

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

With a history that begins in the pre-colonial period, the Presidio is rich in cultural resources. Cultural resources of the Presidio include historic resources, such as historic buildings, the cultural landscape, including the historic forest and strategic views, and archaeological resources, including prehistoric and historic sites. The Cultural Resources Affected Environment section discusses the history of the Presidio, and existing conditions as related to cultural resources.

3.2.1 HISTORIC/ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES AND THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the most historically and architecturally significant former military installations in the United States. The Presidio of San Francisco has flown the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States over its 225-year history as the most important military base on the West Coast, first strategically and later symbolically. When the Presidio was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1962, it was recognized as a significant Spanish colonial military site in what was known as Alta California. Although the entire 1,490 acres of the former base were included, the only resource specifically identified was the Officers' Club (Building 50), due to the fact that it was reputed to contain the remains of adobe walls of the Spanish commandante's quarters. In 1985 the NPS working with the U.S. Army completed an Historic American Building Survey Study (HABS) of the U.S. Army-managed portions of the Presidio. Approximately 400 buildings and structures were classified into five categories, ranging from Category 1 -- directly contributing the National Historic Landmark District (NHL) to Category 5-- intrusions to the district according to the contribution each made to the Landmark District.

In 1993, the NPS prepared new documentation on the Presidio NHL identifying 662 contributing resources and 504 non-contributing resources. The Keeper of the National Register accepted the documentation on May 25, 1993. The following is a summary of the statement of significance of the NHL nomination and Presidio-wide character defining features.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Pre-Colonial, Pre-1776

The original inhabitants of the Presidio area were descendants of the Ohlone. Their numbers exceeded 10,000 in the coastal area between Point Sur and the San Francisco Bay. They traded freely, moved about the hills and lower marshes, made seasonal camps, and were dependent on the land and sea for food. The landscape at that time consisted of mostly stabilized sandy slopes that supported specially adapted low growing shrubs, wildflowers and grasses, and some pockets of native forest habitat including scrub oak, buckeye and madrone trees, with patches of laurel trees within the protected valleys and slopes. Saltwater marshes thrived along the bay shore (NPS 1992d).

Spanish/Mexican Occupation, 1776-1846

In 1776, as part of their northern frontier expansion, the Spanish established a strategic military outpost on the barren landscape of the Golden Gate. The three significant components of their settlement were the Castillo de San Joaquin, the "presidio," and the mission. The castillo, sited on the bluff above today's Fort Point, was built in 1793-94 to guard the entry to the bay, while the presidio was in a more protected area close to safe anchorage by the bay. The mission, sited further inland, was protected by the presidio and supplied the garrison with fresh crops. In 1846, after brief Mexican rule (1822-1846), the U.S. Army took over the land. At that time only ruins of the predominantly adobe Spanish settlement remained. From the first U.S. occupation to the outbreak of the Civil War, the Presidio underwent a slow transition from a Spanish-Mexican outpost to a small U.S. military reserve.

Early U.S. Occupation, 1846-1890

During the Civil War, the Presidio experienced a spurt of growth in response to threats posed by Southern sympathizers in California, Confederate commerce raiders, and increased Indian warfare throughout the West. Fort Point was built on the site of the former castillo and, together with the fortress on Alcatraz and minor batteries at Fort Mason and Angel Island, defended the Golden Gate. The Civil War reshaped the Presidio into a conventional U.S.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Army post with a central parade ground surrounded by barracks and a distinctive officers' row.

In 1866, Congress established six all-black regiments to help rebuild the country after the Civil War and to patrol the remote Western frontier. These troops became known as "the buffalo soldiers" and were stationed throughout the West, including the Presidio.

By the 1870s and 1880s, aesthetic concerns and a response to the encroaching city of San Francisco influenced the post's development. Plans were initiated to transform the barren landscape into a park-like, forested reserve. The forestation plan of 1883 was designed to "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover areas of sand and marsh with a forest," according to Major William Jones, the architect of the landscape plan. It was initiated to reinforce the idea of the Presidio as a separate place from the increasingly dense city. For a brief period during the Indian Wars, and again after the great earthquake, the Presidio housed the divisional headquarters for the West Coast. Also established were the national cemetery near the Main Post and the Marine Hospital just west of Mountain Lake.

National Expansion, 1890-1910

By the turn of the century, with the end of the Indian Wars, a major building campaign took place at the Presidio. Permanent brick buildings began replacing Civil War-era wood-frame quarters, barracks, storehouses, and stables and a new water plant was constructed at the mouth of Lobos Creek. New coast defense batteries of the Endicott period ringed the Presidio and a Coast Artillery subpost known as Fort Winfield Scott was established. By 1912, Fort Scott was fully developed as a post, with a collection of Mission Revival-style buildings and a horseshoe-shaped parade ground. Transportation links between the Presidio and the city were established.

The U.S. Army's first permanent general hospital was established at the turn of the century known as Letterman General Hospital. The hospital served 1906 earthquake victims as well as troops returning from war in the Philippines. Following the Spanish American War, as a result of continued American involvement in the Pacific and an increase in recruits at the

Presidio, new wood-frame complexes (the east and west cantonments) were built east of the Main Post.

In 1903, the 9th cavalry troops of the buffalo soldiers left from the Presidio to patrol Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (King's Canyon) National Parks.

World War I, 1910-1918

In 1915, San Francisco hosted the Panama Pacific International Exposition, a world's fair to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal and San Francisco's post-earthquake reconstruction. After negotiating with the Army, the fair promoters leased Presidio marshland along the bay and filled it in to provide space for pavilions and a racetrack. In 1917, in response to the outbreak of World War I, a large cantonment of temporary buildings, including 81 barracks, warehouses, post exchanges, and storehouses to accommodate 6,000 soldiers replaced the exposition buildings along the bayfront. Two companies, the 61st and the 67th of the Coastal Artillery Corps of Fort Winfield Scott, transferred to France in 1917, and served in the antiaircraft battalion for the war effort.

Between the Wars, 1919-1940

Following World War I, new construction focused on the establishment of Crissy Army Airfield along the bay. The 1920s Mission Revival-style airfield structures were sited at the west end of the field. Building flourished throughout the reservation at the Main Post, Letterman Hospital, the east and west cantonments, the national cemetery, Fort Winfield Scott, and the Marine hospital. New officers' housing was built along Infantry Terrace in the Georgian Revival style. The Presidio's seacoast defenses remained relatively unchanged during this period.

The Depression and the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937 greatly affected the Presidio. Unemployment resulted in an increase in military enlistments as well as the utilization of Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds and labor for public works. WPA projects included two large concrete barracks along the eastern flank of the main parade ground. The resulting enormous growth of the Bay Area resulted in the erection of the Golden Gate Bridge. Its approach roads, viaducts,

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

abutments, and toll plaza were all built on Presidio land. Many buildings were demolished, but others were constructed, including maintenance shops, gas stations, drainage and sewage systems, and several fire control stations for the seacoast defenses. Crissy Field was abandoned in 1936 as a primary aviation facility.

World War II, 1941-1946

During World War II, the Presidio served as headquarters for the Western Defense Command, which was responsible for protecting the entire Pacific Coast from attack by Japan. Building 640 on Crissy Field was the location of a Japanese American Unit of the Military Intelligence Services. The harbor defense command post for the reinforced defenses of San Francisco Bay was also located at the Presidio. The U.S. Army constructed several complexes of wooden temporary structures, mostly barracks, at Crissy Field, the Main Parade Ground, and the Letterman Hospital. The Letterman Hospital, unlike the remainder of the base, was very active during the war. It became the largest debarkation hospital in the country.

Building 35 on the Main Post housed the 4th Army Headquarters where Executive Order 9066 was issued, leading to the removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans from the West Coast states.

Post-World War II, 1947-1994

Activity in the Presidio declined sharply after the war, and building programs were primarily residential. In 1947, new family housing was constructed above Infantry Terrace. An exception was the signing of the U.S. Japan Security Treaty, which took place on September 8, 1951 at Building 135, now the Golden Gate Club. The Baker Beach District was built in 1953 on the southwest corner of the base. Remaining portions of Crissy Field continued to be actively used through 1974. This area has changed considerably since closing of the base, with demolition of numerous buildings and reconstruction of a tidal marsh. A new Letterman Hospital, which played an important role in the return of Vietnam veterans, was built adjacent to the historic Letterman Complex in 1969. It was complemented in 1974 by construction of the 350,000-square-foot Letterman Army Institute of Research. The Presidio

continued to house numerous commands, including that of the Sixth U.S. Army.

The character of the Presidio as a reserve has been respected through successive phases of historic development and endures to the present day. With certain exceptions, the placement and design of the Presidio's built environment respond to the topography and the natural character of the landscape. The buildings at the Presidio reflect an evolution of military design, a succession of stylistic effects popular during the various periods of Post construction. The architecture is unified by the military's basic and straightforward approach to construction and design. The approach generally has tended toward formal symmetry and eschewed excessive ornamentation. The buildings commonly stand in groups or rows and exhibit standardized designs of simple forms and moderate decorative detailing. Most of the buildings are of a moderate, human scale; few are in excess of two and a half stories.

The number of non-contributing resources within the NHLD is relatively large; however, many of these constitute small buildings and structures that are ancillary or supporting in nature. Given the breadth and prominence of the NHLD, with its hundreds of historic buildings and structures and striking landscape features, the integrity of the National Historic Landmark is exceptionally high.

Base Closure, National Park, Trust 1970-1996

In 1970, U.S. Representative Phillip Burton authored the legislation that established the Fort Point National Historic site. In 1971, he authored legislation to protect the natural, historic, social, and recreational values of the Presidio for public use in perpetuity if the U.S. Department of Defense ever declared the base to be in excess to its needs. When Congress established the GGNRA in 1972 (Public Law 92-589), which included the Presidio within its formal boundaries, NPS jurisdiction of the Presidio was not to be effective until military ownership and use of the reservation ended. However, management of 145 acres of Baker Beach and Crissy Field was granted to the NPS/GGNRA through an irrevocable permit. Restrictions on new construction were imposed on the property remaining under Army ownership

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

to preserve the unique character and history of the site as well as valuable open space.

In 1989, the Base Realignment and Closure Act designated the Presidio for closure. When the U.S. Army departed in 1994, jurisdiction over the Presidio transferred to the NPS.

In 1996, the U.S. Congress created the Trust to preserve and enhance the Presidio in partnership with the NPS. Congress also mandated that the Trust become financially self-sufficient by fiscal year 2013. If the Trust fails in this mission, the park will be transferred to the federal General Services Administration and sold. In 1998, the Trust assumed management responsibility for the non-coastal areas (about 80 percent) of the Presidio including most of its historic structures. The NPS continues to manage coastal areas. The Trust is an executive agency of the U.S. government and a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation governed by a seven-member Board of Directors. The Trust Act and the general objectives of the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) guide its activities. Since the Trust has assumed control over Area B, the Trust has rehabilitated over 60 historic buildings on the Main Post and elsewhere, most notably Buildings 36, 50, and 220. Several have been rehabilitated by the Trust through private ventures using the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit, including Buildings 38 and 39. Historic residential buildings have been rehabilitated on Presidio Terrace, Kobbe Avenue, Portola Street and Liggett Avenue. Recent additional Trust achievements include restoration of the World War II Monument, construction of the Presidio segment of the Bay Area Ridge Trail, rehabilitation of the Presidio and Arguello gates, establishment of a recycling center, and environmental cleanup activities.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

In 1993, an update of the initial 1962 landmark nomination was completed by the NPS. The updated form establishes the boundaries of the NHLD as coinciding with the boundaries of the Presidio of San Francisco. It also defines 662 buildings, sites, structures, and objects related to the Spanish, Mexican, and American military history at the Presidio as contributing to the NHLD (NPS 1992d).

Since adoption of the GMPA in 1994, the NPS has demolished 37 historic buildings; 11 more historic buildings planned to be demolished under the GMPA are still standing. Under Trust management, fire destroyed Building 1055 and a heavy equipment accident has compromised the structural integrity of Building 633. In 2001, there are 432 buildings remaining in Area B that have been deemed to contribute to the NHLD (see Figure 15 and Appendix C).

Area B of the Presidio contains 730 buildings that represent a variety of military architectural styles dating from the Civil War to the present. Of the buildings and resources in both Area A and Area B of the Presidio identified in the 1993 National Historic Landmark nomination, there were 1,166 total, (662 contributors and 504 non-contributors). The facilities included two hospitals (both closed), a major research institute (also closed), 1,200 housing units, airfield structures, harbor and coastal defense structures, a Mission Revival-style coastal artillery subpost, a former U.S. Coast Guard station, former cavalry stables, a commissary, a post exchange, and many other support facilities.

The extensive system of coastal defense emplacements located primarily in Area A is one of the best single collections of mid-19th and early-20th century defense works in the nation. By 1994, these buildings were generally in poor or critical condition due to earthquake damage, exposure and weathering, and lack of use/occupancy. The NPS conducted a study of these resources, *Historic Resource Study Seacoast Fortifications of San Francisco Harbor Golden Gate National Recreation Area California*, in 1979.

The 1993 NHLD is divided into 12 discrete planning districts, which represent different topography, cultural landscape features, and historic/architectural periods. These planning districts are: Baker Beach, Cemetery and Cavalry complex, Crissy Field, East Cantonment, Fort Point, Fort Winfield Scott, Letterman Complex, Main Post, Marine Hospital, North Cantonment, South Post, and West Cantonment. For PTMP, these districts have been consolidated into seven planning districts, which are PHSH, South Hills, Fort Scott, East Housing, Main Post, Letterman, and Crissy Field. Character defining features for each planning district have been developed as part of

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

PTMP in order to preserve the integrity of the NHLD as design-level land use and project decisions will be made in the future.

The themes of national significance represented in the Presidio NHLD are military, exploration and settlement, Hispanic heritage, and historic archaeology. The NHLD period of historical significance is 1776 to 1945. The noncommissioned officers' and enlisted men's club (Building 135) was constructed in 1949, outside the period of significance; however, it has been identified as a contributing structure in the NHLD as the site of the signing of the U.S. Japan Security Treaty in 1951. Fort Point, already part of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark, was individually designated as a national historic site on October 16, 1970. Also individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the six-inch rifled gun no. 9, entered February 7, 1979, and the National Cemetery, entered in October, 1996.

Historic Buildings

The NPS conducted an initial survey and condition assessment of all Presidio buildings in 1990 and 1991 to identify the number of buildings, their general condition, and major deficiencies. In 1991, the buildings were reported to be, for the most part, in good to fair condition (NPS 1992c). The most noticeable deficiencies were related to compliance with national, state, and local life/safety codes, in particular seismic strength, fire egress, and accessibility. Individual building components or features, such as roofs, were generally in fair condition. The condition of historic fabric, both exterior and interior, varied from building to building. Overall, the historic buildings retained a high degree of integrity and contributed to the National Historic Landmark status. Interiors were not surveyed for the National Historic Landmark update; however, subsequent investigations indicated varying levels of integrity. Some buildings had been completely gutted; others, particularly housing, retained much of their original interior building fabric. A few buildings, particularly pre-1933 unreinforced masonry structures, had been seismically retrofitted, though not always to current standards. Most buildings were inaccessible to people with disabilities.

Additional building studies since 1991 include an analysis of about 45 historic buildings for their adaptive use potential (ARG 1992); a review of the Army's

asbestos survey (Ace Pacific Co. 1991); a limited feasibility study of the PHS complex (ARG 1991); and a series of building condition assessment reports (ICAP Repairs) prepared in 1993. This study was followed up by a set of guidelines for rehabilitating buildings at the Presidio, which was prepared by ARG in 1995. In 2000, Page & Turnbull, Inc. prepared a reuse study for more than fifty buildings in Categories 2-5 in the 1985 HABS Study of the Presidio.

Cultural Landscape

The interaction of people and place over time creates a cultural landscape that is made up of components such as topography, vegetation, structures, circulation networks, land use patterns, building clusters, and small-scale features such as signs and flagpoles. Cultural values are reflected through development. The Presidio's cultural landscape provides a means for understanding individual features, such as buildings and roads, within a larger context or setting. The Presidio's cultural landscape retains a high degree of integrity and is important to the NHLD.

A cultural landscape inventory, evaluation, and analysis was prepared in 1991 by Land and Community Associates. This project examined the evolution of the built environment of the Presidio from pre-European settlement to the present and analyzed historic and existing landscape components to determine significant, character-defining landscape features. This has provided the basis for additional cultural landscape studies including the *Cultural Landscape Management Plan and the Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory Reports* and the VMP.

Based on the cultural landscape analysis, 28 major areas and 323 subareas were identified and mapped throughout the entire Presidio. The following is a summary of the Presidio's landscape components (Land and Community Associates 1992).

Topography - In some locations the topography creates a sense of enclosure. Particularly noteworthy are the swale east of the Main Post known as Tennessee Hollow and the small valley that contains the Cavalry Stables. El Polin Spring is an intimate topographic amphitheater that has been compromised by the encroaching non-historic housing complex.

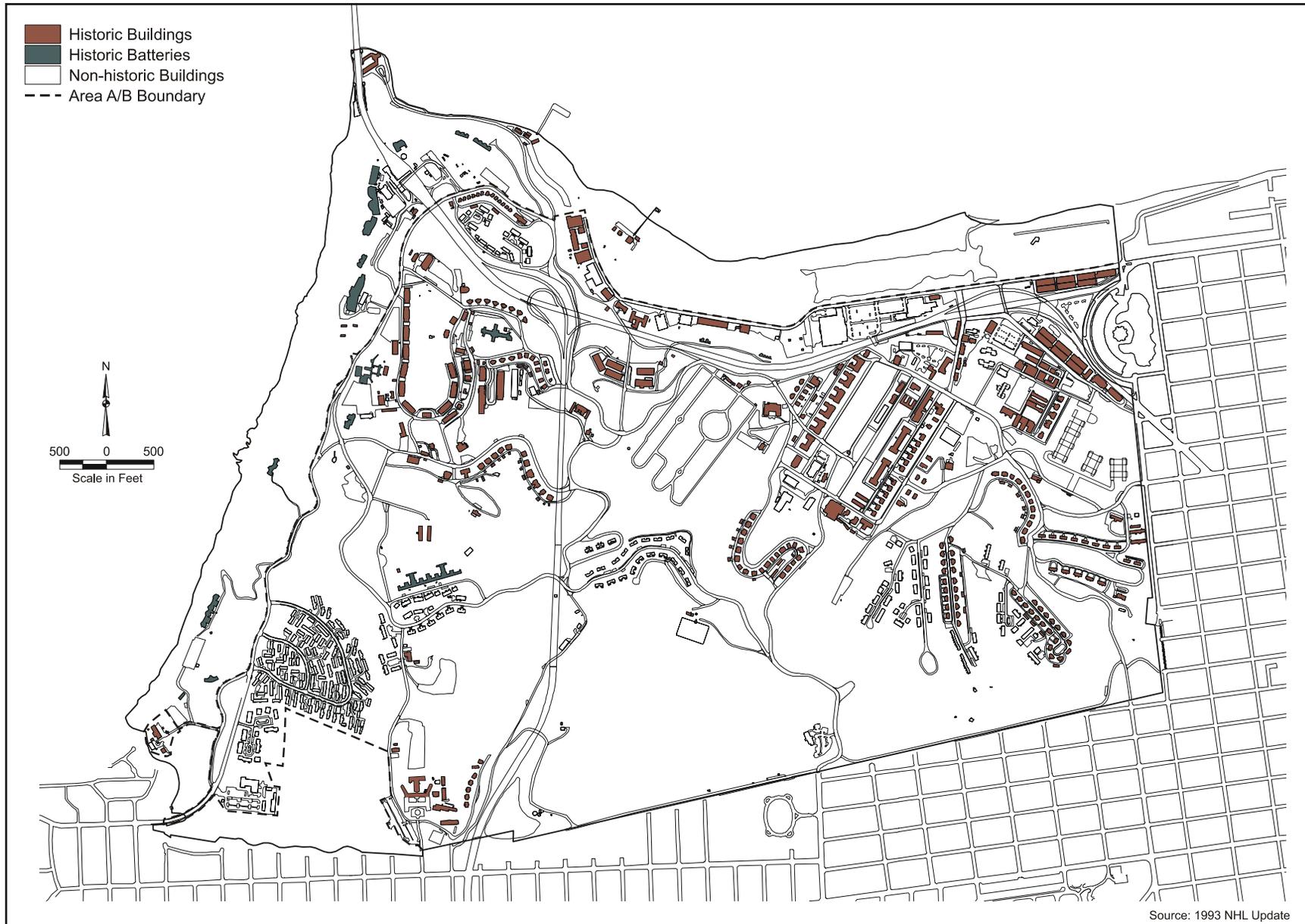


Figure 15: Historic Structures

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Historic Forest - The historic forest is one of the most noteworthy features of the cultural landscape. Conceived in the 1880s, the forestation effort was an attempt to ameliorate harsh environmental conditions and stabilize the migrating dunes. It was also a reflection of the U.S. Army's relationship with the neighboring city and was a product of turn-of-the-century landscape philosophy. The forest was to "crown the ridges, border the boundary fences, and cover major areas of sand and marsh with a forest" that was to "seem continuous and thus appear larger than it really was" (NPS 1992b). Today the forest is a treasured green swath in an urban context. Composed largely of Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, acacia, eucalyptus, and redwood, the Presidio forest has matured, is in critical condition, and will require extensive management and replanting to survive. Rampant growth, irregular pruning, and uncontrolled expansion of volunteer species has resulted in blurred boundaries of the historic forest and has obscured historic vistas and viewsheds.

Strategic Views - One of the factors that affected site selection and orientation of building clusters was strategic views. Development capitalized on waterfront views, primarily for defense of the Golden Gate. In addition to views out of the Presidio, there were visual links between different areas and building clusters. Examples are the views between the main parade ground and Crissy Field, and between the Officers' quarters on Infantry Terrace and the main parade ground. Today many of these significant vistas have been obscured by vegetation and new construction.

In addition to strategic vistas and view corridors, several buildings, structures, and landscape elements were designed and built as focal points. Examples include Building 1201, the headquarters at Fort Scott, and entry gates. Significant streetscapes, designed landscapes, and lawns remain scattered throughout the post. Many view corridors to the focal points have been interrupted by vegetation and new construction.

Historic Land Use - Most of the historic land use designations around the Presidio had persisted until the closure of the base in 1994. One example is the continued administrative role of the Main Post.

Within built areas, most of which contain mixed uses, there occasionally is an inconsistent pattern to the development, such as the variance in mass and

height of adjacent buildings and type of building materials and colors seen at the Letterman Planning District. This inconsistency was usually the result of interventions after the period of significance. Gradually some of the more egregious examples of incompatible non-contributing development are being removed, including the two large late 1960s-era Letterman buildings, Letterman Army Medical Center (LAMC) and Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR). These particular structures will be replaced by the LDAC, which will be compatible in design with the NHLD.

Structures and Building Clusters - The historic architecture of the Presidio is a character-defining feature of the district and displays a rich variety of designs, materials, and periods of construction. The approach generally has tended toward formal symmetry and eschewed excessive ornamentation. The buildings commonly stand in groups or rows and exhibit standardized designs of simple forms and moderate decorative detailing. As stated earlier, most of the buildings are of a moderate, human scale. The architectural character of some of some of the newer buildings is often not in keeping with these historic patterns. Most groupings of historic buildings have a residential character with a comfortable human scale. Buildings typically range from one to three stories; taller structures typically were integrated into the landscape to fit in with adjacent structures and appear smaller.

Small-Scale Features - The historic landscape had many small-scale features, including cannon balls for curbing. Though many stone retaining walls and ditches remain, most of the small-scale site elements have been replaced with contemporary materials. Landscape and site system details such as signs, lighting, plantings, fencing, curbing, and street furniture were varied and uncoordinated from site to site.

Circulation Networks - Most roads and paths that exist today were constructed before 1918. These corridors were sensitively built on the hilly terrain and help to define area boundaries. They show how the land was used and how areas were connected to one another. Most have retained their original alignment and width. The Presidio roads were not designed for the contemporary automobile. They are narrow, curvilinear, indirect, and have a park like quality. Portions of historic circulation corridors were lost during the construction of the road approaches to the Golden Gate Bridge and the

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Letterman Planning District. In some cases, original grades and road traces for former trolley lines are evident, as are the rail lines at Crissy Field.

3.2.2 ARCHAEOLOGY

PREHISTORIC SITES

Prehistoric sites are classified by archaeologists as the physical evidences of Native American occupations prior to European colonial contact. These native peoples and their descendants were the first inhabitants of the Presidio. Today some of the descendants are known as the Ohlone. It is likely that the Ohlone and culturally similar populations occupied this part of the San Francisco Bay area for at least two to three thousand years prior to its colonization by the Spanish and possibly much earlier.

Prehistoric sites at the Presidio are not identified as contributing to the NHL, because they are not associated with the military history that forms the basis of Landmark designation. However, prehistoric properties could be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Discoveries of prehistoric seasonally occupied and perhaps permanent prehistoric sites are likely to be present. Known or suspected archaeological resources are shown in Figure 16. The three recorded prehistoric sites at the Presidio, all within the Crissy Field Planning District, are designated as SFr-6, SFr-26, and SFr-129. SFr-6, the Crissy Field shell mound, was recorded in 1912. This was one of the first prehistoric sites listed in the California archaeological site inventory for San Francisco County. In 1972 when a single buried individual was discovered beneath concrete and fill in the motor pool area, although that discovery was designated SFr-26. Carbon dating has placed the burial at about A.D. 740. In 1998, SFr-129 was discovered during the NPS construction of the new Crissy Field wetlands.

Based on archaeological discoveries within the city and county of San Francisco, it is possible that additional subsurface sites are present within the Presidio. The sites would probably be shell middens with potential to contain human burials and related materials; archaeological features representing (but not limited to) house floors, cooking areas, and specialized work areas; and random and various artifacts of stone, bone, and shell. As a result of two

centuries of military development and early relic collecting, there are few, if any, surface indications of prehistoric archaeological sites. Early 20th century archaeological inventories concentrated on the coastal environment; sites would most likely be near the former littoral, where aquatic foods were available, or near freshwater springs. However, it is possible that sites other than shell middens are present in or along the bluffs and in other areas away from the shoreline.

The potential for discovering additional prehistoric archaeological resources at the Presidio is high. As indicated above, some prehistoric remains have already been documented, and seasonally or permanently occupied prehistoric sites are likely because of the extensive freshwater resources and the large estuarine lagoons and sloughs that once extended along the waterfront areas. In addition to the known sites along Crissy Field, several areas have been identified as archaeologically sensitive for the discovery of prehistoric sites. These are the Estuary Bluff, which overlooks the former marshlands along the Letterman Planning District, the North Cantonment, the Main Post, the Cemetery and Cavalry Stables, additional areas of Crissy Field, and the Presidio's natural fresh water sources, such as El Polin Spring, Mountain Lake, Tennessee Hollow, and Lobos Creek.

HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites are the physical evidences, usually augmented by written documentation, of the Spanish, Mexican, and American occupations which began in 1776, and could also include evidence of the Ohlone and other native peoples who occupied the Presidio in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 1993 draft NHL update, the Presidio was defined as a single historic archaeological site with numerous contributing features, both known and predicted, that are functional components of a single long-term military occupation. The historic archaeological properties described represent a variety of types ranging in complexity from individual features to functional groupings of features. Historic archaeological resources are known to exist and are concentrated at various locations throughout the Presidio.

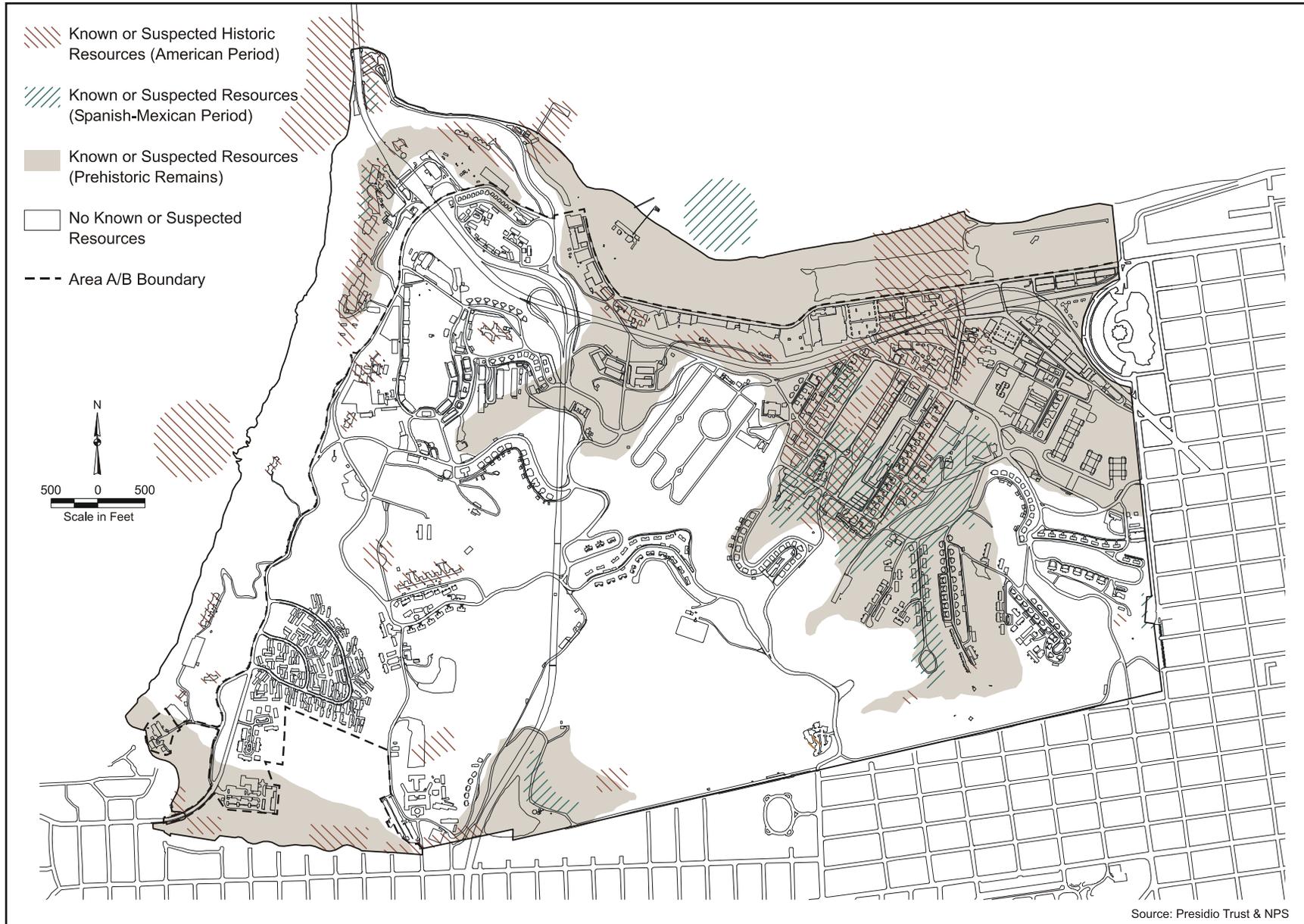


Figure 16: Potential Archeological Resources

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Both the known and predicted historic archaeological features at the Presidio, shown in Figure 16, contribute to the NHLD and are of national significance. Research suggests that historic archaeological remains from the period 1776-1890 would provide the most significant contribution to knowledge of the Presidio (NPS 1993). By 1890, the Presidio was beginning to change substantially, and documentation of design and construction was more complete. The archaeological features dating from about 1890 and into the present century, although they might contribute to information about military, social, and technological history, would often be ancillary to other sources, including documents, physical remains, and possibly oral history.

A comprehensive archaeological survey for historic sites has not been conducted at the Presidio, although archaeological monitoring or testing has taken place for specific projects. A traditional archaeological pedestrian survey is not feasible where the ground surface is obscured by pavement, buildings, and vegetation. The Trust is attempting to locate subsurface sites in areas of poor visibility or potentially buried sites prior to construction through the use of other techniques such as coring, trenching, and remote sensing. The Trust is also looking at geomorphological data that might explain natural processes and human activities that have altered the Presidio's landscape, and buried archaeological sites in certain locations. Archaeological management assessments have been developed based on historical research and limited surveys. These management assessments guide the archaeological investigations required for specific project or maintenance actions.

Since 1989, archaeological monitoring and preconstruction inspections have systematically been completed for most actions involving ground disturbance. The locations of the archaeological monitoring and the recorded information are being entered by the Trust in cooperation with NPS into a Presidio-wide database known as the Presidio Archaeological Grid. The Grid divides the Presidio into 50-meter increments and allows archaeologists to make informed decisions about the likelihood of the presence archaeological resources in a particular area prior to the approval of ground-disturbing activities.

PREDICTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

A Predicted Archaeological Features map, prepared for the National Historic Landmark update in 1993, was developed as a planning tool to guide future investigations and is continuously updated. This map indicates the zones of highest probability for suspected historic archaeological resources. Specific features have been mapped, with some spatial allowance for error among historic maps and for the expected subfeatures associated with a structure or building (e.g., privies, trash scatter) that would yield significant information but that would not have been noted on most historic maps. There are 50 predicted archaeological features identified in the 1993 NHLD update. These are shown by geographic area in Table 3.

The history of the Marine Hospital and Presidio are intertwined both in the development of reservation lands and in the provision of services to the community. As a civilian facility, the Marine Hospital provided free medical care, both short-term and convalescent, to merchant marines. While none of the buildings remains from the original 1870s complex, the site has been continually used as a marine hospital for more than 100 years, from its 1875 opening to closing in 1981 under the United States Public Health Service. Subsurface remains of the cemetery associated with the early history of this facility do exist, and lie largely beneath an extensive paved court and parking area located on the rise near the northeast corner of the tract. Historical research suggests that a substantial cemetery once existed behind the old Marine Hospital, demolished in 1934. While records could not be found to determine that the burials of the cemetery had been relocated, the Army assumed that a relocation had taken place. In 1990 the Army conducted a test excavation in an area presumed to have been the Marine Hospital cemetery and found the remains of two burials below almost 15 feet of concrete rubble. Historical research suggests that approximately 500 to 600 individuals remain interred in the cemetery.

Archaeological monitoring and testing, begun as part of the U.S. Army's infrastructure repair and environmental remediation at the Presidio, and continuing today through the Trust and NPS, demonstrate that construction has resulted in substantial alterations in original landforms, which have probably preserved as well as destroyed some archaeological resources.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Table 3 Predicted Archaeological Features

No.	Name/Function	Date	Local	Notes
Main Post				
F1	El Presidio de San Francisco	1776-1846	MP	continues into American period
F2	Spanish/Mexican cemetery	1776-1860	MP	
F9	United States Quadrangle West Side	1846-1890	MP	
F14	United States Quadrangle East Side	1862-1890	MP	Funston Avenue Officer's Quarters, Corral, Hospital
F16	Non-Commissioned Staff Quarters	1866-1890	MP	
F17	Sutler Residence	1866-1890	MP	
F18	Laundress and Enlisted Quarters	1866-1890	MP	
F19	Sutlery	1866-1890	MP	
F20	Stream Ravine Dump Area	1866-1910	MP	
F21	Quartermaster Complex	1866-1890	MP	stables, blacksmith, shops, bakery, storehouse
F22	Main Post Water Control	1866-1890	MP	reservoirs, gravity feed to early quadrangle
West Cantonment				
F3	El Polin Spring	1776-1846	WC	adobe well and various land uses
F4	Extra-Quadrangle Habitations	1820-1846	WC	Hispanic and Russian construction
F12	Queen Bee/El Polin Water Control	1857-	WC	earthworks, wells
East Cantonment				
F5	Rancho Ojo del Agua de Figueroa	1830-1846	EC	rancho buildings and features
North Cantonment				
F28	Presidio Wharf II	1866-1890	NC	
F29	"Herman's House"	1866-1890	NC	
Letterman Complex				
F30	"Presidio House"	1866-1890	LC	hostelry
Marine Hospital (Public Health Service Hospital)				
F10	Lobos Creek Water Control	1857-	MH	tunnel
F34	Marine Hospital and Cemetery	1874-1932	MH	
South Post				
F31	Unidentified Farm/Residence	1866-1890	SP	
F32	Unidentified Farm/Residence	1866-1890	SP	
F33	Unidentified Farm/Residence	1866-1890	SP	
Fort Winfield Scott				
F15	Telegraph Hill Telegraph Station	1861-	FWS	
F38	FWS Ordnance Storage and Shops	1891-1914	FWS	
F40	Battery Howe/Arthur Wagner	1893-	FWS	
F41	Battery Saffold	1895-	FWS	
F42	Battery Dynamite	1895-1904	FWS	
F44	Battery McKinnon/Stotsenberg	1897-	SP/ FWS	
Cemetery and Cavalry Complex				
F6	<u>San Carlos</u> Shipwreck (Area A)	1797	CF	aka <u>El Filipino</u> – sank at anchorage
F25	Laundress' Quarters	1866-1890	CF	

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

Table 3 Predicted Archaeological Features

No.	Name/Function	Date	Local	Notes
F26	Presidio Wharf I	1866-1890	CF/ NC	
F47	Batteries Sherwood and Blaney	1900-	CF	includes location of Batteries Slaughter (1898) and Baldwin (1900)
F49	Life Saving Station I (Area A)	1890-1914	CF	
Fort Point (Area A)				
F7	Fort Point	1853-1890	FP	
F8	Fort Point Wharf Area	1853-1890	FP	
F13	Golden Gate/Fort Point Shipwrecks	1852-1877	FP	<u>Samoset</u> (1852), <u>Aberdeen</u> (1853), <u>Golden Fleece</u> (1854), <u>Chateau Palmer</u> (1856), <u>General Cushing</u> (1858), <u>Granada</u> (1860), <u>Isaac Jeanes</u> (1876), <u>Frank Jones</u> (1877)
F23	West Battery	1870-1896	FP	
F24	East Battery	1873-1898	FP	
F37	Battery Marcus Miller	1891-	FP	
F39	Battery Godfrey	1892-	FP	
F43	Battery Lancaster	1896-	FP	
F45	Battery Boutelle	1898-	FP	
F46	Battery Cranston	1898-	FP	
Baker Beach (Area A)				
F11	Lobos Creek Water Control	1857-	BB	dam, reservoir, flume
F35	<u>Viscata</u> Shipwreck	1868	BB	
F36	Battery Crosby	1890-1914	BB	
F48	Battery Chamberlain	1902-	BB	
F50	Unidentified Scow Wreck	1902-	BB	

Note:

Locations: BB – Baker Beach; CCC – Cemetery and Cavalry Complex; CF – Crissy Field; EC – East Cantonment; FP – Fort Point; FWS – Fort Winfield Scott; LC – Letterman Complex; MP – Main Post; MH – Marine Hospital; NC – North Cantonment; SP – South Post; WC – West Cantonment

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

APPLICABLE LAWS

The National Historic Preservation Act Requirement

In addition to the Trust's compliance with the NEPA process, which is the purpose of this Environmental Impact Statement, compliance with the NHPA is of central importance to any project within the Presidio boundary that could have an effect on the NHL. Concurrent with actions to satisfy the NEPA process, the Trust has been engaged in activities designed to meet the requirements of the NHPA for PTMP.

Section 110 of the NHPA sets out the broad historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into ongoing programs. Under Section 110 (f) special protection is to be afforded to National Historic Landmarks. Under this provision a federal agency must, "to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm" to a National Historic Landmark that could be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking, such as PTMP.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties, and to seek comments on their actions from an independent reviewing agency, the ACHP. The revised regulations of the ACHP (Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations at part 800) provide the methodology for assessing impacts on historic resources, and detail the requirements of the consultation process. When a project is complex and is expected to continue over time, as is the proposed plan, the regulations allow for development of a Programmatic Agreement that governs ongoing and future activities undertaken as part of the project or plan it addresses. Once a Programmatic Agreement is finalized, implementation of the Programmatic Agreement satisfies the agency's obligations under Section 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA. Pursuant to these regulations, the Trust has

been engaged in consultation with the ACHP and the California State Historic Preservation Officer with regard to Section 106 compliance for the PTMP and Operations and Maintenance for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco. A copy of the final, signed Programmatic Agreement is presented in Appendix D of this EIS.

The Trust Act and Historic Buildings

The 1993 National Historic Landmark Update Form identifies contributing and non-contributing resources, including buildings, to the Presidio NHL district status.

The historic buildings at the Presidio of San Francisco were also studied under a joint project of the NPS and the U.S. Army resulting in a 1985 publication entitled the *1985 Historic American Building Survey Report*. Under the Trust Act, the Trust is directed to develop a management program that includes demolition of structures that, in the opinion of the Trust, cannot be cost-effectively rehabilitated and that are identified in the management plan for demolition. The Trust is also directed to evaluate for possible demolition or replacement those buildings identified as categories 2 through 5 in the *Presidio of San Francisco Historic Landmark District Historic American Building Survey Report* dated 1985. The 1985 HABS study identifies the universe of buildings to be evaluated, but the criteria on which building-specific decisions will be made in the future are much broader and may include factors such as historic and architectural significance, integrity, cost-effectiveness of rehabilitation, feasibility of reuse, and other resource values.