

## Annotated Bibliography

The annotated bibliography provided below is not intended to offer a comprehensive list of references used in compiling the *Seacoast Fortifications Preservation Manual*. While the materials do include some references used in the preparation of the text, the fullest citations for these documents is in the endnotes following each chapter. Also not included here are the National Park Service sources and general advised archives mentioned in Chapter 4, "Standards and Guidelines for the Preservation Process." The materials discussed herein are intended to guide future researchers and preservationists of coast defense fortifications, both in San Francisco and generally. Each of the KEA authors contributed to the annotated bibliography, with an emphasis on professional specialty. **Items bolded within the list are those essential to work on the San Francisco coast defenses and their preservation.**

### **Books**

Elliott, Cecil D. *Technics and Architecture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1992.

A useful reference organized by materials and techniques tracing the origins and development of steel, concrete, glass, plumbing, and other items.

**Floyd, Dale E. *Defending America's Coasts, 1775 – 1950: A Bibliography*. Alexandria, Virginia: Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1997.**

**A comprehensive and useful aid to any research project dealing with coast fortifications. Floyd's familiarity with the subject and thoroughness of approach makes this work a standard. The bibliography is oriented toward historical sources rather than preservation and maintenance—however, these subjects may be touched upon in some of the references.**

Gillmore, Quincy Adams. *Beton Agglomerate*. Professional Papers, No. 10, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1871.

An extremely rare analysis of a French construction technique that utilized cement reinforced with iron. Includes diagrams and illustrations of bridges and aqueducts under construction.

Gillmore, Quincy Adams. *Limes, Hydraulic Cements & Mortars*. Practical Treatise No. 9. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1863.

A very rare publication by the U.S. Army's expert in cement and mortars during the last half of the nineteenth century. Includes early references to American and European cement manufacture and applications to military construction. Includes diagrams of early kilns and cement manufacturing equipment.

Graf, Don. *Basic Building Data, 10,000 Timeless Construction Facts*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1949.

A compilation of fundamental building information (materials and techniques) current in 1949, with useful illustrations and clear text.

Hughes, Quentin. *Military Architecture*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1974.

An overview of European examples through the nineteenth century, and useful as an introduction to fortification forms that would have been familiar to the builders of the San Francisco defenses.

Mallory, Keith and Arvid Ottar. *The Architecture of War*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1973.

This older volume remains useful for the breadth of its inquiry into the subject, as well as for its portrayal of the contributions of military design to more conventional building types.

Ramsey, Charles George and Harold Reeve Sleeper. *Architectural Graphic Standards*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1936. Second edition.

A useful desktop reference for the historic architect, with many materials and techniques from the period, such as metal pipe handrails and clay drainage tile shapes and sizes.

Texas Historical Commission. *Handbook of Maintenance Techniques*. Austin: Texas Historical Commission, 1984.

A maintenance manual prepared for the historic buildings in Galveston, Texas, with excellent references on the causes of masonry deterioration and moisture related deterioration.

Turner, C.A.P. *Concrete Steel Construction*. Minneapolis: Farnham Printing & Stationary Company, 1909.

An early, and rare, technical manual for reinforced concrete (called concrete-steel construction at the time). Includes structural calculations, design of reinforcing steel and concrete mix design. Includes examples from the period.

Winslow, Eben Eveleth. *Notes on Seacoast Fortification Construction*. Number 61 in the Occasional Papers of the Engineer School. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920.

The basic treatise on the design and construction of coastal fortifications in the United States. Winslow's contribution, aside from his own considerable insights into the subject, was in the organization and interpretation of the engineering mimeographs that formed the core of his work. The mimeographs are now difficult to locate, and *Notes* too was considered rare until republished by the Coast Defense Study Group. This reproduced reference consists of two parts, a hardcover volume of text and a softcover volume containing the referenced plates.

### *Government Documents*

Brown, Moraig and Paul Pattison. *Beacon Hill Fort*. Cambridge: RCHM England, 1997.

An example of an attractively produced survey and inventory of a coastal fortification with extant features from the 1890s to World War II. The emphasis on detailed physical descriptions is not always useful, but it is a successful demonstration of how a survey may be presented to the public.

*Fort Glanville Conservation Park Management Plan*. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia, 1988.

A detailed and comprehensive study of Fort Glanville, a small coastal fortification in South Australia. The approach is a familiar one, beginning with an historical overview, presentation of significance, and description of significance; followed by a careful description of existing features, and concluding with recommendations for treatment and implementation.

Lonnquest, John C. and David F. Winkler. *To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program*, USACERL [U.S. Army Construction and Engineering Laboratory] Special Report 97/01. Rock Island, Illinois: Defense Publishing Service, November 1996.

Conducted as a research effort under the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the 600-page volume addresses the complete American missile program of the Cold War years, from 1945 through 1989. The Nike program, inclusive of its precursors, is handled in several chapters. Part I of the study offers a history of the U.S. Cold War missile program; Part II, system profiles for the weapons systems; and, Part III, a state-by-state listing of deployment sites.

Look, David, AIA, and Dirk H. R. Spennemann, PhD. *For Future Use: A Management Conservation Plan for the World War II Sites in the Republic of the Marshall Islands*. San Francisco and Albury, NSW: the National Park Service and Charles Sturt University, 1993.

Particularly helpful for its coverage of treatment techniques for ordnance and other military objects of metal, but may be limited in non-tropical areas.

Martini, John A. and Stephen A. Haller. *What We Have We Shall Defend: An Interim History and Preservation Plan for Nike Site SF-88L, Fort Barry, California*. San Francisco: National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 1998.

The Martini and Haller study offers a thorough look at the Nike anti-aircraft program in the San Francisco Bay Area, with a focus on the installation known as Nike Site SF-88L. The continuing preservation interpretations efforts undertaken at SF-88L offer a model for such Cold War sites, nationwide. The Department of Defense Legacy project, *To Defend and Deter*, completed in 1996, offers an excellent companion volume to this study.

Thompson, Erwin N. *Historic Resource Study Seacoast Fortifications San Francisco Harbor Golden Gate National Recreation Area California*. Denver: National Park Service, Historic Preservation Team, May 1979.

Thompson's 650-page study provides the definitive research for the coast defense fortifications of the San Francisco Bay to date. Although Thompson does not discuss historic materials in his work, the research and citations offered here will continue to guide future historians of the fortifications—and indeed, will provide signposts to all those attempting the preservation of the coast defense sites for many years to come. Especially useful are references to archival materials held in Washington, D.C.

U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers, *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, to the Secretary of War*. Washington, D.C.: 1869-1903.

Covering a long range of years, the *Annual Report* offers the starting point for detailed information on historic materials and practices at the San Francisco batteries, as well as at a number of the ancillaries. The Army did not name the batteries until 1902, and hence a researcher using the *Annual Reports* must be familiar with the historic emplacement numbering and gun sizes for the batteries being sought in order to decipher the information. The *Annual Reports* require close and repeated reading to glean facts, often necessitating a back-and-forth approach to understanding the work proceeding at single batteries. Information is typically not given in a linear or strictly chronological way, but is extremely useful.

### *Periodicals: History*

Two currently published English-language periodicals concentrate on fortifications. *FORT* is published annually by the Fortress Study Group of Great Britain, and covers fortifications of all types throughout the world. It is a refereed academic journal and the quality of its articles is high. The *Coast Defense Study Group Journal* is published quarterly by the Coast Defense Study Group, an organization based in the United States. It has as its focus the defense built by the United States; the articles are edited but not refereed, and they tend to concentrate on the technology of the defenses.

*FORT* and the *Coast Defense Study Group Journal* seldom contain articles discussing the maintenance or preservation of fortifications--however they are excellent sources of historical and interpretive information.

A third journal, *Fortress*, is no longer published, although it is still easily available at the time of this writing. It presented articles of defensive structure from all periods, prehistoric to modern. The emphasis was on historical summary and description of works, and often addressed fortifications that were open to the public. Diversity is the message to be gained from *Fortress*, both in the geography covered and the fortifications presented.

Also of interest are several foreign-language periodicals. They are noted here chiefly as an indication of the growing interest in fortifications as a class of historic properties.

*DAWA (Deutsches Atlantik Wall Archiv) Nachrichten* – The title is a little misleading. While the central theme is often the defense of the Atlantic Wall, there are many articles about the defenses of other periods and locations. German language articles.

*IBA (Interessengemeinschaft für Befestigungsanlagen beider Weltkriege) Informationen* – The coverage is of European subjects and emphasizes technical description over matters of preservation or interpretation. German language articles.

*Forteca* – A glossy quarterly magazine that includes a great many unusual fortifications from eastern Europe, often with indications of present use. Of the periodicals mentioned here, *Forteca* is the only one that devotes regular coverage to the designers and builders of fortifications. The Polish language articles are accompanied by brief summaries in English.

*Fortifications & Patrimoine* – Similar to *Forteca*, but with more color and better reproduction. The geographic extent of the French-language journal is Europe and Scandinavia, spanning the period from the 1870s to post-World War II; there is little coverage of preservation-related subjects.

*Periodicals: Architecture*

The researcher of San Francisco coast defense fortifications is also advised to review the historic California architectural journals, most especially *California Architect and Building News* for the late nineteenth century, and, *Architect and Engineer of California* for the twentieth century after 1906. In addition, small, limited-run architectural periodicals will yield substantial information on historic practices and materials pertinent to the batteries. Such journals may be held at the San Francisco Public Library; the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley; the Environmental Design (Architecture) Library at the University of California, Berkeley; and, in the California Room of the California State Library, Sacramento. Examples include *The Architect and Pacific Coast Architect* (both of San Francisco).

Those seeking information on historic engineering practices are also recommended to review national engineering journals, particularly *Engineering News-Record* and *Civil Engineering*.

A final recommendation, not yet reviewed for its usefulness to coast defense fortifications, are the journals and publications associated with the American Portland Cement Manufacturers Association. This association had a major impact on the concrete industry and is historically, and currently, headquartered in Detroit, with a research library. The key journal series begins with the title *Concrete Engineering*, becoming sequentially *Cement Age*, *Concrete-Cement Age*, and *Concrete*, over a period spanning from the turn of the twentieth century into the 1960s. The journal run, although changing titles over the decades, is very well illustrated, with significant discussions of experimentation with reinforced concrete and associated cement-based surfacing applications. Complete runs of this journal sequence are rare, but partial runs are often found in major university engineering libraries and special collections. Also very useful for excellent discussions of advances in the design and engineering of reinforced concrete structures from the 1920s forward is the *Journal of the American Concrete Institute*.