HOUSE EXHIBITS HISTORIC FASHIONS

Visitors to the Haas-Lilienthal House in June will have the exciting opportunity to explore a sampling of attire and accessories that were in vogue around the turn of the century. Guest curator Patti McClain, Director of the Museum of Vintage Fashion, in Lafayette, will join with Stacia Fink, Director of Education at Heritage, in presenting this special exhibit.

The familiar historic rooms of the Haas-Lilienthal House will provide the setting for 25 fully accessorized outfits for men, women and children. Mrs. McClain has made a selection of items from her extensive collection of more than 20,000 artifacts to put this show together. It will include handbags, shoes, parasols, lingerie and all types of accessories, from hair combs to compacts.

Among the notable pieces are two children’s presentation gowns, worn by Florence and I.W. Hellman, III, of the Wells Fargo banking family. A two-piece winter white wool presentation dress, made in Paris in 1900 for Mrs. J. Stillman Rockefeller, will also be on display. An ensemble, handmade by an army captain’s wife at a frontier outpost, c. 1890, includes a Hussar style jacket and a pale green summer garden dress.

—continued on page 10

DECIDING WHAT TO SAVE

A recent discussion at the Landmarks Board helped to illuminate an article by Richard Longstreth that appeared in Historic Preservation Forum last year. Entitled “Taste Versus History,” the article considers the relative values of history and architecture that form the basis of the decision about what we preserve and why.

At its March 1 meeting, the Landmarks Board deadlocked over the Unified School District’s application for a permit to demolish the Twin Peaks School, 500 Corbett Avenue (See November/December 1994 Newsletter).

An impassioned plea from the historically oriented wing of the Board that this building is a piece of the neighborhood fabric that has stood for 75 years and should not be summarily demolished ran up against a stone wall. “This is nothing but a knock-off of Mullgardt,” was the reply from the other end of the Board, as if this judgment were sufficient to dismiss the case for this building.

Well, apparently it was. The Board, with two of its members absent and one seat vacant, voted 3 yes and 3 no on the question to deny the permit to demolish. Longstreth would consider this a judgment based on taste. It asks whether a building is one of the “best” of a type or a style or among the “best” works of an architect. “By its very nature,” he writes, “such thinking excludes most of the built environ—

—continued on page 10
THE FOUNDATION FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A non-profit member-supported organization dedicated to the preservation and adaptive reuse of architecturally and historically significant buildings in San Francisco

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ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

■ Riverside will host the 20th Annual California Preservation Conference, June 1 through 4. The restored Mission Inn, a National Historic Landmark, will serve as the conference center and as a textbook that will illustrate virtually every aspect of preservation, including advocacy, seismic retrofit and the latest in preservation technology. Among the many sessions on the schedule are those devoted to home and neighborhood preservation, and on AB133 and the crisis facing historic sacred structures. For more information contact Marion Mitchell-Wilson or Anthea Hartig in Riverside’s Office of Historic Preservation, (909) 782-5371.

■ Three Visions Shaping the City of San Francisco, is an exhibit of drawings, photographs and models on display in the lobby of the Mills Building, 220 Montgomery Street, now through April 21. Artsource is curator for the show that features the work of Willis Polk, Timothy Pflueger and Skidmore, Owings & Merril. The public may view the exhibit from 7 am to 6 pm daily. There is no charge for admission.

■ In January, Heritage board member Michael Willis, AIA, began his one-year term as president of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. R.K. Stewart is Vice President and President-designate, who will succeed to the office in 1996. Sandy & Babcock International announced that Paul Fisher has joined the San Francisco-based architectural firm as Vice President. Mr. Fisher, a member of Heritage since 1987, has practiced architecture for 30 years, most recently with Backen, Arrigoni & Ross.

■ Chinatown Resource Center has announced the receipt of a $700,000 Neighborhood Preservation Initiative grant from The Pew Charitable Trust, of Philadelphia. The grant requires an additional $350,000 in local matching funds from private sources. The San Francisco Foundation has pledged $100,000 to help meet that goal. Chinatown was one of nine working-class neighborhoods in the country to receive this grant, in a national competition with 24 other urban areas.

■ The American Jewish Historical Society, in cosponsorship with the Western Jewish History Center of the Judah L. Magnes Museum, in Berkeley, is holding its national conference in San Francisco, May 25 through 29. The theme is Regional History as National History. For information, call Susan Morris, (510) 549-6932.
The Landmarks Board unanimously, but conditionally, approved an adaptive reuse plan to convert the historic Hathaway's Warehouse, at Spear and Harrison, to 36 loft-type residential/commercial units. New construction at the south end of the building will have ten additional units.

According to Caltrans' architectural inventory of the area, prepared by John Snyder, in 1983, Hathaway's has existed on this site since 1856, a time when the property sat directly on the waterfront. However, the building has undergone numerous changes since then, and it is not clear how much of the original, smaller, one-story structure remains.

By 1875, the building was enlarged to extend to Harrison Street. Sanborn Maps indicate that it received a second story by 1891. Charles I. Havens may have been the architect for that addition. By 1915, partial demolition had reduced the area of the warehouse by nearly half, leaving a pediment, which stood over the middle bay, to mark the southern end of the building. Little changed since then, the building retains the integrity of a late 19th century warehouse.

When Heritage reviewed the project's original design, there was concern that the addition was not compatible with the existing Spear Street elevation. The project sponsors agreed to redesign the addition, giving it a more sympathetic profile, and to pull the top floor back six feet so that it would distract less, visually, from the existing parapet line.

Heritage's objection to the proposal to replace existing wood windows proved more of a sticking point. The project sponsors felt they could not achieve the required sound insulation, even with a retrofit of the existing windows. The building stands in the shadow of the Bay Bridge, and traffic noise can be intense. At Heritage's suggestion, they engaged a preservation architect to consult on the window problem. Page & Turnbull took on the task and recommended the installation of new casement windows opening into the building, while retaining the existing windows and repairing or replacing them in kind where necessary.

Approval by the Landmarks Board was with the condition that the developer incorporate this solution. Architect for the project is MBH.

SEISMIC LOANS

The City of San Francisco opened its UMB Seismic Loan Program offices, at 25 Van Ness Avenue, on January 26, signalling that the program was set to process its first loan applications. On March 1, the loan committee announced approval of the first two loans to be drawn from a $350 million bond issue that voters approved in 1992.

The buildings that qualified are the Baker and Hamilton Building, at 7th and Townsend, and an apartment house at 821 Leavenworth Street. The former, with more than 300,000 gross square feet, may be the largest unreinforced masonry commercial building in San Francisco. Its designation as a City Landmark resulted from a case report prepared by Heritage staff (See Winter 1988 Newsletter). Albert Sutton and Charles Peter Weeks designed the massive red brick warehouse and office building to house the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company (1905).

The 19-unit five story Westcliffe Apartments (1916), at 821 Leavenworth, was the work of Falch & Knoll, a San Francisco firm that designed numerous apartment buildings in the city and residences in St. Francis Wood and Forest Hill. The building has a C-rating in Heritage's survey.

Of the $350 million bond fund, $150 million is earmarked to finance the retrofit of UMBs that provide affordable housing; the remainder is for all other buildings. The City anticipates making up to $35 million in loans annually from the current funding. All the loans are 20-year fixed rate loans. The interest rate on affordable housing loans is equal to one-third of the City's cost of funds; other loans are pegged at the City's cost of funds plus one percent.

For more information, call Ms. Kelly Hayden, UMB Seismic Loan Program Administrator, at (415) 554-9891.

821 Leavenworth Street
The case of 801-831 Silver Avenue represents the kind of reasoned approach to solving UMB issues that can mitigate the impact of the City's retrofit ordinance on significant architecture. The owner and Planning Department staff cooperated to achieve a feasible seismic project that meets the owner's program needs and retains historic fabric.

The Salvation Army developed the campus setting, unusual for San Francisco, at Silver Avenue and Cambridge Street, to house its Territorial Training College (1927). Simpson Bible College bought the property in 1955, and the current owner, Cornerstone Evangelical Baptist Church, acquired it in 1988.

According to the owner's records, Reginald F. Inwood of Long Beach designed the building. It consists of a central 2-story pavilion linked to two flanking pavilions on either side by one story connecting wings. Overall, the structure extends more than 400 feet on the north side of Silver Avenue. In the outer pavilions, two towers frame a one-story three-arch entry porch, with a set back second story. Because the site slopes steeply down on the north, the buildings reach up to five stories in the rear. Materials are red brick with terra cotta trim and red tile hipped roofs.

Cornerstone Evangelical Baptist Church holds Sunday services in the sanctuary, located in the central pavilion, and operates a private school, pre-school through 8th grade, for approximately 800 children. The school use requires the highest level seismic upgrade.

The owners explored several alternatives to comply with the UMB ordinance. A full retrofit for the entire building was too costly, at an estimated $13-15 million. Full retrofit for the central portion only, combined with a lower level retrofit for the rest of the building, would result in the loss of 60 percent of classroom space, because areas at the lower standard could not be used for classrooms. Demolition of either or perhaps both the east and west wings would leave only the central portion, which would then be retrofitted as a church. New buildings would replace the wings to house school and other functions. High cost and the loss of so much of the existing building made this alternative unacceptable.

The current scheme evolved from discussions with Planning and Landmarks Board staff. This will limit demolition to the rear portion of the west wing, which is without architectural distinction, preserving the pavilion to a depth of about 25 feet, including the façade. A new addition to the rear of the west pavilion will wrap around the west end of the building to form an "L." This would house all the classrooms on the site, allowing the existing building to be retrofitted to a lower standard. The seismic scheme calls for infill of some existing windows.

The addition will have a low profile that is compatible with the existing building. The finish will be stucco, not brick. Portions of the addition visible from Silver Avenue will be in character with the existing building.

The project is undergoing preliminary environmental evaluation and will be before the Landmarks Board when that is completed. Heritage reviewed the proposal and had no objection to the partial demolition but did recommend looking at alternatives to blocking up windows—perhaps the installation of steel frames around windows—and seeking a more sensitive ramping solution to the handicap access problem. Project architect is Fong•Zinns, of Oakland.

**PRESERVATION OBSERVANCE**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation chose Real People, Real Places, Real History as the theme for this year’s celebration of National Preservation Week. The observance, May 14 through 20, calls upon the nation to recognize our historic architectural heritage and its importance in our communities.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation will observe State Parks Month during May with the theme Preserving the Best of California Forever. The statewide celebration incorporates National Preservation Week and California Archeology Week and seeks to increase awareness of local historic preservation efforts.

The Governor will make his annual Historic Preservation Awards during the month, and local communities and State Parks throughout California will be offering special activities as part of the celebration. For information call Jeanette Debbs at the Office of Historic Preservation, (916) 653-8954.
OLD TELEPHONE FACILITY HOUSES NEW COMMUNITY SERVICE

In a grand opening ceremony on November 18, San Franciscans welcomed a new facility for On Lok Senior Health Services in a recycled telephone switching station, at 1333 Bush Street. The Dr. William L. Gee Center, named for the late founding president of the nonprofit organization, provides a community-based health and social services program for the frail elderly.

In 1991, Marie-Louise Ansak, executive director of On Lok, asked Mike Neumann, a construction manager, to find a site in the northeast quadrant of the city that would provide about 15,000 square feet for a small health center and 20 to 30 residential units.

During a property search in the area, Neumann spotted the building at the southwest corner of Bush and Larkin and made an impromptu call to the owner, Pacific Bell. He found the company willing to sell. On a site visit, he and John McNulty, of MBH Architects, immediately saw the potential in the abandoned switching station: mostly open spaces with high ceilings in a concrete and steel frame building at a prime location.

There appear to be two distinct buildings on the site, but in fact they were structurally linked to create one open interior space. Bliss and Faville designed the older portion, which went on line as the Franklin-Prospect office of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, in early 1925. Brick curtain walls with terra cotta trim enclose the steel and concrete frame.

The building's three story steel frame could have taken an additional five stories, whenever the company needed to expand service, but the company built on the vacant western portion of the lot when the time came to enlarge the facility. E.V. Cobby, who worked for Pacific Telephone since early in the century, first as a draftsman and then a civil engineer, designed the steel frame reinforced concrete structure (1933). Together with the older portion it forms a U-shaped light court at the rear. Terra cotta cladding, in Moderne style, rests on a granite base.

Mike Neumann gave Mrs. Ansak the good/bad news: he found her a building, but it was four-and-a-half times the size she asked for. She shared Mike’s enthusiasm for the building and persuaded her board that they could expand On Lok’s services to take advantage of the additional space. Pacific Bell agreed to a $2 million sale price and donated $100,000 of it to the project.

The Dr. Gee Center contains 42 residential units for the frail elderly and a health clinic for an additional 150 daytime clients. The Center also prepares and delivers meals for home-bound elderly. On Lok was able to take advantage of the extra space in the building to consolidate at this location its administrative offices, previously scattered throughout the city.

The building’s original entrance on Larkin Street presented accessibility problems. The door was ten steps above the sidewalk, and the amount of traffic into the building anticipated each day made a lift impractical. The solution was to relocate the entrance to Bush Street, where the difference from the sidewalk to the floor was only a matter of inches, and to reproduce the decorative arched entry at the new location. The Larkin Street entryway was converted into a window, with the existing decorative terra cotta arch remaining in place.

Building upgrades included installa-—continued on page 8
Have you heard of the Mills Act? Most San Francisco residents, and even many preservationists, would answer "no" to this question. The California Legislature enacted this measure in 1976, to give local governments the means to provide economic incentives for preservation. To date, San Francisco has not taken advantage of this opportunity, even though it could benefit both property owners and the City.

What Is the Mills Act?
When California adopted the Mills Act, it empowered local governments to enter into agreements, commonly called "Mills Act contracts," to provide property tax relief to owners of qualified historic properties, who in turn would agree to comply with certain preservation restrictions. The act authorized city and county tax assessors to use an alternative method for determining the assessed value of a qualified property, if that will result in a lower valuation. It replaces the usual basis for property assessment, the actual sale price or comparable sales, with an income-based formula.

What Is a Qualified Historic Property?
To qualify for a Mills Act contract, a property must either be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, be located in a National Register or local historic district or be listed on a state or local register of historic properties. In its resolution to implement the act, a local government may define "local register" broadly or narrowly. It could include only designated landmarks, or it may extend to buildings in any or all architectural surveys, which in San Francisco might include Heritage's surveys, the Here Today survey or the Department of City Planning 1976 survey.

If a building is not already qualified, by local standards, the owner may try to qualify by seeking nomination of the property as a local landmark or for listing on the National Register.

How Does the Income-Based Formula Work?
Property that is a candidate for a Mills Act contract does not, in fact, have to be income-producing, even though the income-based formula is the basis for its valuation.

Factors in the formula are gross annual income, less expenses, divided by the capitalization rate. Where there is no actual income, the assessor determines what income the property would receive if maintained as a rental, on the basis of comparable rents in the area. Expenses deducted from income include those necessary for ordinary maintenance and operation of the property, such as insurance, utilities, repairs and management fees. Expenses such as debt service, property taxes, depletion and interest on funds invested in the property are not deductible.

There are four components to the capitalization rate: 1) conventional mortgage interest rate, determined by the Board of Equalization each year; 2) a historical property risk factor—4 percent for owner-occupied single-family dwellings, 2 percent for other properties; 3) amortization—a percentage derived from the remaining life of the building; and 4) a property tax component, typically 1 percent. The sum of these percentages divided into the net income equals the new assessed value. One percent of that value yields the amount of taxes due.

In rare cases, the capitalization-of-income formula has not resulted in lower property taxes. In response, the Legislature recently amended the Act to allow the property owner to select the most favorable valuation from three options: current market value, Proposition 13 value (valuation based on prior sale price) or capitalization of income.

Contract properties undergo annual reassessment, using the same formula, to reflect changes in income, expenses, interest rates and amortization.

Property tax relief could be just the incentive the owner would need to keep this house from deteriorating and to undertake its rehabilitation.
How Can You Enter a Mills Act Contract?

Local government has the prerogative to adopt the Mills Act or not. When it does, it should provide the means to administer and enforce the program, including negotiation of contracts, annual reassessments and periodic inspection and monitoring of the property.

Cities that have adopted the Mills Act include Escondido, Rancho Cucamonga, Redwood City, Palo Alto and Los Altos. The City of Los Angeles is in the process of doing so.

Once the local program is in place, the owner should determine whether a building qualifies or learn how to nominate it as a landmark. After determining that the building is a qualified historic structure, the owner applies to the local authority to negotiate a contract. There will be some costs to the property owner. Negotiation of the terms will probably require attorney's fees, and the legislation provides that local government may require a fee “not to exceed the reasonable cost of administering this program.”

What Are the Terms of a Mills Act Contract?

If the local government agrees to accept a property owner's application to negotiate a contract, it may, at its discretion, require any terms that are “reasonable to carry out the purposes of preservation of the property.” It may tailor these requirements to the particular property, mandating preservation in an existing state, restoration to a prior historical condition or rehabilitation for an adaptive reuse, as the case may be and depending on local preservation objectives. The contract may require the owner to follow certain preservation or rehabilitation standards, such as those of the Secretary of the Interior.

In addition to performing any rehabilitation or restoration work, the owner may be required to maintain the property in good condition. The contract may provide for periodic examination to assure compliance. If the owner is found to be in breach of contract, the Mills Act allows the local authority to bring suit or to cancel the contract. In the event of cancellation, the owner suffers a substantial penalty amounting to 12.5 percent of the full market value of the property at the time of cancellation.

The Mills Act requires a minimum contract term of ten years. At the end of each year, the term is automatically extended for an additional year. In theory, then, the contract, which is binding on all subsequent owners, may continue in perpetuity, unless either of the parties gives notice of non-renewal for any reason. In that case, the contract runs for the remainder of the current ten-year term.

How Does the Property Owner Benefit?

The principal benefit to the owner, if the property was purchased after 1978, is lower property taxes that will remain low, because the Mills Act exempts property under contract from reassessment at the actual sale price, as Proposition 13 requires. The tax savings increase over the years as the market value of the property increases. Reduced tax liability can significantly lower the overall cost of owning a home, and in a high-priced market like San Francisco, this could increase the salability of a property.

Unlike federal tax incentives, which only owners of income-producing property may take advantage of, Mills Act contracts are available for single-family and owner-occupied houses. Because the state legislation allows any locally designated building to qualify, it does not have to meet the more rigorous National Register criteria for significance. Participation is voluntary, and the owner can seek terms suited to the particular property.

How Does the Community Benefit?

The Mills Act provides a flexible instrument that local authority can tailor to its own needs. It makes landmark designation more attractive to owners and encourages the conservation of historical and architectural resources. It can help to prevent the deterioration of historic buildings.

“The beauty of the Mills Act is that a modest home can qualify — there is no necessity for a National Register listing or an ‘income producing’ goal, as is the case with federal tax credits.”

—the continued on page 8
Mills Act
continued from page 7
through owner neglect. Lower property taxes make the sale of landmark properties more attractive. Planners may use Mills Act contracts as part of a seismic safety program or as an incentive to rehabilitate a whole neighborhood. Because income-based valuation reflects the actual use of the property, rather than the development potential of the land, it may make preservation of single-family houses in higher density districts more feasible.

Why Should San Francisco Implement the Mills Act?
Since the enactment of its preservation ordinance, in 1967, San Francisco has relied largely on personal and civic pride as an incentive for owners to seek landmark protection for their buildings. Economic incentives for architectural conservation do exist, but only in very particular cases.

Preservation easements can result in income tax benefits to a property owner, and federal tax laws encourage conservation of income-producing properties. In either case, the property must meet National Register criteria. The less stringent requirements of the Mills Act mean that a modest single-family home may qualify for a tax break.

Furthermore, San Franciscans have recently learned that some significant disincentives to preservation exist, particularly in the neighborhoods. Wherever zoning allows higher density use, older single- and two-

Some San Francisco neighborhoods are losing their single-family houses because the economic incentive to replace them is greater than that to retain and rehabilitate them.

family residences may face demolition. The potential for speculative development on these sites drives up the cost, making it harder for someone seeking a single-family starter home to buy.

San Francisco's adoption of the Mills Act could make preservation of these older residences economically attractive. —D.A.

On Lok
continued from page 5

Modern detail from 1933 addition to Bush-Larkin telephone building

Preservationists are seeking Congressional approval of a 20 percent federal rehab tax credit for homeowners who rehabilitate or buy a newly renovated historic home. Single-family and multi-family residences, condominiums and cooperatives would qualify. A developer could rehab and sell a historic property along with the credit. Low-income families with insufficient tax liability may turn the credit into an interest rate reduction on their mortgage.

The principal source for this article is What's In It For You? The Mills Act and Other California Preservation Incentives, by Carolyn Douthat & Elizabeth Morton, published in 1990, for a California Preservation Foundation workshop. To learn how to obtain a copy, call (510) 763-0972.

In the California Legislature, Senator Milton Marks of San Francisco has introduced SB875, to provide a 10 percent state income tax rehab credit to owner-occupied residential and 20 percent to income-producing commercial historical structures for rehab expenditures during each tax year.

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—Rose McNulty, former Director of Architectural Services for Heritage, now with Asian Neighborhood Design, prepared this report.
RESTORING MUSIC IN THE PARK

Nearly five and a half years after the Loma Prieta Earthquake, in a wake of structural analyses, historic structures' reports and environmental impact statements, the City of San Francisco is addressing the need to repair and retrofit its historic properties. City Hall closed in February for repairs and seismic upgrade, Civic Auditorium is currently undergoing rehabilitation, and the Opera House will close for renovations at the end of this year.

Last summer, in Golden Gate Park, the public welcomed the return of one beloved civic landmark. The Music Pavilion drew three generations of music lovers to the park before the 1989 earthquake racked its stately columns and caused the City to close it.

The present structure, the gift to the city of sugar magnate Claus Spreckels, is the third in a series of bandstands in Golden Gate Park. The tradition of music in the park dates back to September 16, 1882, when Gustave Fuchs led the band in the William Tell Overture. The musicians performed in a wooden gazebo-like structure at the west end of Conservatory Valley. When crowds outgrew that site, the City replaced it with a new bandstand, where the tennis courts are today. Ten thousand people attended its dedication, on July 4, 1888.

Ten years later, the increasing popularity of Golden Gate Park and the concerts prompted a new music pavilion on larger grounds. In 1898, Claus Spreckels donated $60,000 towards its construction at the southwest end of the concourse that had served as the Grand Court of Honor for the 1894 Midwinter Fair. Spreckels selected the Reid Brothers to design the Pavilion, which was constructed in 1899. Speaking at the Admission Day dedication, September 9, 1900, before a crowd of 75,000, Spreckels expressed his love for California and his gratitude for the success he had here, and said, "I have desired to manifest these feelings in some monumental structure which would stand as a memorial of my citizenship among you."

Over the years, the Music Pavilion, which stands 80 feet high with a 240-foot frontage, has had little alteration and has retained its original materials: brick, faced with Colusa sandstone. Engaged Corinthian columns frame the 55-foot wide central section that houses the bandshell. Decorative bas-relief figures by Robert Aitken float above the proscenium. A colonnaded porch formed by eight pairs of 52-foot high Ionic columns flanks each side of the bandshell.

The music stand endured the great 1906 earthquake and experienced damage not unlike that of 1989. The U.S. Geological Survey report in 1907 noted, "Part of the pediment was shaken loose, and many of the columns were spalled and moved." The Reid Brothers supervised its repair in 1907.

After the 1989 earthquake damaged the Pavilion, the City fenced it off for the public's safety. Sunday concerts continued on a temporary wooden bandstand. The Bureau of Architecture retained the preservation architectural firm of Carey & Co., Inc., to assess damage and make recommendations for seismic upgrading and repairs.

The $2 million, two and one-half year project included reinforcement of the interior of the bandshell with concrete shear walls and diaphragm, tying the colonnades into the bandshell. Every column has been cored and steel and concrete reinforcement placed within. Unable to tap the source for the original sandstone to make repairs, the project found comparable material in New Brunswick, Canada—coincidentally, the birth place of the Reid Brothers, the original architects. The City of San Francisco financed the repair and retrofit with assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The San Francisco Symphony performed at the Music Pavilion's reopening ceremony, July 3, 1994, continuing a tradition of music in the park that began over a century ago.

—Heritage member Catherine Accardi contributed this article
On view for the first time will be a gown once worn by Bertha Greenebaum Haas. Frances Lilienthal Stein, a granddaughter of Bertha Haas, recently donated this piece to the permanent collection of the Haas-Lilienthal House. Mrs. McClain is restoring the gown especially for this exhibit.

Heritage is pleased to provide the setting for this show, which Patti McClain is offering as an expression of gratitude to the many notable families who have donated their beautiful heirlooms to the Museum of Vintage Fashion over the years.

During this special event, which runs from June 6 through June 25, the Haas-Lilienthal House will be open on an extended schedule: Wednesday through Sunday, from 11 am to 4 pm. The price of admission, which includes a self-guided tour of the House and the exhibit, is $7.00; $5.00 for seniors and members of Heritage. Docents will be on hand to assist visitors and answer questions.

There will be a free, Heritage-members-only preview on Tuesday, June 5. Space at the preview is limited, so call for a reservation: (415) 441-3000.

What to Save

continued from page 1

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The historic Haas-Lilienthal House, a property of The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, is available for rental for private or corporate events. The House can accommodate up to 150 guests. Please call 441-3011 for more information.

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— NOTICE
This issue of the newsletter was mailed April 7, 1995.
If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, notify your carrier.
CONTINUING HERITAGE EVENTS

Sundays 11 am to 4:15
Haas-Lilienthal House Tours $5
Free to Heritage members & guests

Sundays 12:30 pm
Pacific Heights Walking Tour $5
Free to Heritage members & guests

Group Tours
Group tours of the Haas-Lilienthal House and of Pacific Heights, Chinatown and the Presidio are available. For information or to book a group tour, call (415) 441-3000.

For information concerning all Heritage events, call (415) 441-3004

APRIL

April 19, 8 pm
Berkeley Architectural Heritage
Association (BAHA) Lecture: Historic Views of the Berkeley Property Tract
2700 Bancroft. Call (510) 841-2242

Through April 21, 7 am - 6 pm
Exhibit: Three Visions Shaping the City of San Francisco (See page 2.)

April 22 - May 21
San Francisco Decorator Showcase
2460 Lyon Street. Call (415) 749-6864

Through May 23
New Homes in the Firestorm Area. AIA East Bay Exhibit. Call (510) 464-3600

April 23, 2 - 5 pm
A Walk in Old Palo Alto
Meet at 1247 Cowper. $2 donation. Call (415) 299-8878

May 6 & 7, 1 - 5 pm
Tour of Amador County Inns & Gardens. $10. Call (800) 726-INNS

May 14 - 20
National Preservation Week
Real People, Real Places, Real History

May 21, 1 - 5 pm
Oakland Heritage Alliance House Tour
Call (510) 763-9218 for details

May 25 - 29
American Jewish Historical Society Conference (See page 2)

JUNE

June 1 - 4
California Preservation Conference
Mission Inn, Riverside (See page 2)

June 6 - 25
Exhibit of Historic Fashions
Haas-Lilienthal House (See page 1)

BAY AREA TOURS

Camron-Stanford House, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 836-1976

City Guides Walks of San Francisco
For schedule call (415) 557-4266

Falkirk Victorian Estate, San Rafael
Tours Call (415) 485-3328

Dunsmuir House & Gardens, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 615-5555

Lathrop House, Redwood City
Tours Call (415) 365-5564

Luther Burbank Home & Gardens
Santa Rosa Call (707) 524-5445

McConaghy House, Hayward
Tours Call (510) 276-3010

Oakland’s Free Walking Tours
May 1 - Oct. 31. Call (510) 238-3234

Octagon House San Francisco
Tours Call (415) 441-7512

Palo Alto-Stanford Heritage
Tours Call (415) 299-8878 or 324-3121

Pardee Home Museum, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 444-2187

Villa Montalvo, Saratoga
Tours Call (408) 741-3421

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