

December 28, 1990

**SITE SURVEY REPORT
FOR
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
SITE NO. I04FL006300**

**FORT PICKENS
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
Jacksonville, Florida**

Prepared by:

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SITE SURVEY REPORT
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04FLO06300
FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA

December 28, 1990

Representatives of Gulf Engineers & Consultants, Inc. (GEC) met with Mr. Jeffery Parsons and Mr. Dick Zani, Cultural Resource Specialists, National Park Service on October 10-11, 1990, at the Fort Pickens site. Mr. Parsons and Mr. Zani escorted GEC personnel throughout the site which is currently managed as a unit of the Gulf Islands National Seashore (Photograph 1).

Mr. Parsons noted the numerous structures, primarily concrete batteries of former coastal activities. A site visit was made to each battery. Mr. Parsons provided battery plans for several of the sites (Appendix A) and allowed GEC personnel access to a number of areas at several batteries which are normally off-limits to the general public.

A general description and location of the Fort Pickens site and the Concrete Batteries on the western end of Santa Rosa Island, as provided by the National Park Service, are included as exhibits 1 and 2.

Inspection of Batteries Cullum--Sevier: (Securely fenced and closed to the public, Photograph 2) Inspection found concrete sump at the engine room (power plant). Water was visible down approximately eight feet below the wall, approximately 10'x6' with a five foot wall. Underground storage tanks (gasoline tanks) -- two were shown on the battery plans but no filler/vent pipes were located (Photograph 3). Inspection of the interior of the battery found old ammo lift with magazines but no visible ordnance contamination. Also investigated a room with lookout tower (plotting room). Small concrete sump (with water) outside of plotting room 4'x8'x4' (wall). Also looked at the top wall of the battery, down into the turrets and lookout towers. No signs of contamination.

Inspection of Battery No. 234: World War II six inch shield guns (built during 1920's and 1930's, Photograph 4). Two fuel pits were shown on the battery plans near the six inch guns but could not find evidence of either. Nearby, some vegetation stress was noted on sand dunes. Rangers dismissed this as probable side effect of local drought. Probable vent pipes were located northeast of the main battery, near a 4'x4' concrete sump (Photograph 5); no liquids were present. Investigation of the interior of the battery found it empty. This area is locked securely from the public. The interior engine room was empty except for platforms, drainage trenches, vent pipes, etc. NOTE: This battery was not armed during World War II.

Inspection of Battery Cooper: Six inch disappearing gun (1906) (photographs 6 and 7). Gasoline tank, UST, along the roadside was indicated on battery plans; no filler/vent pipes located. Open bottom septic tank facility (latrine) located adjacent to battery. One pit was dry, sand filled; the other was wet pit, with algae and cattails. Located approximately 100 yards northeast of battery. Open manholes on both pits constitute a possible hazard (Photograph 8). NOTE: NPS rangers stated they planned to fill these

Exhibit 1

**NPS BROCHURE
FORT PICKENS**

Fort Pickens

Gulf Islands
National Seashore
National Park Service

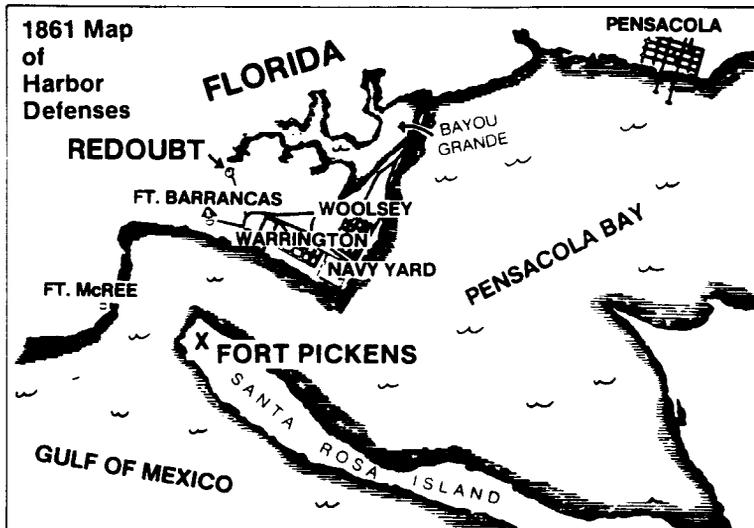
Welcome. Fort Pickens is a part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Located at the west end of Santa Rosa Island, the fort is protected by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Information, postcards, and books are available at the Fort Pick-

ens Visitor Information Station. Nearby are restrooms and a water fountain. Make your visit a safe and enjoyable one. The fort contains uneven walking surfaces and is dimly lit. Occasionally small mammals and reptiles inhabit the fort. Please respect animal life and

notify a ranger if they inhibit your visit. During thunderstorms, seek shelter and avoid high places. Protective barriers and signs saying "DO NOT" are placed for your safety. Please observe them. Help us maintain this historic treasure.

KEY TO THE HARBOR

Plans to fortify Pensacola Harbor were prepared in 1822 anticipating the selection of Pensacola as the site of the principal Navy Depot on the Gulf of Mexico. To secure the approaches to the Navy Yard from foreign invasion, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed Fort Pickens (1829-1834); Fort McRee (1835-1839) on the eastern end of Perdido Key, and Fort Barrancas (1839-1845) with its Advanced Redoubt (1845-1856) on the mainland. The largest of the four, Fort Pickens, guarded Santa Rosa Island and the entrance to the harbor. Its size allowed for the protection of large numbers of infantry whose job was to prevent an invading land

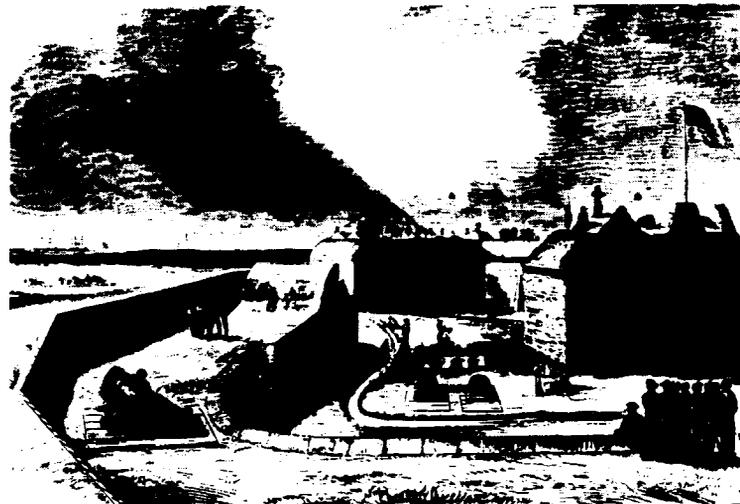


force from occupying the island. Fort Pickens was also sited to prevent enemy ships from anchoring in range of the Navy Yard. In concert with Fort McRee, the two

forts' cannon created a crossfire in the narrow channel between Perdido Key and Santa Rosa Island to prevent a hostile fleet from entering the harbor.

CONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION

Simon Bernard, a French engineer appointed to the U.S. Board of Engineers, chose the site and basic design for Fort Pickens. Many architectural drawings were done by Colonel Joseph Totten. Major William H. Chase of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers supervised the construction, which was contracted to the Strong and Underhill Company of New Orleans. The contractor used slave labor. Fort Pickens is built of massed earth and masonry. Most of its 21.5 million brick used during construction were purchased locally and brought to the island by barge. For more than 110 years Fort Pickens and the surrounding area were part of the Fort Barrancas Army Post. Periodic construction, demolition,



Sketch of Ditch and Covered Way, 1861

and repair continually changed the face of Fort Pickens. After many years of neglect, the fort was closed briefly after becoming part of Gulf Islands National

Seashore for much needed repairs. Fort Pickens reopened in 1976, after waterproofing, removal of sand and rubble, and some replacement of brick.

GUIDE TO FORT PICKENS

1. **SALLYPORT.** Heavy oak doors once secured the main entrance into the fort. The word "sally" means to rush forth.

2. **CASEMATE.** Interior gun emplacements held a variety of cannon. Chimneys over the embrasure (gun port) vented smoke from the room during firing.

3. **QUARTERS.** These plaster lined rooms were intended to house officers. Fireplaces originally held marble mantels. Floors, doors and window sashes were wood. Enlisted men camped outside in the fort's center, or often in the casemate alongside the cannon. The Apache prisoner Geronimo and his renegade followers were housed in these rooms from 1886-1888.

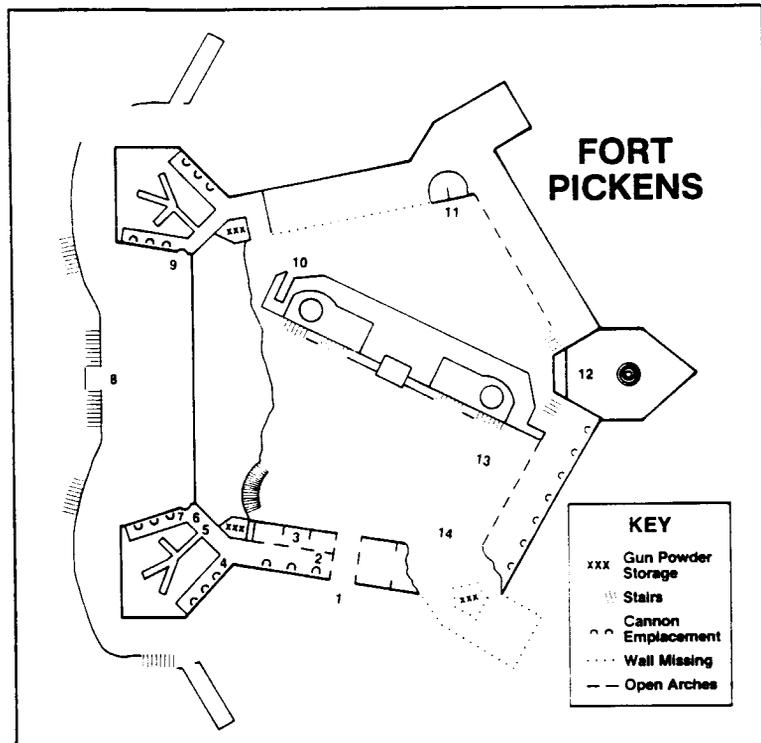
4. **BATTERY STORAGE ROOM.** In 1894 two casemates were converted to concrete vaults for electric batteries. The batteries controlled torpedo mines, via a network of cables, placed in the harbor for defense. Dampness forced the relocation of the operation to buildings outside the fort.

5. **MINE CHAMBERS.** These three chambers were designed to hold about 3,000 pounds of black powder. They were to be exploded in the event an enemy breached the outer fort wall. Opposite the chambers two vent windows lead to the gunpowder magazine. The entrance to the magazine faces the fort's center.

6. Along the wall, beyond the mine chambers, concrete stalls were added to Fort Pickens for ammunition storage.

7. **GENERATOR ROOM.** In 1903 these casemates were converted into a power station. Electricity was needed for searchlight operations and other modern defenses on the island.

8. **COUNTERSCARP WALL AND MOAT.** An outer wall protected the land approach to the fort from direct artillery fire and infantry assault. A ten foot deep



ditch once surrounded the fort. Drifting sand and the Army have since filled the ditch.

9. **BASTION A.** Projecting from the fort wall, bastions extended the fort's field of fire for cannon. Like Bastion E (the northeast corner), Bastion A contains casemates, mine chambers and a powder magazine.

10. **BATTERY PENSACOLA.** In 1898 Battery Pensacola was built in the middle of Fort Pickens. Earth and vegetation covered the Battery (gun emplacement) for protection from enemy artillery fire. A tunnel was placed through the Battery for access to the quarters and casemates in the south side of Fort Pickens.

11. **CISTERN.** Rainwater, a convenient source of fresh water on Santa Rosa Island, was collected along the fort walls and stored here and at Bastion D, to provide water for use in cooking, drinking, and washing.

12. **BASTION C.** Called the tower bastion, this area provides a view of the end of the island. The longest walls and channel fronts, are visible running north-

east and southeast from this bastion. Cannon were mounted here aiming over the wall. Below this bastion a refrigeration room (the gray building) was installed about 1900.

13. **PARADE GROUND.** Encompassing seven acres of land, the center of Fort Pickens provided space to quarter and drill soldiers. Battery Pensacola's construction filled the fort's center. From here the battery's ground level storage rooms are visible. On top, two gun pits, with an observation tower between, mounted 12 inch disappearing guns. They were declared surplus and removed in 1934.

14. **BASTION D.** This corner of the fort was destroyed when a fire ignited a magazine containing black powder on June 20, 1899. Bricks from the explosion landed 1 1/2 miles across the bay in the towns surrounding the Navy Yard.

For more information stop at the Visitor Information Station. Tour and program times are listed in the activity schedule or on the bulletin boards throughout Gulf Islands National Seashore.

COASTAL DEFENSES OF THE PAST

By the late 19th Century, American seacoast forts of brick or stone and earth like Fort Pickens, had become obsolete. A new phase of seacoast defenses, rein-

forced concrete and earth fortifications like Battery Pensacola, continued well into the 20th Century. Both represented a tradition of strong, yet passive coastal defense. These coastal defenses became obsolete in the early 1940s with an improved Navy and Air Force.

Guided missiles and nuclear weapons replaced the fixed coastal defenses of the past. These forts, now within Gulf Islands National Seashore, belong to the people of the United States. They are entrusted to the National Park Service for protection and preservation.

Exhibit 2

**NPS BROCHURE
CONCRETE BATTERIES**

Concrete Batteries

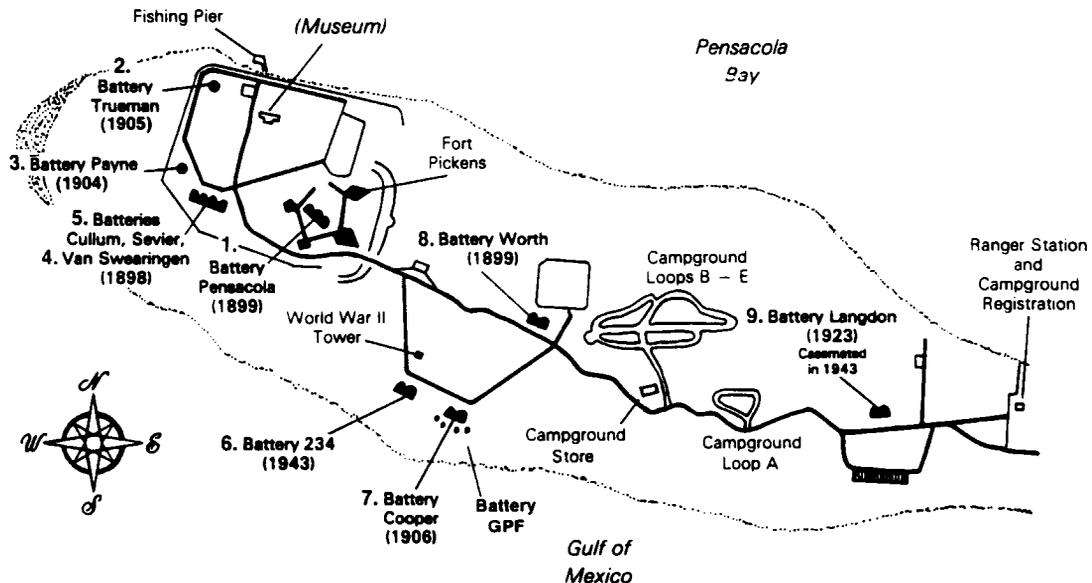
Gulf Islands
National Seashore
National Park Service

The following is a brief guide to the Concrete Batteries on the western end of Santa Rosa Island. You may visit the structures mentioned in this guide partially by automobile, hiking, or by biking.

NOTE:

In addition to the concrete batteries on Santa Rosa Island there are three more batteries on the eastern end of Perdido Key. They are: Battery Slemmer, completed in 1899 mounting

two 8-inch breech-loading rifles; Battery Center, completed in 1900 mounting four 15-pounder Driggs-Seabury rapid-fire guns; and Battery 233, identical to Battery 234 on Santa Rosa Island.



1. **BATTERY PENSACOLA:** Located in the center of Fort Pickens, the position of the battery illustrates the evolution of coastal defenses from brick and stone fortifications to the modern reinforced concrete installations. Begun in 1898 and completed in 1899, Battery Pensacola mounted two 12-inch rifles on disappearing carriages capable of firing 1,070 lb. shells approximately 8 miles. The battery was declared surplus in 1933, its guns were removed in 1934 and its carriages sold for scrap in 1942.
2. **BATTERY TRUMAN:** Named for Alexander Truman of Maryland who died of wounds received in action with Indians near Fort Recovery on June 2, 1792. Positioned on the western end of Santa Rosa Island north of the harbor entrance, the battery was built in 1905, and mounted two 3-inch rapid-fire guns designed to defend the bay entrance against fast torpedo boats and minesweepers. To provide better coverage of the beach and water areas within its range, the two 3-inch guns at Battery Truman were relocated to Battery Cullum

in 1943. In June 1946 the guns were dismantled and turned over to the Post Salvage Officer for disposal.

3. **BATTERY PAYNE:** Constructed in 1904, the design and mission of this battery was identical to Battery Truman. The battery is named for U.S. Army 1st Lieutenant Matthew M. Payne of Virginia who served in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican American War. On June 27, 1946 the two 3-inch guns and carriages were dismantled.
4. **BATTERY VAN SWEARINGEN:** The threat of war with Spain prompted the immediate construction of this battery in 1898. Two 4.7-inch guns were mounted on pedestal carriages and turned over to the artillery on June 29, 1898. By 1917 the guns were obsolete and dismantled. In 1922 the battery was given a new mission to serve as a Range Finder Station for the 3-inch rapid-fire batteries. The battery is named for Captain Joseph Van Swearingen who was killed in action against the Seminole Indians at the battle of Okeechobee on Christmas 1837.

5. **BATTERIES CULLUM AND SEVIER:** Although these structures appear to be one large complex, they are two separate batteries; Battery Cullum and Battery Sevier. Completed by 1898, the complex housed four 10-inch rifles on disappearing carriages and was originally designated Battery Cullum in honor of Brig. General George W. Cullum who is best known for his monumental compilation, Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, published in three volumes in 1890.

Because of the size and complexity of the structure it was divided into two separate batteries, each having its own fire control equipment. In 1916 General Order No. 15 was issued designating emplacements Nos. 1 and 2 as Battery Sevier, honoring John Sevier, a pioneer, soldier and first governor of Tennessee. Emplacements Nos. 3 and 4 continued to be known as Battery Cullum. In 1930, when the War Department recognized that a number of its coastal defenses had become obsolete, batteries Cullum and Sevier were

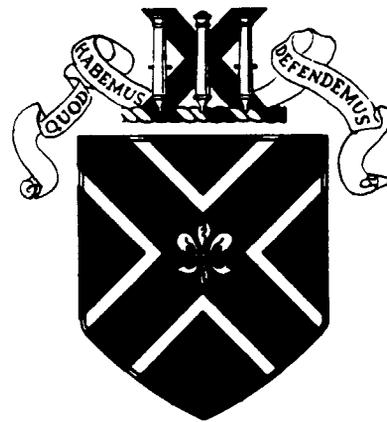
listed as surplus. Although its guns and carriages were removed and salvaged in November 1942, Batteries Cullum and Sevier continued to serve as a home for Battery Truman's 3-inch guns, a Battery Commander's and Coincidence Range-Finder Station, and as a signal and meteorological station.

6. **BATTERY #234:** Responding to the sweeping victories won by the German military in the spring of 1940, a special War Department board convened to prepare a new master plan for coastal defenses that resulted in plans for two new 6-inch gun batteries for the Pensacola Harbor Defense Project. An identical emplacement known as Battery #233 was constructed on Perdido Key. The 6-inch guns had curved shields of cast-steel four to six inches thick. These shields provided protection against machine gun and light artillery fire. By the time the batteries were completed in the autumn of 1943, the war favored the Allies and arming the batteries was not a high priority. Although the batteries did receive their shields and barbette carriages in 1946, the 6-inch guns were never received. (The guns, shields and carriages present today at Battery #234 were placed there in 1976 through cooperation of the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution and are identical to the type of guns that would have been replaced by the Army.) (The tower adjacent to Battery #234 was to be used to direct gunfire from Battery #234's 6-inch shield guns.)

7. **BATTERY COOPER:** Built in 1905, Battery Cooper mounted two 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages. During World War I (1917), the guns were removed for use on railway mounts in France. The carriages remained until 1920 when they were declared obsolete and salvaged. In 1937, four emplacements for 155mm guns were constructed around Battery Cooper, and designated Battery GPF, remaining part of the Harbor Defense Project until the spring of 1945 when it was disarmed. The battery is named Battery George Cooper to commemorate 2d Lt. George A. Cooper, killed in action at Mivital, Philippine Islands, on September 17, 1900.

8. **BATTERY WORTH:** Completed in 1899, Battery Worth housed eight 12-inch mortars in two gun pits. Although the battery lost half of its armament in 1918 in accordance with the War Department policy to reduce weaponry mounted in the nation's older emplacements, the other four mortars remained active until 1942. The battery became essential for Army-Navy defense activities in the 1930s by housing the Fire Control Switchboard Room, Harbor Entrance Control Post and the Harbor Defense Command Post. The battery is named in honor of Bvt. Maj. Gen. William J. Worth, who was the first to plant the U.S. Flag on the Rio Grande in 1847.

9. **BATTERY LANGDON:** Constructed in 1917, the battery was completed in 1923 and mounted two 12-inch guns on barbette. The battery is named in honor of Loomis L. Langdon, a man who was stationed at Fort Pickens on three occasions. In 1861 Langdon commanded a battery of 10-inch seacoast mortars at Fort Pickens, in 1874 he served as an artillery captain at the fort, and in 1885 he returned as a lieutenant colonel in charge of the 2nd U.S. Artillery. The attack on Pearl Harbor, which plunged the U.S. into World War II, brought major structural changes to Battery Langdon during 1942-43. Massive concrete casemates, with walls 10 feet thick and 17 feet of overhead masonry, were added to protect the guns and crews. In May 1947, the War Department declared the Pensacola Harbor Defenses surplus to the nation's needs and ordered them deactivated.



INSIGNIA.
13th COAST ARTILLERY

GLOSSARY

Barbette: an open platform from which guns fire.

Battery: emplacement for two or more pieces of artillery.

Casemate: a fortified chamber from which guns fire.

Disappearing carriage: gun carriage lowered by its own recoil behind the walls of the battery for safety and quickness in reloading.

Emplacement: the space or platform for artillery pieces.

Mortar: a short cannon used for propelling shells at high angles.

Ordnance: artillery supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and maintenance tools and equipment.

Projectile: an object fired from a gun by an explosive propelling charge, such as a bullet, shell, solid shot, rocket or grenade.

Rifling: a system of spiral grooves cut in the inner surface of the gun barrel to give the projectile a rotating motion and thus render its flight more accurate.

12-inch, 10-inch, etc.: refers to the diameter of a projectile.

FOR YOUR SAFETY:

- Obey all signs that designate safety hazards or closed areas.
- Use caution when on top of any of the structures.
- Carry a flashlight for use in unlit or dimly lighted areas.
- Protect your feet; wear shoes when exploring the structures.
- Please do not litter.

PROTECT YOUR PAST

These concrete batteries are historic structures, remnants of a bygone era of national defense. As relics of the age before supersonic planes and nuclear missiles, the batteries are important clues to understanding our national history, and are protected by federal law. Future generations may come to regard these structures in the same light as our generation views the ancient pueblos of the Southwest. Graffiti and other damage to these areas robs us all of our heritage. Help us to preserve these priceless treasures for today and tomorrow.

- REPORT ANY VANDALISM YOU SEE TO THE NEAREST PARK EMPLOYEE.





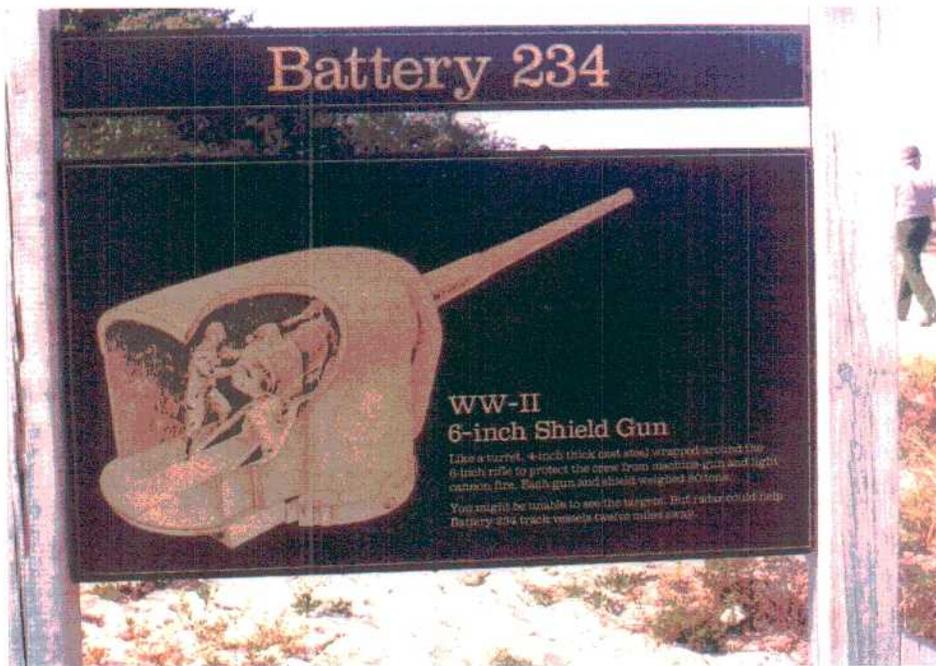
Photograph 1. Entrance to Fort Pickens Area, Gulf Islands National Seashore.



Photograph 2. Battery Cullum-Sevier



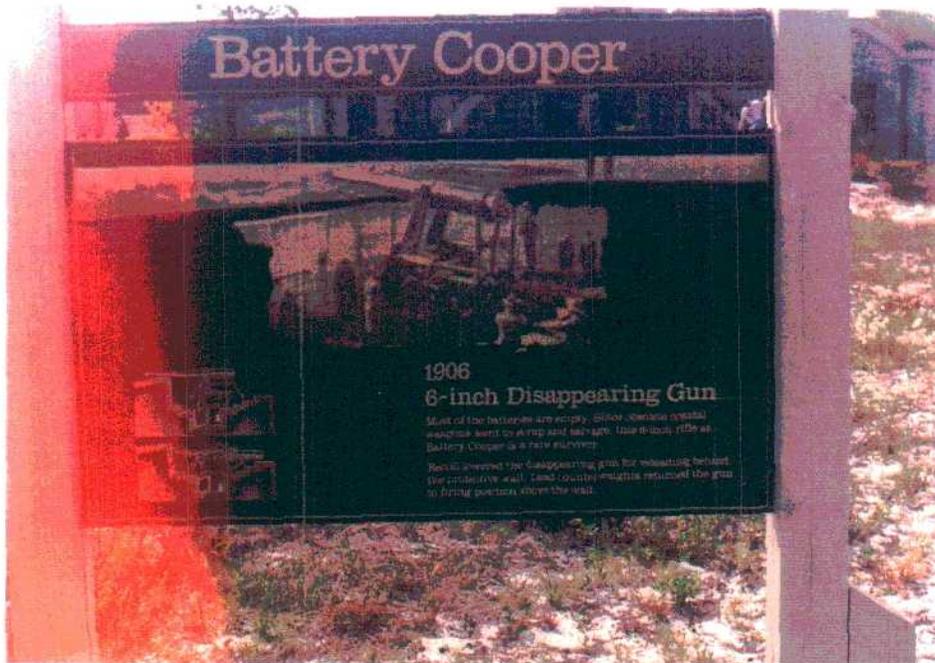
Photograph 3. Approximate Location of Possible USTs Noted on Battery Cullum-Sevier Plans in Grass Area, Foreground of Old Engine Room (Single Story Concrete Structure)



Photograph 4. Battery 234



Photograph 5. Probable Vent Pipes Located Northeast of Battery 234
Near 4'x4' Concrete Sump. No Liquids Were Present.



Photograph 6. Battery Cooper



Photograph 7. View of North Face, Battery Cooper.
Viewed From Northwest Looking Southeast.



Photograph 8. Open-Bottom Septic Tank Located Northeast of Battery Cooper

pits and seal the openings to eliminate any safety hazard to the general public.

Inspection of Battery Worth: 8-12 inch mortars, 1898-1947. Located septic tank near present parking lot, just north of the battery (Photograph 9). Tank appears to be sealed shut (Photograph 10) -- no visual evidence of contamination.

Inspection of Fort Pickens Site/Battery Pensacola: Outside the fort investigated an elevated foundation that is the remains of an old storehouse/warehouse (Photograph 11). Remains indicate that boilers were located on one side, maintenance activities located on the other; a narrow gauge railroad track ran down center of the foundation (Photograph 12). Gasoline pumps located near transformer house, outside the fort. No signs of vent/filler pipes (Photograph 13). A nearby small pit, brick lined with a concrete cover appears to be part of the old water system. An interview with a retired maintenance foreman determined that the old sanitary sewer system at Fort Pickens proper has been abandoned, plugged, and no longer in use. Inside the fort near Battery Pensacola (Photograph 14), battery plans indicated → underground storage tanks adjacent to the power plant building, but no surface evidence of these tanks were found (Photograph 15).

→ Inspection of Battery Langdon (photographs 16, 17, and 18): Battery plans show fuel pits on north side of battery. Two vent pipes and a concrete → manhole was found on the northeast side of battery (Photograph 19). A concrete box without a cover, filled with sand was found on northwest side of battery (Photograph 20). No visual contamination was evident at either pit. The interior of this battery was not accessible during this site visit.

The current owner plans to continue utilizing this site as a unit of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. The fort and coastal defense batteries at this site are entrusted to the National Park Service for protection and preservation.

No debris and/or residues from DOD use were found during the site inspection by GEC personnel.

Interviews with the current owner, a review of the real estate files, and confirmation through the site inspection revealed no information that would indicate the presence of DOD generated hazardous and toxic substances or ordnances at the facility. In addition, no information was obtained during the site inspection to indicate the presence of additional underground storage tanks installed by DOD at this site.

No hazards, caused by DOD activity were identified at the Fort Pickens site. There are no potential DERP projects at this site. It has been determined that no further action is required.



Photograph 9. Battery Worth



Photograph 10. Sealed Septic Tank Located North of Battery Worth



Photograph 11. Elevated Concrete Foundation Remains of Former Storehouse/
Warehouse Located West of Fort Pickens Proper



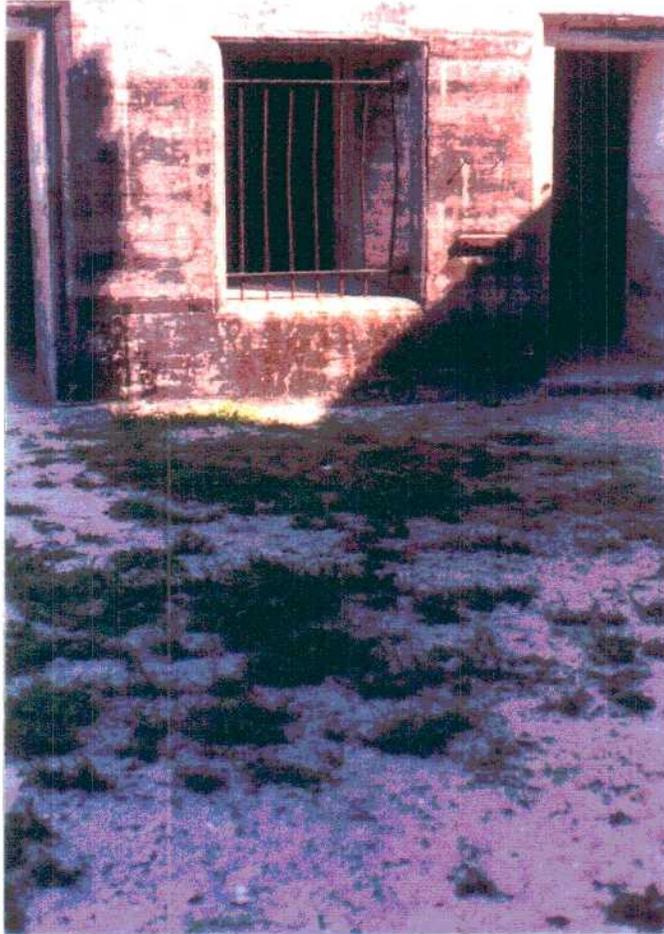
Photograph 12. Remains of Elevated Foundation. Note Narrow Gauge Railroad
Track Through Center of Foundation. Fort Pickens is Brick Structure
(With Flag) Located in the Distance.



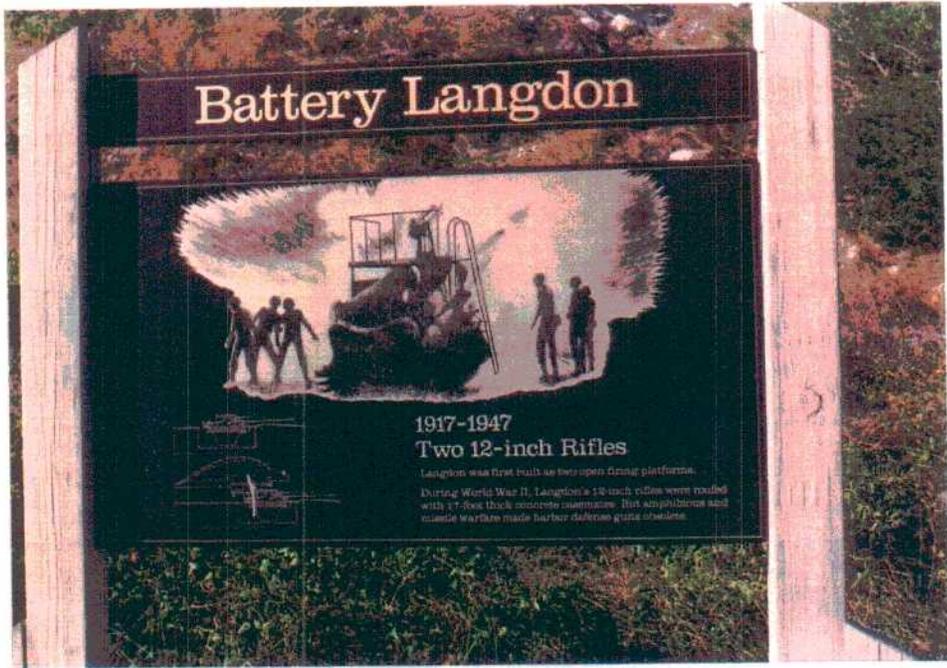
Photograph 13. Transformer House Located Near Fort Pickens



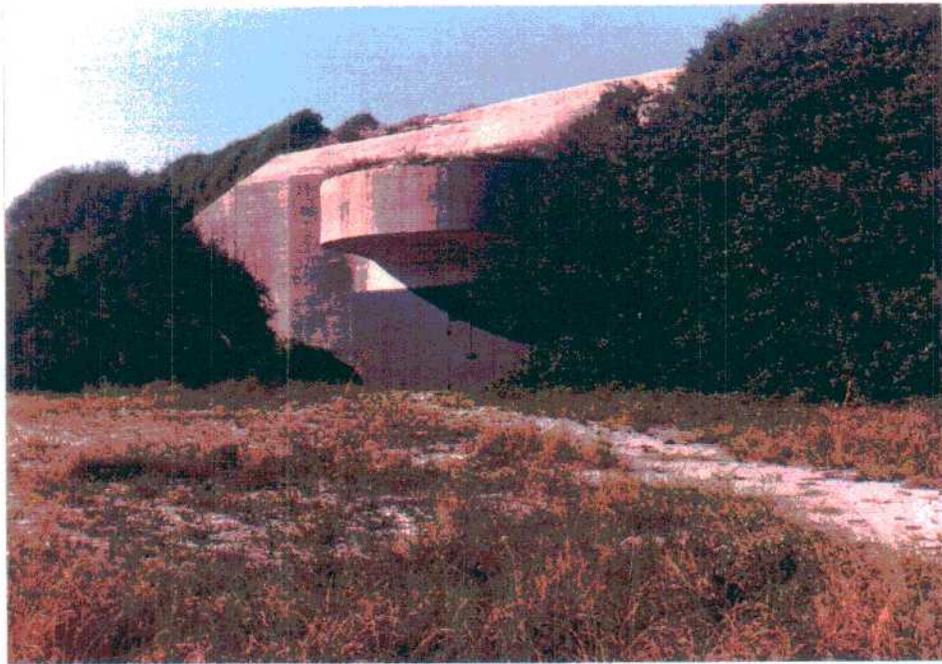
Photograph 14. View of Massive Exterior Walls of Fort Pickens.
View From Inside the Fort.



Photograph 15. Approximate Location of Possible USTs Noted on Battery Pensacola Plans in Grass/Sand Area, Foreground of Old Engine Room.



Photograph 16. Battery Langdon.



Photograph 17. View of South Face, Battery Langdon



Photograph 18. View of North Entrance to Battery Langdon.



Photograph 19. View of Possible Vent Pipes and Concrete Manhole Located on Northeast Side of Battery Langdon.



Photograph 20. View of Concrete Box Without Top Cover,
Located on Northwest Side of Battery Langdon.

Table 1. List of key buildings and structures of Fort Pickens reviewed for DERP/FUDS with comments on present situation.
NLE = No Longer Exists

<u>Building No. and Function</u>	<u>Present Condition</u>	
6	Storehouse	Existing in-use
7	Tractor shed	Existing in-use
8	NCO quarters	NLE
17	R.R. roundhouse	NLD
26	Post Eng. warehouse	NLE
27	Warehouse	NLE
28	Oil house	NLE
31	R.R. tool house	Existing in-use
36-37	Army-Navy building	NLE
39	Oil house	NLE
45	Power plant building	NLE
46	Magazine	NLE
50-51	Oil house	NLE
E100	Ordnance shop	NLE
E101	Ordnance warehouse	NLE
E102	Ordnance warehouse	NLE
E103	Ordnance boiler house	NLE
Batteries 234	Worth, Langdon	Existing in-use
T640	Plotting room	NLE
T691	Range house	NLE
No. #	5 metal buildings	NLE
No. #	2 metal buildings	NLE
4 each	Disappearing search light towers	NLE
1 each	Steel tower with cone building on top	NLE
5 each	Steel tower with steel building on top	NLE
9 each	Igloos	NLE
Approx 83 each	Electric poles, wire, transformers and 1 siren	NLE
	Runway matting	NLE
	Narrow gauge R.R. trackage	NLE
4 each	Small unnumbered shacks	NLE
6 each	Fuel tanks	NLE

Appendix A
COASTAL ARTILLERY
BATTERY PLANS

DECLASSIFIED BY AND DECLASSIFICATION PROJECT 755066, W.C. LEWIS/S. BERN, NARS, 9/19/84

SECRET

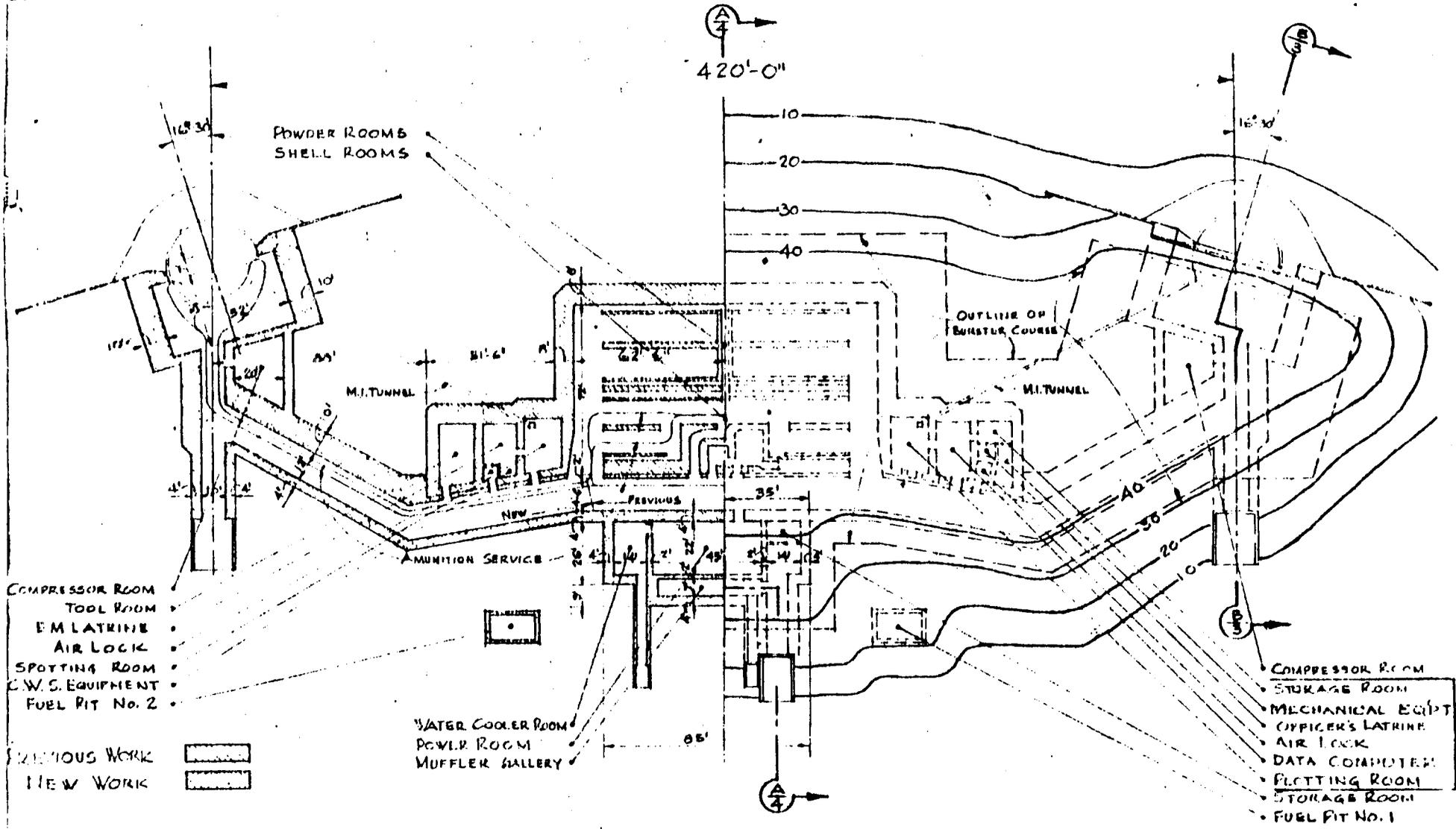
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (BATTERY PLAN)

HARBOR DEFENSES OF PENSACOLA
FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA
BATTERY LOOMIS L. LANGDON
NO OF GUNS - 2; CALIBER 12"; BARBETTE CARRIAGE
SCALE: 1"=60'; GRAPHIC: 1"=20' 1"=30' 1"=40' 1"=50' 1"=60'

SHEET NO 1 OF 4 SHEETS

PART VII

CORRECTED TO 1 JULY 1944



ED FORM A-1626
16 SEPT 1943

DEHUMIDIFIED-
AREA

DECLASSIFIED BY AND DECLASSIFICATION PROJECT 785066, W.C. LEWIS/S. BERN, U.S.S., 9/18/84

~~SECRET~~

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS-SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (BATTERY PLAN)

SHEET NO. 1 OF 4 SHEETS

PART VII

CORRECTED TO:

JUNE 1944

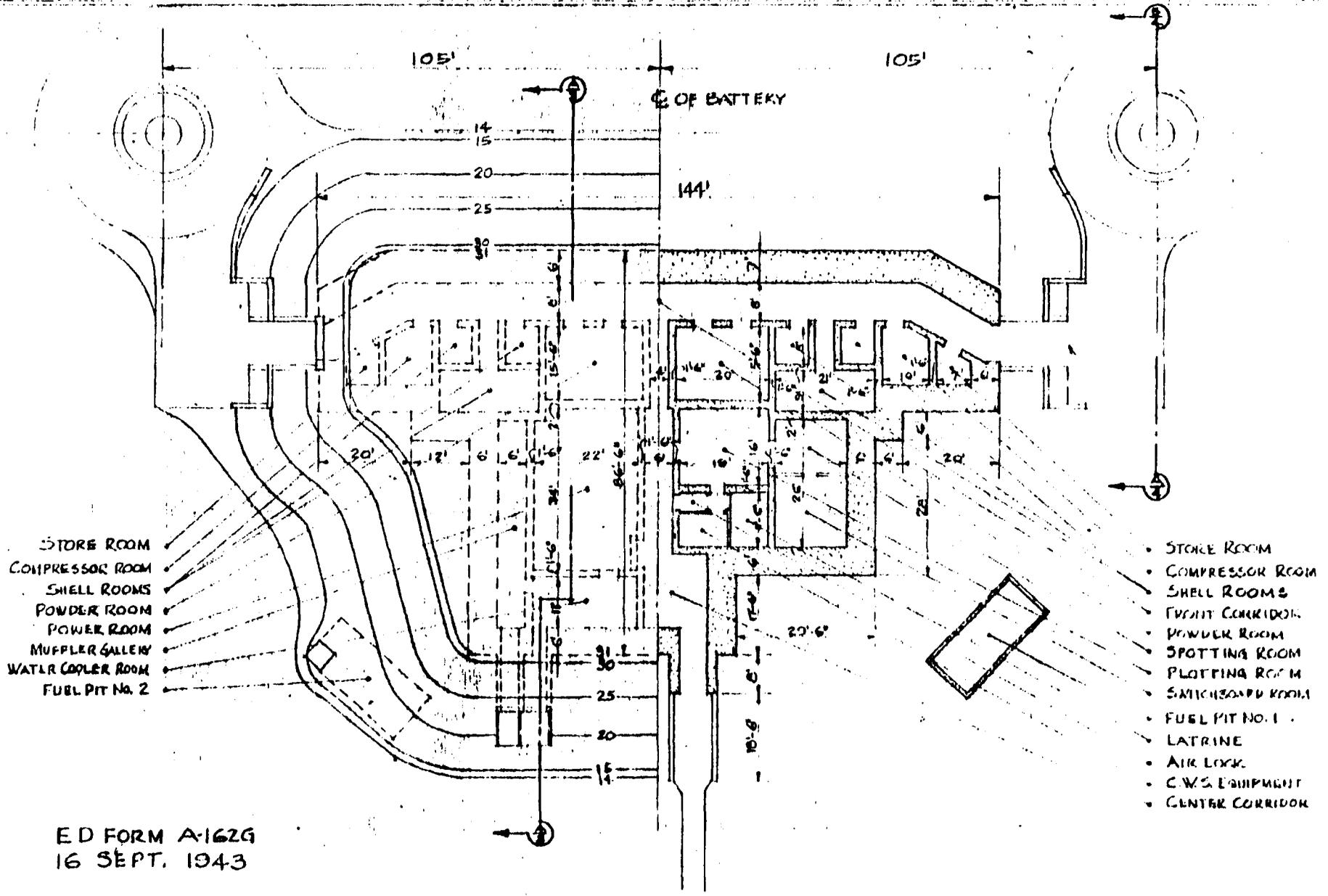
HARBOR DEFENSES OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

FORT PICKENS

CONSTRUCTION 234

NO. OF GUNS-2; CALIBER 6"; BARBETTE CARRIAGE

SCALE: 1"=30'; GRAPHIC:



- STORE ROOM
- COMPRESSOR ROOM
- SHELL ROOMS
- POWDER ROOM
- POWER ROOM
- MUFFLER GALLERY
- WATER COOLER ROOM
- FUEL PIT NO. 2

- STORE ROOM
- COMPRESSOR ROOM
- SHELL ROOMS
- FRONT CORRIDOR
- POWDER ROOM
- SPOTTING ROOM
- PLOTTING ROOM
- SWITCHBOARD ROOM
- FUEL PIT NO. 1
- LATRINE
- AIR LOCK
- C.W.S. EQUIPMENT
- CENTER CORRIDOR

ED FORM A-162G
16 SEPT. 1943

~~SECRET~~

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS,
SEA COAST BATTERIES.
(Electric Plant)

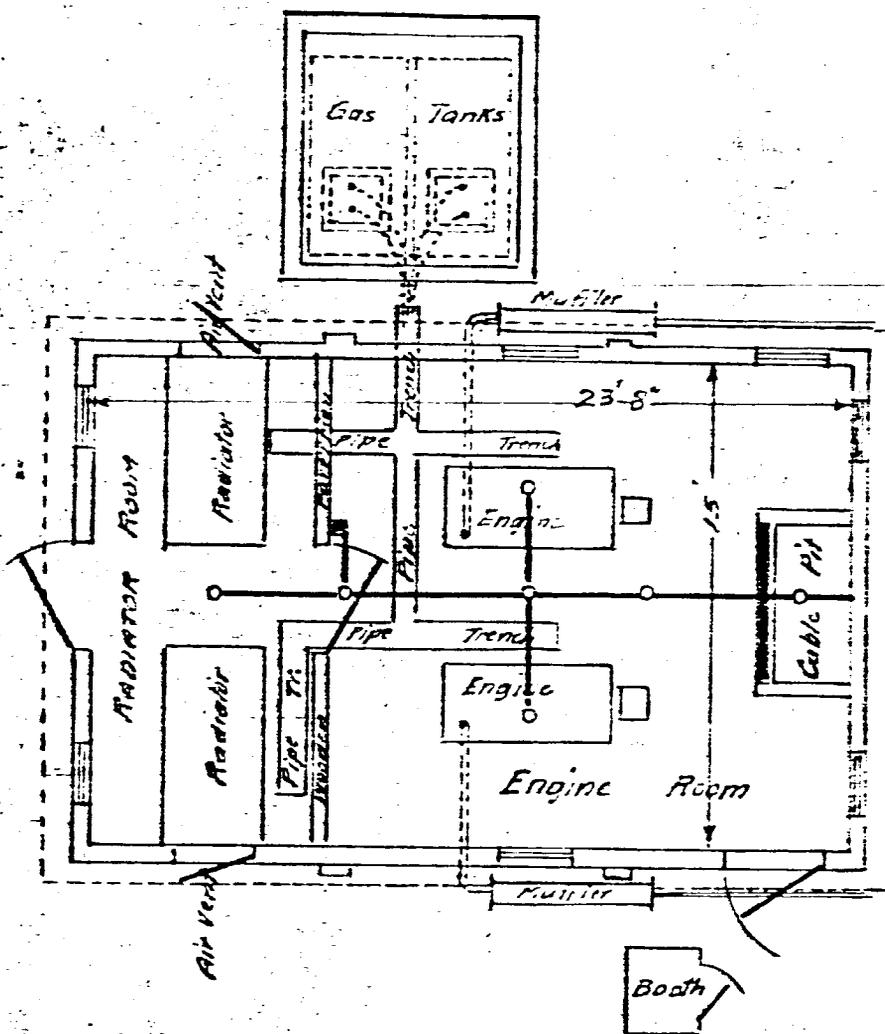
Corrected to 1922

COAST DEFENSES OF PENSACOLA,
FORT PICKENS, FLA.

POWER FOR BATTERIES
Cullum-Sevier

Scale - 1" = 6'

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6'



DECLASSIFIED BY AND DECLASSIFICATION PROJECT 755056, W.S. LEWIS/S. BERN, WBS, 9/16/84

WAR DEPARTMENT

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

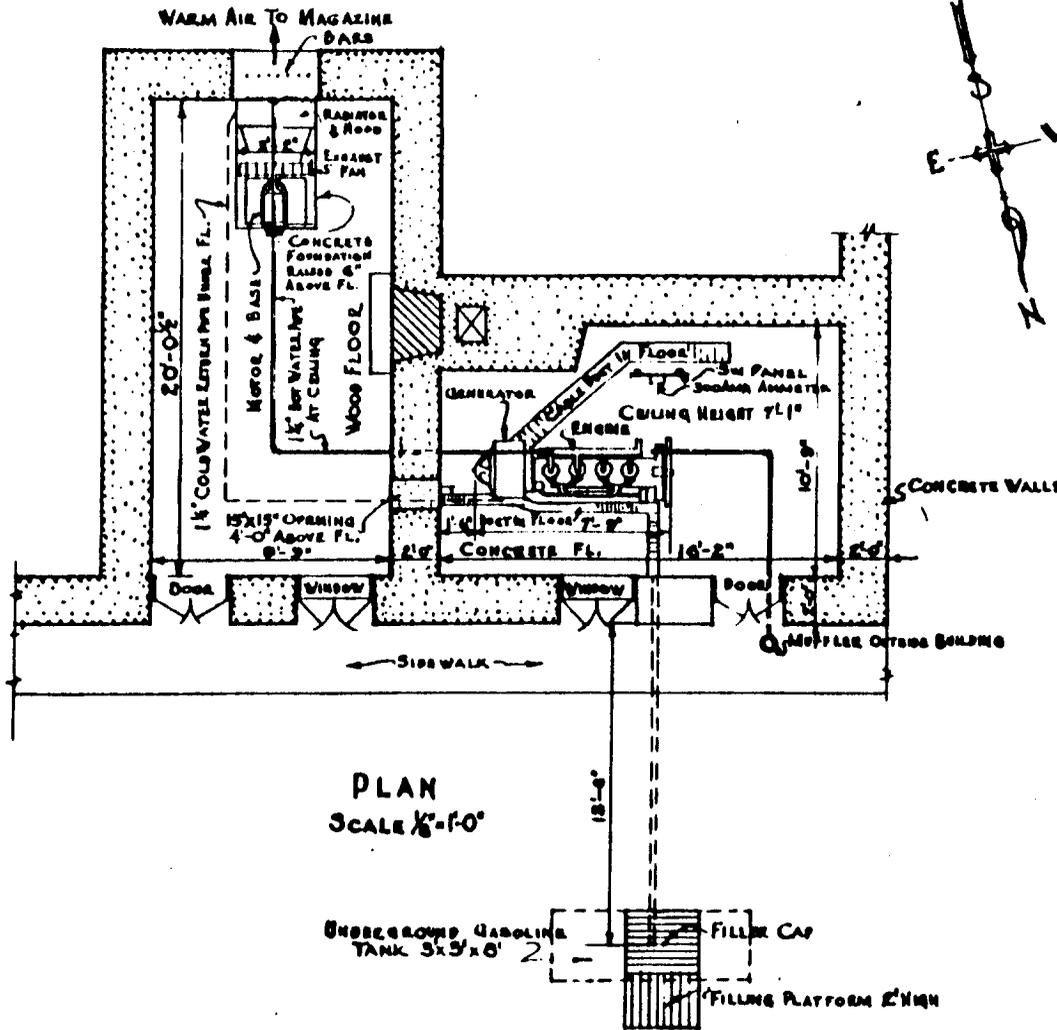
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS ELECTRIC PLANTS

FORM NO. 5 CORRECTED TO SEPT 1, 1942

HARBOR DEFENSES OF PENSACOLA FORT PICKENS, FLA.

POWER FOR BATTERY COOPER

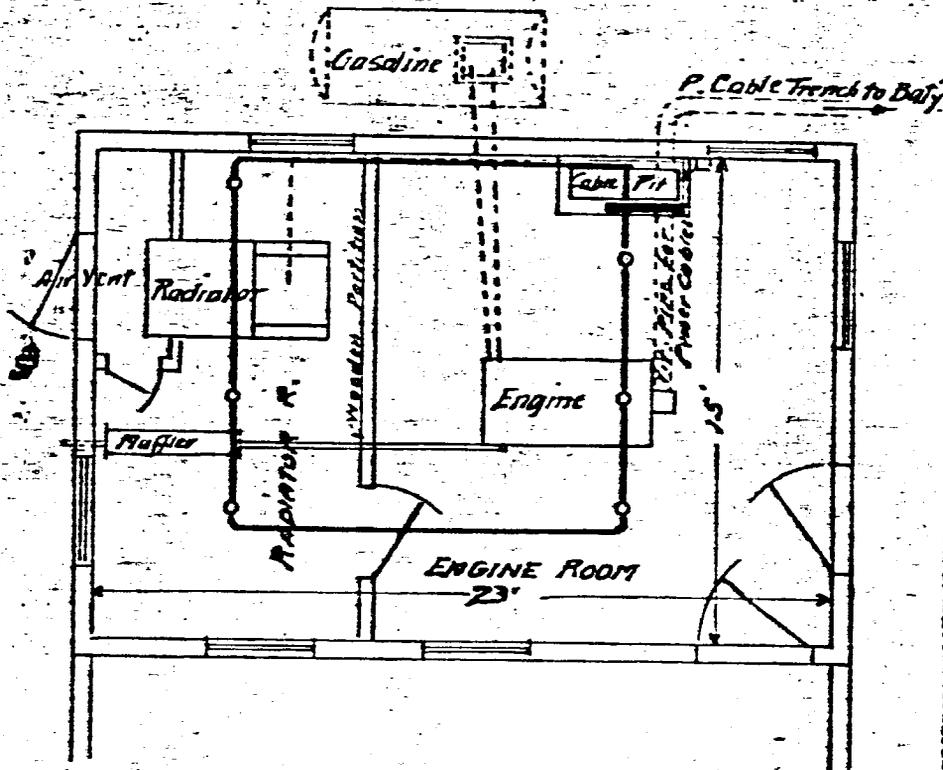
(INSTALLATION AT BATTERY COOPER OF
GENERATOR NO. 1 (25K.W) REMOVED
FROM BATTERY PENSACOLA)



PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

REPORT of COMPLETED WORKS - COAST DEFENSES of PENSACOLA,
SEA COAST FORTIFICATIONS - FORT PICKENS, FLA.
(Electric Plant)
Corrected to 1922 - POWER for Battery Worth

Scale - 1" = 6'
0 1 2 3 4 5 6'



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Photocopy

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Fire Control (or Torpedo) Structures)

COAST DEFENSES OF Pensacola, Fla.
FORT PICKENS
STRUCTURE: ~~62~~ Septic Tank for sewerage disposal at Battery Worth.

VOLUME 2 Corrected to August 5, 1933.

LOCATION **20 Ft. North of Battery Worth power plant.**

Date of transfer	Dec. 15, 1932.
Cost to that date	\$86.50
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
(a) Roof	
(b) Remainder of Bldg.....	Concrete.
How concealed	
How protected	
Height above concealment	
Height above protection	
Conspicuous at _____ Yds....	
Source of electric current.....	
Kilowatts required	
Type of lighting fixtures	
How heated	
Connected to water mains.....	No
Connected to sewer	Yes
Type of latrine.....	
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent
Present condition	Good
Reference of site	
Reference of instrumental axis	
1.Type of observing Inst.....	
2.Type of plotting board	
3.Type and capacity of crane.....	
Max dimensions of reel handled	
25.Completed	Dec. 15, 1932.

1. Type of data transmissions..
2. Date of transfer
3. Cost of data transmission equipment
4. For tide stations give description of tide gauges..
5. For datum points give points from which visible
6. For territorial give stations served
7. For cable lat give S.C. type.

PASTE ON BLUEPRINT
SHOWING PLAN OF EACH STORY
OF BUILDING, GIVING PRINCIPAL
DIMENSIONS, INCLUDING HEIGHT
OF CEILING

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REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS

(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

with 660 B (Pensacola) 13

HARBOR DEFENSES OF..... Pensacola, Fla.....

PORT Pickens
 BATTERY GPF (Old Battery Cooper)

Form 1 Corrected to November 14, 1938

No. of guns 4 Caliber 155 MM Carriage Mobile

GENERAL:	ELECTRIC CURRENT:	Completed construction of latrine and 2-inch water main
Battery commenced	Sources of	from Battery Worth to the site of work at Battery Cooper.
Battery completed		Sources from which funds received: ROTC 1939, \$500; ORC
Date of transfer	Max.kw.required for	1939, \$500; and CMTC 1939, \$520. The work authorized by 9th
Cost to date of transfer	lights	indorsement of Adjutant General's Office dated July 6, 1938
Materials of construction	Max.kw. required for	A.G.660(4-15-38)Misc.D., consisted of: (1) extension of
Type of cement	motors	2-inch water line from Battery Worth to site of work at
WATER & SEWER:		Battery Cooper; (2) erection of wooden building with dimen-
Connected to water supply	Present condition of	sions of 12'x16' with concrete foundation floor and steps
Connected to sewer	battery	(and galvanized iron roof; (3) construction of open bottom
Type of latrine	Rooms wet or dry	concrete cesspool with dimensions of 5'x8'x10' with rein-
		forced concrete cover and man-hole cover in center; (4) in-
Trunnion elevation in btry.	How ventilated	stallation within building of complete latrine accommoda-
Datum plane	Type of data trans-	tions including 6 water closets, 2 laboratories, one 2-foot
	mission	and one 4-foot urinal, 2 floor drains and all necessary
		plumbing to connect fixtures with water line and cesspool.
	Remarks-	This latrine is needed to care for the sanitation of this
		battery which has been placed in commission for training wi-
		th the GPF Armament.

ARMAMENT

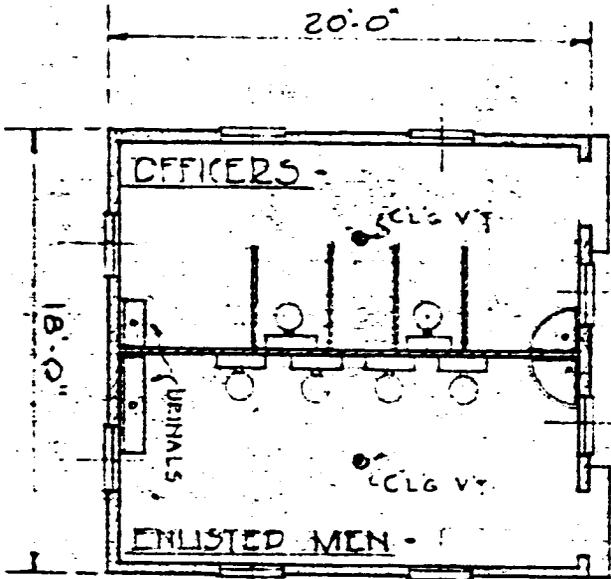
*Transfer Drawing, see O.C.E. Map No. 78-106-42 a.
 "New Latrine at Battery Cooper, also extension of 2" water
 pipe from Battery Worth to Battery Cooper"*

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns or Mortars					Carriages					
	Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	manufacturer	mounted	Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

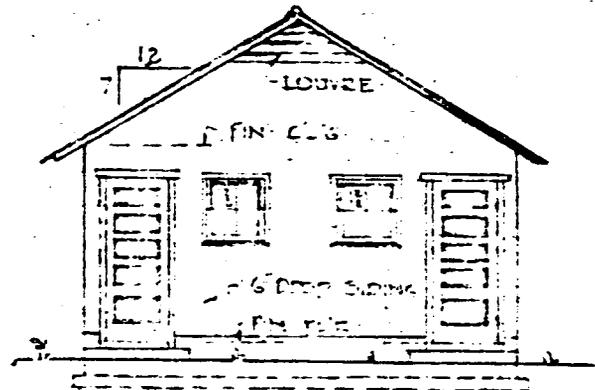
HOISTS

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor					Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points
			Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM		
1									
2									

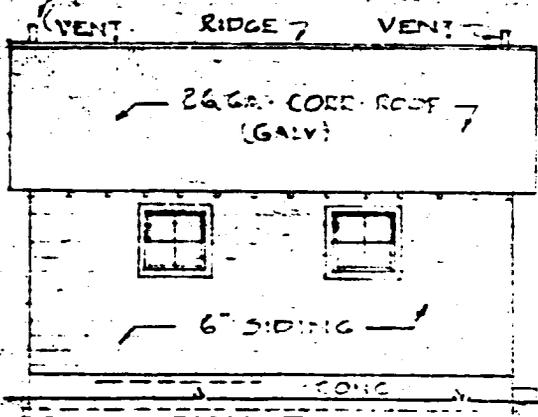
*Btry. Cooper Signal & Engr. equipment to be removed
 for storage. Remaining parts of carriages & shields
 660 B (Pensacola) 25 10/17/41*



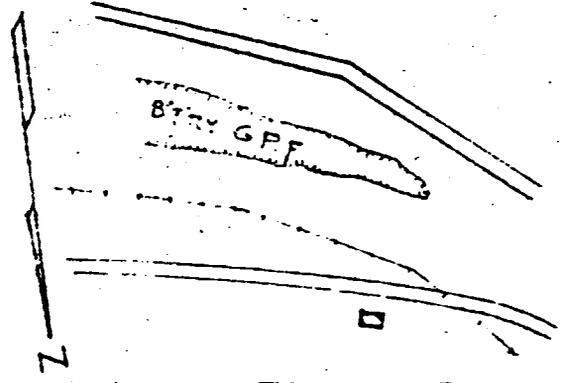
FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



LOCATION PLAN

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORK
 SEACOAST DEFENSE
 LATRINE TO SERVE BATTERY
 • G.P.F. AID PAYTNE •
 HARBOR DEFENSES OF PENNSYLVANIA
 • FORT PICKETT •

ELEV 80 M.L.W.

April 1991

Contract No. DACW17-89-D-0010
Delivery Order No. 0008
GEC No. 27307108

**INVENTORY PROJECT REPORT
SITE NO. I04FL006300
FORT PICKENS
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Prepared for

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
Jacksonville, Florida**

Prepared by

**Gulf Engineers & Consultants, Inc.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Engineering ■ Economics ■ Social Analysis ■ Environmental Planning

**SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04FL006300
FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA**

April 5, 1991

SITE NAME: Fort Pickens

LOCATION: Escambia County, Florida, approximately seven miles south of Pensacola, Florida on the western point of Santa Rosa Island (see attached site/location map).

SITE HISTORY: Plans to fortify Pensacola Harbor were prepared in 1822 anticipating the selection of Pensacola as the site of the principal Navy Depot on the Gulf of Mexico. To secure the approaches to the Navy Yard from foreign invasion, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed four coastal forts. The largest of the four, Fort Pickens, was built between 1829-1834 to guard Santa Rosa Island and the entrance to the harbor. The size of Fort Pickens allowed for the protection of large numbers of infantry whose job was to prevent an invading land force from occupying the island. Fort Pickens was also sited to prevent enemy ships from anchoring in range of the Navy Yard and to prevent a hostile fleet from entering the harbor. For more than 110 years Fort Pickens and the surrounding area were part of the Fort Barrancas Army Post. Portions of the Post saw duty during the Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I and World War II. Fort Pickens, originally part of the harbor defense of Pensacola, consisted of a land area of approximately 9,905.54 acres, more or less (the reservation being unsurveyed) acquired in 1828. At the end of World War II the post was declared surplus, 66.4 acres were transferred to the Department of the Navy for use as a rifle range, and the War Assets Administration assumed accountability of the remaining 1,571.60 acres in 1948. In 1949, this area (1,571.60 acres) was conveyed to the State of Florida for use as a park and historical monument. In 1972, the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior acquired these lands as well as the Naval rifle range for inclusion in the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on October 10-11, 1990. Messrs. Cade E. Carter, Tre' Wharton, and Patrick MacDanel of Gulf Engineers & Consultants, Inc. (GEC), Baton Rouge, Louisiana visited the site. They coordinated their inspection with and were escorted by Mr. Jeffery Parsons, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, the current owner. A thorough examination of the site was conducted (see Table 1).

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: None identified.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The site was investigated for structural demolitions and debris residues, hazardous and toxic wastes, ordnance contamination, and the presence of underground storage tank/pipelines resulting from DOD use of the site.

There are no potential projects at this site. No further action is required.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS:

Open files: Historical Data--National Park Service

PA-POC: Mr. Robert J. Pennington, 904/791-2400, is the district POC.

**DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

Fort Pickens, FL

Site No. I04FL006300

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The former Fort Pickens site originally consisted of 9,905.54 acres, more or less fee simple land. On the west end of Santa Rosa Island 999.13 acres was acquired by purchase by the United States on May 28, 1828. The island (8,906.41 acres) was set aside from public domain and was reserved for Naval purposes by Executive Order dated April 21, 1838. The west end of the island was transferred to the War Department by Executive Order dated May 21, 1888. The reservation was modified and extended to include the whole of Santa Rosa Island by Executive Order dated July 2, 1888. The site is located in Escambia County, seven miles south of Pensacola, Florida. The site was developed and used for Pensacola Harbor Defenses.
2. Fort Pickens is a historically significant structure situated on the site having been a part of the Harbor Defenses of Pensacola from the Civil War through World War II. Fort Pickens was constructed by the U.S. between 1829 and 1834. The fort was used from the time of the Civil War until 1947, when harbor defenses were no longer required. During this time the Army constructed numerous improvements including narrow gauge railroad trackage; railroad roundhouse; warehouses; personnel quarters; power house; ordnance support facilities; utilities for on-site use (electric, telephone, and water systems); search light towers; steel towers; nine concrete coastal defense batteries and assorted support facilities. On October 5, 1948, 66.40 acres were transferred to the Department of the Navy for use as a target firing range along with improvements including: range house, lookout tower, rifle range, and miscellaneous utilities.
3. A tract of 211.54 acres was transferred to the Treasury Department for use as a quarantine station on January 27, 1903. Approximately 8,039 acres were sold to the County of Escambia, Florida, by deed dated April 29, 1929, under authority of an Act of Congress approved March 12, 1926, (44 Stat. 203). On February 20, 1948, 17.00 acres were transferred along with easements for utilities to the U.S. Coast Guard, Treasury. On October 5, 1948, 66.40 acres were transferred along with improvements, to the Department of the Navy. Accountability for the remaining 1,571.60 acres was assumed by the Assets Administration on December 26, 1948. In the quit claim deed dated 3 November 1949, the United States of America acting through the General Services Administration, conveyed 1,571.60 acres to the State of Florida for use as a park and historical monument. The deed stipulates that the State of Florida, for a period of 20 years from the date of conveyance will use the property only for a park and historical monument, file biennial reports to document its use as a park and historical monument, agree to not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of the tract without first obtaining written authorization from GSA, and a recapture clause in the event of any National emergency declared by the President of the United States. A memorandum of

agreement dated December 23, 1971, by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy states that the Department of the Navy agrees to transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior for administration as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, approximately 66.4 acres on Santa Rosa Island, also known as the Navy Rifle Range.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to have been formerly used by DOD. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

Date

JOHN F. SOBKE
Major General, U.S.A.
Commanding