HERITAGE SETS MODERNIST TOUR

Heritage is pleased to announce an Open House on November 17 at the Schiff House, designed by Modernist architect Richard Neutra and built for Dr. William Schiff in 1937.

There are only three Neutra buildings in San Francisco, and this is a unique opportunity to view the work of the famous Viennese architect who was the most influential Modernist in California from the late 1920s until his death in 1970.

Neutra was born in Vienna in 1892. He experienced the flourishing culture in the capital of the waning Habsburg Empire that produced heralds of Modernism like Freud, Schoenberg and the architects Otto Wagner and Adolf Loos. He left Austria following World War I. After a time in Switzerland and north Germany, he emigrated to the United States in 1923 and settled in Los Angeles.

Most of Neutra’s work is in Southern California, but the Schiff House reflects his typical preference in the 1930s for glass and metal building materials. We are extremely grateful to its present owners, Chad and Janie Overway, who have lovingly restored it, for very generously agreeing to open their residence to view by members and guests of Heritage.

Members will receive details in the mail. Others should call Heritage at (415) 441-3000.

WILLIS POLK MASTERWORK THREATENED

In the gadfly role so familiar to him, Gray Brechin has issued a call to action to save the Sunol Water Temple, in southern Alameda County. In a letter to Heritage, he blames the City’s Public Utilities Commission for allowing “one of the Bay Area’s, and California’s most beloved architectural monuments” to fall into disrepair through a “policy of malign neglect.”

Willis Polk designed the Water Temple in 1910 for the Spring Valley Water Company. It replaced a simple shed that protected the subterranean water chamber where the sources from a 600 square mile watershed joined to begin the journey across the bay to the Crystal Springs reservoir on the peninsula. According to the July 1922 issue of San Francisco Water, a company publication, Spring Valley’s president, William Bourn, “appreciated the desirability of a more dignified treatment of this important point of water control, and the idea of a temple took form in his mind.”

Polk took a year and 50 variations to execute Bourn’s commission and to achieve the final design, whose inspiration was the Temple of Vesta, near Hadrian’s Villa at Tivoli. He clearly felt that his care was well taken; near the end of his career, he included the Sunol Temple among “some of my most profound efforts.” The City acquired the Spring Valley system in 1930, and not long after constructed a temple, inspired by —continued on page 10

Recent photo shows the Sunol Water Temple with roof removed exposing it to destructive elements.
ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

Congratulations to Bruce Judd, FAIA, whom President Clinton recently named to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Judd is a member of the Heritage board of directors and founding principal with Stephen Farneth of Architectural Resources Group (ARG), which is currently engaged in the restoration of the Conservatory of Flowers and the adaptive use of the Jessie Street Substation. ARG recently received an award from the California Council of the AIA for its distinguished achievement in developing preservation and rehabilitation guidelines for the Presidio. Richard Moe, President of the National Trust, welcomed Bruce Judd’s appointment, saying, “His years of experience and his commitment to preservation will be a tremendous asset to the Advisory Council.”

Two exhibits of early photography and art in California are running concurrently at the gallery of the California Historical Society. “Bearing Witness to Manifest Destiny: Early California Through the Lens of Western Photographers” draws on the Society’s extensive collection to document late 19th-century photographers’ perceptions of the state. “The San Francisco Art Association: 1871-1906” explores the origin of the predecessor of the San Francisco Art Institute, celebrating its 125th anniversary this year, and examines its impact on the Bay Area’s cultural life.

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) is soliciting grant applications for work in historic architecture, archeology, materials conservation, historic landscapes and history. It will consider research, training and information management projects. California Preservation Foundation was one of 21 recipients in 1996, to compile a collection of State Historical Building Code case studies. To get an application via FAX call (318) 357-3214; on the internet, the address is http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/; or gopher.ncptt.nps.gov. Application deadline is December 20, 1996.

The current struggle to save Oakland’s Montgomery Ward Building has spawned a new preservation group. Oakland Heritage Alliance News reported that Xandra Gnue and Maria Vermiglio led a number of concerned area residents to form the League for Preservation of Oakland’s Architectural and Historic Resources. For information call (510) 532-3010.

University of Georgia Press has published Madaline: Love and Survival in Antebellum New Orleans, by Dell Upton. Those who attended Professor Upton’s Heritage-sponsored lecture on the subject of his book, in March of 1995, will recall his fascination with recreating the life of the young woman who moved to San Francisco from New Orleans during the Gold Rush.
MACY'S ON UNION SQUARE

Heritage has reviewed preliminary new construction plans for Macy's on Union Square. Patri Burlage Merker is the architect. The proposal, which will provide the retailer a principal entrance on Geary Street, entails demolition of two existing buildings adjoining the former I. Magnin Building: 239 and 251-59 Geary.

The building at 239, dating to 1908, received major alterations about 1960, so that it now presents a virtually blank wall to Union Square. The second, identified in Splendid Survivors as the Werner Building, was built in 1910. The architect was L.B. Dutton.

The Werner Building, rated a “C” in Heritage’s downtown survey, is a Category IV Building that is contributive to the Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District of the Downtown Plan. Heritage has decided not to oppose its demolition, because its significance is not high, and because it has undergone considerable alteration over time. Furthermore, the immediate historic context that would sustain its importance, is gone.

The project affects a third building, at 281 Geary, constructed in 1968, that also offers an unsympathetic blind wall to the street. The project sponsor proposes to remove its façade and enlarge the structure to fill the space left by the demolition of the other two buildings. The new, extended façade features a punched shear wall set about two feet back from the property line with a glass curtain wall in front. A concave bay identifies the entrance.

The new building will serve as a structural anchor for the adjoining Magnin Building and the Macy's store on Stockton and O'Farrell, allowing their seismic strengthening without resorting to K-bracing or other less aesthetic structural solutions. Heritage has asked for some refinement of the design to make it consistent with conservation district guidelines. By and large, though, the Macy's project, by opening up to Union Square, reverses an unfortunate precedent set by some major developments in recent years that offer mostly windowless façades to that historic plaza.

BUSH STREET SYNAGOGUE

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency has selected a developer for the Bush Street Synagogue (See November/December 1995 and July/August 1996 Newsletter). On September 10, the Agency Commission voted to authorize exclusive negotiations with the Japanese American Religious Federation, Inc. (JARF) for the rehabilitation of 1881 Bush Street.

JARF, composed of eight churches, will construct 55 units of assisted-living senior housing for 62 persons, through its subsidiary, JARF Senior Housing Inc. Plans call for new construction on the cleared corner lot adjacent to the synagogue and construction in the main sanctuary of two “removable but essentially permanent floors” that will allow for the possible restoration of the interior at some future time. The proposal includes rehabilitation of the façade and several interior spaces of the historic building. The target date for completion is August 1998.

The project team includes Pomeranz Associates, Inc., a health care and senior housing consulting firm; Asian Neighborhood Design, which specializes in affordable housing; Kodama Associates, experienced in designing assisted living projects in historic structures; and Architectural Resources Group, preservation architects.

A splendid but long neglected survivor faces a brighter future. Plans are moving forward for the acquisition and rehabilitation of 1800 Market St. as part of a new gay & lesbian community center. Removal of the top deck of the Central Freeway will also enhance the historic building.
The owners are seeking demolition of the existing residence at 2548 California Street for a new building with residential use above a retail space.

According to information provided by Anne Bloomfield, The Real Estate Associates (TREA) built the house and sold it, in December 1876, to John B. Bourne, a stockbroker, for $6359. He, in turn, deeded it to Mary, presumably his wife. Bourne was resident at this house at least until 1886.

TREA was a major developer of blocks of quality detached Italianate houses in the Mission and the Western Addition during the 1870s.

Heritage, the Victorian Alliance and neighborhood groups are urging retention of the building. Although clearly worthy, it does not appear in Here Today nor the Planning Department's 1976 survey. It is remarkable but true that some buildings of this caliber have escaped notice. This case argues strongly for extension throughout the city of surveys such as those Heritage has conducted, to identify all the city's architectural resources.

The Planning Commission hears the request for conditional use in October.

FOLGER BUILDING LISTED ON REGISTER

In June, another San Francisco building entered the National Register of Historic Places: The Folger Coffee Company Building at 101 Howard Street. Historic preservation consultant Mrs. Bland Platt prepared the nomination for the owners.

Architect Henry A. Schulze designed the multi-purpose building (1904) for the pioneer San Francisco firm of J.A. Folger & Company, and like the Hills Brothers plant nearby, it recalls the city's prominence as a coffee importing and processing center. The groundfloor provided offices, the upper floors housed the coffee roasting and processing activity, and the shorter portion on the south side that appears to be a separate building served as a warehouse.

Born in Boston the son of a prominent architect, Henry Schulze first appears in Bay Area records in the Oakland City Directory of 1877-78, which lists him as a draftsman. Apart from several short-term partnerships beginning in 1887, including one with Arthur Brown, Jr., he carried on a solo practice until his retirement in 1915. Most of Schulze's work is pre-1906.

His best extant work, in Mrs. Platt's estimation, includes the Folger Building, Miss Lake's School for Young Ladies (1590 Sutter Street, now a hotel), the swimming pool room at the Olympic Club, First Church of Christ Scientist in Oakland, and the Natural Sciences Building at Stanford.

Today surrounded by highrise towers, the Folger Building is the only pre-1906 building that remains in the neighborhood. It survived the great earthquake with relatively little damage and escaped the fire as well, thanks to a troop of Marines billeted in the building who ran a hose from the bay to protect it.

Octavius Morgan, a Los Angeles architect who examined the building following the 1906 disaster, described it as "a well-constructed brick building" whose superior performance he attributed to an unusual structural system. It sits on several clusters of four or five wooden pilings driven about 40 feet into bay fill. The warehouse portion is fireproof construction throughout, with reinforced concrete floors and exterior brick walls tied into the steel frame.

In the larger portion of the building, which fronts on Howard Street, there is an interior steel frame, with load-bearing exterior brick walls. The fourth floor, which housed the coffee roasters, is the only one with a reinforced concrete floor, apparently to provide protection against fire. It was Morgan's opinion that this floor "acted as a diaphragm to stiffen the building and hold it in shape, preventing it from rocking out of square and preventing serious damage from the earthquake." (Architect & Engineer, May, 1906)

The Folger Building also met the test of the 1989 earthquake. Damage was not significant, but the event prompted the owners to undertake a full seismic retrofit while repairing the effects of the temblor. At the same —continued on page 7
ASSISTING IN THE REHABILITATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

— For nearly 15 years, Heritage administered loan funds and provided technical assistance under a program of the Mayor’s Office that united affordable housing needs with historic preservation.

At times preservation in America has appeared to be an elitist interest, promoted by upper class “first families” concerned only to protect the traces of “their” history; and in older, poorer communities the rehabilitation of historic houses frequently signaled approaching gentrification. If this has been the larger public’s perception, the fault lies with the movement itself, because until recently we have failed to get out the message that the beneficiaries of preservation are many and diverse.

Nearly 20 years ago, the City of San Francisco entered into a contract with Heritage to assist low and moderate income property owners in the restoration and rehabilitation of architecturally significant houses. The City committed $200,000 in federal community development money, through the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Economic Development, to set up a revolving low-interest loan fund that Heritage would administer.

By the end of 1977, the Preservation Loan Program (PLP) was ready to work with applicants from neighborhoods throughout the city. To serve as its participating lender, Heritage convinced Crocker Bank to pledge $100,000 to bring the loan fund up to $300,000. Heritage was responsible for screening loan applicants, coordinating loan origination and managing the rehabilitation process. Rick Masseno was the first PLP administrator.

Applicants had to be low income San Francisco residents who owned and occupied a building with no more than four units that was “of some significance to the community.” Designated City Landmarks, buildings in the published survey Here Today, and those rated in the Planning Department’s 1976 survey automatically met the significance test. Other buildings would be evaluated individually.

Except where interior work was necessary to correct life and safety hazards, loan funds were applicable to exterior rehabilitation only.

Our newsletter announced the first qualified applicant in the summer of 1978. Noting also that Heritage had negotiated with Crocker Bank to reduce the interest rate from 8 to 6 percent, the newsletter observed, “The increased subsidy required will leverage fewer loan funds but more importantly, will lower the borrower’s monthly payments, bringing the loans within the reach of more eligible homeowners.”

By early 1979, Jay Turnbull, then staff architect at Heritage now a member of the board, was preparing construction documents for the first three projects under the PLP. Two rehabs were completed before the end of that year: 1406 Oakdale and 330 Scott, an 1886 Queen Anne residence by Henry Geilfus. By that time, Ward Hill was the new PLP administrator, and he and Judith Waldhorn prepared a series of talks on Victorian architecture and restoration to promote the program through the city’s branch libraries.

In four years, PLP made possible the rehabilitation of 19 significant houses in districts all over the city. Minorities and/or women heads-of-household made up 90 percent of the loan recipients. As of today, 16 of the loans have been paid off, and timely payments continue on the remainder.

By 1982, with the original loan pool nearly depleted, PLP shifted its focus
and took a new name—and a new director, Marie Kennedy—to reflect its new emphasis. Henceforth, the Preservation Loan and Technical Assistance Program (PLTAP) worked increasingly with nonprofit housing development corporations on multi-unit residential rehab projects for low-to-moderate income people.

In this new role under contract with the City, Heritage’s services included preparing architectural drawings, bid documents and specifications; providing consultation on paint colors and supervising construction. It also advised owners on preservation tax credits, National Register nominations and compliance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. In its first year alone, PLTAP assisted six housing development corporations, contributing to the rehabilitation of 16 structures with 250 units of housing.

Arnold Lerner, who joined PLTAP in 1983 as a consultant architect, directed the program from 1985 to 1988. Major projects since his arrival at Heritage included the Cadillac Hotel, the McMullen House (Chateau Agape), the Arlington Hotel and Casa Valencia, which was completed in 1988. The McMullen House rehabilitation received an award from California Preservation Foundation in 1985.

Cathy and Leroy Looper purchased the 1881 Queen Anne residence at 827 Guerrero, in 1978. They renamed it Chateau Agape and operated it as a state-licensed group home for mentally-disabled adults. Designated a City Landmark in 1980, the McMullen House entered the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Heritage assisted in submitting the nomination.

In cooperation with Mission Housing Development Corporation, Heritage’s PLTAP staff prepared architectural documents for the exterior restoration, which followed the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, and interior rehabilitation of the McMullen House, which retained significant historic features while upgrading the kitchen and improving facilities for the disabled. Grants from the Mayor’s Office of Housing, the State Office of Historic Preservation and Chevron U.S.A. made it possible for Heritage to provide the technical assistance. In proudly announcing the project’s completion, the Fall 1984 newsletter called it the result of, “a unique partnership of public and private groups... formed largely through the efforts of Heritage.”

In 1984, hoping to save the historically significant classroom and shop buildings at Polytechnic High School, on Frederick Street, Heritage’s PLTAP organized a volunteer effort to prepare plans and a feasibility study for adaptive use of the buildings for low-cost housing. In spite of the fact we demonstrated that preservation could meet the need for affordable housing on the site, the buildings were demolished for new construction.

By 1991, Heritage was receiving assignments from the Mayor’s Office of Housing only for minor projects on buildings that did not meet the test of historical or architectural significance. Although the organization wished to...
continue to serve those in economic need, we felt that our participation in the program was no longer furthering preservation and we could not afford to fund that work on our own. Feeling the impact of recession on our income from memberships and contributions, Heritage faced the need to reduce staff. The board of directors made the decision, reluctantly, to discontinue the Preservation Loan and Technical Assistance Program.

Although Heritage no longer provides direct technical services, we advocate the rehabilitation and conversion of historic buildings for affordable housing wherever feasible. We also open our survey files to project teams who need to document a building’s history. Meanwhile, the city’s nonprofit housing developers, such as Mission Housing Development Corporation, Bernal Heights Community Foundation, Chinese Community Housing Corporation and the Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation, ably carry on the work that Heritage helped to nurture.

—D.A.

HOLIDAY OPEN HOUSE

We are preparing for our annual holiday open house on Sunday, December 8, from noon to 3 pm. Plan to join us here at the Haas-Lilienthal House for an afternoon of festive music and delicious refreshments. Guests will enjoy holiday decor throughout the House, including a beautiful tree in the parlor.

Santa makes an appearance for our young members, while the bookstore offers the opportunity for some holiday gift shopping.

This event is free as a benefit of Heritage membership. Non-members may purchase tickets at the door for $10/$5 for seniors and children under 12.

Invitations will be in the mail soon. Meanwhile, save the date!

There are still many good dates available in December for holiday party rental at the Haas-Lilienthal House. If you or your firm are looking for a special setting for your event, call Nancy Watson at 441-3011.

Folger Building

continued from page 4

time, they cleaned the building, upgraded all systems and made it handicap accessible. The rehabilitation work, completed in 1990, conformed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, qualifying the project for federal tax credits.

The building’s architectural integrity is very good. Aluminum frame replacement windows were installed in 1953, before the Secretary’s Standards. The installation did not affect the openings and is therefore an easily reversible change. Other minor alterations reflect the change of use after Proctor & Gamble acquired Folger in 1961, discontinued operation of the coffee plant and sold the building to the present owners.

Primary source for this item is the National Register nomination by Mrs. Bland Platt.

Kathy & Leroy Looper peer out the right side of horseshoe arch with residents of Chateau Agape (the landmark McMullen House). Arnold Lerner (second from left in front) was architect for the 1984 rehabilitation project.
The Beach Chalet is undergoing final improvements in preparation for a grand reopening in December. After 15 years, the public will once more have regular access to this historic Willis Polk building and its fine Depression Era murals.

Polk designed the building for the Park Commission. It was his last work, and he died before its completion in 1925. When it opened, the Beach Chalet offered the public a lounge on the first floor and a restaurant seating 200 upstairs. By 1930, the Mooser sisters, Hattie and Minnie, took over the place and ran a tea room.

During the Depression, the Federal Art Project funded the painting of murals in the ground floor space. Artist Lucien Labaudt designed and executed the frescos over a two year period, 1936-37. He covered 1500 square feet of walls, ceiling and stairwell with scenes of San Francisco life. Labaudt also designed the mosaic work, carried out by Primo Caredio, and the wood carving of the support columns and the magnolia-wood stair balustrade to the upper floor, done by Michael von Meyer.

After World War II, during which the building was in military use, the Veterans of Foreign Wars leased the Chalet from Recreation and Park. They used the second floor for meeting and special function rooms and operated a public bar downstairs.

The December 1979 Heritage Newsletter noted that the VFW tenancy was coming to an end and that the Park Department had received five sealed bids to establish a “first class restaurant” at the Beach Chalet. That enterprise never materialized, and for 15 years after the VFW vacated the premises in 1981, the Chalet has been closed to the public and unoccupied, except for a resident caretaker.

In 1986, the Recreation and Park Department began major renovations of the Beach Chalet, which by then had been placed on the National Register and designated a City Landmark. Heritage assisted the City Architect in preparing specifications for the project. The work included repair of the roof, restoration of the first floor murals, a seismic upgrade of the structure and installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system.

Efforts to enlist an appropriate tenant and use for the building produced many inquiries and some promising possibilities, but none came to fruition—until now. It has taken a combination of the right tenant with an upturn in the economy and a federal restoration grant to make a deal.

On September 6, a groundbreaking occurred for the tenant improvements on the Beach Chalet. These include installation of an elevator and access ramps, reconstruction of rest rooms and installation of new heat and air circulation systems. When it opens in December, the historic building will be home to a park visitor center and The Beach Chalet Brewery and Restaurant, which will feature specialty beers brewed on site and pub food “with a California twist.”

Academy Studios will design displays for the visitor center that will feature Golden Gate Park, its history, recreation opportunities and environmental and maintenance issues, and the Chalet’s art and architecture.
Publication of *An Everyday Modernism: The Houses of William Wurster* coincided with an exhibit under the same title at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art last winter. SFMOMA (then the San Francisco Museum of Art) was the first institution to present the Stockton-born, Berkeley-trained architect's work. The recent show, whose planning former SFMOMA curator Paolo Polledri initiated more than five years earlier, was the first major exhibit of the Department of Architecture and Design in the museum's new building.

The book's editor is Marc Treib, professor of architecture at Berkeley and guest curator of the exhibit. Eight essays by various authors, a chronology of Wurster's life and work and a small selection from Wurster's own writings comprise the book. Much of the excellent photography is by Roger Sturtevant, from the Oakland Museum collection.

The title suggests, and the book's essays substantially confirm, that Wurster was not an ideological Modernist. In Treib's words, "His everyday modernism, . . . tempered national and international architectural trends with a concern for things local . . . ." Wurster himself expressed his typically American—perhaps even typically Californian—pragmatic approach in the simplest terms: "Use the site—the money—the local materials—the client—the climate to decide what shall be."

Following Treib's introduction, a brief chapter by Richard C. Peters and Caitlin King Lempres provides useful biographical information, including Wurster's influential academic career at MIT and UC/Berkeley. He was the first dean of Berkeley's College of Environmental Design.

The late David Gebhard, in his essay on the architect's contemporaries, describes Wurster's modernism as "soft," as opposed to hard-line International Modernism. He places Wurster in the context of other regional modernists, like Gardner Dailey and John Dinwiddie, but concludes, "This aim to hide the presence of the architect within the commonplace is a singular element that separates Wurster's work from that of his California contemporaries."

In an essay drawn from personal experience, Daniel Gregory describes the conception and design of the Scotts Valley farmhouse that his grandparents commissioned (1928). It brought Wurster wide recognition and led him to a growing circle of appreciative clients.

During most of his career, Wurster designed residences for well off clients who eschewed display of any kind. After his marriage to Catherine Bauer, according to Gwendolyn Wright who authored the essay on their mutually enriching relationship, Wurster began to design housing "that was indeed low cost rather than merely looking that way."

Bauer was a well known public housing advocate by the time she and Wurster met, and married, in 1940. Her book, *Modern Housing* (1934), influenced the New Deal housing program. She "politicized" Wurster, in Wright's words, instilling in him her social and political values.

Wurster and landscape architect Thomas Church collaborated on the design of Valencia Gardens for the San Francisco Housing Authority.

In a separate essay, Greg Hise assesses Wurster's public housing work in detail.

Dorothée Imbert explores the fruitful collaboration between Wurster and landscape architect Thomas Church. The two men shared a rich appreciation of the Northern California landscape and a regard for the outdoors as living space, an extension of the house and a bridge to the natural environment of the site. They worked together closely on all design details and were no less commited when it came to planning public housing projects like Valencia Gardens (completed 1943).

With Wurster absorbed in educational duties, Theodore Bernardi and Donn Emmons, partners with Wurster since 1944/5, did most of the firm's residential design work in the post-war period. The book's final essay, by Alan R. Michelson, describes the two partners' distinctive contributions.

If Wurster's work is not well known to the public, as Marc Treib says, *An Everyday Modernism*—the book and the exhibition—should help change that.

—D.A.
Water Temple
continued from page 1
Polk's, though not as fine, at the head of the peninsula storage system at Las Pulgas.

Over a year and a half ago, Heritage enquired about the Sunol Temple and learned that an attempt to do apparently minor repairs turned up extensive deterioration. Removal of the roof tiles revealed that leaks had caused decay of the wooden beams supporting the roof. Three of the beams were in bad condition. Polychrome decorative painting on the beams, apparently begun some years after construction of the temple but only partially completed, posed the question of art conservation, as well.

Thinking to prevent further deterioration, workers removed the entire roof, the tiles, decking and supporting beams and the tile finial and stored them, after fumigating the wood members because there was evidence of termite damage. At that time, PUC staff said that the City would have to provide funds to proceed with repairs to the roof and to do other rehabilitation work, such as restoration of the concrete columns and ornamental details, and to reverse the effects of poorly done patchwork repairs.

Gray Brechin's recent visit to the site indicates no progress has been made since our enquiry. He reports, "Now exposed to the weather, the columns are cracking and the once-immaculate well through which the city's water passed has become badly deteriorated." Furthermore, the PUC's intention to lease the fields next to the temple for gravel quarrying, he writes, threatens to "destroy the sacred ambiance which Polk designed at Sunol." The mining operation will strip away some of the best agricultural topsoil left in the Bay Area and will endanger the health of children in a nearby school, according to Gray.

"This is an issue which deserves Heritage's attention, as it does that of all citizens of the Bay Area concerned with preservation, history and open space." 

---

Haight Ashbury

Grand 8-room Geo. Hinkel Eastlake with dramatic apartment. Lovely detailing, great scale, totally renovated, fireplaces, decks, two-car garage

$649,000

Ian Berke
Real Estate
415.921.7300

Upper Market

Large handsome Eastlake flats with garden apartment. Good detailing, renovated, very bright. South decks and yard.

Ideal for partners.

$525,000

---

The Community Thrift Store in San Francisco accepts donations of used items for resale to benefit Heritage. Our account number is 132. The store is located at 625 Valencia Street. For more information call (415) 861-4910
THE C/W COMPANIES

C/W Asset Management, Inc.
C/W Hospitality Group, Inc.
MH/CW Property Services, L.P.
C/W Capital Advisors

Development Services - Property Management
Receivership Services - Hotel/Motel Management
Mortgage & Debt Financing - Asset Disposition

3633 Camino del Rio South, Suite 300
San Diego, California 92108
Tel. (619) 641-1141 / Fax (619)641-1150

18201 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 420
Irvine, California 92715
Tel. (714) 553-8093 / Fax (714) 553-8095

* Local and National Default Management Services
* Offices located in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Irvine
* Member CMBA, MBA and CTA

For further information, call our
COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL
BANKING CENTER
415-397-7844

JAMESON BABBITT STITES & LOMBARD, P.L.L.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

To: John & Trish Healy

Thanks to both of you and to Heritage for your good work in San Francisco! Congratulations on a successful Soirée '96. We are proud to represent the Hanford/Healy Companies in the Pacific Northwest. We hope to see you at Soirée '97.

Best Regards,

"The Guys From Seattle"

999 Third Avenue, Suite 1900
Seattle, Washington 98104
Tel 206 292 1994 Fax 206 292 1995

SIDNEY HOOVER ARCHITECTS
Classic Residential Architecture

Architectural Designs in the Classic Styles
Heritage Preservation and Remodeling
Sites Analyzed for New Residences
Country Houses and Cottages
City and Suburban Homes

500 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 434-8046

NOTICE
This issue of the newsletter was mailed October 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
Sundays 12:30 pm
Pacific Heights Walking Tour $5
Free to Heritage members & guests

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

For information about all current Heritage events, call (415) 441-3004.

OCTOBER
October 20, 1:00 - 5:00 pm
Victorian Alliance Annual House Tour Call (415) 621-2301 or 346-3899
November 24, 7:30 pm
S.F. History Association Lecture The Mystery of Alcatraz, by Frank Heaney. S.F. History Museum/The Cannery. Call (415) 750-9986

Through November
UC-College of Environmental Design Lectures and Exhibitions For schedule call (510) 642-0831

Through November 30
San Francisco: The Dimensions of Diversity. Lectures, films, exhibits Main Library, Civic Center

2nd Tuesday of the month ongoing
American Decorative Arts Forum Lectures. For program details Call (415) 476-8252 or 499-0701

Through December 8
Splendors of Imperial China Asian Art Museum of San Francisco Call (415) 379-8801

Through early 1997
Exhibit: The Eames Studio and Beyond SFMOMA Call (415) 357-4000

Through January 4, 1997
California Historical Society Exhibit Tuesday-Saturday, 11 am - 5 pm 678 Mission Street. Call (415) 357-1848

November
November 9 & 10
ASID California North Chapter Home Furnishings Sample Sale Open to the public. Call 626-ASID

November 17
Heritage House Tour Details will be mailed to members Call (415) 441-3000

DECEMBER
December 8, Noon - 3:00 pm
Heritage Holiday Open House Haas-Lilienthal House For a list of holiday activities at Bay Area house museums, send $1 and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Bay Area Historic House Museums 22701 Main Street Hayward, CA 94541

JOIN SAN FRANCISCO HERITAGE!
Please enter my membership in the following category:

☐ $40 Individual
☐ $60 Family
☐ $100 Supporting
☐ $250 Contributing
☐ $500 Sustaining
☐ $30 Seniors/Students

Name

Address

City, state, zipcode

Phone

Please make checks payable to: San Francisco Heritage 2007 Franklin St. San Francisco, CA 94109

Contributions are tax deductible.