MARK RYSER TO RETIRE AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mark Ryser has announced that he will retire as Executive Director of Heritage later this year.

Mark joined Heritage as Deputy Director, in 1985, and has served as Executive Director since 1986. During his tenure, Heritage has become an increasingly professional organization with a broadened scope of activities. While continuing its role as principal advocate for downtown buildings, Heritage has extended its involvement into San Francisco's neighborhoods on a permanent basis. The organization has substantially upgraded its newsletter, which has become a respected publication around the country.

Heritage has broadened the appeal of its educational programs, in recognition of the fact that they must have relevance beyond the "preservation community." It has increased its conservation efforts on the historic Haas-Lilienthal House. Heritage has placed many of its existing fundraising and membership development activities on a systematic basis and created several new ones. Numerous administrative changes have significantly enhanced the quality and effectiveness of the organization's work.

"The Board of Directors and I sincerely regret Mark’s decision. We are highly appreciative of his successes, and we hope that he will continue to be involved with preservation efforts in conjunction with Heritage," said President of the Board, Greg Ryken.

Much of an executive director's effort, especially in a small organization, is devoted to maintaining the organization itself. "Like a dean who wants to return to his academic work," Mark observed, "I look forward to setting aside the unrelenting demands of the Board, Harold Kirker.

MAYOR HONORS PRESERVATION WEEK

Mayor Frank Jordan took the occasion of the swearing-in of Harold Kirker as a member of the Landmarks Board to observe National Preservation Week. At the City Hall ceremony, on May 14, the Mayor presented a proclamation honoring San Francisco Heritage for its "invaluable involvement in the community" on behalf of the city's historic architecture.

Kirker, a native of San Francisco, was for many years Professor of History at the University of California at Santa Barbara. His publications include California's Architectural Frontier (1960/1986) and the recent Old Forms on a New Land: California Architecture in Perspective (See February/March 1993 Newsletter).

Photo above shows Mayor Jordan, Harold Kirker & Landmarks Board President Patrick McGrew.
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

The recent appearance of banners and renderings in the windows at 500 California indicate that the proposal by Jaymont Properties for the rehab and renovation of the historic structure (See April 1988 Newsletter) is moving closer to realization. The firm is seeking an anchor tenant for about one-third of the 150,000 square feet of office space in the structure, historically known as the Financial Center Building (1927). The tentative schedule calls for completing the lease arrangement by this fall and starting the permit process by the end of the year. The rehab, which includes removal of 1950's street-level alterations, should be completed by the first quarter of 1995.

At the World Congress of Architects (Chicago, June 19) four San Francisco architects joined the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. Receiving this high honor are Thomas R. Aidala, Robert V. Arrigoni, Boris Dramov and Bruce D. Judd, of Architectural Resources Group. The AIA cited Judd as "a pioneer in historic preservation...educating and inspiring thousands of architects with his innovative techniques and strategies for successful rehabilitation."

The 1993 annual conference of the California Historical Society meets in Pasadena, September 30-October 3. Following the theme, "Paradox in Paradise: Mystique and Reality," presentations will explore the influence of the entertainment industry, politics and business on the image and the reality of California. For information send your name, address and phone number to CHS, 2099 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94109.

The Council on Architecture of the Oakland Museum is sponsoring a juried photographic competition, Architecture in Focus III. Photographs, color or black and white, must be architectural subject matter or represent some element of the built environment. Entries are due between September 27 and October 15. Write Helene Vilet, 1038 Keith, Berkeley, CA 94708, for information and entry forms.

The Victorian Alliance has announced publication of Pocket Guide to Historic Districts, in a joint project with the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau. The handy fold-out brochure contains a brief history of the city's architecture and each of the nine historic districts, with maps and references to buildings of particular interest. Copies are available through the Bureau. Call (415) 227-2601.
The Landmarks Board has recently approved the request of the nonprofit Housing Development and Neighborhood Preservation Corporation (HDNPC) to designate 101 Valencia as a “Structure of Merit.” Article 10 of the Planning Code states that the purpose of the designation is “to recognize and encourage the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of such structures,” because of their historic, architectural or aesthetic value, that are not landmarks or in historic districts.

In 1989, HDNPC, which owns the building, proposed demolition to construct a residential tower. Planning staff urged its retention, and the nonprofit group has proceeded with plans for conversion of the structure as part of a larger affordable housing project. Lerner & Nathan Architects are preparing plans. Arnie Lerner is the former director of Heritage’s Preservation Loan and Technical Assistance Program.

Change of use from office space to residential use requires the building’s compliance with the San Francisco Uniform Building Code, which applies primarily to new construction and can frequently require unnecessary and damaging changes to existing buildings. The State Historical Building Code (SHBC) is available for use on structures which local government has identified as historically/architecturally significant. It allows alternatives to meet the intent of the Uniform Building Code.

Designation of 101 Valencia will allow use of the SHBC on the project, which will result in the retention of historic fabric of the building and result in a more economical project.

Heritage identified the “Structure of Merit” designation as a workable solution to the problem 101 Valencia faced and assisted HDNPC in gaining approval of the designation. Architects Charles Paff and John Baur designed the building (B-rated in Heritage’s survey) for the Knights and Daughters of Pythias (1909). Most recently it served as Division Headquarters for the Salvation Army of Northern California and Nevada (1919-89).

1808 PALOU STREET

Three years ago, Heritage indicated its opposition to the demolition of 1808 Palou, and the Landmarks Board voted to recommend denial of the permit.

For many years, this Italianate residence in the Bayview, which is believed to date from the late 1860s or 1870s, housed the track crew foreman for this section of the Southern Pacific line. The owner-developer of the large corner site that included the house agreed to relocate the building and rehab it as a single-family residence (See Summer 1990 Newsletter). The agreement was a condition of approval of his request to subdivide the site into five lots.

In August of 1991, the City issued permits for the building’s move and alteration. Last September, the owner filed an application to demolish. Although a new foundation was ready to receive the structure, the owner cited the opinion of structural engineers and a house mover that a “complete and thorough investigation” indicated that “the condition of the house does not warrant its restoration.” He was, therefore, seeking a permit to build a new single-family residence on the newly prepared foundation.

After public hearings and a site visit, the Landmarks Board voted 6-to-0, at its January 20th meeting, that the owner should proceed with the house move and alteration. In February, the owner reached a detailed agreement with Landmarks staff, assisted by Heritage.

The terms include retention of at least 75 percent of the exterior walls and retention or repair/replacement-in-kind of exterior architectural features and trim. The interior remodel is to reuse, or replace in kind where damaged, existing interior doors, frames and trim, wood floor planking and fireplace mantle.
The owners of the Hunter-Dulin Building, at 111 Sutter Street, recently approached Heritage to support their appeal for an exemption from disabled access requirements of the State of California. Their concern was that any alteration to the current entrance would have an adverse impact on the original (1926) elaborately detailed metal and terra cotta door surround, illustrated here.

Currently, assisted access is available by signaling around-the-clock security personnel at the main entrance or, unassisted, through entrances at 1 Montgomery and on Kearny Street. At press time, there was no resolution of the issue.

The New York firm of Schultze and Weaver, architects for New York's Waldorf Astoria and Park Lane and the Biltmore in Los Angeles, designed 111 Sutter.

GIBBS RESIDENCE

The Planning Commission approved designating two new landmarks at its April 29 meeting.

Willis Polk designed the Italian Renaissance Revival George W. Gibbs Residence, at 2622 Jackson Street, and its caretaker's house (both 1895). Among the city's first stone houses, it was Polk's first major residential commission in San Francisco, and it immediately attracted notice for the quality of its design.

Gibbs was a leading producer of iron and steel in California and a major benefactor of the Episcopal Church. He died within one month of moving into his new home, and it was in his memory that the family donated funds for the construction of Gibbs Hall, or Cathedral House, at Grace Cathedral (See March/April 1991 Newsletter).

For several years before World War II, 2622 Jackson Street was the residence of the Japanese consul. In 1947, the Institute of Music and Art purchased the property, and it served until recently as a center for the study of music, drama and opera. Although composition shingles have replaced the original tile roof and the building has shown the wear and tear of institutional use, the Gibbs House retains substantial integrity, inside and out.

At the same meeting, the Planning Commission approved landmark status for Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (See April/May 1993 Newsletter).

2622 Jackson Street (Willis Polk: 1895)

DPW REPLACING GRANITE CURBS

In February, vigilant residents of the city's Eureka Valley noticed that work on the upper Market Street transit project included replacement of granite curbing with concrete. Upon inquiry with the Department of Public Works, they discovered that this was not an isolated case. It is DPW policy to replace granite curbs throughout the city, wherever street work is undertaken.

The Victorian Alliance joined with the Eureka Valley Community Association and the Castro Community and Business Alliance to ask the DPW to preserve the remaining granite in the project area. They argued that the distinctive hewn stone is integral to the area's historic image.

Availability is certainly not the issue. The source of the city's granite for more than 100 years is a quarry in Madera County, which experts say is virtually inexhaustible. It is not a question of durability. Granite curbs withstand seven times more pressure without cracking than concrete (Examiner, July 26, 1989).

DPW staff claimed that uneven settling and subsidence of curbstones, over a period of years, increases the chances of pedestrians tripping or cars running over the sidewalk. While the City could reset uneven granite curbs, DPW asserted, "Tearing up a new street and sidewalk as remedial work to adjust the curbs is not acceptable by either the City or its residents."

But would the City not be tearing up streets and sidewalks to put in concrete curbs, in any case?
PG&E undertakes civic-minded preservation project

In a public-spirited decision, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has undertaken a massive effort to preserve its General Office Building and the Matson Building. Heritage is pleased to endorse plans whose realization will extend the life of these historic symbols of San Francisco’s role as a headquarters city.

In January of 1991, PG&E announced that it would vacate its offices at 215 and 245 Market Street. As the press reported, company officials said demolition of the buildings was “not probable” but acknowledged it was “one of the things you have to look at.”

The two historic steel-frame and reinforced concrete structures performed relatively well in the 1989 earthquake, receiving only minor damage to exterior terra cotta facing and to hollow clay tile interior walls. However, PG&E concluded that damage from a stronger temblor with an epicenter closer to the city could prevent access to critical headquarters operations. Of equal concern was protection of employees in the buildings and passersby on the streets from falling debris, during a major earthquake.

Just how PG&E would address these concerns and how that would affect the buildings’ future remained uncertain until October 1991, when the company stated its commitment to retain, refurbish and seismically upgrade both structures. Because the project is seeking rehabilitation tax credits, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards will apply.

The PG&E Building and the Matson Building were among several high-rise San Francisco offices built in a decade-long construction boom that began with the Robert Dollar Building (1919) and included the Russ, Hunter-Dulin, Pacific Telephone and Standard Oil Buildings. The kilns of Gladding, McBean at Lincoln, California, supplied terra cotta for all of them.

The incorporation of PG&E, in 1905, resulted from a consolidation of two companies whose progenitors included the San Francisco Gas Company (1852) and the California Electric Light Company (1879). Experiencing rapid expansion in the years after the 1906 earthquake, PG&E outgrew two office buildings and additional leased space at three other locations in the city. The new building was to allow consolidation of all home office staff at one site.

To design the structure, the utility chose Bakewell & Brown, architects of San Francisco's City Hall. John Bakewell, Jr. (1872-1963) and Arthur Brown, Jr. (1874-1957) were both products of the University of California and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. They formed their partnership in 1905, in a pairing typical of such associations: Bakewell handled the business and engineering aspects of the firm, and Brown was the designer.

On May 18, 1923, excavation began at the southeast corner of Market and Beale, for PG&E’s general offices. The Matson Building was just nearing completion, on the adjoining site to the east. At the time, only the Standard Oil and the Hobart Buildings were higher than its planned 17 stories.

The size of the building, coupled with a site on bay land fill, required

extensive foundations. The engineers decided to go to hardpan, which test borings indicated lay about 100 feet below the street level. They drove 85-foot Oregon pine piles to nearly 105 feet. On top of these, a heavy layer of concrete over a waterproof membrane made the basement absolutely water-tight (Architect & Engineer, July 1925).

PG&E occupied 245 Market by April 1925. Edward F. O’Day, writing in Shapes of Clay, Gladding, McBean’s promotional magazine, said of the building, “The crowning motive of the structure seems to burst through the business-like restraint of the shaft below, flowering out in column and entablature, obelisk and pinnacle, all expressed in the plastic freedom of terra cotta.” The rusticated grey cladding is a product called Granitex. Gladding, McBean devised it to meet architect George Kelham’s specifications for the Standard Oil Building, to match its granite base in color and texture.

In a post-war expansion, PG&E added ten floors to the three-story Beale Street wing and built a thirteen-story annex, at 25 Beale. A modern tower, 77 Beale, completed construction on the block, in 1970.

The offices of the Matson Navigation Company occupied rented spaces in downtown San Francisco until construction of the present building, at 215 Market. The company began in 1883, when Swedish immigrant William Matson (1849-1917) inaugurated San Francisco-Hawaii freight service with a single schooner. By the end of World War I, the company led all others in freight traffic between the West Coast and the Islands, and during the interwar period its passenger ships and hotels promoted Pacific tourism. Matson discontinued passenger service in 1970 but remains in the freight business.

Formally opened January 16, 1924, the Matson Building’s 16 stories plus roof-top belvedere rise 214 feet above the southwest corner of Market and Main Streets. Its architects were the firm of Bliss & Faville.

The partnership of Walter D. Bliss and William B. Faville (1898-1925), formed out of their common work in the New York office of McKim, Mead & White, was among a handful of notable firms whose output shaped the character of downtown San Francisco. Their extant work includes One Grant Avenue, Southern Pacific Building, Bank of California, Marine’s Memorial, St. Francis Hotel, Geary Theater, Rialto Building and the Bank of Italy/Bank of America at Powell and Market.

At first glance, the Matson Building seems to employ typical Beaux-Arts ornamentation, but the architects chose symbols particularly expressive of the client's maritime business, including anchors, tridents, dolphins, scallop shells, starfish and waves. Rope forms "M" monograms and the capitals of columns. Sea blue terra cotta trim ties the whole imagery together.

That shade of blue was a particular concern of the architects. Gary F. Kurutz reports in The Architectural Terra Cotta of Gladding McBean (1989), that workers at the pottery received instructions to press out six different ornamental pieces with six different shades of blue for Mr. Bliss personally to inspect.

The company constructed a seven-story annex on Main Street, completed 1947-8, with the same façade treatment as the original building. A garage at 50 Main Street dates from 1958. Matson Navigation sold the complex in 1959; PG&E acquired it in 1972.

Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc. has prepared a structural analysis of the four buildings involved in the retrofit project: 215 Market, the Matson Building Annex, the General Office Building at 245 Market and 25 Beale. The study, seeking to achieve maximum seismic safety compatible with historic preservation, considered nine upgrade alternatives. Various adverse impacts, including destruction of historic fabric and excess weight on existing foundations, or failure to provide sufficient seismic resistance, led to elimination of eight.
Principal impact of the retrofit will be on the secondary, largely nonornamented elevations of the interior light court that the buildings share. At these points, construction of shear walls will entail removing existing masonry and encasing the existing steel structure with concrete. New exterior cladding and windows will be compatible with unaffected elevations.

The historic street elevations of the two buildings will appear largely unaltered, as a result of the retrofit. An internal steel frame to strengthen the belvedere of the Matson Building may be partially visible behind the existing columns. Although not part of the seismic program itself, provision of new door openings along the street level for access to planned retail spaces will have the most visual impact. New material and design at these entrances will be compatible with the buildings’ historic character.

Saw cutting of relieving joints at selected points in the terra cotta facing of the two main buildings will allow movement of the cladding during an earthquake, thereby reducing the likelihood of fracturing and falling of terra cotta debris to the streets below. Seams, sealed with a flexible caulking and concealed by the deep scoring of the existing rusticated surface, will not be visible. Concrete will replace one width of brick in the wall backing the terra cotta, to increase shear strength.

Treatment of interior spaces will follow the recommendations of consulting preservation architects Page & Turnbull. They have designated areas with highest priority for preservation. At 245 Market, these areas include the entire 14th floor, which contained PG&E executive offices and the board room. Here large, high-

Edgar Walters designed sculptural group for entrance of 245 Market Street (1925 photo). Later alteration removed multi-light sash and revolving doors.
Several months ago, Patricia Welsh contacted Heritage because she had recently learned that her great grandfather was an architect in San Francisco at the turn of the century. Did we have any information? She was bowled over when we produced a 21-page listing of contract notices for the work of Thomas John Welsh, between 1880 and 1900, alone.

T.J. Welsh was born in Australia, in 1845, and arrived in San Francisco with his parents, when a boy of eight. He attended public school and the Jesuit high school and took up a five-year apprenticeship as a carpenter. He later received architectural training in the offices of George Bordwell and Kenitzer & Farquharson.

In 1870, Welsh began his own practice, which he continued until 1903, when he and John W. Carey formed a partnership. He died in 1918, within two years after suffering a disabling stroke.

Welsh’s work encompassed a broad range of commissions, including civic buildings, churches, warehouses, commercial structures and hotels, as well as houses on both a modest and a grand scale. He served as architect for the Board of Education during the 1890s and designed a continued on page 10

Block of flats on Howard Street (South Van Ness) which Welsh designed for Baroness von Shroeder (top) appeared in the May 10, 1890, S.F. News Letter. An early San Francisco mayor built 1772 Vallejo (left middle) for his son (1878). Also shown: the C.A. Malm trunk factory, the Irving M. Scott School and 198 Haight St.
• Past Meets Future: Saving America's Historic Environments
Antoinette J. Lee, ed.
The Preservation Press Washington, D.C., 1992

The National Trust for Historic Preservation held its 45th annual meeting in San Francisco, in October 1991, with the theme, "When Past Meets Future." The 2000 participants celebrated the 25th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act by reviewing past successes and considering the challenges of the 25 years to come. The Trust has now issued the proceedings of that conference along with some additional papers.

Past Meets Future is the successor to With Heritage So Rich, which charted preservation's course, in 1966, and seeks to inspire the movement to seize the opportunities the future offers. America's diversity is a theme that runs through the book. Preservationists have increased their awareness of this demographic reality, not only in an effort to broaden their constituency, but also to enlarge the view of what we must preserve.

America's future is to be neither a "melting pot" which blends everything into a brew with a dominant white European flavor, nor a Balkanized society which isolates diverse communities. In recognizing sites of significance to distinct ethnic and cultural communities, we do no less than preserve our heritage as a nation with a history of diversity.

In a similar effort to shed the impression of elitism, Richard Longstreth argues that preservation must turn its attention to the recent past and move resolutely beyond the attitude that only "high" architecture is worthy of consideration. He cautions that, "if most of the 20th century remains ignored or disparaged, then the [preservation] movement will lose ever more touch with the physical world and the people who live in it."

Longstreth urges removing "taste" from the process of deciding what to preserve and giving primacy to solid historiographic principles. Preservationists should have a broad, inclusive view of the past "that looks with equal seriousness at all periods, phases, episodes and phenomena...".

Conference speakers stressed the need to find renewed strength in a broad spectrum of alliances. Preservation advocates should seek to define and achieve shared interests with the environmental movement, low-income housing advocates and real estate and development interests.

When all else fails, run for office, says Pamela Plumb, former mayor of Portland, Maine. In her view, "Our challenge for the next decade will be to integrate historic preservation into the very heart and psyche of our communities and our nation. It must become an integral part of our diverse population's expectation of the good life, as well as of our public policy."

Mark Ryser
continued from page 1
of Executive Director in order to give greater focus to conservation ideas and issues. In addition, I hope finally to get away for some long-postponed travel.

"Heritage has great potential and a critical mission," Ryser continued. "It is frequently the only guardian of San Francisco's physical character, with the full time staff and political independence necessary to be a consistent presence in public debates. Heritage's staff, members, donors, supporters and volunteers, as well as others outside the organization, deserve thanks for understanding the importance of history and architecture in the quality of our future.

"I look forward to continuing to support you and Heritage in addressing the challenges preservation faces in San Francisco," Mark said.

Third and fourth grade pupils at Clarendon Elementary School display models of houses they made as a class project. Their teacher is Denise Ebisuza ki. Participation in "Heritage Hikes" this spring was their inspiration. Heritage has offered the program for the past eight years to San Francisco school children. It seeks to increase their awareness of the city's history and the importance of its older buildings by giving them a tour of the Haas-Lilienthal House and a bike in Pacific Heights. The program can use more volunteers for next year. If you would like to help stimulate young imaginations, call (415) 441-3000.
number of school buildings, most of which fell victim to the 1906 disaster or gave way to more modern facilities. The woodframe Irving M. Scott School (1895), at 1060 Tennessee Street, is the lone survivor of Welsh's schools in San Francisco, and the only remaining 19th century public school house in the city (Landmark #138).

Notable among Welsh's many buildings for the Catholic Church were St. Dominic's, in the Western Addition, and Our Lady of Guadalupe (See April/May 1993 Newsletter), both destroyed in 1906, St. Mary's Cathedral at Van Ness and O'Farrell (1888/9; destroyed by fire in 1962) and Sacred Heart Church (1897). The latter still dominates the Western Addition skyline, like a great medieval Roman basilica, at Fillmore and Fell.

In 1902, C.A. Malm & Company commissioned Welsh to design a luggage factory at 18th and Folsom. The Pioneer Trunk Factory, as it is called, consists of two three-story woodframe and woodclad buildings. Welsh may have chosen to express the building in Italianate detailing, although the style was "behind the times," in order to make the industrial complex more compatible with older residential construction in the mixed-use neighborhood. The buildings remained in remarkably good condition, when Plant Properties undertook a restoration for adaptive use, completed in 1987.

Although many fell victim to the fire that followed the 1906 earthquake, examples of Welsh's numerous residential projects remain in the city. These include 2011 Vallejo Street, 198 Haight Street, two blocks of speculative flats on South Van Ness Avenue and on Capp Street, between 22nd and 23rd Streets, designed for Baroness Mary E. von Schroeder, and the historic Burr House at 1772 Vallejo Street (1878; Landmark #31). E.W. Burr, a mayor of early San Francisco, built the latter residence for his son.

Research by Gary Goss with assistance from Patricia Welsh

—D.A.
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 on July 2, 1993.
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 $4
Free to Heritage members & guests

Sundays 12:30 pm
Pacific Heights Walking Tour $3
Free to Heritage members & guests

Group Tours
Tours of the Haas-Lilienthal House and walking tours of Pacific Heights, Chinatown and the Presidio are available, for groups of 15 or more. For information or to book a group tour, call (415) 441-3000.

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

JULY
Through August 22
Exhibition: "Louis Comfort Tiffany and Art Glass"*  
M.H. de Young Museum  
Call (415) 863-3330

July 10 through August 29
Oakland Heritage Alliance's Summer Walking Tours, every Saturday and Sunday. Call (510) 763-9218 for a complete schedule.

AUGUST
August 25, 7:30 pm
Special showing of Hitchcock's Strangers on a Train, Castro Theater, honoring the landmark movie house, the Landmarks Board & S.F. Heritage Sponsored by Viacom Cable & American Movie Classics. Complimentary admission for Heritage members

SEPTEMBER
September 29 - October 3
47th National Preservation Conference  
Hyatt Regency Union Station, St. Louis  
Call 1-800-944-6847 for schedule

September 30 - October 3
Annual Conference of the California Historical Society  
Call Kay Feallock (415) 567-1848

BAY AREA TOURS
Cameron-Stanford House, Oakland  
Tours Call (510) 836-1976

Dunsmuir House & Gardens, Oakland  
Tours Call (510) 562-0328

If you are dedicated to preservation and are looking for a worthy rehab project, here is your chance to save a City Landmark, the 1907 Hanson House. This charming 1380 square-foot single-family residence sits on a 6,000 square-foot double lot that offers a prime opportunity for extensive landscaping. Planning Code allows sensitive addition to the house, upon Landmarks Board review. Asking $350,000. Call Joseph Dubrozsky (415) 681-0101.

Landmark for Sale  
126 27th Avenue (recently fire-damaged: April/May Newsletter)

Falkirk Victorian Estate, San Rafael  
Tours Call (415) 485-3528

Luther Burbank Home & Gardens  
Tours 4/1 - 10/31 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  
Tours Call (510) 444-2187

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