

***Indian Occupation (1969 - 1971)***

During the night and early morning of November 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> 1969, a group of fourteen American Indians arrived on Alcatraz Island via a rented boat to “*symbolically claim the Island for the Indian people.*”<sup>197</sup> A day earlier, Richard Oakes (Mohawk) and a group of activists moved to occupy the Island as a peaceful takeover to demonstrate the need for Indian Rights. One of the organizers, Adam Fortunate Eagle (nee Nordwall) convinced the owner of a sailing yacht to carry the group to the Island and sail around it. As the boat neared the Island, Richard Oakes, Jim Vaughn (Cherokee), Joe Bill (Eskimo), Ross Harden (Ho-Chunk) and Jerry Hatch jumped overboard, swam to shore, and claimed the Island by right of discovery. The Coast Guard quickly removed the men, but later that same day a larger group made their way to the Island, and fourteen Occupiers hid out overnight.<sup>198</sup> On the morning of November 9<sup>th</sup>, the GSA regional administrator arrived on the Island to request that they leave.<sup>199</sup> Oakes delivered a proclamation, written by Adam Fortunate Eagle, to the GSA stating the Occupiers’ claim to the Island by right of discovery, after which the group left the Island.<sup>200</sup>

This short occupation had been preceded by several earlier attempts by American Indians to claim the Island. In March 1964, five Sioux Indians briefly occupied the Island. Although it was short, this occupation was considered important, as “*the demands for the use of the Island for a cultural center and an Indian university would resurface almost word for word in the larger, much longer occupation of 1969.*”<sup>201</sup> In September 1965, a claim was filed in the U.S. District Court of Northern California to establish the American Indian’s right to Alcatraz Island.<sup>202</sup> It sought to prevent the federal government from selling the land or to award the American Indians \$2.5 million in settlement for loss of the land. The suit was dismissed in July 1968.<sup>203</sup>

In the early morning of November 20, 1969, a group of seventy-nine American Indians, including university students, married couples and six children, returned to Alcatraz Island to pursue claims to the Island.<sup>204</sup> Organizing themselves as the “Indians of All Tribes,” they issued a press release stating their intention to stay and occupy the Island<sup>205</sup> to gain Indian control over the Island for the purpose of building a center for Native American Studies, an American Indian spiritual center, an ecology center, and an American Indian Museum.<sup>206</sup> According to Adam Fortunate Eagle, the purpose was simpler: to attract media attention and gain leverage with the federal government to extract financial aid and perhaps a building for a Cultural Center in San Francisco.<sup>207</sup> Although the Indians’ claims from the previous five years had attracted little public attention, this action became national news.<sup>208</sup>

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<sup>197</sup> Johnson

<sup>198</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>199</sup> Bradley 2005

<sup>200</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>201</sup> Johnson

<sup>202</sup> Martini 2009: According to some interpretations of an 1868 treaty with the Sioux Nation, excess U.S. Government properties are to be returned to the Native people from whom they were acquired. Since the penitentiary closed on March 21, 1963 and the Island declared surplus federal property in 1964, a number of Red Power activists felt the Island qualified for reclamation by the tribes.

<sup>203</sup> Bradley 2005

<sup>204</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>205</sup> Bradley 2005

<sup>206</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>207</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>208</sup> Bradley 2005

The occupation grew to 200 people, including families and children, over a period of nineteen months.<sup>209</sup> Initially the group was lead by Richard Oakes, who remained on the Island until January 1970 when his thirteen-year old stepdaughter fell to her death, prompting the Oakes family to leave the Island.<sup>210</sup> At first, there was running water and electricity as well as a phone on the Wharf. The group took over the Main Prison and set up a kitchen using the steam cookers that had previously been used to prepare prisoner meals. With Oakes leadership, and with assistance from others, the Island was organized. People were assigned living quarters and duties. Security was organized with guards posted around the Island, and an office set up in the guard's office in the Main Prison. Every building was used in some manner.<sup>211</sup>

During their time on the Island, the group lived in several of the residential buildings and occupied various portions of the Main Prison and Building 64. The group erected a tipi on the west side of the Island and held ceremonies in the Stockade/Recreation Yard. As a way of marking and claiming the Island as their own, the occupiers painted symbols and words on the interiors and exteriors of several buildings, walls and signs. A 1977 inventory documented almost 1,000 of these messages, noting their contents by category: names (i.e., "Linda W. Painte," "Larry Antone, PIPA); and dates (ie. "Robert, 7-19-70", "Bennie was here '70").<sup>212</sup>

The most obvious physical remnant of the Indian Occupation was the damage that occurred to four buildings, two located along the Main Road and two located on the Island's Summit. The Post Exchange, located at Switchback 1 of the Main Road and the last remaining house (Officers' Quarters 7) of Officers' Row were both burned in a fire. The same fire extensively damaged the Warden's House on the Summit and the keeper's residences at the Lighthouse across from it.

Eventually, the GSA turned off the electricity and phone service to the Island (after the Occupiers declined to pay the phone bill) and removed the water barge. Since Alcatraz Island lacks a fresh water source, the Occupiers needed water from the mainland. Left without power, fresh water and little food, the number of Occupiers began to dwindle. On June 11, 1971, a force of government marshals removed the remaining fifteen people, now only ten adults and five children, from the Island and released them in San Francisco.

Though fraught with controversy and forcibly ended, the Occupation is hailed by many as a success for having attained international attention for the situation of native peoples in the United States and as the start of the modern American Indian Movement. The Occupation greatly influenced the government's decision to end its policy of Termination and to pass the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.

*"The underlying goals of the Indians on Alcatraz were to awaken the American public to the reality of the plight of the first Americans and to assert the need for Indian self determination. As a result of the occupation, either directly or indirectly, the official government policy of termination of Indian tribes was ended and a policy of Indian self-determination became the official US government policy."*<sup>213</sup>

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<sup>209</sup> Noxon and Marcus 1981

<sup>210</sup> Martini 2009: With Oakes' departure came a void in leadership. Many of the original Occupiers left to return to school, and some of the newer arrivals had drug and alcohol addictions. The Occupiers were continually challenged by lack of utilities on the aging island, especially after the government cut off electricity to Alcatraz. Inter-tribal feuding broke out, as well as differing political goals between the various occupying factions. Despite efforts to reserve the Island for only Indian peoples, many non-aboriginal members of the Bay Area's drug and hippie scene eventually moved to the Island.

<sup>211</sup> Johnson: 104

<sup>212</sup> Noxon and Marcus 1981

<sup>213</sup> Johnson

Important figures during the Occupation included organizer Adam Fortunate Eagle Nordwall; leader and spokesperson Richard Oakes; International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) contact person “Indian Joe” Morris; and spokesperson and broadcaster John Trudell.<sup>214</sup>

The Occupation has led to two annual celebrations held on Alcatraz Island: Indigenous People’s Day (held on Columbus Day) and UnThanksgiving Day, which commemorates the great Dinner held by the original Occupiers in the Stockade / Recreation Yard on Thanksgiving 1969. Both are commemorated by sunrise ceremonies.

The annual UnThanksgiving Day celebration is directly linked to the Occupation organized by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), and pays homage to the goals of the Occupation. Some of those who came together to form the IITC were from the Occupation. The IITC was founded in 1974 at a gathering by the American Indian Movement in Standing Rock, South Dakota attended by more than 5000 representatives of ninety-eight Indigenous Nations.

The Occupation was the most significant historic event in the Island’s history and resulted in substantial changes for Native Americans.<sup>215</sup>

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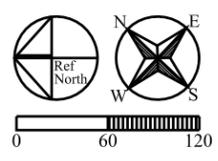
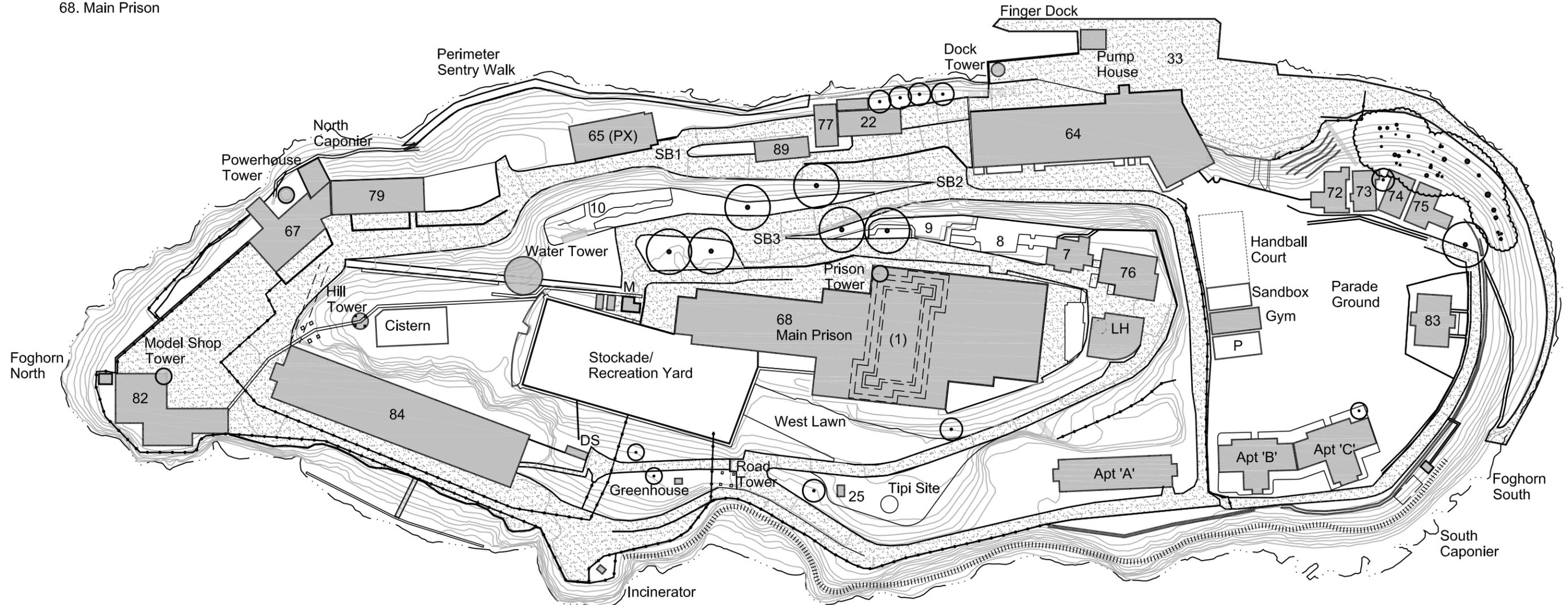
<sup>214</sup> Martini 2009

<sup>215</sup> Ranger Craig Glassner, Alcatraz Island (interview 2009)



**Legend**

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



<p><b>FIGURE 2 - 133</b></p> <p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</p>	<p>TITLE OF PROJECT <b>CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</b></p>
	<p>HISTORIC PERIOD INDIAN OCCUPATION 1969 - 1971</p>
	<p>NAME OF PARK <b>ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</b></p>
	<p>REGION COUNTY STATE PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA</p>

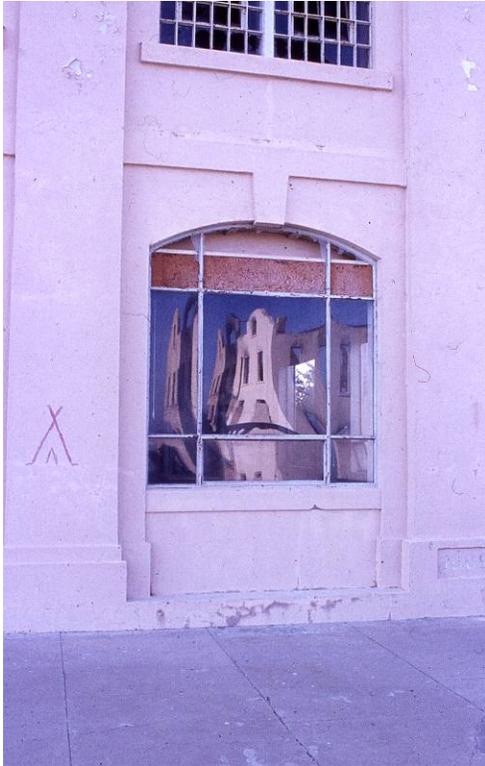




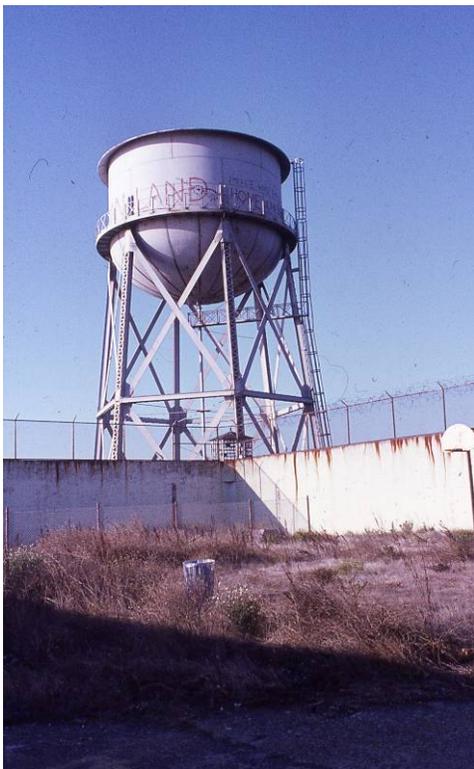
**Figure 2 -134.** Indian Tipi and view to Golden Gate Bridge (c Indian Occupation 1969-1971) (Source: GOGA Denevi)



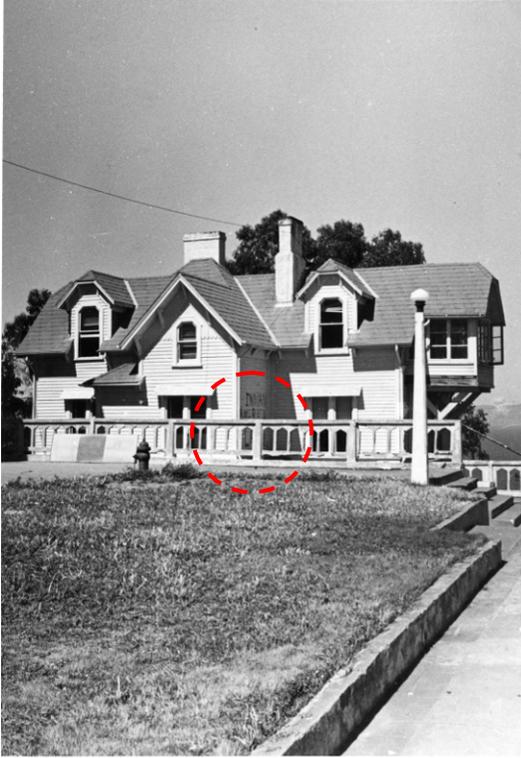
**Figure 2 -135.:** Indian graffiti at Building 64 (c1969-1971) (Source: GOGA)



**Figure 2 -136.** Symbols on Main Prison (c 1974) (Source: John Martini)



**Figure 2 -137.** Stockade/Recreation Yard wall, railing and Water Tower with graffiti from the earlier Indian Occupation (c 1974); (Source: John Martini)



**Figure 2-138.** Officers' Quarters 7 looking across Main Prison Plaza. Note graffiti on building. (1970) (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



**Figure 2-139.** Thanksgiving Day 1969 (source: NPS GGNRA Archives)



**Figure 2-140.** Light Tower painted red during the Indian Occupation (MBD P1030913\_Cropped.jpg)

*General Services Administration (1971 - 1973)*

Once the remaining American Indians had been removed from Alcatraz Island by federal marshals in 1971, the GSA demolished all of the quarters on the Parade Ground on the south side of the Island. This included the demolition of all three apartment buildings (A, B and C) as well as their associated lawns and plant beds. The Officers' Quarters (Buildings 72, 73, 74, and 75, and Officers' Quarters-Duplex (Building 83)) and associated landscape features were also demolished. In the place of the buildings, the GSA left large piles of rubble. Foundations and portions of the apartment buildings, and lawns and plants were left under the rubble.

Three of the four buildings that burned during the Indian Occupation were left untouched by the GSA, but the remains of the fourth building, Officers' Quarters 7 were demolished. Officers' Quarters 7 was originally built in 1881 and had been the last remaining quarters in Officers' Row along the Main Road. In addition to the building demolition, the top of a brick arch in the 1857 Guardhouse Complex was damaged by a large piece of demolition equipment used by the GSA.<sup>216</sup>

In an attempt to secure the Island and to discourage future occupation attempts, the GSA installed metal fencing around the perimeter of the Island. Approximately 2,500 linear feet of chain link fence was installed, consisting of eight-foot high fencing with three strands of barbed wire on top that faced outward. The GSA also installed eighteen light standards, each with three mercury vapor lights.<sup>217</sup>

In May 1972, GSA announced the planned transfer of Alcatraz Island to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area<sup>218</sup> was established in 1972 with Alcatraz Island designated as one component.

In October 1973, the NPS began allowing visitors onto Alcatraz Island through ticket sales and its initial boating concessionaire agreement. A maximum of fifty visitors were allowed on the Island at one time, a number set by the arrival and departure of boats. Once on the Island, and due in part to hazardous conditions, park rangers led guided tours to select areas.<sup>219</sup> These tours were highly regarded by the visitors proved to be labor intensive. The NPS had grossly underestimated public interest in the Island and the demand far exceeded the initial estimates for visitor access.

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<sup>216</sup> Thompson 1979: 474

<sup>217</sup> Thompson 1979: 472

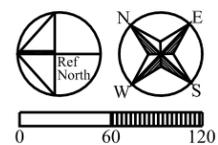
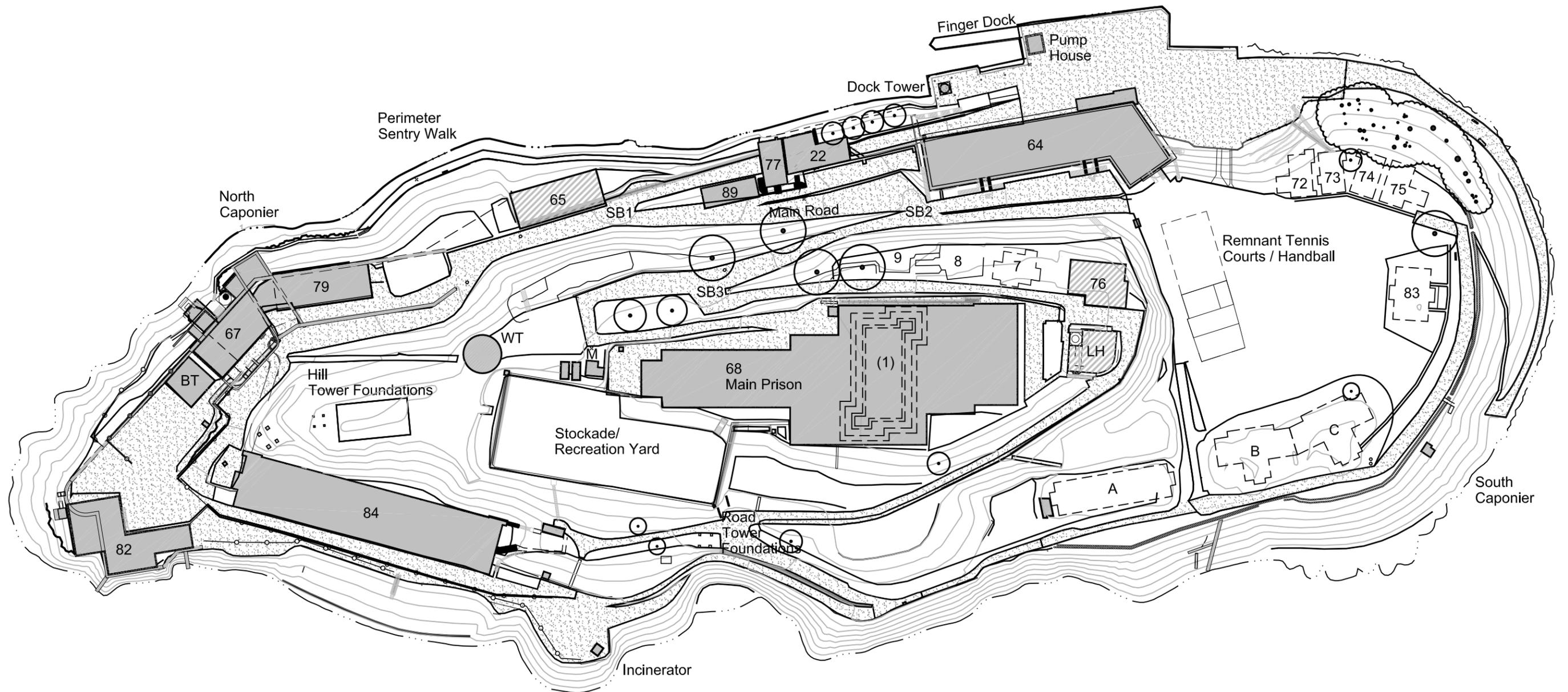
<sup>218</sup> GGNRA

<sup>219</sup> Martini 2009: The first NPS staff consisted of a crew of fourteen seasonal Park Technicians and one permanent Park Ranger, designated the Island Supervisor. They came from similar educational backgrounds, with virtually all holding at least a BA or BS degrees. The eldest was sixty years old, the youngest twenty-one, with the remainder in their mid twenties. Except for the Island Supervisor, all were seasonal hires who worked for eleven months, were laid off, and rehired after a one-month period.



**Legend**

- |                          |                             |                              |                                         |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Citadel               | 64. Building 64             | 72. Officers' Quarters 72    | 82. Model Industries                    | BT Bunker Oil Tank          |
| 7. Officers' Quarters' 7 | 65. Post Exchange (Remnant) | 73. Officers' Quarters 73    | 83. Officers' Quarters-Duplex (Remnant) | DS Detector Shed            |
| 8. Officers' Quarters' 8 | 67. Powerhouse              | 74. Officers' Quarters 74    | 84. New Industries                      | LH Lighthouse               |
| 9. Officers' Quarters' 9 | 68. Main Prison             | 75. Officers' Quarters 75    | 89. Prison Site/ Electric Shop          | M Morgue                    |
| 22. Guardhouse Complex   |                             | 76. Warden's House (Remnant) | A. Apartment A (Remnant)                | SB1 Swithbacks on Main Road |
|                          |                             | 77. Guardhouse Complex       | B. Apartment B (Remnant)                | WT Water Tower              |
|                          |                             | 79. Stores/QM Warehouse      | C. Apartment C (Remnant)                |                             |



<b>FIGURE 2 - 141</b> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	TITLE OF PROJECT <b>CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</b>
	HISTORIC PERIOD GSA 1971 - 1973
	NAME OF PARK <b>ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</b>
	REGION COUNTY STATE PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA



### ***National Park Service/Golden Gate National Recreation Area (1974 to Present)***

Managing Alcatraz Island for visitor access and enjoyment began in 1972 when the Island was designated as one component of the newly established Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The GGNRA and an Advisory Commission became a component of the National Park Service administered by the Secretary of the Interior through “Public Law 92-589 (H.R. 16444),” which also authorized the expenditure of over sixty-one million dollars for acquisition of lands and interests in lands.<sup>220</sup> The GGNRA, as described by its first superintendent William H. Whalen, was unusual in its mandate as it sought community input through a citizen advisory committee and “*other tactics and programs that helped the agency take the pulse of the public and incorporate its views into policy and practice.*”<sup>221</sup> As the GGNRA developed its Citizen’s Advisory Committee (CAC) (taking two years to create), the NPS moved forward with their initial management of Alcatraz Island.

In 1973, the NPS began allowing visitors onto Alcatraz Island using a boating concessionaire. Public interest in the Island greatly exceeded the NPS’ expectations. As a result, Alcatraz Island became a focal point for the development and implementation of a General Management Plan (GMP). The intent of the GMP was to move from a philosophy of reaction to a policy of planned response with long-term goals.

As Alcatraz Island gained in popularity with the public, the GGNRA made progress in forming park policy.<sup>222</sup> The CAC established its own direction, led by retired army colonel and engineer Frank Boerger - the first chairman, and the committee reflected the breadth of the San Francisco area including seven members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and five selected by People For Golden Gate National Recreation Area (PFGGNRA). The CAC assisted in forming park policy, helped to establish the Fort Mason Foundation, and played an important role in park planning by facilitating community input during the first GMP process in the late 1970s (draft published in 1979).<sup>223</sup>

Included in the GGNRA GMP’s Assessment of Alternatives of May 1977 were three scenarios for Alcatraz Island: 1) clean up the rubble and leave historic buildings intact; 2) remove all but key historic structures, resulting in a landscape for the remainder of the Island; 3) stabilize historic structures and offer self-guided tours and educational programs. The third alternative became policy.<sup>224</sup>

The 1980 GMP stated that historic preservation was a key goal, but also emphasized a commitment to creating a “pleasant landscaped setting” to contrast the “stark prison and military structures.” By around 1985, the selected alternative from the GMP (alternative 3 noted above) was implemented, changing the original ranger-guided tours to self-guided tours.<sup>225</sup> Audio tours (rented Walkman-style cassette players with interpretive tape narrated by former inmates and correctional staff) provided greater freedom for visitors. The cellhouse of the Main Prison was generally silent (similar to its years as a federal penitentiary), as most all visitors listened individually on their headsets.<sup>226</sup>

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<sup>220</sup> Rothman et al: Administrative History

<sup>221</sup> GGNRA 1979

<sup>222</sup> Martini 2009: As Island visitation increased, so did the ranger corps, reaching a height of around twenty-four seasonals in the early 1980s. As a result of increased staff, several seasonal positions were converted to permanent positions, designated as assistant supervisors.

<sup>223</sup> GGRNA

<sup>224</sup> Rothman, 2001: 2-88 line 1600

<sup>225</sup> GGNRA

<sup>226</sup> Ibid.

As the management and park policy was formed for the future of Alcatraz Island, physical modifications were made to the Island. These were generally for visitor access and safety, and included stabilizing some buildings, structures and features. Years of neglect and the Island's harsh environment had resulted in the continual degradation of many of the Island's built features. Some features were removed including the Road Tower that was demolished in 1973. In 1974, the Hill Tower on the north side of the Island collapsed.<sup>227</sup>

Planning for Alcatraz Island continued into the 1980s. In 1988, the GGNPA commissioned renowned landscape architect, and San Francisco-based Lawrence Halprin to prepare a series of design concepts using his process of on-site workshops involving a diversity of people from all walks of life. The process attracted a large contingent of public input, community feedback and involvement. The resultant document provided several concepts of which the Open Island Concept was selected as the preferred approach. It recommended that more of the Island be opened for a multiplicity of uses, following a philosophy of Alcatraz Island as a place of exploration, education, reflection, creativity, and renewals through expanding visitor use.<sup>228</sup> At the time of the study, approximately 80% of the Island was closed to public access. The concept recommended a diverse landscape with wildness proposed for the west; protecting the ameliorated climate on the east; and building new structures, shoreline walks, overlooks, and picnic areas. The Audubon Society believed the plan overdeveloped the Island. Ultimately the Agave Walk was improved and rebuilt according to the plan, completed in 1994. Other improvements included paving the Lower Agave Walk; implementing the Wharf Amphitheater at the Wharf; and adding flagstone seatwalls edging the Apartments on the Parade Ground.

Increasing visitor numbers on the Island continued to require physical modifications. Two new restroom buildings were built. One on the Wharf on the historic location of a pumphouse in the early 1950s and another on the Main Road near the Summit in a portion of Officers' Quarters 7. A floating pier was added in 1990s.

Without a constant human presence on the Island, and without continual upkeep and modifications to its built environment, waterbirds began to nest on the Island in the 1970s. Western Gulls colonized around 1973 and Black-crowned Night Herons arrived in 1975. In the 1980s, other birds arrived including Pigeon Guillemots in 1982, Pelagic Cormorants in 1986, Brandt's Cormorants in 1991, and Snowy Egrets in 1997. One pair of Black Oystercatchers was documented in 1997.<sup>229</sup>

Built features were beginning to show damage from the waterbirds. As a result of the birds nesting on the Island, portions of original 1930s federal prison period security fencing was removed along the west side of the Island to reduce hazards.<sup>230</sup> By 1989, "*one of the last two remaining 1930s Bureau of Prisons security fences collapsed when its rusted footings gave way.*"<sup>231</sup> In the 1990s, the Island's role as a bird refuge grew. The 1993 Alcatraz Island Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment (ADCP) proposed turning Alcatraz Island into a park as had the 1988 THE FUTURE: Concept Plan and Guidelines for Alcatraz Island.<sup>232</sup> In contrast to the 1988 Plan that focused on the human experience, the Plan put natural resources ahead of cultural resources. One outcome was the seasonal closures of portions of the Island to protect breeding birds.

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<sup>227</sup> GGNRA

<sup>228</sup> Halprin et al. 1998

<sup>229</sup> Hellwig 2005

<sup>230</sup> Delgado et al. 1991: 18

<sup>231</sup> Ibid.

<sup>232</sup> LSA Associated, Inc. 1993

The mystery and intrigue of Alcatraz Island attracted the interest of filmmakers, resulting in various physical modifications to the Island's built features, including modifications to building interiors. In 1977, during the filming of *Escape from Alcatraz*, the basketball hoops were removed from the Stockade/Recreation Yard.<sup>233</sup>

The cultural and historical significance of Alcatraz Island was formally acknowledged with its listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.<sup>234</sup> Its significance was further recognized by its designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1986. As a result of its listing as an NHL, proposals to modifying the historic fabric of Alcatraz Island must comply with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and compliance under Section 106 of that act. Proposals must also comply with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.<sup>235</sup>

Rehabilitation of the Island's historic structures began in 1982 with the restoration of parts of the Guardhouse Complex, and the repair of the archway that had been damaged by the GSA during their period of demolition.<sup>236</sup> In 2001, in response to the deterioration of several of the Island's historic buildings and structures, a multiyear Historic Preservation and Safety Construction Program (HPSCP) was undertaken. The need for the rehabilitation work was documented earlier through a series of historic structure assessments completed in the late 1990s and early 2000s for most of the historic buildings. The HPSCP outlined “*ten repair and construction projects on Alcatraz Island, designed to seismically upgrade and restore the historic structures on the ‘rock’*. . . *The project includes repair of the dock, rehabilitation of the [Main Prison], stabilization of the Water Tower, and the restoration of other prominent structures.*”<sup>237</sup> Rehabilitation and repair work included repairs and reconstruction of portions of the [Wharf], Cell House seismic strengthening, and balcony rehabilitation at Building 64 including bird control measures.<sup>238</sup>

During its historic periods, gardens and planted hillsides were important components of the Island's built environment. Improving Alcatraz Island's landscape became a focus in 1983 when its overgrown slopes and terraces underwent modest maintenance and groups of volunteers worked to install native California plants.<sup>239</sup> The significance of the Island's cultural landscape was recognized as a contributing element to the 1986 Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination. In 1992, a survey identified remaining plants from the Island's gardens.<sup>240</sup> Landscape stabilization plans were prepared for several historic gardens including the west Gardens.<sup>241</sup> In 1992, the NPS initiated a draft cultural landscape report, and this work was followed in 2005 with a Cultural Landscape Inventory.

The rehabilitation of the Island's gardens began in 2003 through a joint partnership between the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, the Garden Conservancy and the GGNRA. This effort provided garden staff and established a volunteer garden crew to implement stabilization measures, beginning with clearing overgrowth in selected garden areas to uncover surviving historic plants and garden features. Staff updated the historic plant inventory, developed plans of the gardens and documented their development and use through photographs, documents and interviews.

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<sup>233</sup> Haller 1985

<sup>234</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior

<sup>235</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service 1997

<sup>236</sup> Martini 2003

<sup>237</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service 2002

<sup>238</sup> Lehman 2005

<sup>239</sup> Crabb 1984; Lutsko 1992

<sup>240</sup> Lutsko Associates

<sup>241</sup> Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

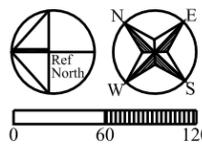
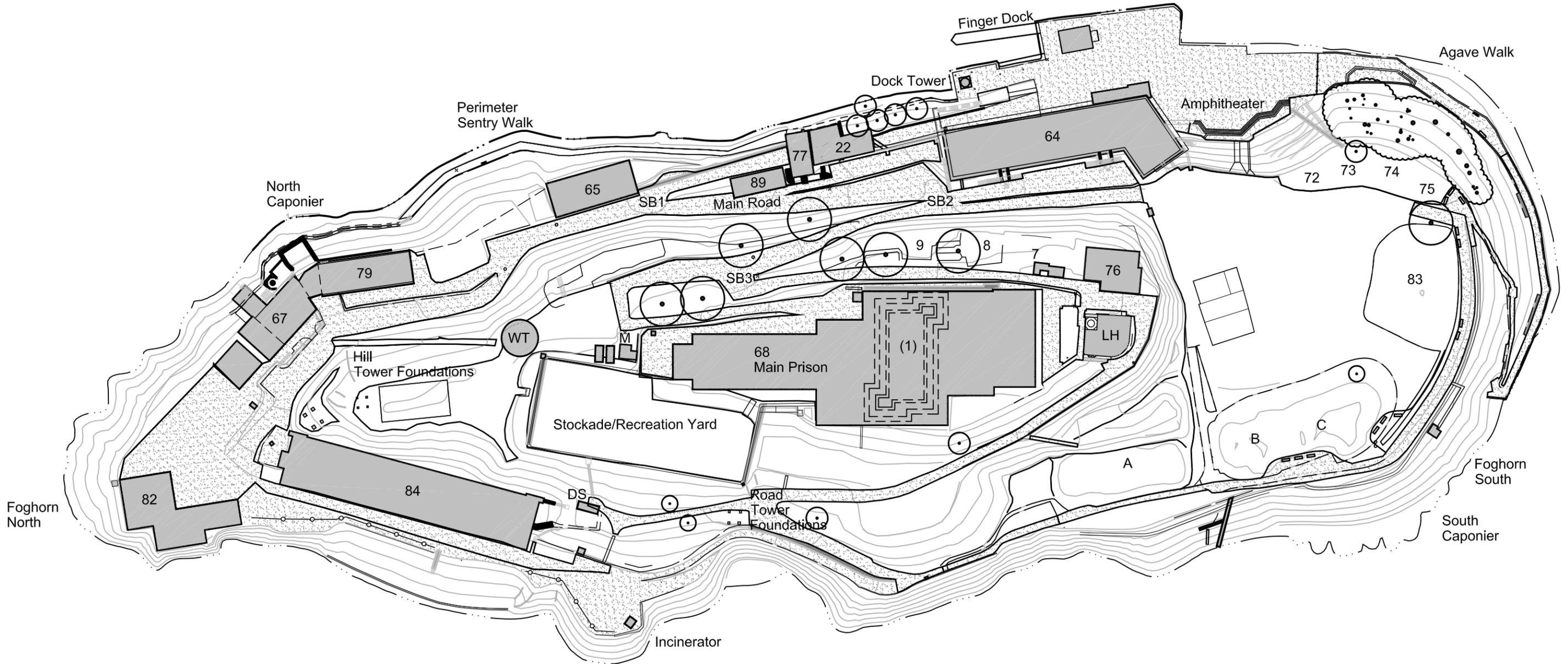
Several of the gardens on the Island have undergone rehabilitation work including the plants, and vegetation and landscape along the Main Road (that includes the Sallyport Garden, and Cellhouse Slope); and within the Rose Garden and Officers' Row gardens on the east side of the Island. On the west side, plants and vegetation have been stabilized and rehabilitated in the Toolshed Terraces, Greenhouse Garden, West Road Terraces, Birdbath Garden, Recreation Yard Slope, West Lawn Borders, and at West Lawn North. Treatment plans have been developed for additional gardens including the Laundry Terraces on the west side.<sup>242</sup>

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<sup>242</sup> Byers and Ashford 2008

**Legend**

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Citadel              | 72. Officers' Quarters 72 | 82. Model Industries                   | BS Bookstore                |
| 7. Officers' Quarters 7 | 73. Officers' Quarters 73 | 83. Officers Quarters-Duplex (Remnant) | DS Metal Detector Shed      |
| 8. Officers' Quarters 8 | 74. Officers' Quarters 74 | 84. New Industries                     | LH Lighthouse               |
| 9. Officers' Quarters 9 | 75. Officers' Quarters 75 | 89. Prison Site/ Electric Shop         | M Morgue                    |
| 22. Guardhouse Complex  | 76. Warden's House        | A. Apartment 'A' (Remnant)             | RS Ranger Office            |
| 64. Building 64         | 77. Guardhouse Complex    | B. Apartment 'B' (Remnant)             | SB1 Swithbacks on Main Road |
| 65. Post Exchange (PX)  | 79. Stores/ QM Warehouse  | C. Apartment 'B' (Remnant)             | SR Summit Restroom          |
| 67. Powerhouse          |                           |                                        | WR Wharf Restroom           |
| 68. Main Prison         |                           |                                        |                             |



<p>FIGURE 2 - 142</p>		<p>TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT</p>
<p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p>		<p>HISTORIC PERIOD NPS ADMINISTRATION/GGNRA 1974 - PRESENT</p>
<p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA</p>		<p>NAME OF PARK ALCATRAZ ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK</p>
<p>REGION PACIFIC</p>	<p>COUNTY SAN FRANCISCO</p>	<p>STATE CALIFORNIA</p>







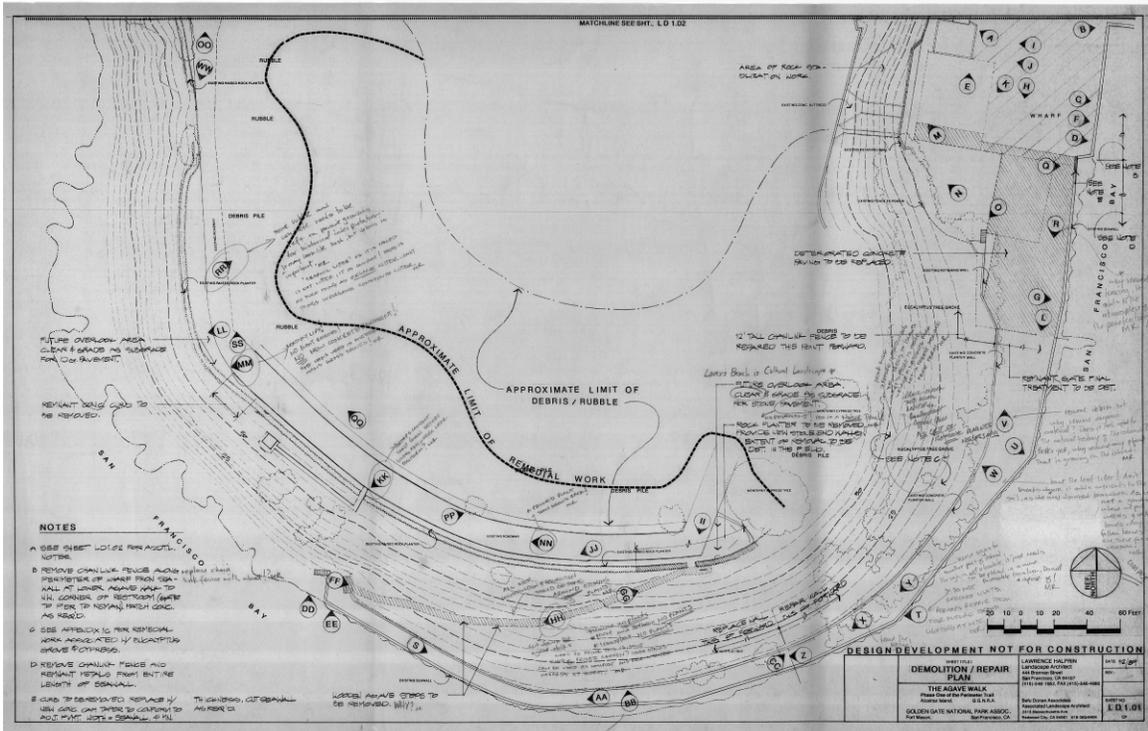


Figure 2 -146. The Agave Walk Demolition Plan, by Lawrence Halprin (1989); (source: GOGA)



Figure 2 -147. Alcatraz Island Aerial (1996) (source: San Francisco Chronicle, Russell Yip)



Figure 2 -148. Ranger Office (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



Figure 2 -149. Guard Tower at Wharf (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



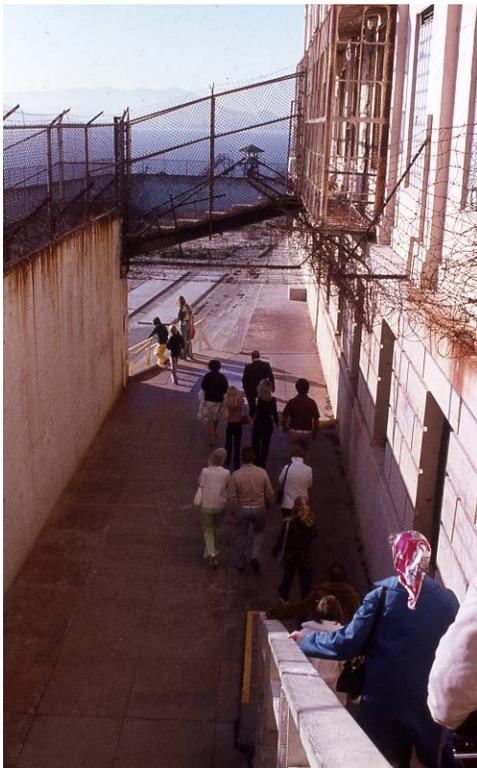
**Figure 2 -150.** Guard Tower at Wharf; left, (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



**Figure 2 -151.** Staircase to Officers' Row (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



**Figure 2 -152.** Water Tower; left, (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



**Figure 2 -153.** Entrance to Stockade/Recreation Yard from Main Prison; left, (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



**Figure 2 -154.** Stockade/Recreation Yard (1974) (Courtesy of J. Martini)



**Figure 2 -155.** Stockade/Recreation Yard wall, railing, and Water Tower and graffiti (1974)  
(Courtesy of J. Martini)