UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NP		E ON	ILY				

RECEIVED SEP 1 9 1978

DATE ENTERED

DEC 1 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME					
HISTORIC	G -1				
Union Ferry Der	pot Building	<u> </u>			
AND/OR COMMON	-				
Ferry Building					
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER	9	je			
Embarcadero at	the foot of Market St	roet	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT	
San Francisco,		VICINITY OF	6		
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
<u>California 9411</u>	1	06	San Francisco	075	
CLASSIFIC	ATION				
CATEGORY	CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS		PRESENTUSE		
DISTRICT	X_PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
XBUILDING(S)				PARK	
STRUCTURE SITE	-BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC	
		ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED				
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
NAME San Francisco P STREET & NUMBER Ferry Building	Port Commission				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
San Francisco,	California 94111		Californi	a	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	TC. Recorder's Office				
STREET & NUMBER		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	City Hall, Room 1	.67			
CITY, TOWN	~	•	STATE		
^	San Francisco		California		
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TÎTLE					
	ior League of San Fra	ncisco, Inc sur	vey of Bay Area		
DATE 1968		FEDERAL	_STATECOUNTY XLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR					
	pecial Collections, S	an Francisco Dubli	c Library. Main Bra	nch	
CITY, TOWN		WW. JAMMUNIOUU. JUVLA	STATE		
Sa	un Francisco		California		

7 DESCRIPTION

COND	ITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C)NE
EXCELLENT X_GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	. Ϫ ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ferry Building, begun in 1895 and completed in 1903, is a San Francisco landmark in the neo-classic Beaux Arts style. This steel-frame building, which extends 659 feet in length, is distinguished by a 235-foot high central clock tower and a pavilion flanked by two prominent wings. The slender, square and lofty tower, inspired by the 12th century Giralda Tower in Seville, Spain, is subtly translated into neo-classical terms. The tower openings, pierced by slender Ionic columns, are surmounted by dentillated and bracketed cornices. The prominent 23-foot clock faces on the tower's four sides were the largest in the United States at the time of installation.

Corinthian paired columns punctuate the central ground floor pavilion archways, and a three-story graceful arcade system flanks both sides of this large central pavilion. The window treatment in the southern flanking wing remains as originally designed, with triple windows at the second story framed by pilastered arches. The original window treatment in the northern wing is modified with modern metal sash and glass. Early in the history of the building a footbridge was **built whi**ch extended from the second floor level just north of the main entrance across to the west side of the Embarcadero.

An 1898 report describes the building's original appearance in some detail: "The whole of the westerly front of the building is faced with sandstone from the Sites Quarries, near Colusa, California....The roof of the building is of corrugated iron and the rear and end front of the building are of brick and galvanized iron." More importantly, the report goes on to describe the building's original interior which has been much altered over the last 40 years. "The interior of the building in the first story is to be finished in kiln-dried Oregon pine, with the exception of the space around the grand stairway which will be executed in pink Tennessee marble. Above that point and running up to a total height of 34 feet is finished in a series of arches in buffcolored pressed brick."

Originally, the ground floor was broken into spaces assigned for the facilities of the various railway companies whose rails terminated across the bay in Oakland, and in Marin County. Waiting rooms at this level were smoking rooms for men only and connected by stairway with the main waiting rooms on the upper level. The second floor has a promenade, or "nave" as it was referred to. Running the full length of the building, it was 48 feet wide and 42 feet high with skylights overhead. The main waiting rooms were on the bay side; offices occupied the Embarcadero side. Departing passengers boarded the ferries at this level simultaneously while arriving passengers exited at street level.

In 1956 the upper floor was remodeled into office space by William G. Merchant. In that same year ferry service across the bay was discontinued, and most of the Ferry Building is now used for office space, housing the World Trade Centers, commercial offices and offices of the Port.

Although the interior has been altered into office space, the exterior retains its original appearance to a remarkable degree.



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	X ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
X _1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/ĠOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1895-1903	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT A. Page Brown;	Edward R. Swain

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ferry Building, originally known as the Union Ferry Depot, is a San Francisco architectural, engineering and historical landmark. Originally commissioned in 1894, it was officially opened on July 13, 1898, and completed in 1903. The building was designed by prominent San Francisco architect, A. Page Brown who died shortly after contracts for its construction were let on December 26, 1895. In February, 1896, Edward R. Swain was engaged as Supervising Architect, and assisted by H.C. Holmes, Chief Engineer for the Port.

The building's most prominent feature, the 235 foot tower, was modeled after Seville's 12th century Giralda Tower. There was only one other like it in the United States - the 1890 Madison Square Garden tower designed by McKim, Mead and White, in whose firm Brown had been employed prior to practicing in San Francisco.

The building, designed in the neo-classic Beaux Arts style, became an immediate San Francisco landmark. This steel-frame building was hardly touched by the 1906 earthquake, due in part to its formidable reinforced-concrete foundation. Pioneered by Ernest Ransome, the use of concrete as a building material at the turn of the century was an innovative technique, still not wholely accepted by most civil engineers. In honor of its engineering accomplishments, the American Society of Civil Engineers designated the Ferry Building as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in November, 1975.

Until the Golden Gate and Bay Bridges opened in the late 1930's, the "Union Ferry Depot" served 50 million bay commuters a year -- more than 100,000 per day. This figure was surpassed only by London's Charing Cross Station as the busiest passenger terminal in the world. Eight ferry slips were utilized for 170 bay crossings a day at 10 cents a ride. Arrivals in or departures from San Francisco to and from all points, with the exception of the peninsula, were made by boat from the Ferry Building. The area in front of the Ferry Building was also the hub of the local transportation system with cable car and streetcar lines from all parts of the city terminating there.

The building, a major early 20th century western transportation and mail terminus, remains one of San Francisco's most prominent landmarks, and a significant contribution to turn-of-the-century architectural and engineering history.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Condit, Carl W. American Building Art - 19th Century (Oxford Press, N.Y., 1961).

HABS Collection, National Park Service, V. 86, 1964 Cal. 1910.

Here Today. San Francisco Junior League, Inc., 1968.

Report of Board of State Harbor Commissioners (1875 - 1910).

San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, Final Case Report, Dec. 15, 197

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

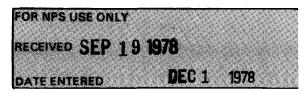
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.8 acres

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	DN			
(See Continuation Sh	neet)			
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LIST ALL STATES AND COU	JNTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNT	Y BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
II FORM PREPARED BY	Z			
	-			•
Pamela McGuire, Staf	f Historian			
ORGANIZATION			DATE	
Office of Historic F	reservation		Decemb	er, 1977
STREET & NUMBER	<u> </u>	·····	TELEPHO	
P.O. Box 2390			(916)	322-8599
CITY OR TOWN	······································		STATE	
Sacramento			Calif	ornia 95811
12 STATE HISTORIC PR	FSERVATIO	NOFFICER	CEDTIFICA	TION
• .	ED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY W	ITHIN THE STATE	IS:
NATIONAL X	STAT	Ē	LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic Presen hereby nominate this property for inclu- criteria and procedures set forth by the	usion in the National I	Register and certify t		
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE		Knor or	1 Ella	
TITLE			DATE	SFP 8 1978
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRC	PERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL I	REGISTER	
1 . Charles Det	imo		DATE	12.1.28
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER			
ATTEST: Willow Que			DATE	12.1.28 Nov.16,1978
CHEEOF-DEGISTRATION_				1

GPO 921-803

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

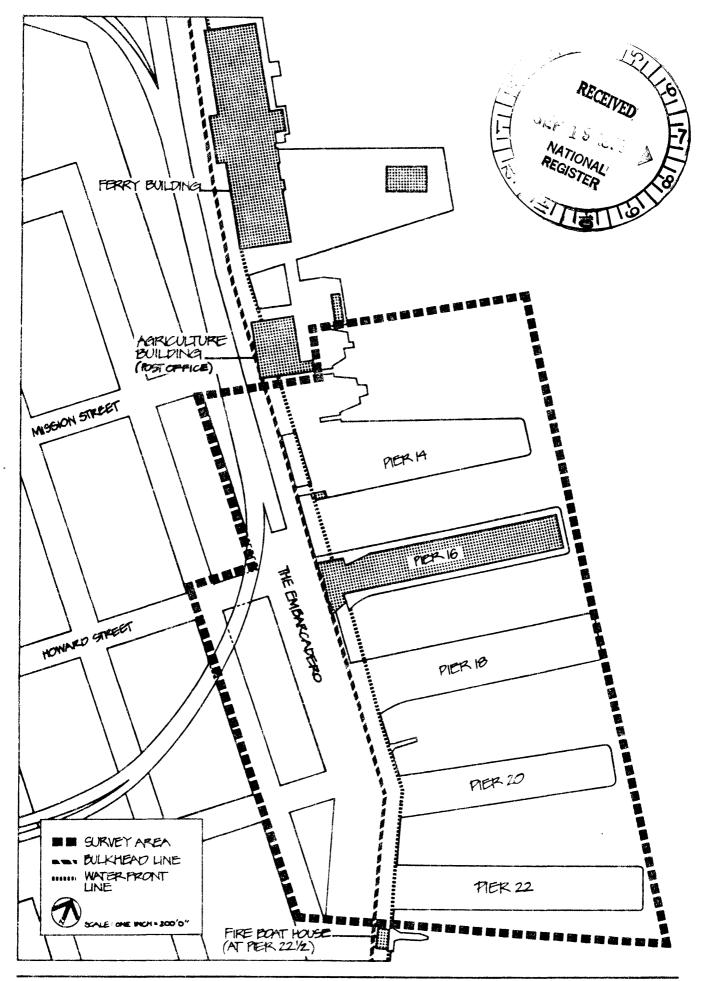


CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER #10 PAGE

Verbal Boundary Description:

Commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly line of Mission Street with the southwesterly line of The Embarcadero (x = 1,453,401.48; y = 476,572.03), running thence N 46 18' 03" E along the northwesterly line of Mission Street extended northeasterly for a distance of 233.92 feet: thence at a right angle northwesterly for a distance of 279.70 feet to the true point of beginning (x = 1, 453, 377.36; y = 476.935.83); thence at a deflection angle of 8 - 39' 12" to the right from the last aforesaid course for a distance of 261.00 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly for a distance of 25.92 feet; thence at a right angle northwesterly for a distance of 179.50 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly for a distance of 25.92 feet; thence at a right angle northwesterly for a distance of 234.50 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly for a distance of 166.50 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 277.50 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly for a distance of 40.25 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 72.55 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly for a distance of 13.85 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 21.00 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly for a distance of 26.40 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 67.80 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly for a distance of 4.40 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 15.70 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly for a distance of 7.60 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 11.33 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly for a distance of 11.68 feet; thence at a right angle southeasterly for a distance of 209.12 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly for a distance of 166.50 feet to the true point of beginning. and containing 120,716 square feet of area, more or less.



HISTORICAL SURVEY AREA AND EXISTING FRATURES (BUILDINGS ARE CHADED)

