

Final Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey
Report Document
Monterey, California

prepared for
The City of Monterey
Monterey, California

prepared by
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Executive Summary

In September 1997 the City of Monterey retained Architectural Resources Group (ARG) to survey historic resources within the Cannery Row area of Monterey. That project resulted in a Draft Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey. However, the scope of work for that project did not include establishing a context statement for the survey. In March 1999, the City authorized ARG to establish historic contexts and complete the survey applying National and California Register criteria of evaluation, as well as the current local H-zoning criteria to the resources within the survey area. The current scope of work specified that information collected for the Monterey History Master Plan, also completed by ARG, was to form the basis of historic contexts established for Cannery Row.

Cultural resources surveys can not be fully complete without linking resources to their associated historic contexts. The establishment of historic contexts is vital to targeting survey work effectively. The contexts established for the Monterey History Master Plan will aide in future survey efforts as they have provided valuable information for completion of the Cannery Row survey.

This report also contains a discussion of the criteria used to evaluate resources, as well as the research methods followed. In addition, preliminary exterior condition assessments were made for each resource within the survey area. This information was used to determine the historic integrity of individual resources. The project goals included documentation of historic resources in the survey area utilizing the appropriate State of California recordation form or forms (DPR 523 or DPR 523 A-L series). ARG based the resource evaluation and significance statements on the recommendations of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning and Identification, Evaluation and Registration of Historic Resources*.¹

Known primarily for its association with the canning and fishing industries, the history of Cannery Row is, however, far more complex. While the development of these maritime-related industries is a significant historic context in relation to Cannery Row, this area of Monterey is linked to other historical events and cultures than only those associated with canning and fishing. Originally called Ocean View Avenue, but renamed in honor of John Steinbeck's acclaimed novel, Cannery Row, this part of Monterey reflects influences from numerous historical developments and contexts developed in this report.

The following resolution was passed at the March 7, 2000 Monterey City Council Meeting:

By its adoption of the Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey, the City Council does not intend that said Survey shall serve as the functional equivalent of a local register of historic resources under Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). Consequently, adoption of the Survey shall create no presumption under Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, that properties identified in the Survey as potentially contributing are historic for the purposes of that section, or eligible for the National Register.

Statement of Significance for Cannery Row

Monterey is unique because many of its historic resources are significant in state, national, and international historic contexts. These include prehistoric settlements, the seat of Spanish and Mexican colonial government, the site of California's Constitutional Convention, development of California's worldwide tourism industry, and more than 200 years of West Coast military history. The conclusion of this survey is that resources within Cannery Row have the same level of state, national, and international recognition as the previously-mentioned contexts.

The Cannery Row survey area is associated with many historic contexts including the fishing and canning industries, tourism, residential and commercial development, the arts, the history of a number of cultural groups as well as marine biology. This part of the City of Monterey can be linked to the ongoing development of the fishing industry from pre-history to the present by cultural groups such as Native Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Italians and the Portuguese. Each of these groups developed technologies to improve the outcome of their catch. Ultimately, these technologies provided economic improvements for the associated cultural communities.

During the height of sardine fishing along California's central coast, the canneries along the row represented the largest concentration of sardine canning and fish reduction industries on the West Coast. These institutions greatly contributed to California's and Monterey's economic stability, employing a large number of individuals during fishing seasons. Similar to many industries in California, the workers of the canning and fishing industries represented the multi-cultural communities established throughout the state. Lastly, Cannery Row, the place, has been immortalized in the annals of California, national and world literature by the writings of John Steinbeck who incorporated his personal views and remembrances of Cannery Row in his fiction. Several historic resources along Cannery Row are the last of their kind. Others reflect a time and place aptly described by Steinbeck. While Cannery Row has changed since sardine canning reached its height, it retains a strong historical association with the past and is representative of Monterey's role in internationally-important fishing and canning industries.

Because Cannery Row can be identified within these historic contexts, it possesses the significance to support individually eligible National Register resources, National Register-eligible historic districts, Monterey H-1 zoning- eligible properties, individually eligible California Register resources, California Register- eligible historic districts, and Monterey H-2 zoning-eligible properties. Because Cannery Row's significance is primarily associated with

broad patterns of history, rather than architecture, the integrity evaluations have reflected this and integrity has been weighed against both design (architectural quality) and information potential (ability to convey the history of the area). While National Register eligibility is typically based on intact historic resources, a lower level of integrity may be used if there are no unmodified examples. The fact that so many original cannery structures have burned, raises the level of significance of the remaining cannery-era, even if they have been modified.

Summary of Significance Evaluations

Upon applying the criteria of evaluation, ARG has identified two National Register-eligible historic districts: the Literary Core Historic District and the North Cannery Row Historic District. ARG has also identified two California Register-eligible historic districts within the survey area: the South Cannery Row Historic District and the Cannery Row Industrial and Residential Historic District. There are also a number of resources in the survey area that are individually significant. Each individual DPR survey form has a significance evaluation based on National and California Register criteria as well as local Monterey H-1 and H-2 criteria.

Architectural Resources Group has determined that the following resources meet the criteria for H-1 zoning. The reasons why these resource meet the unique criteria of Monterey's H-1 zoning are provided.

- Aeneas Sardine Packing Company Cannery, Warehouse and overcrossing (3 resources) - This is the *only* example of a late-canning period intact cannery complex with resources on both the bay and inland sides of the street with an associated overcrossing.
- Tevis Murray estate cottages - The *only* substantial remaining resources from the Tevis Murray estate.
- San Xavier Reduction Plant (Stohan's) - While this has been heavily remodeled, and is only a portion of the original cannery complex, it is the *only* remaining example of an early reduction plant on Cannery Row.

- Carmel Canning Company Warehouse - This cannery warehouse is a *rare example* of its type because it retains both a high degree of integrity and historic significance. It is also one of two remaining corrugated metal warehouse structures, the other being the Monterey Canning Company Warehouse.
- Bear Flag Building - This is a remaining element of the third Chinatown and the *only* resource in the survey area that retains Chinese design elements in its the roof structure.
- Monterey Canning Company Cannery, Warehouse, and overcrossing (3 resources) - The cannery has been reconstructed, however the combination of the cannery, overcrossing, and warehouse is significant as the *only* intact example of an early canning-period cannery complex on both sides of the street. The Warehouse and Overcrossing meet H-1 criteria, while the Cannery meets H-2 criteria as it has a lower level of integrity.
- Sun-Gate / West Harbor Cannery (Bubba Gumps) - This cannery building has been heavily remodeled, and is only a portion of the original cannery complex. However, it is the *only* remaining example of an early cannery building remaining on the row.
- Edgewater Packing Company Brick Warehouse - While this resource has been altered, it retains enough historic integrity to convey its significance as the *only* brick warehouse in the Cannery Row survey area remaining from the canning era. The use of this building material was not commonplace for canneries making it a *rare* example of its type.
- Ed Rickett's Lab - This resource is listed on the National Register and is already H-zoned. It is the *most significant* resource associated with Ed Ricketts and is important within the context of both marine biology and the arts.
- Wing Chong Building - This is a *rare* resource in that it allows interpretation of several Cannery Row contexts, including Chinese ownership, cannery-era commercial and residential use, and as an identifiable resource from John Steinbeck's novels it is significant within the context of Cannery Row and the Arts.

- La Ida Cafe (Kalisa's) - This is a *rare* resource in that it allows interpretation of several Cannery Row contexts, including cannery-era commercial and residential use, and as an identifiable resource from John Steinbeck's novels it is significant within the context of Cannery Row and the Arts.
- Workers Shacks at Bruce Ariss Way - These three shacks are *rare* examples of cannery workers housing. They are actually the *only* remaining one room workers housing in the Cannery Row survey area.

Following is a matrix summarizing the National and California Register Historic District Contributors, potential National and California Register individually eligible resources, as well as resources potentially eligible for the City of Monterey historic overlay zoning (see Criteria Section below for description of each of the criteria used).

Cannery Row Historic Resources Survey

Parcel #	Address	Current Name	Historic Name	NR Literary Core District Potential Contributor	NR North Cannery Row District Potential Contributor	CR South Industrial District Potential Contributor	CR Ind & Res District Potential Contributor	NR Individual Potential Eligibility	CR Individual Potential Eligibility	Local H-1 Potential Eligibility	Local H-2 Potential Eligibility
CANNERY ROW											
1	001-042-004	Cannery Row	Breakwater Cove								
2	001-043-005 001-041-005	Cannery Row	San Carlos Park								
3	001-032-004	225 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Dive Center			Yes			Yes		Yes
4	001-031-012	242 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Inn								
5	001-031-005	270 Cannery Row	Facade and foundations remain			Yes					
6	001-031-004	284 Cannery Row	Vacant building			Yes			Yes		Yes
7	001-032-001	299 Cannery Row	Aeneas Sardine Packing Co. Warehouse			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	001-031-003	300 Cannery Row	Aeneas Sardine Packing Co. Cannery			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	001-031-011	381 Cannery Row	Monterey Plaza Hotel								
10	001-022-021	417 Cannery Row	Crispo Inc.				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
11	001-022-021	425 Cannery Row	Crispo Antiques				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
12	001-022-004	435 Cannery Row	Foundation ruins, tanks and RR car tank				Yes				
13	001-021-008	444 Cannery Row	Chart House								
14	001-021-007	480 Cannery Row	Cannery ruins remain & ruins of Tevis wall				Yes				
15	001-021-007	484 Cannery Row	Stohan's, tanks and foundations				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	001-022-002/3	507 Cannery Row	RV Parking Lot								
17	001-021-006	570 Cannery Row	Ruins remain				Yes				
18	001-022-001	585 Cannery Row	Shake Properties Building								
19	001-023-006	625 Cannery Row	Shake Properties Building								
20	001-023-013	643 Cannery Row	Captain's Cove Restaurant								
21	001-023-016	647 Cannery Row	Bear Flag Building		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
22	001-021-002	648 Cannery Row	Ruins Remain								
23	001-021-002	648-656 Cannery Row	Spindrift Inn								
24	001-021-002	McAbee Beach	McAbee Beach		Yes						
25	001-011-008	700-18 Cannery Row	Monterey Canning Company Cannery		Yes				Yes		Yes
26	001-011-008	720 Cannery Row	Bubba Gumps Shrimp Co.		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
27	001-012-015/16	723-25 Cannery Row	Monterey Canning Company Warehouse		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
28	001-011-006	756 Cannery Row	Now vacant site - Murals (hotel site)								
29	NA	Bruce Ariss Way	Bruce Ariss Way / Chicken Walk	Yes							
30	NA	Bruce Ariss Way	Bruce Ariss Way / Workers Shacks	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	
31	001-012-001	799 Cannery Row	Mackerel Jack's	Yes					Yes		Yes
32	001-011-005	800 Cannery Row	Pacific Biological Lab.	Yes				Listed	Yes	Yes	
33	001-013-003	807 Cannery Row	Cannery Row Trading Co	Yes					Yes		Yes
34	001-013-003	807 Cannery Row	Vacant lot with tree	Yes							

NR = National Register
CR = California Register
H-1 = Historic Overlay Zoning
H-2 = Historic Overlay Zoning

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35	001-011-004	810 Cannery Row	Sea Otter Shirts	Del Vista Packing Company	Yes					Yes		Yes
36	001-013-011	835 Cannery Row	Wing Chong Building	Wing Chong Building	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	
37	001-011-002	850 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	Site of Sea Pride Cannery								
38	001-013-010	851 Cannery Row	Kalisa's	La Ida Cafe	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	
39	001-013-001	881 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	Site of Fish Tanks								
40	001-011-001	886 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	Site of Hovden Cannery	Yes							
FOAM STREET												
41	001-033-005	320 Foam	Apartment building	Residential								
42	001-026-008	456 Foam	Residence	Ferranti or Ferrante Residence								
43	001-026-009	470 Foam	Residence	Valine Residence								
44	001-026-010	498 Foam	Residence	Residence								
45	001-025-011	542 Foam	Residence	Yokohama Residence								
46	001-025-012	550 Foam	Residence	Gota Residence								
47	001-025-012	556 Foam	Residence	Gota Residence								
48	001-025-013	560 Foam	Residence	Kawamoto Residence								
49	001-025-014	570-72 Foam	Apartment Building	7th Day Adventist Ch / Japanese Sunday School								
50	001-016-006	704 Foam	Residence	Residence								
51	001-016-006	704 1/2 Foam	Residence	Residence								
WAVE STREET												
52	001-022-018	470 Wave	Residence	Residence				Yes				
53	001-026-002	471 Wave	Antique Mall	Carmel Canning Company Warehouse				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
54	001-022-010	484 Wave	Residence	Residence				Yes				
55	001-022-011	498 Wave	Residence	Residence				Yes				
56	001-026-001	499 Wave	Residence	Enokida / Euogida Residence				Yes				
57	001-022-012/13	502 Wave	Tank Site	Cal-Pac or San Xavier Fish Oil Tanks				Yes				
58	001-025-007	503 Wave	Architects Office	Residence				Yes				
59	001-025-006	515 Wave	Residence	Tanaka / Canepa Residence				Yes				
60	001-025-005	529 Wave	Residence	Marks / Hernandez Residence				Yes				
61	001-023-010	638 Wave	Restaurant	Jung Residence		Yes				Yes		Yes
62	001-023-011	640 Wave	Restaurants / Retail - addition	Edgewater Packing Company		Yes				Yes		Yes
63	001-023-011	698 Wave	Restaurants / Retail - brick bldg	Edgewater Packing Company		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
64	001-016-005	701 Wave	Sardine Factory Restaurant	La Aurora Society / Dance Studio								
65	001-016-016	763 Wave	Whaling Station Restaurant	Site of Mow Wo / Ben Hoang Markets								
66	001-016-016	765 Wave	Whaling Station Inn	Residence								

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67	001-012-008	774 Wave	Residence	Jone Residence	Yes							
68	001-012-009	786 Wave	Residence	Longueira / Quiones Residence	Yes							
69	001-012-014	798 Wave	Vacant	Palace Flophouse site	Yes							
70	001-013-013	800 Wave	Residence	Longueira Residence								
71	001-015-007	805 Wave	Residence	Fredie Residence								
72	001-015-006	821 1/2 Wave	Residence	Residence								
73	001-015-006	821 Wave	Residence	Maceira Residence								
74	001-013-008	866 Wave	Aquarium Offices	Residence								
75	001-013-012	898 Wave	Aquarium Offices	Residence								
	MCLELLAN AVENUE											
76	001-025-008	140 McClellan	Residence	Residence				Yes				
77	001-026-001	141 McClellan	Residence	Residence				Yes				
78	001-026-010	161 McClellan	Vacant / former Bakery	Lagone Residence								
	RECREATION TRAIL											
79	NA	Recreation Trail	Recreation Trail	Railroad Track Corridor								

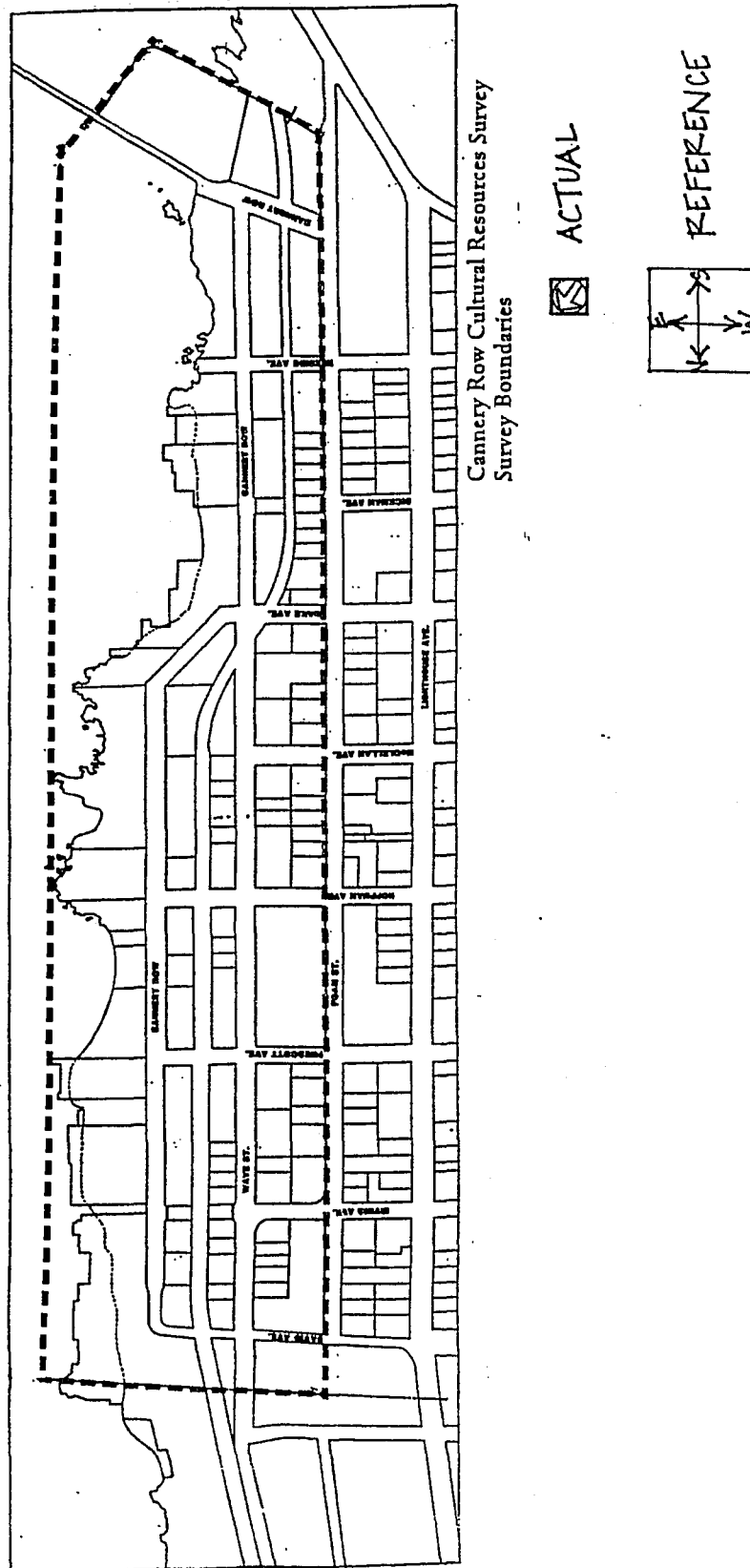
NR = National Register
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Area Surveyed

Cannery Row runs northwest and southeast. However, for the purposes of this report and on the associated California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) survey forms, ARG has described the orientation of Cannery Row as running north and south with the north end of Cannery Row housing the current site of the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

The area surveyed was bordered by Foam Street to the west, the Monterey city limits to the north, San Carlos Beach Park to the south and the Monterey Bay to the east. Only the east side of Foam Street was surveyed. These boundaries were defined by the City of Monterey as part of the Request for Proposal and project scoping process (see the map on the following page showing the boundaries of the survey area).



Research Design

The research design was developed by the consultant with input from city staff and included use of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning and Developing Historic Contexts*. In addition, *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: a Basis for Preservation Planning* was also consulted while developing the research design. Further discussion of the Research Design follows in the Methodology section of this report.

Methodology

Phase I

Staff members from ARG visited Cannery Row in October 1997. At that time, ARG performed a reconnaissance survey and identified approximately 70 resources within the project boundaries that appeared to be 50 years old or older. ARG photographed and completed field forms for these resources. In addition, the team conducted background research on Cannery Row and several of the identified resources. The City of Monterey and interested parties reviewed this list and as a result several resources and sites were added, making a count of 81 resources. All 81 resources were surveyed and, at the City's request, several resources were combined on one DPR form as they are located within one parcel of land.

Upon the formulation of a final list of resources including buildings, structures and sites to be surveyed, ARG made a second site visit to Cannery Row from March 2-5, 1998. At this time the team completed additional photography and collected field information for remaining resources.

Phase II

In June 1999, the ARG team again visited Monterey to finalize research and field information necessary to develop historic contexts for the survey area. Using information collected during both phases of this project, ARG has evaluated the historic resources for eligibility for National and California Register status, as well as local H-zoning criteria. For this phase of the project the team developed final DPR forms, with significance and integrity evaluations. Other tasks completed during this phase included developing historic contexts, establishing periods of significance for individual resources and historic contexts, evaluating integrity under National and California Register criteria, identifying potential historic districts, and comparing present-day Cannery Row with fictional elements of Steinbeck's novels.

Archival Research

For the purposes of this project numerous research institutions were consulted during both phases of work including, but not limited to, the collections of the University of California, Berkeley; the San Francisco Public Library; the Monterey Public Library; the Pacific Grove Library; the Collection of the Museum of the City of Monterey; the Cannery Row Foundation; the California Historical Society; and the photographic collection of Pat Hathaway. These resources and others were searched via the Internet, as well as during site visits to resource collections.

The published works primarily utilized for this project were Michael Hemp's *Cannery Row* and Tom Mangelsdorf's *A History of Steinbeck's Cannery Row*. Both publications offered solid background information for the completion of the DPR forms. Hemp's publication provided a base map identifying sites and resources in the Cannery Row vicinity. In addition, the published works of Sandy Lydon were utilized in relation to the Chinese and Japanese presence along Cannery Row. A detailed bibliography is included at the end of this document.

The Sanborn Map Company consistently produced maps of municipalities for fire insurance purposes from the 1860s through American involvement in World War II. The importance of the Sanborn Map Company dwindled during the 1950s and 1960s for numerous reasons, including newer, less expensive methods developed to document properties. However, Sanborn Maps have become valuable resources for researching and documenting historic properties. Numerous Sanborn Maps exist for Monterey including the years 1885, 1888, 1892, 1905, 1912, 1926, and 1962. Copies of these maps were also obtained for use during the survey. The 1912, 1926 and 1962 Sanborn maps are reproduced within this report.

Other resources included city directories, building permits, census records, assessors records, and newspaper accounts. The City of Monterey Public Library California Room vertical files were invaluable in researching Cannery Row.

Criteria of Evaluation

Upon completion of the visual inspection and research related to these resources, ARG completed State of California DPR forms for each resource. ARG based the resource evaluations and significance statements on the recommendations of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning and Identification, Evaluation and Registration of Historic Resources*. Evaluations for individual and historic district eligibility were made by applying the criteria of the National and California Registers, as well as local City of Monterey Historic Overlay Zoning. Following are summary descriptions of these criteria.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register Criteria and associated definitions are outlined in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The following is a summary of *Bulletin 15*.

The National Register is the Nation's master inventory of known historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the National, State, or Local level.

Resources (structures, sites, buildings, historic districts and objects) over 50 years of age can be listed on the National Register. In addition, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to an historic district can also be included on the National Register.

The following definitions are relevant to any discussion of the National and California Registers:

Buildings are defined as structures created to shelter human activity. Buildings must be considered in their entirety. A building that has lost its basic structural elements is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site.

A **structure** is a man-made feature made of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Generally constructed by man, structures are often an engineering object large in scale.

A **site** is defined as the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures or remains.

An **object** is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, moveable yet related to a specific setting or environment such as an historic vessel.

An **historic district** is a geographically definable area—urban or rural, small or large—possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

There are four criteria under which a resource can be considered significant for listing on the National Register. These include resources that:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D) have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

A resource can be considered significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Once a resource has been identified as significant and potentially eligible for the National Register, its historic integrity must be evaluated. Integrity involves seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and

association. These aspects closely relate to the resource's significance and must be primarily intact for National Register eligibility.

A resource can be individually eligible for listing on the National Register for any of the above four reasons. Additionally, a resource can be identified as contributing to a group of resources that are listed on the National Register: an historic district. As is noted above, districts possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Districts have defined boundaries and are comprised of individual resources identified as contributing and non-contributing to the district.

Contributing resources add to the historic association, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant because the resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significant contexts, and possesses integrity.

Non-contributing resources do not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant because the resource was not present during the period of significance, does not relate to the documented significant contexts, and does not possess integrity.

The California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) criteria are modeled after National Register criteria; however, the California Register focuses more closely on resources that have contributed to the development of California.

All resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register are eligible for the California Register. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the California Register. The primary difference between the National Register and the California Register is that the later allows a lower level of integrity. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria that are defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850. These include resources that:

- 1) are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- 2) are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the National Register, California Register resources can be individually significant and they can be identified as part of an historic district. Once a resource has been identified as significant and potentially eligible for the California Register, its historic integrity must be evaluated. Under the California Register, integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resources period of significance. Integrity involves several aspects including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. These aspects closely relate to the resource's significance and must be primarily intact for California Register eligibility. Integrity must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility.

The California Register regulations have specific language regarding integrity which note:

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register . . . {California Code of Regulations Title 15, 11.5 (c)}.

The California Register criteria are linked to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under CEQA resources are considered historically significant "if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register. . ." {Title 14 California Code of Regulations 15064.5 (3)}.

Monterey Proposed Historic Preservation Ordinance

Monterey is in the process of revising its Historic Preservation Ordinance. For the purposes of this survey, ARG understood the definitions of H-1 and H-2 Zoning as the following.

H-1 Landmark Zoning may be applied to properties which meet National Register criteria defined in *National Register Bulletin 15*, and the property is the first, last, only, rare, or most significant resource of its type in the region. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the H-1 Landmark zoning district may be applied to adobe resources built prior to 1879 and other previously "H" zoned resources as of the date of the ordinance adoption which may not meet National Register integrity standards.

H-2 City Historic Resource Zoning may be applied to properties which meet National Register criteria defined *National Register Bulletin 15* and to properties which meet the criteria for listing on the California Register. Because designation requires owner consent, the criteria are presumed to be met unless there is substantial evidence to the contrary.

All historic overlay zoning eligible resources must meet the following conventions regarding zoning and National Register or California Register eligibility. Any property eligible for H-1 zoning must be eligible for the National Register. All properties eligible for California Register (including National Register) and not eligible for H-1 zoning are eligible for H-2 zoning.

Historic Contexts

In order to be able to make significance evaluations, each of the historic contexts for Cannery Row were identified and developed into a context statement. Historic contexts are broad patterns of historical development in a community or a region that may be represented by historical resources. Historic contexts can be identified through consideration of the history of individual properties or groupings of properties within the surrounding area. The establishment of historic contexts provides the foundation for decision-making concerning the planning, identification, evaluation, restoration, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance. Historic contexts can be developed for all types of resources including, but not limited to, buildings, structures, objects, sites and historic districts. The methodology for developing contexts does not vary greatly with the different types of resources. Contexts may relate to any of the four National or California Register criteria.

At the core of historic contexts is the premise that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum but rather they are part of larger trends or patterns. Many of the contexts developed for this survey have this trait: they are linked in some way to other historic contexts. The following pages outline the relevant historic contexts for the Cannery Row survey area and historic resources present within the vicinity. Following is a summary chart showing contexts and period of significance ranges.

Context	Period of Significance
Native American	pre-1800
Chinese	1850s to 1964
Portuguese	1880 to 1900
Japanese	1890s to 1942
Italian, Sicilian and Genovese	1870s to 1964
Tourism / Resort Location	1874 to present day
Canning Industry	1895 to 1964
Fishing Industry	pre-history to present
Residential Development	1890 to early 1940s
Commercial Development	1890 to present day
Marine Biology	1892 to present day
Cannery Row and the Arts	1930 to present day

A. Context of Cultural Groups

Many cultural groups have shaped the development of Cannery Row. The importance of these groups was established in the Monterey History Master Plan (October 1998). Some of the information regarding the relationship of these groups to Cannery Row contexts was described in the Master Plan and is further developed in this report.

The historical development of Cannery Row is a complex history of parallel, independent and integrated associations. Each of the cultural groups and their individual histories, discussed below, are reflected in Cannery Row and in Monterey's contemporary population. The context themes identify the impact of cultural groups on Cannery Row's history and each group's participation in its overall development. The context of each cultural group often overlaps with other contexts developed for Cannery Row.

1. Native-American Context

The first known inhabitants to present-day Cannery Row were Native-American groups. While these groups lived throughout the Monterey Peninsula, many settled directly along the shores of Monterey Bay, hunting and fishing as their means of subsistence. With the arrival of the Spanish in 1770, the native groups gradually abandoned their fishing villages. During the next century, the influx of European and Asian emigrants introduced devastating diseases to the Indian community, causing their population to dwindle. Spanish rule of Alta California, including the Monterey Peninsula, resulted in movement of the native population further from the coast. For the purposes of this survey, the focus was historic buildings, sites, objects, and structures; however, several pre-historic and contact period archaeological sites have been identified in the Cannery Row survey area. Specific or exact archaeological site locations and detailed artifactual information is restricted to professional archaeologists and will therefore not be published within this report. The significance of this historic context can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for the Native American context along Cannery Row is pre-1800 as after that date the number of Native Americans in the vicinity diminished.

2. Context of Chinese Presence

During the 1850s, political turmoil and economic troubles in China, combined with the promise of California gold fortunes, brought thousands of Chinese immigrants from the Kwantung Province to California.² After arriving in the land they called the "Golden Mountain," the Chinese were, however, often met with hostility.

The first Chinese colonists to the Monterey Bay region came directly from China by sea. A half-dozen families, arriving in the early 1850s, set up a coastal camp near Monterey and began harvesting abalone. Knowledge of Monterey Bay's rich waters spread quickly to San Francisco, and within weeks hundreds of Chinese arrived to take advantage of the central coast's natural wealth. We know that during this time period a family by the name of Quock immigrated to this portion of the California coast and that several years later a daughter was born who appears to have been the first Chinese-American born in the United States.³

The influx of Chinese immigrants marked the beginning of large-scale fishing industry in Monterey Bay. The fishing industry continued to sustain Monterey's Chinese community for more than 70 years. Chinese community members also found employment with California's expanding railroad system, as well as with the Peninsula's growing agricultural industry. However, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 effectively ended Chinese immigration to the United States. The 1882 act forbade the immigration of Chinese laborers, including women, for a period of ten years. As a direct result of the Exclusion Act, Monterey County's Chinese population diminished after 1890 when the community reached a height of 1,667 individuals. This number was not exceeded until 1990, one hundred years later.

Early Chinese settlement near Monterey resulted in the development of several small camps in the 1850s at both Point Lobos or "China Point" near Cannery Row and Pescadero near Stillwater Cove. The China Point location is presently the site of the Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station. The Chinese fisherman living in this location fished for subsistence and additionally dried and shipped their catch, both fish and squid, to other areas of California and to mainland China. The success of the Chinese fishing industry,

with a purported \$200,000 annual revenue by 1900, suffered a set back in 1906 when the China Point encampment was destroyed by fire.

As a result of the 1906 fire, the Chinese fishing families relocated to McAbee Beach, situated in the 600 block of Cannery Row. The beach was developed with tent-cottages and J. B. McAbee, a Scotsman for whom the beach was named, offered rental boats to his customers. Used by late 19th century bathers and picnickers, this beach became home to many of the Chinese displaced by the China Point fire. Leaders of the Chinese community negotiated a lease with McAbee for beach use as a fishing village. By 1910, there were approximately 90 Chinese living at McAbee Beach. The 1912 Sanborn Map clearly shows a cluster of small structures on both sides of what is now the 600 block of Cannery Row. Marked "Chinese," there were a total of 32 structures including the Monterey Bay Fish and Oil Company, also marked "Chinese." A 1911 photograph by J. K. Oliver confirms this density along McAbee Beach and shows the reduction plant of the Monterey Bay Fish and Oil Company.⁴

With the development of other canneries along Ocean View Avenue and the completion of the Ocean View Hotel at McAbee Beach in 1927, some in the Chinese community moved to houses surrounding Cannery Row, while others left the area altogether. Many families moved near the intersection of Franklin and Washington streets in Monterey where a small "Chinatown" developed. The Chinese fishing community members that remained near Cannery Row did so for its close proximity to the canneries and fishing boats. At the height of the fishing and canning industry there were many Chinese fisherman and cannery workers.

The resources that remain within the Cannery Row survey area that relate to the Chinese Community include, but are not limited to, the Wing Chong building, the Bear Flag building (Venice Apartments), the site of the Cannery Row Chinatown at McAbee Beach, and a number of residential properties. The significance of this historic context can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for this context ranges from the 1850s, with the arrival of the first Chinese families in Monterey, to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines.

3. Context of Portuguese Presence

Monterey's natural resources attracted many diverse cultures to the fishing industry. Before the development of the Chinese village at McAbee Beach in 1906, Portuguese whalers brought whale carcasses to the beach and other nearby beaches to render whale oil.⁵ This is evidenced in an 1890s photograph of Portuguese whalers flensing, or stripping the skin and blubber, of a humpback whale on McAbee Beach.⁶ The Portuguese emigrants, who came to the Monterey Bay area in the 1880s from Portugal's Atlantic Azorean Islands, brought their whaling expertise to the region. Shore whaling was first practiced in California near Monterey Bay by the Spanish. In 1854, Captain John Pope Davenport organized the first shore whaling enterprise in Monterey.⁷

The Portuguese flourished in the whaling industry. However, the need for whale oil was eliminated around 1900 with the development of kerosene for use in lanterns and therefore shore whaling diminished. Portuguese immigrants, like the Japanese and Chinese, were also active in fishing and agriculture. The social hall constructed at 701 Wave Street has been reported to have been used by the Portuguese community.⁸

The only historic resource remaining in the Cannery Row survey area that relates to Portuguese shore whalers presence is the site of McAbee Beach. The social hall at 701 Wave Street appears to have been constructed after the period of significance for this context. The significance of this historic context is primarily local and can support California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for the Portuguese context ranges from 1880 when this community was established in Monterey to 1900 when kerosene replaced whale oil for lantern use.

4. Context of Japanese Presence

The Japanese emigrants to Monterey during 1890s turned to abalone diving, a traditional Japanese industry.⁹ The influx of Japanese fisherman resulted from the uncommonly warm waters in the South Pacific during the 1880s that destroyed the abalone population. The Japanese immigration to California was also facilitated by the establishment of private immigration companies specializing in the recruitment of labor for American farms and industries. By 1906, thirty of these companies existed and between 1891 and 1907 they aided in the immigration of 70,000 Japanese. Many of these immigrants came to the Monterey Peninsula.

By 1897, Gennosuke Kodani, with extensive experience in helmet diving, had established abalone diving in Monterey. Many Japanese abalone divers imported their equipment directly from Japan, including air pumps, helmets, and diving suits. Though their regional numbers were small, the Japanese changed the cultural landscape of the Monterey Peninsula. Working in the realms of commercial fishing, abalone diving, agriculture, wood-working, and the railroad, the first Japanese immigrants, like the Chinese, encountered racism and financial hardships. In 1908, Japanese laborers were excluded from further immigration; however, wives and children of United States residents were admitted.

The Japanese also played a critical role in canning industry development in the Monterey area. The Gayetty cannery, constructed near Point Lobos in 1900, used the experienced Japanese divers to catch abalone for canning. Two years later Otosaburo Noda and Henry Malpas joined forces to open the Monterey Fishing and Canning Company. Their venture canned both abalone and salmon and was the first canning enterprises along Cannery Row. Malpas and Noda sold their cannery in 1908 to the Pacific Fish Company. During the period from 1910 to 1940 many cannery workers in Monterey were of Japanese descent.

With the escalation of World War II, frequent acts of aggression against the Japanese occurred throughout California and during the war many were interned at inland camps. The internment effectively ended the Japanese fishing and farming industry in Monterey. Many families lost their property, possessions, land leases, and houses while interned at the camps set up by the United States government. The houses occupied by Japanese fisherman include several along Wave and Foam Streets in the Cannery Row vicinity. While the main

Japantown in Monterey was located east of the downtown area, many Japanese lived closer to the canneries. City Directories confirm that after 1942 there were no Japanese families living in the vicinity of Cannery Row, as they had been relocated by order of the United States government.

Historic resources for this context include, but are not limited to, the residential properties occupied by these individuals. The significance of this historic context is primarily local and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for the Japanese presence in Monterey ranges from the 1890s, when the first Japanese immigrants arrived on the Peninsula, until 1942, when the Japanese were moved to camps effectively ending their role in the canning and fishing industry in relation to Cannery Row.

5. Context of Italian, Sicilian and Genovese Presence

A strong community of individuals of Italian, Sicilian and Genovese descent exists in Monterey. These immigrants were drawn to the Monterey Bay area for similar reasons as the Chinese and Japanese communities: fishing and the abundance of other natural resources.¹⁰ Similar in character to the Sicilian coast, the Monterey coast saw an influx of Sicilian fishermen beginning in the 1870s. During 1874 and 1875 two small companies of Italian fishermen arrived in Monterey. As the nineteenth century progressed the combined efforts of Italians, Sicilians, and Genovese fishermen ended the Chinese domination of the fishing industry.

In the early twentieth century, Sicilian fishermen introduced the Lampara net to the industry. This specialized net, developed first in Tangiers, was introduced in Monterey by the Sicilian Pietro Ferrante. By 1911 Pietro Ferrante had encouraged fellow Sicilian fisherman working the Sacramento River to join him in Monterey. Ferrante's Lampara net encircled an entire school of fish and prevented escape by gradually closing at the ends. This method resulted in an increased catch which translated into greater profits for local fishermen. The Lampara became the standard fishing net used by Monterey's fishermen.

The Sicilians dominated the fishing industry in Monterey from the 1910s to the 1950s as the industry became dependent on the sardine. Later, the Italian and Sicilian fisherman pledged to work exclusively for the San Carlos Cannery, partially owned by Ferrante. From a business perspective, they understood the benefits of processing their own catches.

Like the Japanese, many Sicilian and Italian descendants were discriminated against during World War II. This aspect of the history of Monterey's Italian community history needs to be studied further.

Today, a strong component of Monterey's cultural diversity is linked to the Sicilian fishermen who pioneered fishing and canning technology. Several houses in the Cannery Row survey area were occupied by Italians for lengthy periods of time from the 1920s through the 1960s. Resources that relate to this context include, but are not limited to, fishing boats, residential properties, and the remains of the San Carlos cannery. Several of the houses occupied by Italian and Sicilian fishermen remain in the Cannery Row area along Wave and Foam Streets, although the primary concentration of their housing was closer to Fisherman's Wharf. The significance of this historic context is primarily local and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for the Italian, Sicilian and Genovese presence in Cannery Row ranges from the 1870s when the first immigrants came to Monterey to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines.

6. Context of Other Cultural Groups

It is not believed that any other major cultural groups impacted the Cannery Row area of Monterey. The Sardine canneries employed a broad range of cultural groups who were supported by, but were not a major part of these historic contexts. These groups include, but are not limited to, those individuals of Scandinavian, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Spanish heritage.

B. Tourism / Resort Location

Monterey's tourist industry has been linked with the region's economy and with its strong transportation component. Prior to the development of the canneries along old Ocean View Avenue, portions of this area were used for recreational and tourist purposes. After the completion of both the Southern Pacific railroad line and the Hotel Del Monte by 1880, Monterey was visited by prominent, wealthy travelers from throughout the world, beginning a long tradition of the central-coast tourist destination. The Hotel Del Monte provided an elegant atmosphere for visitors and was one of the first efforts to bring tourist dollars to the Monterey Peninsula.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, many wealthy westerners looked to the central coast as a location for recreational retreats. In 1901, Hugh Tevis, a Denver socialite, constructed a large estate that fronted Monterey Bay (near the present-day site of the Monterey Plaza Hotel). The estate, which occupied 1,000 feet of coastline, was intended to be a summer home. Tevis, who married in 1901, unfortunately died on his honeymoon and was never able to enjoy his ornate retreat. Subsequently the estate was sold, just a few years after completion, to James Murray, a Montana mining magnate. The estate became known along the coast for its level of extravagance. By the late 1930s, the Murray property was surrounded by canneries and was sold by Murray's stepson, Stuart Haldorn. The land was subdivided and most of the buildings demolished in 1944 to accommodate portions of the San Carlos and San Xavier canneries.

Several blocks down the street, J. B. McAbee, a Scotsman, developed a small beach area to be used by bathers and picnickers during the later 19th century. McAbee offered tent cabins and boats for day use on the bay. This beach would later become Monterey's second Chinatown after Chinese fisherman were displaced by the China Point fire in 1906.

Throughout the course of the twentieth century, tourism has been a major economic factor on the Peninsula; individuals have been drawn to the region for its historical associations with early California settlement and its inspirational natural resources. In Monterey proper, with the development of canneries and the military requisition of the Hotel Del Monte, tourism declined from the 1940s through the 1970s. During the late 1970s a renaissance in tourist interest in Monterey occurred. Continuing efforts to attract tourism to the Monterey Peninsula included developing Pebble Beach as a resort destination. Presently, one of the major attractions is the

Monterey Bay Aquarium on Cannery Row, which opened in 1984. Many tourist shops and attractions have been established in re-used cannery-era structures.

While the Tevis-Murray estate represented the increased use of the Monterey Bay Peninsula as a tourist destination, there are few resources remaining in the Cannery Row area that relate to this context. Two cottages associated with the estate are located at 417 and 425 Cannery Row. Portions of the estate wall can be seen along Cannery Row near the site of the San Xavier Cannery and at 425 Cannery Row, and a small area of the original rock seawall remains under the slab at 270 and 284 Cannery Row.

A second site that relates to this context is McAbee Beach. While there are no remaining resources, McAbee is associated with early tourist uses along Monterey Bay. The significance of this historic context extends to a state level and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations.

The period of significance for the tourism context ranges from 1874 when the first train service came to Monterey to the present day, with major tourist industries still present in Monterey, including the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

C. Canning and Fishing Industry including Technological and Scientific Improvements

The most influential historic contexts in this area of Monterey have been those relating to the canning and fishing industries.¹¹ Prior to the development of the canning industry, fishing and fish processing was a primary activity along old Ocean View Avenue. From Native-American occupation to the beginning of the twentieth century, individuals living along Monterey's ocean front exploited the sea for both subsistence and to improve their economic base. Fishing has been important to many of the cultural groups who came to the Monterey Peninsula after the decline of the American Indian population including the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Sicilian and Italians. Developing their own means of gathering fish, each of these cultural groups exploited the natural resources of the Monterey Bay during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Drawing from the wealth of natural resources in Monterey Bay, the strong tradition of fishing in the nineteenth century lead to the twentieth century development of Ocean View Avenue as the

world's largest sardine canning complex. Canning operations began in 1895 when Frank Booth established a salmon canning plant on Monterey's Alvarado Street, near present-day Fisherman's Wharf. By 1905, Booth had discovered the plentiful sardine catch in Monterey Bay and had begun to expand his operation.

In March 1902 Harry Malpas and Ootosaburo Noda began their canning operation: the Monterey Fishing and Canning Company. Noda was the primary financial backer for this cannery with Malpas acting as the general manager. Frank Booth, hired Knut Hovden, a Norwegian with a fisheries engineering degree, and the two began to mechanize canning operations. Paralleling their advances mechanically, Booth and Hovden recruited Sicilian fishermen, specifically Pietro Ferrante, who introduced the "Lampara net" to the industry. The use of this specialized net resulted in increased profits for local fisherman and became the standard net for Monterey's fishing community. The local fishermen were at first reluctant to try the Lampara nets; however, by 1917, the Lampara net provided the bulk of the sardine catch for the area canneries.

From 1905 to 1915, the canning industry gradually grew as the improvements in both fishing practices and canning methods allowed for a greater number of sardines to be processed. World War I and the need for military provisions overseas caused sales of canned sardines to increase from 75,000 cans in 1915 to 1,400,000 cans in 1918. As a result, five new canneries were constructed along Cannery Row between 1916 and 1918. By war's end there were also several reduction plants in major production.

With the end of the war, the sardine industry was affected by both recession and over-production. During the period from 1915 to 1918 the price per case of sardine cans increased from \$2.14 to \$7.50. In 1921, the industry began to engage in sardine reduction and transforming industry wastes into fish meal fertilizer and other by-products. The addition of full scale reduction brought new prosperity for both fishermen and cannery investors. By the height of production in 1945, there were sixteen canneries and fourteen reduction plants surrounding Ocean View Avenue.

The ensuing years, however, were disastrous. The likely combination of several poor spawning years, possible oceanographic changes and intense over-fishing resulted in the virtual disappearance of the sardine from Monterey Bay. Between 1946 and 1948, production tonnage

reduced from 235,000 to 15,000 tons. The 5,000 cannery workers of 1945 were no longer needed, especially since the urgency to feed soldiers overseas ended in August 1945. Some retention of jobs was achieved by the addition of squid packing, but by the mid-1950s the canneries were virtually out of business. With the canneries in financial ruin, the workers and fishermen looked elsewhere to support their families. Many workers moved from the vicinity of the canning district. The canneries that were still operating in the early 1960s were canning tuna, anchovies, mackerel and other seafood that could be processed using existing machinery.¹² In 1957, there were only five canneries operating, and by 1964 there were no canneries canning sardines on Cannery Row.

As has been noted above, Cannery Row's work force represented a wide range of cultural groups. The international flair of the canning industry was heard daily within the corrugated metal buildings as Chinese, Japanese, Italian and Spanish speaking-workers shouted over the drone of the mechanical equipment.¹³ In addition, both men and women were among the cannery employees. Women formed a major part of the cannery work force, especially during both the first and second World Wars. Cannery whistles called employees to work; each enterprise had a distinctive whistle call. Operating hours for the canneries were dictated by the arrival and size of the day's catch. Living near the cannery was crucial for many cannery workers as it allowed them quick and easy access to work and because they could easily hear the call indicating the catch had arrived.

The significance of this historic context extends to a national level, perhaps even an international level, and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations. The period of significance for fishing in Monterey begins with the Native American period and continues to the present day, as fishing is still important to Monterey. The canning industry has a more defined period of significance beginning in 1895 with Frank Booth's first canning operation and ending in 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines.

D. Residential Development

The growth of the canning industry in Monterey attracted a diverse work force. Fishermen and cannery workers were of any number of cultural backgrounds. An examination of the housing and its residents surrounding the canneries in Monterey shows persons of Italian, Chinese, Japanese and other backgrounds living in close proximity to the canneries and to each other from the 1920s through the early 1950s. Cannery Row represents a diverse mixture of residential settlement, as well as industrial and commercial development. This area of Monterey was largely residential in character until the late 1920s when sardine canning began to have an impact on the area.

Residences to house fishermen and cannery workers were constructed to the west of the railroad tracks and east of Lighthouse Avenue beginning in the 1920s. Living in close proximity meant that cannery workers could hear the whistles blowing, indicating which canneries were beginning operation. Typically, fishermen lived in the fishing village closer to downtown Monterey near the Marina. However, there were a number of fishermen who lived in the Cannery Row residential areas.

The increase in the number and density of residential properties near Cannery Row is evidenced in changes on the Sanborn Maps. While the 1912 Sanborn shows some residential structures in the area, the 1926 Sanborn Map shows an increase in that number with the number further increased by the completion of the 1962 map. The bulk of the building activity occurred between the 1920s and early 1940s. This residential development, supporting the canning and fishing industry, spread uphill into the area that became known as New Monterey.

New Monterey was subdivided in the 1890s to accommodate increased population attracted by fishing opportunities and the increased tourist industry. The area, which runs along the city limits of Monterey and Pacific Grove, was laid out on a strict grid of fairly consistent block sizes. Single family residences of a variety of architectural styles were constructed throughout New Monterey.

The significance of this historic context is primarily local and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations. The period of significance for the residential development in Cannery Row begins in the late 1890s with the

expansion of residential building in the vicinity of Cannery Row and ends at the beginning of World War II when efforts turned away from residential building.

E. Commercial Development

Lighthouse Avenue developed as a commercial area serving both the residential community closer to the bay and that of New Monterey. Two large lumber yards were located within the area to provide lumber for the residential, commercial, and industrial building boom that took place from the 1920s through the 1940s. There were also a number of commercial properties along Cannery Row proper over the years, including the Wing Chong Market, restaurants that served residents and cannery workers, the Oceanview Hotel and rental housing and office space. The relationship between the industrial, commercial and residential components of Cannery Row points to the region's sustainability during the canning era. Cannery workers did not have to travel long distances for supplies or to get to and from cannery and residences. Several of the commercial resources have potential National Register significance.

Over time, the residential, commercial, and industrial resources associated with the canning era have been replaced by modern hotels, restaurants, and gift shops. Presently, Cannery Row is commercially zoned.

The significance of this historic context is primarily local and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations. The period of significance for the commercial development in Cannery Row begins in the 1890s with expansion of tourist trades in the vicinity of Cannery Row and continues to the present day.

F. Marine Biology

Monterey was home to an important pioneer in the scientific field of Marine Biology: Edward F. Ricketts. In 1928, Ricketts purchased the property at 800 Ocean View Avenue in Monterey for use as a laboratory, called the "Pacific Biological Laboratories." As a marine biologist, Ricketts collected specimens of sea life and sent them to museums and schools all over the world. His collection of marine tide animals was the most comprehensive on the west coast. Ricketts authored a number of books including *Between Pacific Tides*, which was first published by Stanford Press in 1939. This publication is still in print today and is frequently a required college text. Ricketts furthered the field of Marine Biology by changing the focus of the field

from classification of species to an understanding of biological resources in their ecological context.

In 1930, Ricketts met John Steinbeck and their friendship lasted until Ricketts' tragic early death in a car accident in 1948. Steinbeck and Ricketts traveled to Mexico for *The Sea of Cortez* project to study the biological species of the region. Leaving Monterey in March 1940, their voyage on the vessel the *Western Flyer* took nearly six weeks with the excursion ending on April 20. Ricketts kept a detailed journal of the trip which later formed the narrative section of Steinbeck's travel book, *The Sea of Cortez*. Ricketts' interaction with Steinbeck changed both men, as each relied heavily on the other for all matters of advice.

As a major investor in the Pacific Biological Laboratories, Steinbeck had access to (and perhaps ownership of) Ricketts' lab. After Ricketts' death in 1948, Steinbeck gathered all of Ricketts' personal correspondence, reviewed each piece, and subsequently destroyed some pieces. Most of the other notes, papers, and specimens were donated to various institutions, including the Stanford Hopkins Marine Biology Laboratory. Ricketts' laboratory was sold to Yock Yee, a local grocer and land owner. Yock was proprietor of the Wing Chong market, an enterprise begun by his father, Won Yee. Won was the inspiration for Steinbeck's *Cannery Row* character Lee Chong.

Ricketts' laboratory was purchased by the City of Monterey in early 1990s. In 1998, the City completed a seismic rehabilitation of the building. Today, the lab is used by the City for private events and will soon be open to the public. An interpretive program will be developed by the City for the site.

Located a few blocks from Ricketts' laboratory is the Stanford University Hopkins Marine Station. Although technically within the city limits of Pacific Grove and beyond the Cannery Row survey area, the Hopkins Marine Station contributed to the context of Marine Biology in Monterey. The Station occupies an exposed rocky headland known locally as Mussel Point. The Hopkins Marine Station is a marine biology research facility that operates as a branch of Stanford University's Department of Biological Sciences.

Founded in 1892 and a gift of Timothy Hopkins, it was the first marine laboratory to be established on the Pacific Coast. Since that time, many notable scientists, as well as a continuous population of undergraduate and graduate students have come to the Station to study and work toward an increased understanding of the marine world. Research and teaching at Hopkins is diverse, ranging from studies specific to the marine refuge to the study of more general issues in cellular and developmental biology, immunology, neurobiology, comparative physiology, behavior, population biology, biomechanics, and ecology.

Another important institution within this context is the Monterey Bay Aquarium which opened in 1984. The mission of the Aquarium is to inspire the conservation of the world's waterways. The Aquarium has created interpretive exhibits, programs and publications to introduce people to the wonders of the marine world - from Monterey Bay to the vast sea beyond. The Aquarium focuses on living exhibits, maximizing opportunities for visitors to encounter, discover and observe marine life. However, a small section of the Aquarium's exhibit space is devoted to Cannery Row's industrial and canning past.

In 1987 by David Packard founded the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI) As to enhance the Aquarium's public benefit and outreach program. MBARI's mission is "to achieve and maintain a position as a world center for advanced research and education in ocean science and technology, through the development of better instruments, systems, and methods for scientific research in the deep waters of the ocean."

As a private, non-profit research center, MBARI is funded by the Packard Foundation. The institute has a work force of approximately 170 scientists, engineers, and operations and administrative staff. MBARI scientists propose and execute innovative studies, both experimental and theoretical, in the ocean sciences.

The significance of this historic context extends to a national level and can support National and California Register, as well as H-1 zoning designations. The period of significance for the context of Marine Biology is 1892, with the opening of the Hopkins Marine Station to the present day with the continued studies of both that institute and the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute.

G. Cannery Row and the Arts

Cannery Row is intrinsically linked to the writings of American twentieth-century novelist John Steinbeck. He was born in 1902 and was raised in Salinas, California, approximately 20 miles from Monterey. Steinbeck wrote frequently of his Salinas Valley and central coast experiences.¹⁴ He attended Stanford University, yet after six years of sporadic attendance he did not earn a degree. In 1903, Steinbeck's father built a summer cottage on 11th Street in Pacific Grove, several blocks from Monterey's canning industry. Steinbeck lived in this cottage with his first wife Carol during the 1930s and then he returned to the cottage intermittently in the 1940s.

Publishing his first book, *Cup of Gold*, in 1929, the following year Steinbeck met one of the most influential individuals in his life, Edward F. Ricketts, the marine biologist described above. Rickett's lab, located on Ocean View Avenue (Cannery Row) became a local gathering place for a community of artists, writers and musicians. These gatherings and conversations provided Steinbeck with the inspirations and ideas for his books. The influence of Ricketts on John Steinbeck's writing is apparent in characterizations of the "Ricketts persona," which appear in several Steinbeck novels. The most direct reference is clearly "Doc," a major character in *Cannery Row*. With *Cannery Row*'s 1945 publication, the real-life Ricketts was immortalized in Steinbeck's literature. Many readers melded Ricketts with the fictional character. A greater glimpse of the real man was provided by Steinbeck, after Rickett's untimely death in 1948, in the treatise titled "About Ed Ricketts," which first appeared in 1950 as the prologue to *The Sea of Cortez*.

Popular success came for Steinbeck after the 1935 publication of *Tortilla Flat*, stories that focused on Monterey and the central coast. In 1939, Steinbeck published his greatest critical success, *The Grapes of Wrath*. In this novel, Steinbeck chronicled the dark side of the California dream. He told of migrant workers from Mexico and Oklahoma who labored in California's fields. They were drifters and loners who came to California seeking a new place in society. *The Grapes of Wrath*, one of the most powerful and influential works in the history of American fiction, sparked a national outrage at the plight of "the Okies" in the 1930s. The country was moved to look at those who had been defeated by the economic system. This publicity resulted in Steinbeck being labeled a Communist and his books were banned in many places.

Two years after the publication of *The Grapes of Wrath*, Steinbeck separated from his first wife, Carol, and subsequently married Gwyn Conger in March 1943. From June to October 1943, at the height of World War II, Steinbeck served as a news correspondent, touring Europe and North Africa. Upon returning to the United States, Steinbeck and his family spent time in both New York City and Monterey. While in Monterey during 1944 he wrote *Cannery Row* in a six-week period; however, he had been developing the story line as early as 1939.¹⁵ Steinbeck reported that the book was "a kind of nostalgic thing, written for a group of soldiers who said to me, 'Write something funny that isn't about the war. Write something for us to read - we're sick of war.'" ¹⁶

In *Cannery Row*, Steinbeck wrote about the people he interacted with and the sites he remembered along old Ocean View Avenue. The story was a far cry from the horrors of war. Steinbeck drew from his recollections of Monterey to detail both humorous and serious events and characters. He expanded on these later in the *Cannery Row* sequel, *Sweet Thursday*, published in 1954. Although *Cannery Row* is set among the canneries, its primary scenes do not document cannery-related activities. Rather, the book focuses on a series of parties or "get-togethers" that revolve around "Doc," the fictionalized Ed Ricketts.

This slim volume documented a group of eccentrics and dreamers, presided over by a philosophical marine biologist, living amid the sardine factories on the Monterey waterfront. The book developed a tremendous cult following, especially among college students who were drawn to its anti-establishment attitude. The setting and characters were so popular that Steinbeck wrote a sequel, *Sweet Thursday*. The books remain essentially literary experiences, timeless and enchanting.

In *Cannery Row*, Steinbeck presented his lighter, more humorous side. While Steinbeck references the canneries, specifically one called Hediondo Cannery, he rarely described in detail the workings or presence of these industrial giants. Steinbeck's stories of *Cannery Row* are tales of the socially outcast inhabitants of the Row, such as alcoholics, derelicts, and prostitutes, as well as shopkeepers. Into the lives of these characters, Steinbeck integrates the story of "Doc," the marine biologist who becomes the protagonist. Though some of the characters can be linked to real personalities, most of the events in *Cannery Row* were created in Steinbeck's imagination. He described life on the Monterey waterfront with vivid language, creating stories that stand out as classics in modern literature. The legacy of Steinbeck's stories contributed to the tourist

industry in Monterey by attracting people who wished to experience Cannery Row as inhabited by Steinbeck's colorful characters.

How can one link the writings of Steinbeck to the actual resources along Cannery Row? Specific descriptive references in Steinbeck's novels can lead one to conclude that he based fictional characters and places on actual people, buildings and sites. The following is a comparison of the fictional characters and places of Steinbeck's novels to the real Cannery Row personalities and places:

Cannery Row Fictional Character

Monterey Personality

Lee Chong	Won Yee
Dora Flood	Flora Woods
Doc	Ed "Doc" Ricketts
Mack	Possibly Grant McLean

Cannery Row Fictional Places

Monterey Places

Western Biological Laboratory - Doc's Lab	Pacific Biological Laboratories - Ricketts' Lab
Lee Chong's Grocery	Wing Chong Market
Hediondo Cannery	Del Mar Canning (south of Doc's Lab)
Palace Flophouse	Undeveloped lot
La Ida Cafe	Kalisa's
Bear Flag Restaurant and Bordello	Lone Star Cafe (demolished and replaced by Cannery Warehouse between 1941 - 1945)*
Chicken Walk	Upper Bruce Ariss Way
Vacant Lot	Parking lot

It should be noted that many of the sites identified by Steinbeck, except the Palace Flophouse, also have significance as canning era resources. Many of these resources remain, even though Cannery Row has changed through the years. Local entrepreneurs, realizing that tourists were interested in the area because of the Steinbeck associations, began remodeling and adaptively reusing the empty cannery-era buildings in the early 1960s. These buildings have been transformed into retail shops, restaurants, and art galleries. The biggest attraction along the

Row today is the Monterey Bay Aquarium, situated at the end of Cannery Row at the old Hovden Cannery site.

Steinbeck himself commented on Cannery Row's early transition to a site for visitors in an article for *the Monterey Peninsula Herald* in March 1957. Steinbeck noted:

The coastline from the breakwater to the boatyard – known as Ocean View Avenue although you can't see water from any part of it – is ethereal real estate, that is, if it were stripped of metallic junk known as progress. I wish I owned a little of it.

The purchasers are faced with doing something about it, preferably something that will return interest on the investment. I am not going to advise them in this. They are probably better informed than I am. In the matter of social improvement, however, I am a clutter of suggestion and analysis.

They have four choices: 1) The old-old. 2) The new-old. 3) The pseudo-old. 4) The new. Let us examine each of these possibilities. We can throw out old, old, old, when the coastline was one continuous shell-heap left by hundreds of years of hungry shellfish-eating Indians.

The first possibility for the purchasers is the recreation of the Old-old. I remember it well, shacks built of scraps of wood, matting, pieces of tin. The district known as Chinatown, a street free of sewage disposal and very romantic. In it the Chinese kept alive the arts of gambling, prostitution and the opium pipe. I remember the night the whole thing burned to the ground. We felt that a way of life was gone forever. The purchasers could re-create this pylon of the past with the help of Hollywood scene designers.

Gradually the New-old came into being – a solid bank of corrugated-iron structures devoted to the canning of the pilchard, which in those days was plentiful and available. A number of these buildings still stand. The purchasers might keep them as national monuments. Their tendency to rust could be halted by spraying them with plastics. Maintenance of this reminder of our historic past would, however, require that the rocks and beaches be stocked with artificial fish guts and scales. Reproducing the billions of flies that once added beauty to the scene would be difficult and costly.

But with our strides in chemistry and with wind machines, the odor of rotting fish and the indescribable smell of fish meal could be wafted over the town on feast days. Perhaps this era should be kept as a monument to American know-how. For it was this forward-looking intelligence which killed all the fish, cut all the timber, thereby lowering the rainfall. It is not dead either. The same know-how is lowering the water table with deep wells so that within our lifetime, California will be the desert we all look forward to.

Sooner or later the purchasers will have to face the pseudo – or Santa Barbara-old. Not very long ago, a group of people from the middle-west infiltrated. Their minds

were inflamed by moving pictures and they built the passionate illusion of the gracious Spanish days of Monterey. They imitated the mud houses, architecturally reminiscent of the poorer parts of Spain in the fifteenth century. But because the original houses were damp, unhealthy and odoriferous – and also had a tendency to melt around you during a heavy rain – the ‘Old Spain’ people re-created these structures in concrete and stainless steel. The descendants of the early settlers are not represented in this group. They moved into more livable houses as soon as they could afford it, leaving their ancient heritage to tourists and the Santa Barbara cult.

The purchasers will have trouble with this embattled junta who will demand that Ocean View Avenue be girdled with adobe and imperfectly baked tile.

I am told that there is another state of mind seeping over the hill - Pixie People. They will advocate the fairyland architecture of Carmel.

My own suggestions will get me exiled from the Peninsula. Young and fearless and creative architects are evolving in America. They are in fact some of our very best artists, in addition to knowing the sciences and the materials of our period. I suggest that these creators be allowed to look at the lovely coastline, and to design something new in the world, but something that will add to the exciting beauty rather than cancel it out. Modern materials do not limit design as mud and tile once did. Then tourists would not come to see a celebration of a history that never happened, an imitation of limitations, but rather a speculation on the future. We never had a Notre Dame or a Chartres. But who knows what future beauty we may create? The foundation is there; sea rocks and beach, deep blue water, and on some days the magic hills of Santa Cruz. It would be interesting to see what could be added to this background.

I don't think any such thing will be done, but so far dreams are not illegal – or are they?¹⁷

It is interesting that Steinbeck felt that whatever happened to Cannery Row it should be real, not false. As he notes “then tourists would not come to see a celebration of a history that never happened, an imitation. . . .” He wanted Cannery Row to represent something true and heartfelt - not an imitation of history. With the resources that remain on Cannery Row today one can sense of what Steinbeck was referencing in his fiction. While the Row has changed, it retains a strong sense of time and place: it represents the past associations of canneries, industrial activity, residential development and important commercial and industrial institutions within Monterey. Steinbeck's own view of Cannery Row in both his fiction and personal reflections shows how each is important to an understanding of the history of the place. Perhaps without Steinbeck we would not look to Cannery Row as a place of history.

Through Steinbeck's fictional accounts we catch glimpses of the real Cannery Row and find that pieces still remain as historic resources within the City of Monterey. In fact, all the Cannery

Row buildings and sites that Steinbeck fictionalized, except for the Palace Flophouse, have remained viable within the context of the area and have retained significance as cannery-era resources.

The period of significance for this sub context of the Arts ranges from 1930, when Steinbeck first met Ed Ricketts and began to study Ocean View Avenue in earnest, to 1954, with the publication of the sequel to *Cannery Row*, *Sweet Thursday*.

In addition to Steinbeck's writing about Cannery Row, there is one additional location that can be associated with this context: Ricketts' laboratory. Three years after Ricketts' death, Harlan Watkins rented the lab from Yock Yee and finally purchased it in 1956. Watkins regularly hosted small parties at the lab. Their conversations frequently focused on starting a Cannery Row Jazz Label. When Harlan married he moved with his wife to Europe. Harlan's friends, Frank Wright, Ed Haber, and others purchased Ricketts' laboratory, to serve as the meeting place for the men's club they formed, and gathered there every Wednesday evening. Several club members, many of whom were prominent artists and writers, had national reputations.

Club activities included cocktail hours, dinners and listening to jazz records. Some of the jazz records included those left behind by Ricketts. It was in the club house that members began planning for an annual Monterey jazz festival. Jimmy Lyons, a jazz broadcaster in San Francisco and Hal Hallet, still a member today, along with other club members formed the first Monterey Jazz Festival in 1957. The Monterey Jazz Festival remains a significant cultural event within the community.

The significance of this historic context extends to a national level and can support National and California Register, as well as Monterey historic overlay zoning designations. The period of significance for this sub-context of Cannery Row and the Arts is 1956 to present day as the building is used to interpret Ricketts important role in Marine Biology.

Property Types Surveyed

Industrial

As has been noted above, the canning industry has significantly shaped Monterey's economic and social history. It also shaped the overall appearance of Monterey's landscape as many structures were built near the bay to accommodate this growing industry. While many canneries and their associated industrial structures have been lost to fire and demolition, there are significant industrial buildings and structures remaining in the survey area that relate to the historic context of fishing and canning in Monterey.

The materials used to create these industrial buildings typically included reinforced concrete, concrete block, corrugated metal, steel and wood trusses, and wood or concrete pilings. The structures created as a result of technological advances in the industry represent an unique economic engine, a construction type and development pattern that shaped the area. There was no other city in the western United States that produced canned sardines to this extent. The scale, industrial design, quality, simplicity, and directness of the buildings associated with the canning industry is represented by only a few remaining intact cannery and warehouse structures.

In general, the canneries developed along the bay and to the east of the railroad tracks. The typical cannery complex consisted of three parts: a cannery with a bay frontage and an inland warehouse connected by a second-story conveyor to the cannery. The bay side location for the canneries provided direct access to fishing boats. The inland warehouses allowed for storage and easy transfer of processed goods to rail cars on the adjacent tracks.

Commercial

Commercial properties have always played a role in the Cannery Row area. The 1912 Sanborn Map clearly shows several prominent commercial enterprises. For instance, at Reeside and Foam stood the New Monterey Brewery, at McClellan and the railroad tracks stood a flour mill, and on Lighthouse Avenue there were several stores including a drugstore, notions, a creamery and confectioner. By 1926, a large lumber yard occupied the block bounded by Foam, Wave, Hoffman and Prescott. Closer to and on Lighthouse Avenue commercial properties had

expanded by 1926 with a barber, a cobbler, several grocers, a confectioner, an auto supplier, a garage, a creamery, a furniture repair store, as well as other businesses.

The west side of the 800 block of Cannery Row has also historically housed commercial properties such as the Wing Chong Market and restaurants. This section of the Row served the cannery workers and their families.

Typical commercial properties had second-story residential units. Many of these still exist along Lighthouse Avenue while there are only a few closer to or on Cannery Row, including the Wing Chong Market.

Residential

The 1912 Sanborn Map shows dwellings scattered throughout the survey area with a concentration of houses for Chinese fishermen and their families along McAbee Beach and a house marked "Japanese" at Ocean View near the present location of the San Xavier Warehouse foundations. By 1926, a more concentrated grouping of houses had been constructed along Wave and Foam Streets, while the Chinese Fishing Village was still shown along McAbee Beach.

There are quite a few residential properties remaining within the Cannery Row survey area. The principal stylistic umbrella is a vernacular version of the modest California Bungalow or Craftsman-style home. While a prominent front porch was common on most bungalows, within the Cannery Row vicinity it was often scaled-down on very modest houses. These residential structures are almost all wood-frame structures, some with horizontal wood siding, others are stuccoed. Many are a single story, usually raised just a little above the ground level. There are several two-story houses in the survey area. Historically, windows were double-hung wood sash. Detached garages were frequently located behind the houses. Typical of this building type are the houses located at 456 Foam, 470 Foam, 542 Foam, 556 Foam, 470 Foam, 499 Wave, 515 Wave, 529 Wave, and 800 Wave.

There is one house in the Cannery Row survey area that dates to the late nineteenth century: 898 Wave.

Building Foundations and Other Associated Cannery Structures

There still exist along Cannery Row a number of building foundations, as well as associated cannery mechanical and storage structures, that relate to the context of the canning and fishing industry. At one time, these foundations and pilings supported numerous canneries, warehouses, as well as other buildings, and structures associated with the canning industry. The tanks and other remaining structures were used in relation to the canning process. Within the context of an historic district these resources possess significance and integrity; none of these resources appear to possess individual significance.

Building foundations or ruins can, in and of themselves, be significant resources if they have the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history. However, not every surviving building foundation or associated structure can be viewed as significant. The resource must convey its significance and must retain the necessary characteristics to contribute to an understanding of the historic contexts. While the building foundations along Cannery Row may contribute to an understanding of the physical characteristics of the cannery sites, the significance of these resources rests on their associative value within a potential historic district. The foundations and building ruins reveal information about the placement of the canneries along the Bay and aid in an understanding of the development of Cannery Row. In some cases these resources are the only indication that the site was used as a cannery. The size of the foundations indicate the vastness of the cannery structures that once existed above.

Several sites with building foundations have been identified in the Cannery Row area that relate to one of the three historic districts identified these include: the foundation remains of the San Carlos Cannery at the San Carlos Beach Park; the remains of the San Xavier Cannery and the Cal-Pac Cannery in the 400 and 500 blocks of Cannery Row; and the Del Mar Canning Company Cannery remains at 756 Cannery Row.

Historic Districts

Upon applying the criteria of the National and California Registers, ARG has determined that there are four small, yet distinct, historic districts in the survey area. There are two National Register-eligible historic districts: the North Cannery Row National Register Historic District and the Literary Core National Register Historic District. Additionally, there are Two California Register-eligible historic districts located within the survey area: the South Cannery Row Historic District and the Cannery Row Industrial and Residential Historic District.

Upon applying the National Register criteria of integrity, it was apparent that a large-scale National Register historic district is not present in the survey area. There are smaller, concentrated groupings of resources that meet National Register district criteria. One of these groupings of resources relates to several historic contexts, including the writings of John Steinbeck.

ARG then applied the California Register integrity criteria and determined that two areas within the survey boundaries appear to meet the California Register district criteria. One of these districts has a distinctive residential component. We have discussed each district below and on the district DPR forms.

Literary Core Row Historic District

The National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District consists of commercial and industrial properties, as well as several resources that inspired the fictional works of John Steinbeck. This historic district is representative of Cannery Row as the site of enterprise and industry, as well as an inspiration for Steinbeck's fiction. The contributing resources within the district boundaries are significant as they show the relationships between commercial, and industrial properties to each other and to the railroad bed that ran north - south behind the west side of Cannery Row. The resources also directly relate to both Ed Ricketts and John Steinbeck, important individuals within the history of Cannery Row. Both men inspired and were inspired by Cannery Row. Ricketts' experiments in regard to Marine Biology were important to the development of the science and Steinbeck's fiction has found a permanent place in American Literature for its vivid characters, as well as realistic plots and story lines.

The Literary Core Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While some of the historic resources within the district have been altered, they retain a strong sense of time and place, and inform the visitor as to the configuration of Cannery Row during the period of significance. This end of Cannery Row provides distinct visual information for the reader of John Steinbeck.

The district meets National Register Criterion A: resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. In this case, the resources within the district provide information regarding the commercial fishing and canning industries in Monterey, as well as the efforts to improve our understanding of Marine Biology by Ed Ricketts, and the writings of an important member of American literary history: John Steinbeck.

The period of significance for this historic district ranges from 1895, when Frank Booth's first canning operation opened, to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines in the Cannery Row vicinity. The boundaries of this district are shown on the District DPR form.

North Cannery Row Historic District

The National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District consists of the Monterey Canning Company complex and the Edgewater Packing company complex, as well as several commercial and residential properties that show the relationship between the industrial, commercial and residential development of Cannery Row. The district is representative of the relationship among canneries, warehouses, the railroad and residential properties that existed along Cannery Row. This district is within a maritime and industrial setting.

While some of the historic resources within the district have been altered, they retain a strong sense of time and place, and inform the visitor as to the configuration of Cannery Row during the period of significance. The Monterey Canning Company is one of two remaining cannery complex with resources on both sides of the street linked with an overcrossing.

The district meets National Register Criterion A: resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. In this case, the resources within the district provide information regarding the commercial fishing and canning industries in Monterey. The resources are representative examples of the types of cannery buildings constructed during the period of significance, which ranges from 1895, when Frank Booth's first canning operation opened, to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines in the Cannery Row vicinity. The district retains a strong sense of time and place.

South Cannery Row Historic District

The South Cannery Row California Register-Eligible Historic District is located within the 200 block of Cannery Row and includes a number of resources associated with the canning industry. The Aenaes Cannery buildings anchor this end of the street, forming an entry way into this part of Cannery Row.

The South Cannery Row Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While some of the historic resources within the district have been altered, they retain a strong sense of time and place. This district is a concentration of resources that are purely industrial in character. Unlike other areas of Cannery Row, there are no remaining residential resources in relation to this historic district.

The South Cannery Row Historic District meets California Register Criterion 1: resources that are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. This small district relates to the development of the canning and fishing industries in Monterey. These industries significantly shaped the economic vitality of Monterey, employing individuals from many cultural groups. The buildings present are representative of the industrial building types identified in the survey area. They form a unique grouping in that there is an intact cannery, warehouse and conveyor bridge within the district.

The period of significance for this historic district is from 1919 when the E. B. Gross Cannery first operated at this end of Cannery Row, to 1964 when there were no longer any canneries canning sardines. The boundaries of this district are shown on the District DPR form.

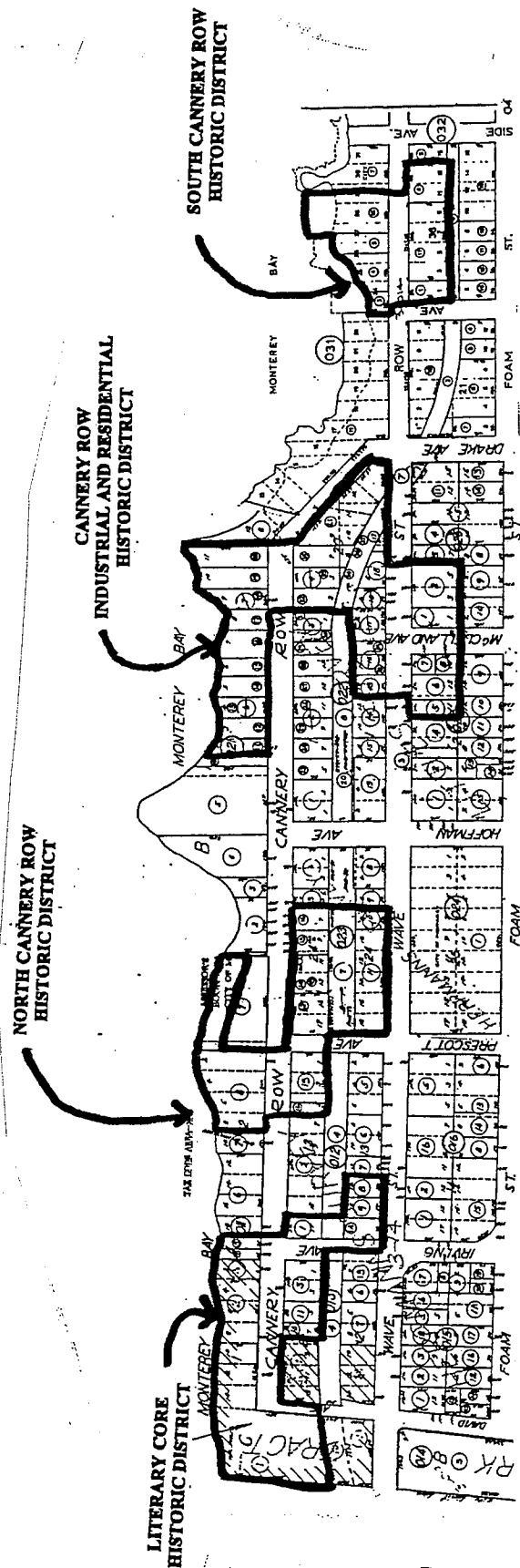
The Cannery Row Industrial and Residential Historic District

The Cannery Row Industrial and Residential California Register-Eligible Historic District consists of the San Xavier complex, the old Carmel Canning Warehouse, extant tanks, Southern Pacific railroad right of way (recreation trail), as well as clusters of residential properties and other features. The residential properties can be linked to fishermen and support workers in the canneries. This district is representative of the relationship among canneries, warehouses, the railroad and residential properties that existed along Cannery Row. Living in close proximity meant that cannery workers could hear the whistles that blew, indicating which canneries were beginning operation. The fishermen could easily walk to the fishing boats. There were numerous ethnic groups represented in the residential areas surrounding Cannery Row. Cannery Row was the site of intense enterprise and industry, as well as a place of residence.

The Cannery Row Residential and Industrial Historic District is unique in that there are numerous associated cannery resources such as cylindrical oil tanks, old rail cars used as oil tanks, cannery warehouses, cannery foundations, and historic signage, as well as residential properties. When walking the district, the relationship of these resources to each other is easily conveyed to the visitor.

The Cannery Row Historic Residential and Commercial District meets California Register Criterion 1: resources that are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. This district relates to the development of the canning and fishing industries in Monterey. These industries significantly shaped the economic vitality of Monterey, employing individuals from many cultural groups. The buildings present are representative of the industrial building types identified in the survey area.

The period of significance for this historic district ranges from 1895 when Frank Booth's first canning operation opened to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines in the Cannery Row vicinity. The boundaries of this district are shown on the District DPR form.



Condition Evaluations

As part of this survey, ARG made preliminary assessments of the overall exterior condition of historic buildings, structures and objects in the project area. Assessments were made based on exterior visual inspections of each resource from adjacent public property (streets and sidewalks). Most side and rear elevations, as well as roofing conditions, were not inspected unless visible from public right of ways. ARG did not inspect interior spaces and a structural engineer was not consulted as part of this analysis. An historical architect, an architectural conservator, and an architectural historian were involved in this inspection and analysis. The purpose of this exterior condition analysis was to identify resources that might be lost if preventative maintenance is not performed and to make preliminary recommendations for preventing further deterioration. Secondly, this assessment was made in order to inform the survey team in regard to the historic integrity of the resources present in the survey area. Integrity and condition of individual resources is identified on the DPR survey forms.

It should be noted that the gravity and nature of a resource's condition cannot be fully assessed from an exterior visual inspection conducted from some distance. Where poor condition has been identified in this study, more detailed inspections should be made to verify ARG's preliminary assessment. Condition assessments were made during both ARG site visits mentioned above and during subsequent visits to Monterey for research or meetings. A matrix that summarizes the results of the assessment follows this narrative.

There appear to be few resources in the project vicinity that are in poor condition. Although the condition of these few resources has been identified as poor, this does not diminish their significance or contribution to the overall character of the Cannery Row area. Each of the resources identified in poor condition can and should be rehabilitated. However, if future action is not implemented to ameliorate identified poor conditions, some resources could be irreversibly damaged.

ARG strongly recommends that the City of Monterey encourage property owners of deteriorated buildings to invest in upgrading and maintaining their properties. There are a number programs that could be utilized to help encourage rehabilitation including, but not limited to, zoning and use incentives, California Mills Act tax incentives, Community Development Block Grants, and Federal tax incentives. In addition, the State Historical

Building Code should be applied to any qualified resource during rehabilitation. Furthermore, it would be beneficial for the City of Monterey to formulate policies outlining maintenance requirements for designated historic resources. These policies could include maintenance plans and schedules. As property values are generally higher in neighborhoods with well-maintained properties, both the City of Monterey and property owners will benefit from the above incentives and policies.

Specific programs and implementation plans could be formulated for each property. If the property owner does not have the financial resources available for immediate action on all maintenance needs, phases of work could be established, allowing for greater flexibility. For instance, if a deteriorated roof is causing associated problems, such as water damage, the roof could be repaired first and other damaged or deteriorated features repaired at a later date.

For several properties, ARG has identified the need for minor cosmetic repairs. The City of Monterey should encourage property owners to keep up with the maintenance needs of their property. Although these resources may presently have minor maintenance problems, typically continued upkeep and preventative maintenance results in less financial strain on property owners.

A number of resources in the vicinity include foundations and pilings of non-extant cannery or warehouse structures relating to the canning industry. These resources are important as they show the relationship of the no longer extant structure to the site. The City of Monterey should encourage property owners to maintain, stabilize and protect these foundations and pilings. In addition, remaining structures such as above ground steel tanks and railroad cars used for fuel storage should be maintained, stabilized and inspected for hazardous materials. These resources contribute to the overall character of Cannery Row and the City of Monterey should encourage the retention, stabilization and maintenance of these resources.

The following matrix summarizes the findings of the initial conditions assessment. Several terms that are used in the matrix are defined below.

Good = Overall, this resource appears to need only the necessary periodic preventative maintenance required to maintain its present condition.

Fair = Overall, this resource appears to be in need of minor cosmetic repairs and preventative maintenance. Continued delay of necessary minor repairs could cause more extensive deterioration.

Poor = Overall, this resource appears to be in need of significant repairs and preventative maintenance. Immediate attention should be given to the problems causing the deterioration or the resource may be lost or irreparably damaged. (It should be noted that once a resource is exposed to weather it will, in most cases, rapidly deteriorate.)

Cosmetic Improvement = General upkeep and minor repairs are required including, but not limited to, painting and waterproofing.

Cannery Row Conditions Assessment

	Parcel #	Address	Current Name	Overall Condition	Potential for Loss of Resource if Preventative Maintenance Not Performed	Recommendations
	CANNERY ROW					
1	001-042-004	Cannery Row	Breakwater Cove	good	No	
2	001-043-005					
2	001-041-005	Cannery Row	San Carlos Park	good	No	
3	001-032-004	225 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Dive Center	good	No	
4	001-031-012	242 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Inn	good	No	
5	001-031-005	270 Cannery Row	Facade and foundations remain	poor	Yes	Evaluate structural stability of facade and foundations and make necessary repairs to prevent further deterioration
6	001-031-004	284 Cannery Row	Vacant building	poor	Yes	Evaluate roof and structural stability of building and make necessary repairs to prevent further deterioration
7	001-032-001	299 Cannery Row	Aeneas Sardine Packing Co. Warehouse	good	No	
8	001-031-003	300 Cannery Row	Aeneas Sardine Packing Co. Cannery	good	No	
9	001-031-011	381 Cannery Row	Monterey Plaza Hotel	good	No	
10	001-022-021	417 Cannery Row	Crispo Inc.	good	No	
11	001-022-021	425 Cannery Row	Crispo Antiques	good	No	
12	001-022-004	435 Cannery Row	Foundation ruins, tanks and RR car tank	poor	Yes	Stabilize foundation ruins, tank and RR car to prevent further deterioration
13	001-021-008	444 Cannery Row	Chart House	good	No	
14	001-021-007	480 Cannery Row	Cannery ruins remain & ruins of Tevis wall	foundation and wall	Yes	Stabilize foundation and wall ruins to prevent further deterioration
15	001-021-007	484 Cannery Row	Stohan's / tanks and foundations	fair	Yes	Stabilize building, tanks and foundation, establish maintenance plan, and make necessary improvements to ensure no further deterioration occurs
16	001-022-002/3	507 Cannery Row	RV Parking Lot	good	No	
17	001-021-006	570 Cannery Row	Ruins remain	foundation only	Yes	Stabilize foundation ruins to prevent further deterioration
18	001-022-001	585 Cannery Row	Shake Properties Building	fair	No	Minor cosmetic improvements needed and appear to be in progress
19	001-023-006	625 Cannery Row	Shake Properties Building	fair	No	Minor cosmetic improvements needed and appear to be in progress
20	001-023-013	643 Cannery Row	Captain's Cove Restaurant	good	No	
21	001-023-016	647 Cannery Row	Bear Flag Building	good	No	
22	001-021-003/4	648 Cannery Row	Ruins Remain	foundation only	Yes	Stabilize foundation ruins to prevent further deterioration
23	001-021-002	648-656 Cannery Row	Spindrift Inn	good	No	
24	001-021-002	McAbee Beach	McAbee Beach	good	No	
25	001-011-008	700-18 Cannery Row	Monterey Canning Company Cannery	good	No	
26	001-011-007	720 Cannery Row	Bubba Gumps Shrimp Co.	good	No	
27	001-012-015/16	723-25 Cannery Row	Monterey Canning Company Warehouse	good	No	

Cannery Row Conditions Assessment

	Parcel #	Address	Current Name	Overall Condition	Potential for Loss of Resource if Preventative Maintenance Not Performed	Recommendations
28	001-011-006	756 Cannery Row	Now vacant site - Murals (hotel site)	vacant site	No	
29	NA	Bruce Ariss / Irving Way	Bruce Ariss Way/Chicken Walk	good	No	
30	NA	Bruce Ariss / Irving Way	Bruce Ariss Way/Workers Shacks	good	No	
31	001-012-001	799 Cannery Row	Mackerel Jack's	good	No	
32	001-011-005	800 Cannery Row	Pacific Biological Lab.	good	No	
33	001-013-003	807 Cannery Row	Cannery Row Trading Co	good	No	
34	001-013-003	807 Cannery Row	Vacant lot with tree	good	No	
35	001-011-004	810 Cannery Row	Sea Otter Shirts	good	No	
36	001-013-011	835 Cannery Row	Wing Chong Building	fair	No	Stabilize building, establish maintenance plan, and make necessary improvements to ensure no further deterioration occurs
37	001-011-002	850 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	good	No	
38	001-013-010	851 Cannery Row	Kalisa's	good	No	
39	001-013-001	881 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	good	No	
40	001-011-001	886 Cannery Row	Monterey Bay Aquarium	good	No	
FOAM STREET						
41	001-033-005	320 Foam	Apartment building	good	No	
42	001-026-008	456 Foam	Residence	good	No	
43	001-026-009	470 Foam	Residence	good	No	
44	001-026-010	498 Foam	Residence	good	No	
45	001-025-011	542 Foam	Residence	good	No	
46	001-025-012	550 Foam	Residence	poor	Yes	Stabilize building, establish maintenance plan, and make necessary improvements to ensure no further deterioration occurs
47	001-025-012	556 Foam	Residence	good	No	
48	001-025-013	560 Foam	Residence	good	No	
49	001-025-014	570-72 Foam	Apartment Building	good	No	
50	001-016-006	704 Foam	Residence	good	No	Garage appears to be in poor condition
51	001-016-006	704 1/2 Foam	Residence	good	No	
WAVE STREET						
52	001-022-018	470 Wave	Residence	good	No	
53	001-026-002	471 Wave	Antique Mall	good	No	
54	001-022-010	484 Wave	Residence	poor	Yes	Stabilize building, establish maintenance plan, and make necessary improvements to ensure no further deterioration occurs
55	001-022-011	498 Wave	Residence	poor	Yes	Stabilize building, establish maintenance plan, and make necessary improvements to ensure no further deterioration occurs
56	001-026-001	499 Wave	Residence	good	No	Presently being renovated

Cannery Row Conditions Assessment

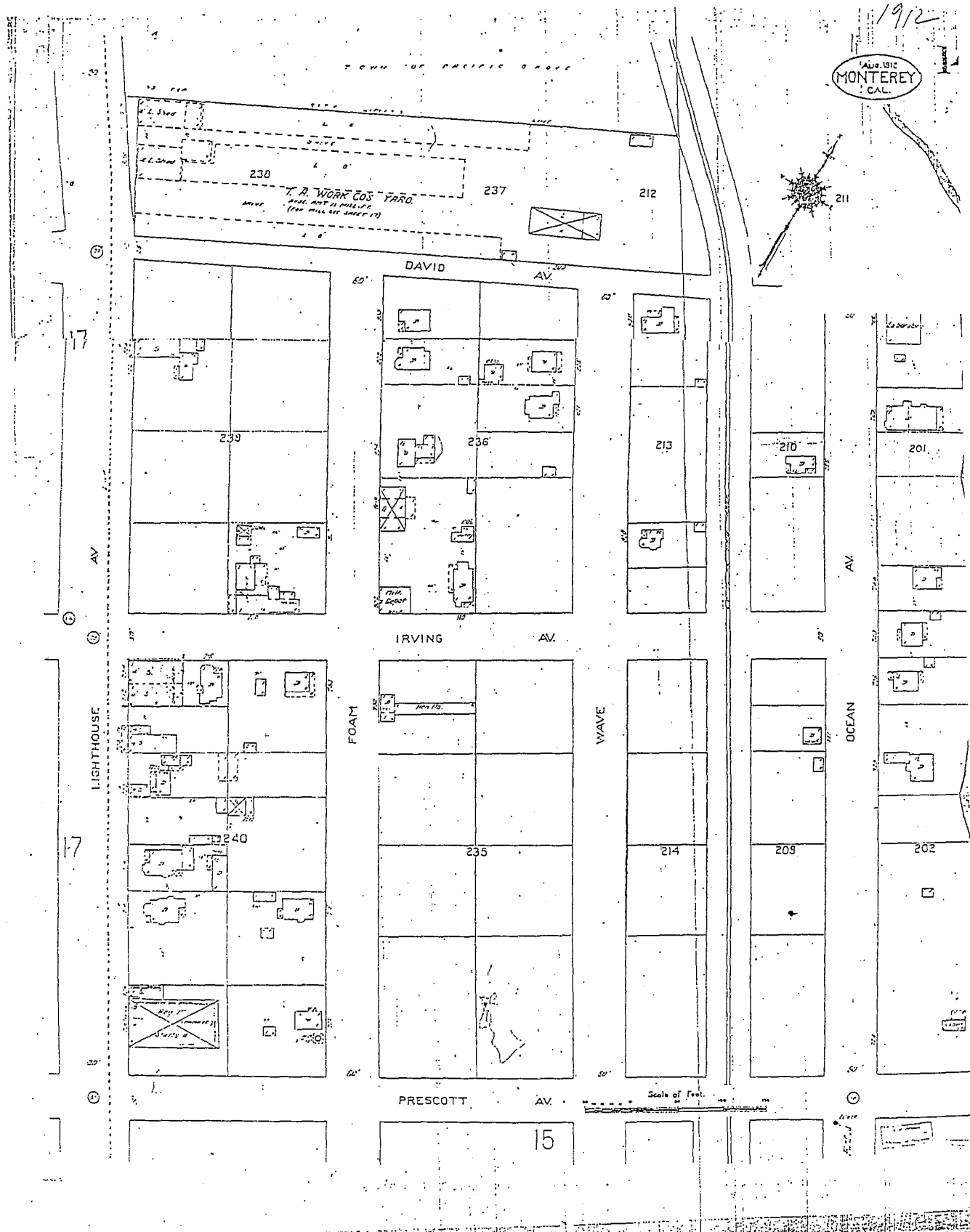
	Parcel #	Address	Current Name	Overall Condition	Potential for Loss of Resource if Preventative Maintenance Not Performed	Recommendations
57	001-022-012/13	502 Wave	Tank Site	poor	Yes	Stabilize tanks to prevent further deterioration
58	001-025-007	503 Wave	Architects Office	good	No	
59	001-025-006	515 Wave	Residence	good	No	
60	001-025-005	529 Wave	Residence	good	No	
61	001-023-010	638 Wave	Restaurant	good	No	
62	001-023-011	640 Wave	Restaurants / Retail - addition	good	No	
63	001-023-011	698 Wave	Restaurants / Retail - brick bldg	good	No	This building has been seismically upgraded recently; however, it appears to have unstable exterior stairs
64	001-016-005	701 Wave	Sardine Factory Restaurant	good	No	
65	001-016-016	763 Wave	Whaling Station Restaurant	good	No	
66	001-016-016	765 Wave	Whaling Station Inn	good	No	
67	001-012-008	774 Wave	Residence	good	No	
68	001-012-009	786 Wave	Residence	good	No	
69	001-012-014	798 Wave	Vacant	good	No	
70	001-013-013	800 Wave	Residence	good	No	
71	001-015-007	805 Wave	Residence	good	No	
72	001-015-006	821 1/2 Wave	Residence	good	No	
73	001-015-006	821 Wave	Residence	good	No	
74	001-013-008	866 Wave	Aquarium Offices	good	No	
75	001-013-012	898 Wave	Aquarium Offices	good	No	
	MCCLELLAN AVENUE					
76	001-025-008	140 McClellan	Residence	good	No	
77	001-026-001	141 McClellan	Residence	good	No	
78	001-026-010	161 McClellan	Vacant / former Bakery	good	No	
	RECREATION TRAIL					
79	NA	Rec Trail	Rec Trail	good	No	

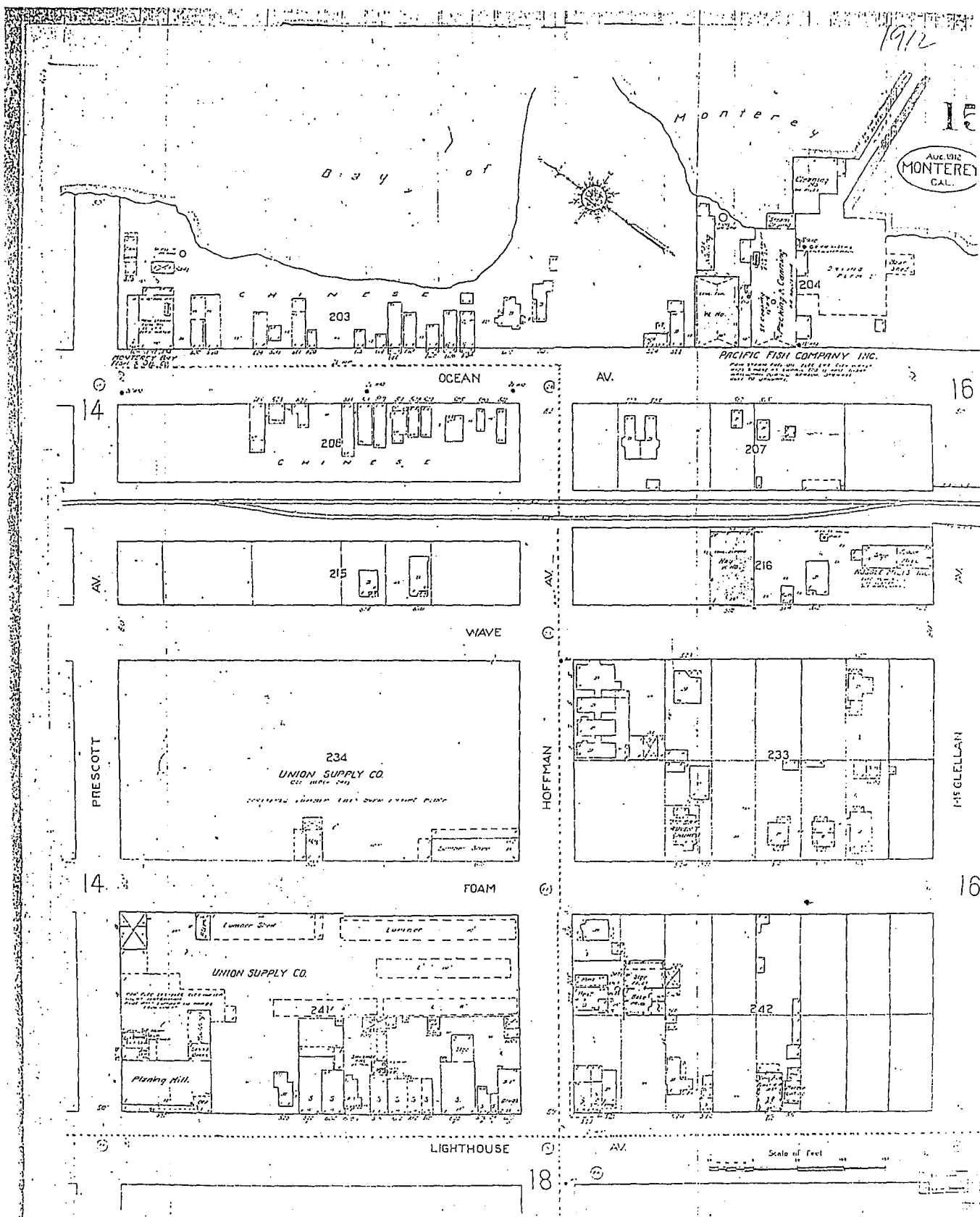
Sanborn Maps

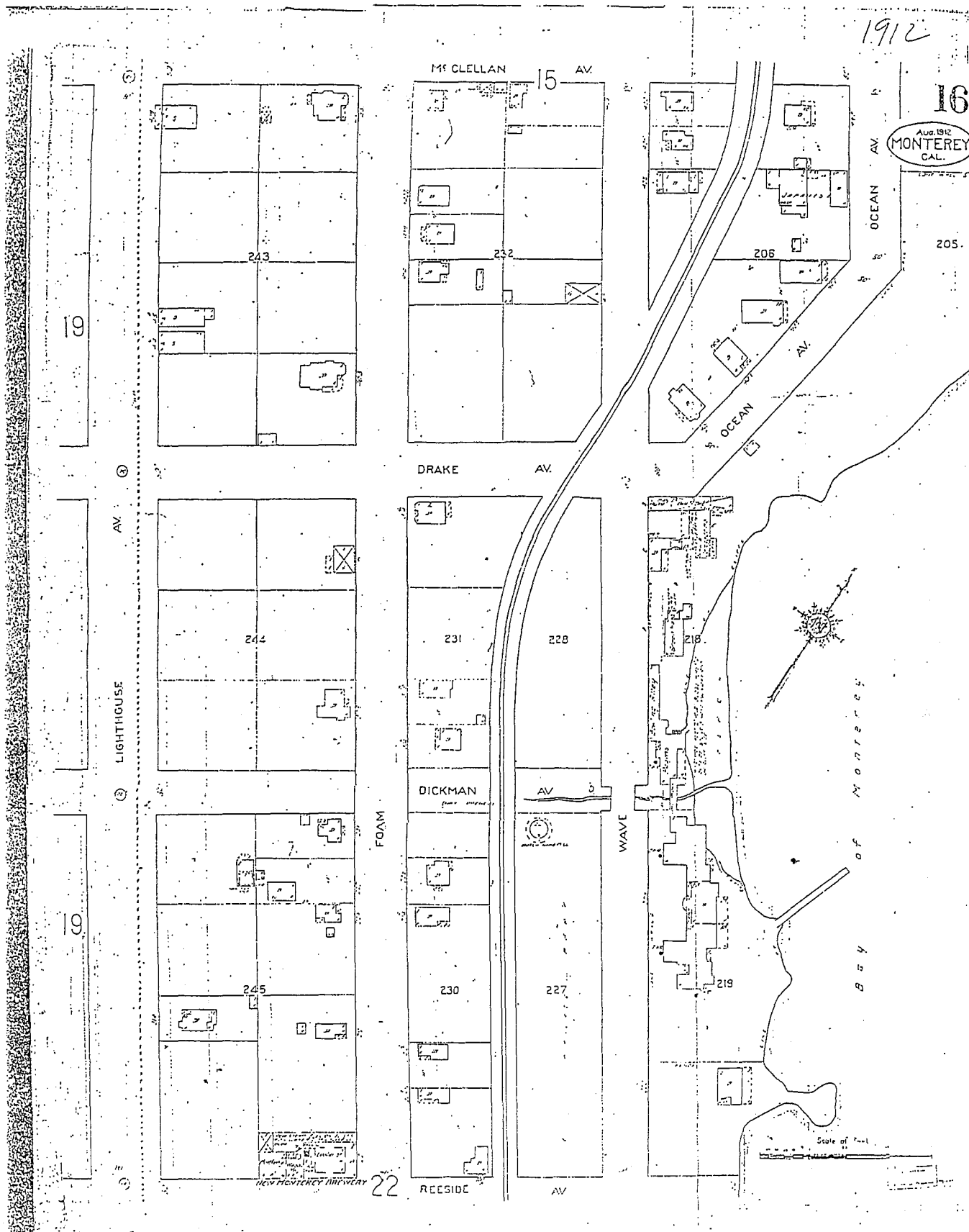
The following are Sanborn Maps for the Cannery Row area for 1912, 1926, 1962.

1912

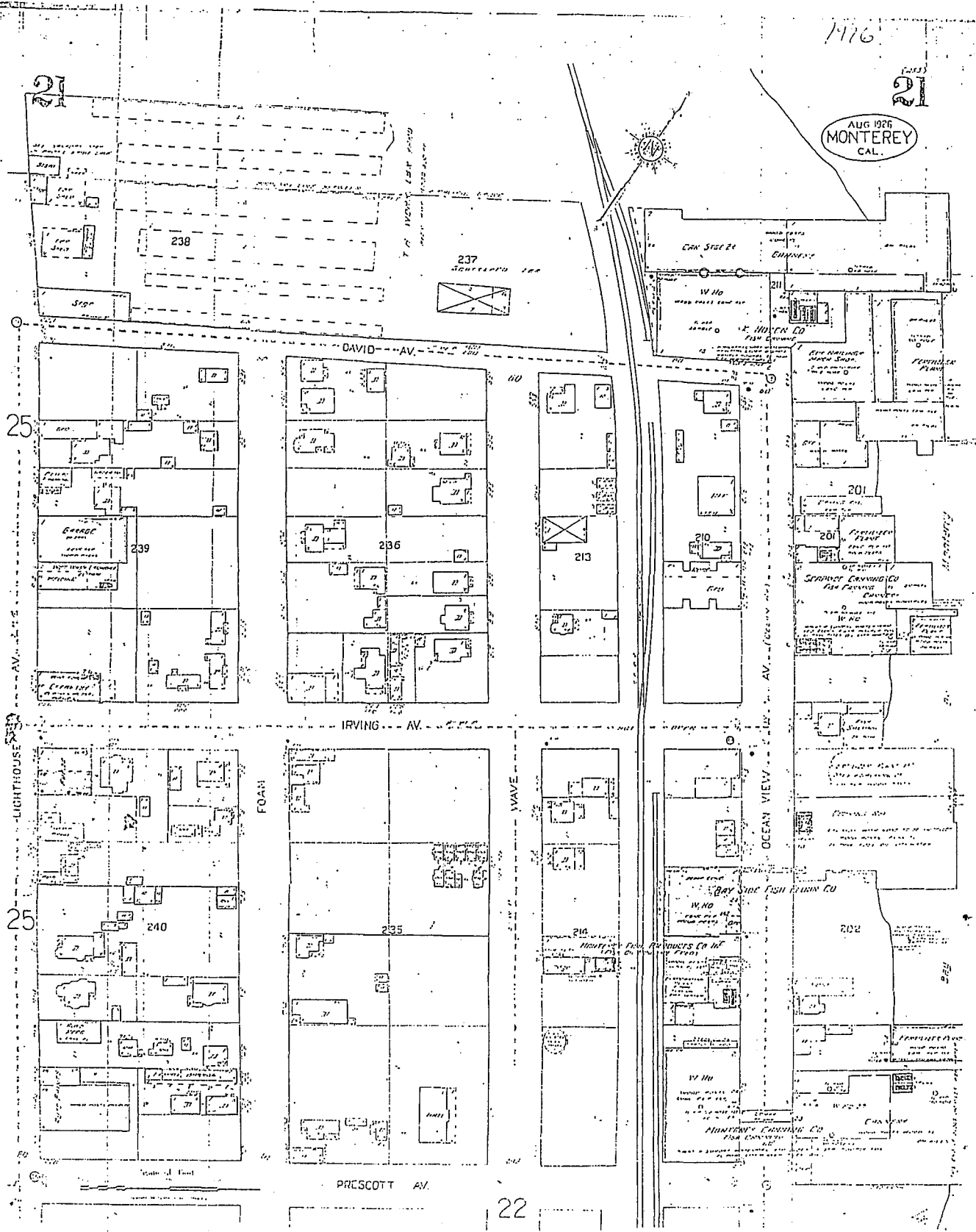
SALES 912
MONTEREY
CAL.

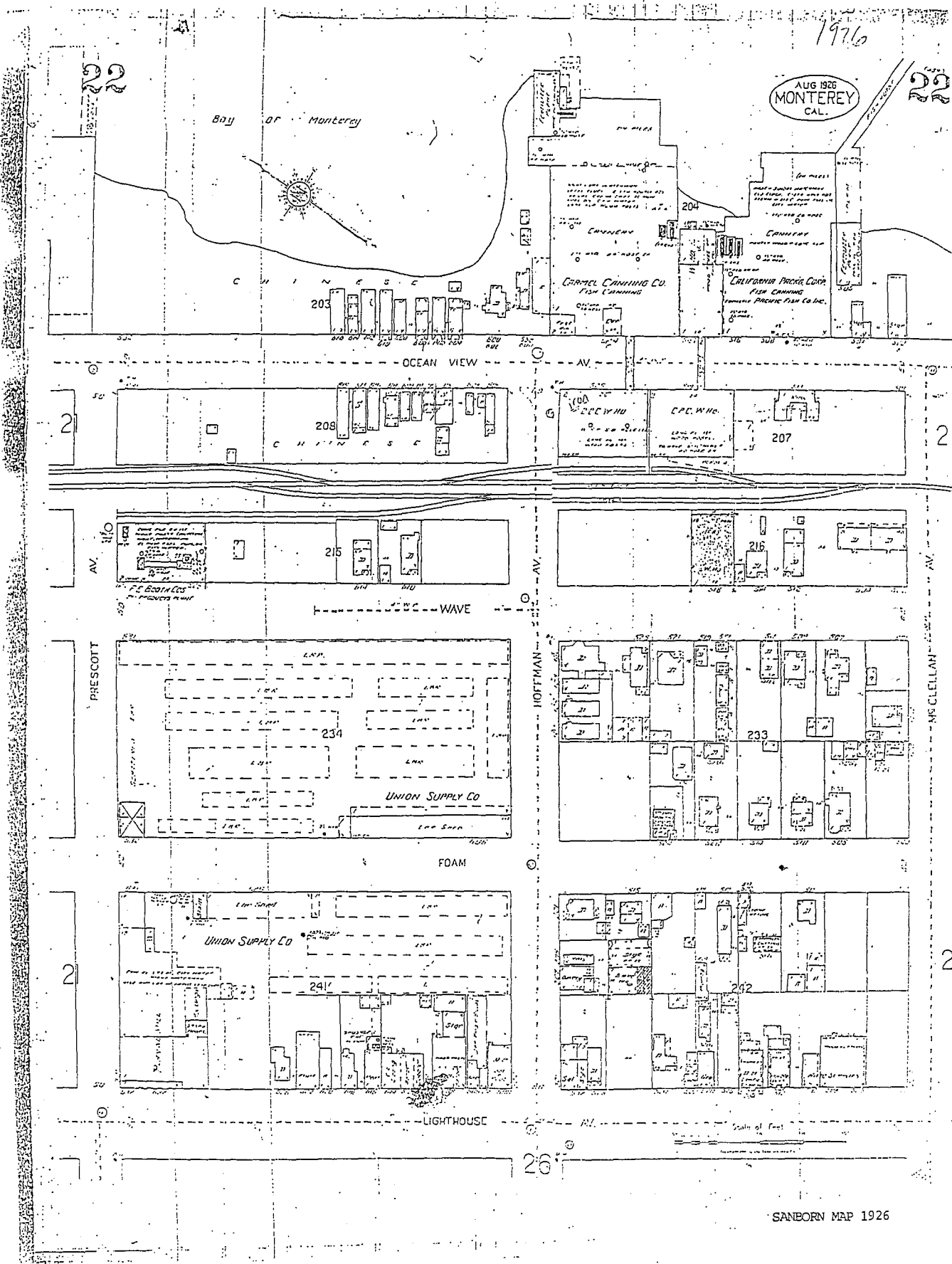


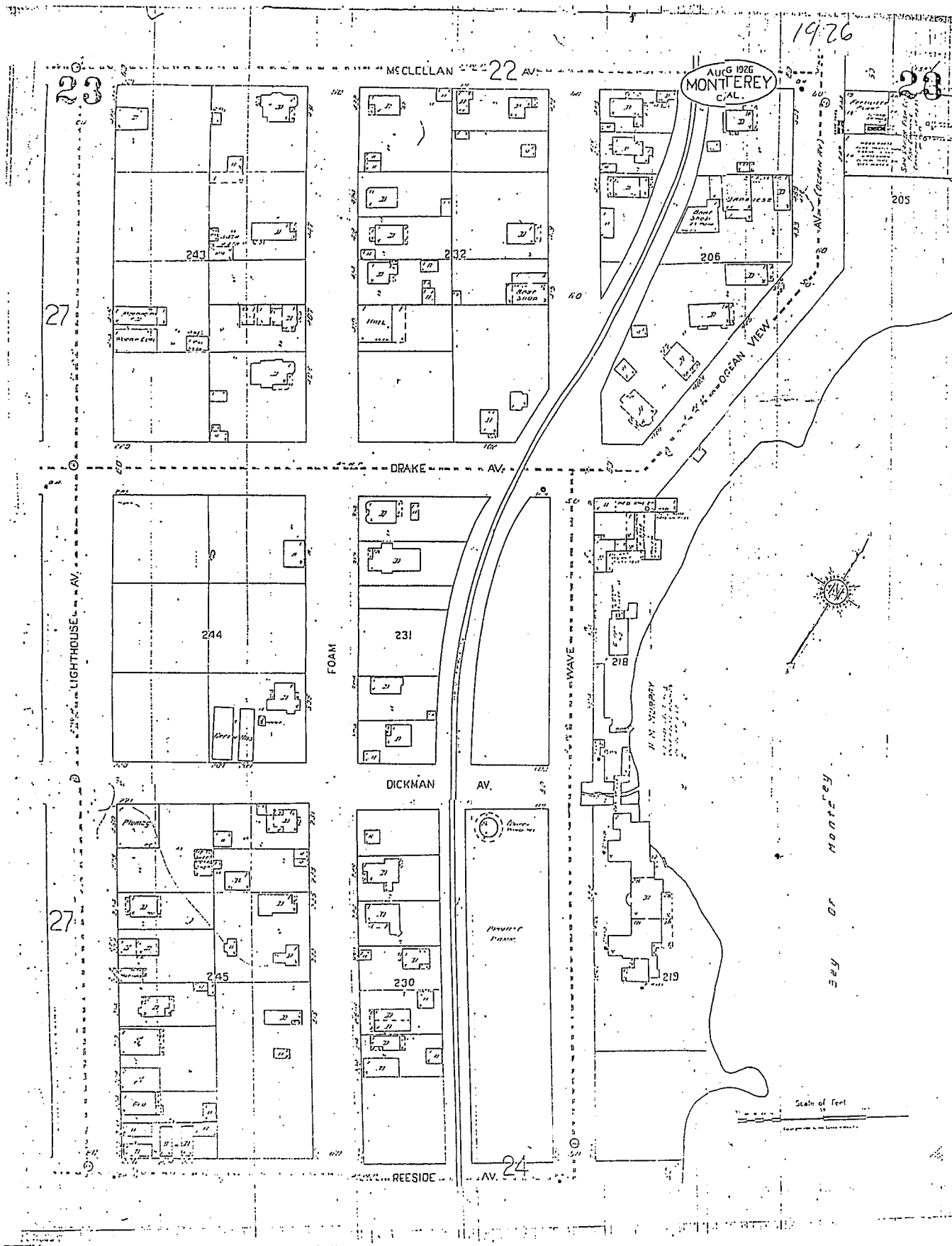


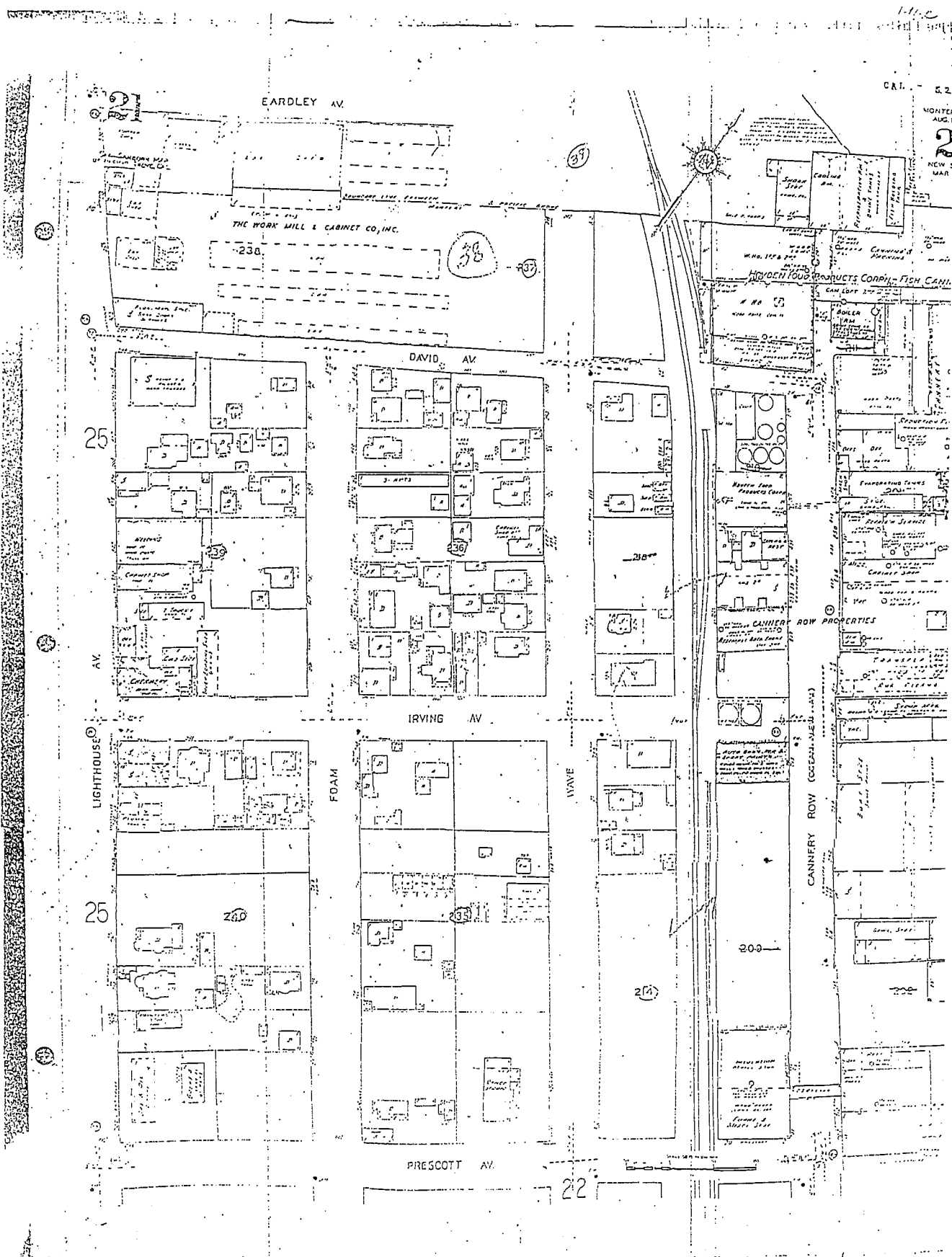


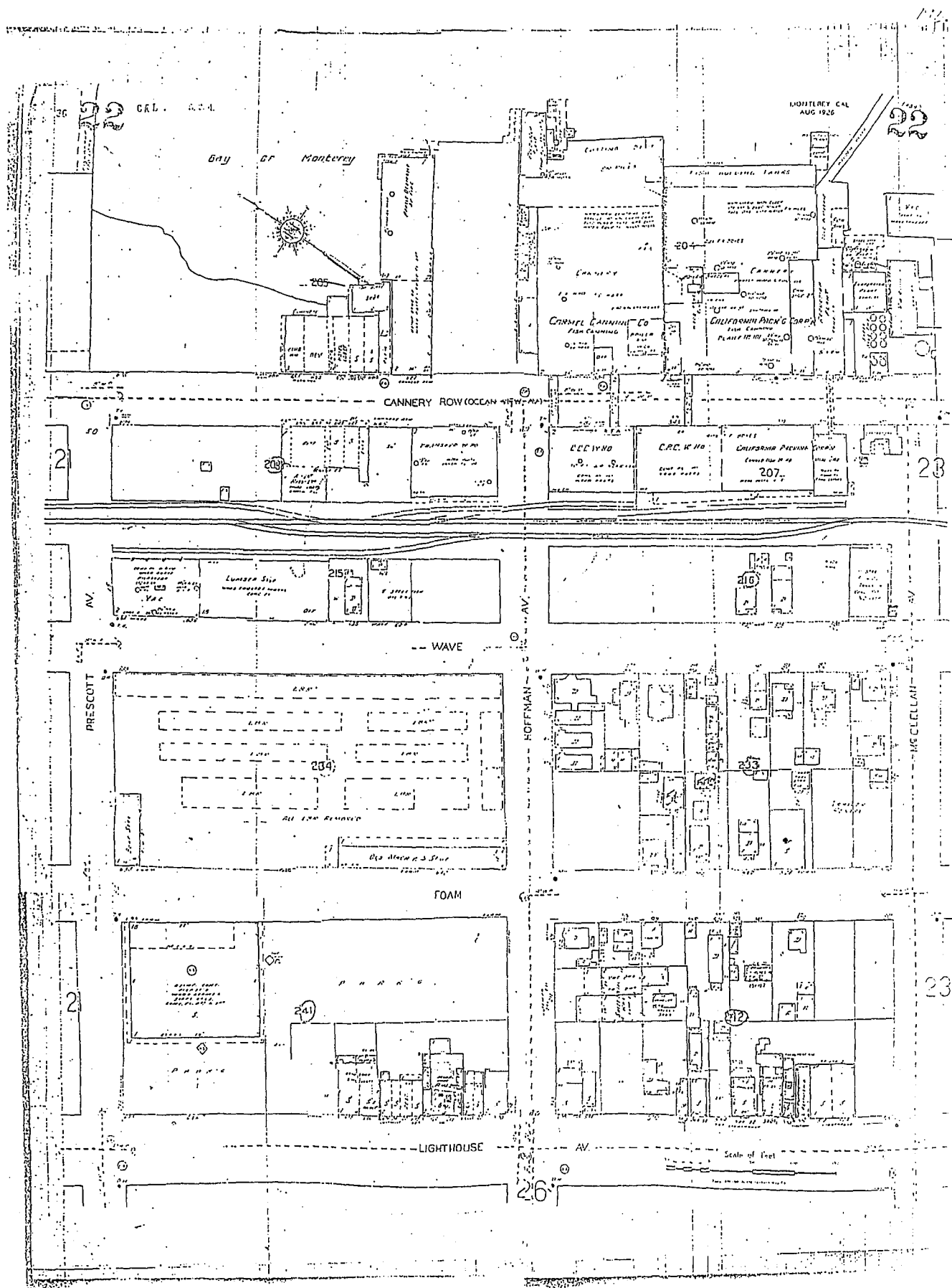
1916
AUG 1926
MONTEREY
CAL.

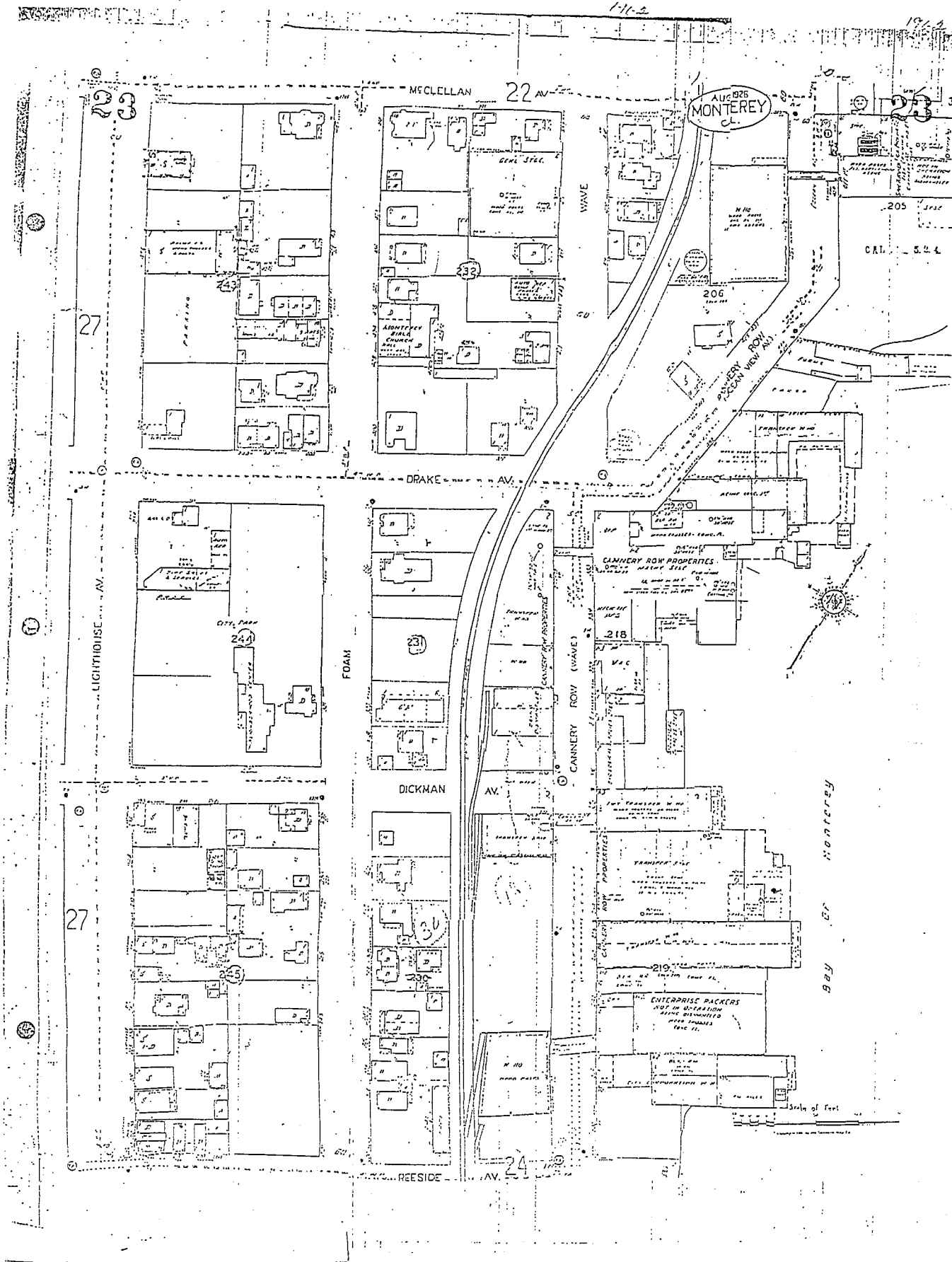












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Maps

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Monterey Daily Cypress

Monterey New Era

Monterey Peninsula Herald - during the 1930s and 40s the Herald compiled yearly "Sardine Supplement" of activity along Cannery Row.

Monterey Trader

Pacific Grove Tribune

ARG primarily used these newspapers within the clippings files found in the City of Monterey Public Library California Room. Biographical files and specific subject files were located using the card catalogue index housed in the California room.

Governmental Records

Tax assessor records - Metroscan search.

Endnotes

-
- ¹ See Bibliography at end of report for all publications cited.
- ² Information relating to the history of the Chinese in Monterey has been extracted from the research and writings of Sandy Lydon including *Chinese Gold: The Chinese and the Monterey Bay Region*, 1985 as well as *The Japanese in the Monterey Bay Region: A Brief History*, 1997. In addition, Michael Hemp's, *Cannery Row* provided information on Chinese settlement in the region.
- ³ From research conducted by Sandy Lydon of Cabrillo College and author of *Chinese Gold: The Chinese and the Monterey Bay Region*, 1985.
- ⁴ As illustrated in Michael Hemp's, *Cannery Row*, 44. Original photograph housed in the Pat Hathaway Collection.
- ⁵ Most of this information was found in Michael Hemp's, *Cannery Row*, 40.
- ⁶ As illustrated in Michael Hemp's, *Cannery Row*, 40. Original photograph housed in the Pat Hathaway Collection.
- ⁷ Michael Hemp, *Cannery Row*, 40.
- ⁸ Michael Hemp, *Cannery Row* and Cannery Row Tourist Pamphlet - text by Michael Hemp.
- ⁹ Information relating to the history of the Japanese in Monterey has been extracted from the research and writings of Sandy Lydon including *The Japanese in the Monterey Bay Region: A Brief History*, 1997 as well as *Chinese Gold: The Chinese and the Monterey Bay Region*, 1985. In addition, Michael Hemp's, *Cannery Row* provided information on Japanese settlement in the region.
- ¹⁰ Information regarding this context taken from Mangelsdorf, Hemp and Garlic Hill.
- ¹¹ Michael Hemp, *Cannery Row*, Tom Mangelsdorf, *A History of Steinbeck's Cannery Row*, Richard Person, *History of Cannery Row*.
- ¹² Tom Mangelsdorf, *A History of Steinbeck's Cannery Row*, 185.
- ¹³ Michael Hemp, *Cannery Row*, 57.
- ¹⁴ Biographical information was developed from the following sources
- ¹⁵ Shillinglaw, *Introduction to Cannery Row*, xv-xvii.
- ¹⁶ John Steinbeck, *My Short Novels*, Viking, 1953.
- ¹⁷ *Monterey Herald*. March 8, 1957

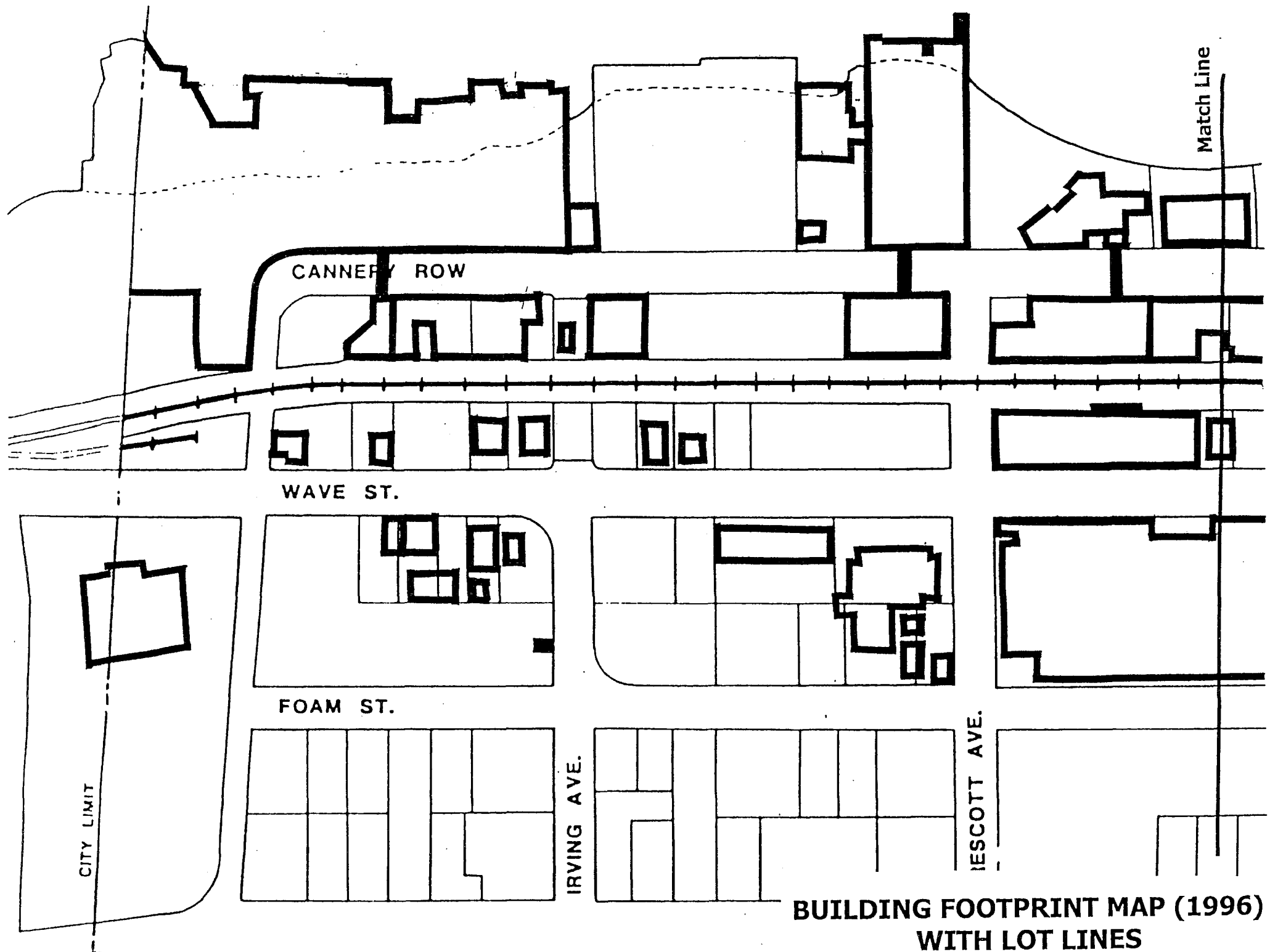
**CANNERY ROW HISTORIC SURVEY
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

PREFACE

Two significant sources for the Cannery Row Historic Survey were the 1945 and 1996 aerial photographs. A few residents have requested that the City publish a series of maps showing the building footprints from the 1945 and 1996 aerial photographs. As a result, this packet includes three maps: 1) Building Footprint Map (1945); 2) Building Footprint Map (1996); and 3) Building Footprint Map with Lot Lines (1996). The aerial photographs are available for review at the City of Monterey, Planning Division.

The survey also relied heavily upon published books of Cannery Row including: Cannery Row : A History of Old Ocean View Avenue (Michael Hemp, 1986) and A History of Steinbeck's Cannery Row (Tom Mangelsdorf, 1986) for photographic sources. These books are widely available including at the City of Monterey Library.

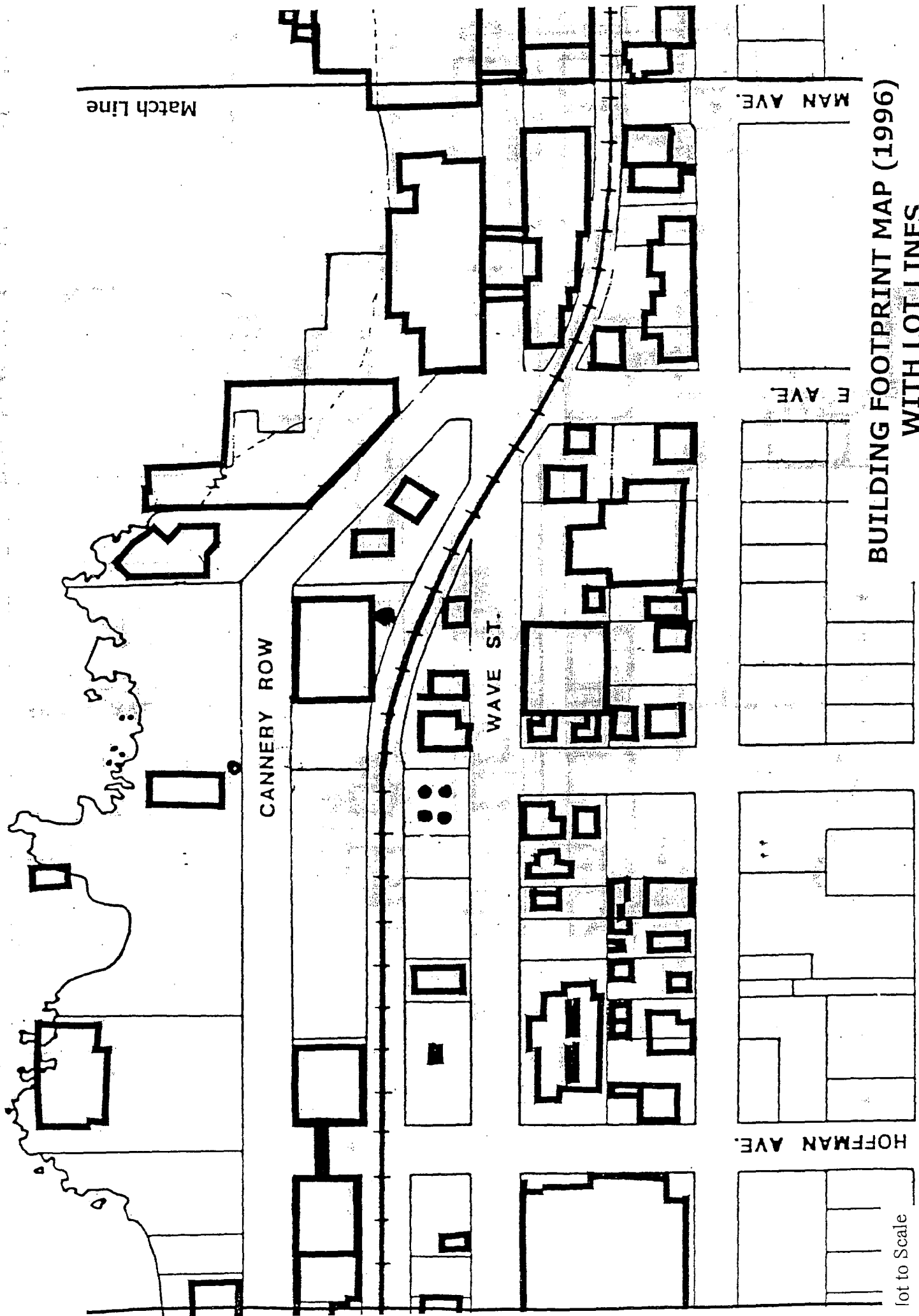
Lastly, some of the City's historic photograph collection is enclosed. Many of these photographs are aerials. These photographs are either available at public library or City of Monterey, Museum Division.

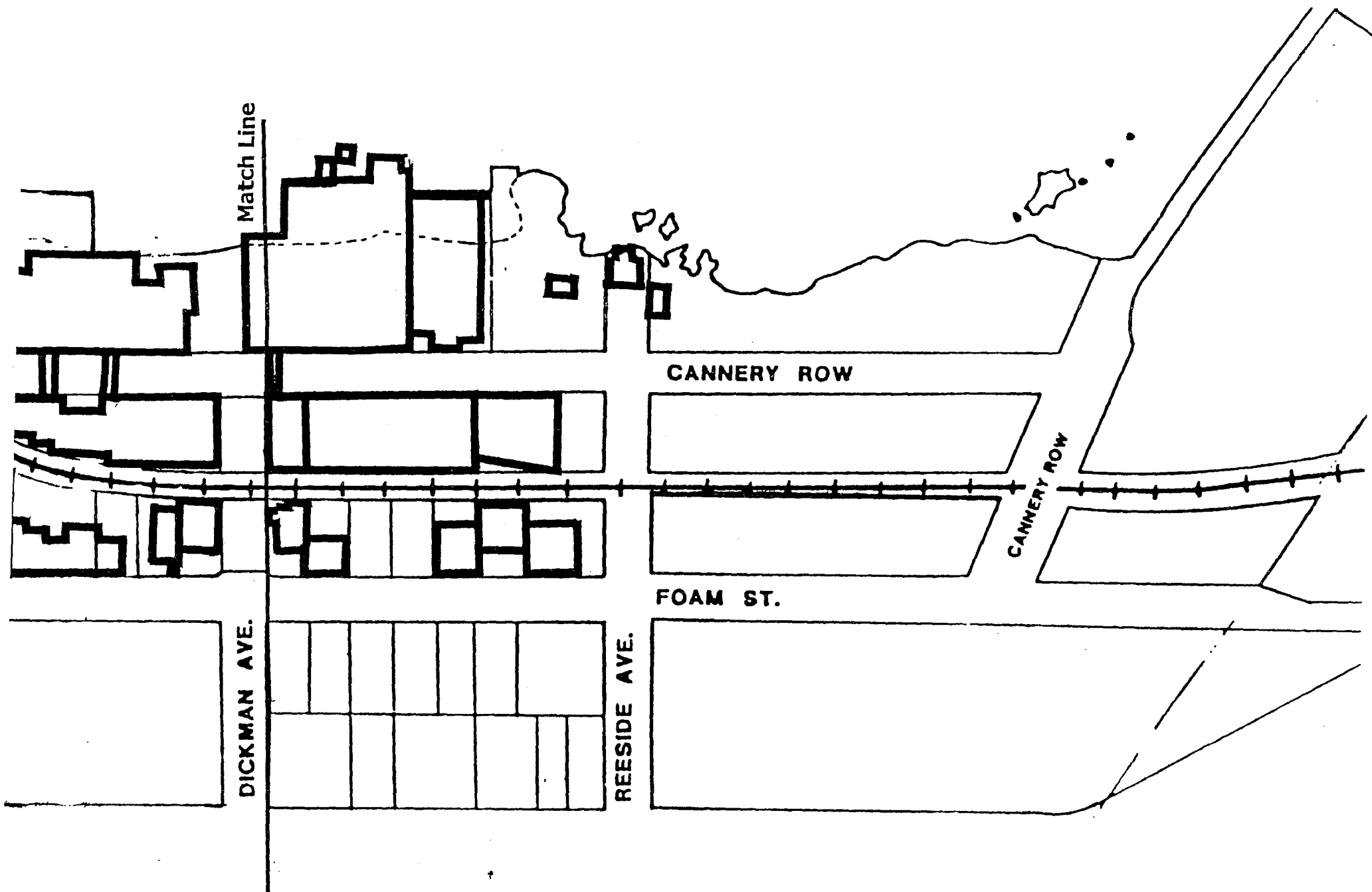


**BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)
WITH LOT LINES**

Not to Scale

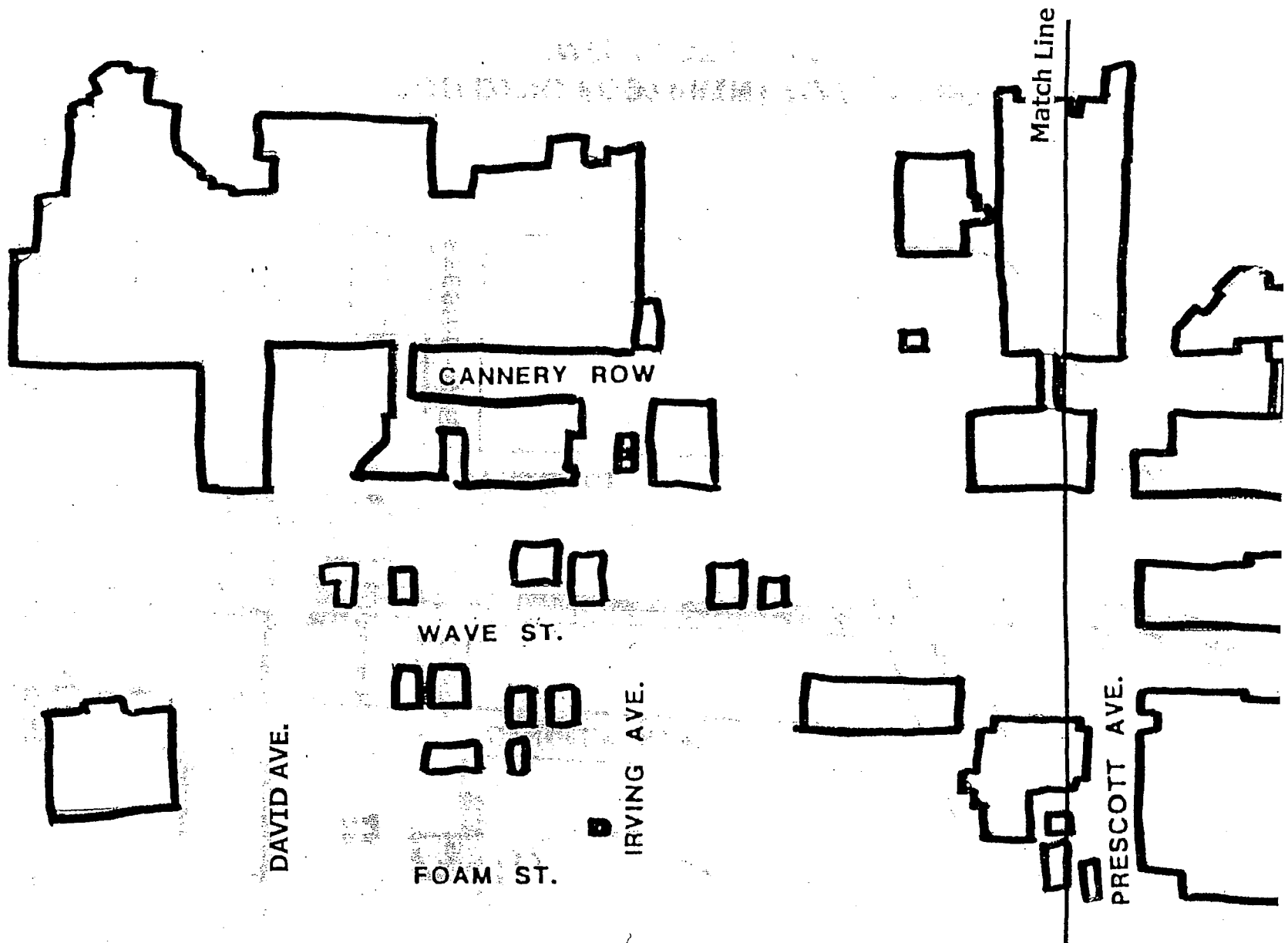
BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)
WITH LOT LINES





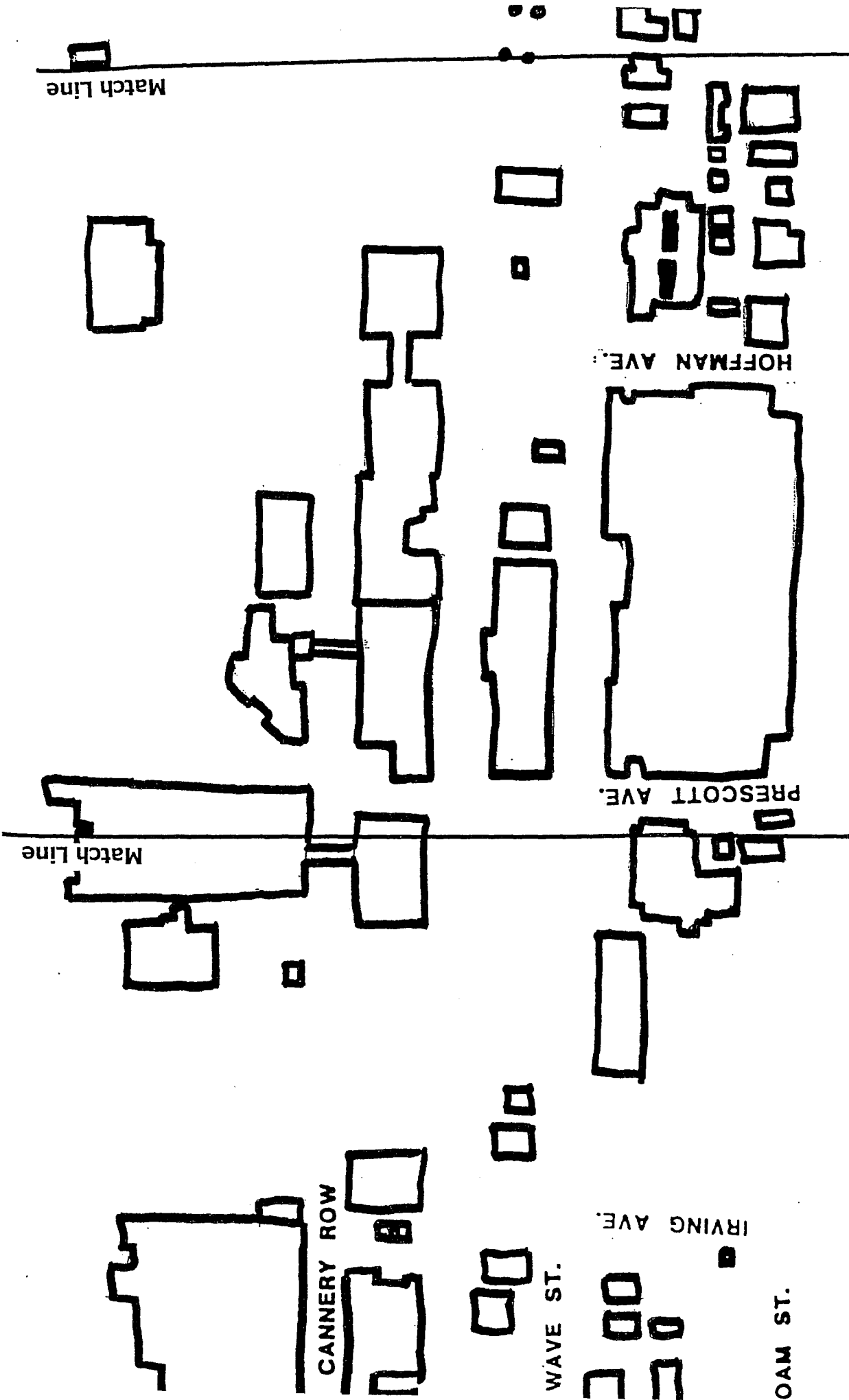
**BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)
WITH LOT LINES**

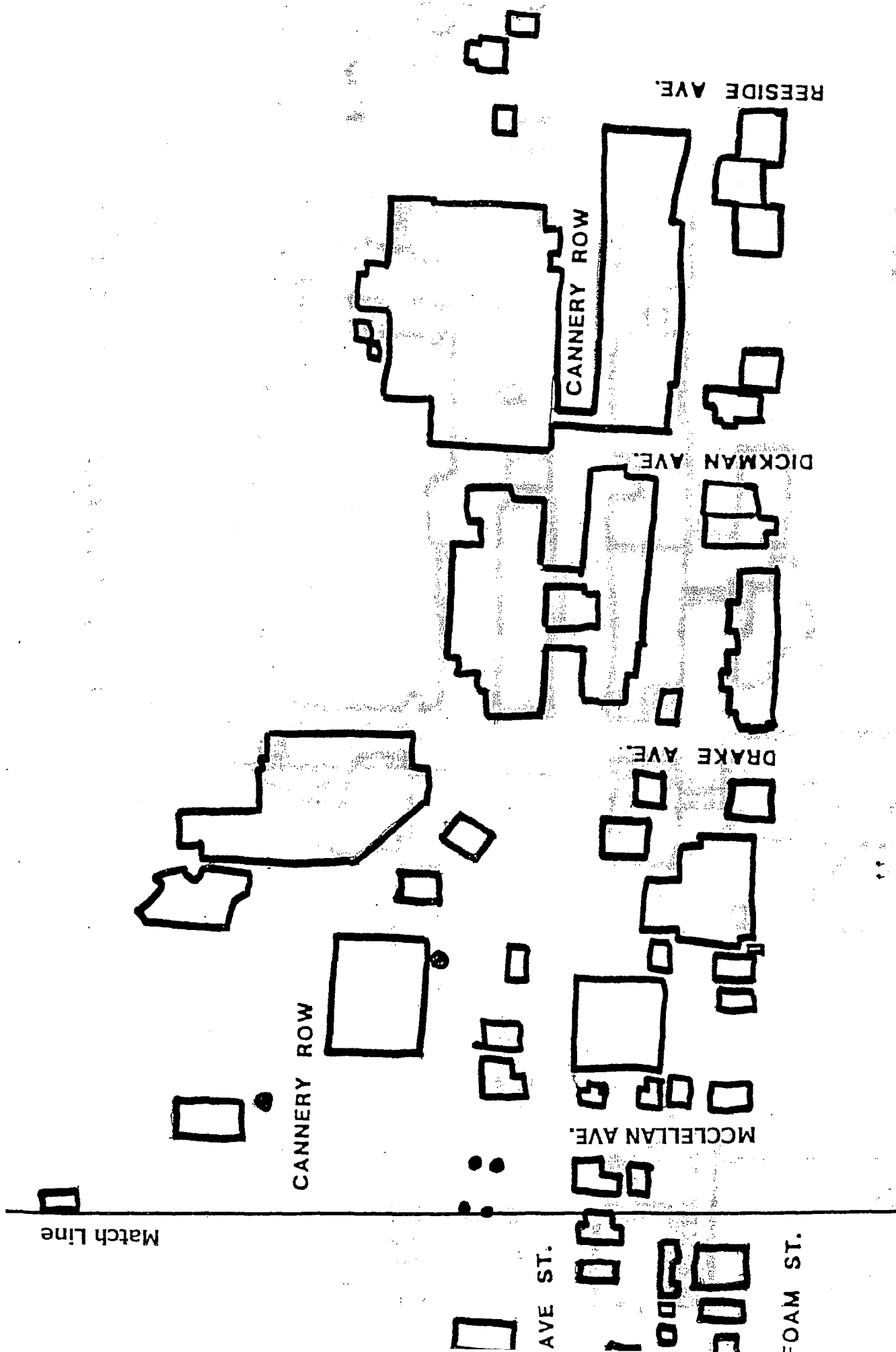
Not to Scale



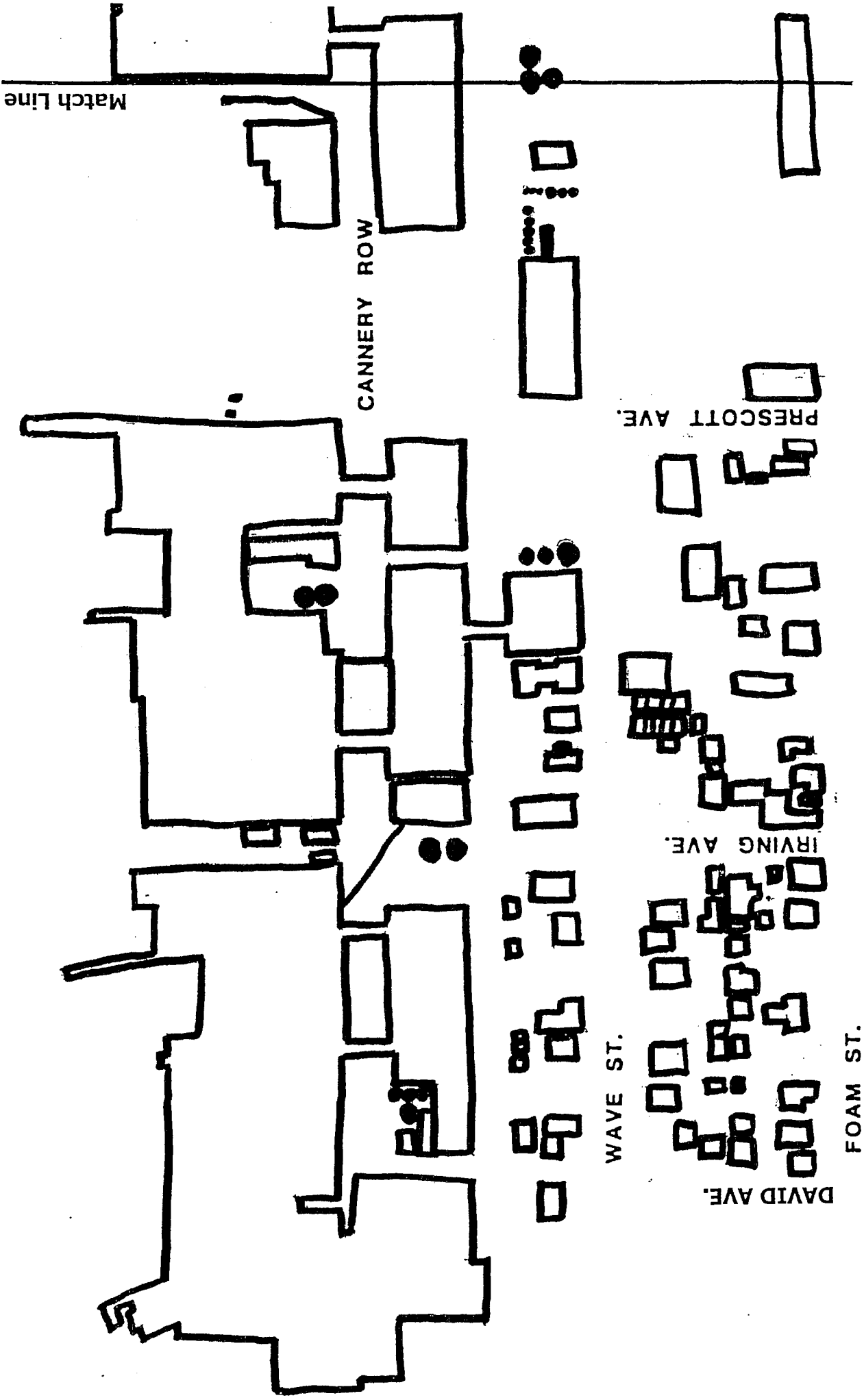
BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)

BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)



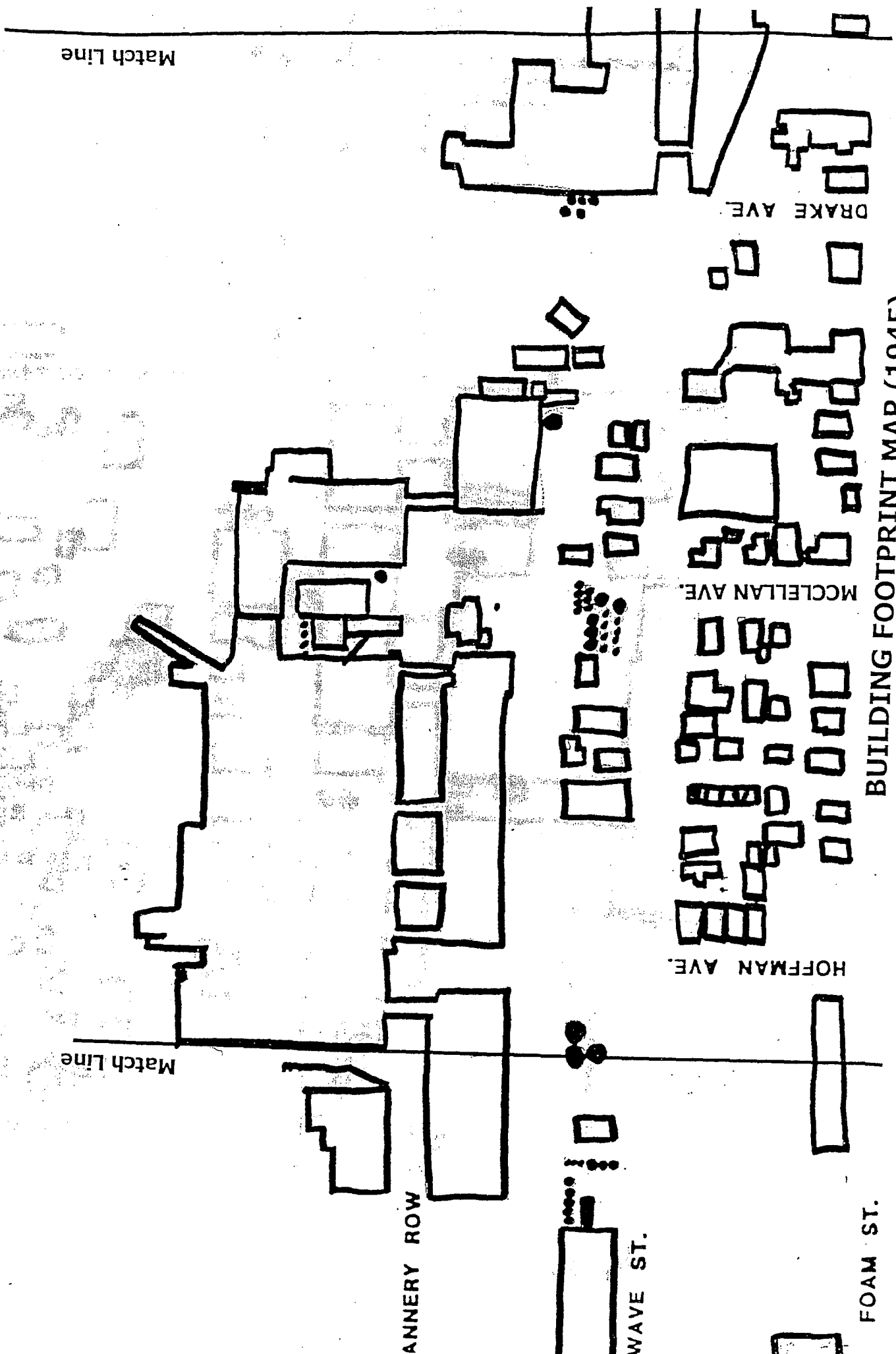


BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1996)



BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1945)

BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1945)



Match Line

Match Line

ANNERY ROW

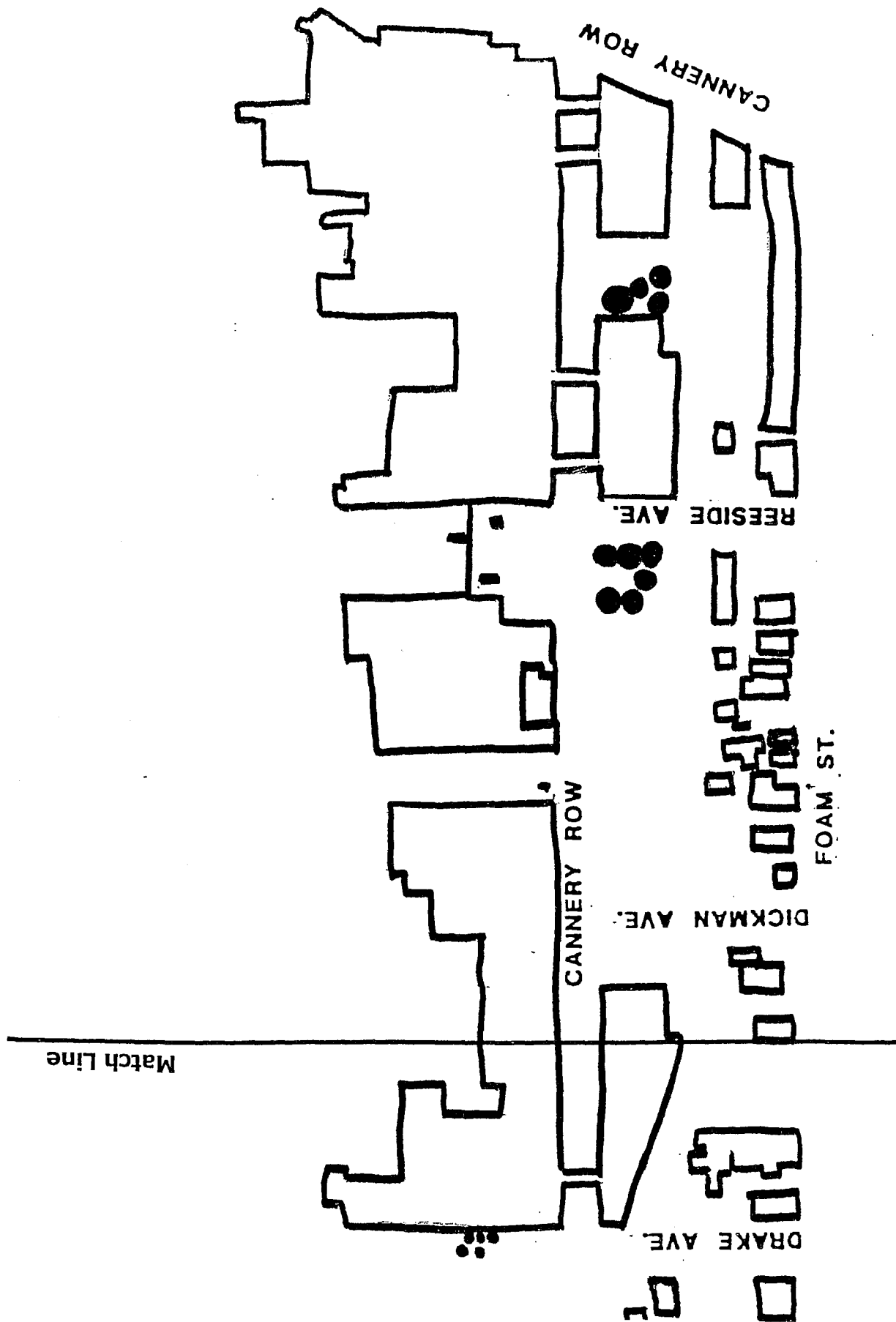
WAVE ST.

FOAM ST.

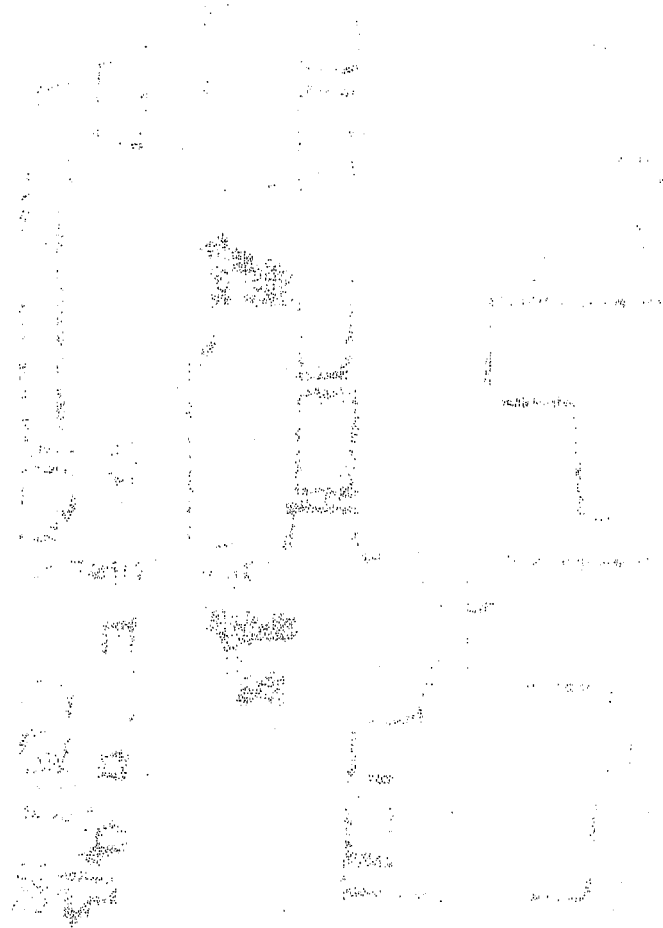
HOFFMAN AVE.

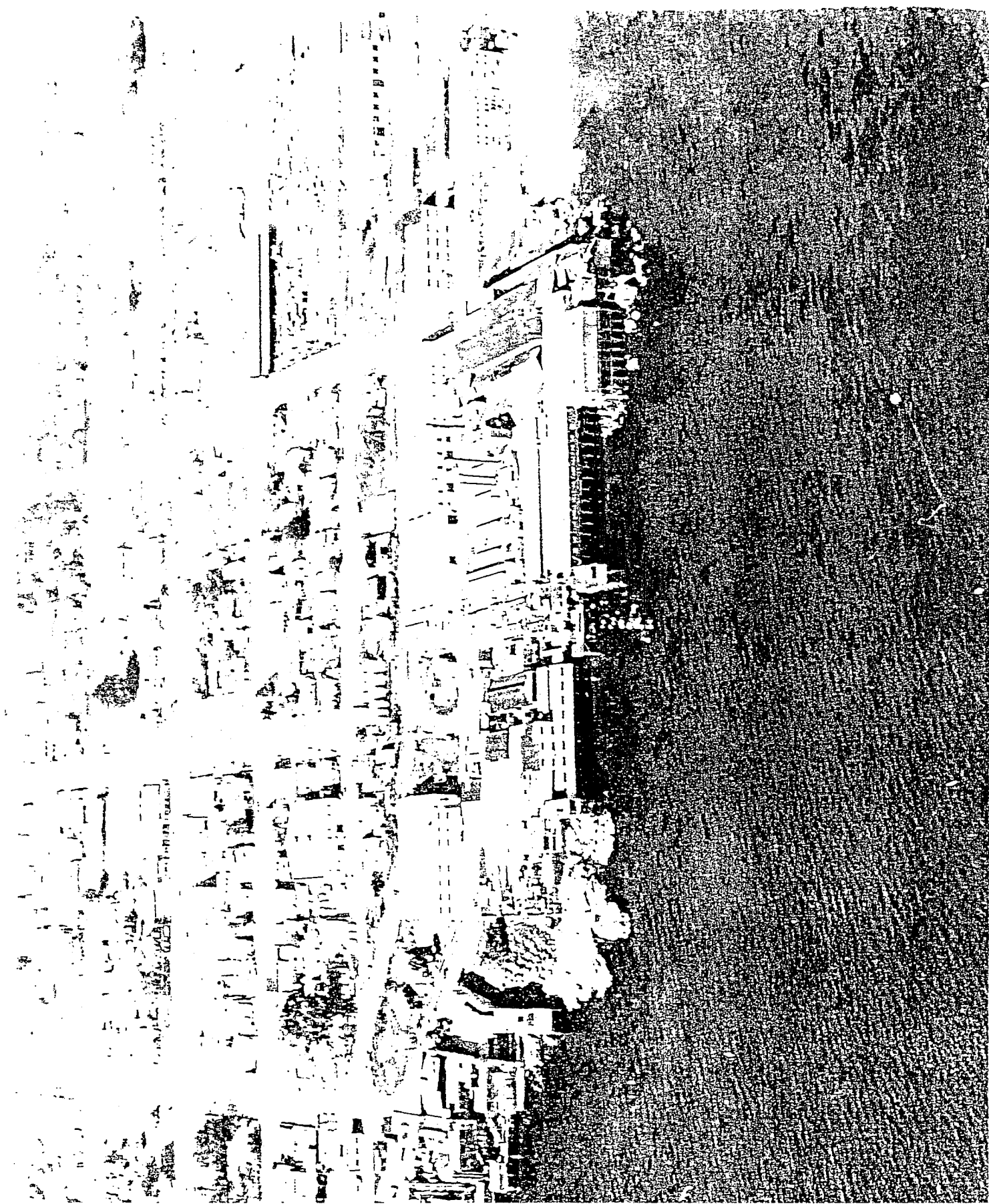
MCCELLAN AVE.

DRAKE AVE.



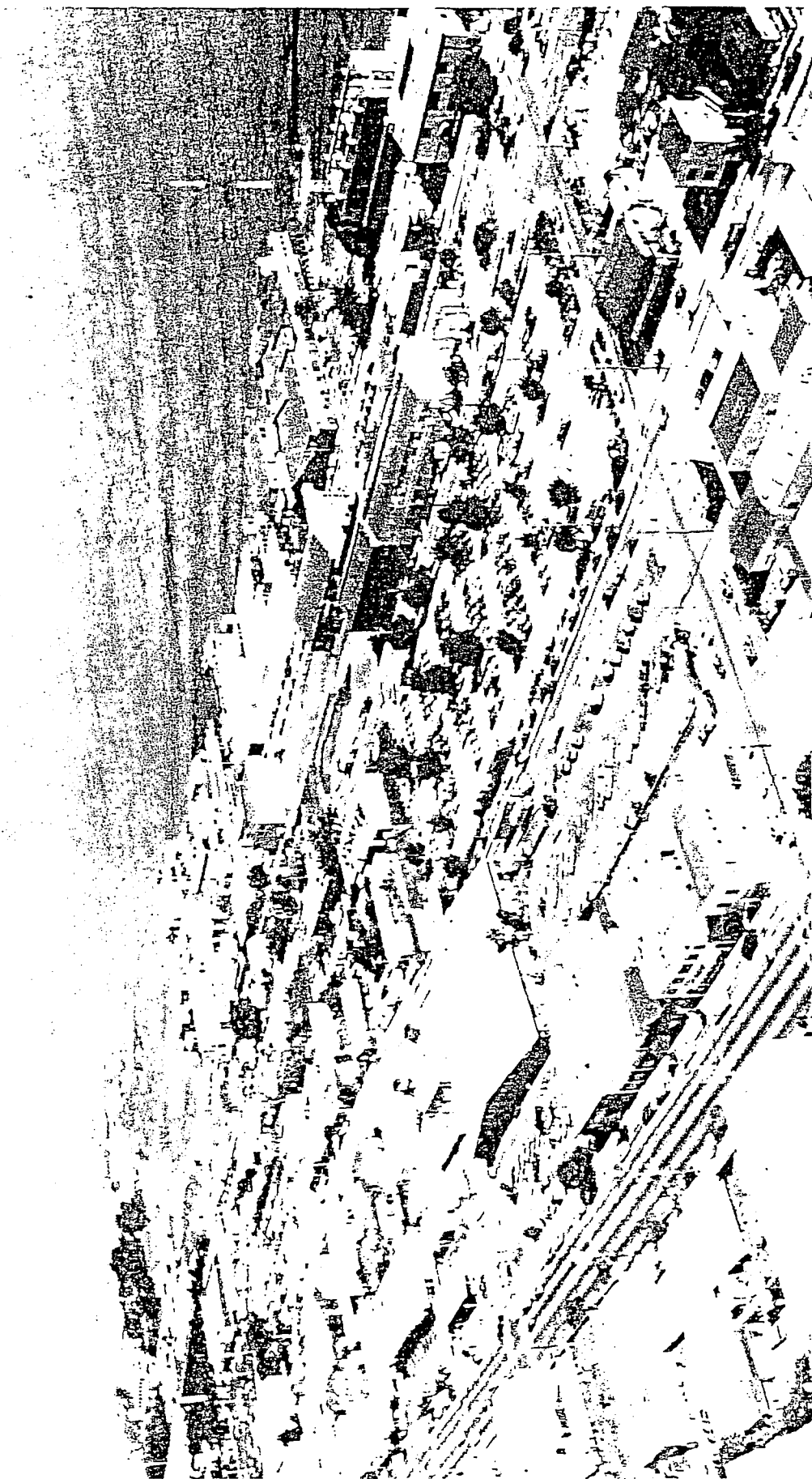
BUILDING FOOTPRINT MAP (1945)



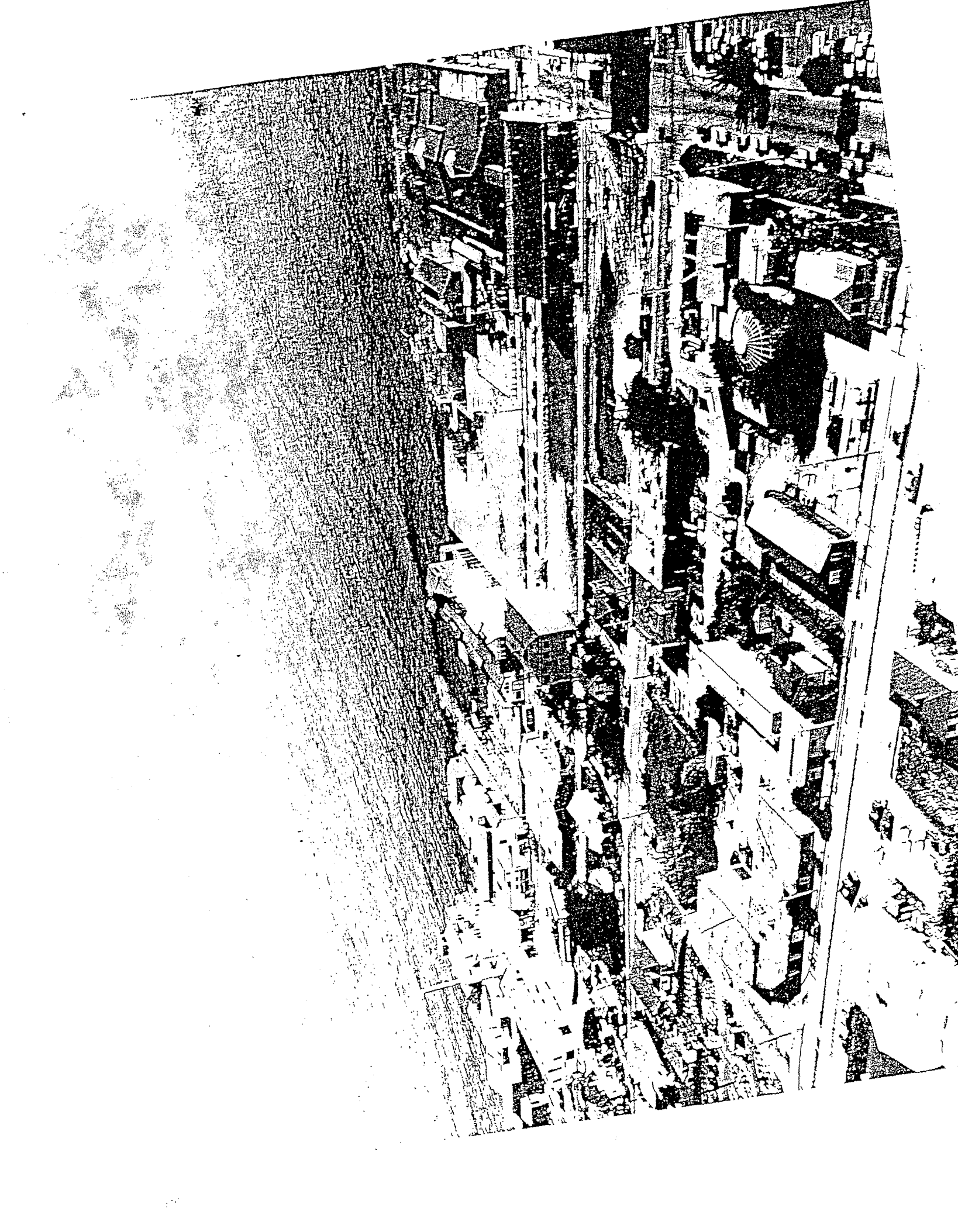


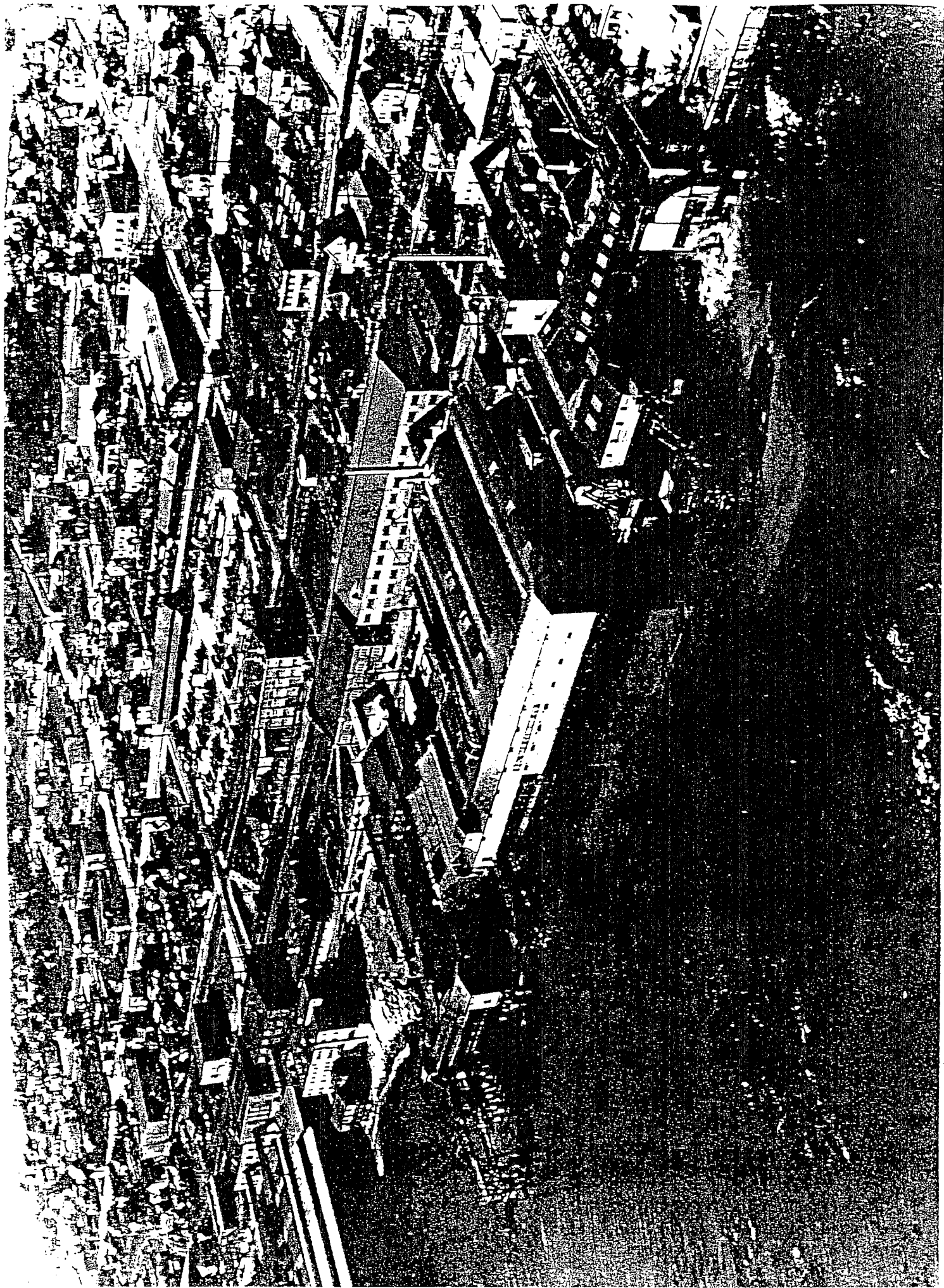
City of Monterey Museum Division





Pat Hathaway Collection





Pat Hallway Collection



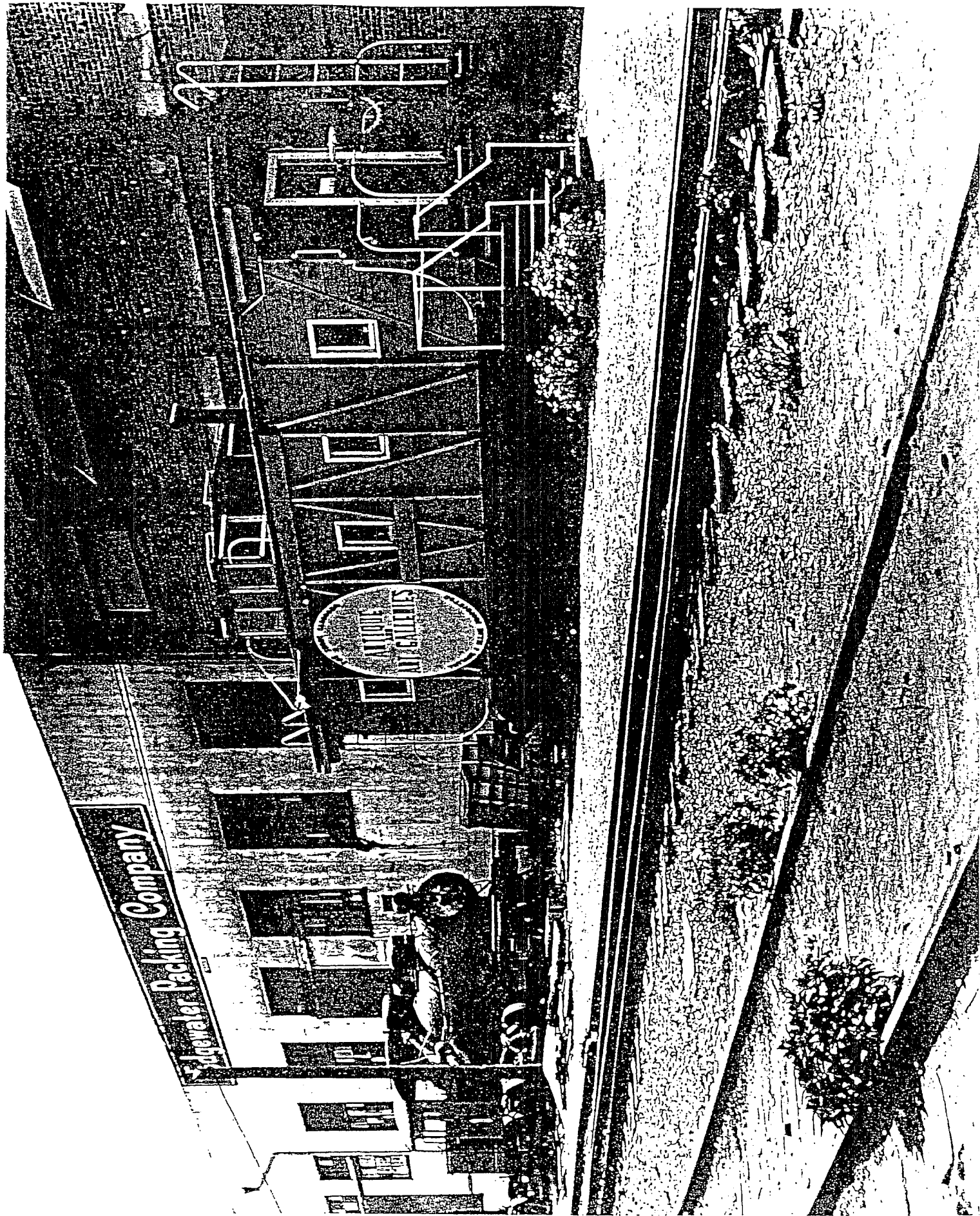
Source City of Monterey Library
Game & Gossip File
1959 #3040 OF 08

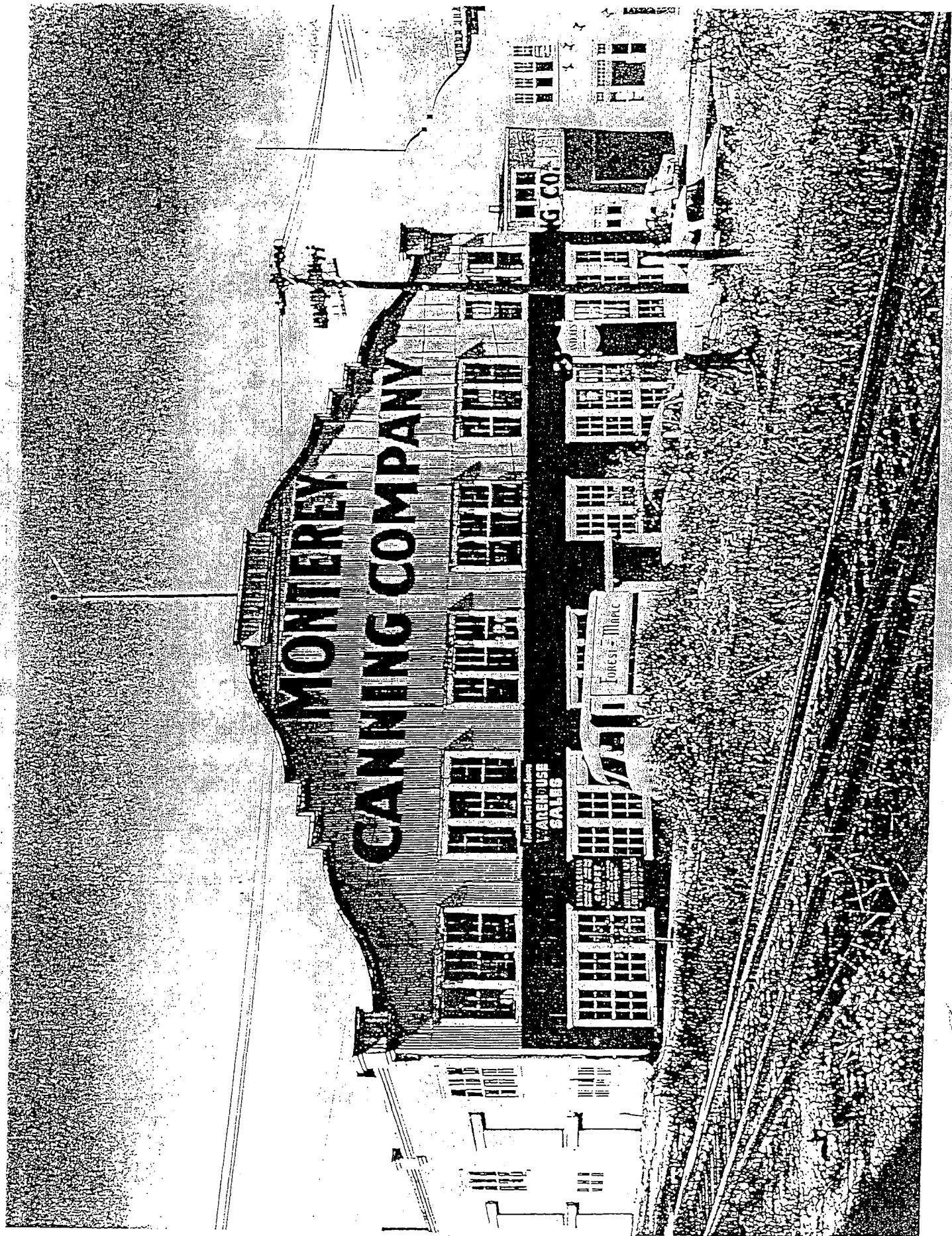


7
The above is a photograph of the building
at 1000 10th St. S. S. 47



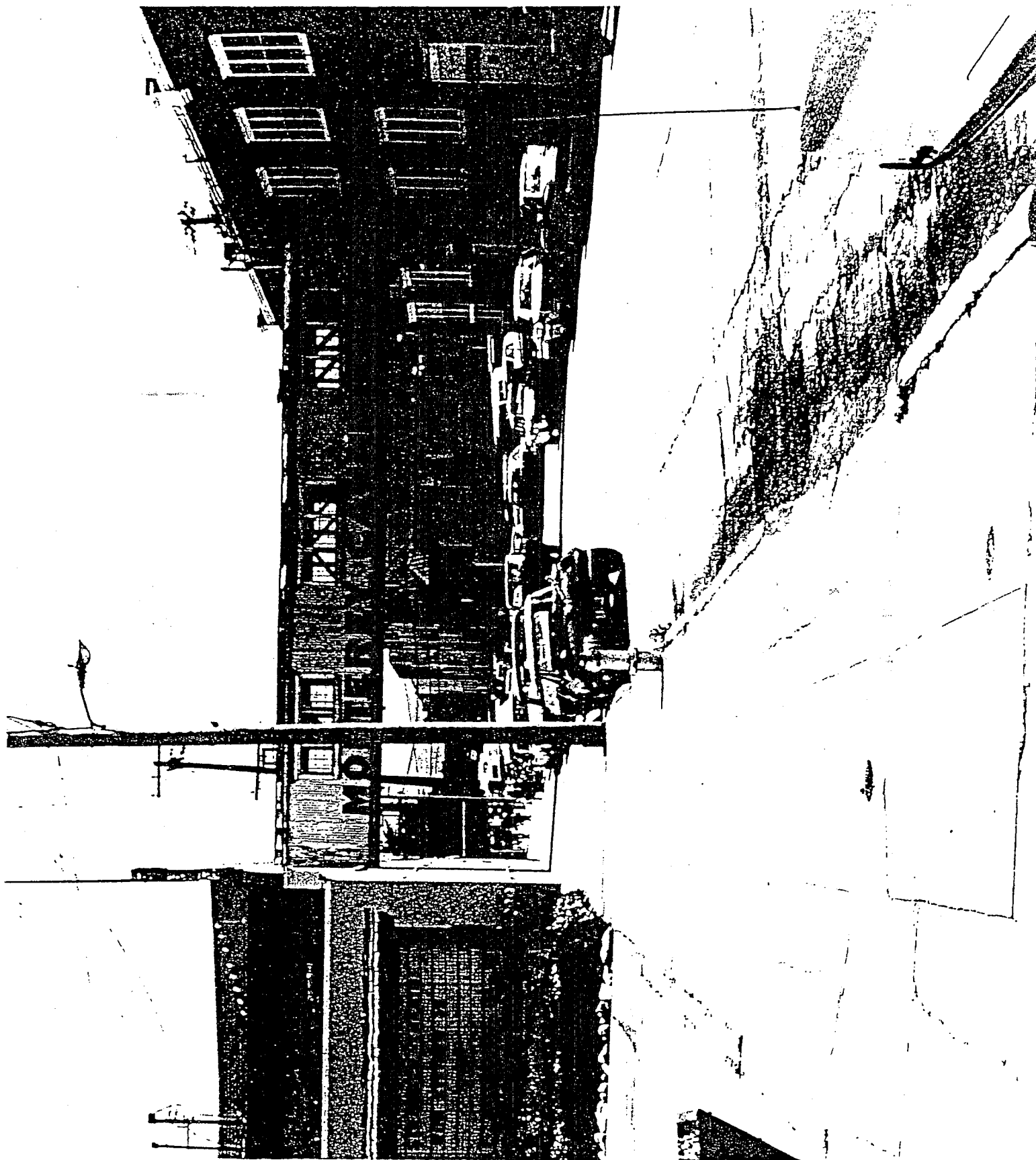
San Diego Museum Library
1744 + 1745 + 1746
2018



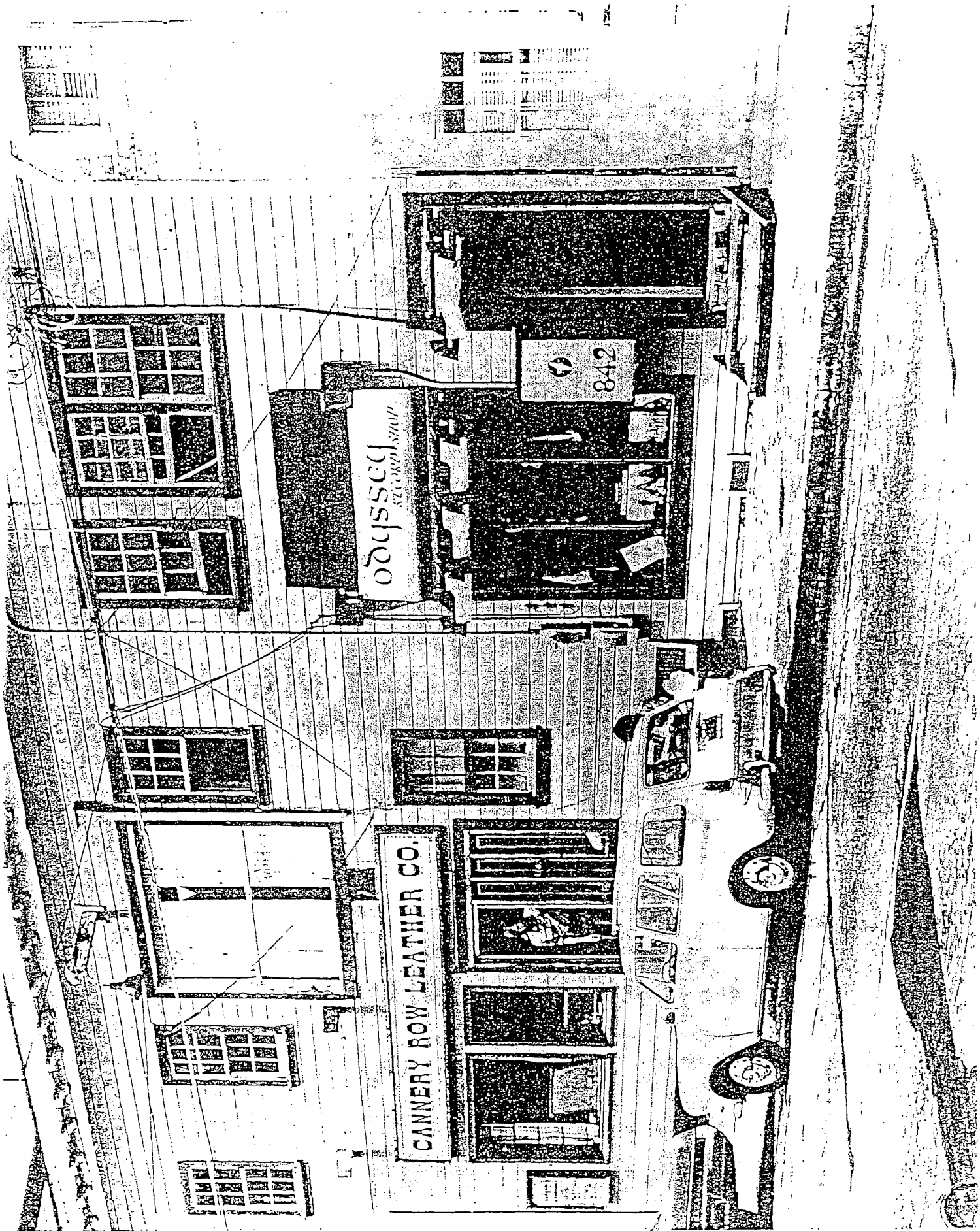


23.5

Monterey Canning Company
1915 - 1916



Source City of Monterey Library
Game + Gossip Folder



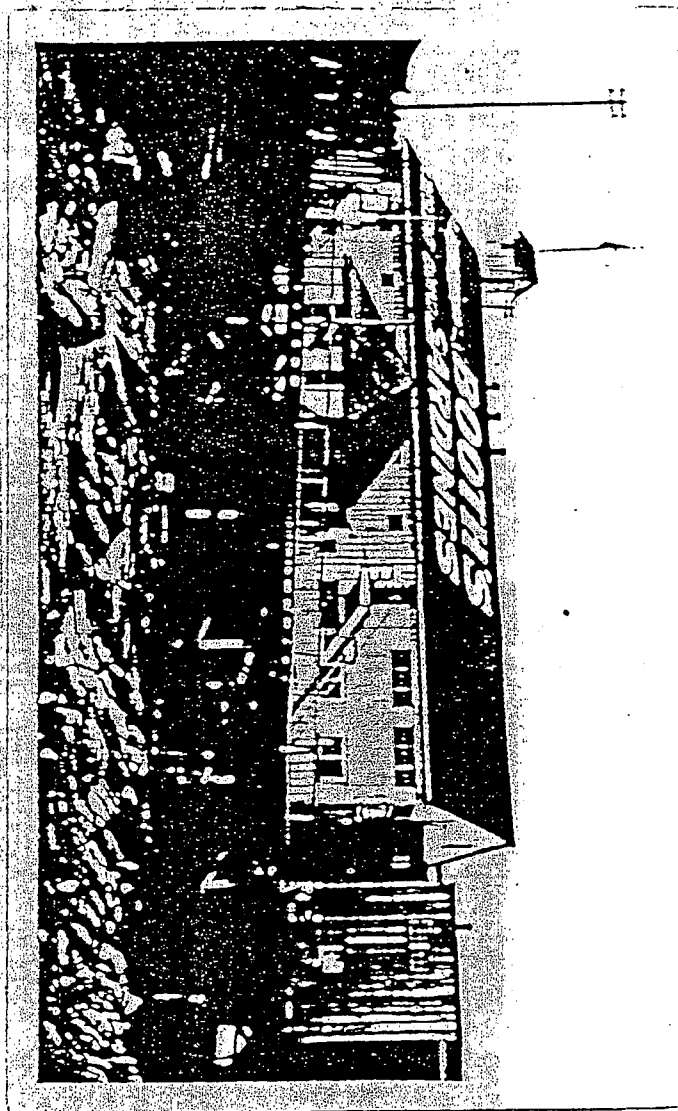
Source: City of Northampton Library
General Collection File
#2004



Source: Univ. of Mont.
Library
Fisheries File

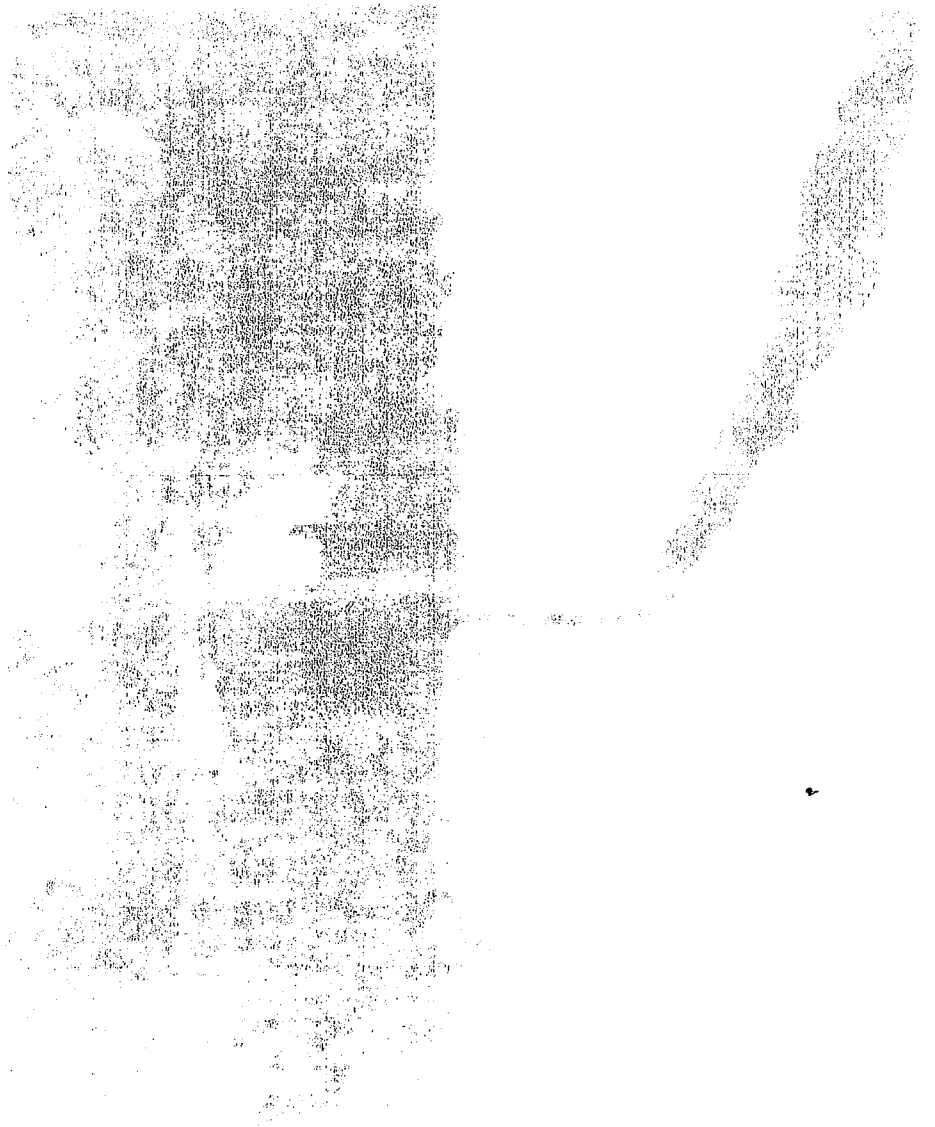
PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS PHOTOGRAPH MUST EXCLUDE RETOUCHING AND IS CONDITIONAL UPON PROPER CREDIT BEING GIVEN TO MONTEREY PUBLIC LIBRARY AS OWNERS.

Resolution #95 Board of Trustees,
Monterey Public Library



Booth's Cannery

Source: City of Monterey
Public Library
Fishes File
#685



Final Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey
Survey Forms
Monterey, California

prepared for
The City of Monterey
Monterey, California

prepared by
Architectural Resources Group
Architects, Planners & Conservators, Inc.
San Francisco, California

March 2001

National Register-Eligible North Cannery Row Historic District

DISTRICT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 2

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *North Cannery Row Historic District*

Historic Name:

D2. Common Name:

D3. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District consists of the Monterey Canning Company complex and the Edgewater Packing company complex, as well as several commercial and residential properties that show the relationship between the industrial, commercial and residential development of Cannery Row. This district is representative of the relationship among canneries, warehouses, the railroad and residential properties that existed along Cannery Row. This district is within a maritime and industrial setting.

Contributing Resources

*647 Cannery Row - Bear Flag Building
700-718 Cannery Row - Monterey Canning Company Cannery
720 Cannery Row - Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery
723-25 Cannery Row - Monterey Canning Company Warehouse
Cannery Row - McAbee Beach
638 Wave Street - Yee Sing Jung House
640 Wave Street - Edgewater Packing Company
698 Wave Street - Edgewater Packing Company/F. E. Booth Reduction Plant*

D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The boundaries include the shoreline of Monterey Bay at the east including McAbee Beach, continuing south to the southern property boundary of 700 Cannery Row, across to the south boundary of the property at 647 Cannery Row, continuing to the south property boundary of 638 Wave, to the northern boundary of 698 Wave, to the north boundary of 723-25 Cannery Row, to the north property boundary of 720 Cannery Row and then to the shoreline of the bay at the McAbee Beach northern boundary.

D5. Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were identified after mapping potential contributors and identifying clusters of contributing resources. The boundaries follow individual property lines and the line of Monterey Bay.

D6. Significance: Theme *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area *Monterey*

Period of Significance *1895-1964*

Applicable Criteria *A/1*

Discuss district's importance in terms of its

historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The North Cannery Row Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While some of the historic resources within the district have been altered, they retain a strong sense of time and place, and inform the visitor as to the configuration of Cannery Row during the period of significance. The Monterey Canning Company is one of two remaining cannery complex with resources on both sides of the street linked with an overcrossing.

(See Continuation Sheet)

D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

See Bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

D8. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date: *9/9/99*

Affiliation and Address: *Pier 9, The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94111*

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *North Cannery Row Historic District*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance Statement

The district meets National Register Criterion A: resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. In this case, the resources within the district provide information regarding the commercial fishing and canning industries in Monterey. The resources are representative examples of the types of cannery buildings constructed during the period of significance, which ranges from 1895, when Frank Booth's first canning operation opened, to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines in the Cannery Row vicinity. The district retains a strong sense of time and place.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *McAbee Beach*

P1. Other Identifier: *McAbee Beach*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: _____ Cannery Row _____ City *Monterey* _____ Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *001 021 002*

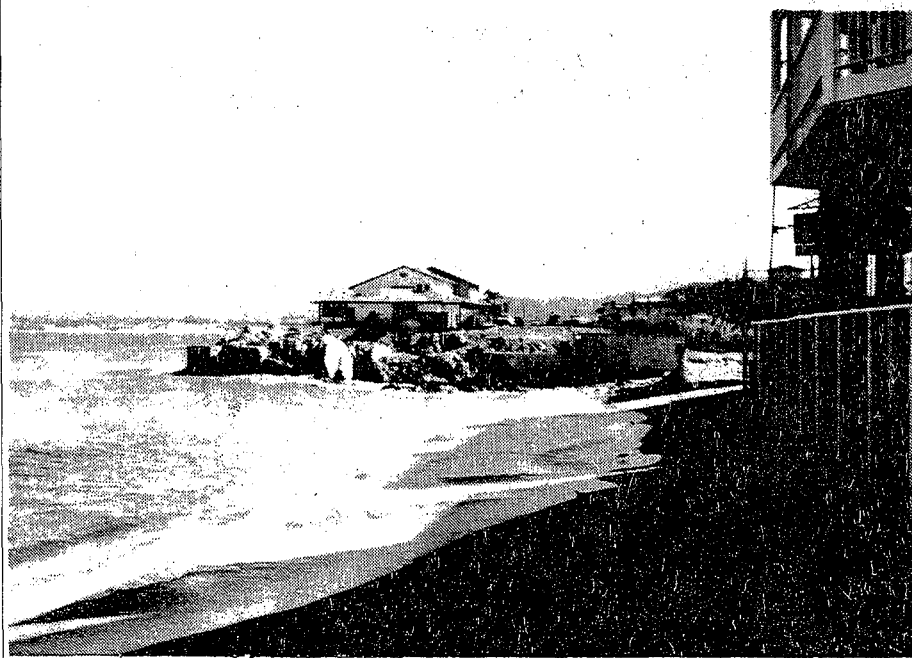
P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

McAbee Beach is located on the east side of Cannery Row near the Monterey Canning Company buildings. This is a primary beach access point in Cannery Row. This area is maintained by the City of Monterey and is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

1. Resources Present ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

3a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking south

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

Not Applicable

P7. Owner and Address
*City of Monterey
Monterey, CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *McAbee Beach*

B1. Historic Name: *McAbee Beach*

B2. Common Name: *McAbee Beach*

B3. Original Use: *Beach*

B4. Present Use: *Beach*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

A Chinese camp was developed at this site from 1906 until the construction of the Ocean View hotel on adjacent property in 1927.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Fishing Industry - Chinese Settlement*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 - 1964* Property Type: *Beach / Recreational*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This beach served as a Portuguese shore whaling station from the 1860s to the late 1890s. Portuguese whalers brought their catch to the beach to render whale oil. The whaling industry died out at the turn of the century with the development of Kerosene for use in lanterns.

Later the beach was developed with tent cottages and J. B. McAbee, a Scotsman for whom the beach was named, offered rental boats to his customers. Used by bathers and picnickers during the later part of the 19th century, this beach became home to some of the Chinese displaced by the China Point fire of 1906. This beach was the second Chinatown developed along the coast. Leaders of the Chinese community negotiated a lease with McAbee for use of the beach as a fishing village. By 1910, there were approximately 90 Chinese living at McAbee Beach. The area is clearly shown as Chinese housing on the 1926 Sanborn map.

The site is significant as the location of Portuguese whaling industry and the relocation of Monterey's second Chinatown which was moved to this here from China Point (now the Hopkins Marine Laboratory site). No above-ground resources remain at McAbee Beach that represent the Chinese or Portuguese presence at this location. No evaluation of this site for archaeological potential was made.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

B12. References:

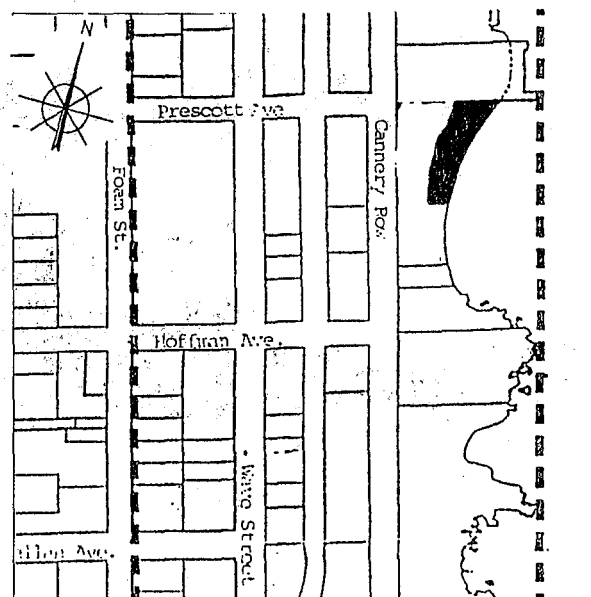
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *McAbee Beach*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☐ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

This site does not individually meet the criteria of the National or California Registers, as it does not retain enough integrity. However, the site contributes to the adjacent North Cannery Row National Register-eligible historic district as it is representative of the long standing fishing activities that have occurred along Cannery Row.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3S and 3D

Other Listings

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Bear Flag Building*

P1. Other Identifier: *Bear Flag Building*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: *647 Cannery Row* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *001 023 016*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Bear Flag Building is a large, two-story, rectangular building located on the west side of Cannery Row. It has a tiled, false mansard roof with flared eaves. The overall architectural character of the building was inspired by both the Orient and the Mediterranean. Built in 1929 as an annex to the Oceanview Hotel across the street, it later became known as the "Venice Apartments," the building still has some features that indicate its original use as residential units including the light wells and balconies. The use of the light well was typical of the Chinese building tradition as well as a common design feature for apartment buildings of the day. The majority of the building is stuccoed with the first floor having a combination of board and batten and stucco. Large picture windows mark the commercial uses of the first floor. The second floor has a wooden balcony with square post supports. The fenestration on the second story is not symmetrical. The roof line is dominated by the red tile roof and the exposed purlins. The building has been altered several times in the past. A fire damaged the roof of the structure in August of 1982. A large, round sign advertising a local radio station is mounted at the center of the roof. Overall, the building is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building*

4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking west

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1929

P7. Owner and Address

*Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Bear Flag Building*

B1. Historic Name: *Bear Flag Building*

B2. Common Name: *Bear Flag Building*

B3. Original Use: *Commercial / Residential*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was built in 1929 as apartments. By 1962 the building was being used as office space.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Fishing Industry - Chinese settlement*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 - 1964*

Property Type: *Commercial / Residential*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This apartment building was constructed in 1929 by M. C. Wu and his partner, C. M. Sam. The 1930 City Directory lists Yee Hu at 647 Ocean View as the Yee Chong Co selling Chinese Merchandise. In the 1937 City Directory, 651 Ocean View was the Marina Apartments. By 1941 Mrs. Grace Marquard is listed as the Marina Apartments manager. In the 1947 City Directory, 651 Ocean View was listed as the Venice Apartments and 655 Ocean View was the Venice Tavern. By 1951 the Venice Apartments was managed by Mrs. B. J. Cole. In 1957 the City Directory listed 651 Ocean View as the Ocean View Annex, likely for the hotel. 649 and 643 Ocean View were vacant at that time. The 1962 City Directory lists 651 Cannery Row as the Bear Flag Building with the offices of KHFR FM Radio Station, KMBY, Poole Roger & Associated Designers, and the Monterey Electronic Products. This building has been a consistent facade along Cannery Row since it was constructed in 1929.

Although it has undergone minor alterations, the Bear Flag building is a significant historic resource, along with the Ocean View Hotel, as it marked the beginning of the development of Monterey's third Chinatown. The site is significant as part of the McAbee Beach Chinese camp that was located on both sides of Ocean Avenue (now Cannery Row).

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

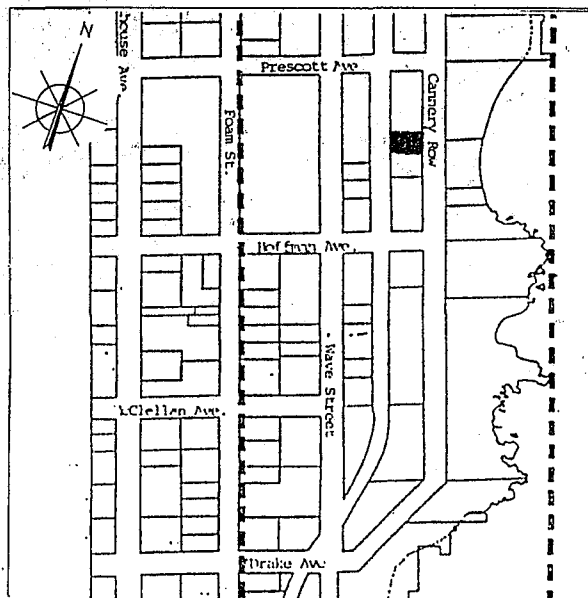
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Bear Flag Building*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

This resource appears to meet the criteria of the National and California Registers for individual listing for its significance within the context of Chinese settlement in Cannery Row, as well as a unique architectural example in Monterey. As it was constructed in association with the Ocean view hotel as its annex. The building meets Criterion A and C of the National Register and is an important architectural and cultural resource in Monterey. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

In addition, this building appears to meet the criteria for City of Monterey H-1 overlay zoning. Lastly, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Monterey Canning Company Cannery*

P1. Other Identifier: *Monterey Canning Company Cannery*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: *700-718 Cannery Row* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; mE/ _____ mN _____

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *001 011 008*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Monterey Canning Company cannery building is located on the east (bay) side of the street. It is connected to a second Monterey Canning Company building, a warehouse, on the west (inland) side of Cannery Row by a second-story enclosed walkway or conveyor. The cannery is the larger of the two buildings in the Monterey Canning Company complex in terms of total square footage. This cannery building has a rectangular footprint and a gently sloping, gabled roof with several roof monitors present. There is a false, espadana roof line at the front or cannery row facade. The structure burned in 1978 and has been extensively rebuilt to house shops and restaurants. Newspaper articles dating from after the 1978 fire indicate the building was extensively damaged and subsequently rebuilt. The article stated: "700 Cannery Row has been rebuilt from its foundations and retains the design of its original facade" (Monterey Peninsula Review October 1979). Although the building is similar in character to the original, little of the fabric remains. The walkway across Cannery Row and the foundations are original to the structure. This building appears to be in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building*

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking southeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1917-18

P7. Owner and Address

*The Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation Sheet | <input type="checkbox"/> District Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Art Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (List) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building, Structure, and Object Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Linear Feature Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Record | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sketch Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Milling Station Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph Record | |

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Monterey Canning Company Cannery*

B1. Historic Name: *Monterey Canning Company*

B2. Common Name: *Monterey Canning Company*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was built in 1917-18. It was damaged by fire in 1978 and subsequently rebuilt from the foundations.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date :

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 -1964*

Property Type: *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Monterey Canning Company complex was built in 1917-18. The complex consists of two buildings on opposite sides of Cannery Row connected by a second story enclosed conveyor. The cannery is located on the east (bay) side of Cannery Row. The 723 - 725 Cannery Row building was originally the warehouse and is located on the west (inland) side of the street. The Monterey Canning Company was founded by George Harper, a Scot from the Shetland Islands, who arrived on the Monterey Peninsula in 1886. Harper was also a banker and rancher, who prided himself on the fact that his sardines were packed in sauce made from tomatoes he grew in Corral de Tierra. Among his early partners were Alexander MacMillan Allan and Harper's son-in-law, Magnus Robert Flause, another native of the Shetland Islands. Prior to the Monterey Canning Company, the site was the location of the Monterey Fish Canning Company. The cannery was operated by Chinese immigrants from 1910-1916. Flause was the last owner of the Cannery before it closed in the mid-1950s. In February of 1978 a fire extensively damaged the Monterey Canning Company Cannery. The warehouse and overcrossing were not heavily damaged in the fire. The Cannery was subsequently rebuilt.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

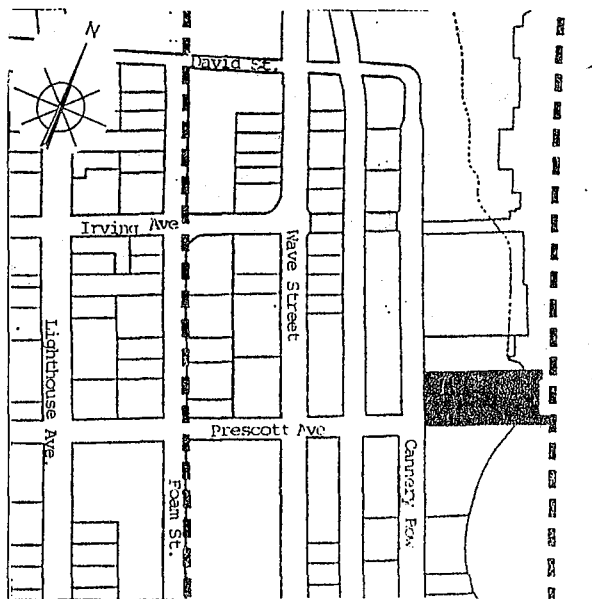
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Monterey Canning Company Cannery

Recorded by: Architectural Resources Group

Date 9/9/99

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

The 1912 Sanborn Map marks the area for the Monterey Canning Company as having a small cabin on the bay side and a vacant lot on the inland side of Ocean Avenue. At 634 Ocean Avenue, the site just south of the Monterey Canning Company on the bay side marks the site of the Monterey Bay Fish & Oil Company which was run by Chinese fisherman. The 1926 Sanborn Maps shows a vacant lot while the 1962 Sanborn Map shows the entire cannery complex on both sides of the street.

The complex consisted of the cannery on the east or bay side of the street and the warehouse on the west or inland side of the street. The two buildings were connected by a second story elevated enclosed walkway or conveyor. This configuration of a cannery with a bay frontage and an inland warehouse connected by a second story conveyor was typical for cannery complexes. The bay side location for the canneries provided direct access to fishing boats. The inland warehouses allowed for storage and easy transfer of processed goods to rail cars on the adjacent tracks.

This building is representative of the heyday of the canneries along Cannery Row. This complex and bridge are significant as one of only two remaining examples of a cannery complex including cannery, warehouse and connecting conveyor. The site is significant as the location of the Monterey Bay Fish & Oil Company, which was operated by Chinese fisherman. It was one of the first Chinese businesses linked with the canning industry in Monterey. The two Monterey Canning Company buildings and bridge are one of the few complexes remaining along Cannery Row that retain the appearance of canning era industrial development.

An extensive amount of remodeling was necessitated by fire damage and adaptive re-use of this historic resource. The building does not individually meet the criteria of the National Register; however it has retained enough integrity to be individually eligible for the California Register. The building is significant under California Register criterion 1 as an important resource within the context of the canning and fishing industry in Monterey. Therefore, the building meets the criteria of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning criteria.

Lastly, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S and 3D

Other Listings

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery

P1. Other Identifier: Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 720 Cannery Row City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 011 007

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Bubba Gump Shrimp Company, located at 720 Cannery Row, is on the eastern (bay) side of the street. The structure on the site represents a major remodel of an original cannery building. This two-story building has an espadana shaped roof line. The structure is sheathed in corrugated metal. There are new aluminum windows present and the interior has been gutted to create a new restaurant and market. Historic photographs and Sanborn Maps indicate the cannery was set back from the street and raised above the sand and water below. Today the area between the street and cannery has been infilled and landscaped. The structure has few original materials remaining. The building sits on the original foundations. This building is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking east

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1940s

P7. Owner and Address

*Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey, CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery*

B1. Historic Name: *Site of Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery*

B2. Common Name: *Bubba Gump Shrimp Co.*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

A cannery was constructed on this site in 1916. The building burned in 1936 and was subsequently rebuilt. The building was reconstructed in 1936 and burned again in 1951.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☒ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 -1964*

Property Type: *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 1912 Sanborn Map indicates that this area of old Ocean Avenue was occupied by housing for the Chinese. This was the McAbee Beach Chinatown first developed in 1906. In the canning era, this was the site of the Bayside Fish and Flour Company in 1916. It became the Cypress Canning Company in September 1927. The following year the cannery was bought out and became the Del Mar Canning Company. In 1936, the building was destroyed by fire, along with Doc Ricketts laboratory. Both buildings were rebuilt at that time. The rebuilt complex, known as the Sun Gate - West Harbor, consisted of two buildings on opposite sides of Cannery Row.

The complex consisted of the cannery on the east or bay side of the street and the warehouse on the west or inland side of the street. The two buildings were connected by a second story, elevated walkway or conveyor. This configuration of a cannery with a bay frontage and an inland warehouse connected by a second story conveyor was typical for cannery complexes. The bay side location for the canneries provided direct access to fishing boats. The inland warehouses allowed for storage and easy transfer of processed goods to rail cars on the adjacent tracks.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

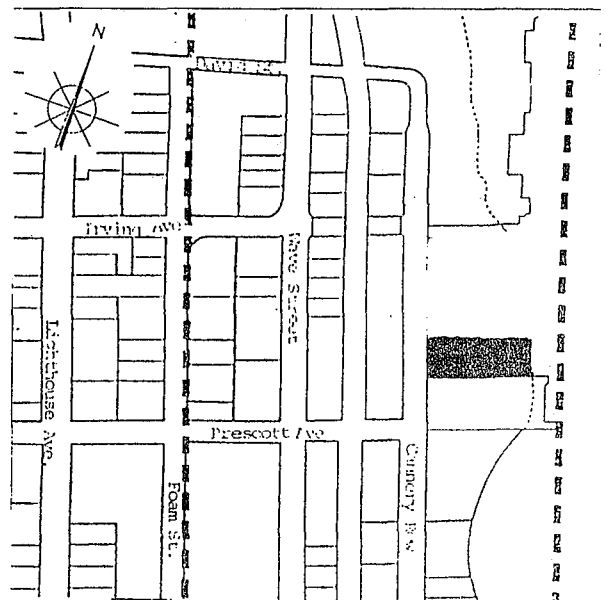
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Sun Gate/West Harbor Cannery*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

In 1951 this cannery building, the Sun Gate-West Harbor Canning Company, partially burned again. The December 8th fire was the first of the major fires to engulf the idle cannery buildings along Cannery Row. This building was not completely destroyed in the 1951 fire and was subsequently repaired. This building and the two Monterey Canning Company buildings form a complex of structures that basically retain the appearance of Cannery Row industrial development. The old Sun Gate-West Harbor Cannery and the Monterey Canning Company buildings are significant resources that represent the canning era.

While this cannery building has been heavily remodeled, and is only a portion of the original cannery complex, it appears eligible for the National and California Registers, as an example of an early cannery on Cannery Row. The building is significant under National Register criterion A and California Register criterion 1 as an important resource within the history of the canning and fishing industries in Monterey. This building is the only remaining example of an early cannery building remaining on Cannery Row and therefore meets the criteria for the City of Monterey H-1 overlay zoning.

Lastly, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district, this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S and 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

P1. Other Identifier: Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 723 - 25 Cannery Row _____ City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 012 015/16

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The 723-25 Cannery Row building is located on the west (inland) side of the street. It is connected to the Monterey Canning Company Cannery building on the east (bay) side of Cannery Row by a second story enclosed walkway. The building is the smaller of the two in the Monterey Canning Company complex. The bay side structure was the original cannery structure with the 723-725 structure serving as the warehouse. The warehouse has a gently sloping gable roof running parallel to Cannery Row. There is a false espadana roof line at the south side or Prescott Avenue facade. The building is two stories and has double hung, six-over-six, residential style windows that are for the most part original. Several windows on the first story of the Prescott Avenue facade appear to have been altered. The entry opening on Prescott Avenue is a modification to the original configuration of that facade. (See Continuation Sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking northwest

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1917-18

P7. Owner and Address

The Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey, CA 93940

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

B1. Historic Name: Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

B2. Common Name: Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

B3. Original Use: Industrial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was built in 1917-18. It is damaged by fire in 1978 and subsequently rehabilitated.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features: Overcrossing

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

B10. Significance: Theme: Commercial development in Cannery Row Area: Monterey

Period of Significance: 1895-1964 Property Type: Industrial

Applicable Criteria: A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Monterey Canning Company complex was built in 1917-18. The complex consists of two buildings on opposite sides of Cannery Row connected by a second story enclosed walkway. The 700-718 building located on the bay side of the street was the cannery for Monterey Canning Company. The warehouse was on the west or inland side of the street. The Monterey Canning Company was founded by George Harper, a Scot from the Shetland Islands, who arrived on the Monterey Peninsula in 1886. Harper was also a banker and rancher, who prided himself on the fact that his sardines were packed in sauce made from tomatoes he grew in Corral de Tierra. Among his early partners was Alexander MacMillan Allen and Allen's son-in-law Magnus Robert Flause, another native of the Shetland Islands. Flause was the last owner of the Cannery before it closed in the mid-1950s. Harper constructed his cannery on the site of the Monterey Fish Canning Co. which had been operated by Chinese immigrants from 1910-1916.

The 1962 Sanborn Map shows the entire cannery complex on both sides of the street. In February of 1978 a fire extensively damaged the cannery structure on the bay side of Cannery Row and it was subsequently rehabilitated. The overcrossing and warehouse did not burn in this fire.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial

B12. References:

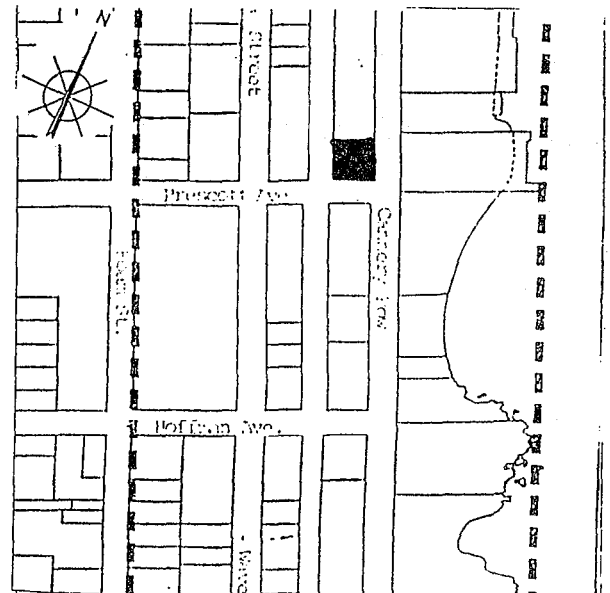
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: 9/9/99

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Monterey Canning Company Warehouse

Recorded by: Architectural Resources Group

Date 9/9/99

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Primary Record:

The Cannery structure burned in 1978 and has been extensively rebuilt to house shops and restaurants. The Warehouse structure was only slightly damaged in the 1978 fire and much of the original fabric remains. The building presently houses shops and restaurants. It is in good condition.

Building, Structure and Object Record:

The complex consisted of the cannery on the east or bay side of the street and the warehouse on the west or inland side of the street. The two buildings were connected by a second story, elevated walkway or conveyor. This configuration of a Cannery with a bay frontage and an inland warehouse connected by a second story conveyor was typical for cannery complexes. The bay side location for the canneries provided direct access to fishing boats. The inland warehouses allowed for storage and easy transfer of processed goods to rail cars on the adjacent tracks.

This building is representative of the heyday of the canneries along Cannery Row. This building is significant as one of only two remaining examples of a Cannery Complex including Cannery, Warehouse and connecting conveyor. The site is significant as the location of the Monterey Bay Fish & Oil Company which was operated by Chinese fisherman. It was one of the first Chinese businesses linked with the canning industry in Monterey. The two Monterey Canning Company buildings and the old Sun Gate-West Harbor Cannery form a complex of structures that basically retain the appearance of Cannery Row industrial development.

This building appears individually eligible for the National and California registers within the context of the canning and fishing industry in Monterey. The building is significant under National Register criterion A and California Register criterion 1 as an important resource linked to the development of these industries in Monterey. As the only intact example of an early canning-period cannery complex on both sides of the street such, this resource meets the criteria of the City of Monterey H-1 zoning.

Lastly, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

3D

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 638 Wave Street

P1. Other Identifier: Yee Sing Jung House

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted a. County Monterey
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date 10-1997 T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address: 638 Wave City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 023 010

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This small, vernacular house faces west onto Wave Street. The house has some features that could be considered Craftsman in character, such as the recessed porch and intersecting roof lines. The house is built into a small rise creating a basement story at the rear of the structure. Clad in horizontal wood siding, the house has a structural wood frame. At the north wall, the cladding is corrugated metal, perhaps tin. The main and front porch roofs are hip roofs and intersect. A shed roof covers the north side of the structure. All roof surfaces are covered in corrugated metal similar to the north siding. Asymmetrical in its appearance, the house has a set of stairs leading to a basement entrance at the north side of the front elevation and a newly constructed handicap ramp to the south porch. Although the windows and porches have been altered over the years, the house retains much of its 1920s character. The building has few decorative details and is presently being used as a restaurant. This building appears to be in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 - Single Family Property HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking east

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

pre-1926

P7. Owner and Address

Weber Renate
90 West Garzas Road
Carmel Valley CA 93924

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 638 Wave Street

B1. Historic Name: Yee Sing Jung House

B2. Common Name: Yee Sing Jung House

B3. Original Use:

B4. Present Use: Commercial

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The house was constructed before 1926 as it is on the Sanborn Map from that year. There appear to have been a series of additions to the rear of the structure.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

B10. Significance: Theme: Canning / Fishing Industry - Residential **Area:** Monterey

Period of Significance: 1895-1964 **Property Type:** Residential

Applicable Criteria: A / 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This house was the home of an important member of Monterey's Chinese community: Yee Sing Jung. In addition, it was one of the first homes constructed uphill from the McAbee Beach Chinese Village. Born at Point Joe in 1890, Jung made his home near Cannery Row. Few houses remain that are representative of the Chinese fishermen associated with Cannery Row. Jung learned the fishing trade early in his life and continuously made a living from the sea. He married Ah Ho and lived for a time at McAbee Beach, Monterey's Second Chinatown.

Ah Ho, who was from a prominent family within the Chinese Community, was the fourth child of Jone Quock Mui. Mui became known as Spanish Mary as she was fluent in a number of languages, including Spanish and Portuguese. Her knowledge of other languages made Mui a leader in the Chinese community.

Yee Sing and Ah Ho Jung built the house at 638 Wave Street sometime in the early 1920s. The house is present on the 1926 Sanborn Map and the 1926 City Directory lists two houses on Wave Street between Prescott and Hoffman Avenues. The directory lists the occupants of the two houses as "Orientals" but does not indicate specific family names. It has been determined that the couple's son, Alfred, was born in this house in 1927.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP2 - Single Family Property

HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial

B12. References:

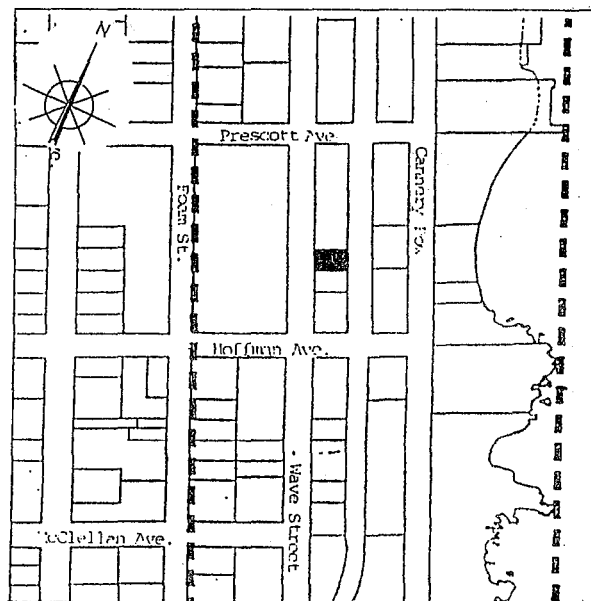
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: 9/9/99

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 638 Wave Street

Recorded by: Architectural Resources Group

Date 9/9/99

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

In a 1957 editorial, John Steinbeck described the first Chinatown as "shacks built of scraps of wood, matting, pieces of tin." Photographs of the Second Chinatown at McAbee Beach indicate that similar living conditions existed in that community. The Second Chinatown, documented on the 1926 Sanborn Map, included dwellings at McAbee Beach and on both sides of Ocean (Cannery Row), adjacent to the Carmel Canning Company and Warehouses. Across the railroad tracks, along Wave Street, were two adjacent houses, one belonging to Yee Sing Jung and the second house belonging to Ben Hoang, Jung's nephew. Both houses were directly across from a large lumber yard with vacant lots on either side of the houses. These two houses appear to have been part of the Second Chinatown, as well as what historian Sandy Lydon has called Monterey's Third Chinatown.

The 1930 Monterey City Directory lists the names of the Chinese families along Wave Street. It has been documented that migration from McAbee Beach to Wave Street partially coincided with the construction of Mo Wu's Oceanview Hotel which opened in 1927. The Hotel was located on part of the Chinese settlement at McAbee beach adjacent to the Carmel Canning Company. By the late 1920s the Cannery's had expanded down Cannery Row and engulfed parts of McAbee Beach Chinese Village. In addition, several fires in and around the nearby canneries destroyed many of the buildings at the village.

Yee Sing's son Alfred grew up in this house working briefly at the Edgewater Packing Company next door on Wave Street. In time he became a fish-cutter at the Regal Seafood (on Wharf 2) and later became part-owner of the Lows. In 1950, Alfred married Rose Mae Gee, a granddaughter of the long-time housekeeper at the Del Monte Hotel. Alfred and Rose shared the house with Yee Sing and Ah Ho, as was tradition in the Chinese community. Yee Sing died sometime around 1959 and Ah Ho apparently died earlier. Shortly after the death of his father, Alfred, moved his family up the hill to 728 Lyndon Street and rented the house his father built. Eventually, the house was sold to Tom and Renata Weber.

Tom Weber was a respected photographer who traveled the world capturing images of the common man. Weber documented a decaying Cannery Row publishing two books featuring his photographs: Cannery Row a Time to Remember (1983) and All the Heroes are Dead (1974). Tom's wife Renata continues to own the building. In recent years she has rented it for commercial use. It is presently serving as a restaurant.

This house is linked with the small Chinese community that contributed to the overall economic development of the Monterey Fishing Industry. There were a number of cultural groups that were represented in the residential areas near Cannery Row.

This resource is significant within the historical context of the Cannery Row area as part of the residential neighborhood that developed for fishermen, cannery workers and their families. During the heyday of the fishing and canning industry fisherman and cannery workers found it necessary to live close to their work places. Living in close proximity meant that cannery workers could hear the whistles that blew indicating which canneries were beginning operation. The fishermen could easily walk to the fishing boats for early morning sea excursions. The residential component of the Cannery Row area is important to the understanding of the overall context of the area.

This residential property possesses individual significance within the identified historic contexts of the Canning or Fishing Industry, associated cultural groups or residential development in the Cannery Row survey area. As an individual resource, this building meets criterion 1 of the California Register criteria. Therefore, this building meets the criteria of the City of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning.

Additionally, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the district this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. This residential property is an important component of this mixed-use district and contributes to its historic character. The building contributes to an overall sense of time and place conveyed by this historic district: Cannery Row as a place of work, both commercial and industrial, as well as a place of residence from the late 19th century to the late 1950s.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Edgewater Packing Company

P1. Other Identifier: 640 Wave Street

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 640 Wave Street City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; mE/ _____ mN _____

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 023 011

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

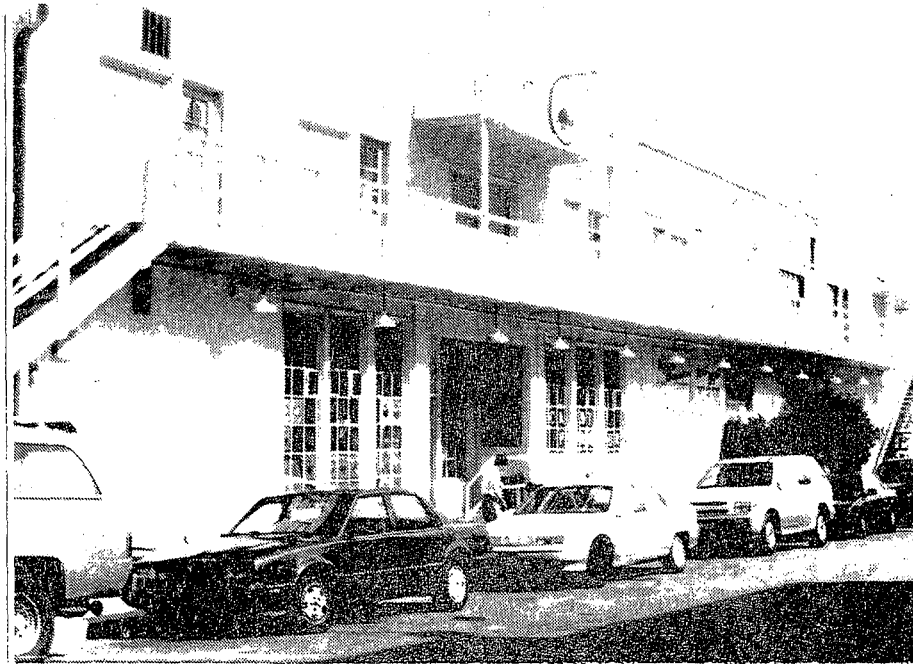
This two-story building is located on the east side of Wave Street and was added to the original brick F.E. Booth reduction plant in 1946. The building has a flat roof and an exterior walkway that runs the length of the second floor facing Wave Street. The walkway is accessed via two sets of stairs to the south and the north ends of the Wave Street elevation. The Wave Street elevation has an entry at the north end. Three sets of tall two-over-seven windows flank and a concrete ramp accesses this entrance. Multi-paned, industrial style windows are present at the second floor. A large sign reading "Edgewater Packing Company" is present at the southern end of the building's roof line.

This addition to the original brick building was designed by Architect Robert R. Jones and was constructed in 1946. The building is presently used for retail and restaurant purposes and is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking southeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1946

P7. Owner and Address

Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey, CA 93940

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments : NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
: Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
: Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Edgewater Packing Company*

B1. Historic Name: *Edgewater Packing Company*

B2. Common Name: *640 Wave Street*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was built in 1946 as an addition to the original brick F.E. Booth reduction plant.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 -1964*

Property Type: *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Frank Booth's involvement in the production of fish meal and fertilizer was significant. Booth began his canning operations in 1895 when he established a salmon canning plant at the foot of Alvarado Street in Monterey, near present-day Fisherman's Wharf. By 1905, Booth had discovered the plentiful sardine catch in Monterey Bay and had begun to expand his operation. Booth hired Knut Hovden, a Norwegian with a fisheries engineering degree, and the two began to mechanize canning operations. Construction began on the building at 698 Wave Street in 1917 and the brick structure served as a reduction plant. Booth's cannery was located on a different site, closer to the water. During the 1940's the F.E. Booth reduction plant was sold to Edgewater Packing Company. In 1946 the Edgewater Packing Company built a stucco addition to the brick facade for expanded warehouse space.

Although it has been altered, this is a significant resource remaining from the canning era because it is closely associated with the development of the canning and reduction industries. It is also significant for its association with F. E. Booth, a leader in the canning industry.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

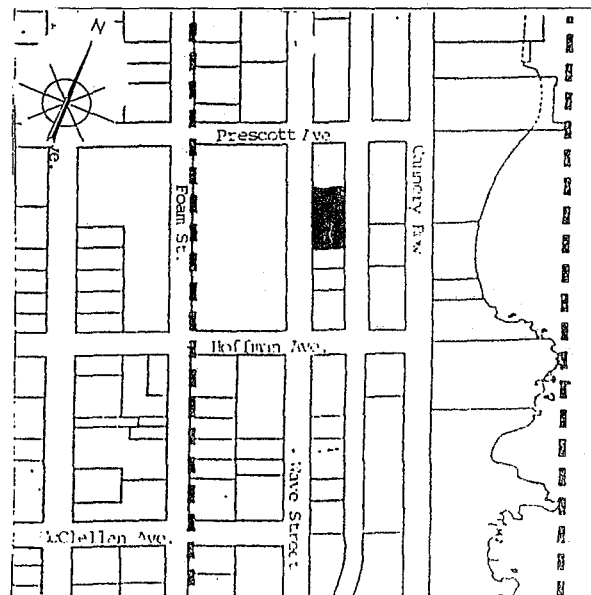
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Edgewater Packing Company*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

This is the only wood-frame warehouse in the Cannery Row survey area. This building does not individually meet the criteria of the National Register; however it does meet criterion 1 of the California Register as a significant resource within the context of the canning and fishing industry. While it has not retained the integrity necessary for individual National Register status, it does retain integrity as defined under the California Register. An extensive amount of alterations have occurred during the adaptive re-use of the structure. This building meets the City of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning criteria. Lastly, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible North Cannery Row Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Other Listings

Review Code Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Edgewater Packing Co./F.E. Booth

P1. Other Identifier: 698 Wave Street

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ;

c. Address: 698 Wave Street / 95 Prescott Avenue City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 023 011

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This large, three-story brick building is rectangular in plan and located on the south-east corner of Wave Street and Prescott Avenue. A regular series of arched window openings penetrate the building at the first floor along the Prescott Avenue elevation. The original first floor window material has been replaced with large paned glass panels. The second story elevations have multi-paned, horizontally oriented windows. Square, vertical pilasters connected by horizontal, cross bars form paneled sections at each facade. At the third story, decorative bricks form a horizontal band around the building. There is an off-center entrance facing Prescott Avenue. The Prescott Avenue elevation has a false, centered pediment.

The underpinnings of this building were replaced in 1961. Other known alterations date from 1944, '58, '59, '62, '63, '66, '67, '70, '71, and '75. This building is in good condition and was recently seismically upgraded.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking southeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1917

P7. Owner and Address

Cannery Row Company
765 Wave Street
Monterey, CA 93940

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments

☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet

☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record

☐ District Record

☐ Linear Feature Record

☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record

☐ Other: (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Edgewater Packing Co./F.E. Booth*

B1. Historic Name: *Edgewater Packing Co. / F.E. Booth Reduction Plant*

B2. Common Name: *698 Wave Street*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was built in 1917. An addition was constructed in 1947.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date :

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 -1964* **Property Type:** *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Frank Booth's involvement in the production of fish meal and fertilizer was significant. Booth began canning operations in 1895 when he established a salmon canning plant at the foot of Alvarado Street in Monterey, near present-day Fisherman's Wharf. By 1905, Booth had discovered the plentiful sardine catch in Monterey Bay and had begun to expand his operation. Booth hired Knut Hovden, a Norwegian with a fisheries engineering degree, and the two began to mechanize canning operations. Construction began on the building at 698 Wave Street in 1917 and the brick structure served as a reduction plant. Booth's cannery was located on a different site, closer to the water. During the 1940s the F.E. Booth reduction plant was sold to Edgewater Packing Company.

This building is the only significant brick structure of the Canning era remaining in the vicinity. Although this warehouse has been altered, it is significant within the historical context of Cannery Row as an extant brick warehouse representative of the canning era.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

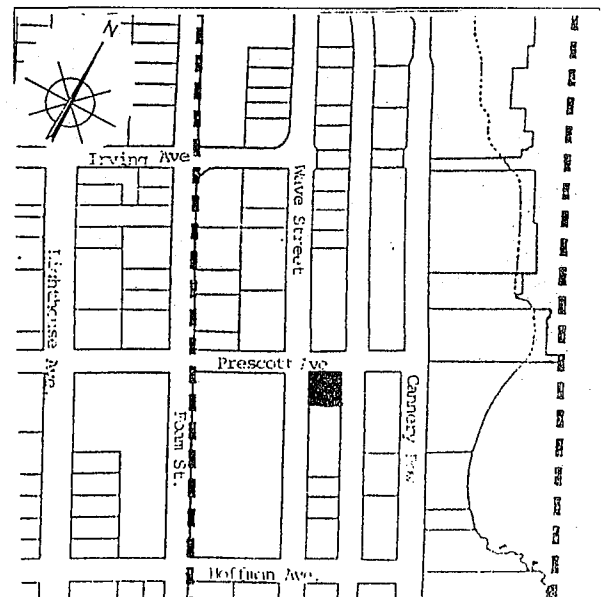
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



National Register-Eligible Literary Core Historic District

DISTRICT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 2

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Literary Core Historic District*

D1. Historic Name:

D2. Common Name:

D3. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District consists of commercial and industrial properties, as well as several resources that inspired the fictional works of John Steinbeck. This historic district is representative of Cannery Row as the site of enterprise and industry, as well as a place of commerce and as an inspiration for Steinbeck's fiction. The contributing resources within the district boundaries are significant as they show the relationships between commercial and industrial properties to each other and to the railroad that ran north - south behind the west side of Cannery Row. The resources also directly relate to both Ed Ricketts and John Steinbeck, important individuals within the history of Cannery Row. Both men inspired and were inspired by Cannery Row. Ricketts' experiments in regard to Marine Biology were important to the development of science, and Steinbeck's fiction has found a permanent place in American Literature for its vivid characters as well as realistic plots and story lines. This district is within a maritime, commercial, and industrial setting.

(See Continuation Sheet)

D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The boundaries include the shoreline of Monterey Bay at the east, to the northern boundary of Hovden Cannery at 886 Cannery Row, to the southern boundary of 774 Wave Street, to the northern boundary of 798 Wave Street, along Bruce Ariss Way to the northern boundary of 851 Cannery Row, to the shoreline of Monterey Bay at the southern boundary of 799 Cannery Row.

D5. Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were identified after mapping potential contributors and identifying clusters of contributing resources. The boundaries follow individual property lines and the line of Monterey Bay.

D6. Significance: Theme *Canning and Fishing Industry, The Arts*

Area *Monterey*

Period of Significance *1895-1964*

Applicable Criteria *A / 1*

Discuss district's importance in terms of its

historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Literary Core Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While some of the historic resources within the district have been altered, they retain a strong sense of time and place, and inform the visitor as to the configuration of Cannery Row during the period of significance. This end of Cannery Row provides distinct visual information for the reader of John Steinbeck.

(See Continuation Sheet)

D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

See Bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date: *9/9/99*

affiliation and Address: *Pier 9, The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94111*

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Literary Core Historic District*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description - Contributing Resources

*Bruce Ariss Way/Irving Avenue - Workers Shacks
Bruce Ariss Way/Irving Avenue - Chicken Walk
799 Cannery Row - Flora Wood's Lone Star Cafe
800 Cannery Row - Ed Ricketts Lab Pacific Biological Laboratory
807 Cannery Row - Site of Black Cypress
807 Cannery Row - Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse
810 Cannery Row - Del Vista Packing Company
835 Cannery Row - Wing Chong Building
851 Cannery Row - Kalisa's
886 Cannery Row - Hovden Cannery
774 Wave Street - Residence
786 Wave Street - Residence
798 Wave Street - Site of Palace Flophouse*

Significance Statement

The district meets National Register Criterion A: resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. In this case, the resources within the district provide information regarding the commercial fishing and canning industries in Monterey, the residential component of Cannery Row, as well as the efforts to improve our understanding of Marine Biology by Ed Ricketts, and the writings of an important member of American literary history: John Steinbeck.

The period of significance for this historic district ranges from 1895, when Frank Booth's first canning operation opened, to 1964 when canneries were no longer canning sardines in the Cannery Row vicinity.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Chicken Walk*

P1. Other Identifier: *Chicken Walk*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M. _____

c. Address: *Bruce Ariss Way / Irving Avenue* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *Not Applicable*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Chicken Walk was located along the upper part of what presently is Bruce Ariss Way. It consisted of planks with perpendicular cleats that were placed on the steep embankment to help pedestrians, especially cannery workers, climb the hill. The plank way had the appearance of the a chicken coop entrance, resulting in the name "Chicken Walk". The site has contemporary steps and a walkway leading down the hill. Nothing is left of the original Chicken Walk.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

P4. Resources Present ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking northeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1990s

P7. Owner and Address

*The City of Monterey
Monterey, CA 93940*

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Chicken Walk*

B1. Historic Name: *Chicken Walk*

B2. Common Name: *Chicken Walk*

B3. Original Use: *Walkway*

B4. Present Use: *Walkway*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Chicken Walk was in place during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date :

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Fishing and Canning Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895-1964* **Property Type:** *Site*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Irving Avenue ends at Wave Street. The extension of Irving down to Cannery Row was used as a path by the cannery workers and was never paved. This site was named "Chicken Walk" by cannery workers and is mentioned in Steinbeck's novels Cannery Row and Sweet Thursday. A plank with perpendicular cleats was placed on the steep embankment to help pedestrians, especially cannery workers, climb the hill. The plank way had the appearance of a chicken coop entrance, resulting in the name Chicken Walk. There are no resources remaining that represent the Chicken Walk. The site is significant as it relates directly to the cannery workers and to the local features that influenced John Steinbeck's writings. This site is also significant in the overall interpretive program for the Cannery Row area.

Bruce Ariss Way was developed in the early 1990s. This small park was named for Bruce Ariss, a local artist who has documented both the Cannery Era and Steinbeck's Cannery Row in sketches and written reminiscences. He published his sketch book, Inside Cannery Row: Sketches From the Steinbeck Era, in 1988.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

B12. References:

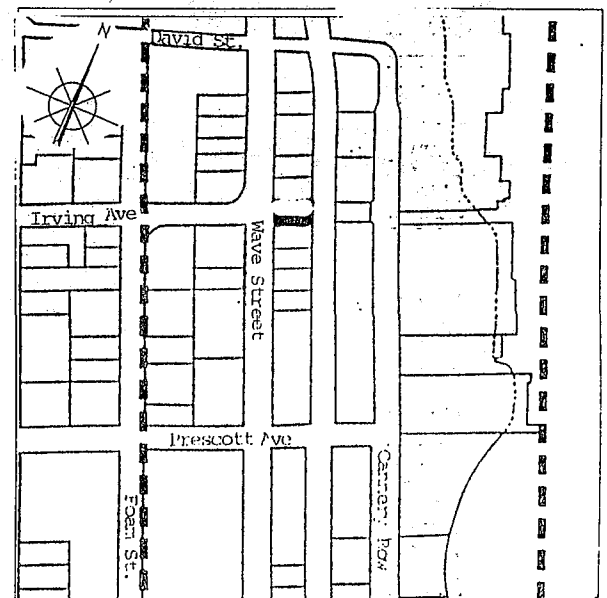
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Chicken Walk*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

This site does not individually meet the criteria of the National or California Registers, as it does not retain enough integrity because the original Chicken Walk is no longer extant. In addition, the site does not individually meet the criteria for City of Monterey historic overlay zoning. However, this site is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and should be considered a contributor to that district as an interpretive site. The site can be interpreted as part of the historic district and as a feature linked to the writings of John Steinbeck.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3S and 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Workers Shacks*

P1. Other Identifier: *Workers Shacks*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ B.M. _____

c. Address: *Bruce Ariss Way / Irving Avenue* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *Not Applicable*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

A small garden with a series of steps leads to three interpretive workers shacks. These three small shacks were moved to this location from behind the house at 866 Wave Street in the early 1990s. They are built of wood framing with board and batten sheathing. The three units have front gable roofs made of wood shingles. Each door is wood with a top lite. One shack has a roof awning over the front door. Two of the shacks have front-facing windows, while the third does not.

These shacks were built of a single thickness of lumber. They were one room shacks with a small kitchen, running water, natural gas and electricity. At one point in time there were scores of these shacks scattered around the area. These last three were saved as representatives of the canning era and its workers.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking northeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

*Constructed pre - 1926
Moved and Rehabilitated 1990*

P7. Owner and Address
*The City of Monterey
Monterey, CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3S and 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Workers Shacks*

B1. Historic Name: *Workers Shacks*

B2. Common Name: *Workers Shacks*

B3. Original Use: *Residential*

B4. Present Use: *Museum*

B5. Architectural Style: *vernacular*

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

These three shacks appear to have been constructed prior to August, 1926. The shacks were moved to their present location in 1990.

B7. Moved? ☐ No ☒ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: *1990*

Original Location: *866 Wave*

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Fishing and Canning Industries*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895-1964* Property Type: *Residential*

Applicable Criteria: *A/1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Irving Avenue ends at Wave Street. The extension of Irving down to Cannery Row was used as a path by the cannery workers and was never paved. The three shacks were moved to this location from 866 Wave Street in the early 1990s. These worker's shacks are interpretive exhibits for the public. They represent living conditions of cannery workers from 1920-1950.

The workers shacks are identified in their original location on the 1926 Sanborn Map. (See the form for 866 Wave Street). The three workers shacks are significant historic resources remaining from the canning era. Although they have been moved and are reinterpreted to represent living conditions of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, they are representative of the historic events associated with the development of the canning industry. As a result, this site is significant in the overall interpretive program for the Cannery Row area.

Bruce Ariss Way was developed in the early 1990s. This small park was named for Bruce Ariss a local artist who has documented both the Cannery Era and Steinbeck's Cannery Row in sketches and written reminiscences. He published his sketch book, Inside Cannery Row: Sketches From the Steinbeck Era, in 1988.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP1 - Unknown*

B12. References:

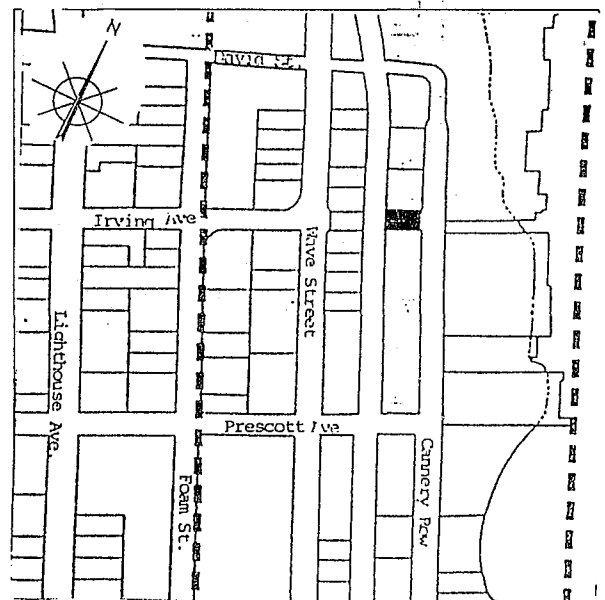
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Workers Shacks*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

These resources appear to meet the criteria of the National and California Registers even though they have been moved and altered. They are significant under criterion A of the National Register and criterion 1 of the California Register as resources that contribute to an understanding of the historic context of canning and fishing as well as residential development near Cannery Row. They retain integrity of design, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association. In addition, these resources meet the criteria for City of Monterey H-1 zoning as an outstanding and rare example of small-scale cannery worker living accommodations. These resources are located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and are contributors to that district.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D

Other Listings

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Mackerel Jack's*

P1. Other Identifier: *Flora Woods Lone Star Cafe Site and Monterey Fish Products*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 799 Cannery Row City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 012 001

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This industrial structure faces east onto Cannery Row. The building is two stories, both with high ceiling levels, and is composed of formed concrete with some concrete block infill at the side walls. The interior has structural wood columns. There are several types of windows including multi-paned industrial sash, double hung four-over-four, and single paned. Many of the first story windows on the front facade have awnings. The entry appears to have been altered to accommodate the building's present retail use. The north wall has two sets of stairs that access the second floor. At both the front and rear of the building there appear to have been large second floor windows or access doors that have been enclosed with new windows. Originally these openings may have lead to elevated, enclosed conveyors or may have been used to hoist goods directly to the second floor of the building. There is a low hip roof with a central roof monitor and the south elevation has a high parapet. The structure has been altered, but maintains its overall industrial character. It has been painted a light blue color and the awnings are dark blue. This building is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP8 - Industrial Building*

4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking northwest

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

c 1941 -1945

P7. Owner and Address

Cannery / Rohr Venture

765 Wave Street

Monterey CA 93940

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group

Pier 9, The Embarcadero

San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99.*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NONE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation Sheet | <input type="checkbox"/> District Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Art Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (List) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building, Structure, and Object Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Linear Feature Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Record | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sketch Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Milling Station Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph Record | |

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Mackerel Jack's*

B1. Historic Name: *Flora Wood's Lone Star Cafe / Monterey Fish Products Warehouse*

B2. Common Name: *Mackerel Jack's*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style: *Industrial*

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

It appears that this building was constructed between 1941 and 1945.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895-1964* Property Type: *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This was the site of the Flora Woods Lone Star Cafe from 1923 to 1941. The Cafe was Cannery Row's most notorious bordello and Flora its most well-known madam. The Cafe was fictionalized in Steinbeck's Cannery Row and Sweet Thursday as the Bear Flag Restaurant. The 1926 Sanborn Map shows a one-story residential structure at the intersection of Ocean Avenue and Irving. It is likely that the building on the 1926 Sanborn Map was Flora's establishment.

Flora, born Flora Silva and a native of the Monterey Peninsula, married Charles Woods in 1895. Woods, an alcoholic, committed suicide in 1896 leaving Flora with a small son. Flora could not rely on her small business, "Quick Lunch," to support her small family. She turned to prostitution and then became Madam of her own brothel. In and out of trouble with the law, Flora finally settled in a small, one-story frame building on Cannery Row that was used as a rooming house. The building served as not only a brothel, but as the Lone Star Cafe. Flora operated her business on Cannery Row until 1941 and died penniless on August 1, 1948.

The cafe closed in 1941, and the Monterey Fish Products company had constructed the present warehouse building on the site by 1945. Although one of the later cannery buildings to be constructed on the Row, the structure is one of the few cannery buildings remaining.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP8 - Industrial Building*

B12. References:

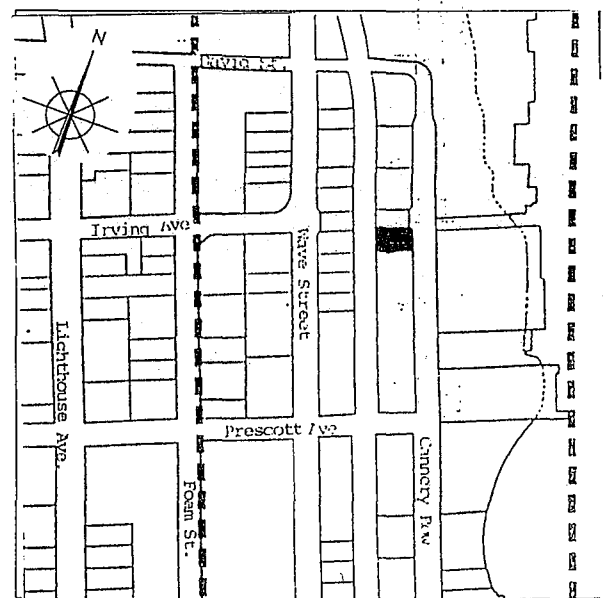
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Mackerel Jack's*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

The Monterey Fish Products reduction plant began operating on Cannery Row during the 1937-38 season, under the ownership of Frank Lucido. At the end of its first season, Max Schaefer and his associate, Houghton M. Roberts, merged their reduction plant at nearby Seaside with Lucido's Monterey Fish Products. Schaefer, a German-born reduction pioneer, is said to have turned the process of fish reduction (turning sardines and sardine waste into fertilizer or animal food) into big business. It is Schaefer who is often credited with seeing the possibilities of reduction as a main business, rather than as merely a sideline to canning.

There was considerable controversy in the fishing industry as it was thought that the reduction process was depleting the sardine numbers in California waters. Lucido and Schaefer both contended that their process was not the cause of the dwindling numbers of sardines.

The Monterey Fish Products Company apparently built their reduction plant between the Seapride Packing Company and Doc Ricketts Lab on the bay side of Cannery Row. Across the street at the intersection of Cannery Row and Irving they constructed a warehouse. The 1945 Fairchild aerial photograph does not show these structures as linked via a second story conveyor. However, the structures were located diagonally across from one another and the 1945 aerial photograph appears to show a pipe running from roof to roof.

The 1962 Sanborn Map indicates the building at 799 Cannery Row was in use as a Auto Body Repair and Spray Painting. There is evidence that the Monterey Fish Products closed its doors to business in 1953. It is likely that the company had no use for a warehouse and that it was sold or abandoned at that time.

This is an important resource remaining from the canning era. It is representative of the buildings constructed late in the canning era and the building contributes to the overall character of Cannery Row. This building does not individually meet the criteria of the National Register; however it does meet the criteria of the California Register. The resource is significant under California Register criterion 1 as it is linked to the development of the fishing and canning industries. The site is also significant as having once been the location of Flora Wood's Lone Star Cafe. As a California Register-eligible building the resource meets the criteria for City of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning.

Additionally, this building is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district, this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 1/3D

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Doc's (Ed Ricketts) Lab Pacific Biological*

P1. Other Identifier: *Doc's (Ed Ricketts) Lab Pacific Biological Laboratory*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: *800 Cannery Row* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *001 011 005*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Doc's Lab is a small two story wood frame structure situated along the east side of Cannery Row. It is rectangular in plan and fronts directly onto the sidewalk while the rear yard opens onto Monterey Bay. Constructed in 1937 by a local builder, the structure has exterior walls that are rough sawn board and batten except for the principle facade that faces Cannery Row which has shiplap siding. The side walls are built to the property lines and have no windows. The flat roof gently pitches to the rear of the building.

The front facade has simple, unpainted features. On the ground story there is a garage opening at the northwest end of the building, and an open staircase at the southeast end that leads from the sidewalk to the second story entrance. In addition to the building entry that has a solid core door, the second story level has five, six-over-six windows trimmed with flat 1x4-inch boards. The facade terminates with a simple crown molding and is framed by edge boards at each facade corner. (See Continuation Sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP2 - Single Family Property* *HP39 - Other*

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking east

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1937

P7. Owner and Address
*City of Monterey
Monterey CA 93940*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List) _____
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code _____

1/3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Doc's (Ed Ricketts) Lab Pacific Biological*

B1. Historic Name: *Doc's Lab Pacific Biological Laboratory*

B2. Common Name: *Doc's Lab Pacific Biological Laboratory*

B3. Original Use: *Residential/Work Space / Laboratory*

B4. Present Use: *Museum*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original house was built sometime after 1912. It was purchased by Ed Ricketts in 1928. The house and laboratory burned in 1936, but were subsequently rebuilt.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features: *Concrete specimen tanks.*

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Marine Biology / Literature*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance:

Property Type: *Residential / Laboratory*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The structure is significant both as the laboratory and residence of Edward "Doc" Ricketts and subsequently as the gathering place for a local club that figures prominently in the recent history of the Monterey Bay community. Doc's Lab therefore has two interpretive periods; the first dating from the time Ricketts resided in the building and the second corresponding to the use of the structure as a local men's club

Although Ricketts bought the property in 1928, he used the site strictly as a laboratory until 1932 when he separated from his wife, Nan. It was then that the Lab became both his home and office. The house on the site, then 740 Oceanview, was formerly occupied by the Rodriguez family, fishermen of Spanish heritage. It was located on a double lot. The original structure was destroyed in the great Del Mar Canning Company fire of 1936. Ricketts then sold his westerly lot to Del Vista Canning Company and used the proceeds to help fund the construction of his new home/lab. The two structures were very similar in character and floor plan.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP2 - Single Family Property

HP39 - Other

B12. References:

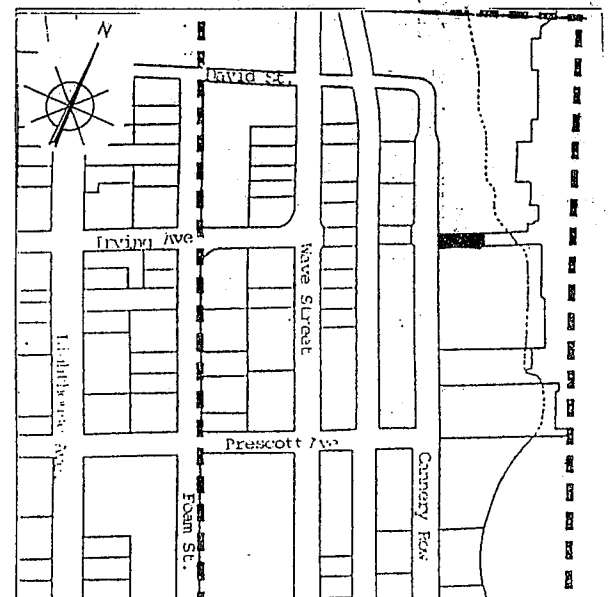
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Doc's (Ed Ricketts) Lab Pacific Biological Laboratory

Recorded by: Architectural Resources Group

Date 9/9/99

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Primary Record:

The rear first floor elevation has one door at the northwest end opening into the garage. In 1955 a straight reverse open staircase was constructed to replace the existing staircase that was attached to the exterior wall. This newer staircase leads to the second story where a porch spans the width of the building. At the southeast end of the second story is an entry into the building, and at the northwest end another door leads into the bathroom. Between the two doors are four six-over-six windows. There is also one small six light window west of the bathroom door. The windows are trimmed with flat 1x4 boards.

In contrast to the wood building, the primary material for the rear yard is concrete. The concrete slab stretches from the rear of the lab toward the bay where it terminates in a concrete holding tank that occupies the width of the lot and is sunken below the slab level. Currently, there is a wood deck constructed over the tank. Near the middle of the yard are two rectangular concrete specimen tanks each approximately three feet high. The tanks are oriented across the width of the yard and each tank has 16 chambers in two rows of eight. A metal reduction vat is located near these pair of tanks.

This building was recently upgraded and renovated. It is in good condition.

Building, Structure and Object Record:

As a marine biologist, Ricketts collected specimens of sea life and sent them to museums and schools all over the world. The Ricketts collection of marine tide animals was the most comprehensive on the west coast. The lab was also a gathering place for community bohemians of artist, writers and musicians. These individuals included John and Carol Steinbeck, Toni Jackson, Bruce and Jean Ariss, Ramos and Virginia Scardigli, Toby Street, Joseph Campbell, Beth Angels and others. It was from these friends and the conversations they shared that Steinbeck drew inspiration and ideas for his books. The influence of Ricketts on John Steinbeck's writing is apparent as characterizations of the "Ricketts persona" show up in several novels. The most direct reference is clearly as "Doc", a major character in Cannery Row. Through John Steinbeck's publications, the real Edward Ricketts was immortalized in literature by a reading public that melded the real and fictional character into one. A greater glimpse into the real man was provided by Steinbeck after his friend's untimely 1948 death in a treatise titled "About Ed Ricketts", which first appeared as a prologue to Log from the Sea of Cortez (1950). Even without Steinbeck's writing, however, Edward Ricketts was a respected marine biologist. His book Between Pacific Tides was first published by Stanford Press in 1939, and is in use as a college text to this day.

Doc's Laboratory is one of the sites along Cannery Row that can be identified in the novels of Cannery Row and Sweet Thursday. The resource was listed on the National Register in 1994 as both an individually eligible property as well as a site specific historic district consisting of the main building, two specimen holding tanks, and a metal reduction vat. These resources meet the criteria for City of Monterey H-1 overlay zoning as the only remaining resources associated with Ed Ricketts.

Additionally, these resources are located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and are contributors to that district. Within the context of the historic district, Doc's lab is one of the buildings associated with several of the historic contexts identified in relation to the survey area. This building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse

P1. Other Identifier: Cannery Row Trading Company

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 807 Cannery Row City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 013 003

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Cannery Row Trading Company is located on the west side of Cannery Row between Bruce Ariss Way and the Wing Chong Building. This building was originally the Sea Pride Canning Company Warehouse. It is a rectangular, two-story warehouse with the front elevation sheathed in horizontal wood siding. The roof is a front gable, but has a stepped false front roof line facing the street. Two roof monitors are visible in historic photographs. The front elevation has six one-over-one, double hung windows at the second floor. These windows are residential in character. There is one larger window which likely replaced a door to an elevated conveyor connecting the warehouse to the cannery across the street. The second story elevated conveyor is clearly visible on a Pat Hathaway historic photograph (negative number 84-96-1) of this structure. The first floor windows have been altered. Decks have been added to the south elevation at the first and second story that extend the length of the building. The structure has been converted to retail use from its original function as a cannery warehouse. Overall, this building is in good condition and has retained its original historic character identifying it as a cannery warehouse.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking northwest

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

Post- 1926 Pre-1945

P7. Owner and Address

The Cannery Row Trading Co
P O Box 10125
Salinas Ca 93912

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse*

B1. Historic Name: *Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse*

B2. Common Name: *Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed post -1926. The cannery across the street was constructed as early as 1917. The building appears on a 1945 aerial photograph of Cannery Row.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date :

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 -1964* **Property Type:** *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Originally this building served as the warehouse for the Sea Pride Packing Company. It was connected to the cannery across the street by a second story conveyor. The Sea Pride Packing Company was constructed to the south of Hovden's cannery in 1917, as part of the expansion in the canning business set off by the start of World War I. The cannery is clearly marked on the 1926 Sanborn Map as occupying several structures between 808 and 824 Ocean View. There was a warehouse on the south half of the site. The warehouse at 807 Cannery Row was not identified on the 1926 Sanborn Map. However, it was present next to the vacant lot on the 1945 Fairchild aerial photograph of Cannery Row. It also appears in a circa 1935 photograph from the Pat Hathaway collection (negative number 82-96-1).

The cannery was Japanese-owned, adding historic distinction and representing a significant cultural influence on Cannery Row. The property was held under another name as the Japanese were not allowed to own property. The partnership consisted of K. Niino, T. Oda, H.C. Suzukawa and J. N. Oda. Japanese-American cannery owners were not common on Cannery Row. Harry A. Irving was the president of the Sea Pride Packing Company and was president of the California Sardine Institute in 1938. Extra fancy, boneless, filleted and kippered sardines, tuna and mackerel were packed under this label. Sea Pride's fish meal was advertised as "protein-protected." 808 Ocean Avenue was listed as the Sea Pride Canning Company in the 1926 City Directory.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

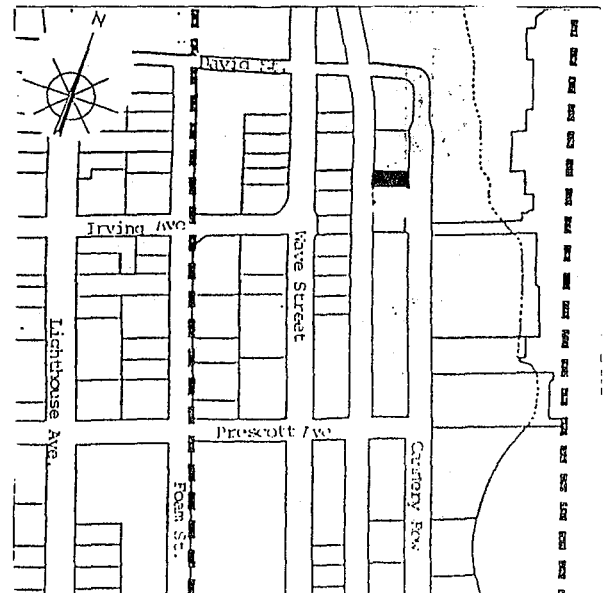
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse*

Recorded by: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date *9/9/99*

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Building, Structure and Object Record:

The Sea Pride Packing Company was damaged by a fire that started in a residential property at 744 Ocean View Avenue in July of 1926. The Cannery suffered \$5,000.00 in damage. A New York-based firm, Atlantic Coast Fisheries, purchased the Sea Pride Packing Company in 1945. Atlantic Coast Fisheries is in the 1951 and 1947 City Directory at 807 Ocean View Avenue. The cannery building on the Bayside of Cannery Row burned in November of 1980 and was subsequently demolished. The Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse building is still standing at 807 Cannery Row, and is presently used for retail purposes.

The complex consisted of the cannery on the east (bay) side of the street and the warehouse on the west (inland) side. The two buildings were connected by a second story elevated walkway or conveyor. This configuration of a Cannery with a bay frontage and an inland warehouse connected by a second story conveyor was typical for cannery complexes. The bay side location for the canneries provided direct access to fishing boats. The inland warehouses allowed for storage and easy transfer of processed goods to rail cars on the adjacent tracks. Although it has been altered, this is a significant resource remaining from the canning era. Adjacent to the Sea Pride Packing Company Warehouse is the vacant lot mentioned in the writings of John Steinbeck. It is one of a number of sites in the Cannery Row area that can be linked to Steinbeck's novels.

This building does not individually meet the criteria of the National Register as it does not retain enough integrity. However, the building meets criterion 1 of the California Register as a representative example of a canning company warehouse within the context of the development of the canning and fishing industry in Monterey. Therefore, this resource meets the criteria for City of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning. Additionally, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district, this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Site of Black Cypress*

P1. Other Identifier: *Vacant Lot*

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County *Monterey*
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: *807 Cannery Row* City *Monterey* Zip *93940*

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. *001 013 003*

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is a vacant area which sits between the Workers Shacks and the old Sea Pride Warehouse (now the Cannery Row Trading Company). It is near the end of the Bruce Ariss Way extension of Irving Avenue.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

P4. Resources Present ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking west

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address
*Cannery Row Trading Company
P.O. Box 10125
Salinas, CA 93912*

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
*Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: *9/9/99*

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

NRHP Status Code _____

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Site of Black Cypress*

B1. Historic Name: *Site of Black Cypress*

B2. Common Name: *Site of Black Cypress*

B3. Original Use: *Vacant lot*

B4. Present Use: *Vacant lot*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Literature / Canning and Fishing Industry* Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 - 1964* Property Type: *Vacant Lot*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This is a vacant area which sits between the Workers Shacks and the old Sea Pride Warehouse (now the Cannery Row Trading Company). The site has been identified with the Black Cypress Tree mentioned in John Steinbeck's novels. This site is adjacent to the end of the Bruce Ariss Way extension of Irving Avenue. Projecting into the site are small rear and side additions from the restaurant that occupies the old Sea Pride Canning Company Warehouse. The site is significant as representative of Steinbeck's Novels and for the Black Cypress tree that stood on the vacant lot.

This site does not individually meet the criteria of the National or California Registers, as it does not possess individual or exceptional significance within the historic contexts. In addition, the site does not individually meet the criteria for City of Monterey historic overlay zoning. However, this site is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district, this site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. This site can be linked to the writings of John Steinbeck and cannery workers.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References:

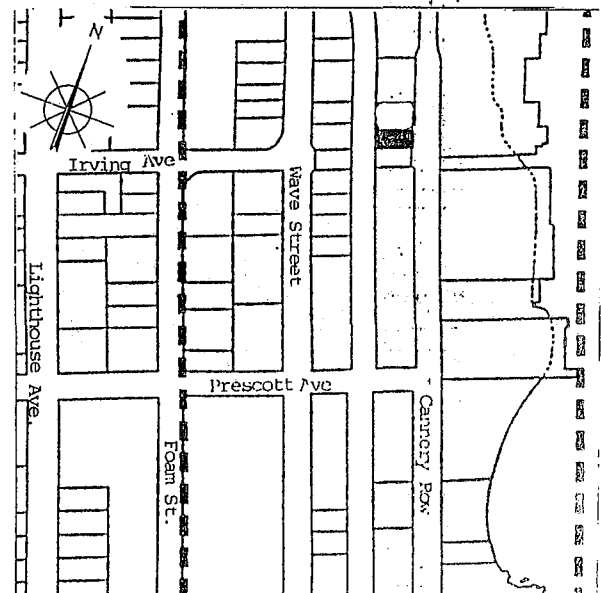
See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Del Vista Packing Co.

P1. Other Identifier: Del Vista Packing Co.

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address: 810 Cannery Row City Monterey Zip 93940

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/linear resources) _____ ; mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data (Enter Parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel No. 001 011 004

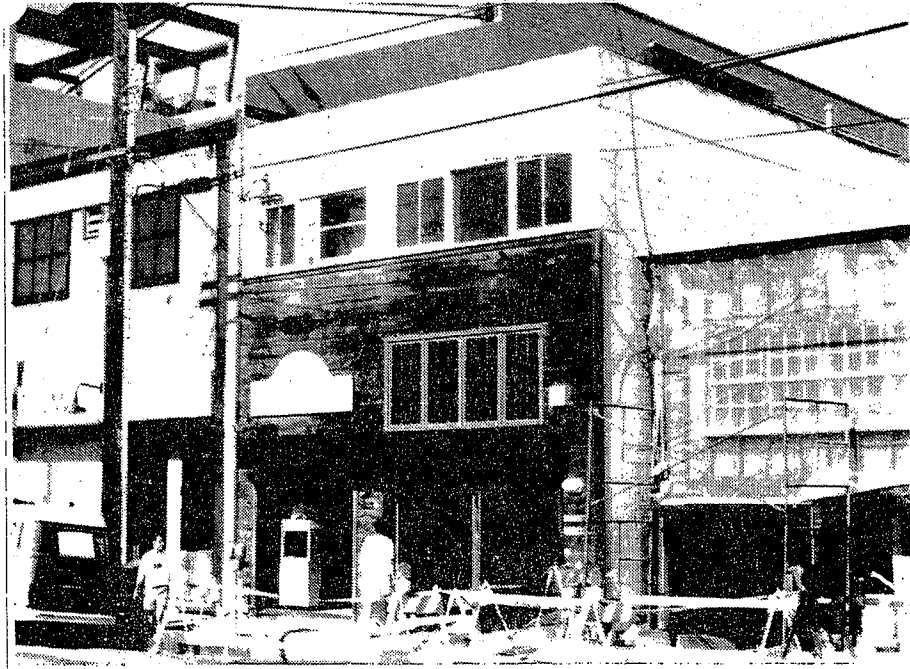
P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This three-story concrete building sits on the east (bay) side of Cannery Row next to the Pacific Biological Laboratory, Doc's Lab. Originally the Del Vista Packing Company, this building has been altered since the 1950's. An historic photograph of both this structure and Doc's Lab taken during the 1950s shows a large garage style door on the south side of the front elevation and roof monitors and smoke stacks (Pat Hathaway Collection negative number 81-21-83). Presently, the roof appears to be flat. The front elevation has been covered with horizontal shiplap siding from the first floor to the third floor windows. The third floor windows appear to have been changed from awning style to the present sliding, single-paned, aluminum windows. The second floor has four sets of three-over-four windows that are not original to the structure. Several openings along the first floor allow for access into the shops. This building is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial Building

P4. Resources Present ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

ia. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking _____

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

c. 1945 - 1946

P7. Owner and Address

Yee Jack Hing Trs. et al
145 Lighthouse Avenue
Pacific Grove CA 93950

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: 9/9/99

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Limited Area Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey

Attachments ☐ NONE ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other: (List)
☐ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 2

NRHP Status Code

3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Del Vista Packing Co.*

B1. Historic Name: *Del Vista Packing Co.*

B2. Common Name: *Sea Otter Shirts*

B3. Original Use: *Industrial*

B4. Present Use: *Commercial*

B5. Architectural Style:

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in c. 1945 - 1946.

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: *Unknown*

b. Builder: *Unknown*

B10. Significance: Theme: *Canning and Fishing Industry*

Area: *Monterey*

Period of Significance: *1895 - 1964*

Property Type: *Commercial / Industrial*

Applicable Criteria: *A / 1*

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Built circa 1945 - 1946, the Del Vista Packing Company was the last cannery structure built along Cannery Row. The building does not appear on the October 1945 Fairchild aerial photograph of this part of Cannery Row. The land was part of Ed Ricketts' original lot before his house and laboratory burned in 1936. Ricketts sold the lot after the fire to finance reconstruction of his laboratory. The site remained vacant until Ed Ricketts' death. On the 1962 Sanborn map the building is identified as a syrup manufacturer. The building is now used for retail purposes and the facade has been modified.

Although it has been altered, this is an important resource remaining from the late canning era. It is associated with historic events relating to the development of the canning industry. This building does not individually meet the criteria of the National Register as it does not retain enough integrity. However, the building meets criterion 1 of the California Register as a representative example of a reduction plant with in the context of canning and fishing on Cannery Row. As such, this resource meets the criteria for City of Monterey H-2 overlay zoning. Additionally, this resource is located within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Literary Core Historic District and is a contributor to that district. Within the context of the historic district, this building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP6 - 1-3 story Commercial*

B12. References:

See bibliography for report - Cannery Row Cultural Resources Survey by Architectural Resources Group.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: *Architectural Resources Group*

Date of Evaluation: *9/9/99*

(This space reserved for official comments.)

