UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

	TYPE ALL ENTRIES (	COMPLETE APPLICA	BLE SECTIONS	
NAME				
HISTORIC	SAN FRANCISCO CABLE	CARS		
AND/OR COMMON				
	Same			
LOCATION	N			
STREET & NUMBER	1390 Washington Stre	et (Car Barn and	Power House)	J
CITY, TOWN	San Francisco	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DIST	
STATE	California 06	CODE	San Francisco	075
CLASSIFIC	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENTUSE
x_DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	XMUSEUM
EUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
X_STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMEN	
X_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES_UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	X_TRANSPORTATIO
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER
NAME San F	rancisco Municipal Ra 1390 Washington Stre	-		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	San Francisco	VICINITY OF	California	
LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS	<sup>, ETC</sup> County Recorder	's Office		
STREET & NUMBER			1	
	Room 167, City	Hall (Corner Gro	ve and Polk Street	s)
CITY. TOWN	Core France 4		STATE	
	San Francisco		Californ	11a
KEPRESEN	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE				
DEPOSITORY FOR		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCA	AL
SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	



CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The designated "San Francisco Cable Cars" National Historic Landmark, consists of the cable cars themselves, the mileage of track and cable which remains today (approximately 10 miles on 8 different streets), and the building at Washington and Mason Streets which serves as both the power house and the car-barn, as well as the turning mechanisms which one finds at the ends of the various lines of track.

Since the cars can only move in one direction, when one of them reaches the end of the line, it must be turned around. This is accomplished by driving the car on to a swivelling circular section of the pavement and then having it rotated by the driver and/or passengers.

The power for the system of underground cables is supplied from a building at Washington and Mason Streets. There, in the building that also serves as the car-barn and now a cable car museum, a series of electrically driven wheels keep the cables of San Francisco moving beneath the streets at a steady pace. When the cable car is to be moved along, the driver engages a gripping mechanism which grasps the cable and moves the car along the street. When he wants to stop, he releases the grip and engages a brake, if the car is on grade.

The cable cars of San Faancisco constitute one of the city's most identifiable symbols and because of their "quaintness" draw many tourists to the city each year. Only San Francisco retains this form of street railway which once was used in many other American cities.

The San Francisco cable car system consists of the following:

- 1) Rails on which the cars run.
- 2) Cars which run on the rails. There are 39 cars in the fleet.
- 3) Roundtable turnarounds at the end of the lines. This in necessary since the cars can only run in one direction.
- 4) A moving cable between the tracks and below ground, covered over at ground level, with a narrow slot left so that the clutch mechanism from the car can reach through and grasp the moving cable.
- 5) A car-barn and repair shop at the corner of Washington and Mason Streets, which also contains the huge winding mechanism to keep the cables continuously moving throughout the city of San Francisco.

The two-storey building is a simple brick commercial structure with little of particular architectural note. A pair of string courses serve to separate visually the first from the second floor, while the large windows throughout the building are topped by segmental arches at the upper floor and a much more flattened segmental type of arch at the ground floor. This theme carries through except at the two corners of the building on Mason Street, where a round arch is used, creating a visual pin for the structure on that street. The rear of the building is "pinned", so to speak, by a huge mass of brick acting as the smokestack.



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEULUGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<b>X</b> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X.TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

#### SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Designer: Andrew Hallidee

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The San Francisco Cable Cars are the only ones still operating in a United States city. As a system of traction locomotion designed to accomodate even the steepest of grades, the cable cars have remained useful in this very hilly city, while they were replaced in places less hilly by electric street railways, and then trolleys and buses. San Francisco cherishes the system as a quaint reminder of its past, as one of its prime tourist attractions, and in fact as the virtual trademark of "the city by the Bay."

#### History

Andrew S. Hallidee, an Englishman who build aerial cables for use in the mines of the western U.S.A., devised the contrivances used in San Francisco. He arranged a system by which the heavy cables, laid underground, would draw the cars up the steep hills of San Francisco. The first underground cable track was laid from Kearny Street over Nob Hill to Leavenworth, in August 1873. In a relatively short time, eight companies had put down 112 miles of cable track in the city, and other cities, such as New York, Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Boston, and Chicago, soon had their cable car system. But electric street cars were replacing cable cars almost everywhere by the early 1890's, except on steep grades. It is this condition which prevails on many of downtown San Francisco's streets, some of them known for their very steep pitches, that prolonged the life of the cable car there.

Recent proposals and attempts to remove the last remaining vestige of cable car transportation in San Francisco have always produced an outcry from an enraged citizenry that has come to look upon the Powell Street line, for instance, as a beloved institution and an irreplaceable part of the city's atmosphere and life. As the last of its kind, and now a symbol of a departed era and yet a landmark of San Francisco, the cable cars have an unusual significance.

## **9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

- Hilton, George and Doe, John F., <u>The Electric Interurban Railways of America</u> (Stanford, 1960).
- Smith, J. Bucknell, <u>A</u> <u>Treatise</u> <u>Upon</u> <u>Cable</u> <u>or Rope</u> <u>Traction</u> <u>as</u> <u>Applied</u> <u>to</u> <u>the</u> <u>Working</u> <u>of</u> <u>Street</u> <u>and</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Railways</u> (London, 1892).

# **10**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>Approximately 5</u> UTM REFERENCES

D		5 5 0 9 6 0	4184400	A <sup>11</sup> 0	5 3 4 0 0	4 1 8 4 3 8 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
B	μρ	5 5 3 4 0 0	4 1 8 1 8 0 0	CFO	5 5 0 9 4 0	4 1 8 1 8 0 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AN	ID COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPIN	IG STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARE			Landmark
James	Dillon, Architectu	ral Historia	n, NPS Designated: JAN.29,19.4.4
ORGANIZATION	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Boundary Certification
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE March 15-1939
CITY OR TOWN	وي من		STATE -
-	for inclusion in the National	Register and certify	reservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I y that it has been evaluated according to the
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGN	IATURE		
TITLE			DATE
OR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TH DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCI	HEOLOGY AND HISTORIC P	THE NATIONA	LREGISTER DATE 4/3/78 DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER		
	<i>4</i> [1]	1 2 TAC	n e y

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

The boundary of the designated San Francisco Cable Cars Landmark, consists firstly, of a building at Washington and Mason Streets, and secondly, of about 10 miles of streets, all that remains with active cable car tracks, of the once more extensive system throughout San Francisco. The building serves a dual function: 1) as a car-barn, it stores the equipment which runs on the tracks, and 2) a power-house, it contains the winding mechanisms for the cables that pull the cars.

The tracks today run on eight streets in the "Nob Hill," "Chinatown," and "North Beach" sections of the city. These streets are:

- 1) Hyde Street, between Beach and Washington Streets.
- 2) Washington Street, between Hyde and Powell Streets.
- 3) Powell Street, between Market and Jackson Streets.
- 4) Jackson Street, between Hyde and Powell Streets.
- 5) California Street, between Van Ness Avenue and Market Street.
- 6) Mason Street, between Washington Street and Columbus Avenue.
- 7) Columbia Avenue, between Mason and Taylor Streets.
- 8) Taylor Street, between Bay and Chestnut Streets.

The lines are identified on the accompanying USGS map of San Francisco. The lines cover approximately five acres. The acreage of the building at Washington and Mason Streets is approximately 1/2 acre. Fronting approximately 150 feet on each of those streets, the boundary of the building is a 150 foot square at the northwest corner of Washington and Mason Streets.