

During World War I the Presidio was an officers' training camp for 11 western states. At the outbreak of World War II the Presidio was Headquarters Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command under the U.S. Army, which had fought through 25 major assaults from New Guines to the Philippines during World War II, was stationed at the Presidio of Interior War Department replaced the nine service commands in the Zone of Interior with six Continental Army commands. The sixth U.S. Army uses comprises the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, area comprises the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, bakota.

When a major earthquake, followed by a devastating fire, atruck san Francisco in the early hours of April 18, 1906, Presidio troops, under the command of General Frederick Funston, reported to the city's chief of police to help keep order, assist refugees, and fight the fire, A model refugee camp was set up on the Presidio grounds where rations, tents, blankets and medical attention were provided for thousands of the city's homeless.

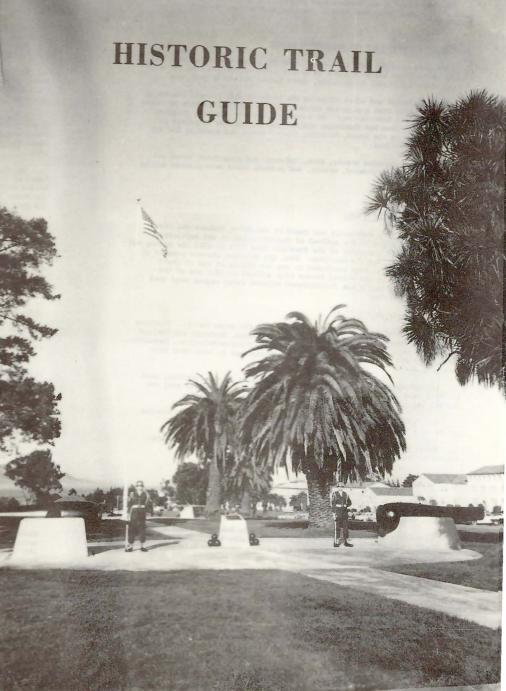
The reservation contains many points of interest, and some of the Army's most illustrious names are associated with the Presidio. Major General Irwin McDowell, General William Tecumsen Sherman, Lieugeath, Brigadier General Friedrick Funston, and Lieutenant General Hunter Liegett, Brigadier General Friedrick Funston, and Lieutenant General Hunter Arthur MacArthur, the father of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, John J. Peraning, when in command of the Eighth Brigade, was stational Lieutenant General Lioned at the Presidio in 1914 before leaving on the Mexican Expedition. It was here that his great personal tragedy occurred, the death of his poot on August 27, 1915. Today, the area surrounding the main flag poot on August 27, 1915. Today, the area surrounding the main flag stanily. In February 1936 the Presidio was named as a Registered this poot on August 27, 1915. Today, the act of the General's maintained as a Registered state from the Civil Wat; the Presidio was named as a Registered this honor. During the Civil Wat; the Army trained Union reginatoric plaque near the south end of Perahing Square commencate the Dring the Indian campaigned the defense for the Western from Spanish-American Wat; volunteers trained tor service overseas the Spanish-American Wat; volunteers trained tor service overseas on what is now known as Infantry Terrace.

The Presidio reservation consists of approximately 1,400 acres occupying the northernmost point of the peninsula of San Francisco. The entire reservation originally consisted of bare sand hills and roadways and other general improvements by the U. S. Army, has roadways and other general improvements by the U. S. Army, has made the Presidio one of the beauty spots of San Francisco.

At a point that is now the center of the main post, the Spaniards laid out their Presidio. The name, "Presidio," is derived from the Roman word, "praestdium," meaning a garrison of a fortified camp. The original Presidio was a walled camp of approximately 200 yards marked by pronze placed by the Daughters of the American marked by pronze placed by the Daughters of the American kevolution in 1928. The Presidio continued to be used by the Spanish dependence in 1822 and was garrisoned by the Mexicans until the United States took forcible possession in 1846. The Presidio was formally occupied by American troops under the Orimally occupied by American troops under the Command of Major States took forcible possession in 1846. The Presidio was formally occupied by American troops under the command of Major States of March 27, 1847.

In 1776, while the American colonies on the Atlantic Cosat were putting into effect the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish rulers of Mexico sent exploring parties northward along the California Cosat, establishing missions and military posts and taking possession of the land in the name of Spain. The northernmost of these posts was the Presidio of San Francisco.

HISTORY - PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO



PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HISTORIC TRAIL, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The Presidio of San Francisco is open to the public. Numerous areas are available for the public's enjoyment and pleasure. The Historic Trail was established primarily for the use of youth organizations; nevertheless, all visitors are welcome to enjoy the park-like atmosphere and the historic

The trail features some rugged hiking with the opportunity to acquire a broader knowledge of the historical significance of the Presidio of San Francisco. Major points of interest are highlighted in this pamphlet. Additional information on other points of interest can be obtained from the Office of the Chief, Public Affairs, Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army (telephones: 561-2470 or 561-3870 from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through

STATION #1 - MILITARY POLICE STATION

This area marked the end of several of San Francisco's street car lines. One of these, the line known to the people of San Francisco as the "D" Line, operated from the historic Ferry Building to the Presidio until 1939. Passengers rode the 30-minute trip for five cents, a favorite Sunday afternoon diversion for San Franciscans. On March 18, 1950, the line was converted to the present coach operation.

The Presidio Military Police Headquarters now uses this area in assisting visitors. Under the guidance of the Presidio Provost Marshal, military policemen conduct normal police work on the Army installation and work closely with the San Francisco Police in matters of mutual concern

STATION #2 - LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Letterman General Hospital, completed in 1968, has a 550 bed capacity and is one of the U.S. Army's largest hospitals west of the Mississippi. It was established during the Spanish-American War to serve the wounded men returned from the Philippines and has served as a debarkation hospital through five conflicts - the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean Conflict, and Vietnam. It was named for the organizer of the Army's first ambulance corps, Major Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, one of the Union armies in the Civil War.

STATION #3 - LOMBARD GATE - SPANISH AMERICAN WAR CAMPGROUND

Lombard Gate carries a major portion of the city traffic through the Presidio. When leaving Lombard Street and entering into the Presidio, the street becomes Lincoln Boulevard. This boulevard, named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, winds through the Presidio, passing many of the important historic and scenic spots of this post and is a part of San Francisco's

At Lombard Gate one notices the military symbols on the gate columns. The Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Corps of Engineer insignia, and the War Department Seal and Great Seal of the United States are marked on the stone

Two bronze cannon made in Spain in 1783 are located just outside the main gate. Captured by the United States Forces during the Spanish Americ. War, they bear inscriptions identifying them as "Arms of Charles III" of

Near the main gate at the junction of Lincoln and Ruger is a marker identifying the area as Camp Merriam. This general area was the location of a great tent city during the Spanish American War period (1898). Volunteer soldiers from California, Iowa, Kansas, and South Dakota quartered and

Immediately following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake this area was the site of a huge refugee camp where the U.S. Army provided food and shelter to the survivors of the disaster. Three other large camps were located at

Two simple historical markers in this area indicate where trees have been planted to honor the memory of soldiers who have served our country.

STATION #4 - OLD TROLLEY LINE MARKER

At Ruger Avenue and Gardner Road crossing is an embedded square metal marker inscribed "Cars Stop Here;" the last marker from the old trolley

STATION #5 - LOVERS LANE AND EUCALYPTUS GROVES

The long straight walk passing through the eucalyptus trees near the red brick quarters has been known as Lovers Lane, a favorite area for a Sunday afternoon stroll by soldiers, their ladies and their families.

The eucalyptus and other trees on the Fresidio were planted beginning in 1883. At that time a plan was carried out for "The Cultivation of Trees Upon the Presidio Reservation." As a part of the tree planting program, school children from San Francisco visited the Presidio on Saturdays to assist in planting the trees, bringing their lunches and spending the day

Fifty-five thousand acacia, pine, cypress, and eucalyptus trees and five thousand native redwood, spruce, and madrone trees were planted during this period.

STATION #6 - EL POLIN SPRING

El Polin Spring supposedly was named by the Miwok Indians who lived in the Bay Area prior to the arrival of Spanish soldiers and settlers. During the Spanish occupancy of the Presidio from 1776 to 1822 the spring was a source of water for the Garrison. When the Mexicans assumed command of the Presidio in 1822, they continued to use the spring as one of their water sources. When the United States Army arrived in 1846 use of the spring as a water supply was discontinued because water wagons were used to supply the Garrison.

This point of land offers a superb view of the inner harbor. Portions of the Presidio, the city of San Francisco, Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland in the East Bay, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Tiburon-Belvedere, Sausalito, Forts Baker and Barry, and the Golden Gate Bridge may be seen from this

Lieutenant Moraga, the first Spanish Commander of the Presidio, the hill as a lookout point in 1776 as he waited for the supply ship San Carlos, carrying supplies for the establishment of the Presidio.

The U.S. Army at the Presidio constructed this point for the benefit visitors to the installation.

Major points of interest indicated here are ideal check points for scouts to use in learning compass readings

STATION #8 - ARGUELLO BOULEVARD

This entrance is known as the Arguello Gate. The street is named for mant Arguello, an officer of the Spanish Army who commanded t Presidio from June 1787 to March 1806.

Like Lombard Gate this entrance is adorned by handsome stone columns which carry the branch insignia of the United States Army. The crossed muskets and old style cartridge belt and bayonet represent infantry units. The musket was the original weapon used by the foot soldier. The modern infantry symbol is two crossed muskets.

The crossed cannon and stacked cannon balls represent the artillery

Two crossed sabers designate cavalry units. Mechanized armored units replaced the horse cavalry in the 1940's

Armored units are symbolized by the front view of a tank, gun superimposed over the center of the traditional cavalry sabers, symbolizing the evolution of cavalry to armor.

The Corps of Engineers is symbolized by the traditional triple turreted castle which relates to their role of construction of field fortifications and close support to the combat forces.

The seal of the Department of the Army and the Great Seal of the United States also are seen on these columns.

Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, Lieutenant Moraga, Father Font and other soldiers established a campsite on the shores of this lake in March 1776. From this site they carried out explorations and selected a suitable place to build a presidio and a mission.

An old Spanish chart of 1779 indicates the lake as "Laguna de Presidio." Old American maps show the lake as "Mountain Lake."

Earlier records indicate that the lake was first used as a source of water for the Presidio in 1853. It was also used to supply water to the

A flume (wooden trough) belonging to the Spring Valley Water Works Company of San Francisco carried water from the Lake and Lobos Creek along the beach and foot of the bluff on the ocean line of the Presidio to Fort Point, thence across the military post to the pumping works of the company on North Beach in the City of San Francisco. A ten-inch pipe tapped the

A stone marker on the south side of the lake marks Captain Anza's

The Presidio Golf Course once was the location of a large refugee camp after the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

Over 16,000 homeless people received food, shelter and medical care.

Four camps were located on the military reservation: Camp 1 was located "on the plain between the General Hospital and Lombard Street Gate;" Camp 2 "was that part of the reservation known as Tennessee Hollow;" Camp 3 "was the Chinese Camp at Fort Winfield Scott;" and Camp 4 "was on the Presidio

STATION #11 - BATTERY McKINNON AND BATTERY STOTSENBURG

Twelve-inch mortars located in these positions provided high angle fire for the protection of the Golden Gate and adjacent waters during the period 1898-1946. Mortars of this type were used against heavily armored naval vessels. The vertical plunge of the huge projectile would penetrate the

Battery McKinnon housed four 12" mortars in pits of two each. Battery Stotsenburg was armed with eight 12" mortars.

Battery Stotsenburg, named in 1902, honored Captain John M. Stotsenburg, 6th U.S. Cavalry, who was killed in action at Quingua, Luzon, Philippine Islands on April 23, 1899.

Battery McKinnon was named in 1906 to honor Chaplain William D. McKinnon, 3rd U.S. Cavalry, who served with distinction during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

STATION #13 - FRESIDIO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' OPEN MESS

The Noncommissioned Officers' Open Mess (NCO Club) was built in 1921 as

STATION #14 - OLD COAST ARTILLERY GUN EMPLACEMENTS

The old mizzle-loading cannon that had been the mainstay of the defense installations protecting San Francisco Bay became obsolete in the latter part of the 1900's when the U.S. Army changed to the breech-loading rifle.

Reinforced concrete installations to house the guns were constructed during the pariet 1804-1908

Located here at the Southwest end of the Golden Gate Bridge are the old batteries: Godfrey, Boutelle, Marcus Miller and Cranston.

Battery Godfrey was armed with three 12" guns mounted on barbette carriages. It was named in 1902 in honor of Captain George J. Godfrey, 22nd U.S. Infantry, who was killed at Cavite, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 3, 1899. Its guns were dismounted in 1946.

Battery Butelle was armed with three 5" rapid fire, pillar-mounted guns. It was named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle, 3rd U.S. Artillery, who was killed in action near Aliagia, Philippine Islands. Its

Battery Mircus Miller was armed with three 10" disappearing-type guns. It was named in 1907 to honor Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, United States Army, who served with distinction during the Civil War, Indian Campaigns and in the Philippine Insurrection. Its guns were dismounted in

Battery Cranston was armed with two 10" disappearing-type guns. It was named to honor lst Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, 4th U.S. Artillery, who was killed at the Lava Beds, California, on April 26, 1873, in action against the Modoc Indians and who is buried in the San Francisco National Cemetery. Its guns were dismounted in 1943.

STATION #15 - GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE PLAZA

The Golden Gate Bridge connects two military reservation complexe the Presidio of San Francisco and Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite in

The bridge was built at a cost of \$35,000,000. Construction started on Januray 5, 1933. The bridge was open to pedestrian traffic on May 27, 1937, and to ehicular traffic May 28.

The main center span of the bridge is 4,200 feet. Each of the two side spans is 1,125 feet long. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, is 8,981 feet.

The bridge contains nearly 100,000 tons of steel. A total of 80,000 miles of wire was used in spinning the two giant cables on either side of the bridge. Each cable is 36-3/8" in diameter and there are 27,572 wires in each cable Each cable weighs 11,000 tons

The two lowers of the bridge rise 746 feel above the water. Electric elevators inside the towers carry workmen to the top. From the tower top a view of 275 miles is possible on a clear day.

The bridge is painted a dark red color, which is known as "International

The statue of Joseph B. Strauss, creator and designer of the bridge. stands in the view area alongside a cutaway of one of the huge bridge cables

STATION #16 - BATTERY EAST

Observation of the hillside overlooking the bay reveals the old brick Barbette emploements and adjoining underground magazines. This coast artillery defense installation, Battery East, was constructed in the middle 1850's, and hild fifty cannon covering the entire ridge line overlooking Fort Point. The bittery contained a line of emplacements with two 15" smooth bore Rodman cannon and a center line of heavy mortars. The parapet (protective wall) was 36 eet thick and magazines were covered with at least five feet of earth. The bickwork in this emplacement is very similar to that in old Fort

STATION # 17 · FORT POINT AT FORT WINFIELD SCOTT

On Decemer 8, 1794, the Spanish completed a fortification, El Castillo de San Joaqui, at what is now the south end of the Colden Gate Bridge and

the site of Fort Point. The Castillo was built in the form of a horseshoe with 10-foot thick palisade-type walls. Eight bronze cannon, cast in Lima, Peru in the 17th century, were placed in the embrasures that pierced the fort walls. Six of these cannon remain today: two flank the entrance to

falling into ruin. During 1854 the old Castillo was razed by the U.S. Army, and the 100-foot cliff on which it had stood was cut away to a solid rock foundation 16 feet above the water. Work on Fort Point began the same year and in 1861 it was garrisoned by two companies of the 3rd U.S. Artillery. Fort Point, designed approximately on the plan of Fort Sumter, S.C., is in the form of an irregular quadrangle. The width is 150 feet, the longest side is 250 feet, height 45 feet, and the thickness of the walls about 7 feet. On November 25, 1882, Fort Point was renamed Fort Winfield Scott in honor of Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. The fort was considered obsolete in 1905 and new construction started on a new fort on the hills to the sout in 1905 and new construction started on a new fort on the hills to the south. The new fort was named Fort Winfield Scott and the old fort again was referred to as Fort Point. In 1914 the old fort was abandoned after 60 years of service. In World War II, a 3" gun battery and a searchlight detachment manned the fort to support Sam Francisco's harbor defenses. Today, the Civil War's Fort Point stands as an example of the fortification of its time and one of the first examples of this type of architecture in the United States. Fort Point and 23 acres of surrounding land were turned over to the Department of Interior as a National Historic Site in April, 1971.

STATION #18 - PRESIDIO POINT

Below and to the left of the view area are the Presidio Supply Facilities where repair work on equipment ranging from 22 caliber weapons to the latest air defense missiles is accomplished. In parking areas alongside the buildings are a variety of Army vehicles and equipment awaiting repair or return.

The building with the large green windows is the parachute shed. Army paratroopers inspect and pack all parachutes used by Sixth U.S. Army soldiers.

Nearby is the Fort Point Life Boat Station. This Coast Guard installation patrols San Francisco Bay enforcing maritime laws, assisting watercraft and responding to private sailors in seagoing difficulties.

Crissy Field, the oldest active Army airfield and birthplace of military aviation on the west coast, is one feature which is viewed from this vantage point. The air strip site has at various times been used as a supply dump, parade ground, bivouac area, and in 1915, during the Panama Pacific Exposition as a race track. The 4th Army Intelligence Language School was activated in a tin quonset hut at the end of Crissy Field in November 1941. This school, now located at the Presidio of Monterey, has been renamed the Defense Language Institute. Major Henry H. Arnold, later Commanding General of the Army Air Force during World War II and one of the nations nine five-star officers of all services, selected the site for this air field. The landing strip was completed in time to play a role in the Army's demonstration transconting flight of 1919. On the same day that a team of pioneer Army fliers left the East Coast for San Francisco, 8 October 1919, a flight of DeHavillands took off from the Presidio Air Field. Among the pilots on that experimental flight was Major Dana H. Crissy, commanding officer of Mather Field, near Sacramento, who was temporarily assigned to Fort Scott. On the crosscountry trip Major Crissy was killed when his plane crashed near Salt Lake City. Crissy Field was named in his honor November 3, 1919.

Active use of the airstrip began in 1921 when hangars were completed and housing provided for aviation personnel. Stillwell Hall is now used to house

The field was also used in the 1920's as a terminal for Air Mail service. In 1936 larger planes and high landing speed made the tiny field obsolete. Air operations later moved to Hamilton Field in Marin County where today the U.S. Air Force carried out global operations.

Today Crissy Field is the center of activity for the Sixth U.S. Army Flight Detachment. Its mission is the operation and maintenance of light Army aircraft to support Army activities in the 12 state ares of the Sixth

Helicopters employed by the 13th Artillery Group (Air Defense) to support Army air defense missile bases in the May Area are also housed and maintained at Crissy Field.

"Isla de los Alcatraces" or "Islam" of the Pelicans" was named by the Spanish Explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala \pm 1775. The United States Army began fortification of the island in March 164. Work was completed in 1859 and Fort Alcatraz became the first U.S. fortification on the west coast

About 1868 the original fortifications were modernized into multi-tier earthwork batteries with transoms and mgazines. The crest of the island was altered to allow emplacement of mortar batteries, Barracks, prison buildings and parade ground were constructed at that time.

In 1868 Alcatraz was designated by the War Department as a place of con finement for military prisoners serving long sentences. Its population included Indians from the Modoc Wars, prisoners from San Francisco city jails damaged by the 1906 earthquake, prisoners from the "Chapman Affair," World War I enemy agents, and U.S. Army soldiers.

uring the Spanish American War the island was used as a rest camp for soldiers returning from the Philippine Island with tropical diseases

The official designation "Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison" was the title assigned to Alcatraz in 1907. Later it became the "U.S. Disciplinary Barracks." The Army terminated its us of the island in 1933 and it was

The federal prison, operated on the island from 1933 to early 1964, is now empty. The installation has been under the control of the General Services administration since that time.

Military personnel stationed at the Presidio may bury their deceased pets in this picturesque little burial plot. Grave markers are provided by the pet owners. The inscriptions on the markers reveal the feelings of the owners for their faithful pets.

The Pet Cemetery is operated by the Post Veterinarian and is maintained

STATION #20 - OLD STABLES

These old brick stables recall the days of the United States Army when horses were used for transportation. The stables were built in 1914 and used until the mid 1940's. Each building accommodated 102 horses and mules.

During World War II a shipment of mules en route to Fort Mason for ship ment overseas broke loose on the Presidio and caused a great excitement before they were rounded up and moved to For Mason.

One of the few remaining horse watering troughs in the San Francisco area can be seen at the rear of Building #62.

STATION #21 - SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL CEMETERY

On July 23, 1852, Private John Hown, Company H, 2nd Infantry, Fort Yuma, Calfiornia was the first person to be buried in the Presidio Cemetery. 1884, when 217 known and 13 unknown soldiers had been interred, the official name of the burial ground was designated by an order signed by Lieutenant General William Tecumsah Sherman.

In 1892-93 the cemeteries at Fort Klamath, Oregon, Fort Colville, Washington, the Lava Beds (scene of the Motor Indian Wars), and old Camp Grant Arizona, were abandoned and the remains of the officers and enlisted men buried there were moved to this site. Included in this number are:

Colonel Edwin Dickson Baker, a close friend of President Lincoln, who served as the first U.S. Senator from California and later Oregon. Fort

Baker and Baker's Beach are named in his honor. He was killed in action in 1861 at Ball's Bluff, Virginia.

Pauline Cushman Fryer, an actress and famous Union spy during the Civil War, was awarded the rank of Brevet-Major for her service to the Union cause.

General Frederick Funston, who captured Aguinaldo during the Philippine rrection and won the Medal of Honor. He directed Army relief during the

Private William Hood served as chief civil engineer during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad which linked San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

eneral Hunter Liggett commanded the First Army of the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I.

General Irwin McDowell served as the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific. Fort McDowell on Angel Island was named in his honor.

General William R. Shafter who commanded the American Expedition in Cuba

Captain Reginald B. Desidero was killed in action in the Korean War, November 1950, while leading his men against an overwhelming enemy force. For his heroic leadership, courageous and loyal devotion to duty, he was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

One unusual headstone carried the simple inscription "Two Bits." It marks the grave of an Indian Scout who served in the United States Army.

There are over 24,000 graves in the cemetery

period of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

STATION #22 - PRESIDIO SERVICE CLUB

The Presidio Service Club, completed in 1949, was built in the Spanish style of architecture to harmonize with the Post Theatre, Chapel, and Officers' Club. It is the social and recreational center for the enlisted men and women

STATION #23 - FLAG POLE AREA, PERSHING SQUARE

This 2k ton, 105 foot 6 inch flagpole is the tallest in the San Francisco area. Three size flags are flown from this pole:

THE GARRISON FLAG - This flag is flown on holidays and important military occasions. Its size is 20 feet by 38 feet.

THE POST FLAG - This flag is normally flown. Its size is 10 feet by 19

THE STORM FLAG - This flag is flown during stormy and windy weather Its size is 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

The flagpole marks the 1915 location of the home of General John J. Pershing and his family. While he was away on military duty on the Mexican Border in August 1915, a fire broke out in the house and took the lives of Mrs. Pershing and their three daughters. Only their son, Warren Pershing.

OLD SPANISH CANNON: These two bronze Spanish cannon and the two at the entrance to the Presidio Officers' Mess came from the old Castillo de San Joaquin (Spanish Fort) built in 1794 on the spot where Fort Point is now located The old Spanish for was destroyed in the early 1850's to make way for the

The cannons were manufactured in Peru long before the Presidio of San Francisco was founded. Each gun is marked with the year it was cast.

SALUTE CANNON: The covered guns are 75 milimeter guns employed to fire military salutes. Guns like these were used in combat in World Wars I and II. Normally two salutes are fired each day: One at reveille (6:00 am) as the United States flag is raised, and the other at retreat (5:00 pm) as the national color is lowered. Other salutes are fired in accordance with customs of the service. Blank rounds are used.

On Sundays and holidays a gun is fired only at retreat

The Presidio of San Francisco is designated as an Army saluting station to return salutes of foriegn vessels of war in the ports and territorial waters of the United States.

HISTORIC LANDMARK: At the south end of Pershing Square is the plaque designating the Presidio of San Francisco as a Registered National Historic Landmark, effective February 25, 1963. RODMAN CANNON: These pear-shaped guns are cast-iron and were manufactured about 1860. They take their name from the man who invented the process by which they were cast. Both cannon have been converted from their original 10 inch smooth to rifled bore, firing an eight-inch projectile.

STATION #24 - PRESIDIO OFFICERS' MESS

In 1776 the first Spanish Commander, Lieutenant Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, supervised the building of the original Presidio compound in this area. The approximately 200 yard square compound was protected by a palisade wall five feet thick and fifteen feet high. On the location where the Officers' Club is now located, Lieutenant Moraga constructed his Commandancia. The structure, a crude flat-topped house, was the first building in what is now called the San Francisco area. This building was still in use when the Americans formally occupied the Fresidio in 1847. Extensive repairs were made to the building and it was used as a headquarters for newly-arrived U.S. Army troops.

This building served as a headquarters under Spanish, Mexican and American occupancy. In 1850 the building was slightly remodeled and in 1900 additional work was accomplished. In 1912 electric light fixtures were installed. Later

In 1934, under a Federal and Local Works Administration project the Commanding Officer, Colonel Douglas Potts, 30th Infantry, supervised the remodeling of the building to conform with the old Spanish adobe buildings of early day. He and Captain Barney L. Meeden, Quartermaster Corps, were responsible for remodeling several buildings on the Presidio to conform to early Sounish architecture.

The outline of the old Presidio wall is traced from markers placed at the location of the four corners of the original compound. A bronze plaque in the floor of the Arguello Room inside the Officers' Club marks the southwest corner. Near the flagpole in Pershing Square is a marker showing the location of the northwest corner. To the east, in the parking lot near the trees, is the northwest corner. The fourth marker is located inside the Chapel of Our Lady. It is a chromium plated screw set in the main aisle near the third pew of the Catholic Chapel, but due to a new floor covering the

Inside the Officers' Club just off the stage in the Moraga Room is a portion of old adobe brick wall from the period 1776-1778 which can be viewed through a plastic window

STATION #25 - TENNESSEE HOLLOW

Just off Funston Street and to the right as one faces north is Tennessee Hollow. This area was used during the Spanish American War as a campground for two Volunteer Infantry Units - the 13th Minnesota and the 1st Tennessee.

STATION #26 - FUNSTON AVENUE OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The wooden frame houses seen along Funston Avenue were built in 1870 for the officers of the 9th Infantry. Halfway along the line of cuarters at what is now the location of the intersection of Presidio Avenue and Funston Avenue was the entrance to the old Presidio parade ground. This entrance was called the Alameda Gate and was an extension of the main road leading into the Presidio from the city. In direct line with the Alameda the post flagstaff stood in the center of the parade ground.

STATION #27 - HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Headquarters Sixth United States Army is located in this building. From here the Army Commander directs the operations of 30 installations and activities with approximately 51,000 Active Army troops; plus approximately 21,650 trainees

at Fort Ord, Fort Lewis and Fort Carson; and 17,000 civilian employees

members of the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Reserve Officer Training Corps, and the National Defense Cadet Corps.

The Sixth U.S. Army Commander is also responsible for coordinating all military efforts in the 12 western states, including planning for defense mobilization, domestic emergency, and civil defense. As a participant in the defense of western North America, the Sixth Army shares as a planning agency in conjunction with other commands and agencies

From the Canadian Border south to Mexica - from the Pacific east to the Rocky Mountains - the Sixth U.S. Army covers an area which is over o third of the landmass of the American continent. Its twelve western states include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

STATION #28 - POST GYMNASIUM

Completed in 1971 the Post Gymnasium provides recreational facilities for military personnel and their families, including a handball court, squash court, sauna bath and exercise room.

As the annual training camp for the All Army Basketball Team, the gymnasium offers a championship court for players and sizeable seating capacity for spectators.

This building, referred to as the "Old Station Hospital," is the oldest building on the post built by the United States Army. It was completed in January 1857.

A military report published in 1879 described the building as

A two story building, with basement and wing, porch front and rear It is divided into four wards for fifty beds; a small ward for prisoners and one attendant's room. Each is provided with water pipes and marble basins; also the usual hospital furniture. They are all warmed by grated fireplaces for coal, and lighted and ventilated by windows. In addition to these is a dispensary furnished with hot and cold water, and the necessary fixtures.

The kitchen in the basement is likewise furnished with hot and cold water; has a good range and an adjoining pantry, storeroom and

The buidling was last used as a dispensary in 1969. Today Letterman General Hospital fulfills the medical needs of Presidio personnel, their families and thousands of retired military personnel.

STATION #30 - HEADQUARTERS PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Presidio of San Francisco comprises a multicommand, multimission installation. Various military activities are conducted under the jurisdiction of separate commanders but are assigned to the command of the Presidio

Support provided by Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco includes monthly or bimonthly payment of personnel, military housing, maintenance of buildings and grounds, logistical services, purchasing and contracting, and recreation facilities.

At the entrance to Post Headquarters are two 2100 pound projectiles. Designed for the 16 inch coastal defense rifle, these projectiles were on loan to an American Legion Post in Mill Valley, California until October 1870 they thank they proposed leasting. 1970 when they were placed in their present location

Beside the projectiles are ten 15" cannon balls recovered from Kirby Beach on Fort Baker in 1971. Each weighs approximately 340 pounds and has three holes; one for insertion of powder and two for insertion of

STATION #31 - BUS STATION

Adjacent to Post Headquarters on Lincoln Boulevard is the Presidio Bus Station. Commercial bus transportation between downtown San Francisco and the Presidio is available.

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A

REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

IN COMMEMORATING AND ILEUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935

THIS SITE POSSESSES EXCEPTIONAL VALU

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1963