HAAS-LILIENTHAL HOUSE PROJECT UNCOVERS HISTORY

Grants Program (See November/December 1991 Newsletter).

In the weeks of planning that preceded the work, the project team mapped out the building floor by floor and room by room to decide where to open ceilings and floors, as necessary, to install sprinkler pipes. They gave careful consideration to building materials that would be difficult to repair or replace, as well as to structural factors, in determining where the contractor would need to notch joists for pipe runs. The sprinkler contractor's engineer prepared a sprinkler head layout, and the electrician prepared a layout for detection devices. The preservation architect reviewed these plans and made some adjustments in terms of type of heads and their location.

The contractor began by removing carpeting and floor boards to reveal the joist bays in which to install the sprinkler pipe and made some interesting discoveries. Beneath carpeting in the back halls lay old linoleum, which had been left in place as evidence of the house's history. Workers encountered gas lines, which have long been shut off or disconnected, notched into the joists and woven into the floor system to light fixtures and fireplaces. The most surprising discovery was a structural steel I-beam in the second floor bedroom which appeared to have been installed in 1898, at the time of the addition of the chimney and other alterations on the south face of the building.

Heritage is taking advantage of the construction to do some additional minor building restoration and maintenance projects. The House will reopen to regular Wednesday and Sunday tours on March 15.

—E.K.

Workers have carefully cut trenches across softwood floor in second floor bedroom (above) and sitting room (right) to lay water pipe to serve sprinkler heads in ceilings of main floor rooms below.
THE FOUNDATION FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A non-profit member-supported organization dedicated to the preservation and adaptive reuse of architecturally and historically significant buildings in San Francisco.

Board of Directors—
Sara Barnes • Robert Berner
Bruce Bonacker • Robert Dellas
Melinda Ellis Evers • Linda Jo Fitz
Darla Totusek Flanagan
Marty Gordon • Donald H.
Kieselhorst • Charles Lester
Patrick McGrew • Alexandra
Marston • Stewart Morton
Eugene C. Payne III • Laura J. Pilz
Steve Platt • Mrs. Bland Platt
Richard Reinhardt • Gregory J.
Ryken • Paul H. Sedway • Susan
Shipley • Frances Lilienthal Stein
James R. Teevan • Robert A.
Thompson • Sue Honig Weinstein
William J.A. Weir • Michael E.
Willis

Executive Director
Mark P. Ryser

Advisory Committee—
Peter Culley • James W. Haas
David Hartley • James M. Gerstley
Caryl Mezey • Charles Hall Page
James Ream • Kenneth Sproull
Betty Whitridge • Jacqueline
Young

Staff—
Donald Andreini
William C. Beutner
Aimée O'Malley Helweg
Elizabeth Kerman
Paul A. Norcia
Frederic L. Propas
Chris Van Raalte

The Newsletter is published six times a year by The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage 2007 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109 (415) 441-3000

HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

Path of Gold light standards

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

During 1991, the City and County of San Francisco designated two new landmarks, Market Street's Path of Gold Light Standards (#200) and the Park Emergency Hospital on Stanyan Street, Golden Gate Park (#201). Bush Street-Cottage Row became the City's ninth historic district. Designation of the Jackson Brewery (11th & Folsom), approved at the end of 1990, took effect in January of 1991. In related news, Mayor Agnos named Jill Lerner Hallinan to a vacancy on the Landmarks Board, during the last week of his administration. At its January 15 meeting, the Board elected Bill Sugaya president.

The Preservation Committee of the AIA/San Francisco has prepared a set of guidelines for unreinforced masonry building owners and their contractors on how to maintain the historical character of their buildings when undertaking seismic retrofit procedures. It recommends ways to minimize the visual impact on the exterior when employing any of five commonly used retrofit techniques. The City's Planning Department is now reviewing the content and will make a final version available to the public in the near future.

Architect Michael Willis, a member of the Heritage board of directors, is one of the organizers of an exhibit titled "Small Firms, Great Projects," at the AIA/SF Gallery, March 3 through April 30. The show features designs by approximately 45 small San Francisco-based architectural firms and seeks to inform the public about the design process and to give a comprehensive look at architecture being commissioned today.
While much of the public's attention has been focused on the projected new Main Library in Civic Center, a program to upgrade the older, architecturally significant neighborhood branches has made notable headway. The 1988 Proposition A bond measure that will finance construction of the new Main also specified funds for the branches (See Winter 1988 Newsletter). The first two libraries to benefit from those monies have recently reopened, and State-awarded funds will make possible the long overdue expansion of a third branch.

The Presidio Branch, at 3150 Sacramento Street, welcomed its patrons again on January 28, after a ten-month closure to make a variety of improvements to the seventy-year old building. These included seismic retrofitting of the roof and reinforcement of the exterior walls by core drilling and the insertion of rebar and polyester resin grout.

The Park Branch, 1833 Page Street, a post-1906 replacement structure that first opened in 1909, went back into service on February 10. It received a new roof with seismic bracing and exterior wall reinforcement. The addition of shear walls gives increased resistance to the lower level of the building. Other changes in these two branches included upgrade of electrical systems, asbestos abatement and improved disabled access.

Much the same program is on tap for the Sunset Branch, at 18th and Irving, which was scheduled to close February 10, and the planning process for the rehab of the Mission Branch is just beginning. The Landmarks Board reviewed plans for the Presidio and Park work to ensure preservation of architectural integrity and will monitor the other projects as well.

In mid-December, the Library announced the award of nearly $2.5 million from the California Library Construction & Bond Act, Proposition 85, passed by state voters in 1988. The funds will pay for a two-story addition at the rear of the existing structure housing the Chinatown Branch, which originally opened in 1921, as the North Beach Library. An additional $1.3 million from the City's bond fund will pay for the needed seismic and other improvements to the existing building, whose fine palazzo façade is to remain intact.

When completed, the project will more than double the facility's floor area and, with the upgrade of the existing building, allow greatly improved and expanded services. Construction should begin this September.

MAIMONIDES COMPLEX

On January 9, representatives of the University of California/San Francisco met with neighbors and preservationists to discuss current planning issues affecting Mount Zion Medical Center. The medical school plans to develop a major cancer center at the hospital, which it acquired eighteen months ago. It originally planned to demolish the Maimonides Building (See Summer 1990 Newsletter) and construct a new research and office building to accommodate the physicians drawn to such a center.

Erich Mendelsohn designed the 1951 Maimonides complex, which consists of a highrise tower and a one-story pavilion joined by a glazed passageway, enclosing a Thomas Church-designed garden. Responding to the concern expressed by preservationists and others in the community, the University has considered retaining this important expression of Modernism and constructing an L-shaped building adjacent to that structure. Because this would satisfy only part of the space requirements, the university is now looking to acquire an additional 75,000 square feet of medical office space plus parking facilities.

Vice Chancellor Bruce Spaulding stated the University's commitment not to consider converting any housing for these purposes and has solicited information from local developers and property owners interested in offering space to meet the medical school's needs. Interested parties should contact Phyllis Brown in the Department of Community Relations, at (415) 476-3206.
In recent months, Western Addition residents have watched with interest the construction of flying buttresses at St. Dominic's Church (Steiner & Bush). Because of a shortage of funds, the church is unable at this time to construct the full seismic program which Esberick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis, architects and engineers Rutherford & Chekene devised for this important Gothic Revival structure (See April 1988 Newsletter). Nevertheless, the current phase of construction, scheduled for completion by mid-summer, will leave the structure significantly strengthened against the forces of an earthquake. The project is seeking $400,000-500,000 to pay current costs and will require an additional $4 to $5 million for full realization of the seismic program. Raw concrete surfaces of the new construction will remain, to receive ornamentation when funds are available.

—Reminder
Members can purchase the new books reviewed on page 9 of this issue of the Newsletter at a 20% discount in the Heritage Bookshop.

This spring, the northcoast city of Eureka will host the 17th Annual California Preservation Conference. The April 23-26 gathering marks the first time that this statewide conference has convened north of Sacramento. Organizers, including California Preservation Foundation, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the California Main Street Program and the National Trust, plan to take a fresh look at preservation and explore some new topics.

Taking a cue from Eureka's rich heritage of Victorian-era architecture, the conference will feature rehab and restoration techniques with walking tours of the city's neighborhoods to illustrate the subject. The Main Street segment focuses on the Arcata Main Street program and examines specific solutions to downtown revitalization through preservation.

The four-day gathering will also take a unique look at the relationship between historic preservation and folk life, exploring the responsibility and the benefit of preserving both historic structures and the culture of the people who lived and worked in them. Special performances will present an entertaining glimpse of the folk life of Eureka, Humboldt County and the North Coast.

As local co-sponsors of the conference, Eureka Heritage Society plans a series of events, tours and activities to introduce attendees to the diversity of Humboldt County. These will offer the chance to explore not only Eureka, but Arcata, Scotia and Ferndale, as well. The conference's opening reception will include an exclusive tour of Eureka's famed Carson Mansion, which is usually closed to the public. The Newsom Brothers designed this remarkable Victorian house, built from 1884-86, for a lumber baron.

For conference information, call (510) 763-0972.

On August 3, 1906, the Chronicle ran the following notice: "Sentiment sometimes asserts its prerogatives. It is the case with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Roberts, for forty-one years residents of their little old-fashioned home on the south side of Pine Street, twenty feet west of Polk [today 1507 Pine St.]. It was just within the limits of the burned district, and since the commencement of the rehabilitation of this city their lot has found itself surrounded on all sides by emergency business structures, which promise to change permanently the residence character of the streets between Polk Street and Van Ness Avenue. Ground lease offers have been tempting, but the owners of the little holding have resisted all allurements, and have decided to rebuild on the spot where their long married life has been passed. Thus far they are alone in their determination. The new Roberts house will be a tasty building, on designs by W.C. Maboney."
A PRESERVATION PRIMER

Editor's note: This feature is an effort to provide our readers with a handy reference to the agencies, concepts and rating systems that appear most frequently in our newsletters and have greatest relevance to preservation issues in San Francisco.

**Heritage Downtown Survey**

In March of 1977, Heritage, with funding from the National Endowment for the Arts, the State Office of Historic Preservation and several private foundations and individuals, began a comprehensive survey and inventory of downtown San Francisco architecture. Charles Hall Page & Associates conducted the survey, which included the financial and retail districts of downtown and Market Street as far as 8th Street, and completed it in the fall of 1978. Heritage published the results in the book *Splendid Survivors*. Over the next six years, Heritage extended its survey to Nob Hill, the Tenderloin, Civic Center, the Van Ness corridor, Chinatown and South of Market.

The evaluation system, based on the work of Canadian architectural historian Harold Kalman, applied thirteen criteria grouped into categories for architecture, history and context. The final evaluation resulted in a rating from "A" through "D" for each structure, except those built since 1945 or insensitively altered.

A-rated buildings are individually the most important buildings in the survey area. B-rated buildings are of major importance and stand out for their overall quality rather than for any particular outstanding characteristics. A- and B-rated buildings are potentially eligible for the National Register. Buildings with a C rating have contextual importance; they provide the setting for more important buildings and add visual richness and character to the area. Many may be eligible for the National Register as part of historic districts. D-rated buildings have minor or no importance.

**1976 Survey**

Between 1974 and 1976, the Planning Department conducted a citywide visual survey of architecturally significant buildings. The surveyors assessed architectural merit, based on overall design and particular design features. A review committee of architects and architectural historians assisted in evaluating some 10,000 buildings (about 8 percent of the city's total building stock) and assigned a numerical rating to each that ranged from a low of "0" to a high of "5". Participants in the survey estimate that buildings rated "3" or higher represent approximately the best 2 percent of the city's architecture.

**Here Today Survey**

In 1968, the Junior League of San Francisco completed a study of historically and architecturally significant structures in San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties built before 1920. Evaluation criteria included a structure's age, its association with a historic event or famous person, and whether it was a fine example of a particular style and/or the work of an important architect or builder. The results of the five year study were published in the book *Here Today*, and in 1970, the City recognized and accepted the survey as an official inventory of significant structures. The San Francisco Archives in the Main Library, Civic Center, is the repository for the survey's files.
Article 10

Article 10 of the San Francisco Planning Code, "Preservation of Historical, Architectural and Aesthetic Landmarks," adopted 1967, empowered the Planning Commission to recommend to the Board of Supervisors designation of city landmarks and historic districts and created the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. The mayor appoints the nine members of the board, who serve without salary. Appointees must be residents of the city and "persons specially qualified by reason of training or experience in the historic and cultural traditions of the city, and interested in the preservation of its historic structures, sites and areas."

The Landmarks Board has purview over all designated City landmarks and historic districts. It reviews all landmark, historic district and National Register nominations. It also reviews all applications for certificates of appropriateness required for exterior alterations and additions or changes to a building's envelope for all landmark structures, buildings in historic districts and Downtown Plan-rated buildings. The Board evaluates proposed work according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Proposition M referrals and demolition or substantial alteration permits on 1976-rated buildings also go to the Landmarks Board. It has no independent authority but advises the Planning Commission, which makes recommendation to the Board of Supervisors for action.

Article 11

Article 11 incorporates the Downtown Plan's Preservation Element into the Planning Code and provides for the "protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of structures and subareas of special architectural, historic and aesthetic character which contribute to the urban environment."

The Code designates 248 Significant Buildings, in two sub-categories, as buildings of highest architectural importance and requires their retention. Any alteration to such buildings must conform to a set of guidelines specified in Article 11. It permits demolition of a Significant building only on evidence, independently verified, that it presents a hazard or that it has no market value or reasonable use. While Article 11 mandates retention of Category I buildings essentially unchanged, Category II buildings can receive additions or alterations which do not affect their architectural quality, contextual relationship or the appearance of the principal façades.

The Southern Pacific Building received an A rating from Heritage, scoring high marks for architectural quality, historical associations, importance of its architect and visual importance at the foot of Market Street. On the basis of this rating, the Downtown Plan designated this a Category I structure.

Category III Contributory Buildings are located outside, Category IV inside Conservation Districts. The Code designates seven Conservation Districts which contain substantial concentrations of Significant and Contributory buildings that together create subareas of special architectural, historical and aesthetic importance.

Although encouraging retention of Contributory Buildings through transfer of development rights, the Code permits their substantial alteration or demolition. However, alterations to or replacement of contributory structures within a conservation district (Contributory - Category IV) must be compatible in scale and design with the character of the district as specifically described in the Code.

TDR - Transfer of Development Rights

San Francisco adopted the use of TDRs in order to make more attractive the Downtown Plan's requirement that Significant Buildings be retained and as an incentive for retaining Contributory Buildings.

The program allows the owners of an eligible building to transfer the "unused" square footage (development rights) to another lot which they own (whether adjacent or not) or to sell their TDRs to the developer of another lot. The "unused" square footage is the difference between the actual square footage of the building retained and the square footage which the zoning would allow on the site of the retained structure.

TDR increases the allowable development capacity of the receiving site, effectively compensating the owner who foregoes development of the site of a significant building. Sale of development rights relieves economic pressure to develop, and the proceeds give the owner the means and incen-
Proposition M

Proposition M, passed by voter initiative in 1986, set eight Priority Policies for inclusion in the City's 'Master Plan. Policy 7 states “that landmarks and historic buildings be preserved.” Other preservation-related policies include 2, "that existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods,” and 3, "that the City's supply of affordable housing be preserved and enhanced.” The City must determine conformity with Priority Policies before adopting any zoning ordinance or development agreement and before issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion or change of use.

EIR

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires determining if a development project will have significant effects on the environment, including cultural resources. It mandates an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to identify adverse effects and consider mitigation or alternatives that avoid negative impacts. The process may not prevent loss of significant buildings, but does force developers to consider the issues of preservation.

By selling its TDRs, the owners of the Category II Embarcadero YMCA (left) were able to finance a major rehab of the building. Developers of 343 Sansome (right), who purchased the rights, gained the allowance of increased square footage on its site and thereby enhanced the economic feasibility of rehabbing the adjacent Category III Crown Zellerbach Building.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation

In 1949, Congress chartered the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private, nonprofit membership organization, to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture. The Trust's services include providing advisory and technical assistance to other preservation organizations and serving as an informational clearinghouse on all aspects of preservation. It maintains a number of historic properties as museums, administers grant and loan programs, conducts conferences and seminars and issues a variety of periodic publications and numerous books on preservation topics of a technical and historical nature. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Trust maintains a regional office in San Francisco.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (amended) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a National Register of Historic Places, which lists districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of local, state and national significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The Office of Archeology and Preservation of the National Park Service administers the Register. Property owners, interested citizens, preservation organizations, state historic preservation offices and federal agencies may submit nominations. The State Historical Resources Commission of the State Historic Preservation Office reviews nominations and forwards them to National Register staff for determination of eligibility. Listing does not in itself prohibit demolition.

State Historic Preservation Office

The California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act. Its activities include conducting cultural resource surveys, preparing the state preservation plan, nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places and reviewing federal projects for effects on historic properties. It also encourages communities to establish local preservation processes and offers advice and consultation on developing preservation ordinances.

Rehabilitation Tax Credit

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 allows owners of historic buildings to take a twenty percent income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitation for industrial, commercial or rental residential properties. It also permits depreciation of such improvements over 27.5 years for a residential rehab and 31.5 years for non-residential.

To qualify for the tax credit, the building must be a certified historic
structure, that is, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, certified as contributory to a National Register district or designated historic under state or local statutes that meet requirements for listing on the National Register. The rehabilitation must also be certified by the National Park Service as meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards.

**Secretary of Interior's Standards**

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation provide individual property owners and federal, state and local officials with a guide to responsible preservation practices in the rehabilitation of architecturally and historically significant structures. The Standards define rehabilitation as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values." In addition, Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings provide general assistance in applying the Standards and recommend the approaches, treatments and techniques in the protection maintenance, repair and replacement of historic materials that are consistent with the Standards for Rehabilitation.

**106 Review**

Any federal agency that undertakes a project which may affect historic properties or that licenses or provides federal funding or assistance to a project undertaken in the private sector or by state or local government affecting such properties must initiate "106 review."

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the preservation officer of the federal agency must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if the project under consideration—whether it entails demolition, new construction, or alteration—could have an adverse effect on National Register or National Register-eligible properties. They may invite others to take part in the consultation, including local preservation groups and landmarks boards.

If the consulting parties determine that an adverse effect exists, they seek formal agreement on remedial action to avoid or reduce harm to historic properties. If they are unable to reach agreement, the case goes to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency which is advisory to the President and Congress. The council meets with all the parties to the original consultation in an effort to reach agreement on mitigating measures.

If there is agreement, the project may proceed, in accordance with its terms. If the process produces no agreement, the federal agency must decide how or whether to proceed. If it undertakes the project without remedial measures, the agency must do a full documentation with archival quality photographs and measured drawings of the affected property.

---

*The Old Mint at 5th & Mission and the James Flood mansion on Nob Hill were among the San Francisco sites placed on the National Register in 1966, the first year of the program. The others were the Presidio, the cable cars, and the schooner C.A. Thayer.*

*When Heritage pointed out use of federal funds would trigger 106 Review, the developer of Mercy Family Plaza explored alternatives to demolition of 4 buildings of the old SP Hospital. The site went on the National Register, qualifying the project for tax credits, and the rehab of the buildings for housing followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*
• Details:
The Architect's Art
Sally Woodbridge
photographs by Roz Joseph
Chronicle Books

• In the Victorian Style
Randolph Delehanty
photographs by Richard Sexton
Chronicle Books

Last fall brought handsome new books from two notable figures in the Bay Area's community of architectural historians. Each author has drawn on a considerable knowledge of the city and its architecture to produce readable and informative texts perfectly complemented by the work of talented photographers.

In Details, Sally Woodbridge has undertaken to engage us in "conversation" with buildings through a better understanding of their language: ornamentation. Whether its purpose is to express the elements of a building's structure, to give pleasure to our senses or to instruct or inform us—and the book shows it may do all three—ornament employs an intelligible vocabulary. For most of San Francisco, indeed, for most of Western culture, that vocabulary originated in Greece of the 5th century B.C.

Sally Woodbridge provides a concise etymology of the typical emblems and human, animal and plant forms of ornament derived from that classical tradition, while outstanding photos by Roz Joseph—all in color—focus our attention on details so that a building's conversation becomes a tête-à-tête with the reader.

Woodbridge speculates that Modernism's rejection of ornament may run counter to some innate human compulsion to "speak" in this medium, and yet, the Post-Modern effort to recover the historic vocabulary does not seem to be successful. If we are compulsive ornamenters, she wonders, may we eventually devise new vocabularies that reflect the diverse traditions of our pluralist society? Such a vocabulary "of timely and topical detail" may revive this ancient art of conversation.

Randolph Delehanty's latest is a study of San Francisco's domestic architecture of the Victorian era which stresses the essentially modern character of the Victorian house. We often lose track of the modernity of these "quaint" old homes, which were, in fact, the product of an age of phenomenal technological and material progress that wrought dramatic changes in San Francisco—and all cities—between 1850 and 1900.

The book opens with a discussion of land division in Victorian San Francisco, focusing on the role of homestead associations and savings-and-loan societies, moves on to a history of the city's development through 1906, and describes the work of two major developers of row houses, The Real Estate Associates and contractor-builder Fernando Nelson.

Three photo essays illuminate the varieties of style and design popularly called "Victorian," the Victorian city park and the technologies that made the Victorian house possible.

In a chapter that combines social history with a pictorial tour of Victorian interiors, Richard Sexton's color photographs—stunning throughout the book—are particularly effective in bringing their subjects to life. Author and photographer trace the rituals of middle-class family life, demonstrating that the subdivision of space in the Victorian house reflected subdivision of the sexes and generations in Victorian society. The book's final chapter looks at rehabs that have adapted Victorian houses to the needs—and the social and cultural values—of late 20th century life, reminding us that in their adaptability, Victorians continue to be "modern."

Throughout, Delehanty combines the historian's careful attention to detail with an ease of style that ensures the book an audience of professionals and lay persons alike.

—D.A.

SPOTLIGHT ON REHAB

SUNSET SHINGLE SAGA UNFOLDS

In the outer reaches of the Sunset District, scattered shingle houses recall earlier days when some hearty individuals built beachside cottages right on the sand dunes. The swath of 47th Avenue, from Lincoln to Noriega, was a graveyard for obsolete street and cable cars, which squatters turned into residences. Old-timers have claimed that some of these survive, added to or long ago incorporated into newer construction.

1468 Forty-Seventh Avenue

At 1468 47th Avenue, visitors come unexpectedly upon a large detached shingle-clad Queen Anne style house that was certainly not a part of this "carville." The present owner, Mary Freese, bought the house 20 years ago from Charles W. Henn, son of Theodore E. Henn, a marine engineer who built it in 1904, according to Mary's research. This stately house, complete with witch's cap, attracts even more attention, today, with its brand new shingle job.

The owner's son-in-law, Tim Boatwright, a painter and carpenter with some experience in restoration, acted as contractor. Contemplating a quality project to replace the worn shingles, replicating the original as closely as possible, Tim hired Jeff Hvid, of San Anselmo. The two had worked on previous jobs, and Boatwright knew Hvid's commitment continued on next page.
The Foundation for San Francisco’s Architectural Heritage would like to thank the following individuals and companies for their generous donations to the 1991 Holiday Open House.

A Clean Well-Lighted Place for Books • Sara Barnes • Beverly Hills Hotel • Bonacker Associates • Books Inc. • Boudin Bakery • Caesars Tahoe • Calafia • Warren Camp • Circle Gallery • Collins Publishing Dandelion • Eileen David • The David Oliver Studio • Deer Creek Pottery • DeHaven Valley Farm • Disneyland • Judith Ets-Hokin Dr. Ken Freeman, DDS • The Gifted Line • Gladding McBean • Marty Gordon • Gourmet Pacific Catering • Heath Ceramics • Hornblower Cruises • Krug Company Hotels • La Quinta Inn • L’Entrecote de Paris Aussi • Lost Whale Inn • Marin Theater Company • Marston Vineyards Mary Lou D’Auray • Max’s Opera Café • Patrick McGrew • Michael’s Office Supply • Pasadena Playhouse • Dick Price • Rancho Caymus Inn Richard Reinhardt • San Francisco Ballet • San Francisco Conservatory of Music • San Francisco Hilton on Hilton Square • Scantrends Scottwall Press • See’s Candies • Ruth Spitler • Stoyanoff’s Restaurant Stewart Bloom and the Artisans’ Gallery • Tiffany’s Wines and Spirits Tioga Press • The Two Virgins • Vivandé • Sue Weinstein • Westin St. Francis • Windgate Press • 1818 California Street

A special thank you to Sara Barnes, Sue Honig Weinstein, Charlotte and John Schmiedel, Richard Price and Nestlé Beverage Company, whose efforts made the Holiday Open House an outstanding success.

even with John’s help, which he calculates saved him as much as one-and-a-half weeks of time. Still, he modestly claims, there’s no magic, no secret to the success of this kind of a job. Any carpenter can do it, with patience and determination to do the best possible work and a client like Mary Freese who is willing to pay to do it right.

—E.K. & D.A.

Thanks to Heritage member Mrs. Jean L. White for bringing this story to our notice.
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.

How can you add $ value to historic buildings in hard times?
We restore heritage buildings and residences.

Hilborn Hoover, Inc.
250 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 434-8046

Our services include any or all of the following:
Complimentary Opinion of Property Potential
Estimate of Restoration Costs
Schematic Remodeling and Restoration Plans
Complete Architectural/Structural Documents
Contracting and Construction
Project Management

You Can Afford a Marketing Department

MARK ADAMSBAUM COMMUNICATIONS

Public Relations
& Advertising Service
for Architects, Designers, Contractors
Increase Your Business & Revenue
Call for Free Consultation
(415) 457-6474

NOTICE
This issue of the San Francisco Heritage Newsletter was mailed on February 20, 1992.
If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, please notify your carrier.

MAYTRE & JENSEN

GENERAL CONTRACTING & REMODELING
Since 1946

COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL

Interior Finishes Tenant Improvements Architectural Mill Work
Maintenance & New Construction Exterior Construction

S.F. (415) 822-2200
State Contractor’s Lic. #777641
1790 Yosemite Avenue • San Francisco • California 94124-2894

MAGIC BRUSH INC.

☆ Fine Painting
☆ Victorian Restoration
☆ Wall Glazes ☆ Faux Finishes
☆ Architectural Wood Refinishing

Robert DuFort, President
Bob Beihling, Craig Bray, Barry Davis,
David Dunning, Don Harper, Steve Petersen,
Foremen, Specialists

TELEPHONE 415 641 8622
STATE LICENSE NO. 452939
1500-B DAVIDSON AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94124
CALENDAR

CONTINUING HERITAGE EVENTS

Sundays 11 am to 4:15
Wednesdays 12 noon to 3:15
Haas-Lilienthal House Tours $4
Resuming March 15, 1992

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

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

FEBRUARY

February 16
Fire Suppression Workshop at the Haas-Lilienthal House

February 28 & 29
"Demystifying Development" California Preservation Foundation workshop Call Elizabeth Morton: (510) 763-0972

Through February
AIA/SF Gallery, 130 Sutter St. Exhibit: "Small Firms/Great Projects" Call (415) 362-7397

MARCH

March 3 through April 30
ALA/SFGallery, 130 Sutter St. Exhibit: "Small Firms/Great Projects" Call (415) 362-7397

March 10 through 14
Stained Glass Restoration Workshop Cypress Lawn, Colma. See page 2.

March 17, 5:30-7:30
Heritage New Members Reception

March through May
Heritage Docent Training
Call Rick Propas (415) 441-3000

APRIL

April 23-26

April 23-25
Conference "California Immigrants: People, Plants and Animals." Write John Muir Center for Regional Studies, UOP, Stockton, CA 95211

Through the year
Cameron-Stanford House, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 836-1976

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

Falkirk Victorian Estate, San Rafael
Tours Call (415) 485-3328

COMING IN MAY

San Francisco Heritage is cosponsoring a Humanities West program, "San Francisco 1906-1939: Recovering the Lost City," May 8-9, in Herbst Theatre.

Featured speakers Kevin Starr, William Issel, Therese Heyman, Richard Reinhardt, Gladys Hansen and Gray Brechin will explore the public spirit, the political dynamics, and the artistic creativity that energized San Francisco during its years of recovery from the '06 disaster.

Heritage members enjoy a special $27 price for the Friday evening lecture, performance and reception. Funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities makes possible a low $10 charge for the full-day program on Saturday. Call Elaine Thornburgh (415) 387-8780 for more information.

May 8 Heritage 1992 Soirée
Save the date now, for this annual fundraising gala.
Details will be available soon.

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

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.