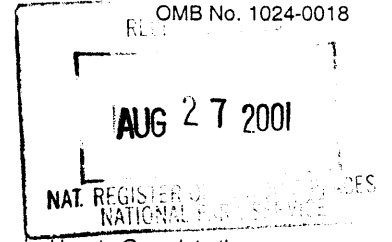


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fuller Company Glass Warehouse

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 50 Green Street  not for publication

city or town San Francisco  vicinity

state California code CA county San Francisco code 075 zip code 94111

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. M. Miller

8/22/01

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Entered in the  
National Register**

10/14/01

Fuller Company Glass Warehouse  
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA  
County and State

**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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
one		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
one		Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Warehouse

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Industry/Manufacturing

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Business

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

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---

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

---

roof not visible

---

walls brick

---



---

other

---



---

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Fuller Company Glass Warehouse  
Name of Property

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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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

#### Period of Significance

1907

#### Significant Dates

1907

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

#### Cultural Affiliation

#### Architect/Builder

Polk, Willis

Wright, George Alexander

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Fuller Company Glass Warehouse  
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA  
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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	552880	4183680	3	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jody R. Stock, Bridget Maley

organization Architectural Resources Group date March, 2001

street & number Pier 9, The Embarcadero telephone (415) 421-1680

city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94111

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name McGuire & Kaufman families, c/o Ron Kaufman Companies

street & number 55 Francisco Street, Suite 800 telephone (415) 421-1680

city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94133

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The W.P. Fuller Glass Company Warehouse sits on a gently sloping site at the base of Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, California. The 100,000 square foot building occupies the full parcel (120' x 275') bounded by Battery, Commerce, Front, and Green Streets. The structure is two stories (the first floor has exceptionally high ceilings and a mezzanine) and basement in height with a rectangular plan and massing. The building rests on a concrete perimeter foundation and is topped by a series of connected hipped roofs surrounded by a brick parapet. The structural system is composed of wooden posts and beams on the interior and load-bearing red brick walls laid in English common bond on the interior and exterior. Glazed arcades above a water-table course distinguish the building on all facades. Large brick quoins mark the corners of the structure, and the parapet is highlighted by five bands of corbeling. In the interior, although partitions and seismic structural support have been added, the alterations have been made with sensitivity to the historic fabric; the framing was set back from the exterior walls in order to maintain the high ceilings and large arched windows

### HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF 50 GREEN STREET

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, a 1906 drawing, and physical evidence indicate that the historic footprint and overall appearance of the warehouse as designed by Willis Polk and George Alexander Wright, were the same as those of the current building. Alterations are limited to the fenestration and interior of the warehouse.

One of the two original primary elevations, the Green Street (south) façade, consisted of twelve arches fitted with windows above a water table. The semicircular arches were formed of four courses of brick headers; two receding courses extended downwards to form composite piers below minimally detailed impost. Metal-frame windows set in small panes lit the ground floor of the interior, which was two stories in height. The sixth arch from the southeast corner was a wagon and carriage drive through the center of the building. On the second floor, rectangular, twelve-light, metal-frame windows were regularly placed above each arch to light the upper story.

The Front Street (east) façade, which is the short side of the rectangle, was designed as a primary façade as well. It contained three regularly-spaced bays of arches, constructed with a wider span and a stepped, receding intrados of three brick courses. On the second story, rectangular, twelve-light metal-frame windows were grouped in threes over each arch. A railroad spur from the Belt Line that ran along the Embarcadero entered the warehouse through the arch at the north end of the Front Street elevation, a convenience possible because of the uniquely high ceilings of the first floor.

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The Commerce Street (north), or alley, facade was similar in configuration to the Green Street façade, with twelve bays of arches surmounted by rectangular metal-frame windows. This elevation was designed with a greater economy of construction, with only one inset brick course on the intrados of each arch. A number of arches on this elevation had brick infill below the springline of the arch.

Like the Front Street elevation, the Battery Street elevation was designed with three arches, although the scale here was more similar to the long Green Street elevation. The three arches of the west façade were clustered in the center of the facade, and there were five rectangular windows symmetrically placed along the second story.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show that the interior structure of the Glass Warehouse consisted of a brick fire wall on the west side of the first-floor drive-through, and a second wall, also parallel to Battery, which partitioned off the western quarter of the building. Later updates of the fire insurance maps indicate the interior structure consisted of concrete columns and wood posts in the east end of the building and wood posts alone in the western half. Three elevators, near the northeast corner, in the center near the drive-through, and the southwest corner, originally provided access to the second-floor mirror factory.

The warehouse was constructed on the block fronted by Green Street on the south side, Front Street on the east side, and Commerce Street on the north side, and Battery Street on the west side. The building filled the entire block and was not setback from the streets.

### CURRENT APPEARANCE OF 50 GREEN STREET

The W.P. Fuller Glass Company Warehouse has a high degree of integrity and retains its form and materials as described above unless otherwise noted.

The Green Street (south) facade, has survived with few alterations. The sixth arch from the southeast corner, which was originally a wagon and carriage drive through the center of the building, has been glazed and is now limited to pedestrian access. A window that matches those of the second floor has been added to the southwest corner of the second story. A second entrance has been inserted in the center of the glazing of the second arch from the Battery Street corner. Bricks on the easternmost arch of the Green Street façade have been repointed, and the fourth arch from the Battery Street corner has new brick infill.

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Originally the Front Street (East) elevation was a primary elevation, and it continues to be today. The railroad tracks that historically ran into the building at the northernmost arch were removed and a pedestrian entrance inserted in 1964. In addition, signage for Landor Associates, a well-known design firm and current tenant, has been added on the north end of this elevation.

The Commerce Street (North) elevation retains its historic pattern of openings but some of the infill has been altered. A full, roll-up metal door has replaced with window in the fifth arch from Front Street. Fire escapes are located on the west and east ends of the facade, a door has been inserted in the second arch from the Battery Street corner, and a metal vent has been installed on the east corner.

The Battery Street (west) elevation has undergone the most substantial alterations. Building permits indicate that in 1975, the glazing of the arched openings was removed to permit construction of a recessed entrance. The new portion is setback from the brick arcade and is clad in white stucco and glass. A few small areas on the exterior surface of this facade show signs of sandblasting. Since this was historically, and is, a secondary elevation, these alterations do not impair the overall integrity of the building.

Other, more minor alterations to the exterior of the structure include sconces near the new pedestrian entrances.

✓ The original sashes of the arched windows were badly deteriorated and were replaced for safety reasons. The new sashes and frames appear to match the originals. The six arches on the west end of the Commerce Street elevation retain their historic windows. All second-floor windows, except those above the fire escapes, appear to be original.

The interior of the Glass Warehouse has been altered a number of times, though these have not substantially affected the basic structure. In 1994 seismic work was undertaken to strengthen the masonry walls but special care was taken to retain the historic features (such as the large first floor windows) of the building. The drive-through on the first floor, which originally went from Green to Commerce Streets, was enclosed in 1970 to form an entrance lobby; a wallboard partition flush with the existing concrete piers forms the east wall of the corridor. An historic hand-drawn fire truck is exhibited in the lobby. The Commerce Street end of the lobby and a later elevator shaft have been enclosed and a stairway has been added. The mezzanine level was constructed in 1964 in the east half of the building in the huge vertical space of the first floor. Like those on the first floor, these mezzanine office partitions appear to abut, but not to compromise, the historic structural fabric of the building. In 1975, portions of the interior were sandblasted to remove old lead paint.

The west end of the interior of the W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse has been altered; the entrance was setback from the façade in 1975, and a mezzanine level has been constructed in this area as well. The addition of a mezzanine

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level rather than the insertion of a second floor has maintained the unusually tall height of the first floor space. The portion of the building between the firewalls, which fronts onto Commerce Street, remains largely unaltered. Here, walls, ceiling, and wood posts retain their original white paint. An open elevator shaft also appears original.

On the second floor, a number of partitions have been added to provide tenant space. The partitions were intentionally designed to be low in order to maintain the appearance of the original high ceilings. A portion of the westernmost firewall appears to have been rebuilt and a new door inserted. Roof framing seems largely original, but has been cleaned. At least three skylights were added in 1963 to supplement the two wire-glass skylights shown on early Sanborn maps.

The setting of the building has remained fairly constant. The building is not setback from the streets that surround it, thereby forming a defined streetscape. Although the Belt Line rails that ran along the Embarcadero and provided the warehouses with transportation have since been removed, a pair of rails that connected to it are visible at the corner of Green and Front Streets. The alley on north of the building on Commerce Street was given to the city of San Francisco for use as a public park. The cobblestones that pave the alley are reminiscent of the city's streets at the time of the building's construction.



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The W. P. Fuller & Company Glass Warehouse is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C as one of the best remaining examples of the brick warehouses that dominated the Embarcadero waterfront in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The area, just east of Telegraph Hill and north of Broadway Street, was San Francisco's center for maritime and warehouse commerce from the 1850s to the 1960s. Warehouses and factories were built in the area because of the relatively flat landscape (created from fill) and proximity to the Embarcadero Belt Line Railroad and the piers just beyond. From the Gold Rush Era buildings to those constructed just after the devastating earthquake and fires of 1906, the warehouses in the area were mainly of brick construction with blocky massing and deeply set windows. Following structural lessons learned from the earthquake, many later warehouses (and buildings in general) were constructed of reinforced concrete rather than brick. The W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse is typical of a turn-of-the-century San Francisco brick warehouse in material, form, and use but is rare in that it retains a high degree of integrity.

Historical Overview of the W.P. Fuller Company

The W. P. Fuller & Company dates its beginnings to 1849, the year William Parmer Fuller (1827-1890) left New Hampshire for the California Gold Rush. Unsuccessful in mining, he took up several entrepreneurial pursuits in Sacramento, eventually forming a partnership in the paint and glass business. By 1862 the company headquarters of Heather & Fuller had been moved to San Francisco, and by 1868, a new partnership had been formed with William Franklin Whittier; Whittier, Fuller & Co. had their main offices at Front and Pine Streets. During the following three decades, the firm greatly expanded its business territory, opening six branches to become the largest dealer in paints, oils, and glass on the Pacific Coast. The main branches of the company had plants for making mirrors and polishing and beveling glass. In 1873, the firm began to manufacture white lead and mixed paints, to polish and bevel glass, and to make mirrors in a factory on Fremont Street in San Francisco. Four years after W. P. Fuller's death in 1890, the Fuller family bought out Whittier's share in the company; the firm was then run by Mrs. Margaret Fuller, his widow, and his son, "young W. P."<sup>1</sup> Under their direction, a huge industrial plant of sixteen buildings covering approximately twelve acres was developed at Point San Bruno, South San Francisco. The expansion of the company served the Fuller family well, at W.P. Fuller Jr.'s death in 1936 his estate was appraised at \$1,654,320.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Fuller & Co. manuscript collection, scope and content notes, California Historical Society.

<sup>2</sup> "W.P. Fuller Estate Worth \$1,624,320," San Francisco Chronicle, (20 April 1937) p. 5.

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Manufacturing mirrors was a specialized process that required large grindstones and special equipment. The W.P. Fuller Company had a new building designed in accordance with the manufacturing demands of making and storing glass and mirrors. The site at 50 Green Street was selected for the location. Prior to the construction of the W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse on the site, a structure composed of a series of connected warehouses was located on the block (between Battery, Front, Green, and Commerce Streets). The warehouses were occupied by Cunningham's Warehouse, American Sugar Refinery Co. and a saloon.<sup>3</sup> By 1893 the walls of the warehouses were out of plumb and the buildings were in general disrepair.

**Area of Significance: Architecture**

Prior to 1906 the dilapidated warehouses were demolished and construction was begun on the large W.P. Fuller Glass Company Warehouse in 1906. That same year, the San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fire wrecked havoc on the W.P. Fuller Company and city in general. The new W.P. Fuller Company offices, at 301 Mission Street, which had been completed only a few months earlier according to the design of Albert Pissis, were destroyed in the fire, although the plant at South San Francisco was unharmed. Like many others in the area, the W.P. Fuller Company Glass Warehouse, which was under construction at the time, was significantly damaged. Blackened bricks in the current building were supposedly salvaged from the remains of the earlier structure. In the months and years that followed, the city of San Francisco underwent an enormous rebuilding campaign; few buildings had survived the disaster unharmed. The glass warehouse appears to have been reconstructed on the plans created for it before the earthquake and was completed in the fall of 1907. The building was used as a glass warehouse and glass manufacturing facility and was typical of the warehouses constructed in San Francisco in the years immediately prior to and after the earthquake and fire; the warehouse was built of brick, had blocky massing, deep-set arched windows, and lacked a setback from the street. As a result of the damage the brick warehouses suffered from the earthquake, many subsequent buildings in the district were constructed of reinforced concrete.

The location of the warehouse district offered businesses like the W.P. Fuller Glass Company convenient access to two major transportation lines: the State Belt Line Railroad along the Embarcadero and the shipping piers along the waterfront. The W.P. Fuller Glass Company Warehouse possessed the added advantage of exceptionally high ceilings that allowed rail cars to be shunted directly into the building at the north end of the east façade. Tracks from the belt line are still visible at the southwest corner of the building at the intersection of Green and Front Streets.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, Volume 1 (San Francisco, CA, 1893) p. 3.

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The firm remained family-owned and operated through the third generation; William Parmer Fuller Jr. (1888 -1970) served as president of the business from 1924 to 1946. By 1935, the company covered Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Utah. The warehouse at 50 Green Street was used for the manufacture of glass and mirrors, including "French Plate Mirrors (Plain and Beveled)" through at least 1949.<sup>4</sup> In 1967 the company was purchased by the O'Brien Corporation and became known as the Fuller-O'Brien, a name it continues to use today. The company is thought to be the oldest paint firm in the West. In the 1960s, many of the warehouses, including the W.P. Fuller Company Glass Warehouse, were converted to new uses. In 1983, the significance of the warehouses was acknowledged by the city's designation of the area as San Francisco's Northeast Waterfront Historic District. Of the 51 properties within the district, the nomination pays particular attention to the Fuller Glass Building and the warehouse to the north, calling the pair,

The most cohesive extant brick warehouse complex from this era in the city. In addition, cobblestone paving and the standard and narrow gauge belt line railroad track which served the district are visible at the foot of Commerce Street. The area clearly serves as a visual reminder of San Francisco's earlier maritime-warehousing commerce.<sup>5</sup>

While many of the other brick warehouses in the vicinity have been covered with stucco or have been altered, the W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse remains substantially intact. In addition, unlike the building to the north that was built in several phases, the W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse was constructed at one time with a cohesive design making it an excellent example of its type: the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century brick warehouse.

The building is also one of the few remaining examples of work from the short-lived partnership of architects George Alexander Wright and Willis Polk. By the turn of the century, a number of architects with extensive training were practicing in San Francisco. Polk (1867-1924), by 1904, had studied in Paris and worked in the Chicago office of Beaux-Arts architect and city planner Daniel Burnham. George Alexander Wright (1852-1918), trained in England and was a licentiate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He arrived in the Bay area in 1891, residing in Alameda, where he served as Advisory Architect to the City Trustees and School Board. Wright's obituary records that he was the architect of the South San Francisco manufacturing plant of W. P. Fuller & Co., completed in 1899. Presumably the Wright & Polk partnership received the commission for the Glass Warehouse because of the elder architect's previous work for the W.P. Fuller Company.

<sup>4</sup> "W.P. Fuller & Co.: Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Paints, Oils," Husted's Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley Directories 1894, p.3.

<sup>5</sup> "Northeast Waterfront Historic District (San Francisco Landmarks Ordinance No. 17183, 28 March 1983), p. 3.

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George Rushforth, Wright's later partner, recalled that his partner's "specialty was construction rather than designing, and in that he was unsurpassed."<sup>6</sup> An examination of Wright's previous work for Fuller in South San Francisco, suggests the accuracy of this criticism: while these industrial buildings are substantial in construction, they are exceedingly plain in visual design quality. It seems likely that Polk, a classicist fresh from study in Paris and the Chicago practice of Burnham, was responsible for the more sophisticated design of the W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse.

Wright formed a partnership with Polk in 1904 but the practice was dissolved in 1906, according to Wright's obituary. An architect's rendering identified only as the "Glass Warehouse, Front, Battery, Green and Commerce Streets," appears in a 1905 Fuller Company trade catalog, showing that the building was at least in the planning stages by that year. Fuller records note that:

... Early in the spring of 1906 construction was begun . . . on a plant designed exclusively as a glass and mirror works. This three-story brick building was constructed so that freight cars from the State Belt Railroad on the Embarcadero could be shunted directly into the ground floor to be unloaded. After several interruptions, work on the building was completed in the fall of 1907, when the glass stocks and mirror equipment were moved to the quarters which have housed them ever since.<sup>7</sup>

Wright's obituary confirms that the building was under construction when Polk left the firm in 1906. After Polk's departure, Wright invited his architect friends George Rushforth and B. J. S. Cahill to join him in a new practice.<sup>8</sup>

Only a few architectural designs are known to be the work of Wright & Polk: these include the Bare Building, a commercial structure with classical detail which burned in 1906, and several unidentified residential designs which appeared in the February, 1906 issue of Architect & Engineer. After their partnership was dissolved, Polk took an active part in the reconstruction of San Francisco after the fire. He is known for his reconstruction and additions to the Mills Building (originally designed by Burnham and Root in 1891), the Merchant's Exchange Building (Burnham, 1903), and rebuilding of the James Flood Mansion-Pacific Union Club (1886, 1912); his most important design is the extraordinary, glass-fronted Hallidie Building of 1917. The successor firm of Wright, Rushforth & Cahill also was active in the rebuilding of the city, completing in 1911 the Hotel Whitcomb, which served as a

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, p. 90.

<sup>7</sup> Mary Louise O'Brien, Pioneering with Fuller: A Hundred Years, 1849-1949 (San Francisco, W. P. Fuller & Co., 1949), pp. 97-98.

<sup>8</sup> George Rushforth, "Mr. Geo. Alexander Wright, A.I.A.," Architect & Engineer LII:3 (March 1918), p. 89.

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temporary city hall. The firm designed a number of hotels, commercial houses and municipal buildings in West Coast cities. The W.P. Fuller Glass Warehouse appears to be the only surviving industrial or commercial structure by the firm of Wright & Polk in San Francisco.

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**Additional Information: Labor History**

In addition to being one of San Francisco's most meticulously preserved brick and timber warehouses, the W. P. Fuller building is associated with San Francisco's labor history. As a major west coast glass storage and processing facility, it was necessary to receive large quantities of sheet glass at this location. The heavy and fragile material arrived by wagons on the Green Street side of the building and through a special interior rail dock accessed from Front Street. The labor force handling the glass was specifically trained to ensure successful processing of the outgoing shipments. Skilled glasscutters filled orders that required special care when processing the large sheets of glass into usable products such as beveled and plain French Plate Mirrors as well as custom-sized windows. The W. P. Fuller Warehouse was serviced by the now defunct Belt Line Railroad, which operated along the Embarcadero. The glass that arrived by rail was transferred from nearby Port of San Francisco facilities. From a labor perspective, this meant San Francisco's longshoremen and Teamster's were also very involved with supplying glass to the day-to-day operations of the W.P. Fuller glass facility. The W.P. Fuller glass facility laborers represented a cross-section of the many cultural groups who participated in San Francisco's maritime and warehousing commerce prevalent in the area from the early 1900s through the late 1950s.

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W. P. Fuller & Company Glass Warehouse  
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County and State

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W. P. Fuller & Company Glass Warehouse  
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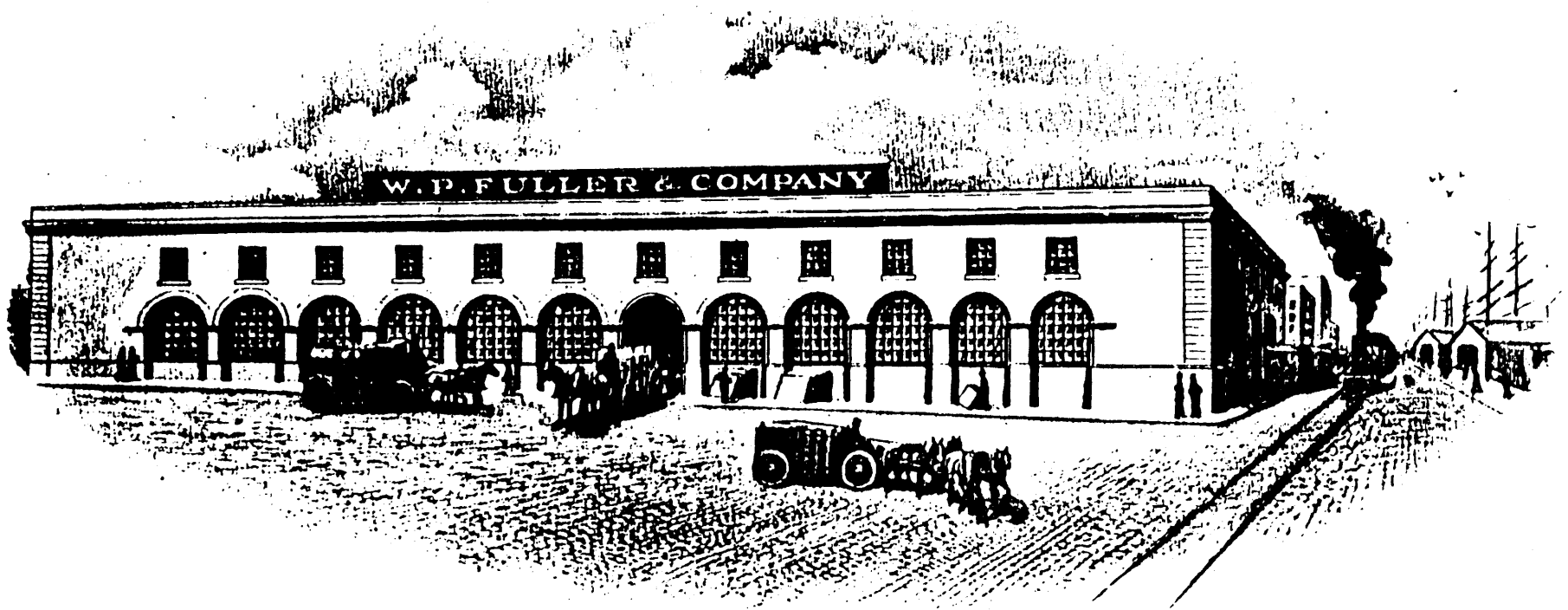
**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The footprint of the building bounded by Battery, Front, Green, and Commerce Streets:

Beginning at a point of intersection of the northerly line of Green Street with the easterly line of Battery Street; running thence easterly along said line of Green Street 274 feet to the westerly line of Front Street; thence northerly along said line of Front Street 120 feet to the southerly line of Commercial Street; thence westerly along said line of Commercial Street 275 feet to the easterly line of Battery Street; thence southerly along said line of Battery Street 120 feet to the point of beginning.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

There are no contributing structures outside the building; the building occupies the entire lot.



*Glass Warehouse*

*The Block—Front, Battery, Green and Commerce streets,  
San Francisco, Cal.*

1. W. P. Fuller & Co. Glass Warehouse  
50 Green Street, City and County of San Francisco, CA  
Photographer: Philip Adams, California Historical Society  
1905 (copy photograph made January 1987)  
Negative location: California Historical Society, 2099  
Pacific Avenue, San Francisco. Negative no. FN-28341  
View: Illustration from a trade catalogue, 1905, in the  
collections of the California Historical Society, San  
Francisco; looking northwest, showing south and east  
elevations.

W. P. FULLER CO.  
GLASS WAREHOUSE  
50 GREEN ST  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

SAN FRANCISCO

1913-1915

VOL 1

PL 14

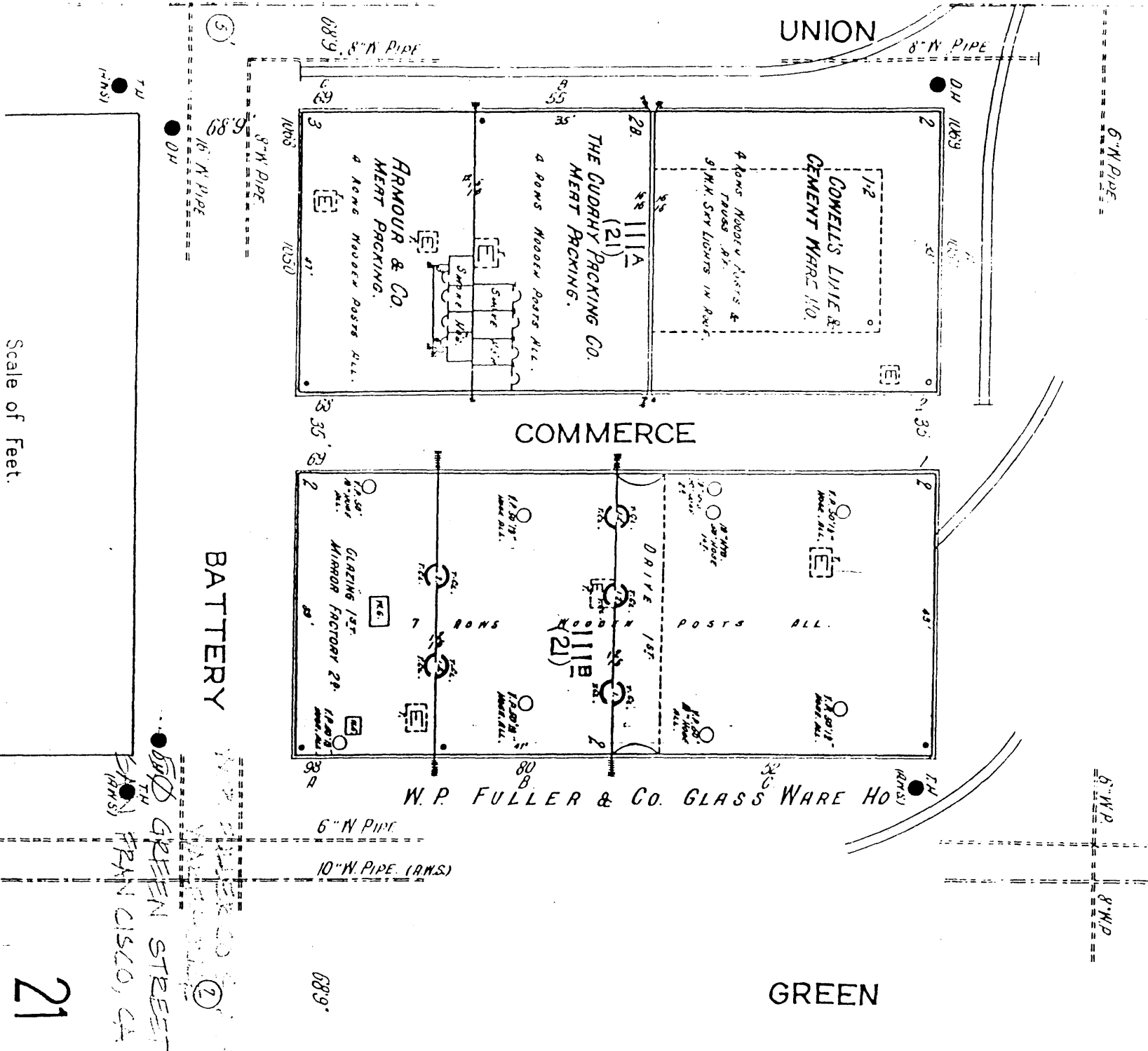
68.9'

4-500N CO. FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FRONT

①

UNION

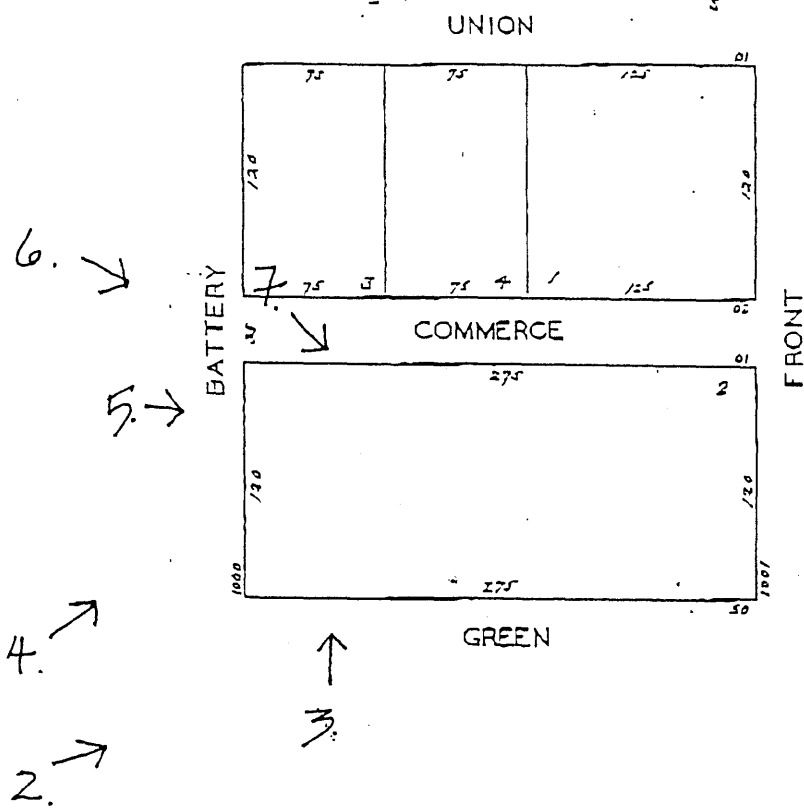


Scale of Feet.

21

# KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Important: This plot is not a survey. It is merely furnished as a convenience to locate the land in relation to existing streets and other distances, bearings, or acreage.



W.P. FULLER CO. GLASS WAREHOUSE  
 50 GREEN ST.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Important: This plot is not a survey. It is merely furnished as a convenience to locate the land in relation to existing streets and other distances, bearings, or acreage.