Important progress is being made in San Francisco on numerous issues involving architectural conservation. The City appears once again to be in an exciting period of growing recognition of the need for additional action. Following is a brief review of the highlights of current preservation planning issues.

The Preservation Element.

Work by the City Planning Department continues on a draft Preservation Element of the General Plan. An effective element will provide planning guidelines which can be used to encourage conservation of important architectural buildings and other elements throughout the city. Heritage, the Western Regional Office of the National Trust, the City's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board and others have taken an active role in reviewing and recommending changes to the proposed draft. The Department expects to release a draft to the general public in late summer.

A Citywide Survey.

In conjunction with its efforts to produce a Preservation Element, the Department believes that the completion of a citywide survey to identify architecturally significant buildings is a high priority. Currently, the Planning staff is discussing with knowledgeable persons in the field, the appropriate methodology for a survey involving neighborhood architecture. This survey technique will go beyond the very general approach taken in the 1976 visual survey and will use a procedure similar to that employed by Heritage in the downtown area surveys. Heritage and others re-
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RVATION NOTES
from page 1

The discussions about the sur-
mant plan with Planning Department and staff.

ack Legislation.

John Molinari recently initiated drafting of legislation to the existing San Francisco Landmark and the designation of offi-
marks. The legislation would provide same protections to official landmarks as now exist for non-
buildings protected under the Planning Code, thereby prohibiting the demolition of landmarks except under special circumstances. The proposals for giving the Landmarks Board authority to approve or disapprove changes to existing landmarks, these decisions are subject to Planning Commission after a recommendation from the Landmarks Board.

will continue to be actively involved in the evolution of this legislation. The Preservation Loan Board represents part of a much-needed strengthening of San Francisco’s Landmark Ordinance. Other ideas put forth by Heritage include staffing the Landmarks Board and the additional of planning power to the Landmarks Board as the authority to protect building interiors when appropriate.

sic High School.

With this Newsletter received, a permit is expected to have been issued for the academic, auditorium and classroom buildings. Heritage’s concer-
 its efforts during the past two years focused on finding a reuse for the structure, were not persuasive.

s the first major structure of blished architectural significance which demolition has been threatened by the City itself since the passage of Proposition M. The official position of the Planning Commission was clear. The demolition decision could have had a precedent-setting impact. For this reason, Heritage took a very strong position that the scope of the Language and the architect’s comments narrowly to the specifics of the project in order to prevent establishment of a standard in making Prop M findings which might place undue weight on History 7 (“That landmarks and historic buildings be preserved”). The wording adopted by the Commission ultimately reflected all of Heritage’s recommendations.

Richmond District Demolitions.

After the passage of Proposition M, early efforts to utilize its Priority Policy of Appeals took the form of appeals of demolition permits granted by the City for turn-of-the-century buildings in the Inner Richmond. The appeals, usually made by individual Richmond residents, and often supported by Heritage, found little support from the Board of Permit Appeals, which hears such requests. Gradually, however, the Board did come to more seriously consider the relevance of architectural significance in their deliberations.

Recently, the Planning Association for the Richmond (PAR) has begun systematically appealing new residential projects to the Planning Commission for special review. PAR is concerned about many aspects of these projects—parking problems, illegal units, architectural design, and height and bulk as well as the architectural significance of the existing structures which are demolished to make way for new construction. The Commission has now adopted temporary controls in the Richmond and Sunset Districts to begin to address these concerns. Controversial with builders’ groups, these controls are presently under review and may be modified.

Heritage will be working more closely with all interested Richmond organizations in the coming months to assist them when architecturally significant structures and questions of compatible new design are involved. There is now strong interest both within the Planning Department and the community for greater protections for valuable architectural characteristics of the Richmond. Work-

ing together with them by identifying significant structures, helping to develop appropriate protections and lobbying for their enactment, Heritage believes substantial progress will be made this year.

EXTERIOR RESTORATION WORKSHOP

Heritage’s Preservation Loan and Technical Assistance program is sponsoring a 4-hour workshop reviewing solutions to the problems encountered in treating wood exposed to the weather. The workshop will be led by Jim Mannix of San Francisco Restorations and Robert DuFort of Magic Brush, two of the City’s leading restoration specialists.

This workshop will be of great value not only to architects in developing practical architectural specifications, but also to homeowners in developing rehabilitation and restoration strategies related to weather sealing and repair of older wood frame structures. The program will consist of a lecture and discussion on common problems, an examination of typical conditions as exhibited by the Haas-Lilienthal House itself, and a demonstration of actual wood consolidation techniques. Space is limited. RSVP with pre-payment.

Fee Donation: $20 (general public) $75 (contractors)

Location: Haas-Lilienthal House, 2007 Franklin Street.
Date: September 19, 1987, 10 A.M.-2 P.M.

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HERITAGE HIKES

Heritage’s Landmarks of Democracy

Heritage’s school program, takes place each Tuesday morning during the school year. Students are taken on a mini-Pacific Heights walk and then tour the Haas-Lilienthal House to see how a child would have lived in a Victorian house at the turn-of-the-century. If you are interested in this program, please call 441-3000 for more information.

1987 Docent Graduates

The 1987 Heritage training class for Haas-Lilienthal House docents, Heritage Hikes docents and Pacific Heights walks guides completed its seven-week course this spring with a graduation reception on April 22. Heritage continues to attract a remarkable roster of volunteers who come from all professions and who bring varied skills and interests to their tours.

Heritage welcomes its new "grads":

Paul G. Anders    Alberta Furnoy
Beverly Bender    Barbara Ghiselin
Rachelle Caniter    Diane Merzenich
Valerie Clements    Carole Nuechterlein
Chuck Corder    Ann Saltzman
Doug Jacobs    Peter Sichel
John Di Nicola    Jennifer Tate
Claudia Fenwick    Carol Whelan
Lisa Patterson Foster    Kate Zimmer

PARTY HONORS VOLUNTEERS

Once again this spring Jane and David Hartley opened their Presidio Heights home to Heritage, this time to honor the Foundation’s many volunteers. It was a lovely May evening, and more than 75 guests enjoyed the Albert Farr-designed house and newly designed terrace overlooking the garden. As Heritage President Rob Vanneman said in his opening remarks, organizations such as Heritage depend heavily on volunteers. The Foundation is particularly favored by more than 130 men and women who are most generous in the giving of their time and talent. Without them, the work of...
The inner Richmond District stretches Arguello Boulevard to the west, the Presidio to the north, Gate Park to the south. This area will focus on the area Arguello (originally First Avenue, originally Funston Avenue, originally Seventh Avenue), the oldest district.

The Richmond was first a century ago, it was not 890s that any significant development occurred. By 1850 it was a distinct neighborhood entirely built up with an transportation network. The heart of the Richmond followed by about 1863, and the Haight area south by about ten years. Portions of the Richmond are great deal of demolition.

This area, like most of western San Francisco, consisted of sand dunes until the late nineteenth century. Over thousands of years these dunes were created by sand blown from Ocean Beach by the prevailing westerly winds. There was virtually no vegetation and little water, except for Mountain Lake on the southern edge of the Presidio, and subsurface wells scattered amid the hills and dunes. The area, with the Sunset and the future site of Golden Gate Park, could be considered San Francisco’s Sahara—wind-blown, arid and almost entirely uninhabited.

Until approximately 1870, this land was divided into large and irregular blocks reflecting the homestead ownership pattern of much of the City’s “Outside Lands.” Traces of this first haphazard subdivision still exist in minor irregularities in some property lines. The land could not be further developed until transportation was provided. The first transit line, established in 1863 from Portsmouth Plaza to the Cliff House, ran along a former rabbit hunter’s trail renamed Point Lobos Road, now Geary Boulevard. Erratic and unpredictable, it contributed little to the development of the area.

The earliest known real estate advertisement for the Richmond was listed in the newspaper in 1871, although it was not until 1877 that plans were initiated by local landowners to construct a transit line from Market Street to the newly established Golden Gate Park and Ocean Beach beyond. The first real estate auction immediately followed in 1878 when J.J. O’Brien, an early settler, auctioned the block bounded by Point Lobos Road (now Geary Boulevard), A Street (now Anza), and Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The inner Richmond also had to compete with other neighborhoods then being...
sloped, particularly the Mission District (served by the Valencia Street Cable), and the inner Haight (served by the J and Page Street lines). These were not only more conveniently served by cable car and other lines but benefited by more temperate climates. Geography presented an additional obstacle in the form of Lone Mountain, located south of Geary and of Arguello. Also retarding growth were the four cemeteries near Lone Mountain—Calvary, Laurel Hill, Odd fellows and Masonic—and the city located near the terminus of the fruit line.

Second Lone Mountain, an Examiner of 1889 noted "there were sand lupin, lupin and sand, more sand and n, and nothing else until the cliffs hanging the ocean." In this waste, identified as Seal Rock Rancho on 1861 Official City Map and simply the Outside Lands in 1879 (referring to lands outside the City boundaries in the early 1850s), a few pion eed. The first of these was Charles net in 1865, who lived on Point o Road between Seventh and 11th, on the site of the future Monroe Congregational Church. He joined by Dr. Isaac Rowell and John enney in 1867. The Kenney family typical of the early Richmond set; in being Irish and owning a little y farm at Fourth Avenue and Geary. Kenney also worked as a contracting building Lake Street from Arguello sixty-Sixth and grading the road— for the transit line on California et.

houses these settlers built were really one-story cottages or farms, sometimes in an Italianate style as C.T. Harkins' house at 1714 a Street. Others were more elabor Queen Anne dwellings such as the Turner Marsh residence at the west corner of Twelfth and Clem and the Graham residence at the west corner of Eleventh and Geary. Buildings varied from the later development by being lo d on fifty-foot lots rather than the common twenty-five-foot wide lots. Because of this, none of these early settlers' houses has apparently survived, although some may have been moved and could exist undiscovered and unrecorded.

The district in those days was described as follows by Angus MacKillop, one of the early pioneers:

“We then had really no street railroad service (except down Geary), no water and no gas. The road at night was as dark as the Black Hole of Calcutta, school facilities were primitive and inadequate and, in fact, we were as lacking in the benefits of civilization as if we were a settlement staked out in the plains.”

An early booster of the Richmond, and the person evidently responsible for naming it was George Marsh, the designer of the Japanese Tea Garden in nearby Golden Gate Park. His large Victorian house was called the Richmond House, after his birthplace, Richmond, Australia. (Another source states that the name of the district came from King Henry VII's palace called Richmond.) Whatever the source, the Board of Supervisors officially recognized the name of the new district in 1890.

The chief booster of the Richmond was Adolph Sutro, owner of the Cliff House and much of western San Francisco. Called the Grand Old Man of the Richmond, he was responsible for grading and improving the Point Lobos Road (now Geary Boulevard), to increase the accessibility of the Cliff House and the "Outside Lands" of the Richmond, which lay between it and the Western Addition.

Residential development proceeded slowly, and the largely vacant area was used primarily for recreational purposes. The Bay District Race Track was located at what is now Arguello, Fulton, Fifth Avenue and Geary Boulevard. At its height in the early 1890s, it was said to attract crowds of 15,000, few of which were residents of the area. It closed in 1896, after the Ingleside Race Track opened. Another recreational facility was the "Chutes," originally located in the Haight, but moved to Fulton between Tenth and Eleventh and opened May 1, 1902. (The Chutes moved a second time to Fillmore between Eddy and Turk in 1909.) The Richmond also hosted the twelfth and thirteenth Big Games between the University of California and Stanford University in 1902 and 1903 on the block bounded by California, Lake, Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

These recreational facilities, which re-
areas of vacant and inexpensive land were an interim land use between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. This not only brought pleasure-seekers from downtown and Pacific Heights to the Park, but also provided an attractive and convenient commute to residents of the Richmond. Once the three rail lines were established, the adjacent streets needed to be improved with paving, sidewalks and water mains. This was accomplished in what was then considered a somewhat novel manner. Property owners applied to the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors for permission to grade the avenues at their own expense. The result was that “men and teams without number were immediately put to work. Hillocks were leveled, hollows filled in. Countless loads of gravel and broken rock were strewn along the streets selected for improvement, and the sandy sloughs disappeared for good” (Examiner, 11/3/1889). By 1890, graded streets included Clement from First (Arguello) to Twelfth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, as well as A (Anza) Street. With this basic infrastructure in place, development proceeded apace until by the turn-of-the-century, a distinct and largely self-sufficient district had been created out of the earlier sand dunes.

Most of the nineteenth century buildings were located north of Geary Street, with commercial buildings on Clement between Second and Sixth and important rowhouse developments on the west side of Third Avenue between Cornwall and Clement. There is also a marvelous Queen Anne row on the west side of Sixth Avenue between Lake and California. While the Sixth Avenue row is still almost entirely intact, the earlier Third Avenue development has suffered some demolitions.

The major institution in the area was the French Hospital on the block bounded by Geary, Anza, Fifth and Sixth. Until the early 1890s, the French Hospital was located on Bryant Street between Fifth and Sixth (Chronicle, 9/20/1889). When that location became unsatisfactory due to the increased industrial development in the area, a more “salubrious” site was selected in the Richmond. A design competition was held and William Mooser and his French associate M.G. Morin-Goustiaux were selected as architects for the large hospital complex which included an administration building, wards, morgue, stables and engine house. The building, completed in 1894, was among the first large hospitals to be constructed according to modern methods based on Louis Pasteur’s germ theory and the concept of isolation wards for different diseases (Chronicle, 12/22/1894). Only a small portion of the original building remains on the north side of Anza between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Other important local institutions included the Catholic Church of Mary Star of the Sea, the Episcopal St. James’ Guild Hall, a Methodist Episcopal Church at 351 Fourth Avenue, the Richmond Congregational Church at Clement and Seventh (later moved to the northwest corner of Seventh and Geary), and the Richmond Neighbor-
the Maria Kip Orphanage at Seventh Lake. The major industrial structure the Park and Ocean Railroad company’s Geary Street Car House in 1892 and still extant at the north corner of Arguello and Geary. Cy shops and stables serving the visito Golden Gate Park were located on between Fifth and Eight cues. A small primary school was at Sixth Avenue, the Sutro School at Thirteenth Avenue and a post office located at the northwest corner of ent and Sixth.

churches are particularly interesting architecturally and historically, they were constructed as relatively halls and later moved and enlarged n congregations grew and the area sloped. The Episcopal church, for example, originally worshipped in a e, then moved to a building on Clem near Sixth. Since this structure not served as a church, school, social and meeting place but also was ined to be moved, it was, in the words contemporary account, “somewhat constructed” (Chronicle, 10/20/3). The altar and chancel were at one end and a stage at the other, so that the nce faced one way when worshiping and in the opposite direction when building was used for entertainments. Other important early churches are the Gothic Revival Star of the Sea signed by Charles J. I. Devlin and dedicated February 26, 1888, and the

Richmond Congregational Church dedicated on January 21, 1900.

With the exception of the grander residences such as Marsh’s, the first generation of houses in the Richmond were generally as modest and functional as the churches. Like them, they were usually one-and-a-half story wooden boxes with gable ends facing the street. An extremely simple and intact example of this type is located at 315 Second Avenue. Some of these pioneer houses had false fronts, such as the residence at 129-31 Second Avenue, which was evidently later moved, altered into two flats and a bay added. These houses were set back from the street and landscaped with a large backyard, often containing a shed or stable. The owners were generally working class—carpenters, grocers, laborers and clerks.

Beginning in the late 1880s, and early 1890s, rows of houses were constructed by owner-builders. Evidently the earliest and most extensive row of nineteenth century houses was constructed about 1893 on the west side of Third Avenue between Cornwall (originally South California Street) and Clement Streets. These were wood frame, one-and-a-half story with basement residences uniformly set back about ten feet from the sidewalk. A straight flight of stairs led to the recessed off-center entrance with an adjacent bay window occupying most of the facade. The gable end of the attic faced the street, contained a window, and was often decorated with fishscale or diamond-patterned shingles. Like most nineteenth century San Francisco residences, they had a “slot” or opening on one or both sides, which allowed light to reach the middle parlor or dining room.

After 1896, development intensified and spread to blocks previously unoccupied. This was due to the completion of the sewer outlet serving the Richmond. As a contemporary account noted, “As soon as the outlet in Point Lobos avenue was completed, Richmond was the scene of wonderful activity. It became the contractor’s paradise.” An example of this development activity occurred in 1896 when the firm of Warren & Malley graded the twenty-four blocks bounded by Geary, Fulton, Eight and Fourteenth, and used the resulting sand to fill the recently closed Bay District Race Track a few blocks to the east. Another boon to the area occurred at the turn-of-the-century when Mayor Phelan announced the closing of the cemeteries to further burials. “The cemeteries,” he declared, “constitute a death line, cutting off the beautiful district of Richmond from the thickly settled portion of the City, and thus arrests our City’s growth” (Municipal Reports, 1899-1900, appendix, page 289). With the cemeteries closed to further burials, it was only a matter of time before they were removed from the neighborhood. This ultimately occurred in the late 1930s.

Development between 1900 and 1914 generally differed in style from the nineteenth century pattern, although there were several architects who continued
The typical development of this period
two-story and basement residences with often orated facades. The buildings occupy the entire width of the lot constructed in rows, the buildings varied considerable attention was paid to and decoration of the roof, contained wide dormers, elaborate strutwork. A notable feature was a wide bay on the facade. Excellent expressionist style can be found in the portions of the Richmond, particularly Eleventh Avenue between and Lake. Idiosyncratic variations of the Edwardian Craftsman style the unusual paired bungalow gabled roofs and wide 525-31 and 1925-31 Anza. Important to the character of the setbacks and landscape is a variety of exterior materials (shingles, stucco, and face brick), and the variations.

The Municipal Railway line street was opened in 1912, the was a largely completed work. In addition to the French the project contained several other major philanthropic institutions including the Maria Kip Orphanage at the corner of Seventh and Lake in the earthquake and subsequently demolished), and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor designed by Albert Pissis (300 Lake Street, demolished). Among the theaters were the Richmond (Sixth Avenue near Clement, later the Lincoln), the Fisher at 600 Clement Street, and the Palm at the northwest corner of Clement and Sixth. These were joined by the Coliseum at Ninth and Clement with a seating capacity of 2700.

The neighborhood also boasted three schools: Peabody at 250 Seventh Avenue, Frank McCoppin at 640 Seventh, and Sutro at 248 Thirteenth. This last summarizes much of the history of the Richmond. It was originally constructed as a one-story building at Point Lobos between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues in 1879. The building was moved to Twelfth Avenue south of Clement in 1894 and its name changed from Point Lobos School to Sutro. The 1906 Earthquake heavily damaged the building, and a new school was constructed three years later on the same site but fronting on Funston. In the 1960s, it like the other two schools, was demolished.

Industries, all of which are now gone, included two lumber companies (on Geary at Fourth and Sixth), sheet metal works at Tenth and Clement, and the Point Lobos stables on Geary between Sixth and Seventh. In addition to the churches already mentioned, Saint John's Presbyterian Church built a beautiful shingled building at Lake and Arguello, the Covenant Baptist Church was at 351 Fourth Avenue, the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church was located at Ninth and Anza, and the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church was at 407 Seventeenth Avenue.

While several elegant residences, flats and apartment buildings were constructed near the Presidio, the general...
development of the Richmond after World War I followed the earlier pattern of rows of single family residences and flats. While the few remaining empty blocks were filled with residences, infill apartment buildings were also constructed on corner or vacant mid-block lots.

Fully developed by the Depression, with excellent streetcar service and commercial, recreational and public facilities, the Richmond was considered an ideal environment for young families. In fact, a San Francisco Bulletin article of 1924 wrote glowingly of the area as "a place of contented, uncrowded homes, and the birthplace and cradle of beautiful, strong children" (August 21, 1924). To reinforce this idyllic image, there was even an attempt to rename the area the Park-Presidio District thereby emphasizing the two great forested areas to the north and south.

While the population of the City as a whole declined after 1950 due to a general movement to the suburbs, the Richmond attracted increasing numbers of Asian settlers. To accommodate this influx, three- and four-story stucco apartment buildings were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. These departed dramatically from the established historic character of the neighborhood in their scale, siting, material and design. Instead of being set back from the sidewalk, as was traditional, these apartment buildings occupied a much larger proportion of the lot. Most pre-World War II buildings had gabled roofs and decorated facades; those constructed after 1945 were characterized by flat roofs and barren facades. While apartment buildings constructed before World War II were located almost exclusively on corner lots, the apartment buildings of the 1950s and 1960s were scattered throughout the area and made no distinction between corner and mid-block sites.

By 1980, few blocks of the Richmond had escaped demolition and inappropriate new construction. Some streets, particularly Arguello, had been almost entirely redeveloped. Since older buildings tended to be more vulnerable due to their small size and single family residence use, many of the Richmond's nineteenth century buildings were lost to new construction.

Since 1980, this trend has accelerated, with a total of 264 housing units demolished in the Richmond between 1980 and 1986 (San Francisco Examiner, May 31, 1987). This extensive redevelopment has led neighborhood groups, particularly the Planning Association of the Richmond (PAR) and Save Our Richmond Environment (SORE), to become increasingly concerned about the preservation of the character of their neighborhood. The Richmond is now at a critical point in its development. Heritage is working with the Department of City Planning and the neighborhood groups to assure that the historic and architectural character of the district is preserved and that new development is appropriate to that character.
As early as 1885, row houses characterized large parts of Richmond. The earliest rows, on the east side of Second Street north and south of Clement, consisted of three or four dwellings with identical plans but slight variations in the facade decoration. By the time rows had been constructed on the west side of Third Avenue north and south of Clement, and the varied Queen Anne row on the west side of Sixth Avenue between Cornwall and Clement, and the later rows on the east side of Second Street, all buildings on California designed by and Remmels between 1898 and 1899. Rows of significant and intact early twentieth century flats are located on the south side of California between Seventh and Tenth Avenues, and the west side of Third Street between Lake and California. These flats share a common building form, facade decorations, and roofs are varied to individuality and interest to the eye. An article in the California Building News of March 1910 noted that the earlier practice of building all buildings identically resulted in "confusion and trouble to the owner-builders, he offered a new approach to construction in addition to buying and developing his own rows. His work in the early 1900s is characteristic of the Craftsman style. Nelson was one of San Francisco's most important developers of Queen Anne tracts in the 1880s. Like many other developers, he relied on tried-and-true plans and elevations, which varied relatively little over the decades he practiced. Like other builders, Nelson incorporated certain unique decorative elements into his designs, including rows of joined circles called "buttons," long thin millwork on columns called "drips," and quarter-sunbursts on the arched entrances. The extensive rows designed by Nelson, Leonard and others are an important component of the Richmond environment. Since they were built somewhat later than similar development in the Mission and Western Addition, most of them remain relatively intact and unaltered. Because they contribute so much to the character of the Richmond, these rows deserve special attention and protection.

Joseph A. Leonard Rows:
- Ninth Avenue, west side between Anza and Balboa, 1910-11.
- Tenth Avenue, east side between Anza and Balboa, 1911.
- Tenth Avenue, west side between Anza and Balboa, 1911.
- Eleventh Avenue, west side between Anza and Balboa, 1910.
- Anza Street, south side between Ninth and Eleventh, 1911.
- Balboa Street, north side between Ninth and Eleventh, 1910.

Fernando Nelson Rows:
- Second Avenue, east side between Balboa and Cabrillo, 1903.
- Cabrillo Street, north side between Second and Third, 1904.
- Fifth Avenue, east side between Balboa and Cabrillo, 1907.

This special feature on the Inner Richmond was researched and written by Christopher H. Nelson, with assistance from Gary A. Goss and Ray Siemers. Contemporary photographs by Gary A. Goss.
BOOK NOTES


San Francisco’s great pride in the architecture of the city a century ago is well illustrated in the “Artistic Homes” series published in the San Francisco Newsletter beginning in 1887. These photographs remain the single best pictorial source for High Victorian architecture and provide an invaluable insight into that self-confident and ornate age. Unfortunately, few original intact copies of the series have survived, and those that remain are valuable collectors’ items.

Windgate Press has retrieved this important architectural and historical resource and republished it in a newly designed edition using the latest in printing and photographic technology. This enabled the editors to restore the original clarity and quality of the gravure prints, then called “Artotypes.” Each photograph is also accompanied by a room-by-room description of the interiors. A new introduction has been added by Alex Brammer.

In addition to the well-known photograph of the Haas-Lilienthal House, the first “Artistic Homes” series also contained striking views of thirty-six other extraordinary Victorian residences in San Francisco, and seven in San Jose and six in Oakland. Prominent Nob Hill mansions illustrated included those of Charles Crocker, James Flood, Senator Leland Stanford, and Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Another cluster of elaborate residences was located on Van Ness, and included the Charles Holbrook and R. Porter Ashe mansions at Washington Street, the David N. Walter and James B. Stetson residences at Sacramento, and the Henry E. Bothin house at Jackson. There is a magnificent photograph of the John D. Spreckels mansion at 21st and Howard when that area was still considered a fashionable address.

The clarity of the photographs of these and other grand residences reveals the fine quality of Victorian design and details. Every bracket, pediment, pilaster and capital is visible on the Spreckels mansion, for example, as well as the pattern of the iron cresting on the roof and ornate fence enclosing the property. Since adjacent buildings and dependencies are often included in these views, some concept of Victorian neighborhood design and development is conveyed.

Almost as valuable as the photographs are the descriptions of the site and interiors. The description of the Haas-Lilienthal house, for example, is our only documented source for the original layout of the house before it was modified in the 1890s. Another example is the Second Empire house of William Dunphy located on Washington Street between Gough and Octavia and designed by C. MacDougall & Son. Its site is described as “plainly discernible from Golden Gate Park,” and “has an unexcelled view which nothing can ever abbreviate.” The rear yard stretched down to Jackson Street, where a “tall wire fence keeps the deer within the deer park.” The reader is then given an inside tour of the house, its frescoed ceilings and music room in an oriental style, its parlors carpeted with Gobelin tapestries, its octagonal library with Turkish rugs, conservatory, ballroom, billiard room and two observatories in the tower.

With the publication of Victorian Classics of San Francisco, Windgaté Press has made a very valuable contribution to the study of San Francisco architecture and history. This volume is similar in its high quality of design and craftsmanship to their earlier Gabriel Moulin’s San Francisco Peninsula. It is hoped that Windgate Press will continue to republish and thus make available to a wider audience such San Francisco classics as the Moulin photographs and the Artistic Homes and Panorama series.
Heritage is delighted to announce plans for a lecture and reception featuring Michael Graves, noted architect and one of Post-Modernism’s greatest proponents.

Mr. Graves will be here on September 24th to speak about the issues which arise when designing an addition to an older building or when designing for an area with a unique architectural character. Within the architectural, real estate development and local neighborhood groups around the country, this debate about “contextualism” has recently intensified. The projects Mr. Graves will speak about include New York’s Whitney Museum of American Art; Clos Pegase, the recently completed Napa winery; and his proposed addition to the San Francisco Conservatory of Music (co-sponsor of the lecture).

Invitations will be sent out in August.

Heritage will offer again this fall Gray Brechin’s popular “Building the City” lecture series. Because last year’s program was rapidly filled, advance registration is recommended.

This special program of seven lively illustrated talks and field trip with noted architectural historian, Gray Brechin, will trace the evolution of architectural styles in San Francisco and relate them to the physical growth of the city through the development of its various neighborhoods. Providing a comprehensive overview for the non-historian, this series offers a rare opportunity to share in the results of years of research, study and thought by numerous students of history and architecture presented here as a single cohesive and intriguing story.

See Calendar listing for specific dates and lecture subjects.

Heritage is delighted to announce plans for a lecture and reception featuring Michael Graves, noted architect and one of Post-Modernism’s greatest proponents.

Mr. Graves will be here on September 24th to speak about the issues which arise when designing an addition to an older building or when designing for an area with a unique architectural character. Within the architectural, real estate development and local neighborhood groups around the country, this debate about “contextualism” has recently intensified. The projects Mr. Graves will speak about include New York’s Whitney Museum of American Art; Clos Pegase, the recently completed Napa winery; and his proposed addition to the San Francisco Conservatory of Music (co-sponsor of the lecture).

Invitations will be sent out in August.

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VOLUNTEERS
continued from page 4

preservation in San Francisco would be far more difficult.

Sixteen men and women were designated Outstanding Volunteers for 1986-87, for contributions "above and beyond" usual duties. Their tasks for Heritage have been varied and include serving as walk guides, special tour guides, and house docents; assisting in office work; architectural assistance and research; training docents; and decorating the Haas-Lilienthal House for Christmas. The names of these Outstanding Volunteers will be listed on a plaque displayed in the Ballroom of the House.

William Beutner  Philip Partipilo
Patrick Cannon  Irene Sabes
Joseph DiNallo  Eleanor Sampson
Pat Farquhar  Charlotte Schmiedel
Robert Flagg  John Schmiedel
Marty Gordon  Peter Sichel
Gary Goss  Dan Warner

In addition, Joseph DiNallo, Philip Partipilo and Jean Micheli were honored as five-year volunteers. With a tenure of service longer than most Heritage Board Members and staff, those receiving ten-year awards were A.C. Griffing, Avo Sins, Cheryl Willis, and Jerry Samuels.

Many thanks are also due Bon Appetit, Bouquet Garni, Cow Hollow Catering, Melon's and Taste for generously donating the excellent refreshments served at the party.

Heritage is always looking for volunteers for a variety of tasks. If you are interested, call us at 441-3000.

PARTY MANAGER POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Heritage is looking for people who are interested in serving as representatives at the Haas-Lilienthal House during rental events. In addition to the benefits of being able to attend and participate in receptions and dinners, these party managers will be paid $5 an hour.

The managers are expected to interact with guests and give informal tours if necessary. In addition, the manager must oversee the catering, security, parking, as well as the opening and closing of the House.

All interested individuals should contact Ruth at 441-3011.
## CALENDAR

### JULY
- **Heritage Summer:** Heritages Summer Hill led by Judith - 12 noon, $4 ($6 non-members) with box lunch, $10 members.

### AUGUST
- **Heritage Summer:** Russian Hill House Tour led by Pat Far - 0 P.M., $25 ($35 non-
- **Heritage Summer:** "The Monumental Act of Architecture by Gray Brechin, by the San Francisco Club. Contact: Caroline - 3717.

### SEPTEMBER
- **Heritage Summer:** Heritage's "Building the City" series with Gray Brechin.
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### OCTOBER
- **Heritage Summer:** Heritage's "Building the City" series with Gray Brechin.
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### NOVEMBER
- **Heritage Summer:** Heritage's "Building the City" series with Gray Brechin.
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### WALKING TOURS
- **San Francisco's Historic North Waterfront**
  - **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, members $2.00.

### Victorian & Edwardian Pacific Heights
- **WHERE:** The Haas-Lilienthal House Ballroom, 2007 Franklin Street, San Francisco.
- **WHEN:** 12:30-2:20 P.M., Sundays. $3.00, members $2.00.

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