

**CALIFORNIA HISTORIC MILITARY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY**

**VOLUME I:
INVENTORIES OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
ON CALIFORNIA MILITARY INSTALLATIONS**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS^{1/}

A&E	Architect-Engineer
AAF	Army Air Forces
AAFB	Army Air Forces Base
ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
AFS	Air Force Station
AFSWP	Air Force Special Weapons Project
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
ATC	Air Transport Command
BEQ	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BOMARC	Boeing and Michigan Aeronautic Research Center
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BuDocks	Bureau of Yards and Docks
BUIC	Backup Interceptor Center
Caltech	California Institute of Technology
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CB	Construction Battalion
CBC	Construction Battalion Center
CCC	Civil Conservation Corps
CERL	Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CMECC	California Military Environmental Coordination Committee
COMCABWEST	Commander Marine Corps Air Bases, Western Area
COMNAVBASE	Commander Naval Base, Navy Units
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CRPAT	Cultural Resources Process Action Team
DDJC	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLI	Defense Language Institute
DoD	Department of Defense
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation

LIST OF ACRONYMS^{1/}

DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DSA	Defense Supply Agency
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFA	Engineering Field Activity
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EW	Electronic Warfare
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FISC	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center
FUD	Formerly Used Defense (Sites)
GGNRA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area
GOCO	Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (production facility)
GOGO	Government-Owned, Government-Operated (production facility)
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	General Services Administration
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HARP (Plan)	Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (Plan)
HPMM	Historic Preservation and Maintenance Manual
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
HRI	Historic Resources Inventory
IBM	Industrial Business Machines
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ILWU	International Longshoreman's Workers Union
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
LTA	Lighter-Than-Air
MATS	Military Air Transport Service
MCAGCC	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCMWTC	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
MCRD	Marine Corps Recruit Depot
MFA	Moffett Federal Airfield
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MWR	Morale, Welfare and Recreation

LIST OF ACRONYMS^{1/}

MWTC	Marine Warfare Training Center
N&MRC	Naval and Marine Reserve Center
NAAS	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
NAB	Naval Amphibious Base
NACA	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
NAD	Naval Aviation Depot
NAF	Naval Air Fields
NAS	Naval Air Station
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV	Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Division
NAVSOC	Naval Special Operations Command
NAVSTA	Naval Station
NAWS	Naval Air Weapons Station
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NCS	Naval Communication Station
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NEL	Naval Electronics Laboratory
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NORAD	North American Air Defense
NOTS	Naval Ordnance Test Station
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	Naval Reserve Center
NRRF	Naval Radio Receiving Facility
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NTC	Naval Training Center
NTS	Naval Training Station
NUC	Naval Undersea Center
NWS	Naval Weapons Station
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAVE PAWS	Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
POW	Prisoner-of-War

LIST OF ACRONYMS^{1/}

PWC	Public Works Center
R&D	Research and Development
RDT&E	Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAGE	Semi-Automatic Ground Environment
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SCI	San Clemente Island
SDI	Strategic Defense Initiative
Seabee	Construction Battalion
SERE	Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNI	San Nicolas Island
SNORT	Supersonic Naval Ordnance Research Track
SSC	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center
SSTB	Salton Sea Test Base
Statewide Inventory	Statewide Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory
T&E	Testing and Evaluation
UCLA	University of California, Los Angeles
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
VAL	Variable Angle Launcher
V-J	Victory over Japan
VLAP	Vietnam Laboratory Assistance Program
WPNSTA	Weapon Station

^{1/} This list contains acronyms used in Volumes I, II, and III of the *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory* (Statewide Inventory).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the Cultural Resources Process Action Team (CRPAT), who are too numerous to individually mention here, deserve acknowledgement for having conceived and planned the Statewide Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory. A list of this program's participants is included as Section 6.0 of this volume. The services and agencies participating in CRPAT are the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, California Office of Historic Preservation, and California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Program funded the study, and particular thanks are due to Richard Hayes of the U.S. Navy, who served as sponsor. Special thanks are due to Col. Eric Christenson, who chaired CRPAT through the development of this study and through the execution of Phase II, and Col. David Linnebur, the current chair.

Hans Kreutzberg of the California Office of Historic Preservation conceived of the idea of developing a statewide historic context and themes and property types study for military installations. Hans, along with Marie Cottrell of the U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, and Sannie Kenton Osborn of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District prepared the Scope of Work with input from the other CRPAT members. This work is being done under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, under contract DACA-05-97-0013, Task 001, and under the technical direction of Sannie Kenton Osborn.

SERIES INTRODUCTION

The *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory* (Statewide Inventory) is a four-volume document that analyzes the way in which historic buildings and structures have been evaluated by the various military branches in California and provides a methodological and contextual framework to guide future work. This document has two essential purposes: to report on the status of historic building and structure inventories that have been conducted on California military bases, and to move toward a statewide and interservice approach to completing the work that remains to be done. It may be useful to military planners and cultural resource specialists in other states as well, as an example of thematic and context-based historic property evaluation.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Historic buildings and structures inventories and evaluations have been undertaken at California military installations since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 and issuance of Executive Order 11593 in 1971. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to “take into account” the impact of their undertakings on historic properties, while Section 110 directs Federal agencies to inventory historic properties under their care and management, beyond considerations related to specific projects. Historic properties are buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects that meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60). Executive Order 11593 requires agency heads to locate, inventory, and nominate all eligible cultural resources to the National Register and to exercise caution until these inventories and evaluations are complete to ensure that no eligible federally owned property is transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered. The order outlines procedures for meeting the inventory requirements of NHPA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and establishes the principle of “interim protection;” that is, until a resource has been evaluated, it must be treated as if it were eligible for the National Register.

In the past, inventories were often done in conjunction with environmental regulatory compliance programs for specific projects on base or for base closure (Section 106 compliance). These project-specific inventories were typically limited in scope, dealing with a few buildings that happened to be on or near the site of the proposed undertaking. Beginning in the 1980s, Department of Defense (DoD) and the individual services began to require bases to prepare planning documents for the management of historic and archeological properties. Variably called Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMPs; Army, Air Force), Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans (HARP Plans; Navy), or more recently, Integrated Cultural Resources

Management Plans (ICRMPs; all services), these planning level surveys are typically more comprehensive and incorporate a broader historic context than the project-specific inventories. Nevertheless, the inventories were still completed on an ad hoc basis, with little coordination between the bases or the service branches.

The present study, which takes a step towards improving inter-base and inter-service coordination, is closely linked to the massive base closures that occurred in California during the late 1980s and 1990s in response to the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission. The BRAC recommendations represent a watershed event in the history of the military in California. Never before have so many uniformed and civilian employees been displaced. More than two dozen California bases were closed during this period. Each closure required documentation of environmental effects, including a discussion of the potential impact of closure on historic buildings and structures. BRAC-related surveys of historic buildings and structures have greatly expanded our understanding of military buildings and demonstrated the wisdom of completing comprehensive inventories, even on non-BRAC bases.

The base closures also strained the resources of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to manage the historic preservation compliance process associated with the closures. In response to an appeal from OHP, a conference was held in May 1996. One of the results stemming from that conference was a promise from DoD to complete Section 110 surveys of all existing military bases in California as well as those closed by BRAC. This would assure early identification of National Register resources for subsequent rounds of base closure.

Evaluating impacts to historic buildings and structures in response to BRAC brought two problems to the attention of military planners. First, relatively few California bases—whether scheduled for BRAC closure or not—had been thoroughly surveyed for potential significant historic buildings and structures. Although some bases have completed inventories for the entire base, many studies have focused on only part of an installation—a single building, a district within an installation, or a specific time period (e.g., World War II or pre-World War II properties).

Second, no unified or consistent method was used for surveying and evaluating historic buildings and structures on military bases in California. Inventory and evaluation work has taken place over a period of nearly 30 years. As noted above, this work has been contracted separately by the individual service branches, for the most part (except for some programmatic studies, particularly recent studies of Cold War resources). The approach taken to evaluating the significance of the properties inventoried has necessarily varied, based on standard procedures adopted at the time of

study, and the analyst's perspective, given the installation's location and service branch. Therefore, while military buildings and structures are somewhat consistent from one base to the next and between the service branches, the methods for their evaluation were not.

The need for a more consistent approach to evaluating military historic buildings and structures was addressed within the California Military Environmental Coordination Committee (CMECC). CMECC is a body convened by the Governor of California for the interservice and interagency resolution of environmental issues surrounding base closure. The Cultural Resources Process Action Team (CRPAT) of CMECC consists of cultural resources management planners from each DoD armed service branch and from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), OHP, National Park Service (NPS), and other federal agencies. The CRPAT's purpose is to help coordinate historic preservation regulatory compliance activities across the military service branches and between DoD agencies and state and federal agencies.

In addition to resolving cultural resources management issues surrounding base closure, part of CRPAT's mandate is to help plan for and coordinate the completion of historic building and structure inventories at California DoD installations. CRPAT resolved that the service branches should take a more coordinated approach to historic property evaluation and that the best way of assuring consistency would be to develop a thematic and context-based approach to future work.

In practical terms, this meant the development of a statewide historical overview and a statewide themes and contexts study, to go with the collection and assessment of previous studies and analysis of gaps in the inventory data. With funding from the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program, this series responds to this need, in accordance with the three main phases of the work to be done, as outlined by CRPAT's scoping document:

Phase I: Record Search, Archival Research, and Document Review

The purpose of Phase I was to conduct a survey of historic buildings and structures inventories completed to date at military bases in California. The result of this survey was the compilation of a database of studies completed and National Register-eligible historic buildings and structures identified through those studies. The database could then be used to identify key types of military properties and other properties under the care and management of DoD, and to assess the extent of past studies and identify gaps in the record.

Phase II: Development of a Statewide and Interservice History

The purpose of Phase II was to prepare a thematic history of the military in California, to provide a context within which subsequent historic buildings and structural evaluations can take place.

This history was to be regional and interservice in scope and encompass historic themes from the Cold War Era.

Phase III: Themes, Property Types, and Registration Requirements

The purpose of Phase III was to bring the results of Phases I and II together in a synthesis that considers the historic properties previously registered and the historical, thematic context of their registration. The synthesis identifies key property types associated with each theme and assesses their registration requirements. Taken as a whole, this synthesis of previous inventory data, historic themes and contexts, property types, and registration requirements can serve as a guide to, and thematic basis for, all future DoD historic building and structure inventories in California. It may also provide an example of thematic and context-based property evaluation for other states.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This Statewide Inventory report is presented in four separate volumes that correspond to the three phases of work, described above.

- ***Volume I: Inventories of Historic Properties on Military Installations in California*** (this volume) describes the historic buildings and structures inventories already completed on military bases in California, as of March 2000. This volume also summarizes the status of inventories and the work remaining (data gaps) for each branch of the military, and for each installation within each branch. It provides a critical analysis of the inventories and historic buildings and structure documentation identified during Phase I, supporting findings of significance.
- ***Volume II: The History and Historic Resources of the Military in California: 1769 to 1989*** presents a broad historic overview of the military in California in seven chapters, corresponding to seven distinct phases of that history and themes representing important historical developments within each era. It establishes themes and contexts that can be used by all branches of the armed services in evaluating the significance of historic buildings and structures at military bases in California.

- ***Volume III: Historic Context: Themes, Property Types, and Registration Requirements*** expands upon the themes established under Phase II and presented in Volume II. It discusses property types that illustrate or are associated with each theme and identifies known examples of the property types on California military bases (or former military bases) and their National Register status. It establishes a series of registration requirements for each property type that can be used to evaluate the National Register eligibility of properties that have already been inventoried or may be inventoried in the future.
- ***Volume IV: Appendices*** contains a concordance of current and historical base names, as well as printouts from the database of historic buildings and structures inventories and from the database of historic properties on California military bases.

Specific methods employed in Phases I, II, and III of this study are discussed in the individual Volumes I, II, and III, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific conclusions and recommendations regarding future inventories and evaluations of historic buildings and structures at California military bases are presented in the individual volumes. However, several general conclusions are presented here.

- First, a large number of bases, including bases not scheduled for closure or realignment, have completed all mandated surveys and should not need to conduct additional studies for the next 10 years.
- Second, nearly all of the earliest military buildings in the state (those from the 19th century) are no longer owned or controlled by the military. The responsibility for managing these resources has passed from Federal to local and state officials, or to Federal agencies other than DoD (e.g., NPS).
- As a corollary to the previous conclusion, the historic preservation responsibilities of the military should now focus on 20th century resources. The military still controls very significant buildings and structures from all periods of 20th century military history. The numbers of National Register-eligible properties still located on DoD installations are roughly split between those built before and after 1941.

- Bases for which no work, or little work, has been accomplished are dominated by World War II and Cold War-era buildings and structures. Therefore, these periods are the greatest challenge for future inventory work.
- In considering World War II buildings and structures, the challenge is to evaluate historic rather than architectural significance (association with significant events, rather than association with a unique or important architectural or engineering design).
- In dealing with the Cold War Era, the challenge is to develop standards for exceptional significance (Criterion G) and a way of sorting through hundreds of properties that are associated with the key developments of the Cold War. Nearly all Cold War properties are less than 50 years old and must be shown to be “exceptionally significant” to warrant National Register listing, with a higher degree of exceptionality required for very recent properties, when compared with properties that are nearly 50 years old. As noted above, Cold War-era properties will need to be periodically re-evaluated.
- Some of the Cold War inventories were conducted before guidance was available for evaluating exceptionally significant properties less than 50 years old (National Register Bulletin 22). Therefore, some properties may need to be re-evaluated for exceptional significance (Criterion G). Furthermore, bases that remain open will need to periodically re-evaluate their historic resources as they become greater than 50 years old.
- Several installations that appear to have been comprehensively inventoried still require some bookkeeping work to resolve discrepancies in the record of eligible properties. Discrepancies have resulted from studies conducted by different evaluators under varying criteria and with an emphasis on different periods and themes. Additionally, bookkeeping work may be required to obtain closure on the National Register status of properties at some installations. Formal determinations of eligibility must be obtained through State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) consultation for many properties that appear to meet the National Register criteria. Other properties that have been found eligible should be formally nominated to the National Register.
- A statewide and interservice approach to evaluating and protecting the architectural legacy of the military in California will be facilitated by a greater level of consistency in completing inventories and DPR 523 forms, from base to base and across all service branches. This series (Volume I in particular) points out areas in which there has been a

lack of consistency in the approach to inventorying buildings and structures in the past and indicates areas for future improvement.

- The need for cost-effective survey strategies to deal with buildings on military bases suggests the adoption of a number of strategies that have already been tested. For example, the practice of grouping or “lumping” lesser buildings (warehouses, gatehouses, pump enclosures and the like) in military base inventories appears to be the best approach, rather than recording every single building, no matter how insignificant, on a separate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form.¹ Under such a scenario, individual treatment should be provided for buildings with higher potential for historic significance (laboratories, hangars, headquarters buildings, and so forth) and these properties should be listed on separate forms.
- The creation of a single repository of inventories and other documents pertaining to historic military buildings and structures in California will also reduce the costs of future survey work and will greatly facilitate the proposed interservice approach. The project library developed for this Statewide Inventory is a good start. It is proposed that this library be maintained at the California OHP in Sacramento. Documentation of formal determinations of National Register eligibility and National Register nominations should also be included in the repository. It is quite possible that many more of these documents exist that could not be located for this Statewide Inventory. Questions regarding the National Register status of inventoried properties may be resolved by locating these documents.

¹ California OHP has developed a standard historic resources inventory form, usually referred to as the DPR 523 form.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSES AND GOALS

This volume summarizes the results of Phase I of the *California Military Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory* (Statewide Inventory). The specific key goals of Phase I were to:

- 1) Conduct a thorough review of historic buildings and structures studies at military facilities in California;
- 2) Provide a critical analysis of the extant studies in relation to context-based historic preservation planning, as discussed in “Archeology and Historic Preservation, Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines” (*Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, 44716-44742);
- 3) Identify and describe the characteristics (functional class and specific use, construction date, architectural style, etc.) of National Register-eligible historic buildings and structures on military installations in California.

To accomplish these goals, project staff collected as many as possible of the historic buildings and structures studies that had been done at military installations statewide. From these studies, they compiled a list of all properties found to meet the National Register criteria. They then examined the state of survey completion for each of the 101 installations and performed a “data gaps” analysis, identifying the work that remains at each installation (Section 4.2).

1.2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

This study encompasses all DoD installations located in California, as listed in the Scope of Work or identified by CRPAT members as the project began. Installations were added to the list as the project developed and reports were located for closed installations not on the original list. A foldout map at the end of this chapter shows their locations.

Arranged alphabetically by service, the installations included in the study are listed below. The names are either the current base names or, where a base has closed or transferred, its last name while still under DoD control. Many military installations have undergone changes in name. The numbers assigned to each installation in the alphabetical list are intended to aid in locating them in the lists, tables, and maps in this document. As an additional aid in locating references to particular installations, Appendices A and B in Volume IV (Appendices) provide a

concordance of current and historical installation names. Appendix A in that volume is a concordance by most recent name, and Appendix B is a concordance by historical name.

This list includes some installations that are contiguous, but that have separate command structure. For example, the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, and Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma are contiguous with the Naval Submarine Base, San Diego in the Point Loma Naval facilities complex, but are listed as separate installations because of separate responsibilities for real property, land and buildings. Subinstallations are listed separately from their command installation only if they are discontiguous with the command installation. Separate activities within each installation boundary are not listed separately.

Some of these installations have been closed under the BRAC process; others are in the process of being closed, while still others have undergone functional changes based on changing missions. A few bases (such as Forts Barry, Baker, and Cronkhite) were closed before the BRAC process began and are under NPS or other ownership. A few other bases have closed more recently or are in the process of closing, but not under BRAC. Those affected by BRAC have been marked by italic type. Installations experiencing only military realignment under BRAC are marked (R) and are italicized and facilities realigned within the military, but not under BRAC, are marked (R), but not italicized. Additional closures that are complete or in progress, but that are not BRAC-mandated, are also indicated below. This information was updated in March 2000 from information found on the California Trade and Commerce Agency's website (www.cedar.ca.gov/military/current_reuse/curruptd.html), which provides an update on the status of California's BRAC closures.

Air Force:

1. Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale
2. Beale Air Force Base
3. *Castle Air Force Base (closed)*
4. Edwards Air Force Base
5. Fresno Air Terminal
6. *George Air Force Base (closed)*
7. *Hamilton Field (closed)*
8. Klamath Air Force Station
9. Los Angeles Air Force Base
10. *March Air Force Base (R)*
11. *Mather Air Force Base (closed)*
12. *McClellan Air Force Base (closing)*
13. Mill Valley Air Force Station (non-BRAC closure)
14. *Norton Air Force Base (closed)*

15. *Onizuka Air Station (R)*
16. Travis Air Force Base
17. Vandenberg Air Force Base

Army:

18. Benicia Arsenal/Benicia Barracks (closed, pre-BRAC)
19. Camp Parks (R)
20. Camp Roberts (R)
21. Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, Sharpe Site (R)
22. Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, Tracy Site (R)
23. Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite (closed, pre-BRAC)
24. *Fort Hunter Liggett (R)*
25. Fort Irwin
26. Fort Mason (closed, pre-BRAC)
27. *Fort Ord (closed)*
28. *Letterman Army Hospital (closed, transferred to NPS)*
29. *Oakland Army Base (closed)*
30. Presidio of Monterey
31. *Presidio of San Francisco (closed, transferred to NPS)*
32. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant (non-BRAC closure)
33. *Sacramento Army Depot*
34. *Sierra Army Depot (R)*

Marine Corps:

35. Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range
36. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms
37. Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton
38. *Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro (closed)*
39. *Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar (R)*
40. *Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin (closed)*
41. Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton
42. Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow
43. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego
44. Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport

Navy:

45. Admiral Baker Field
46. Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta (non-BRAC closure)
47. *Mare Island Naval Shipyard (closed)*
48. *Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa (closed)*
49. Naval Air Facility, El Centro
50. *Naval Air Station, Alameda (closed)*
51. Naval Air Station, Lemoore
52. *Naval Air Station, Moffett Field (closed, transferred to National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA])*

53. *Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing (closed, transferred to NASA)*
54. Naval Air Station, North Island
55. Naval Air Station, North Island, San Clemente Island
56. Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake
57. Naval Air Weapons Station, Point Mugu
58. Naval Air Weapons Station, Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island
59. Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado
60. *Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda (closed)*
61. Naval Communication Station, Stockton (non-BRAC closure)
62. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme
63. Naval Engineering Field Activity, West, San Bruno
64. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division, San Diego
65. *Naval Facility, Alameda (closed)*
66. Naval Facility, Centerville Beach (non-BRAC closure)
67. Naval Facility, Point Sur (non-BRAC closure)
68. *Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland (closed)*
69. Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego
70. Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, Point Loma Annex
71. *Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate (closed)*
72. *Naval Hospital, Long Beach (closed)*
73. *Naval Medical Center, Oakland (closed)*
74. Naval Medical Center, San Diego
75. Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach
76. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey
77. Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach
78. Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Chollas Heights (non-BRAC closure)
79. Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Dixon (non-BRAC closure)
80. Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island (non-BRAC transfer to General Services Administration [GSA])
81. *Naval Station, Shipyard, and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Long Beach (closed)*
82. Naval Station, San Diego
83. *Naval Station, Treasure Island (closed)*
84. *Naval Station, Treasure Island, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (closed)*
85. Naval Submarine Base, San Diego
86. *Naval Supply Annex, Alameda (closed)*
87. Naval Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Camp, Warner Springs
88. *Naval Training Center, San Diego (closed)*
89. Naval Warfare Assessment Station, Corona
90. Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach
91. Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord
92. Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook

93. Pacific Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego
94. Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma
95. *Public Works Center, Oakland (closed)*
96. *Salton Sea Test Base (closed)*
97. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego
98. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, San Diego, Air Force Plant 19, San Diego
99. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, San Diego, Space and Surveillance Command, Brown Field
100. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles (non-BRAC closure)
101. Naval Reserve Center, Santa Barbara (non-BRAC closure)

2.0 LITERATURE SEARCH

A significant portion of the work under Phase I was a literature survey of existing documentation of historic buildings and structures at DoD installations throughout the state of California. The survey includes active installations, as well as closed installations and those currently undergoing closure or realignment under BRAC. Archival researchers gathered a total of 229 documents pertaining to historic buildings and structures from all of the service branches. Of the 229 documents collected, 15 are from Marine Corps installations, 50 from Air Force installations, 38 from Army installations, and 126 from Navy installations. Documentation was unavailable for approximately 5 percent of the installations among the four service branches.

This section describes the methods used to collect the available documents, the types of documents available for installations within each of the service branches, how data from the documents were entered into the database, and the information typically presented in each of the document types.

2.1 DOCUMENT COLLECTION

The first step in this study was to identify and collect all historic buildings and structures inventories, evaluations, and planning documents completed at the installations. Most of these documents were collected at key repositories. These included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Sacramento District and Los Angeles District offices for Army and some Air Force documents; former Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (now Engineering Field Activity, West; EFA West), San Bruno; and Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (now NAVFACENGCOW SW DIV), San Diego for Navy documents. Additional documents were collected by contacting the Navy's designated Points of Contact at Naval facilities, particularly in the San Diego area. Air Force studies were collected by contacting the individual command headquarters for California bases, including Air Combat, Materiel, Air Mobility, Air Education and Training, Air Force Space Program, and Air Force Reserves commands and the Air National Guard. In some cases (Travis, Vandenberg, Beale), the installations forwarded reports through the mail. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) contributed information about the state of the inventories for several installations. In addition, information and documents were made available by the NPS, particularly the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA; for Forts Barry, Baker, and Cronkhite).

The California OHP assisted in the inventory effort by providing a database of all properties in the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) designated "military." In addition to properties identified for the statewide database, the OHP database contained military properties that were never DoD property (sites of frontier battles, for example), and some World War II training sites that are officially Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDs). These properties were designated in the Scope of Work as outside the scope of this study, and no efforts were made to gather information for these locations. A project technician hand-checked a printout of the entire OHP historic properties database, searching for properties that had been inventoried (whether found to meet National Register criteria or not) and that appeared to be military properties. These properties served as clues, pointing to studies that may have been done at military installations and that were not available through other channels. These leads were followed at the CHRIS regional information centers. A number of documents were located in this way.

The project archivist kept a record of all incoming documents, and all documents were sent out to a professional photocopying service. Once photocopied, the original document was returned to the repository or other source, while a photocopy was filed in the project library. This library will be maintained by the OHP in Sacramento.

2.2 DATA ENTRY

Because the focus of this study is architectural, only documents pertaining to standing architectural resources were entered into the Inventories and Documents data table. Researchers scanned the available literature for documents pertaining exclusively to archeological (prehistoric or historic) surveys and records and eliminated these from the document library. This meant, for example, that ruins of standing structures (e.g., some historic adobe foundations) were classified as historic archeological sites and excluded from the database.

Documents pertaining in part or in total to historic architectural resources were recorded in the Inventories and Documents data table. Information entered into the Inventories and Documents Database includes the following:

Service branch

Installation name

Subinstallations were listed with the command installation name first (e.g., Hunters Point Naval Shipyard is listed as "Naval Station, Treasure Island, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard").

Location

The nearest city or locality and the county were entered.

Year document prepared

Author and Title

Study type

All applicable study types categories (Inventory/Evaluation, National Register Nomination, Historic preservation documents, Historic Overview, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record [HABS/HAER]) were entered.

Formal historic context

Formal context was rated as follows: 0 = none, or a numeric completeness rating from 1-3 (ratings explained below in this section).

Historic overview

Historic overview was rated as follows: 0 = none, or a numeric completeness rating from 1-3 (ratings explained below).

Extent of survey

Extent of survey was coded as follows: 1 = single building, 2 = partial installation, 3 = entire installation.

Cold War Era considered?

A box was checked if Cold War-era properties were evaluated.

National Register District—number of contributing resources

Properties within the boundaries of an historic district, which contribute to the district's National Register eligibility. Contributing properties within a National Register district were listed individually only in the historic properties database.

National Register District—number of non-contributing resources

Properties within the boundaries of an historic district, which do not contribute to the district's National Register eligibility. These properties are not listed out individually in either the inventories or historic properties database.

Individually National Register-eligible buildings

Properties that individually meet the National Register criteria (not part of an historic district) were listed by number and name (where available) in the inventory database.

National Historic Landmarks

Properties listed with the NPS as a National Historic Landmark (NHL).

Most of the database fields (service branch, installation name, location, year document prepared, author and title, study type, extent of survey, and Cold War consideration) involved relatively mechanical data entry.

Rating of formal context and historical overview for each of the documents was a more subjective exercise. As the data entry technicians became more familiar with the documents,

they were able to refine the criteria used to rate the formal contexts and historic overviews. Frequent consultation between the data entry technicians improved the consistency in the ratings; however, these fields should be viewed as inherently subjective and inappropriate for statistical applications.

Historic overview refers to a description of the historical development and missions of an installation. In general, historic overviews were rated as follows in the documents database: a rating of “1” indicates that some historical background was provided, no matter how sketchy; a rating of “2” indicates that historic background for the installation was provided for a limited period of time (e.g., the period of significance), and “3” indicates a thorough historical overview, including the entire military history of the installation, and sometimes including additional history prior to military acquisition of the property.

Formal context refers to the contribution the property made to the military installation during the period of significance. Formal context goes beyond the descriptive function and use of the property to place the property within a larger context of how it has contributed to the historical development and significance of the installation with respect to historic themes of California military history. In general, formal context was rated as follows: a rating of “1” indicates that the formal context for a building or district was present, but consisted of a very brief statement (one or two sentences); a rating of “2” indicates that the building or district context was developed into a statement of a paragraph or more; and “3” indicates a thorough context statement for a district or individual property and some discussion of the function and architectural style (if applicable) of each property and (if a district) their applicability to the district as a contributing element (even if on the DPR 523 form).

2.3 RESULTS OF DATA ENTRY

In the database, documents were categorized as one of the following:

- Inventory/Evaluation
- National Register Nomination
- Historic preservation documents
- Historic Overviews
- Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)

Inventories of historic architectural resources at each of the installations are generally accompanied by an evaluation of those resources to determine whether they meet the criteria for listing on the National Register. For this reason, the inventories and evaluations are combined in

a single category. This category may also include environmental impact assessments, such as Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). The National Register Nominations category includes National Register Registration or Nomination Forms and accompanying documentation. Historic preservation documents is a catchall category that includes planning documents, such as CRMPs, HARP Plans, Historic Preservation Plans (HPPs), and Historic Preservation and Maintenance Manuals (HPMMs).² HABS Reports were available for some of the properties at installations and, in one case only (for the Oakland Army Base), HAER documentation was also available. Overviews are stand-alone historic overviews and context studies (overviews and context studies incorporated in inventories, evaluations, or nominations are not listed separately).

For some documents, more than one document type applies. For instance, HARP Plans prepared for the installations often included a stand-alone Inventory/Evaluation report that was folded in as a section or appendix of the HARP Plan. HABS reports also sometimes contained an Inventory/Evaluation component. Both categories were then entered in the database. In a few cases, DPR 523 forms were provided in a stand-alone format, with no accompanying report. In these cases, information from the DPR 523 forms was entered into the historic properties database in lieu of information from an Inventory/Evaluation report, and these forms are categorized as an Inventory/Evaluation document type. National Register Nominations also provided information entered into the historic properties database when an inventory/evaluation report was not available for a particular installation.

By far the most common document type in the database is the stand-alone Inventory/Evaluation report or the Inventory/Evaluation report included in a HARP Plan. Of the 229 documents entered in the database, approximately 67 percent (153 documents) were inventories and/or evaluations, and 10 more documents contained an Inventory/Evaluation component (e.g., the Inventory/Evaluation report included in the HARP Plan). In general, the Inventories/Evaluations documents also provided the bulk of the information entered into the historic properties database. However, these documents also had the least consistency in both format and content.

Most Inventory/Evaluation reports included the DPR 523 inventory forms in an appendix, but in some cases, these forms were not included and information for the historic properties database

² The basic cultural resource management planning document for the DoD is now the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, or ICRMP. Over time, the various service branches used different names for this type of document. The branches produced CRMPs, HPPs, and HARPs, all of which are earlier versions of the type of document now referred to as an ICRMP by all of the branches. In this report, these documents are referred to by their original titles (i.e., CRMP, HPP, HARP).

had to be gleaned from the narrative text of the report. Also, in some cases, the number of historic properties was not consistent throughout the report and was not consistent with the DPR 523 forms provided. It proved important for the data entry technicians to do a careful quality control check of the numbers of historic properties before entering these numbers for each installation.

For some of the installations, Inventory/Evaluation reports were not available, but information from a National Register nomination form was entered into the databases. There was also a lack of consistency in the format and content of the National Register nomination forms. NPS has published example nomination forms and guidelines for completing these forms, but individual users sometimes modified the NPS form. Nomination forms for historic districts contained most of the information available from DPR 523 forms, but often did not contain building- or structure-specific information on the functions, uses, historical contexts, and architectural styles, required by the historic properties database.

Most of the Inventories/Evaluations and National Register Nominations reviewed do include an historical overview. However, the completeness of these historic overviews varied greatly. Some documents included the entire background of the installation site, from prehistoric times to the present. Other documents focused on the military history of the installation only during the period of significance (e.g., a large number of Cold War inventories). Still other documents simply included a listing of major events and dates during the military history of the installation. Most of the documents provided an historic overview rated “2” or better. Also, for a few installations, separate historical overviews were provided for a specific period of the installations’ history. For example, a special historic context study was completed in 1997 for Cold War-era buildings and structures related to the Navy’s Pacific guided missile sea range at Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu. Twenty-six documents had no historic overview.

Formal context statements for historic buildings and structures were less available than historic overviews in the documents reviewed. Historic properties that contribute to a National Register historic district generally had a formal historic context rating of at least “1” since, at a minimum, the studies generally provided a formal context for the district, which also applies to the individual properties within the district. Very few documents included formal context statements worthy of a “3” rating, however. Forty-one documents had no formal context.

3.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Information about historic properties at California defense installations was available in the documents in several forms. The majority of this information, however, consisted of DPR 523 inventory forms, usually attached to an inventory and evaluation report as an appendix. In a few cases, the forms were not available, and it was necessary to glean as much information as possible about the historic properties at an installation from the report itself (many reports list or describe the buildings in the text) or from a National Register nomination form, if available. Generally speaking, properties were included in the historic properties data table if an historian or architectural historian determined that the property meets the criteria for National Register listing. This section summarizes many of characteristics of these properties.

The number of properties actually listed in the National Register is a small proportion of those that have been determined eligible for listing or that appear to be eligible for listing. The true National Register listing status of these properties, however, is in many cases difficult or not possible to determine with the documents and resources at hand. Some documents and National Register nomination forms included the signature of the Keeper of the National Register, indicating that a given property or district was officially listed. Some studies indicated whether properties had been formally listed. In most cases, the inventory reports indicated a finding that properties were found to meet the National Register criteria and did not contain information about the final listing status.

The California OHP's historic properties database (the CHRIS), contained 1,457 military properties at the time it was consulted for this study. It listed 209 of these as formally included on the National Register. Some of these entries are single entries for National Register districts, and some are individual entries for district elements. Most, but not all of these are located on DoD installations or former installations. They include, for example, such properties (not included in this project's database) as Sutter's Fort in Sacramento, the *USS Pampanito* (a restored World War II submarine open to the public at Pier 45 on Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco), and the battleship *USS Missouri* (no longer in California). Another group of military properties in the CHRIS, totaling an additional 760 properties, are classified as "determined eligible," "appears eligible," or "may become eligible" (pending more information or when the property reaches 50 years of age) properties.

3.1 DATA ENTRY

The data entry technicians encoded the following information about each historic property.

Service branch

Installation name

Subinstallations listed with the command installation first.

Installation city or location

Building number

Building name

Functional class

The property's general functional class during the period of significance, (residential, recreational, etc.), as distinct from its specific use (as officer's housing, bowling alley, etc.). The functional classes and specific uses were coded with reference to a standardized list (see Table 3-4).

Specific use

See Table 3-4 for the specific use groups coded under each functional class.

Year constructed

Architect (from the DPR 523 form)

Architectural style (from the DPR 523 form)

Office of Historic Preservation Number (from CHRIS database)

Determination of Eligibility Year (from CHRIS database)

Evaluation year (year of survey)

Applicable National Register Criteria (A, B, C, or D; from the DPR 523 form)

Theme(s) (from the DPR 523 form)

District name (if the resource is a contributing element to a district)

National Historic Landmark (check box)

HABS/HAER documentation (check box)

Comments and additional information

Where available, the data was recorded exactly as included on the DPR 523 forms. This was mostly a straightforward process. Data for some fields, however, was not always present. Fields most often left blank included architectural style (71 percent blank) and architect (45 percent blank). There was no theme stated or available for 9 percent. Year of construction was fairly consistently present, with only 11 percent blanks. Only 26 properties (mostly residential) have no name, but 441 have no number.

When present, some data were not as relevant, applicable, or specific as they could have been. It is often not clear in which cases the evaluator filled in a generic name where a more specific one might have been available and in which these are the correct entries. For example, in addition to

genuine architectural stylistic names, such as Art Deco, Moderne, Classical, Spanish Eclectic, and Spanish Colonial Revival, architectural style also included a few entries of more general parlance, such as Utilitarian, Prefabricated, Hangar, Military, and Military/Industrial. Similarly, while the ranks of military architects include such well-known names as Myron Hunt, Bertram G. Goodhue, Julia Morgan, and the firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, many of the entries for architect simply list United States Army, United States Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, or Quartermaster Corps.

3.2 BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, AND DISTRICTS

3.2.1 Buildings, Structures, and Objects

The inventory identified 4,208 properties at California installations that are listed in the National Register, formally nominated to the National Register, or otherwise found to meet the National Register listing criteria. The overwhelming majority of these (77.6 percent) are buildings, defined under 36 CFR 60.3(a) as "structures created to shelter human activity." Most of the remainder are structures ("made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization"). Structures include runways, roads, radar and radio towers, fuel tanks, gun emplacements and other defensive works, missile launchers, tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, railroad sidings, and landscape features such as curbs, retaining walls, and outdoor stairways. Gardens and garden elements, including trees (for example, exotic trees at Naval Training Center [NTC], San Diego) are listed as structures because their placement is part of an organized structure, in this case, a landscape. Rogers Dry Lake at Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) is a structure mostly because it is not moveable, but also because there is a clear pattern of organization to its uses in relation to other properties, for example, as a Space Shuttle landing field. There are 26 objects (moveable properties) in the inventory. These include six Spanish era cannons and two Rodman cannons at the Presidio of San Francisco, as well as various collections of testing debris at Edwards AFB.

NHL districts in the database include the Presidio of San Francisco, portions of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, and Space Launch Complex 10 (one property with 7 contributing elements) at Vandenberg AFB. Individual NHLs include Rogers Dry Lake at Edwards AFB, Las Flores Adobe ranch house and windmill at Camp Pendleton, the White Point Nike Missile Site at Los Angeles AFB, and Pioneer Deep Space Station at Fort Irwin. The Pioneer Deep Space Station at Fort Irwin and the Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel at Moffett Field are NHLs at NASA facilities located on former DoD installations. The San Francisco Port of Embarkation at Fort Mason is also an NHL, but was listed after closure and transfer to NPS. The Fort Rosecrans Historic District is also listed as an NHL.

3.2.2 Districts

Of those installations that have been at least partially inventoried and evaluated for historic architectural resources, 58 contain buildings and structures that meet the criteria for listing on the National Register, either as part of a historic district or as individually eligible properties. Most of the buildings and structures that meet the National Register criteria are contributing elements to historic districts. A total of 71 National Register-eligible historic districts have been proposed for the installations containing National Register-eligible buildings and structures for which we have information. These districts include complex properties with many elements that were not always termed districts when recorded, but that function as districts, and whose elements have been entered into the database as separate properties, rather than as a single entry. These include such properties as the Space Launch Complexes at Vandenberg AFB, which contain several buildings and a number of pieces of support equipment that are tied to a single complex, for a single purpose.

Table 3-1 lists the districts with more than 40 contributing properties. Not included on this table are two proposed districts in the Point Loma Naval Complex that have not been formally evaluated: one at the Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego; and the other at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego. These installations contain buildings and structures that the evaluator felt would not individually meet National Register criteria, but that might contribute to National Register historic districts. These properties are included in the historic properties data table, where they are listed as potential district contributors.

A handful of installations contain more than one district. For example, NAWS China Lake has the China Lake Pilot Plant and Salt Wells Pilot Plant historic districts, and also has a number of individually qualified National Register properties. Vandenberg AFB has the Western Landbased Instrumentation Systems Support, Peacekeeper Rail Garrison, and Western Test Range districts. There is at least one example of a district spanning more than one installation. The contributing properties to the Fort Rosecrans Historic District belong to more than one of the Naval installations at the Point Loma Complex, San Diego and there is some confusion regarding the number of properties in the district, due to the complex land ownership situation. One district, the Vandenberg AFB Western Landbased Instrumentation Systems Support district, includes properties in California and Hawaii, though only the California properties are included here. As shown above, the size of these districts ranges from 1 to 807 contributing properties, with a median of 15 and a mean of 56. Only 5.5 percent (231) of the properties in the database do not belong to a historic district.

Table 3-1. National Register historic districts with more than 40 contributing properties.

Historic District (H.D.)	Installation (current name)	Period of Significance	Properties (large to small districts)
Presidio of San Francisco H.D.	Presidio of San Francisco	1857-1945	807
Mare Island Shipyard H.D.	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	1854-1945	516
Hamilton Army Air Field H.D.	Hamilton Field	1934-1945	106 ^{1/}
March Field H.D.	March AFB	1928-1943	201
Fallbrook Annex H.D.	Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook	1941-1945	192
Weapons Sta., Seal Beach H.D.	NWS Seal Beach	1944-1945	188
Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite H.D.	Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite	1871-1955	143
Naval Supply Annex Stockton H.D.	Naval Communication Station (NCS) Stockton	1944-1946	109
Presidio of Monterey H.D.	Presidio of Monterey	1891-1940	104
Fort MacArthur H.D.	Naval Station, Long Beach	1914-1974	90
Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda H.D.	NAS Alameda	1938-1945	88
Fort Rosecrans H.D.	FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex; Naval Submarine Base, San Diego; SSC, San Diego	1941-1945	85
China Lake Pilot Plant H.D.	NAWS China Lake	1944-1954	79
South Base Sled Track H.D.	Edwards AFB	1946-1989	75
Jet Propulsion Lab Edwards Test Station H.D.	Edwards AFB	1946-1989	73
Naval Training Center, San Diego H.D.	NTC San Diego	1922-1945	70
Sacramento Air Depot H.D.	McClellan AFB	1936-1945	61
Army Rockwell Field H.D.	NAS North Island	1918-1945	49
Salt Wells Pilot Plant H.D.	NAWS China Lake	1945-1954	47

^{1/} Number of properties in district revised from original district nomination of 265 properties.

3.3 SERVICE BRANCH

The Army and Navy account for the bulk of the historic properties (Table 3-2). Ongoing large-scale inventory efforts by the Marine Corps and Air Force Cold War studies will undoubtedly increase the representation of these branches in the near future. Studies are also in progress at Navy installations to complete historic buildings and structures inventories, including numerous inventories of Cold War-era properties.

A few older bases with large National Register districts account for a large proportion of the Army and Navy properties. For example, the Presidio of San Francisco accounts for 58 percent (807) of the Army properties. An additional 19 percent (265) Army properties are or were at Hamilton Field. Less dramatically, properties at Mare Island Naval Shipyard make up 26 percent (516) of the Navy properties. Three other installations harbor another 29 percent (562). These are NAWS China Lake (171), NWS Seal Beach (199), and NWS Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook (192). Table 4-3 in Chapter 4 lists the number of recorded buildings and structures that have been found to meet the National Register criteria at each installation.

Table 3-2. Historic properties, by service branch.

Service branch	Historic properties	Percent
Air Force	807	19.2
Army	1,397	33.2
Marine Corps	46	1.1
Navy	1,958	46.5
Total	4,208	

3.4 FUNCTIONS, USES, AND TYPES

Historic property types are based on building or structure functions and uses during their period of significance and often clearly represent or exemplify an historic theme or time period. As a precursor to the identification and development of significant property types (see Volume III of this study), the data entry team assigned the historic properties to functional classes and specific use groups. Actual property types may match the functions and uses described here, or may be somewhat more specific. For example, a Rodman Cannon emplacement is a specific property type within the use category "gun battery/coastal and harbor defensive structure," which is one of the use categories of the functional class Defensive Structures. Similarly, Capehart Housing is a specific type of housing within the Residential functional class. Specific property types such as these are described in greater detail in Volume III of this study.

3.4.1 Classifying Functions and Uses

Functional class is the broadest category of properties listed and specific use classes have been assigned to each functional class. Table 3-3 summarizes the number of historic properties within each functional class, in order of frequency, broken down by service branch. Table 3-4 lists all of the functional classes, in alphabetical order, with their specific use groups, in order of frequency, and the numbers of historic properties belonging to each functional class and specific

use group, broken down by service branch. Compound uses of a single property are separated by semicolon in Table 3-4.

Table 3-3. Historic properties, by service branch and functional class.

	Air Force	Army	USMC	Navy	Total	Pct
Residential	239	509	28	387	1163	27.6
Public Works	98	288	1	313	700	16.6
Ordnance	7	47		462	516	12.3
Storage	55	110	2	204	371	8.8
Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E)	254	2		66	322	7.7
Personnel Services	24	120	7	102	253	6.0
Defensive Structures	14	76		123	213	5.1
Landscape Features	22	138	2	43	205	4.9
Administration	28	49	6	99	182	4.3
Airfield Facilities	41	12		23	76	1.8
Manufacturing/Industrial	12	6		45	63	1.5
Waterfront Structures	1	15		44	60	1.4
Training	2	11		26	39	0.9
Compound	10	9		18	37	0.9
Unknown	1	4		3	8	0.2
Total	807	1397	46	1958	4208	

The classification of uses into functional classes is mostly straightforward. For example, all kinds of housing, civilian or military, enlisted or officer, belong to the Residential function. All warehouses and storage sheds belong to the Storage function. Certain uses, however, might just as easily have been grouped with more than one functional class. Public safety (police and fire stations), for example, is grouped with Administration because it is largely an installation administrative function, but might also have been placed in Public Works. The storage of ordnance involves very different activities than the storage of other materiel and is usually spatially segregated from other storage areas and grouped with the Ordnance functional class. Roads and curbs have been classified as Public Works since they have more to do with infrastructure than landscape, though they sometimes become elements of a historic landscape and are often recorded with that in mind. Other groupings are interpretive. For example, the functions Public Works and Manufacturing/Industrial can both contain workshops (e.g., carpentry and blacksmith shops), and it is sometimes difficult to tell from the DPR-523 forms whether the workshop was used for manufacturing or physical plant maintenance (Public Works). Radio and communications facilities are grouped with Public Works, but radar is with

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air				Total
	Force	Army	USMC	Navy	
Administration					
Office	10	23	3	50	86
Headquarters	5	14	3	8	30
Public safety office	4	2		20	26
Gatehouse/sentry	6	7		12	25
Post office		2		3	5
Jail/brig/stockade		1		2	3
Security office/pass office	1			2	3
Public safety; Gatehouse/sentry	2				2
Office; Jail/brig/stockade				1	1
Unknown				1	1
Subtotal	28	49	6	99	182
Airfield facilities					
Hangar	18	10		20	48
Airplane protection revetment	17				17
Squadron operations	3				3
Runway and apron		1		1	2
Control tower	1			1	2
Air terminal				1	1
Aircraft loading pit	1				1
Firing wall	1				1
Hangar, Control tower		1			1
Subtotal	41	12	0	23	76
Defensive structures					
Gun battery/coastal and harbor defensive structure		35		36	71
Control building		25		30	55
Air raid/bomb shelter				37	37
Radar/radar support	11			4	15
Missile battery/launcher/silo	1	13			14
Searchlight facility		3		9	12
Watchtower/air raid tower	1			4	5
Intelligence gathering facility				2	2
Fort		1			1
Unknown				1	1
Subtotal	13	77	0	123	213

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air Force	Army	USMC	Navy	Total
Landscape features					
Wall		38		1	39
Walkway/stairway	3	24			27
Entrance feature/entrance gate	2	16		2	20
Garden/garden feature		3		12	15
Flagpole	2	5	1	6	14
Wall; Walkway/stairway		11		1	12
Fence	4	6			10
Gun/gun platform		8		2	10
Park/playground	4	3		3	10
Plaza/court		2		7	9
Memorial	2	4		1	7
Parade ground/drill deck		5		2	7
Light standard	1	1		4	6
Waterway	2	3			5
Unknown		4			4
Cemetery		2		1	3
Open air theater		1		1	2
Bench		1			1
Flagpole; garden/garden feature	1				1
Fountain	1				1
Saluting battery		1			1
Windmill			1		1
Subtotal	22	138	2	43	205
Manufacturing/industrial					
Workshop	7	6		36	49
Foundry				3	3
Packaging facility				3	3
Factory	2				2
Paint production	1			1	2
Factory; Paint production				1	1
Printing office	1				1
Tool room	1				1
Tool room; Paint production				1	1
Subtotal	12	6	0	45	63

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air				Total
	Force	Army	USMC	Navy	
Ordnance					
Magazine/arsenal/armory	5	40		358	403
Ordnance manufacturing	1			55	56
Ordnance handling facility	1	7		31	39
Rest house				15	15
Changing facility				1	1
Ordnance manufacturing; Ordnance handling				1	1
Unknown				1	1
Subtotal	7	47	0	462	516
Personnel services					
Hospital, medical/dental facility	4	22	2	38	66
Food services	3	20	2	10	35
Recreational facility, indoor	3	13		12	28
Base exchange/Post exchange	2	13		3	18
Tennis court	2	8		4	14
Theater/assembly hall	1	4	1	6	12
Bakery	2	6		2	10
Chapel		5	1	4	10
Swimming pool/bathhouse	2	2		6	10
Stable/animal house		7		2	9
Social services	1	4		2	7
Gas station/garage	4	2			6
Base exchange/post exchange; Food services		2		1	3
Enlisted men's club		2	1	1	4
Golf course		1		2	3
Officers' club		2		1	3
Base exchange; Recreational facility, indoor		2			2
Cleaner/laundry		1		1	2
Museum				2	2
Residential services				2	2
Athletic field		1			1
Food services; Bakery				1	1
Food services; Enlisted men's club		1			1
Mortuary				1	1
Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) club		1			1
Recreational facility, indoor; Library		1			1
Theater/assembly hall; Food services				1	1
Subtotal	24	120	7	102	253

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air				Total
	Force	Army	USMC	Navy	
Public works					
Road or road feature	1	146		9	156
Electrical facility	18	29		37	84
Railroad and related structure	2	4		71	77
Maintenance/repair shop	8	20		38	66
Water supply	15	11		14	40
Pumping plant	7	8		23	38
Fuel tank	1	4		27	32
Radio/communications	6	9		13	28
Lavatory/latrine/head	1	14	1	10	26
Sewage/water treatment	8	7		9	24
Vehicle maintenance	1	9		11	21
Steam plant	5	1		11	17
Utility building	4	1		12	17
Power plant	4	3		5	12
Vehicle storage	2	9		1	12
Bridge/causeway	2	4		4	10
Filling station	2	2		2	6
Gas facility	3	2		1	6
Motor pool	2	1		3	6
Telephone/telegraph	1	2		2	5
Stormwater drainage				4	4
Incinerator	1	1		1	3
Weather equipment	3				3
Truck scale				2	2
Electrical facility; Water supply; Pumping plant	1				1
Maintenance/repair shop; Steam plant		1			1
Steam plant; Electrical facility				1	1
Unknown				1	1
Subtotal	98	288	1	312	699
Research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E)					
Support building/equipment	91			9	100
Control center	27	1		6	34
Laboratory	14			19	33
Propellant storage	29				29
Launcher	16			5	21
Static engine test stand	16				16

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air				Total
	Force	Army	USMC	Navy	
RDT&E (cont.)					
Assembly building	10			4	14
Missile/satellite tracking	14				14
Viewing tower/station	11			2	13
Testing debris	12				12
Weapons testing				9	9
Camera stand	4			1	5
Test track	2			3	5
Wind tunnel	4				4
Drop tower				2	2
Test pad	2			1	3
Test tower				5	5
Laboratory; Control center	1				1
Photographic laboratory		1			1
Unknown	1				1
Subtotal	254	2	0	66	322
Residential					
Single family residence, officer	62	121		112	295
Barracks	4	88	14	58	164
Garage/carport	36	64	5	41	146
Multiple unit, enlisted	17	102		2	121
Single family residence, enlisted	88	11			99
Senior officers' housing	1	43	5	48	97
Multiple unit, officer	8	52		16	76
Residence, civilian		4	3	45	52
Bachelor officer's quarters	10	8		8	26
Single family residence, officer; Residence, civilian				20	20
Barracks and mess hall	5	11	1	1	18
Servants' quarters		3		15	18
Visiting officers quarters/hotel		1		11	12
Bachelor enlisted quarters	6			4	10
Unknown				4	4
Readiness crew facility	2				2
Greenhouse				1	1
Swimming pool/bathhouse		1			1
Servants' quarters; Garage/carport				1	1
Subtotal	239	509	28	387	1163

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air				Total
	Force	Army	USMC	Navy	
Storage					
Warehouse	32	81	2	141	256
Shed/transit shed	10	10		31	51
Flammable/chemical/hazardous storage	7	9		6	22
Supply/issue	1	7		13	21
Paint storage	1	2		4	7
Loading/unloading platform				5	5
Refrigerated storage		1		2	3
Open storage	1			1	2
Warehouse; Open storage	2				2
Loading/unloading platform; Refrigerated storage				1	1
Unknown	1				1
Subtotal	55	110	2	204	371
Training					
Classroom	1	7		22	30
Range		3		3	6
Flight	1	1			2
Lookout				1	1
Subtotal	2	11	0	26	39
Waterfront structures					
Pier/wharf/dock	1	9		11	21
Dry-dock/boathouse/building way		1		13	14
Seawall/quay/jetty/training wall		3		5	8
Seaplane hangar				7	7
Seaplane ramp		1		3	4
Crane/hoist				2	2
Net ramp				1	1
Pier/wharf/dock; Dry-dock/boathouse/building way				1	1
Tide gauge		1			1
Wall/quay/jetty/training wall; Pier/wharf/dock				1	1
Subtotal	1	15	0	44	60

Table 3-4. Functional classes and specific uses of California military historic properties.

Functional Class/Specific Use	Air Force	Army	USMC	Navy	Total
Compound Functions and Uses					
Warehouse; Office	1			3	4
Barracks; Jail/brig/stockade				2	2
Hospital, medical/dental facility; Barracks		1		1	2
Lavatory/latrine/head; Warehouse	2				2
Wall; Road or road feature		2			2
Barracks; Public safety		1			1
Base exchange; Refrigerated storage; Library	1				1
Classroom; Barracks		1			1
Dry-dock/boathouse/building way; Unknown		1			1
Filling station; Maintenance shop; Warehouse				1	1
Garage/carport; Shed/transit shed	1				1
Gatehouse/sentry; Barracks				1	1
Gatehouse/sentry; Electrical facility				1	1
Headquarters; Food services; Museum		1			1
Library; Office				1	1
Maintenance/repair shop; Warehouse				1	1
Missile battery/launcher/silo; Support bldg./eqpt.	1				1
Office; Laboratory				1	1
Office; Lavatory/latrine/head				1	1
Office; Printing office				1	1
Office; Workshop	1				1
Pier/wharf/dock; Filling station				1	1
Pier/wharf/dock; Shed/transit shed				1	1
Post office; Recreational facility, indoor				1	1
Radio/communications; Recreational facility, indoor				1	1
Readiness crew facility; Squadron oper. building	1				1
Supply/issue; Office	1				1
Viewing tower/station; Radio/communications	1				1
Wall; Walkway/stairway; Road or road feature		1			1
Warehouse; Workshop		1			1
Subtotal	10	9	0	18	37
Unknown	1	4	0	3	8
Grand Total	807	1397	46	1958	4208

Defensive Structures except for missile tracking radars and electronics research radars, which are classed, along with a variety of space launch facilities, under the research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) category. Radio used for gathering intelligence (i.e., the Wullenweber Antennae Array at Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach) has its own special use category (“intelligence gathering facility”) under the Defense Structures functional class.

Residential—There are more historic properties in the Residential functional class than any other. They make up more than a quarter (27.6 percent) of the historic properties data table. Many of these properties are single family officers’ residences, including senior officers’ housing (392, or 33.7 percent of the Residential class). This number does not count garages, which number 146. Many garages belong to the single-family officers’ housing, although some do not. An additional 20 properties belong to both the single-family residence, officer and residence, civilian use groups. These are buildings at NAWS China Lake that are used to quarter both officers and research scientists. Barracks are well represented also, with 182 entries (15.6 percent of the Residential properties), including both barracks and the compound type barracks and mess halls, given its own category, with 18 examples. An unusual Residential use is “crew readiness facility,” which is a special barracks for Air Force strategic bomber crews on standby duty.

Public Works—Public Works makes up the second most popular functional category (700, or 16.7 percent). Leading in this group are roads and road features, which take up 22.3 percent of the Public Works category. The large majority of these are from the Presidio of San Francisco, though Hamilton Field; NTC San Diego; Mare Island Naval Shipyard; and Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite are also represented. Other common Public Works uses include electrical facilities (transformers, substations, generators), maintenance/repair shops, railroads and related structures, pumping plants, fuel tanks (less than 5 percent), and water supply features (reservoirs, tanks, cisterns).

Ordnance Facilities—Historic Ordnance Facilities are overwhelmingly owned by the Navy. This functional class accounts for 12.3 percent (516) of the historic properties (all functions). All but 54 of these are Navy properties (462, or 89.5 percent). Three-quarters (78.1 percent) of the ordnance properties at all installations are from the magazine/arsenal/armory class. Most of these are located at three installations: NWS Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook (160); NWS Seal Beach (97); and Mare Island Naval Shipyard (80); with small numbers (< 15) at 15 other installations. There are 56 ordnance manufacturing facilities, 39 ordnance handling facilities, and 15 ordnance rest houses on the list.

Storage Facilities—Storage Facilities comprise 8.8 percent (371) of the historic properties total. Most of these (256 or 69.0 percent) are simply classed as warehouses. The only other uses of note within this functional class are shed/transit shed (51), flammable/chemical/hazardous storage (22), and supply/issue building (21).

RDT&E Facilities—The RDT&E functional class makes up 7.7 percent (322) of all historic properties. This class encompasses mostly Cold War-era research facilities, including laboratories, test tracks, drop towers, and a wide variety of missile testing-related equipment (launchers, control buildings, static test stands, satellite tracking stations, etc.). Many of these are at Vandenberg AFB and Edwards AFB. The remainder of the RDT&E facilities belong to the Navy, many at NAWS China Lake, but some are at NWS Seal Beach, where a contractor-operated facility assembled the Saturn Stage II boosters for the Apollo Space Program. Additional RDT&E facilities are associated with the Naval Electronics Laboratory (NEL) at SSC Point Loma.

Personnel Services Facilities—Overall, Personnel Services accounts for 6.0 percent (253) of the historic properties database. There is a very long list of Personnel Services use groups (27), but many of these (11) include only one or two properties in the data table (counting compound uses). The latter group includes such prosaic property types as filling station, athletic field, library, museum, and veterinary clinic, but also non-commissioned officer (NCO) club. Are such property types under-represented, or are they often lacking in architectural distinction and more subject to modifications that detract from historic integrity? Personnel Services use types that historians have frequently found to meet National Register criteria include hospitals and medical facilities (66, or 26.1 percent of the category), indoor recreational facilities (28, or 11.1 percent), food services (35, or 13.8 percent), and base or post exchanges (18 or 7.1 percent).

Defensive Structures—Defensive Structures make up 5.1 percent (213) of all historic properties. There is more variety among the Defensive Structures class. Many of these (71 or 33.3 percent) are gun batteries or other coastal or harbor defensive structures. All are located in either the San Diego or San Francisco areas. Other high scoring use groups included control (radar or gunnery) building, and raid or bomb shelter.

Other—None of the other functional classes comprise more than 5 percent of the historic properties. Landscape Features make up 4.9 percent of the historic properties inventoried, Administration Facilities make up 4.3 percent, Airfield Facilities make up 1.8 percent, and Manufacturing/Industrial make up 1.5 percent. All the remaining categories comprise less than 1 percent of the inventory. Some of functional classes have characteristics of interest. For

example, it is not unexpected that 47.3 percent of the Administration properties would be general office buildings, but it is somewhat unexpected that headquarters (30), public safety offices (26) and gatehouses or sentry buildings (25) each make up 14 percent or more of this category. Under Airfield Facilities, hangars are 48 of 76 properties (63 percent). Walls are the most common specific use (19 percent) in the Landscape functional class. A number of properties (37, or 0.9 percent) had compound functions during the period of significance; that is, uses described by two different functional classes, such as hanger (Airfield Facilities) and warehouse (Storage). Some compound uses fall within a single function. There were eight properties (0.2 percent) for which there was insufficient information to classify their function and use during the period of significance.

3.5 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

As shown in Table 3-5, National Register Criterion A ("associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history") and Criterion C ("embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values") (36 CFR 60.4) are the most popular choices for military properties. Criterion A was applied to 96.2 percent of the historic properties, and Criterion C to 87 percent. This pattern is consistent with the correlation between periods important in our history, such as wars, and military installations. Most of the time, Criteria A and C are applied in tandem. Examples where Criterion C is the only one applied are mostly restricted to associations with influential architects such as Bertram Goodhue or Myron Hunt.

Table 3-5. Historic properties, by National Register criteria.

NR Criteria	Air Force	Army	USMC	Navy	No.	Pct.
A,C,D	92	807		880	1780	42.3
A,C	439	464	39	722	1664	39.5
A	165	124		199	488	11.6
C	53	1	2	103	159	3.8
A,D	28			31	59	1.4
A,B,C,D	14		5		19	0.5
A,C,G ^{1/}	13			22	35	0.8
A,B	1				1	-
A,B,C		1			1	-
A,B,D,G ^{1/}	1				1	-
B,C				1	1	-
C,G*	1				1	-
D					1	-

^{1/} Exceptional criteria for properties less than 50 years old.

Somewhat surprising is that Criterion B ("associated with the lives of persons significant in our past") is represented by only 23 properties, about one-tenth (0.55) of a percent. Four of these are from the Mexican period (buildings at Camp Pendleton associated with Mexican Governor Pio Pico). Fourteen are from the Edwards AFB Muroc Flight Test Base historic district, associated with historically known figures of flight testing, such as test pilot Chuck Yeager. The lack of Criterion B properties may be partly due to the difficulties inherent in learning about and documenting the association of historically important persons with specific military buildings and structures.

Just as surprising is that nearly half of the buildings and structures (44.2 percent) have been found to meet National Register Criterion D ("that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"). It is only once the sole criterion, and almost always appears in combination with A, B, or C. While there are some instances where the application of Criterion D is appropriate to historic buildings and structures—in the case of ruined fortifications or where plans for 19th century buildings or fortifications have been lost—many applications of Criterion D to historic buildings and structures apparently are not appropriate. For example, 26 historic resources related to Cold War missile development, are indicated as eligible under Criteria A and D. At the Presidio of San Francisco, 19th and 20th century buildings such as officers' quarters, barracks, coastal defense structures, a parade ground, warehouses, gas stations, a classroom, 59 roads or road features, a flagpole dating to 1938, and many other buildings, are listed under Criteria A, C, and D. Criterion D is seldom directly supported or discussed, furthermore, in theme and context statements. The large number of instances (1,852 out of 4,208) suggests that Criterion D may often have been added unnecessarily or without clear justification.

National Register Bulletin 22, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years*, is the primary guidance for evaluating properties from the Cold War Era. This guidance provides the test for "exceptional significance," Criterion G. In many cases, evaluations of Cold War properties were completed before this guidance was available. Thus, the number of historic properties that are eligible under Criterion G is probably understated in Table 3-5, since some properties that might be eligible under this criterion were not even evaluated using this criterion at the time.

3.6 CONSTRUCTION DATE

It is also useful to look at the distribution of the historic properties' construction dates by thematic time period (Table 3-6). These thematic periods are consistent with those used in

Volumes II and III of this statewide inventory report. Not surprisingly, buildings relating to World War II are the best represented, with about 40 percent of the total. The three periods within the 1903 to 1945 time span represent about 75 percent of the total. In contrast, 19th century properties represent slightly less than 7 percent of the total. There are relatively few Cold War properties, despite the number of buildings and structures of this age at military installations, because most of the buildings and structures dating to this time period are still less than 50 years old and have not been inventoried. Furthermore, those that have been inventoried must meet the criterion of "exceptional significance" to qualify as historic properties. Colonial-era (Pre-US Conquest) properties include six 17th century cannons from the Presidio of San Francisco.

Table 3-6. Historic properties, year of construction by thematic time period.

Theme	Time	Number	Percent
Colonial Era	pre-1846s	7	0.2
Frontier Era	1846-1865	44	1.0
Traditional Era	1866-1902	226	5.5
Modernization Era	1903-1918	466	11.1
Interwar Era	1919-1938	994	23.6
World War II	1939-1945	1659	39.4
Cold War Era	1946-1989	331	7.9
Recent	1990-current	5	0.1
Unknown date of construction	--	475	11.3

Properties without dates of construction include some Cold War resources from Vandenberg AFB; various landscape features; some resources from the Presidio of San Francisco; coastal defense-related resources from Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite; railroad tracks and ramps at Mare Island Naval Shipyard; a railroad and bridge at Rough and Ready Island (NCS Stockton); pre-military period workers' cottages at Point Molate Fuel Depot; and some Cold War properties from Edwards AFB.

3.7 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

As mentioned briefly earlier, the documentary sources listed architectural style for only about a third of the properties in the database. These include common architectural stylistic terminology as California Bungalow, Carpenter Gothic, Art Deco, and Moderne. They also include instances where the recorder discussed style in terms of sometimes complex mixtures of stylistic elements, such as "Colonial Revival/Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterranean/Georgian Colonial Revival," or "International Style with Mediterranean Revival Detail." In one unusual case, "World War II Temporary" was the listed architectural style for four of the five historic properties at Marine

Corps Base Camp Pendleton. This architectural style was not entered in the properties database, however.

The most common stylistic terms are Mission Revival (216 not counting hybrids), Spanish Eclectic (117), and Spanish Colonial (44), Spanish Colonial Revival (57), Spanish Colonial Revival with Pueblo Influences (52), Colonial Revival (63), Spanish Colonial Revival Bungalow (42), Georgian Revival (34), and Ranch or California Ranch (30). Many of these terms were designated for buildings from installations having large historic districts, sometimes designed by prominent architects, such as the historic districts at Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) in San Diego, March AFB, the Presidio of San Francisco, and Hamilton Field.

Of the terms applied to architectural style that are not commonly accepted architectural stylistic names, Utilitarian or Industrial/Utilitarian occurs a surprising 205 times, along with the hybrid "Utilitarian (Italianate, Romanesque)." The term Modern appears 28 times, along with Modern Industrial, Modern Industrial Bow-string Truss, Modern Utilitarian, and Early Modern. The term Military makes 3 appearances, along with Military/Industrial (10).

3.8 ARCHITECT

Many of the buildings and structures at California military installations were designed by anonymous architects and engineers working for DoD and many from military branch standard plans. In a few cases, individual architect's names have been recorded on DPR 523 or HABS forms, but usually they have not. For this reason, the most common generic entry for architect on the forms was "United States Army," followed by USACE, Army Quartermaster Corps, Navy Public Works Department, and Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks (BuDocks).

DoD sometimes contracted with civilian architects, particularly for the master planning of new installations. Some of these were architects of considerable reputation and significant accomplishments. The Navy called upon Bertram Goodhue, for example, to design MCRD in San Diego and NAS North Island. Goodhue also designed the Los Angeles Public Library, portions of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and exposition buildings at Naval Medical Center, San Diego's Balboa Park. Some building and base master planning at March AFB and at Camp Pendleton was done by Myron Hunt, architect of the Mission Inn Hotel in San Diego. At March AFB, Hunt advised the Quartermaster Corps as they implemented similar designs to complete the base, and at Camp Pendleton, Hunt collaborated with two other architects (H.C. Chambers and E.L. Ellingwood) on several designs. Quartermaster Corps architect H.B. Nurse and his on-site staff designed Hamilton Army Air Field in an elaborate, Spanish Eclectic style

that was a combination of the Spanish Colonial Revival and Art Moderne styles, partly based on designs from March AFB.

A few other civilian architects or architectural firms designed a significant number of historically or architecturally significant California military buildings. For example, Henry Gogerty of Stafford, Davies, and Gogerty, helped lay out the site plan for NAWS China Lake (then Naval Ordnance Test Station [NOTS], Inyokern) and designed some of its buildings, including the ranch style officers' and scientists housing. Gogerty designed many prominent institutional buildings in the Los Angeles area in the International, Mission Revival, and Art Moderne styles. The Detroit firm of Albert Kahn and Associates worked on site planning and building design for Rockwell Field, now part of NAS North Island. The firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, a famous proponent of the International Style, designed six buildings at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey that serve as excellent examples of this style. North American Aviation was responsible for designing most of the buildings that comprise the NASA Saturn S-II Complex Historic District.

Other prominent architectural names are associated with California military buildings. Lewis Hobart and Clarence Tantau designed the third Del Monte Hotel that later became part of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey. The hotel grounds were landscaped by Rudolph Ulrich, one of the most accomplished landscape architects in the nation during the 1890s and early 1900s. Julia Morgan, architect of Hearst Castle and many other well-known California buildings, designed a ranch residence for the William Randolph Hearst family called the Hearst Hacienda that the Army acquired with Fort Hunter Liggett.

3.9 THEME

The entries for historic theme range, from such generic themes as “military,” “architecture,” “engineering,” or “social history;” to themes pertaining to periods of significance such as “Cold War,” “World War II,” “Depression,” or “Significance during World War II - Pacific (1941-45);” to functional themes such as “aircraft and weapons,” “Man in Space,” and “nuclear weapons storage.” A few themes were so geographically specific (e.g., “Hotel Del Monte during the period of significance: 1808-1942,” “Development of U.S. Navy bases in the San Francisco Bay,” and “Point Loma Coastal Defense Fortifications”) that they relate only to the properties they describe and are not very useful for comparing properties with similar themes at different installations. However, most of the identified themes were on the generic end of the spectrum. The theme listed for several of the larger historic districts (e.g., Hamilton Army Airfield Historic District, Mare Island Naval Shipyard Historic District, and Roosevelt Base Historic District) was simply “military; architecture.” The most instructive themes are those that relate a military

function to a period of significance, such as “World War II supply depots,” “Naval development/World War II preparedness,” and “Cold War defense.”

4.0 DATA GAPS ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes the progress at each of the installations on inventorying and evaluating historic architectural resources in compliance with Section 106 or Section 110 of the NHPA. The information provided in this section is based primarily on information gathered from inventories of historic buildings and structures during the Phase I literature search. The methods used to gather these reports were exhaustive and are described in Section 2.1 of this volume. In a couple of cases, repeated attempts to secure inventories were unsuccessful. For example, the database of all properties in the CHRIS indicated that inventory work had been completed at Mather AFB; however, repeated attempts to locate inventory reports for Mather did not succeed.

Section 4.2 provides an installation-by-installation narrative that briefly discusses the installations' history, assesses data gaps, and makes recommendations for further inventory or evaluation. Each installation in this study was placed in an inventory status group, representing the progress of the installation in inventorying its historic buildings and structures, based on information available as of March 2000. These inventory status groups (A through D) are discussed below. Table 4-1 summarizes the progress of each service branch in completing historic buildings and structures inventories, and Table 4-2 gives a more detailed progress report, listing the installations within each service branch, by inventory status group. Table 4-3 summarizes additional information provided in Section 4.2, including the number of National Register-eligible buildings and structures recorded at each installation, based on the historic properties database developed in Phase I, and recommendations for future work.

In both Section 4.2 and Table 4-3, the installations are organized alphabetically within each of the service branches, consistent with the list of installations provided in Chapter 1 and the list that appears in the fold-out map of installations at the back of Chapter 1. The names of installations in this chapter are either the current name or, for those installations that are no longer military-owned, the last name used under DoD ownership, although the installation narratives in Section 4.2 also refer to historical names no longer in use at many of the installations. A concordance of current and historical names is provided in Appendices A and B to this report (Volume IV).

Table 4-1. Summary of inventory progress of all service branches.

Inventory Status Group	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy	Total
A ^{1/}	10	12	7	39	68
B ^{2/}	1	1	2	5	8
C ^{3/}	4	4	0	13	24
D ^{4/}	2	0	1	0	3
Total	17	17	10	57	101

1/ Group A. Installations/subinstallations that require no further work (those that have either completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War and Cold War historic architectural resources or that are no longer under DoD ownership).

2/ Group B. Installations/subinstallations that have completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War historic architectural resources, but have not completed Cold War-era inventory and evaluation.

3/ Group C. Installations/subinstallations that have partially completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War and/or Cold War historic architectural resources, and have some historic context developed.

4/ Group D. Installations/subinstallations for which it appears no inventories have been conducted or for which we were unable to locate documentation of historic buildings and structures inventories.

Group A Status—Of the 101 installations and subinstallations included in this study, no further inventory and evaluation work is required at approximately 68 percent (68 installations), either because Cold War and pre-Cold War studies are complete, or because the installation has been or will soon be transferred out of military ownership. By service branch, this breaks down as 10 of the 17 Air Force installations studied, 12 of the 17 Army installations, 7 of the 10 Marine Corps installations, and 39 of the 57 Navy installations. At a number of these installations, thorough inventories and evaluations of Cold War-era architectural resources have not been completed, but such inventory is not required as the installation has already or is soon to be transferred out of DoD authority. Three of the installations that require no further action are strictly Cold War facilities, all three Navy properties: Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta; Naval Facility, Centerville Beach; and Naval Facility, Point Sur.

Group B Status—Evaluations of pre-Cold War (but not Cold War) historic architectural resources are complete at 9 percent (9 installations; 1 Air Force, 1 Army, 2 Marine Corps, and 5 Navy installations). Inventories and evaluations are underway and scheduled for completion in the year 2000 at a number of the installations that have not completed their Cold War studies. Of the Group B installations, five (all Army bases) do not have any known buildings or structures that meet the National Register criteria: Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC) – Sharpe Site, DDJC – Tracy Site, Sacramento Army Depot, and Sierra Army Depot.

Group C Status—For 21 installations and subinstallations (approximately 21 percent) still in military ownership (4 Air Force, 4 Army, 0 Marine Corps, and 13 Navy), historic architectural

resources have been surveyed to some degree for one or more of the periods during which the base has potential significance. Some historic context has also been developed at these installations, but substantial work still remains.

Group D Status—Documentation of inventories and evaluations was not located for the remaining three (approximately 3 percent) of the installations and subinstallations still in military ownership and included in this study (2 Air Force bases and 1 Marine Corps installation).

Table 4-2. Installation inventory status groups, by service branch.^{1/}

Service Branch/ Status Group	No.^{2/}	Installation/Subinstallation	
Air Force:			
Group A ^{3/}	1	Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale	
	3	Castle Air Force Base (AFB)	
	6	George Air Force Base (AFB)	
	7	Hamilton Field	
	8	Klamath Air Force Station	
	10	March Air Force Base (AFB)	
	11	Mather Air Force Base (AFB)	
	12	McClellan Air Force Base (AFB)	
	13	Mill Valley Air Force Station	
	14	Norton Air Force Base (AFB)	
	Group B ^{4/}	16	Travis Air Force Base (AFB)
		Group C ^{5/}	2
	4		Edwards Air Force Base (AFB)
	9		Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB)
17	Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB)		
Group D ^{6/}	5		Fresno Air Terminal
	15	Onizuka Air Station	
Army:			
Group A ^{3/}	18	Benicia Arsenal/Benicia Barracks	
	23	Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite	
	26	Fort Mason	
	27	Fort Ord	
	28	Letterman Army Hospital	
	29	Oakland Army Base	
	31	Presidio of San Francisco	
	32	Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	
	33	Sacramento Army Depot	
	34	Sierra Army Depot	
	Group B ^{4/}	21	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC) - Sharpe Site
		22	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC) - Tracy Site
	Group C ^{5/}	30	Presidio of Monterey
		19	Camp Parks
20		Camp Roberts	
24		Fort Hunter Liggett	
	25	Fort Irwin	

Table 4-2. Installation inventory status groups, by service branch.^{1/}

Service Branch/ Status Group	No.^{2/}	Installation/Subinstallation
Marine Corps:		
Group A ^{3/}	36	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms
	37	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Camp Pendleton
	38	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), El Toro
	39	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Miramar (R)
	41	Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton
	43	Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), San Diego
Group B ^{4/}	44	Mountain Warfare Training Center (MWTC), Bridgeport
	40	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Tustin
Group D ^{6/}	42	Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow
	35	Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range
Navy:		
Group A ^{3/}	45	Admiral Baker Field
	46	Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta
	47	Mare Island Naval Shipyard
	48	Morris Dam Test Facility, Asuza
	50	Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda
	51	Naval Air Station (NAS), Lemoore
	53	NAS Moffett Field, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing
	57	Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu
	58	NAWS Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island (SNI)
	60	Naval Aviation Depot (NAD), Alameda
	61	Naval Communication Station (NCS), Stockton
	63	Naval Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West), San Bruno
	64	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV), San Diego
	65	Naval Facility, Alameda
	66	Naval Facility, Centerville Beach
	67	Naval Facility, Point Sur
	68	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland
	69	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego
	71	Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate
	72	Naval Hospital, Long Beach
	73	Naval Medical Center, Oakland
	78	Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Chollas Heights
	79	Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Dixon
	80	Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island
	81	Naval Station, Shipyard, and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Long Beach
	82	Naval Station, San Diego
	83	Naval Station, Treasure Island
	84	Naval Station, Treasure Island, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard
	86	Naval Supply Annex, Alameda
	88	Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego
90	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach	
91	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Concord	

Table 4-2. Installation inventory status groups, by service branch.^{1/}

Service Branch/ Status Group	No.^{2/}	Installation/Subinstallation
	93	Pacific Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego
Navy - Group B ^{4/}	49	Naval Air Facility, El Centro
	52	Naval Air Station (NAS), Moffett Field – now Moffett Federal Airfield
	56	Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake
	59	Naval Amphibious Base (NAB), Coronado
	77	Naval Radio Receiving Facility (NRRF), Imperial Beach
	92	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook
	95	Public Works Center, Oakland
	96	Salton Sea Test Base (SSTB)
	98	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Air Force Plant 19, San Diego
	99	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Space and Surveillance Command, Brown Field
	100	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles
	101	Naval Reserve Center, Santa Barbara
Group C ^{5/}	54	Naval Air Station (NAS), North Island
	55	NAS North Island, San Clemente Island (SCI)
	62	Naval Construction Battalion Center (CBC), Port Hueneme
	70	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, Point Loma Annex
	74	Naval Medical Center, San Diego
	75	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach
	76	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey
	85	Naval Submarine Base, San Diego
	87	Naval Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Camp, Warner Springs
	89	Naval Warfare Assessment Station, Corona
	94	Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma
	97	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego

^{1/} BRAC installations are in italics; (R) indicates the installation has been or is soon to be realigned

^{2/} Numbers in this column are keyed to numeric designations assigned in the statewide map of military installation at the back of Chapter 1 of this volume and also correspond to the numeric designations in Table 4-3 and in Section 4.2.

^{3/} Group A. Installations/subinstallations that require no further work (those that have either completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War and Cold War historic architectural resources or that are no longer under DoD ownership).

^{4/} Group B. Installations/subinstallations that have completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War historic architectural resources, but have not completed Cold War-era inventory and evaluation.

^{5/} Group C. Installations/subinstallations that have partially completed the inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War and/or Cold War historic architectural resources, and have some historic context developed.

^{6/} Group D. Installations/subinstallations for which it appears no inventories have been conducted or for which we were unable to locate documentation of historic buildings and structures inventories.

In general, great progress has been made in the evaluation of World War II-era properties (those properties constructed between 1939 and 1945). As discussed in Section 3.6, the greatest number of National Register-eligible buildings and structures date to World War II. Historic overviews are available for other episodes of military history in California (e.g., the Colonial, Frontier, Traditional, Modernization, Interwar, and Cold War eras). However, architectural resources that represent other periods have not been as thoroughly studied. Properties from other time periods are also not as abundant at the installations.

All four service branches are also now making great strides at evaluating properties from the Cold War Era (properties constructed between 1946 and 1989). Table 4-3 shows which installations have completed evaluations of Cold War properties. Formal evaluation of Cold War properties is complete at approximately 59 percent (59) of the installations studied (7 Air Force, 9 Army, 7 Marine Corps, and 36 Navy installations).

A large number of the studies were completed 5 to 10 years ago. Properties that were found categorically ineligible for the National Register because they were less than 50 years old when inventoried, may now be older than 50 years and could potentially meet the National Register criteria. At active installations with Cold War-era buildings and structures, it may be necessary to periodically re-evaluate these properties as they become more than 50 years old. Properties less than 50 years old may now qualify for the National Register if they pass the test of “exceptional significance,” as discussed in National Register Bulletin 22 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years*). This guidance for evaluating properties less than 50 years old was not available when some of the earlier studies at California military installations were done. The situation may warrant the re-evaluation of Cold War-era properties at active installations that were inventoried before Bulletin 22 was available.

A large number of installations are in the process of re-evaluating or completing the pre-Cold War and Cold War evaluation of historic architectural resources, and several are scheduled to have this work completed by the year 2001. Studies in progress are indicated in Table 4-3 and in the base-by-base discussions that follow the table (Section 4.2). Other installations that have properties that may need to be re-evaluated as they become older than 50 years, or that may need to be re-evaluated under the exceptional criteria, as directed in Bulletin 22, are also noted in Table 4-3 and Section 4.2 and Table 4-3.

It is an unfortunate fact that the bases that are richest in historic buildings and structures are now closed and will soon be transferred. However, it is fortunate that California installations and subinstallations that are closing under BRAC are diligently recording the historic properties that exist so that the military’s historic architectural legacy in the state will not be lost. Activities under BRAC are certainly speeding evaluation of at some of these installations and subinstallations. No further action is required (Group A status) at 30 of the 35 installations that have been identified for closure under BRAC recommendations (7 Air Force, 6 Army, 15 Navy, and 2 of the Marine Corps BRAC bases, of which there are only 2).

The reserve system generally is an untapped field for historic building inventory and evaluation. The Navy has inventoried its reserve system; however, the Army and Air Force reserve centers appear to be largely uninventoried.³ Two reserve centers, the Los Angeles Navy and Marine Reserve Center and the Santa Barbara Navy Reserve Center, were included in this statewide inventory of California historic military buildings and structures.

Government-owned contractor-operated and government-operated production plants (GOCOs and GOGOs) comprise another untapped field for historic building inventory and evaluation. These are facilities that the military owns or for which the military controls land and buildings that are used by private firms to produce weapons and machinery for the military. A few of these facilities have been inventoried, but only on a case-by-case basis, typically when a plant has been transferred from one branch to another or into private ownership. No attempt was made to determine how many such plants exist in California, or to systematically gather inventories for these plants. Two of these plants (Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale and Air Force Plant 19, part of the SSC San Diego) were included in this study.

As a final note regarding Table 4-3, the numbers of pre-Cold War and Cold War historic properties at each of the installations and subinstallations reflects the results of the most current inventories and evaluations at those facilities (as of March 2000). At some installations, early evaluations identified a larger number of historic properties than indicated in Table 4-3. However, re-evaluation of these properties at a later date found some of them demolished since the earlier study and found others to fall short of meeting the National Register criteria. At Hamilton Field, for example, a 1991 study identified 254 contributing properties, plus contributing landscape features within the Hamilton Army Air Field Historic District. A 1997 study, however, revealed that many of these properties had since been demolished or were pending demolition. The district was revised to include 106 contributing properties. Therefore, Table 4-3 shows only the 106 properties of the revised district. The historic properties database, however, includes all of the original properties and landscape features (see Appendix D).

³ Turner, Collie and Braden, Inc. and Hardy, Heck, Moore, Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of NRCs in SWDIV Engineering Field Activity West, Engineering Field Activity Northwest, Pacific Division, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Vols. I and II (Draft), 1998.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
Air Force								
1	Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	---	3		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
2	Beale Air Force Base (AFB)	incomplete	incomplete	C	13	---		Complete formal determinations of eligibility (inventory complete). Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
3	Castle Air Force Base (AFB)	complete	complete	A	0	2? (0?)	Closed (BRAC) 1995; parts of property leased through local authority or realigned.	Resolve discrepancy re: eligibility of Buildings 16058 and 16059.
4	Edwards Air Force Base (AFB)	incomplete	incomplete	C	198	7		Complete bookkeeping survey of properties inventoried/evaluated. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
5	Fresno Air Terminal	incomplete	incomplete	D	---	---		Conduct comprehensive inventory and evaluation of any buildings and structures. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
6	George Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	17	---	Closed (BRAC) in 1992; parts of property transferred or leased through local authority.	No further action required.
7	Hamilton Field	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	106	0	Closed (BRAC); Army/Navy transferring assets.	Update or de-list historic district as demolition occurs (DoD or local agency).
8	Klamath Air Force Station	not applicable	incomplete (NFA)	A	2	---		Inventory reports not located. Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War does not apply). Determine if previous inventories were comprehensive. Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for inventoried properties. Re-evaluate as properties become >50.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
9	Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB)	complete	incomplete	C	90	---		Evaluate Areas A and B (Cold War). Document Air Force ownership of properties at Fort MacArthur. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
10	March Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	201	1	Realigned (BRAC).	Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
11	Mather Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to local authority.	Inventory report not located.
12	McClellan Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	61	0	Soon to be closed (BRAC) and transferred to local authority.	No recommendations
13	Mill Valley Air Force Station	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	43	0	Non-BRAC closure; transferred to NPS.	No recommendations
14	Norton Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); being transferred to local authority.	Re-evaluate properties as they become >50 years.
15	Onizuka Air Station	not applicable	incomplete	D	---	---	Realigned (BRAC)	Strictly a Cold War facility (pre-Cold War does not apply). Conduct Cold War inventory and evaluation. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
16	Travis Air Force Base (AFB)	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	30	2		Complete Cold War inventory and evaluation. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
17	Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB)	incomplete	incomplete	C	49	85		Complete inventory already underway and complete bookkeeping survey of properties inventoried/evaluated. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
Army								
18	Benicia Arsenal/Benicia Barracks	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	26	0	Closed; transferred from DoD (pre-BRAC)	Properties at this facility not entered in the Statewide Survey database.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
19	Camp Parks	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	---	Realigned (not under BRAC)	Conduct comprehensive inventory and evaluation (World War II and Cold War). Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
20	Camp Roberts	incomplete	incomplete	C	1	---	Realigned (not under BRAC)	Previous World War II inventory not to today's standards. Complete comprehensive inventory and evaluation (World War II and Cold War) in conjunction with Fort Hunter Liggett inventory. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
21	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC)-Sharpe Site	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	---	---	Realigned (not under BRAC)	Complete Cold War inventory and evaluation. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
22	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC)-Tracy Site	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	---	---	Realigned (not under BRAC)	Complete Cold War inventory and evaluation. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
23	Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	143	0	Closed (pre-BRAC); transferred to NPS.	No recommendations
24	Fort Hunter Liggett	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	2	Realigned (BRAC)	Complete comprehensive inventory (all eras) in conjunction with Camp Roberts inventory. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
25	Fort Irwin	incomplete	incomplete	C	3	---		Complete comprehensive inventory (all eras) in conjunction with Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett inventory. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
26	Fort Mason	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	---	0	Closed (pre-BRAC); transferred to NPS	Properties from this facility not included in the Statewide Survey database (number of historic properties in district not known)

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	Individual		
27	Fort Ord	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	34	3	Closed (BRAC); transferred to local authority.	Not evaluated for Cold War significance. Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett are under Fort Ord.
28	Letterman Army Hospital	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	---	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to NPS.	Properties at this facility entered into the Statewide Survey historic properties database under Presidio of San Francisco.
29	Oakland Army Base	complete	complete (NFA)	A	24	0	Closed (BRAC); soon to be transferred to local authority.	HABS documentation may be required for some properties.
30	Presidio of Monterey	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	104	---		Complete Cold War inventory and include Defense Language Institute buildings/structures in Cold War inventory. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
31	Presidio of San Francisco	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	807	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to NPS.	NHL and National Register Historic District.
32	Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (non-BRAC); no longer under DoD.	Last inventory of buildings and structures is over 15 years old.
33	Sacramento Army Depot	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); no longer under DoD.	No recommendations
34	Sierra Army Depot (R)	complete (NFA)	complete	A	---	---	Realigned (BRAC)	Survey completed >15 years ago; some properties may be >50 years now and need to be re-evaluated. Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for properties. Continue to re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
Marine Corps								
35	Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range	incomplete	incomplete	D	---	---		Conduct comprehensive inventory and evaluation or document absence of buildings and structures. If buildings and structures are present, re-evaluate these properties as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
36	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
37	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Camp Pendleton	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Included in Camp Pendleton inventory and evaluation. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
38	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), El Toro	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority. No recommendations	
39	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Miramar (R)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	7	0	Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
40	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Tustin	incomplete?	incomplete	C	---	2	Two blimp hangars have been nominated. Inventories of World War II properties (inventories dated 1976 and 1993) not located. Complete inventory and evaluation of Cold War, and possibly, World War II properties.	
41	Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton (Camp Pendleton)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	13	Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
42	Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	---	---	Complete Cold War inventory and evaluation.	
43	Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), San Diego	complete (draft)	complete (draft)	A	33	0	Inventory of pre-World War II properties is complete. Inventory of World War II and Cold War properties is in draft form and will be finalized in the year 2000. Conclusions are provisional; finalize draft and re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. 1/	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			Group ^{2/}	# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Cold War		in district	individual		
44	Mountain Warfare Training Center (MCMWTC), Bridgeport	not applicable	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War does not apply). Included in inventory of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
Navy									
45	Admiral Baker Field	complete	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Part of Naval Station, San Diego inventory and evaluation.
46	Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta	not applicable	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (non-BRAC); no longer under DoD.	Strictly a Cold War facility (pre-Cold War context does not apply.)
47	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	518	0	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority.	NHL and National Register Historic District.
48	Morris Dam Test Facility, Asuza	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	---	1	Closed (BRAC)	Although the facility pre-dates the Cold War, the facility attained its significance during the Cold War. Facility is closed and most properties demolished.
49	Naval Air Facility, El Centro	complete (NFA)	incomplete	incomplete	B	---	---		Complete Cold War inventory, scheduled for 2000.
50	Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	88	---	Closed (BRAC) 1997; transferred to local authority.	Although Cold War inventory not completed, there is no indication NAS Alameda was significant during this period.
51	Naval Air Station (NAS), Lemoore	not applicable	incomplete	incomplete	A	---	1		Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War does not apply). Evaluate Neutra School and Cold War properties.
52	Naval Air Station (NAS), Moffett Field	complete (NFA)	incomplete	incomplete	B	20	1	Closed (BRAC); transferred to NASA.	NASA should complete evaluations of NASA properties. (Unitary Wind Tunnel is only Cold War NASA-built property evaluated to date). NASA should re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. 1/	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
53	NAS Moffett Field, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to NASA.	NASA should re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
54	Naval Air Station (NAS), North Island	incomplete	complete (draft)	C	88	8		Finalize draft report. Evaluate World War II properties, which comprise a substantial part of the base's building stock. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
55	Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, San Clemente Island (SCI)	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	---		Complete Cold War and World War II inventory and evaluation, scheduled for the year 2000. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
56	Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	126	45		Comprehensive inventory is underway. Although NAWS China Lake pre-dated the Cold War, essentially all extant buildings and structures there may be evaluated within the Cold War context. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
57	Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	12		Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War does not apply). Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
58	NAWS Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island (SNI)	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War does not apply). Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
59	Naval Amphibious Base (NAB), Coronado	complete (NFA)	incomplete	B	0	0		Complete Cold War inventory and evaluation, scheduled for 2000. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. 1/	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			Group ^{2/}	# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War			in district	individual		
60	Naval Aviation Depot (NAD), Alameda	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to local authority.	Incorporated in NAS Alameda inventory and evaluation (tenant of NAS Alameda). Cold War inventory not completed, but there is no indication facility's significance during the Cold War.	
61	Naval Communication Station (NCS), Stockton	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	109	0	Closed (non-BRAC); transferred or will soon transfer to local authority	Cold War not specifically addressed prior to transfer; however, none of the Cold War properties would meet exceptional significance criteria.	
62	Naval Construction Battalion Center (CBC), Port Hueneme	incomplete	incomplete	C	13	1		Complete comprehensive survey of Cold War properties. Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for World War II properties. Re- evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
63	Naval Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West), San Bruno	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
64	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (NAVFACENG OM SW DIV), San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.	
65	Naval Facility, Alameda	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); soon to be transferred to local authority.	No recommendations	
66	Naval Facility, Centerville Beach	not applicable	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (non-BRAC); proposed for surplus disposal through DLA.	Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War context does not apply).	
67	Naval Facility, Point Sur	not applicable	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (non-BRAC); proposed for surplus disposal through GSA.	Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War context does not apply).	

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. 1/	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation/ Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
68	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	86	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to Port of Oakland (POA).	POA will execute an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to demolish nearly all of the buildings and structures in the World War II historic district.
69	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	3	---	Operates throughout San Diego, more as a function than a property.	Inventory complete at Broadway Complex (3 buildings make up small Broadway Complex Historic District). Data gaps remain at FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex (#70).
70	Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, Point Loma Annex	incomplete	complete (draft)	C	66	---		Finalize draft Cold War inventory, scheduled for the year 2000. Clarify status of World War II buildings and structures (no work currently scheduled). Properties entered in Statewide Inventory database are part of a possible WWII historic district, although some of these properties are pre-WWII.
71	Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	36	0	Closed (BRAC)	No recommendations
72	Naval Hospital, Long Beach	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	---	---	Closed (BRAC)	No recommendations
73	Naval Medical Center, Oakland	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); has or will soon transfer out of military control.	Building 18 originally found eligible for the National Register. Subsequent SHPO consultation determined it ineligible.
74	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	incomplete	incomplete	C	26	---		Inventory of World War II and Cold War properties scheduled for the year 2000. Pre-World War II inventory is complete.
75	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	---		Some work completed in conjunction with NAS North Island inventory. Little information available at this time.
76	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey	incomplete	incomplete	C	21	---		Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for pre-World War II, World War II, and Cold War properties. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
77	Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	8		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
78	Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Chollas Heights	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	22	0	Closed (non-BRAC); transferred to local authority.	National Register-eligible buildings at facility demolished.
79	Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Dixon	complete (NFA)	incomplete (NFA)	A	---	---		Properties included in properties listed for NCS Stockton (#61 above). Cold War not specifically addressed; however, like NCS Stockton, facility has passed, or soon will pass, out of Federal control, but not as a BRAC action.
80	Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island	incomplete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	---	---	Closed (non-BRAC); transferred to GSA.	Only Cold War building is a recreational facility that will not qualify for the National Register.
81	Naval Station, Shipyard, and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Long Beach	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	16	0	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority.	MOA allows World War II Roosevelt Base Historic District to be demolished.
82	Naval Station (NAVSTA), San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (draft)	A	25	2		Finalize draft Cold War inventory. Re-evaluate as properties become >50 years.
83	Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	19	8	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority.	No recommendations
84	Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	7	1	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority.	No recommendations

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	In district	Individual		
85	Naval Submarine Base, San Diego	incomplete	incomplete	C	29	---		Base did not operate before during Cold War, but pre-Cold War properties exist on base (old Fort Rosecrans). Resolve discrepancies regarding these properties and consolidate results of various inventories into a single document. Complete Cold War inventory, scheduled for 2000. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
86	Naval Supply Annex, Alameda	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); will soon transfer to local authority.	No recommendations
87	Naval Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Camp, Warner Springs	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	---		Complete inventory/evaluation of facility, scheduled for 2000. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
88	Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	70	0	Closed (BRAC)	No recommendations
89	Naval Warfare Assessment Station, Corona	incomplete	incomplete	C	---	---		Determine whether inventory of World War II and Cold War properties is comprehensive and complete additional inventory and evaluation as needed. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
90	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach	complete	complete (NFA)	A	192	0		Consider re-assessing previous finding of eligibility for a large number of WWII-era magazines, and vacant land and lagoon area. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
91	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Concord	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. 1/	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status			# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War	Group ^{2/}	in district	individual		
92	Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook	complete	incomplete	B	192	0		Complete Cold War inventory, scheduled for 2000. Consider re-assessing previous finding of eligibility for a large number of WWII-era magazines, and vacant land and lagoon area. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
93	Pacific Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Finalize Cold War inventory in 2000. Resolve question whether Building 5, meets the National Register criteria, individually or as part of an as-yet undefined historic district. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
94	Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma	incomplete	complete (draft)	C	---	2		The Public Works Center (PWC) is a function rather than a place. Properties administered by the PWC are inventoried as a part of the installation on which they are located, not as part of the PWC. No recommendations
95	Public Works Center, Oakland	not applicable	not applicable	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC)	
96	Salton Sea Test Base	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0	Closed (BRAC); transferred to U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and State of California.	
97	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego	incomplete	complete (draft)	C	173	---		Resolve discrepancies regarding pre-Cold War (old Fort Rosecrans) buildings and consolidate results of various inventories into a single document. Complete Cold War inventory, scheduled for 2000. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.

Table 4-3. Summary of survey status and data gaps.

No. ^{1/}	Installation/ Subinstallation	Survey Status		Group ^{2/}	# of Historic Properties		Installation Realignment/ Closure Status	Recommendations/Notes
		Pre-Cold War	Cold War		in district	individual		
98	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Air Force Plant 19, San Diego	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	0		Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
99	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Space and Surveillance Command, Brown Field	not applicable	incomplete	B	---	---		Cold War facility only (pre-Cold War context does not apply). Complete comprehensive World War II inventory. Re-evaluate buildings and structures as they become >50 years.
100	Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	4		Closed (non-BRAC); No recommendations transferred or will soon transfer to local authority.
101	Naval Reserve Center, Santa Barbara	complete (NFA)	complete (NFA)	A	0	1		Closed (non-BRAC); No recommendations transferred to private hands.

--- = Information not available for this installation/subinstallation; inventories may be incomplete.

NFA = no further action required.

^{1/} Numbers in this column are keyed to numeric designations assigned in the statewide map of military installations at the end of Chapter 1 of this volume. The same numeric designations are used in Section 4.2 of this volume.

^{2/} Survey Status Groups: Group A = no further surveys required (surveys complete or installation no longer in military ownership, Group B = pre-Cold War inventory only completed, Group C = additional pre-Cold War and/or Cold War survey may be required, Group D = no information available for this installation.

4.2 SURVEY STATUS BY INSTALLATION

4.2.1 Air Force

1. Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale

Air Force Plant 42 is a Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility in Palmdale, Los Angeles County. What is now Palmdale Airport was established as an Army Air Forces (AAF) base during World War II.⁴ The land was given to Los Angeles County after the war, but a portion was reclaimed by the Air Force in 1951. The Air Force then entered into a contract with Lockheed Aircraft to produce aircraft. It is now used by Lockheed, Rockwell, Northrup, and Nero. The site has been used to develop prototypes for several notable aircraft. The facility includes 6,600 acres, 85 percent of which is government-owned; and 4.2 million square feet of usable buildings, 45 percent of which is government-owned.

This facility was inventoried in 1997 and three buildings were found to qualify individually for listing in the National Register.⁵ Building 531, a World War II-era hangar, was used after the war by the first American jet-equipped fighter group. Two Cold War-era buildings were found to meet the National Register criteria. These were Building 150, which served as the final assembly center for the Space Shuttle, and Building 231, the final assembly building for the SR-71 strategic reconnaissance aircraft.

Data Gaps:

This plant has been comprehensively inventoried for both World War II and Cold War properties.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. It appears the buildings and structures have been comprehensively inventoried for both World War II- and Cold War-era significance.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

⁴ The branch now called the Air Force was a branch of the Army until 1947. It was called the Army Air Corps until the start of World War II and the Army Air Forces during World War II. Throughout this report, the branch is called by its name at the time; i.e., the Army Air Corps until 1940, the Army Air Forces from 1940 to 1947, and the Air Force after 1947.

⁵ Earth Tech, "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, California," March 1997.

2. Beale Air Force Base (AFB)

Beale AFB, near Marysville in Yuba County, was initially established in 1942 as an Army training facility called Camp Beale. It was deactivated in 1945, but reopened in 1948 as an Air Force bombing and gunnery range. The World War II Army base was upgraded by the Air Force in the early 1950s and named Beale AFB in 1951. In 1956, it was made part of the Strategic Air Command (SAC). The character of its operations and types of buildings at the base changed dramatically. In 1959, the base was fitted with a Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) Direction Center (one of two such facilities in California), as well as a SAC alert center. In 1959, it was assigned a Titan Missile squadron. Since the 1960s, it has also served as home to a squadron of high-level surveillance aircraft, including the Blackbird and U-2.

In 1994, the Air Force sponsored a preliminary inventory of buildings and structures at Beale AFB.⁶ This survey identified themes of historic significance, as well as 36 buildings and structures appearing to warrant further investigation. The base was also inventoried in 1994 by the Air Combat Command, with the work undertaken by Mariah Associates, Inc.⁷ This inventory narrowly focused on potential National Register eligibility for only three structures: the SAGE building, SAC bomber alert facility, and PAVE PAWS (Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System; a sophisticated radar installation, built during the 1970s). The inventory concluded that only the PAVE PAWS facility appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

In March 1997, the base completed a draft CRMP for Beale AFB.⁸ This report concluded that the resources identified as warranting further investigation and/or potentially eligible in the two 1994 reports did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. These included the SAGE building, SAC alert facilities, and reconnaissance buildings. The report stated the PAVE PAWS property appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. In 1998, the Air Force commissioned an evaluation of the PAVE PAWS facility.⁹ The report concluded the PAVE PAWS facility appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as an historic district (the “PAVE PAWS Historic District”) with

⁶ Dames & Moore, “Historic Architectural Study of Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County, California: A Preliminary Survey and Historic Overview of World War II and Cold War Properties,” May 1994.

⁷ Mariah Associates, Inc., “A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-2: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Beale AFB,” October 1997. The Mariah study dealt with Air Combat Command facilities throughout the United States.

⁸ Pacific Legacy, “Draft, Cultural Resource Management Plan for Beale Air Force Base, California,” March 1997. This draft was incomplete; a final version of the report could not be obtained for the present study.

⁹ KEA Environmental, Inc., “PAVE PAWS Beale Air Force Base, Historic Evaluation and Context,” November 1998.

13 contributing buildings and structures. To date, no other National Register-eligible buildings or structures have been identified at Beale AFB.

Data Gaps:

A number of historic studies have been conducted at Beale AFB, but have apparently not proceeded to formal requests for determination of eligibility (or ineligibility). Thus, the data gaps extend to all aspects of the base, from its World War II-era resources to its Cold War resources, although all studies to date have emphasized potential eligibility for Cold War resources only. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold requiring exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for buildings and structures, focusing particularly on the areas of potential significance identified in earlier studies.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

3. Castle Air Force Base (AFB)

Castle AFB, located between Winton and Merced, in an unincorporated area of Merced County, California, was established just prior to World War II as a training base, called the Merced Army Flying School. The facility was renamed Castle Army Air Field in 1946 and Castle AFB in 1948. During most of the Cold War, Castle AFB was a SAC base, housing both a bomber alert facility and a fighter alert facility. The base was recommended for closure in 1991 BRAC. It closed under BRAC in 1995 and parts of the base have been transferred to other Federal agencies or leased through the local redevelopment authority (LRA).

Three inventories have been conducted at Castle AFB. One inventory was a comprehensive survey of World War II-era buildings and structures.¹⁰ A second inventory was a comprehensive inventory of Cold War-era buildings and structures.¹¹ These inventories concluded no buildings or structures at Castle AFB appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. A third study, however, examined Castle AFB as part of a larger nationwide inventory of Cold War properties at bases administered by the Air Combat Command. This inventory at Castle AFB was not comprehensive, however, it concluded that the bomber alert facility and the fighter alert

¹⁰ Earth Tech and Science Applications International Corporation, "Architectural and Historic Evaluation of World War II-Era Facilities, Castle Air Force Base, Merced County, California," July 1994.

¹¹ William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech, "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Castle Air Force Base, Merced County, California," August 1995.

facility (Buildings 16058 and 16059) appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this base. All buildings and structures have been inventoried and evaluated for National Register eligibility. There is, however, a lingering disagreement regarding the National Register-eligibility of Buildings 16058 and 16059.

Recommendations:

- Prior to final transfer of the base to non-DoD parties, settle the issue of National Register eligibility for Buildings 16058 and 16059 using standard Federal regulatory procedures for resolving issues of eligibility.

4. Edwards Air Force Base (AFB)

Edwards AFB is located south of Mojave in southeastern Kern County. Edwards AFB was set aside as Muroc Army Air Forces Base (AAF) during the 1930s, chiefly as a bombing range for AAF pilots at March Field, which is located in Riverside County. During World War II, the largely uninhabited and remote facility was used to test experimental aircraft, thus beginning a long association between this facility and experimental aircraft that continues today. The first experimental craft was the XP-59A, an early jet-propelled aircraft, first tested at Muroc in 1942. Renamed Edwards AFB in 1949, the base was substantially rebuilt in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Edwards AFB has been associated with many of the most important tests on aircraft, including the famous X-1 and X-15, as well as being the site of important spacecraft tests. It has also been the site of the principal propulsion laboratory for the Air Force and two of the pioneering high-speed test track facilities.

Edwards AFB is in the process of completing a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of its numerous Cold War-era buildings and structures, as well as the few remnant buildings and structures from World War II. Given the range and technical complexity of the resources, these inventory efforts may go on for some years.

The properties at Edwards AFB are, with very rare exceptions, Cold War-era buildings and structures. There have been five waves of inventory efforts at this base. Early in the 1990s, buildings were inventoried and evaluated individually, usually on a project-specific basis.

¹² Mariah Associates, Inc., "A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-2: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Beale AFB," October 1997. The Mariah study dealt with Air

Building 4305 was found to qualify for the National Register for its association with the early, highly secret aircraft tests.¹³ Other project-specific inventories resulted in determinations of eligibility for Buildings 4202, 4217, 4223, 4259, TS1-A, and 4221.

Another early inventory involving Edwards, as well as other facilities, was the 1985 *Man in Space Program National Historic Landmark Theme Study*.¹⁴ This theme study found Rogers Dry Lake eligible as an NHL (with automatic National Register eligibility) for its role in the testing of very high speed and high altitude military aircraft and the beginnings of the Man in Space program. The NHL property appears to be limited to the lakebed itself and does not include any buildings or structures that may be located there.

The second, third, and fourth groups of studies at Edwards AFB dealt with specific geographic areas of the base: North Base; Main Base; and South Base. In 1995, Computer Sciences Corporation inventoried buildings and structures at North Base.¹⁵ These studies identified a large number of potentially eligible properties on the North Base Complex, including a high-speed test track. A third group of studies looked at properties on the Main Base at Edwards; these were completed by Tetra Tech in 1997. These studies inspected 27 buildings and structures and concluded that the X-15 Engine Test Complex and the Weights and Balances Hangar appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁶ A fourth group of surveys, also completed by Tetra Tech in 1997, included inventories of properties at South Base.¹⁷ This inventory inspected 19 buildings or groups of buildings. It concluded three properties, two rammed earth revetments and an X-1 loading pit, appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

A fifth group of studies is now underway to formally evaluate the properties identified as potentially eligible in 1995 and 1997. One such study concluded the South Base Test Track and

Combat Command facilities throughout the United States.

¹³ The early inventory efforts are summarized in Tetra Tech, Inc., "Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Military Period Structures at Main Base, Edwards Air Force Base, California, Volume I," July 1997.

¹⁴ The National Park Service Man in Space Study was mandated by Congress. The results are presented in various publications, including: National Park Service, "Man in Space: Study of Alternatives," June 1997. Rogers Dry Lake is discussed on page 36.

¹⁵ Computer Sciences Corporation, "Cultural Resource Evaluation of the North Base Complex (The Muroc Flight Test Base and the Rocket Sled Test Track), Edwards AFB, Kern County, California," May 1995.

¹⁶ Tetra Tech, Inc., "Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Military Period Structures at Main Base, Edwards Air Force Base, California, Volume I," July 1997. Tetra Tech, Inc., "Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Military Period Structures at Main Base, Edwards Air Force Base, California, Volume II," July 1997.

¹⁷ Tetra Tech, Inc., "Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Military Period Structures at South Base, Edwards Air Force Base, Volume I," October 1997.

related structures appeared to meet the criteria as an historic district.¹⁸ Another study concerned the Air Force Research Laboratory, a propellant research and test facility. It concluded 35 buildings and structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁹ In addition, Dames & Moore, in 1997, completed an inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures (as well as archeological sites) in the “Area P” housing complex at Edwards AFB and concluded none of the properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.²⁰

Over the course of these studies, several National Register-eligible historic districts have been identified at Edwards AFB. The large number of historic districts reflects the complexity of this installation. The larger districts include: the “Muroc Flight Test Base Historic District” with 18 contributing properties; the “South Base Sled Track Historic District” with 75 contributing properties; and the “Jet Propulsion Laboratory Edwards Test Station Historic District” with 73 contributing properties. In addition, a large number of very small districts, associated with specific test areas at the base have been identified. These include: “Test Area 1-100 (Silo Complex) Historic District” with 3 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-115 (Experimental Liquid Rocket Test Facility) Historic District” with 4 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-120 (Large Engine/Component Test Area) Historic District” with 5 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-125 (Large Systems Complex) Historic District” with 5 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-14 (Satellite Propulsion Complex) Historic District” with 4 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-30 (Solid Propellant Laboratory) Historic District” with 4 contributing properties; “Test Area 1-32 (Motor Component Operations) Historic District” with 1 contributing property; “Test Area 1-42 (Space Environmental Operations Complex) Historic District” with 6 contributing properties; and “Test Area 1-60 (Laboratory Services Area) Historic District” with a single contributing property.

Data Gaps:

Edwards AFB, along with NAWS China Lake and Vandenberg AFB, is one of the most complex and important Cold War-era bases in California. As such, it is an inherently difficult facility to inventory, owing to its large number of very complex, high-technology buildings and structures. The Air Force has proceeded responsibly and deliberately, given the magnitude of the task in inventorying this important Cold War facility.

¹⁸ Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., “Final, Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of the South Base Sled Track, Edwards AFB, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California,” May 1998.

¹⁹ Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., “Final, Phase II Evaluation of the Air Force Research Laboratory at Edwards Air Force Base, California,” September 1998.

Data gaps are geographical in nature; not all of the base has been inventoried. The gaps are also thematic and chronological. The station was an important contributor to the Cold War weapons program and participated in very exotic tests, the importance of which may not be fully appreciated at this time. In addition, many of the buildings and structures are now nearly 50 years old. In coming years, the difficult criteria of exceptional significance (Criterion G) for properties less than 50 years old may be lifted for them and they may then become eligible for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Complete remainder of the inventory of the facility (currently underway) to fill geographical, thematic, and chronological gaps.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

5. Fresno Air Terminal

The Fresno Air Terminal is the municipal airport for the City of Fresno in Fresno County. It includes facilities for the California Air National Guard and, perhaps, the Air Force Reserve.

Data Gaps:

It appears no studies have been conducted to date for buildings and structures at this remote Air Force facility. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists that they will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Conduct an historic buildings and structures inventory and evaluation for any military-owned buildings at this facility.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

6. George Air Force Base (AFB)

George AFB was located in the City of Victorville in the Mojave Desert of San Bernardino County. The facility was approved in 1940 and constructed in 1941. It served as a flight training school throughout World War II, but was briefly deactivated after 1945. Like many other Army and Air Force bases, it was reactivated during the Korean War. It remained an active fighter pilot

²⁰ Dames & Moore, "Final Report: Cultural Resource Investigations at Area P Housing Complex and Adjacent Sites, Edwards Air Force Base, California," 1997.

training facility through the Vietnam War years. This base was recommended for closure in 1988 BRAC. It closed in 1992 and much of the base has been transferred to non-DoD parties or leased through the LRA.

An inventory and evaluation program was undertaken at George AFB prior to its closure. One inventory primarily concerned the World War II-era buildings and structures, plus a single Cold War property.²¹ It concluded four buildings and structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register: a World War II-era bomber hangar; two World War II-era revetments to protect aircraft from attack; and a 1954 bunker for firing live ammunition, to test sighting and alignment (the single Cold War facility evaluated).

Data Gaps:

World War II-era buildings and structures at George AFB were completely inventoried, but inventory efforts for Cold War-era buildings and structures were not comprehensive.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has been transferred to local control.

7. Hamilton Field

Hamilton Field is located in the City of Novato in Marin County. It is difficult to classify this property according to branch because it has, at one time or another, been controlled by the Air Force, Army, and Navy. Hamilton Field was established as an Army Air Corps training facility during the 1920s and 1930s. The installation was built to permanent standards in a Mission Revival motif, similar, in important respects, to March AFB. The facility closed as an Air Force base in 1974, long before BRAC, but remained partially under the control of DoD, with the Army using the airfield and the Navy controlling some of the housing. The Army Airfield was recommended for closure in 1988 BRAC and Hamilton housing was recommended for closure in 1993 BRAC. For more than a decade, the General Services Administration (GSA) has been selling surplus parts of the base and private developers demolished some parts of the old base and constructed new buildings in the area.

Surveys of the facility began in 1989, in relation to the GSA disposals. In 1991, a National Register nomination was prepared for the "Hamilton Army Airfield Historic District," which

²¹ Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. with Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, George Air Force Base, California: World War II Buildings/Facilities, Architectural and Historical Evaluations," April 1991.

included buildings built between 1934 and 1945.²² HABS documentation was prepared between 1993 and 1996, anticipating the sale of much of the district. Demolition of buildings by private developers led to a 1997 re-evaluation of the historic district.²³ The report concluded approximately one-third of the contributing buildings had been demolished or would be demolished in the near future. It recommended an updated National Register nomination be submitted for a discontinuous district in three areas of the base, encompassing the remaining contributing buildings.

Data Gaps:

Inventory and evaluation work is complete at Hamilton Field. The data gaps for this property concern the need to update the status of the National Register district on an ongoing basis to account for demolition of contributing buildings. The district has been modified once (in 1997) to account for this, and will likely need to be revised further as the Army and Navy transfer or sell their assets.

Recommendations:

- Modify or de-list the National Register historic district prior to further demolition (to be carried out by DoD or a local agency since, as this facility has not been in government control for some time).

8. Klamath Air Force Station

Little is known about this facility. Established in Del Norte County, apparently in 1952, the facility was used as a radar site. In the late 1950s, it was incorporated into the SAGE network. Most of the land was turned over to NPS in the 1980s.

All buildings and structures apparently date to the Cold War Era. The CHRIS database indicates dozens of buildings and structures were inventoried, but their National Register eligibility could not be determined based upon available evidence. For example, a potential World War II Radar Station B-71 Historic District was noted. Inventories of archeological sites, prepared by NPS, were not available to review for the present study.²⁴

²² PAR Environmental Services, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Hamilton Army Air Field Historic District," June 1991.

²³ PAR Environmental Services, "National Register Eligibility Reevaluation, Hamilton Army Air Field Historic District, Department of Defense Housing Facility, Novato, California," February 1997.

²⁴ Baker, Suzanne and Roscoe, James, "Department of Parks and Recreation, Archeological Site Record," 1983; Griffin, M. "Archeological Clearance Survey Form," March 17, 1995.

Data Gaps:

It is not clear from available evidence whether any or all of the station is still owned and operated by the Air Force. Although the property has been previously inventoried, it has not been satisfactorily evaluated.

Recommendations:

- Determine if inventory has been comprehensive and conduct inventory and evaluation of all military-owned buildings and structures to fill gaps, as necessary.
- Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for inventoried properties.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

9. Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB)

Los Angeles AFB was established in 1954 in Inglewood, near Los Angeles International Airport. Its original mission was to control procurement of missile technologies for the Air Force. The base is of historic interest in two respects. First, it was apparently important in advancing Cold War technologies for the Air Force. Second, it includes parts of Fort MacArthur, an early 20th century Army coastal defense post transferred to the Air Force in 1982. Los Angeles AFB was established in Inglewood, near Los Angeles International Airport. The base exists today in three areas: Area A, Area B, and Fort MacArthur. Area A was acquired from private parties in the 1950s. Area B was acquired from the Navy in the early 1960s; it was previously an aviation production plant for the Navy. Areas A & B are located near the airport. Fort MacArthur was acquired from the Army in 1984. The Fort MacArthur facility was built as part of the early 20th century coastal defense program of the Army. What was called Fort MacArthur actually existed in three areas: a cantonment and two gun battery reserves. The Air Force owns the cantonment, which includes early 20th century homes, barracks, office buildings, mess halls, and the like.

It appears the Air Force has not conducted building and structure inventory work in either Area A or Area B. Fort MacArthur was inventoried by the Army as well as the Air Force, before and after the transfer. In 1984, Fort Arthur was found to qualify for the National Register as an historic district (the "Fort MacArthur Historic District"). The district was subsequently listed in the National Register.²⁵

²⁵ There have been several inventories of Fort MacArthur. An early study was: Edward B. Weil, "Cultural Resource Investigations of Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation, San Pedro, California." June 20, 1979. A more intensive architectural and historic evaluation was: David Gebhard, Lauren Bricker, and David Bricker, "Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Los Angeles, California: The Hide House (Casa San Pedro) 1823, the 500 Varas Square Government Reserve, 1934, Fort MacArthur, 1916-1935," 1982.

Data Gaps:

No inventory work has been conducted at Area A or Area B. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive historic building and structure evaluation for properties at Areas A and B in the general context of the Air Force involvement in the Cold War-era Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) and satellite programs, as the base was apparently heavily involved in both areas.
- Document the full extent of Air Force ownership of National Register-listed or eligible properties at Fort MacArthur.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

10. March Air Force Base (AFB)

March AFB, located near Moreno Valley, Perris and Riverside in Riverside County, was initially founded in 1918 as March Field, but closed briefly at the end of World War I. It reopened in the mid-1920s and was, for many years, the largest and best-equipped Air Corps facility in California. It was also an impressive example of base design by the Army's Quartermaster Corps. The base became a major SAC facility in the Cold War Era. The base has been realigned in March 1996, but not under BRAC.

March AFB appears to have been inventoried and evaluated to a greater degree than almost any other military installation in California. An initial inventory in 1985 was followed by a more intensive inventory in 1992, focusing on resources from the 1920s and 1930s.²⁶ In 1995, the base was inventoried for potential Cold War significance.²⁷ As a result of these inventories, a substantial historic district ("March Field Historic District") has been listed in the National Register. The district includes buildings from the 1920s and 1930s, as well as one building from World War I. The Cold War study identified one additional contributing building—Building 2605, the SAC headquarters building.

²⁶ Fields & Silverman Architects, "Preliminary Historical Inventory, March Air Force Base," September 1985; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Summary Report on Historical Significance and Historic Preservation Management for the March Field Historic District," November 1992.

²⁷ William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech, "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California," August 1995.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in inventory efforts at this facility. The base has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated for its pre-World War II, World War II, and Cold War significance. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold requiring exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

11. Mather Air Force Base (AFB)

Mather AFB (Mather Field) was established in the Rancho Cordova area, in an unincorporated area of Sacramento County, and was used briefly as an Army Air Corps training facility during World War I. It was deactivated at the conclusion of World War I and activated again during World War II. The facility closed in response to BRAC recommendations and is now owned by the County of Sacramento.

Mather AFB was inventoried in the 1990s in relation to BRAC closure. No properties were found to qualify for listing in the National Register. Information regarding Mather AFB was supplied via telephone conversations with the Air Force; the inventory report does not appear to be available. There is no indication this report was submitted to the California SHPO and it is not recorded in the Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) database.

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps with respect to Mather AFB. Attempts to locate the inventory report for this installation were unsuccessful.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The base has been transferred to local agency control.

12. McClellan Air Force Base (AFB)

McClellan AFB, located just northeast of the City of Sacramento in an unincorporated area of Sacramento County, was built in the late 1930s as the Sacramento Air Depot, an Air Corps repair and maintenance facility which replaced an earlier depot at Rockwell Field near San Diego. The base was built to permanent standards in the pre-war years, although many more buildings were

constructed during World War II. Until recently, it remained a busy and important repair and maintenance facility. The base is scheduled to close and control will be transferred to the LRA in the near future, pursuant to the recommendations of BRAC.

McClellan AFB, like March AFB, has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated; no further work is required. An inventory of pre-World War II buildings was conducted by PAR Environmental in 1988.²⁸ In 1995, a second inventory was conducted to study World War II-era buildings and structures.²⁹ Finally, in 1997, a third inventory was conducted to identify any potentially eligible Cold War-era properties.³⁰

The National Register-eligible properties at McClellan AFB are contained within the “Sacramento Air Depot Historic District.” The district, first identified in the 1988 inventory, chiefly comprises pre-1941 buildings and structures. The 1995 World War II study identified one building from the period that appeared to warrant inclusion within the historic district.

Data Gaps:

The facility has been inventoried for its pre-war, World War II, and Cold War properties. There appear to be no gaps in the inventory and evaluation work at McClellan AFB. Neither are there any gaps in the interpretation of the history of the base within the larger context of the military in California.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The base will soon be transferred to local agency control in accordance with BRAC.

13. Mill Valley Air Force Station

Mill Valley Air Force Station (AFS) was built atop Mount Tamalpais in Marin County. The facility was established in 1951 as a radar site, operated by the 666th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. The facility was operated by the Air Force through the early 1980s, when the land was turned over to NPS and radar facilities were transferred to the Federal Aviation

²⁸ PAR Environmental, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Sacramento Air Depot Historic District.” 1998.

²⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Final Report on National Register Eligibility for World War II-Era and Unevaluated Pre-1942 Buildings at McClellan AFB,” May 1995.

³⁰ The Cold War-era resources were inventoried in: Jones & Stokes Associates, “Cultural Resources Management Plan, McClellan Air Force Base,” 1997.

Administration (FAA). The property included the operational radar installation, as well as a small cantonment area. The closure of this facility was not BRAC related.

In 1995, NPS submitted a National Register registration form to the California SHPO, asking for concurrence that buildings and structures from the operations and cantonment qualified for listing in the National Register as two historic districts (the “Mill Valley AFS Operations Area Historic District” and the “Mill Valley AFS Cantonment Area Historic District”).³¹

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at the facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This property has been transferred and is now the responsibility of NPS.

14. Norton Air Force Base (AFB)

Norton AFB, located in the City of San Bernardino in San Bernardino County, was established in 1941 as the San Bernardino Air Depot. It served through World War II as a supply depot and repair annex, operating as an auxiliary to the Sacramento Air Depot (modern McClellan AFB). After 1945, the runways were extended and Norton AFB was transformed into an Air Force Logistics Command facility. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, various ICBMs were maintained at the facility. Norton was also a command and control center for the Air Force SAGE program, one of two such centers in California (Beale AFB was the other). Norton AFB closed due to BRAC recommendations and all property is in the process of being transferred to non-DoD parties.

In 1991, the Air Force Military Airlift Command funded an inventory of World War II-era buildings and structures at Norton AFB, as well as pre-Air Force properties there. This inventory concludes none of the pre-war or World War II-era properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.³² There is no indication that the Air Force evaluated Cold War-era buildings and structures.

³¹ National Park Service, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Mill Valley Air Force Station,” 1995.

³² Schmuecker, Brian L., AIA, “Final Report, Inventory and Evaluation of World War II Structures at Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino County, California,” December 1991; Tetra Tech, Inc., “Documentary Research and Field Reconnaissance Relating to Cultural Resources at Norton Air Force Base, California,” February 1991.

Data Gaps:

Evaluation of World War II properties is complete at Norton AFB. There is no indication the Air Force evaluated Cold War-era buildings and structures.

Recommendations:

- This base has been closed and effectively transferred to local authorities. If the base includes an intact SAGE building, as general literature suggests, local authorities should inventory the building for potential National Register eligibility. Properties of this type are quite rare nationally and even rarer in the California context.

15. Onizuka Air Station

This facility is adjacent to NAS Moffett (Moffett Federal Airfield) in Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County. The Air Force presence in the area dates to the 1950s, when the Air Force and Lockheed began joint work on military satellites. The operation moved to this site in 1960. Originally called the Satellite Test Center, it was renamed Sunnyvale Air Force Station in 1971 and Onizuka Air Station in 1986. The station remains active, but has been realigned under 1995 BRAC.

This station is strictly a Cold War facility. Although it dates only to 1960, the station has the potential for exceptional significance, based upon the nature of the work that took place there.

Data Gaps:

No cultural resource inventory or evaluation work has been accomplished at the facility. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Conduct an inventory of Cold War-era properties.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

16. Travis Air Force Base (AFB)

Located outside Fairfield in Solano County, Travis AFB is home to the 60th Air Transport Wing. The wing is the largest airlift operation in the Air Force and Travis handles more cargo than any other military airfield in the United States. The installation was established in 1942. Called the

Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base during World War II, it was used to train bomber pilots and as a home for major transport aircraft.

The base was retained and expanded after the war to serve as a major Air Transport Command (ATC) center. In 1949, the base was transferred from the ATC to SAC, the major intercontinental bomber command for the Air Force. SAC designated Fairfield-Suisun (Travis) as home to a B-36 bomber wing; the B-36 is seen as the first long-range jet bomber capable of carrying nuclear weapons. B-36 bombers were deployed there until they were replaced by B-52s in the late 1950s. The presence of SAC bombers required establishment of a nuclear weapons depot there. It was also fitted with a Nike-Zeus antimissile missile squadron. In the early 1960s, the base was transferred from SAC to Military Air Transport Service (MATS), with major SAC responsibilities being shifted to Beale AFB. Since that time, Travis AFB has served chiefly as a transport center.

The buildings and structures at Travis AFB were inventoried on two occasions, with one inventory dedicated to World War II-era buildings and the other to Cold War buildings. The World War II inventory concluded no buildings or structures from that era appeared to qualify for listing in the National Register.³³ The Cold War buildings were inventoried by Geo-Marine, Inc. as part of a broader inventory of eight Air Force bases; it was the only California base in the group.³⁴

The Cold War inventory identified two small historic districts (the “Travis AFB Air Force Special Weapons Project [AFSWP] Q National Register Historic District Area” and “Travis AFB ADC Readiness National Register Historic District Area” [the nuclear weapons storage area]) and one individual building (Building 810; an early B-36 hangar) that appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

Inventory and evaluation of World War II-era properties at Travis AFB is complete. The Cold War inventory focused on 50 buildings that were seen as having the highest potential for National Register eligibility; therefore, the Cold War inventory is not yet complete. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the

³³ Environmental Assessment Division, Argonne National Laboratory, “An Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey and Evaluation of Travis Air Force Base, Solano and Contra Costa Counties, California,” March 1996.

³⁴ Geo-Marine, Inc. “Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Inventory of Cold War Properties, United States Air Force Air Mobility Command Cold War Series, Report of Investigations, Number 7,” October 1996.

National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Complete the inventory of Cold War-era properties at this facility.
- Re-evaluate properties as they become greater than 50 years old.

17. Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB)

Vandenberg AFB is located on the Pacific Coast, near the city of Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County. The base began its existence in 1941 as Camp Cooke, a World War II and Korean War Army training camp. The Army deactivated Camp Cooke in 1953. The Air Force accepted the property in 1956 as a missile base and named it Vandenberg Air Force Base. It quickly became one of the premier high-technology centers of the Air Force and was a key test and launch facility for long-range missiles and military satellites, as well as an important element of the Man in Space program for NASA. Like Edwards AFB and NAWS China Lake, Vandenberg AFB is a huge and scientifically complex base. It has been, and will likely continue to be, the subject of in-depth and high-quality cultural resource inventory and evaluation work.

Before 1996, the base sponsored a series of individual building or structure evaluations, or evaluations of groups of buildings and structures. Most of these evaluations were conducted by Science Applications International Corporation and Dames & Moore.³⁵

In 1996, the base consolidated its inventory work through a three-phase program conducted by the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center, associated with the Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory (CERL).³⁶ This series dealt with properties by major groups and themes: space launch facilities; early ICBM facilities; and later ICBM facilities.

³⁵ Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Historic Eligibility and Effects Determination for the Missile Maintenance Facility at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California," April 1994; Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation, AN/TPQ-18 Radar Facility, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California," April 1994; Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation of Santa Ynez Peak Optical Site," May 1995.; Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Historic Eligibility Evaluation of Anderson Peak Optics Site," May 1995.; Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Historic Eligibility Evaluation of Pillar Point Air Force Station," May 1995. Additionally, Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center cites six evaluations conducted by Dames & Moore between 1991 and 1995, written by Karen J. Weitze, that were not obtained for this report.

³⁶ Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, "Final Report, Cold War Properties Evaluation – Phase I, Inventory and Evaluation of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California," February 1996; "Final Report, Cold War Properties Evaluation – Phase II, Inventory and Evaluation of Minuteman, MX Peacekeeper, and Space Tracking Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California," June 1997; "Final Report, Cold War Properties Evaluation – Phase III,

As a result of this three-phase approach, properties were found to qualify for listing in the National Register in each of the three theme areas. In the first phase, Space Launch Complexes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 as well as the General Electric Radio Tracking Station appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. The report also suggests National Register eligibility for the “Western Range Landbased Instrumentation Support Systems Historic District,” a discontinuous district including radar installations (and other instruments) at Vandenberg, Point Mugu, sites between Point Mugu and Vandenberg, and sites in Hawaii. Vandenberg has eight properties that are contributing elements to that district.

In addition to the Western Range Landbased Instrumentation Support Systems Historic District, four small historic districts have been identified at Vandenberg AFB: the “Missile Maintenance Facility Historic District” with 4 contributing properties, the “Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Historic District” with 7 contributing properties, the “Santa Ynez Peak Optical Site Historic District” with 10 contributing properties, and the “Western Test Range Historic District” with 20 contributing properties.

In the second phase, the following properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register: seven Minuteman Launch Facilities, three MX (Peacekeeper) Launch facilities, six Missile Alert facilities, a research launch control center, two Missile Procedures Training facilities, two antennas, and seven components of a Rail Garrison facility. In the third phase, a group of buildings, called the Titan II Launch Complex 395-C appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Altogether, inventories at Vandenberg AFB have identified an additional 85 historic buildings and structures that are individually eligible for listing on the National Register.

Data Gaps:

Together with Edwards AFB and NAWS China Lake, Vandenberg AFB is among the most complex and important Cold War-era bases in California. As such, it is an inherently difficult facility to inventory, owing to the large number of very complex, high-technology buildings and structures there. The Air Force has proceeded responsibly and deliberately, given the magnitude of the task in inventorying this important Cold War facility. Vandenberg has been extensively inventoried. It is not clear, however, that the base has been comprehensively inventoried. Also, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold requiring exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Complete inventory work already underway for the remainder of the facility.
- Conduct a simple bookkeeping survey to reconcile the many previous inventories conducted by many parties at the base. Determine how many buildings have been inventoried, how many have been found to qualify, and how many have been found not to qualify. The base may have already assembled this data. Nevertheless, it is important to develop methods for easy cross-reference for any future inventory work or Section 106 compliance actions.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

4.2.2 Army**18. Benicia Arsenal/Benicia Barracks**

The Benicia Arsenal, located in Solano County, was either the first or second permanent Army post in California; it and the Presidio of San Francisco vie for the distinction. (The Presidio was occupied earlier, but was not built to permanent standards until later.) This ammunition and supply depot was in use from the early 1850s through the mid-1960s. It closed in the 1960s (pre-BRAC) and is now used as an industrial park by the City of Benicia. The base was included in this document because it played such an important role in the history of the Army in California.

This base closed before passage of the NHPA. It was listed in the National Register as an historic district and many of the best examples of 19th century military architecture in California still exist there today.

Data Gaps:

This old Army post has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This base is no longer under military ownership.

19. Camp Parks

The Navy established Camp Parks in southern Alameda County in 1942 as a Construction Battalion (CB, or Seabee) rest and rehabilitation center for Seabees returning from overseas. It closed at the end of World War II, but was claimed by the Army as a training facility. Camp Parks was realigned, but not under BRAC. It is used by Army Reserve units today.

In 1984, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) conducted one small inventory of Camp Parks in relation to a nearby road project. It concluded the few buildings affected by that project did not appear to qualify for listing in the National Register because they were (at the time) less than 50 years old.³⁷ It appears no further inventory work has been conducted at Camp Parks.

Data Gaps:

It appears a comprehensive inventory and evaluation work of the facilities at Camp Parks has not yet been accomplished. In addition, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold requiring exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at Camp Parks.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

20. Camp Roberts

Camp Roberts is located within an unincorporated area of Monterey County. Camp Roberts was established during World War II as an infantry training base and was operated as a subordinate facility to Fort Ord. It has always been closely associated with Fort Hunter Liggett and is regarded as part of Fort Hunter Liggett, although it is under the control of the California Army National Guard. The Army Reserve and National Guard train on both facilities, which are connected to one another via a tank trail. Camp Roberts was recommended for realignment (as part of Fort Hunter Liggett) in the 1995 BRAC recommendations. However, the Office of the Secretary of the Army rejected the 1995 BRAC recommendation to close Camp Roberts as part of the BRAC realignment of Fort Hunter Liggett. The facility was realigned (not under BRAC) to license Camp Roberts to the California Army National Guard.

The buildings and structures at Camp Roberts were inventoried and evaluated in 1988.³⁸ A single property, the Nacimiento Ranch House, has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register; this property was built before the Army acquired the land. The hundreds of World War II-era buildings did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

³⁷ Personal communication from Greg King, Caltrans, who conducted the 1984 inventory. No copies of this report have been located.

³⁸ Archaeological Consulting, "Cultural Resource Inventory and Management Plan for Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, California, 1988.

No inventory forms were prepared, however, for the buildings and they were evaluated chiefly under Criterion C. No Cold War studies have been conducted at this facility.

Data Gaps:

The World War II analysis, completed in 1988, was not conducted in the manner now typically accepted for military buildings and structures. There has been no Cold War inventory or evaluation work conducted at this installation.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory taking into account potential World War II and Cold War significance. This inventory should utilize conventional practices, including preparation of State of California DPR 523 forms for buildings or groups of buildings and may be done in conjunction with the inventory and evaluation of Fort Hunter Liggett (#24).
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

21. Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC), Sharpe Site

Established in 1942 in San Joaquin County as the joint operations center of the Lathrop Engineer Depot and the Lathrop Holding and Reconsignment Point, in part to relieve overcrowding on Rough and Ready Island at the Port of Stockton, the Sharpe facility has undergone numerous transitions. Along with the original buildings and structures at the site, the Depot maintained a few annex buildings at Stockton Field (now Stockton Municipal Airport) only a few miles from the main complex. However, none of these airfield structures remain.

At its height in 1943, the Depot was utilizing 6,000 railroad cars per month and loaded or unloaded 450 rail cars in a 24-hour period. Additionally, there was a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp located at the north end of the facility, initially housing Italian, then German prisoners. At the end of the war, a series of realignments resulted in the current DDJC, Tracy Site becoming the "Tracy Annex" to the Lathrop Depot. Shortly after World War II, the depot was renamed in honor of Major General Henry Granville Sharpe, Quartermaster General of the Army from 1905 to 1918.

By the 1960s, both the Sharpe and Tracy sites began cross-service functions under the Defense Supply Agency (DSA). In the early 1990s, the Sharpe and Tracy facilities became the DDJC, Sharpe and Tracy sites, respectively, with Sharpe becoming the DDJC headquarters. Although the Depots were realigned, it was not under BRAC.

Pre-1947 buildings and structures at this depot were inventoried and evaluated in 1996.³⁹ The report concluded none of the buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. It appears Cold War-era buildings have not been inventoried or evaluated.

Data Gaps:

Cold War-era buildings and structures have not been inventoried or evaluated.

Recommendations:

- Inventory and evaluate buildings and structures from the Cold War Era.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

22. Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC), Tracy Site

This facility, located in San Joaquin County, was established during World War II as an annex to the major Quartermaster Corps depot at Fort Mason in San Francisco and to the Oakland Army Base. After 1945, this facility was made a sub-depot to Sharpe Depot at Lathrop. In later years, it was incorporated into a DoD-wide supply network, now called the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). In the early 1990s, this facility, along with the former Sharpe Depot, became the DDJC, Tracy and Sharpe sites, respectively, with the Sharpe Site serving as DDJC headquarters. Although the Depots were realigned, it was not under BRAC.

The remaining buildings at DDJC, Tracy Site date to World War II and the Cold War, distributed about half from each era. Pre-1947 buildings and structures at this depot were inventoried and evaluated in 1996.⁴⁰ The report concluded none of these buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

Cold War-era buildings and structures have not been inventoried or evaluated.

Recommendations:

- Inventory and evaluate buildings and structures from the Cold War Era.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

³⁹ Pacific Legacy, "Archeological and Architectural Inventory and Evaluation for the DDJC-Sharpe Site, San Joaquin County, California," December 1996.

⁴⁰ Pacific Legacy, "Archeological and Architectural Inventory and Evaluation for the DDJC-Tracy Site, San Joaquin County, California," December 1996.

23. Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite

The Army established these forts in Marin County as part of its coastal defense program for San Francisco Bay. Various types of gun batteries have been in place since the Civil War era. This facility was closed by the Army in 1974 (pre-BRAC) and transferred to NPS.

NPS has conducted numerous inventory and evaluation efforts, resulting in the nomination of an historic district for listing in the National Register (“Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite Historic District” with 55 contributing buildings and structures at Fort Baker, 48 at Fort Barry, and 40 at Fort Cronkhite).⁴¹

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory effort at these closed Army facilities.

Recommendations:

- DoD has no responsibility to undertake further inventory work at these NPS facilities. NPS will inventory these areas in a manner consistent with broader NPS policies.

24. Fort Hunter Liggett

Fort Hunter Liggett is located within an unincorporated area of Monterey County. Fort Hunter Liggett was acquired by the government in 1940 from the estate of William Randolph Hearst. Fort Hunter Liggett is operated in conjunction with Camp Roberts (see #20 above), although the two large bases do not actually touch. Fort Hunter Liggett was a major training base during the years 1940-1945, where it served as a maneuver area for troops stationed at Fort Ord. It has been used actively by the Army since that time. It was regarded as a temporary camp until 1975 and has never been fitted with a large number of permanent buildings. Per 1995 BRAC recommendation, control of the base was transferred to the Army Reserves, while nearby Camp Roberts was transferred (not under BRAC) to the California Army National Guard. Both bases are actively used, with tens of thousands of reservists and guard troops training there.

Two pre-1940 resources have been listed in the National Register: the Gil Adobe and the Hearst Hacienda. A variety of cultural resource investigations have been made in recent years, focusing on prehistoric and historic archeology, as well as maintenance and rehabilitation of the two

⁴¹ National Park Service, “Amendment to National Register Nomination, Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite Historic District,” 1996; National Park Service, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite,” 1979.

National Register-listed buildings.⁴² The World War II-era buildings within the cantonment area were inspected through a “windshield and walking survey,” resulting in a conclusion that all World War II-era buildings had been demolished.⁴³ Cold War properties were not inventoried or evaluated.

Fort Hunter Liggett surrounds Mission San Antonio, a historic property owned by the Catholic Church. While the mission buildings are not owned by the Army, future Army activities could affect church-owned properties, directly or indirectly.

Data Gaps:

Inventory efforts at Fort Hunter Liggett to date have focused on pre-1940 (pre-Army) resources, and there has been no comprehensive inventory or evaluation of buildings and structures constructed by the Army.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at this installation, including pre-1940 resources, as well as resources from World War II and the Cold War. This inventory may be done in conjunction with the nearby Camp Roberts inventory.
- In addition, re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old in the future.

25. Fort Irwin

Fort Irwin, located in the Mojave Desert in the northwest portion of San Bernardino County, is one of the key training centers for the Army. Called Camp Haan during the World War II, Fort Irwin has evolved into a major asset of the Army, called the National Training Center.

⁴² An early inventory was: Environmental Research Archaeologists, “A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Overview, Fort Hunter Liggett, California,” May 1980. A more in-depth study was: Biosystems Analysis, Inc., “Draft, Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California, July 1992,” which was called “Historic Preservation Plan, Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, California,” in its August 1994 final report. A follow up historic archaeological study was: Garcia and Associates, “Final Report, Evaluation and Assessment of Small-Scale Historic Sites at Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California.” May 1997.

⁴³ Biosystems Analysis, Inc., “Draft, Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California,” July 1992, 6-3.

Fort Irwin was inventoried in 1984 in relation to the NPS's *Man in Space National Historic Landmark Theme Study*. As a result of that study, the Pioneer Deep Space Dish at Goldstone (a portion of Fort Irwin controlled by NASA) appeared to meet the criteria for listing as an NHL and in the National Register as an historic district ("Pioneer Deep Space Station Historic District") for its role in tracking the early space capsules. Subsequently, in 1996, an inventory was prepared by Science Applications International Corporation, which found several control buildings also appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register for their association with the operation of the dish.⁴⁴ As part of the latter inventory, a survey was made of some parts of the cantonment area of Fort Irwin. This report concluded that none of the cantonment area buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

Buildings and structures at Fort Irwin have not been comprehensively inventoried or evaluated. Gaps include pre-World War II buildings and structures (those built before the Fort was established), World War II-era buildings and structures, and Cold War buildings and structures.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at the facility.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

26. Fort Mason

Fort Mason, near Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco, was one of the earliest Army bases established in California. Fort Mason was the site of a Spanish, then Mexican, coastal defense battery; and was claimed by the American military following the Mexican-American War. The site was unused in the 1850s, but reactivated by the Army at the onset of the Civil War. It served as a coastal defense battery throughout the 19th century.

In the initial years of the 20th century, the Army began to transition the station into a supply depot and shipping point, or Port of Embarkation. It developed into the Army's principal Port of Embarkation on the West Coast during World War II. In the 1970s (pre-BRAC), the station was closed and was transferred to NPS. NPS operates Fort Mason as part of the GGNRA. Although this facility has not been owned or operated by the military since the mid-1970s, it was included

⁴⁴ Harry A. Butowsky, "Man in Space: National Historic Landmark Theme Study," National Park Service, 1984; Science Applications International Corporation, "Cultural Resources Survey Inventory and Assessment of Historical Resources: Cantonment Area and Pioneer Deep Space Station Site, Fort Irwin, California." 1996.

in this report because it was so important to the history of the Army in California. The facility has been preserved and used extensively by NPS as a model for the adaptive re-use of historic military buildings and structures.

The facility was inventoried on three occasions. A group of very old officers' quarters, some dating to the 1850s, was nominated for listing in the National Register prior to its transfer to NPS. These were built by "squatters" while the land was owned, but not occupied, by the Army. In the 1970s and 1980s, NPS completed two additional National Register nominations: one for the remainder of the cantonment not nominated by the Army, and the other for all the wharf-side docks and warehouses used as the Port of Embarkation.⁴⁵ Nearly all buildings at Fort Mason have been listed in the National Register, and the San Francisco Port of Embarkation is listed as a NHL.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation of buildings at Fort Mason.

Recommendations:

- DoD has no responsibility to undertake further inventory work at these NPS facilities. NPS will inventory these areas in a manner consistent with broader NPS policies.

27. Fort Ord

Fort Ord is located near Sand City and Monterey in Monterey County. Fort Ord was set aside just prior to American involvement in World War I to provide a training area for troops stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. During World War II, it was built up to serve as one of the major training stations in the nation. At the close of the war, Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett were closed as independent posts and listed as sub-installations to Fort Ord. Fort Ord itself was closed during the first round of BRAC actions in 1991.

Fort Ord has been inventoried on several occasions. A survey, completed in 1982, did not include inventory forms and data were presented only for buildings that appeared to meet the

⁴⁵ The initial listing for the Fort Mason Historic District occurred in 1972: National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Fort Mason," 1972. The district boundary was expanded in 1979 as a result of: National Park Service, "Amendment to National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Fort Mason Historic District Boundary Increase: Bateria San Jose; Punta Medanos; Battery Yerba Buena; Point San Jose; Black Point; Post of Point San Jose; Fort Mason," 1977. The Port of Embarkation was listed in 1985, as a result of: National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, San Francisco Port of Embarkation," 1985.

criteria for listing in the National Register.”⁴⁶ This report concluded the following properties meet the National Register criteria: Stilwell Hall, a 1940 building used as an officers’ club; Martinez Hall, also built in 1940 as the post headquarters; the East Garrison Mess Hall Complex (“East Garrison Historic District”), an unspecified number of buildings built in 1940; and a cemetery that pre-dated 1940. A 1986 inventory of housing found none of the quarters appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁴⁷ In 1992, the Army CERL re-inventoried and evaluated Stilwell and Martinez Halls, the East Garrison Complex, as well as Building 2425 (a coastal observatory facility), and concluded all appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁴⁸

Data Gaps:

There are few gaps in the inventory and evaluation efforts for Fort Ord. The property was not formally evaluated for Cold War significance.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The property has effectively been transferred from DoD control.

28. Letterman Army Hospital

Letterman Army Hospital was operated as part of the Presidio of San Francisco and was, for many years, one of the most important elements of the Army’s medical program, nationwide. It was inventoried and evaluated as part of the NHL documentation for the Presidio of San Francisco. It, along with the presidio, was closed per BRAC recommendation and has been transferred to NPS. See Presidio of San Francisco (#31, below) for a discussion of that inventory.

Data Gaps:

The Letterman Army Hospital element of the Presidio of San Francisco has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated.

⁴⁶ Professional Analysts, “A Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Survey of Fort Ord, California,” July 16, 1982.

⁴⁷ Mariani & Associates Architects, “Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters, Installation Report, Fort Ord (P.O.M.), Monterey, California,” June 13, 1986.

⁴⁸ Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, “Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Ord, California,” November 1992.

Recommendations:

- DoD has no responsibility to undertake further inventory work at these NPS facilities. NPS will inventory these areas in a manner consistent with broader NPS policies.

29. Oakland Army Base

The Oakland Army Base is located in the City of Oakland and was established during World War II on the Oakland harbor, adjacent to a Naval Supply Center. The base has operated through the years as a supply depot, served by excellent rail and harbor connections. It was identified for closure in 1995 as a result of deliberations by the BRAC and closed on September 30, 1999.

This base was inventoried by Caltrans in relation to a major freeway project in the vicinity.⁴⁹ The Caltrans inventory identified a National Register-eligible historic district (“Oakland Army Base Historic District”), comprising two discontinuous areas. The period of significance for this district was World War II; properties built after 1945 were not formally evaluated. In 1994, the Army prepared an HPP for the Oakland Army Base. This document redefined the boundaries for the historic district to include a total of 24 World War II-era temporary buildings.⁵⁰ A Cold War inventory and evaluation will be completed in 2000; additional National Register-eligible are not anticipated.

Data Gaps:

Inventory and evaluation of Oakland Army Base is complete. HABS documentation has been completed for most National Register-eligible properties at the base. The base closed in September 1999 under BRAC recommendations and will soon be transferred to the LRA. HABS documentation for Knight Railyard and several wharves may be required before these properties are transferred to the local redevelopment authority.

Recommendations:

- Complete HABS documentation as required.

⁴⁹ Office of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation, “Historic Property Survey Report, Volume 4, For the Proposed I-880 Reconstruction Project in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County: Historic Architecture Survey Report, Part VII.D; Subarea D: Oakland Army Base,” August 1990.

⁵⁰ Additional contributing World War II-era buildings and structures to the historic district were identified in: Hermann Zillgens Associates, “Historic Preservation Plan, Oakland Army Base, California,” 1994.

30. Presidio of Monterey

The Presidio of Monterey was established between the Pacific Grove and Monterey at the turn of the century, chiefly to house troops returning from duty in the Philippines. This older Army post has been inventoried and evaluated on several occasions. In 1985, a survey report and National Register nomination were completed, identifying a “Presidio of Monterey Historic District.” The historic district included 93 contributing properties and 26 non-contributing properties.⁵¹ A revised National Register nomination was prepared in 1994, expanding the boundaries to include 104 contributing elements, including the archeological remains of the Spanish-era coastal defense battery called “El Castillo.”⁵²

Data Gaps:

Cold War-era buildings and structures have not been inventoried or evaluated.

Recommendations:

- Complete inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures at the Presidio of Monterey. The inventory and evaluation should include buildings and structures used as part of the Defense Language Institute.
- In addition, re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old in the future.

31. Presidio of San Francisco

The Presidio of San Francisco is located on the north side of the city. The presidio, one of the oldest Army installations in the state, was closed as a result of BRAC recommendations and is now an element of NPS’ GGNRA. The Presidio of San Francisco is to the Army what Mare Island Naval Shipyard is to the Navy—the longest-operating base in the state with the richest collection of resources, dating to essentially every decade from the 1850s through recent years.

The property was exhaustively inventoried and evaluated by NPS in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.⁵³ These studies culminated in a 1993 National Register nomination, which also served as an amendment to NHL documentation, resulting in the listing of the presidio as a NHL as well.

⁵¹ Jackson Research Projects, “Presidio of Monterey Cultural Resources Report,” October 1985.

⁵² Corbett & Minor, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form and 523 Forms, Presidio of Monterey,” June 12, 1992.

⁵³ The National Park Service exhaustively researched and inventoried this property. The summation of these many studies is: National Park Service, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms, Presidio of San Francisco Historic District,” October 1993.

It identifies a “Presidio of San Francisco Historic District,” including Letterman Army Hospital, with 807 contributing and 504 non-contributing buildings and structures.

Data Gaps:

The closed Army post at the Presidio of San Francisco has been professionally inventoried and evaluated by the staff of NPS and there appear to be no gaps in that inventory effort.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations for further inventory work from the standpoint of DoD since the property is no longer owned by the military. NPS has very high standards for historical documentation, however, and may elect to continue inventory work above and beyond what it has accomplished to this point.

32. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant

The Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant in Stanislaus County was established during World War II as a GOCO aluminum production plant, operated by the Aluminum Company of America. The aluminum was needed for aircraft manufacturing. The plant was used for that purpose through 1944, when the demand for aluminum decreased. The plant was idle from 1944 through 1951. During the Korean War, it was transformed into a GOCO plant for manufacturing shell casing and Norris Industries operated the plant. It closed again in 1958 and was reactivated in 1966 to manufacture shells for use in Vietnam. In 1994, the facility was deactivated (non-BRAC closure) and placed in preservation status.

The facility was inventoried in 1984, an inventory that encompassed all buildings and structures at the site, but focused on its role during World War II. The report concluded no buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁵⁴

Data Gaps:

The Riverbank facility was comprehensively inventoried at the time, but the survey is now over 15 years old and properties that were less than 50 years old at the time of this survey may now be greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations for DoD. The property has passed out of DoD control.

⁵⁴ MacDonald and Mack Partnership, “Historic Properties Report, Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Riverbank, California,” August 1984.

33. Sacramento Army Depot

Sacramento Army Depot was established during World War II on land southeast of downtown Sacramento. It comprised permanent warehouses used in conjunction with the larger Army supply network at Oakland Army Base and Fort Mason in San Francisco. The main mission of the facility was storage of electronic equipment. The facility was closed in the 1990s, as a result of BRAC recommendations. The Depot was inventoried prior to closure; no buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁵⁵

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory effort at this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has effectively passed from control of DoD.

34. Sierra Army Depot

The Sierra Army Depot is located in an unincorporated area of Lassen County. The Army acquired the Sierra Army Depot site in 1933. It is a remote site at the edge of Honey Lake in Lassen County, between Susanville and Reno, Nevada. Funding for construction became available in 1941 and it served as a major ammunition and supply depot during World War II. It continued to serve that purpose throughout the Cold War and is in use today. A major function is the disposal of obsolete or defective munitions. Sierra Army Depot is being realigned in response to recommendations of the BRAC in 1995. While the depot will remain in service, about half of the acreage will be transferred to local agencies, the Susanville Indian Rancheria, or to other Federal agencies.

A 1983 inventory of the Sierra Army concluded none of the properties at the facility appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁵⁶ The HRI at the California SHPO concludes that these properties may become eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district. There is no evidence that the property has been reevaluated since 1983.

⁵⁵ Building Technology Incorporated, "Historic Properties Report, Sacramento Army Depot and Benicia Army Cemetery," 1984.

⁵⁶ Building Technology Incorporated, "Historic Properties Report, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, California," July 1984.

Data Gaps:

The Sierra Army Depot has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated, but the inventory program is listed as having an indefinite status on the CHRIS database. In addition, the 1983 inventory is now more than 16 years old, and properties that were not 50 years old at the time of the survey may now be greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties (all periods from pre-World War II to Cold War) inventoried in 1983 to arrive at a formal determination of eligibility for buildings and structures at this facility.
- Reconsider the eligibility of buildings and structures that were less than 50 years old at the time of the 1983 survey, but now may be greater than 50 years old.

4.2.3 Marine Corps**35. Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range**

The Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range is a huge military reservation near the Salton Sea in Riverside and Imperial counties. There is no indication any buildings or structures at this facility have been inventoried or evaluated. The general character of the facility is such that it is unlikely a large number of permanent buildings exist there. Indeed, it is possible no buildings or permanent structures exist there.

Data Gaps:

There has been no inventory or evaluation at this facility; therefore, data gaps extend to all periods during which this facility was operational.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation at this facility.
- If no buildings or structures exist at the facility, document the fact as a means of completing the NHPA (Section 110) responsibilities for historic building and structure inventory.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

36. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms

The facility at Twentynine Palms, located in the south central portion of San Bernardino County, has been used by various branches of the military since 1942. During World War II, the Army built Condor Field at this site and operated the Twentynine Palms Air Academy. The academy had been a glider school, but was abandoned in 1943. In 1944, the Navy claimed the facility and used it as a Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) until the end of the war. It was deactivated in

1945 and reactivated in 1952 as a Marine Corps training center for the use of emerging technologies, particularly missiles and other air combat weapons.

In 1999, JRP Historical Consulting Services completed an inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at this base. The report for this inventory concludes none of the buildings or structures at this facility appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁵⁷

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at MCAGCC Twentynine Palms. The entire installation has been inventoried and all National Register-eligible buildings and structures have been identified. The possibility exists, however, that properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

37. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Camp Pendleton

MCAS Camp Pendleton, located between San Clemente and Oceanside in San Diego County, has been inventoried and evaluated as part of the larger inventory of Marine Corps buildings at the Camp Pendleton.⁵⁸ See comments for Camp Pendleton (#41), above.

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at MCAS Camp Pendleton. The entire installation has been inventoried and no National Register-eligible buildings and structures have been identified.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

⁵⁷ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Cold War-era Buildings and Structures, Marine Corps Base Twenty-nine Palms, Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California," 2000.

⁵⁸ JRP Historical Consulting Services. "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego County, California," 2000.

38. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), El Toro

MCAS El Toro is primarily located within an unincorporated area of Orange County; however, 440 acres fall within the city limits of the Irvine. This large air facility was established in 1943 and, until recently, was the headquarters for Marine Air in the Pacific. The station closed on July 2, 1999 as a Marine facility as part of the BRAC process and will be transferred to local control.

All buildings and structures at the MCAS El Toro were inventoried and evaluated for World War II and Cold War significance in 1998.⁵⁹ None of the buildings or structures at MCAS El Toro meets the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the survey work at MCAS El Toro.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The facility has closed and will soon be transferred to local authorities.

39. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Miramar

The land that is now the MCAS Miramar, located in east of La Jolla in San Diego County, has been used by the military since World War I and has switched hands between the Marine Corps and the Navy several times during the intervening years. It was used as a training station by the Marine Corps during World War I when it was known as Camp Kearney. The training station closed in 1922. In 1929, the Navy took control of 1,000 acres of the former Camp Kearney for use as a dirigible air station. In 1942, the Marines again took control of the land as Camp Elliott. Later in the war, the Navy took control of the facility and used it as a training and distribution center. In 1952, it became NAS Miramar and remained under the Navy until recent years. Under BRAC direction, it has recently been realigned to serve as an MCAS, replacing the now closed MCAS El Toro.

The station was inventoried in 1981 as part of a broad architectural and archeological survey.⁶⁰ It was inventoried again in 1996, in relation to the BRAC realignment.⁶¹ The 1981 inventory

⁵⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, Santa Ana, Orange County, California," April 1998.

⁶⁰ Flower and Roth, "Preliminary Draft, NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resource Study: Archaeology/History/Architecture," November 1981.

identified two groups of properties that appeared to have some potential for listing in the National Register. One group included seven pre-Navy resources associated with what is called the Green Farm. Another cluster included a series of buildings and structures associated with an Atlas Missile Test Facility that operated at a remote location in the mid-1950s. The Green Farm buildings and Atlas Missiles Test Facility were inspected in the 1996 inventory. The 1996 report concluded the Green Farm buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as a small historic district (the “Green Farm Test Site Historic District”). It further concluded the Atlas Missile Test Facility did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because it lacks integrity.

Data Gaps:

Buildings and structures at MCAS Miramar have been inventoried for pre-World War II, World War II, and Cold War significance and there appear to be no gaps at this facility.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

40. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Tustin

MCAS Tustin is located within the City of Tustin. Established by the Navy during World War II as a Lighter-Than-Air (LTA, or blimp) station, the facility was closed at the end of the war. In 1951, the installation was transferred to the Marine Corps to serve as a helicopter air station. MCAS Tustin operated in conjunction with the nearby MCAS El Toro, which functioned as a fixed-wing air station. The installation closed on July 2, 1999 under BRAC.

Three series of inventories have been conducted at MCAS Tustin. In 1976, a National Register nomination was prepared for the two blimp hangars, which are the centerpiece of the property. In 1993, World War II-era buildings on the remainder of the station were inventoried. Attempts to locate these inventories for the present study were unsuccessful. The results of the 1993 inventory and the authors of both the 1976 and 1993 studies are not presently known.

Data Gaps:

Cold War facilities have apparently not been inventoried at MCAS Tustin. Since the 1993 inventory of World War II buildings and structures at MCAS Tustin was not available, it is possible that additional data gaps exist for this period.

⁶¹ Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Company, Inc., “Final Cultural Resources Technical Report, Naval Air Station, Miramar Realignment, San Diego, California,” May 1996.

Recommendations:

- Complete the inventory and evaluation of Cold War facilities at MCAS Tustin.
- Locate the 1976 and 1993 inventories for MCAS Tustin, so that definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the completeness of inventories for pre-Cold War facilities.

41. Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton

Camp Pendleton was established in 1942 and is the key Marine Corps facility on the West Coast. The facility is located between San Clemente and Oceanside in San Diego County. It is a multiple-purpose facility, including an MCAS, Naval Hospital, Naval Ordnance Center, and other miscellaneous functions.

Two types of inventories have been conducted at Camp Pendleton: those concerned with pre-1942 resources and those with buildings and structures built in 1942 or later. Four pre-1942 resources are listed in the National Register: the Las Flores Adobe (also a NHL); the Santa Margarita Ranch House (which comprise the ranch house and three ancillary buildings); the Las Flores Estancia (a ruins); and the Las Flores site (an archeological property).⁶² Because they no longer remain standing, the last two structures are not included in the historic properties database for the present project.

In 1999 and 2000, JRP Historical Consulting Services completed a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at Camp Pendleton constructed before 1990.⁶³ The document concludes six post-1942 buildings and structures appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register: Buildings 1133, 1261, 1645, 1657, 1671, and 51811. An additional inventory and evaluation looked at the Naval Hospital at Camp Pendleton and found no properties that meet the National Register eligibility criteria.⁶⁴

⁶² JRP Historical Consulting Services and Brian F. Mooney Associates, "National Register Nomination for Las Flores Adobe, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California," December 1991; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "National Register Nomination for Santa Margarita Ranch House, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California," September 1993.

⁶³ JRP Historical Consulting Services. "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego County, California," 2000.

⁶⁴ Foster Wheeler Environmental (William Manley), "Naval Hospital Complex, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California," January 2000.

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at Camp Pendleton. The entire installation has been inventoried and all National Register-eligible buildings and structures have been identified. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

42. Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow

The Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, located 3.5 miles east of the City of Barstow, was established in late 1942 as the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies. It was a busy and important supply depot during World War II and has continued in that capacity. Today, it is one of three major Marine Corps depots in the United States, with responsibility for supplying all Marines in the West Coast and in the Pacific Theatre.

Buildings and structures built before 1949 were inventoried in 1996.⁶⁵ The inventory concluded none of the pre-1949 buildings or structures at the facility appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

The Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow has been comprehensively inventoried with respect to buildings and structures built before 1949. It has not been inventoried, however, with respect to Cold War-era significance.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a Cold War inventory for this facility.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

43. Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), San Diego

MCRD San Diego is located just north of San Diego International Airport. This depot was the first independent Marine Corps facility on the West Coast and is widely recognized as one of the

⁶⁵ William Manley Consulting, "Cultural Resources Inventory Survey, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California, Volume 2, Inventory Forms," November 8, 1996.

most handsome military bases in the United States from an architectural perspective. The base was laid out according to site and building plans developed by nationally noted architect, Bertram Goodhue. Not surprisingly, the inventory and evaluation effort there has focused on the pre-World War II era, in which the Goodhue design was followed.

MCRD has been inventoried on three occasions. In 1991, the pre-World War II buildings and structures were inventoried and the “Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District” was listed in the National Register.⁶⁶ The historic district was centered on the earliest buildings at the depot, dating to the 1920s and 1930s. In 1994, an amendment was made to the historic district to include two World War II-era buildings that conformed to the general design for the original base.⁶⁷

In 1999 and 2000, JRP Historical Consulting Services completed an inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at MCRD that were built after 1940; i.e., World War II and Cold War properties. The report concludes that no World War II or Cold War buildings (other than the buildings within the historic district) meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁶⁸ This report is in draft as the final statewide inventory was being prepared.

Data Gaps:

There will be no gaps in inventory efforts at MCRD when the World War II and Cold War inventory has been finalized. The draft report concludes that no buildings meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, other than the properties that are listed in the National Register as part of the historic district.

Recommendations:

- Finalize the World War II/Cold War inventory, which has been completed in draft form.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

44. Mountain Warfare Training Center (MWTC), Bridgeport

MWTC Bridgeport, located 21 miles northwest of the City of Bridgeport in Mono County, was established in 1951 as part of the Camp Pendleton command to provide a cold-weather training

⁶⁶ Jackson Research Projects, “National Register of Historic Places Historic District Evaluation for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego,” February 1990.

⁶⁷ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. National Register Nomination Form: Amendment 1994,” December 1994.

⁶⁸ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft, National Register of Historic Places Inventory and Evaluation of World War II and Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego,” 2000.

facility for Marines headed to duty in Korea. The facility was placed in caretaker status in 1967, but reactivated in 1976. It is currently in use and occupied by several hundred Marine Corps and Navy personnel, depending upon the training schedule.

This facility is operated by Camp Pendleton, and a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at this facility was completed as part of the larger inventory of buildings and structures at Camp Pendleton.⁶⁹ The report concludes that no buildings and structures appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at the MWTC Bridgeport. The entire installation has been inventoried and no National Register-eligible buildings and structures have been identified.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

4.2.4 Navy

45. Admiral Baker Field

This is a recreational facility in the Mission Valley area of San Diego, northeast of the I-8/I-15 interchange. It was acquired by the Navy in 1956 as a remnant of the former Marine Corps Camp Elliott, a World War II-era training camp (now part of MCAS Miramar), and is used primarily as a golf course. World War II buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried in 1991. There is only one World War II building and a 1991 inventory determined that it did qualify for listing in the National Register.⁷⁰ A draft Cold War inventory was completed for the facility in 1999 as part of the larger Cold War survey effort at Naval Station, San Diego. The report concluded that none of the Cold War-era properties at Admiral Baker Field are eligible for the National Register⁷¹

⁶⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Marine Corps Base, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego County, California," 2000.

⁷⁰ ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co. (ERCE), "Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U.S. Naval Station (NAVSTA), San Diego, California," September 1991.

⁷¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Draft, Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures on Naval Station, San Diego, San Diego County, California," 1999.

Data Gaps:

Upon completion of the scheduled Cold War inventory and evaluation, all buildings and structures at this site will have been inventoried and evaluated. As with all of the active Cold War installations, more properties may qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years.

Recommendations:

- Complete the scheduled inventory and evaluation work for Admiral Baker Field.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

46. Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta

This naval facility is a small installation in Campo, San Diego County, California. It was built in the mid-1960s as an ancillary post to NEL at Point Loma. The La Posta facility was called the La Posta Astrophysical Observatory and was dominated by a huge satellite antenna, a telescope dome, and several support buildings.

The buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried in 1996 and did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register because they lack exceptional significance.⁷²

Data Gaps:

The Astrophysical Observatory, La Posta is a strictly Cold War facility. Buildings and structures at this small facility have been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility is no longer military-owned.

47. Mare Island Naval Shipyard

Mare Island Naval Shipyard is located in the City of Vallejo in Solano County. Mare Island Naval Shipyard was the oldest Navy facility on the West Coast and retains buildings dating to the 1850s and every succeeding decade through the 1980s. The station was always much more than a shipyard. It included at various times a major hospital, an ammunition depot, a large Marine Corps barracks, a radio school, and miscellaneous other functions. Because it was functionally diverse and operated for more than a century and a half, the shipyard includes some of the oldest and most interesting military resources in California.

⁷² Donaldson, Milford Wayne, et al, "A Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the La Posta Astrophysical Observatory," December 16, 1996.

Mare Island has been inventoried on numerous occasions. The studies have analyzed the buildings and structures in the context of the late 19th and early 20th century, World War II, and the Cold War. As a result of these studies, a NHL, with one set of contributing buildings, and a National Register Historic District, including the NHL buildings and many more, were identified. The NHL is built around pre-World War I buildings and a series of small and unconnected districts, while the National Register district includes buildings through World War II and boundaries that “connect the dots” between those NHL districts.⁷³

Mare Island Naval Shipyard has closed as part of BRAC recommendations and the Navy is preparing to transfer the property to local authorities. A massive HABS effort has been completed, recording a representative sample of buildings within the district. This work comprises one of the largest HABS recordation projects ever completed.⁷⁴ The shipyard is closed and being leased on an interim basis until it can be conveyed to others.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort for this facility. It has been studied in with respect to every historic context in which it has operated, from pre-Civil War through the Cold War.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The Mare Island Naval Shipyard is closed and will soon transfer to local authorities.

48. Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa

The Morris Dam Test Facility was built during World War II at the edge of Morris Dam, a domestic water supply for the City of Pasadena. California Institute of Technology (Caltech) established the nearby facility as part of its work on torpedoes for the Navy. The Caltech weapons program moved to NAWS China Lake in 1943, but Caltech retained the Morris Dam facility. After 1945, the Morris Dam facility transferred to the Navy. The Navy operated the facility as an annex to NAWS China Lake through the 1960s and as an annex to the SSC, San Diego and its predecessors until recently. During this time, its main role was the testing of

⁷³ The differences between the National Register and NHL boundaries and lists of contributing buildings are discussed in the National Register nomination: JRP Historical Consulting Services and PAR Environmental Services, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Mare Island Historic District,” January 1996.

⁷⁴ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Historic American Buildings Survey, Mare Island Naval Shipyard Historic District,” February 1999.

torpedoes. Under BRAC direction, this facility has passed from Navy jurisdiction and most of the buildings and structures have been demolished under an MOA.

The Morris Dam Test Facility was inventoried in 1994 in relation to BRAC closure actions.⁷⁵ The inventory had two objectives: to inventory and evaluate all World War II-era buildings and structures, and to evaluate the most significant resource at the facility, the Variable Angle Launcher (VAL), built in 1948. The report concluded the VAL appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, along with four closely related structures.

Data Gaps:

The VAL and related buildings are the only Cold War-era buildings and structures evaluated at the Morris Dam Test Facility. There has not been a comprehensive Cold War inventory and evaluation effort at this installation.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has closed under BRAC and most of the buildings and structures have been removed.

49. Naval Air Facility, El Centro

This facility is located in Seeley in Imperial County and was established in 1942 as the MCAS El Centro. Transferred to the Navy in 1946, it has been used as a naval facility since. It became a major parachute and ejection seat training and testing facility during the 1950s, used by the Navy and other branches.

The facility was inventoried in 1994, in relation to the preparation of a HARP Plan. This inventory focused on pre-1946 resources and concluded none of the buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁷⁶ Site-specific inventories have also been conducted for a number of specific projects at this facility.⁷⁷ Inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures for potential Cold War significance is scheduled for completion in 2000.

⁷⁵ KEA Environmental, Inc. "Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan for Morris Dam Test Facility, Asuza," February 1994.

⁷⁶ KEA Environmental, Inc., "Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Air Facility El Centro," October 1994.

⁷⁷ One project-related survey was KEA Environmental, Inc., "Cultural Resource Inventory of the Weapons Impact Scoring Set (WISS) Project, Naval Air Facility El Centro, Imperial County, California," July 1997.

Data Gaps:

This facility has been inventoried and evaluated for potential significance from World War II and earlier. When the Cold War inventory has been completed, there will be no gaps in the inventory effort.

Recommendations:

- Complete the Cold War studies, currently scheduled for 2000.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

50. Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda

NAS Alameda was built by the Navy on reclaimed San Francisco Bay lands in the late 1930s in the City of Alameda. The facility was built to permanent standards, with most buildings constructed of reinforced concrete, designed in an Art Deco mode. The station was a major air training facility until it was recommended for closure by BRAC in 1993. It officially closed in 1997 and has been effectively turned over to local agency control through leases. Transfer of title has yet to occur.

The pre-World War II and World War II buildings and structures at NAS Alameda were inventoried and evaluated in 1992.⁷⁸ This survey identified the NAS Alameda Historic District, constructed around buildings and structures from the late 1930s and the war years, as a National Register-eligible district.

Data Gaps:

Pre-Cold War inventory and evaluation of NAS Alameda is complete. Although the station was not formally inventoried for Cold War significance, there is no indication, based upon contextual research, that the station achieved exceptional significance during these years.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. NAS Alameda is closed and has been effectively turned over to local control.

⁷⁸ Woodbridge, Sally B., "Historic Architectural Resources Inventory for the Naval Air Station, Alameda," 1992.

51. Naval Air Station (NAS), Lemoore

NAS Lemoore lies partially within both Kings County and Fresno County. This NAS was commissioned in 1961. NAS Lemoore partially overlapped with the boundaries of a World War II-era AAF training facility, a facility that closed at the end of the war.

The historic resources of the station were discussed, but not formally evaluated, in a 1997 HARP Plan.⁷⁹ The plan recommended one building, a schoolhouse designed by Richard Neutra and called the Neutra School, be inventoried and treated as if it were eligible until it could be formally evaluated. The school was built by the Navy and is owned by the local Lemoore School District. It is on Navy land and the Navy must approve any improvements.

Data Gaps:

NAS Lemoore is a Cold War facility only. Although it has not been formally evaluated for Cold War significance, its recent date of construction would indicate that a very high degree of exceptionality would be required for properties to qualify within that context.

Recommendations:

- Formally inventory and evaluate Neutra School.
- Conduct a Cold War inventory.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

52. Naval Air Station (NAS), Moffett Field (now Moffett Federal Airfield)

Moffett Federal Airfield is located near the cities of Sunnyvale and Mountain View. The former NAS Moffett Field was established as NAS Sunnyvale in 1933, and was operated as an LTA station. NAS Sunnyvale centered on a huge dirigible hangar, but also included a substantial housing and administrative complex. Constructed by the Navy, the airfield was transferred, briefly, to the Army in the late 1930s, as part of a land swap that included the Army's transfer of Rockwell Field in San Diego to the Navy. It was re-established as NAS Moffett Field at the start of World War II. The property includes two additional blimp hangars, built during World War II. During the Cold War, the Navy used Moffett as a training facility for the P-3 Orion, an antisubmarine warfare aircraft. NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), established the Ames Research Laboratory adjacent to Moffett Field in 1939. In 1994, NAS Moffett Field was transferred from the Navy to NASA as part of BRAC realignment. The installation is now called Moffett Federal Airfield, or MFA.

⁷⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for the Years 1997-2002," February 1997.

The buildings and structures at Moffett Field have been inventoried and evaluated in three contexts: 1930s and World War II use by the Navy; Cold War use by the Navy; and Cold War use by NASA. In 1991, a National Register nomination was prepared for the Moffett Field Historic District, with periods of significance that included the 1930s, as well as the World War II era. The historic district was listed in the National Register in 1994 (“US Naval Air Station Moffett Field, Central Historic District” or “Naval Air Station Sunnyvale Historic District”).⁸⁰ In 1999, Navy-built Cold War buildings and structures were inventoried and evaluated.⁸¹ The report concluded none of the properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

It appears little work has been accomplished with respect to NASA-built properties from World War II or the Cold War. The 1985 *Man in Space National Historic Landmark Theme Study* by NPS resulted in the listing of one property, the Unitary Wind Tunnel, in the National Register and designation of that property as a NHL.⁸² Apart from the Man in Space study, it does not appear NASA (or NACA) buildings and structures at Moffett Field have been studied. Owing to the highly technical nature of the work at this station and its proximity to numerous contractors that took part in the space program and construction of experimental aircraft, additional properties may be significant within the Cold War context.

Data Gaps:

Inventory of pre-Cold War facilities is complete and the biggest gap at NAS Moffett is the absence of an inventory of NASA and NACA Cold War-era properties at this facility.

Recommendations:

- NASA should conduct a comprehensive inventory of all Cold War buildings and structures at the facility, building upon the work the Navy accomplished prior to transferring the facility to NASA.
- NASA should re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

⁸⁰ Urban Programmers, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, U.S. Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Central Historic District,” 1991.

⁸¹ Science Applications International Corporation, “Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era Historical Resources, Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California, and NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility, Crows Landing, California,” March 1999.

⁸² Butowsky, Harry A., “Man in Space: National Historic Landmark Theme Study,” National Park Service, 1984.

53. NAS Moffett Field, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing (now NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility)

This 1,500-acre facility is located southwest of the small Stanislaus County community of Crows Landing. It was established in 1943 as an NAAS to NAS Alameda, but was closed in 1946. It was reactivated in 1950 to train pilots for duty in Korea and became a sub-installation to NAS, Moffett Field. It remained a little-used Navy landing field until 1994, when it was transferred to NASA as part of BRAC realignment, along with NAS Moffett Field. It is now called NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility.

Two inventories have been conducted at this facility. In 1991, inventory of the World War II-era buildings and structures found none appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. In 1999, Science Applications International Corporation inventoried the Cold War-era buildings and structures and concluded none appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁸³

Data Gaps:

Buildings and structures at this facility have been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated. However, as with all active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

54. Naval Air Station (NAS), North Island

NAS North Island is located on Coronado in San Diego County and is a major air station for the Navy and has been in use since before the start of World War I. Until the mid-1930s, both the Navy and the Army Air Corps (precursor to today's Air Force) used the island, with the Air Corps base called Rockwell Field. It is often called the birthplace of military aviation, owing to its early use by both the Air Corps and Navy.

⁸³ Science Applications International Corporation, "Final, Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era Historical Resources, Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California, and NASA Crows Landing Flight Facility, Crows Landing, California," March 1999. The Urban Programmers inventory is summarized in the SAIC report.

The station was inventoried in 1982 and again in 1988.⁸⁴ These surveys identified two large historic districts, one comprising the earliest construction at the NAS (called the “Naval Air Station, North Island Historic District”), and the other comprising the remnants of the Air Corps Rockwell Field (called the “Army Rockwell Field Historic District”). However, the inventory did not include Cold War properties and was not comprehensive for World War II or pre-War properties.

In 1999, JRP Historical Consulting Services conducted an inventory and evaluation of Cold War buildings and structures at NAS North Island. This report, which was in draft form as the final statewide inventory was being completed, concludes that no Cold War-era buildings or structures at this facility appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁸⁵

Data Gaps:

Inventory efforts to date have focused on pre-World War II and Cold War properties, ignoring World War II-era buildings and structures, which comprise a substantial part of the building stock at the facility. The draft Cold War inventory, coupled with the earlier inventories, deal with all properties other than the World War II buildings and structures. The World War II properties, then, comprise the only data gap at this station.

Recommendations:

- Finalize the draft Cold War inventory and evaluation.
- Conduct additional inventory and evaluation for World War II-era properties.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

55. Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, San Clemente Island (SCI)

SCI is one of the Channel Islands located in the Pacific Ocean west of San Diego. In 1934, SCI was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Navy, and in 1937, it was established as the Fleet Training Base at SCI. The Navy developed the island as a training base for Navy pilots and as a facility for testing ordnance. Early in the Cold War Era, Navy scientists from NOTS Pasadena Annex used the island to test emerging undersea weapons

⁸⁴ Chambers Consultants and Planners, “The Cultural Resources of Naval Air Station, North Island and Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California” April 1982; Williamson & Watt Architects, “The Architectural/Historic Significance of Buildings at Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California,” May 1988.

⁸⁵ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft Inventory and Evaluation for National Register Eligibility for Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, San Diego County, California,” December 1999.

(primarily torpedoes). (NOTS Pasadena later became part SSC San Diego.) The island was also used in early tests for the Polaris submarine-launched ballistic missile. Since 1967, SCI has been under the jurisdiction of NAS North Island.

The Navy has sponsored three inventories at SCI. In 1997, the Navy inventoried three facilities associated with the NOTS Pasadena tests and Navy field training at the island. These were the Sea Echo Radar Station, the Moving Target Range, and the Eel Point Range. The report concluded that none of the buildings and structures at the three facilities appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.⁸⁶ In 1999, the Navy commissioned two separate studies that together will complete the building and structure work at the island. A survey concerning the World War II-era buildings and structures is currently underway. JRP Historical Consulting Services are completing another survey concerning Cold War-era buildings and structures. Both inventories are scheduled for completion in 2000.

Data Gaps:

SCI will remove any data gaps during the inventory and evaluation effort at NAS North Island. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Complete the scheduled inventory and evaluation work for NAS North Island, SCI.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

56. Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake

NAWS China Lake is located near Ridgecrest and partially lies within San Bernardino, Kern and Inyo counties. This facility was established in 1943 as NOTS Inyokern. Since 1943, it has consistently been one of the most active and successful RDT&E facilities of the United States government for weaponry, particularly guided missiles. The importance of the Cold War weapons tests conducted at NAWS China Lake may not be fully appreciated at this time.

The World War II and Cold War-era properties at China Lake are less distinct than elsewhere because the station was built to permanent standards during World War II. Although it was active during the last years of World War II, essentially all extant buildings and structures there may be evaluated within the Cold War context. NAWS China Lake conducted numerous cultural

⁸⁶ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility, TAR 4, TAR 10, and TAR 17, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California," June 1997.

resource investigations through the years, a fact reflective of four conditions there: vast acreage, presence of highly significant archeological properties, existence of historic resources and sites pre-dating the Navy's acquisition, and presence of highly significant military buildings and structures.

Two major inventories of historic buildings and structures have been conducted. One focused on the Main Site and nearby facilities, while the second inventory focused on the more remote ranges.⁸⁷ Also inventoried are numerous historic buildings and historic archeological sites, associated with land use before the Navy acquired the property.⁸⁸ Finally, an inventory of high-speed track facilities at NAWS China Lake was completed in 1998.⁸⁹

Numerous districts and individual properties have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. These include: the "Senior Officers Quarters Historic District," the "China Lake Pilot Plant Historic District," the "Salt Wells Pilot Plant Historic District," Michelson Laboratory, Building 3 (Dispensary), the Theater, the Supersonic Naval Ordnance Research Track (SNORT), the B-4 Track, the R Range Drop Test Tower, the Randsburg Wash Gunline, and the Drop Tower at Area R.

Data Gaps:

NAWS China Lake, like Edwards AFB and Vandenberg AFB, is an inherently difficult facility to inventory, owing to the large number of very complex, high technology, Cold War-era buildings and structures at the facility. The Navy has proceeded responsibly and deliberately, given the magnitude of the task of inventorying this important Cold War facility. The inventory effort for the remainder of the facility is underway. In addition, many of the buildings and structures are

⁸⁷ Two major inventories: JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures, Main Site, China Lake Propulsion Laboratory (CLPL), Salt Wells Propulsion Laboratory (SWPL), Armitage Field, Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake, California," February 1997. JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures on the Ranges, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California," January 1999.

⁸⁸ Historic buildings and archaeological sites, associated with land use before the property was acquired by the Navy: JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Before the Navy: A Contextual Overview of the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, Kern, Inyo, and San Bernardino Counties, California, Prior to its Acquisition by the U.S. Navy," November 1996; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "An Historical Overview of the American Magnesium Company's Epsom Salts Monorail, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, San Bernardino County, California, 1999.;" PAR Environmental Services and JRP Historical Consulting Services, "National Register Evaluation for the Coso Old Fort (CA-INY-5754H) and Darwin Springs Water System (CA-INY-5756H), Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California," January 19, 2000.

⁸⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Historic Context and Evaluation Document for High Speed Track Facilities at NAWS China Lake," 2000.

now nearly 50 years old and will soon become greater than 50 years old. These properties may need to be re-evaluated as this occurs.

Recommendations:

- Complete the comprehensive inventory and evaluation of NAWS China Lake buildings and structures that is already underway.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

57. Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu

NAWS Point Mugu is located eight miles south of Oxnard in Ventura County. The facility now called NAWS Point Mugu was established in 1947 as the Naval Air Missile Test Center. Although it has gone through various name changes through the years, the facility has existed chiefly as a test and evaluation center for Navy missiles.

Throughout the 1990s, the Navy prepared a series of individual building inventories in connection with specific projects. It also prepared a series of basewide historic contexts for the pre-war, World War II, and Cold War periods. In 1998, the Navy conducted a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of properties associated with NAWS Point Mugu, which took advantage of the earlier evaluations and contexts. The 1998 inventory dealt with all buildings and structures of the Main Site, San Nicolas Island, and satellite housing off-station for all periods.⁹⁰

As a result of these numerous inventories, 12 buildings and structures appeared to individually meet the criteria for listing in the National Register: Building 36; the Baker Complex (Buildings 727, 728, 729); the Regulus Warhead buildings (Buildings 354, 354A); the Naval Special Operations Command (NAVSOC) buildings (Buildings 97, 98, 375, 390); Building N198 (early radar building); and Building 55 (Missile Launch Building).

⁹⁰ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu, Ventura County, California, Volumes 1-3," December 1998; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility, Buildings 2-8, 6-1, and 74SNI, Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station, Ventura County, California," December 1995; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility, Buildings 5-3, 7010, 7011, 7012, and 7013, Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station, Ventura County, California," July 1995.; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "The Navy's Pacific Guided Sea Range, 1946-1991: Historic Context for Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Naval Air Weapons Station, Point Mugu," February 1997.; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Report on National Register Eligibility, Building 55, Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu, Ventura County, California," October 1996.

Data Gaps:

NAWS Point Mugu has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated. There are no data gaps in this inventory effort. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

58. Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island (SNI)

SNI is the most northwesterly of the four southern Channel Islands located in the Pacific Ocean. The island facilities were inventoried and evaluated as part of the comprehensive inventory work at NAWS Point Mugu, discussed above (#57).⁹¹

Data Gaps:

NAWS Point Mugu, SNI has been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated. There are no data gaps in this inventory effort. As with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

59. Naval Amphibious Base (NAB), Coronado

NAB Coronado is located on Coronado in San Diego County. The Navy established NAB Coronado during the early years of World War II. The amphibious training school was originally located at Naval Station, San Diego, but was moved to its current beachfront location to provide a better training environment.

NAB Coronado was inventoried in 1982, 1990, and 1994.⁹² These reports concluded none of the World War II-era buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National

⁹¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Buildings and Structures at Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), Point Mugu, Ventura County, California, Volumes 1-3," December 1998

⁹² Westec Services, Inc., "Cultural Resource Inventory of the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, San Diego, California," January 1982; Hatheway & Associates, "Phase 2 Report, World War II Temporary Buildings Survey,

Register. The reports do not, however, address possible Cold War era significance. A Cold War inventory is underway and will be completed in 2000.

Data Gaps:

The base has not completed a Cold War-era inventory, but work is currently underway. As with all of the active Cold War installations, more properties may qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Complete the scheduled Cold War inventory.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

60. Naval Aviation Depot (NAD), Alameda

NAD Alameda was a tenant of NAS Alameda in the City of Alameda, a facility closed in 1997 as part of a BRAC action. The land and some or all of the buildings belonged to NAS Alameda, but were used by NAD Alameda. NAD Alameda was closed per BRAC recommendation. This facility was inventoried as part of a larger survey of buildings and structures at NAS Alameda (see discussion above for NAS Alameda, #50).⁹³

Data Gaps:

Pre-Cold War inventory and evaluation of NAD Alameda is complete. Although the station was not formally inventoried for Cold War significance, there is no indication, based upon contextual research, that the station achieved exceptional significance during these years.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. NAD Alameda is closed and has been effectively turned over to local control.

61. Naval Communication Station (NCS), Stockton

NCS Stockton was built as a Naval Supply Annex, Stockton during World War II. It is located on Rough and Ready Island adjacent to the Stockton Deep Water Channel. The supply annex was important historically, as it incorporated the latest technology in cargo handling, pioneering the use of “palletization” methods, which minimized both labor and time. The property was

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado,” December 1990; William Manley Consulting, “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California,” July 25, 1994.

⁹³ Woodbridge, Sally B., “Historic Architectural Resources Inventory for the Naval Air Station, Alameda,” 1992.

retained as a busy supply depot annex through the Korean War, but its role in cargo handling has diminished considerably in recent decades and the administrative buildings were converted for use as a communication station. In 1996, Congress authorized the Navy to convey the station to the Port of Stockton (non-BRAC closure). This facility has passed, or will soon pass, from Federal control.

A comprehensive inventory of pre-1947 buildings and structures was completed in 1995.⁹⁴ This report concluded, essentially, the entire island qualified for listing in the National Register as an historic district (“Naval Supply Annex Stockton Historic District”). The historic district includes 209 contributing elements and 81 non-contributing elements. Among the contributing elements is an early 20th century bridge. A representative sample of the contributing buildings were recorded to the standards of the HABS, in anticipation of the property being transferred from Federal ownership.⁹⁵

Data Gaps:

The 1996 inventory did not specifically address Cold War significance. With two exceptions, all of the buildings constructed on NCS Stockton since World War II are military family housing units, built in the 1960s. The two exceptions are the transmitter building and the new Army Reserve Center, built around 1993. None of these buildings will meet the exceptional standard (Criterion G) for listing on the National Register, nor will NCS Stockton. It has served as a backup communications facility for the fleet in the Northeastern Pacific since the mid-1950s when communication links via satellites became the primary communications link with the fleet.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has passed, or will soon pass, from Federal control.

62. Naval Construction Battalion Center (CBC), Port Hueneme

CBC Port Hueneme is located 60 miles northwest of Los Angeles in Ventura County. This facility was organized in 1942 to serve as the principal West Coast supply depot for the Seabees. It has served in essentially that capacity since its creation. The facility was extremely active during every American military engagement since 1942, including World War II, Korea and Vietnam, and the more recent Gulf War.

⁹⁴ Uribe & Associates, “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the Naval Communication Station, Stockton,” November 1996.

⁹⁵ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Historic American Buildings Survey, Number CA-2682, Naval Supply Annex Stockton (Naval Communication Station Stockton), Rough and Ready Island, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California, Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Volume I,” February 1998.

Properties at the center have been inventoried on several occasions, but never comprehensively. The earliest inventory dates to 1977 and concerns the Thomas Bard Estate, the home of a prominent businessman and politician, which existed at the site before the center was organized.⁹⁶ The inventory resulted in the listing of this property on the National Register in 1977 (“Thomas R. Bard Estate [Berylwood] Historic District”). Included in that registration are the Thomas R. Bard House (now the Officers’ Club), the Richard Bard House and garage (now the Commanding Officer’s Quarters), the Bard Guest House, the Bard Gardener’s Tool Shed, the Tennis Courts, and swimming pool. The Botanical Gardens and Bard Family Cemetery are not included.

Additional inventories were conducted for specific projects in 1991, 1993, and 1994. One such inventory identified a building that was individually eligible for the National Register: the union hall for the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union.⁹⁷ Another inventory was undertaken in 1995, in preparation for a HARP Plan for CBC Port Hueneme.⁹⁸ This inventory examined 107 World War II-era buildings and suggested two small districts that appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. One district included two housing units, while the other included four Quonset huts. There is no indication this inventory was submitted to the California SHPO for concurrence in its findings. There apparently has been no attempt to inventory or evaluate Cold War-era properties at this facility.

Data Gaps:

Substantial gaps remain in the inventory effort at this facility. Cold War-era properties have not been inventoried or evaluated and there appear to be some gaps in the coverage of World War II-era buildings, as well.

⁹⁶ This property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, based on documentation submitted by the Navy, NAVFAC Historian, Julie Streets; Streets, Julie, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms, Senator Thomas R. Bard Estate, Berylwood, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Point Hueneme, Ventura County, California,” 1977.

⁹⁷ This building was inventoried individually by William R. Manley in 1993. The product was a single DPR 523 Form, “International Longshoreman’s Workers Union (ILWU) Hiring and Dispatching Hall.”; William Manley Consulting, “Department of Parks and Recreation, Historic Resources Inventory, International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union Hall,” 1993.

⁹⁸ William Self Associates, “Cultural Resource Overview, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Ventura, California,” August 1995.

Recommendations:

- Undertake a comprehensive, base-wide inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures.
- Clarify the status of World War II-era buildings and structures, particularly with respect to the proposed Quonset hut historic district. This will involve sending documentation on these properties to the California SHPO for a formal determination of eligibility.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

63. Naval Engineering Field Activity, West (EFA West), San Bruno

The facility currently designated as EFA West was established in 1944 as the West Portion of the U.S. Naval Advance Base Personnel Depot, San Bruno. The depot was used to house and provide incidental training for Navy personnel prior to deployment overseas. The property was disestablished in 1946 and placed in caretaker status. Between 1947 and 1956, about 25 of the vacant buildings were used as a Naval Records Management Center for the storage of naval (primarily Seabee) records. In 1951, the 12th Naval District Public Works Officer took command of the station. In 1959, the station was officially designated as U.S. Naval Facility, San Bruno. In 1966, it was redesignated as the Western Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), with the mission of supporting planning, design, and construction on Navy and Marine Corps facilities on the West Coast. In 1994, as a result of general downsizing, the station was reorganized and downgraded to EFA West.

All buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried and evaluated in 1998. The inventory report concluded none of the buildings or structures qualifies for listing in the National Register.⁹⁹

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility. However, as with all of the active Cold War installations, the possibility exists more properties will qualify for the National Register in the future, as they cross the 50-year threshold and no longer require exceptional significance for listing on the National Register.

⁹⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures, Engineering Field Activity, West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Bruno, San Mateo County, California." December 2000.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

**64. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division
(NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV), San Diego**

NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV is located in downtown San Diego. The Navy approved the NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV (also known as the 1220 Pacific Highway Complex) for construction late in World War II. It was completed in April 1945 to house the Public Works Office of the 11th Naval District, which had been located at the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, a few blocks to the south. The complex of a dozen buildings and support structures initially served both administrative and shop functions, but by the 1960s all of the shops had been converted to office space. The administrative structure of the Public Works Office (and its successor, NAVFACENGCOM SW DIV) went through several organizational changes and corresponding name changes, including a brief closure of the office in 1970, but it has continued to house naval property management, as well as other administrative departments.

All buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried and evaluated in 1998.¹⁰⁰ The report concluded none of the buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

65. Naval Facility, Alameda

Naval Facility, Alameda and Naval Supply Annex, Alameda are small, adjoining installations, just east of NAS Alameda. Both were remote installations under the control of FISC Oakland, which was located across the Inner Harbor from the Facility and Annex. The Facility has been relocated and realigned numerous times since it was established.

¹⁰⁰ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Buildings and Structures, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1120 Pacific Highway, San Diego," May 1999.

In 1940, four years after land was acquired for NAS Alameda, the Naval Supply Depot (NSD), Oakland (which later became FISC Oakland) was established. As a result of the continued shortage of storage availability at NSD Oakland, the Naval Facility, Alameda was created. In 1942, the Navy acquired the site of the current Naval Annex, Alameda and transferred the buildings and grounds where the current Naval Facility, Alameda stands to the Army Air Forces which used the facility as a specialized depot. In 1944, USACE began building the Overseas Intratransit Depot at the Facility to store materials until they could be placed on ocean-going ships to the Pacific Theatre and to receive damaged aircraft and parts for shipment to repair stations. In 1951, the Facility was transferred to the Army for use as a medical depot, and in 1955, it was made an annex to Sharpe Army Depot (DDJC – Sharpe Site). In 1964, the Facility transferred back to the Navy for use as an auxiliary facility to FISC Oakland. Even with the Navy regaining possession of the Facility in 1964, the Facility and Annex maintained separate administrative functions within FISC Oakland. The facility was closed per BRAC recommendation.

In 1995, the City of Alameda evaluated one building at the Naval Facility, Alameda—Building 6, the AAF Overseas Intratransit Depot—that the city intended to lease from the Navy for a temporary city hall. The City of Alameda concluded the building appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as a unique example of a USACE building type.

A 1996 study inventoried and evaluated all buildings at the Facility and Annex and concluded none appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁰¹ Based upon these conclusions, the Navy requested concurrence from California SHPO that none of the buildings, including Building 6, meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. California SHPO concurred in this finding. Thus, the overall conclusion is that no buildings or structures at the Facility or Annex meet the criteria for National Register listing.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory or evaluation work for this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This installation is already closed.

¹⁰¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “California Historic Resources Inventory Forms for Buildings and Structures at the Alameda Facility and Alameda Annex, Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Oakland, Alameda County, California, 1996; JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Historical and Architectural Evaluation, Alameda Facility and Alameda Annex, Fleet and Industrial supply Center (FISC), Oakland, Alameda County, California,” May 1996.

66. Naval Facility, Centerville Beach

The Navy established naval Facility Centerville Beach in 1956 at a site near Ferndale in Humboldt County. Although the specific work performed at this facility remains classified, its primary function was to record underwater sounds. At one time, the facility had a staff of several hundred people. A network of such facilities permitted the Navy to monitor ship movements in U.S. waters.¹⁰²

The buildings and structures were inventoried in 1994; the report concluded none of the buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. The facility has since been disestablished (non-BRAC closure) and is proposed for surplus disposal through DLA.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility is now closed.

67. Naval Facility, Point Sur

Naval Facility, Point Sur is located 26 miles south of Monterey, immediately southeast of Point Sur State Historic Park and Point Sur Light Station. In 1956, the Navy purchased 54 acres from El Sur Ranch and constructed 42 buildings and structures on the property the following year. In January 1958, the property was commissioned as Naval Facility, Point Sur under the jurisdiction of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey. As stated in a cultural resource inventory, the facility's military mission was to "conduct oceanographic research," similar to Naval Facility, Centerville Beach. In 1984, the Naval Facility, Point Sur was placed on "remote" status (non-BRAC closure).

The buildings and structures were inventoried in 1994. The report concluded none of the buildings and structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Naval Facility, Point Sur has since been disestablished and is proposed for disposal as surplus through the GSA.

¹⁰² William Self Associates, "Historic Resources Assessment, Naval Facility, Centerville Beach, Ferndale, Humboldt County, California," February 1994.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has been disestablished and is proposed for disposal.

68. Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland

FISC Oakland was established as the Naval Supply Center, Oakland in the City of Oakland in the early 1940s and was the major supply depot for the Navy on the West Coast during World War II. The facility, which was dominated by large reinforced concrete warehouses, was scheduled for closure in 1995 by BRAC action. On July 8, 1999 title to FISC Oakland was transferred to the Port of Oakland.

This facility was inventoried and evaluated by Caltrans in 1990, in relation to the nearby Cypress Freeway Project.¹⁰³ The study identified an historic district that appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, based upon the significance of the depot during World War II. The Navy and Port of Oakland have executed an MOA, through which nearly all of the contributing buildings and structures will be demolished to allow for expansion of the Port's intermodal facility.

Data Gaps:

FISC Oakland has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated and there are no gaps in this effort.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This property has been transferred from Federal control and most of its buildings and structures have been removed.

69. Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego

FISC San Diego, located in downtown San Diego, operates in a number of different Navy installations throughout San Diego and, in a sense, is a function rather than a property. FISC San Diego maintains facilities at FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex; Naval Station, San Diego; and

¹⁰³ Office of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation, Gregory King, "Historic Property Survey Report, Volume 4, For the Proposed I-880 Reconstruction Project in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, Historic Architecture Survey Report, Part VII.E; Subarea E: Naval Supply Center, Oakland," August 1990.

others. Most facilities occupied by FISC San Diego carry building numbers associated with the host station or facility and were inventoried as part of the larger facility. For example, FISC-related activities at the Naval Station, San Diego, were inventoried with the rest of the buildings at the Naval Station.

In some cases, however, FISC San Diego controls the entire facility. This is true with respect to two groups of buildings: the downtown headquarters for FISC (called the “Broadway Complex”), and the FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex. The “Broadway Complex” was inventoried and evaluated in 1989 and appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as a small historic district.¹⁰⁴ The Broadway Complex was built just before American involvement in World War II and exists, as the name implies, on the waterfront at the foot of Broadway in downtown San Diego. FISC Point Loma Annex is discussed below (#70).

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps at the Broadway Complex. See FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex (#70) for a discussion of data gaps at that facility.

Recommendations:

- See FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex, below (#70).

70. Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), San Diego, Point Loma Annex

FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex comprises the facility that has been known as the Naval Coaling Station; Naval Fuel Depot; Naval Supply Center, Point Loma Annex; and various other names over time. The facility has always served as a fuel farm, first for coal and later for other ship fuels. It was established in 1904 and, as such, is the oldest Navy facility on Point Loma. FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex has been inventoried on two occasions. In 1991, a small study was made for Quarters A, an early 20th century officers’ quarters associated with the early Naval Coaling Station. It was found to qualify for listing in the National Register.¹⁰⁵ In 1995, the pre-1946 buildings and structures were inventoried in connection with preparation of a HARP Plan for the facility. This 1995 inventory also included the SSC San Diego buildings and

¹⁰⁴ Broadway Complex was initially inventoried in: Brian F. Smith Associates, “Navy Broadway Complex: Results of a Historic Research and Survey Project,” 1988. The property was subsequently inventoried to the standards of Historic American Buildings Survey by Roger Hatheway and William Manley in 1991 and 1997, respectively.

¹⁰⁵ Recon Regional Environmental Consultants, “Historic Evaluation of Quarters A, Naval Supply Center, Point Loma, San Diego, California,” September 19, 1991.

all Navy facilities at Point Loma, apart from the submarine base.¹⁰⁶ The report concluded 66 buildings and structures from the 1930s and 1940s may meet the criteria for listing in the National Register “as part of a yet undesignated historic district, based on the theme of Naval Development and World War II Preparedness.”¹⁰⁷

In 1999, JRP Historical Consulting Services conducted a comprehensive inventory of Cold War-era buildings and structures at FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex.¹⁰⁸ This report, now in draft, concludes that none of the Cold War-era buildings or structures meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. No work has been scheduled, however, to clarify the status of the World War II-era buildings and structures.

Data Gaps:

There are substantial gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility. The National Register eligibility status of inventoried World War II-era buildings has not been determined. The Cold War-era inventory was in draft as of this writing.

Recommendations:

- Finalize the draft inventory of Cold War buildings and structures.
- Evaluate the World War II-era buildings and structures to determine whether they do or do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

71. Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate

Point Molate is a remote bayside part of the community of Richmond in Contra Costa County. It was intensively built up as a major winery complex in the decade after 1906. The winery shut down with Prohibition and did not reopen in the 1930s. During World War II, the Navy acquired the property and built a fuel depot. It was retained in that capacity until it was closed in 1995 per BRAC recommendation. Most of the buildings from the Winehaven complex were retained and a relatively small number of new buildings were added to the complex. The hillsides above the

¹⁰⁶ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Archeological and Architectural Survey for the Point Loma Naval Complex, San Diego,” December 1995.

¹⁰⁷ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan, Appendix C, Phase I, Archeological and Architecture Survey for Point Loma Naval Complex,” December 1995; 65.

¹⁰⁸ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Cold War Era Buildings and Structures, Fleet Industrial and Supply Center, Pacific, Point Loma Annex, San Diego County,” May 1999.

winery, however, were fitted with numerous large fuel storage tanks, while the waterfront was fitted with fuel loading facilities.

The property was inventoried and evaluated in 1976 and 1996.¹⁰⁹ In 1976, the Winehaven property was listed in the National Register. The boundaries for this nomination, however, were expansive and included most of the Navy-built fuel tanks, which were inconsistent with the theme of the listed property. In 1995, the Navy re-evaluated the boundaries to include only the Winehaven-related properties. The property was also recorded to the standards of HABS, in anticipation of its disposal to local authorities.¹¹⁰

Post-1942 buildings and structures within the Winehaven Historic District and outside the district were evaluated by the Navy as part of the environmental documentation supporting the disposal action and Richmond's reuse plan. The Navy found, in consultation with California SHPO, that none of the resources would qualify for listing on the National Register. This facility has been closed.

Data Gaps:

The Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated and no gaps remain in that inventory effort.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has closed.

72. Naval Hospital, Long Beach

Naval Hospital, Long Beach was one part of a diverse group of Navy assets at Long Beach, including a naval station and a naval shipyard. Naval Hospital, Long Beach was commissioned in 1941 and grew rapidly during the wartime years. It continued in operation after 1945 to serve personnel assigned to the substantial Navy facilities in Long Beach. It was closed as part of the BRAC recommendations of 1991 and 1995, which recommended closure of the shipyard and station at Long Beach in two stages.

¹⁰⁹ The property was originally nominated by the Winehaven Historical Study Committee in 1976; the property was listed in 1978. The boundary change was accomplished in 1996: JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Proposed Boundary Revision, Winehaven, Richmond, Contra Costa County, California," 1996.

¹¹⁰ JRP Historical Consulting Services, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS No. CA-2658, Winehaven, Point Molate Naval Fuel Depot, Richmond, Contra Costa County, California," 1996.

The CHRIS database indicates Naval Hospital, Long Beach was inventoried in 1994 by the Navy in connection with the proposed closure of the base. The property was found ineligible for listing on the National Register. California SHPO concurred with this finding.

Data Gaps:

Naval Hospital, Long Beach has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated and no gaps remain in that inventory effort.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has closed.

73. Naval Medical Center, Oakland

The Naval Medical Center, Oakland was formerly called the Naval Hospital, Oakland and has also been known as the Oak Knoll Naval Hospital. The Navy established Naval Medical Center, Oakland in 1942, taking over the buildings and grounds of the Oak Knoll Country Club, a private golf facility in Oakland. The property was retained by the Navy at the end of World War II and expanded into a major medical facility. Per 1993 BRAC recommendations, this facility was closed in October 1996.

The Navy inventoried the facility in 1994, focusing on World War II-era Navy buildings, but encompassing all buildings.¹¹¹ The report concluded one building, Building 18, appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Building 18 was built in 1927 as part of the original country club, but was retained by the Navy. In consultation with the California SHPO, the Navy concluded that Building 18 does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹¹²

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory effort for this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The facility has closed and has or soon will transfer from Navy control.

¹¹¹ Page & Turnbull, Inc. "Context Statement and Historic Resources Inventory, Naval Medical Center, Oakland," January 1994.

¹¹² Correspondence, Cherilyn Widell to Louis Wall, May 31, 1994.

74. Naval Medical Center, San Diego

The Naval Medical Center in Balboa Park, San Diego, was initially constructed between 1920 and 1937. The initial design was that of William Partridge, a BuDocks architect who had worked with the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Although not designed by Bertram Goodhue (the architect for the nearby MCRD), the complex was influenced greatly by Goodhue's designs for the nearby Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park.

In 1981, the pre-World War II medical center buildings were inventoried, evaluated, and found to qualify for listing in the National Register as an historic district. These buildings were recorded to HABS standards in 1987.¹¹³ An inventory of more recently constructed buildings has been scheduled for completion in 2000.

Data Gaps:

The 1981 and 1987 work at this hospital dealt only with the pre-World War II buildings and structures at the hospital. No inventory work has been conducted for World War II or Cold War era buildings and structures. However, this work is scheduled to be completed in 2000.

Recommendations:

- Complete the scheduled World War II and Cold War inventories at this hospital complex.

75. Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach

Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach is located nine miles south of the City of San Diego and lies between Imperial Beach and the Mexican border. This facility was inventoried initially in 1982, in conjunction with a larger inventory at NAS North Island.¹¹⁴ The report concluded none of the buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register; however, no inventory forms (DPR 523 forms) were prepared as part of this inventory. A comprehensive inventory of the facility is therefore scheduled for 2000.

¹¹³ Woodbridge, Sally B., "Architectural and Historical Resources Survey, U.S. Naval Hospital, Balboa Park, San Diego, California," January 1981; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "U.S. Naval Hospital Complex, Balboa Park, 1920 Through 1937, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. CA-1584)," 1987.

¹¹⁴ Chambers Consultants, "The Cultural Resources of Naval Air Station, North Island and Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach," 1982.

Data Gaps:

All survey gaps will be closed when the comprehensive inventory is completed in 2000. As with all of the active Cold War installations, more properties may qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Complete the inventory and evaluation work for Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach, scheduled for the year 2000.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

76. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey is located between Monterey and Sand City and is centered on the old Hotel Del Monte, a major resort hotel leased by the Navy during World War II and acquired outright in 1949. The hotel building was constructed in 1926, but represented the third building by that name to operate at this site. The hotel was used as a flight training school during World War II. It was designated as a postgraduate school in 1947.

The property was initially inventoried in 1981. That inventory found that the old Hotel Del Monte Building appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, as did the Engineering School Complex, which had been designed by the firm of Skidmore, Owens, and Merrill. The property was inventoried again in 1997 as part of the HARP Plan for this school. The HARP-related inventory and evaluation identified two classes of properties that appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register: pre-Navy properties that may qualify for their association with the 1926 hotel; and Navy-built properties that may qualify architecturally.¹¹⁵ The old hotel appeared to meet the criteria as a historic district, including the main hotel and associated buildings. The report also found buildings from the engineering school and other buildings from the early Navy years met the National Register criteria. The conclusions regarding the Navy-built properties were tentative, however, identifying the eligible properties as “contributors to potentially eligible historic districts.” No formal evaluation or definition of boundaries of these districts was made.

Data Gaps:

The 1997 HARP Plan identifies potentially eligible properties, but does not offer definitive conclusions as to which properties appear to meet the criteria. Therefore, the data gaps at the

¹¹⁵ Uribe & Associates, “Historic and Archeological Resource Protection Plan (HARP) for Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Monterey County, California,” November 6, 1997.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey extends to all periods, from the 1920s through the Cold War.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate the properties at this facility for pre-World War II, World War II, and Cold War significance to develop a definitive list of properties that do and do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Obtain formal determinations of eligibility for properties that appear to meet the criteria.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

77. Naval Radio Receiving Facility (NRRF), Imperial Beach

The Navy and/or the Army have used this property, located south of Coronado, since 1920 when the Navy built a small radio station. In 1942, the Army began to build large gun batteries at the site for coastal defense. The Army transferred its land to the Navy in 1944. The Navy used the site, briefly, as an amphibious training site, used in conjunction with a large amphibious training facility in nearby Coronado. After the war, the entire facility was utilized by the Navy as a radio station. It is still used as such today.

In 1997, the buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried for National Register eligibility.¹¹⁶ The report concluded the World War II-era batteries appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as a discontinuous historic district called the “Fort Emory Historic District.” Other buildings and structures evaluated did not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. The Wullenweber Antennae Array was left unevaluated in the 1997 inventory with a note that its omission from the inventory was due to security restrictions. This property was inventoried in 1999 and was found to be exceptionally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register.¹¹⁷

Data Gaps:

All buildings and structures at the Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach have been evaluated. There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort for this facility.

¹¹⁶ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Historic Resources Evaluation, Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California,” June 1997; JRP Historical Consulting Services, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Fort Emory Coastal Battery Historic District, San Diego County, California,” June 1997.

¹¹⁷ Rand Herbert, JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Letter Report with DPR 523 Form Addressing the Wullenweber Antennae,” September 24, 1999.

Recommendations:

- In the future, re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

78. Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Chollas Heights

The Navy's Chollas Heights facility, located east of San Diego near La Mesa, was established in 1914 as an adjunct to the Navy's early radio station at Point Loma (SSC San Diego). In 1915, it was designated as one of the three major radio transmitting centers in the Pacific, along with sites in Hawaii and the Philippines. The property is a small (about 73-acre) facility.

In 1992, buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried and evaluated and a National Register-eligible historic district was identified, comprising buildings and structures associated with the radio station's use between 1914 and 1945.¹¹⁸ National Register eligibility was documented through preparation of a National Register nomination form for the proposed historic district. In 1993, the contributing buildings were found to qualify for listing in the National Register, by agreement between the Navy and the California SHPO. The facility is now closed (non-BRAC closure) and its land has been turned over to local authority.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort for this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The buildings and structures at this the Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Chollas Heights have been demolished and the land turned over to a local jurisdiction.

79. Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Dixon

The Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Dixon, located in Solono County, is a small annex to NCS Stockton, discussed above (see #61). Its primary role since the 1950s has been as a backup system for communicating with ships in the northeastern Pacific. Its primary communication link is by satellite. The Dixon facility was closed (non-BRAC closure) and is currently owned by a contractor. It was inventoried and evaluated as part of the larger 1996 inventory effort for NCS

¹¹⁸ Recon Regional Environmental Consultants, "A Cultural Resource Survey of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Chollas Heights, San Diego, California," June 24, 1991; Recon Regional Environmental, "Historical Evaluation of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Chollas Heights, San Diego, California," May 20, 1992.

Stockton, which concluded none of the buildings or structures at the Dixon facility appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹¹⁹

Data Gaps:

The 1996 inventory did not specifically address Cold War significance. The vast majority of the buildings at the station, however, date to World War II-era construction.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has passed, or will soon pass, from Federal control.

80. Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island

Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island is a small, isolated installation in Sonoma County. It was built during World War II as a radio receiving station, operating in conjunction with the major radio facility at nearby Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

The Navy inventoried this property in 1990. Only the World War II era buildings and structures were inventoried and they appeared not to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²⁰ It appears no effort has been made to inventory or evaluate buildings and structures from the Cold War Era because all have been extensively modified to meet current needs. The facility has been closed (non-BRAC closure) and reported excess to the GSA.

Data Gaps:

Inventory and evaluation of World War II-era buildings and structures at Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island is complete. Although Cold War properties have not been evaluated, the only Cold War building is a recreational facility that would not qualify for listing on the National Register.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility is closed.

¹¹⁹ Uribe & Associates, "Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the Naval Communication Station, Stockton," 1995.

¹²⁰ Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, "Historic Resources Inventory, Naval Security Group, Skaggs Island," 1990.

81. Naval Station, Shipyard, and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Long Beach

Navy facilities in the Terminal Island/Long Beach area include several areas that were at one time or another functionally discrete: the Naval Shipyard; the Naval Station; an NAS (what was once called Reeves Field); and the Naval Supply Depot (now FISC Long Beach). The entire facility was built up in the years just prior to and including World War II. Reeves Field, the first of the Long Beach facilities to be commissioned, opened in 1935. The remaining facilities were opened between 1940 and 1945. During World War II, the entire facility was called Roosevelt Base. The complex has closed under BRAC recommendations and will soon transfer to local authorities.

The Navy complex at Long Beach has been inventoried and evaluated on several occasions and in discrete units: one set of surveys for the Naval Station, another set for the shipyard, and another for the FISC property. A 1994 inventory of the Naval Station found the “Roosevelt Base Historic District” qualified for listing in the National Register. The district comprises 16 contributing buildings and associated landscape elements, and 13 noncontributing buildings.¹²¹ Fifteen of the contributing buildings were administratively part of the Naval Station; one building, a heating plant, was controlled by the Naval Shipyard. The historic district comprises permanent buildings constructed just prior to American involvement in World War II. Naval Station buildings and structures were inventoried for potential Cold War significance in 1996; no Cold War properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²²

The remaining buildings and structures at the Naval Shipyard were inventoried in 1995.¹²³ This inventory concluded that none of the buildings and structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, except for the heating plant building. As noted above, this was identified as a contributing part of the Roosevelt Base Historic District. The Naval Station and Naval Shipyard have an MOA that allows the historic district to be demolished by the City of Long Beach.

¹²¹ Roosevelt Base Historic District was initially identified in: William Manley Consulting, “Historic and Architectural Assessment – Naval Station Long Beach, Long Beach, California,” June 24, 1994. The findings of this inventory were summarized in: “Broken Fragments, Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan for Naval Station Long Beach,” May 29, 1994.

¹²² Science Applications International Corporation, “Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era Resources, Naval Station Long Beach, Long Beach, California,” August 1996.

¹²³ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard,” March 1995.

FISC Long Beach was inventoried in 1997 in combination with an inventory of Cold War-era buildings at the Naval Shipyard.¹²⁴ This inventory concluded that none of the buildings and structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

It appears the Navy complex at Long Beach (Naval Shipyard, Naval Station, and FISC) has been exhaustively inventoried and evaluated, for pre-war, World War II, and Cold War resources. There are no data gaps for this complex.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The complex has closed under BRAC recommendations and will soon transfer to local authorities.

82. Naval Station (NAVSTA), San Diego

Naval Station, San Diego is situated on San Diego Bay, between San Diego and National City. It was established in 1919 and has gone through a large number of changes in its name and function through the years. Originally conceived as a Docking and Fleet Repair Base, the station was used for ship repair, docking, and mothballing. During the 1920s, it was known as the “Destroyer Base,” signaling a specialization in that type of craft. The facility was greatly expanded during the late 1930s and World War II. Immediately after the war, its name was changed to the Naval Station, San Diego, a general term, reflecting the fact it had been assigned a multitude of functions. In addition to its original docking and repair functions, the station is home to many schools and facilities for crews that are between assignments.

The pre-1946 buildings and structures have been inventoried and evaluated on several occasions. A single building (Building 7) was inventoried in 1984 and appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²⁵ This building was subsequently modified extensively and later inventories have concluded it no longer appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²⁶ According to a comprehensive inventory of pre-1946 buildings and structures,

¹²⁴ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Fleet Industrial Supply Center Long Beach and Cold War Era Building Survey for Long Beach Naval Shipyard, For the Disposal and Reuse of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California,” January 1997.

¹²⁵ Roth & Associates, “Draft, Building # 7, Naval Station, San Diego, National Register of Historic Places Evaluation and Documentation to Accompany a Request for Determination of National Register Eligibility,” August 3, 1984.

¹²⁶ ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co. (ERCE), “Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U.S. Naval Station (NAVSTA), San Diego, California,” September 1991.

completed in 1991, numerous individual buildings appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²⁷ These included buildings from the 1920s and 1930s, as well as World War II-era buildings. The CHRIS database indicates that the SHPO has not received the results of this inventory.

A second comprehensive inventory of pre-1946 buildings was conducted in 1996, in conjunction with preparation of a HARP Plan for the facility.¹²⁸ This report took a different approach to the evaluation and produced a very different list of National Register-eligible properties, compared to the 1991 inventory. The 1996 inventory identified an historic district (the “U.S. Naval Station, San Diego Historic District”) with properties all dating to the World War II-era. The 1996 inventory concluded that two properties outside the historic district (Building 118 and Dry Dock 1; also World War II-era properties) appeared to meet the National Register criteria on an individual basis, and that the other pre-1946 buildings did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

In 1999, JRP Historical Consulting Services conducted an inventory and evaluation of all Cold War properties at the facility. This inventory was in draft form at the time the present report was written. The 1999 draft report concludes that none of the Cold War-era buildings and structures at Naval Station San Diego meets the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹²⁹

Data Gaps:

The Cold War inventory at this facility has been completed to draft stage; it will be taken to final in 2000. When it has been completed, there will be no gaps in the inventory effort at this facility.

Recommendations:

- Finalize the draft Cold War inventory and evaluation in 2000.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

¹²⁷ ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co. (ERCE), “Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U.S. Naval Station (NAVSTA), San Diego, California,” September 1991.

¹²⁸ KEA Environmental, Inc, “Historical and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Station San Diego,” October 1996.

¹²⁹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft, Inventory and Evaluation of National Register eligibility for Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures on Naval Station, San Diego,” 1999.

83. Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island

Naval Station, Treasure Island is located in San Francisco and actually occupies two islands: Yerba Buena, a natural island; and Treasure Island, a man-made island created by USACE in the late 1930s.

Yerba Buena Island has been a military reservation since the United States took control of California in 1848. It was occupied briefly by the Army in the 19th century, and a single building commemorates Army use of the island. It was used intensively by the Navy from 1900 through 1923 as a training station. The Navy's training station function was moved to San Diego in 1923, although the Navy retained a small facility at the island through the 1930s.

Momentous events of the late 1930s and early 1940s led to the construction of Treasure Island. First, the State of California completed the Bay Bridge in 1936. The bridge travels over and through the island. Second, Bay Area cities organized the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939 to 1940. To house this fair, local interests and USACE built Treasure Island, with the thought it would be used as an airport when the fair closed. The Navy leased and then acquired the island in exchange for property on which San Francisco International Airport is located. It was a major naval station throughout World War II and the Cold War Era. The facility closed on September 30, 1997 under BRAC recommendations.

JRP Historical Consulting Services conducted a comprehensive inventory of architectural resources for all periods (pre-World War II, World War II, Cold War) in 1997.¹³⁰ National Register-eligible properties at Naval Station Treasure Island date from several periods. One 19th century building on Yerba Buena Island was constructed by the Army as an anti-ship mine assembly building. A small historic district on Yerba Buena Island (the "Naval Station Treasure Island Senior Officers' Quarters Historic District"), comprising Navy-built senior officers' quarters from the turn of the century, appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. One of these buildings, Quarters 1, the Nimitz House, is already listed on the National Register. A 1986 inventory identified Buildings 1, 2, and 3 as appearing to meet the National Register criteria for their architecture and association with the Golden Gate International Exposition of the late 1930s.

¹³⁰ The buildings of Treasure Island and some of the buildings of Yerba Buena Island were initially inventoried by Sally Woodbridge, "Treasure Island Cultural Resource Survey Report," May 14, 1982. A more comprehensive inventory was: JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation Investigations: Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California," March 1997.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory effort at Naval Station, Treasure Island. Pre-World War II, World War II, and Cold War buildings and structures have all been inventoried and evaluated.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The station has closed and the resources will soon be transferred to local authorities.

84. Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, in the southern part of San Francisco, was acquired by the Navy at the start of World War II. The land had been used as a private shipyard for more than half a century. The 500-acre parcel was built up, but not used extensively during World War II. The shipyard closed in 1974, but was retained by the Navy. It reopened briefly in anticipation of the arrival of the *USS Missouri*, but closed again under BRAC mandate in December 1988.

The facility was inventoried and evaluated in 1988 and 1997.¹³¹ The findings of the two inventories disagreed on a couple of points. The 1988 inventory identified several properties that appeared to qualify for listing in the National Register. These included a nine-building historic district built around turn-of-the-century (pre-Navy) dry-docks and associated buildings (the “Hunters Point Commercial Dry Dock Historic District”), Cold War-era Building 253, World War II-era Dry Dock 4, and a large crane. The 1997 inventory confirmed the eligibility of the turn-of-the-century historic district, but found a seawall and wharf had deteriorated and no longer had sufficient integrity to be included as contributing elements. The 1997 report also affirmed the eligibility of Dry Dock 4, but concluded that Building 253 and the large crane did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

Data Gaps:

The buildings and structures at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard have been thoroughly inventoried and evaluated for pre-Navy, World War II, and Cold War significance. There are no data gaps at this facility.

¹³¹ Urban Programmers, “Historical Overview of Hunters Point Annex, Treasure Island and Description of Properties That Appear Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places,” 1988; JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Historic Context and Inventory and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures, Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California,” September 1997.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The shipyard has closed and the resources will soon be transferred to local authorities.

85. Naval Submarine Base, San Diego

The Naval Submarine Base was established in 1957 on land transferred to the Navy from the Army, which had vacated coastal defense Fort Rosecrans in 1947. The former Fort Rosecrans land was broken into several smaller facilities, including the Naval Submarine Base and the SSC San Diego. The previous cantonment at Fort Rosecrans, including the older barracks, quarters, and administrative buildings, is now located at the Naval Submarine Base; most of the coastal defense batteries are located on SSC land.

There are two large National Register listings for properties associated with Fort Rosecrans. One concerns the old cantonment area, which is exclusively within the Naval Submarine Base, San Diego.¹³² The other involves the Point Loma Coastal Defense installations, which are scattered throughout the Navy facilities of Point Loma, with most on SSC lands, but some elsewhere, including the Naval Submarine Base.¹³³ A cultural resource inventory was completed in 1982 for the Navy and Coast Guard lands on Point Loma.¹³⁴ A 1994 study initially identified the contributing elements of the “Fort Rosecrans Historic District.”¹³⁵ Subsequently, a 1995 study of pre-1947 properties resulted in identification of additional contributing elements to the Fort Rosecrans Historic District.¹³⁶

The Navy, recognizing the need for a current and comprehensive inventory and evaluation, has scheduled a Cold War inventory of the Naval Submarine Base, to be completed in 2000.

Data Gaps:

Cold War buildings and structures have not been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated at the Naval Submarine Base, San Diego. Although the base operated only during the Cold War,

¹³² San Buenaventura Research Associates, “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Fort Rosecrans Historic District, Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California” December 1, 1994.

¹³³ Keniston Architects, “Fort Rosecrans: Point Loma Coastal Defenses, National Register of Historic Places Nomination,” May 1996.

¹³⁴ Flower & Roth, “Cultural Resource Inventory, Archaeology/History/Architecture, Navy and Coast Guard Lands, Point Loma, San Diego, California,” October 1982.

¹³⁵ San Buenaventura Research Associates, “Historic Eligibility Survey for Fort Rosecrans, Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California,” 1995.

¹³⁶ Hardlines: Design and Delineation, “Cultural Resource Inventory Survey, Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California,” October 3, 1995.

buildings and structures occupied by the base pre-date the Cold War Era. It is difficult to assess the completeness of pre-Cold War inventories to date, owing to confusion as to the location of some elements of the old Fort Rosecrans. Therefore, there are potential data gaps for pre-Cold War properties as well.

Recommendations:

- Complete the Cold War inventory, scheduled for 2000.
- Consolidate the various inventories for the Naval Submarine Base, San Diego into a single-volume, comprehensive listing of properties existing on the base and those that appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. These would include all properties from the Fort Rosecrans Cantonment Area and some of the properties associated with the Fort Rosecrans, Point Loma Coastal Defenses, as well as any other incidental historic properties not associated with those two larger listings.

86. Naval Supply Annex, Alameda

Naval Supply Annex, Alameda and Naval Facility, Alameda are small, adjoining installations, just east of NAS Alameda. Both are remote installations under the control of FISC Oakland, which is located across the Inner Harbor from the Annex and Facility.

In 1940, four years after the creation of NAS Alameda, NSD Oakland (which later became FISC Oakland) was established. As a result of the continued shortage of storage availability at NSD Oakland, the Naval Facility, Alameda was created. In 1942, the Navy acquired the site of the current Annex and transferred the buildings and grounds where the current Naval Facility Alameda stands to the Army Air Forces, which used the facility as a specialized depot.

During World War II, the Navy used the Annex for open storage, much as the Army Air Forces did at the neighboring Facility. The Navy began a substantial build-up of the Annex in 1953. The Annex has been used for many and varied purposes, including storage of medical supplies and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) yards, a storage yard for surplus equipment. The Annex, unlike the adjacent Facility, has been under continual operation and ownership by the Navy. Even with the Navy regaining possession of the Facility in 1964, the Annex and Facility maintained separate administrative functions within FISC Oakland. This facility has been closed under BRAC recommendation.

A 1996 study inventoried and evaluated all buildings at the Facility and Annex and concluded none appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹³⁷ The California SHPO concurred in this finding.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory or evaluation work for this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This property is already closed.

87. Naval Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Camp, Warner Springs

This facility is located in interior San Diego County in the Cleveland National Forest. It is used to prepare Navy pilots for extreme conditions, including captivity under hostile conditions. The property has not been previously inventoried or evaluated, but is scheduled for a comprehensive inventory in 2000.

Data Gaps:

All survey gaps will be closed when the comprehensive inventory is completed in 2000. As with all of the active Cold War installations, more properties may qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Complete the inventory and evaluation work for this facility, scheduled for 2000.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

88. Naval Training Center, San Diego

Naval Training Center, San Diego is located in the City of San Diego. This facility was built in 1922 and 1923 to replace a cramped naval training station on Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay. The station was built in a Spanish Colonial Revival design that mimicked earlier Navy-built facilities at NAS North Island and MCRD San Diego. The facility was closed per

¹³⁷ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "California Historic Resources Inventory Forms for Buildings and Structures at the Alameda Facility and Alameda Annex, Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Oakland, Alameda County, California, 1996; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Historical and Architectural Evaluation, Alameda Facility and Alameda Annex, Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland, Alameda County, California," May 1996.

BRAC recommendation. The facility was inventoried in 1997 and appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as an historic district.¹³⁸

Data Gaps:

The Naval Training Center, San Diego has been comprehensively inventoried and there are no gaps in the evaluation work.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. The facility has closed.

89. Naval Warfare Assessment Station, Corona

The Navy acquired a sizable amount of land in Corona during World War II by purchasing a bankrupt resort facility, the Norconian Club. The Navy converted the spacious hotel to a hospital. The hospital closed in 1945 and the State of California assumed the larger portion of the former resort for use as a prison.

The Navy retained nearly half the property and used the buildings as laboratories for weapons research, chiefly guided missile research. The facility has gone through numerous name changes through the years and for many of those years was administratively linked with NAWS China Lake. In 1998, the facility gained its current designation as the Naval Warfare Assessment Station, Corona.

Based on the CHRIS database, it appears part of the facility was inventoried in 1995 and no properties appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. However, no inventory reports were located from this facility for entry into the Statewide Inventory.

Data Gaps:

It is not known whether the facility has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated for World War II and Cold War-era significance.

¹³⁸ Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., "Preliminary Final, Cultural Landscape Report, Naval Training Center, San Diego, San Diego County, California," February 1997; Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., "Final, Historic Properties Phase II Eligibility Study of Cold War Structures, Naval Training Center, San Diego, San Diego County, California," August 1997.

Recommendations:

- Determine whether the facility has been comprehensively inventoried and evaluated for World War II and Cold War-era significance.
- If such an inventory has not been completed already, conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all Navy-owned buildings and structures at the complex.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

90. Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach

The Navy established this facility as an ammunition and net depot late in World War II to answer the 11th Naval District's need for an ordnance depot with harbor access. This was required because the other southern California facility (the depot at Fallbrook) was landlocked. Eventually relieved of naval net duties, NWS Seal Beach has remained the primary ordnance transshipment facility for the district. During the 1960s, NASA and its subcontractors installed a complex of buildings on the station as part of the Apollo and Saturn missions that resulted in the moon landings.

In 1995, the World War II-era buildings and structures at this facility were inventoried and evaluated.¹³⁹ The entire station appeared to qualify for listing in the National Register as an historic district (the “Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach Historic District”), including a large number of World War II-era magazines, along with a considerable area of vacant land and lagoon. A comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all Cold War-era buildings at NWS Seal Beach in 1999 concluded that 22 properties, associated with NASA’s Man in Space program, appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as an historic district (the “NASA Saturn S-II Complex Historic District”).¹⁴⁰ A National Register of Historic Places Registration Form was prepared for the district in 2000.¹⁴¹ The remainder of the buildings and structures at the facility did not appear to qualify for National Register listing. Some of these 22 properties overlap the properties found eligible in 1995, but there are also properties that were not found eligible in 1995 that were found eligible in 1999.

¹³⁹ Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., “Revised, Phase I – Overview Survey and Phase II – Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural Eligibility Study of Cultural Resources on the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach,” February 1995.

¹⁴⁰ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures, Weapons Station (WPNSTA Seal Beach), Seal Beach, Orange County, California,” September 1999.

¹⁴¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “National Register of historic Places Registration Form, NPS Forms 10-9000 and 10-900a, NASA Saturn S-II Historic District, Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Orange County, California,” January 2000.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation efforts at NWS Seal Beach. The facility has conducted a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all buildings and structures at the station.

Recommendations:

- No immediate priority recommendations.
- In the future, the Navy may wish to reassess the finding that the World War II-era magazines, along with a considerable area of vacant land and lagoon, meet the criteria for listing as a historic district. There is considerable discrepancy in the interpretation of World War II-era ammunition depots, particularly with respect to how and when these properties qualify for listing in the National Register.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

91. Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Concord

The Navy established an ammunition depot on Suisun Bay near the relatively remote town of Port Chicago in 1942 to relieve the crowded Mare Island facility of that duty. Port Chicago was close enough to serve the military installations of the Bay Area and had a much smaller population than the cities near most other Navy installations in the region at this time.

In the 1960s, the Navy acquired and razed the community of Port Chicago to establish a wider safety zone around the depot's ammunition piers. This action was partly in response to an accident on the original ammunition pier in 1944, an explosion that killed 390 people, the largest World War II-related loss of life in the United States, and partly in response to expansive urban growth. During the Cold War, the depot continued to serve the 12th Naval District in both ammunition transfer and quality control. The depot also expanded to provide ordnance trans-shipment services to other branches of the military.

NWS Concord, now called the NWS Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, has been inventoried on two occasions. In 1993, all buildings and structures constructed before 1945 were inventoried and evaluated and none appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. In 1998, the Cold War-era buildings and structures (along with some World War II structures not included in the 1993 survey) were inventoried. This report concluded that none of the buildings or structures at this facility, including the Port Chicago Memorial, which is a ceremonial property, appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁴²

¹⁴² William Self Associates, "Cultural Resources Overview, Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Contra Costa County, California," August 1993; JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Inventory and Evaluation of National Register

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation efforts at this facility.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

92. Naval Weapons Station (NWS), Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook

The Navy established an ammunition depot at Fallbrook in early 1941. The purpose of the new facility was to store ordnance for the major Navy stations in San Diego and Long Beach; it is approximately midway between the two cities. By the end of World War II, there were hundreds of magazines at the facility, as well as a small number of barracks, officers' quarters, and other property types.

An inventory of World War II-era properties was conducted in 1995.¹⁴³ The report concluded the entire facility qualifies for listing in the National Register as an historic district (the "Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook Historic District"). The district includes a large number of World War II-era magazines and a railroad system.¹⁴⁴ A survey of Cold War-era properties has been scheduled for completion in 2000.

Data Gaps:

Upon completion of the scheduled Cold War survey, there will be no gaps in coverage of this facility.

Recommendations:

- Complete the inventory of Cold War resources at this facility, scheduled for 2000.
- In the future, the Navy may wish to reassess the finding that the World War II-era magazines meet the criteria for listing as a historic district. There is considerable discrepancy in the interpretation of World War II-era ammunition depots, particularly with respect to how and when these properties qualify for listing in the National Register.

Eligibility of Cold War Era and Selected Other Buildings and Structures, Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Contra Costa County, California." December 1998.

¹⁴³ Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., "Historic Properties Overview and Evaluations for the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, Fallbrook, California." 1996; A National Register nomination was prepared, dated 1995.

¹⁴⁴ Atzlan Archaeology, Inc., "Historical Evaluation and Eligibility Survey of Railway Routes Within the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, San Diego County, California," November 1997.

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

93. Pacific Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego

This facility is located near the former Naval Training Center and MCRD, in the vicinity of the commercial airport in San Diego. The facility was created from fill in 1942 and has been occupied by the Navy since then. Originally called the Fleet Sound School, the facility has always been used to train Navy personnel in detecting submarines, principally through the use of sonar and similar technologies. There are very few remaining World War II-era buildings and structures and a relatively small number of buildings from the Cold War.

The Navy completed a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at this site in 1997, as part of a HARP Plan. The report concluded none of the buildings or structures appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁴⁵

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation efforts at this facility.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

94. Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma

The facility now called Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma was established in 1942 as a Radio Operator's School. The radio school was closely related to NEL, established during World War II to conduct research and development on Navy radio, radar, and sonar systems. At the school, scientists and engineers from the laboratory could instruct Navy personnel on how to use new devices. After the war, the mission of the school was broadened to other areas of instruction and it was renamed the Combat Information Center. Although the name has changed several times, the essential mission of the instructional facility has not.

In 1995, an inventory of pre-1946 buildings and structures was prepared in connection with a HARP Plan for the facility. (This 1995 inventory also included SSC San Diego buildings and all Navy facilities at Point Loma, except the Submarine Base.)¹⁴⁶ This report concluded only one

¹⁴⁵ KEA Environmental, Inc. "Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan, Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, California," March 1997.

¹⁴⁶ KEA Environmental, Inc., "Archeological and Architectural Survey for the Point Loma Naval Complex, San Diego," December 1995.

building (Building 5) remains from the World War II station at Pacific Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma. The report also observed, however, that the building may meet the criteria for listing in the National Register “as part of a yet undesignated historic district, based on the theme of Naval Development and World War II Preparedness.”¹⁴⁷

In 1999, JRP Historical Consulting Services completed a draft inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures at this facility. It concludes that no Cold War properties meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁴⁸ No work has been scheduled, however, to clarify the status of the World War II-era buildings and structures.

Data Gaps:

The status of World War II-era buildings at this facility has not been resolved. Buildings and structures from the Cold War have been inventoried and evaluated and a draft report prepared.

Recommendations:

- Finalize the draft Cold War inventory.
- Re-assess Building 5 to determine whether it does or does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

95. Public Works Center, Oakland

The Public Works Center, Oakland is located at Oakland Army Base and was closed per BRAC recommendation. This entry refers to a function rather than a place.

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory of this entity as it is a function rather than a place.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations.

¹⁴⁷ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan, Appendix C, Phase I, Archeological and Architecture Survey for the Point Loma Naval Complex,” December 1995; 68.

¹⁴⁸ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft, Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures, Fleet Combat Training Center, Point Loma, San Diego, San Diego County, California,” May 1999.

96. Salton Sea Test Base (SSTB)

SSTB is located 10 miles south of Salton City in an unincorporated area of Imperial County. The base was originally commissioned in October 1942 as NAAS Salton Sea for use as a seaplane base. However, by the summer of 1942, the Navy and Caltech had begun “rocket” development there. (“Rocket,” at the time, referred to almost any air-delivered explosive device that was not a conventional bomb.) Between March 1944 and March 1945, 56 squadrons were trained at NAAS Salton Sea in the use of aircraft-delivered “rockets.” By November 1944, the station was involved in the Manhattan Project, refining the testing of delivery and detonation mechanisms.

NAAS Salton Sea was transferred to the Army in 1946 and then to the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947, becoming SSTB. SSTB was selected as the test range to further refine atomic weapons design, since the site possesses some of the best all-season weather in the United States. In addition, its below-sea-level elevation allowed test projectiles to be dropped through a range of air densities. Between 1947 and 1961, the base was used for activities ranging from emergency seaplane operations and testing of inert atomic weapons to bombing training for marine targets and testing parachute landing systems of the Project Mercury space capsules.

SSTB was placed in caretaker status in 1961 and transferred from the Atomic Energy Commission to GSA and then to the Navy in 1964. The Navy used the base for training exercises, resulting in the destruction of most buildings. The base was closed in 1997 per BRAC recommendation and the lands transferred to BLM and the State of California. The six remaining Cold War-era buildings were inventoried and evaluated. The buildings did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, owing to their lack of exceptional significance and lack of integrity, in part, due to the partial submersion of some buildings by the ever-rising level of the Salton Sea.¹⁴⁹

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory of buildings and structures at this facility.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations. This facility has closed and transferred from the Navy.

¹⁴⁹ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Archeological Survey and Evaluation for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California,” December 1997.

97. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego

SSC San Diego is the largest of various Point Loma Navy installations. It also has the longest tenure at Point Loma, except for FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex (#70, above). What is now called SSC San Diego descends from NEL, which was established at Point Loma just prior to U.S. involvement in World War II to conduct research and development on radar, sonar, and radio communication. The small laboratory existed on land carved from an earlier Navy radio station, parts of FISC San Diego, and land taken from the abandoned Quarantine Station.

After World War II, NEL grew into one of the Navy's largest and most important laboratories, gradually picking up undersea weaponry responsibilities, in addition to the original mission of research into electronics. The current mission of SSC San Diego combines several functions that moved to Point Loma from elsewhere, including undersea weaponry from Pasadena and other types of electronics from Mare Island.

SSC San Diego, like the other Point Loma Navy stations, includes a mix of historic resources, most of them built by the Army rather than the Navy. As noted with respect to the Naval Submarine Base (#85 above), the Army closed its Fort Rosecrans coastal defense installation in 1957, allowing the Navy to establish the Naval Submarine Base at this location in 1947 and generally to greatly expand its functions at Point Loma. The historic properties associated with Fort Rosecrans fall into two categories: the cantonment, most of which is in the Submarine Base, and the coastal defense batteries, most of which are on land controlled by SSC.¹⁵⁰ In addition, SSC is unique as it includes the lands of the former Quarantine Station. One building remains from the old Quarantine Station and it appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Building 190 was built in 1893 as part of the United States Quarantine Station on Point Loma, a medical inspection laboratory operated by the Department of Treasury. Building 190 is the only intact building from that operation, which functioned from the 1890s through the early 1940s.¹⁵¹

In 1995, the pre-1946 buildings and structures were inventoried, in connection with preparation of a HARP Plan for the facility. This 1995 inventory also included FISC San Diego, Point Loma Annex buildings and all Navy facilities at Point Loma, apart from the Naval Submarine Base.¹⁵²

¹⁵⁰ Keniston Architects, "Fort Rosecrans: Point Loma Coastal Defenses, National Register of Historic Places Nomination," May 1996.

¹⁵¹ William Manley Consulting, "Historic Eligibility Study, Buildings 121, 127, and 190, Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation Division, Point Loma, San Diego, California," August 8, 1994.

¹⁵² KEA Environmental, Inc., "Archeological and Architectural Survey for the Point Loma Naval Complex, San Diego," December 1995.

The results of this inventory were inconclusive. The report concluded 116 buildings and structures from the 1930s and 1940s may meet the criteria for listing in the National Register “as part of a yet undesignated historic district, based on the theme of Naval Development and World War II Preparedness.”¹⁵³ These included many coastal defense batteries, which have since been listed in the National Register. The actual number of pre-1946 buildings and structures that still have indefinite or tentative status is probably close to 100.

An inventory and evaluation of the SSC buildings for potential Cold War significance is currently in draft. The tentative conclusion is that two groups of Cold War-era buildings and structures, comprising six properties altogether, appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. These groups include Building A33, the 1951 permanent laboratory, and associated radar towers; and the Zenith Arch facility, a wooden arch used to test radio antenna placement on model ships, and an associated turntable.¹⁵⁴

Data Gaps:

There are three types of gaps in the inventory and evaluation work at SSC. First, there is a need identify, in a single volume, the pre-World War II properties existing on the facility that have been listed in or appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, including the Quarantine Station building and many coastal defense batteries and related buildings. Second, the base needs to clarify the status of the more than 100 World War II-era buildings that the 1995 HARP Plan identified as “potentially eligible” as part of an undefined World War II-era historic district on the SSC. Third, the draft inventory of Cold War-era properties needs to be finalized.

Recommendations:

- Compose a definitive list of properties in or determined eligible for the National Register, from the pre-World War II coastal defense and Quarantine Station evaluations.
- Evaluate the approximately 100 World War II-era buildings and structures to determine what, if any, buildings and structures appear to qualify for listing in the National Register.
- Finalize the Cold War inventory, currently in draft (scheduled for 2000). Note that the second and third recommendations are related, in that there is no clear distinction between

¹⁵³ KEA Environmental, Inc., “Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan, Appendix C, Phase I, Archeological and Architectural Survey,” December 1995; 65.

¹⁵⁴ JRP Historical Consulting Services, “Draft, Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), Point Loma, San Diego, California,” February 1999.

the World War II-era electronics laboratory and the electronics laboratory of the early Cold War (NEL).

98. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Air Force Plant 19, San Diego

This plant was established by the Air Force in the years just prior to American involvement in World War II as a GOCO aircraft manufacturing plant. During the war, it was used by Consolidated Aircraft (a predecessor to Convair) to build the B-24 bomber. After the war, the facility was used to assemble large missiles.

The plant was recently transferred from the Air Force to the Navy. It is now used as the Old Town Campus for SSC San Diego. In 1996, the buildings and structures at the old Air Force Plant 19 were inventoried and evaluated by the Navy and did not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁵⁵

Data Gaps:

The buildings and structures at Air Force Plant 19 have been thoroughly inventoried by the Navy for World War II and Cold War eras. As with all of the active Cold War installations, however, more properties may qualify for the National Register in the future, as they become greater than 50 years old.

Recommendations:

- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

99. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SSC), San Diego, Space and Surveillance Command, Brown Field

This facility was established in 1959 as an operational part of NEL, now SSC San Diego. Brown Field had served as an NAAS during World War II, but was given as surplus to the County of San Diego after the war. The Navy facility, designed to track satellites, is outside the boundaries of the county airfield and at the periphery of the World War II-era NAAS.

¹⁵⁵ Chambers Group, Inc. "Request for Determination of Eligibility Report, Environmental Assessment of In-Service Engineering Staging Facility and Engineering Lab at Hangar 19, San Diego, California." June 1994.

The property was partially inventoried in 1996 in connection the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) leasing a part of the facility to establish a Border Patrol station.¹⁵⁶ The report concluded none of the buildings or structures potentially affected by the Border Patrol project appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. This inventory, however, did not cover all buildings and structures at the site.

Data Gaps:

This is a Cold War facility only. Cold War buildings and structures at this facility been only partly inventoried or evaluated; however, it appears relatively few buildings and structures exist there.

Recommendations:

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures at this facility.
- Re-evaluate properties at the facility as they become greater than 50 years old.

100. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center (N&MCRC), Los Angeles

In 1994, the NAVFACENGCOCOM, Southern Division in Charleston, South Carolina commissioned an inventory and evaluation of Naval Reserve Centers (NRCs) and Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Centers (N&MCRCs) nationwide. The study inventoried six existing reserve centers in California: N&MCRC Alameda; N&MCRC Bakersfield; N&MCRC Fresno; N&MCRC San Bernardino; N&MCRC San Bruno; and N&MCRC San Jose.¹⁵⁷ The report concluded none of the active N&MCRC facilities appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

N&MCRC, Los Angeles was not included in the 1994 nationwide inventory, referenced above; however, this facility has been documented separately. N&MCRC, Los Angeles was built in the late 1930s as a training complex for Navy and Marine Corps reserves. Noted Los Angeles architect, Stiles O. Clements, designed the center, and it is arguably the most handsome reserve

¹⁵⁶ Ogdan Environmental Energy Services Co., Inc., "Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Brown Field Border Patrol Master Plan, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California," December 1996.

¹⁵⁷ Hardy-Heck-Moore and Turner, Collie, & Braden, Inc., "Draft, Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers in Southwest Division, Engineering Field Activity West, Engineering Field Activity Northwest, Pacific Division, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command," 1994.

center in California. This small complex of four buildings was inventoried and evaluated and appeared to individually meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.¹⁵⁸

Data Gaps:

There are no gaps in the inventory and evaluation effort at this facility. It is unclear whether the referenced 1994 nationwide report on N&MCRCs and NRCs is comprehensive. It appears necessary inventory and evaluation work has been accomplished for the N&MCRC facilities in Alameda, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Bernardino, San Bruno, and San Jose. It is not clear whether other facilities exist.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations for the N&MCRC, Los Angeles, specifically. The facility has been or soon will be transferred to a local jurisdiction.
- Complete inventory and evaluation of any remaining, active, Federally owned N&MCRC facilities and update evaluation for properties greater than 50 years, as needed.

101. Naval Reserve Center (NRC), Santa Barbara

A 1994 nationwide inventory and evaluation of NRCs and N&MCRCs nationwide evaluated the eligibility of active reserve centers, nationwide (see N&MCRC, Long Angeles [#100] above). It also discussed, but drew no conclusions regarding two deactivated centers: NRC Pomona and NRC Santa Barbara.¹⁵⁹ However, in separate documentation, NRC Santa Barbara appeared to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register in 1992.¹⁶⁰ In 1993, the property was recorded to HABS standards prior to its sale to a private party.¹⁶¹

Data Gaps:

There are no data gaps in the inventory and evaluation of this facility. It is unclear whether the referenced 1994 nationwide report on N&MCRCs and NRCs is comprehensive. It appears

¹⁵⁸ JRP Historical Consulting Services, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles, California," November 1996.

¹⁵⁹ Hardy-Heck-Moore and Turner, Collie, & Braden, Inc., "Draft, Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers in Southwest Division, Engineering Field Activity West, Engineering Field Activity Northwest, Pacific Division, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command," 1994.

¹⁶⁰ Lou Wall note accompanying the Hardy-Heck-Moore report.

¹⁶¹ Naval Reserve Center, Santa Barbara was recorded to Historic American Buildings Survey standards, without reference to who performed the work in: "Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS CA-2402, Naval Reserve Center (Naval Reserve Armory), 113 Harbor Way, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data," 1993.

necessary inventory and evaluation work has been accomplished for the N&MCRC facilities in Alameda, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Bernardino, San Bruno, and San Jose. It is not clear whether other facilities exist.

Recommendations:

- No recommendations for NRC Santa Barbara. The building has been transferred from DoD control. Owners of the property may wish to nominate the property for listing in the National Register.
- Complete inventory and evaluation of any remaining, active, Federally owned N&MCRC facilities and update evaluation for properties greater than 50 years, as needed.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This volume, Volume I of the *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*, provides a glimpse at the status of the military's architectural resources at one point in time. The subject matter is enormous and somewhat daunting. The database developed for this project alone contains over 4,000 historic properties that have been inventoried and evaluated at military installations across the state and have been found to meet the National Register eligibility criteria. The subject matter is also dynamic. Given the state of flux of California's military installations with the transfer and disposal of properties under BRAC, the information used to inform a study such as this changes often. This inventory, and particularly the electronic database that was used to develop this inventory and the analyses herein, should continue to serve as a dynamic tool that the various bases, service branches, and others can use to track the progress of this work.

The analyses provided in this volume show the tremendous diversity that exists among California military historic properties. That diversity exists in the individual historic properties and the National Register-eligible historic districts that are analyzed in Chapter 3, in the variety of approaches to inventorying those properties and districts, as analyzed in Chapter 2, and in the work that remains to be done and in the possibilities that exist for preserving California's military legacy in the many buildings and structures that remain to be studied, as discussed in Chapter 4. This volume looks at the diverse architectural legacy of the military in California, property by property and installation by installation. It is a preparation for Volume II, which considers the broad patterns of California military history. Finally, Volume III draws upon the inventory of properties and districts present in Volume I and the historic themes study presented in Volume II, to identify property types and provide guidance for future evaluations of properties at California military installations.

The data gaps analysis of Chapter 4 shows where additional work is needed at each of the installations and where the opportunities may lie to further the ultimate goal of achieving registry for an array properties that represent the diversity and importance of California's military history. It is intended to serve as a rough guide to CRPAT and cultural resources managers in assessing the scale of effort that remains to be done. As noted, there are studies ongoing at many of the installations, and many of these are approaching the completion of inventory work, as they add Cold War inventories to pre-Cold War inventories that have already been done. To aid in the assessment of data gaps and work to be done, the 101 installations and subinstallations have been classified in terms of their progress in completing inventories and evaluations (see Tables 4 -1 through 4-3). Group A, for example, includes installations that require no further inventory work, either because they have completed their inventory and evaluation of both Cold War and

pre-Cold War resources, or because they are no longer under military ownership. Group B includes installations that have completed pre-Cold War inventories, but not inventories of Cold War-era resources. Group C includes installations that have partially completed inventory and evaluation of pre-Cold War resources and/or Cold War resources and have some historic context developed. Group D includes installations for which we were unable to locate documentation of historic buildings and structures inventories.

The inventory status of installations will change as the installations complete inventories and move through the BRAC process. The U.S. Marine Corps, for example, has a major inventory program underway, which will complete inventories at all of their installations in the state. Programs to complete World War II and Cold War inventories at a large number of Naval installations are also underway.

Specific recommendations for ongoing efforts to complete the inventory and evaluation of historic buildings and structures at each of the installations were provided in the base-by-base analysis of data gaps in Section 4.2 of this volume. General recommendations for how this work may be accomplished in a way that is consistent and cost-effective are provided in the Preface to this, Volume I. Additional specific recommendations for the evaluation of specific property types contained at these installations are provided in Volume III of the Statewide Inventory.

Perhaps the best news to come out of this study is that there are virtually no bases in California for which no inventory work has been accomplished to date. The few bases that have not been inventoried at all generally appear to be minor installations (e.g., the Air Force's Fresno Air Terminal and Onizuka Air Station) or installations that have only a few buildings (e.g., the Marine Corps' Chocolate Mountain Gunnery Range).

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