PLANNING APRIL SOIRÉE

Heritage's annual black-tie fundraiser takes place on April 20. This year's event, part of the observance of our 25th anniversary, will honor the rehabilitation of two landmark Market Street buildings by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (See page 5). The locus of the party will be across Market Street from the historic Matson and PG&E headquarters buildings, in the atrium lobby of 101 California Street and an adjoining tent.

The festive evening begins with cocktails at 7:30. Fine dining follows at 8:30, catered by McCall & Associates. Add dancing, casino gaming and a silent auction, and the sum is a fun celebration everyone will enjoy.

Save the date, and look for your invitation in the mail around the middle of March.

STORMS FOCUS PUBLIC EYE ON CONSERVATORY

Heavy winter storms in December caused widely-publicized damage to the historic Conservatory of Flowers in Golden Gate Park. The silver lining in this particular cloud was the public's outpouring of concern for the plight of the building and its important botanical collection.

For several years, private groups, like the San Francisco Garden Club, Friends of Recreation & Parks and the Conservatory Foundation, have tried to marshal public and political support for the rehabilitation of what Randolph Delehanty has called, "San Francisco's most loved Victorian delight." Then, in the aftermath of the December storms, the press took notice. Herb Caen solicited donations from the public, and editorials called for saving this cherished city landmark. Hearings before the Board of Supervisors to consider expenditure of funds to protect the Conservatory and to begin planning its rehabilitation elicited unequivocal support.

Heritage responded immediately after the extent of the damage became evident. Working with the Garden Club, the Conservatory Foundation, the National Trust and other interested groups and individuals, we assembled a team of experts to help devise an immediate, but temporary, means of

---continued on page 10---
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

The 19th annual San Francisco Decorator Showcase will be at 250 Sea Cliff Avenue, from April 20 through May 19. Bertz, Winter & Maury designed this 1930 Mediterranean villa with spectacular ocean views for N.F. Baldocchi, partner in Podesta-Baldocchi Florist. The house has undergone no substantial alterations since construction. Earle B. Bertz, after some years with Albert Farr, opened his own practice in 1917. He designed many Sea Cliff homes for that district’s developer, Allen Company. The Showcase will be open 10 am to 3 pm, Tuesday through Saturday; 11 am to 4 pm Sunday; and 6 pm to 8 pm Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Admission, payable at the door, is $15/$13 for seniors. Proceeds benefit University High School financial aid program. Call (415) 749-6864.

With the start of the New Year, a slate of new officers began their terms at the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects. They are president, R.K. Stewart, senior associate with Gensler and Associates; vice president, Thomas B. Gerfen, president of Robinson Mills + Williams; secretary, David Meckel, Dean of the School of Architecture, California College of Arts and Crafts; and treasurer, Douglas G. Tom of Simon Martin-Vegue Winkelstein Moris.

Nominations for the 1996 Governor’s Historic Preservation Awards are due April 11. Each year since 1988, the Governor has recognized groups for their demonstrated outstanding long term or continuing commitment to historic preservation in California. Eligible for the awards are any private or government group or organization, including cities and counties, nonprofit groups, businesses and government agencies at any level. For a nomination form or more information, contact Sandra Elder, Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 941896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001; telephone (916) 653-9824.

The Conservatory Foundation, Inc., is having a Chocolate Extravaganza fundraiser on Sunday, February 25, from 2 to 5 pm, in an “extraordinary” San Francisco Victorian home. Guests can expect anything chocolate, along with wine and non-alcoholic beverages. Send a check to the Conservatory Foundation at P.O. Box 591747, San Francisco, CA 94159-1747. Proceeds benefit the restoration of the Conservatory of Flowers in Golden Gate Park.
333 DOLORES

On January 12, within days of taking office, Mayor Willie Brown took part in the “wall-breaking” ceremony marking the start of a rehabilitation project that will convert the historic Notre Dame High School to residential use. Complimenting all the parties involved, Mayor Brown noted how important respect for the historic integrity of buildings like this one is to this city.

PRESERVATION NOTES

The present structure, which is located across the street from Mission Dolores, is City Landmark #137. It was built in 1907 to replace an earlier Notre Dame that was dynamited in 1906 to prevent the spread of fire deep into the Mission District. The foundations and concrete and iron fencing along Dolores Street remain from the previous building.

Notre Dame Plaza, as the building will be known in its new life, is a collaborative effort of the Mercy Charities Housing California and the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. It will provide 66 units of Studio and one-bedroom apartments for very low income seniors.

Sources of funding for Notre Dame Plaza are the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Low Income Housing Fund of the City of San Francisco and the Mercy Loan Fund. Architect for the rehab, adaptation and seismic upgrade is the firm of Van Meter Williams Pollack. General contractor is James E. Roberts-Obayashi Corporation.

PRESERVING NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

At the end of last summer, when the Planning Commission threw up its hands after an unsuccessful attempt to agree on city-wide zoning controls to preserve neighborhood character, it opened the door to piecemeal controls, district by district.

This capped many years of effort to arrive at some acceptable regulations, known at various stages as RCCs (Residential Conservation Controls) and RCAs (Residential Conservation Amendments). The movement for change was a response to several years of what many considered to be incompatible new development in San Francisco’s residential neighborhoods. This development often resulted in the demolition of existing houses, some of historic and architectural significance, and their replacement with unsympathetic new structures that came to be called “Richmond Specials” (because of their prevalence in that district). Alterations and additions to existing houses were sometimes out of scale and character with surrounding buildings.

It became clear that the public wanted some regulation. Passage of Proposition M in 1986 mandated the inclusion of eight priority policies in the City’s Master Plan, including conservation of historic buildings and of neighborhood character.

Battle lines emerged between property owners who advocated controls and representatives of the home construction and alteration industry who served other property interests. Failure to resolve the differences and reach common ground is what led the Planning Department to set a policy to allow a homeowner’s association in a subdivision or a group representing 51 percent of the property owners within an area of at least ten contiguous blocks to apply for rezoning.

Applicants may seek to change height limits and rear and side yard requirements, as well as to define...
design guidelines for their neighborhood. This requires identifying and defining the design features unique to the particular district.

Almost immediately, residents of Westwood Park submitted their request for rezoning. They had first drafted a set of design guidelines in 1992 and were prepared to step forward when the opportunity came. The Miraloma Park Improvement Club quickly followed suit, and other neighborhoods, including Pacific Heights, are said to be in the process of preparing their own submissions.

How many more neighborhoods will come forward and what kind of a patchwork of controls this will create across the city remains to be seen. The recent change of administration in City Hall may also have implications for this issue. It is too early to tell if there will be a change in the direction of the Planning Department, as well.

In the end, if the department stays the current course with respect to neighborhood conservation, the issue may come down to the problem of policing and enforcing the controls for each separate neighborhood.

WILLIAMS BUILDING

The last time the newsletter considered the Williams Building (See July/August 1994 Newsletter), we reported on the Redevelopment Agency's decision to expend $1.5 million in Federal Emergency Management Agency funds to stabilize the brick and steel frame structure. It appeared then that the real estate market might not support a project that would include rehabilitation of the historic structure for some time to come.

We were reconciled to the prospect of seeing the Williams Building stand vacant for many more years. Then shortly after the first of the year, Heritage learned that the Redevelopment Agency had issued a request for proposals (RFP) for the property. The development site includes the L-shaped vacant lot that embraces the Williams Building and contains 33,000 square feet of land area. The RFP invites proposals for a highrise development up to 350 feet high with a floor area of 462,000 square feet for hotel, residential, retail, or a combination of these uses.

The Memorandum of Agreement between the Agency and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requires preservation of the Williams Building. The RFP states it is the Agency's objective "to retain a significant portion of the building..." and urges the developer to consult with Heritage on the adaptive reuse and incorporation of the historic building into the new structure.

The reasons for this sudden upturn in the fortunes of the Williams Building are not hard to discern. Yerba Buena Gardens has been a great success. And the opening of the Museum of Modern Art a year ago, along with announcement of plans yet again to expand Moscone Convention Center, the Jewish Museum planned for the Jesse Street Substation, and the recently unveiled design for the Mexican Museum all have added luster to the prime corner at Third and Mission, where the Williams Building stands.

The Redevelopment Agency is seeking responses to the RFP by February 14.

These two photographs illustrate the same building, located at Stockton and Pacific. The one on the left shows the building in 1985, when Heritage photographed it as part of its survey of Chinatown. The other was taken last year, after the building had undergone a seismic retrofit. The original 1906 unreinforced masonry building was perhaps not, architecturally, of landmark quality. It stands outside the proposed Chinatown Historic District. However, in scale, massing, materials and architectural detail it was compatible with the contributory buildings of that district. The alterations related to the seismic upgrade have stripped the building of every trace of character-defining features, leaving an anonymous presence at this important intersection. This case gives the preservation community reason to be concerned about the impact the City's seismic retrofit program will have on historic unreinforced masonry structures.
Pacific Gas & Electric has just completed moving back into its two historic buildings—now, in fact, structurally forming a single building—at 215-245 Market Street. The move comes at the conclusion of a rehabilitation project that will itself stand as a landmark among local preservation projects.

In 1991, PG&E announced it would vacate these buildings, its original 1925 headquarters building and the former Matson Navigation Building (1924), which it acquired in 1972. Although both structures endured the 1989 earthquake reasonably well, company executives were not satisfied that they offered maximum seismic safety for their employees and the public.

The buildings’ future remained in suspense for several months, while San Franciscans tried to calculate the magnitude of the aesthetic loss if the company sought to demolish them. PG&E’s announcement, in the fall of 1991, that it would retain and rehabilitate both buildings while bringing them up to the highest standard of seismic safety drew community praise all around. After careful and extensive planning, work was in progress by 1993. The Heritage Newsletter reported in detail on the plans for the project in the June/July issue that year, at which time we noted that project manager, Hines Interests Limited Partnership, anticipated completion by late 1995.

That a job of this size and degree of complexity came in on schedule is a story in itself; that it did so while meeting the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation is remarkable. National Park Service staff who certified compliance with the standards on December 6, praised the project for setting a high example in its careful attention to detail, particularly in removing and reinstalling historic fabric, and its innovative solutions.

It was, of course, in PG&E’s best interest to take care that they met the standards, which is required if the project were to qualify for federal rehabilitation tax credits. Yet it is the opinion of Park Service staff that the company demonstrated that it wanted to do the right thing with these buildings, mindful of their important place on San Francisco’s main street.

Project management was exemplary. During the course of construction, there were 160 amendments to the plans as first submitted. This is a large number, but not unexpected in a project of this size. Each of these changes required consultation and review, and according to Park Service staff, the coordination among all parties went smoothly so that the job stayed on track and on schedule.

The Matson Building and the PG&E Building were entered in the National Register of Historic Places in November of last year.

Heritage is pleased to welcome two of downtown San Francisco’s most splendid survivors back on line, with confidence that their rehabilitation ensures their continuing place in the city’s legacy of significant architecture for many more years.

Congratulations to the project team
Owner: Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Project Manager: Hines Interests Limited Partnership
Production Architect: Kendall/Heaton Associates, Inc.
Project Architect: Simon Martin-Vegue Winkelstein Moris
Historic Architect: Page & Turnbull, Inc.
Structural Engineer: Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc.
Mechanical/Electrical Engineer: Flack & Kurtz Consulting Engineers
General Contractor: Dinwiddie Construction Company

continued on page 8

The belvedere atop the Matson Building, 215 Market Street, received steel bracing to increase seismic resistance. Visual impact is minimal, with steel members barely visible through the open arcade. Below the belvedere, installation of additional bracing reinforced existing steel supports.
—THE DAWN OF HERITAGE: RELOCATING WESTERN ADDITION VICTORIANS

IT WAS THE START OF SOMETHING BIG

Twenty-five years ago a group began to coalesce around a shared concern over the demolition of historic buildings in San Francisco. The Western Addition, in particular, suffered from post-war “urban renewal” policies that leveled whole neighborhoods of older housing throughout the country. The possibility of saving some of the Victorian houses in that district precipitated the formation of The Foundation for San Francisco’s Architectural Heritage.

Soon after its incorporation in June of 1971, Heritage, in cooperation with the Landmarks Board, entered into negotiations with the Redevelopment Agency to identify some of the best of the remaining buildings scheduled for demolition and to find a way to preserve them. It took 18 months to reach agreement on the disposition of these houses and another 20 to get the first of twelve houses relocated in what may be the largest house moving project in San Francisco history.

Crews moved the twelve houses, most from the block now occupied by Opera Plaza, in groups of four on three weekends in November of 1974. Eight of them came to form a cluster with existing Victorian houses, a mile away, between Scott Street, Divisadero, Eddy and O’Farrell, to create the Beideman Place Historic Area. Listing of these eight on the National Register of Historic Places, which the Redevelopment Agency sought, qualified the buildings for federal funds to pay for the cost of moving, averaging $12,000 per house.

Heritage saved the buildings by entering minimum bids, as a purchaser of last resort, at a public auction in the summer of 1972. After the move, the Redevelopment Agency sought purchasers for the buildings who would agree to rehabilitate them and grant conservation easements to Heritage, ensuring their perpetual preservation. The May 1975 issue of the Heritage Newsletter stated that Bank of America had “put together a very attractive package for financing the rehabilitation of the Western Addition project properties for the buyers.”

By December 1977, the newsletter could declare the Western Addition project substantially completed and noted that Sunset Magazine had given an award to the firm of Charles Hall Page and Associates for the restoration of two of the relocated houses.

The house move itself was an exciting event, as everyone agrees who shared their recollections with us for this feature. Stewart Morton, who joined the Heritage Board soon after the founding, remembers wandering around in the middle of the night sipping brandy to keep warm. “It was a kick, watching houses rolling down the streets,” he said.

Linda Jo Fitz, a Heritage staff person at the time, now on the Board of Directors, concurs with Morton that the Western Addition project showed the Redevelopment Agency we were serious. At first they saw us as med-
“These days you don’t have to move away from your neighborhood, it moves away from you.”
—San Francisco Chronicle, quoting long-time resident.

dlers, but, Fitz recalls, “We were instrumental in getting the Agency to begin to think in terms of rehabilitation rather than demolition, which had been the norm in urban renewal efforts here and elsewhere.”

Bruce Judd, now also a Heritage Board member, was a volunteer on the project. He tells of entering one of the buildings that was up on cribbing and listing somewhat, just after a rain storm before the move, to find four feet of water standing in the corner of a room. He had to drill a hole to let the water drain. The whole undertaking had the aspect of a military operation, he recalls. Utility crews were on hand to raise power and telephone lines, cut overhead trolleybus wires and turn aside streetlights whose arms reached out over the route blocking the houses.

Judd thought the move benefited Heritage more than we expected. Good press coverage gave the young organization high visibility and won support for its efforts. In fact, papers around the country picked up the news, which appeared in the Los Angeles Times, New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor and the Indianapolis Star.

The preservation struggle that gave birth to Heritage also brought its first success. In twenty-five years of efforts to conserve this city’s legacy of significant architecture from all periods of its history, there have been many success stories and some heartbreaking losses. During 1996, the newsletter will mark the organization’s silver anniversary with a look at some of these landmarks in our history.

Everyone agrees, the most fun was 773 Turk Street (below). It did not fit into its appointed site on Webster Street, even though several inches had been cut from its side bay prior to the move. Gerald Adams of the Examiner reported that, after shaving off several more inches, workers literally shoehorned the house into place using a 2x4 to squeeze it past the adjoining house. It took two days from the curb to its place on the lot. For years this house was Heritage’s logo.

"The buyers of these houses were making a great leap of faith," Bruce Judd states. "They were pioneers in rehabilitation in a neighborhood that had only begun to experience the Victorian revival." In 1977, Sunset Magazine gave an award for the restoration of this Italianate house (above) moved from Eddy to Broderick.

EXCEPT WHERE INDICTED, ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRAIG BUCHANAN
PG&E lobby (above): construction of shear walls required removal of some historic finishes, which were carefully reinstalled at the end of the project. Matson lobby (right): removal of a dropped ceiling unexpectedly revealed historic fabric. The project team, consulting with the Park Service, decided to restore the ornamental plaster and replicate damaged portions.

Sequence of 4 photos from top left to bottom right shows construction on PG&E board room, from "before," through removal of historic finishes to storage for the duration (temporary diagonal bracing in place), to demolition of hollow clay tile and brick walls, ending with restoration of historic materials after construction of steel stud-framed wall on left and new brick on fireplace wall. Chandeliers are replicas copied from historic photos.
ALBUQUERQUE REPRISE

Glorious clear days prevailed throughout Heritage’s tour of New Mexico last fall. Shortly after arrival, art historians Christopher Mead and Michelle Penhall welcomed the group to the strikingly contemporary house designed for them by architect Bart Prince. That evening, an excellent lecture by Professor Chris Mead on the history and architecture of Albuquerque and Santa Fe set the scene for what the group would see in the following days.

A visit next morning to Bart Prince’s house and studio was memorable for the architect’s frank and extensive comments on his work in progress, his planned projects, and how the creative process can lead to truly unique architecture.

At the University of New Mexico the group toured the John Gaw Meem Archives of Southwestern Architecture and viewed some of the drawings by Meem, who was the principal exponent of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival, or “Santa Fe” style. Following a stop at the studio of Antoine Predock we toured two projects designed by him: the beautifully situated Rio Grande Nature Center, and the visionary La Luz residential cluster-community.

Next day a trip to Santa Fe gave us an opportunity to see the efforts of local preservationists. Walking about old Santa Fe revealed that the city now allows only Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial style buildings in its center, with most buildings of other types remodeled accordingly. We paid a visit to the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, headquartered in “El Zaguán,” a rambling Territorial house, long a showplace of New Mexico.

One special treat was a behind-the-scenes (literally) tour of the outdoor Santa Fe Opera pavilion and extensive gardens; another was a sunset stop at John Gaw Meem’s Christo Rey church, built of adobe in Spanish Pueblo style in 1939.

Last but hardly least was a trip across the mountains southeast of Albuquerque to the country of the Salinas pueblos. Now sparsely populated, the region numbered some 10,000 in 1600. Still to be seen are several archaeological sites and ruins of three mission churches. The mission at Gran Quivira has been partly restored, and as the group strolled through the church and grounds there, we could feel an especially evocative quality to this place.

—Christie & John Hastings generously provided their recollections of the tour.
**Conservatory**

continued from page 1

protecting the building and the plants. An exterior skin of fibrous plastic fabric stretched over the exterior now covers holes in the greenhouse allowing the stabilization of temperature and humidity essential to the plants’ well-being. Strengthening of bracing inside the dome should prevent structural damage.

Among those who offered their *pro bono* services were Heritage Board members Dominic Chu and Eric Elsesser, both structural engineers; architects Bruce Judd and Bruce Bonacker; contractor Steve Plath; and architectural historian Mrs. Bland Platt. Preservation architects Doug Taylor, Alice Carey and Jay Turnbull also responded. This team has now turned its attention to requirements for the building’s repair and rehabilitation.

Recreation and Parks Department staff are preparing a request for qualifications (RFQ) seeking proposals for architectural and engineering services to stabilize, strengthen, repair and restore the Conservatory. The preliminary timetable calls for selection of a team by the end of February.

Heritage has stressed the need for a survey of existing structural conditions and a separate study of the heating and ventilation system before any planning begins. It may be that changes to the building over time have disabled the original ventilation system to the point that interior climate conditions are accelerating the deterioration of wood members.

Because the Conservatory is a San Francisco Landmark and a State of California Landmark, as well as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, all work must conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. Teams that respond to the RFQ should demonstrate knowledge of those standards and of the State Historical Building Code. Experience in restoration, rehabilitation and stabilization of historic buildings should be a primary consideration in the selection process. Close coordination between the project team and the Landmarks Board and staff during the planning and construction phases will be essential to ensure proper treatment of this highly significant structure.

Exploration of funding sources for the Conservatory’s rehabilitation is under way. The 1992 Golden Gate Park bond issue will fund infrastructure, not buildings, except to achieve compliance with access requirements. Some of that money may go to the Conservatory for that purpose.

In a summary of resources prepared for the Conservatory Foundation last summer, Page & Turnbull described the Conservatory as, reputedly, the largest of its time, the first municipal conservatory in the United States and the first planned structure in Golden Gate Park. Wealthy San Franciscan James Lick commissioned the greenhouse for his San Jose estate. There is disagreement in the sources as to the place of manufacture: on the East Coast or in Ireland. In any case, it arrived in California, in pieces, having traveled around the Horn, in 1876. Lick died the following year, before he could erect the building.

The Society of California Pioneers acquired the Conservatory from the Lick estate and in turn sold it to a group of San Francisco civic leaders that included Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford and Claus Spreckels. They gave it to the City for Golden Gate Park, where Lord & Burnham, of Irvington, New York, erected the glass and wood superstructure on a brick foundation, in 1879. While Page & Turnbull did not locate any original plans it did turn up one reference to Samuel Charles Bugbee, of San Francisco, as the architect for erecting the greenhouse.

The Conservatory has undergone various repairs and reconstructions over time, notably after fires in 1883 and in 1918, as well as some structural repairs to the main dome in 1965 and 1978-81. No structural damage resulted from either the 1906 or 1989 earthquakes.

**Heritage Thanks The Following For Their Generous Help With The 1995 Holiday Open House Volunteers/Docents**

Debra Boyle • Yvonne Cappeller
Chuck Corder • Sharon Damato
Joëne Hammons • Trish Healey
Darlene Jurow • Janet and Harold Montano • Julie Rohmaller
Albert Roldan • Charlotte and John Schmiedel • Mary Thomas

**Contributors**

David Oliver Hair Studio
Gabrielli Winery • Kochis & Fitz, Inc.
Mrs. Bland Platt • Northern Trust Bank
Rosmarino Restaurant
San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund

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*A durable fibrous plastic material securely affixed to the building frame has effected repairs that should hold until rehabilitation planning is done.*

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*415.563.7868*

client list includes San Francisco Heritage
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.

Preservation West
April 12 - 14, 1996
Herbst Pavilion Fort Mason Center
San Francisco

California's Own Trade Show Focused on Preserving Antiques, Art, Architecture
Exhibitors interested in reserving booth space call 415.221.4645

Corporate sponsors: Antiques West, Art West & Preservation West Newspapers and Victorian Homes Magazine
Founder/Producer Linda S. Monka
To benefit a coalition of California's non-profit Historic Preservation Organizations, including San Francisco Heritage

For Sale: 45 historic and/or architecturally significant structures, 44 of them contributory to a National Register-eligible historic district that represents the largest single group of late-19th century vernacular dwellings in Eureka. Sale of the first group of 8 will take place April 8, 1996.

The public may view this group on Wednesday, March 27, 1996 and on Saturday, March 30, 1996, from 10 am to 2 pm. The March 30 open house coincides with the Eureka Jazz Festival.

For more information or to be placed on the Excess Lands Sales Mailing List call or write: Mike Baker California Department of Transportation P.O. Box 3700, Eureka, CA 95502-3700 (707) 445-6428

--- NOTICE
This issue of the newsletter was mailed February 10, 1996. If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, notify your carrier.
CONTINUING HERITAGE EVENTS

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

Wednesdays 12 noon to 3:15
Haas-Lilienthal House Tours $5
Free to Heritage members & guests

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

Haas-Lilienthal House Tours
$5
FreetoHeritagemembers&guests

Sundays12:30pm
PacificHeightsWalkingTour$5
FreetoHeritagemembers&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 about all current
Heritage events, call (415) 441-3004.

FEBRUARY

Through March 10
Exhibit: Masterworks of Modernist
Photography from Three Bay Area
Collection. S.F. Museum of Modern Art
Call (415) 357-4000

Through April 1
Exhibit: African-American Navy
Heroes. Treasure Island Museum
Call (415) 395-5067

*Through April 21
Exhibit: Selections from the Permanent
Collection of Architecture & Design
SFMOMA. Call (415) 357-4000

February 25, 2 - 5 pm
Chocolate Extravaganza fundraiser
benefiting the Conservatory of Flowers
restoration (See page 2)

February 29, 6 pm
Heritage Lecture: Synagogues of
Europe, by Carol Herselle, at The
Jewish Museum, 121 Steuart St.
Call (415) 441-3000

MARCH

March 7, April 4, May 2, 8 pm
Berkeley Architectural Heritage
Lectures: Arts & Crafts Talks at the
Claremont Club. Call (510) 841-2242

March 12 & April 9, 8 pm
American Decorative Arts Forum
March 12, Slide lecture by Page Talbot
Classical Savannah, 1800-1840
April 9, Slide lecture by Ralph Sessions
19th Century American Folk Sculpture
Trustees Auditorium, Asian Art Museum.
Call (415) 476-8252 or 499-0701

March 22
California Preservation Foundation
Workshop: Mills Act and Other
Preservation Tools. Sacramento.
Call (510) 765-0972

APRIL

April 11
Deadline for nominations for the 1996
Governor's Historic Preservation
Awards (See page 2)

April 12 - 14
Preservation West: Preserve the Future
of your Past. Fort Mason (See page 11)

April 21 - May 19
19th Annual San Francisco Decorator
Showcase (See page 2)

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