Section 1105 of the Downtown Plan allows a one time opportunity to appeal the ratings of buildings under the Plan. Under the process which is now nearly complete, appeals can be made by building owners to reduce the ratings given their buildings, thereby weakening protections and incentives to preserve granted by the Plan. The process also allows appeals to raise the level of significance. Some seventy appeals have been filed including eighteen by Heritage. The requests for reevaluation are heard first by the Landmarks Board and then the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission’s action is final.

Heritage’s position has been to support the ratings of those buildings for which lower ratings have been requested and urge reconsideration of the ratings of eighteen buildings which we believe the City rated too low, sometimes for apparently political reasons. Most important of Heritage’s appeals include:

- The Old Wells-Fargo Building (71-85 Second Street). This grand building constructed before the Earthquake, and one of a handful to survive the Fire, once housed the California Supreme Court as well as the California Wine Institute. The building was exempted last year from any rating by the Board of Supervisors, who ignored the findings of Heritage and the Planning Department. In a major success for Heritage, the Commission granted our appeal for Category I protections (the highest rating) over the opposition of the building’s owners.

- The Sheraton-Palace Hotel. The Department rated the Palace Category II, thereby allowing the demolition of the southeast corner which includes the Gold and Rose rooms, and the construction of a new tower on that site. Heritage believes that the Palace Hotel is of the highest architectural and historical significance and deserves a category I rating which would protect its integrity.

- The Pacific Mining Exchange (350 Bush Street). This designated City Landmark was rated a category II instead of the category I its architecture and history merit. Category II will allow more than half of the building to be demolished for a new highrise. Although we were supported by the Landmarks Board, Heritage’s appeals for both the Palace and Mining Exchange were turned down by the Commission.

In addition, Heritage has won its appeals to provide incentives to protect 93 Jessie Street, 37 Drumm Street, and 1087 Mission.

The Commission also granted a request by the New College of California to increase the protections of their Mediterranean-style building at 42-50 Fell Street.

The majority of appeals have requested reduction or elimination of protections. The Planning Department and the Commission have generally denied these requests and upheld existing ratings.

HAAS-LILIENTHAL HOUSE BEGINS ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO HERITAGE’S 15TH ANNIVERSARY

1986 marks the beginning of the 100th birthday of the Haas-Lilienthal House. Water service was initiated in the fall of 1886 and the Haas family moved in during the spring of 1887. Heritage is planning several special events during 1986 and 1987 to commemorate. The Foundation for San Francisco’s Architectural Heritage was founded fifteen years ago. Since that time, Heritage has made a significant impact on the city. New challenges continue to arise. If H-L House is to survive to 2007 Franklin Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109

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- Book Reviews
- Calendar of Events

Nonprofit Organization U.S. POSTAGE PAID San Francisco, CA Permit No. 10501
PROPOSED CITY LANDMARK

A former apothecary store and residence located at 500-502 Divisadero Street (at the corner of Fell Street) has been recommended by San Francisco City Landmark by the City's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board with the help of San Francisco Heritage and researcher Gary Goss.

This unusual building was designed by Samuel Newsom of the Newsom Brothers. Making it still more significant is the fact that its exterior facade appears to have survived with few changes for 95 years. Most commercial buildings of this age have been altered repeatedly at street level.

The design features three oriel windows set beneath peaked gables with characteristic Newsom swirls at their ends. An oval window cut into the corner above the recessed entrance is also characteristic of Newsom's work, as is the use of patterned siding on the second floor. Constructed in 1889, it is a representative of the Newsoms' transitional work of the late 1880s and early 1890s, when they gradually toned down their previous High Victorian exuberance and increasingly incorporated classical symmetry and sobriety into their designs. It is thus an unusual work by one of California's most important nineteenth century architectural designers.

The structure was originally designed as a store with living quarters above for Theodore Green and his son Frank, who operated an apothecary shop on the street level. Theodore Green lived in the building from its completion in 1889 until his death circa 1898. Frank continued to operate the store, although he lived at 1872 (then 1832) Fell Street, a residence he constructed for himself in 1896.

Frank T. Green was, like his father, a chemist. He served on the Board of Health; was a toxicologist in the Coroner's office; and a Professor at the University of California's College of Pharmacy of which he was ultimately named Dean.

After Frank T. Green's death around 1904, the building continued to function as a pharmacy, renamed Green's Pharmacy in honor of its first owner. This use and name lasted until at least 1982 under two subsequent owners, thereby continuing the business uninterrupted for almost a century.

NOT RECEIVING YOUR MAILINGS IN TIME?

Heritage and other San Francisco nonprofit organizations have been receiving an increasing number of complaints regarding the late arrival of the newsletter and other mailings. Post Office policy states that bulk rate mailings of the kind we make should arrive at your San Francisco office or residence no later than three days after being sent to the Post Office. The approximate date of this mailing appears below. If your newsletter does not arrive within one week of this date, please contact your local postal station.

The Mayor's office is currently reviewing development schemes submitted in response to the City's request for proposals. Several proposals incorporate existing buildings which would be redesigned to incorporate housing. Heritage is continuing to strongly advocate maximum preservation of these significant structures.

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL

Heritage has a strong interest in the existing architecturally significant structures which make up the Polytechnic High School site. Last year, at the request of the ISHA Polytechnic Coalition, Heritage prepared detailed feasibility studies which demonstrated that reuse of these structures is compatible with the goal of creating affordable housing in the Haight.

Earlier this year, Heritage expressed concern to the President of the Landmarks Board, Patrick McGrew, about the possible endangered status of the building, which was for sale. McGrew was also familiar with the building's significance and initiated preparation of the necessary case report. Heritage enlisted the assistance of Gary Goss in providing information on the history of the structure. The Landmarks Board recommendation must now be adopted by the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors.

The Haas-Lilienthal House Available

Planning a wedding or know someone who is? Why not use the Haas-Lilienthal House? Heritage's landmark Victorian house museum is available for wedding receptions for up to 150 persons.

What could be a more perfect setting than this authentically furnished 100 year old mansion? Feast on an elegantly catered buffet in the dining room. Sip champagne and cocktails in the parlor and halls. Dance away in the spacious wood paneled ballroom.

You don't have to get married to use the House. Have dinner instead. 18 to 24 may be served in the dining room. Larger dinners up to 85 are accommodated in the ballroom.

Invite your friends to tea. We are now offering tea tours at the House for groups of 20 to 80. After a docent guided tour of the House, you will be treated to a Victorian high tea served from the dining room.

For more information, call our House Manager Chris Van Raalte. He will be happy to assist you in all aspects of planning your event.

(415) 441-3011.

THE FOUNDATION FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
The Chinese experience in San Francisco differed in several important ways from the experience of other immigrant groups. While California in general and San Francisco in particular were surprisingly tolerant to most immigrant groups, the Chinese encountered prejudice and discrimination virtually from the very beginning. This unique experience is illustrated in the architecture of Chinatown.

An anonymous observer quoted in John Frost's History of the State of California (1856) stated that the Chinese "had been consigned, with houses and merchandise, to certain Americans in San Francisco, to whom they were bound by contract, as laborers, to work at a scale of wages very far below the average paid to mechanics and others generally." He then described their buildings: "The houses they brought with them from China, and which they set up where they worked, were of a simplicity and meanness that would have made the Yankees turn up their noses. The Chinese, however, were quite content with them and made the best of them."

Several buildings similar to this description appear in G.R. Fardon's photographs of the city taken in the 1850s. The photographs show no evidence, however, of the elaborate balconies, canopies, and lanterns that would later characterize some of the buildings in Chinatown.

Population estimates for the Chinese at this time vary widely: one source states that there were 789 men and 2 women in January 1850; 4,018 men and 7 women in December; and 12,000 men and the same 7 women in 1851. The first Chinese theater (imported intact from China) was located at Dupont near Green.

In 1861, the population is listed at a more realistic 2,400 Chinese males over 18, 520 females over 18, and 210 children of both sexes under 18.

It is probably impossible to determine the exact population of Chinatown since it varied according to events in California and China. The completion of the railroad in 1869 and the increasing level of discrimination against the Chinese in the 1870s, for example, tended to increase the population in Chinatown. The Exclusion Act of 1882 and 1884 banning all Chinese immigrants except merchants and officials, reduced the population. The Act also tended to weaken
the very close ties between San Francisco's Chinese community and the old country, increase the percentage of the population that was native-born, accelerated Americanization and, paradoxically perhaps, also tended to increase pride in Chinese culture and achievements. All these factors are reflected in the nineteenth century architecture of Chinatown.

Architecturally, the forces tending towards Americanization are represented in the mission buildings of the various Christian churches. The first of these was established by Reverend William Speer of the Presbyterian Church and was located in a two-story building at 800 Stockton Street. In 1882 it moved to 925 Stockton in a Gothic-style building appropriate to the church's English roots and cultural mission in Chinatown. The present church continues this tradition in a Palladian-style building on the same site.

Since both the owners of the land and architects of the buildings in Chinatown were non-Chinese, most of the architecture was similar to that elsewhere in the city. One of the best and earliest examples of this is the Globe Hotel located at the northwest corner of Grant and Jackson and designed by Victor Hoffman in a florid classical style reminiscent of Viennese palace architecture. In the 1880s it was used for gambling rooms with three barber shops in the basement (1881-82 Sanborn and 1884-85 Police report), miscellaneous stores including rice packers, and tin and woodware (1885 City Directory). Metal canopies are the only "Chinese" architectural elements on this otherwise entirely European-style building.

A more interesting adaptation of Western architecture was the Tienhou temple at 33 Waverly Street (now 125-29). Probably built sometime around 1870, it was a classical building with segmentally arched hoods over the windows in any style of Chinese architecture is remarked. The additions they frequently make to houses, together with the signs, placards, and various gaudy ornaments with which the outer walls, windows and doors, are bedecked, almost conceal the architectural style of the building." (Sullivan's Alley). Some of the few American defenders of the Chinese, briefly described the architecture of Chinatown in his The Chinese in America of 1877: "But here is a three-storied building, with balconies on the second and third stories, gaudily painted with deep green and trimmed with red. A profusion of Chinese lanterns suspended in these balconies helps to give the place a particularly Oriental appearance. This is a Chinese restaurant."

Supporting evidence comes from B.K. Lloyd's Lights and Shades in San Francisco (1876). "Therefore there are not many buildings erected by the Chinese, and the absence of the quaint Chinese architecture is remarked.

... widespread construction apparently did not begin until 1907 or 1908. When it occurred it followed the general patterns of earlier development, as did the city as a whole.

As illustrated in the Globe Hotel, virtually all buildings in Chinatown accommodated a variety of uses: barbershops, laundries and factories in the basement; stores and restaurants on the ground floor, fronting the street; tenements and gambling houses behind and above; temples and offices of the many benevolent associations on the top floor. This complexity of uses in a single building was mirrored in the complexity of activity occurring in any one of Chinatown's dozen blocks. Three- to four-story brick buildings with stores on the ground floor, ranged in width from three feet (the alley joining St Louis Place to Grant, now part of 933-39 Grant) to about forty feet (Washington Place, now Beckett Street). These provided access to the interiors of the blocks, which supported a diversity of activities including a lumber yard and planing mill on the block bordered by Sacramento, Waverly, Clay and Stockton; gambling and prostitution (Sullivan's Alley); and factories and tenements. The area as a whole reveals a general hierarchy of use, with merchandise stores on Commercial; temples and benevolent associations located on Waverly and Spofford but also on Brooklyn Place and Broadway; and the Christian missions concentrated on Stockton. Scattered through-
out the area, however, were factories, tenements, stores and restaurants.

This extremely complex city within the City was entirely destroyed by the Earthquake and Fire of 1906, although it is unknown how much damage was done by the tremor itself.

More durable than the buildings were the property lines and tenacity of the residents. According to the building permit records, Chinatown did not rebuild immediately. This was probably due to two factors: the white property owners preferred to concentrate their limited capital on rebuilding their downtown commercial properties (for without those the city could not regain its previous economic vitality), and there were continued but unsuccessful efforts to remove the Chinese to less valuable areas of the City, particularly Hunter's Point.

Another possible reason for the delay in reconstructing Chinatown is that the buildings there were probably underinsured, for

There are certain important differences between the architecture of pre and post 1906 Chinatown.

Insurance rates must have been very high, as the Sanborn maps make clear. Whatever the reason, widespread construction apparently did not begin until 1907 or 1908. When it occurred it followed the general pattern of earlier development, as did the City as a whole.

There were certain important differences between the architecture of pre- and post-1906 Chinatown. These are most clearly seen in the Sing Fat and Sing Chong buildings constructed in 1907 at Grant and California, an intersection not traditionally associated with Chinatown. In 1887, for example, the northeast corner was occupied by whites in typical two-story frame Victorian residences set back from the lot line, a type of development unheard of in densely populated Chinatown. Evidently, these two Chinese bazaars or department stores were the first

self-consciously Chinese-style buildings designed by Western architects, in this case Ross and Burgren.

Characteristics of this hybrid architectural style, which is really neither Chinese nor Western but unique to San Francisco, were the tiered corner pagoda roofs, Mission-style fringe tile roofs, curving eaves and trigram and dragon decoration. This Chinese-American style (sometimes referred to as "Chinese Renaissance") was combined with modern construction and "practical American business requirements." The roots of this style were, of course, in the earlier decorated buildings of the nineteenth century, but the twentieth century buildings were entirely self-conscious and designed by professional architects rather than being an organic expression of their Chinese occupants.

This combination of American and Chinese elements was illustrated in the electric lights on the 'Chinese' exterior, and an interior as commodious as any American store. Contrast this with the more traditional interior of the San Hop Company at 815 Clay Street.

While the Sing Fat and Sing Chong Bazaars provided the model for many of Chinatown's commercial buildings, particularly those on Grant Avenue oriented towards the tourist trade, most of the buildings were typical early twentieth century Edwardian brick buildings, just as those they replaced had been typical nineteenth century Italianate brick buildings. In their material, scale and massing they continued the tradition of not only nineteenth century Chinatown, but also San Francisco of the 1850s through 1870s.

There is even scattered but intriguing evidence that this unique Chinese-American style went beyond decoration and dealt with structure and function. The Yee Fung Toy Benevolent Association Building at 131—35 Waverly, for example, was designed by Hamilton Murdock and engineered by the Delmar Smith Company to meet the special requirements of its Chinese tenants. It was "constructed with special regard to strength, which meets the Chinese idea of permanency, cast iron columns, heavy joists and girders being employed." An article appearing in the Architect and Engineer, April 1908 provides a
rare glimpse into the form, function and construction of this building located on the site of the Temple and Confucian Temples discussed earlier:

"All touches of Orientalism are omitted except on the top floor, where certain curves, typical of Chinese architecture, give a crowning feature to the building, express the interior, and lend a dignity desired.

"Each floor is complete with plumbing, cement kitchen, and provisions for brick ranges. All stairs are protected with iron treads.

"The basement and first floor are purely commercial, the second is to be furnished as a reception room, the third contains a number of comfortable rooms for members of the association and the stairs to the fourth floor land on a balcony which has a tile floor, brick balustrade with granite copings, heavy columns, etc.

"Solid walnut doors, with iron thresholds, lead into the large assembly room, which has an oak floor, decorative skylight screen, and is resplendent with imported carvings, lamps, hangings, draperies, altar stand, furniture, vases, etc."

A glimpse into the life behind the generally more brick facades is provided by census information on the Hop Wo Benevolent Association Building at 913-17 Stockton Street constructed in 1908 and designed by the O'Brien Brothers in a Classical Revival style. The Sanborn map for 1913 gives the basic structural information on this 2,920 square-foot building: three stories, forty-three feet high with brick or metal cornice and thirty-six inch firewall above the roof. There were two wired glass skylights, a fire escape in front, and the brick walls on the first and second stories were sixteen inches thick while those on the third floor were twelve inches.

On April 19, 1910, the building was occupied by thirty-eight males and two females. Chun She Leong was the twenty-seven year old Chinese-born wife of She Nam Leong, thirty-two years old and born in California. They had been married eleven years in 1910, and had two children, both of whom were alive. Chun She came to California in 1909.

Husband and wife must have been together in China in 1899 to marry and in 1901 or 1902 to produce Soon Lee, their eight-year old Chinese-born daughter living at home. The other child does not appear in the census records and thus probably still resided in China with relatives. She Nam worked as the manager of a general merchandise store and could read and write, as could his wife.

With them on the second floor of 915 Stockton were five lodgers, all men varying in age from seventeen to thirty. Three were born in China (although the father of one was born in California), one was born in Hawaii, and the fifth in California. Of the three born in China, one was an alien who could speak English; the other two had arrived in California in 1906 and 1908, probably as "Paper Sons" taking advantage of the loss of records during the Fire. The five lodgers, husband, wife and daughter all had the common last name of Leong, although the exact relations between lodgers and the family is not known.

Although nineteenth century Chinatown was destroyed in . . . 1906, the lives of the people, their history and tradition continue, a precious legacy to the future.

Such detailed Sanborn and census information allows a more sophisticated and accurate analysis of the complex architecture of Chinatown. While there are a few Chinatown buildings that are significant from a purely design aspect (particularly the Nan Kao School at 775 Sacramento, 1925, Charles E.J. Rogers, architect; the old Chinese Telephone Building at 743 Washington, 1909, C.H. Burkett, engineer; and the Chinese Six Companies Building at 843 Stockton, 1908, Gubberson & Mahoney, architects), most buildings in Chinatown are important as the architectural embodiment of the lives, work and cultural aspirations of the Chinese-American community in San Francisco from the 1840s to the present. Although nineteenth century Chinatown was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1906, the lives of the people, their history and tradition continue, a precious legacy to the future.
life and settings of San Francisco's elite, their studies and gardens, drawing rooms, marriages, parties, clubs and distractions. They are documented with a clarity and sharpness that is both fascinating and at times historic.

Windgate Press has produced a publication worthy of Moulin's art using the latest technology in printing to reproduce carefully researched and documented images. It is hoped that Gabriel Moulin's San Francisco Peninsula will be the first in a series of books drawn from the Moulin archives and published by Windgate.


Few aspects of San Francisco's well-documented history have attracted less attention than its religious history. Sacred Places corrects this oversight, noting that nowhere is the diversity in America's religious life more apparent than in the city of San Francisco."

First, of course, was the Catholic Mission Dolores, founded in 1776, followed three months later by the Chapel of Our Lady at the Presidio. Surprisingly, the next congregation founded in the City was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. This diversity multiplied over the next century and a third, reflecting the spiritual background every immigrant group brought with them. Each major congregation's history is reviewed in Sacred Places, and most of their present buildings illustrated.

This is an important and long overdue book that should quickly become the work of reference on the subject.

Christopher H. Nelson

As part of the Centennial year celebration, a children's dollhouse, original to the Haas-Lilienthal House together with numerous children's toys, has returned donated by Elisabeth Lilienthal Gerstley and Frances Lilienthal Stein, who used them when growing up in the House. The fully furnished dollhouse is now on display in the children's playroom. Heritage is very grateful to the family for its continuing support of the House and other heritage activities.

Continued from page 1

From 1906 until his death in 1945, Gabriel Moulin documented the lives and buildings of San Francisco's most prominent men and women. His studio and tradition of excellence passed to his sons and grandson after his death. Today Thomas Moulin continues the proud photographic heritage of his grandfather.

The book illustrates a dozen of Moulin's greatest commissions of the 1910s and 1920s. Including the vanished mansion of Michael H. DeYoung at 1919 California Street, the still-surviving and gaudy and Pilgrim history of constructed by William Bowers Bourn III, and the endangered but magnificent Carolds' estate in Hillsborough. But the book is about more than grand architecture. It also documents the

This is an important and long overdue book that should quickly become the work of reference on the subject.

Christopher H. Nelson
CALENDAR

May 1 - 4, 1986
Monterey, California

ANNUAL STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

The 11th Annual Conference, produced by the California Preservation Foundation, a state office of Historic Preservation and the Western Regional Office of the National Trust, has, as its underlying theme, "change in the world of preservation." Conference attendees are promised an up-to-date understanding of new rules and new opportunities. J. Jackson Walter, President of the National Trust, will be keynote speaker. For information contact the Foundation at 35 Sutter Street, Suite 593, San Francisco 94104, or call 527-7808.

Saturday, May 17, 1986
Haas-Lilienthal House
1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

"PRESEvation WEEK" TEA AND TOUR

"Celebrate Our Historic Places," the theme of National Preservation Week 1986, will be observed by a Haas-Lilienthal Open House Tea. Docents will be available to discuss the architecture of the house, the family, and furnishings collected by the Haas and Lilienthal families between 1886 and 1972. Join us for tea and savories. Members $10, guests $12. Reservation by receipt of check requested.

Sunday June 15, 1986
Noon to 5 p.m.
129 Baker Street

BUENA VISTA HOUSE TOUR

The Buena Vista North Association will hold a self-guided walking tour featuring the interiors of restored houses built between 1875 and 1915. Funds raised help pay the costs of research to establish a city historic district in the area. $12 adults, $6 seniors. Call 363-4430 or 863-4242 for information.

Walking Tours

VICTORIAN & EDWARDIAN PACIFIC HEIGHTS
Heritage's popular walking tour of the eastern Pacific Heights neighborhood to view surviving Victorian and pre-World War I mansions, elaborate family homes and smaller row houses is offered every Sunday.

WHERE: The Haas-Lilienthal House, 2007 Franklin Street, San Francisco.

WHEN: 12:30 - 2:20 p.m., Sundays. $3.00

SAN FRANCISCO'S HISTORIC NORTH WATERFRONT
Heritage's new walking tour of the historic North Waterfront from the Hyde Street Pier to Fort Mason is given each Saturday.

Gateway to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco's northern waterfront is rich in architecture, history, and maritime lore. It includes some of the city's oldest buildings, the world's largest collection of floating historic ships, one of the nation's finest maritime museums, Ghirardelli Square, unobstructed views across the Bay, and the only remaining section of San Francisco's shoreline in its original state.

WHERE: Meet at the Information Kiosk at the cablecar turntable in Victorian (Aquatic) Park, foot of Hyde Street.

WHEN: 10:30 a.m. to noon, Saturdays. $3.00

Party Manager Positions Available

Heritage is looking for 4 to 6 additional individuals who are interested in occasionally serving as our representative at the Haas-Lilienthal House during rental events. In addition to the obvious benefits of being able to attend and participate in elegant receptions and dinners, these "party managers" will be paid $5 per hour.

Party managers have full responsibility for the House and guests during these events. The managers are expected to interact with guests and give informal tours as necessary. In addition, the manager must oversee the catering, security, parking, deliveries, etc. as well as cleaning and opening the House.

All interested individuals should contact Chris by phone at 441-3011 or by writing Heritage.

POSTER CONTEST

Third through sixth grade students are invited to enter Heritage's Preservation Week Poster Contest. Winning posters - a 100th birthday card for the Haas-Lilienthal House - will be displayed in the windows of I. Magnin on Union Square. Contact Heritage for entry instructions.

THE FOUNDATION FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

St. John's Presbyterian Church, 1905-1986

April 11-18, 1986
San Francisco State University Art Gallery, Student Union

Exhibition:
The Sacred Places of San Francisco

Approximately sixty black and white photographs by the noted photographer Roy Flamm will be on display. Like the book upon which it is based, this exhibition is one of the most comprehensive photographic studies done of any major American city. Approximately thirty-five structures are featured representing the various branches of the Judeo-Christian, Buddhist, Taoist, Vedanta, and Konko traditions. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. M-F, and 12 - 4 p.m. Sunday. Free of charge.

Tuesday, April 15, 1986
San Francisco State University Art Gallery, Student Union
12:15 p.m.

Lecture:
"Some Technical Approaches to Record Photography."

Noted architectural photographer Roy Flamm, F.R.P.S., will discuss technical aspects of architectural record photography. This special lecture is being given in conjunction with the exhibit of his work of San Francisco's sacred places. Free of charge.

Friday, April 18, 1986
Haas-Lilienthal House
3:30 - 6:30 p.m.

VICTORIAN TEA PARTY

In celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Haas-Lilienthal House, and the publication of Victorian Cakes, Heritage and Aris Books invite you to a Victorian tea party featuring a variety of sumptuous cakes of the era. Desserts prepared by Diane Wegner of Chez Panisse will include one in the shape of the Haas-Lilienthal House! $10 per person. Watch for your invitation.