**HISTORIC MISSION LAUNCHES CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN**

Of the three historic centers on which San Francisco is founded—the Presidio, the Mission and Yerba Buena—Mission Dolores is the only structure with sufficient physical integrity to give substantial evidence of the city’s beginnings. After two years of planning, Monsignor John J. O’Connor, Pastor of Mission Dolores Basilica, will undertake the restoration of this venerable structure.

“The Old Mission Dolores Restoration Project” will address the condition of the church’s exterior and interior (including furnishings), as well as the grounds and cemetery. Seismic stabilization of the adobe structure will constitute a significant part of the project. The contractor is Frank Portman.

The estimated total cost, $2.4 million, includes funds to set up an endowment for ongoing maintenance and conservation. The project’s director of development, Michael J. Romo, is assisting Monsignor O’Connor in the fund-raising effort.

The first mass was celebrated at the mission site, June 29, 1776, although the mission’s formal founding did not occur until October of that year. In 1783, Father Francisco Palóu laid the stone foundations for the present church. Construction was completed in 1795. Of modest scale and simple, even austere in appearance, the church has neither the towers nor arcades of many of the larger California missions. Its Neo-Classical style is expressed through pairs of engaged columns flanking the broad arched entry. Six columns of graduated height appear above a wooden balcony, framing three bell niches below the gabled roof. Although a modern metropolis has grown up around it, the building has retained its image of solemn strength.

Mission Dolores is the sixth in the sequence of the twenty-one Spanish missions in the state and is reportedly the only one never to have required major reconstruction. In two hundred years, the structure has endured at least five major earthquakes, including the great 1906 disaster, during which the fire burned as far as the east side of Dolores Street, sparing the mission.

Although the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake caused only minor damage, it prompted concern for the adobe structure’s capacity to withstand a stronger temblor with an epicenter closer to the city.

The Mission last addressed the issue of structural stability nearly 75 years ago. In April of 1918, the San Francisco Archdiocese announced a restoration program under the direction of famed San Francisco architect

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ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

On May 11, a celebration that drew public figures and civic leaders marked the centennial of the Mills Building (City Landmark #76) at 220 Montgomery. The famed Chicago firm of Burnham and Root designed this pioneer San Francisco skyscraper for financier Darius Ogden Mills, and it is the only unaltered example of the Chicago School in San Francisco. Its steel-frame construction withstood the 1906 earthquake but was gutted by the fire which ensued. Willis Polk, Burnham's protégé, supervised the restoration and the construction of an addition along Bush Street (1907-08). Lewis Hobart designed the most recent addition, the Mills Tower (1932). The distinctive two-story entry archway is elaborately carved in classical acanthus leaf and egg-and-dart motif. The Mills Building's current owner, the firm of Swig, Weiler and Dinner, bought it from the Mills family in 1954.

The Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989 damaged many buildings in the area bounded by Fifth, Seventh, Stevenson and Harrison Streets. The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, seeking to revitalize this South of Market neighborhood, has funded several projects, including the recently completed construction of two live/work artists' units on the ground floor of the Sunnyside Hotel, 135 Sixth Street (Lewis M. Gardner, architect: 1913). The Tenderloin Housing Clinic developed the project, which includes a storefront office/gallery and lounge for hotel residents. Architects Lerner & Nathan designed the conversion, and the contractors were Berkeley Builders.

Berkeley Landmarks Commission and the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association have prepared an exhibit of 50 designs for single-family homes in the area of the Oakland/Berkeley fire of October 1991. The invitation to participate asked architects to pay “significant attention...to the former context of the stricken area.” The exhibit opens August 8, at 2230 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, where it will remain through August 29. It then moves to the San Francisco Mart, 1355 Market St., August 31-September 12. Admission is free.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will host its 46th National Preservation Conference this year in Miami, October 7 through 11. Taking its cue from what attendees at last year’s San Francisco gathering identified as the most significant issue facing the preservation movement, the theme of the Miami meeting will be “Fostering Appreciation for Cultural Diversity.” Numerous educational sessions, plenary sessions and mobile workshops will explore the growing imprint of America’s ethnic diversity on its historic environments and way of life. For information call, toll-free, 1-800-YES-NTHP.
UMB ORDINANCE ENACTED AND BOND MEASURE APPROVED

On July 14, an ordinance affecting 2,000 unreinforced masonry buildings received final approval by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. The Board also approved a bond measure which would create a loan fund for eligible building owners. The bond requires voter approval. The ordinance links the effective dates of many of its provisions to the passage of the bond measure, which will appear on the November ballot.

Under the ordinance, all owners of unreinforced masonry buildings, as defined for purposes of the legislation, must, before specified deadlines:

1) commission an engineering study of the structure and file it with the Bureau of Building Inspection;
2) file an application for permit to strengthen their structure to meet standards specified by the ordinance or an application to demolish the building; and
3) complete the work.

Deadlines vary depending upon the size, location and use of the building, as well as the underlying soil condition. Buildings containing spaces which hold large groups, buildings over three stories and buildings built over bay mud are given the shortest time to meet the requirements and have one and one half years to file permits. Buildings outside the down-town area which do not contain large assembly spaces are given the longest time. Owners in this group have nine years to file permits.

The engineering study will be mandatory regardless of the outcome of the bond measure. The study will categorize a building into one of four "levels," according to criteria contained in the ordinance. This designation will determine the amount of time the ordinance provides for meeting its requirements. Levels one and two, for example, are estimated to contain between four and five hundred buildings. They will have between one and one-half and three years to file applications for demolition or structural upgrade.

An organization of building owners, The Coalition for Seismic Safety, and several affordable housing and tenants rights organizations, working together as the Tenants Coalition for Seismic Safety, devoted many hours to negotiating their differences over the content of the ordinance. The results include strong protections for residential tenants and a bond measure which provides preference to buildings in which most of the square footage is devoted to housing at rents which do not exceed specified maximums.

Structures meeting this test will be permitted to seek loan funds at an interest rate of 3% and rents would be required to remain at affordable levels for at least the life of the loan. Other structures can apply for funds at one percent above the City's cost, which is currently estimated to be approximately 8%. The measure would authorize a total of $350 million for loan and administration purposes.

San Francisco Heritage joined these organizations in calling for a UMB ordinance which, if it were to be mandatory, be accompanied by financial incentives to support the cost of the work. Estimates of the costs have differed dramatically. City studies suggest that the total will exceed $500 million (in 1989 dollars), and does not include costs of business disruption or providing handicapped access and other work which may be required if seismic work is undertaken.

Private estimates on a per square foot basis consistently exceed City estimates dramatically. Others have argued that once local contractors gain more experience with the type of work required, costs will fall.

San Francisco Heritage supports efforts so far to attain an equitable resolution of the issues. We remain concerned, however, that many building owners will be faced with what they perceive to be onerous and costly retrofit requirements coupled with insufficient financial assistance and may determine demolition to be the "lesser of two evils." If this proves to be true, threatened are not just the structures themselves, but the social institutions and economic activities which these buildings contain, frequently at relatively moderate costs.

continued on next page
Many San Francisco churches and clubs are among the 2,000 unreinforced masonry buildings affected by the proposal. As places of "assembly" they have been automatically assigned "Level 1" status and therefore the shortest time period (1 1/2 years) to file permit applications.

As a result of efforts by Heritage and a few congregations to bring the enormous difficulty of meeting this requirement to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, the ordinance was amended before adoption to allow qualified organizations to seek extensions of time if use of their buildings was limited to 12 hours per week. It is not yet clear whether this provision drafted by the engineering community will adequately address the problems of these organizations.

Also affected are hundreds of historically and architecturally significant structures, many already designated as official city landmarks or within historic districts. Many more, however, are not yet recognized.

While fully supportive of the hard work of many individuals and groups to date, Heritage remains concerned about the fate of these structures and believes that further work needs to be done to find the best balance between seismic resistance and the social and economic benefits which these buildings provide. Interested readers are urged to contact the Heritage office, (415) 441-3000 for further information on how they can help.

On August 11, staff will recommend that the Redevelopment Commission accept the bid of Cleveland Wrecking to demolish the Pier 42 Bulkhead (See Winter 1990 Newsletter). The Redevelopment Agency will hold off demolition for a couple of months to allow for the possibility that a qualified developer may yet save the historic bulkhead. Under the terms of its agreement with the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), the Agency must have cleared the site and begun work on bayside public access improvements in conjunction with its Rincon Point-South Beach project area, by December 5, 1992.

This decision comes nearly two years after a developer came forward with a proposal to relocate the structure to the western end of pier 40 and to rehab it for marina-related commercial and retail uses. Although the Redevelopment Agency agreed to make a $150,000 grant, the developer—even with leases from prospective tenants in hand—was unable to secure financing to undertake the estimated $850,000 project.

When the contractor for the project indicated his willingness to proceed, the Redevelopment Agency requested guarantees that he could perform, since $150,000 of Agency money was to be committed. He could not meet that requirement, and the Agency, citing the state of the economy and fiscal cuts in the City and the Agency, was unwilling to extend itself further to save the bulkhead.

In July, the Landmarks Board appealed to the BCDC's executive director for an extension of time on the order to remove the bulkhead. He turned down the request, noting that when the commission granted a one-year extension—the eighth over a period of three and one-half years—in December 1991, it clearly stated in public hearing that it would be the last.

In other news—
Preservation interests in San Francisco are joining together in an effort to present a questionnaire to the candidates for Board of Supervisors in the November election to determine their stand on preservation-sensitive issues.

If you wish to receive a copy of the results of this inquiry, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, before October 7, to:
Victorian Alliance
824 Grove Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

New Members' Reception
San Francisco Heritage will hold an evening reception for new members, in mid-September, at the Haas-Lilienthal House. Invitations will soon go into the mail for those who joined Heritage since the last reception, in March. If you became a member before then but were unable to attend that reception, you are welcome to attend in September. Please call the office for the specific date and to let us know if you would like to join the party.
(415) 441-3000
HAROLD G. STONER, 1890-1971

—This is the fourth in a series of architects' profiles appearing in the Heritage Newsletter.

Little biographical information exists on Harold G. Stoner, even though he is among only a handful of architects who determined the look and character of San Francisco, west of Twin Peaks. Development that began with the auctioning of lands of the Sutro estate, in 1910, created neighborhoods that are atypical of older San Francisco. Concern that residents would abandon the city after the 1906 earthquake for the East Bay suburbs gave impetus to the creation of park-like neighborhoods of houses with sideyards, set back on curvilinear streets. Stoner played a key role in establishing this "garden aesthetic," in San Francisco.


In 1922, Stoner became chief architect for the Lang Realty Company, for whom he designed many residences in Forest Hill, primarily in the Old English Style. Examples of these are 400 Castenada Avenue (1927) and 333 Pacheco Street (1924). In the same period, he was architect for another Lang Realty project, Balboa Terrace, south of St. Francis Wood, where he designed as many as 60 percent of the houses. His work there, including his designs for the R.D. Lang and the T.F. Lang residences, at 121 and 141 Junipero Serra Boulevard (1924 and 1935), displays his skill in a variety of historical revival styles.

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Mission Dolores

continued from page 1
Willis K. Polk.

Harold Kirker (California's Architectural Frontier) notes that Polk's interest in the California missions dates to the 1880s, and he was one of the first architects to discover them as possible sources of historic imagery. He was, furthermore, an early advocate for architectural preservation who criticized the restoration practices of his time, saying, "There is a distinction between restoration and preservation of a building. Much of the so-called work of restoration has been desecration, without any regard for the preservation of color or line. Our object will be to preserve the time-worn beauties of the building without introducing the garish note of modern imitation (Chronicle, April 13, 1918)."

The Chronicle noted that removal of all incompatible repairs of the past would "give back to San Francisco the single souvenir of its beginning in its original form, mellowed with the charm of the years." Specifically, Polk called for removing "the boards which cover the adobe walls." In fact, pre-1918 photos in the Mission's collection show what appears to be wooden siding on the north and south exterior walls. He planned to replace missing adobe bricks with new ones colored to match the old and apply a thin coating of cement to preserve them. Until then, earlier photos show that stucco covered only the front elevation.

The Chronicle reported that exact engineering measurements would ensure "that the new steel girders will conform to the undulating line of the old structure." Polk found a supply of old roof tiles in San Jose for replacement where necessary. With the installation of the framework completed, workers put back in place the old hand-hewn redwood rafters, as they were originally, joined with manzanita wood pegs and fastened with buckskin thongs.

John Kariotis, a well-known structural engineer from South Pasadena who is especially familiar with older buildings, has performed a seismic analysis of the mission. He found the existing structural system, including Polk's reinforcement, to be essentially sound. Exploratory excavations determined that the original 18th-century foundation of rocks packed with clay in a four-foot by four-foot trench can still safely carry the four-foot thick adobe walls and the tile roof.

Kariotis recommends strengthening the steel trusses Polk added in the attic space in 1918. In addition, he proposes anchoring all north-south adobe walls at all levels where the wood framing abuts the wall.

There is some concern for the stability of the mission's front elevation. Weakness may be inherent in its design, which placed several openings in the attic wall above the broad entrance. The matter needs further investigation, but reinforcement may be necessary to prevent cracking of the front wall in a severe earthquake.

Kariotis also advises taking steps to repair deteriorated conditions and reduce the chances of future deterioration. He found that when workers, in 1918, put adobe bricks back in place in the attic, they laid most of them without mortar. The current project will require their temporary removal once again, and Kariotis recommends relaying the adobe bricks in traditional adobe mortar. Furthermore, application of a traditional adobe plaster to the wall in the attic and the addition of a lime wash will increase weather-resistance.

Adobe is sun dried and, unlike kiln-fired brick, tends naturally to revert to its component continued on page 7
Mission Dolores  

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parts: sand, clay, and straw. Because moisture hastens this decomposition, Kariotis advises removal of all sources of surface water from areas next to the exterior of adobe walls. All landscaping along the wall adjacent to the cemetery should, therefore, be permanently removed or replaced with plants requiring little water.

In the cemetery, headstones that mark the graves of pioneer San Franciscans from the Spanish, Mexican and early American periods are badly worn. Such conservation problems, and others that entail restoration of the ceiling and interior walls, cleaning and refurbishing altars and restoration of paintings and artifacts in the Mission’s collection, will require the guidance of preservation consultants, yet to be chosen.

Roof replacement, providing handicapped access, and upgrade of electrical, lighting and sound systems also require careful planning to comply with preservation standards. Because Mission Dolores is a National Register property, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards will apply.

For information on the Mission Dolores restoration project or the fundraising campaign, contact Michael J. Romo, Director of Development, Mission Dolores Basilica, 3321 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco 94114. Or call him at (415) 621-8203.

—D.A.

Photograph shows work in progress on eastern portion of south wall of Mission Dolores (June 1918). In performing his recent structural analysis, engineer John Kariotis was able to explore the installation of Polk’s structural system. According to his description, workers cut vertical channels or chases in the exterior of the adobe walls and into the foundation below, distancing them, the length of the church, about 20 to 21 feet on center. They set a steel column into each channel in a concrete footing and sealed it up with plaster. Steel trusses in the attic tied the columns together laterally. In some places where the old wooden trusses interfered with the new, Polk had them replaced or cut back. Original trusses do not now carry any load and are merely decorative.

Harold Stoner  

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Beginning in 1937, and continuing until World War II, Stoner worked with the Stoneson brothers (developers of Stonestown Shopping Center), to design one- and two-story residences in Lakeside Park, the area between 19th Avenue, Eucalyptus Drive and Junipero Serra Boulevard. As principal designer for this tract, Stoner determined its overall character and designed up to three-quarters of its houses, thereby creating a cohesive and unified suburban streetscape.

Although most of his work was in domestic architecture, Stoner did occasionally venture into commercial projects. Two examples represent departures from historical styles. The former Independent Order of Foresters concrete lodge hall, at 170 Valencia Street (1930), now serving as the Bahai Temple, offers an exuberant rendition of Art Deco style, while the Streamline Moderne Lakeside Medical Center Building at Ocean Avenue and Junipero Serra Boulevard (1941) evokes a futuristic "Buck Rodgers" image.

After 1945, Stoner retired and moved to Grass Valley, California, where he died in 1971. 

—Gary Goss

We invite readers who have any information on Harold G. Stoner to contact the Heritage office.
What excited my husband and me most about our house at 1717 Broderick Street when we first came to see it with a real estate agent, was that it had not been remodeled in any way in at least thirty years. Judith Lynch (Victoria's Legacy) attributes the house to builder Charles Hinkel, who built it and the entire row, from 1703 through 1719 Broderick, in 1883, probably as a speculative development. Lynch describes it as a transitional group, in that seven of the houses have five-sided slanted bay windows of the Italianate style of the 1870s, while two have the Stick rectangular bay typical of the '80s. With the completion of our rehab, most of the row has undergone some form of restoration.

The integrity of the original floor plan and all of the Victorian detail throughout the interior of 1717 Broderick were fully intact. Of course, as architects, we were equally as excited that the deteriorated old kitchen and bath and the gloomy interiors would justify our adding a good deal of our own personal touch.

The major change we made to the plan of the house was to add a kitchen on the south side, filling what had been a dark nine-foot wide alley space. In this location, the kitchen connects all of the principal rooms on the main floor, thus eliminating the dead end circulation typical of this type of Victorian. The new room also provides a strong visual center for the house with its sixteen-foot long skylight and very modern finishes, which are in stark contrast to the true Victorian rooms adjacent. The old kitchen is now a family room with large windows and doors opening to a newly landscaped back yard.

Most of the work that was done on the house is not as apparent. Every week, in the early stages of the project, our contractor, Tony Ramos, would uncover new areas of deterioration that demanded attention—the foundation, plumbing, wiring, roof, windows.

The façade took weeks to restore to its original look. In an earlier remodel, pink vinyl asbestos siding had replaced all of the wood detail except the cornice.

Tony, who has a great fondness for the history of buildings, and has restored several other Victorians in the neighborhood, thoroughly enjoyed the research involved in piecing together our façade. Once he established where our building fit into a sequence of alternating Victorian façade styles employed by the original builder, Tony was able to pick out the details he would need to reproduce for the restoration. With a ladder, he moved up and down the façades on our block, measuring even the smallest features. Tony drew each piece freehand, noted the dimensions and then crafted replacement details in our garage. It was a truly inspiring process to watch.

1717 Broderick, one of seven houses in a row by Charles Hinkel. Contractor Tony Ramos recreated façade from detailed sketches be made of houses on the block (right).
Tony's biggest coup was convincing us, in the name of historic accuracy, to remove the pink terrazzo and concrete front stairs in order to rebuild the entry portico and wooden stairway. It was the final element undeniable necessary to complete the restoration.

Our four-year-old is intrigued with a section of wall in an upstairs bedroom which we left unpainted when we discovered writing and drawing under the old wallpaper. On it is a self-portrait and short biography of a seventeen-year-old girl who had emigrated from Russia, Lucy Ogrohin, who lived in the house in 1937. Records show that Lazar and Vera Ogrohin (Lucy's parents?) bought 1717 Broderick in June of that year.

As architects, my husband, Lewis Butler, and I work with clients to build new houses, but for ourselves we have crafted a residence whose combination of old features with modern conveniences creates an ambience that gives our family great pleasure.

—Catherine Armsden

BUSH ST. SYNAGOGUE

Plans for the restoration and adaptive reuse of the historic Ohabai Shalome synagogue (See January/February 1991 Newsletter) moved another step toward realization last month when the National Trust for Historic Preservation approved a $150,000 loan to the Bush Street Synagogue Cultural Center. The Trust provided the money through the National Preservation Loan Fund, which provides below-market-rate loans to nonprofit organizations and public agencies to help preserve properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Among the terms and conditions of the loan, the National Trust has stipulated the donation of a permanent preservation easement to The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage. The easement will ensure protection, in perpetuity, of the exterior of the synagogue, as well as its significant interior spaces.

Announcing the Trust loan, Felix Warburg, Chairman of the Cultural Center, said, "It is a significant boost to our fundraising capability and also a challenge to local public and private organizations, foundations and individuals to join us in achieving this important goal."

Together with support from the San Francisco Foundation and the Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation, it signals the start of a $6 million fundraising campaign by the Bush Street Synagogue Cultural Center. The nonprofit corporation will purchase the property at 1881 Bush from the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. Designed by architect Moses J. Lyon and built in 1896, the historic redwood structure will undergo rehabilitation and restoration, including reconstruction of the two minaret-like towers that were lost to storm damage sometime before 1916.

With new construction on the adjacent site to the west, the synagogue will become the permanent home of a number of Jewish cultural and historical organizations, including the Holocaust Center of Northern California and the Western Jewish History Center. A performance space planned for the sanctuary of the synagogue, seating 400 to 450, has drawn the interest of several locally based performing arts organizations.

For additional information or to arrange a tour of the synagogue building, contact the Bush Street Synagogue Cultural Center
The Hearst Building, Suite 1300-C
Third & Market, San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 243-8489.

—Catherine Armsden
San Francisco Heritage welcomes the following new members, who joined between March 1 and July 31, 1992

Ms. Phyllis Abad • Mrs. Cynthia D. Adam • Mr. John Amos • Mrs. Alfred Aram • Mrs. Marie Ashland • Ms. Isabelle Bacigalupi
Mr. George M.W. Badley • Mr. Bill Ballas • Mr. David Bealmer • Mr. William Billings • Mr. Dean Blackketter • Mr. Daniel G. Blum • Ms. Mary Ellen Boyling • Mr. Deborah Brady • Mr. Robert L. Branick • Ms. Emily Breuner • Mr. Dave Callaway
Mr. Collin J. Case • Mr. A. G. Cavanaugh • Mr. David J. Clark • Mr. James C. Cluff • Mr. Doug Coggins • Ms. Eleanor E. Cohen
Dr. David J. Colleen • Ms. Dorothy L. Conley • Ms. Ruth Hill Cooke • Mrs. Richard Date • Mr. Donald F. Davella • Ms. Sofia De Puy • Mr. James Diaz • Mr. Doug Diboll • Ms. Ann G. Ditz • Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Domergue, Sr. • Mr. Joseph Donohoe
Ms. Carolyn E. Douthat • Mr. Arthur M. Elkins • Mr. John W. Elliott • Mr. H. Lee Evans • Mr. Marc Facio
Ms. Patricia A. Farrell • Mr. James L. Farris • Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Fee, Jr. • Ms. Leona Feist • Mr. F. Field • Mr. Bill Fossett
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert McNeil • Mrs. James Meagher • Mr. Peter Mintun • Mr. Alexander Mitchell • Ms. Anna Liza Montenegro
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Mr. Michael J. Smiley • Ms. Dea Smith • Mr. and Mrs. James Smith • Mr. David Sorrell • Ms. Joelle Spitzer • Ms. Tracy Stephenson • Mrs. Jane W. Sutton • Mr. August J. Techeira • The Pacific Union Club • Mr. and Mrs. Sven E. Thomesen
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—NOTICE
This issue of the San Francisco Heritage Newsletter was mailed on August 25, 1992.
If you receive delivery later than three weeks after that date, please notify your carrier.
CALENDAR

CONTINUING
HERITAGE EVENTS

Sundays 11 am to 4:15
Wednesdays 12 noon to 3:15
Haas-Lilienthal House Tours $4
Free to Heritage members & guests

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

June 6 through September 26
Heritage Summer Walks in Chinatown
Meet 10 am every Saturday at 950 Clay Street. $3. Call (415) 441-3004

JUNE 6 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 26
Heritage Presidio Summer Walks
Meet 11 am every Saturday at flagpole
Main Parade Ground. $3. Call (415) 441-3004

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

AUGUST

Through August 23 1:30-3:30
Oakland Heritage Alliance Summer Neighborhood Walks
Every Saturday and Sunday
Call (510) 763-9218

Through September
Dunsmuir House, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 562-7588

Throughout 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

Octagon House San Francisco.
Tours Call (415) 441-7512

Pardee Home Museum, Oakland
Tours Call (510) 444-2187

SEPTEMBER

September 6 through September 26
Heritage Summer Walks in Chinatown
Meet 10 am every Saturday at 950 Clay Street. $3. Call (415) 441-3004

September 6 through September 26
Heritage Presidio Summer Walks
Meet 11 am every Saturday at flagpole
Main Parade Ground. $3. Call (415) 441-3004

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

SEPTEMBER

September 26 10:30 am
Heritage Architectural Bay Cruise
$30 members $40 non-members.
Heritage guides narrate a brunch cruise aboard a Hornblower Yacht, highlighting historical and architectural development of San Francisco's shoreline from the Golden Gate Bridge to South Beach. (415) 441-3000

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- $250 Contributing
- $500 Sustaining
- $20 Seniors/Students

Name

Address

City, state, zipcode

Phone

Please make checks payable to:
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San Francisco, CA 94109

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