

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Battery Osgood-Farley DRAFT

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 3601 Garrey Street

City or town: San Pedro State: CA County: Los Angeles

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A      \_\_\_ B      \_\_\_ C      \_\_\_ D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENCE/fortification

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Coastal Fortification

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Walls: concrete, wood

Foundation: concrete

Roof: concrete.

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Battery Osgood-Farley Historic district is irregularly shaped and connects two main areas (see the attached USGS map). The battery, itself—which is called Battery Osgood-Farley—is located in the northern portion of the district and includes a bunker, latrine and storage building, and two gun pits. The southernmost portion of the district, which is located on a rocky promontory overlooking the Pacific Ocean, contains additional buildings and structures including a Radio Compass Station Generator Building, Base End Station B1/5, Base End Station B1/6, and a Naval Detection Defense Station. The two base stations, in particular, were functionally related to the battery in an important way; they were used to help determine the location of potential enemy targets at sea and to relay the coordinates of those vessels back to those military personnel manning the gunpits at Battery Osgood-Farley.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

Battery Osgood-Farley is located north west of Point Fermin, which is a rocky promontory west of the entrance to the Port of Los Angeles in San Pedro (see the attached USGS map). Battery Osgood-Farley is one of three existing batteries constructed between 1916 and 1919 at Fort MacArthur. The other two batteries are called Battery Leary-Merriam and Battery Barlow Saxton. Battery Osgood-Farley is located on the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur, which no longer functions as a military fort. Instead, the land upon which the fort sits has been operated as a 64-acre public park by the City of Los Angeles' Department of Recreation and Parks since June 27, 1979. The larger park complex, which is called Angels Gate Park, contains a number of buildings; some are related to the land's use as a military post, some to maritime navigation (such as a light station), and others to its recreational use as a park. Battery Osgood-Farley is a district that encompasses the battery, itself, as well as a number of buildings related to the battery's military use. However, these related buildings are located a significant distance away from the battery—approximately 0.5 mile—on a rocky promontory overlooking the Pacific Ocean in a portion of Angels Gate Park known as Point Fermin Park (See the attached sketch map for the locations of all contributing and non-contributing features, which are described and numbered below). The district's period of significance is 1916-1944, ranging from the date that construction of Battery Osgood-Farley first began to the date at which Battery Osgood-Farley was decommissioned, shortly before the conclusion of World War II. The contributing features that comprise the district, as well as their original construction dates, are as follows:

- 1) Battery Osgood-Farley (1916-1919): Today considered a single entity (a building complex), Battery Osgood-Farley was sometimes referred to in the past as two separate batteries (Battery Osgood and Battery Farley) as each part of the building complex had its own gun pit. However, the batteries are physically connected by the centralized facilities that they share as located in the central bunker building, as connected to the batteries by a network of tunnels. These centralized facilities include a power room, a transformer room, a motor generating room, a radiator room, powder magazines, and shell galleries.
- 2) Radio Compass Station Generator Building (also known as the DoD Generator and Transformer Bunker) (1920-1924): This building originally functioned as a radio compass station generator building. It was converted for use as a radio direction finder transmitter powerhouse in 1940. Beginning in 1983, the building was leased to the Los Angeles Police Department for use as a radio receiver station, and it continues to function in this capacity to the present day.
- 3) U.S. Army Base End Station B1/5 (1920): fire control station for the three batteries built at Fort MacArthur
- 4) U.S. Army Base End Station B1/6 (1920): fire control station for the three batteries built at Fort MacArthur
- 5) Naval Detection Defense Station (1942-1945): originally used as a Navy radio station and barracks building, but later uses include a naval direction defense station (1945), a U.S. Coast Guard Officers Quarters (1945-1950s) and a U.S. Coast Guard Well-Being and Recreation (MWR) Cottage (1950s-2010)

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

The non-contributing features of the district are as follows:

- 6) Foundation for a signal beacon (before 1965): Only the foundation remains extant today
- 7) Chain link fence (2003): installed as part of the 2002-2003 rehabilitation of Point Fermin Lighthouse and located west of the lighthouse
- 8) Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) Weather Station (2001): Automated weather station at the farthest southwest point of the bluff
- 9) Foundation of the Radio Direction Finder Building (1920) and Los Angeles Fire Department Lookout Post (ca. 1950): The Radio Direction Finder Building was demolished in ca. 1948. Only the foundation of the building remains extant today. Around 1950, a one-room wood-framed building was constructed on top of the foundation, the Los Angeles Fire Department Lookout Post, and it remains extant today.
- 10) Wall that serves as a wind break (date unknown): An L-shaped wall that serves as a wind break with a wood sill, double top plate, six evenly spaced wood posts, and a rock foundation
- 11) Light Standard (exact date unknown, but before 1965): is located at the northeast corner inside the chain link enclosure fence and northeast of B1/5. It is approximately 13 feet tall.

Detailed descriptions of the contributing buildings are provided here as are also more detailed information about non-contributing buildings and structures within the district, as follows:

*1. Battery Osgood-Farley – contributing building*

Battery Osgood-Farley was constructed between the years 1916 and 1919. It is built on a bluff overlooking the Port of Los Angeles and consists of a symmetrical arrangement of two concrete gun pits on either side of a massive semi-subterranean concrete bunker. The bunker is sunken in the landscape and is therefore not visible from the coast. The central concrete bunker includes several rooms for powder and shell storage, target plotting, electric power generation, oil rooms, and corridors for transportation of ammunition to the gun pits. The west side of the complex is named Battery Osgood, and the east side is named Battery Farley. The north and the south are identical to one another. On top of the central semi-subterranean bunker are located two Battery Commander Stations, one corresponding to each of the two batteries located on each side of the building complex. Each station consists of a small concrete room with steel shuttered viewing slits facing out to sea. Historically, the viewing slits provided views of the ocean and, potentially, of enemy vessels at sea. Information observed from the Battery Commander Stations was then communicated to those manning equipment in two different Plotting Rooms, one for each side of the building complex. Access to the Battery Commander Stations are provided by stairwells located to each end of the central concrete bunker.

As previously stated, there is a gun pit on either side of the semi-subterranean bunker. Each gun pit consists of a stepped semi-circular depression where a rifled cannon on a “disappearing carriage” was mounted.<sup>1</sup> Disappearing carriages made it possible for guns to remain behind

<sup>1</sup> Charles L. McNeill, “Battery Osgood-Farley,” (Request for Historic-Cultural Monument Declaration, Los Angeles, 1991), 2.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

parapets until their muzzles rose over the crest to fire. The resulting recoil would knock the guns back into the pits for reloading.<sup>2</sup> Above the gun pit there was a 14-foot-high concrete parapet and blast apron. The carriage had a 20-ton lead counterweight suspended in a 20-foot-deep well in the center of the gun pit to counter balance the weight of the gun. There was a built-in mechanical number indicator at the top step of the gun pits which displayed coordinates to the gunners so they could adjust the aim of the gun. This was connected to the battery plotting room where plotters calculated firing angles using triangulation from measurements taken at the base end stations.

Located immediately to the east of the central bunker is a paved courtyard that is defined by the west-facing exterior walls of the bunker building and the eastern and northern walls of an adjacent building to the east, the latrine and storage building. This building is a single-story and constructed of concrete. It originally contained latrines, storerooms and officer's rooms, and today it functions as offices and storage for the museum. The paved courtyard also connects the battery to the main vehicular access road, which today is named Osgood Farley Road. Originally, the courtyard served as a staging area for the unloading of goods arriving to the battery as carried there by vehicles. Adjacent to the paved area, a crane once projected from the ground, and this was used to unload artillery shells weighing up to 1,560 pounds; however, the crane is no longer extant today.

Landscaping around the area of the battery complex today consists of both low-lying native vegetation as well as planted trees and grass, reflecting its current use as a city-owned park. There are deciduous trees planted along Osgood Farley Road, which have been there since at least 1947, as based on historic aerial photography. When exactly they were planted there remains unknown. However, it is highly likely that it was after the conclusion of World War II as, the evidence from historic photographs suggests that historic vegetation consisted mostly of naturally-occurring low-lying shrubbery, as the battery was designed to blend into the landscape so that it was not visible from enemy vessels at sea.

The integrity of Osgood-Farley is high. The setting and location is still intact as it still sits on the hillside and is relatively isolated from other buildings located within the larger park complex that ensconces it today. The design, materials, and workmanship remain intact as there were no additions to the original battery since its construction. The feeling and association of the battery complex were affected when the original guns were deactivated in 1944, shortly before the conclusion of World War II. In 1946, many of these weapons were sold for scrap metal. In the intervening years since the conclusion of World War II, the use of the battery was changed to serve as a museum, as operated by the City of Los Angeles, which interprets the history of the site. In its use as a museum, its association with coastal defense during a period of time spanning from WW1 through WWII remains strong. The battery is the only extant example in the continental United States of an unmodified 14-inch disappearing carriage gun emplacement as built in what is known as the Taft Board style.

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<sup>2</sup> Brian B. Chin, *Artillery at the Golden Gate: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco in World War II* (Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., 1994), 3.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

Character defining features of the central bunker building, which is built within a hillside, include the following: large hung metal windows with security bar covers, heavy iron doors, tunnels, plotting rooms, truck galleries with tracks on the ceiling and power board, power room, radio switch room, and the stairs on either side leading up to the two battery commander stations on either side. The Osgood and Farley gun pits built in either side of the bunker's character defining features include the pit and stairs leading to the pit, tunnels, large rounded bunker walls, and number displays within the stairs. The character-defining features of the latrine and storage building north of the bunker include the heavy metal windows with true-divided lites and heavy iron doors with large strap hinges and bolts.

### *2. Radio Compass Station Generator Building (also known as the DoD Generator and Transformer Bunker)—contributing building*

The Radio Compass Station Generator Building was built in approximately 1923 according to a 1923 Navy Department Appropriation Bill<sup>3</sup> As its name indicates, it was constructed to serve as a Radio Compass Station. The building is located in the southern portion of the historic district on a rocky promontory overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The building is situated between an historic lighthouse to the north that is today listed on the National Register of Historic Places—the Point Fermin Lighthouse—and U.S. Army Base End B1/5 to the south. The building is a concrete one-story structure that is partially subterranean. It was constructed to provide services to Navy ships trying to reach Los Angeles Harbor as it could help them to determine their location at sea. A ship would call the radio compass station using Morse Code in a specific wavelength and staff at the radio compass station would maneuver a loop antenna to pick up the ship's signal. The antenna could then be rotated to establish the strongest signal, and this would help the operators determine which the direction the ships signal was coming from.<sup>4</sup> The has a flat roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails hidden by a thin fascia board. Its primary façade, which faces north, has a metal door accessed by a stairway and walkway with retaining walls on either side. A window opening located to the left of the door was likely original, but it has been filled in with concrete.

### *3. Base End Station B1/5 - contributing structure*

This is one of two base end stations, or fire control stations, on the site; the other is known as "B1/6." The base end stations are located in the southern portion of the historic district on the rocky promontory known as Point Fermin. They are approximately 73 feet apart from each other in space. They were completed in July 1920, and both base stations are one story in height and semi-subterranean. They were meant to be invisible when the rocky promontory on which they sit was viewed from the nearby ocean waters. They are cubic in their proportions, each one measuring 6 feet in length, width, and height. The base stations are accessed from an iron hatch that is mounted to the top of each structure, and hinges to this hatch are embedded in the concrete material that surrounds each door. The interior space is accessed by a steel run ladder that is set into the east interior wall. The east and south elevations, which face the ocean, were

<sup>3</sup> Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations, *Navy Department Appropriation Bill for 1923*, Sixty-Seventh Congress, Second Session (Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1922), 414.

<sup>4</sup> "Point Reyes Radio Compass Station, Barracks," (HABS No. CA-2898, Seattle, WA, accessed December 17, 2018), pg. 3-4.



Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

constructed with wide observation slits located in portions of the wall that sit above the level of the ground. These observation slits are protected by hinged iron shutters. However, the openings of these observation slits are currently infilled with brick. The interior of each of these base stations has a raised concrete pad that is integral with rest of the concrete floor pad that surrounds it. The raised concrete pads originally were constructed to support a depression position finder, which is no longer extant today. The depression position finder was used to help triangulate the location of an enemy at sea and to help others at one of the three nearby battery complexes to aim the battery's guns towards the enemy target. The base end stations have fair integrity. The observation windows have been bricked in at an unknown date. The metal shutters have rusted and fallen off of the structures. The metal hatches have also rusted beyond repair. The depression position finders have been removed, but the 8-sided concrete bases upon which they once sat are still extant.

#### *4. Base End Station B1/6 - contributing structure*

This is one of two base end stations, or fire control stations, on the site; the other is known as "B1/5." The base end stations are located in the southern portion of the historic district on the rocky promontory known as Point Fermin. They are approximately 73 feet apart from each other in space. They were completed in July 1920, and both base stations are one story in height and semi-subterranean. They were meant to be invisible when the rocky promontory on which they sit was viewed from the nearby ocean waters. They are cubic in their proportions, each one measuring 6 feet in length, width, and height. The base stations are accessed from an iron hatch that is mounted to the top of each structure, and hinges to this hatch are embedded in the concrete material that surrounds each door. The interior space is accessed by a steel run ladder that is set into the east interior wall. The east and south elevations, which face the ocean, were constructed with wide observation slits located in portions of the wall that sit above the level of the ground. These observation slits are protected by hinged iron shutters. However, the openings of these observation slits are currently infilled with brick. The interior of each of these base stations has a raised concrete pad that is integral with rest of the concrete floor pad that surrounds it. The raised concrete pads originally were constructed to support a depression position finder, which is no longer extant today. The depression position finder was used to help triangulate the location of an enemy at sea and to help others at one of the three nearby battery complexes to aim the battery's guns towards the enemy target. The base end stations have fair integrity. The observation windows have been bricked in at an unknown date. The metal shutters have rusted and fallen off of the structures. The metal hatches have also rusted beyond repair. The depression position finders have been removed, but the 8-sided concrete bases upon which they once sat are still extant.

#### *5. Naval Detection Defense Station - contributing building*

The Naval Detection Defense Station was built approximately in 1941. During World War II, the U.S. Navy constructed a radio station and barracks on the bluff just south of the light station.<sup>5</sup> It is a semi-rectangular building one story in height with an exposed basement level. The building is oriented in east-west direction and it sits on a piece of land that slopes down to the west. The

<sup>5</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 65.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

building, which measures 23 feet by 53 feet long, is clad in horizontal drop siding over diagonal redwood sheathing. It has a side-facing gabled roof with slightly overhanging eaves. On the north elevation, there are two entrance doors; one provides access to the first story and the other, which is located on the west side of the north elevation, provides access to the western portion of the basement. The western portion of the basement was covered in vinyl siding around 1965; however, the rest of the basement appears to be original.<sup>6</sup> There is a built-in desk in the basement that has depressed cavities customized for radio equipment, which strongly suggests that at some point in time the basement served a communication function. However, the functional use of the basement remains unknown. On the south elevation of the building, there is an entrance door that is accessed by a wood deck, which was added in 1965.<sup>7</sup> On the east side of the building, there is a five-sided observation room where one could observe a 180-degree view of the Los Angeles Harbor. Originally, a chimney that provided smoke ventilation for a fireplace to the building's interior was located on the west side of the building; however, it is no longer extant as it was demolished in 2004. None of the original windows remain; they recently have been replaced with vinyl sliding windows. There are some indications that the building also was subject previously to some minor alterations on the west end of the building, as there is evidence there of change; this includes a large step in the concrete foundation walls, splices in the wood trim, and variations in siding materials and window trims. No building records were located that could provide more evidence in regard to the extent that the building has been altered over time, or when such alterations occurred. Nonetheless, the building appears to have a moderately strong level of integrity, despite evidence of some relatively minor modifications. The building's likely purpose was to provide communications between the coast and the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur. The observation room, which is still intact, was manned at all hours of the day for information that would be relayed to the batteries at Fort MacArthur.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, even though it has been subject to some alterations over time, it still retains enough integrity to be considered a contributor to the district.

#### *Other Ancillary Structures*

The historic district includes a number of ancillary features that do not contribute to the district's significance, as described in the list of non-contributing features provided in the section above (See the attached sketch map for the locations of non-contributing features). The foundation for the Radio Direction Finder Building (#9 in the list above), was built during the period of significance; however, it demolished sometime after 1947. Subsequently, the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) Lookout Post was built on the existing foundation. The extant foundation of the Radio Direction Finder Building is non-contributing to the district as it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Nor is the LAFD Lookout Post that was built on top of it a contributing feature, as it was constructed after the period of significance and is functionally unrelated to the battery. There is a foundation for a signal beacon (#6) constructed

<sup>6</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 73.

<sup>7</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 35.

<sup>8</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 36.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

sometime before 1965. However, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance as all that remains is the foundation. The chain link fence (#7) was constructed well after the period of significance in 2003, as was the LAFD Weather Station (#8) in 2001. Walls were constructed to serve as a wind break (#10) at an unknown date. The light standard (#11) was constructed before 1965. As previous evidence suggests, the wall and light standard “are not associated with the U.S. Navy presence at Point Fermin, or with the U.S. Army presence.”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 102.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion A: Military

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1916-1944

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1919-date of construction completion

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Osgood-Farley Battery was listed individually in the National Register in 1974 under Criterion A for its association with the nation's military defense system. The 1974 National Register Nomination for Osgood-Farley established the Period of Significance as 1916-1947, however no justification for defining the period with this specific date range was provided. In this nomination, the Period of Significance has been revised to 1916-1944, as this period corresponds to the date when the Battery was first constructed and terminates with the date when the battery was finally decommissioned. The Battery Osgood-Farley Historic District is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the Taft Board in evaluating shoreline defenses and also as one of the many important military posts built for coastal defense in that era.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### Osgood-Farley Battery (1916-1944)

In the late 1800s, the United States had a long shoreline and a weak navy. Therefore, the United States was at risk of an overseas attack. As a result, the United States Navy instituted a new construction program in an effort to counteract these weaknesses in its defense systems. This new construction program entailed the constructions of both ships and buildings. The Navy's new ships were now designed to be offensive rather than defensive, as they were in the past. Therefore, the nation's ports required new means of protection in order to free up the Navy's resources in redefining its mission to be offensive rather than defensive.<sup>10</sup>

In 1885, an act of congress created the Endicott Board to develop a national harbor defense policy. Subsequently, President Cleveland appointed a joint Army, Navy and civilian board to evaluate proposals for new defenses along the shorelines. The board was named after its chairman, Secretary of War William C. Endicott.<sup>11</sup> The board soon recommended a \$127 million construction program, and as a result of the new national harbor defense policy created by the Endicott Board, in 1890 the government began constructing coastal defenses. These coastal defenses, which included defensive gun batteries, were built in 29 harbors deemed important to the nation, including those located in San Diego and San Francisco and on the Columbia River and Puget Sound. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt created a second board as headed by

<sup>10</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 9.

<sup>11</sup> Brian B. Chin, *Artillery at the Golden Gate: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco in World War II* (Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., 1994), 2.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

Secretary of War William N. Taft. The intent of creating this new board, called the Taft Board, was to review the original program, to make technical improvements to it, and to continue building defensive gun batteries.<sup>12</sup> Most fortifications built by this board were in new territories such as Cuba, the Philippines, Panama and Hawaii while Fort MacArthur in San Pedro was the only one constructed in the continental United States.<sup>13</sup> In 1907, Congress created the Coast Artillery Corps (CAC) which was part of the United States Army. The CAC companies ran harbor defenses including Fort MacArthur. Fort MacArthur was in the South Pacific Coast Artillery District which included the Pacific Coast from San Diego to San Francisco.<sup>14</sup>

Fort MacArthur was the last of the great forts developed in California and included batteries Osgood-Farley, Leary-Merriam, Barlow-Saxton and Loder.<sup>15</sup> All of these, including Battery Osgood-Farley, were built in response to concerns about international conflicts, especially in the Far East. For instance, of growing concern to the United States was the increasing defensive capabilities of other nations, such as the Japanese. In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 Japan handily defeated Russia with their superior navy.<sup>16</sup> Tensions in Europe were also rising due to increased nationalism and the formation of rival alliances, which culminated in the assassination in 1914 of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Furthermore, the city of Los Angeles was growing dramatically in the first decades of the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1910, the population of Los Angeles grew from 102,479 to 319,198. The port at San Pedro began in 1890 and by 1910, the breakwater protecting the harbor entrance was completed. Industry and commerce grew with the population, fueling economic growth. The city of Los Angeles increasingly relied on the flow of materials and products through the port at San Pedro, making it as important to the city as the harbors located on the Puget Sound and in San Francisco and San Diego.<sup>17</sup> In 1908, War Department planners recognized the growing importance of the port when they made plans for defense of the shoreline in San Pedro. These plans subsequently were approved the following year, in 1909, by the United States Congress. At the time, available property owned by the federal government was located too far inland to provide an effective site for the construction of a battery. Therefore, additional property was purchased in 1910 at Point Fermin, a rocky promontory in San Pedro in order to prepare for the

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<sup>12</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 9.

<sup>13</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 9.

<sup>14</sup> Bolling W. Smith and William C. Gaines, "Coast Artillery Organization: A Brief Overview" in *American Seacoast Defense: A Reference Guide, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, ed. Mark A. Berhow (Coast Defense Study Group Press, 2015), 419-420.

<sup>15</sup> Justin M. Ruhge, *The Military History of California: The Chronicle of California's Historic Presidios, Forts, Camps, Stations, Fields, Bases and Cannon. From the Pre-Spanish Occupation to the End of the Cold War, 1579-1974: The Defenders of the Western Front* (Lompoc, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 2005), 835.

<sup>16</sup> Charles L. McNeill, "Battery Osgood-Farley," (Request for Historic-Cultural Monument Declaration, Los Angeles, 1991), 2.

<sup>17</sup> Charles L. McNeill, "Battery Osgood-Farley," (Request for Historic-Cultural Monument Declaration, Los Angeles, 1991), 2.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

construction of fortifications to guard the newly completed deep-water harbor facilities at the Port of Los Angeles.<sup>18</sup>

Work on the defensive fortifications at San Pedro began on October 31, 1914. That same year, the defensive building complex that was currently under construction was bestowed with the name Fort MacArthur; it was named after General Arthur MacArthur, Jr. who had died two years previously in 1912. It was the Army's customary practice to name posts after deceased military officers. Construction on the batteries that would comprise a significant portion of the complex began two years later, in 1916. The building complex included four Endicott era batteries funded under the Taft Commission and incorporated the technical improvements recommended under Taft. The four batteries, which were completed in 1919, were Osgood-Farley, Leary-Merriam, Barlow-Saxton and Lodor. Battery Leary-Merriam, which is still extant today but has compromised integrity, is located approximately 300 feet northwest of Osgood-Farley. Battery Barlow-Saxton, which is also extant but has similar issues in regard to its integrity as Battery Leary-Merriam, is located approximately 1,350 feet north of Osgood-Farley. Battery Lodor, which was located on a small piece of land between Terminal Island and Deadman's Island in the Los Angeles Harbor, is no longer extant.

Battery Osgood-Farley was completed by 1919, and it was comprised of many different spaces that worked together to support the building complex's function of providing coastal defense to the shoreline in San Pedro, including two battery commander stations (one for each gun), a plotting room, a powder magazine, shell rooms, a radio room, and storage. The entire assemblage of spaces at the battery complex were interwoven with a system of corridors and tunnels. The guns that were an integral component of the defensive building complex arrived to the site in 1917.

With the United States' entry into World War I in April 1917, the building program at Fort MacArthur accelerated. Many temporary buildings and tents were rapidly erected so that the fort could be used as a training facility before sending men to France prior to the Armistice. The battery was armed with 14-inch rifles, the first on the west coast and the largest anywhere at the time.<sup>19</sup> Work on the fort concluded in 1919, and the defensive system included four 14-inch rifles, eight 12 inch mortars, and four 3-inch rapid fire guns.<sup>20</sup> The four rapid fire guns were given distinct name—Battery Osgood, Battery Farley, Battery Merriam and Battery Leary. Battery Osgood was named for Henry B. Osgood of the U.S. Army, who died in 1909. Likewise, Battery Farley also was named for a deceased member of the U.S. Army, Brigadier General Joseph P. Farley who died in 1912.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 10.

<sup>19</sup> Justin M. Ruhge, *The Military History of California: The Chronicle of California's Historic Presidios, Forts, Camps, Stations, Fields, Bases and Cannon. From the Pre-Spanish Occupation to the End of the Cold War, 1579-1974: The Defenders of the Western Front* (Lompoc, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 2005), 838.

<sup>20</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 14.

<sup>21</sup> George L. Ealer, "Battery Osgood-Farley," (National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Los Angeles, 1974), 3.



Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

In 1917, the first regular Army unit was assigned to the battery when the 4<sup>th</sup> Company, 38<sup>th</sup> Artillery transferred there.<sup>22</sup> This unit's first mission was to defend the harbors of Los Angeles by using Seacoast Artillery gun batteries and fortifications located along the California, from Ventura in the north to Laguna Beach in the south. The seacoast artillery gun batteries Osgood-Farley and Leary-Merriam are the only batteries constructed in the continental United States as designed under the standards established by the Taft Board. All the others batteries were built under the standards established by the Endicott Board.<sup>23</sup>

In 1920, the two base end stations associated with the batteries at Fort MacArthur—B1/5 and B1/6—were constructed. These were located approximately a 0.5 mile away from the batteries on the rocky promontory known as Pt. Fermin. The base end stations needed to be located by the coast so that they could see oncoming enemy ships, whereas Battery Osgood-Farley was located within the bluff, hidden from view and protected from enemy ships. The base stations, which were essentially small rooms partially submerged under the ground, housed trigonometric position finding equipment to locate the exact position of enemy vessels at sea. Prior to 1900, all position finding operations originated at the gun itself, but with the use of telephone communication and the development of new instruments that allowed for accurate trigonometric position finding, the use of base end stations became possible.<sup>24</sup> Base end stations from this period were square boxes with an entrance hatch on the top and metal observation shutters on the front and sides of the box. They were located along a measured base line. They contained optical instruments for making observations of the target. Base end stations B1/5 and B1/6 had depression position finders which were used to determine the vertical azimuth of the target from the base end station and were then communicated to Battery Osgood Farley for target measurements. These were mounted on large 8-sided concrete bases which are still extant.<sup>25</sup>

Base end stations were typically dispersed in different locations around a large military reservation so that they could provide the best field of fire on the shipping lanes and to make sure that the enemy ships would have difficulty destroying all of them.<sup>26</sup> For this reason B1/5 and B1/6 are located far from Battery Osgood-Farley and from other base-end stations. B1/5 and B1/6 were located in precise positions relative to one another that helped them to work together in tandem in order to triangulate enemy targets at sea for the batteries.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> George L. Ealer, "Battery Osgood-Farley" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Los Angeles, 1974), 3.

<sup>23</sup> Frank H. Evans, "Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District" (San Pedro, CA: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2007), 11.

<sup>24</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 27.

<sup>25</sup> "How Did Base End Stations Work?" *Fort MacArthur Museum*, accessed December 17, 2018, <http://www.ftmac.org/BESWork.htm>.

<sup>26</sup> M. Berhow and T McGovern, *American Defenses of Corregidor and Manila Bay 1898—1945* (Oxford: Osprey Publishing), 12.

<sup>27</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 7.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

The Radio Compass Station Generator Building (also known as the DoD Generator and Transformer Bunker) was also built between 1920 and 1924. As its name indicates, it was originally used as a radio compass station and generator building. The building housed equipment that was used to determine the direction of the source of a radio signal and this equipment was used most often to check the position of a ship or aircraft. This information was usually used for navigation into the Los Angeles Harbor as a way to prevent shipwrecks. During the 1920s, many radio compass stations similar to this one were built in close proximity to harbor entrances along the Pacific Coast, including Point Reyes Radio Compass Station.<sup>28</sup> The radio compass station at Pt. Fermin was used continuously for its original function throughout World War II. However, since 1983, it has been leased to the Los Angeles Police Department for use as a radio receiver station, and it continues to be used this way into the present day.<sup>29</sup>

Following the conclusion of World War I, national interest in and attention to navel forts diminished nationwide due to popular political themes of strict neutrality and isolation.<sup>30</sup> A shift was also underway to move away from heavy coastal defense to an anti-aircraft and anti-submarine defense system, instead. This was because many of the old coastal batteries were vulnerable to air and submarine attacks.<sup>31</sup> Interest and attention to naval forts also diminished in the Los Angeles area and at San Pedro, where the unit at Fort MacArthur had worked to defend Los Angeles Harbor throughout the war. In 1924, Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Commander of the Ninth Coast Artillery District, inspected the fort and concluded that the building complex was now outdated in terms of its military capabilities; it possessed too few big guns and they had too short a range. Subsequently, in 1925, new 14-inch railway guns were sent to Fort MacArthur. However, even with the addition of new guns, the battery complex was quickly becoming obsolete in terms of modern warfare. Within a decade, in the 1930s, the United States War Department shifted from heavy coastal defense weapons to anti-aircraft and anti-submarine defense warfare. At this time, Batteries Osgood and Farley were no longer considered modern armament and had a slow rate of fire compared to the newer railway guns. Fire control methods used with the Batteries Osgood and Farley were slow and ineffective against high-speed ships. Furthermore, while the batteries were camouflaged by ships at sea, they were visible and indefensible from behind and above. Therefore, also in the 1930s, anti-aircraft defenses—such as anti-aircraft artillery guns—were incorporated into the building complex at Fort MacArthur. However, by the late 1930s, doubt began to circulate in the military regarding the effectiveness of the existing harbor defense armament guarding the United States, in general.<sup>32</sup> Regardless of this doubt, in 1940, the Army's Harbor Defense Board surveyed the state of existing defenses and proposed an updated construction program to better defend

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<sup>28</sup> "Point Reyes Radio Compass Station, Barracks," (HABS No. CA-2898, Seattle, WA, accessed December 17, 2018), pg. 3.

<sup>29</sup> City Council, "Request for Authorization to Renew License for Point Fermin Radio Antenna Site," (City Council, Los Angeles, CA, 2006).

<sup>30</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 23.

<sup>31</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 23.

<sup>32</sup> Mark A. Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 23.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

American naval installations and major harbors. The report proposed the construction of 27 new 16-inch gun batteries at 18 locations in the continental United States and the abandonment of 128 older batteries. Five new gun batteries and an extensive system of fire control stations were built along the coastline Los Angeles Harbor.<sup>33</sup> It is unknown if any of these new batteries and fire control stations are located within Fort MacArthur, but none are located within the boundaries of this historic district.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Los Angeles was believed by many in the military to be a prime target if the Japanese were to direct their attention towards the West Coast. Therefore, the commanding officer of the Harbor Defense of Los Angeles immediately ordered all fortifications manned. All mobile gun batteries were moved into previously selected positions and ammunition was issued to all units stationed in the Los Angeles Harbor. In addition, 155 mm and 3 inch rapid-fire antiaircraft guns were moved to the Los Angeles defenses to protect them from new military airpower. The construction of tunnels and underground fortresses were planned to further protect defensive fortresses from attacks by air; however, only a few tunnels were actually constructed. By 1942, a number of attacks by Japanese submarines were carried out. For example, the *Absaroka*—a freighter loaded with lumber—was torpedoed off of Point Fermin, and the SS Montebello was sunk by torpedo off of San Simeon. Following the torpedo of the *Absaroka*, Battery “F” of the 105<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Battalion, which was located at Long Point in nearby Rancho Palos Verdes, fired 10 rounds of smaller ammunition at what appeared to be an enemy submarine near Redondo Beach. However, none of Fort MacArthur’s 14-inch guns went into action as there was no viable sighting of enemy ships off the coast of Los Angeles. Modern weapons were posted around Los Angeles Harbor, and the older batteries, which were deemed redundant and ineffective, became declared surplus. Therefore, in 1943, Battery Barlow-Saxton was inactivated. The next year, in 1944, Battery Osgood-Farley and Battery Merriam-Leary were declared obsolete and, subsequently, they were inactivated and disarmed.<sup>34</sup> Battery Leary-Merriam’s emplacement structure was converted into the Harbor Entrance Command Post and Harbor Defense Command Post to monitor all incoming traffic. At this time, the war was moving towards Japan and anxiety about Japanese attack on U.S. soil had abated.<sup>35</sup> During this period, facilities were installed at Fort MacArthur in order to train soldiers being sent abroad. These training facilities were then used to process soldiers back into civilian life after their service and at the war’s conclusion.<sup>36</sup>

During World War II, the U.S. Navy took command of the late-nineteenth century Point Fermin Lighthouse that is located on the rocky promontory of Pt. Fermin and in close proximity to the battery-related military buildings in the southern part of the historic district, such as the two base

<sup>33</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 32.

<sup>34</sup> Justin M. Ruhge, *The Military History of California: The Chronicle of California’s Historic Presidios, Forts, Camps, Stations, Fields, Bases and Cannon. From the Pre-Spanish Occupation to the End of the Cold War, 1579-1974: The Defenders of the Western Front* (Lompoc, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 2005), 848.

<sup>35</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 32.

<sup>36</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 32-34.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

stations. At this point in time, the lighthouse was painted a “wartime green,” and a radar shack, which was informally referred to as the “chicken coop,” was added to the light tower.<sup>37</sup> However, the radar shack is no longer extant, as the lighthouse was subject to a restoration project in the 1970s that returned it to its original appearance. The Navy also constructed a radio station and barracks building on the bluff immediately south of the light station sometime between 1942 and 1944.<sup>38</sup> The building, which was called the Naval Detection Defense Station, was constructed during World War II in order to “increase coastal navigation support for the Port of Los Angeles and to improve the monitoring of coastal defense during the war,” and it also served to provide radio transmissions and communications.<sup>39</sup> According to the Eleventh Naval District, it was utilized as a radio communications station. The building may have been used to report and provide information to Fort MacArthur regarding any coastline action as enabled by its location overlooking the ocean and the observation room that afforded wide views of the coastline. Following the conclusion of the war, the building was transferred from the Navy to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1946. Subsequently, in 1947, it was utilized by the Coast Guard as an Officers Quarters.<sup>40</sup> It remains extant on the site today, although it is now unoccupied.

Following the conclusion of World War II, most of the old armament at Fort MacArthur—including the big guns—was dismantled and sold for scrap. By the late 1940s, it had become clear that such coastal defense fortifications, such as Battery Osgood-Farley, were simply outdated in terms of their military use. Technologies such as airplanes and missiles—in addition to new amphibious landing techniques—helped to contribute to their obsolescence. In 1950, the CAC ceased to exist as a separate branch of the army, and old coast defense reservations were converted by the military to other uses or abandoned.<sup>41</sup> Fort MacArthur became the headquarters of the Army’s air defenses in Los Angeles and ran a new system of Nike surface-to-air missiles for defense from 1950-1974.<sup>42</sup> In 1985, Battery Osgood-Farley was converted to use as a museum to interpret the history of the larger Fort MacArthur site. Due to the late development of the Los Angeles Harbor, Fort MacArthur was one of the only coastal defense posts in the contiguous 48 states to receive a complete set of the late modern type of armament installed under the Taft Board fortification program rather than the earlier Endicott Board fortification program. All of the other Taft Board armaments were built in overseas possessions. As such, Fort MacArthur holds an important example of the only unmodified 14-inch Taft-era battery in the continental United States that is publically accessible, the Battery Osgood-Farley. Today, the Fort MacArthur Museum at the Battery Osgood-Farley showcases a number of spaces that have

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<sup>37</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 65.

<sup>38</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 65.

<sup>39</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 72.

<sup>40</sup> Page & Turnbull, *Point Fermin Historic Resource Analysis*, prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, July 1, 2014, 73.

<sup>41</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 48.

<sup>42</sup> Mark A Berhow and David Gustafson, *The Guardian at Angels Gate: Fort MacArthur, Defender of Los Angeles* (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Museum, 2002), 48.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

been furnished with equipment dating to the period in which the battery was operational, including a restored powder magazine, shell magazine, and plotting room.<sup>43</sup> The other buildings and structures associated with the battery that are contributing features of the district are today unoccupied and inaccessible to the public, but the potential exists for them to become additional museum-affiliated spaces in order to provide a more extensive interpretation of the larger Fort MacArthur site that played a significant role in the coastal defense of California during the first half of the twentieth century.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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<sup>43</sup> Frank H. Evans, "Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District," (San Pedro, CA: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2007), 32.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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2003.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 35.47 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.712977 | Longitude: -118.299499 |
| 2. Latitude: 33.712982 | Longitude: -118.29362  |
| 3. Latitude: 33.704606 | Longitude: -118.293589 |
| 4. Latitude: 33.704591 | Longitude: -118.293589 |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The northwestern boundary of the historic district begins at the intersection of Osgood Farley Road and Leavenworth Drive, and it runs in a south-easterly direction along Leavenworth Drive. At the point where Leavenworth Drive begins to curve towards the east, the boundary begins to move due south, towards the ocean. It then veers to the east for a short distance before then again turning southward until it reaches the ocean. The boundary then wraps along the coastline, first in a westerly direction and then in a northerly direction. The boundary then moves inland, once again, from the coastline, moving in a northeast direction until it terminates at the point where Osgood Farley Road intersects with Leavenworth Drive.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the historic district were devised to include both the Battery Osgood-Farley to the north as well as a grouping of buildings that sit approximately 0.5 mile away from it to the south on the seaward portion of the site. The intersection of Osgood Farley Road and Leavenworth Drive is the point where the boundary begins, as this intersection is just north of the battery, and it is Osgood Farley Road that provides vehicular access to it. The boundary then runs along Leavenworth Drive, as this road provides one of the few distinct manmade features within the immediate area, which is encompassed within a large, 64-acre city-owned park, Angels Gate Park. The boundary veers southward at the point at which Leavenworth Drive begins to deviate from its southeasterly orientation in order to move in a more easterly direction, as this juncture also represents one of the few visible man-

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

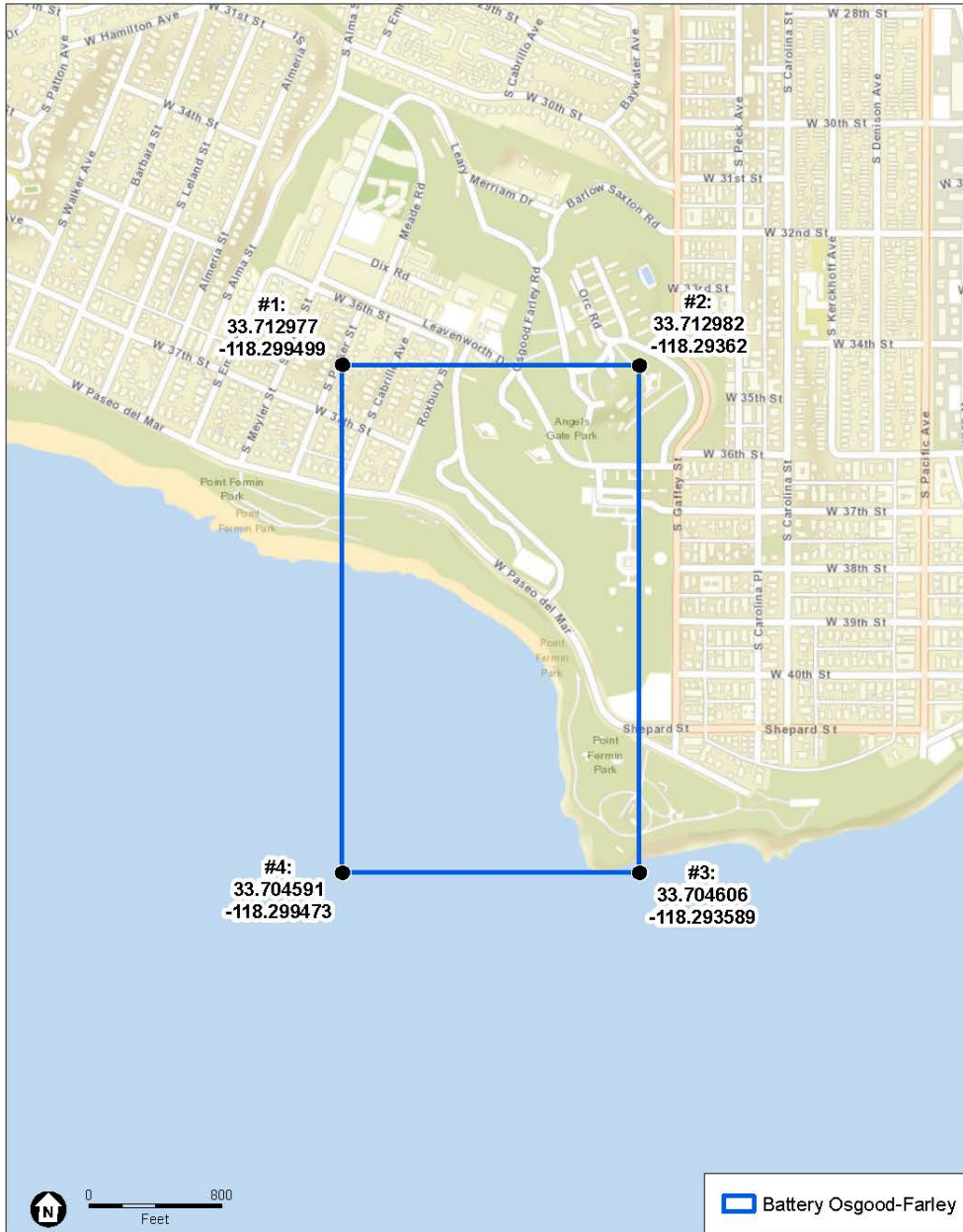
Los Angeles, California  
County and State

made features in the area. At this point, the boundary begins to move south towards the ocean in order to capture the buildings that are set a distance of approximately a 0.5 mile from the battery on the seaward portion of the site, but that are functionally related to it. Before the boundary meets the coastline, however, it veers to the southeast before continuing south in order to capture all of the buildings within the boundary. Once the boundary meets the coast, it follows the coastline in a westerly direction in order to encompass all of the buildings related to the battery that sit on the rocky promontory known as Point Fermin. As the coastline shifts northward, the boundary of the district continues to follow it until it reaches a point on the coastline that is northerly enough to sufficiently enclose the entirety of the battery building complex within the district boundary once the last segment of the boundary is completed. The boundary then moves in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the point where the boundary begins, the intersection of Battery Osgood-Farley and Leavenworth Drive.



Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State



SOURCE: ESRI

Map 1: Battery Osgood-Farley boundary map showing decimal degrees

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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e-mail gharlan@esassoc.com  
telephone: 231.599.4300  
date: June 6, 2019

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Battery Osgood-Farley Historic District

City or Vicinity: San Pedro

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

County: Los Angeles County

State: California

Photographer: Hanna Winzenried and Gabrielle Harlan

Date Photographed: December 4, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

List of Photographs:

All photographs show resources or other features of the Battery Osgood-Farley historic district, San Pedro, California. Unless noted otherwise, photographs were taken by ESA on December 4, 2018.

1. Setting: Overview of the seaward parcel of the Battery-Osgood Farley historic district. Radio Compass Station Generator Building in the foreground with the Naval Detection Defense Station and U.S. Base End Station B1/5, view facing south.
2. Radio Compass Station Generator Building, front (north) and side (west) elevations, view facing southeast.
3. Base End Station B1/5, view facing northwest.
4. Interior of Base End Station B1/5 showing base of Depression Position Finder, now removed.
5. Interior of Base End Station B1/5 showing painted sign saying "Long Beach" used as a reference.
6. Naval Detection Defense Station front (south) façade, view facing northwest.
7. Naval Detection Defense Station rear (north) elevation, view facing southwest.
8. Naval Detection Defense Station interior view of radio room in the basement.
9. Naval Detection Defense Station interior view of the barracks general living area.
10. Base End Station B1/6, view facing west.
11. Base End Station B1/6 interior showing base of Depression Position Finder, now removed.
12. Wind Breaker, view facing northwest.
13. Radio Direction Finder Building foundation with the LAFD Lookout Post built on top, view facing west.
14. Battery Osgood-Farley, view facing southeast.
15. Battery Osgood-Farley, view facing southwest.
16. Latrine and Storage Building, view facing northeast.
17. Exterior of the Oil Room, view facing east.
18. Osgood Truck Gallery, view facing south.
19. Osgood Plotting Room, view facing south.
20. Power Room inside Battery Osgood-Farley.

Battery Osgood-Farley  
Name of Property

Los Angeles, California  
County and State

21. Radio Switchboard Room inside Battery Osgood-Farley.
22. Farley Rear Tunnel, view facing west.
23. Farley Gun Pit, view facing southeast.
24. Entrance to Farley Rear Tunnel from Farley Gun Pit, view facing north.
25. Osgood Gun Pit, view facing southwest.
26. Osgood Gun Pit, view facing southeast.
27. Osgood Battery Commander Station, view facing west.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.