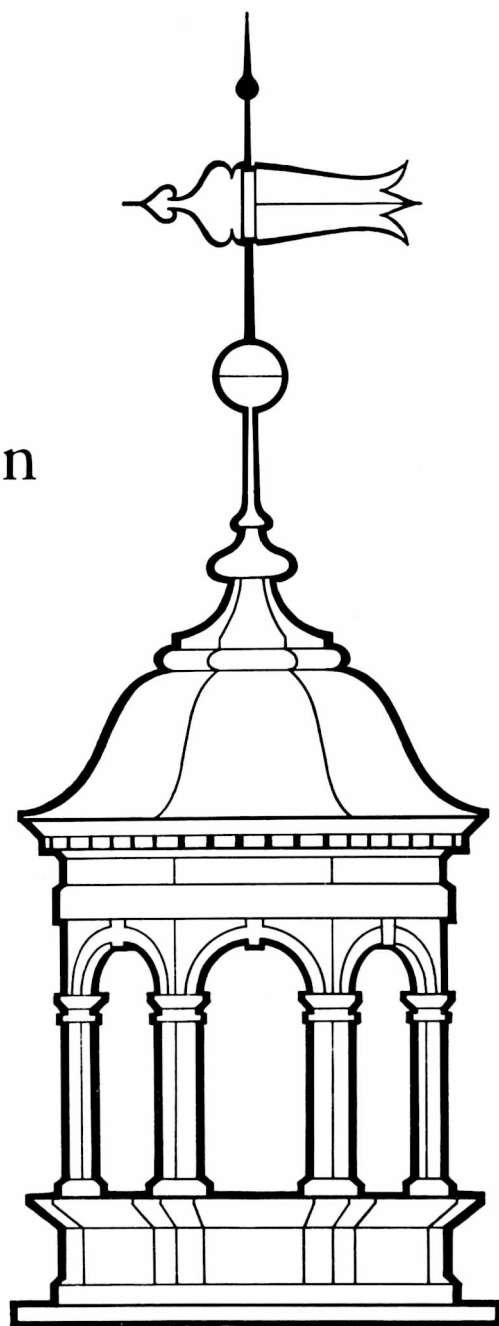


Records from
The Historic American
Buildings Survey

Buildings represented in
the Historic American
Buildings Survey are
carefully selected as
notable examples of the
development of architecture
in the United States.



Compiled by
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
With the professional assistance of
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OLD SAN FRANCISCO MINT 1869-74

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY
AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JUNE, 1969



June 20, 1969

BACKGROUND STATEMENT ON
EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE OLD SAN FRANCISCO MINT

The controversy over historic preservation of the Old Mint in San Francisco, California, began in 1938 when the Treasury Department first announced plans to abandon the building. However, it was occupied by other Federal agencies and no further move for abandonment was made until 1956.

In that year, the General Services Administration announced that, in connection with the erection of a new Federal Office Building in San Francisco, consideration was being given to disposal of the Old Mint. The National Park Service was requested to determine its national historical significance.

The National Park Service report was submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. This Board, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) and composed of eminent authorities in the fields of history, archeology, and architecture, voted on December 6, 1956, to approve the Old Mint as possessing national historical significance within the meaning of the Historic Sites Act. The General Services Administration was so informed on January 12, 1957, and requested by the Secretary of the Interior to work with the NPS toward preservation.

Among the earliest expressed support for preservation of the Old Mint was that of The Society of California Pioneers. On October 31, 1956, Mr. Russell D. Keil, president of the Society, endorsed the efforts of the National Park Service to save the historic building.

The Administrator of the General Services Administration demurred from this finding on the ground that the Old Mint was in very bad condition. However, letters began to come in large numbers supporting preservation: from Eldridge T. Spencer, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; of San Francisco; from Clyde F. Trudell, AIA, of San Francisco; from Carl I. Wheat, of Menlo Park; from Walter L. Huber, American Society of Civil Engineers, of San Francisco; and others. Besides the mail to the Department of the Interior, letters were received by Senator Kuchel and Representative Mailliard, with the latter reported as about 75 per cent in favor of preservation.

During the early months of 1958, public interest continued high regarding the prospect of establishing the Old Mint as a National Historic Site under administration of the National Park Service. Letters were received from Dr. Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the major private organization concerned with historic preservation in the United States; William Corlett, president of the Northern California Chapter, AIA; Frederic D. Lewis, of San Francisco; Ernest R. Heinzer, of San Francisco; Harold C. Bradley, president of the Sierra Club; and others.

At a meeting in San Francisco in the early spring of 1958, representatives of the following organizations spoke in favor of preserving the Old Mint; the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Archeology, the California Historical Society, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Sierra Club, the Alpine Club, and the Society of California Pioneers.

Because of widespread public interest and comment on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior set a public hearing in San Francisco on February 18, 1959. Approximately 95 persons attended the meeting, at which representatives of the National Park Service explained the Service proposal and asked for expressions of opinion, either oral or written. As a result of the interest in the hearing, letters were received in support of preservation of the Old Mint from W. Creese, president of the Society of Architectural Historians, enclosing a resolution of January 29, 1959; Dr. Christopher Crittenden, director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History; Mrs. William Slater Allen, president of the Preservation Society of Providence, Rhode Island, on behalf of the Society; M. A. McGrath, corresponding secretary of the Committee for Historic Preservation of Santa Clara Valley, through Representative Gubser; Charles M. Kirkland, of San Francisco; Harvey J. Carty, of San Francisco; Mrs. Lillian Kendall, of San Francisco; Mrs. Beatrice P. Freeland, who described herself as a "fourth-generation San Franciscan"; Dr. Thomas G. Hall, of San Francisco; Arthur D. Hough, of San Francisco; Mrs. W. C. Lang, of Turlock; Mrs. Edna Laurel Calhan, historian of the Daughters of California Pioneers, on behalf of the organization; Wesley Lachman, of San Francisco; Harry L. Stuver, president of the National Geriatric Society, of San Francisco; and Roy J. McIntee, of San Francisco.

On the basis of further action by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, the Old Mint on

July 3, 1961, was declared by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark. This designation, which involves Federal recognition in the form of a certificate and a bronze plaque, was based on the structure's significance in the theme of "The Mining Frontier" in American history. The General Services Administration, as administering agency, has never applied for the designation of the Old Mint as a National Historic Landmark.

Although the eligibility of the building for National Historic Landmark status did not involve any change in administration of the property, it did afford the Old Mint a measure of protection from destruction with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). Under Section 106 of this law, the head of any Federal agency having jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking must take into account the effect of such undertaking on any property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which includes all National Historic Landmarks.

The initial National Park Service interest was in preserving the Old Mint as a National Historic Site under National Park Service administration for use as a planning office and museum laboratory. However, repeated budget requests in the years 1959 through 1961 caused a shift in emphasis to a possible cooperative agreement with some public agency for operation of the building and assumption of responsibility for maintenance.

On August 12, 1966, the General Services Administration declared the Old Mint surplus and gave other Federal agencies 30 days to indicate an interest in it. The Department of the Interior requested and received two 60-day extensions, until January 11, 1967, to work out some means of preservation and management. The cost of rehabilitation and restoration was estimated at nearly \$2 million (\$1,938,000), of which 50 per cent could be supplied by Federal Government under Public Law 89-665 grant. Both the City of San Francisco and the California Historical Society had indicated an interest, but neither had made a commitment by January 1967.

In 1965 the California Council, AIA, expressed its interest in the preservation of the Old Mint, and a similar action was taken by the Conference of California Historical Societies in 1966.

On January 23, 1969, the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board of the San Francisco Department of City Planning expressed its strong belief that "every action to insure preservation" of the Old Mint should be taken.

On January 10, 1967, Representative Phillip Burton of California introduced H. R. 336, to provide that the historic San Francisco Mint be made a National Monument. The bill was not enacted by the 90th Congress.

On February 22, 1967, GSA notified the National Park Service that it had removed the Old Mint from excess property list due to further requirements.

This action was followed early in 1968 by a rising interest by the San Francisco City Government in finding an adaptive use for the Mint. Declaring that "it must be saved," Mayor Alioto appointed a three-man commission to study possible uses. The commission developed plans for a "junior city hall" housing the city's human relations staffs and other municipal offices, but financial problems inhibited the movement, and it has now been overtaken by the current discussions involving San Francisco State College.

June 20, 1969

THE OLD SAN FRANCISCO MINT
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

The hundred-year-old San Francisco Mint is the supreme architectural monument of the nineteenth century on the West Coast. It is unsurpassed among Government structures of its period in its splendid construction and majestic monumentality. It ranks among the very finest examples of public architecture anywhere and was the last truly great Classic Revival building erected in nineteenth-century America.

Only five years after the first gold strike at Sutter's Mill, Congress authorized the establishment of a branch of the United States Mint in San Francisco. The Mint handled all the gold being produced by the mines of California's Mother Lode and alleviated the necessity of shipping the bullion to the East for coinage. When silver was discovered in Nevada, the increased flow of precious metals was too great for the existing facilities, and a new mint was authorized in 1864. A site was chosen on the northwest corner of Fifth and Mission Streets, and construction was begun in 1869.

From the time the first coins were stamped in 1874, the new San Francisco Mint played a significant role in the financial history of the nation. In 1870 the production of the branch mint had surpassed that of the mother plant in Philadelphia. In 1873, Congress gave recognition to this fact by making the San Francisco Mint an independent unit. From the time operations began in the new building, the Mint was the most active in the country. It reached a peak of production in 1877 when \$50,000,000 in coins were stamped. In its twenty-two vaults was stored a large portion of the nation's supply of coins and gold and silver bullion. In the early 1930's more than a million dollars of gold bullion a day came into the receiving room; and in 1934, one third of the nation's entire gold reserves were housed in the Mint.

The most dramatic single event in the building's history occurred during the earthquake of 1906. Located in the center of destruction, the area around the Mint was devastated by the shocks and the fire which followed. Because of the solidity of its construction and

its independent water supply, the Mint survived the disaster essentially unimpaired. The \$200,000,000 in the vaults was used to supply local bankers and thus averted an acute shortage of currency.

Notwithstanding its notable role in national and local history, the San Francisco Mint's principal significance is architectural. Designed by Alfred B. Mullett (1834-90), Supervisory Architect of the Treasury Department, it ranks with such structures as the Patent Office and Treasury Buildings in Washington, and with such works by Mullett as the St. Louis Post Office and the Executive Office Building in Washington, as among the most impressive and dignified examples of 19th century government buildings.

The Mint was the last major building designed in the Classic Revival Style and the only major building in that mode on the West Coast. A truly monumental structure, the Mint occupies an entire city block, rising two stories above a tall raised basement. Of rectangular plan with an open central court, the building has four corner pavilions articulated by pilasters and capped by slightly raked parapets. The pedimented main portico is supported by six massive sandstone columns of the Roman Doric order. A sweep of granite steps leads up to the main entrance door on the first floor level.

The building is of massive construction. Begun after the earthquake of 1868, the structure was designed to withstand future tremors, and it proved the merit of its construction in 1906. The concrete foundations are five feet thick. The exterior walls are three feet of steel-reinforced brick faced with an additional foot of stone. Floors are supported on twelve-inch iron girders, and the ceilings are of arched brick parallel vaults between iron I-beams. The ten-foot-high windows have interior iron shutters which fold open against the reveals. Such construction was intended to "stand firm for centuries."

The architect did not sacrifice grace to strength; the mint has refinement as well as impressive mass. The fine materials are visible on the exterior and interior of the building. California Rocklin granite was chosen to face the basement, while the upper portions of the walls are sheathed in mottled sandstone from British Columbia. On the interior, counting rooms and offices are trimmed with golden

mahogany and contain carved fireplaces of Italian marble. Interior doors are furnished with magnificent brass hardware including knobs bearing the Treasury Seal. Ornamental cast iron is employed throughout the building in stairways, cornices, and mouldings. Especially fine examples grace the major two-story rooms in the front of the building where paired columns with cornice above support a gallery with an intricately designed railing.

In 1937 a new mint was constructed, and operations ceased in the old building. Since then it has served as offices for a number of government agencies. The interior has been partitioned, and the sandstone cornice removed in several places, but the building still retains its monumental grandeur and classical dignity.

The building stands today as evidence of the rapid development of the western United States after the discovery of gold in 1849. It was but twenty years from the boom towns and tent cities to the building of this major example of permanent architecture. From the time of its erection, the building has been held in high esteem by the residents of San Francisco. A monumental structure by a by a renowned architect, it provided the city with an architectural ornament equal to those of eastern cities. With its extremely solid construction and its fine design, its loss would irreparably impoverish the cultural patrimony of San Francisco, the State of California, and, indeed, the entire American West.

Because of the importance of the Mint in the development of American architecture, it has been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The Survey, our national monuments record, is conducted jointly by the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. The first records of the building were documentary photographs made thirty-three years ago. These were supplemented by additional photographs made in 1958 and a full set of measured drawings made in 1962. All of these records are deposited in the permanent archives of the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress where they are available to the public. A selection of the photographs and measured drawings follows.

OLD MINT BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO , CALIFORNIA

FIFTH AND MISSION STREETS

DAVID R. CARTNAL , DEL.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MEASURED JULY-AUGUST , 1962

DRAWN JULY-AUGUST , 1962

MEASUREMENTS CHECKED *John W. McHass, Jr.*

DRAWINGS APPROVED *Charles S. Rye*

DRAWINGS APPROVED *John B. Cabot*

ACCEPTED FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WESTERN OFFICE

DISTRICT OFFICER

CHIEF ARCHITECT

SURVEY NO.
CAL.
160

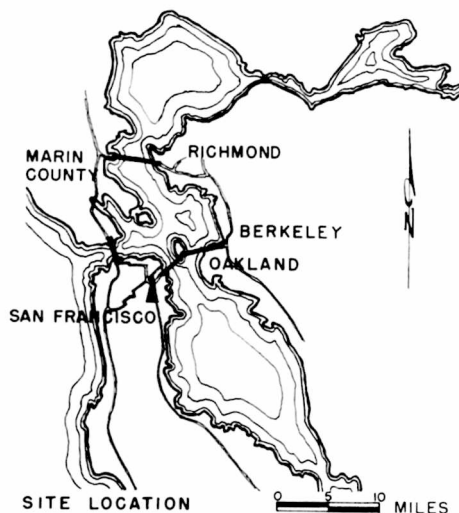
INDEX NO.

22 SHEETS

OLD MINT BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FIFTH AND MISSION STREETS



THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS, UNDER THEME XV WESTERN EXPANSION AND THE EXTENSION OF THE NATIONAL BOUNDARIES TO THE PACIFIC 1830-1898 AND THE SUB-THEME, THE MINING FRONTIER, DECLARED THE OLD MINT A MINING SITE OF "EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE" AND THE BUILDING HAS BECOME A NATIONAL LANDMARK.

DATE: 1869-1874

ARCHITECT: A. B. MULLETT

BUILDER UNKNOWN

THE OLD MINT WAS BEGUN IN 1869 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE TREASURY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND WAS DESIGNED BY A. B. MULLETT, THEIR CHIEF ARCHITECT. CONTRACTS WERE SIGNED ON NOVEMBER 27, 1869 (REFERRED TO ON A SHEET OF THE WORKING DRAWINGS) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE 2ND MINT. THE CORNERSTONE WAS LAID ON MAY 26, 1870 FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S 2ND BRANCH MINT.

BUILT AT A COST OF \$2 MILLION TO SUPPLANT THE FIRST BRANCH MINT ESTABLISHED HERE IN 1854. ON COMMERCIAL STREET IT WAS SUPPLANTED IN 1937 BY STILL A NEWER MINT BUILDING.

UNTIL THE COINAGE ACT OF 1873 THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT (2ND) WAS BUT A BRANCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT. BY THIS ACT IT WAS PLACED ON AN INDEPENDENT BASIS. WITHIN THREE YRS. IT WAS PRODUCING \$50 MILLION IN COIN PER YEAR. ONE OF THE FEW IMPORTANT BUILDINGS TO HAVE SURVIVED THE GREAT FIRE & EARTHQUAKE OF 1906, A SEVEN HOUR BATTLE WAS WAGED AGAINST THE FIRE TO PROTECT THE \$200 MILLION IN GOLD THAT WAS STORED IN THE VAULTS.

THE BUILDING HAS CEASED TO FUNCTION AS A MINT SINCE 1937. FROM 1938 TO PRESENT THE BUILDING HAS BEEN USED AS OFFICE SPACE FOR VARIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

THE BRICK MASONRY BUILDING IS FACED WITH A BASE OF ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA GRANITE AND UPPER FACADES OF MOTTLED BRITISH COLUMBIA BLUE-GRAY SANDSTONE.

MEASURED AND DRAWN JULY-AUGUST, 1962 FROM THE WORKING DRAWINGS OF A. B. MULLETT SUPERVISING ARCHITECT U.S. TREASURY AND OTHER DRAWINGS DATED 1903; 1914, 1928. MEASUREMENTS & PROFILES TAKEN 1962.

RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

PROJECT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES ST. GEORGE POPE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES.

MEASURED AND DRAWN JULY, AUGUST, 1962 UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF JOHN N. DEHAAS JR ARCHITECT AIA MONTANA STATE COLLEGE, BY:

LARRY JAY KELLER, MONTANA STATE COLLEGE
 RICHARD I. SHOPE, MONTANA STATE COLLEGE
 DAVID R. CARTNALL, CALIF. STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
 JAMES K. WRIGHT JR., OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
 RICHARD L. PALMER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
 TONY E. SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

- BUILDING KEY**
- 1. OLD MINT BUILDING
 - 2. OPERA HOUSE
 - 3. CITY HALL
 - 4. STATE BUILDING
 - 5. AUDITORIUM
 - 6. LIBRARY
 - 7. UNION SQUARE

RICHARD I. SHOPE DEL.

SITE LEGEND

1. WATER FOUNTAINS
2. IRON FENCE
3. LIGHT STANDARDS ADDED TO THE BUILDING BETWEEN 1910 AND 1927. REFERENCE - EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE DATES.
4. CHIMNEYS USED IN CONNECTION WITH REFINING OF ORE. DECORATIVE STONE CAPS REMOVED BETWEEN 1910 AND 1927.
5. PRESENT PARKING AREA

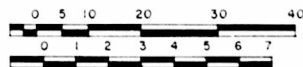
EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION NOTED AUGUST 1962

- A. PARAPET WALL SHOWS SURFACE STAINING AND PITTING ABOUT ENTIRE BUILDING.
- B. PEDIMENT - RAKING CORNICE BROKEN BADLY ON SOUTH ELEVATION (MINT STREET SIDE). CORONA ALSO BADLY BROKEN.
- C. PROJECTING CORNICE REMOVED ON THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION.
- D. CORNICE AND MUTULES MISSING NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING.
- E. CORNICE AND MUTULES (THREE) MISSING NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. SEVERAL STONES ON THE FOUR FACADES, SURFACE DAMAGE APPARENT.
- G. LEDGE OF FIRST FLOOR WATER TABLE ABOUT BUILDING STAINED AND SURFACE DAMAGED.
- H. BUILDING IS IN GENERAL IN A GOOD STATE OF REPAIR.

INTERIOR CONDITION NOTED AUGUST 1962

- A. INTERIOR AREA IN EXCELLENT CONDITION DESPITE NUMEROUS CHANGES IN THE MINTING PROCESS AND CHANGES IN OFFICE SPACE NECESSARY AFTER BUILDING BECAME A FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING.
- B. INTERIOR TRIM OF CAST IRON IN GOOD CONDITION.
- C. MANY OF THE ORIGINAL DECORATIVE DOOR KNOBS AND HINGES STILL IN USE.

SCALE 1

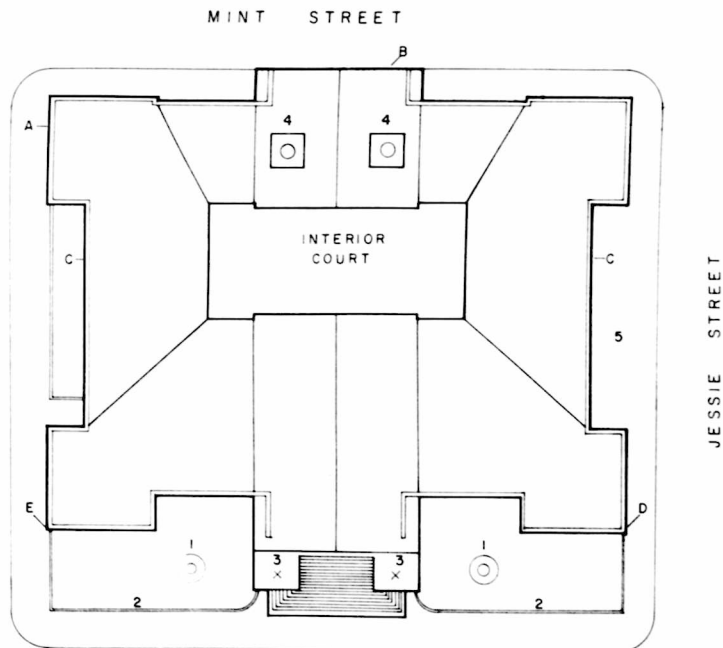


FEET

METRIC

JAMES K. WRIGHT JR. - DEL.

MISSION STREET



FIFTH STREET

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1



WESTERN OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

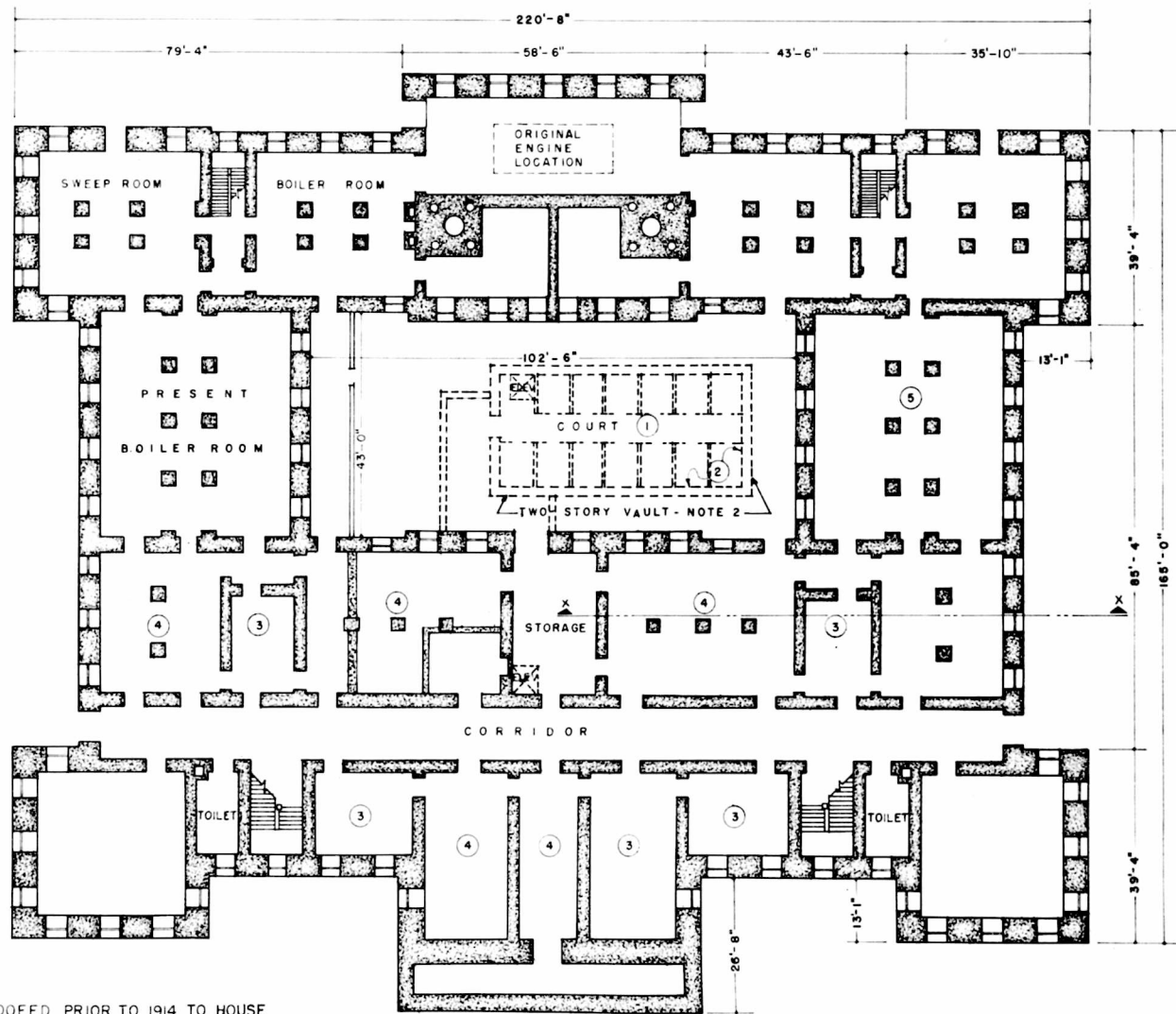
NAME OF STRUCTURE

OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 22 SHEETS

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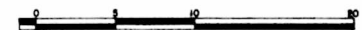
NOTES:

1. ENTIRE AREA ROOFED PRIOR TO 1914 TO HOUSE NEW ENGINE ROOM AND SWEEPER'S ROOM.
2. TWO-STORY VAULT ADDED 1928.
3. CONVERTED TO VAULT PRIOR TO 1914.
4. CONVERTED TO VAULT AFTER 1914.
5. EXCEPT AS NOTED ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF ROOM IS UNKNOWN.
6. PARTITIONS - NOT SIGNIFICANT - NOT SHOWN.

BASEMENT PLAN

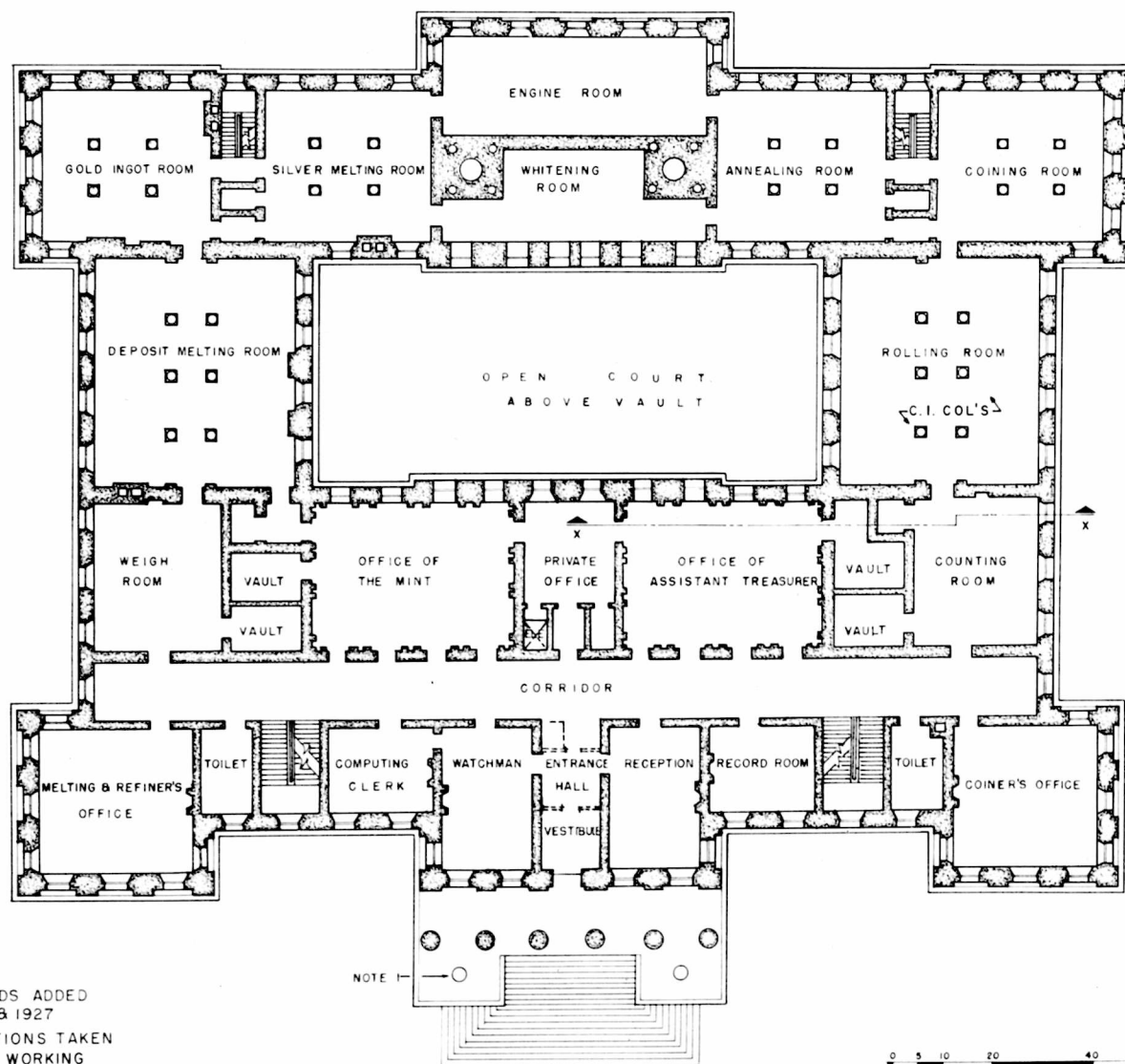


FEET



METERS

RICHARD L. PALMER DEL.



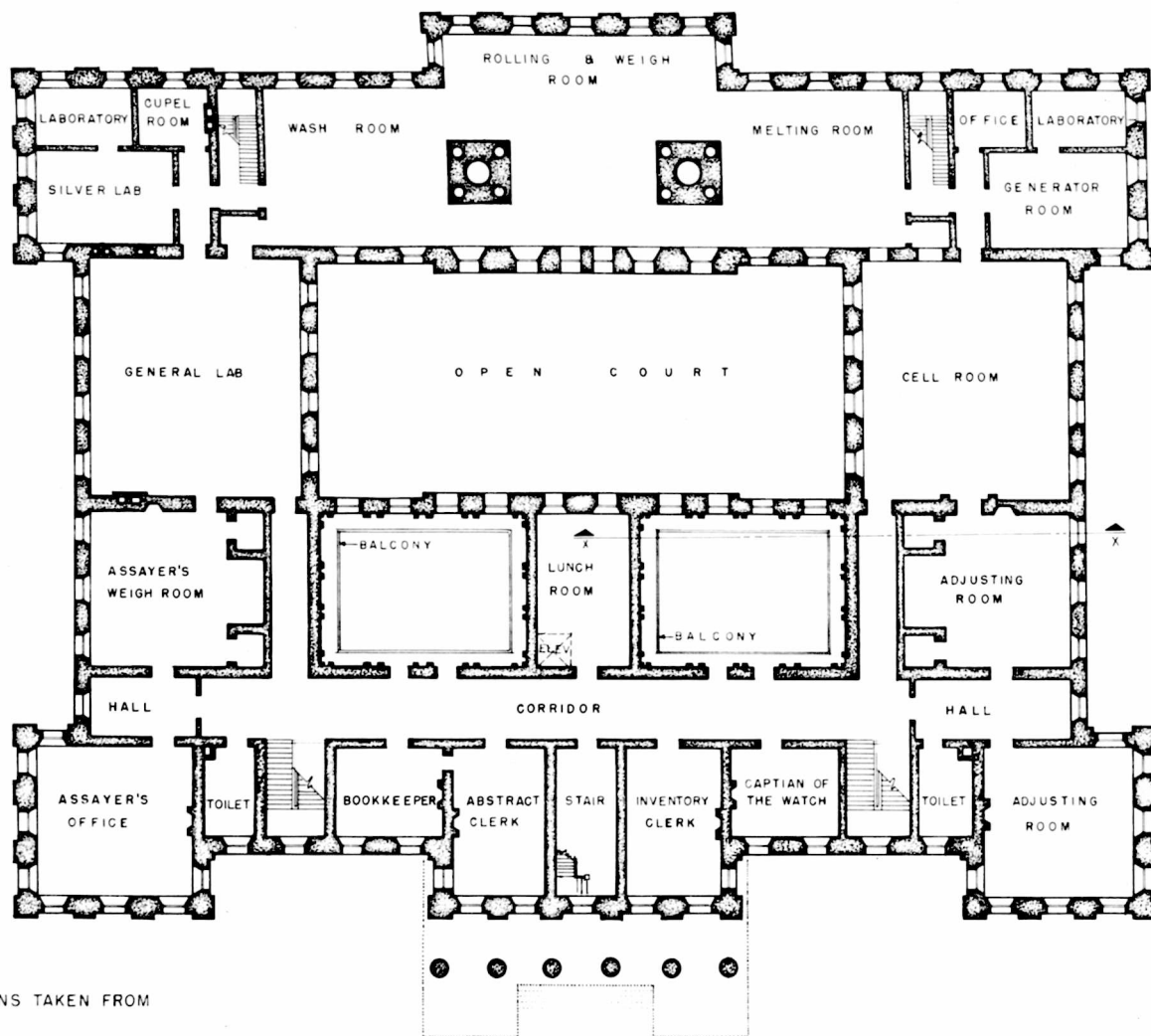
NOTES:
 1 LIGHT STANDARDS ADDED
 BETWEEN 1910 & 1927
 2 ROOM DESIGNATIONS TAKEN
 FROM ORIGINAL WORKING
 DRAWINGS.

RICHARD L. PALMER DEL.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 5 10 20 40 60 FEET

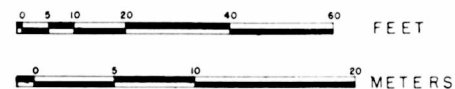
0 5 10 20 METERS



NOTE
ROOM DESIGNATIONS TAKEN FROM
1914 DRAWINGS.

RICHARD I SHOPE DEL.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



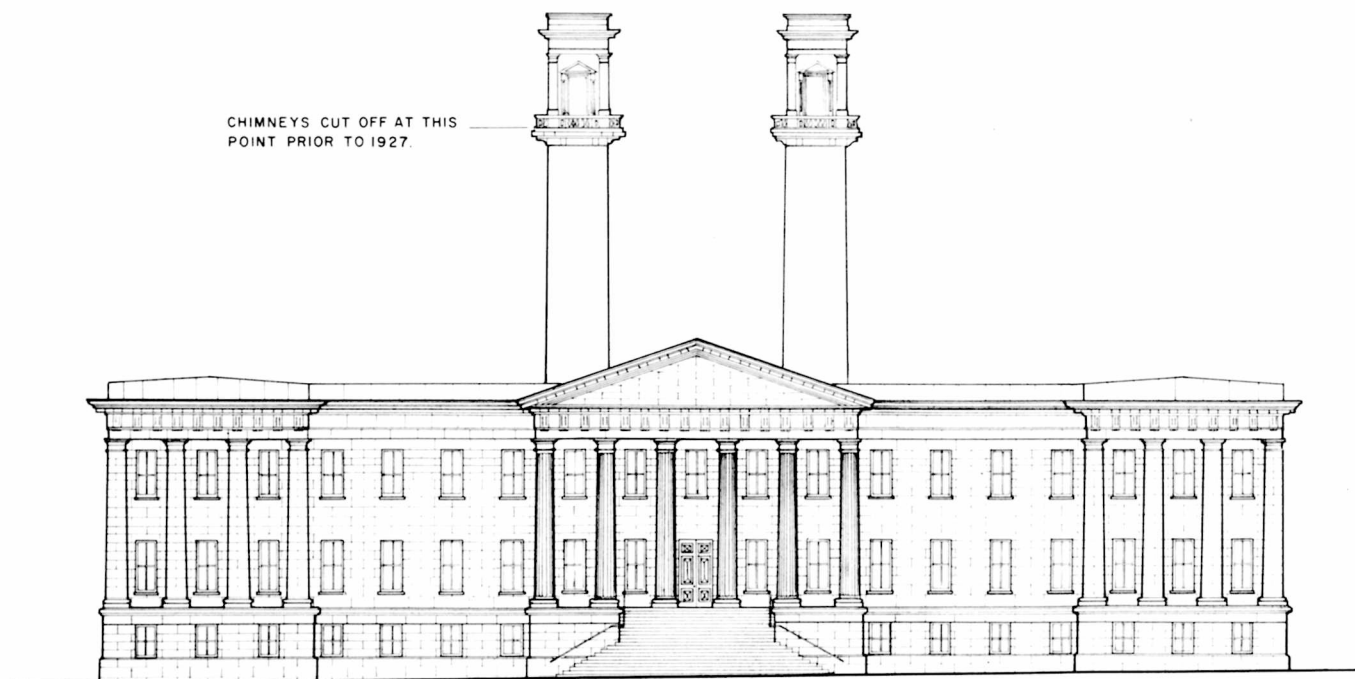
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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HISTORIC AMERICAN
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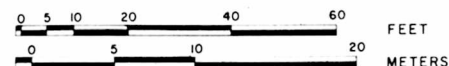
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HOLY NUMBER



CHIMNEYS CUT OFF AT THIS
POINT PRIOR TO 1927.

NORTHEAST ELEVATION

RICHARD L. PALMER - DELINEATOR



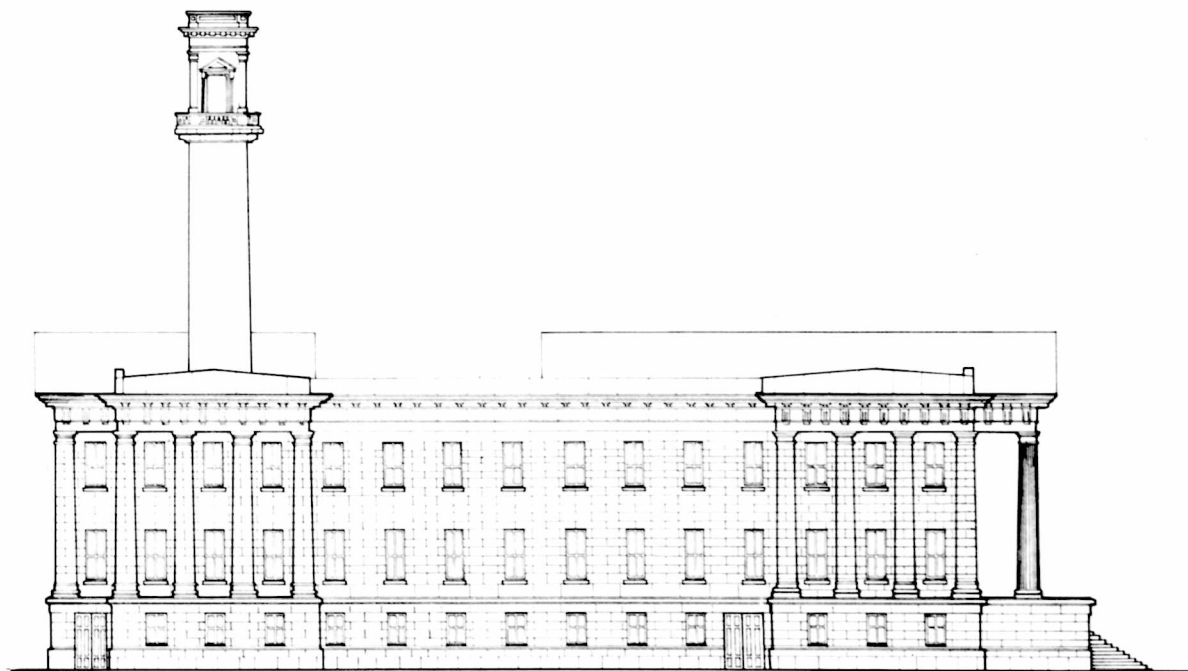
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SURVEY NO.
CAL
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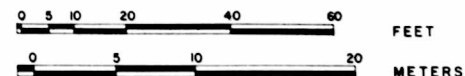
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BUILDINGS SURVEY
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INDEX NUMBER



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

RICHARD I. SHOPE - DELINEATOR



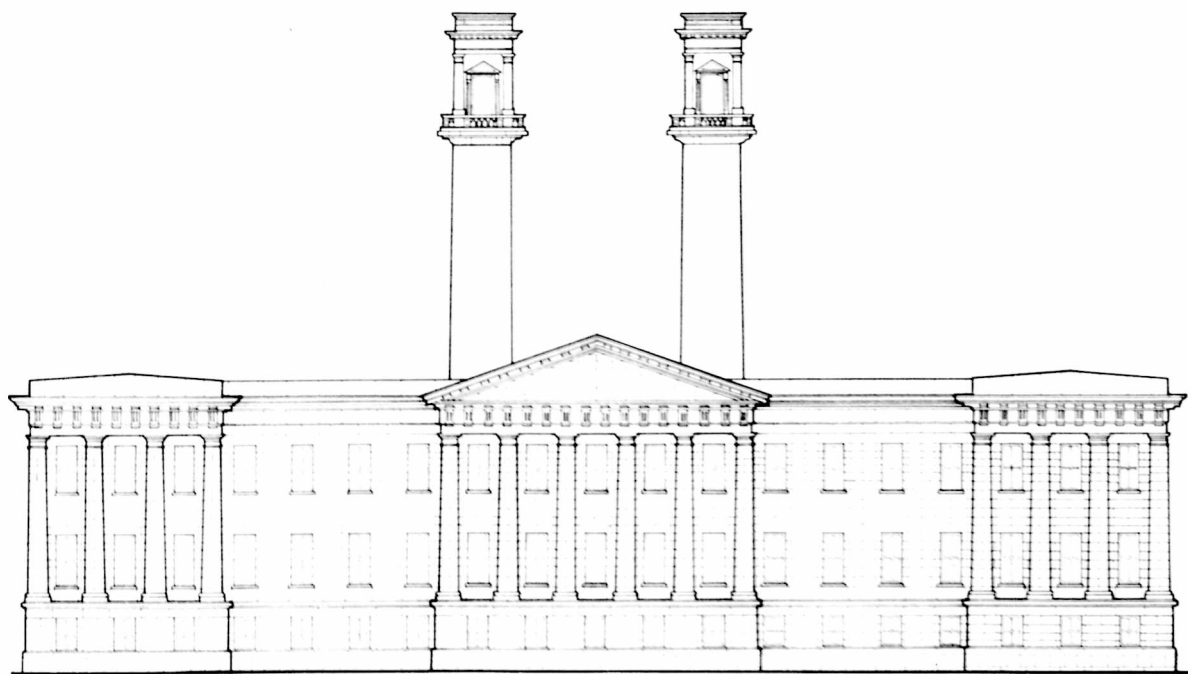
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NAME OF STRUCTURE
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CAL
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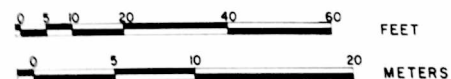
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
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SERIALS ACQUISITION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

LARRY JAY KELLER - DELINEATOR



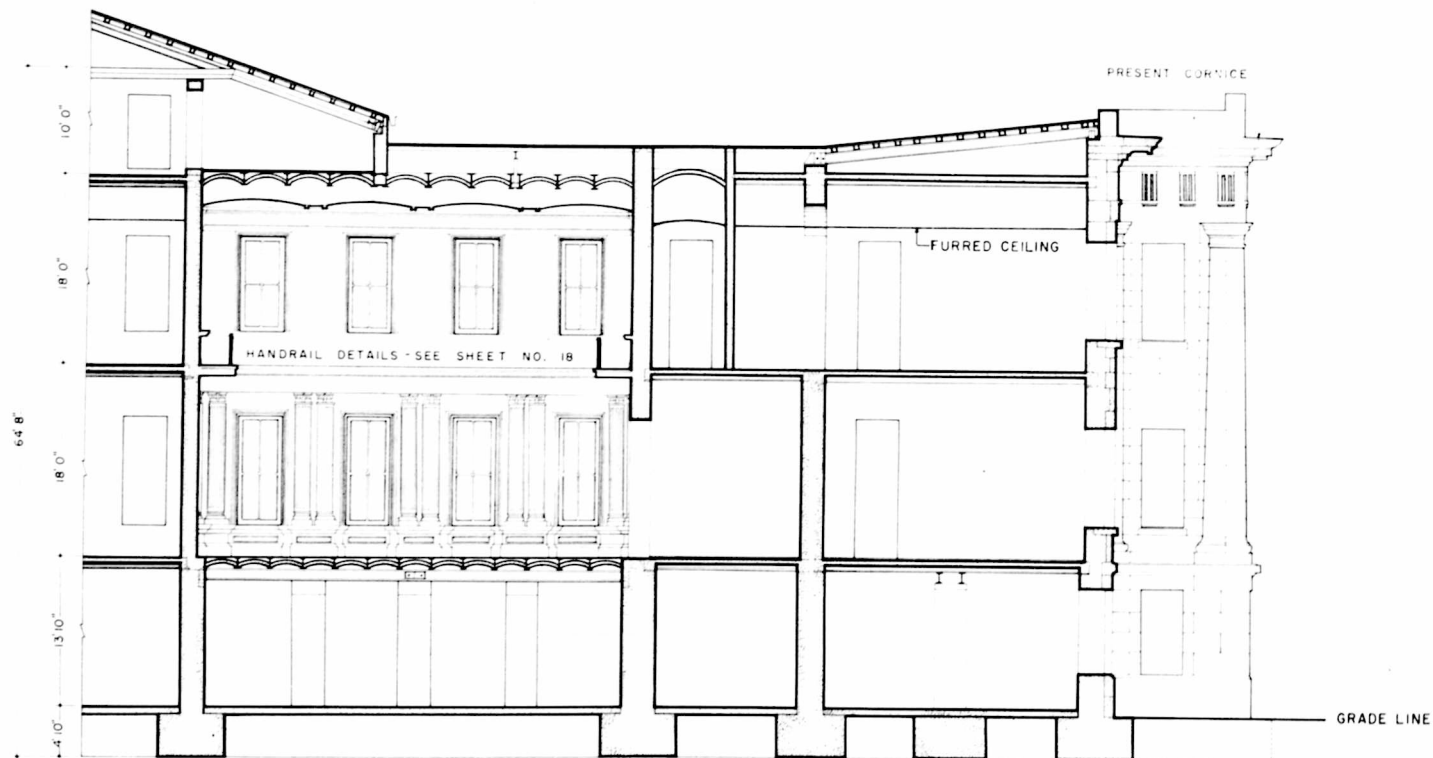
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
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BUILDING NUMBER

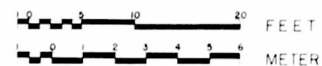


SECTION X-X

LARRY JAY KELLER DEL

NOTES:

CONSTRUCTION: WALLS ARE OF BRICK.
EXTERIOR FACED WITH BLUE-GRAY—
SANDSTONE. THE BASE IS FACED WITH
ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA GRANITE ASHLAR.
IRON COLUMNS SUPPORT ALL WROUGHT
IRON GIRDERS IN THE INTERIORS...



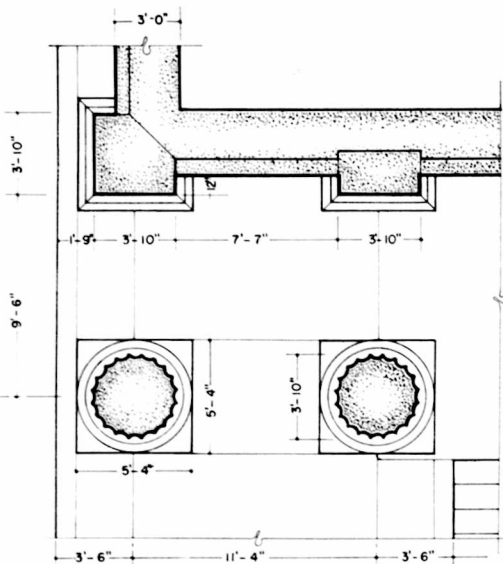
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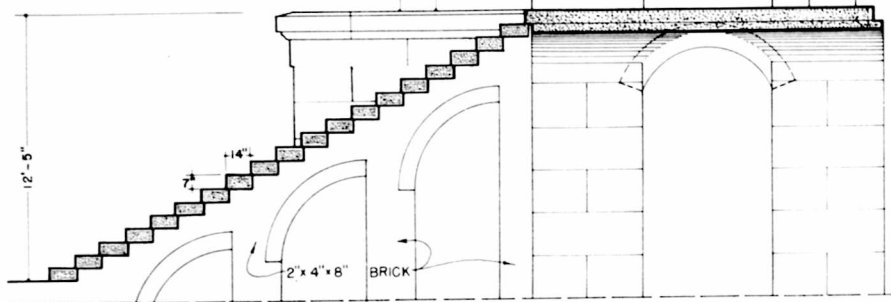
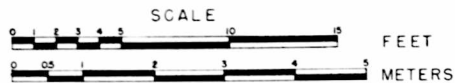
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 9 OF 22 SHEETS

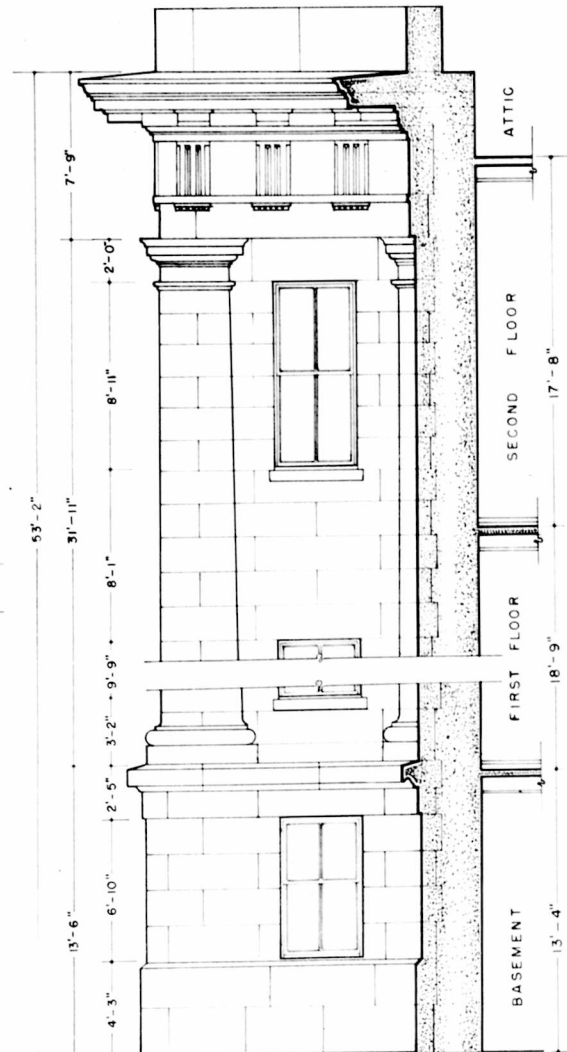
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER



PLAN SECTION OF PORTICO



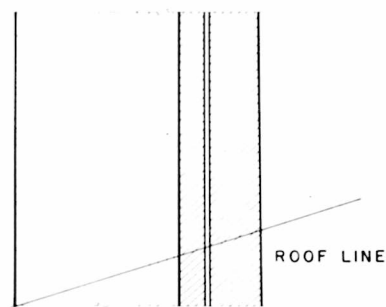
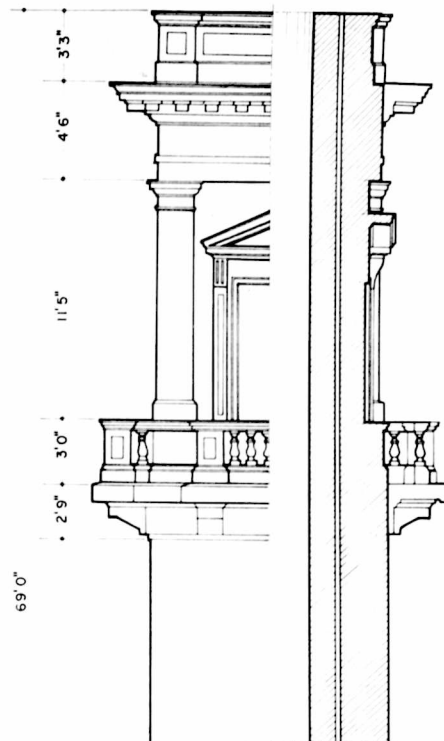
SECTION THRU PORTICO



TYPICAL EXTERIOR WALL SECTION

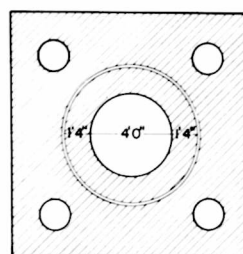
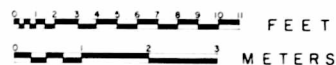
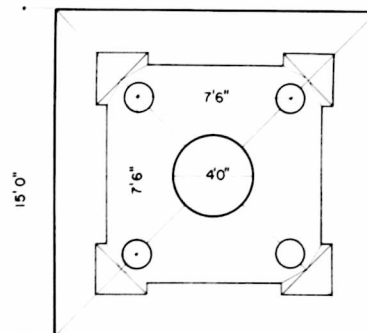
RICHARD I. SHOPE DEL.

DETAILS OF IRON WORK FOR THE CHIMNEYS



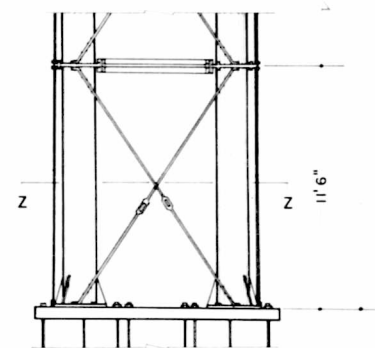
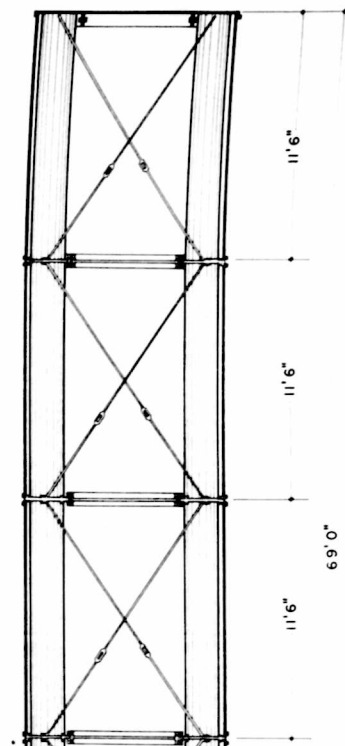
CHIMNEY
ELEVATION SECTION

CHIMNEY CAP

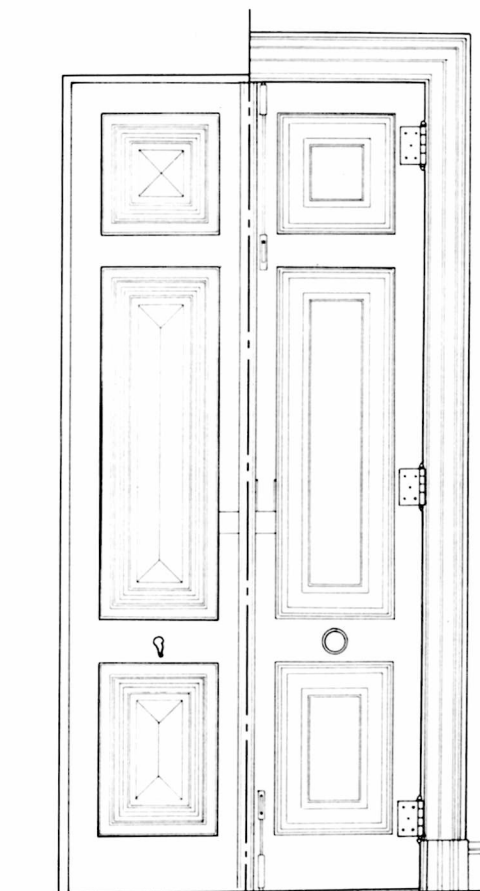


SECTION Z-Z

LARRY JAY KELLER-DEL.



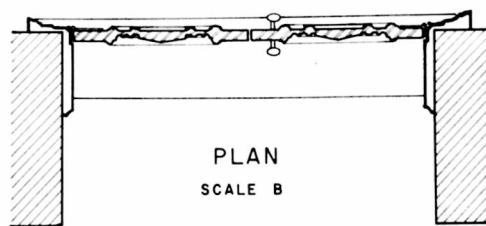
FRAME ELEVATION



EXTERIOR

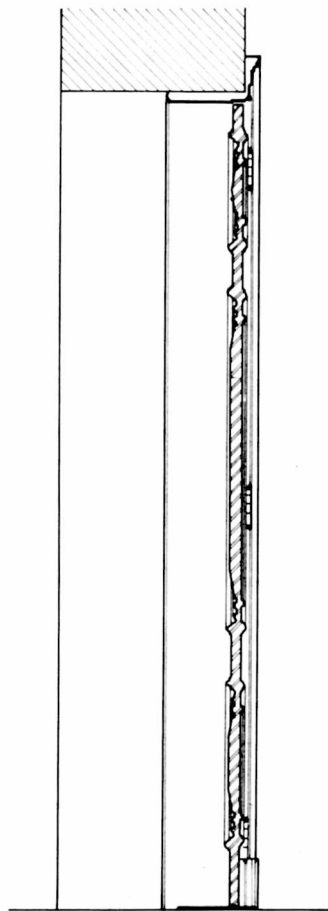
INTERIOR

SCALE B



PLAN
SCALE B

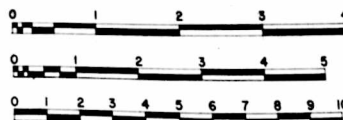
RICHARD L. PALMER - DEL.



SECTION

SCALE B

FRONT DOOR



SCALE A - INCHES

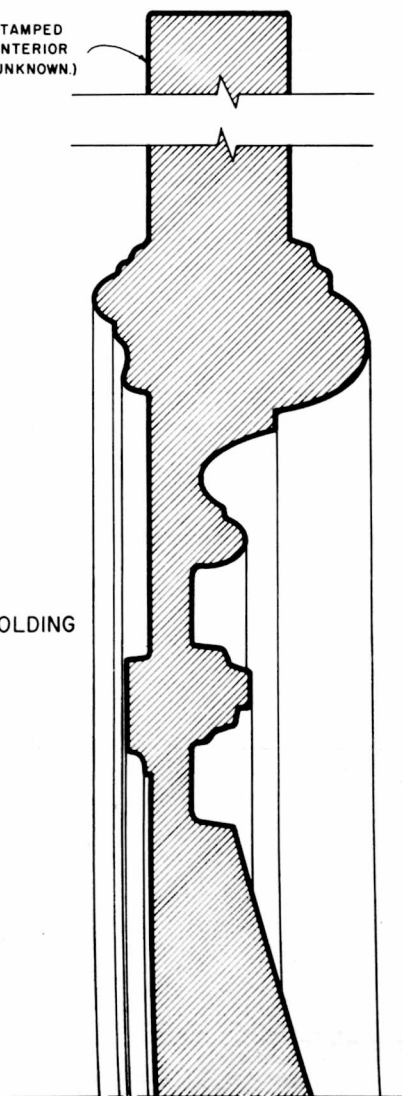
SCALE B - FEET

METRIC SCALE

MOLDINGS ARE STAMPED
SHEET METAL (INTERIOR
CONSTRUCTION UNKNOWN.)



CENTER MOLDING
SCALE A



MOLDING PROFILE

SCALE A

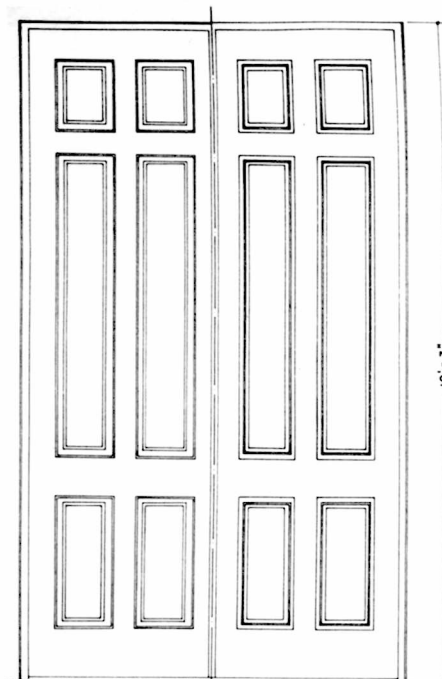
WESTERN OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SURVEY NO.
CAL
160

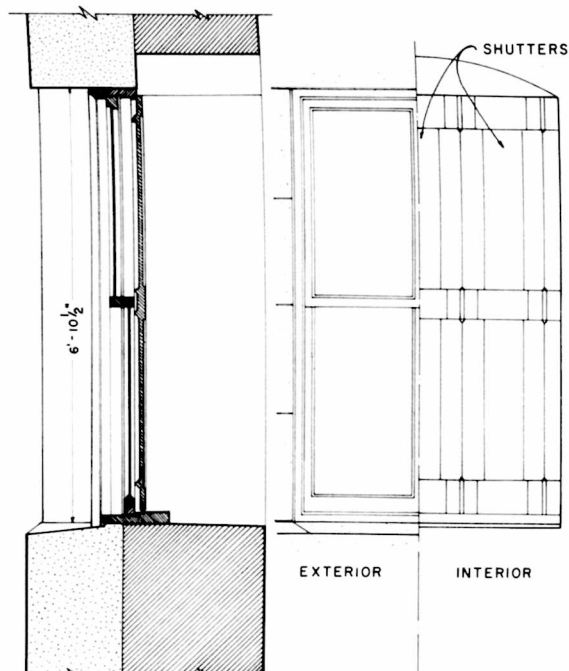
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 12 OF 22 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DIST. 000000



EXTERIOR

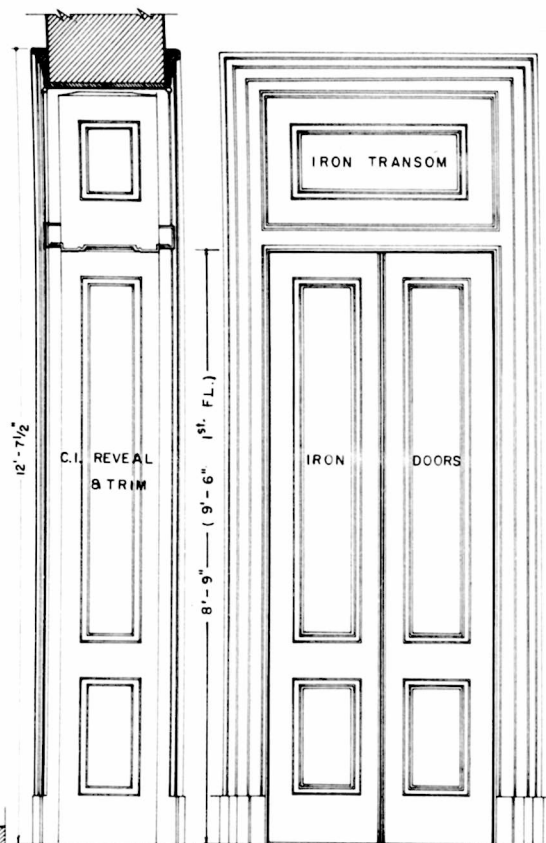
INTERIOR



SECTION

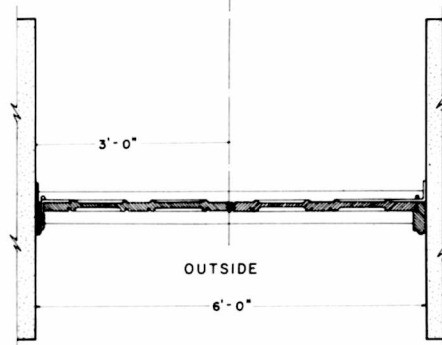
EXTERIOR

INTERIOR



SECTION

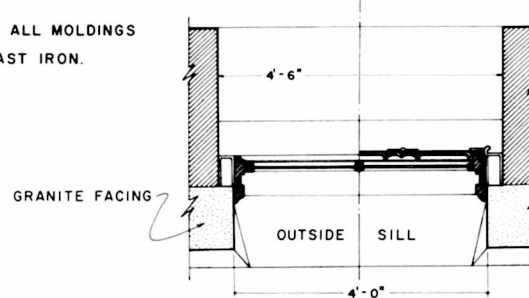
PLAN



BASEMENT EXTERIOR DOORS

TONY E. SMITH - DELINEATOR

NOTE: ALL MOLDINGS
ARE CAST IRON.

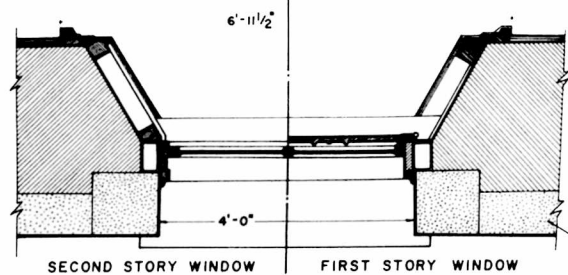
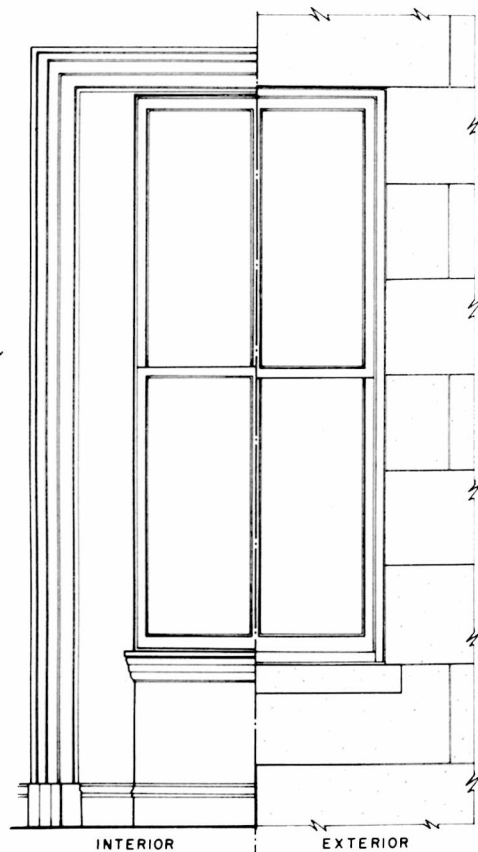


TYPICAL BASEMENT WINDOW

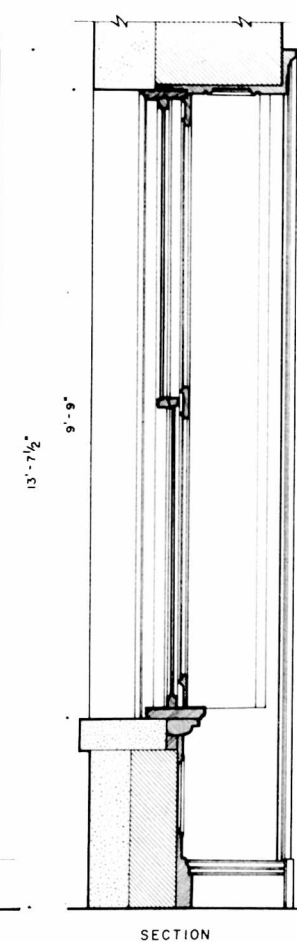
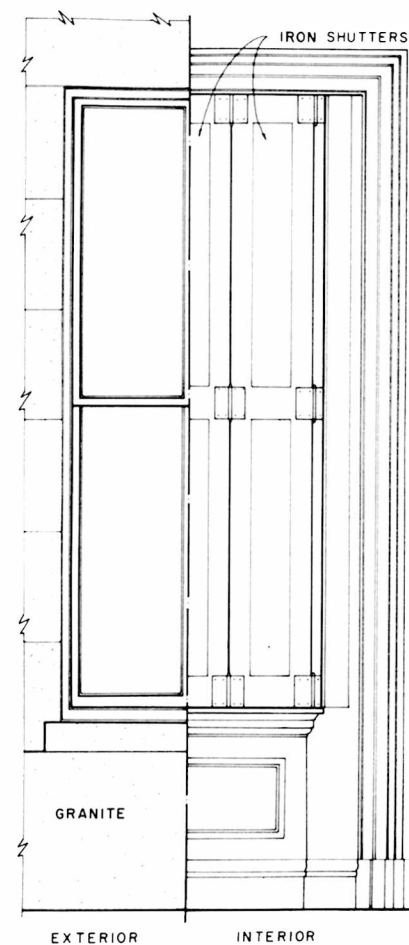
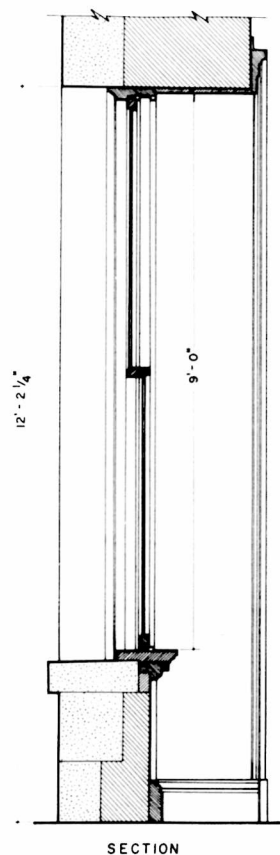
0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

INTERIOR DOORS OF SECOND STORY

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 METRIC



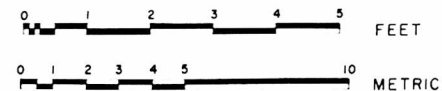
TYPICAL SECOND STORY WINDOW



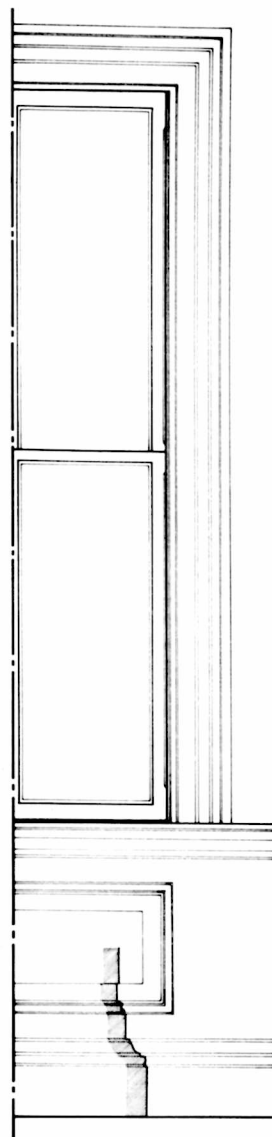
TYPICAL FIRST STORY WINDOWS

NOTE 1: ALL MOLDINGS ARE CAST IRON.

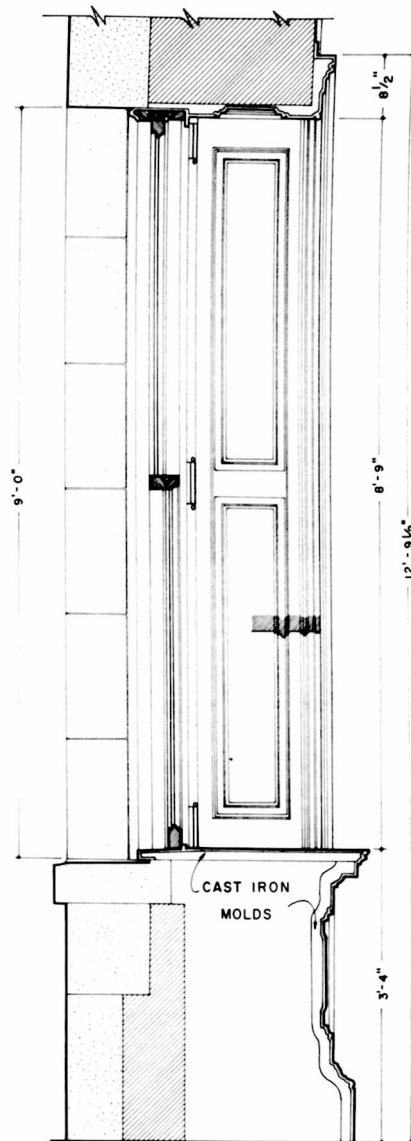
NOTE 2: THE PLAN SECTION SHOWS BOTH FIRST AND SECOND STORY WINDOWS.



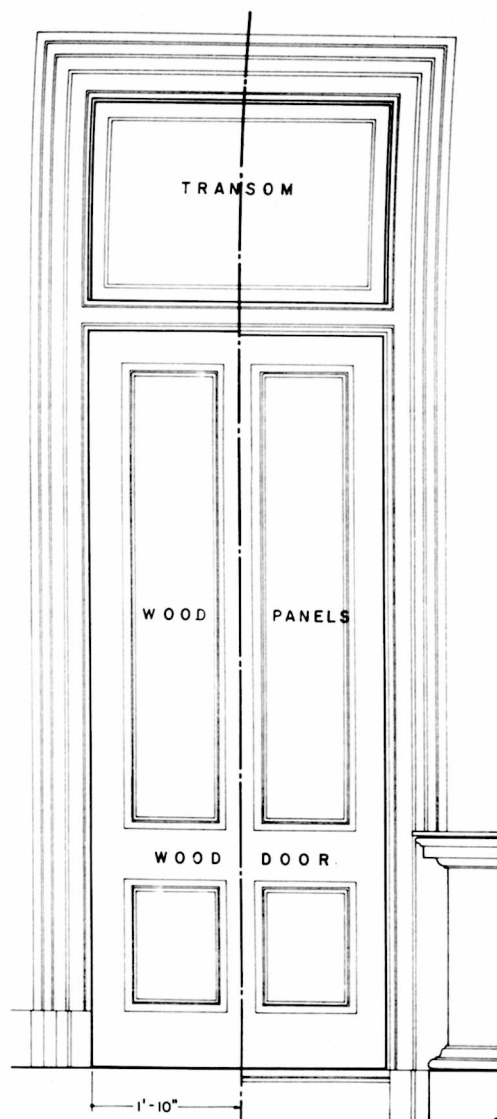
TONY E. SMITH - DELINEATOR



INTERIOR
TYPICAL SECOND STORY WINDOW

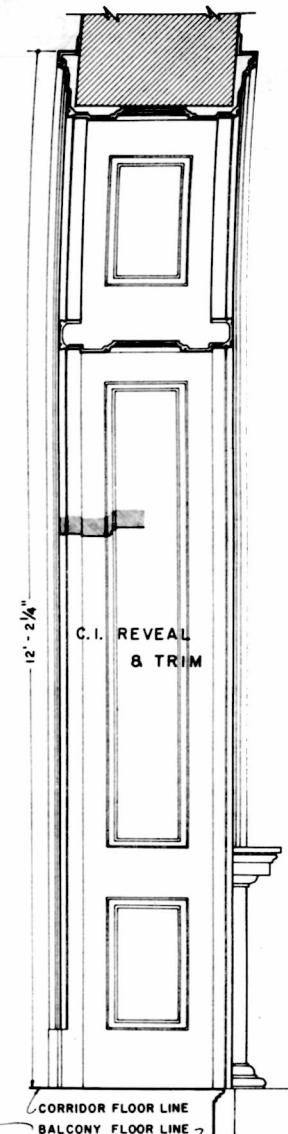


SECTION

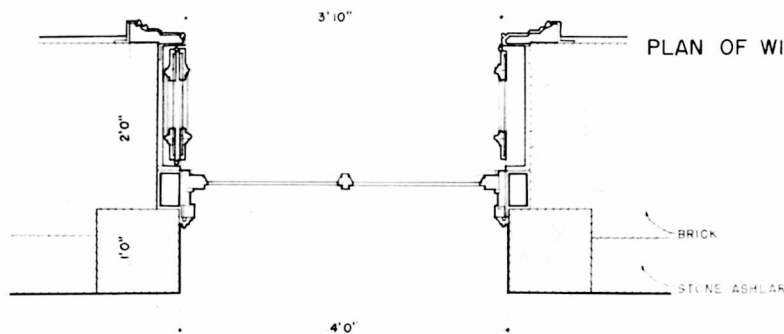


OFFICE SIDE

TYPICAL SECOND STORY DOOR



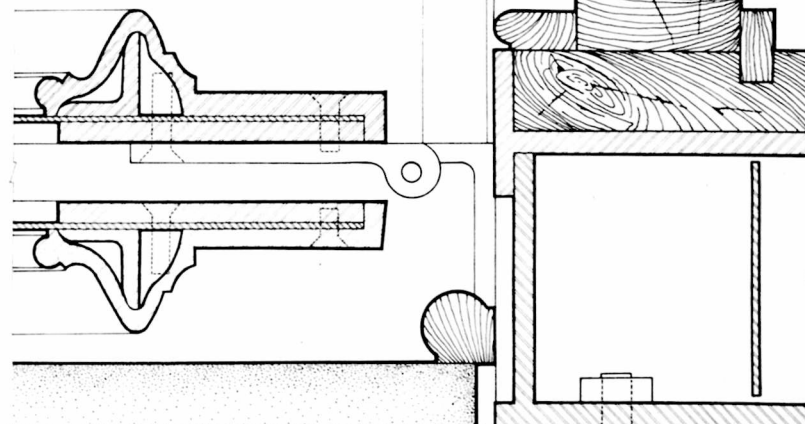
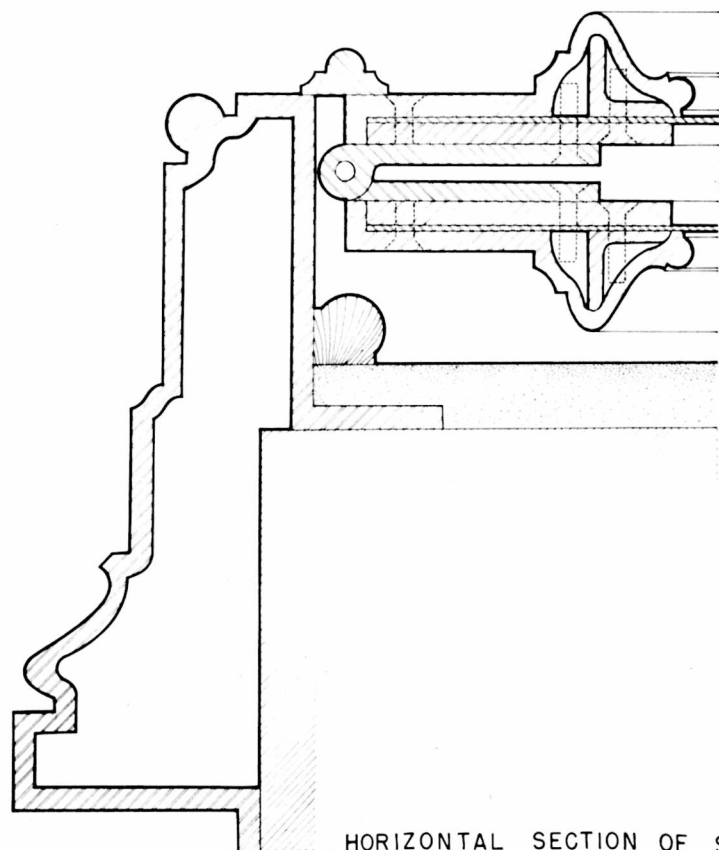
SECTION



PLAN OF WINDOW INCLUDING SHUTTER SCALE A

CONSTRUCTION: SHUTTERS ARE MADE OF CAST IRON PIECES, THEN ANCHORED IN REINFORCED BRICK WALLS. SHUTTERS ON ALL LEVELS ARE PRESENTLY FILLED WITH ASBESTOS BETWEEN EXTERIOR MOLDINGS.

POSITION OF SHUTTER WHEN CLOSED



FULL SCALE
SCALE - A



HORIZONTAL SECTION OF SHUTTERS IN TREASURY AND OFFICE OF MINT FULL SCALE

LARRY JAY KELLER - DEL.

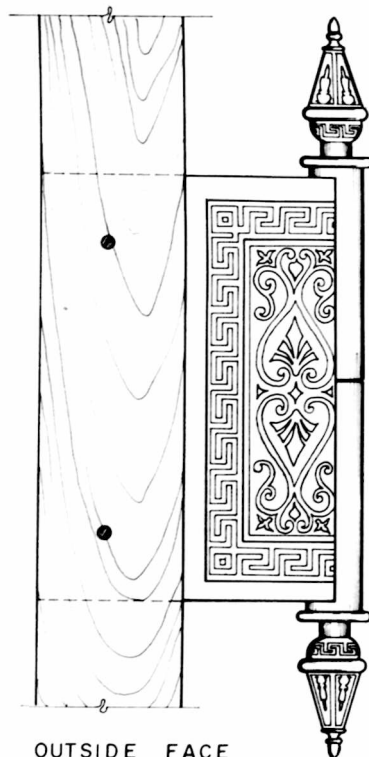
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UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

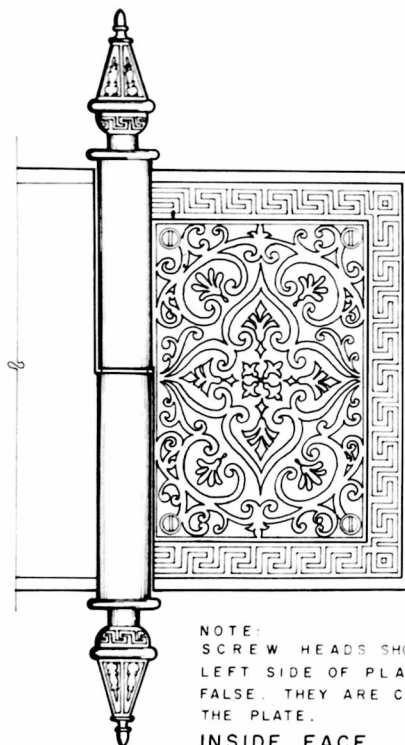
SURVEY NO.
CAL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 16 OF 22 SHEETS

LIST OF CORRECTIONS
SHEET NUMBER

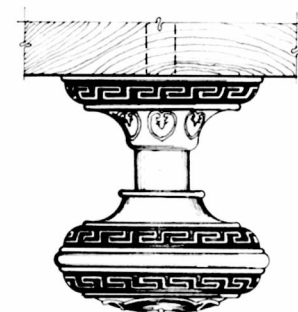


OUTSIDE FACE



NOTE: SCREW HEADS SHOWN ON LEFT SIDE OF PLATE ARE FALSE. THEY ARE CAST INTO THE PLATE.

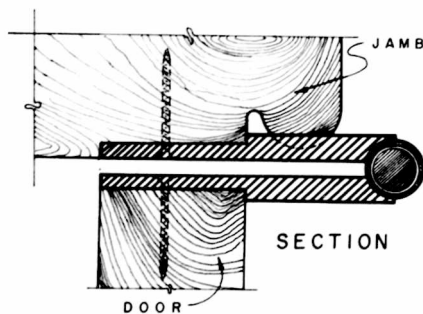
INSIDE FACE



DOOR KNOB DETAILS

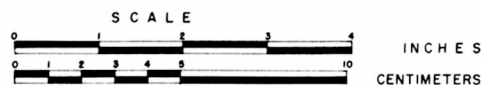


ESCUTCHEON



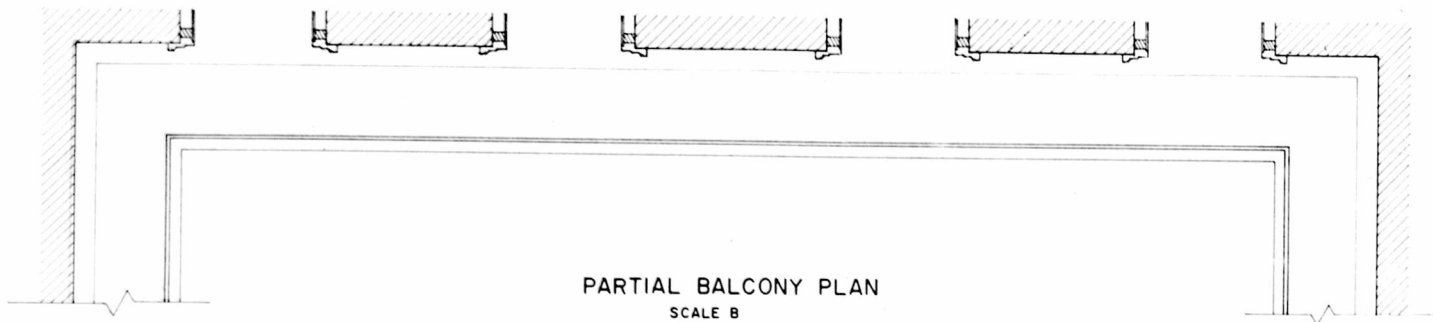
RICHARD I. SHOPE DEL.

NOTE: CENTER PORTION OF ESCUTCHEON SWINGS SIDWAYS TO REVEAL KEYHOLE.

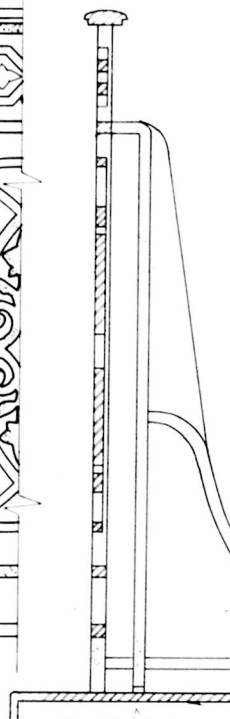
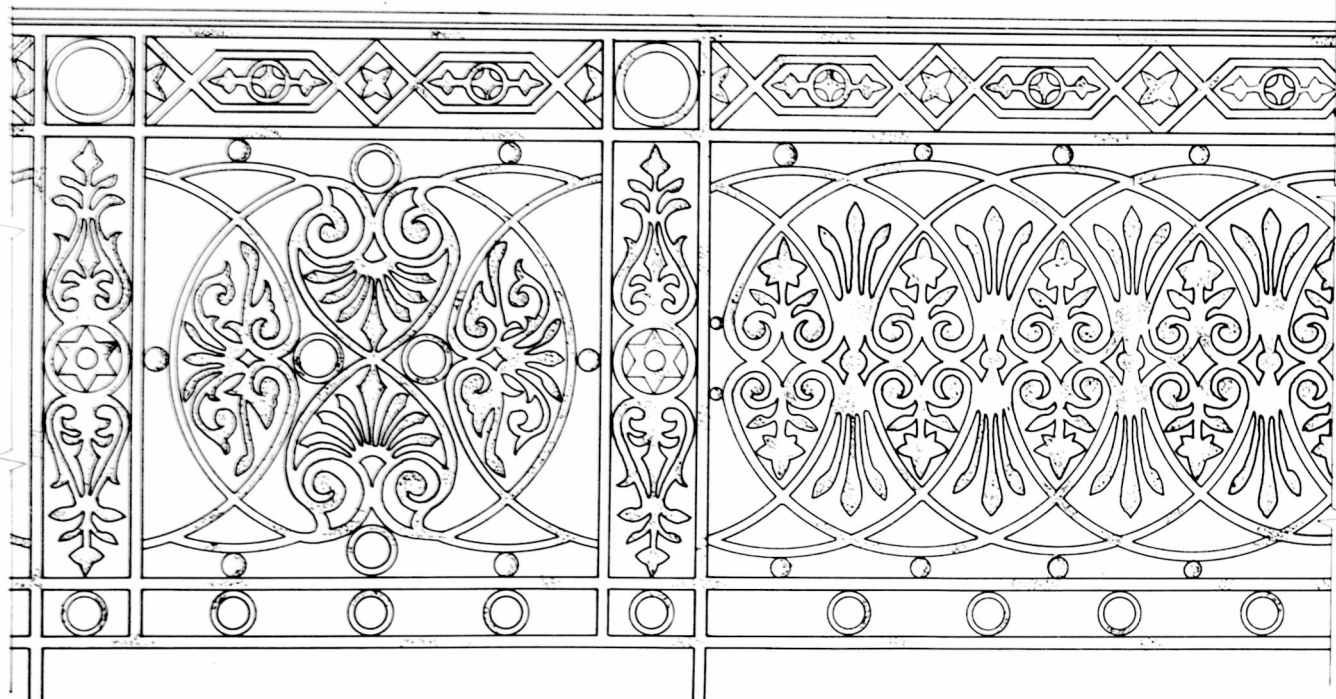


HARDWARE DETAILS

DETAILS ARE FULL SCALE



PARTIAL BALCONY PLAN
SCALE B



6 5 4 3 2 1 0 6 12 SCALE A (INCHES)
1 0 1 5 10 SCALE B (FEET)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRIC

RAILING DETAIL
SCALE A

RICHARD L. PALMER - DELINEATOR

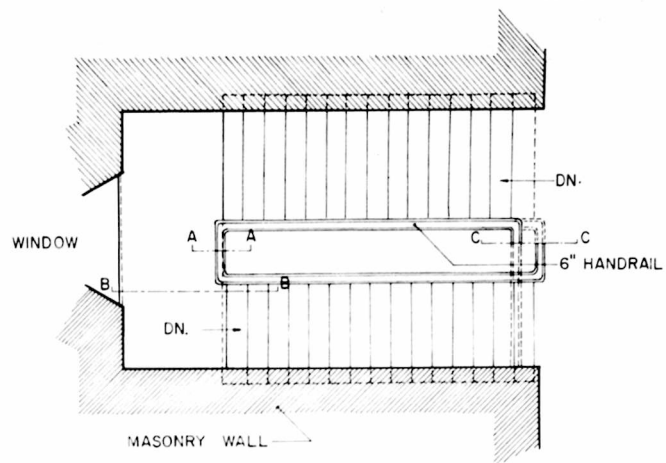
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

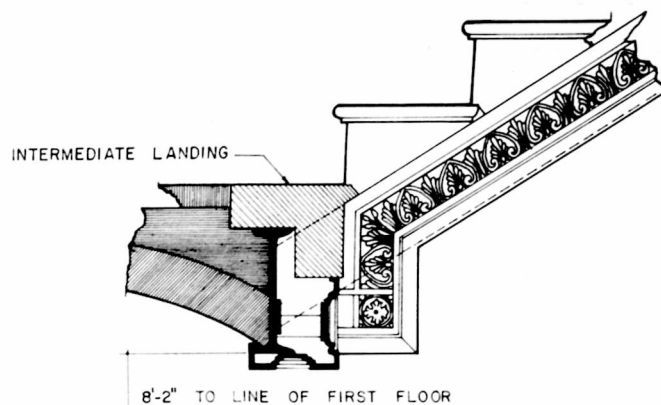
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 18 OF 22 SHEETS

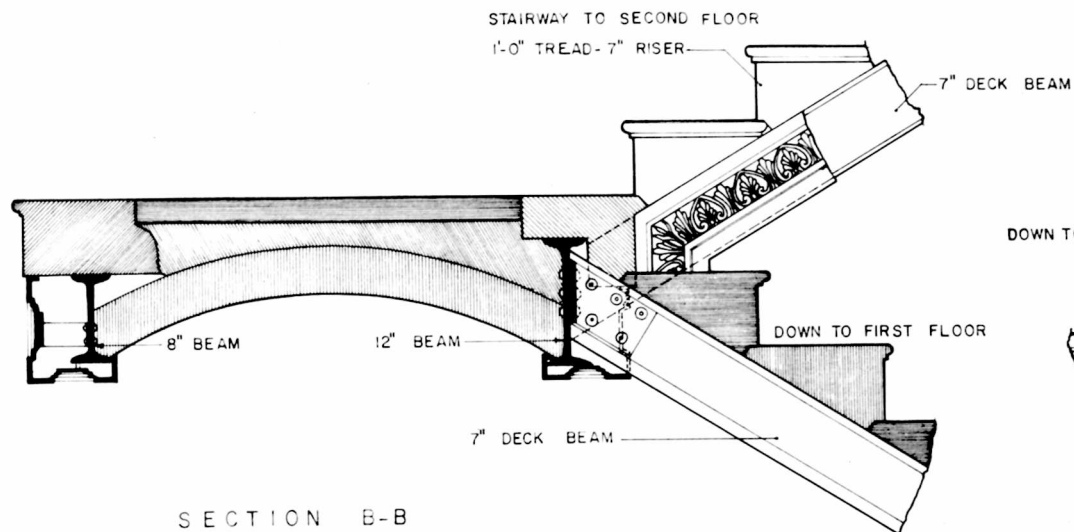
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER



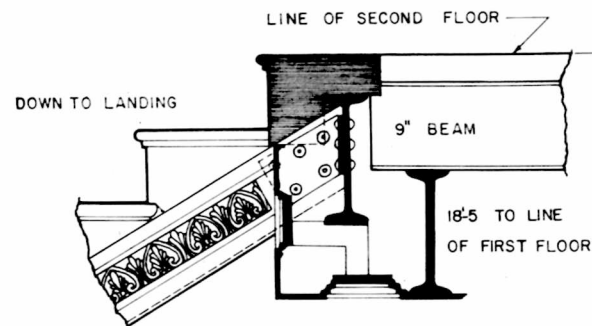
PLAN



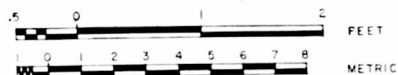
SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C



DAVID R. CARTNAL, DEL.

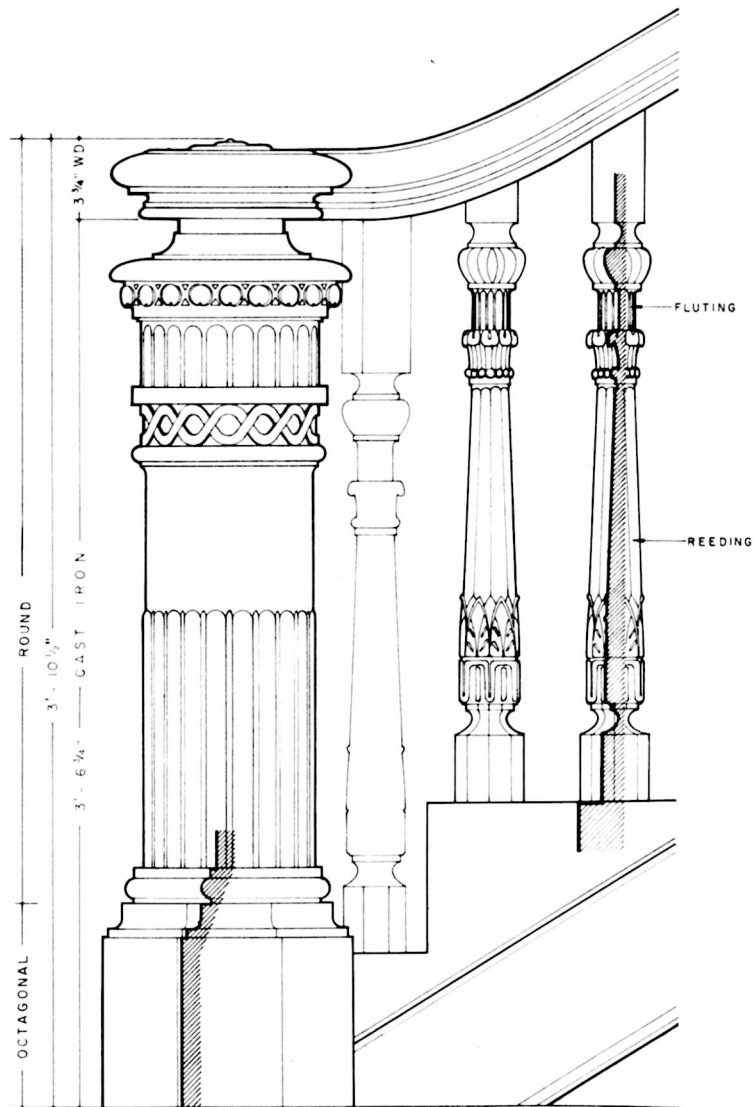
WESTERN OFFICE
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIES NUMBER



HANDRAIL PROFILE
SCALE 2

SCALE 1
SCALE 2



INCHES
INCHES
METRIC

NEWEL - BALUSTRADE
ELEVATION
SCALE 1

NEWEL PROFILE
SCALE 2

JAMES K. WRIGHT JR. - DEL.

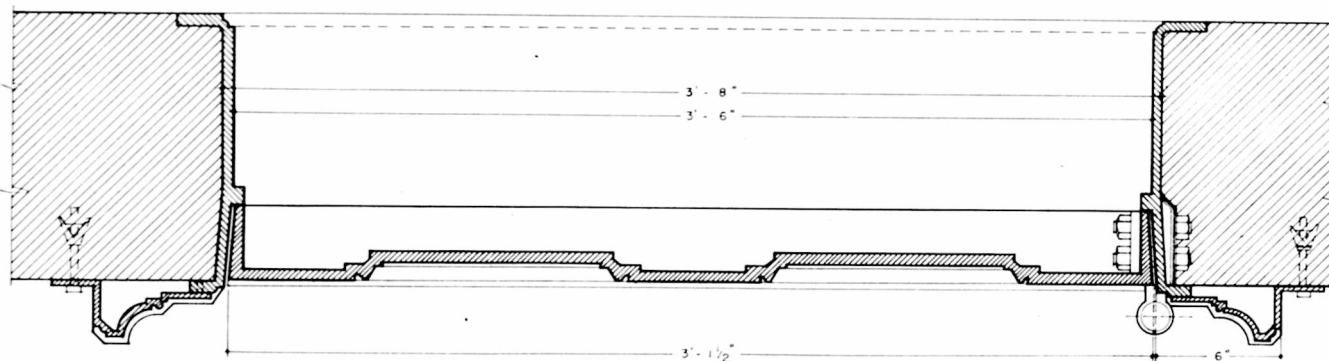
WESTERN OFFICE
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SURVEY NO.
CAL
160

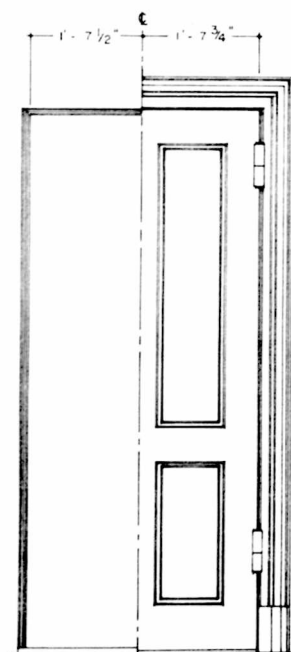
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 20 OF 22 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUILDING NUMBER



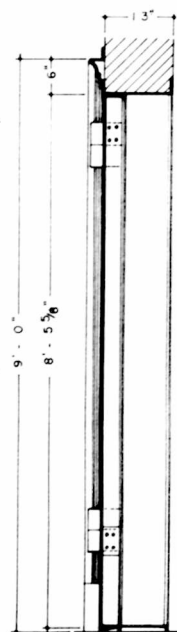
IRON VAULT DOOR PLAN

SCALE 1



ELEVATION

SCALE 2



SECTION

SCALE 2

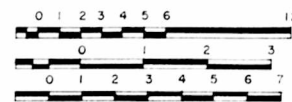
HINGE PLATE SECTION

SCALE 1



SCALE 1

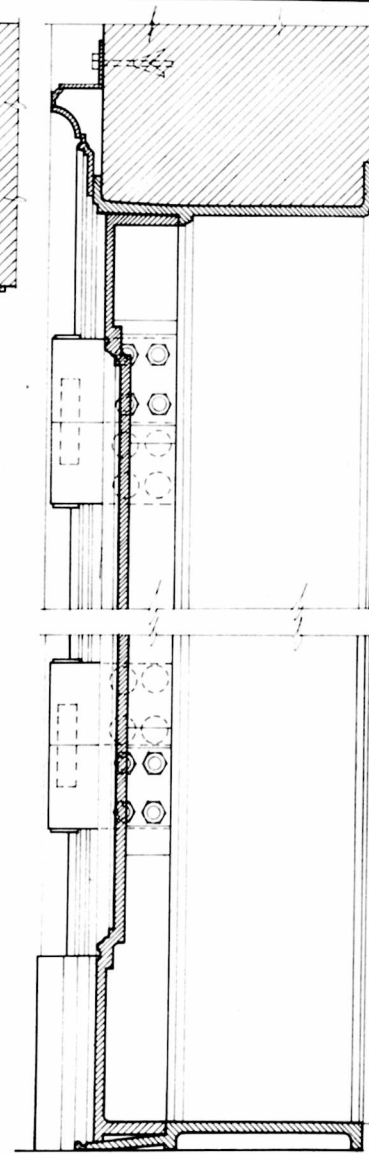
SCALE 2



INCHES

FEET

METRIC



DETAIL OF SECTION

SCALE 1

JAMES K. WRIGHT JR. - DEL.

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NAME OF STRUCTURE
OLD MINT BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 22 OF 22 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER

SAN FRANCISCO MINT DURING CONSTRUCTION
Iron girders which carry the first floor can be seen in the foreground.
Photograph by Muybridge, c. 1871
From the Gleason Collection, San Francisco College for Women.





CAST-IRON STAIRWAY
Photograph by William Ricco, 1958



VIEW OF MINT OFFICE SHOWING CAST-IRON DECORATION
Photograph by William Ricco, 1958



DETAIL OF THE CAST-IRON ENTRANCE DOOR BENEATH THE MAIN PORTICO
Photograph by William Ricco, 1958



VIEW OF THE REAR (WEST) ELEVATION
SHOWING THE TWO TALL CHIMNEYS USED IN THE REFINING OF ORE.
Photograph by Robert Kerrigan, 1936

VIEW OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE PORTICO
Photograph by William Ricco, 1958





VIEW OF THE MAIN (EAST) FACADE FROM THE SOUTHEAST
Photograph by Robert Kerrigan, 1936



One of the few buildings to survive the great San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, the Mint stands unscathed amid the surrounding rubble.