

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: California
COUNTY: San Francisco
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAR 28 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Haslett Warehouse
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Haslett Warehouse

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 680 Beach Street			
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth	
STATE California	CODE 06	COUNTY: California	CODE 075

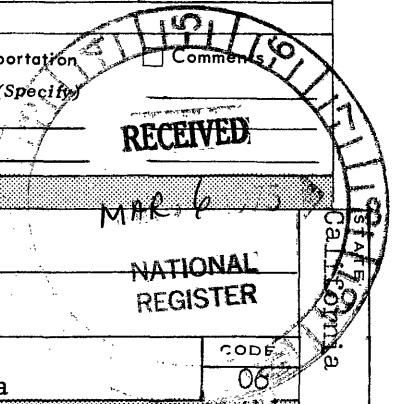
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <small>(Check One)</small>	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE <small>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</small>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(Specify)</small>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: State of California - Department of General Services			
STREET AND NUMBER: 915 Capitol Mall, Suite 590			
CITY OR TOWN: Sacramento		STATE: California	CODE: 06

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Recorder's Office			
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall			
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco		STATE: California	CODE: 06

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Junior League of San Francisco, Inc. Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1968			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
San Francisco Public Library, Special Collections Room			
STREET AND NUMBER: Civic Center			
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco		STATE: California	CODE: 06

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 COUNTY: San Francisco
 ENTRY NUMBER: MAR 28 1975
 DATE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fronting on three streets and The Cannery courtyard, the facades of this four story brick structure rise to a basic uniform height but due to the slope of adjacent streets, the number of stories visible above grade varies from two to four. Along Jefferson Street and the courtyard, all four stories are exposed. Along most of the Beach Street frontage, three stories are visible along a depressed, landscaped sidewalk. At the extreme westerly end of Beach at its intersection with Hyde, only two floors rise above grade, the lower (actually third floor) housing the principal entrance to the building. Because Hyde Street has a continuous slope from Beach to Jefferson, the number of stories in this facade ranges from two to four.

Detailing of the street facades is handsomely achieved through decorative brickwork and the original rhythmic window arrangement, alterations to the latter notwithstanding. The decorative brickwork (save for window cornices), occurs only above the lowest story, consists of pilasters and cornices. On Hyde Street, the pilasters divide the facade into twelve evenly spaced bays containing two windows per floor. On Beach and Jefferson Streets, the facades are similarly arranged into five bays with three windows at each floor level. Raised brick cornices are found at the second and fourth floor levels and also at the roof line, above which a parapet rises. On the facades facing Hyde Street and the courtyard the parapet height exceeds that found on Beach and Jefferson Streets. In this additional height, interruptions or crenels appear above alternate pilasters on Hyde Street. They are also reflected in the courtyard parapet and, except for window cornices, are the only decorative brickwork embellishment on this facade.

Deep-set, the original windows are all relatively tall and narrow with those on the lowest floor having the greatest height. All are surmounted by flattened arched cornices of brick patterned in header courses into which are inset simulated keystones of bricks in soldier courses.

Recent alterations have affected the fenestration; nevertheless, the original pattern is still discernible through the cornices which remain intact. These changes have resulted most noticeably in the installation of short, wider rectangular windows on the upper floors on all facades except that facing Beach. Enlarged windows or openings topped by a flattened arched cornice also appear occasionally in the regular window pattern. These are found on either side of the main entry,

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7. Statement of Description (continuation Sheet 1)

on the third floor facing the courtyard near Jefferson and on the same facade at second floor level opening onto balconies overlooking the courtyard. The latter in particular, may be original--directly below their sill level regularly spaced recesses into the brick wall are seen. These apparently at one time supported beams which may have been structural members of a loading platform no longer extant. The 1919 Sanborn map indicates that such a platform once existed in this area between the building and a spur track, both of which were removed to develop the courtyard.

Currently, the two upper floors are occupied by office uses. The lower floors are used for storage and shops by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in conjunction with the maritime exhibit on the Hyde Street Pier.

The structure is heavily stubbed with tie rod anchor plates each embellished with a five pointed star. Other decorative elements consist of black, closely space gas lights on standards in the sidewalk area of Hyde Street. Identical bracketed lanterns flank the principal entry and are found on the pilasters of the Beach Street facade they also mark the secondary entrance on Jefferson Street.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Constructed: 1907-09.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Although a 20th Century structure, the building exemplifies the genre of warehouses which were once predominant in the northern waterfront area of San Francisco. Because many have been razed, this building, at this location is of utmost significance to the Fisherman's Wharf area. Located opposite the terminal of the Hyde Street Cable car, it establishes—or has the capacity to do so—the character of the area for those arriving. It calls to mind the past waterfront uses; it sets the standard for scale and proportion in the area, and its straightforward expression of brick as a building material is a preview of what is to be found in the vicinity. It is a most fitting backdrop not only for the activity of the cable car turntable, but for the entire park. When examined in the total context of the area, it is difficult to imagine a more appropriate structure.

The building now known as Haslett Warehouse was built in 1907-09 as the warehouse for the Cannery. The architect was William S. Mooser, Jr., the same architect responsible for the major portion of the buildings in the Ghirardelli Square complex.

William S. Mooser, Jr. was one of the most prominent Bay Area architects in the early part of the century. A native San Franciscan and son of the local architect William Mooser, best known for his Pioneer Mills, still an important part of the Ghirardelli Square complex, Mooser, Jr., designed the New Western Hotel and collaborated on the designs for the Second-Empire styled French Hospital building of 1894. From 1900 to 1904 Mooser, Jr. served as San Francisco's first city architect. He also headed the first Bureau of Buildings, drafting the first building code for the city and issuing the first building permits.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Junior League of San Francisco, Inc. Here Today - San Francisco's Architectural Heritage (Chronicle Books, San Francisco, 1968)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

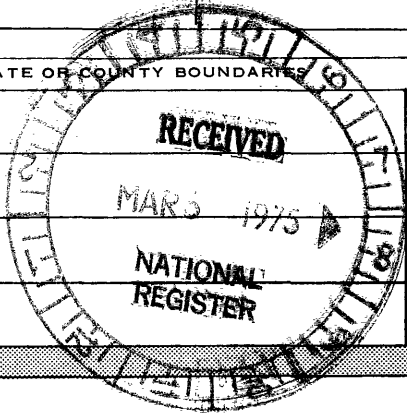
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		37 48 26	122 25 08	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

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4184400
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.29

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Edward N. Michael, Secretary

ORGANIZATION: **Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board** DATE: **17 Dec 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
100 Larkin Street

CITY OR TOWN: **San Francisco,** STATE: **California** CODE: **94102** CODE: **06**

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name *[Signature]*

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date FEB 13 1975

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 3/28/75

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date 3.28.75

8. Statement of Significance (continuation Sheet 1)

This building was commissioned by the California Fruit Canner's Association at the same time as the Cannery across the courtyard. Until 1936, the peaches, asparagus, peas, cherries, tomatoes and apricots were brought to San Francisco by riverboat and ferry from the interior valleys of California and after processing on the Cannery assembly line were shuttled across the street via a short railroad line for storage here where they awaited distribution. When the company merged in 1916 with three other canners to form the California Packing Company, foods bore the Del Monte label.

By 1936 California Packing began phasing out its canning operations next door. A number of factors consorted to convince the company to move their headquarters to the East Bay. Now established across the Bay, closer to its rural labor pool and to the transportation facilities which would speed its goods to outlets in the eastern section of the country, California Packing Company converted the former Cannery to warehouse use. From 1937-1948 both the Cannery and the present Haslett Warehouse served as storage space for the company's goods.

The building was purchased in 1948 by the Haslett Warehouse Company to expand its chain of 16 warehouses. A leader in the warehouse business in San Francisco since 1878, Haslett used this "harbor warehouse" for storing public goods. Later the building was also a Bonded Warehouse, the Haslett Company taking over this business and the ensuing accounts from the near-by Seawall Warehouse (now demolished).

Over the years the warehouse has sheltered many unusual items. For 13 years, from 1930 to 1943, the numbered and disassembled pieces of an Italian monastery acquired by William Randolph Hearst, reposed within before being transferred to another waiting post behind the Japanese Tea Gardens in Golden Gate Park.

Shortly after World War II, Haslett Warehouse served as a mortuary--the bodies of deceased Chinese bound for burial in their homeland were detained at the warehouse until brokers determined that a full cargo load could depart for China. The warehouse was also used to store imported automobiles, tires and, until 1948, numerous items from China.

In 1963 the Haslett Company sold the warehouse to the State of California which intended to convert the distinguished building to a Railroad and Locomotive Museum. For various reasons the conversion was never realized and the State has more recently leased the building to private business on a temporary basis.