Selected Historical Maps and Plans Alcatraz Island

SELECTED HISTORIC MAPS AND PLANS ALCATRAZ ISLAND

Map

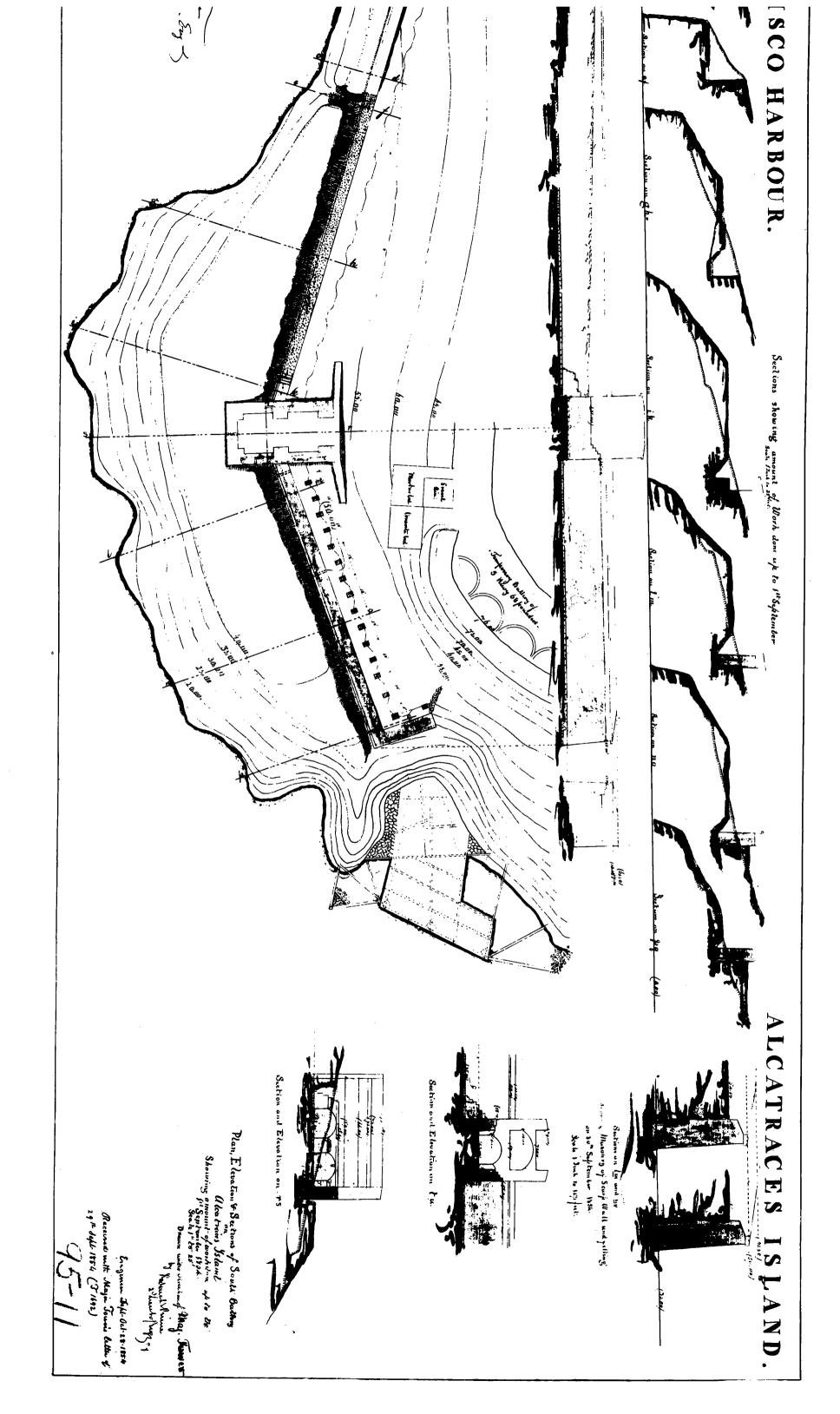
- Survey of Isla de los Alcatrazes, 1847 South Battery, 1854 North Caponier, 1856
- 3
- Guardhouse, 1856
- The Citadel, 1859 Alcatraz Fortifications, 1863
- Scarp, North Battery, 1865 Bombproof Barracks, 1866 Post-Civil War Fortifications
- 9
- 10 1890 Batteries for Alcatraz (Endicott)
- Alcatraz Island, 1894-1904
 Alcatraz Island, 1909
 Alcatraz Island, 1910 11
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- Military Prison, 1910 14
- 15 Alcatraz Island, 1933

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Map 2 - South Battery, 1854

The plan, elevations, and sections were drawn by Lt. Frederick Prime. A temporary wharf for the unloading of construction materials is shown, as well as a temporary battery composed of navy 68-pounders. Sections "lm" and "no" show the completed 24-foot-high scarp wall. Except for the coping this wall is believed to be intact today.

Located in the National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-ll



Map No. 3 - North Caponier, 1856

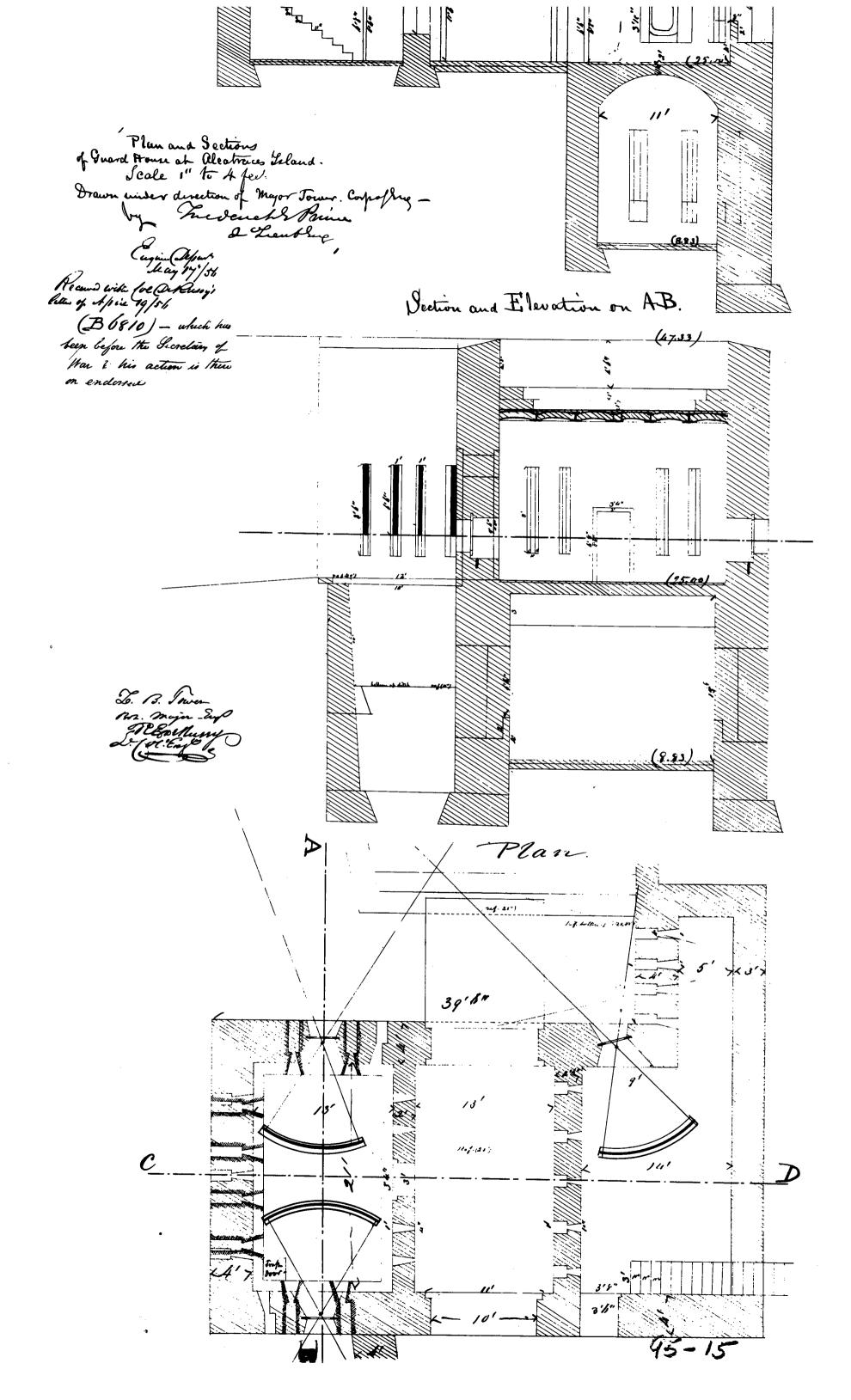
This caponier was built of concrete and brick, otherwise similar to the sandstone South Caponier. The lower floor was the powder magazine. Eight 24-pounder howitzers were mounted in the second floor to defend the guns of the battery. An 8-inch columbiad was mounted en barbette on top of the caponier where there was also an infantry parapet. The magazine portion of this caponier still stands.

Courtesy, National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-18

Map 4 - Guardhouse, 1856

This defensive guardhouse, constructed in a manner similar to the caponiers was to be armed with three 24-pounder howitzers. With the establishment of a general prison on the island in 1861, this guardhouse became the focus of the first prison on Alcatraz. Its howitzers never were mounted. The moat may still be found under the roadway today.

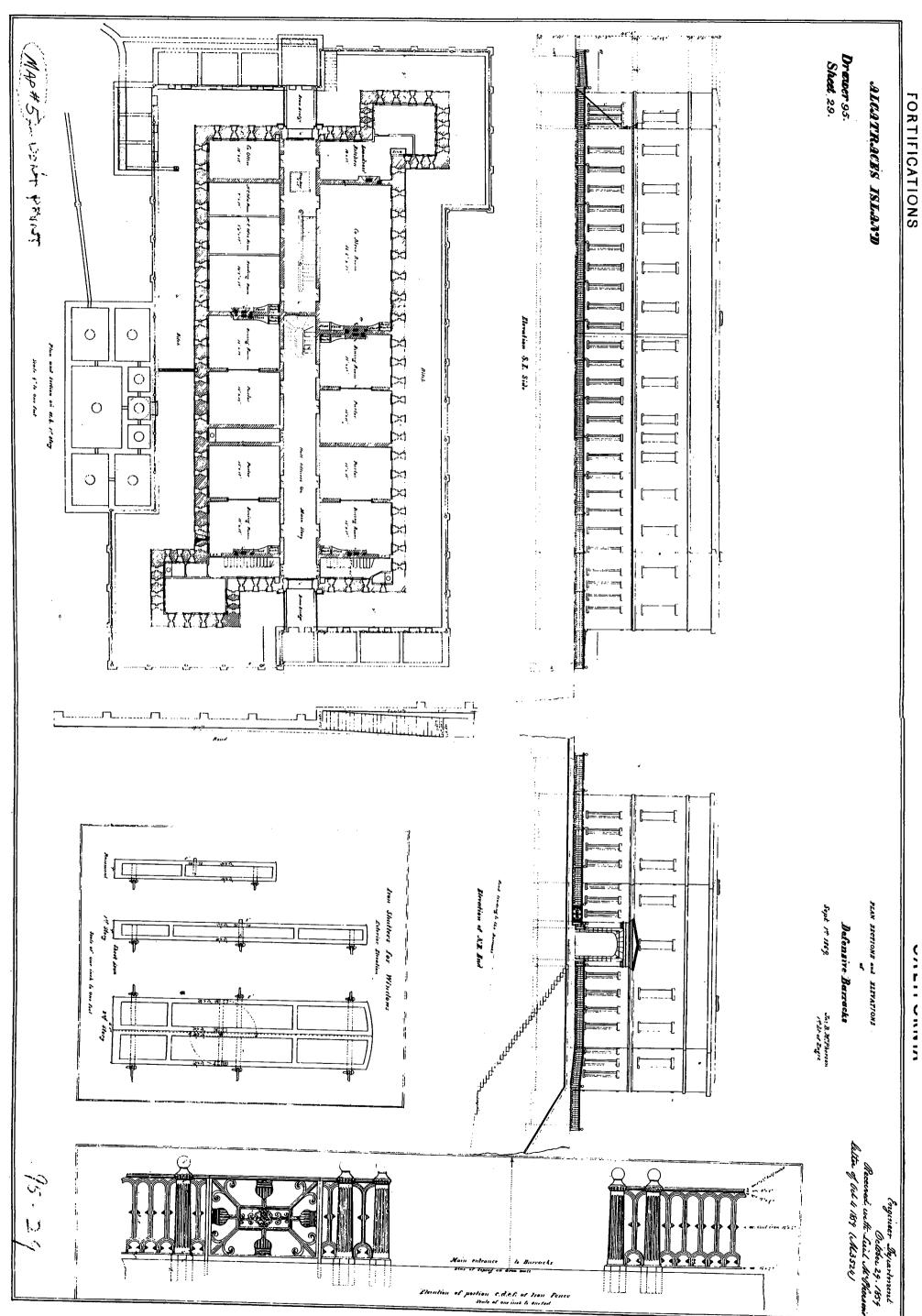
National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-15



Map 5 - The Citadel, or Defensive Barracks, 1859

The engineers believed that this stout structure was capable of resisting the shot and shell of the day. No guns were mounted inside the building; it was to be defended by infantry only, should an enemy land on the island. Note the iron shutters for the musket-slit windows and the ornate iron fence that surrounded the dry moat. The underground cisterns shown at the bottom of the sheet were later greatly enlarged in volume.

National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-15



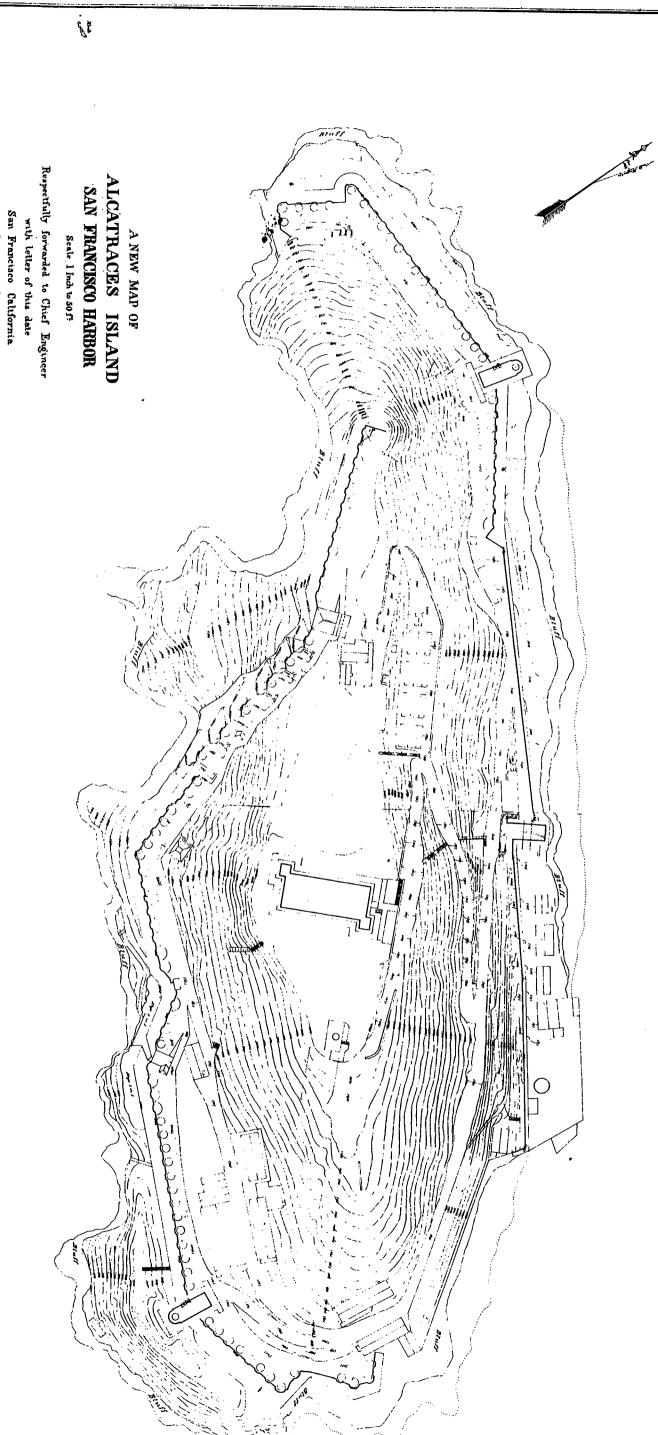
CARIL CHAIN

Map 6 - Alcatraz Fortifications, 1863

The maps show the state of the fortifications on Alcatraz in 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, and at a time when Confederate raiders were reported to be in the Pacific. At the northwest end of Battery Mansfield someone has already penciled in the location of a 15-inch Rodman which would soon be mounted.

National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-43





MAP # C

1.

Map 7 - Scarp Wall, North Battery (Battery Halleck), 1865

This brick and concrete scarp wall still stands under the model industries building. This report recommends that a gun emplacement for a 15-inch Rodman be reconstructed at North Battery.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-74

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Alcalraz Island Cal.

A section of Batiery Halleck.

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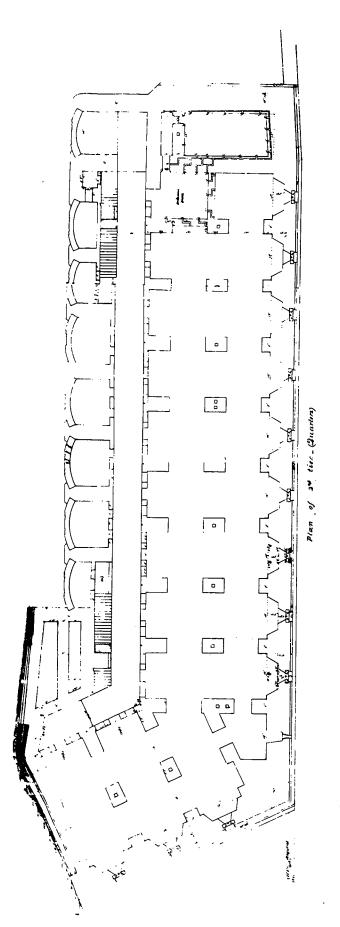
April 8 1865.

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Map 8 - Bombproof (or casemated) Barracks, 1866

Only the first tier of the barracks was constructed, but both tiers of the rear area rooms were finished. In later years the passageway behind the barracks was called Chinatown. The casemates of the lower tier never had their guns mounted; they served several functions over the years, mostly as storerooms, mess halls, and kitchens. The magazine at the northwest end of the building served as the first storage area in San Francisco for submarine mines and as one of the first mining casemates.

National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-87



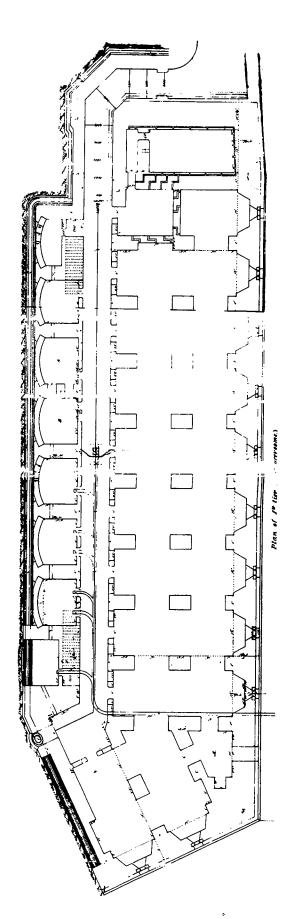
San Francisco Harbor

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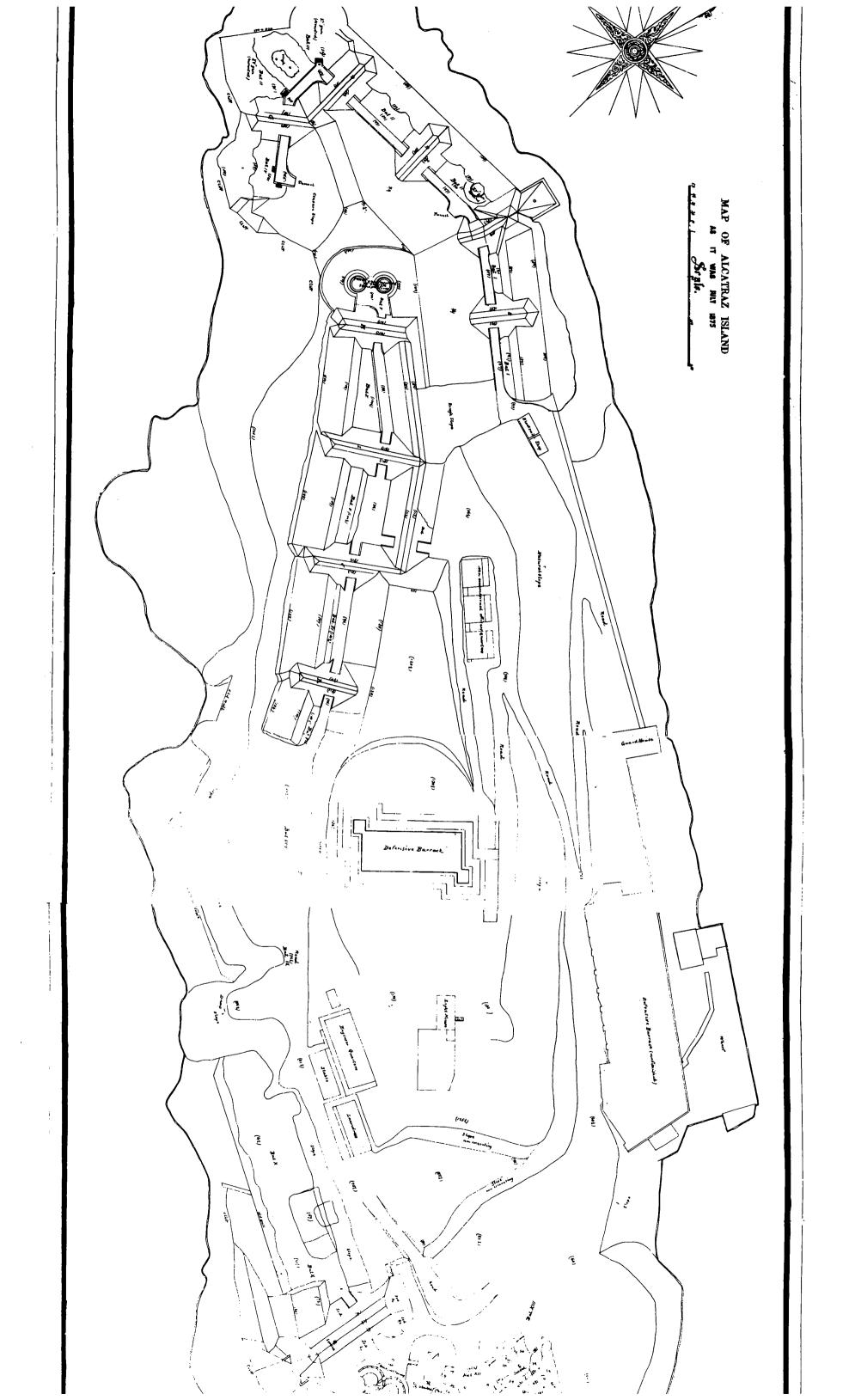
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Map 9 - Post-Civil War Fortifications

These fortifications were constructed by Col. George Mendell. Plans called for over thirty 15-inch Rodmans. As of 1875, five of these big guns were in place. Only a few more were mounted before Congress stopped appropriations for the construction of fortifications.

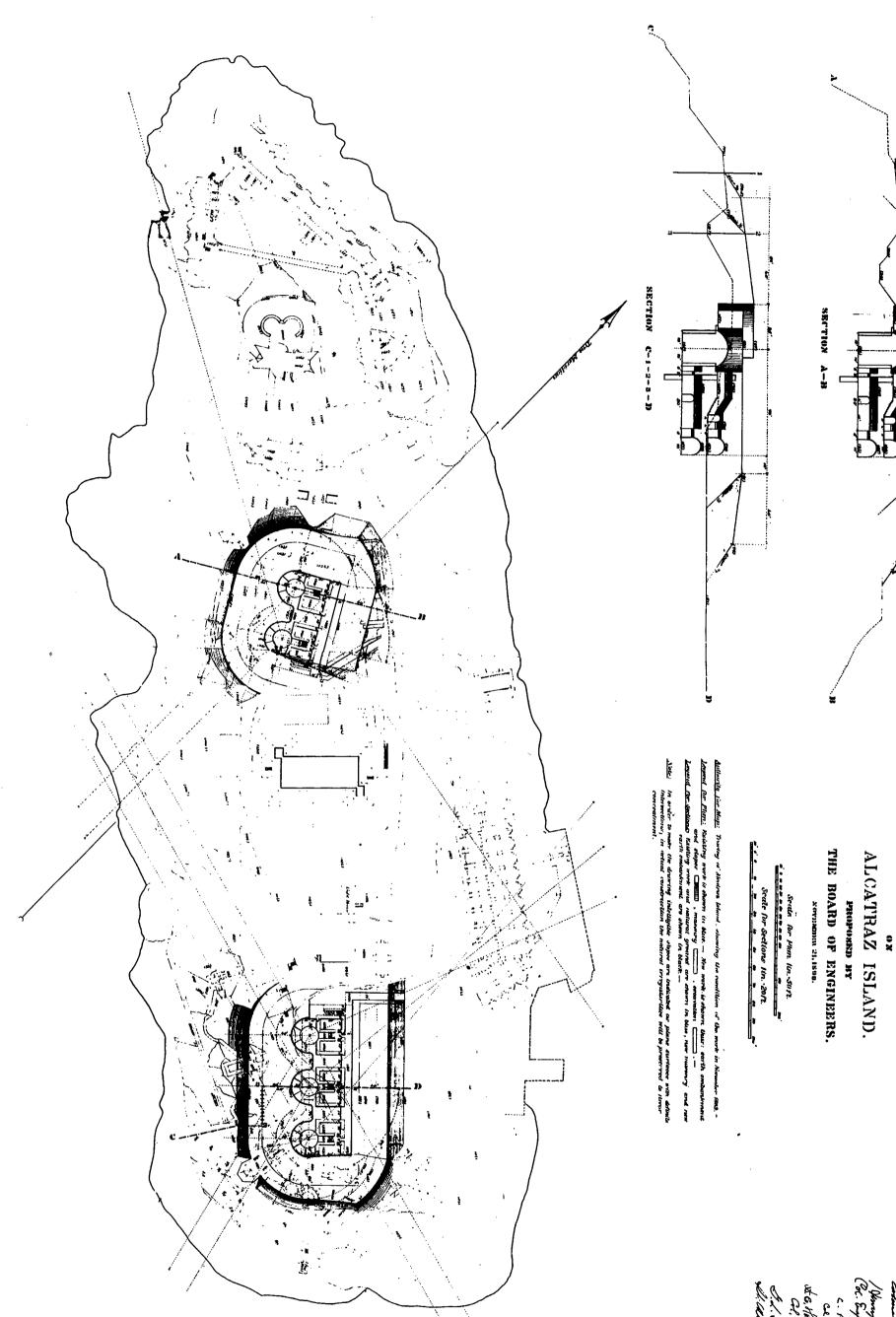
National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 95-108.



Map 10 - 1890 Batteries for Alcatraz (Endicott)

Modern Endicott-period batteries were planned for Alcatraz in 1890. Throughout the 1890s the engineers continued to think of Alcatraz as necessary to the defenses of San Francisco Bay, but early in the 20th century the island was dropped from the defense plans. Instead, it became the site of a permanent military prison.

National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 93-69-12



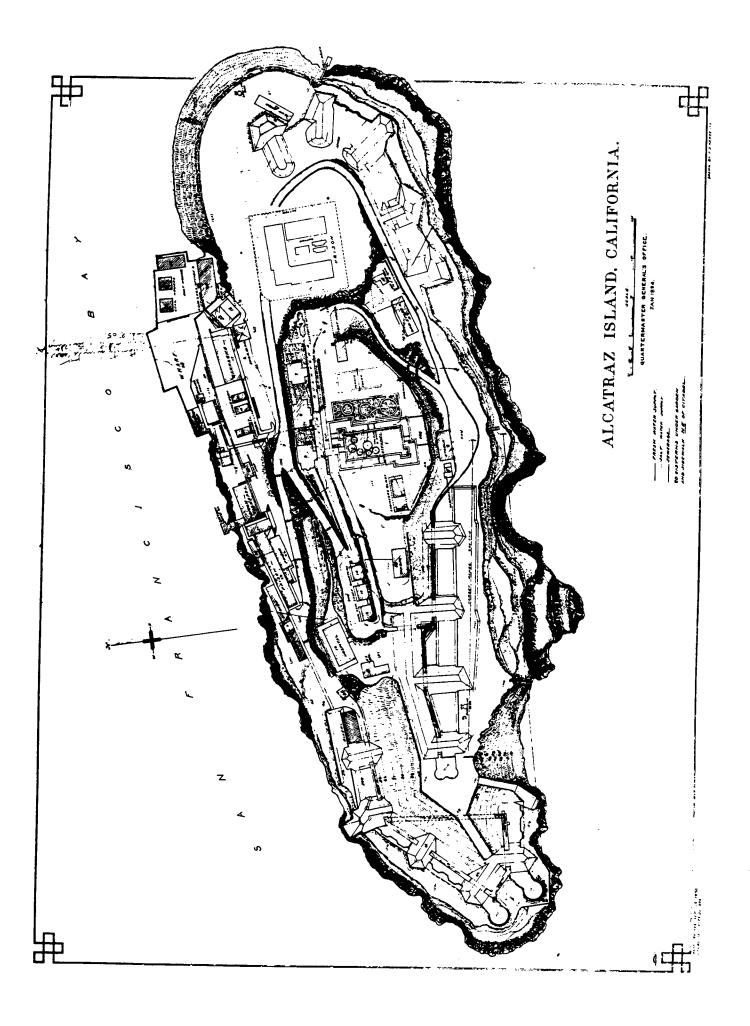
SHEET M. SAN FRANCISCO, HARBOR CAL.

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF NEW WORKS

Map ll - Alcatraz Island, 1894-1904

The expansion of the upper prison covers Battery 12 at the southeast end of the island. The batteries at the northwest end of the island are still in first-class condition. Note the target range for small arms firing.

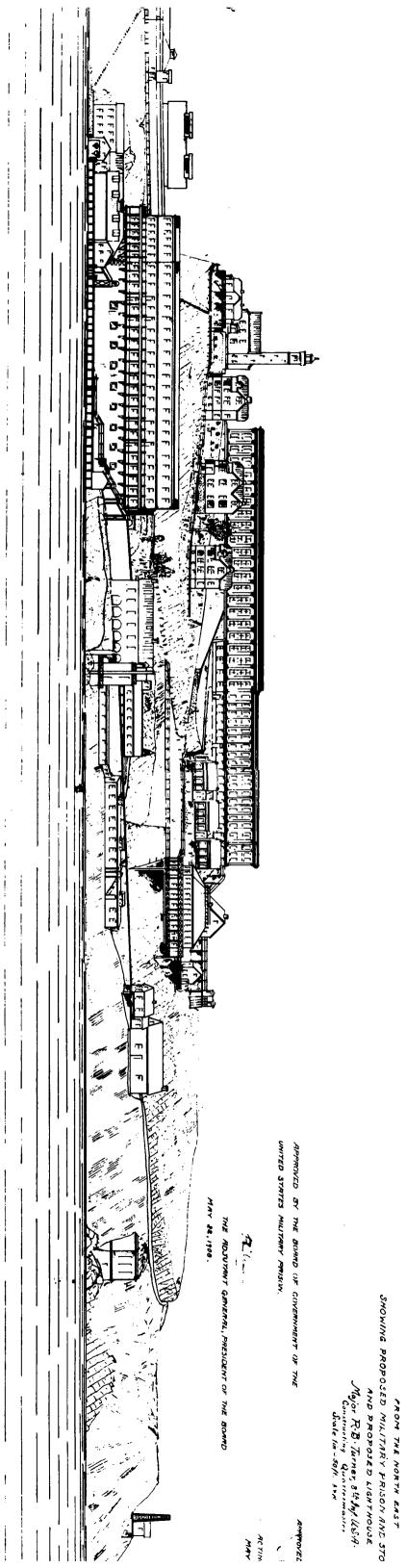
National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 92, OQMG, General Record



Map 12 - Alcatraz Island, 1909

This map shows the proposed military prison and the new lighhouse. Both the lower and the upper prisons are shown, as well as the magazine of the North Caponier.

National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 92, Blueprint File, Alcatraz

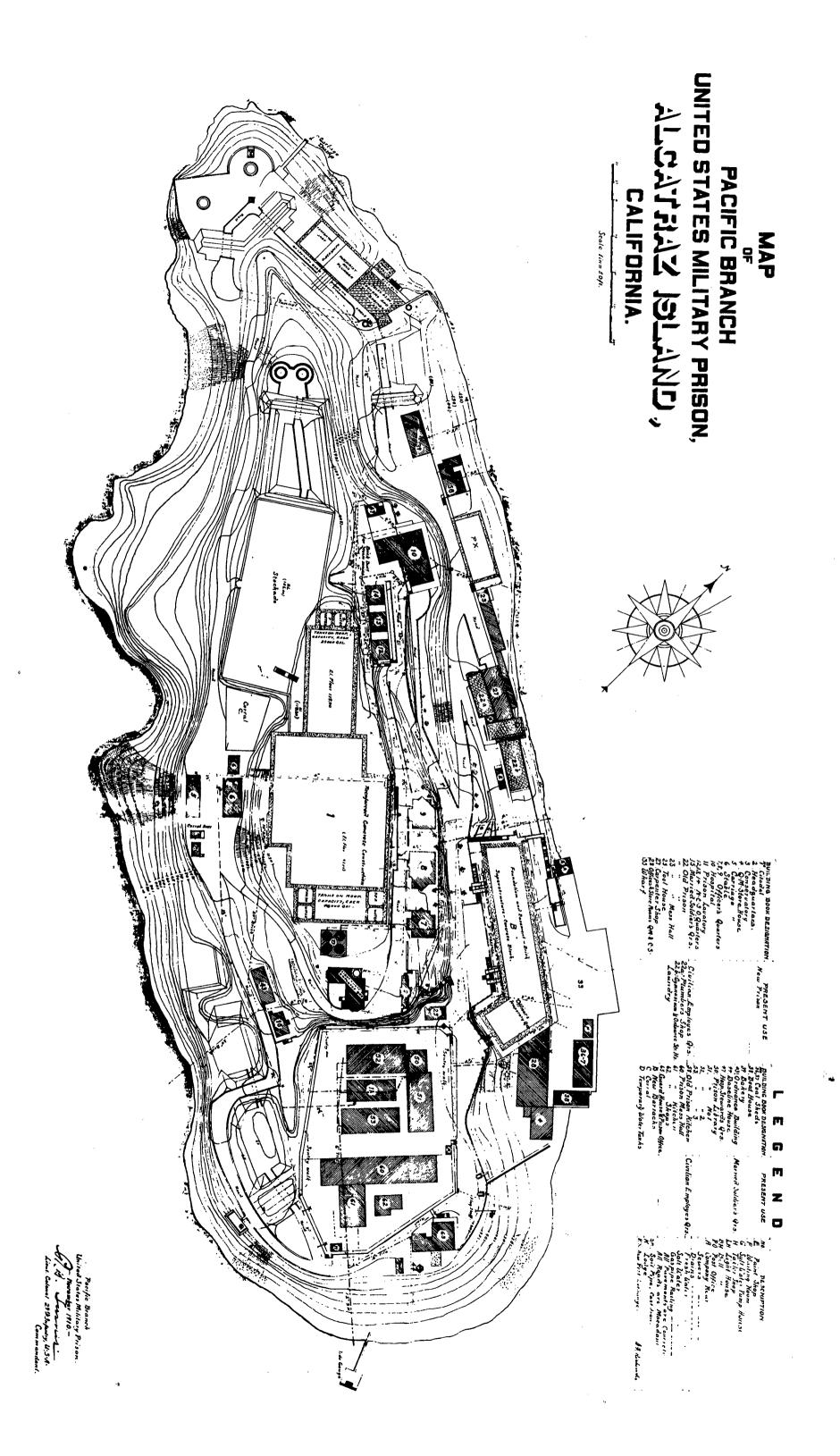


SKETCH OF ALCATRAZ ISLAN

Map 13 - Alcatraz, 1910

This map shows all three prisons. The new power plant and shops complex destroyed part of the batteries at the northwest end of the island. Part of the barracks became officers' quarters.

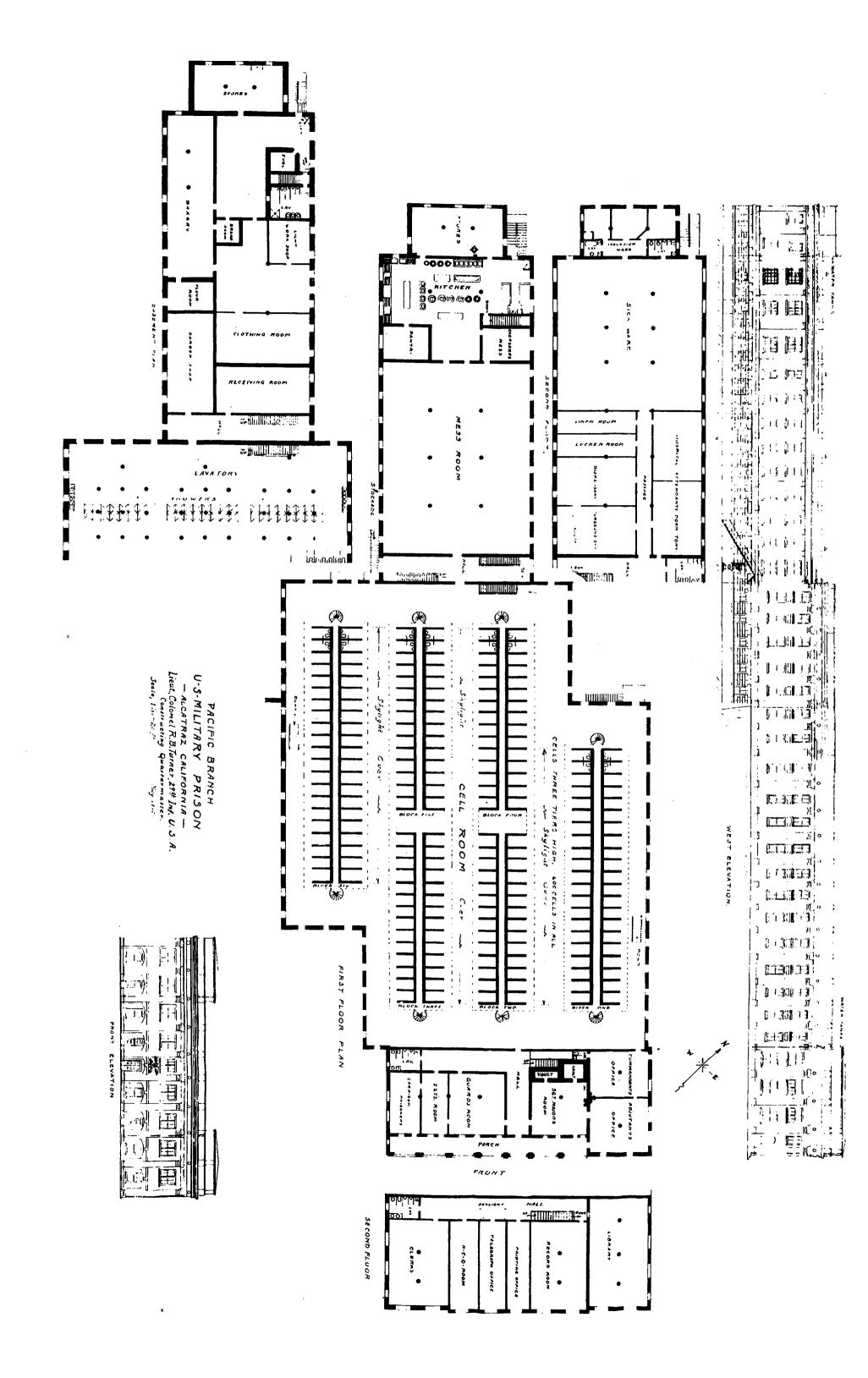
National Archives, Cartographic Archives Division, Record Group 92, Blueprint File



Map 14 - Military Prison, 1910

Colonel Turner's plan for a permanent military prison for Alcatraz Island in 1910. Note that the administrative section has a small prison room for the island's own garrison. The second floor of the administrative unit later became an assembly hall as well as a library.

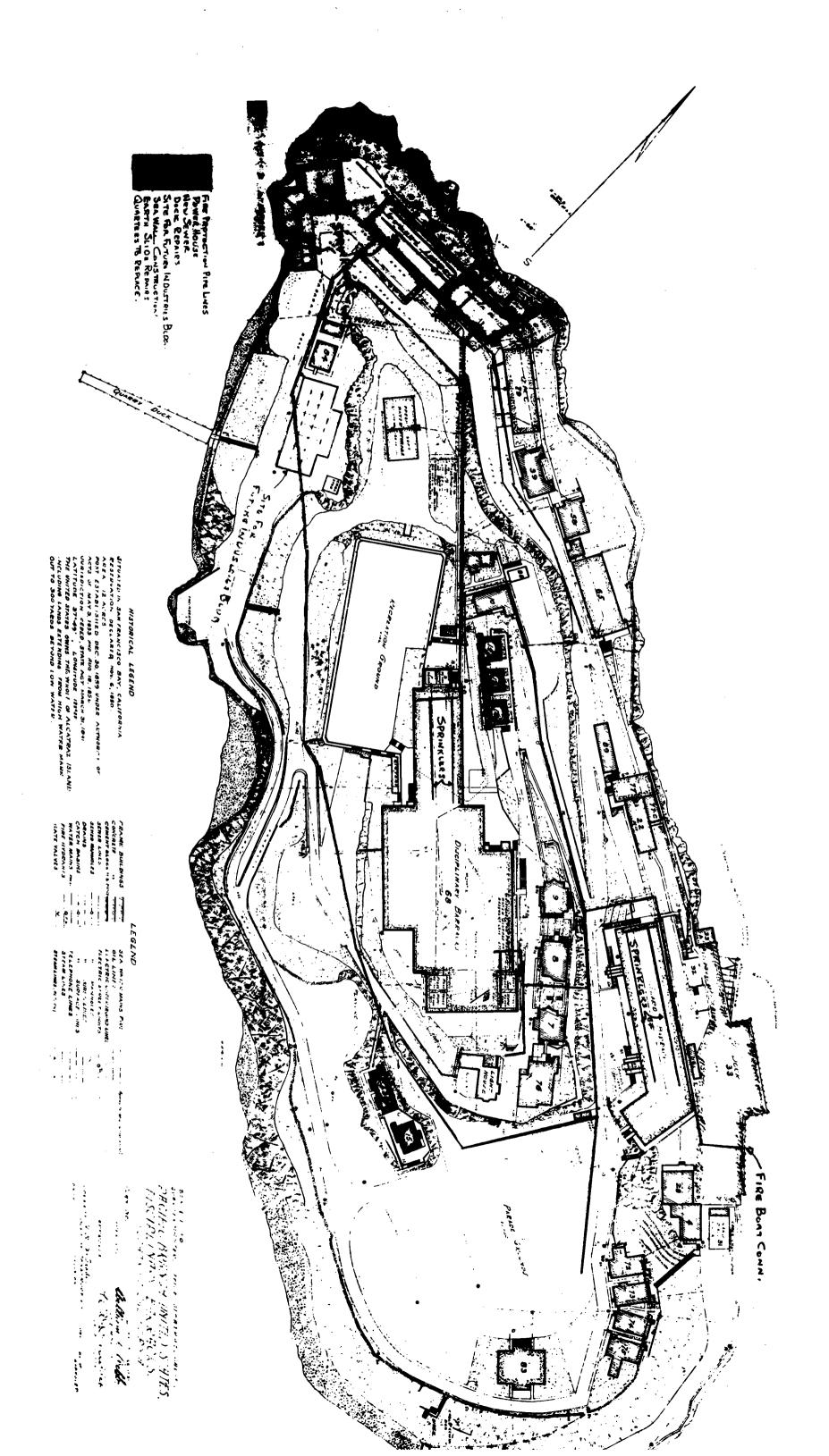
National Archives, Record Group 92, OQMG, General Correspondence File 1890-1914, Item No. 223810



Map 15 - Alcatraz Island, 1933

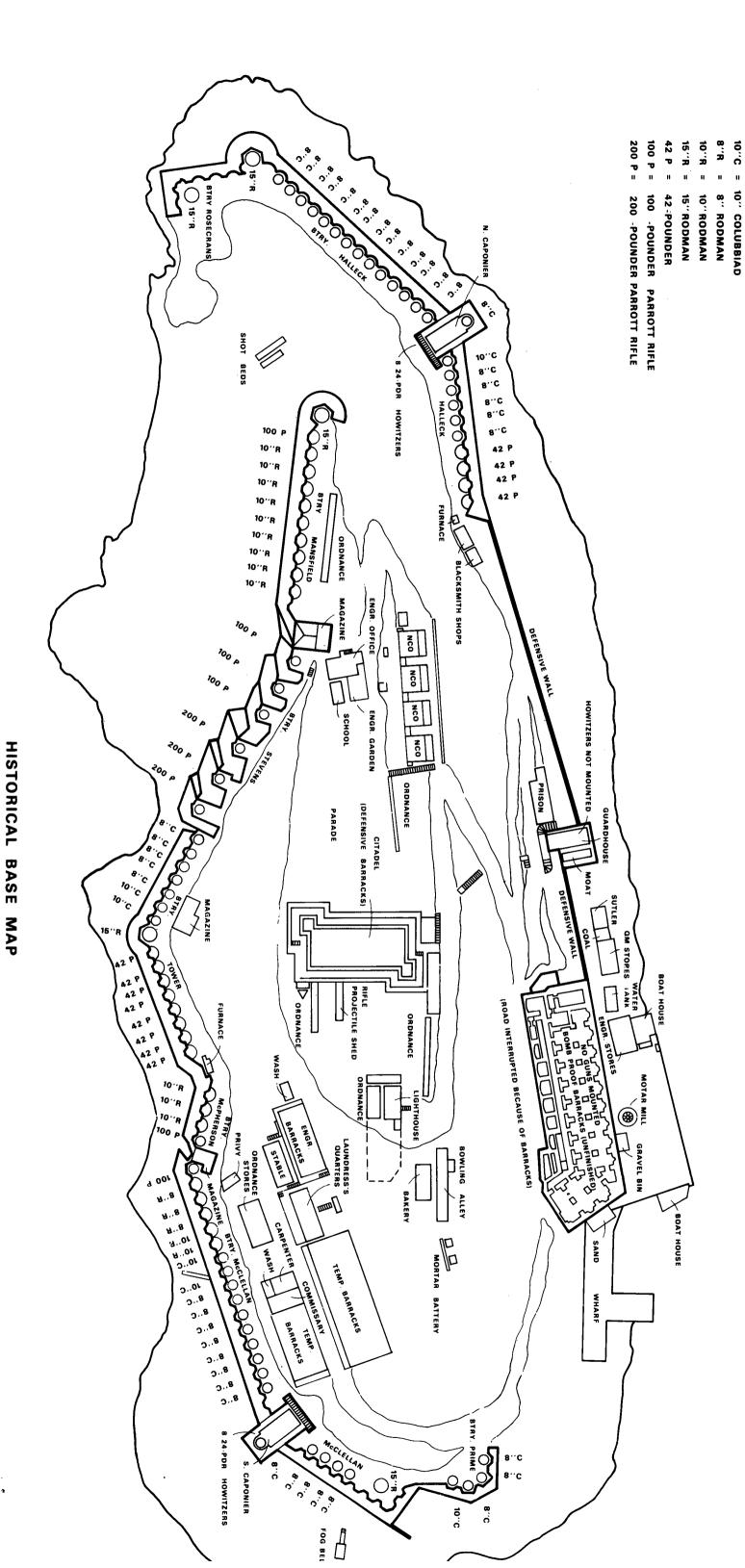
This map was made on the eve of the transfer from U.S Army to the U.S. Department of Justice. The structure numbers correspond to a list given in this report.

National Archives, Record Group 129, Bureau of Prisons, No. 4-49-2-36



HISTORICAL BASE MAPS

- Map 1 Historical Base Map, The Rock (Sheet 1)
- Map 2 Historical Base Map, The Rock (Sheet 2)
- Map 3 Historical Base Map, The Rock (Sheet 3)



8" COLUMBIAD

CALIFORNIA

RECREATION

AREA

NATIONAL

ALCATRAZ ISLAND 1867

108 Heavy Weapons Mounted

GOLDEN

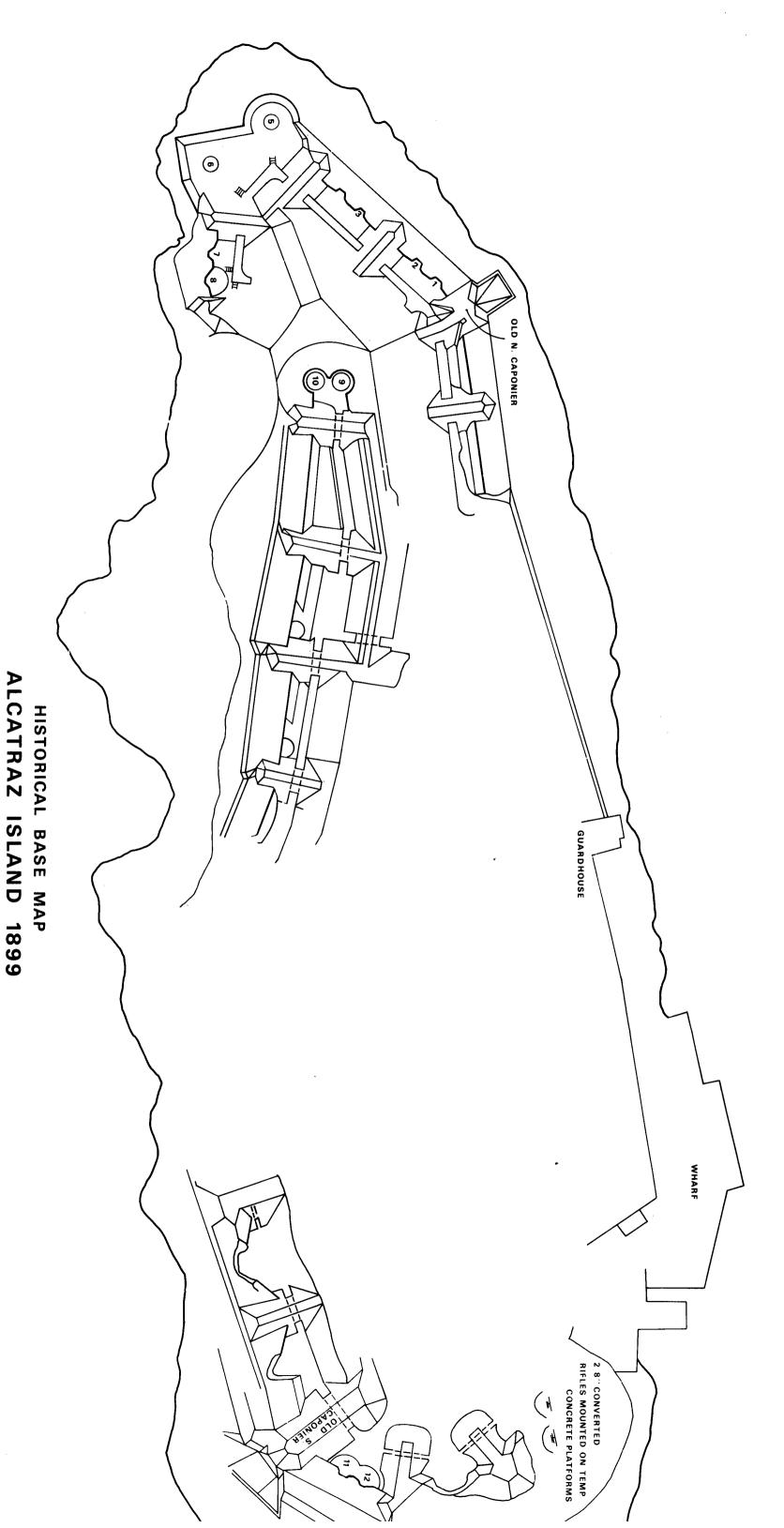
GATE

SCALE

641/20,062

May 2 - Historical Base Map, The Rock: A History of Alcatraz, 1847-1977 Sheet 2

Compiled by Erwin N. Thompson, drawn by Frank E. Wines



NATIONAL GOLDEN GATE RECREATION CALIFORNIA

7 15" Rodmans mounted, Positions 5,6,8,9,10,11,,&12

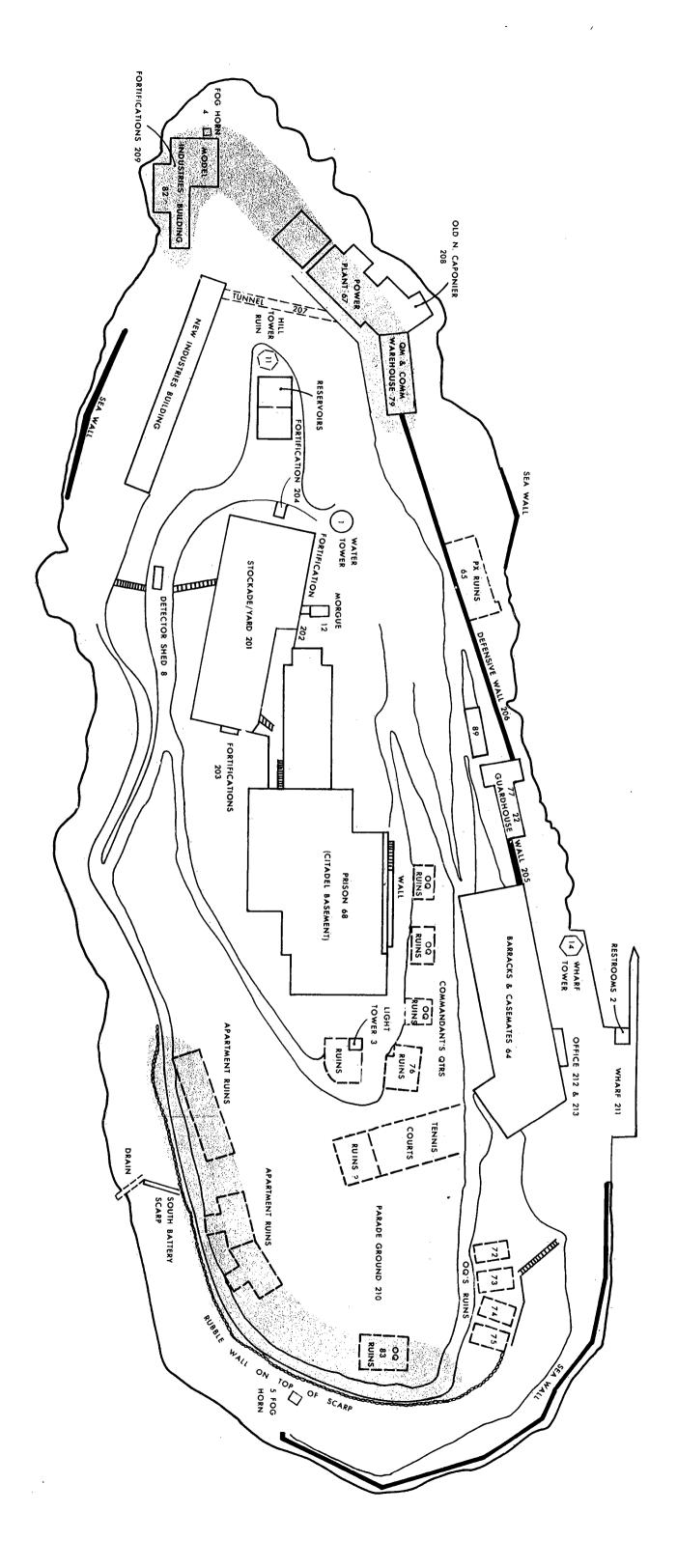
Fortifications

AREA

SHEET 2 OF 3 641/20,062

 $\mbox{Map 3}$ - Historical Base Map, The Rock: A History of Alcatraz, $1847\mbox{-}1977$ Sheet 3

Compiled by Erwin N. Thompson, drawn by Frank E. Wines





HISTORICAL BASE MAP

ALCATRAZ ISLAND 1977

(Shaded Areas Recommended For Archeological Research)

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

CALIFORNIA

SHEET 3 OF 3

641/20,062

ERRATA SHEET

Page 6, paragraph 2, the second sentence should read,

But, on July 20, 1838, the Mexican government, fearful that foreigners might occupy some of these islands, passed a law that authorized the governor of California to grant them to Mexican citizens. On April 30, 1846, less than two months before the Bear Flag Revolt, Julian Workman, a naturalized Mexican, petitioned Governor Pio Pico for a grant to Alcatraz, "which has never been inhabited by any person, nor used for any purpose." The govenor forwarded the petition to the second prefect to be certified.

Page 207, paragraph 2, second sentence, should read,

This action brought out the fact that Winder's troops had established a vegetable garden on that island, because Alcatraz was too rocky to support such an enterprise.