HERITAGE CO-SPONSORS RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES WORKSHOP

Heritage has joined with several other organizations and agencies to sponsor a religious properties workshop. The one-day educational event, in San Francisco January 29, 1994, will address current seismic, economic and facilities management issues that face historic religious properties. The host site will be St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Religious structures are often vital expressions of the cultural heritage in neighborhoods throughout the Bay Area. Recent announcements of the closing and reorganization of religious properties because of demographic changes and economic constraints, in some cases compounded by local seismic ordinances, have raised concern for the preservation of these buildings.

It is the goal of this workshop to provide decision makers—clergy and officials of religious bodies, congregation members, building committees and others—with specific examples of how other communities have affordably maintained their religious properties and adapted them to modern and diverse needs. Sessions will include an overview of seismic programs in Oakland and San Francisco and of new technologies and sensitive methods for seismic upgrading.

NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT HERITAGE

The Board of Directors of San Francisco Heritage is pleased to announce the appointment of David A. Bahlman as executive director. He assumed the position, at the Haas-Lilienthal House, on September 27.

An architectural historian, Mr. Bahlman comes to Heritage from Philadelphia, where he has been executive director of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) since 1985. His previous experience includes serving as associate director, for public relations, with the New York Philharmonic and assistant professor of art history at Ohio State University. Since 1989, he has been a board and executive committee member of the Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation, which plays a role comparable to Heritage's.

Coming from the SAH, an organization whose scope of interest is so wide ranging, Bahlman is excited about the opportunity now to concentrate his attention on the architectural landscape of one city. He is particularly pleased that San Francisco is the city to offer him that chance.

Bahlman plans to continue Heritage's efforts on behalf of the city's architectural resources and to work from the base of the organization's 22-year record of achievement to enhance its role in the community.
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

■ The San Francisco History Association has announced an exhibition of ephemera, documents, photographs and prints relating to the Midwinter Fair of 1894. Inspired by Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893, M.H. de Young promoted the fair in Golden Gate Park to stimulate the local economy. The Japanese Tea Garden (right) is a legacy of the Midwinter Fair. The Sutro Library, 480 Winston Drive, hosts the display from October 29 until January, when the exhibit travels to the Main Library, Civic Center, where it will remain from January 11 through March 31, 1994. For information call (415) 750-9986.

■ California Preservation Foundation will present its 11th Annual Preservation Design Awards in late January. Application forms are available from the CPF office. Call (510) 763-0972.

■ In August, Carey & Company Architecture announced the opening of a branch office in Oakland and relocation of its San Francisco office to larger quarters at 123 Townsend Street. The changes reflect a growing practice in the city and the East Bay. The firm has nearly doubled its staff in the past year, and its current projects include serving as preservation consultant for City Hall, the Opera House, Civic Auditorium and other city-owned buildings under San Francisco's Earthquake Safety Program.

■ During October and November, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the American Institute of Architects/San Francisco are presenting The City: The Year 2000. For information on this series of six lectures on contemporary architecture call (415) 252-4000. In Berkeley, the UC College of Environmental Design has announced its fall schedule of lectures and exhibitions. For information call (510) 642-4942.

■ The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in California was among several recipients of the 1993 Beautification Awards. Each year, San Francisco Beautiful, a nonprofit organization dedicated to creating, enhancing and retaining civic beauty, cites those who have improved the city's livability by creating aesthetically pleasing open space. The Colonial Dames received the honor for their landmark Octagon House and Garden, 2645 Gough Street.
WILLIAMS BUILDING

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) has announced its intention to demolish the architecturally significant Williams Building at the southeast corner of Third and Mission (See Spring 1990 Newsletter).

Rated "B" by Heritage, the steel frame structure (Clinton Day, 1907) is one of a handful of structures to have escaped demolition in the Yerba Buena redevelopment area. The Agency first proposed demolition during clearance of the project site in the 1970s. Heritage and others fought to save the building and won a compromise that resulted in a legal agreement between the City, the Federal Government and the State Office of Historic Preservation. Under that agreement, which permitted the Redevelopment Agency to use federal funds in the project, SFRA was to retain the Williams Building and rehabilitate it, unless it could show it would not be economically feasible.

The Agency closed the building following the 1989 earthquake, which damaged the structure. It has remained vacant but is eligible for grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Redevelopment says that it must put the building back into use, pending its acquisition by a private developer, as originally intended by the Yerba Buena Plan, but that FEMA will not grant the amount needed. SFRA also contends that the structure has continued to deteriorate since 1989 and now constitutes a public safety hazard.

FEMA has stated that it can grant funds to cover repair and upgrade costs but that SFRA has not made a formal request. Heritage has been encouraging the Redevelopment Agency to meet its obligations under the 1984 agreement and to make every effort to determine whether sufficient FEMA funds are available to resolve the problem.

In August, the owner of 41 Van Ness Avenue, a state employees' credit union, quickly demolished the building, rated "B" by Heritage (See April/May 1993 Newsletter). The credit union had long sought the structure's demolition in its efforts to sell the property. The building is listed in the Downtown Plan, which requires owners to demonstrate that there is "no substantial remaining market value or reasonable use," before the City will grant a demolition permit. Although Heritage presented alternative information, prepared for us by experienced real estate professionals, City Planning staff accepted the arguments by the credit union's consultants that demolition should be allowed. While the Planning Commission took no action to save 41 Van Ness, it asked Heritage to develop more detailed guidelines for future cases of this type. Heritage expects to provide recommendations to the Commission and the Planning Director late this year.

TWO NEW CITY LANDMARKS

Two new city landmarks are headed for approval this fall. Both are residential sites, but they reflect opposite ends of the social scale of historic San Francisco.

In the outer Mission District, two rows of eight attached two-story single-family residences line South Van Ness and Virgil Street at 26th. In 1905, the Thomas B. Potter Realty Company built the complex, which is significant as the sole example of attached Craftsman row housing in the city. Potter was a major developer in Northern California and Oregon after the turn of the century. The architect is not known.

In the United States, the Craftsman ideal was a single-family detached house in a suburban garden or wooded setting. The residences at 26th and South Van Ness are an unusual example of the application of Craftsman design principles to housing the urban working class. They provide some of the privacy of single-family homes and, if not the luxury of a garden site, at least a bit of open space—each unit has a small patio.

There is clinker brick veneer at the

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There is clinker brick veneer at the
street level, and cedar shingles cover the second story and attic levels, where eyebrow dormers and exposed rafters appear. Bathsheba Malsheen prepared the landmark case report as part of a Heritage summer workshop.

The stately Ellinwood Residence commands the heights at Pacific and Divisadero. Architect J. Eugene Freeman designed this 1894 Classical Revival home, with Queen Anne elements, for Dr. Charles Ellinwood, a Civil War surgeon and one of the earliest officers in the U.S. Public Health Service. Ellinwood came to California in 1867, where he helped found the Marine Hospital of the Presidio and served as professor of physiology and then president of Cooper Medical College (predecessor of Stanford Medical School).

After Dr. Ellinwood’s death in 1917, Mrs. Ellinwood continued to live in the house until she died, in 1929. A son, Dr. Lathrop Ellinwood, who lived next door, inherited the house. The Depression prevented him from undertaking plans to renovate the property for his family, and the house remained vacant until his daughter, and present owner, Anne Ellinwood inherited the property and began a major renovation, in 1978.

The property has a high level of integrity, and Ms. Ellinwood has repaired and refurbished the residence inside and out. Although she has adapted some of the 28 rooms to new uses, no walls have been removed or added. Installation of new electrical and heating systems has carefully avoided unnecessary invasion of existing fabric, 98% of which (according to the owner’s estimate) was unaffected by the modernization.

Centerpiece of the restoration—and the house—is a 16-foot stained glass dome that encloses a 42-foot high space above the central hallway. Craftsmen cleaned, reled and reinstalled several thousand separate pieces of glass. In all, artisans representing 23 different crafts have devoted hours of labor to the Ellinwood Residence.

The landmark site includes the retaining wall, grounds and barn, or carriage house.

**OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE**

After a year of hard work, former parishioners and neighbors of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church were rewarded for their efforts when the Board of Supervisors voted to designate the building a landmark, on September 27.

While the nomination was pending, the Catholic Archdiocese responded to Heritage’s earlier invitations to help find the best possible solutions to the issues the Church faces in deciding what to do with its many architecturally valuable buildings. While Heritage could not support the Archdiocese’s request to delay designation of Our Lady of Guadalupe, we are committed to helping solve the larger problem.

In August, in the last two weeks before the State Legislature recessed, Assembly Speaker Willie Brown introduced legislation that would have prohibited all local governments anywhere in the state from designating noncommercial church property as landmarks, beginning January 1, 1994.

Some observers expect efforts to ban landmarking of churches permanently will resume when the legislature reconvenes in January, despite the fact that the courts have found similar measures in other jurisdictions to be unconstitutional.

**LANDMARKS BOARD**

In August, the Mayor named Proctor Jones to the Landmarks Board to complete the term of Patricia Hume, who resigned in July. Mr. Jones has served as Honorary Consul General of the Republic of Tunisia since 1977, is a former president of the Presidio Heights Association and has been active in many other civic organizations. He is owner of the Proctor Jones Publishing Company and from 1959 to 1977 was proprietor of Proctor Jones Custom Photograph. 
HERE TODAY AND 25 YEARS LATER

The dust jacket proclaimed, *Here Today*, above a photograph of the historic Casebolt House. Naturally, that raised in every reader’s mind the disturbing thought, “Gone tomorrow.” The book, the findings of the Historic Sites Project of the Junior League of San Francisco, published 25 years ago, intended just that response. It sought to make the public aware of the remarkable legacy of historic architecture that graces this city and to prepare its citizens for the idea that they must take steps to preserve that legacy.

The Junior League’s project, which took in Marin and San Mateo counties as well, was the first attempt to conduct a systematic survey of San Francisco, and it is the only one to have the City’s approval. In May 1970, the Board of Supervisors adopted it as “the official City-wide survey and inventory of historically and architecturally significant structures.”

The survey files for the city reside in the San Francisco Archives of the Main Library, where the public may study them. Early in the 1960s, a group of architectural historians believed San Francisco needed a survey. At that time, there was the California Heritage Council and the Historic Sites Committee of the California Historical Society, but as yet no preservation group with a focus purely on the city. Elsewhere in the country, women’s organizations often spearheaded local survey efforts. It seemed appropriate, then, for these historians to approach the Junior League, a group of educated young women committed to volunteer community service.

A corps of more than 200 volunteers received a reading list and basic training in San Francisco’s architectural history and survey methodology. To ensure coverage of the bibliography, each person was responsible for reading one book and providing notes for distribution to all participants. Martha Nell Crow Beatty chaired the entire project, presiding over chairwomen for each of the three counties.

The survey divided the city into 10 districts, corresponding to Planning Department working areas, and a chairwoman for each area assigned the surveyors, who went into the neighborhoods to identify significant buildings and snap a photo. They then researched and wrote up these buildings individually. A panel of 12 consultants evaluated the surveyors’ findings. A tabulation of those evaluations culled the insignificant buildings and determined which of those remaining would appear in the main text of *Here Today* and which in the appendix.

The survey was “state of the art” for its time. Most of the research was good, although it did not produce the level of detail historians expect today. The architectural historian’s discipline has matured since then, and a great deal of research has amplified and in some cases corrected or superceded the information gathered 30 years ago. Fewer avenues of inquiry were open or understood in the early ’60s. Historic editions of the Sanborn Maps were not generally considered...
Here Today

continued from previous page

available, and there was little information on the city's architects before the publication of Splendid Survivors. There is some unevenness. Some neighborhoods received more thorough coverage than others. Field surveyors overlooked some buildings either because their rundown condition made them appear insignificant or because they appeared to be built later than 1920. That cut-off date for the survey, recommended by the Planning Department, left the products of the city's building boom of the '20s undocumented, a situation that Heritage would begin to rectify when it undertook its own surveys. Anecdotal information, which owners, residents and neighbors supplied, often proved difficult to verify.

Although the League expected to publish the survey in 1965, the informal agreement it had with a publisher fell through. When Chronicle Books agreed to produce the book, it asked for changes to give it the look of an art book, with fewer but larger illustrations. This delayed the book's publication. In the end, however, the decision to showcase the fine architectural photography, particularly the work of Morley Baer, expanded the book's potential audience, and the vivid images strengthened the book's case for preservation. Roger Olmstead and T.H. Watkins authored the text.

The first printing of Here Today, in 1968, sold out even before it reached the bookstores. By then, the city had its landmarks ordinance, prompted in part by imminent publication of the survey, and had begun to designate significant structures. The book was the pathfinder in San Francisco's preservation movement and has nourished a generation of advocates for the city's historic architecture.

— Heritage board member Mrs. Bland (Gee Gee) Platt, who was the Junior League survey's chairwoman for San Francisco County, generously assisted with the preparation of this article.

FLOOD REHAB UNVEILED

The Flood Building has emerged from more than a year's confinement behind construction barriers and shrouded scaffolding to reveal the results of its renovation (See March/April 1992 Newsletter). The retail spaces of the basement and first two floors are 100 percent leased; all the tenants will have completed their preparations and will be open for business by October 29, pretty much on schedule.

The project had two primary objectives: the removal of disfiguring alterations and renewal and repair of the Colusa sandstone façade of the entire structure. Pre-cast polymer concrete has replicated first and second story sandstone features, including triumphal-arched entries that a 1952 "modernization" had removed.

William Kreyssler & Associates recreated the four replacement arches by taking a mold from an existing arch at the Ellis Street entrance to the office building lobby. This task encountered some technical difficulties. The molds were so large that the casts began to sag, during the drying process, because of the weight of the polymer concrete. Kreyssler resorted to bracing the molds until the material had dried properly.

The six original arches were of hand-hewn sandstone, and consequently there were slight irregularities among them. Overall, the dimensions of the arches were not exactly the same. When workers went to install the replacements, cast in six or seven pieces from one of the two existing arches, they found they did not fit the space properly. Kreyssler had to tailor some of the sections to correct the fit.

Removal of "granulux," a manufactured stone veneer, has allowed recreation of architectural detail, including arches removed in 1952, and a modern interpretation of storefronts.

Installation of contemporary storefronts returns the street level and second floor to multiple retail uses characteristic of the Flood Building before the 1952 alterations to accommodate Woolworth. The international retailer is returning to the building, where it occupied the basement and first two floors for forty years until the renovation began. Woolworth's new outlet will take up the basement and will have a Market Street entrance.

Facade restoration of the upper stories turned up few surprises. Engineers went over the building and marked places where loose and deteriorated portions of sandstone should be removed. Workers performed the task by cutting the stone into one-inch strips with a diamond
blade in an air grinder and then removing the pieces with a pneumatic chisel. To patch the stone, they set stainless steel pins into the stone at 12-inch intervals and connected them with stainless steel wire to create a mesh that would hold the patching material in place. They applied a mixture of sand, cement and a bonding agent in approximately one-half inch layers and then handfinished the repair, down to replicating the characteristic saw marks on the sandstone. In the case of elaborate ornament, they cut the stone back to stable surfaces and retooled the detail to the original profile.

The parapet was so deteriorated, there was not sufficient stone remaining after removal of the spalling surfaces to restore the detail. The first thought was to leave it, after ensuring it was structurally sound, since, at the crown of the 12-story building, it would not be noticeable. But it was noticeable and all the more so in contrast with the renewed façade. So, the last phase of the project, under way now, will recreate the details of the parapet in polymer concrete.

Chris Meany, who managed the rehabilitation says the project went extremely well. “We had a great team,” Meany observed, “in which all players—Plant Construction, Kaplan

building, is thrilled with the results. He refers with pride to the building at 870 Market as a monument that his grandfather built to his great grandfather, the founder of the family in San Francisco. The building retains its monumental character nearly 90 years after its construction. With its rehabilitation and the meticulous care always given its interior, the building is sure to retain its stature and remain a source of civic pride.

William Kreysler & Associates precast polymer concrete at facility in Petaluma to recreate the look of the original Colusa sandstone architectural elements destroyed in a 1952 alteration of the Flood Building.

McLaughlin Diaz [architects] and Wiss Janney Elstner [engineers]—were very, very good at what they do and worked in complete accord.”

James C. Flood, president of the Flood Corporation, owner of the
San Francisco Heritage has concluded its survey of the Inner Richmond. The survey began three years ago (See Winter 1990 & July/August 1991 Newsletter) in an effort to identify significant structures and protect them from the development pressures experienced by that district. It was also to develop procedures for surveying all the city's residential districts.

Although residential neighborhoods constitute most of the city's built environment they have been generally the least well-documented areas of San Francisco. Because those neighborhoods lost few buildings during the earthquake and fire of 1906, they are ideal laboratories for the study of social and economic change expressed in land-use development between the 1870s and World War II.

An important aspect of the Richmond survey was the adaptation of Heritage's existing survey methodology to a residential context. The survey director and Heritage staff made preliminary revisions and submitted them for examination by architectural historians recognized for their expertise in survey methodology: Harold Kalman, author of The Evaluation of Historic Buildings (1979), and Michael Corbett, director of our downtown surveys and author of Splendid Survivors.

One of the most significant results of the discussions was the development of a new evaluation criterion identified as "Group." This criterion identifies groups or clusters of buildings, related through their architecture and history, whose significance as a group is greater than that of the individual buildings within patterns of development.

Without generous financial support from the following sources, Heritage could not have undertaken the Richmond survey: the National Endowment for the Arts, the State Historic Preservation Office, the San Francisco Beautiful Foundation, the Columbia Foundation and the Planning Association for the Richmond.

More than 30 volunteers contributed many hours of work to complete this major project. The review panel gave generously of their time and skill: Michael Corbett; Paul Groth, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of California, Berkeley; Jean

which described the survey system Heritage used in its downtown surveys, and Michael Corbett, director of our downtown surveys and author of Splendid Survivors.

Continued on page 10
Pacific Union Company this year celebrated the centennial of the red brick building that houses its offices in the Marina District. The real estate firm purchased this City Landmark (#58) in 1980.

The entry still bears the name of the original owner, the San Francisco Gas Light Company. Joseph B. Crockett, who became president of that firm in 1885, set in motion a plan to construct new and modern gas works on property the company had purchased the year before. When completed in 1893, the plant, which produced gas from coal and crude petroleum, occupied most of three blocks at the intersection of Buchanan and North Point. The industry hailed the facility as the most advanced in the country.

Pacific Gas & Electric acquired the complex in the merger that formed that company, in 1905. The gas house appears to be the only major building of the plant to have escaped major damage from the 1906 earthquake, but PG&E continued some operations at the site until the mid-1950s. At that time, it dismantled the steel frame for the large storage cylinder that had been a landmark on the Marina skyline for many years and sold the steel.

When opened in 1893, the gas house looked across North Point Street to a bolt factory. The Black Point Packing Company sat on the bay about a block away. The 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Vol. IV) notes that this meat packer was "closed indefinitely," and in fact it does not appear on the 1899 map.

On the west side of Webster, from Francisco to the bay, were an ammonia and chemical plant, an asphalt pipe factory, and the Charles Lille Soap & Tallow Works. In their midst, somewhat incongruously, the Eastlake Hotel sat at the southwest corner of Bay and Webster. Along the south side of Bay Street to Fillmore the Sanborn identifies two plaster companies, both marked "closed." Neither appears on the 1899 map. A second gas plant, belonging to the Pacific Gas Improvement Company, occupied nearly two blocks between Fillmore and Scott.

From Jefferson and Broderick, the California Pressed Brick Company looked eastward, across the cove to the gas house. Although marked "abandoned," on the 1893 Sanborn, it reappears on the 1899 map. The Fulton Engineering and Ship Building Works occupied a large site at the foot of Broderick, and a storehouse of the California Powder Company was on an adjacent lot to the west. On the edge of this no-nonsense industrial district were two pleasure grounds: the Germania Garden, on Jefferson near Broderick, and the Harbor View Park and Baths, at the foot of Baker Street.

Prominent Bay Area architect William Wurster rehabilitated the gas house and adapted it to the needs of its new owners, who opened Merryvale Antiques at this location, in 1958. When Pacific Union purchased the building in 1980, Wurster continued to do work on it for several years before the firm leased it again.

North elevation of 3640 Buchanan Street, formerly the San Francisco Gas Light Company (1893)

Gas house.

The Romanesque Revival structure is the only reminder of what had been a remarkably well developed industrial sector along the bay front wedged between Fort Mason and the Presidio. Before the landfill that created the site for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition—and the present Marina residential district—the shoreline dipped south from about Laguna and Jefferson to Bay Street at Fillmore, then turned back north at Scott to the present Marina Boulevard at Broderick.

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Gas House

continued from previous page

the building, Glenn Design Company of Sausalito tailored the spaces to a real estate business office.

The gas house originally contained offices in the front third of the ground floor, with an apartment for the plant manager upstairs. Two large gas compression cylinders occupied the main room. This 50-foot square two-story room retains its 28-foot high coffered redwood ceiling and exposed brick walls. The offices and upstairs apartment have undergone some modification to serve as private offices and meeting rooms but preserve their late Victorian scale and details. Fixtures in the upstairs bathroom, except for the bathtub, are all original.

Outside, the iron fence that encloses the site, although not historic, is similar to the original.

Pacific Union is currently planning a seismic retrofit of the gas house that should guarantee this stout survivor a continued long life.

167-69 7th Avenue
(Heilman & Koenig, 1909)

Richmond Survey
continued from page 8

Kortum, historian and former Landmarks Board member; Jeremy Kotas, A.I.A., principal of the firm Kotas/Pantaleoni Architects, San Francisco. Lauren Weiss Bricker was the survey director. David Bricker and William Beutner provided research assistance. Field surveyors were Katherine Whitney and Ann Aguilar.

Heritage welcomes new members who joined between August 1 and October 16

Ms. Sherbonne L. Barnes-Anderson
Ms. Linda Blumberg • Ms. Debra M. Boyle • Mr. Bill Carmichael
Ms. Stacy Case • Ms. Mary Anne Courtney • Mr. Louis Crowder
Ms. Shelly Devries • Mr. Robert A. Drescher • Mr. Andrew Ferguson
Mr. Dave Gordon • Ms. Victoria P. Hayman • Mr. Redmond F. Kernan
and Ms. Sharon L. Gadberry
Ms. Victoria Kornblum • Mr. Robert Leeds • Ms. Sara McCrea • Mr. Alan Mark • Ms. Pepper O’Neal • Mr. Fred Matthews • Ms. Louise Owen
Mr. John M. Peloquin • Mr. Joseph C. Rubio • Ms. Traci L. Terrick
Mr. Alan K. Toma • Ms. Sally Tooley
Ms. Sharon Tucker • Ms. Ingrid Weiss

—New members reception
November 11, at the Haas-Lilienthal House, 5:30 - 7:30 pm. Those who joined since the last reception, in March, will receive an invitation in the mail. If you were unable to attend the last reception and would like to join us this time, please call 441-3000 to let us know.

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

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 November 3, 1993. If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, please notify your carrier.

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CONTINUING HERITAGE EVENTS

Sundays 11 am to 4:15
Wednesdays 12 noon to 3:15
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
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

NOVEMBER

November 11, 5:30 - 7:30
Heritage New Members Reception

Through February 6, 1994
Exhibition: Mark Mack Retrospective Museum of Modern Art
Call (415) 252-4170

November 10 - December 12
Oakland Museum
Architecture in Focus III
Photo Exhibit Call (510) 238-2914

Thru November
SFOMOA - AIA/SF Lecture Series
The City: The Year 2000
Call (415) 252-4000

Thru December 15
Lectures & Exhibitions UC College of Environmental Design Berkeley
Call (510) 642-4942

Through December
Midwinter Fair Exhibition (See page 2)
Sutro Library Call (415) 750-9986

DECEMBER

Heritage will host its Holiday Open House on Sunday, December 5, from 1 to 4 pm. The Haas-Lilienthal House will be decked in holiday finery, including a large tree decorated in the Victorian spirit. Join us for a light buffet accompanied by holiday music. Santa will visit the party to delight the children. Admission is free to Heritage members, who will receive invitations in the mail, $5 for non-members.

For a listing of holiday activities at historic houses, send $1 and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Bay Area Historic House Museums, 22701 Main Street, Hayward, CA 94541

JANUARY

January 1 - 31, 1994
Small Firms Great Projects II
Exhibition AIA/SF Gallery
130 Sutter Street
Call (415) 362-3948

End of January
California Preservation Foundation Design Awards Presentation
Call (510) 763-0972

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

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

JOIN SAN FRANCISCO HERITAGE!

Please enter my membership in the following category:

- $35 Individual
- $50 Family
- $100 Supporting
- $250 Contributing
- $500 Sustaining
- $20 Seniors/Students

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