United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ie .						
historic	Môss	Flats	Building				
and/or common	1626	Great	Highway				
2. Loca	ation						
street & number	16 26	Great	Highway				J/A not for publication
city, town	San Franc	isco	N/A vicini	ty of	congress	sional district	6
state Ca	lifornia	code	06	county	San Fra	ancisco	code 075
3. Clas	sificati	on					
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acqui: in process being con _X_ N/A	3	Status _X_ occupied unoccupie work in period of the community of	rogress	co ed en go ind	nt Use riculture mmercial ucational tertainment vernment dustrial litary	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Stev	en D. Zakul	a					
street & number	1330 F	rancisco	Street				
city, town San	Francisco		N/Avicini	ty of		state	California 94123
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	al Desci	riptio	on		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, et	e. Rec	order's O	ffice			
street & number		Cit	y Hall		**		
city, town		San	. Francisc	0		state	CA 94102
6. Repi	resenta	tion	in Exist	ing	Surve	ys	
title <u>Here</u>	Today		ha	s this pro	perty been	determined e	legible?yes <u></u> x
date 196	7				fec	leral sta	ate <u>X</u> county loca
depository for su			ncisco His	story	Room, I	ublic Li	brary
city, town		Pivic C San Fra				state	CA 94102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one		
excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered	original si	te date	N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moss Flats Building is a three-unit residence facing the Pacific Ocean, originally detached but now with an adjoining structure on the adjoining lot to the south. It has a large rear garden not visible from the street. In plan it is a long narrow rectangle with a long narrow jog out of the south side. On the south is a one-story enclosed entry about 6x6', but the building as a whole is three stories plus an attic under a gabled roof. About midway down the length of the roof, a second gable of equal height crosses the main gable at a 90° angle. Because of the jog, the main gable's peaks on either side of the cross gable are not on the same axis but on parallel ones.

A bay with agled sides covers the full width of the facade up to the base of the gable. At each floor of the bay, two windows light the central face and one lights each side face. Along the jog, on the south wall is a bank of four windows at each level. All these windows are four-paned, hinged casements; those facing west open out at the bottom and those facing south open at the side. At the end of the jog is the single, glassed entry door with sidelights, under a gable decorated with a sunburst of uncolored art glass. This door provides entry only to a kind of weather lock made imperative by the strong winds blowing off the ocean. The main door is behind, in the main house wall. Above it is a stairlanding window, large, square, and broken pediment with finial. Two small trimmed with a windows complete the fenestration visible from the street; surrounds one lights the attic gable and the other lights the top of the staircase.

The rough siding shingles are replacements of the original ones. A dim 1928 photograph seems to indicate the house once had additional flat, jigsaw-cut window surrounds with some indication of keystone, at least over the second-story bay windows, and by interpolation over the lower floor ones as well. Certainly the enclosed, relatively low entry porch dates only from about 1960, but it replaces an earlier one indicated on the 1928 Sanborn map and lost before 1943. For security a shingled wall with appropriately paneled door has been added between the Moss Flats and the next house north.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art			re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian
1800–1899 1900–	commerce communications	X exploration/settlem industry invention	politics/government	theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Jan. 1906	Builder/Architect	harles W. Denew	huilder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moss Flats Building is significant as one of the few remainders from the early development of the ocean frontage as a beach and health resort, and as a building constructed for the heir to the owner of Oakland's well-known Gothic Revival Moss Cottage.

Its survival can be attributed to its uniqueness within the temporary beach community. With the exception of two or three now-vanished hotels at least six blocks further south, the Moss Flats Building seems to have been the only three-story structure on the beach south of Golden Gate Park. At the time of its construction, everything else in the vicinity was formed of obsolete and abandoned streetcars, imaginatively and otherwise adapted for use as clubhouses, restaurants and beach cabins, many with abundant gardens. If there were any year-round residents, they were artists or health seekers. By contrast, the Moss Building was substantial new construction, of typical beach-cabin style, multiplied by three stories. Originally intended as three beach rentals, its generous size, three-flat plan and strong construction permitted it to remain as permanent housing that produces income.

Less than nine years before the Moss Building was erected, a newspaper reporter called what is now the Sunset district "the great desert of San Francisco." He found "along the edges . . . a few homes owned by people living there for their health . . . but living there would seem to be like spending one's life out of the world." (1) Col. Dailey cited in this account lived in an abandoned real estate shack and took over an abandoned horse car on which to serve refreshments to the various beach visitors: bicyclists in Golden Gate Park, day trippers, and health-seeking salt-water swimmers who had gradually been pushed to the ocean front by increasing Bay pollution. (2) many people imitated Daily by converting obsolete streetcars into restaurants, clubs and part-time beach cabins that the ocean-front community south of Golden Gate Park was dubbed "Carville." Only after the April 1906 fire and earthquake did refugees begin to make the beach houses permanent. As late as 1900, the three-mile-wide western strip of San Francisco had provided only 1200 customers for the gas company. (3) A later real estate brochure recalled the stages of beachside development: first, tourists at the Cliffhouse; then inpecunious "Bohemian spirits" in discarded streetcars, then gardens around the cars, and construction of the first Great Highway. After that came the 1906 earthquake and fire refugees, who discovered the pleasure and health of year-round living at the beach and began to construct permanent "homes." (4) The Oceanside Improvement Club, founded in 1903, was instrumental

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 2.

10. (Geographic	al Data				
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	Anne Bloomfiel				•	
name/title	Wille Producter	<u> </u>				
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street & nur	mber 2229 Webste	r Street		telephone (4	15) 922-1063	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
city or town	San Francis	co		state CA	. 94115	
12. \$	tate Histor	ic Pres	ervation	Officer	Certificat	ion
The evaluat	ed significance of this pro	perty within the	state is:			
	national	state	X local		. •	
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NPS Form 10-900-a

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Moss Flats Building

Continuation sheet San Francisco

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For APS are only restricted date entered

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

in having water, gas and electricity lines extended to the area by 1910, but had not yet achieved a sewer. In 1908 and again in 1913 publicity spoke hopefully of getting rid of the cars, (5) but they clung to life for a few more years. A 1908 writer still spoke of the breakers just below Carville that "divide a sea of water from a sea of sand." (6)

This context illuminates the courage it took in early January 1906 to contract for building a three-story, three-flat substantial structure more than four whole blocks south of Golden Gate Park. The owner was J. Mora Moss, prosperous downtown physician acting as guardian of the estate of Alfred T. Moss, a patient at Napa State Hospital for the Insance and perhaps his younger brother. Perhaps Dr. Moss believed he could provide income for Alfred by prescribing clean beach air for his patients. Dr. Moss (born in Kentucky, 1866) was nephew and heir of the Joseph Mora Moss who built the Gothic Revival Moss Cottage (1864) in Oakland's Mosswood Park, which had been his estate. The childless elder Moss (1809-1880) took the future doctor into his household some time between the 1870 and 1880 Censuses. His widow died in 1904, probably freeing money for the construction of the Moss Flats. Dr. Moss and his son J. Mora Moss lived on Russian Hill in one of the few Green Street houses that escaped the 1906 fire. No Moss lived permanently in the Moss Flats, nor did any other owner before 1943. It must be presumed always to have been income property. That the income originally was to come from vacation or holiday rentals is attested by interior simple woodwork typical of such houses.

The builder was Charles M. Depew, an experienced carpenter-builder-contractor who also experimented with businesses called the Depew Planing Mill, the Reversible Window Company, and the Pumice Stone Construction Company. The Moss Flats had no architect, but Depew copied the then-popular Bay Area Shingle style developed by such giants as Maybeck, Coxhead and Polk. The earliest known photograph, from 1928, shows the Building covered in unpainted shingles, and with some flat, jigsaw-cut, decorative window surrounds typical of Bay Area Shingle style. Three of these surrounds remain today; others can be recreated easily. The plan, shape and simplicity of the original building are intact.

^{1. &}quot;A Veritable Desert," (see Bibliography).

^{2.} O'Brien (see Bibliography).

^{3.} Real Estate Circular, Oct. 1901: 2/3.

[.] Baldwin & Howell (see Bibliography).

^{5.} Cowan (see Bibliography)

^{6.} Adams (see Bibliography).

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Continuation sheet

Moss Flats Building
San Francisco

Item number

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---, 1880, Alameda County, Oakland Township: 474, lines 2-14.

---, 1900, San Francisco, Roll 106, Enumeration District 241: 306A, lines 2-5

---, 1900, Soundex: Alfred T. Moss.

"A Veritable Desert in the City of San Francisco," San Francisco Daily Morning Call, 23 May 1897: 27.

HIGHWAY

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LAWTON

ITEM 10 Geographical Data

Building covers site marked with arrow.

Moss Flats Building 1626 Great Highway San Francisco San Francisco County, California

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