Heritage is pleased to announce that plans are in progress for its program of awards for excellence in architectural conservation, last held in 1989.

The purpose of the awards will be to increase understanding and create support for the appropriate treatment of San Francisco’s rich architectural character and to honor persons, organizations and firms responsible for excellence in conservation and new design.

Award categories will be Restoration and Rehabilitation, Adaptive Reuse and Sympathetic Alterations, and New Construction in Historic Settings. Projects located in San Francisco will be eligible.

Heritage will publicly announce the winners at an awards luncheon in the fall. Complete details will appear in the May/June issue of our newsletter.

The 1994 Soirée, our annual black-tie celebration of San Francisco landmark buildings, will be held in the City Hall rotunda, at 7:30 pm, on Saturday May 7th. This year's event will inaugurate National Preservation Week in San Francisco.

The 1915 Beaux-Arts masterpiece, designed by Bakewell and Brown, will be a most elegant venue for the evening of cocktails, dining and dancing to the music of Earl Heckscher and his orchestra.

Appropriately for San Francisco Landmark #21, Heritage will honor members of the family of James "Sunny Jim" Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco from 1912 to 1931. The voters re-elected the popular mayor four times before he went on to become governor of California, and he was essentially responsible for the new City Hall and the rest of Civic Center.

Soirée tickets are $175 per person or $125 each for persons under 30 years of age. Proceeds benefit San Francisco Heritage.

Call (415) 441-3000 for additional information.

Turn to page 6 for a related feature.
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

PRESERVATION WEEK
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It's your memory. It's our history. It's worth saving.
MAY 8 - 14, 1994

May 8 through 14 is National Preservation Week. This year's
theme, "It's your memory. It's our history. It's worth saving," summons
us, according to Richard Moe, president of the National Trust, "to
recognize the important role that history plays in strengthening our
sense of community, and the important role that preservation plays in
keeping our history alive."

Sacramento plays host to this year's Preservation Conference,
"A Capital Idea," May 18 through 22. Conference sites include the
historic Stanford and Heilbron mansions, and working sessions will
focus on such topics as affordable housing and historic buildings,
preserving churches, and the effect of base closures on military history
resources. Planners are scheduling special tours of Sacramento and
the historic gold country. For information call Lisa Foster at The
California Preservation Foundation (510) 763-0972.

KQED is set to begin production of a 10-part documentary series
on the neighborhoods of San Francisco. The first program in the
station's San Francisco History Project features the Mission District
and premiers in December. Executive producer Peter Stein says that
the series seeks to help residents of the Bay Area "begin to develop a
sense of place and ownership of the communities in which they live."

In February, Governor Pete Wilson appointed Cherilyn Widell of
Palo Alto as State Historic Preservation Officer. Most recently a self-
employed historic preservation consultant, Ms. Widell served as
executive director of the National Alliance of Preservation Commis-

During 1994, Sedway Cooke Associates celebrates its 30th
anniversary. The observance includes a retrospective exhibit at the
College of Environmental Design, UC Berkeley. The San Francisco-
based urban and environmental planning firm has a national practice
with offices in Los Angeles, Sarasota and New York. Paul Sedway,
foundimg partner with Tom Cooke, has been a member of the Heri-
tage Board of Directors since 1984.
PRESERVATION NOTES

OLD U.S. MINT

Several concerned members called Heritage over the Treasury Department’s abrupt decision to close the Old Mint Museum at 5th and Mission, at the end of last year. Although demolition did not seem to be a threat, abandoned or underutilized historic structures can fall into decay and suffer vandalism. Upon the intervention of Senators Feinstein and Boxer and Representative Pelosi, the Treasury reopened the museum on January 6, but only for 90 days.

Since then, a committee of community leaders has considered ways to keep the building in active use. On February 23, the group issued a report, among other options, indicated that the Smithsonian Institution may be interested in installing a permanent exhibit from its collections in the building, along with a Smithsonian retail shop. Income from this and other sources could help offset the $1 million in annual losses claimed by the Treasury Department.

The old mint, completed in 1874, was designed by Alfred B. Mullet, an assistant supervising architect for the Treasury Department. The mint survived the 1906 earthquake and, through heroic efforts of its staff, the ensuing fire. Mint operations ceased at this location when the “new” mint opened in 1937. It served as offices for a variety of federal agencies for the next 30 years. In 1972, it escaped another threat to its survival from developers who sought its demolition for a highrise project.

Awaiting a decision by the federal government, Heritage enthusiastically supports maintaining the Old Mint open and available to the public. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

UMB LOAN ORDINANCE

Loans for seismic retrofit of unreinforced masonry buildings took a major step forward on February 28, when the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance spelling out many of the details of the City’s loan program. With these provisions in place, the City has begun the process for the sale of bonds, which the voters authorized in 1992 to fund these loans. The City can sell up to $35 million in bonds this year and expects to make loans available in the next few months.

The provisions enacted are the result of months of meetings by the advisory UMB Program Committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors and City staff. Heritage wholeheartedly supports the need for a public-funded loan program and supports the Committee and staff in their diligent efforts to develop this complex program.

The Heritage Board of Directors prepared a detailed review of the proposed ordinance language and identified several aspects of the program legislation that Heritage believes will handicap its success. Some of the provisions which concern Heritage are the result of political decisions, such as the requirement that “prevailing wage” rates be paid on jobs covered by loans over $750,000. Others result from technical details such as the lack of clarity over whether existing lenders will be required to place their loans on UMB properties in second place (behind a City loan) in order for a UMB owner to qualify. This is of concern because it is expected that existing lenders will be unlikely to “subordinate.”

Supervisor Hallinan raised these and other issues during the Board’s discussion of the ordinance and voted against the measure. Heritage agrees that it is necessary for the loan process to move ahead, but only with assurances that it will meet the UMB program’s objective of increasing safety and retrofitting rather than demolishing valuable UMBs.

The ordinance provides for a formal review of its effectiveness in 18 months. Heritage will continue to work with the Program Board, City staff and the Supervisors to refine the program.

FERRY BUILDING

Port planners appeared before the Heritage Issues Committee in February to discuss the future of the Ferry Building. The Port of San Francisco has received $2.5 million in ISTEA funds to undertake a feasibility study for the rehabilitation of the landmark building. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) allotted federal funds for projects which relate to an intermodal transportation system and provide certain enhancements that include the rehabilitation of historic transportation

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PRESERVATION NOTES

depots and structures.

Renewed interest in the Ferry Building has followed upon demolition of the Embarcadero Freeway and the settlement, in 1992, of litigation between the Port and the developer of a failed renovation proposal. The Port held a workshop in the summer of 1993 to devise guidelines for the development of the Ferry Building. Attended by transportation, planning, design and development professionals, the workshop recommended that a revitalized Ferry Building should once again be a focus of transportation in the city. In particular, all ferry service should be centered there.

The workshop also recommended emphasizing the public nature of the building and reintroducing the public to its precincts. The Port hopes to have three possible development schemes in draft form by June or July and is working to identify funding sources for actual design and construction. Target date for completion of any project, that is expected to entail a general rehabilitation with preservation of historic elements and a seismic retrofit, is 1998, the 100th anniversary of the Ferry Building.

Heritage will follow the planning and development process.

2920 SACRAMENTO

At its January 20th meeting, the Planning Commission, acting on the unanimous recommendation of the Landmarks Board, and with Heritage’s endorsement, voted to require the owner of 2920 Sacramento Street to correct all violations at the property and to impose penalties for illegal construction, as provided in the Planning Code.

Research by Anne Bloomfield indicates that Occidental Homestead Association deeded the lot on Sacramento Street to a Donald McDonald on September 24, 1870. A carpenter, McDonald probably built the home for himself and his family sometime before July 30, 1872, when he and his wife filed a Declaration of Homestead. City Directories listed McDonalds at

addition of a dormer, installation of windows of different proportions and design from those specified, failure to match the original door and relocation of the stairs. The Planning Commission has required the owner to bring the alterations into conformity with the plans as approved.

VANISHING URBAN COTTAGES

A recent edition of the Home Section in the San Francisco Chronicle sang the praises of urban cottages. Coincidentally, Heritage staff completed a review of current demolition applications the week before the newspaper feature appeared and found that cottages may be rapidly disappearing from San Francisco.

One half of the residential demolition permit applications were for cottages—small, single-family, detached houses, often shingled (like the one below), set on the back of the lot. None appeared to be in bad condition. They are victims of zoning that allows higher density uses.

Nearly every San Francisco neighborhood has (or has had) its share of these cozy nooks in the streetscape, usually with inviting frontyard gardens. Their replacements are likely to be multi-family, two-story-over-garage residences built right up to the front property line. Staring into a gated entrance and the blank face of a garage door will elicit very different feelings from those engendered by flowers in a dooryard.
COMMUNITY ACTION

NEIGHBORS SAVE ASHBURY GATES

Last year, on October 24, neighbors gathered to rededicate the pillars marking the entrance to Ashbury Terrace.

The pair of columns has stood at the intersection of Piedmont and Ashbury Streets since 1912, when lots in the new subdivision went on the market. Exposed to the depredations of weather and vandals, the pillars drew the attention of the press as long ago as 1962, when the News-Call Bulletin noted that neighborhood residents had appealed to the City, unsuccessfully, to restore the crumbling monuments.

In 1990, Sally and Rick Cowan, new owners in Ashbury Terrace, took up the cause. When Sally asked the City about the pillars, she learned that the City does not maintain them because they are not City property.

Discussion with veterans of earlier conservation efforts led Sally to enlist Dan Reid, a Piedmont Street resident for more than 40 years, in a community effort to rehabilitate the gates. He agreed to deal with construction issues while Sally, experienced in fund-raising, would seek contributions from property owners.

On the recommendation of a contractor, Dan consulted Dominic Chu, a structural engineer. Chu, who is on the Heritage board, offered the opinion that the pillars were structurally sound, and it would not be necessary to straighten the one leaning pillar. Limiting the renovation to rewiring the lights and resurfacing the monuments would be a project any licensed contractor could do.

A draftsman, Danny Monroe White, prepared blueprints from illustrations in an original 1912 sales brochure provided by Alice O'Dea, whose father was one of the first to buy in the subdivision. In early 1992, solicitations for bids went out to four contractors who had expressed interest. In the end, they all declined to bid because they felt the stucco work was too difficult for today's plasterers.

Dan Reid asked Randi Dickson, who was remodeling a home on Piedmont Street, to look at the problem. Dickson, who does business as Hermitage Homes, said he could do the job if he could find someone to do the period stucco work. He found that someone: Charlie Cormican, whose masons were Irish-born and trained.

Dickson's bid was $18,530. Sally Cowan, who began soliciting funds from residents in February, had raised just $13,200. Dan began to cut costs, while Sally stepped up fundraising. One saving came from substituting incised letters, spelling out "Ashbury Terrace," for the original bronze ones that vandals had removed long ago. Neighbors donated some labor. By the time the project was finished, Sally had collected over $17,000 from 47 neighbors, in contributions ranging from $10 to $1,500.

The job came in at $16,843.

--- Constance Reid deposited with Heritage a list of contributors and an account of the project, from which this article is extracted. Alice O'Dea generously donated an original sales brochure and a subdivision map.

Homeowners in Ashbury Terrace rehabilitated the historic residence park's badly worn entry gates (see "before" photo below). Designed by architect J.W. Dolliver, the pillars (1912) mark the area, whose developer advertised it as "the best place in the city for a home of distinction."
CITY HALL: "THE FINEST PUBLIC BUILDING IN THE WORLD"

love that building. It is marvelous how it has risen. It has been built without a breath of scandal and on time. I am proud to be the first Mayor to occupy it, and I thank you, my fellow citizens, for honoring me as no other man has ever been honored. It is the finest public building in the world."

The San Francisco Chronicle recorded these words of Mayor James, "Sunny Jim," Rolph upon the dedication of City Hall, December 28, 1915. Nearly four years earlier, when Rolph first took office, San Francisco had no permanent city hall and no plans to build one. A remnant of the old city hall, salvaged from the devastation of 1906, and the Hall of Records housed a variety of city offices, while the mayor's office and other city departments were in the building that now is the Ramada Hotel, at 8th and Market.

Voters had turned down a city hall bond issue in 1909. By the 1911 mayoral election, the voters were in a different mood. The post-earthquake graft trials were over, much of the city's reconstruction was completed, and, riding the momentum behind preparations for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, James Rolph pledged to build a new city hall. He moved swiftly upon taking office in January, 1912. In a special election that March, an $8.8 million bond issue went before the voters, who gave their approval by a margin of eleven-to-one.

The Board of Public Works appointed John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr., consulting architects for all Civic Center projects, and the City announced a competition to design the new city hall. Conditions of the competition limited participants to architects certified to practice in California and who maintained offices in San Francisco, as of January 1, 1912.

This curious parochialism prompted one architect to comment that, unlike the competition to design the campus of the University of California, which "was open to the whole world, including Japan—the San Francisco City Hall Competition excluded all the world—even Oakland."

Entrants had to deliver sealed designs by June 15, and the seven-man jury was to render a decision no later than July 1. The fast-track schedule resulted from the Mayor's promise to have city hall occupied by the time the Exposition opened, in January 1915. The jury consisted of the three consulting architects, the Mayor, and one member each from the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Public Works, along with a fourth architect chosen by the entrants.

The panel began to evaluate the 73 entries on June 17 and reached their decision on June 20. The next day the city's dailies announced the front-page news: the winning design was the work of John Bakewell and Arthur Brown, Jr. "Almost on the threshold of their professional career," the Examiner exclaimed, "these young men have pitted their skill and constructive genius against a field of 72 competitors, and a jury, numbering among its members some of the foremost architects in the United States, has declared unanimously that their plan for the City Hall shall be accepted. . . . Two months ago . . . they were almost unknown. They were among the younger architects of the city, and . . . .

City Hall nearing completion, 1915

City Hall closes next winter for a 3-year, $110 million general rehabilitation and seismic upgrade. The architectural firm of Carey & Co., Inc. prepared the historic structure report and is working with the City's Bureau of Architecture and the engineering firms of Foshee-Essenger, Olmich Structural Design and Tennenbaum-Manheim to plan the project.
were struggling for recognition. Now, both Fame and Fortune are theirs."

John Bakewell and Arthur Brown became friends while students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and formed their partnership in San Francisco, by 1906. When they entered the city hall competition their most noteworthy efforts were the Berkeley City Hall and the reconstruction of the City of Paris Department Store, in San Francisco (1908). By the time they dissolved the partnership, in 1928, they had completed designs that included the PG&E main office (which bears no little resemblance to City Hall in many details), the San Francisco Art Institute and Temple Emanuel.

Of the remaining 72 entrants, the jury selected the 20 best designs for receipt of $1000 in prize money each. Among those were architects who were or would become some of San Francisco's most noted practitioners: Bliss & Faville, George Kelham, Lewis Hobart, Miller & Colmesnil, William Mooser, Houhgton Sawyer, Shea & Loquish, and Charles Peter Weeks.

Even as the winning design was announced, the City had not made a final determination for the site of the new city hall. On June 22, the Chronicle reported that the Mayor and the Supervisors would make the selection "in a few days." The City accepted the essential layout of B.J.S. Cahill's 1909 design for Civic Center, which placed city hall east of the plaza, on the site now occupied by the present library and the construction site for the new library. However, the Chronicle said that the consulting architects favored the block of Van Ness between McAllister and Grove, west of the plaza, which the City was buying to complete the civic center parcel. They stated that test borings showed the site of the former city hall was unstable, because a lagoon had been there at one time.

However, in a statement that appeared in the Examiner the previous day, Arthur Brown seemed unequivocal in stating the building would sit on the Van Ness site. In the July, 1912, Architect and Engineer, architect and critic B.J.S. Cahill complained, suspiciously, "In the writer's opinion it was both immoral and injudicious to attempt to remove the City Hall from the old site. It savors of a trick. The administration was solemnly pledged to a new City Hall on the old site." He thought that lack of certainty as to the site put some entrants at a disadvantage.

In further assessing the competition, Cahill noted that limiting it to local entrants did not prompt designs that displayed "local characteristics or new tendencies." There were original, modern and daring schemes, he observed, but, in the end, "victory... went to the perfectly obvious, the two-court plan, even the four-court plan and the inevitable dome—the dear old comfortable dome!" Familiar and conservative though it may be, Bakewell and Brown's design "was so attractively served up," he wrote, "that it won out over fresher offerings not so well served up."

Cahill was more than merely grudging in his praise of City Hall. In, the August, 1916, Architect and Engineer, he said, "No one can enter this glorious hall without exaltation of spirit." He even praised "the dear old comfortable dome." "The sheer beauty of the new City Hall dome transcends anything of the kind I have ever seen. Its proportions are perfect, its glistening granite lifts up like an apparition and the triumph and joy of its gilded finials as they gather in the glory of the sun to the final pinnacle of flame stirs the sense as do chords of music and moves the soul like beacon flashes that proclaim some mighty victory!"

The proud citizens of San Francisco who gathered for the dedication of City Hall to admire this symbol of the city risen from the devastation of 1906 would heartily second Cahill's sentiments: "It is hardly necessary, after the architectural triumphs of the Exposition and the Civic Center, to lay emphasis on the fact that we in San Francisco really do things in a lordly and a lavish way, and that we have a surpassing instinct for magnificence."
The name “Larkins Building” that appears at the northwest corner of Geary and Arguello tells only a part of this structure’s history. Larkins & Company was a builder of automobile and truck bodies that began as a carriage manufacturer in 1865. The business moved to this location from California and Van Ness in 1920.

Although the building has continued in auto-related uses—it is currently home to Herrera Buick—it began its life as a cable car barn. The Examiner of June 3, 1892, described completion of the Market Street Cable Railway Company’s line to the 7th Avenue entrance to Golden Gate Park as “An event of special interest to the residents of [the] Richmond. . . .” The clean cable operation replaced what the newspaper called the “unsightly, grimy” steam cars that had operated on Point Lobos (now Geary Boulevard).

The Examiner went on to report, “A large brick building is in course of construction. . . .” that would serve as a car barn and house the cable machinery. It replaced an older engine house on this site, dating from 1879. The cable company sold the building in 1916, and it went through several changes of ownership until 1919, when the investment firm of Zellerbach-Levison acquired it and leased it to Larkins & Company, after alterations to suit it to that tenant’s business.

H. Williamson designed the classical brick building, and Samuel C. Heiman was architect for the 1919 alterations, which resulted in removal of the parapet. Although stucco scored to look like masonry now sheaths the two street elevations and a pair of stepped-gable parapets were removed from the north wall after the 1989 earthquake, the building’s integrity is good.

The building is an important reminder of the significant role that mass transit lines played in the development of the Inner Richmond.

“Highlights from the Files of the Inner Richmond Survey” will be an occasional feature in the Heritage Newsletter.

The Reverend Dr. William Jennings Bryan III, Pastor at Grace United Methodist Church in Dallas, gave an invigorating keynote address at the January 29th workshop on religious properties.

Over 150 persons, including representatives from many Bay Area churches and synagogues, attended the all-day sessions, held at St. Mark’s Lutheran Church in San Francisco. Heritage joined the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Landmarks Board and other groups in planning and sponsoring the program.

The workshop focused particularly on issues confronting unreinforced masonry churches. Anyone interested in these and related issues can contact Heritage to be placed on a mailing list for follow-up discussions.

Heritage acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributors to the 1993 Annual Fund

Robert Dellas • Linda Jo Fitz
John McMahan • Mrs. Bland Platt
Richard Reinhardt
Executive Director David Babiman welcomes Stacia Fink to the Haas-Lilienthal House where she has assumed the task of coordinating Heritage's volunteer and docent activities.

Professor William Pierson emphasizes a point with guests during an informal reception that followed his lecture on February 24. Heritage is grateful to Professor Pierson for his stimulating presentation on The Architect as Image Maker in 19th Century America and to Bank of America for generously underwriting the use of Giannini Auditorium.

Heritage docents stood ready to greet the more than 450 guests who toured the J.D. and Hana Zellerbach mansion on March 13. Many people generously contributed to the success of this event. Special thanks to all the volunteers and to board members Linda Fitz for her help in arranging to open this house to our members, Marty Gordon for preparing the docents and Sue Weinstein for catering the refreshments. Our thanks for generous donations from the following: Beaulieu Vineyards; Philip and Sheila Ehrlich; Kochis & Fitz; Bill Hamilton, Paragon; Richard G. Shepard; Evelyn J. Silva; Teevan Restoration; TRI Realtors, Inc.; and the estate of Hana Zellerbach. A grant from the San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund assisted in publicizing the tour. Special appreciation to Norab and Norman Stone for being such gracious hosts.

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CITY HALL DATA

Frontage
390 feet on Van Ness and on Polk; 273 feet 3 inches on Grove and on McAllister

Height of dome
301 feet 5 1/2 inches from the curb on Polk

Diameter of dome
86 feet

Exterior finish
granite from Raymond in Madera County

Interior finish
Indiana sandstone; marble from Colorado, Alabama, Vermont and Italy in various areas, including the three acres of floors; Manchurian oak for the finest woodwork

Quantity of structural steel
about 7,900 tons

Final total weight of building
about 90,000 tons

Final total cost
$3,996,163.20 (cost of granite and sandstone alone about $1.25 million.)

Ground breaking
April 5, 1913

Dedicated
December 28, 1915

Dome completion celebrated
March 31, 1916

Architects
Bakewell & Brown

Architectural details
Neuman & Evans

Pedimental and interior sculpture
Henri Crenier

Interior details
Jean Louis Bourgeois

— Source: Historic American Buildings Survey
MEMBERS RESPOND TO SURVEY

The first newsletter of 1993 carried a “Readers’ Questionnaire.” A number of members responded directly to our request to complete and return the form. During the rest of the year, Heritage followed up with an inclusion of the questionnaire in each member’s renewal notice, in order to achieve the highest possible return. About 10% of our readers responded. Here, now, are the results of that poll.

When asked why they joined Heritage, most people placed a love for San Francisco’s architecture in first or second order of importance, while a general commitment to preservation, a general interest in history and architecture, attending a Heritage program and the influence of a friend followed in descending order of importance.

Of the Heritage programs people gave as a reason for joining, the Haas-Lilienthal House tour was most frequently cited. “Other” reasons for joining ran the gamut, from wanting to meet like-minded people, to “got married at the Haas-Lilienthal House.”

What are the most important reasons people maintain their membership? Supporting Heritage’s role as advocate for preservation was number one. Receipt of the newsletter received the second highest ranking, followed by receipt of advance notice of Heritage programs and member discounts on tours and events at the bookstore.

With respect to the newsletter, respondents showed a decided preference for updates of current preservation issues, followed by features dealing with neighborhood history and architecture, individual buildings of significance, urban planning issues, old house renovations and architects who built the city.

Features or subjects readers would like to see in the newsletter include information on how to take action on an issue, reports on Landmarks Board and Planning Commission actions, more articles on sensitive restorations and on historic neighborhoods, coverage of the effects of preservation issues on low-income and minority people and more information on unreinforced masonry issues.

The most important Heritage programs are architectural walking tours, house interiors tours and lectures, in one-two-three order, followed by Haas-Lilienthal House tours.

What has Heritage done lately that people liked best? From a long list, those which received more than one citation were the lecture series, 1991 house interiors tour, architectural bay cruise and our efforts to mitigate the impact of UMB legislation. Others included the newsletter article on saving garage doors, our efforts to save the Maimonides Building, opposition to demolition of Grace Cathedral House, publishing supervisor candidates’ stands on preservation and the Richmond Survey.

Of programs or activities we do not now undertake that people would like us to, more walking tours and a greater diversity of tours and more lectures drew the greatest interest. Other requests included a showing of films made in San Francisco, programs on technical aspects of restoration, training in preservation activism and more outreach to minority and low-income communities.

Thirteen percent of those who answered said we had taken a position on an issue they believed we should not have been involved in. These include demolition of St. Rose Academy, Grace Cathedral House and the garages on Pine Street between Van Ness and Franklin. Some said we tried to fight too many battles; others said we should be more selective in what we fight for.

Twenty-two percent said there were issues in the last five years we should have been involved in but were not. These include development in North Beach and Russian Hill, review of small-scale residential and commercial façade renovations and preservation of Modernist buildings. Praised elsewhere for our efforts to save the Maimonides Building, here we received criticism for not being more involved in restoring the structure. One person thought we should have made a greater effort to save Grace Cathedral House.

A number of readers said they were interested in volunteer opportunities, and we have contacted those people. An encouraging number said they would be willing to attend hearings, write letters or make phone calls in support of a preservation issue. We now have those names on an “action roster.” We have already used it to enlist support for retention of the Williams Building and to oppose legislation that would prevent local authorities from designating church property as landmarks. If you think you are not on that list and want to be, call us.

Thanks to all of you who participated in this survey.

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(510) 930-6337
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.

Heritage wishes to acknowledge with our thanks Food Circus Market 1765 Van Ness Avenue for generously donating a case of sarsaparilla to the Heritage Hikes educational program for the school children of San Francisco.

---NOTICE---
This issue of the San Francisco Heritage Newsletter was mailed on April 4, 1994.
If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, please 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 13, 7:30 pm
San Francisco Architectural Club
Panel presentation: William Wurster's Gregory Farm House
1700 17th Street

Through April 17
"The Midwinter Fair: A Centennial Exhibition" M.H. de Young Museum
Call (415) 863-3330

April 16 - 23
Exhibition: "Sedway Cooke Associates: Thirty Years of Innovation"
Wurster Hall UC College of Environmental Design Call (510) 642-4942

April 16
Haas-Lilienthal House clean up
To volunteer call (415) 441-3000

May 7, 7:30
Heritage Soirée
City Hall (See page 1)

May 8 - 14
National Preservation Week
"It's your memory. It's our history. It's worth saving."

MAY

May 18, 7:30 pm
San Francisco Architectural Club
Panel presentation: Architectural Metalwork 1700 17th Street

BAY AREA TOURS

Cameron-Stanford House, Oakland Tours Call (510) 836-1976
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Please enter my membership in the following category:

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$250 Contributing
$500 Sustaining
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