

Fort Point: Sentry at Golden Gate

By John Martini, Historian

Fort Point has been called “the pride of the Pacific,” “the Gibraltar of the West Coast,” and “one of the most perfect models of masonry in America.” When construction began during the height of the California gold rush, Fort Point was planned as the most formidable deterrence America could offer to a naval attack on California. Although its guns never fired a shot in anger, Fort Point has witnessed Civil War, obsolescence, earthquake, bridge construction, remodeling for later wars, and restoration as a National Historic Site. It stands today beneath the soaring Golden Gate Bridge as a monument to more than two centuries of military presence on San Francisco Bay. The fort also bears silent and eloquent testimony to the craftsmanship of the Army engineers who designed it and the workers who erected it.

Early History: 1776 – 1846

The site of Fort Point was originally a high promontory known to 18th-century Spanish colonizers as “Punta del Cantil Blanco”- White Cliff Point. Located at the narrowest part of the only entrance to San Francisco Bay, the point was an obvious location for a fort to keep out enemy ships. In 1794 the Spanish erected a tiny adobe gun battery atop Cantil Blanco as defense against possible British and Russian aggression. Christened “Castillo de San Joaquin,” the little fort and its handful of century-old bronze and iron guns soon fell victim to the harsh San Francisco climate. Adobe walls melted in the rain, and lack of repair funds from far-off Madrid led to eventual ruin of the Castillo. Shortly after Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, the fort was abandoned to the elements.

The only invasion in San Francisco’s history occurred at the Castillo in 1846 during the short-lived “Bear Flag Revolt.” Early in the morning of July 1, a rough-hewn group of Yankees, led by John Charles Fremont and Kit Carson began the long pull across the Bay from Sausalito to the ancient Spanish fort “Castillo de San Joaquin” on the San Francisco shore. They called themselves “Bear Flaggers” after their flag of revolution, and their goal was the liberation of California from Mexican control. Nosing their launch into a sheltered cove below the fort, the raiders scrambled up the hundred-foot hillside, swarmed into the crumbling Castillo and spiked the cannon mounted within its walls. The only tarnish on the victory was that the Castillo had not been garrisoned for a dozen years. “In the absence of a garrison with no powder,” wrote one caustic historian, “it is not surprising that not one of the ten cannon offered the slightest resistance.”

United States military forces were shortly in control of California. The growing American population gave local landmarks new names, and the old Castillo soon

became known as “Fort Blanco.” The point upon which it sat was simply nicknamed “Fort Point.” It was a name that would stick.

A Fort to Guard the Golden Gate: 1848 - 1868

The California Gold Rush of 1848 took the United States by surprise. Not only was the wealth of the gold fields nearly incalculable, but ship traffic into San Francisco increased dramatically. Only a few ships a year had previously visited the port, but during 1849 alone, 770 vessels entered the Golden Gate. Commerce was booming, and docks, a Navy yard and other strategic harbor installations were under construction. The military suddenly found itself responsible for protecting the most valuable prize in North America: San Francisco Bay.

While the U.S. Army quickly realized that permanent defenses were needed, it would take time to plan and build major fortifications, or “works;” to protect the Bay. The harbor needed immediate security, so in March 1849, six modern artillery pieces were temporarily mounted inside the remains of the old Castillo de San Joaquin. The following year, a joint Army-Navy board convened to make recommendations for defending the entire Pacific coast. Their report, released on November 1, 1850, focused on San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate channels as the keys to defense of the new state. The board recommended the construction of two major forts, one on either shore of the Golden Gate’s straits formed by Fort Point and Lime Point. The proposed forts would provide a devastating crossfire where the channel measured little more than a mile wide, focusing the effect of several hundred cannon upon any enemy ship entering the Bay.

Backing up this outer line of defense would be an inner line centered around a third major fort on Alcatraz Island. This fort, in turn, would be backed up by smaller batteries on Angel Island, Yerba Buena Island, and Point San Jose on the northern San Francisco waterfront. Any ship making it through the crossfire at the Golden Gate would thus have to run a gauntlet of additional gun batteries no matter which course it chose through the Bay.

Board members were very insistent that work begin immediately at Fort Point, where “the first work for the defense of the passage should be placed, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with bringing this battery as rapidly as possible to a state of efficiency.” They specified the fort should be “as powerful in its fire on the water as . . . the largest of our fortifications on the Atlantic,” and recommended mounting over 100 cannon of the largest caliber available.

The style of fort proposed by the engineers was a massive, multi-storied masonry structure containing scores of smoothbore cannon. The guns would be mounted both in enclosed “casemates” and in open “barbette” batteries atop the fort’s roof. Within its five to seven foot thick walls would also be quarters for the officers and soldiers, store rooms, powder magazines, and enough water and provisions to withstand a six-month siege.

Before work could begin on construction of the fort, the remains of the old Castillo and the heights of Cantil Blanco had to be leveled. Military technology of the day dictated that the lowest level of guns in the fort should be as close to the water as possible. The new work would be built at an elevation only fifteen feet above the Bay. The entire tip of the hundred-foot-high peninsula would have to be cut down nearly to sea level to provide a platform for the huge casemated fort.

By mid-September of 1853, a construction gang had demolished the old Castillo and begun leveling the promontory, spreading its rocky spoil along the base of the cliffs east and west of the point. It took a year of chipping and blasting at the serpentine rock to complete a platform measuring 150 yards by 100 yards. Once the site was cleared, work began on the massive foundations for the fort itself.

Finding the necessary building materials at reasonable prices became a never-ending problem for the engineers overseeing the project. Very few of the sources of brick and stone in California met the Army's high standards for use in fortifications. Adding to the engineers' problems was the remoteness of California; every construction bid and material sample examined by the local Army engineers had to be reviewed by Chief of Engineers General Joseph Totten in Washington, D.C. During the Gold Rush, the simple act of sending a memo and receiving a reply took as long as three months.

In late 1854, the supervising engineer at Fort Point finally secured permission to use granite imported from China in the work's foundations; it was of better quality than anything he had been able to find in California, and it cost less than local stone despite being shipped over 5,000 miles. As soon as the foundation trenches were dug, workers laid the slabs of granite atop concrete footings secured to bedrock. Inside the perimeter of the foundations, additional excavations were made for five deep cisterns that would hold 200,000 gallons of water for use during time of siege.

Once the foundations were complete, construction began on the arched casemates that would provide rooms for the garrison and guns. The fort's floor plan was basically an irregularly shaped rectangle with four principal sides, or faces. The west, north, and east faces looked out on the straits of the Golden Gate and into the harbor, and it was on these sides that the fort mounted three tiers of guns. The south side of the fort, officially known as the "gorge," would contain the powder magazines, storerooms, tiny jail, kitchens and barracks for the garrison. In the center of this land face stood the only entrance to the fort – a heavily guarded "sallyport," or protected passageway, sealed at both ends by heavy oak doors. Atop the fort was the barbette tier which mounted guns on all four sides. On the hill behind the fort, an additional ten-gun battery known as an "outwork" was planned, providing still more protection.

Three years into the project, changes were made to the original semi-rectangular outline of the fort. The engineers added two flanking towers, or "bastions," jutting out from the east and west faces of the main work, and they discarded their plan to

build a moat separating the fort from the land. They also decided not to build the fort entirely of granite, even though the first tier had been partially completed. Instead, most of the fort would be constructed of brick made to the engineers' specifications in their own brickyard on the hill south of the fort.

Work progressed at a steady pace on construction of the tiers of casemates on the waterfronts and gorge face. Master masons were recruited for dressing and setting the granite blocks and laying the millions of brick required in the work. To assist them, the engineers recruited a small army of journeymen masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, teamsters, and common laborers from the swollen ranks of unemployed miners who had gone "bust" in the gold fields.

By late 1859, the fort's walls had nearly reached their full height and the work was almost ready to receive its armament. The two additional bastions brought the total number of gun positions inside the fort's walls to 126, while the outwork battery above the fort could mount ten more guns. A detached "counterscarp gallery" capable of handling an additional five guns had also been built facing the sallyport, bringing the grand total to 141 cannon positions at "the fort at Fort Point."

The Civil War Years: Occupying the Fort

Ironically, as the fort neared completion, funds grew scarce. By late 1860, the labor force had been reduced to just a few men engaged in setting flagstones and hanging doors. All that changed in early 1861, however, when South Carolina led the other southern states in seceding from the Union. Nervous Unionists in San Francisco feared that "pro-Secessionist" forces might try to attack and seize the forts on the Bay.

Kentucky-born Colonel Albert Sydney Johnston was the Army's Commander of the Department of the Pacific. To head off any attempts by local Southern sympathizers to capture the Bay, Johnston ordered the garrison on newly finished Alcatraz Island to go on full alert, and directed that troops immediately occupy the nearly complete fort at Fort Point. On February 15, 1861, Company I of the Third U.S. Artillery U.S. Regiment, Captain John Lendrum commanding, moved into the unfinished quarters and empty gun casemates of the fort.

The soldiers' first orders reflected Johnston's overriding concern that the fort might be attacked momentarily by Southern sympathizers-the greatest perceived threat was from land, not sea. Captain Lendrum was directed to keep two guards on duty at all times; none of the magazines or outer doors were to be opened without an officer present; a patrol was to search the perimeter of the fort within distance of rifle shot before the sallyport was opened; and the entire garrison was to be kept under arms while the patrol was outside the fort.

The artillerymen of Company I, however, were the keepers of a fort without cannon - a "toothless tiger." The fort would not receive its guns for the casemates or barbettes

for nearly three months. Pro-secessionists boasted that they could easily capture the fort, so when the first guns arrived the artillerymen mounted them on the barbette tier of the gorge, facing south to repel a land attack rather than seaward to fend off an enemy fleet. By October, additional guns had arrived and the annual ordnance report showed 55 guns mounted inside the fort, mostly on the first tier and atop the barbette.

Colonel Johnston resigned his command on April 13, 1861, the day following the attack on Fort Sumter. His replacement, General Edwin Sumner, posted new orders upon receiving word of the outbreak of war. The Bay's two forts were to be ready for instant action, and all ships entering the harbor were to be inspected by a revenue cutter and their intentions verified before being allowed to moor along the waterfront. If any vessels were spotted flying the rebel flag, they were to be immediately stopped or "fired into and sunk."

No Confederate ships ever tried to run the gauntlet of defenses that sprang up around San Francisco Bay during the Civil War. The artillerymen—over 500 in June 1865—occupied the fort mainly as an armed deterrent at the Golden Gate. Soldiers were frequently moved in and out of the fort, and during the presidential election of 1864 the troops were sent into San Francisco to provide additional security against possible rioting.

The closest the fort ever came to seeing combat actually occurred after the end of the Civil War. In the summer of 1865, news reached San Francisco that the Confederate raider *Shenandoah* was off the California coast. The ship's commander, Captain James Waddell, had been at sea for over a year and was unaware that the Confederacy had fallen. Waddell's plan was to run past Fort Point at night, ram and disable the Navy's picket ship, and turn his guns on San Francisco. Artillerymen at Fort Point and Alcatraz were ready, but they waited in vain for the *Shenandoah*. Only a few days away from the Golden Gate, Waddell learned from a friendly British ship of the peace at Appomattox Court House and dropped his plan to capture San Francisco.

Life at Fort Point

Throughout the Civil War, the soldiers at Fort Point waited for an enemy that never came. For most of the war, life at the fort was a never-ending series of drills, parades, gun practice and maintenance work. Every day, soldiers responded to a seemingly endless succession of bugle calls and drum rolls interrupted by periodic inspections by visiting dignitaries and weekly artillery exercises.

The population of the fort fluctuated throughout the 1860s, with some companies spending only a few weeks at the post. The longest stay at the fort is credited to Company B of the Third Artillery, which arrived in March 1861 and stayed for the next two and half years.

As a post, Fort Point was damp, cold, and isolated. The fort was on a tip of land of great strategic value but it was frequently enveloped in fog and swept by strong winds. Spray from crashing Pacific waves often blew over the parapet walls of the barrette tier, making life miserable for the sentries on duty. The interior courtyard of the fort was arranged like a well, and for much of the day the parade ground and living quarters were cloaked in deep shadows. The thick walls of the fort, designed to keep out enemy artillery fire, created dank living quarters. The only heat came from tiny fireplaces in each of the gorge rooms, and it took hours for a smoky coal fire to heat up the interior of a gloomy casemate.

Garrison life was considerably better for the officers assigned to the fort than for the enlisted soldiers. The second tier of the gorge was “officers’ country,” where unmarried officers were assigned individual bedrooms. Each pair of bedrooms shared a common parlor, and personal furnishings for these rooms were popular; a well-turned-out parlor might feature curtains, carpets, a hooked rug, paintings on the walls and damask-covered chairs. A few lucky officers were allowed to bring their wives to the post, and before the end of the Civil War a handful of wood frame residences were built south of the fort for these married officers. Officers were also part of San Francisco’s privileged class of society, and invitations to dress balls, parties and other events offered pleasant breaks from the monotony of duty in a seacoast fortress.

Enlisted men enjoyed few luxuries at Fort Point. Living in the third-tier gorge casemates, the privates and non-commissioned soldiers lacked almost all of the comforts enjoyed by the officers downstairs. The enlisted men slept in two-man bunks, twelve bunks to a casemate, twenty-four men to a room filled with the mingled aromas of sour straw, stale tobacco and unwashed, wet woolen uniforms. A soldier had few possessions, restricted to what could be stuffed in a pack stowed at the foot of the bunk or hung on a wooden wall peg. Mattresses were sacks filled with straw ticking, the latrine was at the end of the tier and personal hygiene was basic. (Army regulations stipulated mandatory bathing once a week and washing of the feet twice a week.)

Part of life at Fort Point was visiting the sutler’s store. The sutler, a fixture at nearly every 19th-century Army post in the United States, was a civilian merchant who was licensed by the Secretary of War to sell ‘luxury items’ that were otherwise unavailable from the fort’s quartermaster. Fort Point’s original sutler was E. B. Willitson, who established his store in a wood frame building outside the fort’s walls. Inside his small structure, lit with oil-burning lanterns, were aisles lined with barrels and crates of goods. Tobacco, candy, sewing kits, civilian-manufactured clothing, canned foods, decks of cards, “penny dreadful” novels, and on occasion, alcoholic beverages, could be found on his well-stocked shelves.

Willitson was authorized to extend credit to up to one-third of a soldier’s monthly pay to anyone whose cravings exceeded his wallet’s contents. However, Willitson also appeared with the paymaster on payday to settle any outstanding accounts before the soldiers were issued their \$13 salaries. Although soldiers grumbled about the high prices and occasionally shoddy merchandise, the sutler’s store still served as an oasis from the regimented routine of

military life. The sutler's became an off-duty gathering spot where the troops could pass a private hour around a coal-burning stove or linger over a game of checkers.

Defense Against the Sea: The Seawall

Almost as soon as the soldiers moved into the new fort they found it was literally being eaten away by natural forces. When the bluff of Cantil Blanco was demolished to make way for the new fort, its rocky remains were spread along the shore to protect the new fortification's foundations. By early 1862, though, much of this rubble had eroded and waves were threatening to undermine the concrete and granite footings. Engineers began to focus their attentions on construction of a seawall to protect the fort.

Over the next eight years, work progressed on a 1,500-foot granite seawall enclosing the tip of Fort Point that would have to withstand the full force of the Pacific Ocean. Thousands of tons of granite blocks were imported from Folsom, California, and laid together in interlocking keyed courses backed with concrete and packed rubble. The spaces between the stones were filled with cement, and then covered with tar-impregnated cloth and molten lead to keep out the salt water. The seawall was finally completed in 1869, just as soldiers began vacating the fort.

The new seawall, a masterpiece of engineering, protected a fortress whose day was rapidly passing. Military engineers had studied the performance of forts similar to Fort Point during the Civil War and came up with a dismal forecast: advances in modern long-range rifled artillery made these masonry forts obsolete. The most notable example of a failed casemated work occurred at Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia, where Union guns demolished the fort's seven-foot thick walls in just under 48 hours. Now that the war was over, the U.S. Army was having serious doubts about the wisdom of protecting the country's crucial harbors with such vulnerable targets.

The artillerymen at Fort Point left in March 1868. Where only four years before the fort had been reported "in perfect order and cleanliness," an inspection of the post a few months after closing revealed a dismal picture. The guns were badly cared for, their wooden carriages were in disrepair, ironwork around the gun embrasures was rusting, the interiors of the barracks rooms were falling apart, and several unmounted guns were found lying in the surf near the fort's wharf. The reporting officer was furious: "There must be something wrong in a military organization which can present such carelessness." The fort at Fort Point, he concluded, "was sadly in want of a commanding officer." As it turned out, the fort would be in want of a good commanding officer - and a garrison - for another ten years.

The Fort Becomes a Barracks: 1868 - 1914

The years following 1868 were lonely ones at Fort Point. No soldiers were posted there for nearly ten years, and the fort was relegated to caretaker status. The little work that did take place focused on completing the seawall and fighting the on-going battle against rust. While the war had shown how vulnerable casemated forts could be, engineers weren't ready to give up on what had become known to locals as "old Fort Point." Instead, they looked for ways to adapt the work to meet the challenge of rifled artillery.

Beginning in 1870, workers began erecting batteries of a radically different style along the slopes above the old fort. Constructed of masses of dirt and masonry, the new "earthwork" gun emplacements of Batteries East and West (so-named because of their locations to the east and west of the old fort) soon began stretching along the heights of the Presidio. Designed to mount 15-inch caliber Rodman guns, the earthworks would serve as a simple, inexpensive defense that could easily be adapted to more modern gun designs.

In 1876, however, all work ceased at Fort Point when Congress refused to allocate money for construction of America's coastal defenses. Even the earthwork Batteries East and West stood incomplete, with only a handful of their 15-inch guns in place.

The fort's caretaker, officially titled the Fort Keeper, now found himself not only combating rusty iron in the old fort but fighting off the advancing hordes of gophers which multiplied in the slopes of the earthwork batteries.

Fort Point received a garrison again in 1878 when two companies of the 4th Artillery moved into the casemates. Over the next eight years, artillery and infantry soldiers would inhabit the old fort for short periods, using it primarily as a barracks rather than as a functioning defensive work. The soldiers periodically practiced with the rifled guns mounted in the casemates of the fort and with the 15-inch smoothbores in Battery West, but contemporary accounts reveal that accuracy was very poor. The problem apparently was with the training of the soldiers; the post-war budget for artillery practice was so small that the guns were only allotted an average of one shot per month. Besides, necessary maintenance had been deferred and the guns had an alarming habit of dismounting themselves during target practice. On one occasion, a 15-inch Rodman weighing 50,000 pounds jumped off its carriage in Battery West, in front of a horrified assemblage of military officers, invited dignitaries and newspaper reporters.

After only eight years the soldiers were again withdrawn, and in 1886 the fort was once more left to the care of a Fort Keeper. Thanks to its scenic location, though, the now-vacant fortress became something of a tourist attraction. A constant stream of visitors found their way into the fort. The view from the barbette tier was spectacular, and the aging Columbiad guns sitting on their platforms made favorite backdrops for photographers.

In the early 1890s, Congress made funds available for yet another generation of fortifications, and plans were drawn up for a network of modern gun batteries on both sides of the Golden Gate. Preliminary concepts called for partly demolishing the old brick fort and placing two huge 16-inch caliber rifles in its remains.

On July 13, 1890, on the eve of constructing the new concrete batteries at Fort Point, the San Francisco Examiner sent a reporter out to take what might have been a last look at the fort which “for many years has stood guard at the entrance to the Golden Gate.” The picture he painted was evocative of an age long gone, even though the fort was less than thirty years old: “The ponderous smoothbores, once the pride of the military, are becoming rusted from want of use and the portholes are covered with cobwebs, and the grim-looking corridors which once knew the martial tread are now silent and deserted save for the merry prattle of children’s voices or the presence of curious sightseers.”

The fort had begun to lose its “teeth” by this time. The oldest cannons still in place - the pre-Civil War 42-pounder guns now mounted in the third-tier casemates-were the first ones removed in 1885. The following year the barbette was disarmed, and throughout the 1890s, the removal of obsolete ordnance continued with the scrapping of the slightly more modern 10-inch smoothbore and 8-inch rifled Rodman guns. Shortly after the turn of the century, the remaining guns were dragged out the sallyport and turned over to a scrap dealer.

Despite being disarmed, Fort Point was spared the fate of being demolished for another gun battery. By the time construction of the new fortifications began in 1892, plans for the two 16-inch guns atop the fort had been dropped. The engineers decided to leave the fort intact for the time being. It would serve well as barracks for soldiers manning the new gun batteries being erected on the site of Battery West. Shortly after the turn of the century, soldiers from the 66th Company of the newly named Coast Artillery Corps took up residence in the fort.

The Great Quake of 1906

The Great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906 found several dozen men of the 66th Company asleep in their quarters in the gorge barracks. Jolted awake by the shock of the quake, the artillerymen quickly evacuated the fort but noticed one soldier was missing. Returning to their quarters, they heard a noise coming from outside the windows where one of their men was trapped. The half-awake soldier had attempted to climb out the window, found it barred on the outside, then turned to find the window had slammed shut behind him.

The stranded artilleryman turned out to be only slightly shaken and dirty. The fort had fared much worse. A rock slide had closed the road leading to the city, the footbridge from the lighthouse keepers’ residences to the top of the fort had collapsed, and perhaps most alarming, the entire gorge face had pulled away from the rest of the fort, leaving an eight-inch gap between the interior and exterior walls.

The soldiers, fearing another quake might hit at any minute, formed a human chain into the fort and passed out their clothes and personal belongings. Making their way over the rock slide into the city, they spent the next several days fighting fires and helping with relief efforts.

A formal inspection of the old fort eventually followed and the engineers decided that the cost of repairing the damaged south wall was simply too high. Fort Point was abandoned and its troops moved into new barracks south of the point. For the next several years, the fort slid deeper and deeper into disrepair, its interior slowly succumbing to the ravages of the elements and the vandalism of visitors. Despite periodic suggestions that the fort be rehabilitated for uses such as married enlisted men's quarters or as a military museum for the upcoming 1915 World's Fair, no preservation efforts took place other than an occasional sweeping out of accumulated debris.

While the Army was concerning itself with how to deal with the flood of visitors the 1915 World's Fair would draw, another government agency was making plans on how to handle the huge numbers of new immigrants that would arrive in San Francisco once the new Panama Canal opened. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization eventually chose Alcatraz Island as the best possible location for a new immigration station.

The fort on Alcatraz was also obsolete, and since 1907 the Army had transformed the island into a major military prison. In 1912 they had completed the world's largest concrete prison building atop the island, and it was this brand-new facility that attracted the Bureau of Immigration's attention. In 1914, two bills were introduced in Congress directing that the island be transferred to the Bureau of Immigration, and that the military prisoners be moved into old Fort Point.

What followed was one of the most intriguing and depressing chapters in the history of the fort. Before either bill ever left committee, the Army undertook the complete remodeling of Fort Point for use as a "detention barracks," committing thousands of dollars to the conversion work without ever receiving direct orders or monetary authorization from the Congress.

Throughout 1914, inmate crews from Alcatraz were ferried out to Fort Point to carry out the remodeling work. The convict workers tore up rusty gun rails, demolished the shot furnaces, paved the parade and barbette with concrete, installed toilets in the bastions, ripped out interior walls to make way for guards' barracks, cut oversized window openings into the gorge, and built wooden partitions in the casemates, dividing the gun rooms into oversized cells. The original wooden floors in the officers' and enlisted barracks were repaired, innumerable coal stoves were installed to provide heat, and the ornamental iron railings in the rear openings of the gun casemates were ripped out and replaced with wooden walls.

Despite all the changes, Fort Point never became a detention barracks. Neither congressional bill authorizing the transfer of Alcatraz was ever enacted, and the entire matter died in committee before a single prisoner ever took up residence in the fort. Perhaps the only positive result of the conversion work was the repair of the south wall; the engineers installed steel tie-rods and turnbuckles to pull the earthquake-damaged gorge face back into an upright position. From the exterior, at least, the fort still looked much as it had in the 1860s.

The Golden Gate Bridge & World War II: 1915 - 1947

Although the fort never housed a detention barracks, the newly rehabilitated structure served a variety of other Presidio uses. Unmarried officers moved into the gorge during the World War I troop buildup, and in the early 1920s, trade schools at the Presidio used the casemates for classrooms and shop space. The Coast Artillery also found a new use for the fort by maintaining two “base end stations” atop the barbette as range-finding positions for the latest generation of Fort Scott gun batteries. The artillerymen also installed a 60-inch searchlight on the barbette and a generator plant in the first-floor casemates.

By 1926 the fort was abandoned once again and vandals were finding their way into the structure. An inspection that year reported nearly all windows broken, ironwork badly rusting, one of the sallyport doors lying unhinged, filthy interior rooms covered with obscene graffiti, and lower-tier embrasures standing open, allowing unlimited access to tourists. The War Department, strapped for funds, spent a total of \$40.37 to board up doors and windows in an unsuccessful effort to keep out intruders.

The Construction of the Golden Gate Bridge

At the same time the Army was spending tens of dollars on sealing the fort, the newly created Golden Gate Bridge District was raising tens of millions of dollars through bond sales for a bridge that would span the Golden Gate from Fort Point to Lime Point. Chief Engineer Joseph Strauss initially concluded that Fort Point sat on the optimal location for a huge concrete caisson anchoring the bridge’s San Francisco end. After touring the empty fort, however, he changed his mind. In a 1937 memorandum to the bridge’s Board of Directors, Strauss wrote: “While the old fort has no military value now, it remains nevertheless a fine example of the mason’s art. Many urged the razing of this venerable structure to make way for modern progress. In the writer’s view it should be preserved and restored as a national monument...”

Strauss made some additional calculations and concluded that the fort could be spared by moving the southern anchorage several hundred feet south. However, in order to make up the difference in the total length, he would have to add a ‘bridge within the bridge,’ and consequently designed a steel arch in the southern anchorage

to span the old fort. Fort Point would be overshadowed by the new bridge, but it would be preserved.

Work on the Golden Gate Bridge began in 1933. Fort Point's casemates made convenient work space for the hundreds of workers and artisans who soon swarmed around the bridge's southern anchorage, and draftsmen set up shop in the old barracks. The second tier gun rooms served as a cafeteria for bridge workers, and atop the fort dozens of steel plates were painted with a variety of paint coatings and tints, then studied for resistance to salt corrosion. The fort was soon enveloped in a maze of wooden scaffolding as the huge steel arch was erected over the barbette tier.

Although the main casemated portion of Fort Point was spared during construction, some of the outworks of the fort had to be demolished to make way for the southern bridge anchorage. Early in the excavation process, the bluff south of the fort was cut back several hundred feet, destroying the counterscarp gallery and ten-gun battery. Bridge excavators also uncovered a long-buried adobe shed believed to be a powder magazine from the Castillo de San Joaquin. After its location was noted and photographed, the hut was demolished; it stood in a location too critical for it to be preserved.

But the bridge crews went to extraordinary lengths to preserve one of the fort's most outstanding examples of military engineering, the granite seawall. A tall concrete bridge pylon was planned for the north side of the fort, directly atop the seawall. Instead of demolishing the wall or burying it with concrete, Strauss had it dismantled, stored, and re-erected once the pylon was finished.

The Golden Gate Bridge's grand dedication took place in May of 1937. For the next few years the fort was nearly forgotten, overshadowed by the soaring new steel bridge overhead.

World War II

The outbreak of World War II brought a massive increase in military activity around the Bay. In response to the fear that Japanese submarines might try to enter the harbor, a steel net was strung across the Golden Gate in early 1942. Stretching from Sausalito to the Marina Green, the submarine net was supported by dozens of buoys. A Navy tug boat was stationed midway along the net to pull it open for allied shipping, then close it once the vessels were safely through. The net was backed up by three mine fields in the approaches to the harbor, and the mine fields in turn were guarded by small, rapid-fire gun batteries on both sides of the Golden Gate.

The Army needed a few more guns on the San Francisco side of the Golden Gate, so early in the war a pair of 3-inch caliber Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat (AMTB) guns from Marin County's forts were moved to the barbette tier of Fort Point. Named "Battery Point," the guns were positioned to protect the mine fields and submarine

net from enemy ships. The AMTB guns were manned by soldiers from Battery N of the 6th U.S. Coast Artillery, who took up residence in the gorge barracks.

The interior of the fort was refurbished one more time for living quarters and office space for a new garrison. The gun casemates were remodeled into a mess hall, recreation room, barber shop and post exchange, while the first-floor gorge rooms provided storage space for camouflage materials used in disguising nearby gun emplacements. By late 1944, however, the threat of Japanese attack had disappeared and the Fort Point troops were removed.

The rapid demobilization following the end of the war left the Army with little time or money for preservation of the again-vacant fort. The few visitors who did find their way to the boarded-up structure found a desolate scene. The sallyport doors were kept locked, and only furtive glimpses of the interior were visible through chinks in concrete cinderblocks plugging the lowest tier of embrasures. The railings along the seawall had long-since rusted away, and generations of fishermen had dug most of the lead sheathing from between the granite blocks for use as sinkers. Even the three old lighthouse keepers' houses stood vacant, the Army unable to find anyone willing either to live beneath the incessant noise of the bridge or able to put up with the perils of debris dropped by pedestrians on its sidewalks.

Lighthouses at Fort Point

Fort Point may have set a record for lighthouse construction; the site featured three different lighthouses within ten years, one of which gained notoriety for being razed before it ever showed a light.

The U.S. Lighthouse Board decided to erect a light at the point in 1852 as an aid to ships entering the harbor during the Gold Rush. The Board ordered a combination keepers' residence and tower built at the tip of Punta Del Cantil Blanco, and before the end of 1852 a Cape Cod style lighthouse had been erected atop the point. The completed lighthouse awaited only the arrival of its brassbound crystal lens to go into service.

Unknown to the Lighthouse Board, the Army Corps of Engineers also had plans for Cantil Blanco - they intended to cut it down to water level for their new casemated fort. In mid-1853 the old Spanish fort, the promontory on which it stood, and the brand new lighthouse were torn down. The engineers quickly worked out an arrangement with the Lighthouse Board to build another light tower just north of the fort at the Army's expense.

The second light structure was completed in early 1855 and began operation March 21st. Its lantern was classified as a fifth-order Fresnel-pattern lens, producing a magnified beam of light visible twelve miles at sea.

The two light keepers, or “wickies” as they were familiarly known, were responsible for both operating the light and for winding up the counterweights on an 1,100 pound fog bell mounted just outside the fort’s walls. Local mariners, though, claimed the light was too dim for such an important location.

The lighthouse soon had more severe problems than complaints from seafarers; the very land the tower sat on was being washed away by Pacific storms. In 1863, while the Army planned to build a granite seawall to protect the foundations of Fort Point, the Lighthouse Board secured permission to relocate the tower to the barbette tier of the fort itself.

The third lighthouse, a nine-sided iron tower mounted atop one of the fort’s spiral staircases, went into operation in January 1864. The Fort Point Light Station soon became known as one of the more desirable billets for West Coast wickies. The duties were relatively easy, the view inspiring, and the pleasures of San Francisco nearly unlimited. (This last benefit was greatly appreciated by men who had served at remote stations such as Pt. Reyes, where several 19th-century keepers were hauled away after going insane.)

The Fort Point staff eventually increased to three keepers, and modern improvements such as electricity and a compressed-air foghorn made life easier for the crew. The wickies also found themselves carrying out duties more closely associated with tour guides and lifeguards than lighthouse keepers. The crowds that visited the point always seemed to find some new way to wriggle their way into the abandoned fortress, and tourists unfamiliar with the hazards of “sneaker” waves rolling in from the Pacific regularly ended up in the waters of the Gate. Keeper James Rankin set a record by rescuing eighteen people from the frigid waters of San Francisco Bay during his 41 years at Fort Point.

The early 1930s brought the end of the Fort Point Station. The rising towers and anchorages of the Golden Gate Bridge that overshadowed old Fort Point also blotted out the light shining from its stubby lighthouse tower. In 1934 the station was shut down and its last keepers transferred to other lights, their duties assumed by an automatic lighthouse at the foot of the south bridge tower and remotely controlled fog signals along the span.

Restoring Fort Point: 1947 –Present

Public curiosity about Fort Point increased after World War II, and in 1947 a reporter doing a piece on the abandoned fort queried an Army public affairs officer on the military’s neglect of the seldom-seen fortress. The officer responded that while the post-war Army did not have funds to rehabilitate the fort, the War Department “might be amenable to its conversion to a public monument.”

The idea of preserving Fort Point purely for its historic and architectural value had its origins in 1926. In that year, the prestigious American Institute of Architects

(AIA) had written Secretary of War Dwight Davis about the deterioration of the fort. The AIA urged the Secretary to implement necessary repairs and begin routine maintenance of Fort Point, and to remove the “temporary partitions which alter the original historical purpose of the (fort’s) plan.”

Following World War II, a movement took hold to protect and preserve Fort Point. In March 1947, the Army hosted an “open house” at the fort commemorating 100 years of U.S. military presence on the site. General Mark Clark, Commanding Officer of the Sixth Army, proposed to declare the fort surplus and turn it over to the War Assets Administration for disposal of an agency that might preserve it as a public attraction.

Since the fort sat on federal land, the National Park Service (NPS) was the most likely candidate to receive the fort. If the NPS didn’t have the funds, the State of California seemed the next most probably recipient. But that didn’t stop other preservation-minded groups from making a bid for control of the fort. The hoped-for transfer never took place – a War Department study determined, somewhat surprisingly, that it was still in the nation’s interest to retain possession of the area.

Preservation efforts languished for nearly ten years. The fort was opened for infrequent tours and to the general public for Armed Forces Day festivities. Despite several grassroots “Save-the-Fort” movements, the fort remained largely unprotected. Estimates for its restoration steadily grew higher.

Fort Point National Historic Site

In 1959, a group of retired military officers and civilian engineers banded together to form the Fort Point Museum Association. Operating with the blessing of the U.S. Army, the Association spent the next eleven years raising funds for the preservation of the fort and lobbying for its creation as a National Historic Site. The Fort Point Museum Association realized that it must make the fort accessible to the public in order to build support for legislation of a new historic park. Working hand-in-hand with the 6th Army, the Association cleaned up the interior of the fort, erected safety barricades, sponsored special open house events, hosted school groups and civic agencies on tours of the fort, and opened the sallyport doors on weekends to ever-increasing numbers of visitors.

These public activities and lobbying efforts did not go unnoticed. In 1968, local congressmen introduced bills calling for the creation of Fort Point National Historic Site. Both bills passed the House and Senate. On October 16, 1970, the bill in its final form was signed into law by President Richard Nixon. Today, Fort Point National Historic Site is open to the public and administered by Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

Old Fort Point, “the fort that never fired a shot in anger,” still stands beneath the Golden Gate Bridge as an impressive monument to the craftsmen who labored to

create an impregnable fortress at the edge of America; a monument to the preservationists who fought to save the fort from decay and demolition; and most importantly, as a monument to the artillerymen who awaited an enemy that never came.