

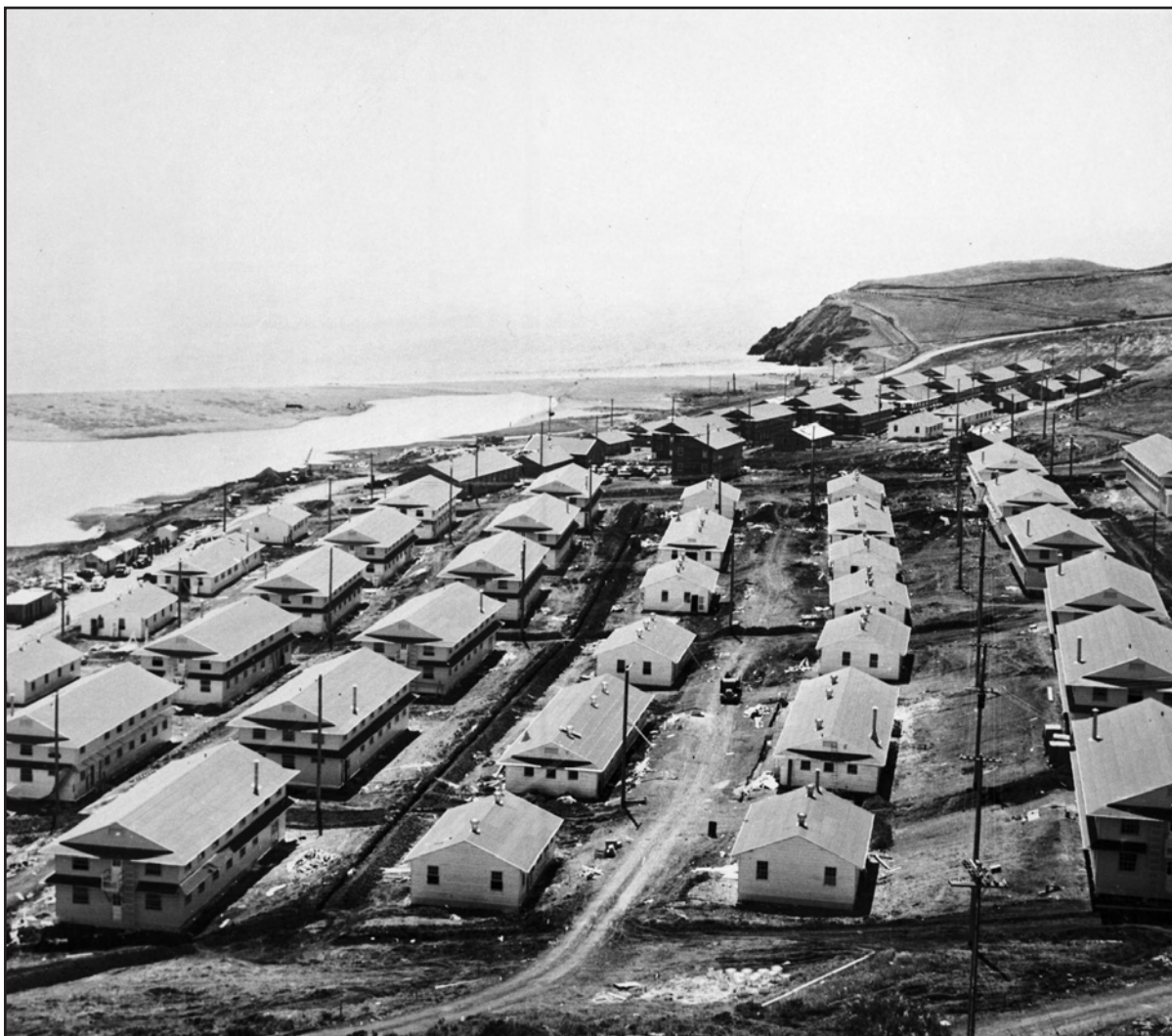
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

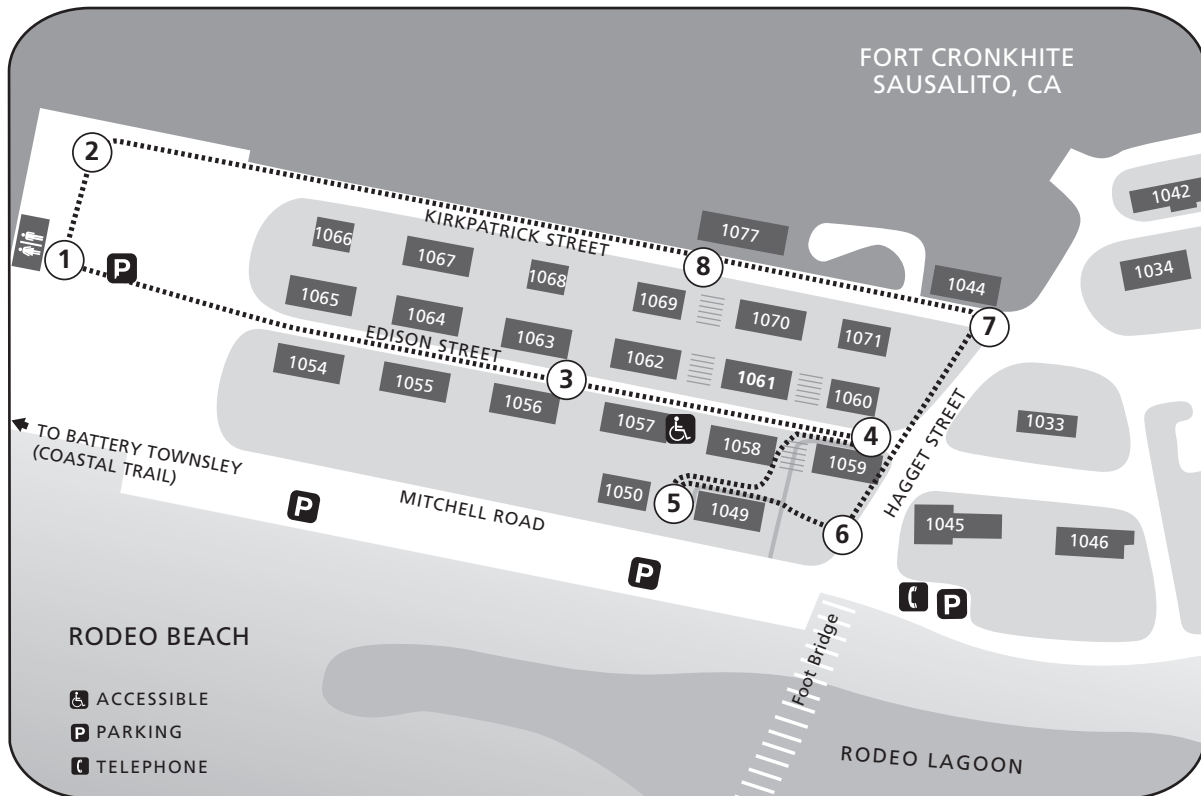
Marin Headlands
Golden Gate National Recreation Area



Fort Cronkhite History Walk

The World War II Army Post that Helped Defend San Francisco





The Route

Length: About a ½ mile

Number of Stops: 8

Time required: About 45 to 60 minutes

Access: The walking route follows paved roads but watch for uneven surfaces. There is a short hill up Hagget Street to Kirkpatrick Street.

Restrooms can be found at the west end of the parking lot, adjacent to Rodeo Beach. It is advisable to dress for wind and fog.

Questions? Please stop by the Marin Headlands Visitor Center, in the historic chapel building at the intersection of Bunker and Field roads. The visitor center is open daily from 9:30 to 4:30; or phone (415) 331-1540.

Welcome to Fort Cronkhite! This former World War II military post stands at the edge of the Pacific Ocean and was part of San Francisco's first line of defense against enemy attack. In the early 1940s, the US Army constructed hundreds of similar wood-frame, look-alike military posts across the country. Now, more than 60 years later, very few unaltered examples of this type of military architecture still exist. This self-guiding brochure takes you on a walking tour of Fort Cronkhite, providing you with historic information about how the men at this post lived during the war. While a specific walking route is suggested, please feel free to wander, exploring what interests you most.

Be Advised

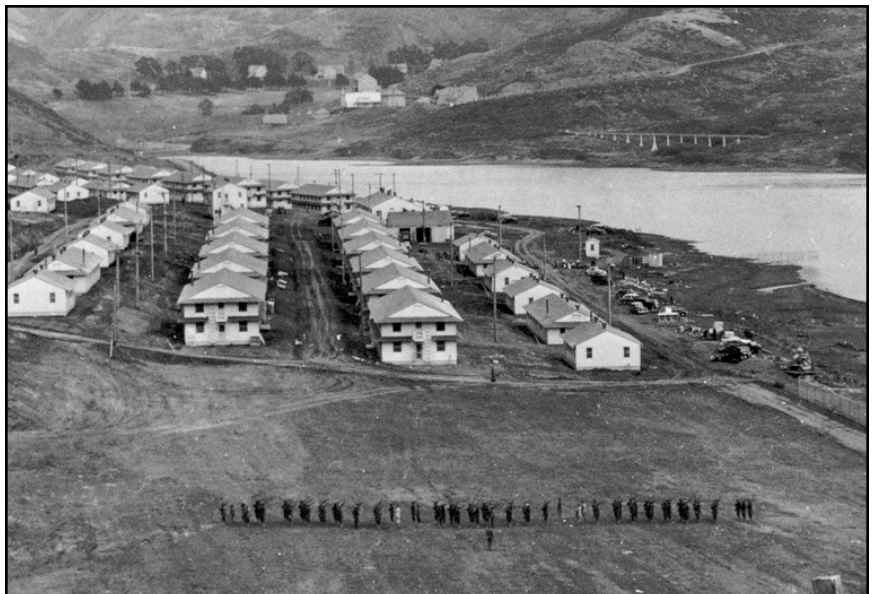
If you are a visitor in a wheelchair, or need to minimize walking, you can still enjoy the tour by walking along Edison Street. Halfway down the south side of Edison Street, between Buildings 1057 and 1058, there is an accessible concrete pad which offers an overlook onto Building T1049 and Rodeo Beach. Non-profit groups, our "park partners," occupy most of the Fort Cronkhite buildings and visits to the buildings' interiors are not allowed. Please be respectful during your visit as people are conducting business.

Right: This 1941 image shows Fort Cronkhite soldiers conducting military training in the area that is now the paved parking lot.

Cover photo: A view of the newly constructed Fort Cronkhite. Photo circa 1942.

Back photo: Fort Cronkhite soldiers at ease. Photo circa 1942.

All images courtesy of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Park Archives and Record Center, unless otherwise noted.





This aerial view shows Fort Cronkhite nestled into the Marin Headlands. If enemy attack came from the Pacific Ocean, troops from Fort Cronkhite would man the harbor defense installations dotting the beaches and hills. Photo circa 1965.

Start the tour at the west end of the parking lot, near the information kiosk. Look towards the buildings just across the parking lot.

1

Harbor Defense in San Francisco Bay

San Francisco Bay, with its sheltered harbor, rich natural resources, and single mile wide entrance, has long been recognized as an ideal location for military defense. The Spanish established the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776 to protect their interests in the bay. During the 1850s and 1860s, the United States Army identified harbor defense as one of the principle means for protecting the seacoast, and therefore the country. After the Gold Rush, the United States Army constructed harbor defense forts at Alcatraz, Fort Point, Angel Island and Fort Mason.

Beginning in the 1890s, in order to use the most modern military technology, the War Department began upgrading the nation's seacoast forts by constructing new concrete gun batteries and mounting state-of-the-art artillery pieces. This modernization program

led to the construction of modern fortifications in the Marin hills overlooking the Golden Gate. Between 1895 and 1905, ten massive Coast Artillery batteries were constructed and the army designated the lands as Forts Baker and Barry. But by the 1920s, as a result of wartime technological advances, the existing harbor defenses had become obsolete. Recognizing its inadequacies, the army declared that permanent seacoast fortifications should be considered essential. The army's primary coast defense weapon, the massive 16-inch rifle, would become the standard harbor defense weapon against enemy ships. Mounted on a high-elevation barbette carriage, these artillery pieces could fire one-ton projectiles more than 25 miles at sea.

During the 1930s, diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan eroded. The establishment of Fort Cronkhite, poised at the edge of the Pacific Ocean, was a direct result of the army's perception of the need to protect the west coast from possible Japanese attack. The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco (HDSF) was established and headquartered at Fort Scott on the Presidio. With its area of responsibility stretching 60 miles from Point Reyes in the north to Half Moon Bay in the south, the HDSF was charged with protecting the coastline from naval attack, supporting land defenses against beach assault, and ensuring the safety of friendly shipping entering and leaving the bay. In 1937, the army purchased 800 acres of private Marin Headlands land with the intent to build Fort Cronkhite. It was the last harbor defense post under the jurisdiction of the HDSF. Military posts under the command of the HDSF included Forts Scott, Fort Miley and Funston in San Francisco, and Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite in the Marin Headlands.

The new military base was named for the recently deceased Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, a West Point graduate who commanded the 80th Division in France during World War I.

In 1939, as the fires of war raged across Europe, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency, launching America into a massive pre-war mobilization effort. Almost overnight, factories were constructed to turn raw materials into ships and armaments and new military posts were established to house and train the rapidly arriving soldiers. Much of this mobilization effort took place in the Bay Area. In addition to the existing Bay Area military bases, new facilities were constructed that included shipyards at Sausalito and Richmond, the Treasure Island Naval Air Station, and the Oakland Army Terminal. Existing military installations were expanded at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Hamilton Army Air Field, the Benicia Arsenal, and the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. The harbor defense fortifications at the Golden Gate were also expanded; upgraded; and in some cases, re-armed.

Now walk a short ways to the north side of the restrooms, turn your back to the ocean and face toward the hills. Hidden about half way up on Wolf Ridge is one of the Army's most powerful World War II weapons: Battery Townsley. The walk up to the battery is strenuous and is not included in this walking tour. Please feel free to visit it at your leisure; follow the Coastal Trail, north from the Fort Cronkhite parking lot, and allow at least 45 minutes.

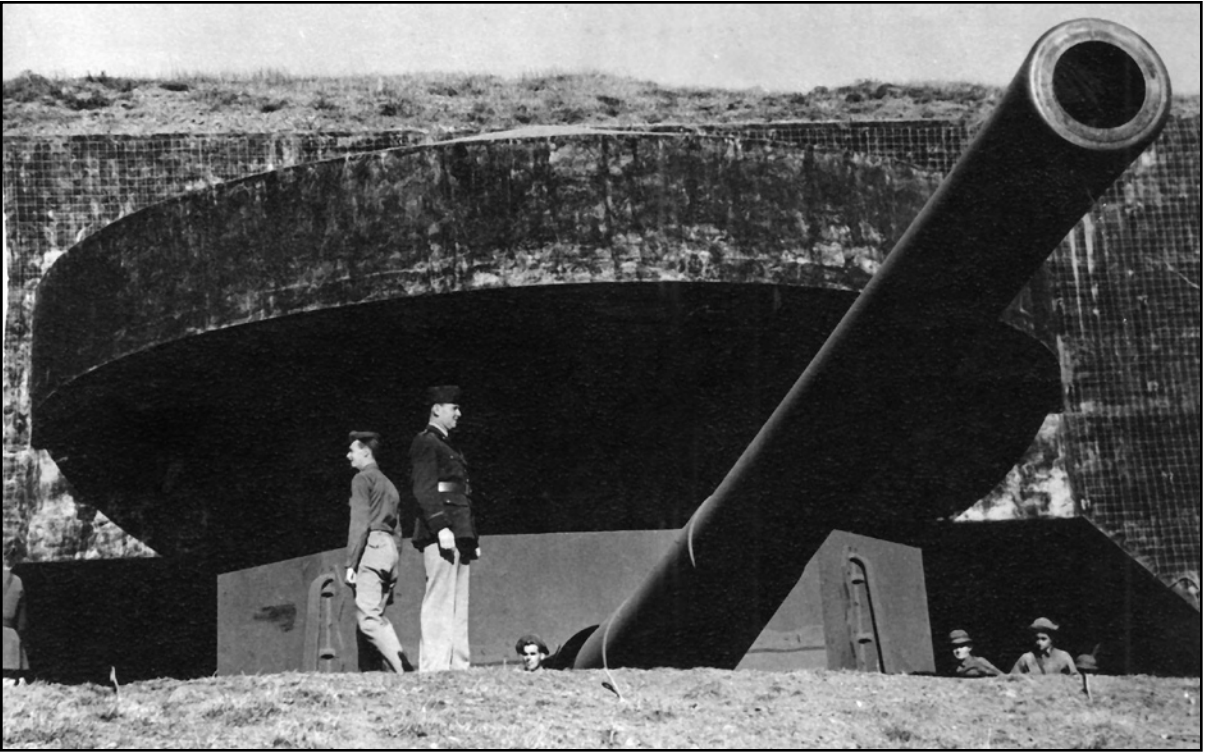
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The Power of Battery Townsley

Battery Townsley was a casemated battery that mounted two 16-inch caliber guns, each capable of shooting a 2,100 pound, armor-piercing projectile 25 miles out to sea. The guns and their associated ammunition magazines, power rooms, and crew quarters were covered by dozens of feet of concrete and earth to protect them from air and naval attack. This battery, named in honor of Major General Clarence P. Townsley, a general officer in World War I, was considered the zenith of military technology and was the result of careful, long-term planning. As early as 1915, the army was eager to construct the 16-inch gun



The construction of Battery Townsley in 1938 was a major engineering and construction undertaking. Building this battery required hundreds of men, thousands of tons of concrete and steel, and a small fleet of construction vehicles. In order to reach the designated site, the Army Corps of Engineers first had to clear and shape the site with dynamite and then pave a concrete road for the service vehicles. Photo 1938.



John Schonher, the battery's commanding officer, inspects Battery Townsley. Photo circa 1942, courtesy of the San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

batteries at San Francisco, and by 1928, the decision had been made to install two batteries near the city, one on either side of the Golden Gate straits. Three years later, Battery Townsley was completed, and its two guns installed.

Battery Townsley was a high security operation; civilians living in San Francisco knew that there were batteries nearby but their exact locations were not revealed. A battery of this design had never been actually fired before, so the soldiers underwent several months of practice before firing the guns for the first time. The men were subjected to endless training, often under difficult situations: in the rain, in the pitch dark with all the electricity shut off, or with their commanding officer blocking the traditional route to the battery. The practice of dealing with any contingency ensured that the soldiers could operate their guns at a moment's notice, under any condition, if ever under enemy attack.

By summer of 1940, Battery Townsley was ready for testing with live ammunition. The army estimated that the projectile's farthest range would be 30 miles out to sea, about 5 miles beyond the Farallon Islands. Waiting for a non-foggy day in July took some patience,

but finally, the fog cleared and the test shot was fired. As the whole mountain shook with the power of this huge cannon, the projectile went even farther than anticipated. Battery Townsley, together with Battery Davis at Fort Funston on the Pacific shore south of the Golden Gate, became the prototypes for the army's future coastal defenses; the army planned to construct at least 25 additional 16-inch gun batteries along both the nation's eastern and western seaboard.

Now turn toward the group of military buildings and walk about halfway down Edison Street (see map). Most of the buildings on either side of the street were originally used as 63-man barracks. Feel free to wander in between the buildings but please keep in mind that our park partners are conducting business here.

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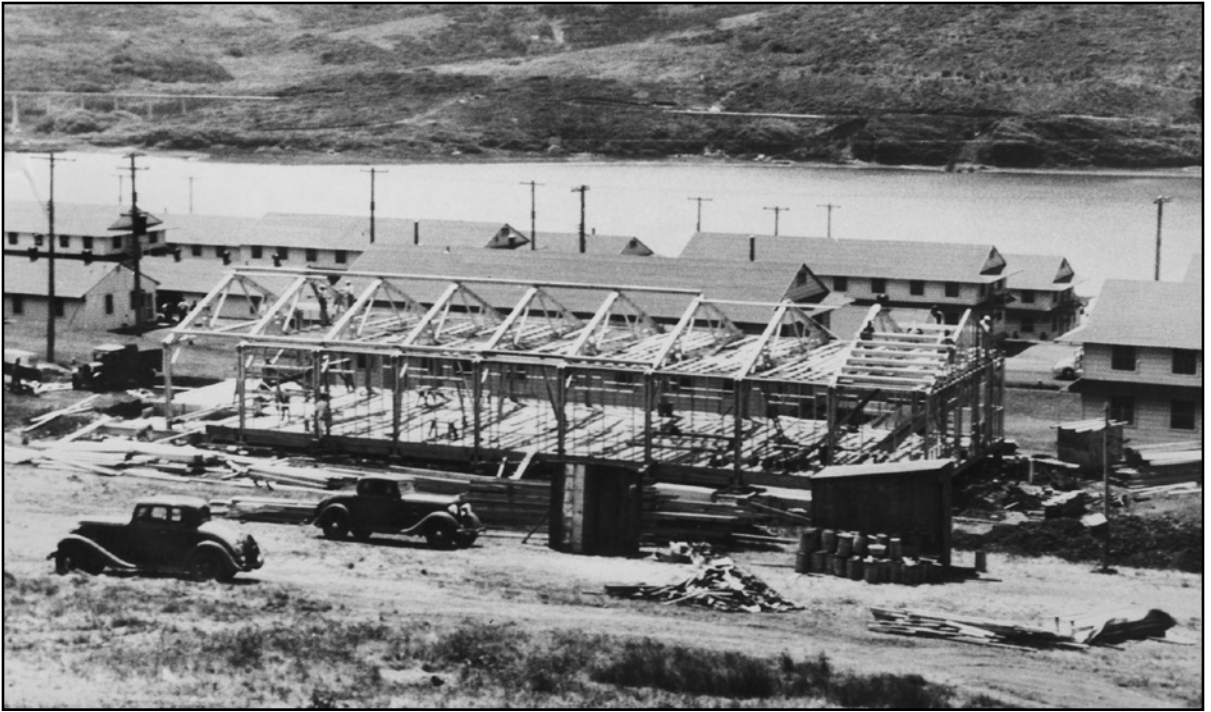
Construction of the World War II Buildings

You are walking through a former World War II military post, where simple wood-frame buildings tell a fascinating story of American ingenuity and the nation's ability to create and produce quickly, under pressure. In the fall of 1939, two years before our nation officially entered the war, the US Army consisted of only 200,000 enlisted soldiers and there was little need for new or updated housing. Beginning in 1940, the military started drafting men into the army and navy; and military ranks began to swell as hundreds of thousands of draftees, all of whom had to be housed, entered the service. Within just five years, the army had risen to the challenge and built temporary military housing for all of its soldiers—a total of approximately 6 million men by 1944!

During World War II, providing adequate temporary housing for these new soldiers became a nationwide concern, because temporary barracks for service men were rarely satisfactory. Military field housing during World War I was notoriously bad: soldiers often lived in tents, frequently in harsh environments, without proper heating and sanitary facilities. By the late 1930s, Americans demanded a higher quality of life for their soldiers; as a result, the army was expected to provide better housing for the draftees. The Selective Service Act, passed in

“I can give assurance to the mothers and fathers of America that each and every one of their boys in training will be well housed.”

—President Franklin Roosevelt, 1940



This photo shows the construction of a one-story recreation building at Fort Cronkhite. The World War II “standard mobilization building plans” contained designs for over 300 structures, including office buildings, warehouses, garages, libraries, chapels, fire stations and housing—essentially, any building type the army might need for the war effort. Photo 1941.

September 1940, specifically stipulated that no soldiers would be sworn into service until the government made adequate provisions for their shelter.

The military realities of World War II were vastly different than those of the “Great War.” During World War I, American soldiers were transported to France, where they were housed and trained at European posts, close to the battlefields. But by 1940, Germany had occupied most of Europe, leaving Great Britain as the only country available to host American troops. Because England only had limited space to house, maintain and train American soldiers, transporting partially-trained American soldiers overseas was no longer an available option. For the first time, the War Department needed to accommodate a substantial standing army that would be stationed in the US indefinitely. As a result of men enlisting or being drafted, the army swelled to 400,000 by November 1940 and by February, 1941, another 700,000 had joined them. The army needed immediate plans for accommodating all these incoming men.

The army's two construction divisions, the Quartermaster Department and the Corps of Engineers, were immediately given the job of providing housing, quickly and cheaply. They established five principles to guide mobilization construction plans: speed, simplicity, conservation of materials, flexibility and safety. Using these principles, the construction divisions were directed to draw up standard building plans for simple wood-frame structures; the buildings were made with inexpensive and prefabricated materials and could be constructed in assembly-line fashion. The standard plans were bundled into construction packages that could meet the needs of a 125-man company, complete with barracks, mess halls, and recreation and supply buildings. These structures, which now included central heating, interior showers and latrines, and other modern conveniences, were recognized as being far superior to the World War I tents.

Construction took place at break-neck speed, as a result of readily available labor resources and ingenuity with building materials. Construction crews at Fort Ord in Monterey, California, boasted that they could finish a building every 54 minutes. By June 1941, the army had built housing for 1.2 million men. By June, 1942, they were able to accommodate 2.4 million men and by January 1943, 4.6 million men were housed within these types of wood-frame buildings.

Continue down Edison Street until you reach the corner of Hagget Street. Look towards Building T 1059 to your right. The army assigned "T"s to buildings that were considered temporary.



The interior of a typical World War II barracks consisted of two large open rooms with folding cots that alternated head-to-toe for health purposes. Uniforms were hung either on brackets on the wall or stored in standing lockers. Photo circa 1942. Photo courtesy National Archives, Record Group 111.

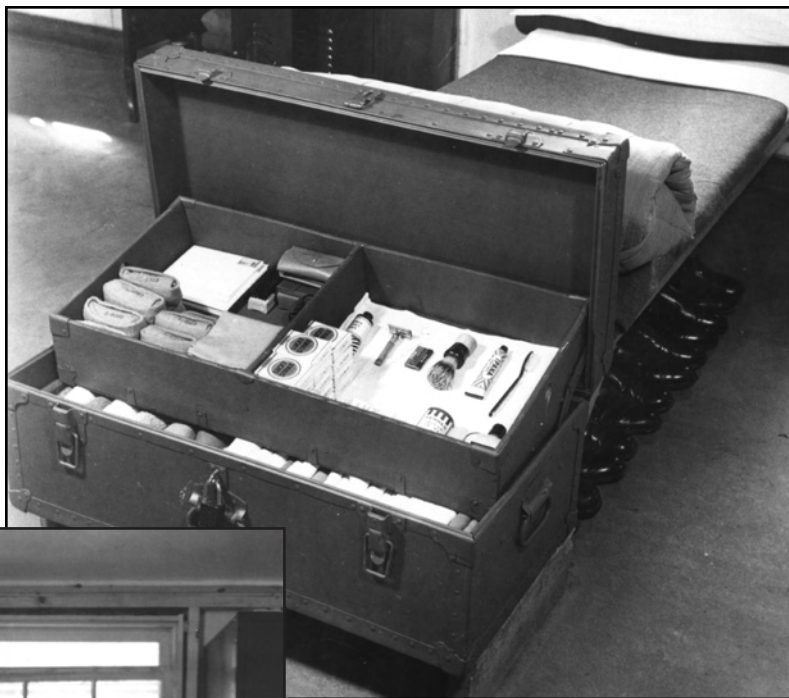
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Life in an Army Barracks

In front of you is Barracks Building T 1059, one of the most commonly found World War II building types. It was designed to accommodate up to 63 men in single bunks, or 80 men in bunk beds. So that the army could fit as many men into one buildings as possible, the barracks' interior arrangement ensured economy of space, with windows that could be opened for adequate ventilation on opposing sides of the room.

Uniformity and discipline went hand-in-hand in the army. All the soldiers had to maintain their bunks, their lockers, and their clothes in precisely the same manner. One soldier was designated as the 'barracks orderly' whose duties included inspecting the barracks everyday to ensure compliance with regulation, maintaining a fire watch, and preventing theft.

The soldier's locker, used to store all personal items, stood at the end of each bunk (thus its name "footlocker"). Standard-issue items included extra clothes, razor and razor blades, shaving brush, toothbrush, soap, socks, stationery, and cigarettes. Note the polished shoes, aligned neatly underneath the cot. Photo circa 1941, courtesy Ft. Lewis Military Museum, Ft. Lewis, WA.



Barracks inspections were a daily part of army life. Here, a soldier stands at attention next to his equipment, including a gas mask (right), and eating utensils (left). Photo July 1941, Courtesy of National Archives, Record Group 111.

From Building T 1059, follow the concrete path at the north side of the building that leads down and into Building T 1049 below you (see map). Be careful of the uneven steps and overgrown pathways and avoid walking along Mitchell Street. If you cannot negotiate the path or hills, you can read the remaining four stops from this location. If Building T 1049 is not open to the public when you are visiting, feel free to peek into the windows to see an example of a World War II mess hall.

5

A Soldier's Life at Fort Cronkhite

Building T 1049 was one of the Fort Cronkhite's several mess halls, where the soldiers ate three meals a day. One cook was assigned to each grouping of three barracks, and soldiers on KP (Kitchen Patrol) duty, helped prepare the food. Army food was usually cheaply prepared and of inconsistent quality, but special menus were created for holidays. The 1941 Christmas Dinner menu for the Harbor Defenses of San Francisco included roast turkey with oyster dressing, candied sweet potatoes, spinach with hard-boiled eggs, mince and pumpkin pies, mixed nuts, coffee with fresh milk and cream (a refreshing break from powdered milk), and cigars and cigarettes for all.

The first soldiers stationed at Fort Cronkhite were assigned to the 6th and 56th Coast Artillery Regiments. A soldier's life at Fort Cronkhite, as anywhere in the army, meant that you did what you were told to do. A soldier's daily life on post was structured and regimented; they were required to drill and train, eat and clean their barracks, all at tightly scheduled times. The soldiers trained constantly, either up at Battery Townsley or on the post's main parade ground which was located in the large open space that is now a parking lot. Fort Cronkhite, like most World War II posts, provided the men with the bare necessities for military life. In addition to providing food and housing, the army also provided medical and dental care to the soldiers; there was even an on-post barber.

While off-duty, the men relaxed in the recreation building (called "day rooms"), where the army provided ping-pong tables, pool tables and popular reading material. The newly-constructed chapel at Fort Barry provided multi-denominational services and the chaplain also sponsored dances and stage shows for the men. To maintain morale among the troops and provide much-needed breaks from foggy Fort Cronkhite, leave passes were awarded and the soldiers who received them eagerly traveled to Sausalito or took buses into soldier-friendly San Francisco.



Left: This photo of a World War II mess hall shows the sparse and orderly nature of the army's eating facilities. The KP duty soldiers, preparing for the next meal, are setting ten places per table. The inside of T 1049 looked like this in WWII. Photo circa 1941. Photo courtesy of Fort Lewis Military Museum, Fort Lewis, Washington.



Right: As per regulations, each mess hall was equipped with standard-issue dishes, cutlery, and stemware. The kitchen was fully equipped with ovens, stove, and refrigerators and often boasted equipment such as cereal cookers, ice cream freezers, coffee pots, and dishwashers. Photo circa 1942. Photo courtesy of National Archives, RG111.



This photo shows the 54th Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Cronkhite. Photo circa 1942.

African-American troops of the 54th Coast Artillery Regiment (Colored) were briefly assigned to Fort Cronkhite. African-American soldiers during World War II had a very different military experience than their white soldier counterparts. The US Army's official policy of segregation reflected American society at that time. African-American soldiers were organized into all-black units, frequently commanded by inexperienced white officers. Based on the army's assumption that black and white soldiers could not achieve the camaraderie required to fight successfully alongside each other, black soldiers were initially not allowed into combat. Most African-American troops were assigned to service and support roles and only later in the war were they allowed into battle. They were also not offered the same military and technical training as the white soldiers. On post, black soldiers were not allowed onto the same army facilities as the white soldiers and were frequently relegated to inferior housing, located at the edge of the army post. During and after World War II, civil rights groups worked tirelessly to balance the army's racial inequalities and injustices; in 1948, President Truman signed Executive

Order 981 which ensured that “there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.”

Please retrace your steps back towards the east side of Building T 1049 and stand near the flagpole, facing the Fort Cronkhite Fire Station (Building 1045). The cluster of buildings in front of you functioned historically as the post’s town center. The fire station, built in 1942, has been in continual use since. Building 1046 was the post exchange, which operated like a small general store, from which soldiers could purchase food, cigarettes, and magazines. Building 1033, located up the hill, was the post headquarters, where the commanding officer had his offices. Now turn towards the ocean and scan the skies. Imagine what it would feel like if you were stationed at Fort Cronkhite and anticipating the enemy at any time.

6

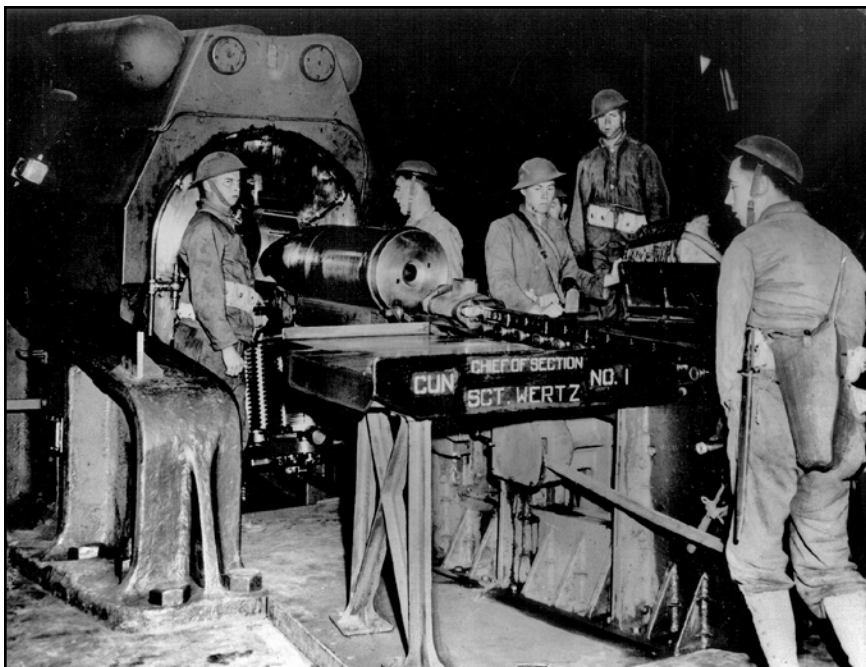
San Francisco on High Alert!

On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the US Navy and Army bases at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Assuming that the next attack could be on San Francisco, HDSF immediately issued a command to man all guns. The men at Fort Cronkhite immediately



A Fort Cronkhite soldier in position, operating an anti-aircraft machine gun. Photo circa 1941.

Operating a 16-inch battery required a crew of men. This photo shows several coast artillery soldiers loading the 2,100-pound projectile into the rear of the battery's gun. Photo courtesy of the San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library. Photo circa 1941.



fell into formation and reported to their duty stations at Battery Townsley and the beach defenses. Because it was December and nearing the holidays, some men were already on travel leave. By that Sunday afternoon the army had cancelled all leaves and furloughs, the orders being announced in newspapers and radio. Across the country, coast artillery soldiers on holiday stopped what they were doing and immediately returned to their posts.

The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco were put on “A” alert, which required the guns to be operational and able to open fire at a moment’s warning. Literally overnight, the soldiers’ lives went from one of daily tedious training to real military action requiring all their focus and skill. At Fort Cronkhite, the soldiers manned Battery Townsley in 24-hour shifts.

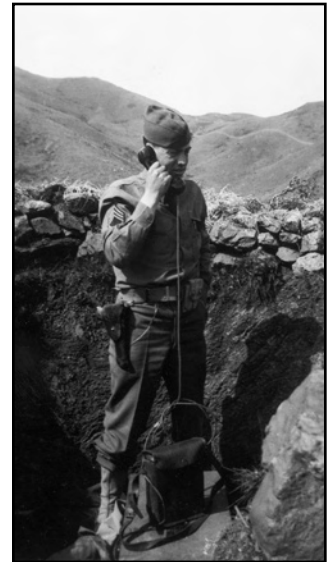
During training, because the Fort Cronkhite cantonment was a 15-minute walk away, soldiers manning the battery had slept in pup tents set up on the nearby hill. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the army became acutely aware of the need for fast response. To facilitate getting the



Once on high alert, Fort Cronkhite soldiers manned their guns around the clock. This photo shows the men's sleeping arrangements on Wolf Ridge, in a temporary corrugated metal shed, similar to a Quonset hut, built into the side of the hill. Photo 1942.

battery into action as quickly as possible, the commanding officer installed bunks for more than 100 men in the battery's halls and galleries. The soldiers also dug a series of underground rooms along Wolf Ridge, adjacent to a trio of anti-aircraft guns overlooking the battery. These underground quarters provided space for the men to eat and sleep, as well as for ammunition storage. The winter of 1941–1942 tested the mettle of these troops. Not only did they live with the fear of enemy attack and imminent action, they also had to endure the harsh environment on wind-swept Wolf Ridge.

The soldiers at Fort Cronkhite also manned the concrete and steel observation stations that had been constructed along the coastline, half buried in the hillside. These stations were outfitted with special high-powered telescopes so that the men, who had been trained to identify American, Japanese and German ships just by their silhouettes, could alert the HDSF via telephone if enemy activity was detected. Each man took a 4-hour shift, straining his eyes at the dark Pacific Ocean.



Sargent Carroll Lundeen, a Fort Cronkhite soldier, is shown here training with portable communications. Photo circa 1941-1942.

To prepare for possible hand-to-hand combat, Fort Cronkhite soldiers were outfitted with bayonets. Photo circa 1942.



These cold, wet, and unlit observation stations had no latrines or heat and strict compliance with the black-out order required complete darkness all night long. The men assigned to the observation stations were re-supplied every few days by Fort Cronkhite soldiers, who arrived in trucks bearing food and other provisions. If, in an emergency, the trucks had to drive up to the stations during the night, they would have to make the pass over Mt. Tamalpais, without using their headlights.

Living with the constant fear of enemy attack made for a very tense winter for everyone in the Bay Area. Almost overnight, the city of San Francisco was thrown into wartime life. All the nearby cities were forced to observe the night-time blackouts. Soldiers and sailors flooded the city on their way to and from various posts. Army guards were posted on the Golden Gate Bridge to guarantee its

safety. Security at the military posts was strictly enforced; guards were given shoot-to-kill orders for any one who did not stop and provide the correct password.

If you are not comfortable walking up hills, you do not need to follow Hagget Street up to stops 7 & 8. You can read the text for stops 7 & 8 and then retrace your steps back down Edison Street and finish in the parking lot. Otherwise, you can continue up Hagget Street to the top of the hill and take a left onto Kirkpatrick Street. On the corner you will see Building 1044, the post's guard house, where recalcitrant and disorderly soldiers were temporarily detained.

7

War Time Routine at Fort Cronkhite

By the fall of 1942, fears of an immediate attack had faded. The alert warning for the coastal defenses was downgraded to a level “B,” which allowed men to stay in their barracks as long as they could reach their batteries in 15 minutes. Harbor Defenses settled into a wartime routine. This new relaxation of regulations allowed the men at Fort Cronkhite to crawl out of their cold, underground homes and once again enjoy the comfort of the centrally heated wood-frame barracks. To make their lives somewhat more comfortable, those who were still



Fort Cronkhite soldiers off-duty and at-ease in front of a barracks building. Photo circa 1942.

stationed at the bunkers and batteries were often visited by mobile canteens, which sold magazines, newspapers, candy, and toiletries.

By the end of 1942, the tide of the war with Japan was beginning to turn to US advantage. Feeling that the Pacific Coast was secure from enemy fire, the army began to dismantle the harbor defenses. Soon, troops were relocated from Bay Area posts to the Europe and Pacific theatres. But the Bay Area was still very busy, shipping thousands of men and millions of tons of cargo through the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. By the end of World War II, more than 1.6 million men and 23 million tons of supplies, food, medical equipment, and vehicles had passed through the Golden Gate.

Continue to walk down Kirkpatrick Street, back toward the parking lot, and stop between Buildings 1069 and 1070.



To help alleviate boredom and boost morale, the Red Cross provided live entertainment and refreshments directly to the men at their stations. Here, the Red Cross "Cookie Brigade" brought cake and celebrities to the men of Battery D, stationed at Baker Beach, Presidio of San Francisco. Photo circa 1942.



This photo shows the Integrated Fire Control radars at the Nike Site SF-88, atop Wolf Ridge, overlooking Fort Cronkhite. The role of this site was to watch for incoming enemy planes, track them as they approached the coast, plot their course and direct the Nike missiles to the planes location all via radar. Photo circa 1965.

On your way, notice Building T 1077, the large rectangular building on your right, which was constructed as the service club, or informal recreation lounge, for enlisted men.

Fort Cronkhite after the War

8

Over the years, Fort Cronkhite continued to play many different military roles. In 1944, as men in active duty were transferred overseas, the army established the Commando Combat School here. The school, the first of its kind in the Western Defense Command, trained officers from the army, coast guard and California State Guard in commando tactics, combat training, and leadership skills.

The invention of radar in 1943, used to detect approaching ships and planes, increased the effectiveness of the 16-inch guns and the nearby anti-aircraft guns. But Fort Cronkhite, like so many other coastal artillery posts, was soon to be stripped of its guns, which had been made obsolete by long-range bombers, missiles, and the atomic bomb. During the Cold War, in the 1950s and 1960s, nearby Fort Cronkhite became the home base for soldiers operating a Nike missile site, one of the 300 across the nation. During this time, much of the eastern half of Fort Cronkhite was demolished and new cinderblock barracks were constructed in their place for use by Nike site personnel. By the 1970s, the army had begun to shut down the former post altogether.

The Post Today

Fort Cronkhite now has a new life as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, a unit of the National Park Service, where its military history is being interpreted for future generations. As you look around, you will see that most of these “temporary” wood-frame buildings, built by the army more than 60 years ago, are still being used today. In addition to providing office space for the National Park Service, this former World War II cantonment is now home to many nonprofit, educational and environmental park partners, including The Marine Mammal Center, the Headlands Institute, the Golden Gate Raptor Observatory, and Antenna Theatre.

This marks the end of the tour. Please feel free to return to the parking lot by continuing straight down Kirkpatrick Street or continue to explore the post. Walk over the bridge to Rodeo Beach or up the hill to Battery Townsley to take in the outstanding views of the Pacific Ocean. Thank you for visiting today and please come back to discover more stories of this World War II army post.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Marin Headlands
Golden Gate National Recreation Area



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