

WHERE IN THE FORT?

Can you find where these pictures were taken?



1) Generator

This piece of equipment used to power a radar system that tracked vessels entering/exiting the harbor. Do you know where this is?

2) Remnants of the Barrancas Building

These concrete columns once supported spotting scopes for tracking ships.



3) Memory's Vault

This sculpture, created in 1988, was built around the original vault that held the Army Corps of Engineer's plans for the batteries.

4) Anti-aircraft Mounts

There are several concrete mounts leftover from the 3-inch Anti-aircraft guns. Where are they?



5) Plotting Station

From here, observers could track the course of a ship and set a point to determine the time of fire for a nearby battery.

6) Searchlight Shelter

This housed a 60-inch GE carbon-arc light with an output of 130 million candle power. It could light up a target 4.5 miles away!



7) Radar Building

Operational during WWII, the radar antenna was once disguised as a 50ft water tank.

8) Switchboard Room

This structure housed the fire control switchboard and post telephone switchboard. It has a 5ft thick concrete roof, covered by 9ft of earth.



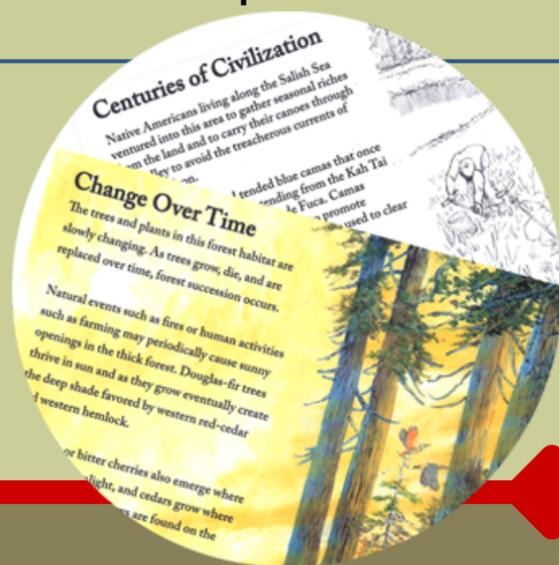


9) Water Tank

Collapsed due to rot, this water tank was once the only source of drinking water on the hill. The original wooden tank was built prior to 1900.

10) Interpretive Panels

To learn more about the history of this area, check out our interpretive panels around the park! Can you find the two pictured here?



A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT WORDEN

Fort Worden, named for Admiral John L. Worden, is the only U.S. Army post named after an U.S. Navy member.

Fort Worden was one of five fortifications built in the Puget Sound area at the turn of the 20th century, starting with the gun emplacements in 1898. These posts were established to prevent a hostile fleet from reaching the Bremerton Naval Yard and to provide protection for developing cities in the area. In 1904, Fort Worden became the headquarters for the defense of Puget Sound.

The layout of the fort changed many times throughout periods of war and peace. The largest number of soldiers living here at one time was approximately 7,000 during the summer of 1918. The fort's purpose was primarily defense, but these shores never saw any action. Soldiers spent their time here training for battles overseas, keeping up the grounds, and competing in friendly games like baseball.

Over the years, the large guns from the batteries were either removed or scrapped. Many guns were removed during WWI to be placed on mobile mounts for use in Europe. Due to improvements in warships and the invention of aircraft, the coastal defense technology of the early 20th century was rendered obsolete by the 1920s.

Only two of the large seacoast guns originally installed at Fort Worden are known to have survived being scrapped. During WWII, two 10-inch guns on barbette carriages (originally in Battery Quarles) were transferred to Fort McNutt in Nova Scotia, Canada. By the end of WWII these guns were abandoned and exist there still in disrepair.

The fort was last used for amphibious training exercises, which proved useful when soldiers from Fort Worden landed at Inch'ön (South Korea) to assist in the Korean Conflict. Soldiers never returned in force to Fort Worden, and the Army decided to decommission the fort in 1953. However, the Navy's Harbor Command Post remained active on top of Artillery Hill to monitor ships and boats coming into Puget Sound until 1959. The State of Washington took over the facility in 1958 and used it for a rehabilitation center until it became a state park in 1972. Today the park exists for people to learn about the rich history, explore the arts and culture of this area, and enjoy the serenity of nature.

