1994 HERITAGE AWARDS

Heritage has set November 18 as the date for its program of awards for excellence in architectural conservation. The program seeks to increase public awareness of the appropriate treatment of San Francisco's rich architectural fabric. Awards in five categories will honor the people and the organizations responsible for outstanding achievement in conservation and new design.

The award categories are:

**Restoration and Rehabilitation**

The historically accurate recovery or replacement of altered, unreparable or missing architectural features, returning a structure to its appearance at an earlier time (restoration); or the systematic repair of a structure by retaining original elements important to the historic architectural character (rehabilitation).

**Adaptive Reuse and Sympathetic Alterations**

The modification of a structure to serve a new and different purpose (adaptive reuse); or improvements which respect the historic character (sympathetic alterations).

**New Construction in Historic Setting**

A new building within a designated historic district, a new building

continued on page 10

HERITAGE PLANS L.A. ARCHITECTURE TOUR

Heritage is pleased to announce that it has organized a very exciting architectural tour of Los Angeles. Scheduled for October 20-23, the tour will provide participants the opportunity to see commercial and domestic structures representative of the development of architecture in Los Angeles, particularly since the turn of the century.

The Los Angeles Conservancy, Heritage's Los Angeles counterpart, will give our members a first-hand view of preservation in the Southern California metropolis, particularly with respect to the impact of recent earthquakes. The Southern California Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians will also be providing assistance with the tour.

The itinerary will include guided tours of Frank Lloyd Wright's Barnsdall House, Greene and Greene's Gamble House in Pasadena, Isozaki's Museum of Contemporary Art, Maybeck's Anthony House, Neutra's Lovell House, the Bradbury Building, the Schindler House, Moore's St. Matthew's Church and Bakewell & Brown's Pasadena Civic Center. The tour will also take in lesser-known but exciting and unusual structures such as the Mausoleum of the Golden West by Ross Montgomery and the Coca Cola Bottling Company by Robert Derrah, a Streamline Moderne structure with an ocean liner motif.

We are arranging receptions and tours of the Getty Museum, in Santa Monica, and the Huntington Library, in San Marino, as well as a visit to the late Charles Moore's office (Moore Ruble Yudell), to see the workings of this prolific office. In a tip of the hat to Hollywood, without which a trip to Southern California would not be complete, Heritage is arranging a private tour of the architectural sets of a major Hollywood studio.

Heritage members can expect full details of this program to arrive in the mail this summer.
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

The ferry boat Eureka in dry dock

- August 26 through 28, the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park hosts “Festival of the Sea 1994.” The celebration begins with a parade of historic ships and includes a program of traditional music, children’s activities and maritime craft demonstrations. Admission will be free to the park’s regular attractions, including the recently restored ferryboat Eureka and the C.A. Thayer, which the National Trust put on its 1993 list of “America’s Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places.” The Museum Association has launched a drive for a $6.2 million dollar restoration of the 100-year old schooner.


- Heritage member Ruth Todd, architect, is the recipient of the 1994 Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship. The American Architectural Foundation of the AIA and the Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises, Inc. co-sponsor the award, which provides six months of work-study in France in the latest historic preservation techniques and practices.

- At its annual meeting at the St. Francis Hotel, the Victorian Society in America awarded San Francisco Heritage a preservation commendation. It cited Heritage’s significant efforts since 1971 to preserve the city’s historic fabric and promote an appreciation and an understanding of its architecture. The Society singled out our stewardship of the Haas-Lilienthal House as “a model for house museums and interpretative activities.”
**THE HANSON HOUSE**

In April, the owner of the Hanson House, 126 27th Avenue, applied for a permit to demolish this city landmark. The house has been boarded up since a fire in February 1993 (See April/May 1993 Newsletter), whose cause, investigators determined, was arson. A recent visit by Heritage staff found that there was only moderate damage. Jill Hallinan, who spearheaded the neighborhood effort to preserve the house (See Spring 1990 Newsletter), says the owner has covered the building with a light-weight plastic tarp that blows off easily, exposing the house to the elements.

When the owner failed to comply with an order from the Bureau of Building Inspection to take out a permit to repair the house, the matter went to the City Attorney for enforcement. The court is prepared to set a trial date, if a settlement conference in October fails to produce an agreement with the owner.

At the request of an agent for the owner, Heritage ran an ad, without charge, in the June/July 1993 issue of the newsletter offering the property for sale. Reportedly, a buyer made a bona fide offer at the asking price of $350,000. The owner’s response was to ask $375,000. Although the buyer agreed to the new and higher price, the owner refused to sell. Jill Hallinan reports that the house never appeared in multiple real estate listings.

Designation of a city landmark is an expression of the will of the people of San Francisco, as stated in Article 10 of the Planning Code, to achieve the “protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use” of architecturally and historically significant structures. In effect, the owner has shown blatant disregard for that will and for the city government that enforces it. Heritage will firmly oppose the owners’ intention to demolish the Hanson House.

**QUICK RESPONSE SAVES STACK**

Shortly after noon on May 12, architect Alice Carey received a call from her friends, Louise Bird and Jeffrey Leibovitz. From their home on South Park they could see that a work crew had begun what appeared to be demolition of the smokestack at 166-178 Townsend, in the South End Historic District. Incredulous, Carey tried to reach Planning Department staff but found they were busy with a Planning Commission meeting.

Alice went to the site to see if there was a permit for the work but learned the person in charge was not there. She did get the name of the owner and a call to their office produced a tentative, “I’m sure we have a permit,” response. Someone would get back to her. Meanwhile, finding the Bureau of Building Inspection busy, Alice contacted Heritage for help.

When the owner did not call back, Carey returned to the site. Louise and Jeffrey accompanied her. There was a person in charge this time, and he flashed something he called a permit. After some insistence Alice got a good look at the document and discovered it was for an alteration—a parapet bracing—not for demolition. Just then, a building inspector showed up, in response to Heritage’s request. He examined the permit and issued a stop-work order, to the cheers of Carey and her friends.

The octagonal brick smokestack is part of the historic 1888 California Electric Light Company building, designed by Percy and Hamilton. Work on the building, contributory to the historic district, requires a certificate of appropriateness. At press time, the issue was going before the Landmarks Board, and Alice and her friends were organizing neighbors to save the stack.

**UNION IRON WORKS**

Recently the Landmarks Board voted to recommend landmark designation of four buildings at the site of the Union Iron Works, at 20th and Illinois.

Pioneer Peter Donohue founded the business with his brother, in 1849. It grew with California, providing equipment to the mining industry and producing the first locomotive on the Pacific Coast. Under Irving M. Scott, the company acquired the present site, in 1883, and began building ships. Until Bethlehem Steel purchased the yard in 1905, it turned out 86 ships. During the two world wars, the plant provided critical shipbuilding and repair services, employing as many as 10,000 workers. Some repair activities continue at the facility.
The earliest of the four buildings nominated as landmarks is the Shops Building (1885-6), a large gabled brick structure whose spare detail is characteristic of 19th century industrial design. The architect is unknown. Percy & Hamilton designed the four-story Renaissance Revival red brick office building on a rusticated concrete base (1896). Like the Shops Building, it remains in service.

The remaining two buildings date from the period of Bethlehem Steel's ownership. Charles Peter Weeks designed the Power House (1912). It is a steel framed concrete structure in Second Renaissance Revival style, with a red tile hipped roof and five tall arched openings. The Administration Building (Frederick H. Meyer, 1917) also exhibits characteristics of the Second Renaissance Revival. Two-story pilasters define window bays and a chamfered entrance, over a rusticated base. The reinforced concrete structure anchors the corner of the historic property. It and the Power House are vacant.

CIVIC CENTER

Civic Center is the focus of a number of issues, current and long-range. The City plans to construct a new courts building on McAllister at Polk. The project will result in the demolition of 450 McAllister and two smaller buildings next door.

Bliss and Fairweather designed 450 McAllister, known as the City Hall Annex. A private developer built it in 1932 for purchase by the State of California. State agencies used the building until 1960, when the City purchased it for offices. The Heritage rating of the building is "C".

The State will announce finalists in a design competition for a new annex to 350 McAllister. Bliss and Faville designed the old State Office Building (1921), which closed as the result of damage from the 1989 earthquake. New construction will replace a 1958 annex at 455 Golden Gate. The State will rehabilitate the historic structure as part of the project.

On April 30, Heritage participated in a Civic Center charrette. A group of architects, planners and preservationists joined in the day-long session to draft design guidelines for new construction and additions to existing buildings in the Civic Center area.

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WILLIAMS BUILDING

Negotiations have continued between the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) and Heritage over the fate of the Williams Building.

The Agency has sought bids on work to eliminate the hazards they believe the building presents to public safety. FEMA grant money would fund the work. The Agency has included in the work measures requested by Heritage to prevent further deterioration of the structure, which the SFRA expects to remain vacant until the end of the century.

However, the structural work the Agency proposes is damaging to the building and, Heritage believes, would make it less attractive to any private developer the SFRA expects to sell the building to in the future. The adverse impact on the structure would also eliminate its eligibility for federal historic preservation tax credits.

Heritage and others concerned with the building have agreed to drop their request that the SFRA spend the full $6.85 million FEMA grant on the building, if the Agency will make a binding commitment to ensure its ultimate rehabilitation and to prevent further deterioration.

Heritage has proposed that the balance of the grant money assist organizations that own architecturally or historically significant buildings with public assembly spaces that cannot finance the work required under San Francisco's mandatory seismic retrofit law.
PRESERVING BUILDINGS - PRESERVING COMMUNITY IN THE TENDERLOIN

In October, the Planning Commission adopted a resolution acknowledging Tenderloin 2000, a ten-year plan for the neighborhood within the boundaries of Post, Powell, Market and Van Ness. The North of Market Planning Coalition (NOMPC) issued the document last April, after 15 months of surveys, meetings and research in which 2400 community members took part. It makes specific recommendations to improve the quality of life for the neighborhood's residents by addressing their concerns in the areas of public safety, housing, economic development, physical environment, human services and community facilities.

Of particular interest to preservationists are the Tenderloin plan's strategies for retaining, rehabilitating and seismically upgrading the area's large stock of residential hotels and apartments for low- and moderate-income housing.

Like its New York City namesake, the Tenderloin gained a colorful reputation by the 1890s as an entertainment district where vice supposedly had free rein. Overall, the densely built district presented a two- and three-story profile punctuated by an occasional taller building, particularly in the blocks east of Taylor and south of Ellis. There the mix of uses included dwellings, hotels, lodging houses, stores, theaters, restaurants and saloons. Residential and small scale commercial uses predominated in the western and northern portions of the district. *(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Vol. I, 1887; Vol II, 1886)*

Apartment houses appeared in the Tenderloin before the earthquake. The 1905 *Sanborn* (Vol. I) indicates several in the westerly portion of the district. Developers found that the apartment house and the North of Market were a good match. On April 15, 1906, the *San Francisco Call* featured an item titled “Some Winners in San Francisco Real Estate” and identified three men who considered property in the district a good investment, particularly for construction of apartment houses. Such high density residential development was a response to the high cost of land near downtown districts,

**With Lower Nob Hill, which borders it on the north, the Tenderloin forms a large, dense inner-city residential neighborhood of a consistent architectural character whose survival is rare in American cities.**

driven higher by speculation. According to the *Call*, the Starr brothers bought the northwest corner of Ellis and Mason, in 1906, for $192,500 and resold it within 30 days for $270,000.

Virtually nothing remained of the old district following the great earthquake and fire of 1906. As in other devastated parts of San Francisco, rebuilding north of Market began immediately, and construction in the years between 1906 and 1930 defined the physical character of the Tenderloin largely as it remains today. According to Anne Bloomfield's research of the district, 1922 was the peak construction year, followed by 1917, 1923 and 1913.

Legitimate theaters, dance halls, bars and other night spots returned to the Tenderloin. The district "roared during the '20s, '30s and '40s as the heart of San Francisco's jazz and nighttime entertainment district," according to *Tenderloin 2000*. Although the target of periodic moral
crusades and police raids, the district continued to offer such illicit pleasures as prostitution, bookmaking, and during Prohibition, ample liquor.

The Tenderloin lies entirely within the 1907 fire limits, south of Pine and east of Van Ness, where the City required fire-proof construction. Consequently, the majority of structures are brick, some with steel frames; others are reinforced concrete. The typical building is three to seven stories, with some reaching greater heights, particularly toward the end of the period of development. The Alexander Hamilton (631 O'Farrell) and the Temple Methodist Church & William Taylor Hotel (100 McAllister), both built in 1930, reached 18 and 28 stories respectively.

Most buildings were designed with ground floor retail. Anne Bloomfield found that at least 75 percent of the buildings in the district have such spaces on the first floor, although many today serve non-commercial uses. One- and two-story commercial infill construction completes the district's profile.

The characteristic Tenderloin building is a practical basic box with an applique of modest classical revival details in keeping with the prevailing Beaux-Arts taste of the early 20th century. Architects who worked in the district include many well-known San Francisco practitioners: Mooser, Pissis, Krafth, Meussdorffer, Geilfuss, Baumann, Lansburg, Schnaittacher, Welsh & Carey, Martens & Coffey, Weeks & Day, O'Brien Brothers, Rousseau & Rousseau.

The rebuilt Tenderloin quickly regained its position as a hotel district, particularly to house workers who built the Panama Pacific International Exposition and the visitors to that 1915 fair. Meanwhile, the trend to apartment house development, evident before the earthquake, accelerated. In April 1909, the Call announced, "Apartments Are in Great Demand" in the district south of California and east of Polk. A solid market existed, according to the paper, fed by businessmen who wished to live near their places of business, downtown workers who did not want to deal with the streetcars during rush hours and women who wanted to live close to shopping. By 1912, the Chronicle noted, "The demand for apartments in close proximity to business centers downtown is such that construction of big apartment buildings continues without any sign of abatement."

The apartment house at 372-376 Ellis (Salfield & Kohlberg, 1911) is typical of the Tenderloin. On each of four floors, it contained eight two-room apartments that featured a living room fitted with a wall bed that closed into a large closet, a small kitchen with hinged table and a "cooling closet," and a built-in dresser. The development of the "Murphy Bed," variously described at the time as "portal bed," "revolving wall bed" and "patent disappearing bed," and various other "built-ins" made the small apartment a practical alternative to residential hotel-living.

Paul Groth, of UC/Berkeley, in his historical study of residential hotels, notes that their construction ceased by the end of the 1920s. In part this was a consequence of the growing negative opinion among reformers that residency in single-room hotels, because it did not conform to the American ideal of the single-family house, threatened that ideal. Reformers portrayed hotel life as morally and
physically unhealthy and socially and politically dangerous. Yet, in spite of attitudes, the social need for such housing continued—and continues.

Hotel districts can be a refuge for low-income individuals who seek a measure of privacy and security but also want to feel part of a community. Retired elderly on limited incomes, seasonal or migrant workers, the young relocating in search of employment or career opportunity, and working persons who simply choose not to invest the time and cost to set up housekeeping on their own are the natural clientele for residence hotels.

Only in the last 15 years has the single-room-occupancy hotel re-emerged as a solution to urban housing needs.

During the Second World War, migrants, particularly from the south, seeking work in the shipyards, made the Tenderloin home. Residents displaced by redevelopment in the Western Addition and South of Market in the ‘60s and ‘70s moved north of Market, which was one of the last sources of low-cost housing left in the inner city. The 12,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos who settled in the neighborhood beginning late in the ‘70s brought family life to the district and helped revitalize neighborhood commerce by opening businesses in long-vacant stores.

By 1980, the pressure of encroaching new development from Union Square, coupled with the loss of several thousand residential hotel rooms to conversion for tourist use, sparked community action that persuaded the City to downzone the Tenderloin and to regulate hotel conversions. The Planning Code created the North of Market Residential Special Use District, “In order to protect and enhance important housing resources...conserv[e] and upgrade existing low and moderate income housing stock, preserve buildings of architectural and historic importance and preserve the existing scale of development. . .”

The Planning Code also established an Affordable Housing Fund for the district, “to stabilize, rehabilitate, and retain affordable housing.” Developers seeking variance from height and bulk limits in the district must pay into the fund to mitigate the impact of their projects. In the early 1980s, nonprofit community-based housing developers began to tap these funds to rehabili-
tate residence hotels and apartments.

In the 1990s, a variety of Federal, State and City funding programs exists for the acquisition and rehabilitation of buildings for affordable housing, as well as for rent subsidies. Putting together the necessary funding can be difficult, typically with ten or more sources, public and private, for a single project.

This difficulty, coupled with the requirement to guarantee 30 to 50 years of affordable rents, tends to discourage for-profit developers. However, it does coincide with the objective of community-based nonprofits to provide long-term low- and moderate-income housing. A number of these are active in the Tenderloin (see box on page 7), as in other neighborhoods where the need for such housing is greatest.

The typical Tenderloin prospect for rehabilitation is an unreinforced masonry building whose ground floor retail space is abandoned and whose residential quarters may be half vacant, not because there is no demand, but rather because years of deferred maintenance have rendered them uninhabitable. North of Market has one of the highest concentrations of unreinforced masonry buildings (UMBs) in San Francisco. The ordinance to implement the City's $350 million UMB bond fund provides that $150 million be available in subsidized loans, to finance the seismic retrofit of UMBs that contain affordable housing. It is not yet clear what impact this might have on the pace or scale of rehabilitation efforts in the Tenderloin. In any case, Tenderloin 2000 projects the rehabilitation of 500 housing units over the next ten years.

Today, Tenderloin 2000 reports, the district is home to about 25,000 people of diverse background: 44% white, 33% Asian, 11% African-American, 11% Latino. It is a vital area. It produces a lively monthly newspaper, The Tenderloin Times. Hospitality House provides instruction, materials, studio space and exhibit galleries for neighborhood artists. Residents organized and operate a twice-weekly farmers' market in Civic Center. The district also enjoys substantial involvement from institutions like Glide Memorial Methodist Church and St. Boniface.

While living conditions have improved overall in the last 10 years, a great deal remains to be done. "A walk through the area reveals a community in distress," observes Tenderloin 2000. "drug and alcohol abuse, violence, high unemployment, overcrowding, dilapidated buildings, and unpleasant streets are an everyday part of life."

The Community is seeking the City's help to complete the job of making the neighborhood a better place to live. In its resolution, the Planning Commission affirmed its intention to consider the goals and objectives of Tenderloin 2000 in reviewing development proposals for the North of Market area and directed its staff to make the document a basis for preparing an area plan within the City's Master Plan.

Non-profit developers and socially involved architects are proving in the Tenderloin that rehabilitation of older buildings and retention of historic urban character improve the quality of life for residents. By establishing a solid base of affordable housing, they seek to ensure that as improvements and increased property values make the district attractive, the result will be not the displacement of lower income residents—"gentrification"—but a community as diverse economically as it is culturally.

—Thanks to Anne Bloomfield, Paul Groth and Rose McNulty for their gracious assistance.

—D.A.
The magnificent rotunda of San Francisco's City Hall was the site, on Saturday May 7th, for a very successful Soirée 94. The splendid architectural lighting of the details of the rotunda, by Impact Lighting & Production, set the stage for great dining by Paula LeDuc and dancing to the Hecksher Orchestra. The beauty of the Beaux Art building, its rotunda and grand staircase, proved a most elegant setting for Heritage's major fundraiser of the year. Forty members of the family of James "Sunny Jim" Rolph, Jr., were in attendance, as Heritage honored the mayor who was responsible for building City Hall, in 1915. A large oil portrait of Rolph, brought to City Hall for the event, looked down upon the celebration from a prominent position in the rotunda. Stewart Morton, Soirée Chairman is very grateful for all of the terrific support given to this annual event. Nearly 500 people attended.

Heritage thanks the following corporations and individuals for their generous support of Soirée 1994

AMPCO System Parking • Beronio Lumber • Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon • Carey & Co., Inc.
Catellus Development Corporation • Commonwealth Land Title Company • Dinwiddie Construction Co.
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The following donated gaming prizes
Heritage Board of Directors
Opus One Winery
The Mark Hopkins Hotel
The Sherman House
The Sheraton Palace Hotel
Boulevard Restaurant
1818 California

Special thanks to Mayor
Frank M. Jordan and
Chief Administrative Officer
Rudy Nothenberg

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAURIE GORDON

Supervisor Barbara Kaufman & Ron Kaufman

Some members of the Rolph clan gather before the portrait of Sunny Jim.

David Bablman, Steve & Suzan Plath, Peggy Haas and Richard Drieaus

Soirée Chairman Stewart Morton & Nina Volk

Dorie & Greg Ryken
Awards continued from page 1
which responds to the existing
architectural character of its neighbor-
hood, or an addition to an individually
significant building.

Unreinforced Masonry Building
Seismic Upgrade
The restoration or rehabilitation of
a structure requiring a seismic retrofit.

Conservation and Restoration of
Landscape Architecture
The historically accurate mainte-
nance or restoration of a garden.

Eligible Projects
Only those projects located within
San Francisco and completed between
January 1, 1989 and December 31,
1993 will be eligible. Projects directly
involving Heritage jurors or their firms
will not be considered.

For submission of a structure or a
garden, written permission of the
owner and the architect or landscape
architect is necessary for consideration
of the entry.

Awards may not be given in every
category, and, at the jury’s discretion,
categories may be divided into sub-
categories.

Entry forms will be available, after
July 1, from
The Foundation for San
Francisco’s Architectural Heritage
2007 Franklin Street
San Francisco, CA 94109.

Deadline for entries is 5:00 pm,

Heritage will notify winners by
October 21, 1994 and will publicly
announce winning projects during an
awards luncheon at the Mark Hopkins
Hotel, on November 18, 1994. Invita-
tions for the awards ceremony will be
mailed in October.

Apropos of the Tenderloin feature that
appears in this issue, Ron Burresson, a
resident of the Worth Hotel, informs
Heritage that he is a collector of vintage
postcards of Tenderloin hotels.

Bernard Maybeck
Visionary Architect
Sally B. Woodbridge
Photography by Richard Barnes
Abbeville Press New York, 1992

Neither books, photographs,
blueprints, sketches nor computer-
assisted flythroughs can fully convey
the awe of architecture. Great struc-
tures, like great landscapes, must be
entered, walked around, felt,
smelled—even heard and tasted—
before yielding up their beauty and
mystery.

In their splendid study of Bernard
Maybeck, however, the
architectural historian Sally B.
Woodbridge and the
photographer
Richard Barnes have created an almost
palpable excursion through the
masterworks of the best-known and
best-loved of Bay Area architects. The
result, in this handsomely produced and
stunningly designed volume, is
better than a slow tour of San
Francisco’s Palace of Fine Arts;
Berkeley’s First Church of Christ,
Scientist; or any of the intricately
crafted Maybeck homes in the East
Bay Hills.

The book not only carries one into
vast, theatrical living rooms, cozy
fireplace inglenooks, redwood pan-
elled sleeping porches and built-in
storage closets but also opens the
archives on some of Maybeck’s
uncompleted visions—his city hall for
San Francisco, his art museum for the
Berkeley campus of the University of
California, his monumental stairway
from Market Street to Twin Peaks—
and other of his masterpieces lost to
fire, redesign or wanton demolition.
Even the end papers (a glowing gold-
and-ochre detail from the trusses in
the First Church of Christ, Scientist)
this heritage that has informed and
inspired generations of Californians—
not only those of us laymen who
barely know enough to say, “This
looks like a Maybeck,” but also those
artists and artisans who continue to
draw upon and refresh the unique
Maybeck legacy. To both the amateur
and professional admirer of Bernard
Maybeck, this will be an essential
book to own and treasure.

—Richard Reinhardt, a writer and
former president of the Heritage Board

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

Maybeck's Palace of Fine Arts
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 San Francisco Heritage Newsletter was mailed June 3, 1994. If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, please notify your carrier.

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VOL. XXII, NO. 3 HERITAGE NEWSLETTER 11
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

JUNE

June 2 - 30
AIA Gallery 130 Sutter Street
Call (415) 362-7397

June 16, 7:30
Slide Lecture & Book-Signing:
Peter Katz, "The New Urbanism"
Oakland Heritage Alliance
Call: (510) 763-9218

June 21, 7:30 pm
Cafe Talks: Lucille Tenazas, Richard Barnes, David Walker
SF Art Institute, 800 Chestnut Street

June 25, 11 am - 4 pm
Benicia Historical Society Heritage Homes Tour, "Voices of the Past"
Call: (707) 745-1822

Through June 26
Call (415) 921-8193

Through September 16
Exhibit: "Cable Car Houses, the Story of 2022 Hyde Street"
Cable Car Museum (415) 474-1887

JULY

July 4, Noon - 3 pm
Independence Day Celebration
Redwood City Heritage Association
Lathrop House. Call (415) 365-5564

July 5 - 29
AIA/SF Third Annual
Computer-Graphics Exhibit
130 Sutter Street. Call (415) 362-7397

July 9 - August 28
Summer Walking Tours of Oakland
Every Saturday & Sunday
Oakland Heritage Alliance
Call: (510) 763-9218 for schedule

Through June 26
Call (415) 921-8193

California Preservation Foundation will offer an affordable housing workshop in San Francisco, in mid-July. It will explore policy and technical issues in the conversion of historic buildings to affordable housing, such as neighborhood benefits, financial incentives, acquisition strategies and code compliance, including seismic upgrade and ADA requirements. For details, call (510) 763-0972.

The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage
2007 Franklin Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

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AUGUST

August 26 - 28
Festival of the Sea 1994
Hyde Street Pier
Call (415) 929-0202

BAY AREA TOURS

Cameron-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

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

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

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

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

Palo Alto-Stanford Heritage
Tours Call (415) 321-8667 or 324-3121

Pardee Home Museum, Oakland
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