

# HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

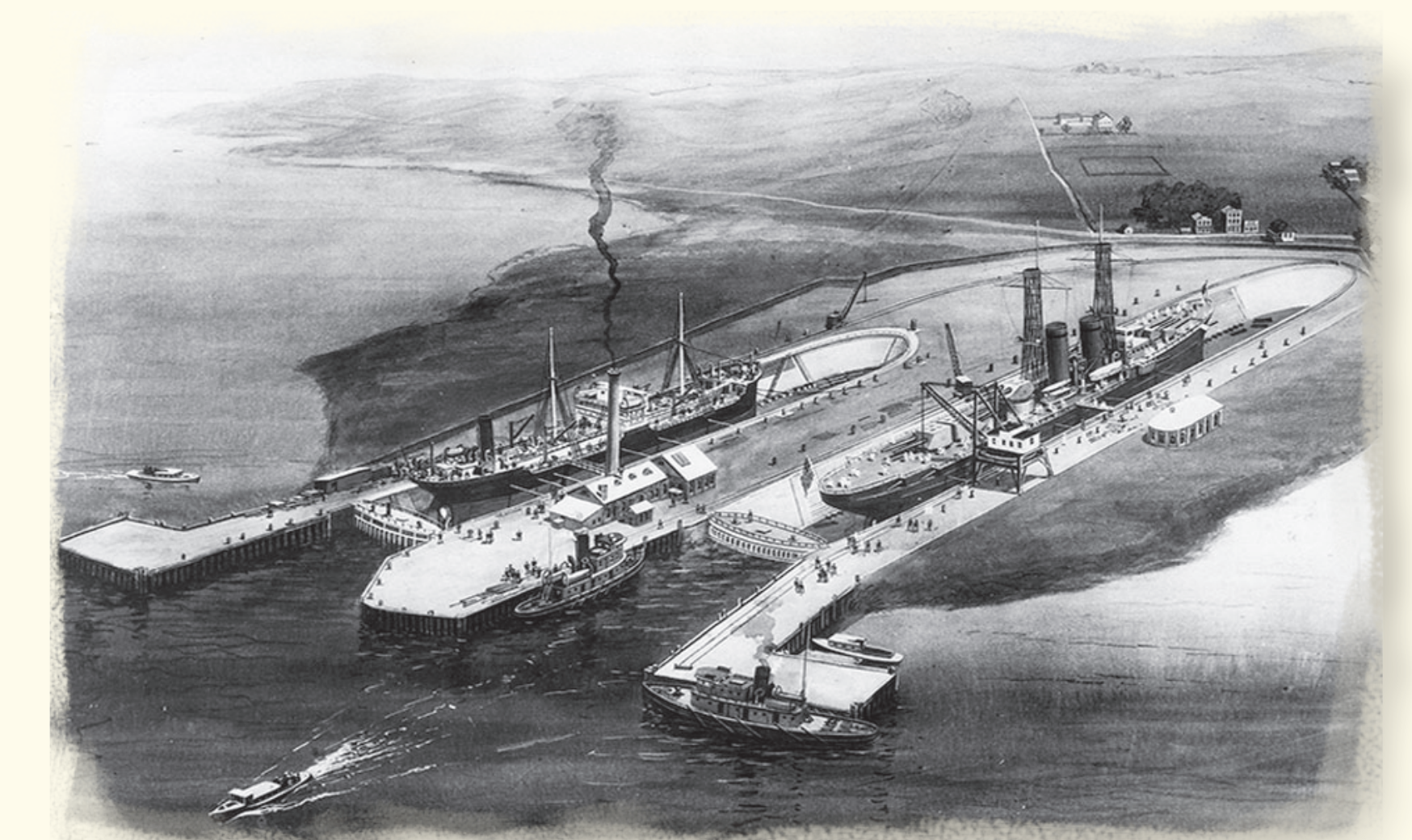
## THE SHIPYARD IS ESTABLISHED

In 1866, about 30 acres (including submerged land) were granted for the construction of a modern dry dock. The area's impermeable serpentine bedrock was an ideal location for a "graving" or stationary dry dock for the booming ship repair industry. The California Dry Dock Company opened Hunters Point Dry Docks in 1867.



Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-D4-20934

Hunters Point was taken over by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in 1905, and renamed the Union Iron Works. The Hunters Point Commercial Dry Dock Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

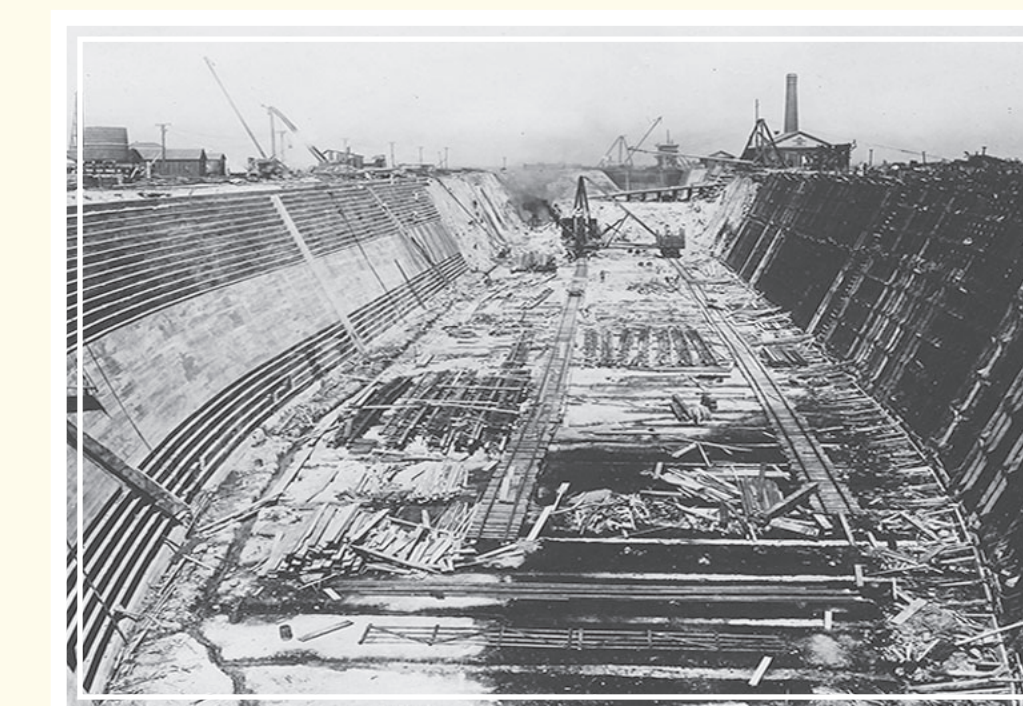


Artist's Conception of Proposed Improvements for Hunters Point when acquired by Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. LTD. circa 1910, National Archives at San Francisco, ARC# 296813



Courtesy of a Private Collector / OpenSFHistory, wnp4.1290

**1910:** Chinese Fishermen established a lucrative fishery. A community of Chinese fishermen who have called Hunters Point home since the late 1800s joined together to form a large-scale shrimp fishery—a testament to the Chinese contribution to San Francisco's productive waterfront industries.



Construction progress photograph, Hunters Point Dry Dock, San Francisco, CA, circa 1868, National Archives at San Francisco, ARC# 296809

**1916:** A third dry dock is built at the Shipyard, capable of holding the world's largest warships and passenger steamers.



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