

Federal Penitentiary and Early GSA Caretaking (1934-1963, 1963-1969)

In 1934, Alcatraz Island was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for use as a high security federal penitentiary. This began another extensive boom of physical modifications to its roads, structures, buildings and landscape of which many elements still remain. The historic period continues through 1969, encompassing the time when the penitentiary was closed and the initial period when it was maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) prior to the Indian Occupation of 1969. Although the Island had been used as a military prison for decades, the new use as a federal penitentiary required very different controls and oversight of prisoners, and later, new facilities to keep the prisoners active. The requirement to closely monitor prisoners resulted in substantial modifications to the Island's landscape with areas clearly demarcated for prisoner use versus areas for prison guards and their families.

Between 1934 and 1963, the BOP built new buildings, structures, guard stations, guard towers, check points and metal detectors, catwalks, and close to 5000 feet of fencing. As a result, circulation patterns on the Island were altered and movement was restricted by the fences erected. The BOP also modified or sealed tunnels and subways, including some that dated to the 1800s that were part of the Island's period of military fortification. And, they made improvements to the shoreline for stabilization and security. The BOP continued the tradition of gardening using garden spaces created earlier; and adding gardens in the footprints of demolished buildings, and expanding Island beautification to the west side of the Island. Garden cultivation continued through the efforts of prison employees and their families, and by prisoners.¹⁵⁹

During this period, the Island was overseen by a BOP assigned warden with four men serving as warden. The best known is the first, Warden James A. Johnston who served on Alcatraz Island from 1934, when it opened, to 1948.¹⁶⁰ Due to the violent nature of the prisoners, Johnston hand selected his guards from among the best Correctional Officers at the other federal institutions in the system.¹⁶¹

During this period, a number of buildings and structures were demolished including numerous wood frame houses used earlier by officers and non-commissioned officers and their families. Modifications to the Island for maximum security went into effect immediately with construction of guard towers, relocation of facilities, and sealing of potential escape routes along earlier subterranean passageways. The first guard towers were built in 1934 and included the Dock Tower on the Wharf, Hill Tower, Powerhouse Tower and Road Tower.¹⁶² The Model Industries and Main Prison Towers were added in 1936.¹⁶³ The same year, the BOP sealed the tunnel at the sunken road in front of the Powerhouse.¹⁶⁴ These additional security measures were warranted as the BOP brought the most notorious criminals in the system to Alcatraz Island, in contrast to low risk prisoners of the earlier period. Inmates selected for transfer to the Island were hardcore prisoners who included escape

¹⁵⁹ Reichel 1934

¹⁶⁰ Martini 2009: Johnston instituted the mind-numbing rule of silence that existed for many years and prohibited prisoners from speaking to each other most of the time, and oversaw the use of the infamous "lower solitary" cells on the Island where men were kept in the subterranean dungeons for nineteen-day stretches on bread and water diets.

¹⁶¹ Martini 2009: Given the nature of the prisoner population, Johnson selected seasoned officers who could use their 'command presence' to calm a situation. These officers were trained in and expected to use physical force, including deadly force. Three would die in the line of duty.

¹⁶² Martini 2003

¹⁶³ Thompson 1979: 405

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., 401

artists, mob members, violent cases or celebrity prisoners. All other penal options had been tried and failed for these prisoners.¹⁶⁵

The Wharf continued to provide the main access to the Island but most of its facilities were removed due to new security measures. The Wharf was fenced off to allow for a secure receiving area to manage people and freight arriving and leaving the Island.¹⁶⁶ The Dock Tower mentioned above was added. In 1936, the handball court was relocated to the Parade Ground because it interfered with the view of the guard in the Dock Tower.¹⁶⁷ Building 64 remained and served as housing for penitentiary personnel. The Wharf underwent improvements in 1939. Its plank surface was replaced with concrete as it was considered a fire hazard, and a dock slip was added.¹⁶⁸ Between 1940 and 1941, the elevator (located on the east side of Building 64) on the Wharf was enlarged.¹⁶⁹

The Main Road remained in place, following its original alignment and width. However, modifications along its edges were made to meet the needs of the federal penitentiary, much of which included the removal of buildings and adding new fencing to manage prisoner movement. The Main Road was paved by the Army beginning in 1920¹⁷⁰ and between 1940 and 1941 the current utility trench was added,¹⁷¹ extending from the Wharf to the Summit. Along the edges of the road, the most substantial change was the removal of the wood frame residences that earlier housed military personnel and their families. At the third switchback, the BOP removed the three houses of the NCO Quarters, leaving the road in front of the buildings and a large open area (both remain today). North of Switchback 3 and the NCO road, the BOP constructed a new Water Tower in 1940.¹⁷²

Along the east side of the Main Road, between Building 64 and the Main Prison the BOP demolished two of the three late 19th century military Officers' Quarters, leaving building walls to support the road and the terrace. The gardens on the sides of the buildings remained, and new garden spaces were cultivated in the foundations of Officers' Quarters 8 and Officers' Quarters 9.

Years of harsh climate and severe storms continued to erode the shoreline around the Island. A severe storm in 1935 caused a large landslide on the Island's west side at Pirate's Cove. A fortification wall from the 1800s washed away along with earlier stabilization measures including the seawall and an edge of soft sandstone. Riprap and a concrete seawall were placed along the shoreline to stem erosion that was threatening the stability of the Model Industries. The West Side Dock remained in Pirates Cove until 1937 when it was demolished by the BOP. It had been built to support the quarry on the Island's west side and used to load quarried rock.¹⁷³ A new seawall

¹⁶⁵ Martini 2009: Famous prisoners incarcerated on Alcatraz Island included Al "Scarface" Capone, AZ #85 for income tax evasion, 1934 to 1939; Robert "Birdman Stroud," AZ #594, for manslaughter, 1942 to 1959; George "Machine Gun" Kelly, AZ #117, for kidnapping, 1934 to 1951; Alvin "Creepy Karpis" Karpowicz, AZ #325, for conspiracy to kidnap, 1936 to 1962; Arthur "Doc" Barker, AZ #268, for conspiracy to kidnap, 1935 to 1939 (Barker is one of the four prisoners who escaped and were found at the shoreline. Barker refused to surrender and was shot, later dying of his wound); Ellsworth "Bummy" Johnson, AZ #1117, narcotics, 1954 to 1958 and 1959 to 1963; and Meyer "Mickey" Cohen, AZ #1518, for income tax evasion, 1961 to 1963.

¹⁶⁶ Thompson 1979: 371

¹⁶⁷ Ibid., 406

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., 310 and 410

¹⁶⁹ Martini 2003

¹⁷⁰ Martini 2010

¹⁷¹ Martini physical changes timeline 2003

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Bradley 2005: 2b, 11

supporting fill material placed above it was built along the base of Pirates Cove below New Industries.¹⁷⁴

The south end of the Island was substantially modified by the BOP with the construction of apartment buildings and residences to house corrections officers and their families. Concentrating uses together in different areas of the Island supported the primary motivation of the BOP to manage prisoners. Families were restricted to the fenced compound at the south end of the Island that contained living quarters, playgrounds, a small store, gardens and some walking paths.¹⁷⁵ Below the Main Road on the west side of the Island, the BOP demolished two wood-frame buildings (15 and 43)¹⁷⁶ in 1940. Three reinforced concrete apartment complexes, Apartments A, B and C were built on the Parade Ground in 1941. The large open area north of Buildings 15 and 43 that had earlier been used as a play area remained, and for awhile the BOP continued this use. After construction of the new apartment buildings there was no longer any need for the earlier NCO Quarters and Officers' Row quarters. Their subsequent removal allowed for better visibility into these areas to assist with security.¹⁷⁷ In addition to the buildings, fences were erected on the Parade Ground and around Building 64, which now housed penitentiary personnel.¹⁷⁸ The U.S. Army handball court, previously located at the south end of the Wharf, was relocated to the Parade Ground. A recreation building, the Gymnasium, was built on the north edge of the Parade Ground, flanked by the handball court on one side and a children's play area on the other. The paved area just east of the building, where the U.S. Army had previously had a tennis court, was used for baseball.¹⁷⁹

The BOP undertook a substantial modification of the north end of the Island beginning in 1940, expanding its use as industrial facilities and shops, in the location begun earlier by the U.S. Army. The BOP continued to use the buildings for prisoner workshops and industrial facilities just as the U.S. Army had previously. The entire north area surrounding the buildings was enclosed and made secure with a series of barb-wire topped cyclone fences. The original U.S. Army route along the inclined ramp proved to be too close to several family residences. For security reasons, the BOP re-routed prisoner access to the west side of the Main Prison via a new door in the west wall of the Stockade/Recreation Yard, and down two staircases and through a metal detector.¹⁸⁰ The BOP built New Industries (Building 84) in 1941 and its adjoining terrace on the west end of the Island on the site of earlier buildings, including the previous cleaning plant, and on the former site of the quarry.¹⁸¹ This was the last industrial building built on the Island.¹⁸² The road from the north end of the Summit to the West Lawn had to be removed as a result of this action, as the large footprint of the building required further excavations. The Main Road from the south end of this road may have made it easier to manage prisoners since egress from the area was now more difficult. The Old Shops and Laundry Building, located between Model Industries and the Powerhouse complex, was

¹⁷⁴ Thompson 1979: 405

¹⁷⁵ Martini 2009: At any given time there were several dozen wives and as many as seventy-five children on the Island, so the fear of a hostage situation was an on-going concern for the warden and officers. Luckily, families had access to the prison launches that ran on a daily basis between Alcatraz Island and San Francisco. Children attended school in the city and wives and husbands took the launch into town for shopping trips and to attend theater.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid., 249

¹⁷⁷ Bradley 2005

¹⁷⁸ Martini 2003

¹⁷⁹ Thompson 1979: 403, 406

¹⁸⁰ Martini 2009

¹⁸¹ 1942 Map

¹⁸² Martini 2009: The building was designed specifically to replace the aging Quartermaster Laundry complex (part of Building 67).

removed.¹⁸³ Model Industries was converted into a storehouse, and its uses moved to New Industries, partly due to the difficulty of patrolling along its shoreline-side, and partly due to coastline erosion concerns.

The BOP added a network of catwalks connecting the guard towers on the north end of the Island with the Stockade/Recreation Yard at the Main Prison on the Summit. Guard patrol routes followed the catwalks to and along tops of buildings (Model Industries and New Industries), to the tower on Model Industries, to the North Caponier¹⁸⁴ and to the Road Tower on the Island's west side.

The Perimeter Sentry Walk on the Island's east and north sides continued to be used for patrols. Security features on the north end of the Island were enhanced to restrict prisoner movement. Fences were built to enclose the Industries Yard, the tunnel from the Powerhouse to New Industries (which had been the site of the quarry) was sealed. Powder magazines and underground storage rooms remaining from the 19th century fortifications were also sealed. A guard tower was placed on top of Model Industries.¹⁸⁵

The west side of the Island had largely served utilitarian purposes for the U.S. Army during the Military Prison Period and as a series of batteries during the Island's use for defense fortifications. Unlike the large U.S. Army crew dedicated to gardening and beautification, the BOP relied upon prison personnel, guards and their families and later a few inmates. Fred Reichel who served as secretary to Warden Johnston between 1934 and 1941, took a personal interest in the Islands' gardens and plantings. He maintained gardens; bought, cultivated and planted new species, and most notably was instrumental in having inmates work as gardeners. As secretary to the Warden, he was one of a few people who had access to the entire Island, allowing him to have an impact on the landscape in a way that guards' families, whose access was limited to the public part of the Island, and the inmate gardeners, whose access was limited to secured parts of the prison, could not.¹⁸⁶

Reichel started maintaining several existing gardens soon after he arrived on the Island in 1934, growing and then planting annuals and perennials in the existing gardens, knowing that they were not necessarily the best species suited to the Island's harsh conditions. With little labor available to water, weed, and care for plants, and with limits to where plants requiring irrigation could be planted, Reichel selected species that could "*tough it out with the poor soil and the weeds on the slopes.*" He experimented, but "*kept no records of my failures, for I had many –the main thing was to assure some success by trying many things and holding on to those plants which had learned that life is worth holding on to even at its bitterest.*"¹⁸⁷ He obtained other Mediterranean adapted species to try – *Metrosideros sp.*, *Fremontodendron sp.*, *Echium sp.* plus other *Mesembryanthemum* species.¹⁸⁸ Plants he noted as surviving included the same that had been introduced by the U.S. Army, and he noted that they persisted and spread as they were well adapted - *Aeonium sp.*, *Agave sp.*, *Mesembryanthemum sp.*, *Sedum sp.* and bulbs. Reichel corresponded with other gardeners through the California Horticultural Society, for advice and cuttings, obtaining assistance from noted horticulturist Kate Sessions of San Diego and nurseryman Hugh Evans of Los Angeles.

During the Federal Penitentiary period, the west side of the Island became one of the Island's more extensive garden areas because of the desire to have a pleasant look towards San Francisco.

¹⁸³ Bradley 2005; Thompson 1979: 501

¹⁸⁴ Thompson 1979: 354 and 405

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Reichel undated oral history; ca. 1974; and ca. 1978

¹⁸⁷ Reichel ca. 1974: 3

¹⁸⁸ Beatty 1996: 34-35; Reichel ca. 1974 and ca. 1978

Since there was not an official civilian gardener at Alcatraz, and there was a practical need to “*keep prisoners occupied*,”¹⁸⁹ inmates worked in the gardens. The west side offered the best location for prisoner gardening, due to the ability of the guards to patrol this area from catwalks along the Stockade/Recreation Yard and the Road Tower at the end of the Main Road. With prisoners caring for this area, it became one of the largest cultivated on the Island. The areas planted and cultivated included: the hillsides below the Stockade/Recreation Yard and the Main Prison; the terraces around the Greenhouse and to the east of New Industries (also called the Laundry Building); and below the path (later named the Laundry Terraces). The area also included the West Lawn, which was originally configured and planted by U.S. Army staff in the 1920s. Where the Main Road intersected the lower secondary road, a series of concrete block retaining walls and terraces were constructed and later named the Toolshed Terraces. A small frame structure used as a tool shed or potting shed, was sited at the top.¹⁹⁰

The west side was the first of the Island’s gardens to be cared for by prisoners. Prisoner Dick Franseen, who had been recruited by Reichel, started work on the west side around 1940¹⁹¹ before being promoted to work within the less secure Rose Garden (former Hospital) on the Island’s east side. Elliot Michener took over gardening duties for the west side in 1941, and worked in the area surrounded by a chain-link fence, separated from the remainder of the west side. Michener transformed the entire area within the fences, first breaking the hardpan underlying the initial four to five inches of soil and adding thousands of pails of garbage as compost, and planting iceplant and oxalis for the initial erosion control planting.¹⁹² In his eight years as the ‘inside gardener,’ he was assigned to the area and allowed to work on his own, he developed pathways, beds and terraces on both sides of the road, around the greenhouse and down to New Industries. Michener also built the greenhouse attached to the south side of the Warden’s House on the Summit in the late 1940s.¹⁹³

In March 1963, the federal penitentiary at Alcatraz Island was closed because of its high operating costs, and the care of the Island was transferred to the General Services Administration (GSA). Prisoners were transferred to other federal facilities and guards were reassigned. The same year, the Coastguard automated the light at the Alcatraz Island Lighthouse, installing a new “*double-drum reflecting light*.”¹⁹⁴ The change to an automated light was in step with the Coastguard’s move nationally to automate all lighthouses. This meant there was no longer a need for a permanent lightkeeper on the Island.

For the five years following the 1963 closure of the federal penitentiary, the Island remained vacant, and was staffed only with GSA security personnel. Today, the buildings, structures, and garden spaces remained relatively similar to the federal penitentiary with the exception of newer fencing installed by the GSA for security. The lack of maintenance combined with harsh environmental conditions adversely impacted the condition of the Island’s buildings and built

¹⁸⁹ Reichel ca. 1978: 2

¹⁹⁰ Names were developed by The Garden Conservancy in 2005 for the west side and include the Recreation Yard for the hillside below the Stockade/Recreation Yard; the Greenhouse and Birdbath Garden for the terraces around the Greenhouse; the Laundry Terraces for the area below the path; the west lawns; and the Toolshed Terraces for the stepped terraces at the lower road intersection.

¹⁹¹ Byers and Ashford 2008: 12 Dates for when Franseen began work are unclear; however, he was a prisoner on the Island from 1948-1938.

¹⁹² Michener 1995a: 1-2. Michener transformed the area into the Birdbath Garden (he planted it with flowering plants such as Delphinium, Dahlias and Iris, and placed a birdbath he had made within it), and built the Greenhouse and Laundry Terrace gardens. The Recreation Yard Slope was the most visible of the gardens to the inmates since they walked through it daily via the staircase between the metal detectors and the Industries.

¹⁹³ Byers and Ashford 2008; Michener 1995a: 1-2

¹⁹⁴ Thompson 1979: 463

elements such as staircases and elevated walkways. The Island's plants and gardens went without care or water, and started to naturalize - with those plants capable of surviving Alcatraz Island's harsh environment thriving and those that could not disappearing.¹⁹⁵

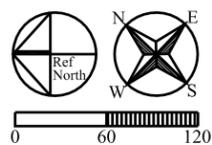
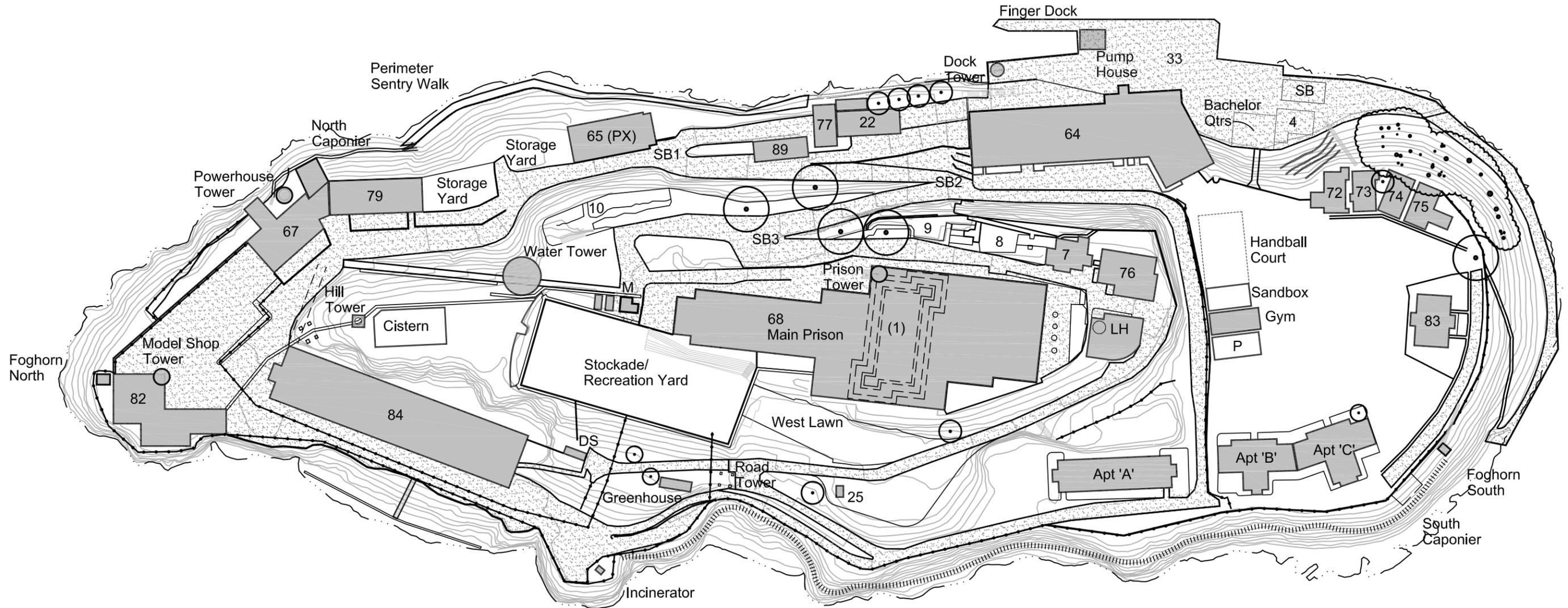
During this time, an on-going public debate about what to do with Alcatraz Island occurred in the San Francisco area and nationally. Ideas ranged from new housing to the development of a resort or casino on the Island. In July 1969, San Francisco's city council voted to accept a proposal, by Lamar Hunt, an oil millionaire, to completely redevelop Alcatraz Island. This inadvertently energized efforts to preserve the Island and a campaign to "Save Alcatraz" started, initially led by a local citizen Alvin Duskin when he took out one-page advertisements in two local newspapers. There evolved a growing constituency to use Alcatraz Island for outdoor recreation or to create some type of commemoration related to the Island's history. In 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior became involved and began to formally explore the use of the Island for public recreation.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁵ Bradley 2005

¹⁹⁶ Thompson 1979: 467

Legend

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Citadel | 22. Guardhouse Complex | 72. Officers' Quarters 72 | 82. Model Industries | DS Metal Detector Shed |
| 7. Officers' Quarters 7 | 25. Toolhouse (new location) | 73. Officers' Quarters 73 | 83. Officers' Quarters-Duplex | Gym Gymnasium |
| 8. Officers' Quarters 8 (Garden) | 33. Wharf | 74. Officers' Quarters 74 | 84. New Industries | LH Lighthouse |
| 9. Officers' Quarters 9 (Garden) | 64. Building 64 | 75. Officers' Quarters 75 | 89. Prison Site/Electric Shop | M Morgue |
| 10. Hospital (non-extant) | 65. Post Exchange | 76. Warden's House | | P Playground |
| Rose Garden and Greenhouse | 67. Powerhouse | 77. Guardhouse Complex | | SB1 Swithbacks on Main Road |
| | 68. Main Prison | 79. Stores/QM Warehouse | | SP Sandbox |



<p>FIGURE 2 - 84</p> <p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</p>	<p>TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</p> <p>HISTORIC PERIOD FEDERAL PENITENTIARY / GSA 1934 - 1969</p> <p>NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</p>
	<p>REGION PACIFIC</p> <p>COUNTY SAN FRANCISCO</p> <p>STATE CALIFORNIA</p>

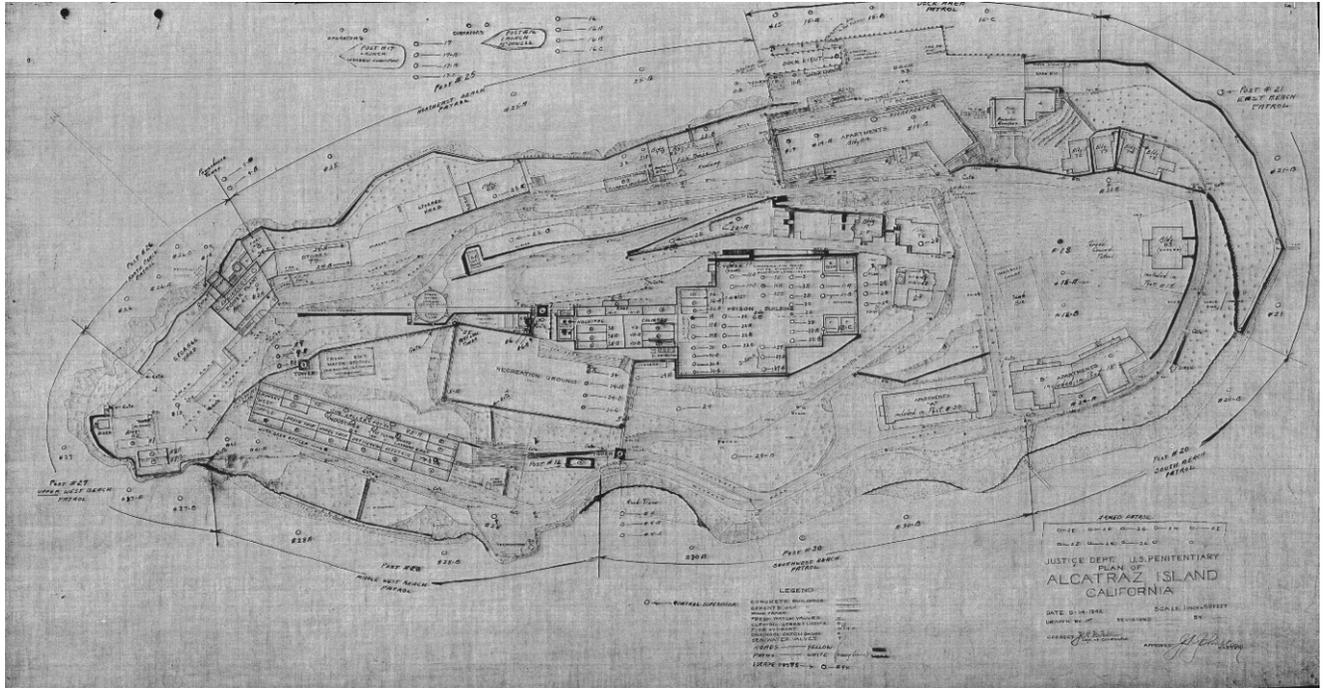


Figure 2 -85. Alcatraz Island Map (c1942) (source: NARA)

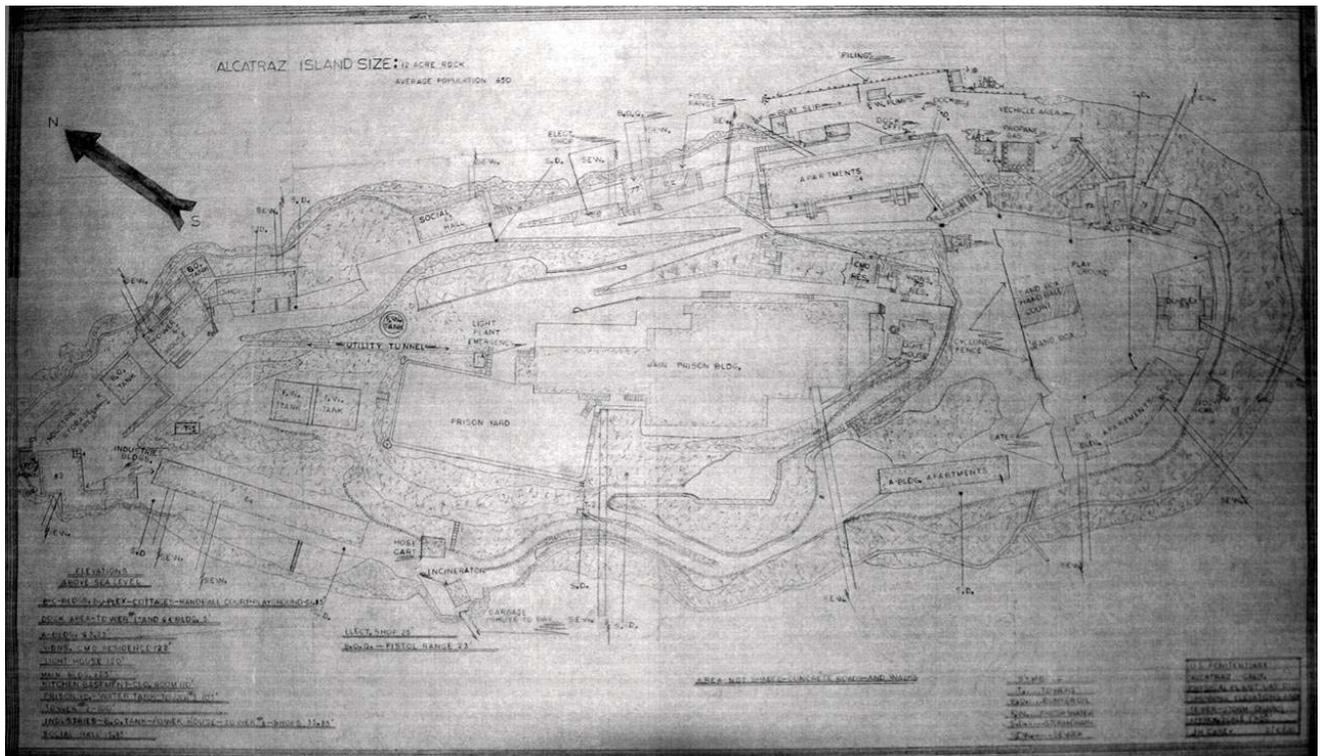


Figure 2 -86. Alcatraz Island Map (c1960) (source: GOGA)

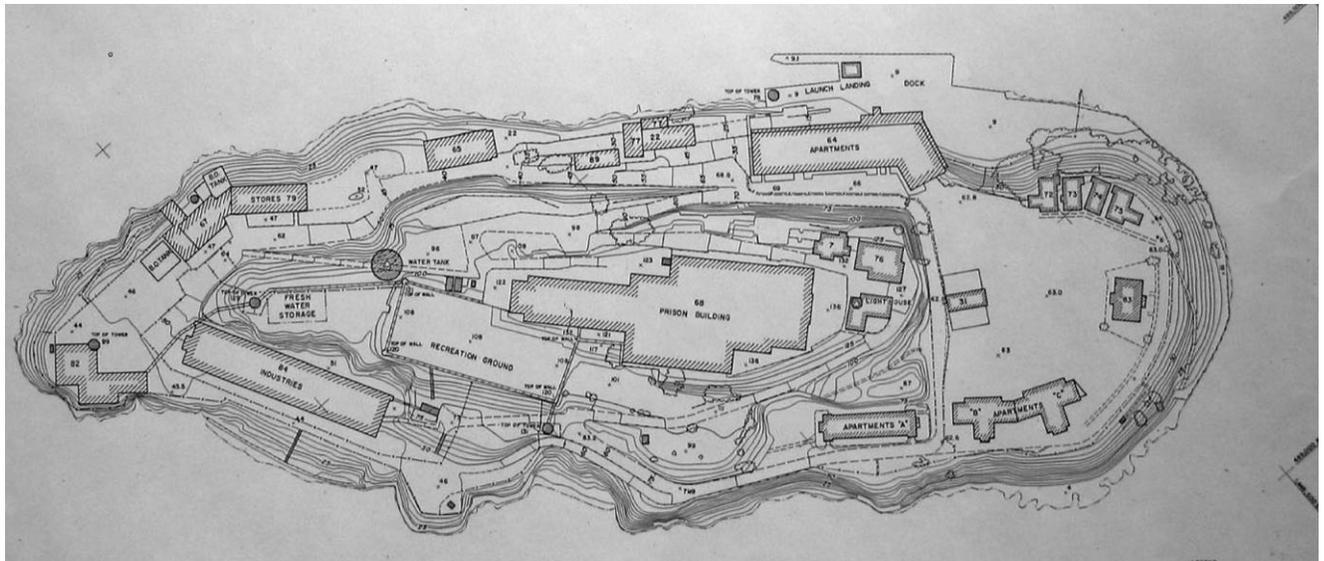


Figure 2 -87. Alcatraz Island Map (c1961) (source: NPS)



Figure 2 -88. 1934 Alcatraz Island Aerial from north (source: SFPL)



Figure 2 -89. 1934 Alcatraz Island Aerial from south (source: GOGA)

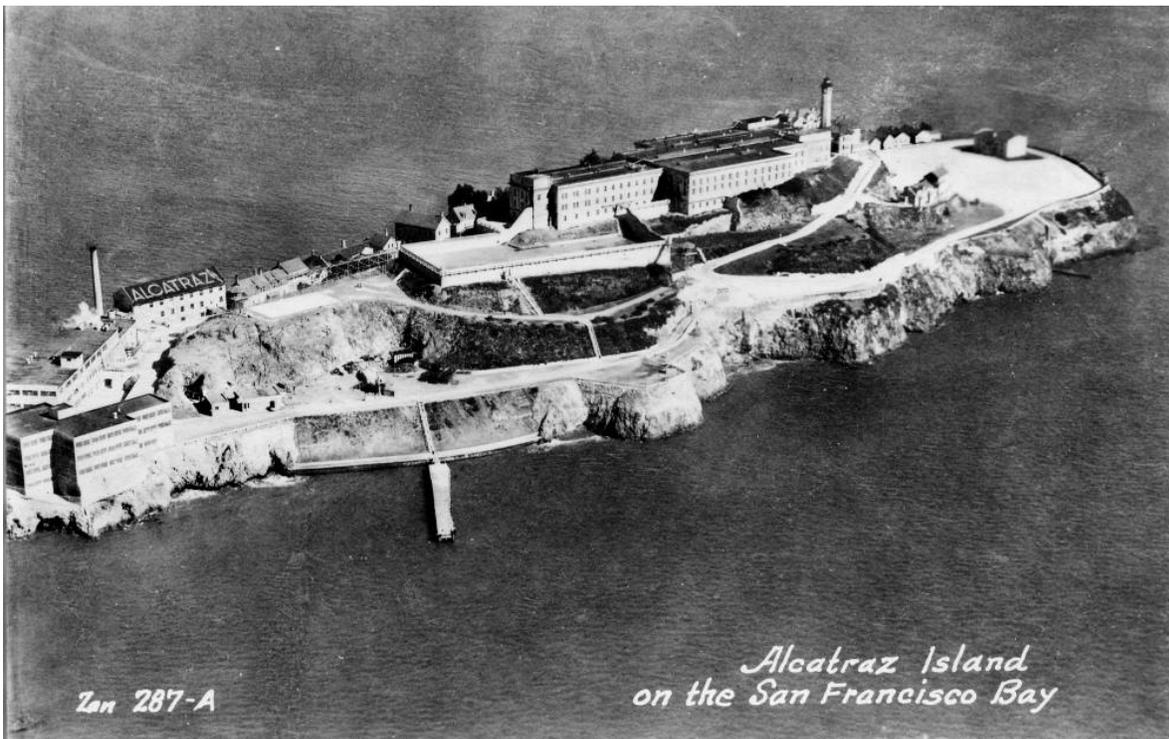


Figure 2 -90. 1935 Alcatraz Island Postcard (source: John Martini)



Figure 2 -91. 1938 Alcatraz Island Aerial (source: SFPL)

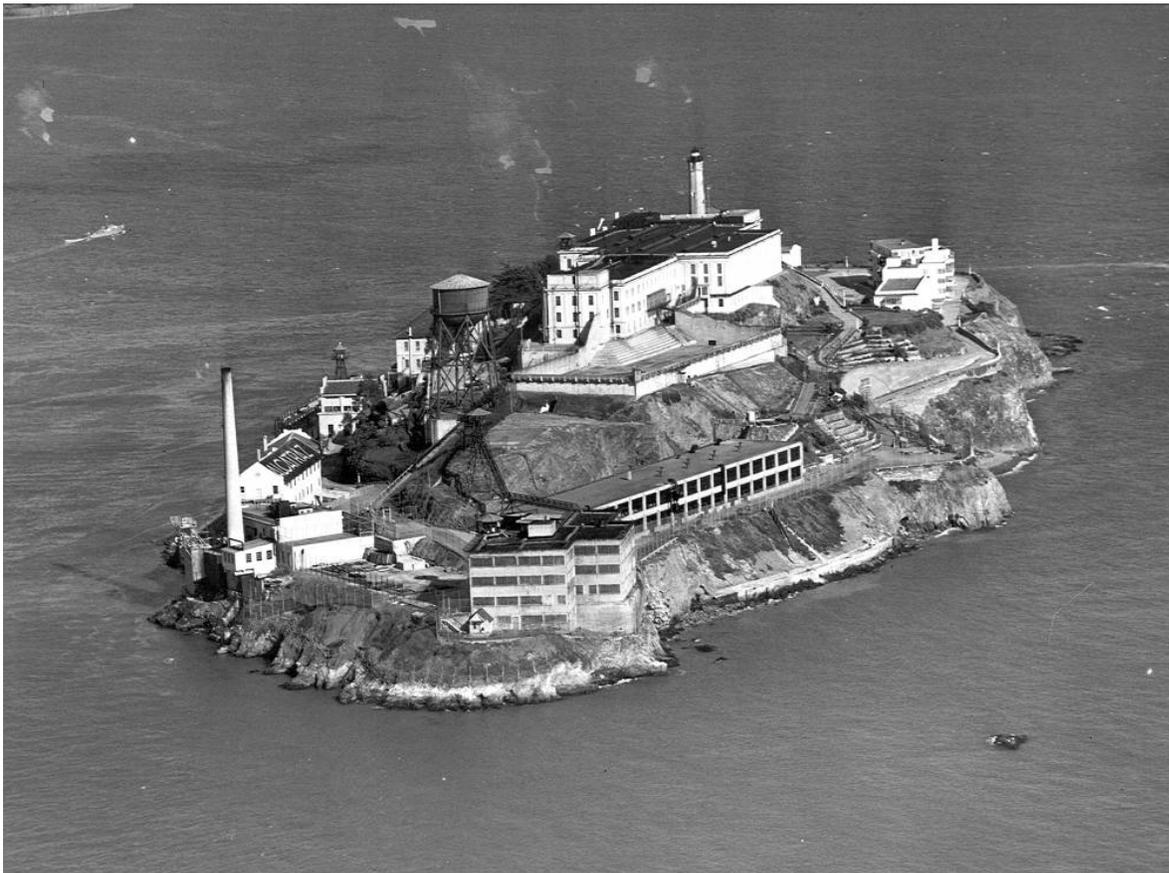


Figure 2 -92. 1946 Alcatraz Island Aerial (source: GOGA Denevi)



Figure 2 -93. 1959 Alcatraz Island Aerial (source: John Martini)



Figure 2 -94. 1962 Alcatraz Island Aerial (source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -95. Main Road, Wharf to Guardhouse Complex; left, (c1940s) (Source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -96. Dock Tower and Staircase to Building 64; (c1936) (source: GOGA)

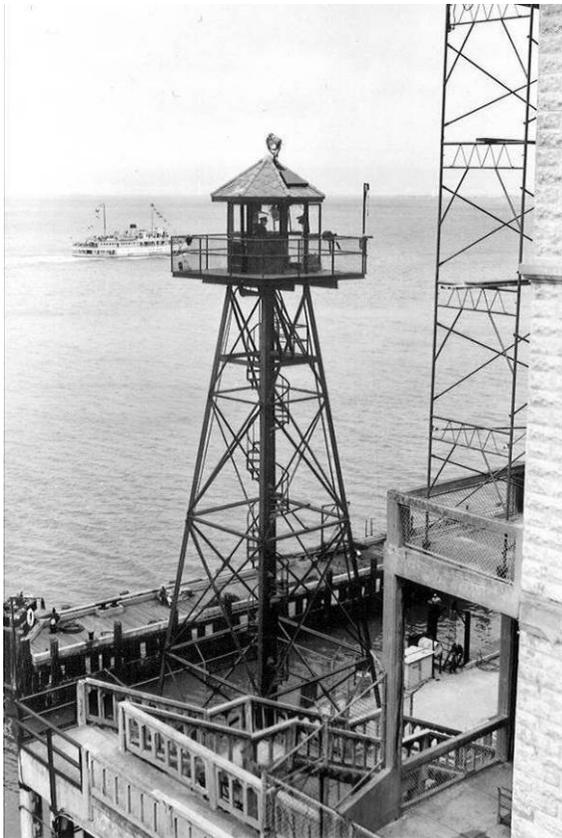


Figure 2 -97. Dock Tower, Finger Pier, and Staircase to Building 64 (c1940s) (source: GOGA)

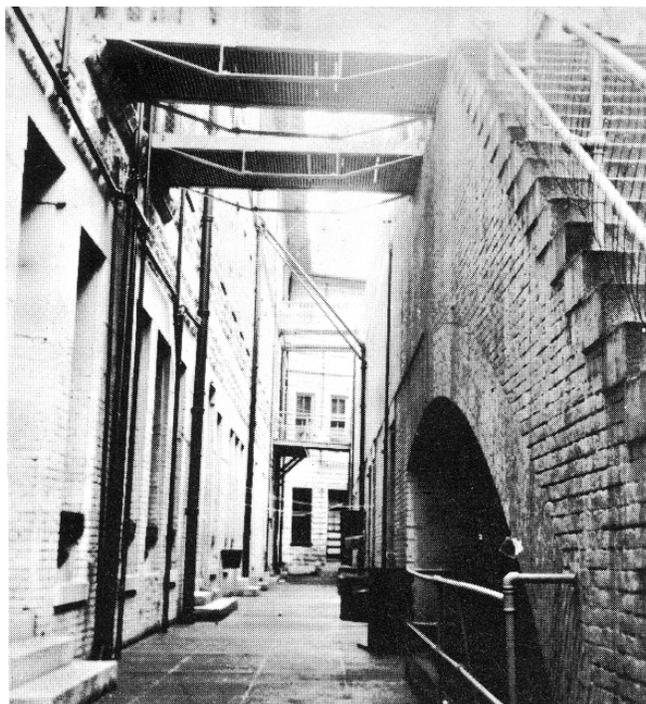


Figure 2 -98. Building 64/Chinatown (c1943) (source: GOGA Weed)



Figure 2 -99. Guardhouse Complex and Prison Site/Electric Shop viewed from Post Exchange Perimeter Sentry Walk at lower left (c1940s) (source: GOGA)



Figure 2-100. Main Road at second switchback with Monterey Cypress and Trough Wall (c1940s) (source: GOGA 19200)

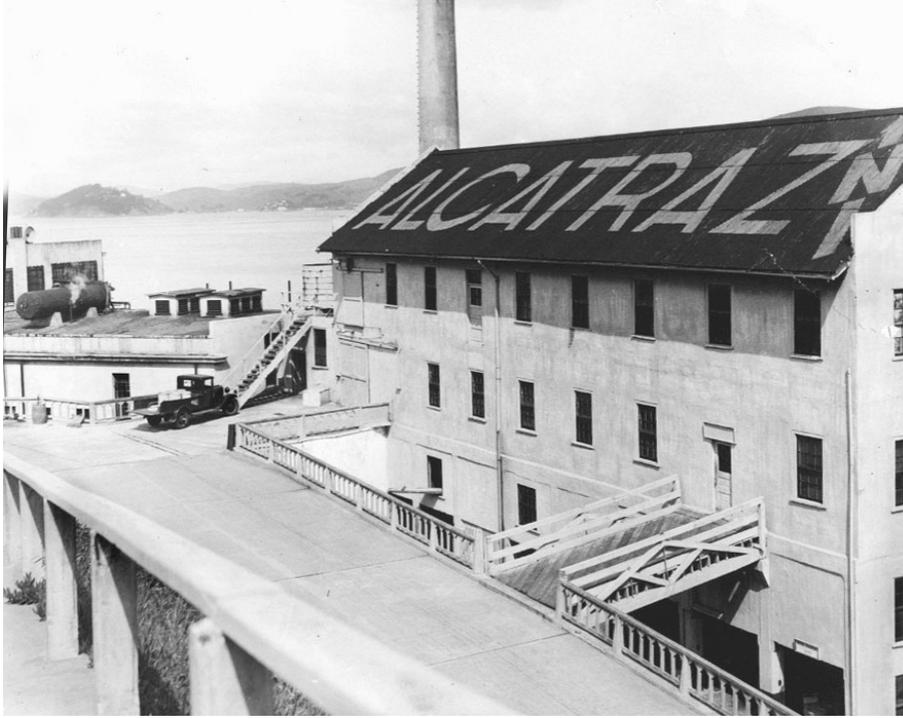


Figure 2 -101. Powerhouse (left) and Stores/QM Warehouse (right). Smokestack in center (c1930s) (source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -102. Stockade/Recreation Yard (c1949) (source: GOGA Heaney)



Figure 2 -103. Stockade/Recreation Yard (c1955) (source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -104. Stockade/Recreation Yard (no date) (source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -105. Road Tower on west side of the Island (c1956) (source: GOGA-3089)

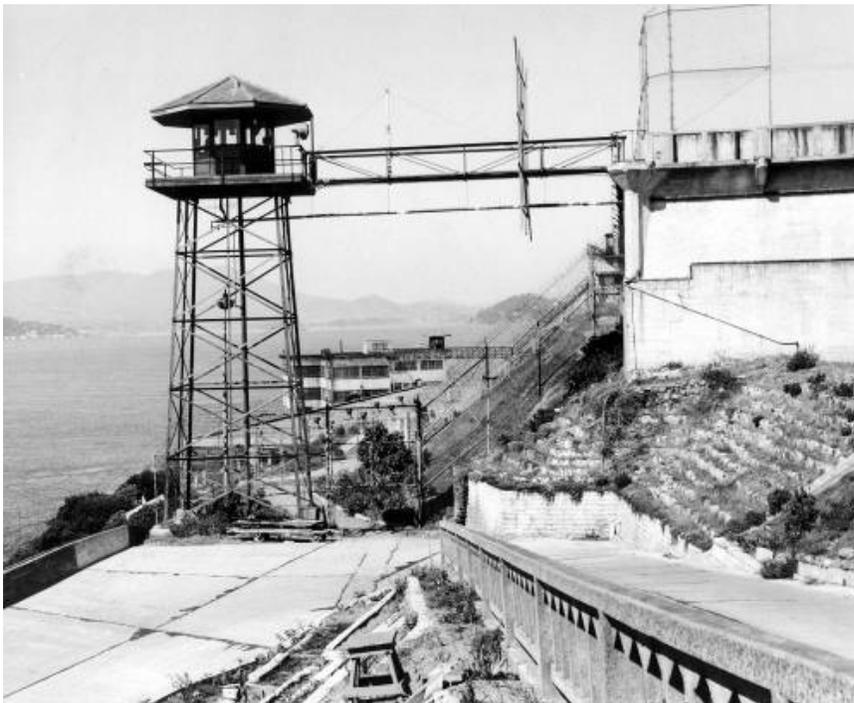


Figure 2 -106. Road Tower on west side of Island; (c1956) (source: GOGA-1567)



Figure 2 -107. Apartment A (on left) with staircase extending upwards to the Upper West Road and Windy Gulch Trail in center leading down to the Parade Ground. Road to Parade Ground is in center. (c1962); (source: GOGA)

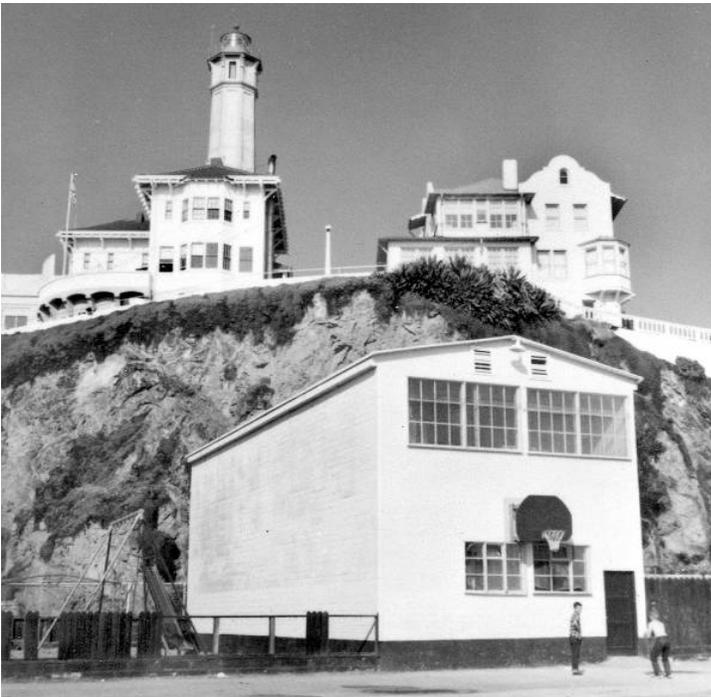


Figure 2 -108.: View of Lighthouse with Keepers' residence and Warden's House from Parade Ground: Gymnasium is in center foreground and playground is to the left. (c1962); (source: GOGA 2316)



Figure 2 -109. Model Industries as seen from Hill Tower, catwalk connecting Stockade / Recreation Yard in center of photograph (cWWII Era) (source: GOGA)

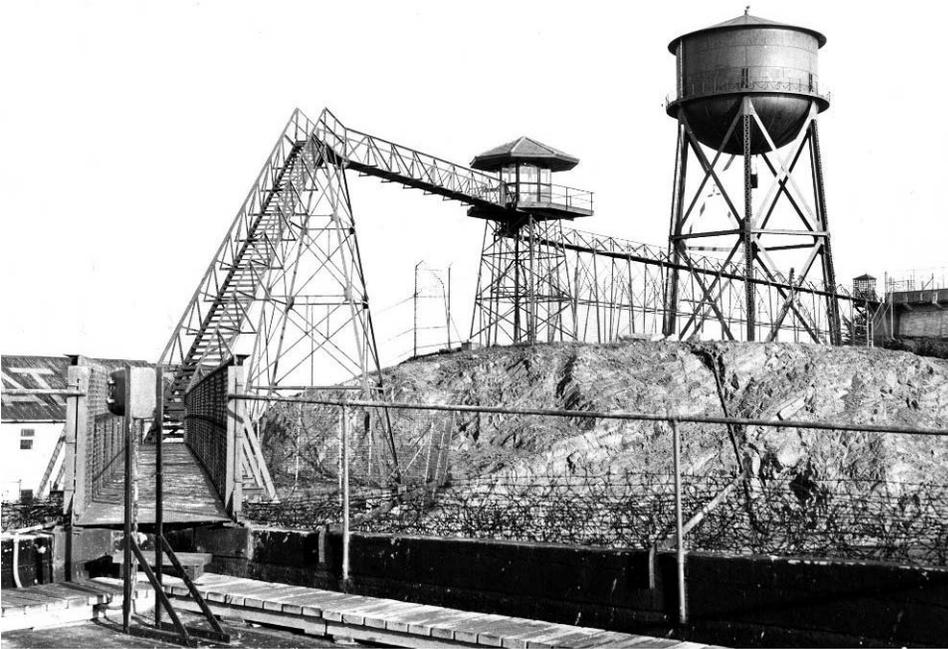


Figure 2 -110. Catwalks and Hill Tower connecting Stockade/Recreation Yard with Model Industries. Water Tower is in center of photograph (c1941) (source:GOGA-1567)



Figure 2 -111. North end of Alcatraz Island: Model Industries set on brick fortification wall in center of photograph. Above it is the Water Tower, and to its right the Main Prison and the Stockade/Recreation Yard. Note the Perimeter Sentry Walk just above the shoreline (c1943) (source: SFPL AAC-9553)



Figure 2 -112. Tidepools (c1949) (source: GOGA Heaney)



Figure 2 -113. Inmate in Officers' Row garden, foundation of demolished Officers' Quarters 8 behind inmate. (c1940s) (source: Simpson)



Figure 2 -114. Main Road (c1961) (source: Bowden)



Figure 2 -115. View of greenhouse garden from Road Tower. Note the stair and fence at top of photo (c1940s) (source: Simpson mid 1940s)



Figure 2 -116. Terraced garden below the path (now known as Laundry Terraces). (c1940s); (source: NARA, Simpson mid 1940s)



Figure 2-117. Apartment A (c mid-1960s) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-118. Upper West Road facing west (c1960) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-119. West Lawn (c1939) (source: National Archives)



Figure 2-120. West Road, Lawn and Gardens (c1939) (source: National Archives)



Figure 2-121. Stockade/Recreation Yard (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-122. Catwalk, Hill Tower, Water Tower, Stockade/Recreation Yard wall and Main Prison (c1935-60) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-123. Aerial of Warden's House Area. Note Greenhouse at Warden's House. (c1940-50) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-124. Officers' Quarters 72-75, Duplex, and playground (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)

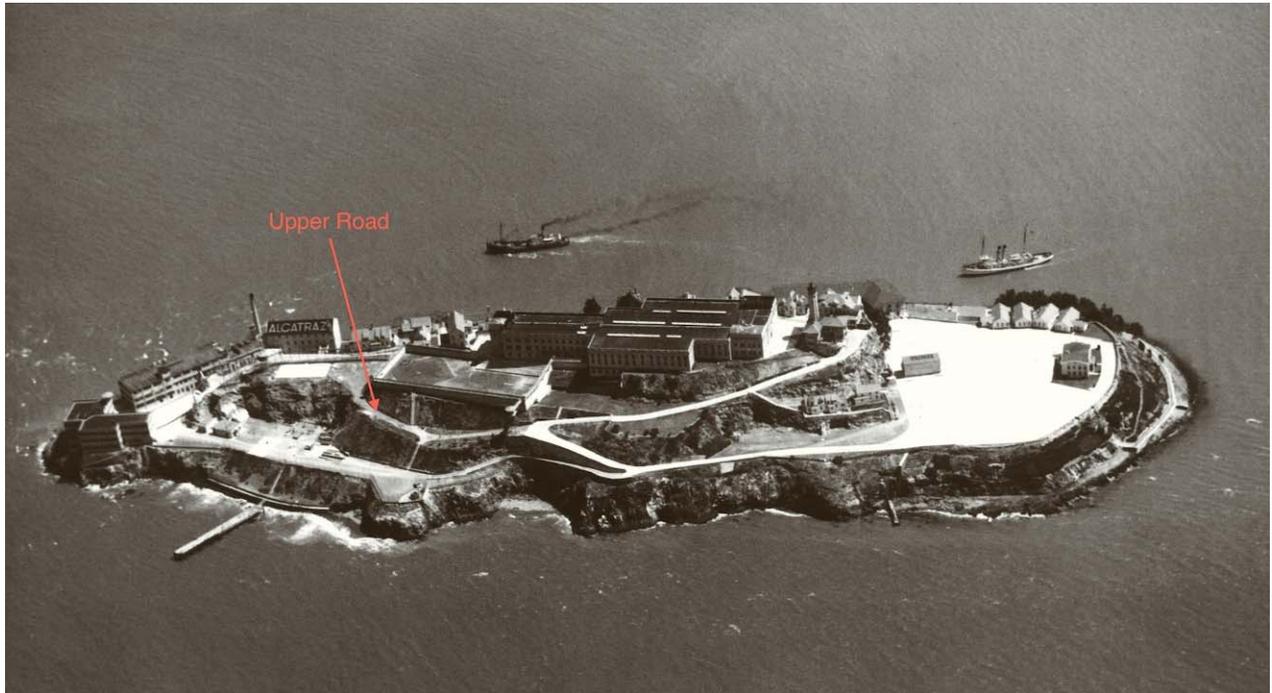


Figure 2-125. Upper Road on west side of Island (c1939) (source: U.S. Army)

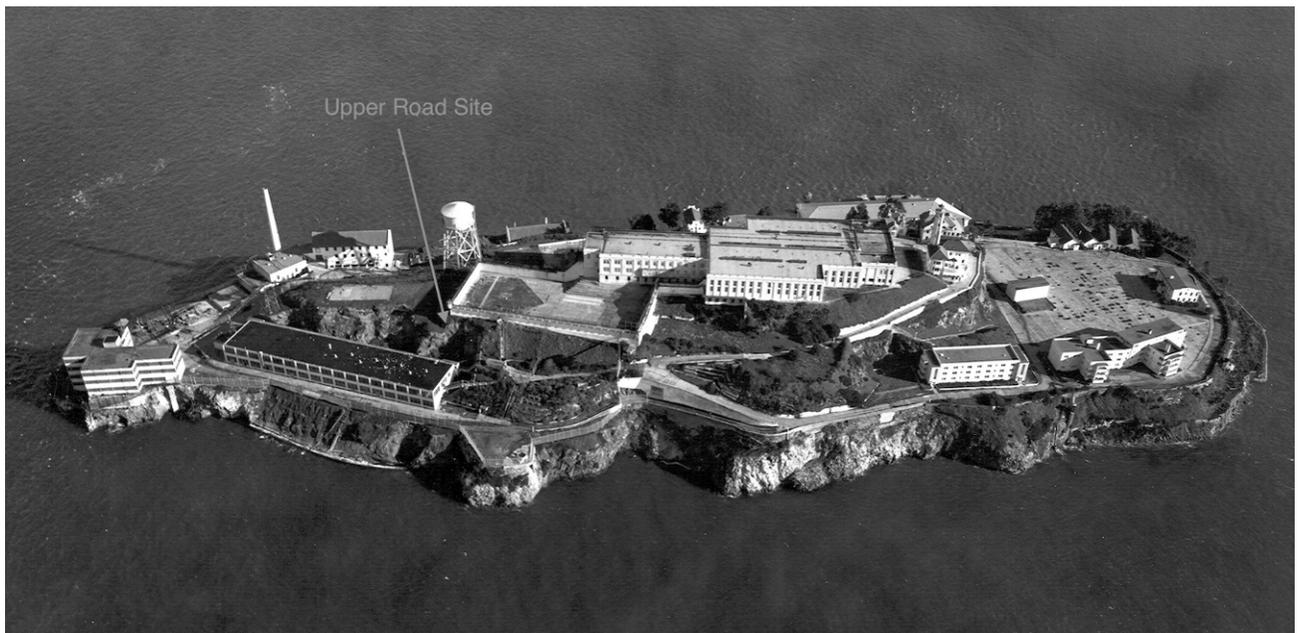


Figure 2-126. Location of demolished Upper Road on west side of Island (c1963) (source: Golden Gate NRA, Orday Collection)



Figure 2-127. Officers' Quarters 72, 73, 74 and Building 64 (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-128. Apartment 'C', Seawall Planter and view to San Francisco. (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2-129. Aerial view of Alcatraz circa Federal Penitentiary period (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)

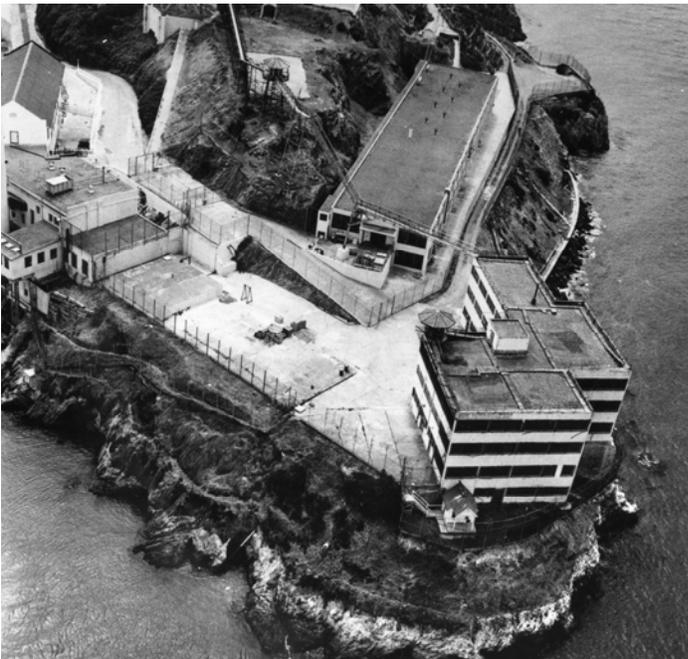


Figure 2-130. Aerial view of Industries circa Federal Penitentiary period. (no date) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)

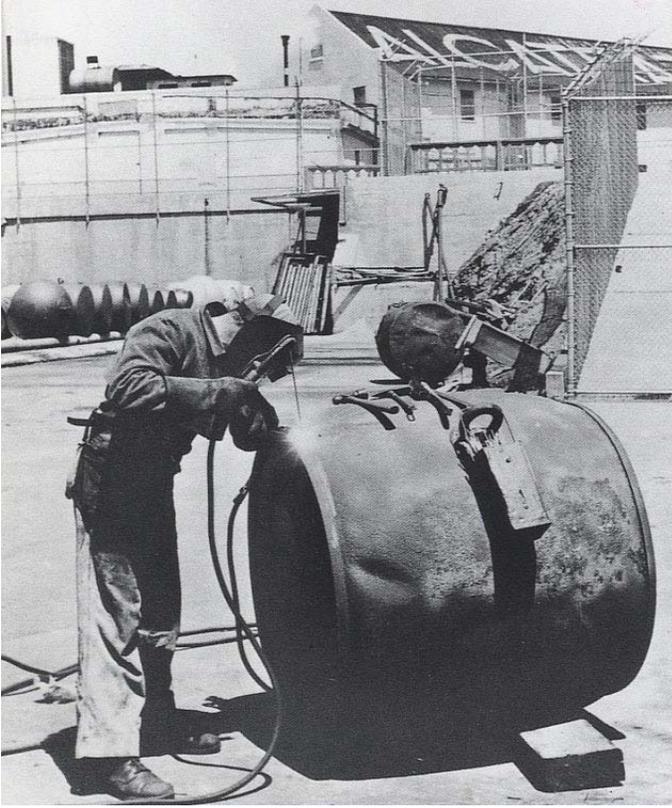


Figure 2-131. Inmate Charlie Berta welding a navy net buoy in the Industries Yard. (WWII) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



Figure 2 -132.: Main Road and Post Exchange Building (c 1960s) (Source: GOGA)