and the Spanish-American War, who commanded the 80th Division in the World War; for his service overseas, he received the Distinguished Service Medal, was made a Commander in the French Legion of Honor and a Knight Commander of the British Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Built entirely of steel and concrete, Fort Cronkhite is regarded as impregnable to land, sea, or air attack.

Fort Miley

From a high ridge between Point Lobos and Land's End, FORT MILEY (closed to the public) overlooks the Golden Gate and western San Francisco. The 64-ac reservation was turned over to the Army by San Francisco in 1893; it later was

named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, who died at Manila in 1899. From above its pine-and fir-clad western boundary and the basalt cliffs of Land's End, the Spaniards obtained their first intimate view of the Golden Gate. On December 4, 1774, Father Francisco Palou, diarist of the Rivera expedition, wrote: "We climbed the ridge, most of which is level, sandy ground, and when we were on the summit we saw that this ridge forms the southern point of the mouth of the bay . . ."

Lanscaped and constructed architecturally in the California-Spanish-Mayan manner, the nonmilitary VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY (visiting hours 2-4, 7-9 daily), Clement St. at 42d Ave., with its 21 stuccoed buildings standing among Monterey cypresses and winding driveways, presents an imposing sight. This hospital was erected in 1934 at a cost of $1,350,000. Although there are 90 veterans' facilities in the country, this is one of the three great diagnostic centers in the Nation; the others are at Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Basically, this facility serves as the headquarters for disabled World War veterans seeking compensation adjustments or special medical care in a Government hospital. Specifically, it accepts all general medical or surgical cases in northern California; in addition, it handles all problem cases and brain surgery cases for the 22 Western States. This institution is administered separately from the Fort Miley military reservation, which has been a subpost of the Presidio since 1911.

Yerba Buena Island

YERBA BUENA ISLAND (closed to the public), central anchorage for the suspension and cantilever spans of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, is

a 400-acre reservation shared by units of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard. On its eastern slope (whose 345-foot summit is pierced by the Bay Bridge tunnel), encircled by the highway approach to Treasure Island (see below), stand the barracks. These overlook the lightship and lighthouse tenders anchored behind breakwaters of the former Naval Training Station, where the old receiving-ship Boston, set in concrete, serves as a transfer station for Navy personnel. Above whitewashed cliffs on the south shore, Yerba Buena Light guides vessels in and out of the harbors of San Francisco and Oakland.

Yerba Buena Island was discovered by Lieutenant de Ayala in 1775. Early navigators knew it as Wood Island, although it was called Isla del Carmen on old Spanish charts. An Englishman, Frederick Beechey, first called it Yerba Buena -- a name ignored locally until 1931 in favor of "Goat Island." (An early resident had pastured goats there.) Designated a military reservation in 1847, the island was not occupied by American troops until 1860; then, following settlement of land claims, an infantry detail -- later supplemented by a detail of Army engineers -- encamped there. By 1868 the post included barracks for officers and men, a powder magazine, and auxiliary units. Between 1885 and 1904 some 6,000 trees were planted on the island; and, during President Woodrow Wilson's administration, 140 acres were declared a game preserve. Cadets and personnel of the United States Naval Training Station occupied most of the reservation from the Spanish-American War until the time of the school's removal to San Diego in 1923.

On August 21, 1938, the construction of Treasure Island, site of the Golden Gate International Exposition, was begun on shoals adjacent to Yerba Buena's precipitous northern shore by the Army's Engineers Corps under command of Lieutenant Colonel James A. Dorst. The construction involved the

dredging of 21,000,000 cubic yards of sand (from areas of the Bay where removal would aid navigation) and the retention of this soil on rock filling behind a sea wall 13 feet above mean low water level. This manmade island, covering an area of 400 acres, was completed within 19 months with WPA labor and the use of $3,800,000 of WPA funds. Treasure Island is connected by a causeway to Yerba Buena Island and the Bay Bridge. Treasure Cover, a sheltered inlet formed between the two islands, is the Bay area terminus for Pan-American Clippers.

Late in 1940 the United States Navy leased Treasure Island from the City of San Francisco for an airbase "for the duration of the national emergency," with the understanding that it be returned to the city with improvements for subsequent development as a municipal airport.

FORT MASON

FORT MASON is not only the supply base for the Ninth Corps Area, but it also serves the Army's garrisons in the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and China. The reservation, occupying 68.6 acres on historic Black Point, overlooks the Golden Gate, the Bay, and the Marina and North Beach residential districts of San Francisco. Below the gray-stuccoed, red-roofed officers' quarters and the cream-colored barracks of enlisted men are the post's warehouses, shops, and transport docks — standing on an area which includes the site of the old Spanish Bateria San Jose (Battery St. Joseph).

Black Point, called Point Medanos by the Spaniards, was first occupied by troops from the Presidio in 1797, when Governor Diego de Borica ordered its fortification to prevent the anchorage of foreign vessels off the shoreline of "La Yerba Buena," which at that time curved inland just east of the point to

form a small cove; it was here that Vancouver's Discovery was believed to have been anchored in 1792; however some scholars have placed the "anchorage" off Fort Point. By September of the year of its establishment, Bateria San Jose was a subpost of the Presidio, armed with five bronze cannons cast in Manila. Soon neglected by its garrison, the battery was practically abandoned by 1806, when Governor Arrillega reported that "there was not even a hut for the gunners and the guns were rendered useless from exposure." Long before the advent of American occupation the Bateria San Jose had vanished; and only a name -- Point San Jose -- identified its location when President Millard Fillmore in 1850 declared the area a United States military reservation. Soon after, the promontory acquired the popular name of Black Point, because of a dark fringe of laurel growing from the water's edge back into the sand dunes. Part of the reservation's original 100 acres was granted to San Francisco to provide room for the expanding city of Gold Rush days.

Not until two years after the outbreak of the Civil War was the Black Point reservation occupied by Army troops; this was on order from Brevet Brigadier General Richard Barnes Mason, Colonel, First Regiment of Dragoons, U.S. Army, and military governor of California from 1847 to 1849, for whom the present post was named in 1882. Among the homes razed to provide space for gun emplacements and barracks was the "cottage" belonging to the family of John C. Frémont, whose claim to the building and its adjoining 12 acres was based on "squatters' rights" which the Government refused to recognize. The adjacent one-room home of Major Leonidas K. Haskell was converted into officers' quarters (see below). It was here, in 1859, that United States Senator David C. Broderick died of a wound received in a duel near Lake Merced with California's Supreme Court Justice, David Terry. Additional barracks were constructed for

the 150 troops stationed on the reservation during the Civil War. In 1872 old buildings were reconditioned and a guardhouse, hospital, and supply depot were built. For the next decade the post's armament consisted of six 10-inch, three 15-inch, and six 24-pound guns. To supply the territory acquired by the Nation in the Spanish-American War, a large base on the Pacific Coast was required, and the San Francisco Intermediate Depot established at Fort Mason soon after 1898 determined the future function of the post.

On the morning of April 18, 1906, a mounted messenger arrived at Fort Mason with orders from Brigadier General Funston which resulted in the dispatch of two companies of engineers to aid in saving the city from the ravages of the fire which had followed the earthquake. By evening of that hectic day, the reservation was host to a crowd of refugees, for whom the post provided coffee and all its available tents until more adequate camps and facilities for relief could be established.

In 1915 Fort Mason relinquished a strip four blocks long on the reservation's western edge for use by the Panama-Pacific Exposition; the exposition's ferry slips and rail terminal were adjacent to the reservation's transport docks.

Designated the San Francisco General Depot in 1925 and the San Francisco Port of Embarkation in 1932, Fort Mason has witnessed nearly a century of military activities; the biographies of the commanding generals of the old post would be in themselves almost a history of the Army.

A rambling two-story white building trimmed with green, the COMMANDING GENERAL'S QUARTERS (private), MacArthur Ave., north of the main entrance, stands on a landscaped knoll overlooking San Francisco's Aquatic Park. This residence of the highest-ranking officer of the Ninth Corps Area is a development of the

one-room dwelling erected by Major L. K. Haskell in 1852 which was commandeered by the Army when headquarters of the Department of the Pacific were first removed from Benicia to San Francisco. The Haskell cottage was selected because a suitable residence for the commanding general was not available on the Presidio reservation. First occupied by Major General Irvin McDowell in 1866, the building has been the quarters of a long succession of high-ranking officers, each of whom has left some mark of improvement or enlargement. The present structure -- its many rooms of different architectural styles -- has an interior finished with light and dark hardwood in herringbone design; the windows of its spacious conservatory overlook Alcatraz and the Bay beyond. Over the porticoes separating the downstairs rooms are intricately carved wooden frescoes; one of these, representing a saber under a shield studded with four stars, is believed to have been added during the residence of Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan.

In front and rear of the commanding general's quarters are two bronze cannons, both from the old Castillo de San Joaquin. The one near the driveway on the front lawn bears the name San Domingo; the date of casting, 1623; and the coat of arms of Don Diogo Fernandez de Cordoba, Marquis of Quacalcazar, seventeenth Viceroy of Peru. Inscribed on the cannon in the rear yard is the name San Martin; the casting date, 1634; and the arms of Don Melchorde Navarra y Rocafal, Duke of Plata, Prince of Masa, twenty-sixth Viceroy of Peru. Both pieces, placed here for preservation by General McDowell some time between 1876 and 1882, bear near the breech the Spanish royal coat of arms.

The SITE OF THE JOHN C. FREMONT HOUSE is indicated by a redwood marker in the rear of Quarters 3 and 4 near the loop at the north end of Sheridan Road. This little white cottage was called "Porter's Lodge" by Thomas Starr King, a frequent guest of Mrs. Fremont and her three children. Another guest

was young Bret Harte, then unknown. Occupation of the property by the Army was the occasion for prolonged litigation settled in favor of the Government in 1940.

In a small terraced park near the loop at the north end of Sheridan Road is the SITE OF THE BATERIA SAN JOSE, Spanish fortification of 1797 (see above).

Built in "U" formation around a central court are 8 two-story, gray-stuccoed buildings with red tile roofs, the OFFICERS' QUARTERS, south of MacArthur Ave., adjacent to a small parade ground. A square granite monument before the buildings at the base of the flagpole bears a bronze plaque commemorating the establishment of Fort Mason (November 6, 1850) and its being named in honor of Colonel Richard Barnes Mason.

A three-story cream-colored brick building with an adjoining three-story frame annex on the north side of MacArthur Avenue houses the DEPOT, through which supplies pass annually to Ninth Corps Area posts and possessions in the Pacific. Established in 1847, this depot successively occupied tents on San Francisco and Benicia beaches, the French brig Julie off Benicia, and a warehouse on the Benicia shore. In 1852 it was returned to San Francisco to Captain Folsom's iron building at California and Leidesdorf Streets. Its next home was the Parrott Block, a granite building then at California and Montgomery Streets. From 1881 until the 1906 fire its address was 36 Montgomery Street; from 1906 until 1915, the Fontana Building at Van Ness Avenue and North Point.

Offering temporary quarters to transient troops and officers, the EMBARKATION CASUAL CENTER AND HOSTESS HOUSE is a two-story cream-colored frame building with a roof of green asbestos shingles; a veranda runs around the inner face of one of the structures. One of the buildings is built around a children's playground which contains a sandbox, swings, a slide, a merry-go-

round, and a cement shuffleboard for the use of adults.

During normal times some 25,000 military passengers embark annually from the long concrete TRANSPORT DOCKS (military pass available) at the northwest corner of the reservation, across a cove from Marina Park. The Army tugs Slocum El Ayuador, El Aquarin, and such large transports as the Republic, U.S. Grant, and Leonard Wood tie up at these wharves. When a transport arrives from the Philippines the waterfront of Fort Mason swarms with activity resembling that of the Embarcadero (of which it is the military extension). The necessity for these modern docks was realized during the Spanish-American War. At that time a transport service was quickly improvised; old steamers such as the Indiana, Ohio, and Senator were rebuilt and sailed from docks leased for the purpose at the foot of Folsom Street.

For each freight car of supplies that passes through the 1,537-foot RAILROAD TUNNEL, passing under Fort Mason west of Aquatic Park to emerge in a yard at Beach and Laguna Streets, the State Board of Harbor Commissioners is paid $10. This bore was constructed in 1914 by the State Board to provide access to the Army docks for the State Belt Line Railroad, which moves freight up and down the San Francisco waterfront and to and from the Presidio of San Francisco.

FORT McDOWELL

Where the eastern shore of Angel Island sweeps inward to form a small cove, FORT McDOWELL faces the Bay from a corner of its insular reservation. Its 640 acres rise sharply in wooded slopes to the summit of Mount Ida (782 feet altitude), overlooking the narrow channel of Raccoon Strait, which separates the island from the Marin County shore. The San Carlos dropped

anchor in the strait in 1775 (see DEFENDERS OF THE BAY REGION).

Prior to its designation as a military reservation by Executive orders in 1850 and 1860, Angel Island (named Isla de Nuestra Senora de los Angeles by Lieutenant Ayala) was for decades under Spanish and Mexican rule an occasional rendezvous for smugglers. To prevent these and various foreigners from maintaining a stronghold on its shores, the Mexican government in 1838 granted the entire island to Don Antonio Maria Osio. The rancherо raised cattle and horses on the steep slopes of his claim, cultivated its soil, and built a dam to conserve the water from springs first discovered by the crew of the San Carlos. Ousted when the United States made the island a military reservation, Osio fled to Mexico from there, in 1855, he unsuccessfully attempted to reestablish his claim.

The island first was occupied by the Army in 1863, when Company B, 3rd Artillery, Lieutenant John L. Tierson commanding, began construction of a post to be known as Camp Reynolds. By 1865 three batteries commanded Raccoon Strait and the Golden Gate. Two years later the post was taken over by the infantry. During the seventies it served as a prison camp for Indians taken in the Arizona campaign.

In 1899 a Detention and Quarantine Station established here in 1892 was used for troops returning from the Philippines. One year later, on April 4, 1900, this post was designated Fort McDowell, in honor of Major General Irvin McDowell. (Having served with distinction in the Mexican War, General McDowell led the Federal troops in the first battle of Bull Run; he was in command of the Army of the Rappahannock in the defense of Washington, and of the Department of California during the latter part of the Civil War.) In 1901 the Detention Station was converted into a Discharge Depot, with temporary

administration buildings and quarters. Permanent buildings were erected in 1911.

Within recent years the reservation has been declared a game preserve and stocked with deer, quail, and pheasants. Improved by WPA labor, a serpentine military road -- rising from an 80- to a 300-foot height along the cliffs above the sea -- links Fort McDowell with a lighthouse and a fog-signal station on the island's western side and with the units on the reservation under jurisdiction of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Public Health Service.

One of the Bay region's busiest posts in peacetime, Fort McDowell continues to perform its original function of receiving, training, and discharging overseas troops; officially it is the "Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot." Stationed here is a permanent personnel of 19 officers, 1 warrant officer, and a garrision of 268 enlisted men. Recruits from all parts of the Nation receive training and equipment at Fort McDowell before serving overseas; and after their period of foreign service they return through the fort. Normally an average of 30,000 men pass yearly through this post, where to date a total of 106,000 troops have been discharged.

BENICIA ARSENAL

BENICIA ARSENAL, occupying about a square mile of land at Benicia, on Carquinez Strait, is an Ordnance Department Military Service installation for manufacture, repair and storage of Ordnance material and supplies. Its site was selected in 1849 by a joint Army and Navy Board (the same board selected Mare Island, at Vallejo, California, for a Naval base). Construction of the installation was started by two companies of the Second Infantry on April 30, 1849.

Headquarters of the Pacific Division of the Army were moved from San Francisco to Benicia in July, 1849, and remained there until 1857 (although as early as 1852 Headquarters Detachment and some Quartermaster Troops returned to San Francisco). Ordnance activities at the arsenal began in August, 1851, with the arrival of Brevet Captain Charles P. Stone, who had left Fort Monroe, Virginia, in January, under orders from Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. The original handwritten orders to Captain Stone for the establishment of the arsenal are still in the Benicia Arsenal files.

Several early buildings, of native sandstone quarried on arsenal property, are still in use. Notable are a powder magazine (1857), with a roof supported by four-way arches set on decorated stone pillars, and the old main building (1859). The clock in the tower of this building is a memorial to Colonel Julian McAllister, twice commander of the arsenal (1860-64 and 1867-86). A record of his troubles in drilling an artisian well -- that failed to produce a satisfactory water supply after being put down a total of 1,407 feet, requiring 11 years' work -- are preserved in his annual reports to the Chief of Ordnance. The Commanding Officer's Quarters, built in 1860, have been occupied continuously, housing 19 of Benicia Arsenal's 21 Commanding Officers.

Benicia Arsenal was the port of debarkation for the camels bought by Jefferson Davis in Asia and shipped to the Pacific Coast to be used by the Army in taming the "Great American Desert." According to evidence in the arsenal files, the experiment failed because the camels liked neither the Western climate nor the ways of the American soldier.

During and immediately after the Civil War considerable quantities of black powder were manufactured at Benicia Arsenal. It also served as a proving ground for powder-testing until about 1893.

The Spanish-American War and the subsequent occupation of the Philippine Islands increased the arsenal's activities as a depot and a repair base for Ordnance material. Several old bronze cannons taken as prizes of war at Manila are still stored here, awaiting distribution as ornaments for public buildings on War Department orders.

Benicia Arsenal was the boyhood home of author Stephen Vincent Benet, whose father was Commanding Officer from 1905 through 1911.

During the World War the arsenal expanded to serve the vast training camps of the Pacific slope, the Expeditionary Force in Siberia, and Hawaiian and Philippine garrisons.

The contraction of the Army after the World War increased storage demands and reduced manufacturing operations at the arsenal. Its small-arms shop survived the contraction of manufacturing and repair operations, largely by doing repair on small arms for the Navy Department. (In recent years this was the only shop in full operation.)

HAMILTON FIELD

On the shores of San Pablo Bay, 28 miles from the Pacific Ocean, protected on the west by the Bolinas Ridge (which runs like vertebrae down the Marin Peninsula) is HAMILTON FIELD, looking more like a modern residential suburb of Spanish-California homes than the Army's Pursuit Base for northern California.

Early in 1929 a board of Army officers headed by Lieutenant Colonel Gerald C. Brant surveyed available air-base sites on the Pacific Coast. Because of its strategic position midway between the Mexican and Canadian borders, the San Francisco Bay region was favored. This site's inland position, sheltered

by the sandstone hills from long-range enemy guns -- and the availability of land for expansion -- determined the present location of the base on Marin Meadows, seven miles north of San Rafael.

On July 3, 1930, President Herbert Hoover signed the Kahn Bill, which appropriated $1,412,117 for construction of the air base. Marin County, on March 17, 1932, handed the deed to almost 928 acres of oak-crowned hills and reclaimed marshlands to Colonel J. R. Hannay, Quartermaster, Ninth Corps Area.

The $5,000,000 spent for facilities and improvements since 1932 makes Hamilton Field one of the country's best equipped and most attractive air bases. The reservation, first known as Marin Meadows Air Field, was later officially designated Hamilton Field, in honor of Marin County's World War hero, First Lieutenant Lloyd Andrews Hamilton of the Seventeenth Aero Squadron. Lieutenant Hamilton was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at Varssonaere, Belgium, where he led a low bombing attack on a German airdrome 30 miles behind the lines, August 13, 1918, 13 days before his death in action near Laguescourt, France.

On June 25, 1933, Captain Don Hutchins, A.C., reported as the first commanding officer of the new post. The first Air Corps Squadron to be stationed at Hamilton Field arrived in December, 1933. It was the 70th Service Squadron, commanded by Captain John H. Davies. The 7th Bombardment Group, formerly at March Field, California, was transferred to a permanent station at the new field on December 4, 1934. At present stationed there are the 45th Air Base Group (Reinf); 20th Pursuit Group (F); 35th Pursuit Group (Int); 82d Observation Squadron; and Weather, Signal, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Medical, and Finance organizations, totalling over 4,000 officers and men. An average of 250 clear days each year makes the mile-square, table-flat landing field

ideal for huge Army bombers and fast pursuit planes. Field exercises and long-distance mass flights are the rule, rather than the exception, at Hamilton Field. One mass flight, of two month's duration, covered practically the whole of the United States.

From the Bay shore, where a canal and wharf provide harbor facilities, the reservation rises gently to a velvet-green plateau on which the low Spanish-style structures of the post gleam white against semitropical plants and shrubs: Streets and boulevards wind about the hills. The administration buildings, hangers, hospital, theater, post office, shops and quarters, and radio, electric, and fire-fighting units form a compact self-sustaining military t

From the portals of the field a wide palm-lined avenue leads to Base Headquarters housed in a structure designed to resemble a California mission. In the same building is a collection of objects of historic interest -- relics of a civilization antedating that of the Spanish: stone implements, flint weapons -- even the bones -- of the Indians upon the site of whose long-forgotten village this modern post was built. The OFFICERS' CLUB, a rambling hacienda on the crest of the promontory, looks eastward over the chameleon waters of San Pablo Bay to distant Mount Diable.

MOFFETT FIELD

In Santa Clara Valley, which stretches flat as a billiard table between Mount Hamilton and the Coast Range, lies Moffett Field, home of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center and the West Coast Air Corps Basic Flying School. Originally a Naval Air Station, this 1,000-acre reservation -- selected by the West Coast Naval Airship Base Board after the consideration of 97 possible sites

from Alaska to San Diego -- is also the location of a new $10,000,000 aeronautical research laboratory of the National Advisory Council on Aeronautics.

Strategically located at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay, sheltered from adverse air currents by low-lying hills, and free of electrical and wind storms, Moffett Field has an average of 211 clear days during the year. It was considered by Lieutenant Commander C. E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., the best natural dirigible base in the United States. The deed to the property, valued at $470,065, was handed Government authorities on August 3, 1931; construction was started on October of the same year, and the station was commissioned on April 12, 1935. By 1934, $4,800,000 had been spent on 40 structures, which included a 2,000,000-cubic-foot helium storage tank, a purification tank, a balloon hangar, and barracks. To these recently have been added 25 barracks, 3 mess halls, 6 recreation halls, and an addition to the post hospital. Three class buildings have been erected, and work has been started on a building for flight surgeon's examinations.

When the airship Akron docked at Sunnyvale for the first time, on May 13, 1932, some of the oldest valley residents recalled the world's first glider flight, made by Professor Montgomery of Santa Clara University 59 years earlier, while others compared it to America's first dirigible, an 85-foot ship with a 12-horsepower motor, which scared valley cattle "back in 1903."

The 785-foot Macon, larger than Germany's Graf Zeppelin, tied up at the Sunnyvale mooring mast October 15, 1933. The ship had been christened on March 11, 1933, by the wife of Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Twenty-four days later the Akron, with Admiral Moffett aboard, battered by an Atlantic storm, was forced down and broken up by the seas off the New Jersey coast. When the Macon, because of structural

failure, went down off the Pacific Coast in a storm, the use of rigid airships for long-range scouting operations in coast defense was abandoned.

In exchange for three army fields, Sunnyvale Naval Air Station was transferred to the United States Army by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on October 26, 1935. The reservation was then renamed for Admiral Moffett, who had lost his life in the crash of the Akron. Now stationed at Moffett Field are Army Air Corps units which include the 9th Air Base Group, 78th and 79th School Squadrons, the Headquarters Squadron of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, and detachments of the Medical, Finance Departments, Quartermaster Corps, and the 5th Signal Service Company, plus the school faculty.

Flashing silver in the sunlight, the arched bulk of the AIRSHIP HANGAR, 3 blocks long and as tall as an 18-story skyscraper, dwarfs the red-brown barracks and stuccoed administration buildings. Scattered trees line the four principal streets that run from the main gate southeast toward the giant hanger (now used for the storage of Army training ships); 1,800 feet from each end of the structure are two 30-acre mooring circles. Powerful night floodlights east of the hangar illuminate the K-shaped 1,500-foot airplane runways; in their radiance a newspaper can be read at a distance of 3,500 feet.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in September, 1939, selected Moffett Field from a list of 54 sites for the home of the $10,000,000 AMES AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (closed to the public). The several units of this huge plant will contain, besides other facilities for flight research, five high-speed wind tunnels for testing planes under flight conditions imposed by modern warfare. One of these tunnels will produce an air speed of more than 500 miles an hour, will cost over $1,000,000 and will provide the only large-scale equipment in the world for ultra-high speed testing. Two

additional tunnels, one to be the largest in the world, will be constructed in the near future. In the laboratory a corps of highly trained engineers, specialists in aerodynamics, will conduct research on all flight problems and investigate new designs, particularly those included in the Army & Navy requirements under the National Defense Program.

On October 1, 1940, Moffett Field became the West Coast Air Corps Basic Training Center for the training of pilots for the Army Air Corps. Operating like Randolph Field, Texas ("The West Point of the Air"), and Maxwell Field, Alabama, it will help to train annually some 7,000 pilots and 3,600 bombardiers and navigators for the Air Corps. The course for these cadets will be completed within 35 weeks; 10 weeks will be spent in elementary training on biplanes with 200-horsepower motors at designated civilian flying schools; another 10 weeks will include instruction on 450-horsepower monoplanes at one of the basic schools, such as that at Moffett Field; 10 more weeks will go to specialized flying; and the final 5 weeks on practice-bombing and battle maneuvers. Selection of cadets is made from unmarried applicants between the ages of 20 and 26 inclusive. The applicant must present evidence that he had completed satisfactorily at least one-half of the necessary credits leading to a degree, or must pass a written examination in lieu thereof. Also, he must present evidence of character and be physically sound. Cadets are paid $75 a month and receive room and board, clothing and medical care during their training period. On graduation, they are commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and receive three years active duty with combat organizations.

IV. APPENDIX

MILITARY CHRONOLOGY OF THE BAY REGION

1579	June	17	Francis Drake anchors Golden Hinde in Drake's Bay and claims California for England.
1769	Nov	1-3	Don Gaspar de Portola's Chief Scout, Sergeant Jose Ortega, discovers San Francisco Bay.
1772	Mar	20	Captain Pedro Fages leaves Monterey to explore shores of San Francisco Bay.
1775	Aug	8	San Carlos, first ship to enter Bay, is piloted through Golden Gate by Jose Canizares under command of Lieutenant Juan Manuel de Ayala.
1776	Mar	7	Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza, with Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, Father Pedro Font, and survey party of 15 reach site of San Francisco Presidio and camp at Mountain Lake.
	Sep	17	Presidio of San Francisco is founded by Colonel Anza: Lieutenant Moraga named first comandante.
	Oct	8	Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) is dedicated.
1792			Original Presidio, consisting of adobe buildings enclosed on three sides by redwood palisades is completed.
1792	Nov	15	First foreign visitor, Captain George Vancouver, commanding H.M.S. Discovery, enters San Francisco Bay
1794	Dec	8	El Castillo de San Joaquin dedicated by Governor Don Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga on site of Fort Winfield Scott.

1797	June	30	Governor Diego De Borica authorizes construction of Bateria San Jose on site of Fort Mason.
1806	July	17	Violent earthquake shocks demolish most Presidio structures.
1826	Mar	26	California formally declared province of Republic of Mexico.
1826	Apr	24	Oath of allegiance to newly established Republic of Mexico is administered at Presidio.
1834	Dec	7	First ayuntamiento is elected at Presidio; Don Francisco de Haro chosen first alcalde.
1838	Feb	19	Angel Island granted to Antonio Maria Osio by Mexican Government.
1845			Presidio abandoned by Mexican forces.
1846	June	14	Bear flag rebels at Sonoma, led by Ezekial Merritt, proclaim California an independent republic.
	July	7	Commodore John D. Sloat raises American flag at Monterey and proclaims California annexed to United States.
1846	July	9	Captain John D. Montgomery raises flag over Yerba Buena.
1847	Jan	2	"Battle of the Mustard Stalks" fought at Santa Clara; Captain Ward Marston defeats Mexican force, concluding Yankee conquest of northern California.
1847	Jan	30	Yerba Buena renamed San Francisco by Lieutenant Washington Bartlett, U.S.N., first American alcalde.

1847	Mar		Colonel Jonathan Drake Stevenson's regiment of 7th New York Volunteers arrives in San Francisco. Presidio formally occupied by American troops under command of Major James A. Hardie.
1848	Feb	2	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo cedes California to United States.
1849			"First California Guard", pioneer National Guard organization, formed in San Francisco.
	Feb	26	Headquarters of Division of the Pacific removed from Monterey to San Francisco Customs House.
	Apr		Headquarters for division of the Pacific removed to Benicia by General Persifer F. Smith.
	Apr	30	Two companies of Second Infantry begin construction of military post (Benicia Arsenal) at Benicia.
1850	Nov	6	Yerba Buena and Angel Islands, reserved by executive order for military purposes.
1850	Nov	6	President Millard Fillmore declares Point San Jose a military reservation.
1852	July	23	First interment in U.S. National Cemetery at Presidio.
1853			Alcatraz Island is first occupied by American troops.
1853			Destruction of old Castillo de San Joaquin begun.
	Apr	17	United States Marine Hospital established at Presidio.
1857	Apr	29	Headquarters for Division of the Pacific permanently established at Presidio.
1860			Military post established on Yerba Buena Island.

1861	Feb	15	Fort Point completed and garrisoned by two companies of 3rd Artillery.
	Apr	7	General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of Department of California, resigns to join forces of rebellion.
1866	July	24	Land purchased for Lime Point Reservation (Forts Barry and Baker).
	Oct		First military band organized at Presidio.
1867			Angel Island designated a depot for reception and discharge of recruits from Atlantic Coast.
1870			Angel Island first used as prison camp for Indian prisoners taken in the Arizona Campaign.
1881	Aug	1	United States Quarantine Station authorized for Angel Island.
1882			Fort Mason named in honor of Colonel Richard Barnes Mason.
	Nov	25	Fort Point renamed Fort Winfield Scott.
1892	May	1	United States Quarantine Station opens on Angel Island.
	Dec	1	Army post at Alcatraz Island designated "saluting station" to return salutes of foreign vessels of war.
1893	Jan	23	Site of Fort Miley awarded to United States Army under condemnation proceedings.
1895	July	1	Alcatraz Island designated as United States Disciplinary Barracks.
1897	Apr	29	Name of Lime Point changed to Fort Baker in honor of Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker.

1897	July	7	First permanent garrison established at Fort Baker: Battery 1, 3rd Artillery.
1898	Jan	23	Fiftieth anniversary of discovery of gold celebrated by military review at Presidio.
	Mar	8	Fifth and Sixth Artillery Regiments organized and assembled at Presidio.
	Apr	12	Army transfers Yerba Buena Island to Navy, retaining small plot as base port for mine-layers.
	Apr	19	United States declares war on Spain.
	May	3	Camp Merriman established in Presidio.
		17	Camp Merritt established in Presidio.
		23	First Philippine expeditionary troops sail from San Francisco.
1900			Fort McDowell established on Angel Island as quarantine barracks and station for returning Philippine expeditionary troops; named in honor of Major General Irvin McDowell.
	Apr	14	Veteran's Hospital established at Fort Miley.
1904	Dec	27	Fort Barry established by dividing Fort Baker into two sections.
1905	July	8	Secretary of War allots to Department of Commerce and Labor land on Angel Island for Immigration Detention Station.
1906	Apr	18	Earthquake and fire strike San Francisco; General Frederick Funston organizes relief and refugee camps.
	Apr	30	Earthquake damage to Presidio estimated at $127,750.

1907	July	4	Thirtieth Infantry concentrated at Presidio for second expedition to Philippines.
1908	Feb	17	First permanent garrison established at Fort Barry; 161st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
1910	Feb	2	Thirtieth Infantry reorganized by act of Congress.
	Mar	16	First companies of Thirtieth Infantry organized at "Model Camp" in Presidio.
	June		Work on first modern battery emplacements begun at Fort Barry; completed four years later.
1911	Aug	31	Fort Miley becomes sub-post of Presidio.
	Oct	14	Companies of 30th Infantry and one battery of Field Artillery reviewed by President Taft at ground-breaking ceremonies of Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
	Nov	23.	Post Hospital at Presidio renamed Letterman General Hospital in honor of Major Jonathan Letterman.
1912	June	1	Fort Scott becomes Army post independent of Presidio.
	June		Sixth Coast Artillery moves from Presidio to new quarters at Fort Winfield Scott.
1912	Sep	4	Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reviews troops at Presidio.
	Oct		$1,571,000 Benicia fire guts three-story main storage house.
1915	Feb	20	Cavalry escort from Presidio provided for Governor Hiram Johnson to head marchers to Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

1915	Aug	27	Wife and two children of General John J. Pershing perish in Presidio fire.
1917	Apr	5	Second and fifth Provisional Infantry Brigades of California National Guard mobilized.
	Apr	6	United States declares war on Germany.
	Apr	7	Second and Fifth Infantry concentration camps at Presidio placed on full war basis.
1917	Apr	14	Presidio is named officers' training camp for eleven Western states.
	June	26	Fort Funston named in honor of Major-General Frederick Funston.
	July	15	Camp Fremont established at Palo Alto and named for General John C. Fremont.
1918			Eighth Division, Twelfth Infantry, embarks for Siberia.
1918	Apr	1	Thirtieth Infantry contingent embarks for France.
	Nov	11	Armistice declared.
1919	Nov	3	Crissy Field dedicated: named in honor of Major Dana H. Crissy.
1920	June	4	National Defense Act amended, creating National Guard, CMTC and ROTC units.
1921			CMTC organized under provisions of National Defense Act. School for Bakers and Cooks begun at Presidio.
	June		Ninth Corps Area Headquarters removed to Presidio.
1922	Aug	26	Thirtieth Infantry ordered to permanent station at Presidio.

1924			War Department gives consent for construction of Bay bridges.
	Jan	13	Naming of Presidio streets completed upon retirement of Brigadier General William P. Burnham.
1924	June	23	First "Dawn to Dusk" flight across continent, by Lieutenant Russell A. Maughan, successfully completed at Crissy Field.
1926	Sep	17	Presidio celebrates 150th birthday.
1927	June	28	Major Albert Hegenberger and Lieutenant Lester Maitland pilot tri-motored Army Fokker from Oakland to Honolulu.
1930	July	3	President Herbert Hoover signs Kahn Bill appropriating $1,412,117 for construction of air base at Hamilton Field.
1931	Feb	12	Sunnyvale Naval Air Station established by order of Congress.
	Apr	6	First celebration of Army Day marks anniversary of America's entry into World War.
	June	5	Name of Goat Island, adopted in 1895, changed back to Yerba Buena Island.
	Aug	4	Presidio Post Chapel dedicated with military rites.
1932	Aug	15	Fourth Army organized with headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska.
1933	Apr	5	Civilian Conservation Corps created with headquarters at Presidio.
	July	24	West Point Preparatory School established at Fort Scott.
	Oct	3	Fourth Army Headquarters moved from Omaha, Nebraska to Presidio.

1933	Dec		First Air Corps Squadron (70th Service Squadron) stationed at Hamilton Field.
1934	Jan		Presidio Officers' Club restored to its original architecture. $1,350,000 group of buildings at Fort Miley completed and dedicated.
1934	July	12	United States Disciplinary Barracks abandoned at Alcatraz Island.
	Oct	25	Sunnyvale Naval Air Station transferred to Army and renamed Moffett Field.
1936	June	30	Crissy Field abandoned as Army airport.
	Aug	21	Construction of Treasure Island begun under supervision of Army Engineers Corps.
1937	May	27	Golden Gate Bridge dedicated and opened.
	Dec	17	Fort Cronkhite, under construction, named for Major General Adelbert Cronkhite.
	Dec	17	Local Air Corps personnel participate in program commemorating first Wright brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk, New Jersey, December 17, 1903.
1938	July	1	Work begins on $2,263,000 Presidio rehabilitation program.
1939	Feb	18	Treasure Island opened to public.
	Sep		Moffett Field selected by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as home of $10,000,000 Aeronautical Research Laboratory.
1940	Apr	21	$1,350,000 Funston Avenue Approach and Park-Presidio Tunnel opened to Golden Gate Bridge traffic.

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PART VIII

EXCERPT FROM OLD FORTS OF THE FAR WEST

OLD FORTS of the FAR WEST

by

Herbert M. Hart

Drawings by Paul J. Hartle

SUPERIOR PUBLISHING COMPANY-SEATTLE
1965

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

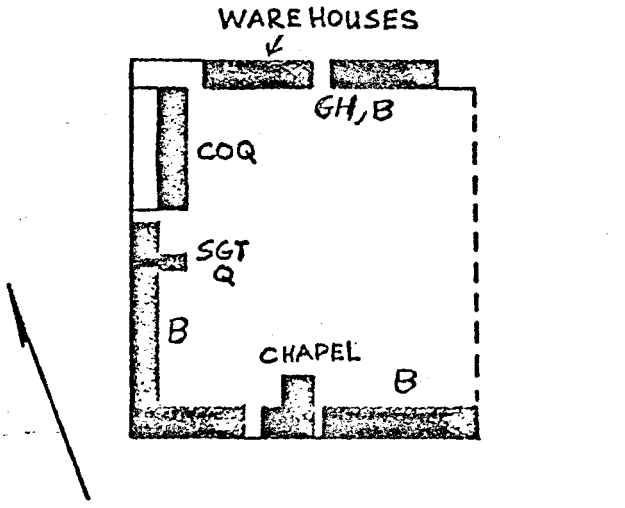
Back in 1849, the arrival of 86 soldiers, "all fine looking and in good discipline," was good news indeed to the new commander of the Presidio of San Francisco, Captain Erasmus D. Keyes, 3rd Artillery. But '49 was the year of the Gold Rush. When "We began having dress parades, and doing garrison duty strictly according to Army regulations," Keyes found that within a week he had lost two-thirds of his men.

Desertion to the gold fields turned out to be one of the major problems facing the military installations in San Francisco. For Keyes, it almost wiped out his entire command.

"One night the whole guard, including the corporal, went off," he wrote in his memoirs. An officer was sent in pursuit, overtaking the guard 15 miles away, "shot a couple, but brought back only one wounded soldier, as all his escort joined the deserters."

William T. Sherman, a young lieutenant at the time, also was stationed in California. His *Memoirs* note that pursuits of deserters had to be composed wholly of officers because the enlisted men were more apt to join the deserters.

The reason for desertions was that a man could earn more in a day at the mines than in a month as a soldier. Prices were so high that when the Headquarters for the Department of the Pacific were set up in San Francisco, an old adobe custom house was used as an office. The commanding general and his wife lived aboard the USS Ohio as guests of the commodore.



PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
CALIF. - 1792

Sherman was adjutant general to the commander, General Persifor T. Smith. Smith succeeded Colonel Richard B. Mason who had asked to be relieved because the war with Mexico was over and, "The soldiers nearly all deserted." Even his cook had left and the colonel had to prepare his own meals.

The Smiths found themselves in the same situation. All but one of their servants disappeared and, to quote Sherman, "The general, commanding all the mighty forces on the Pacific coast, had to scratch to get one square meal a day for his family. . . . Breakfast would be announced any time between ten and twelve, and dinner according to circumstances." Finally the married officers gave up and sent their families back to the East.

To make ends meet, and, as Keyes noted, "The garrison being too much reduced for proper military service, the officers were allowed by General Smith to do something to increase their pay." Keyes took up surveying and real estate and within a year was receiving $1,000 a month in rentals. In 1856, Congress authorized additional pay for officers and men stationed in California.

Although Lieutenant H. W. Halleck, an associate, also invested in city property, Sherman rejected a suggestion that he buy, too. "I felt actually insulted that he should think me such a fool as to pay money for property in such a horrid place," Sherman noted in his *Memoirs*.

WHEN HE VISITED San Francisco in 1792, English Captain George Vancouver was permitted to visit Presidio. He found it "a square area, whose sides were about 200 yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle. Above this wall the thatched roofs of their low small houses just made their appearance. On entering the Presidio, we found one of its sides still uninclosed by the wall, and very indifferently fenced in by a few bushes here and there, fastened to stakes in the ground . . . It is about 14 feet high, five in breadth, and was first formed by uprights and horizontal rafters of large timber, between which dried sods and moistened earth were pressed as close and as hard as possible; after which the whole was cased with earth made into a sort of mud plaster, which gave it the appearance of durability . . . Houses were along the wall, within the square, and their fronts uniformly extended the same distance into the area." He said the church was small, whitewashed with a lime made from crushed sea shells, and extended deeper into the parade ground. He added that the Presidio was "totally incapable of making resistance against a foreign invasion," its only cannon being a three pounder mounted on a carriage that was beginning to fall apart. When Vancouver's visit was discovered by Spanish authorities, commandant was reprimanded for permitting too close an inspection of the place. (Redrawn from plat in Bancroft, *History of California;* north arrow is as shown in Bancroft but it actually points west.)

This "horrid place" had a military history that dated back to 1776 when a 63-man expedition of Spanish soldiers, priests, and settlers arrived to establish a presidio. They brought with them the authority of Spain, in answer to English and Russian overtures from Canada and Alaska. At the same time, Father Junipero Serra established a mission nearby, calling it San Francisco de Asis. Later it was known as Mission Dolores.

The primitive palisaded Presidio was not designed to fend off Indian attacks, because the Indians were considered friendly. As time passed and adobe replaced the rough stick and stone construction, it became obvious that it was not even designed to ward off the changeable San Francisco weather. Throughout the period of pre-American occupation, the Presidio was in a state of continual construction. As fast as new adobe would be built during the dry season, it would be attacked by the rain and atmosphere in the rainy season. Twenty-five years after work started, the fourth wall still had not been completed.

Thirty soldiers founded the Presidio. Twenty years later, a detachment of 35 more arrived. Patrols and escorts, plus a guard at the mission, usually left the Presidio almost vacant and the small garrison was unable to cope with the deterioration of the post. In 1800 the magazine was covered by drifting sand while a hurricane tore off several roofs. By this time, most of the available labor was being directed to Fort San Joaquin, on the future site of Fort Point at the Golden Gate.

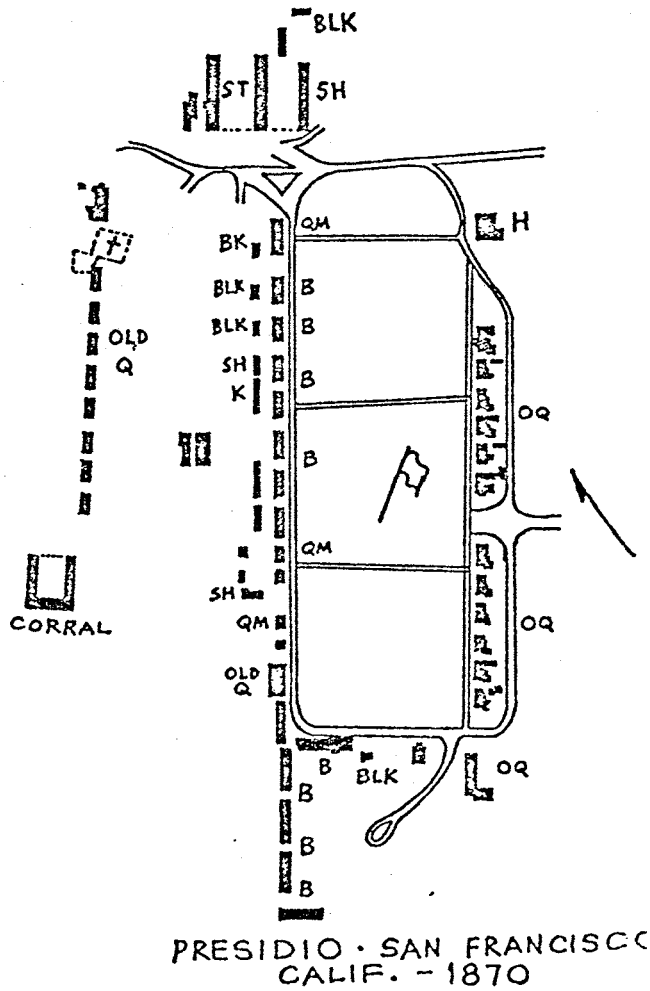
Isolated from Spain, there was no hesitancy about changing allegiance to Mexico when the garrison heard about independence in 1822. The Presidio continued in operation, but the deterioration could not be prevented when the garrison was reduced to seven artillerymen in 1835. A year later, all regular troops were recalled. A few retired soldiers and their families remained at the ruined forts.

The United States moved in with little effort in 1846. The decrepit defenses offered no resistance when Marines of the USS Portmouth landed at Yerba Buena and raised the American flag. Yerba Buena soon was renamed San Francisco, and the plaza of the flag raising, Portsmouth Plaza. In the latter years of a wide open city, the Plaza was to be a vice center.

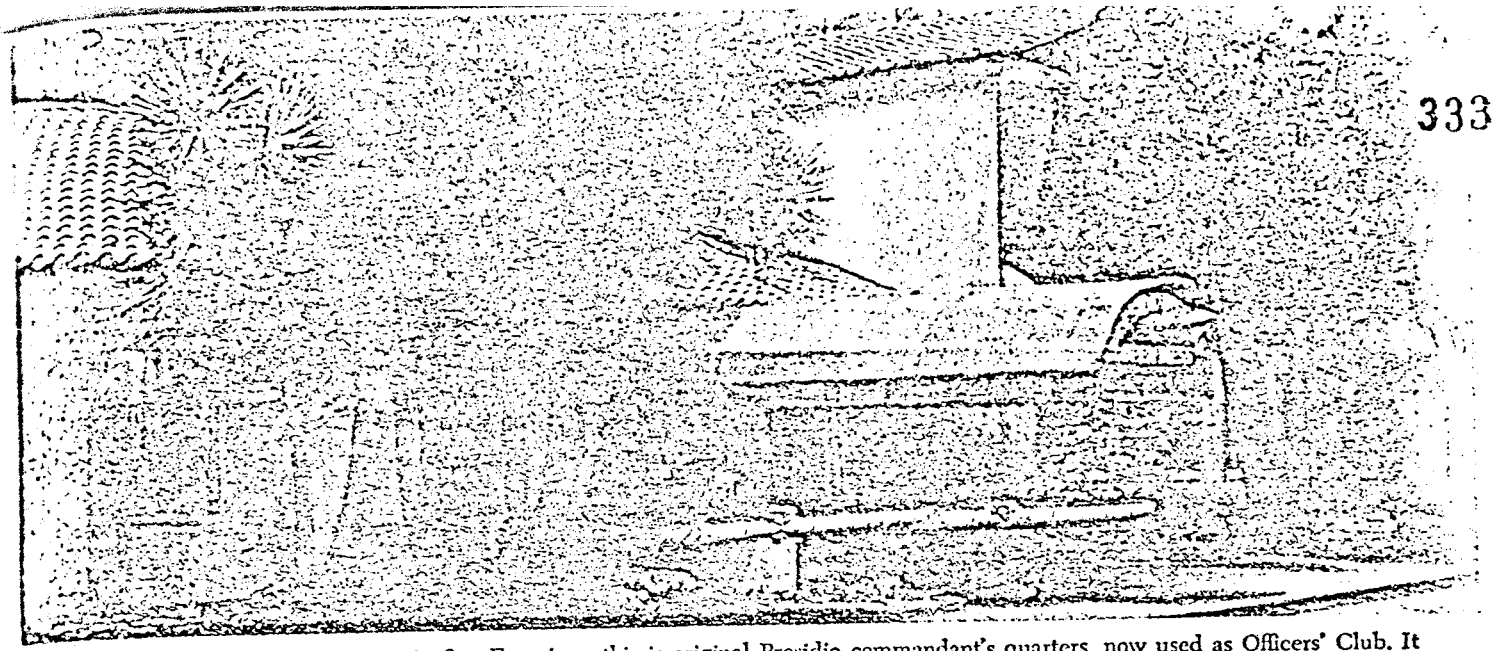
Above the principal landing, in 1846 the Navy placed "a couple of Navy guns," Sherman remembered. He said the site was named the Battery and, from that, the street received its name. Marines manned the Presidio at the same time.

A few months later, a regiment of New York Volunteers relieved the Marines at the Presidio. Two companies were designated to repair it. Stores and ordnance were landed at the city wharf, but the heavy guns, mortars, and carriages had to remain at the docks for several years because they could not be moved across the sand hills.

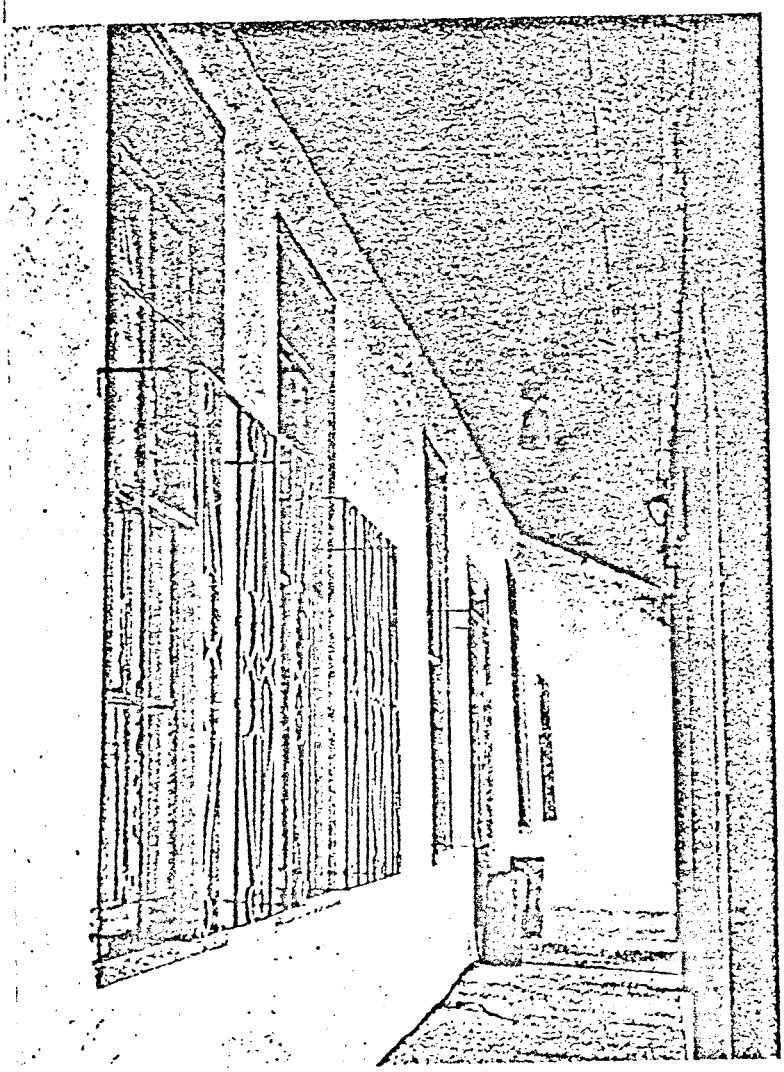
An 1854 inspection was critical of the place. "The quarters for the soldiers were miserable adoby (sic) buildings, the leavings of the Mexican government," it said, "but were kept in good police and order." A temporary wooden barracks was added



PARALLELOGRAM, 550 yards by 150, was shape of Presidio by 1870, completely swallowing up original site. Barracks at southwestern corner of parade ground was original commandant's house. Officers' quarters included 12 31- by 18-foot story-and-a-half frame cottages and one three-story frame building, 114 by 32 feet plus a 44- by 30-foot wing, that had 39 rooms for bachelor officers. Barracks for 900 men included nine frame buildings; laundresses and their families lived in the adobe barracks. Because of strong winds from Golden Gate that blew into front of officers' row, a lattice screen of lath, 12 feet high, was built across front of row. Picket fence surrounded entire post on city side. (Redrawn from plat in Surgeon-General Circular No. 4, 1870.)



OLDEST BUILDING in San Francisco, this is original Presidio commandant's quarters, now used as Officers' Club. It was built between 1776 and 1778, remodeled in 1850, altered again in 1900, 1912 (when electricity was installed), 1915, and in 1934 when it was restored to original architecture. Vancouver visited it in 1792, later gave this description: "The apartment in the commandant's house into which we were ushered was about 30 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 12 feet high; and the other room, or chamber, I judged to be of the same dimensions, excepting its length, which appeared to be somewhat less. The floor was of the native soil raised about three feet from its original level, without being boarded, paved, or even reduced to an even surface; the roof was covered in flags and rushes, the walls on the inside had once been whitewashed; the furniture consisted of a very sparing assortment of the most indispensable articles, of the rudest fashion, and of the meanest kind; and ill accorded with the ideas we had conceived of the sumptuous manner in which the Spaniards live on this side of the globe."

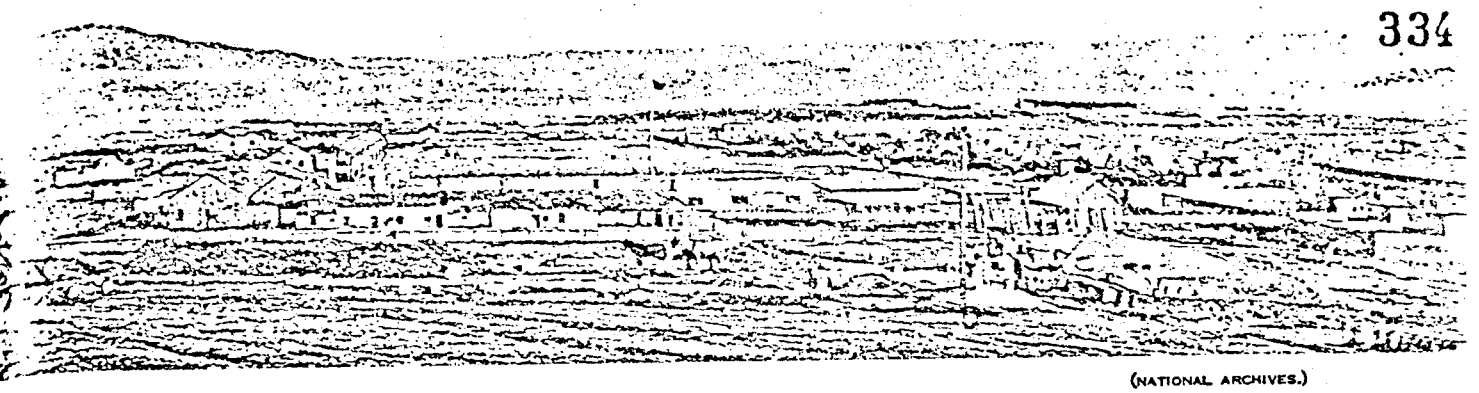


With desertions and frequent demands for special details, it was difficult to pursue the matter of construction effectively.

Devices to minimize desertion included General Bennett Riley's shift of his command to Monterey where they would be farther from the gold fields. The Navy, having lost several crews, took no chances when USS Oregon arrived. She was anchored alongside USS Ohio and her entire crew sent aboard as prisoners until ready to sail.

San Francisco owed her early buildings to crew desertions. In 1849, the Presidio saw 549 vessels pass by and within the next five years the harbor had more tonnage than any other port in the world. In 1851, desertions had resulted in the abandonment of 148 ships in the mud along shore. As these were tightly closed in by sand, they became business houses and residence. The Apollo became the Apollo saloon; the Euphema was bought by the city as a

FRONT WALL of Commandant's House includes about 75 percent original construction, but with alterations from 1792 Vancouver description. He said that walls "are a sufficient security against the inclemency of the weather, yet the windows, which are cut in the front wall, and look into the square, are destitute of glass, or any other defense that does not at the same time exclude the light." He suggested the buildings "in winter, or rainy seasons must at the best be very uncomfortable dwellings."



(NATIONAL ARCHIVES.)

PRESIDIO in the Seventies matches ground plan. Triple-story bachelor officer quarters is on right, original Presidio building is left of center in picture (behind horse-drawn wood cart). Alcatraz Island is at right edge of picture in this view to north-northeast down center of parade. At right of flagpole in background is hospital, dating from 1854 and still at original site. Post was inspected in 1866 when it had 1,156 officers and men in 16 companies, 14 of them preparing for duty in Arizona. Brevet Brigadier C. A. Whittier, the inspector, had few good comments to make. He noted regarding drill, "Movements not known to the Regulations of the Army or the approved tactics were being continually ordered by the commanding officer. The review so far as it depended upon simultaneous movements of all the troops was a failure and would have been discreditable to a first sergeant commanding." He found quartermaster records a mess. Condition of post indicated "little or no attention being paid to policing," with no toilet facilities in guardhouse huts occupied by 59 prisoners. The quarters of men being mustered out were "very dirty." His recommendation was to remove or reassign post commander who had "almost complete lack of knowledge of the fort and who is incompetent."

jail and was moored next to the Apollo on the spot now occupied by the Federal Bank Building.

The expansion of the city brought with it squatters on government lands. Captain Keyes led one "expedition" to clear squatters and, though successful, was brought to court and sued for doing his duty. Presidio troopers also were called out to preserve law and order in the days of Vigilance movements.

These problems stepped to the background in 1861 when a flag of secession was raised for a few moments in San Francisco. Doubts about the status of General A. S. Johnston were relieved when General Edwin V. Sumner arrived on April 24, 1861. "I hereby assume command of this department," he proclaimed. "All concerned will govern themselves accordingly."

Sumner found 500 troops in San Francisco, 115 at the Presidio. He made all three Bay posts independent—Presidio, Point, and Alcatraz—and pushed completion of the fortifications. For good measure,

PRESIDIO TODAY shows changes from 1870 surgeon's comment: "There are no shade trees in the vicinity." Barracks row, left, is about 100 yards to rear of 1870 row; original Presidio building is in center foreground, on line with single tree on parade ground. Alcatraz Island is at right edge of picture. Far shore is partly obscured by perennial Bay fog, described in 1866, as providing climate that "can scarcely be called inviting. . . . Her continual rains in winter, and cold winds and fogs in summer, must be very trying to average nerves and lungs. . . . It did rain there sometimes the easiest of any place I ever saw. . . . As a rule nobody seemed to mind a perpetual drizzle." In 1889, Anson Mills was stationed at Presidio as executive officer, found it "the most enjoyable station we ever had. . . . Numerous balls, dances, and other amusements in additional to strenuous duties kept us all busy and healthy." A 1935 report said, regarding climate; "There is nothing else but. Never cold, never hot. Always cool. Rains are heavy during the winter season." It found City of San Francisco, "than which there is no better post town" which agreed with 1866 comment that Army officers were no better esteemed or better treated than there. Post has been headquarters for Army west of Rocky Mountains continuously since 1857.

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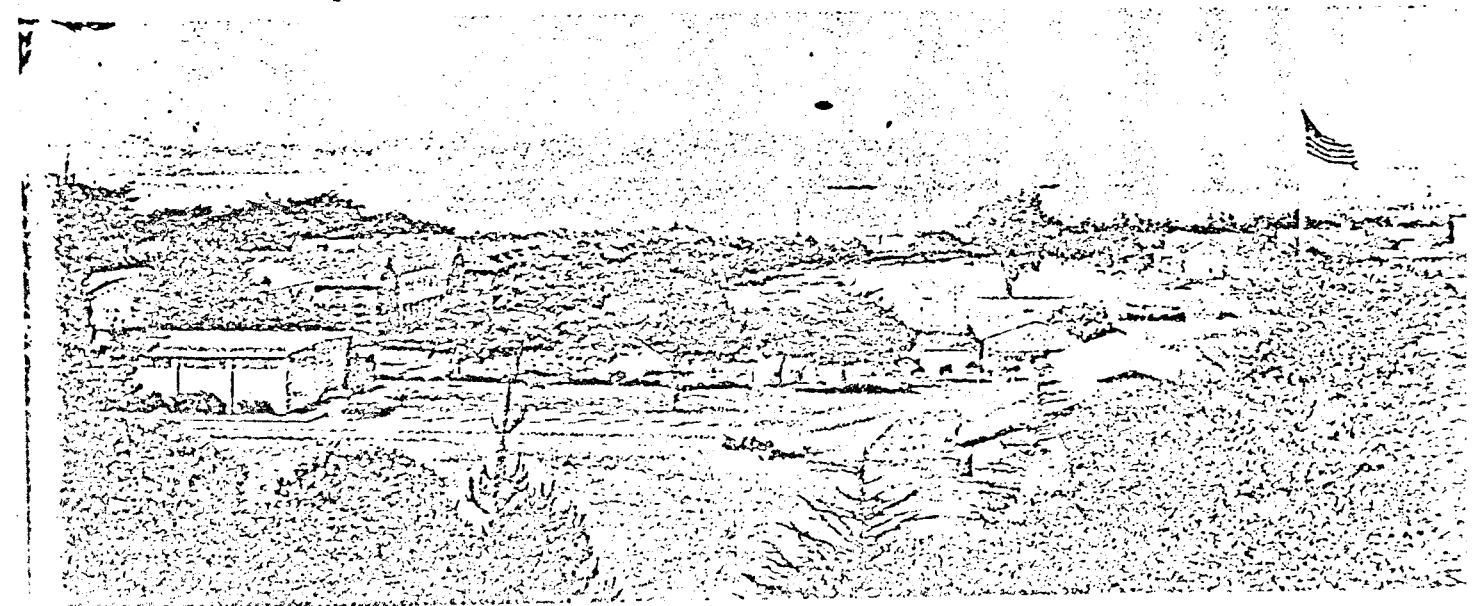
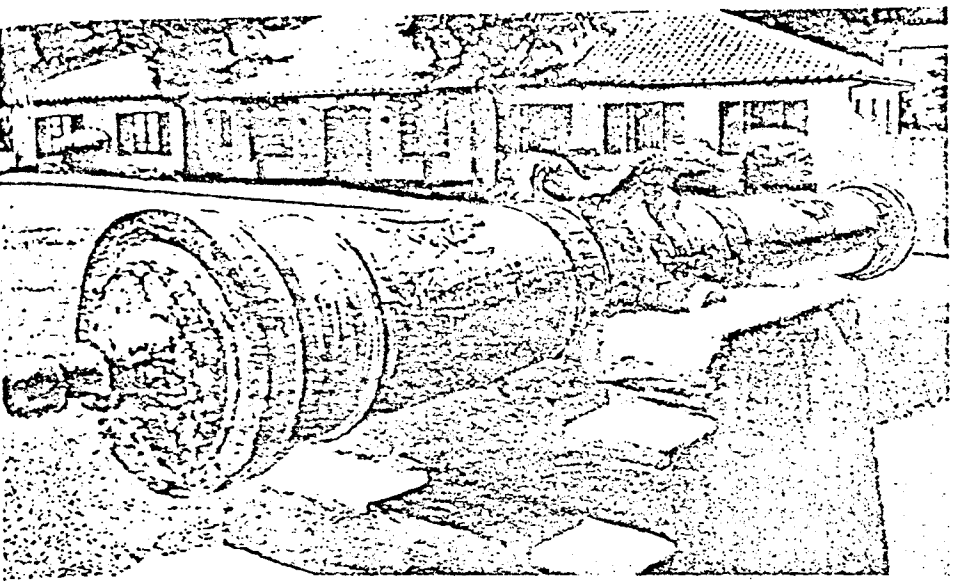




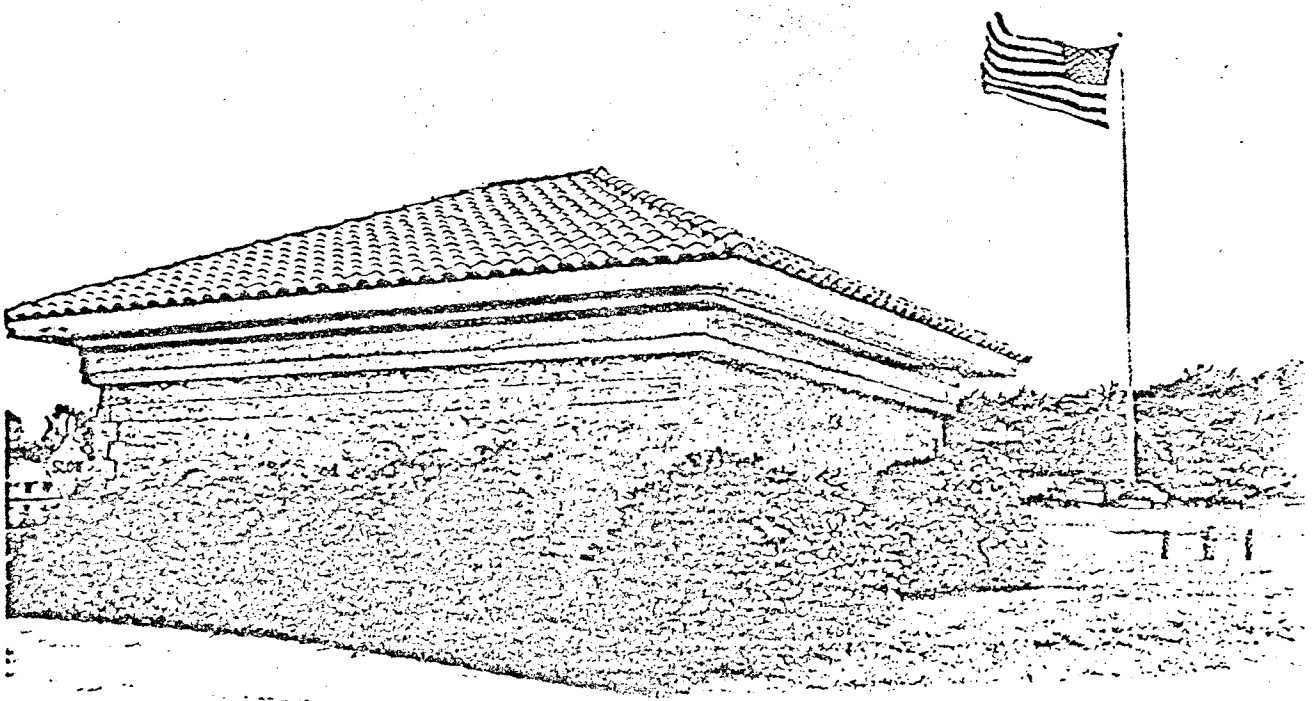
ORIGINAL CANNON, dated 1693, stands at northwest corner of original Presidio on site of quarters once occupied by General Pershing. When building burned in 1915, Pershing's wife and three daughters died. Original Presidio construction involved both troops and Indians; in 1797 natives who assaulted mission workers had to work "on Presidio in shackles for a month or two," according to Bancroft. In 1800, two soldiers caught breaking open a trunk were sentenced to work on Presidio for a year. When Richard Henry Dana visited post in 1856, he commented, "The walls stand as they did, with some changes made to accommodate a garrison of United States troops. It has a noble situation."

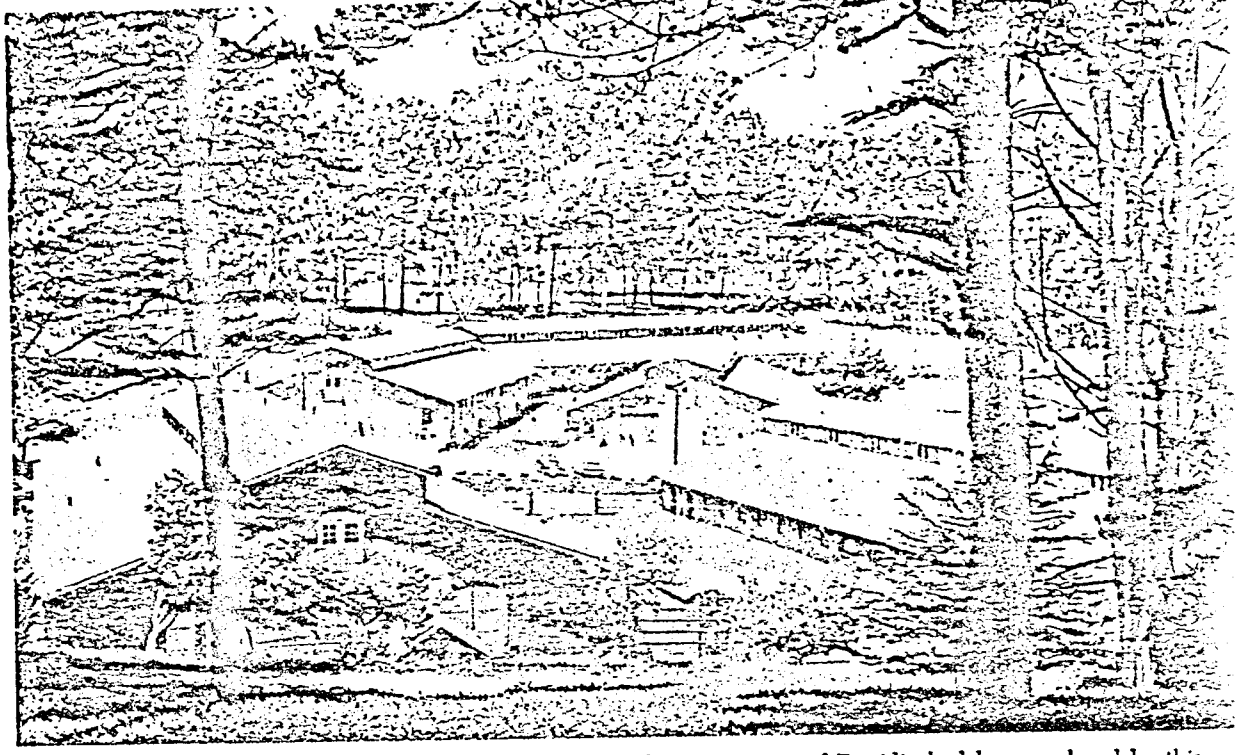
he renamed the quartermaster's brig the General Jesup, after the Army quartermaster general, instead of its previous name honoring John Floyd, former Secretary of War who had gone south.

During the Civil War, as it did in later conflicts, the Presidio was the command post for the Bay. As the inspection report of 1854 stated, the Presidio site was "the only spot about here suitable for a command of troops, either for the forts or for instruction, and is ample and convenient."

TO GET THERE: From downtown San Francisco, tak U.S. 101 (Van Ness) north and then west (on Lombard) main gate. Original site of Presidio is reached by followin Lincoln Boulevard through main gate about four bloc west to Graham street. Southern end of this large parac ground was original Presidio; former Commandant's hous now Officers' Club, is at south end of Graham Street.

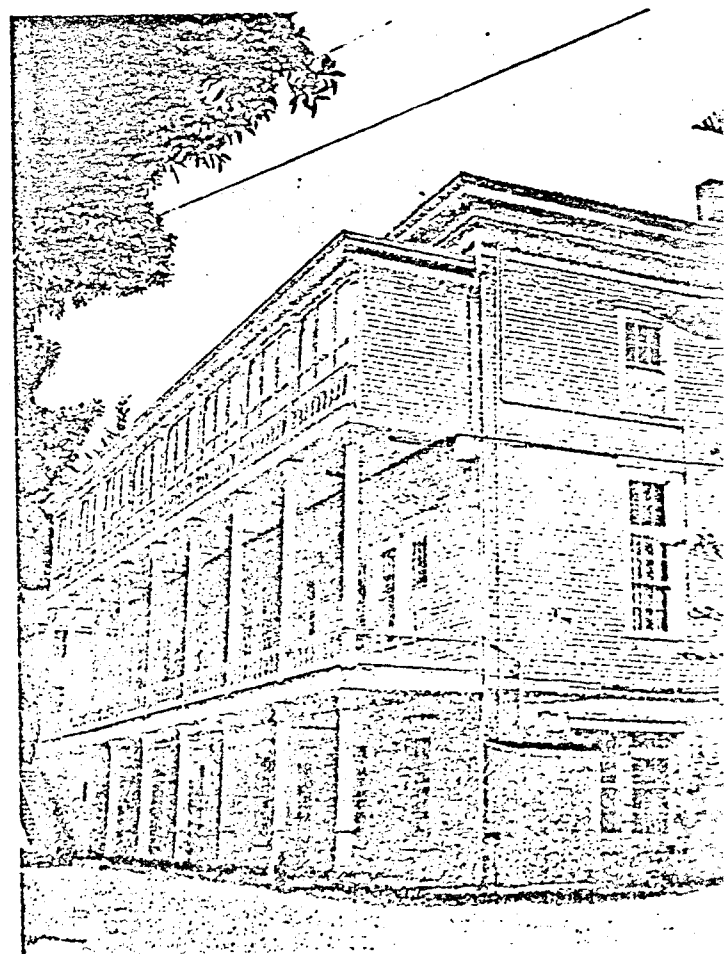
MAGAZINE, 28 by 23 feet, dates from 1863. Presidio was point from which troops were dispatched for many Indian expeditions, including San Joaquin Valley and Rogue River Indian War in 1851 and Snake River campaigns of 1856. Latter took six companies into Oregon and Idaho and culminated in Battle of Steptoe Butte. During Civil War, in order to augment Presidio garrison, 80 rifles were issued to San Francisco police. Mayor requested 500 troops be sent to city to help preserve order after Lincoln's assassination. One of hardest fought battles of Presidio was on paper in 1850's between General Wool and Secretary of War. Latter wanted to abandon post in favor of Benicia; Wool's reaction was to revamp the post and to propose building a plank road the three miles to city's center. He pointed out that abandonment of valuable Presidio property would touch off violent squatter war.





OLD STABLES now serve as offices and storehouses. By 1890, frontier version of Presidio had been replaced by this permanent brick construction. At this time, post included six artillery batteries, a cavalry troop, and two companies of infantry. It could accommodate 39 officers and 562 enlisted men. In 1889 it was scene of one of Army's first boards to examine officers for promotion. Thirty-three were tested and "It was a very lively and, I think, an efficient board," commented Anson Mills, a member. Canteen was established at Presidio in 1889 when annual admission rate for alcoholism was 114.05 per 1,000 men; by 1891 rate had dropped astoundingly to 8.68.

HOSPITAL BUILDING was built in 1854, is oldest Army construction at Presidio. Its brick foundations and pine and hemlock girders were shipped around Horn. Inspection in 1866, although critical of remainder of Presidio, found, "The hospital was in all respects in good condition." In 1870, surgeon reported hospital was arranged for 50 beds with average occupancy of 17, and the sick list has been mostly composed of venereal diseases contracted in San Francisco." His statistics showed 141 cases out of mean strength of 319.5 men in 1869. City's notoriety was mentioned in U. S. Grant's *Memoirs*. In 1853 he found, "Eating, drinking and gambling houses were conspicuous for their number and publicity. They were on the first floor with doors wide open. At all hours of the day and night in walking the streets, the eye was regaled, on every block near the waterfront, by the sight of players at faro." In 1854 he noticed, "Gambling houses had disappeared from public view. The city had become staid and orderly." This was disputed by General Rusling's 1866 visit to Barbary Coast. "Here in narrow, noisome alleys are congregated the wretched Chinese women, that are imported by the ship-load, mainly for infamous purposes," he wrote in *Across America*. "They are not more immodest, than those of our own race, who ply the same vocation in Philadelphia and New York . . . San Francisco owes it to herself—to obliterate, to stamp out this plague spot." San Francisco *Call* had this to say of Barbary Coast at the time: "That sunk of moral pollution, whose reefs are strewn with human wrecks, and into whose vortex are constantly drifting barks of moral life, while swiftly down the whirlpool of death go the sinking hulks of the murderer and suicide . . . The coast where no gentle breezes blow but where rages the sirocco of sin." Reform movement of 1917 ended vice reign in San Francisco.



PART IX

LISTING OF PRESIDIO COASTAL DEFENSE BATTERIES

15 January 1975

HISTORICAL RECORD OF PRESIDIO BATTERIES

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY:

1. Consists of Two 15-pounder AA guns Model 1917 MI, mounted on Pedestal Mounts. Located on left flank of Battery Godfrey.

2. Guns, 3 inch, AA, nos 97 and 116 were mounted on mounts nos 86 and 89 in 1929, dismounted and moved to Ft Funston in November, 1925, per 7th Ind, Ltr AGO, Washington, D.C., 9/19/25 (AG - 4721.91)

BATTERY ARTHUR WAGNER:

General Orders, No. 20, War Department, January 25, 1906. Named in honor of Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, Military Secretary, United States Army, who served with distinction during the war with Spain, and who died 17 June 1905. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 1875. 2nd Lieutenant 6th Infantry, 16th June, 1875. 1st Lieutenant, 18th October, 1882. Captain 2nd April, 1892. Major A.A.G., 17th November, 1896. Lieutenant Colonel A.A.G., 26th February, 1898. For several years professor at Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Author of "Organization and Tactics," "Security and Information" and other military books, Born in Illinois. Appointed from Illinois.

1. Consists of Eight 12" Mortars, Cast Iron, Model 1886, of the Two West pits of the Battery of Sixteen Mortars, located about one-half mile to the rear of the line of batteries Lancaster-Godfrey.

12" Mortars, Model 1891
Serial Nos. Carriages: 34,32,33,31,71,72,46,67.
Serial Nos. Mortars: 8, 6, 7, 5,40,42,36,43.

2. Dismounted in 1920.

3. Remainderof salvageable metals in this emplacement were salvaged under authority contained in Secret letter, Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942, file SPX 662 (11-18-42) GB-S-SPDDO, subject; "Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament."

BATTERY BALDWIN:

General Orders No. 105, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 9th 1902. Named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Henry M. Baldwin, 5th U.S. Artillery, who died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19th, 1864. Lieutenant Baldwin was born in New Jersey, and appointed from New Jersey.

1. Consists of Two 15-pounder rapid fire guns, Model 1898, Barbette, located on the left flank of Battery Sherwood and about 100 yards away. Situated for the defense of the inner harbor.

15-pounder R.F.G. Ordered removed.

2. These guns were dismounted in 1920, Ltr WD, 400.702/445, O of CO May 26, 1920.

3. Remainder of armament dismantled and salvaged in 1943 under authority contained in letter, Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942 SPX 662 (12 Nov 42) GB-S. SPDDO, subject; Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament (Addressed to Chief of Ordnance) and copy of Proceedings of subject Board.

4. This emplacement was turned over to the jurisdiction of the Presidio of San Francisco in accordance with an adjustment of the administrative boundary between Fort Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco.

BATTERY BLANEY:

General Orders No. 105, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct 9th, 1902. Named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Daniel Blaney, 3rd U.S. Artillery, who was killed on May 5th, 1814 at Fort Oswego, New York.

1. Consists of Four 15-pounder rapid fire guns, Model 1898, Barbette, located on the right flank of the fortifications. Situated for the defense of the inner harbor.

15-pounder R.F.G. Ordered removed.

2. Guns were dismounted in 1920, Ltr WD, 400.702/445, O of CO May 26, 1920.

3. Remainder of armament dismantled and salvaged in 1943 under authority contained in letter, Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942 SPX 662 (12 Nov 42) GB-S, SPDDO, subject; Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament (Addressed to Chief of Ordnance) and copy of Proceedings of subject Board.

4. This emplacement was turned over to the jurisdiction of the Presidio of San Francisco in accordance with an adjustment of the administrative boundary between Fort Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco.

BATTERY BOUTELLE:

General Orders No. 105, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 9th, 1902. Named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle, 3rd U.S. Artillery, who was killed in action near Aliaga, Philippine Islands, on November 2nd, 1899, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Artillery, 9th July 1898. Transferred to 14th Infantry, 24th December 1898. Transferred to 3rd Artillery 1899. Born in Washington, Appointed from Washington.

1. Consists of Three 5" rapid fire guns mounted on Pillar mounts located on the right flank of Battery Godfrey.

5" B.C. Model 1896 (Balanced Pillar)
Serial Nos. Carriages: 13,14,15.

2. Guns dismounted in 1920, Ltr WD, 400.702/445, O of CO May 26, 1920.

3. Remainder of armament dismantled and salvaged in 1943 under authority contained in letter, Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942 SPX 662 (12 Nov 42) GB-S. SPDDO, subject; Proceedings of the Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament (Addressed to Chief of Ordnance) and copy of Proceedings of subject Board.

BATTERY CHAMBERLIN:

General Orders No. 194, War Department, Washington, Dec 27, 1894. Named in honor of Captain Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st U.S. Artillery who served with distinction during the Civil War, and who died August 9th, 1899. 1st Sergeant, 2nd Independent Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, 5th July 1861. Discharged 11th December 1861. 2nd Lieutenant 1st Maryland Light Artillery, 16th December 1861. 1st Lieutenant, 21st January 1863. Mustered out 3rd July 1865. 1st Lieutenant 5th U.S. Volunteer, 31st July, 1865. Mustered out 20th July 1866. 2nd Lieutenant 1st Artillery 11th May 1866. 1st Lieutenant 28th August 1867. Resigned 17th November, 1873. Reinstated 23rd March 1875, (joint resolution 3rd March, 1875.) Captain, 25th November, 1886. Born in Massachusetts. Appointed from Massachusetts.

1. Consists of Four 6" Disappearing guns located near Baker Beach and about 1/3 mile to the left of Battery Crosby. These guns and carriages were dismounted in 1917 and forwarded to CO; Watervliet Arsenal N.Y. 8 Dec 1917 per Tel. Authority HQ So. Pac. C.A.D. 12 Oct 1917.

6" D.C. Model 1903. - Serial Nos. Carriages 40,41.

2. Two 6" guns, Model 1900, Barbette Carriage, mounted on 8 January 1920. Situated for the defense of Mine Field and waters adjacent to Golden Gate.

3. Harbor Defense Project (HDSF-AN-45) calls for retention of this battery.

4. Declared surplus by secret Ltr, Hq, AGF, 602.1/109 (c) (23 May 47) GNGOS-1A, 23 May 1948, Subject: "Harbor Defense Installations," to CGs of ZI Armies. Dismantling and removal of guns directed by 2d Ind, Hq Sixth Army AMORO 400.703/132, 2 Sep 1948 to Ltr, Ch of Ord, 28 May 48, Subject: "Ordnance Equipment excess tothe needs of Harbor Defenses of San Francisco," to CG AGF.

BATTERY CRANSTON:

General Orders No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14th 1902. Named in honor of 1st Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, 4th U.S. Artillery, who was killed at the Lava Beds, Calif. on April 26th 1873, in action against Modoc Indians. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 4th Artillery, 17th June 1867. 1st Lieutenant 30th November 1871. Born in Massachusetts. Appointed from Ohio.

1. Consists of Two 10" Disappearing guns, Model 1888 M-II, located on the left flank of Battery Lancaster and on the same line. Situated for defense of the Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

2. This battery formerly included Battery Marcus Miller. Guns 2,3 and 4 were separated and named Battery Marcus Miller by GO No. 210 WD 1907.

3. This battery was salvaged by the Commanding General, Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of Chief of Ordnance, file, O.O. 400.93/28 (S) SPOFX5, to the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, dated, 23 January 1943, subject; "Salvage of Obsolete Armament" with 1 inclosure.

BATTERY CROSBY:

General Orders No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of 1st Lieutenant Franklin B. Crosby, 4th U.S. Artillery, who was killed in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3rd, 1863. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, 8th August 1861. 1st Lieutenant 8th August 1861. Born in New York. Appointed from New York.

1. Consists of Two 6" Disappearing guns, Model 1897, located about 1/2 mile to the left of Battery Godfrey, towards Baker Beach. Situated for the defense of line Fields and waters adjacent to the Golden Gate.

2. This battery was salvaged by the Commanding General, Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of Chief of Ordnance file 00 400.7/89 (S) SPOIP, Redist. and Salvage, to the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, dated, 5 Aug 43, subject; "Disposal of Seacoast Batteries, Harbor Defense of San Francisco."

BATTERY GATE:

1. Consists of Two 3" BC, Model 1902 guns located on the top of the old brick fort at Fort Point.

2. These guns were resited from the original battery. Battery Yates, as part of the Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat defense of the Harbor Defenses under authority contained in Secret letter, The Adjutant General's Office, 21 Oct 1942, file, AG 660.2 (2-12-42) MSC-E, to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, subject; "Defense of Harbor Against Motor Torpedo Boats."

3. Guns dismantled and salvaged under authority of Secret letter TAG, 27 Nov 1945 file, AG 660.2 (16 Nov 45) OB-S-E subject; "Elimination and replacement of 3-inch Armament in Harbor Defenses."

BATTERY GODFREY:

General Orders No. 16, Headquarters of the Army ,Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of Captain George J. Godfrey, 22nd U.S. Infantry, who was killed in action at Cavite Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 3rd, 1899. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 1886. 2nd Lieutenant 12th Infantry, 1st July 1886. 1st Lieutenant 22nd Infantry, 1st February 1893. Captain, 2nd March 1899. Born in New York. Appointed from New York.

1. Consists of Three 12" guns, Model 1888 mounted on Barbette Carriages, Located on the left flank of Battery Boutelle, and on the same general line. Situated for the defense of the Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

2. This battery was salvaged by the Commanding General, Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, file, O.O. 400.93/28 (S) SPOFX5, to the CG, Ninth Service Command, dated, 23 January 1946, subject; "Salvage of Obsolete Armament," with 1 inclosure.

BATTERY HOWE:

General Orders No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14, 1902. Named in honor of Colonel Albion P. Howe, 4th U.S. Artillery, Brevet Major General, who died on January 4th, 1897. Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy 1841, 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, 1st July, 1841. 1st Lieutenant, 18 June 1846. Regimental Adjutant, 1st October 1846, to March 1855. Brevet Captain, 20th August 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Captain, 4th Artillery, 2nd March 1855. Brevet Major, 1st July 1862, for gallant meritorious service in the Battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia. Brigadier General, Volunteers, 11th June 1862. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd May 1863, for gallant and Meritorious service in the Battle of Salem Heights, Virginia. Major, 4th Artillery, 11th August 1863. Brevet Colonel, 7th Nov 1863, for gallant meritorious service in the Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia. Brevet Brigadier General and Major General, 13th March 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Major General, Volunteers, 13th July 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. Mustered out of Volunteer Service, 15th January 1866. Lieutenant Colonel, 20th Infantry, 28th July, 1866, declined. Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Artillery, 10th April, 1879. Colonel 4th Artillery, 19th April, 1882. Retired 30th June, 1882. Died 25th January, 1897. Born in Maine. Appointed from Maine.

1. Consists of Eight 12" Mortars, Cast Iron, Model 1886 and 1886 M1, forming the two East pits and adjacent to Battery Arthur Wagner.

2. This armament was dismounted in 1920, Ltr WD, OCO, 400.702/445, May 26, 1920.

12" Mortars, Model 1891. - Serial Nos. Carriages: 22,26,21,23,51, 48,45,47.
Serial No. Mortars: 43,29,38,39,47, 46,44,35.

3. Remainder of salvageable metals in this emplacement were salvaged under authority contained in Secret letter, Services of Supply 19 Nov 1942, file, SPX 662 (11-18-42) GB-S-SPDDO, subject; "Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament."

BATTERY LANCASTER:

General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel James M. Lancaster, 3rd U.S. Artillery, who died at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on October 5th, 1900. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 1862. 2nd Lieutenant 3rd Artillery, 17th June, 1862. 1st Lieutenant, 24th June, 1864. Regimental Adjutant, 28th March to 24th September, 1867. Brevet Captain, 13th March, 1865, for good conduct and gallant service during the war. Captain 3rd Artillery, 20th March, 1879. Major of Artillery (4th Artillery), 29th October, 1896. Born in Kentucky. Apointed from Kentucky.

1. Consists of Three 12" breech loading guns, Disappearing type. Two guns transferred to CO; Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y. 15 May 1918, per letter, Confidential, Western Armament, Dist. B.A. #472.35/8 dated, 8 April 1918. One gun to Fort Miley,California 10 June 1918, per same authority. Ltr AGO 473.2 (How Misc Div) May 19, 1918.

12 Inch ordered removed Letter Adjutants Generals Office File 473.2 (Howitzer Misc. Division) March 19, 1918)

2. Remainder of salvageable metals in this emplacement were salvaged under authority contained in secret letter Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942, file, SPX 662 (11-18-42) GB-S-SPDDO, subject; "Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament."

BATTERY McKINNON:

General Orders, No. 20, War Department, January 25, 1906. Named in honor of Chaplain William D. McKinnon, 3rd U.S. Cavalry, who served with distinction during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and who died September 25, 1902. Born in Massachusetts. Appointed from California.

1. Consists of the Four 12" Mortars, Steel, Model 1890M1, (in two pits of two mortars each). Battery consists of last two pits from right flank. All mortar pits in rear of Rob Hill. For defense of Golden Gate and adjacent waters. Four mortars, Serial Nos. 22, 23, 28, and 46, transferred to Battery Walter Howe, Fort Funston, California, per approval by Secretary of War, 10 February 1917, of plan proposed by the Commanding General, Pac. Coast Arty. Dist. under date 12 October 1916. (P.C.A.D. 3133). For defense of Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

2. This battery was salvaged by the CG, Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, file 00 400.93/28(S) SPOFX5, to the CG, Ninth Service Command, dated 23 January 1946, subject; "Salvage of Obsolete Armament," with 1 inclosure.

BATTERY MARCUS MILLER:

General Orders, No. 210, War Department, October 11, 1907. In honor of Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, United States Army, who served with distinction during the civil war, in Indian campaigns, and in the Philippine insurrection. General Miller was born in Massachusetts and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy from that state September 1, 1854; appointed brevet 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 1, 1858; 2nd Lieutenant, September 26, 1859; 1st Lieutenant, May 14, 1861; Captain, May 11, 1864; Major, 5th Artillery, September 14, 1883; Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Artillery, October 10, 1894; Colonel, 3rd Artillery, April 30, 1897; Brigadier General

Volunteers, May 27, 1898; vacated February 23, 1899; appointed Brigadier General, United States Army, February 15 , 1899, accepted February 23, 1899. Retired from active service March 27, 1899. General Miller was brevetted Colonel February 27, 1890, and he died December 29, 1906.

1. Consists of Three disappearing guns, Model 1888 located on left flank of Battery Cranston and formerly a part of that battery. Separated by indorsement on letter of the Artillery District Commander, date of approval of the separation received at Hq. Arty. Dist. of S.F. 30 Sept 1907. Named by GO No. 210, WD 1907. Situated for the defense of Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

10" D.C. Model 1894MI
Serial Nos. Carriages: 27,24,34.

2. Armament dismounted in 1920.

3. Remainder of salvageable materials were salvaged under authority contained in Secret letter, Services of Supply, 19 Nov 1942, file SPX 662 (11/18/42) GB-S-SPDDO, subject; "Proceedings of Local Harbor Defense Board, 5 Oct 1942, Salvage of Obsolete Armament."

BATTERY POINT:

1. Consists of Two 3" BC M 1902 guns, located on the top of the old brick fort at Fort Point.

2. These guns were resited from the original battery, Battery Yates, as part of the Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat defense of the Harbor Defenses under authority contained in Secret letter, The Adjutant General's Office, 21 Feb 1942, file, AG 660.2 (2-12-42) MSC-E, to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, subject; "Defense of Harbors against Motor Torpedo Boats."

3. Guns dismantled and salvaged under authority of Secret letter TAG, 27 Nov 1945 file, AG 660.2 (16 Nov 1945) OB-S-E. subject; "Elimination and replacement of 3-inch Armament in Harbor Defenses."

BATTERY SAFFOLD:

General orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor or Captain Marion M. Saffold, 13th U.S. Infantry, who was killed in action at Cavite, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on October 8th, 1899. Graduated from US Military

Academy, 1879. 2nd Lieutenant 13th Infantry, 13th June, 1879. 1st Lieutenant 16th December, 1889. Regimental Quarters Master, 16th December 1889, to 1893. Captain, 26th April, 1898. Killed in action at Cavite Viego, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 8th October, 1899. Born in Alabama. Appointed from Alabama.

1. Consists of Two 12" guns, Model 1888 MII, mounted on Barbette Carriages, located on the left and rear of Anti-Aircraft Battery. Situated for the defense of the Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

2. This battery was salvaged by the Commanding General, Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, file, 00 400.93/28 (S) SPOFX5, to the CG Ninth Service Command, dated 23 January 1946,subject; "Salvage of Obsolete Armament," with 1 inclosure.

BATTERY SHERWOOD:

General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Walter Sherwood, 7th U.S. Infantry, who was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with Seminole Indians, near Fort Micanopy, Florida, on December 28th, 1840. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 1837. Born in New Jersey. Appointed from New Jersey.

1. Consists of Two 5" guns, transferred to Battery Bruff, Fort Funston, Calif. May 1917 per approval by Secretary of War 10 Feb 1917, of plan Proposed by the CG Pac, Coast Arty. Dist. under date 12 Oct 1916 (PCAD 3133) Battery Bruff since dismounted.

2. This emplacement has been turned over to the jurisdiction of the Presidio of San Francisco in accordance with an adjustment of the administrative boundary between Fort Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco.

BATTERY SLAUGHTER:

General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of 1st Lieutenant William A. Slaughter, 4th U.S. Infantry, who was killed at Brannons Prairie, Washington Territory, on December 4th, 1855, in action against White River Indians. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy 1848. Brevet 2nd Lieutenant 2nd Infantry, 1st July 1848, 2nd Lieutenant 4th Infantry, 6th November, 1848. 1st Lieutenant 22nd June, 1854. Born in Kentucky. Appointed from Indiana.

1. Consists of Three 8" disappearing guns, Model 1888 shipped to C.O. Watervliet, N.Y. 26 Nov 1917, per Tel. So. Pac. CAD dated 12 Oct 1917.

2. This emplacement has been turned over to the jurisdiction of the Presidio of San Francisco in accordance with an adjustment of the administrative boundary between Fort Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco.

BATTERY STOTENSBURG:

General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, February 14th, 1902. Named in honor of Captain John M. Stotensburg, 6th U.S. Cavalry, formerly Colonel of the 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in action at Quingua, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on April 23rd, 1899. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, 1881. 2nd Lieutenant 6th Cavalry, 11th June, 1881. 1st Lieutenant 19th August 1889. Captain 14th December, 1898. Graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1897. Major 1st Nebraska Volunteers, 9th May, 1898. Born in Indiana. Appointed from Indiana.

1. Consists of Eight 12" Mortars, Steel, Model 1890 MI (in two pits of four mortars each). Battery consists of first two pits from right flank in rear of Rat Hill. Situated for defense of Golden Gate and adjacent waters.

2. This battery was salvaged by the CG. Fort Winfield Scott and Sub-Posts, under directive contained in Secret letter, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, file, 00 400.93/28 (S) SPOFX5, to the CG, Ninth Service Command, dated 23 January 1946, subject; "Salvage of Obsolete Armament," with 1 inclosure.

PART X

LIST OF PRESIDIO COMMANDERS

COMMANDING OFFICERS

of the

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE SPANISH PERIOD: 1776 - 1822

Lt Jose Joaquin Moraga
17 Sep 1776--13 Jul 1785
Lt Diego Gonzales
13 Jul 1785--4 Feb 1787
Alferez Hermengildo Sal
4 Feb 1787--12 Jun 1787
Lt Jose Dario Arguello
12 Jun 1787--2 Aug 1806
Alferez Hermengildo Sal (acting)
1791--1794; 1795--1796
Alferez Jose Perez Farandez (acting)
1794--1795
Lt Col Pedro de Alberni (acting)
1796--1800
Capt Luis Antonio Arguello
7 Aug 1806--25 Apr 1822

THE MEXICAN PERIOD: 1822--1846

Capt Luis Antonio Arguello
25 Apr 1822--27 Mar 1830
Lt Ignacio Martinez (acting)
1822--1827; 1828--1830
Alferez Jose Antonio Sanches (acting)
1829--1830; 1830--1831
Lt Ignacio Martinez
27 Mar 1830--Sep 1831
Lt Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo
Sep 1831--1833
Alferez Damasio Rodriques (acting)
1833-1838
Alferez Juan Prado Mesa (acting)
1835; 1839; 1841--1843
Capt Francisco Sanchez (acting)
1838--1839; 1841--1846
Sergeant Santiago Hernandez (caretaker)
1841
Corporal Joaquin Pena (caretaker)
1844

THE AMERICAN PERIOD: 1847--1976

Maj James A. Hardie, 1st N.Y. Vol.
(Lt, 3d Arty) Mar 1847--Nov 1849
Capt Erasmus D. Keyes, 3d Arty
Nov 1848--6 Nov 1855
Capt Edward O.C. Ord, 3d Arty
1 Mar 1856--16 Mar 1856
Lt Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Arty
6 Mar 1856--16 Apr 1856
Capt Edward O.C. Ord, 3d Arty
16 Apr 1856--21 Oct 1856
Capt Erasmus D. Keyes, 3d Arty
21 Oct 1856--24 Jun 1858
Capt John H. Lendrum, 3d Arty
24 Jun 1858--3 Dec 1858
Lt Col George Andrews, 6th Inf
3 Dec 1858--1 Jan 1859
Bvt Maj Lewis Armistead (Capt, 6th Inf)
1 Jan 1859--9 Feb 1859
Lt Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Arty
9 Feb 1859--19 May 1859
Bvt Lt Col William Hoffman (Maj, 6th Inf)
19 May 1859--29 Jun 1859

Lt Horatio Gibson, 3d Arty
30 Jun 1859--2 Jul 1859
Lt Col Charles S. Merchant, 3d Arty
2 Jul 1859--5 May 1860
Lt John Hamilton, 3d Arty
5 May 1860--3 Jul 1860
Bvt Lt Col George Nauman (Maj, 3d Arty)
4 July 1860--17 Dec 1860
Lt Col Charles S. Merchant, 3d Arty
17 Dec 1860--27 Nov 1861
Capt Frederick T. Dent, 9th Inf
27 Nov 1861--29 Dec 1861
Maj G.W. Patten, 9th Inf
30 Dec 1861--20 Jan 1862
Lt Col C.C. Sibley, 9th Inf
21 Jan 1862--7 Sep 1863
Maj Andrew W. Bowman, 9th Inf
7 Sep 1861--1 Nov 1863
Capt P.A. Owen, 9th Inf
2 Nov 1863--2 Dec 1863
1st Lt Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf
3 Dec 1863--24 Jan 1864
Lt Col C.C. Sibley, 9th Inf
25 Jan 1864--16 Oct 1864
Col Thomas F. Wright, 2d Cal Vol
17 Oct 1864--19 Aug 1865
Lt Col Robert Pollack, 2d Inf Cal Vol
19 Aug 1865--26 Aug 1865
Capt W.E. Appleton, 9th Inf
27 Aug 1865--16 Sep 1865
Maj Louis H. Marshall, 14th Inf
17 Sep 1865--25 Sep 1865
Bvt Maj Gen W.H. French (Lt Col, 2d Arty)
26 Sep 1865--27 Oct 1865
Maj Joseph Updegraff, 9th Inf
28 Oct 1865--15 Dec 1865
Bvt Brig Gen H.D. Wallen (Lt Col, 14th Inf)
16 Dec 1865--8 Jan 1866
Maj Harvey A. Allen, 2d Arty
9 Jan 1866--23 Jan 1866
Bvt Col Albert G. Brackett (Maj, 1st Cav)
24 Jan 1866--16 Feb 1866
Maj Harvey A. Allen, 2d Arty
17 Feb 1866--12 Feb 1867
Bvt Maj Gen W.H. French (Lt Col, 2d Arty)
13 Feb 1867--20 Oct 1867
Bvt Col Edward R. Williston (Capt, 2d Arty)
21 Oct 1867--26 Nov 1867
Bvt Maj James S. Dudley (1st Lt, 2d Arty)
27 Nov 1867--3 Feb 1868
Capt Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Arty
4 Feb 1868--1 May 1868
Bvt Maj James S. Dudley (1st Lt, 2d Arty)
2 May 1868--25 May 1868
Bvt Col C.M. Pennington (Capt, 2d Arty)
27 May 1868--23 Jun 1868
Bvt Maj James S. Dudley (1st Lt, 2d Arty)
24 Jun 1868--14 Aug 1868
Bvt Col A.C.M. Pennington (Capt, 2d Arty)
15 Aug 1868--13 Jun 1869
Bvt Maj Gen W.H. French (Lt Col, 2d Arty)
14 Jun 1869--12 Nov 1872
Col Horace Brooks, 4th Arty
12 Nov 1872--20 Jan 1877
Capt Edwin V. Sumner, 1st Cav
21 Jan 1877--25 Jan 1877
Capt Henry C. Hasbrouck
26 Jan 1877--30 Jan 1877
Capt Edwin V. Sumner, 1st Cav
31 Jan 1877--5 Mar 1877
Col Joseph Roberts, 4th Arty
6 Mar 1877--3 Jul 1877
Capt Harry C. Cushing, 4th Arty
4 Jul 1877--13 Jul 1877
1st Lt J.M. Roden, 4th Arty
14 Jul 1877--25 Jul 1877
Capt William E. Dove, 12th Inf
26 Jul 1877--15 Aug 1877
Capt Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Arty
18 Aug 1877--31 Aug 1877
Maj Albion P. Howe, 4th Arty
1 Sep 1877--8 Dec 1877
Bvt Maj W.H. French (Lt Col, 2d Arty)
9 Dec 1877--27 Jan 1878
1st Lt William Ennis, 4th Arty
28 Jun 1878--26 Aug 1878
Capt Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Arty
27 Aug 1878--1 Mar 1879
Capt George B. Rodney, 4th Arty
7 Apr 1879--11 May 1879
Bvt Maj W.H. French (Lt Col, 2d Arty)
1 Mar 1880--18 May 1880
Capt Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Arty
18 May 1880--25 May 1880
Maj LaRhett L. Livingston, 4th Arty
25 May 1880--28 Aug 1880
Capt Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Arty
29 Aug 1880--18 Sep 1880
Maj LaRhett L. Livingston, 4th Arty
18 Sep 1880--27 Sep 1880
Lt Col George P. Andrews, 4th Arty
27 Sep 1880--22 Dec 1880
Bvt Maj Gen Emory Upton (Col, 4th Arty)
23 Dec 1880--3 Apr 1881

Lt Col George P. Andrews, 4th Arty
4 Apr 1881--22 Feb 1885
Lt Col Alexander Piper, 1st Arty
23 Feb 1885--23 Aug 1887
Maj Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav
24 Aug 1887--31 Aug 1887
Maj J. Rogers, 1st Arty
1 Sep 1887--30 Sep 1887
Lt Col William M. Graham, 1st Arty
1 Oct 1887--20 Mar 1889
Col Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Arty
21 Mar 1889--7 May 1890
Lt Col Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf
8 May 1890--14 May 1890
Col William M. Graham, 5th Arty
15 May 1890--10 Jul 1894
Capt David H. Kinzie, 5th Arty
11 Jul 1894--24 Jul 1894
Maj Thomas A. Darling, 5th Arty
25 Jul 1894--8 Aug 1894
Capt David H. Kinzie, 5th Arty
9 Aug 1894--31 Aug 1894
Lt Col S.B.M. Young, 4th Cav
1 Sep 1894--3 Sep 1894
Col William H. Graham, 5th Arty
4 Sep 1894--19 Oct 1896
Lt Col E.B. Williston, 3d Arty
20 Oct 1896--20 Nov 1896
Col William R. Shafter, 1st Inf
21 Nov 1896--24 Mar 1897
Lt Col S.B.M. Young, 4th Cav
25 Mar 1897--10 May 1897
Lt Col E.B. Williston, 3d Arty
11 May 1897--17 May 1897
Lt Col Evans Miles, 1st Inf
18 May 1897--19 Apr 1898
Lt Col L.T. Morris, 4th Cav
20 Apr 1898--20 Jul 1898
Brig Gen Marcus P. Miller, US Vols
21 Jul 1898--31 Oct 1898
Maj David H. Kinzie, 3d Arty
1 Nov 1898--4 Nov 1898
Lt Col Henry Wagner, 4th Cav
5 Nov 1898--6 Jan 1899
Col Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav
7 Jan 1899--7 Apr 1899
Col Henry B. Freeman, 24th Inf
8 Apr 1899--28 Apr 1899
Col Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav
29 Apr 1899--31 May 1899
Col Henry B. Freeman, 24th Inf
1 Jun 1899--8 Jan 1900
Maj Calvin D. Cowles, 17th Inf
9 Jan 1900--18 Jan 1900
Lt Col Richard I. Eskridge, 22d Inf
19 Jan 1900--30 Apr 1900
Col Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Arty
1 May 1900--15 Apr 1903
Lt Col George S. Grimes, Arty
16 Apr 1903--20 May 1903
Maj Charles W. Hobbs, Arty
21 May 1903--1 Jun 1903
Col George B. Rodney, Arty
2 Jun 1903--5 Aug 1903
Maj Charles W. Hobbs, Arty
5 Aug 1903--16 Sep 1903
Maj Albert Todd, Arty
17 Sep 1903--10 Oct 1903
Col Charles Morris, Arty
11 Oct 1903--2 Dec 1906
Col John A. Lundeen, Arty
3 Dec 1906--18 Jul 1910
Col Clarence Deems, CAC
18 Jul 1910--17 Sep 1910
Col John A. Lundeen, Arty
18 Sep 1910--1 Feb 1911
Col John P. Wisser, CAC
2 Feb 1911--19 Jun 1912
Col Edward J. McClernand, 1st Cav
20 Jun 1912--2 Jul 1912
Col Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav
3 Jul 1912--9 Jul 1912
Col Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf
10 Jul 1912--1 Jan 1913
Col Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav
2 Jan 1913--30 Jan 1913
Col Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf
31 Jan 1913--4 May 1913
Col Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav
5 May 1913--25 Jun 1913
Col George Bell, Jr., 16th Inf
26 Jun 1913--17 Jul 1913
Col Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav
18 Jul 1913--10 Dec 1913
Col William H. Bowen, 12th Inf
11 Dec 1913--9 Jan 1914
Col George Bell, Jr., 16th Inf
10 Jan 1914--15 Jan 1914
Col Lee Febiger, 6th Inf
16 Jan 1914--27 Jan 1914
Col George Bell, Jr., 16th Inf
28 Jan 1914--23 Apr 1914
Col Richmond P. Davis CAC
24 Apr 1914--30 Jun 1914
Lt Col John P. Hains, CAC
1 Jul 1914--28 Jul 1914
Col Frank B. McCoy, 30th Inf
29 Jul 1914--23 Dec 1914

Lt Col Alfred M. Hunter, CAC
24 Dec 1914--3 Jan 1915
Maj Henry H. Witney, CAC
4 Jan 1915--26 Feb 1915
Lt Col F.G. Mauldin, CAC
27 Feb 1915--5 Jul 1915
Maj Henry H. Whitney, CAC
6 Jul 1915--12 Oct 1915
Col Charles W. Penrose, 24th Inf
13 Oct 1915--22 Jan 1916
Maj William Newman, 24th Inf
23 Jan 1916--15 Feb 1916
Col Charles W. Penrose, 24th Inf
16 Feb 1916--25 Feb 1916
Maj Sam F. Bottoms, CAC
26 Feb 1916--29 Feb 1916
Maj Joseph Wheeler, Jr., CAC
1 Mar 1916--8 Jul 1916
Lt Col Henry H. Whitney, CAC
9 Jul 1916--8 Aug 1916
Maj Joseph Wheeler, Jr., CAC
9 Aug 1916--18 Feb 1917
Capt Jairus A. Moore, CAC
19 Feb 1917--20 Feb 1917
Maj Laurence C. Brown, CAC
21 Feb 1917--11 Apr 1917
Lt Col Fred W. Sladen, 21st Inf
12 Apr 1917--18 Jun 1917
Maj Laurence C. Brown, CAC
19 Jun 1917--14 Jul 1917
Maj Harry P. Wilbur, CAC
15 Jul 1917--6 Aug 1917
Maj Louis S. Chappelear, CAC
7 Aug 1917--20 Aug 1917
Maj Richard K. Cravens, CAC
21 Aug 1917--6 Sep 1917
Maj James R. Pourie, CAC
7 Sep 1917--2 Oct 1917
Maj George W. Wallace, 16th Inf
3 Oct 1917--11 Nov 1917
Brig Gen Edward J. McClernand
12 Nov 1917--22 Feb 1919
Col Benjamin B. Hyer, 44th Inf
23 Feb 1919--25 Feb 1919
Brig Gen Frank B. Watson
26 Feb 1919--8 Apr 1919
Col William K. Jones, 44th Inf
8 Apr 1919--15 Apr 1919
Lt Col Charles S. Hamilton, 44th Inf
16 Apr 1919--21 Apr 1919
Brig Gen John B. McDonald
22 Apr 1919--21 Sep 1919
Brig Gen Richard M. Blatchford
22 Sep 1919--20 Sep 1920
Col Thomas A. Pearce, 19th Inf
21 Sep 1920--30 Oct 1921
Brig Gen Chase W. Kennedy
31 Oct 1921--31 Aug 1922
Col Thomas A. Pearce, 30th Inf
1 Sep 1922--2 Sep 1923
Lt Col Benjamin H. Pope, 30th Inf
3 Sep 1923--4 Sep 1923
Col Charles S. Lincoln, 30th Inf
5 Sep 1923--9 Sep 1925
Lt Col Harold D. Coburn, 30th Inf
10 Sep 1925--30 Oct 1925
Col Frank C. Belles, 30th Inf
31 Oct 1925--6 Mar 1928
Lt Col Walter H. Johnson, 30th Inf
7 Mar 1928--6 Jun 1928
Col Fred R. Brown, 30th Inf
7 Jun 1928--25 Jan 1931
Col Charles B. Stone, Jr., 30th Inf
26 Jan 1931--31 Jul 1933
Col Douglas Potts, 30th Inf
1 Aug 1933--11 Aug 1935
Col Irving J. Phillipson, 30th Inf
11 Aug 1935--30 Jun 1938
Col Robert L. Eichelberger, 30th Inf
16 Jan 1938--Oct 1940
Lt Col Charles H. Corlett, 30th Inf
Oct 1940--23 Feb 1941
Col George Munteanu, Inf
22 Feb 1941--3 Aug 1944
Col Harold H. Galliett, Inf
3 Aug 1944--11 Jun 1946

From 11 June 1946 to 12 March 1957 the Commanding General, Sixth Army, also commanded the Presidio of San Francisco

General Joseph W. Stilwell
11 Jun 1946--12 Oct 1946
Col Harold H. Galliett, Inf, DPC
11 Jun 1946--1 Oct 1946
Col George W. Sliney, FA, DPC
1 Oct 1946--11 Aug 1947

From 11 Jun 46 to 12 Mar 57, the Commanding General, Sixth US Army, also commanded the Presidio of San Francisco.

Commanding Generals, Sixth US Army

Major General George P. Hays	28 Sep 46
General Mark W. Clark	19 Jun 47
Brig Gen J.R.N. Weaver, DPC	11 Aug 47
Col Peter J. Lloyd, DPC	28 May 48
Col Charles S. D'Orsa, DPC	12 Jan 49
Col Paul R. Goode, DPC	11 Mar 49
Lt Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer	22 Oct 49
Col Ivan D. Yeaton, DPC	2 Dec 49
Col Orion L. Davidson, DPC	1 Feb 51
Lt Gen Joseph M. Swing	1 Aug 51
Col Peter J. Lloyd, DPC	2 Apr 52
Col Duncan S. Somerville, DPC	14 Apr 53
Lt Gen Willard G. Wyman	1 Mar 54
Col Sanford J. Goodman, DPC	17 Jun 54
Col William F. Magill, Jr., DPC	29 Jul 54
Col Carl E. Lundquist, DPC	2 Sep 54
Lt Gen Robert N. Young	1 Jul 55
Lt Gen Lemuel Mathewson	1 Oct 57
Maj Gen Robert L. Howze, Jr.	5 Jan 58
Lt Gen Charles D. Palmer	17 Mar 58
Lt Gen Robert M. Cannon	1 Sep 59
Lt Gen John L. Ryan, Jr.	1 Sep 61
Lt Gen Frederic J. Brown	1 Aug 63
Lt Gen James L. Richardson, Jr.	1 Aug 65
Lt Gen Ben Harrell	6 Jul 67
Lt Gen Stanley R. Larsen	22 Jul 68
Lt Gen A.D. Surles, Jr.	15 Jul 71

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO COMMANDERS (AFTER MARCH 1957)

Col Carl D. Lundquist	13 Mar 57--30 Jun 57
Col Charles G. Rau	1 Jul 57--30 Sep 58
Col Frank G. Ratliff	1 Oct 58--31 Jan 59
Col Marian M. Brown	1 Feb 59--30 Jun 62
Col W.S. McElheny	1 Jul 62--24 Jun 63
Col Robert W. Clirehugh	25 Jun 63--19 Aug 65
Col John P. Conners	20 Aug 65--31 Jul 67
Col Robert E. McMahon	1 Aug 67--31 Jul 69
Col Claire S. Curtis	1 Aug 69--17 Aug 69
Col Guy O. DeYoung, Jr.	18 Aug 69--11 Jul 71
Col John L. Fellows, Jr.	12 Jul 71--31 Jul 73
Col John H. Fye, III	1 Aug 73--31 Aug 73
Col Robert V. Kane	1 Sep 73--30 Jun 75
Col John D. Cunningham	1 Jul 75--3 Aug 75
Col Warren J. Lodge	4 Aug 75-- . . . .