SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Historic Preservation Commission Case Report
Adoption of the Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and Resource Survey Findings

HEARING DATE: MARCH 16, 2016

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Date:	March 7, 2016
Case No.:	**2011.1356E**
Project:	Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and Historic Resources Survey
Staff Contact:	Susan Parks – (415) 575-9101 susan.parks@sfgov.org
Reviewed By	Tim Frye – (415) 575-6822 tim.frye@sfgov.org
Recommendation:	**Adoption of historic context statement and survey findings**

REQUESTED COMMISSION ACTION

The Planning Department requests the Historic Preservation Commission to adopt, modify or disapprove a Motion to adopt the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey, consisting of:

- Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and Survey Report
- Survey Inventory Database documenting 63 individual buildings (including photography, year built, architectural features, assessments of architectural integrity, and proposed California Historic Resource Status Codes.

Survey materials and findings can be found on the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey webpage at http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3964.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The case before the Historic Preservation Commission is consideration to adopt the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey.

In response to the Central SoMa (formerly known as Central Corridor) Plan, The Planning Department (Department) developed the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* in order to provide a framework for consistent, informed evaluations of the area's age-eligible properties that had not been previously surveyed or for which survey information was incomplete. The *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* documents the history of the area; including significant themes, design elements, architectural styles, and character-defining features, and documents significance and integrity thresholds. This detailed information provides a consistent framework with which to contextually identify, interpret, and evaluate individual properties and historic districts and to inform historic and cultural resource surveys to ensure that property evaluations are consistent with local, state, and federal standards. Department staff

conducted additional research on the specific history of this area, but also relied on two previously adopted historic context statements:

- *South of Market Area Historic Context Statement (2009)*, prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc. and adopted by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board in 2009. This context statement covers the South of Market from Market Street on the north, Mission Channel on the south, San Francisco Bay on the east, and Division and Thirteenth street on the west.
- *Transit Center District Survey* (2008), prepared by Kelley & VerPlanck and adopted by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on August 20, 2008. This context statement covers the Transit Center District Plan Area and several surrounding blocks, roughly bounded by Market Street on the north, Folsom Street on the south, parcels fronting on the east side of Main Street on the east, and parcels fronting on the west side of Third Street on the west.

The *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* (2014), specifically focued on the Central SoMa Plan area, and served as the principle source for informing the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey and provides a foundation for assigning the draft California Historic Resource Status Codes.

The Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey was conducted in order to provide information on the location and distribution of historic resources within the plan area for the purposes of long-range policy planning and for use in permit processing, environmental review, and making recommendations for official nominations to historic registers. The Department conducts historic resource surveys as planning tools that gather data and identify historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts. The Department's survey activities, including adopted materials and findings, are reported to the California Office of Historic Preservation through the Federal Certified Local Government Program, and conform to State and Federal standards National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources criteria are utilized to evaluate properties. Surveys apply the OHP's rating system for historic resources, the California Historical Resource Status Code (CHRSC) system (See Attachment D).

The Central SoMa Plan Area is comprised of approximately 28 blocks bounded by Market Street to the north, Townsend Street to the south, Second Street to the east, and Sixth Street to the west. Much of the survey area has already been addressed by prior historic resource surveys, most notably the South of Market Historic Resources Survey (adopted in 2011), and the Transit Center District Historic Resources Survey (adopted in 2012).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The reconnaissance-level documentation was conducted from 2013 to 2014 and involved gathering baseline property information for all buildings located within the survey area that had not been addressed by prior historic resources surveys, and those that had not been previously assigned California Historic Resource Status Codes (CHRSC). The survey examines 134 parcels, of which Department staff photographed and documented 63 buildings; the remainders were either vacant lots or not age-eligible.

The Historic District Summaries and Survey Inventory are substitutes for individual California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Records (DPR 523A), Building, Structure and Object Records (DPR 523B forms), and District Records (DPR 523D forms), which are otherwise required in order to provide complete survey documentation. Given the consistent property type, the existence of detailed significance criteria and integrity thresholds, and the prevalence of online street view

technology, the production of a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series forms for each building within the survey area was deemed repetitive and inefficient.

Additionally, individual survey sheets, containing the same information as that found in the Survey Inventory Database were completed for the 63 properties surveyed. The sheets included a photo of the subject building, and the proposed California Historic Resource Status Code for each property, proposed Article 11 ratings (if any), and names for any identified-eligible California Register historic districts.

A spreadsheet-based survey evaluation method was chosen in order to expedite and maximize the number of property evaluations. Such a method is justified in this case due to the small survey area, and the existence of the Central SoMa context statement which contains a detailed evaluative framework focused on this area, period, property type, significance considerations, integrity thresholds, and character-defining features.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey was conducted in order to provide information on the location and distribution of historic resources within the Central SoMa (formerly Central Corridor) Area Plan for the purposes of long-range policy planning and for use in permit processing, environmental review, and making recommendations for official nominations to historic registers.

The Department conducts historic resource surveys as planning tools that gather data and identify historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts. The Department's survey activities, including adopted materials and findings, are reported to the California Office of Historic Preservation through the Federal Certified Local Government Program, and conform to State and Federal standards. National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources criteria are utilized to evaluate properties. Surveys apply the Office of Historic Preservation's rating system for historic resources, the California Historical Resource Status Code (CHRSC) System (see attachment). The CHRSC rating assigned to each property by the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey is included in the Survey Inventory Database.

The *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* was researched and written by Preservation Planner Jonathan Lammers and was peer reviewed by Tim Frye, Department Preservation Coordinator and the Department's Survey Advisors Group (SAG), including Robert Cherny, Professor Emeritus of History, San Francisco State University; Mike Buhler, Executive Director of San Francisco Heritage; Richard Johns, Historic Preservation Commissioner; M.C. Canlas, member of the South of Market Filipino community; and Alice Light, TODCO. Mr. Lammers, along with Preservation Planner Susan Parks and intern Avi Asherov conducted the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Historic context statements are exempt under Class 6 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 15306, Information Collection of the CEQA Guidelines states the following: "Class 6 consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environment resource. These may be strictly

for information gathering purposes, or as part of a study leading to an action which a public agency has not yet approved, adopted or funded."

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Survey findings can be found of the project webpage: http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3964.

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Department determined that 63 properties appear eligible for listing on the local, California or National Registers as individual historic resources or as contributors to previously identified historic districts:

- 13 properties were identified as an eligible resource for listing on the California Register
- 6 properties appear eligible for listing on the California Register as an individual resource and as a contributor to a California Register eligible district
- 3 properties were recommended for upgraded California Historic Resource Status Codes, based on new information gathered in this survey
- 1 property appears a contributor to a California Register eligible discontiguous thematic "PG&E City Beautiful Substations"

ADDITIONS TO PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED-ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- 2 properties appear to be locally significant and as contributors to the "Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District"
- 1 additional property was identified as an eligible contributor to the existing California Register-eligible "6th Street Lodginghouse Historic District"
- 1 property was identified as an eligible contributor to the "South End Historic District Addition"
- 1 property was identified as an eligible contributor to the "Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District"
- 1 property appears to be an eligible contributor to a previously identified, National Register eligible district

ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The Department identified three historic districts that appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. All contributing properties were assigned a 3CD status code. Historic District Summaries are found in Chapter 3 of the historic context statement.

- "Mint-Mission Historic District": 19 contributing properties, 3 non-contributing buildings and/or parcels
- "St. Patrick's Church and Rectory Historic District": 2 contributing properties
- "San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District": 5 internally connected buildings

INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

The Department determined that 37 buildings do not appear to qualify as eligible individual properties or as contributors to identified-eligible historic districts. 12 buildings were assigned the status code 6Z,

meaning they were found ineligible for listing in National Register, California Register, or Local Designation through survey evaluation; 15 buildings were assigned the status code 6L, meaning they were found ineligible for listing for local designation, but they may warrant special consideration in local planning efforts.

UNEVALUATED PROPERTIES

The Central SoMa survey evaluated only those buildings that were age-eligible (more than 45 years old) or had been previously surveyed. No determinations were made as to the status of these 72 properties.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The Department used a range of outreach strategies to inform and engage the public in the development of the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and related survey, including the following:

- **The Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey web page** was launched on the Department's website in March 2014. The web page includes links to the draft Central SoMa Historic Context Statement, as well as a map illustrating the draft findings of the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey. The website remains active and can be accessed at: http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3964.
- **Public outreach meetings** were held at the SPUR Urban Center on March 25th, 2015, to present the draft Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and the draft findings of the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey. In preparation for this meeting, postcards were mailed to the owners of surveyed properties informing them that the draft survey findings were available for review on the project website, and inviting them to attend the outreach meeting at the Spur Urban Center. A second public meeting at the SPUR Urban Center was held on December 9, 2015 to solicit feedback on public benefits, including historic preservation. A postcard was mailed to public on February 29, 2016 in anticipation of the adoption hearing on March 16, 2016.
- **Presentation to SF Heritage** regarding the draft historic context statement and survey findings in July 2015.
- **Meetings with the Central SoMa Survey Advisory Group**, on October 3, 2014 and January 15, 2014, The purpose of these meetings was to solicit comments and suggestions based on the draft *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and the draft findings of the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey.

Note that there are no regulations, policies or procedures for public notification for endorsement or adoption of historic resource surveys beyond standard hearing notice.

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Approximately 150 people attended the 2 community meetings.
- The Department received one comment letter from the project sponsor of a pipeline project, 633 Folsom Street that was in opposition to the findings for that property.

During the survey process, the property was evaluated and assigned a 3CS status code, meaning it appeared eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources as an individually significant property. A Historic Resource Evaluation, prepared by ARG, was submitted to staff along with the public comment letter. (Attachment F: Public Comment letter & HRE for 633 Folsom Street)

ISSUES AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Upon the adoption of the survey findings, Department staff will bring the recommended changes under Articles 10 and 11 of the Planning Code to the Historic Preservation Commission in late 2016, when the Central SoMa Plan and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) are complete. At this time, the HPC will have the opportunity to prioritize projects for inclusion on its Landmarks Designation Work Program and discuss the policy changes necessary for the creation of new Landmark and Conservation Districts.

- Since publication of the Central SoMa Historic Resource Survey findings on the Google Map, the Department has made one edit and update to the survey findings material. Due to new information received during the public comment period, Staff determined 633 Folsom Street not to be a resource and re-assigned the building a 6Z status code, meaning it does not appear to be a resource that is eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level.

DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

Based on concurrence from the Survey Advisors Group and the feedback received through community workshops, the Department believes that the Central SoMa historic context statement, survey methodology, and findings are correct and consistent with the standards as set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior.

RECOMMENDATION

The Department recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission adopt the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and the draft findings of the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey, on the basis of the following;

- That the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey were prepared by qualified historians in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and State Office of Historic Preservation Recordation Manual as outlined in Resolution No. 527 of June 2000, adopted by the previous San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board.
- That the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey were reviewed by Department Staff for accuracy and adequacy as an evaluative framework for historic and cultural resource surveys and individual property evaluations.
- That the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* may be used as a planning tool to evaluate significant themes, integrity, and character-defining features of individual buildings and property evaluations.
- That the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey were reviewed by the Survey Advisors Group, which concurred with the Department's final survey evaluations.

RECOMMENDATION:	Adoption of the historic context statement and survey findings

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A: Draft Motion
Attachment B: *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey Findings
Attachment C: Survey Forms and Database, including:

- 72 Survey Field Forms
- Survey Inventory Database
- Map of survey area with findings/recommendations

Attachment D: List of California Historical Resource Status Codes
Attachment E: Outreach and Notification Materials
Attachment F: Public Comment letter, HRE for 633 Folsom Street

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Historic Preservation Commission
Motion xxx

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Reviewed By	Tim Frye - (415) 575-6822
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ADOPTION OF THE "CENTRAL SOMA HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY," PURSUANT TO SECTION 1002(8) OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE PLANNING CODE.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, that the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey were prepared by a qualified historian in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and State Office of Historic Preservation Recordation Manual as outlined in Resolution No. 527 of June 7, 2000, adopted by the previous San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board.

WHEREAS, that the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* may be used as a planning tool to evaluate significant themes, integrity, and character-defining features of individual buildings and clusters of buildings.

WHEREAS, that in the future, in evaluating surveyed properties, historic significance may be demonstrated by reference to the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement.*

WHEREAS, that in the future, in evaluating similar properties located outside of the survey area, historic significance and eligibility to California or National Registers may be demonstrated by reference to the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey.

WHEREAS, that the methodology for recording and evaluating buildings in the Central SoMa Historic Resource Survey was based on the National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

WHEREAS, that the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey methodology, findings, and format were peer reviewed by the Survey Advisor's Group, which includes, San Francisco State University Professor Emeritus of History Robert Cherny, San Francisco Heritage Executive Director Mike Buhler, Historic Preservation Commissioner Richard Johns; M.C. Canlas, member of the South of Market Filipino community; and Alice Light, TODCO.

WHEREAS, that the Central SoMa Historic Resource Survey findings include the following:

- 63 buildings appear eligible for listing on the local, state, or national registers.
- 26 buildings contained in three historic districts appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 37 buildings do not appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 72 buildings located within the survey area were not evaluated because they were not age eligble (more than 45 years old).

WHEREAS, that a copy of the duly adopted *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey will be maintained in the Planning Department Preservation Library and on the Planning Department's website.

WHEREAS, that the San Francisco Planning Department, will further refine the document and make technical edits as required to recognize additional information, including cultural resource surveys and evaluation of properties or districts for potential local, state or national historic designation, as well as to address any comments of the Commission and the public resulting from the public hearing and any further comments of the staff of the Office of Historic Preservation.

THEREFORE BE IT MOVED, that the Historic Preservation Commission hereby adopts the *Central SoMa Historic Context Statement* and Historic Resource Survey, including the following findings:

- 63 buildings appear eligible for listing on the local, state, or national registers.
- 26 buildings contained in three historic districts appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 37 buildings do not appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 72 buildings located within the survey area were not evaluated because they were not age eligble (more than 45 years old).

BE IT FURTHER MOVED that the Historic Preservation Commission hereby directs its Commission Secretary to transmit a copy of the adopted survey materials and this Motion No. xxx, to the California Office of Historic Preservation.

I hereby certify that the Historical Preservation Commission ADOPTED the foregoing Motion on March 16, 2016.

Jonas P. Ionin
Acting Commission Secretary

- 63 buildings appear eligible for listing on the local, state, or national registers.
- 26 buildings contained in three historic districts appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 37 buildings do not appear eligible for listing in the California or National Registers
- 72 buildings located within the survey area were not evaluated because they were not age eligble (more than 45 years old).

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ADOPTED:

CENTRAL SOMA
Historic Context Statement &
Historic Resource Survey



March 16, 2015

San Francisco City and County
Planning Department
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SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING
DEPARTMENT

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Chapter 1
Project Description

INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

The Central SoMa Plan (previously known as the Central Corridor Plan) is a planning effort associated with the construction of the Central Subway, a new municipal rail line designed to connect the Mission Bay and Chinatown neighborhoods. The southern portion of the Central Subway will run through the South of Market neighborhood along a route which follows the alignment of 4th Street. To take advantage of the enhanced transit connections, the Central SoMa Project will be accompanied by proposed changes to the allowable land uses and building heights in the planning area.

Most of the Central SoMa area has been previously examined by historic surveys and related documentation. These efforts, however, were undertaken over a 45-year period and large portions of the study area have changed dramatically since the first surveys were completed during the 1960s and 1970s. Much of the prior survey work was also conducted in an ad-hoc fashion based on varying priorities. Thus it is the goal of this study to examine the Central SoMa area holistically. This includes synthesizing all prior historic studies and preservation plans that touch on the study area. It also includes an analysis of previously designated historic resources—including conservation districts, landmark districts, and historic districts—and their relationship to previously undocumented buildings.

The two primary features of this study are the preparation of a historic context statement and a reconnaissance level historic survey. The historic context statement is geared to aid in the identification and evaluation of previously undocumented age-eligible buildings (more than 45 years old) located within the Central SoMa area. It includes a discussion of various property types, their significance, and the integrity thresholds necessary to register them as historic resources.

The context statement was used to inform the historic survey, which had as its primary goal the assignment of historic resource status codes to all buildings in the study area not previously documented. Specific attention was given to the identification of individual historic resources, as well as California Register eligible historic districts. In a few cases, the survey also re-evaluated some buildings for their potential to connect to existing historic districts or conservation areas. The assignment of historic resource status codes will significantly aid the Central SoMa planning process and will also bring greater transparency to property owners and other interested parties.

Preparation of the historic context statement and survey fieldwork were performed by San Francisco Planning Department preservation staff, all of whom meet the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Historic Preservation. Jonathan Lammers served as project manager, lead researcher and writer. Department staff member Susan Parks and student intern Avi Asherov also provided valuable survey and research assistance. Department oversight and review was provided by Preservation Coordinator Tim Frye. Additional review was provided by the Central SoMa Survey Advisory Group consisting of Mike Buhler, Executive Director of San Francisco Heritage; M.C. Canlas, historian and author of *SoMa Pilipinas*; Richard Johns, San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission; and Alice Light, Director of Community Planning for TODCO.

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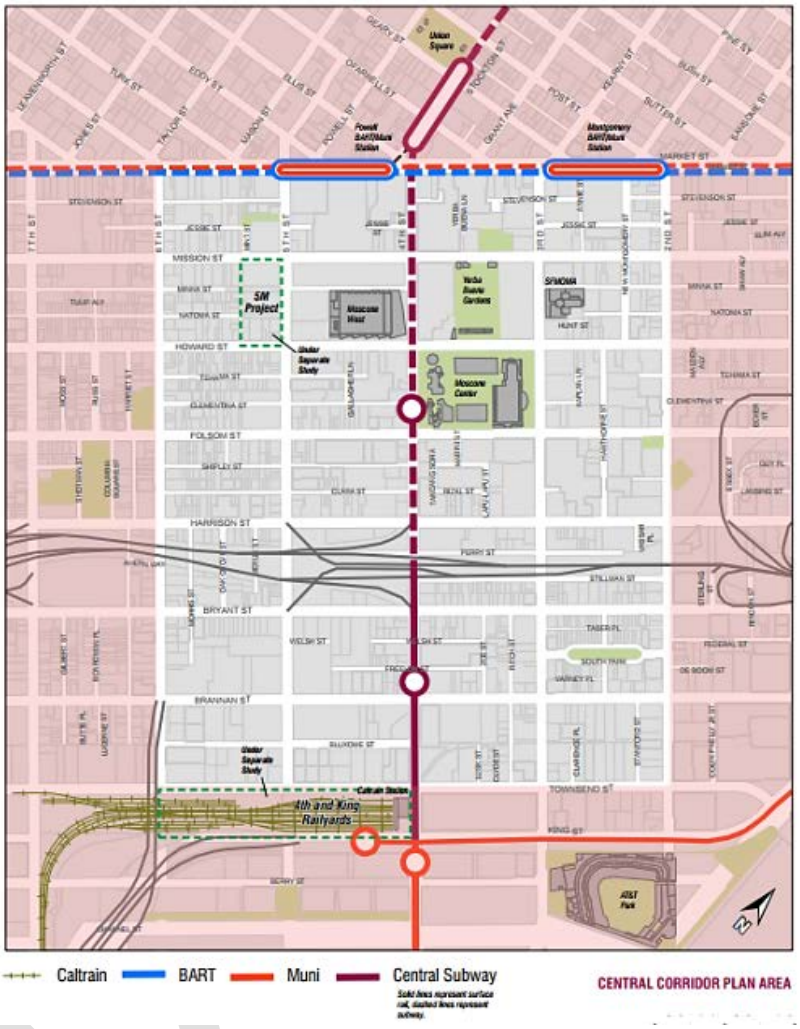
CENTRAL SOMA PLAN AREA

The Central SoMa plan area encompasses 28 city blocks bounded by Market Street on the north, Townsend Street on the south, 2nd Street on the east, and 6th Street on the west. The boundaries were designed to capture buildings within two blocks east or west of Central Subway corridor. As previously mentioned, most of the study area has been previously examined by other historic surveys. Therefore the study area is much larger than the areas examined by the historic survey.



The southern and western portions of the study area are primarily characterized by light industrial buildings. Elsewhere, the age, scale and character of the building stock is more location specific. These areas are discussed below:

- The northern edge of the study area in proximity to Market and Mission streets displays a strong relationship with Downtown, both in terms of building heights, as well as architectural styles and ornamentation. This character is also maintained along New Montgomery Street at the northeastern corner of the study area, which has served as an extension of Downtown into the South of Market since the 19th century.
- The north-central portion of the study area is dominated by the Yerba Buena redevelopment area, encompassing parcels stretching from 2nd Street to 5th Street, primarily between Mission Street and Harrison Street. Several blocks were entirely redeveloped during from the 1970s through the 1990s. These

include the Moscone Convention Center, as well as the Metreon and Yerba Buena Gardens. Others blocks feature a mix of older buildings alongside newer construction.

- The south-central portion of the study area is bisected by Interstate 80, which runs in twin viaducts between Harrison and Bryant Streets. Prior to construction of the Interstate, the western on- and off-ramps for the Bay Bridge terminated at 5th Street. Properties located adjacent to the Interstate are primarily small- and mid-scale industrial buildings.
- The southeastern portion of the study area is characterized by mid- and large-scale industrial buildings, including many 19th and early 20th century warehouses which contribute to the South End Landmark District. This area also includes the previously identified South Park Historic District, a discrete residential development organized around an oval park.
- The southwestern portion of the study area is likewise characterized by mid- and large-scale industrial buildings and abuts several major transportation routes. This includes the Caltrain rail yard and passenger station at 4th and Townsend streets, as well as the off-ramps for Interstate 280 at 6th and Brannan streets.

CENTRAL SOMA HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

The Central SoMa Historic Resource Survey focused on parcels within the plan area that have not been examined in detail by prior historic studies. This included the Yerba Buena redevelopment area where few buildings more than 50 years old are located. The area with the greatest concentration of unsurveyed age-eligible buildings is located at the northwest corner of the study area, bounded by 5th, 6th, Market and Natoma streets. Another small cluster included the San Francisco Flower Mart, located in the southwest portion of the study area and confined to parcels bounded by 5th, 6th, Bryant and Brannan streets.

BACKGROUND

Survey Program

The foundation of a successful preservation program is an understanding of the location, distribution, and significance of historic, cultural, and archeological resources, which can include buildings, sites, structures, objects, districts, or cultural landscapes. This understanding is achieved through the historic and cultural resource survey process. In addition to identifying important individual historic or cultural resources and eligible historic districts, a survey can help identify buildings that qualify for local or national preservation incentives and/or inform the development of neighborhood-specific design guidelines to protect neighborhood character.

To facilitate these and other preservation efforts, the Department has established the Comprehensive Citywide Cultural and Historical Resource Survey Program (Survey Program) to manage and conduct historic and cultural resource surveys. The Survey Program provides guidance for the development of neighborhood-specific historic context statements and large-scale surveys, in support of the Department's Area Plans and other local planning efforts. Survey evaluation informs the public, property owners, government officials, and those who do business in San Francisco, making environmental review more transparent.

Historic Context Statements

A Historic Context Statement creates a framework for interpreting history by grouping information around a common theme, geographical area, and time period. Context statements are established evaluative tools for surveying historic and cultural resources in San Francisco, as well as throughout California and the nation. In its

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instructions for documenting historic and cultural resources, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) references the National Park Service's context based methodology: "The significance of a historical resource is best understood and judged in relation to historic context. A historic context consists of: a theme, pattern, or research topic; geographical area; and chronological period. The theme, pattern or research topic provides a basis for evaluating the significance of a resource when it is defined in relation to established criteria."

In June 2000, the former San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (Landmarks Board) adopted the OHP's Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (1995) as the methodology for documenting historic and cultural properties in San Francisco. Toward this end, several area-based and thematic-based context statements have been developed for use in San Francisco surveys by the Department, the Historic Preservation Commission, and various other public agencies and community organizations.

The content and organization of the context statement is consistent with federal, state, and local guidelines that have been adopted for developing historic contexts. Numerous National Park Service publications were consulted to inform the organization and evaluative frameworks for the context statement, including National Register Bulletin No. 15 "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," and Bulletin No. 16B "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form."

Research & Prior Studies

As mentioned previously, a substantial portion of the historical background information presented in this report represents a synthesis of previous studies, historic context statements and survey evaluations. These studies are discussed at length in Appendix A: Historic Context Methodology. The Appendix also includes a discussion of Article 10 Landmarks and Article 11 Conservation Districts in the plan area, as well all previously identified historic districts.

Individual building-specific research was conducted for a select group of properties by Department staff, or interns working under staff supervision. Typical building-specific research included San Francisco Assessor's Office research to determine original and successive property ownership, as well as the examination of historic building permits at the Department of Building Inspection. Other sources of information that were consulted included historic newspaper articles, city directories, and various photographic collections.

Fieldwork & Photography

Field reconnaissance was conducted in July 2013 by Planning Department staff. This included walking streets in the study area and examining the extant building stock. Particular attention was given to blocks in or adjacent to areas that had previously been identified as California Register eligible historic districts, landmark districts or conservation districts. More intensive fieldwork was dedicated to buildings which had not been examined by prior historic studies. All of these properties were digitally photographed, including rear facades, if applicable. Their relationship to other, previously documented historic resources was also examined. Buildings which appeared individually eligible for historic designation were noted for additional research and follow-up by Department staff, as were buildings that appeared to qualify as potential contributors to existing historic or conservation districts.

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Chapter 2
Historical Development in the Central SoMa Study Area

As discussed in the Methodology section, the Central SoMa study area has been the subject of numerous historic surveys, historic context statements and related documentation. Therefore, this study has not sought to duplicate previous research efforts, but rather synthesize the documentation with a specific focus on extant built resources. In this respect, the discussion of the area's pre-1906 development is relatively brief, as only a few buildings in the area survived or were reconstructed after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. Themes and events from the pre-1906 era which are discussed are those that proved most influential in guiding the area's reconstruction following the 1906 disaster, as well as themes that continue to influence development today.

Of all the prior historic studies, the most comprehensive is the *South of Market Historic Context Statement.* This report was commissioned by the San Francisco Planning Department and completed by Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting in association with Page & Turnbull, Inc. Much of the information which follows has been adapted from that study, with additional research used to illuminate specific themes or areas within the Central SoMa study area.[1]

Development Prior to 1906

The three factors which have proved most influential in the development of the South of Market/Central SoMa area are its proximity to the waterfront, its railroad connections, and the unusual nature of its street grid. Combined, these factors created a neighborhood which functioned as a nexus for industry and transport, as well as the city's most densely populated residential area, home to a primarily working-class, immigrant labor force. These dynamics have their origins in the first decades following the Gold Rush, and continued to serve as primary forces shaping the neighborhood well into the 20th century.

The 100 Vara Survey

In 1847, when California still remained Mexican territory, Irish immigrant Jasper O'Farrell was hired to create a new survey of San Francisco. O'Farrell laid out 120-foot-wide Market Street on a diagonal designed to connect the growing settlement at Yerba Buena Cove with Mission Dolores. On the north side of Market Street, O'Farrell laid out blocks which measured 50 varas on a side. (A vara is a Spanish unit of measurement that approximately corresponds to 33 inches.) South of Market Street, O'Farrell created the "100-Vara-Survey," with blocks that were twice as long and twice as wide as those to the north. These larger blocks were typically bisected by smaller streets and alleys.

The different sizes of the 50-vara and 100-vara blocks meant that the north-south streets of the two opposing grids did not align, hampering direct communication across Market Street. Initially, this was not as conspicuous as most of the surveyed area remained ungraded and existed only as "paper" streets and blocks marked by survey stakes. With the coming of the Gold Rush and subsequent development of the city, however, various attempts would be made to improve connection between areas north and south of Market Street.

[1] In several instances the text from this study has been reproduced wholesale, or with minor edits. To enhance readability, these passages are footnoted but not contained in quotations.

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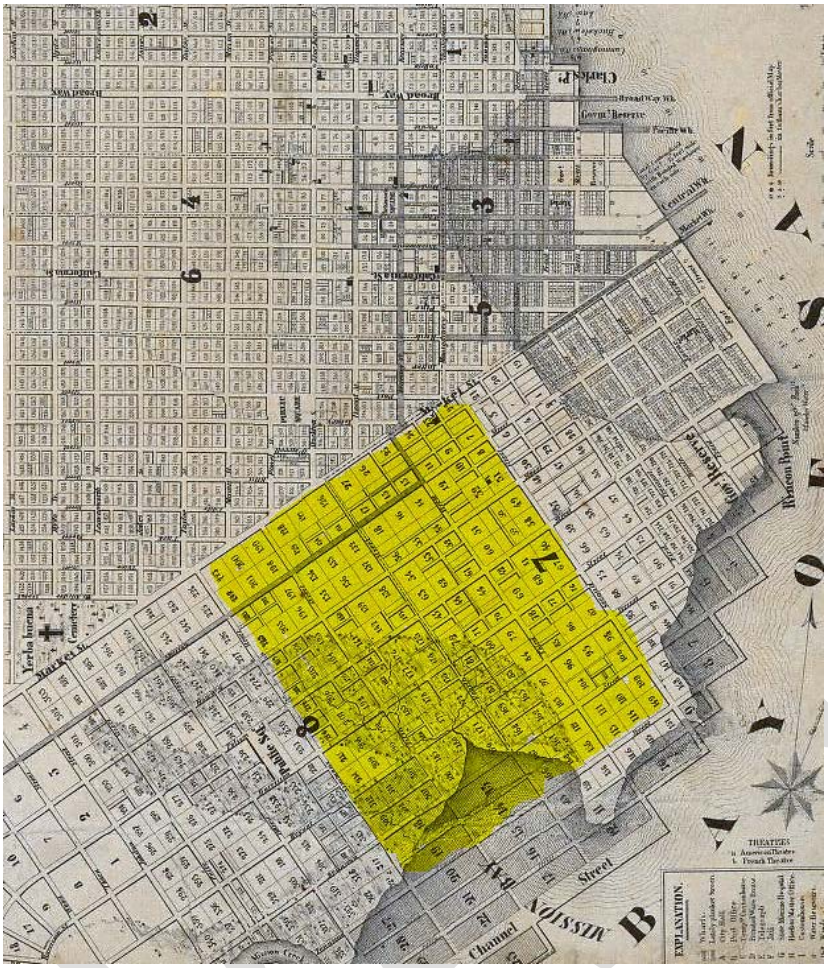
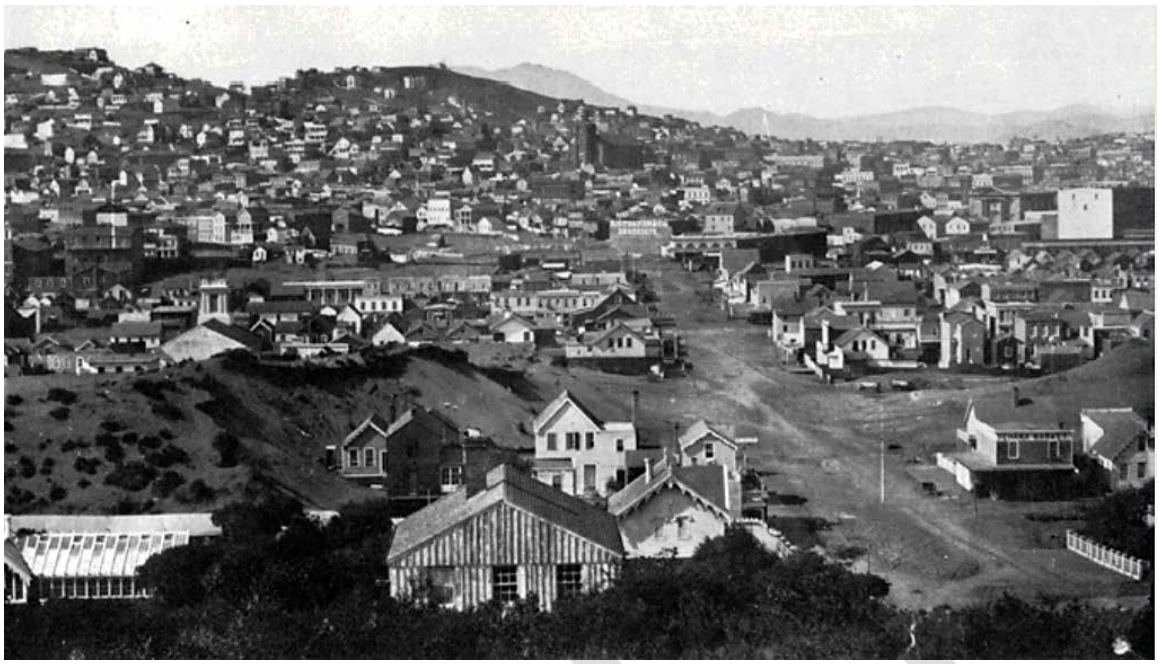


1852 Britton & Rey Map of San Francisco. The Central SoMa study area has been highlighted in yellow. Note that the southwest portion of the survey area was at that time marked by tidal marshes or submerged beneath Mission Bay. (David Rumsey Map Collection)

Topography

As the Gold Rush began in earnest in 1849, much of the Central SoMa area consisted of tidal wetlands. In particular, the area south of what is today Folsom Street and west of 3rd Street either consisted of tidal marshland and creeks, or was actually submerged beneath the waters of Mission Bay. To the east was Rincon Hill, rising to more than 100 feet near the intersection of Second and Harrison streets. Toward the north end of the study area, what is today Mission Street marked the crown of an east-west dune ridge, while Market Street was covered by sand hills of varying heights. During the Gold Rush, the majority of development in the South of Market was concentrated in "Happy Valley," located along the shoreline between Market and Mission streets, and "Pleasant Valley" to the south. Both of these areas were framed on the west by a ridge of sand dunes located east of what is today 2nd Street.[2] In time, the hills would be leveled and the soil used to fill in both Mission Bay and San Francisco Bay. But early in the city's history, these natural topographic features exerted a considerable influence on land use and the development of transportation routes and other infrastructure.

[2] Brian Byrd, Jack Meyer, M.A., et. al., *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Moscone Center Expansion, San Francisco California*, Planning Department Case No. 2013.0154E, (Davis, CA: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., September 2013), 34.



View north from Rincon Hill, most likely from Harrison Street between 2nd and 3rd street, 1856. Note the large sand ridges that still dominated portions of the area. (FoundSF)

During the early 1850s, grading and filling activities began in earnest, particularly after adoption of the "Hoadley Grade" in 1853 which set the street grades for the area in order to facilitate adequate drainage.[3] During this period, Mission, Folsom and 3rd Street were the principal roads in the South of Market that were graded and planked, and in time 3rd Street would emerge as an important commercial corridor. Grading activities continued unabated for more than a decade, and by the 1860s many of the sand dunes in the area had been leveled and developed.

Industrial Development

The large 100-vara blocks surveyed by O'Farrell proved conducive to industrial development. The streets were wider (30 varas wide) than north of Market (where they were 25 varas wide), making the transportation of goods via wagon and eventually train and truck much easier. While larger streets such as Mission, Howard and Folsom served as the primary thoroughfares, the 100-vara blocks were also interlaced by a network of smaller back streets and alleys such as Jessie, Tehama, Shipley, Perry and Bluxome streets, which provided light-traffic areas in which to load and unload goods.

As early as 1850, the South of Market was on its way to becoming San Francisco's primary industrial district. Important pioneer foundries such as Union Iron Works, Vulcan Iron Works and Pacific Iron Works set up shop on the waterfront, which at that time—before major filling of San Francisco Bay occurred—was located along First Street. During the Gold Rush era, this compact industrial district served as the most productive industrial zone on the West Coast.[4]

Beginning in the mid-1850s, the production of wheat for export to Europe became increasingly lucrative, and vast quantities of wheat grown in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys were shipped to San Francisco for storage prior

[3] Brian Byrd, Jack Meyer, M.A., et. al., *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Moscone Center Expansion, San Francisco California*, Planning Department Case No. 2013.0154E, (Davis, CA: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., September 2013), 39.

[4] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 22.

to shipment overseas. Warehouse construction in the South of Market boomed, particularly adjacent to the waterfront in the vicinity of Bryant, Brannan, 1st, and 3rd Streets in an area that became known as the South End. The docks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were also adjacent at the foot of Brannan Street. At the time, 2nd Street near Townsend bordered the curving line of South Beach. However, this area would be filled in as warehouse construction boomed again following the construction of rail lines terminating near the waterfront in this area.



View north from 2nd and Townsend streets, 1864. Note the curving shoreline of South Beach at center right. (San Francisco Public Library, AAB-5752)



Similar view from 2nd and Townsend streets, circa 1880s. Note the extensive filling that has occurred in the South Beach area. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

By the mid-1880s, dozens of warehouses had been constructed in the South End area to store import and export goods. Most were one or two-story brick buildings with load-bearing brick walls and heavy timber structural systems. Goods typically housed in these warehouses included coffee, sugar, rice, beans, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, liquor, candy, and manufactured goods. Several of these warehouses, rebuilt or repaired after the 1906 Earthquake, are today recognized as contributors to the locally designated South End Landmark District, which is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[5]

While the most heavily industrialized areas were concentrated near the waterfront and railroad connections, smaller-scale manufacturing facilities were scattered throughout the South of Market where they often existed cheek-by-jowl with residential areas. For example, within the Central SoMa study area, the block bounded by 4th, 5th, Bryant and Harrison streets was, by the turn of the century, home to a basket manufacturer, candy factory, two cigar box factories, a wagon shop, several stables, and multiple shops associated with the West Coast Furniture Factory. Nevertheless, this same block also included rows of one- and two-story dwellings, flats and row houses, as well as a concentration of stores and saloons along 4th Street.

Residential Development

Much of San Francisco's growth during the latter quarter of the nineteenth century can largely be attributed to the arrival of new immigrants, particularly after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. According to the 1880 census, four of every five San Franciscans were either foreign-born or of foreign parentage. The three largest immigrant groups during the post-Civil War era were the Irish, German, and Chinese. Irish immigrants and their children dominated the South of Market, comprising roughly half the population. However, many other nations were represented. An analysis of an 1880 census tract near the corner of 3rd and Mission streets showed that one quarter of

[5] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 42.

the residents were born in countries that included England, Germany, Austria, Canada, Italy, Mexico, China, Sweden and Norway.[6] A few clusters of African Americans also lived in the South of Market during this period, primarily along Minna, Tehama and Natoma streets.[7]

By this time, the South of Market's reputation as an immigrant and working-class district was firmly established. Boarding houses and lodging houses grew up simultaneously with the industrial plants, shipping facilities and commercial buildings. These provided relatively inexpensive lodgings for the area's labor force, which consisted primarily of single males. During the 1870s, the neighborhood contained fully one-quarter of the boarding houses and one-half of the 655 lodging houses in San Francisco.[8] City directories from the 1870s noted that an unusually large number of small hotels and boarding houses had been constructed along Mission Street between 3rd and 9th streets, as well as along Market Street. Typically of wood-frame construction, the hotels usually featured ground floor commercial space, with a small entrance lobby for the hotel. While all of these lodging houses were destroyed during the 1906 disaster, their basic typology persisted. Lodging houses and small hotels were a significant aspect of post-1906 reconstruction South of Market, and many remain standing in the northwestern part of the Central SoMa study area.



View south toward Rincon Hill from the Nucleus Hotel, located at 3rd and Market Streets, circa 1870. Note the intense residential development along the streets and alleys South of Market. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Generally speaking, these lodging houses supported an overtly transient workforce. As observed by Alvin Averbach in his study, *San Francisco's South of Market District, 1850-1950: The Emergence of a Skid Row*:

[6] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 30.

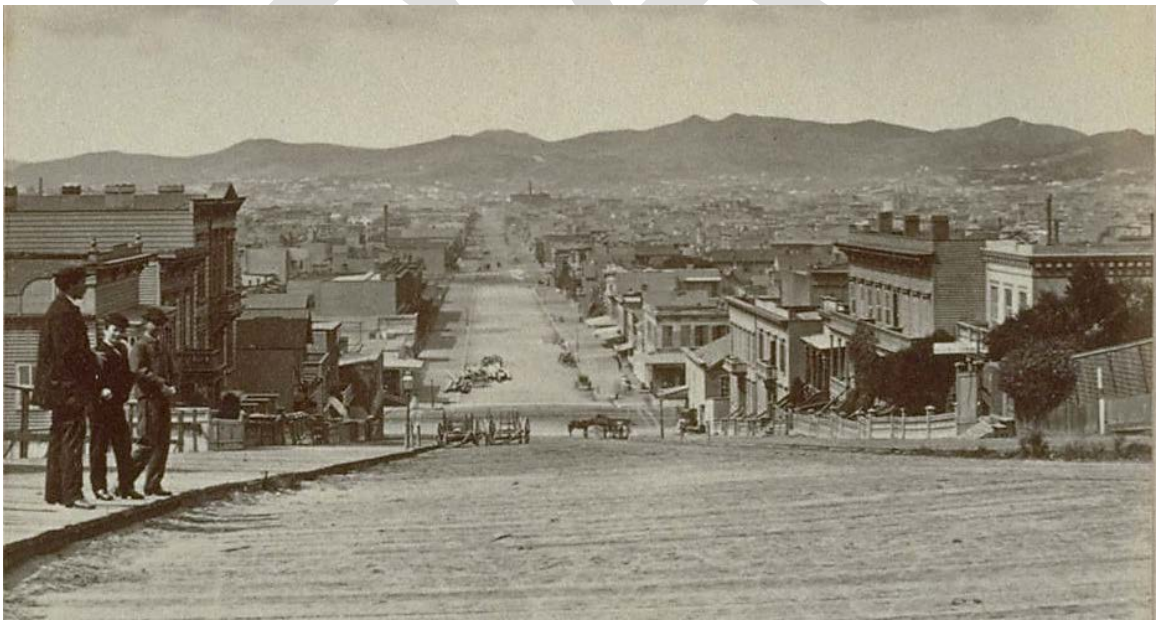
[7] Tim Kelley Consulting, The Alfred Williams Consultancy and VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, *San Francisco African American Citywide Historic Context Statement: 1579-2014*, (San Francisco: January, 2015), 34.

[8] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 42.

> More interesting, in light of the seasonal and business cyclical movements of the unemployed, is the great mobility of South of Market residents between 1870 and 1900. In none of the five-year periods measured (1871-1876, 1880-1885, and 1890-1895) did more than 21 percent of South of Market residents stay at the same address. In each period 40-45 per cent moved elsewhere in the city, or sometimes in the same area, while 40 per cent perennially left the city or died. These figures suggest that moving about in search of jobs figured significantly in the residents' economic life and that it was an activity common to both the major immigrant groups and the class of hobo workers.[9]

It would be incorrect, however, to characterize residential development in the South of Market as being the exclusive domain of tenements and lodging houses. Prior to 1906, the South of Market was the city's densest residential neighborhood and included a great number of single-family dwellings, flats and row houses. During the 1870s, the area bounded by Mission, Folsom, 3rd and 4th streets was dominated by single-family residences, although Mission and Howard streets would largely be redeveloped with commercial buildings by the turn of the century.[10] As late as 1905, however, many residential enclaves remained. For example, within the Central SoMa study area, the block bounded by 3rd, 4th, Bryant and Harrison streets was almost exclusively residential, with mirrored rows of two-story dwellings and row houses along the interior of the block. Commercial operations fronted the numbered streets and typically provided services designed to serve the local residents.

During the 1850s and 1860s, residential development in the South of Market also included a few overtly affluent residential enclaves. Most prominent was a concentration of large homes along the upper slopes of Rincon Hill. The relatively mild climate, panoramic views, and proximity to downtown inspired several of San Francisco's early mercantile leaders to construct mansions with ample gardens along the crest of the hill. Rincon Hill remained San Francisco's most desirable address until construction of the Second Street Cut in 1869.



View southwest along Harrison Street from Rincon Hill, circa 1870s.
Note the overtly residential character of the area.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library, via Calisphere)

[9] Alvin Averbach, "San Francisco's South of Market District, 1850-1950: The Emergence of a Skid Row," *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Fall, 1973), 203.

[10] Brian Byrd, Jack Meyer, M.A., et. al., *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Moscone Center Expansion, San Francisco California*, Planning Department Case No. 2013.0154E, (Davis, CA: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., September 2013), 45.

Another residential enclaves designed to attract affluent residents was located at South Park on the southern slope of Rincon Hill. In 1852, Englishman George Gordon started purchasing lots between Bryant, Brannan, 2nd and 3rd Streets to construct a development arrayed around an oval garden 75 feet wide and 550 feet long. The garden was to be surrounded by luxurious townhouses in the manner of the residential "crescents" of London, New York, and Boston.[11] Streets and sidewalks at South Park were the first in the city to be paved. However, the ebbing of the Gold Rush fortunes slowed sales, and South Park was never built out as planned. Instead individuals constructed wood-frame single- and multi-family buildings, all of which were destroyed in 1906. However, the unusual street and lot pattern persists, as does the park, which was acquired by the city in 1897.

Religious Institutions

Churches were very important to Irish immigrants, serving as a foundation for traditional Catholic and ethnic identity. St. Patrick's parish, the oldest Catholic parish in the South of Market and third oldest in the city, was established in 1851 at a rented hall on the corner of 4th and Jessie streets. After the Civil War, the growing numbers of Irish Catholic parishioners led Father Peter J. Grey to purchase a lot on the north side of Mission Street, between 3rd and 4th streets. The new St. Patrick's church was dedicated in 1872 and served a predominantly Irish immigrant population of approximately 30,000.[12] The church was intended to serve as the Irish national church of San Francisco, and indeed, the entire West Coast. St. Patrick's was heavily damaged in the 1906 Earthquake and Fire and the existing church had to be reconstructed. It still stands at 756 Mission Street within the Central SoMa study area and is San Francisco Landmark No. 4. Adjacent is the church rectory, constructed in 1939.

Numerous other churches were also constructed in the South of Market, although most were not reconstructed after 1906. Within the Central SoMa study area, one church which was gutted by fire and reconstructed following the earthquake was St. Rose Church, located along Brannan Street between 4th and 5th streets. This building was documented by the Historic American Building Survey in the 1930s, and subsequently demolished in August 1940.



St. Rose Church, north side of Brannan between 4th and 5th streets, circa 1900.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

[11] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 24.
[12] Ibid: 31.

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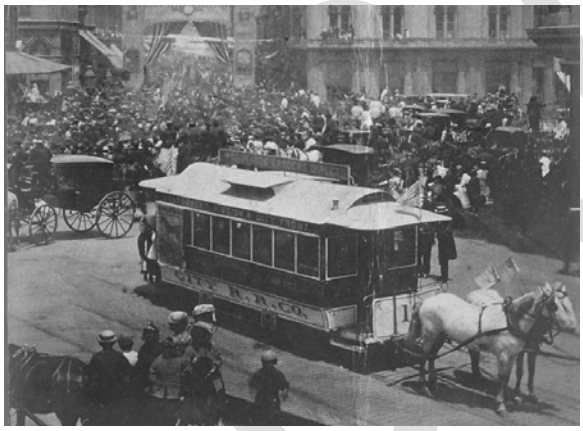
Railroad and Streetcar Development

Rail transport played a vital role in the development of the Central SoMa area. The earliest rail line to enter San Francisco was the San Francisco & San Jose Railway. Completed in the mid-1860s, the railroad built a spur from its terminus at Valencia and Market Street to the intersection of 4th and Bryant streets in what is today the Central SoMa study area. However, the dominant player in San Francisco's railroad development was the Central Pacific Railroad, otherwise known as "The Octopus," in recognition of its extensive influence in all areas of state and local government.

The Central Pacific Railroad was founded in 1863 by a group of Sacramento merchants subsequently known as the "Big Four"—Collis Huntington, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker. In 1868, the State of California granted title to 192 acres of Mission Bay to the Central Pacific in exchange for an agreement to fill in the shallow tidal flats. In 1870, the Central Pacific purchased the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, and by 1872 had completed construction of its freight and passenger terminals on filled ground at 3rd and Townsend streets. In time, spur railroad lines were constructed to connect to various warehouses and industrial plants. The curving rights-of-way for several of these spur lines persist in the southern portion of the Central SoMa study area, particularly in proximity to the current Caltrain station and rail yard, located one block west of the historic train station and freight depot.

Beginning in 1889, the network of Southern Pacific Railroad tracks was augmented by the tracks of the short-line State Belt Line Railroad. Built by the Port of San Francisco, the State Belt Line Railroad eventually evolved into a 67-mile network of tracks linking the piers to the warehouses of the South End, Northeast Waterfront, and eventually Fort Mason and the Presidio. The Belt Line Railway was instrumental in providing access between wharves and warehouses, and in unifying the northern and southern waterfront.



City Railroad "Montgomery, Mission & City Front" streetcar on New Montgomery Street near Market Street, 1876. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)



Electric trolley running south on 3rd Street between Mission and Howard streets, 1905. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Streetcar transit was another critical feature of development in the South of Market. Initially these lines featured horse-drawn cars, although many were later converted to cable car or electric trolley service. By 1863, the North Beach and Mission Railroad was running lines down 1st, 4th, and Folsom streets; the Omnibus Railroad ran lines down 2nd, 3rd and Howard streets, while the Central Railroad ran a line down 6th Street.[13] A decade later, streetcar lines had been installed along every numbered street but 5th Street, with additional lines running out Mission,

[13] A. Gensoul, *Railroad Map of the City of San Francisco California, 1863*, (San Francisco: Britton & Co. Lithographers, 1863.

Folsom and Brannan streets.[14] The southern terminus for many of these lines was the growing Mission District, which in many ways functioned as a working class suburb of the South of Market.

By the turn of the century, many of the streetcar lines were operated by the Market Street Railway Company, which had been taken over by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1893. The San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway also began operations along Harrison Street in 1892. By 1905, rail traffic ran on every major street in the Central SoMa area, making it arguably the most transit-rich neighborhood in San Francisco.



1873 Bancroft Company map of San Francisco.
Note the number of streetcar lines (dashed and solid lines) running through the Central SoMa study area.
(David Rumsey Map Collection)

Street Improvements

As previously discussed, the differing grids of the 50-Vara-Survey north of Market Street and the 100-Vara-Survey south of Market street resulted in awkward intersections that hampered north-south communication in the downtown area. As the city's commercial development began to move south toward Market Street during the 1860s, various efforts were made to break the logjam.

The Second Street Cut

Completed in 1869, the Second Street Cut was financed by private investors to improve access from Market Street to the Pacific Mail Wharf at 1st and Brannan streets. However, the cut was crudely blasted through the center of Rincon Hill, transforming what had been a semi-rural lane running up and over the top of the hill into a wide thoroughfare suitable for teams of horses operating at street grade. The cut physically damaged several properties and significantly

[14] A. L. Bancroft, *Bancroft's Official Guide Map of City and County of San Francisco*, (San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft, 1873).

impaired Rincon Hill's desirability as the last upper-class enclave South of Market. Many of the larger properties were subsequently converted into rooming houses or replaced by tenements.

New Montgomery Street

The development of New Montgomery Street represented the vision of two San Francisco capitalists, Asbury Harpending and banker William Ralston, to create an upscale office, banking, retail, and hospitality district along an extension of Montgomery Street across Market Street. Beginning around 1870, the men purchased all the land on either side of the proposed street and began demolishing buildings for redevelopment. However, Harpending and Ralston were unable to convince property owners south of Howard Street to sell, which halted development only two blocks south of Market Street. Nevertheless, several prominent buildings were constructed in the area, including the Palace Hotel, which replaced a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on the site. The Palace Hotel was completed in 1875 and then considered the most well-appointed hotel in the United States. While all of these buildings were destroyed by the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, subsequent reconstruction along New Montgomery—which included a new Palace Hotel—retained the essential character of the area as an upscale southerly extension of downtown into the South of Market.



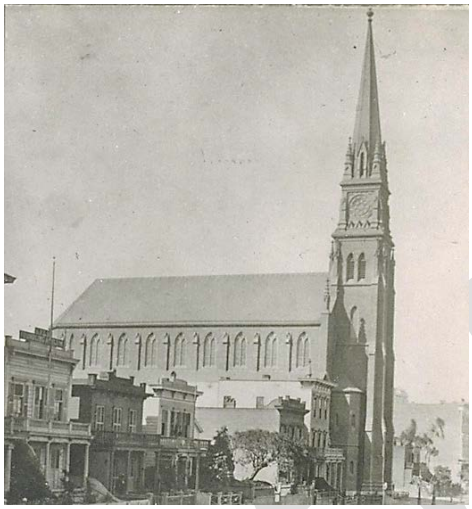
The Grand and Palace hotels at the corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, circa 1890s.
(R. J. Waters Album of San Francisco views, Bancroft Library via Calisphere)

Commercial Development

The opening of New Montgomery Street also had a transformative effect on the surrounding area, which evolved from a generally low-rent industrial and residential character into a more intensive commercial, civic and entertainment zone. This redevelopment was concentrated on Market and Mission streets, between 1st and 5th streets, as well as along the intersecting numbered streets. Several of the most important buildings erected in this area during the 1870s included the U.S. Mint, which opened at 5th and Mission streets on November 5, 1874, and the Grand Opera House, which opened in 1876. The luxury hotels and Opera House, in turn, began to attract milliners, jewelers and other businesses that catered to the "carriage trade." By the late 1870s, Mission Street between 2nd and

3rd streets had also begun to attract wholesale furniture, carpet, and bedding businesses, eventually earning it the nickname "the Wholesale District."[15]

As commercial enterprises spread south from Market Street, many older residential and commercial buildings were replaced. This is amply demonstrated by a comparison of historic photographs of St. Patrick's Church. During the 1870s, the church was largely surrounded by wood-frame single-family homes and flats. By 1905, though, the entire area had been almost entirely redeveloped with large brick masonry commercial, mixed-use and manufacturing buildings. During this period, the area also featured one of the highest concentrations of pawn brokers in the city, a phenomenon that reflected the transient working class demographics in the area.[16] The mixed-used character of the area that was established by the turn of the century also set the tone for reconstruction following the 1906 Earthquake.



View east along Mission Street to St. Patrick's Church, likely circa 1875. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)



View east along Mission Street to St. Patrick's Church, 1905. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Elsewhere in the South of Market, commercial activity was generally located along the numbered streets. This included buildings devoted entirely to commercial enterprise, as well as mixed-use buildings with commercial uses on the ground floor. Typical of this development were corner groceries, saloons, dry goods stores, bakeries, butchers, shoemakers and general merchandise stores. Given the overwhelming numbers of single male laborers, houses of prostitution were also not uncommon. Shopkeepers often lived above their shops, and frequently belonged to the same ethnic group as their customers. In this sense, the South of Market neighborhood functioned much as a city unto itself.

One of the most prominent combinations of commercial and industrial uses was located at "newspaper angle." centered on the intersection of Market and 3rd streets. It included many of the city's earliest skyscrapers, including the 19-story Spreckels/Call Building (1896) on the southwest corner, the 7-story Hearst/Examiner building on the southeast corner (1898), and the 10-story DeYoung/Chronicle Building (1889) across the street at Market and Kearny streets. This central location facilitated the rapid distribution of newspapers throughout the city. It was also a prime commercial address, and a majority of these buildings featured rentable office space. All three buildings were gutted

[15] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 37.

[16] Brian Byrd, Jack Meyer, M.A., et. al., *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Moscone Center Expansion, San Francisco California*, Planning Department Case No. 2013.0154E, (Davis, CA: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., September 2013), 46.

by fire in 1906, although the Call and Chronicle buildings were rehabilitated. The original Hearst building was demolished and reconstructed in 1909.

Open Space

Other than the privately-financed South Park, the Central SoMa area—indeed the entire South of Market—was developed with almost no provision for open space. The 1854 Map of San Francisco shows a public square reserved on a portion of the block bounded by Folsom, 6th, Harrison, and 7th streets. A smaller portion of this reservation eventually became a park known as Columbia Square, but it was converted into a surface parking lot and school site in 1953. As a result of land swap agreement, Columbia Square reopened as Victoria Manalo Draves Park in 2006. South Park, originally a private reserve for adjacent property owners, became a public park in 1897. The fence that surrounded the park was taken down and the park was opened to all residents.

1905: A Snapshot in Time

By 1905, the South of Market was essentially built out and very urban in terms of its population, its mix of industry and residential uses, and its cosmopolitan population. Sanborn Map Company fire insurance maps issued in 1905 show that the Central SoMa study area featured three fairly distinct zones of activity: industrial at the south end adjacent to the waterfront and railroads, residential at the center, and commercial at the north end adjacent to Market Street. Commercial and mixed-use development also dominated properties directly fronting the numbered streets.



1905 Sanborn maps of the various blocks in the South of Market. At left is the block bounded by Townsend, Brannan, 5th and 6th streets at the south end of the study area. Note the large concentration of brick warehouses. At center is the block bounded by Harrison, Bryant, 3rd and 4th streets in the central portion of the study area, which consisted almost entirely of wood frame dwellings. At right is the block bounded by Market, Mission, 5th and 6th streets at the north end of the study area. Note the many brick commercial buildings along Market Street. The U.S. Mint is at lower left.

The blocks along Market and Mission streets were overwhelmingly commercial and included many large brick office buildings and department stores, including the Emporium and Hale Brothers. Moving south, between Mission and Howard streets, the commercial strip leaked into a neighborhood that featured a mix of wood frame residences and brick or wood frame light industrial buildings that included laundries, bakeries, paint stores and plumbing shops. Further south, the area between Howard and Bryant streets was overwhelmingly residential, most frequently featuring two- to three- story wood frame dwellings and flats, although numerous light industrial facilities were scattered throughout the area, particularly stables, carpentry shops and storage facilities.

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South of Bryant Street, the neighborhood became increasingly industrial, with a heavy concentration of lumber yards, planning mills, freight sheds foundries and soda works. This industrial development culminated in an almost solid wall of brick warehouses running between Brannan and Townsend Streets in the vicinity of the Southern Pacific Railroad yards and shipping terminal.

Less than a year after the 1905 maps were published, the entire South of Market neighborhood would be consumed by fire in the wake of the 1906 Earthquake. Nevertheless, many of the land use patterns established prior to 1906 would reassert themselves during reconstruction.

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Fire and Reconstruction (1906 – 1936)

On April 18, 1906, a massive earthquake struck San Francisco. Most buildings in the city remained standing—although structures located on filled ground suffered the greatest damage. Within hours, however, overturned stoves, toppled chimneys and ruptured gas lines produced scores of fires that quickly spread unchecked throughout the city. Damaged water mains made firefighting extraordinarily difficult, and by the following day all of downtown and the South of Market had been consumed by flames. The numerous fires eventually merged, burning for three days and destroying some 28,000 buildings. An estimated 3,000 or more people perished in the disaster, and approximately 250,000 people—more than half of the entire 1906 population of San Francisco—were left homeless by the disaster.



The Winchester Hotel burning at 3rd and Stevenson Streets, April 18, 1906. (California State Library)

Within the Central SoMa study area, only a handful of buildings remained standing, most of them steel-framed structures. These included the Aronson Building on the corner of 3rd and Mission; the Call Building at 3rd and Market; the Atlas Building at 602-606 Mission Street; the California Casket Company Building at 943 Mission Street; the Kamm Building at 715-719 Market Street; the Waldorf lodging house at 24-26 5th Street; and St. Patrick's Church. The most prominent building that survived intact was the U.S. Mint, which had thick stone and brick walls, cast iron fire shutters, internal fire suppression reservoirs, and a committed workforce that valiantly extinguished any fire that entered the building.[17] A narrow belt of warehouses along Townsend Street in the South End was also spared because fire crews were able to pump salt water from Mission Channel to extinguish the fires.

One of the most remarkable buildings to survive the fire was the J.W. Burdette building at 90-92 2nd Street, built in 1905. According to contemporary newspaper accounts, all of the surrounding buildings were gutted by fire, but the small brick masonry building emerged from the conflagration with all of its windows intact and the interior completely untouched.[18] Charles Corey, proprietor of a saloon on the ground floor of the building, stated that all of the glassware and fixtures were undamaged, and that the clock remained running. The building was partially

[17] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 47.

[18] "Burdette's Building is Intact Amid Ruins," *The San Francisco Call*, June 18, 1906, 3.

shielded from the flames by the adjacent eleven-story Atlas Building. It also benefited from a strong foundation. A twelve-story building was originally planned for the site, but only a two-story building was erected. The Burdette building remains standing in the Central SoMa area and is a contributor to the New Montgomery-Mission-2nd Street Conservation District. The building is also included in the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission's Landmark Designation Work Program.



The Thumler Rutherford building burning at 2nd and Mission streets, 1906. The J.W. Burdette Building is at lower right. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)



A view of the J.W. Burdette and Atlas buildings, May 1906. The property remains remarkably intact today. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Refugee Camps

Thousands of South of Market residents were left homeless by the disaster, many setting up ad hoc refugee camps at parks or vacant lots in the undestroyed portions of the city. Officials realized that the refugee camps needed management to ensure proper sanitation and housing standards, resulting in the creation of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds Corporation (Relief Corporation) in July 1906. Concerned that the rainy season would arrive before the refugees were re-housed, the Relief Corporation hired union carpenters to construct thousands of small redwood and fir "refugee cottages," many of them in public parks. Two refugee camps were established South of Market: Columbia Square (Camp No. 24) and South Park (Camp No. 28). At South Park, the Relief Corporation erected fourteen two-story barracks, each housing eight apartments. By October 1906, these apartments provided housing for 648 displaced residents.[19]



Howard and 4th streets, 1906. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)



Refugee barracks at South Park. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

[19] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 48.

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Early Recovery

The process of recovery from the disaster required enormous effort, both physical and financial. There was the pressing need to demolish ruined structures and remove debris; to settle insurance claims and resolve land titles; and to acquire new building permits and secure building materials and labor. Most important was the will to financially commit financial resources to a city so clearly in danger of being struck by another catastrophic Earthquake.

Rebuilding of the city began within weeks of the 1906 disaster. The early focus of reconstruction was the downtown commercial district, which was entirely rebuilt and modernized within the first few years. Recovery in many parts of South of Market was somewhat slower. An important factor which initially slowed reconstruction was the potential extension of requirements for fireproof construction. Prior to 1906, the only parts of South of Market included within the fire limits included the northern portion of the Central SoMa study area bounded by Market, Howard, 2nd, and 5th streets. This area, which historically served as an extension of downtown, was rapidly reconstructed.



View west along Mission Street between 2nd and 3rd streets, 1907.
Note the rapid pace of reconstruction. (California Historical Society)

Elsewhere, many of the larger pre-quake industrial and commercial buildings in the South of Market had been built of brick masonry due to functional requirements and insurance regulations. But the vast majority of the residential and light industrial buildings were built of wood. As a result, some property owners hoped to discourage the reconstruction of frame dwellings in the South of Market by advocating for the extension of the fire limits to encompass the entire district. In the summer of 1906, the Board of Supervisors heard testimony in support of and in opposition to the extension of the fire limits. The extension was generally supported by large business owners and opposed by small property holders who lacked the funds to reconstruct their buildings in more expensive materials. Ultimately, the Board of Supervisors decided not to extend the fire limits into the South of Market and settled instead

on a blanket prohibition against flammable roofing materials. But the uncertainty over the fate of the neighborhood led many homeowners to sell out to industrialists and investors.[20]

The areas that were reconstructed most rapidly were those closest to Market Street, where the mandate for fireproof construction had already been established. The pace of recovery along Howard Street, in particular, was noted by the local press. Only a year after the disaster, the San Francisco Call noted:

> It can be said of Howard Street, confidently, that no thoroughfare in the devastated section approaches it in rapidity of reconstruction, and in the care and comfort with which its merchants are able to transact business …. The old Howard Street was in a state of transition. Formerly largely devoted to residences and small manufacturing, it was slowly advancing to the business position which its many advantages appeared to have in store for it. Now the residences have vanished, and a total change in the aspect of the street is apparent …. Beyond Third Street, Howard promises to be a new hotel section, as its accessibility offers a grand field for the hotel-keeper. There are several completed and building. The new St. Katharyn and Royal, on the corners of Fourth and Howard streets, rank with the best hotel buildings in the state, and there are others which are quite notable. The trend of the wholesale business of the city, having completed the absorption of Mission and intersecting streets, is settling strongly toward the southern section of the city. Howard Street is feeling the impulse.[21]

A map produced by the San Francisco Call in April 1908 gives some indication of the massive scale of rebuilding, and shows that reconstruction in the Central SoMa study area largely kept pace with that in other areas of the city. In addition to areas near Market, Mission and Howard streets, the blocks reconstructed most quickly included those bounded by Folsom, Perry, 3rd and 4th streets. In total, the Central SoMa study area today includes approximately 125 extant properties constructed during the first two years of recovery, and 160 properties constructed during the five years between 1906 and 1910.



Detail of a 1908 map published in the *San Francisco Call* showing buildings reconstructed since the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. The Central SoMa study area is highlighted in yellow.

[20] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 50.

[21] "Remarkable Building Activities in Progress on Howard Street," *San Francisco Call*, July 20, 1907, 8.

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While streets such as Howard Street underwent a dramatic transformation during reconstruction, there was also a strong impulse in other areas to rebuild what had existed before the disaster. In many cases, this was a natural outgrowth of property ownership and location. Along Market Street, the same mix of department stores, office buildings, theaters and shops that existed prior to 1906 was duplicated in the rebuilding. South Park remained a primarily residential enclave. The industrial areas adjacent to the railroad were also reconstructed along previous lines.

Industrial Redevelopment

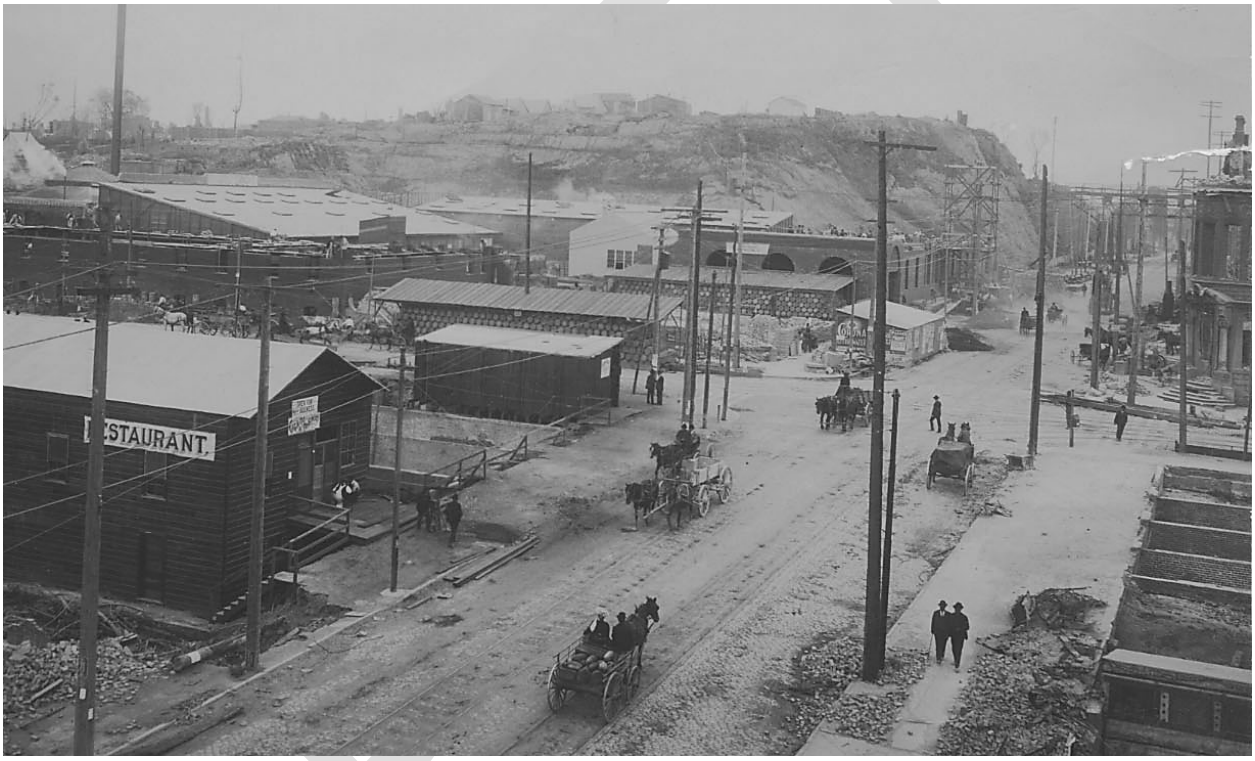
By 1909, it was clear that industrial development was going to be the primary guiding force in the reconstruction of much of the area. Headlines in the December 11, 1909 issue of the *San Francisco Call* declared that the "South of Market Steadily Advances Along Industrial Lines." The two primary zones of industrial activity described in the article were at the eastern end of the neighborhood adjacent to the waterfront, and the southern end adjacent to the railroad terminals. The South End warehouse and manufacturing district was rebuilt almost immediately following the 1906 Earthquake. Many of the new buildings were erected on the foundations of the warehouses that had stood on the same sites prior to 1906, and took advantage of the Belt Line Railway and Southern Pacific Railroad spurs that crisscrossed the neighborhood. Another concentration of warehouses was built in the block bounded by Bluxome, Townsend, 5th and 6th streets, which has been identified as part of the Bluxome and Townsend historic district.



View east on Townsend Street from 5th Street, 1924.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

The edges of Rincon Hill were also rapidly redeveloped for industrial uses. In February 1910, the *San Francisco Call* noted that large portions of Rincon Hill were being leveled for the construction of warehouses:

> Owners of elevated lots have been excavating and cutting down their holdings to a depth that makes them immediately available for warehouse sites or for manufacturing uses or wholesaling …. Ledges have been cut down at considerable cost, because the owners have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when their lots will be in demand with the enlargement of terminal facilities in the neighborhood and the increasing pressure for more ground space. The general scheme involved is of such size that it becomes a subject of more than neighborhood interest. In fact it involves … the reduction of all the territory from East Street to Third, southward from Howard, to a level that will be available for the uses of railroads, of heavy teaming and for warehousing on a great scale …. Real estate men say that the smaller streets of the region will be for the homes of people who are employed in the industrial pursuits of that part of the city and that all the main streets will be covered from one end to the other within the limit of some western boundary, possibly beyond Third Street, with high cost industrial structures that will give employment to thousands.[22]



1906 view south from Howard Street down 2nd Street toward Rincon Hill. Almost all of the hill visible in this image was leveled for industrial use during reconstruction. (California Historical Society)

Unlike much of the contemporary wood-frame residential construction, most industrial construction of the 1910s and 1920s in the South of Market was executed in brick masonry, reinforced concrete or steel frame. One building in the study area, 365-371 5th Street, was built in 1925 and clad with cast concrete imitation stone. While concrete and masonry construction was more expensive, it was also more durable and less susceptible to fire damage. The 1920s also marked the first use of zoning restrictions in San Francisco. Beginning in 1921, zoning maps show that most of the Central SoMa study area was designated for light industrial use. Market Street was zoned commercial, and the

[22] "Rincon Hill Fast Disappearing – Warehouse Sites Being Prepared," *San Francisco Call*, February 19, 1910, 15.

area south of Brannan Street was zoned for heavy industry. The industrial zoning districts were largely designed to protect uses by influential manufacturers. A study of zoning in San Francisco between 1914 and 1928 states that:

> San Francisco, at the request of large manufacturers, also used zoning to protect industrial land uses in factory districts. This new policy reflected a significant change both in the scale of manufacturing and in the ability of workers, due to higher wages and greatly improved transportation modes, to travel much farther from their homes to their jobs. The twin forms of zoning for residential and for industrial protection suggest a pattern of racial and class discrimination in zoning implementation. Zoning laws were primarily designed to reinforce existing patterns of wealth, status and power.[23]

Residential Reconstruction

In the aftermath of the 1906 Earthquake, the most profound change in the South of Market was the lack of residential reconstruction. Between 1900 and 1910, the population of the area bounded by Market, Bryant, the Embarcadero and 11th streets plunged from 62,000 to 24,000.[24] Whether by design or happenstance, the fact remains that most of the neighborhood's former residents never returned. There are several plausible reasons for this shift. One is that many displaced residents, having begun to establish themselves in neighborhoods outside the burned districts, were not necessarily eager to return to the South of Market. As discussed above, it was clear from an early date that the district was going to be reconstructed with an industrial emphasis, and persons with families or a desire to live in a less noisy and polluted environment had no real incentive to return. As early as 1909 the lack of residential construction attracted the notice of the *San Francisco Call*, which reported the South of Market Improvement Association was laboring "to bring back the population to the district."[25]



The Hotel Norden on Howard Street between 3rd and 4th streets. Completed in October 1906, this was the first permanent apartment house constructed south of Market (California State Library via Calisphere)

Those who did return to the neighborhood were largely men whose occupations tied them to manufacturing and the industrial waterfront. They were also joined by thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers who had arrived in San Francisco seeking work during reconstruction. The same 1909 article discussed above mentions that, "The multiplication of stores warehouse and manufactories ensures occupation near at home for an army of men."[26] Immigrants employed in the service industries downtown also returned to the area. Thus the large numbers of residential hotels and lodging houses that had characterized portions of the South of Market prior to the Earthquake once again emerged as an important residential typology. In 1907 alone, 58 hotels and 80 lodging houses were erected in the South of Market, most along

[23] Marc A. Weiss, "The real estate industry and the politics of zoning in San Francisco, 1914-1928," *Planning Perspectives*, 3 (1988), 320.
[24] Anne B. Bloomfield, "A History of the California Historical Society's New Mission Street Neighborhood," *California History* (Winter 195/1996), 388.
[25] "Sites for Homes South of Market," *San Francisco Call*, February 19, 1910, 15.
[26] Ibid.

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Howard, Folsom and 3rd streets.[27] Residential hotel construction was also a prominent feature along 4th Street. In 1912 the San Francisco Call observed that: "The main cause of the extensive hotel construction is the growth of industries in the South of Market district and the demand for accommodations for working men. Fourth Street is in easy walking distance of all the big factories and warehouses along Third, Second and First streets and the wholesale district extending down to the waterfront."[28]

Within the Central SoMa study area, the construction of flats and single-family dwellings was less common, and mainly concentrated along the narrower interior block alleys such as Tehama, Clementina, Shipley, Clara and Ritch streets. Most were built early in the area's reconstruction, likely by owners who simply wished to regain what they had lost. But as the area became more industrial, residential construction of smaller-scale residential buildings virtually ended. Other than larger apartments and lodging houses, very few flats and single-family dwellings were constructed after 1915.[29] It is worth noting that many buildings in the South of Market have subsided several feet since their construction as a result of having been constructed on filled ground. Within the Central SoMa study area, these include several residential properties located along the 200 block of Clara and Shipley streets.[30]

Residential buildings constructed during this period fall into three major categories: large three-to six-story wood-frame, brick masonry or reinforced concrete apartment buildings and residential hotels; wood-frame multi-family flats; and smaller wood-frame, single-family dwellings and cottages. The apartment houses and hotels were most often designed with Classical Revival styles influences, most frequently characterized by a heavy roofline featuring a modillion cornice. Classical details were also frequently incorporated into "Edwardian" flats and cottages—so named because their construction corresponded with the Edwardian period in England.



South on 3rd Street from Howard Street, 1920. All of the large buildings are residential hotels.
This entire area was redeveloped as part of the Yerba Buena Center project (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

[27] Brian Byrd, Jack Meyer, M.A., et. al., *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Moscone Center Expansion, San Francisco California*, Planning Department Case No. 2013.0154E, (Davis, CA: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., September 2013), 48.

[28] "Fourth Street is Looming Up Large," *San Francisco Call* Real Estate and Financial Section, November 9, 1912, 9.

[29] San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, *Report on the Redevelopment Plan for the Yerba Buena Center Approved Redevelopment Project Area D-1*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, 1965), 1.

[30] Carol S. Prentice, ed., *1906 San Francisco Earthquake Centennial Field Guides: Field Trips Associated with the 100th Anniversary Conference, 18-23 April 2006*, (Boulder, CO: The Geological Society of America, Inc., 2006), 8-10.

Residential hotels were frequently located on large corner lots, with additional concentrations found on narrower mid-block parcels, particularly along Mission, Howard, and 3rd through 7th streets. As late as 1927, this area counted the densest population in San Francisco.[31] Mixed-use lodging houses were also common in the same area. Even as early as 1913, Sanborn maps describe these buildings as having "cheap lodgings."[32] One of the largest surviving examples of a lodging house is the former Central Hotel at 576-586 3rd Street, constructed in 1907 and designed by architects Sutton & Weeks. It was found individually eligible for the California Register by the South of Market Historic Resources Survey. Based on census records and other studies, residents of the hotels and boarding houses tended to be single male seasonal workers or elderly, while the cottages and flats more often housed families and their boarders. Most of the residential hotels that once lined 3rd, 4th, 5th Mission and Howard streets have since been demolished as part of the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment.

Residential Demographics & Ethnic Communities

Census records indicate that the population of the South of Market during reconstruction remained largely white, single, male, and predominantly American-born. These characteristics did not change significantly until the Second World War. Restrictive immigration laws passed during the early twentieth century drastically reduced the number of immigrants to the United States, allowing the proportion of American-born residents to gradually increase. Families were also conspicuously absent; observers reported during the first decades of the twentieth century that fewer women and children were visible on the neighborhood's streets than in any other residential or commercial district of the city. A sampling of the 1920 U.S. Census reveals that a census tract location in the vicinity of 3rd and Mission streets contained fifteen residential hotels. Of their occupants, 98 percent were male and 70 percent were single—although none of the married men lived with their wives.[33]

Greeks

Despite restrictions on immigration, several distinct ethnic communities were present in the Central SoMa study area. The Greek immigrant community was one of the largest and most conspicuous, growing rapidly prior to the First World War as Greeks escaped their war-torn and poverty-stricken homeland. The nexus of the South of Market Greek enclave was centered in the vicinity of 3rd and Folsom streets, where many of their coffee shops, short order restaurants, and other businesses were located. For a while, the presence of so many Greek businesses gave the area the name "Greek Town." A cornerstone of the Greek community was the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church at 335 7th Street (just outside the Central SoMa plan area), which was originally constructed in 1903 and rebuilt after the earthquake.

Japanese

Although traditionally identified with the more well-known Japantown neighborhood in the Western Addition, South Park was actually a predominantly Japanese enclave from the 1910s through the 1930s. The primary catalyst for Japanese settlement in the area was its proximity to Piers 30-32, which were used by Japanese steamship companies. After debarkation, travelers and newly arrived immigrants would arrive at places such as the Eimoto Hotel at 22 South Park Street (today the Madrid Hotel), described as "a first stop in the United States for many Japanese residents."[34]

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[31] Alvin Averbach, "San Francisco's South of Market District, 1850-1950: The Emergence of a Skid Row," *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Fall, 1973), 205.

[32] 1913-1915 Sanborn map series, sheet 138.

[33] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 58.

[34] The Japantown Task Force, Inc., *Images of America San Francisco's Japantown*, (San Francisco: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 19.

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Japanese enclave at South Park circa 1930.
The Omiya Hotel (second from left) at 104 South Park later became the Gran Oriente Filipino.
(*Images of America – San Francisco's Japantown*)

City directories reveal a large number of Japanese residents and businesses around South Park starting about 1910. By 1916, the Japanese character of the area was so well established that S. Nakahara applied for a permit from the Park Commission to erect two Japanese tori gates in the park—both remnants of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. However, anti-Japanese sentiment in San Francisco was strong and opponents prevented the gates from being installed. Indeed, in 1913 California had enacted the Alien Land Law, which prevented Asian immigrants—especially Japanese immigrants—from owning agricultural land.

By the 1920s, prominent Japanese establishments at South Park included the Higoyo Hotel, Biwako Baths, the Hotel Bo-Chow and the Omiya Hotel.[35]In the early 1930s, however, the Japanese steamship lines began arriving at piers located north of the Ferry Building—a development that coincided with severe restrictions on Japanese immigration. As a result, nearly all of the Japanese businesses at South Park relocated to Japantown in the Western Addition.[36]

Japanese residents were also strongly associated with the development of the California Flower Market, originally located at 5th and Howard streets and later relocated to 6th and Bryant streets. During the early 20th century, San Francisco consumed more flowers per capita than any other U.S. city.[37] It was also a major exporter of flowers. In 1915, boxes of chrysanthemums were consigned to the American Railway Express, heralding the beginning of the shipped flower industry.[38] The San Francisco flower industry included the Japanese-owned California Flower Market Corporation, the Italian-owned San Francisco Flower Growers Association, and the Chinese-owned Peninsula Flower Growers Association. As restrictions on Asian immigration and land-ownership intensified—including the federal Immigration Act of 1924—the Japanese and Chinese growers partnered with the Italians to lease common space for flower wholesaling. This included creating a new legal entity, California Flower Growers, Inc., so that one corporation could be signatory to the lease, as well as to avoid restrictions under the Alien Land Law. Located at 171

[35] Ibid: 18.
[36] "Japantown Atlas – San Francisco: Chinatown and South Park" http://japantownatlas.com/map-sanfrancisco.html retrieved 3 January 2013.
[37] Gary Kawaguchi, *Living with Flowers: The California Flower Market History*, (San Francisco: California Flower Market, Inc., 1993), X.
[38] Timothy F. Keegan, "San Francisco—City of Flowers," *The Argonaut*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Winter 2013), 38-39.

Howard Street, the new market began operations in March, 1924. The building, which is no longer extant, provided over 20,000 square feet of floor space, with each organization operating separately under a shared roof.[39] According to a history of the California Flower Market:

> Though they shared the floor space, they operated as independently as possible. Autonomy was important to the individual growers who didn't want to have to answer to anyone in their own operations …. There is no doubt that if there had been some way to stay physically separate and prosper, they would have done so. But the path was clear. Convenience for the retailers and control by growers was primary, and to that end, all parties were willing to bury their differences as deeply as possible and manage competition so that it didn't interfere unduly with the Market.[40]



Building used by the California Flower Market at the northeast corner of 5th and Howard streets, circa 1924. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

The primary source of income for the Market was the rental of counter space for selling flowers. This arrangement proved profitable for the California Flower Market and growers alike. Many were able to purchase additional land and equipment, and by 1929 Japanese flower growers produced 70 percent of the greenhouse flowers in Northern California—the most successful enterprise managed by Japanese in the United States.[41] During the Depression, the shareholders of the market raised the assessment for vendors and used the funds to purchase a lot at 5th and Brannan Streets in 1936. This would eventually emerge as a new home for the Market, and is discussed in greater detail in the following section of this report.

Filipinos

Filipino immigrants have had a longstanding presence in the South of Market. During the 1910s, the first Filipino enclave in the city, known as "Manilatown," had begun to coalesce along Kearny Street between Pine and Pacific streets. This location, which marked the eastern edge of Chinatown, was not accidental. Racial discrimination and restrictive covenants meant that Filipinos tended to live in proximity to existing ethnic Asian enclaves. By the 1920s, Filipino immigrants had also begun to settle in the South Park area alongside the Japanese.

[39] Amy Stewart, Flower Confidential: The Good, the Bad, and the Beautiful, (Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 2007), 70-71.
[40] Gary Kawaguchi, *Living with Flowers: The California Flower Market History*, (San Francisco: California Flower Market, Inc., 1993), 43.
[41] Ibid: 48.

As the Japanese moved out of South Park, several properties were acquired by Filipino owners. Most prominent among these is the former Omiya Hotel at 104-106 South Park Street, purchased by the Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Lodge during the 1930s.[42] Originally, the 24-room hotel served as a meeting place and boarding house for members who worked in San Francisco and for farm workers from the Central Valley who visited on weekends. With funds provided by membership dues, the Gran Oriente Filipino also purchased two residential flats buildings, 41-43 South Park Street and 45-49 South Park Street. In 1951, the group also constructed the Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Temple behind the building at 45-49 South Park Street.[43]

Despite the purchases at South Park, it does not appear that any ethnic enclave akin to Manilatown developed during the 1940s and 1950s in the South of Market. Nevertheless, Filipinos did begin to make up an increasingly larger segment of the congregations at two of the neighborhood's most prominent Catholic churches: Saint Patrick's Church and Saint Joseph's Church. During the late 1960s, the Filipino population South of Market would grow exponentially, such that Filipinos became the single largest ethnic group in the neighborhood. Today the South Park properties, along with Saint Patrick's and St. Joseph's Church, have the longest-standing associations with the Filipino community South of Market.

African Americans

While skilled jobs were essentially closed to African Americans during the 19th century, the acute need for labor during reconstruction of the city, as well as labor shortages during World War I, encouraged the formation of a modest African American community in the South of Market. Railroad workers were an important facet of this population, including stewards, cooks and porters who lived in proximity to the Southern Pacific depot. This included a number of African American porters who lived at the Pullman Hotel at 236 Townsend Street (extant).[44]



The former Pullman Hotel at 236 Townsend Street.
(San Francisco Planning Department)

Others presumably worked in manufacturing or as laborers and lived in the neighborhood's numerous residential motels. Maritime work would also emerge as another avenue of employment, particularly after the 1934 Waterfront Strike when the International Longshoreman's Association opened the union to African Americans and ensured that

[42] Filipino American National Society, Manilatown Heritage Foundation and the Pin@y Educational Partnerships, *Images of America Filipinos in San Francisco*, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 19.

[43] Christina Dikas, Page & Turnbull, "South Park Historic District," California Department of Parks and Recreation District Record, 2009, 17.

[44] Tim Kelley Consulting, The Alfred Williams Consultancy and VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, *San Francisco African American Citywide Historic Context Statement: 1579-2014*, (San Francisco: January, 2015), 34.

the workers received equal wages. By 1940, Census returns indicate that the South of Market contained approximately 250 African American residents, nearly two-thirds of whom were men, concentrated between the waterfront and 3rd Street, or in a relatively narrow area bounded by Howard, Harrison, 3rd and 11th streets.[45] By far, however, most African Americans living in San Francisco at this time resided in the Western Addition.

Commercial Reconstruction

As mentioned previously, the areas within the Central SoMa that were reconstructed most rapidly included the areas close to Market Street, where the mandate for fireproof construction had already been established, as well as the South End warehouse district. The commercial properties near Market Street were typically mid-scale buildings, most frequently built using steel frame, brick masonry or reinforced concrete construction. These included hotels (invariably with commercial ground floors), office buildings and department stores. Among these were some of the city's best known buildings, including the reconstructed Palace Hotel and the Emporium department store.



View south along 3rd Street from Market Street, 1915.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Several theaters were also constructed along Market Street within the Central SoMa study area, including the Portola Theater along Stevenson Street between 3rd and 4th streets, and the Pantages Theater and Empress Theater (later the St. Francis Theater) along Market Street between 5th and 6th streets. The latter marked the eastern end of San Francisco's emerging theater district, concentrated along Market Street between 5th and 9th streets. In time, the flashy marquees and brilliant neon signs affixed to the many theaters in this area would become known as San Francisco's Great "White Way." In 2013, both the former Pantages and Empress theaters were demolished.

[45] Ibid: 36-38.

Further away from Market Street, commercial uses were largely confined to frontages along the numbered streets. Of these, 3rd Street comprised the primary north-south commercial corridor and was solidly lined with businesses all the way from Market Street until it met the South End warehouses near the Southern Pacific Railroad station at Townsend Street. Most commercial buildings were brick masonry or wood-frame structures, one- to three-stories in height. The one-story buildings were frequently divided into multiple storefronts, while taller buildings typically featured residential uses on the upper floors. This is especially true of residential hotels, which typically featured a commercial ground floor. During this period, storefronts typically featured a plate glass system with tiled or paneled bulkheads and a multi-lite transom.



Commercial and mixed-use buildings lining the east side of 3rd Street between Verona Place and Folsom Street, 1919. This area was redeveloped by the Yerba Buena Center project.
(San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAB-5761)

Transit Infrastructure

Streetcar and railroad tracks were among the earliest infrastructure reconstructed after the 1906 Earthquake—not least of which because the tracks were frequently used to haul away debris. As it had been before the disaster, the wealth of streetcar tracks South of Market made it arguably the city's most transit-rich neighborhood. By 1911, streetcar lines ran east-west on Mission, Howard, Folsom, Harrison, Bryant and Brannan streets, as well as north-south on every numbered street in the South of Market except 7th Street.

The principal railroad yards included those of the Southern Pacific running down Townsend and King streets, with an extension that ran east along King Street before dividing into spurs accessing piers 36, 42 and 44, as well as the Belt Line railroad running along the Embarcadero. The Southern Pacific had constructed a temporary passenger station and freight depot following the earthquake, and in 1917 built an expansive new Mission Revival style station at 3rd and Townsend streets. By this time, the Southern Pacific was no longer the sole railroad South of Market. By the turn of the century the Western Pacific Railroad had a terminal located between 8th, 9th, Bryant and Brannan

streets, while the Santa Fe Railroad had constructed a massive rail yard and numerous warehouses along 3rd Street south of Mission Channel.



Southern Pacific station at 3rd and Townsend streets, 1940.
(San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAD-6016)

Civic Infrastructure

Several public facilities were constructed in the Central SoMa area during this period. As might be expected after the 1906 disaster, fire-fighting facilities were the most numerous—and the first to be constructed. In 1909 the San Francisco Fire Department began construction of Pump Station No. 1 at 698 2nd Street as part of the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS). The AWSS incorporated a network of cisterns, reservoirs and fire boats, as well as two emergency pumping stations: Pump Station No. 1, and Pump Station No. 2 along Van Ness Avenue at Fort Mason. According to a 1913 Sanborn map, Pump Station No. 1 featured two multi-stage turbine pumps, each capable of delivering 2,700 gallons of fresh or salt water per minute. The station was designed by consulting engineer, Tom W. Ransom, and is listed on the National Register.

Several neighborhood fire houses were also constructed. Most of these were wood frame or brick masonry buildings constructed soon after the 1906 disaster.[46] These included San Francisco Fire Department Engine No. 4, located in a brick masonry building at 676 Howard Street. The station was rebuilt in 1957, but in 2012 was closed and demolished for construction of an expansion of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.[47] Less than half a block away was the headquarters of the Underwriter's Fire Patrol at 147 Natoma Street (extant). The Underwriters' Fire Patrol was founded in San Francisco 1875 as a private fire-fighting company with its own firehouses, alarm systems and firemen specifically trained to salvage materials. They were engaged by insurance companies to help reduce both premiums and settlements. The Underwriters Fire Patrol was incorporated into the San Francisco Fire Department in 1943.

[46] "New Fire Buildings are Recommended," *San Francisco Call*, September 23, 1913, page 14.
[47] A new fire station will be constructed at 935 Folsom Street, replacing a 1923 laundry built for the Hotel Owners Laundry Association.

Also nearby was San Francisco Fire Department Engine No. 17 at 422 Jessie Street (later addressed as 34 Mint Street). According to the 1913 Sanborn map this was a two-story-over-basement wood frame fire house that included one steam-powered hose wagon and eleven firefighters. In 1919, this building was replaced by a Renaissance Revival style firehouse (demolished circa 1968). Five years later, the site of the older building was redeveloped with a new, 8-story reinforced concrete warehouse for the Hale Brothers. As part of the warehouse construction, space for Fire Truck Company No. 1 was incorporated into the first floor of the building.



"Old and new headquarters" for San Francisco Fire Department Engine No. 17 on Mint Street, 1919. (San Francisco Public Library, AAE-1161)



San Francisco Fire Department Engine No. 35, photographed in 1937. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAD-8165)

Further south within the Central SoMa, San Francisco Fire Department Engine No. 35 was constructed at 38 Bluxome Street. A 1937 newspaper article mentions that the "structure was built in 1906, to serve the Fire Department only until a permanent house could be provided." This station featured enhanced firefighting capabilities including a steamer hose wagon, a truck and a monitor battery, was well as a hose tower. The original building was replaced in 1939 by a new fire station and is today occupied by San Francisco Fire Engine No. 8.

Other public buildings include the Spanish Colonial Revival style Southern Police Station, constructed at 360 4th Street in 1925 (extant), which replaced an earlier wood-frame Mission Revival style police station located on the same site. While it was under construction, the police station operated for a time at 821 Howard Street, which remains extant. Portions of the ornamental wings of the Southern Police Station were removed prior to the 1970s and it was eventually converted into a senior center. However, the building remains one of the finest examples of Spanish Colonial Revival design in the entire South of Market and has been found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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Two view of the Southern Police Station at 350 4th Street. At left is the Mission Revival style station constructed circa 1907. At right is the new Spanish Colonial Revival station which replaced the original station in 1925.
(Jessie Brown Cook Collection, U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

A short distance away from the police station was the Mission Revival style Lincoln School at 824 Harrison Street (no longer extant), the only public school located within the Central SoMa study area at that time. Along with the police stations, Engine No. 17 and the Southern Pacific train station, the new Lincoln School demonstrated a growing preference for Hispanic influenced architecture in California's public buildings during the early 20th century. This style was also applied in a more restrained fashion to some commercial and industrial buildings in the South of Market—most often through the use of red clay tile accents.



The Lincoln School at 824 Harrison Street, 1914.
(Jessie Brown Cook Collection, U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

The Lincoln School was demolished in the 1960s, although recently, the new Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center was constructed on the lot and is again the only public school building in the South of Market. St. Patrick's Church also operated a grammar school on the northeast corner of 5th and Clementina streets. This school was demolished in 1965, although its gymnasium, constructed in 1948, remains extant at 360-368 Clementina Street.

A few utility and communication infrastructure facilities were also constructed in the study area. These included the Jessie Street substation located between 3rd, 4th, Jessie and Stevenson streets. Originally built in 1881 and enlarged

several times, the station was rebuilt in 1907 under the direction of architect Louis Polk. In 1924, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Station T was constructed at 465 Stevenson Street. This reinforced concrete building includes a 220 foot tall brick exhaust stack and was used to produce steam for space heating, domestic hot water and industrial processes. In 1977 an addition was made along its east façade. The facility remains in operation by NRG Thermal, and serves approximately 170 buildings in the downtown area.[48] During this post-1906 period PG&E also operated a cable storage yard (and later a warehouse) at the southeast corner of Howard Street and 5th Street, as well as an adjacent warehouse at the southeast corner of Tehama Street and 5th Street. By 1913, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company was operating a facility at 835-839 Howard Street, which remains extant. During the 1920s, the company constructed San Francisco's first significant skyscraper at 140 New Montgomery Street, discussed below.

The 1920s Boom Years

Reconstruction proceeded in several distinct periods, beginning with the initial flurry of building activity between 1906 and 1913. This was followed by a recession during the First World War, but by the early 1920s, construction rebounded along with the nation-wide real estate boom. In fact, the pace of construction during the 1920s almost matched that of the initial period of reconstruction. An analysis of extant properties in the Central SoMa study area shows that approximately 280 buildings were constructed between 1906 and 1915, while approximately 230 properties were built between 1920 and 1929. Along many principal streets, the 1920s marked a complete build out.



West on Howard Street from 3rd Street, 1922.
This area was entirely redeveloped as part of the Yerba Buena Center project.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

The construction boom of the 1920s also encompassed a fair amount of redevelopment, as many properties that were built expediently during the first years of reconstruction were replaced with more substantial structures. As well, sites that had been used as lumber and storage yards for construction materials were less essential and presented ripe opportunities for redevelopment. Portions of Rincon Hill also continued to be cut down for development, such that by the 1930s the only areas yet to be removed in the Central SoMa area were located along Hawthorne Street between

[48] NRG Thermal, San Francisco System Profile, accessed 25 June, 2014 from http://www.nrgthermal.com/centers/sanfran/syssf.htm

Folsom and Harrison streets. A substantial portion of new construction during the 1920s was also associated with the advent of the private automobile, as stables, blacksmith shops and harness shops were replaced by gas stations, auto repair shops and parking garages. These included a new parking garage for the Pickwick Hotel, completed in 1927. Perhaps the largest garage in the Central SoMa area was the 4th Street Garage, located on the southeast corner of 4th and Harrison streets. The building was constructed in 1912 for the Pacific Sightseeing Company, which operated a fleet of tour buses. The 1913 Sanborn map also shows that the building incorporated an auto sales showroom and an auto repair shop. Truck sales showrooms were also opened in the neighborhood, including the Republic Truck showroom located at 534-548 4th Street, which operated during the 1920s in a building shared with the Thiebaut Brothers box factory.



4th Street just south of Harrison Street, circa 1925. Note the large 4th Street Garage and auto repair shop at right. This building remains standing, although most of the properties in this image are no longer extant. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)

Architectural styles were also in transition during this period. Along with the popularity of Hispanic-influenced designs, the advent of Art Deco and Gothic Revival architecture—sometimes in combination—rapidly gained influence during the 1920s. The most prominent example of Art Deco style architecture in the Central SoMa area is the Pacific Telephone Building at 140 New Montgomery Street. Designed by architect Timothy Pflueger and completed in 1925, the 26-story office building was then the tallest building in San Francisco. Art Deco designs were also adopted for many industrial buildings, largely because the simple, rigid structural systems of the buildings meshed easily with the bold geometry of the style. Two good examples of Art Deco industrial design include a pair of semi-identical buildings at 355 and 361 Brannan Street, completed in 1928.

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355 and 361 Brannan Street, completed in 1928 (Google Maps)

Gothic Revival style architecture was more frequently applied to commercial buildings. Two excellent examples of the style were both constructed at the intersection of 5th and Mission streets. These include the Pickwick Hotel at 898 Mission Street (1923), and the San Francisco Chronicle building at 901 Mission Street (1924), since altered. Unlike the Chronicle's previous building at 690 Market Street, which had functioned primarily as an office tower, the new Chronicle building was devoted entirely to the production and printing of the newspaper. Over the coming decades, the Chronicle would become the largest newspaper in northern California, as well as the 12th largest newspaper in the United States.[49] Of interest, both the Pacific Telephone and Chronicle buildings show clear influence of Eliel Saarinen's highly influential design for the Chicago Tribune Tower, drawn in 1922.



San Francisco Chronicle building, 1924. The building exterior was remodeled during the 1960s. (San Francisco Architectural Heritage)

[49] Carl Nolte, "An Independent Voice for the Western U.S.," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 7, 1999.

The Great Depression

The collapse of the Stock Market in October 1929 heralded a worldwide depression that lasted a decade. The long-term implications of the crash were not felt immediately however, as the stock market continued to enjoy brief rallies into mid-1930. By the end of 1931, however, most private new construction in San Francisco ground to a halt. Real estate investors attempted to attract new industrial construction, highlighting the fact that South of Market adjoined the railroad yards of three transcontinental railroads, as well as transoceanic shipping facilities. Despite these efforts, an analysis of construction dates for the Central SoMa study area shows that approximately 30 extant buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1939. Most of these are light industrial buildings, and many were designed with Art Deco influences.

The economic collapse affected broad sectors of society, but working-class residents, such as those who lived South of Market, disproportionately felt the impacts. With many local businesses either closed or running on a reduced workforce, workers found themselves competing for increasingly scarce agricultural work, particularly after the arrival of large numbers of Dust Bowl migrants from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas in the Central Valley and other farming regions. One review of the history of the South of Market states that: "On Howard Street, the men spent most of their time on the street, looking at the blackboards advertising work, drinking, or pitching pennies on the sidewalk. The Howard Street area became known as the 'slave market' due to the extraordinary exploitation and suffering that migratory and unskilled workers were subject to."[50]



Howard Street "Skid Road," 1937.
(Dorothea Lange, Library of Congress)

Although the New Deal work relief programs of the 1930s created work for some, a large percentage of residents in the South of Market were older and a portion were already crippled by a lifetime of hard work, poor nutrition and

[50] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 38.

alcohol use. Although some turned to religious missions for assistance, others avoided them because a free meal usually came with a sermon. State and federal relief programs were often of little use either, rejecting many of the older and less healthy individuals as being "unemployable." Within the Central SoMa, some of the religious missions and relief centers that were established included the St. Vincent De Paul Center at 239 Minna Street; the Salvation Army Industrial Store at 820 Howard Street; the Victorious Gospel Mission at 740 Harrison Street; the Trinity Full Gospel Mission at 365 3rd Street; and the San Francisco Gospel Mission at 727 Folsom Street. All of these locations were subsequently demolished by the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment.



Salvation Army "preaching to the crowd," 1939.
(Dorothea Lange, Library of Congress

Some long-term local residents of the area remembered the neighborhood as being an intimate and enjoyable place to live, in spite of the challenges posed by poverty and underemployment. Peter Mendelsohn, a merchant seaman who later opposed the Redevelopment Agency's efforts to bulldoze his neighborhood for the Yerba Buena Center, recalled that, "Life along Third Street was the happiest in the City. All the gambling was on Third Street, and there were houses of prostitution above Breen's Restaurant—people came from all over to eat at Breen's. This life lasted until 1937, when the city closed all the gambling joints… The men were floaters; 40% were seamen, stewards, engineers and deck-hands; the rest waiters, maintenance men, and part-time longshoremen"[51]

Nevertheless, the cheap saloons, gambling halls, and other vices attracted alcoholics and others on the margins of society. Middle-class San Franciscans decried the sight of clusters of men drinking on street corners or hanging around in front of gambling halls and saloons in an area that popularly came to be known as "Skid Road." As observed by Alvin Averbach, who prefers the descriptive term "hobohemia" rather than skid road:

> The later derogatory usage of "skid row" by the city's larger community to describe a hobohemia forced into decline by economic developments naively ignores the crucial role that the hobo work force played in the economy as a whole. It is not surprising, however, that denizens of hobohemia

[51] Anne B. Bloomfield, "A History of the California Historical Society's New Mission Street Neighborhood," *California History* (Winter 1995/96), 388.

were unable to command respect from the larger community, even in the period between 1905 and 1920 when many jobs were held by men following a hobo way of life. The face they presented to other segments of the urban population was not that of a roving, exploited proletariat following seasonal work at sea or in the California and western hinterlands and constantly forced to move in search of new, poorly-paid work. Rather, when the community at large encountered the single, unattached workers who made up the "homeless," hotel-residing population, they saw them between jobs as they tried to live on whatever money they had been able to make the previous season. The suburban commuters from the peninsula, for example, who hurried from the Southern Pacific Station at Townsend and Third streets down Third and Fourth streets bypassing the cheaper restaurants to breakfast on the block nearest Market Street were regularly panhandled …. Similar observations were made by the many thousands of people who worked South of Market and lived elsewhere in the city and by those who passed through the area on railways that were running along nearly every street.[52]

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Construction

During the Great Depression, two of the largest projects providing employment were the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Throughout the 1920s, business leaders had waged a campaign to build a bridge from San Francisco to Oakland, and by 1931 Congressional authorization had been granted to use Yerba Buena Island—then administered by the U.S. Navy—as part of the route. Actual construction of the bridge began in 1933.



Construction of the Bay Bridge approach, 1935. View is east from near 2nd Street.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library via Calisphere)

In the Central SoMa study area, the alignment of the bridge approach consisted of a large concrete viaduct located between Perry and Stillman streets. Hundreds of properties were demolished along the right-of-way, which extended from on- and off-ramps at 5th Street to the bridge landing at Rincon Hill. Additional portions of Rincon Hill were also graded at this time. During this period vehicle traffic in the South of Market was already considerable. A 1934

[52] Alvin Averbach, "San Francisco's South of Market District, 1850-1950: The Emergence of a Skid Row," *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Fall, 1973), 206-207.

traffic study indicates that traffic was heaviest along Mission, Howard, 3rd and 4th streets. Mission Street carried an average of 10,000 to 15,000 vehicles per day, while the others averaged 5,000 to 10,000 vehicles per day.[53]

Completion of the Bay Bridge in November 1936 strongly influenced the character of the Central SoMa study area. In addition to the demolition of hundreds of buildings, the viaduct physically divided the area into two sections. In time, this division would result in perceptible changes in land use, with the northern portion of the Central SoMa becoming increasingly commercial due to its proximity to downtown, whereas the area south of the viaduct remained predominantly industrial. Originally, the open lots flanking the bridge viaduct were landscaped with lawns and trees, although these was removed during the 1950s with the construction of the Highway 50 (now Interstate 80) elevated freeway.

The 1934 Waterfront Strike

While the Bay Bridge was under construction, San Francisco was for a time paralyzed by the 1934 Waterfront Strike, which remains one of the most important events in the history of San Francisco and the American labor movement. It began as an effort by the International Longshoremen's Association, or ILA, to replace the corrupt and degrading daily "shape-up" with union hiring halls, and to raise wages from 85 cents to $1 an hour.

The South of Market served as one of the principal battlegrounds of the 1934 Waterfront Strike. Although largely confined to The Embarcadero and adjoining Rincon Hill district, the sporadic fighting that erupted between striking longshoremen and the San Francisco Police Department did spread west into the South End warehouse district, where some of the most notable confrontations occurred. On July 2, 1934, Albert Boynton, Director of the private Industrial Association (IA), announced that the Port of San Francisco would be reopened, by force if necessary. The following day, with police protection, the IA began sending trucks loaded with coffee from Pier 38 to Atlas Drayage, located in the Garcia & Maggini Warehouse at 128 King Street. Within minutes of leaving Pier 38, workers began to throw bricks and bottles at the police, who responded with batons and tear gas. The crowd of workers was too large to subdue, and the strikers began throwing the tear gas back at the police. The battle continued on unabated before moving west along Townsend Street, as far west as 4th Street.[54]

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[53] California Division of Highways, "Highway Transportation Survey of 1934 City and County of San Francisco [map]," California State Printing Office, 1935.

[54] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 62.



Police battling strikers near the intersection of Townsend and Stanford streets, adjacent to San Francisco Fire Department Pump Station No. 1.
(San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAD-5204)

On July 5, the ship owners tried to break the strike by hiring scabs to transfer cargo from the ships to warehouses in the South End, and as a result, a riot exploded along The Embarcadero and up Rincon Hill where some of the longshoremen had been squatting in tin shacks. Called "The Battle of Rincon Hill" by the newspapers and "Bloody Thursday" by the maritime workers, the conflict left two men dead—a longshoreman and a member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards—and over 100 strikers injured.[55] The governor responded to the riots by calling in the National Guard, which protected the strikebreakers with machine guns and tanks. The maritime unions asked all unions in the city to respond by declaring a general strike. They responded and the great San Francisco General Strike essentially paralyzed San Francisco for several days. The same month, the ship owners, shocked by the violence and level of support for the workers, agreed to arbitration and endorsed most of the demands of the maritime unions.

Labor Halls

During the 1934 strike, at least two labor halls were located in the Central SoMa study area. These include the Pile Driver, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 77 hall at 457 Bryant Street. Constructed in 1909 by the union as a mixed-use building, city directories from the 1920s indicate the building was also used by the Labor Carpenter's Union No. 22, and the Warehouse and Cereal Workers No. 38. This property is among the oldest extant union halls in San Francisco and is currently recognized as individually eligible for the California Register. Nearby was the Brotherhood of Teamsters Hall at 536 Bryant Street. Although a prior historic survey dated its construction to circa 1925, this study indicates it was constructed no later than 1913, and the building continued to be occupied by the Teamsters through at least 1966. The building remains extant, but the façade has been altered and only the ground floor rustication remains.

[55] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 63.

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Pile Driver, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 77 union hall at 457 Bryant Street. (San Francisco Planning Department)



Teamsters gathered in front of the Brotherhood of Teamsters Hall at 536 Bryant Street, July 1934. Arrow added by author. (Francisco Public Library Photo Collection, AAD-5176)

WPA Projects and Municipal Improvements

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was an ambitious New Deal federal agency created to help alleviate unemployment during the Great Depression. The WPA's work program in San Francisco began in 1935, employing more than 21,000 persons who had previously been on the unemployed relief rolls.[56] The scope of the WPA's work in San Francisco was expansive and included street grading and sidewalk improvements, construction of municipal facilities, adult educational programs, health and engineering surveys, childcare services, public art projects and numerous improvements to parks and recreational facilities. Between 1935 and 1939, the WPA in San Francisco distributed more than $22 million in wages and made nearly $30 million in permanent improvements to public facilities.

The W.P.A.'s main offices in San Francisco were located in the Central SoMa area at 49 4th Street (building no longer extant). In 1937, the building was also the focus of a sit-in strike by W.P.A. workers protesting cuts in relief appropriations.[57] There were two W.P.A. projects located in the Central SoMa area, both relatively limited in scope. These included various renovations to the Southern Police Station at 360 4th Street, completed in 1936. Numerous fire houses were also modernized between 1935 and 1938, including the Engine No. 17 station at 34 Mint Street. This work included new heating and plumbing systems in many of the fire houses.[58]

The modernization program was much needed at the time. Many of the fire houses were "temporary" stations constructed soon after the 1906 disaster. These included Engine No. 35 located at 38 Bluxome Street. Newspaper articles from 1937 describes the building as a "… ramshackle, barn-like structure … Floors of the building are so rough and warped it has been impossible even to cover them with linoleum … condemned as 'entirely inadequate' by the Central Council of Civic Club's committee on firehouses."[59] A photo accompanying the article shows the buildings old hay loft still standing in the station above a modern gasoline-powered fire truck. The article appears to have garnered attention, as a new reinforced concrete station was constructed in 1939. Two stories tall and featuring

[56] William Mooser, Jr., Branch Manager, *Report on Progress of the Works Program in San Francisco*, (San Francisco: Works Progress Administration, 1938), 3.
[57] San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, news copy notes for images AAF-0594 and AAF-0595.
[58] Clyde Healy, *San Francisco Improved – Report of Clyde E. Healy Assistant City Engineer – City of San Francisco and Coordinator of W.P.A. Projects Period October 10, 1935 to August 31, 1939*, (San Francisco, 1939), 19-20; 70-73.
[59] News copy accompanies images AAD-8161 and AAD-8165 (9/1/1937) in the San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection.

three large vehicle bays, the building was designed with Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influences. It remains extant and was determined as being individually eligible for the California Register by the South of Market Historic Resources Survey.



Interior of Engine Company 35 fire station showing old hay loft above a modern fire truck, 1937. (San Francisco Public Library, AAD-8162)



The new Engine Company 35 fire station at 38 Bluxome Street, 1939. (San Francisco Public Library, AAD-8163)

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Property Types & Registration Requirements (1906-1936)

The thirty years between 1906 and 1936 encompassed a dramatic period of reconstruction in the Central SoMa study area, as well as San Francisco as a whole. The three principal property types which characterized reconstruction in the study area are industrial, residential and commercial buildings. Other property types, including public assembly properties (theaters, churches, post offices, etc.,), and institutional properties (fire stations schools, etc.) are exceedingly rare and should be evaluated individually on a case-by-case basis. More detailed information regarding property types in the South of Market is also available in the *South of Market Area Historic Context Statement*, pages 84 through 100.[60]

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Typologies: Common industrial typologies include one- and two-story industrial buildings with open floor plates designed to accommodate a variety of industrial uses. A common variant is a predominately one-story building with a two-story office wing at the street frontage. Industrial lofts are multi-story buildings which contain offices and/or retail space on the first floor and multiple floors of unpartitioned space above. Warehouses are similar to lofts in that they typically feature two or more floors of unpartitioned space. However, they typically feature limited fenestration.



Industrial style building at 444 Natoma Street (1907)



Industrial loft at 539 Bryant Street (1912)



Industrial building at 963 Harrison Street (1927)



Art Deco style building at 224 Townsend Street (1935)

[60] A copy of the context statement is available here: http://www.sf-planning.org/modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=372

Form and Scale: Typically one to four stories in height, with two stories being most common. Flat or bow truss roofs are most common. Most buildings would have originally featured at least one, if not several, large entrances for the loading or unloading of materials.

Framing and Cladding: Brick masonry or reinforced concrete designs are most common. Some older industrial buildings may also feature heavy timber framing, frequently clad with brick.

Fenestration: Most production facilities featured numerous window openings for lighting and ventilation, while warehouses would have had limited fenestration. Original windows would have most commonly incorporated industrial steel-sash multi-lite sashes. Before circa 1915, double-hung wood-sashes were also used, but are less common.

Common Styles: Industrial construction during this period was dominated by either industrial or Classical Revival influenced designs. Industrial designs are characterized by a simple, utilitarian façade with no ornament save for the pattern of window and door openings. Classical Revival influenced designs are typified by the use of a roofline cornice, often in combination with Classical motifs such as applied shield, cartouche and swag ornaments. The use of pilasters to delineate structural bays is not uncommon. During the 1920s and 1930s the Art Deco style proved to be particularly adaptable to industrial designs, as it was easily realized in concrete through the use of simple geometric patterns (chevrons, fluting) typically concentrated on structural piers and near the roofline. Other styles that are much less common include simplified variants of the Mission Revival style, characterized by a rounded element at the roofline, and Mediterranean Revival designs—usually characterized by the use of red clay tiles at the roofline.

Distribution: East of 5th Street industrial buildings are most common south of Clara and Harrison streets. West of 5th Street they are common everywhere south of Market Street. The largest industrial buildings are located between Bryant and Townsend streets.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Typologies: Residential hotels, almost always with a commercial ground floor; larger apartment buildings with units sharing a common entrance; multi-unit flats with each floor comprising a single residential unit ("Romeo flats" typically feature two narrow units on each floor divided by a center stair); single-family dwellings.[61]



Residential hotel at 201-209 6th Street (1907)



Rare example of a single-family dwelling at 453 Minna Street (1906)

[61] A more complete discussion of industrial typologies may be found in the *South of Market Historic Context Statement* prepared in 2009 by Page & Turnbull, pages 84-89.

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Classical Revival style flats at 439-441 Tehama Street (1906)



Central Hotel Lodging House at 566-586 3rd Street (1907)

Form and Scale: Typically two to four stories in height, usually with a raised basement level. Flat roofs are most common.

Framing and Cladding: Wood-frame or brick masonry is most common for residential hotels. For flats and single-family dwellings, wood frame construction is near universal. Before circa 1915, flush tongue-in-groove wood siding is most common, with wood rustic channel siding commonly used on the secondary facades. Wood shingle cladding is also possible. Larger hotels and apartments, especially those built after circa 1915, frequently feature reinforced concrete or steel frame construction along with smooth stucco cladding.

Fenestration: Nearly all residential buildings would have originally incorporated double-hung wood sash windows.

Common Styles: Residential construction during this period was dominated by Classical Revival influenced designs, often referred to as the "Edwardian style" because of its correspondence with that period of the British monarchy (1901-1910). Classical Revival influenced designs are typified by the use of a roofline cornice, frequently with brackets, modillions and egg-and-dart molding; and the use of Classical motifs such as applied shield, cartouche and swag ornaments. Some residential buildings are also utilitarian in design, but may incorporate a simple cornice. Other styles that are much less common include simplified variants of the Mission Revival style, typified by a rounded element at the roofline, and simplified versions of the Craftsman style.

Distribution: Residential hotels are most common in the northwestern section of Central SoMa study area, particularly in proximity to Mission and Howard streets west of 5th Street. They may also be found in scattered locations—typically on corners—south of Harrison Street. Residential flats are not common in the Central SoMa study area. Most were built in the first few years after the 1906 Earthquake, although a few later infill examples exist. They are overwhelmingly located along side streets and alleys, such as Clara and Shipley streets. Examples that retain architectural integrity include 274-276 Clara Street (1906) and 271 Clara Street (1907). Single-family dwellings are extremely rare in the Central SoMa study area. Most are simple wood frame structures, sometimes incorporating mild Classical Revival design influences. One of the most unusual buildings within the study area is 453 Minna Street (1906), built on a narrow 20-foot wide lot. Its design is extremely restrained, featuring wood rustic channel siding and a simple cornice.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS: CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Typologies: Pure commercial buildings include department stores, office buildings and banking facilities—most frequently located in proximity to Market Street. Commercial uses elsewhere are typically associated with ground floor storefronts in association with residential hotels or manufacturing facilities.[62]



704 Bryant Street (1914)



Neoclassical commercial building at 66 Mint Street (1916)



Mediterranean Revival style commercial building at 508-514 4th Street (1925)



Pacific Building at 801 Market Street (1907)

Form and Scale: Commercial buildings in proximity to the central business district are typically four or more stories in height. Elsewhere, commercial buildings are typically one- to three-stories in height. Flat roofs are most common.

Framing and Cladding: Steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction is most common for larger commercial buildings, although brick masonry was also frequently used. These buildings are most commonly clad with smooth stucco. Smaller commercial buildings are typically brick masonry or reinforced concrete structures.

[62] A more complete discussion of industrial typologies may be found in the *South of Market Historic Context Statement* prepared in 2009 by Page & Turnbull, pages 96-97.

Fenestration: Most commercial building employed wood and plate glass storefront systems with divided transoms. Multi-story buildings would typically have incorporated double-hung wood windows on the upper floors, although casement and pivot window systems were also used.

Common Styles: Commercial construction during this period was dominated by Classical Revival influenced designs, typified by the use of a roofline cornice, frequently with brackets, modillions and egg-and-dart molding; and the use of Classical motifs such as applied shield, cartouche and swag ornaments. During the 1920s, Mediterranean Revival designs came into vogue, usually typified by the use of red clay tile at the roofline. The Art Deco style was also used for commercial buildings during the 1920s and 1930s, most frequently for larger-scale commercial buildings.

Distribution: Within the Central SoMa study area, exclusively commercial property types tend to be concentrated close to the central business district, particularly along Market and Mission streets between 2nd and 4th streets. Elsewhere in the study area, commercial uses are scattered and most commonly found on the ground floor of residential hotels or apartment buildings, or in combination with light industrial facilities such as paint shops.

SIGNIFICANCE

The table below discusses the significance of properties from this era according to criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources.

National/ California Register	Significance	Discussion
A/1	Events	Industrial Properties: Industrial buildings from this period may be significant for their associations with the theme of industrial development, which was a key theme in the South of Market during this period. Groups of industrial properties appear better able to convey these patterns than individual structures. Evaluators should consider the potential presence of historic districts that illustrate this criterion, though some properties may also qualify individually for their associations with prominent firms or advances in manufacturing methods. Individual resources may also be found significant for their architectural merits or association with prominent individuals (see below). Residential Properties: Residential hotels and lodging houses are key facets of reconstruction in the South of Market and are significant for their associations with social and labor history tied to the industrialization of the neighborhood. They are also more likely to qualify as individual resources versus other typologies. Flats and single-family dwellings may also be significant for similar associations, although groups of these residences appear better able to convey these patterns. Commercial Properties: Commercial buildings from this period may be significant for their associations with post-Earthquake reconstruction, or for their association with a significant business or enterprise. They may also be significant for their association with the establishment of commercial corridors and patterns of commercial development. In this regard, evaluators should consider the potential presence of historic districts that illustrate this criterion. Many commercial buildings in the study area were also mixed use, either as commercial storefronts within larger

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		residential buildings, or as commercial storefronts associated with manufacturing or distribution facilities. Purely commercial buildings are not common, and may be more likely to qualify as individual resources, particularly when their significance is also tied to their architectural merit (see below).
B/2	Persons	Buildings from this period may be significant for their association with persons important to history. If this is the case, however, the building should be the best or only remaining property capable of representing that person's achievements or reasons for being significant.
C/3	Architecture/ Design	Buildings from this period may be significant for their architecture, as expressed by intact stylistic features, forms or construction methods. Buildings may also qualify as the work of a master architect or prominent builder. Individual resources qualified under these criteria should be good examples of types and/or styles, and retain most of their original features. Rare or unique forms should also be given strong consideration for individual listing.
D/4	Information Potential	Buildings, ruins or subsurface remains may be significant for their potential to provide information about local construction methods and materials. However, such examples would be extremely rare.

INTEGRITY

In order to be eligible for listing in the local, state, or national historic registers, properties from this period must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance in association with development during this period. While most buildings undergo change over time, alterations should not significantly change the essential historic character of the buildings. The aspects of integrity deemed most important for this period are design, materials, workmanship and feeling. Buildings qualified as individual resources at the state or national level should retain most of their original features.

Minimum Eligibility Requirements

- Clear example of architecture from this period (most likely Classical Revival, Mission Revival, Mediterranean Revival or Industrial style)
- Retains original form and roofline
- Substantially retains the original pattern of windows and doors
- Retains most of its original ornamentation, if applicable. (The retention of entry, window and/or roofline ornamentation should be considered most important)
- Replacement of doors and windows is acceptable as long as they conform to the original door/window pattern and the size of the openings
- Retention of the original cladding is crucial, but not absolute (see other integrity considerations)

Other Integrity Considerations

- Rear additions that have respected the scale of the original building generally are not a strong detriment to integrity. However, additions that compromise a building's form and scale greatly diminish integrity.
- The replacement of the original cladding is a severe detriment to integrity. Typically, it is only acceptable as long as nearly all other character-defining features are retained.
- The retention of original windows greatly enhances integrity of materials. However, far more important is the retention of the original of pattern of windows, and that any replacement windows(s) are located within the original frame openings.
- A building altered into a later style has lost association with this period, but may be significantly associated with the period during which it was altered—so long as it displays the character-defining features of that era.

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Special Considerations for Commercial Properties:
Commercial buildings from this period that retain their original storefront configurations are generally rare, as storefronts are "the feature most commonly altered in a historic commercial building."[63] These alterations typically occurred as store owners sought to update their entrances and display windows (and sometimes the entire facade) according to the popular tastes of the day. Thus, in multi-story commercial buildings, storefront alterations are often not as severe an impact as long as they are subordinate to the overall character of the building. Similarly, storefront alterations that demonstrate evolving commercial design patterns associated with a subsequent historically significant context may also gain significance in their own right. Buildings that have been altered entirely into a new style have lost architectural association with their original construction, but may be significantly associated with the period during which the alteration occurred.

Special Considerations for Industrial Properties: Industrial buildings are often modified to adapt to changing methods of production and distribution. Therefore, some discretion is warranted when considering integrity. Nevertheless, the property must retain the essential physical features that made up its historic character.

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[63] National Park Service, "Storefronts," retrieved 27 August 2013 from: http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/incentives/avoiding_2.htm

The End of the Depression through Redevelopment (1937-1973)

By the end of the 1930s, a host of federal programs had helped ease unemployment, while also fostering a raft of physical improvements throughout San Francisco. Nevertheless, the South of Market—in particular the "skid road" areas along Howard, Folsom and intersecting streets, remained one of the most impoverished sections of the city. With the advent of World War II, though, the need for war workers and soldiers absorbed many of the unemployed. Throughout the war years, the neighborhood hummed with activity, and likewise played host to a new--and increasingly non-white—population of migrants and semi-skilled laborers.

During the post-war years, the area experienced a punctuated burst of light industrial infill. However, the 1950s also marked the dawn of the freeway era, and within a short period manufacturing steadily moved from the urban core to suburban locations. Industrial operations were also depressed in tandem with changes in shipping. For much of its history, the South of Market's economic fortunes had been tied to the nexus of railroads and wharves. But by midcentury the amount of freight handled by the Port of San Francisco began a decline that would end in a precipitous drop off following the embrace of container shipping facilities.

Increasingly, portions of the South of Market were characterized as blighted, with underutilized manufacturing facilities and a population primarily composed of the poor, elderly, immigrant and indigent. These conditions proved ripe for redevelopment forces, which would seek to extend the central business district deeper into the South of Market—largely through the wholesale demolition and redevelopment of existing properties. This process took decades to play out, but ultimately would result in the most extensive reshaping of the area's physical and social fabric since the 1906 Earthquake and Fire.



Composite 1938 aerial photograph with the Central SoMa Plan area highlighted.
Note the Bay Bridge on- and off-ramps terminating at 5th Street.
(Harrison Ryker via the David Rumsey Map Collection)

Depression Era Remodeling

Although the last years of the 1930s marked a period of slow recovery from the depths of the Great Depression, new construction continued to be restrained. Commercial property owners, however, often sought to update their buildings by making over storefronts—or even the entire façade. This was supported by Title I of the National Housing Act (NHA) of 1934, which was designed to stimulate the building industry and consumer spending. The "Modernization Credit Plan" provided government-insured, low-interest private loans for the modernization of existing storefronts. The plan was strongly supported by building material manufacturers as well as a "Modernize Main Street" public relations campaign. By the fall of 1934, the FHA and its partners had produced 60 booklets, brochures, and related materials promoting the modernization effort. Although initially developed as a temporary program, the Modernization Credit Plan would be renewed in 1943.[64]

As discussed in the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, Historic Context Statement, 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco embraced the new program almost immediately:

> San Francisco architects and merchant associations played active roles in promoting the local "Modernize Main Street Campaign." Beginning in Fall 1935, unemployed architects photographed key commercial corridors and prepared before and after sketches, demonstrating possible modernization schemes for individual buildings. Merchant associations hosted meetings to present these before and after slide shows of modernized storefronts. Merchants were canvassed in over 20 retail districts, with a particular focus on Market Street and Union Square. The aggressive marketing and merchant outreach worked. San Francisco's FHA office reported over $15,000,000 in insured loans between October 1935 and May 1936. Extant examples of modernized storefronts are scattered across San Francisco and provide a visible connection to the past and the economic programs promoted by the New Deal.[65]

In conjunction with the program, manufacturers increasingly developed new products in order to stimulate a market for fashionable, modern storefront facades. In turn, these new building materials helped inform the development of a new style commonly referred to as Streamline Moderne, which combined European Modernism and the Art Deco movement. Promoted by manufacturers and architects alike, Streamline Modern designs would become increasingly popular during the late 1930s, and remained a strong architectural influence through the 1950s.

Another impetus for modernization was the 1939-1940 Golden Gate International Exposition held at Treasure Island. In preparation for this World's Fair, property owners were encouraged to modernize their buildings as part of the "Shine for '39" program. This included the remodeling of the former Claus Spreckels/San Francisco Call building at 703 Market Street. Originally constructed in 1896 and rehabilitated following the 1906 Earthquake, the Call Building was remodeled in 1938 by architect Albert Roller as the Streamline Moderne style Central Tower. The number of building stories was increased, although removal of the building's dome resulted in a reduction of height from 315 feet to 298 feet.[66]

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[64] Mary Brown, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design*, *Historic Context Statement*, *1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: San Francisco City and County Planning Department, January 12, 2011), 53.

[65] Ibid: 54.

[66] "Central Tower, Wikipedia, accessed 12 September 2012 from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Tower_(San_Francisco).

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Left: The Claus Spreckels/ San Francisco Call Building as shown in 1897. (U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library)
Right: The remodeled Claus Spreckels/ San Francisco Call Building ca. 1950. (San Francisco Public Library, AAB-6544)

Similar remodeling efforts were undertaken at the Atlas Building at 602-606 Mission Street, as well as the National Dollar Store at 929-931 Market Street. Originally, the National Dollar store was comprised of two structures, both constructed in 1907. 929 Market Street was designed by architects Myers & O'Brien as a four-story, brick masonry commercial building with a one-story storage area at the rear facing Stevenson Street. 931 Market Street was designed by architect Albert Pissis and was originally a two-story, brick masonry commercial building with a saloon and pool hall. In 1939, the two buildings were connected internally and their façades were unified with Art Deco influences by architect Otto A. Deichmann. The rear facades of both buildings, however, continue to be clad with brick, including intricate roofline corbelling and a large infilled arch at the rear of 929 Market Street.



929-931 Market Street. Two 1907 buildings unified by an Art Deco façade in 1939. (San Francisco Planning Department)



The rear of 929 Market Street (at right) and 931 Market Street (at left). Both retain their original brick cladding. (San Francisco Planning Department)

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World War II

As with other neighborhoods in the city, very little was built in the South of Market during the 1940s, mostly due to wartime building restrictions. Five months after the U.S. entered World War II, a federal War Production Board construction order halted all non-essential private development in order to concentrate resources toward the war effort.[67] An analysis of construction dates within the Central SoMa area reveals that there are only 14 extant properties constructed between 1940 and 1945. In some cases, these new buildings included additions to existing industrial plants. Examples include 457 Minna Street, constructed in 1944 as an addition to the Kingwell Brothers' California Brass Works—a brass foundry complex of three interconnected buildings, all of which remain extant.

While the Second World War may not have dramatically influenced the built environment, it did result in transformative demographic changes in the Bay Area. With its many war plants, shipyards and military bases, the San Francisco Bay region earned the reputation as the "Arsenal of Democracy." War workers lured by the prospect of relatively well-paying jobs inundated San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, South San Francisco, and other industrial communities ringing the Bay. The Bracero program initiated in 1942 also brought thousands of Mexican agricultural workers to Northern California. In 1940, only five percent of the population living in the South of Market was designated as non-white, but by 1950 that figure had nearly tripled to fourteen percent.[68] This included a number of African American residents who had arrived in San Francisco as war workers. By 1970, a census tract bounded by Harrison, Townsend, 3rd and 11th streets was more than 40 percent African American.[69]

Post-War Infill and New Construction

Although prior historic studies of the South of Market have characterized the post-war period as one of stasis, an analysis of construction dates shows that the Central SoMa area—at least initially—experienced a fairly sustained period of infill. There are today approximately 120 buildings located in the study area that were constructed during the period, and fully a quarter were built between 1954 and 1958. A sampling of ten properties constructed during the mid-1950s shows that light industrial buildings comprised much of the new construction. Some represented the replacement of under-utilized facilities, such as scrap metal yards and pipe yards. Others represented the replacement of older, wood-framed facilities with new concrete construction. Two buildings also replaced former gas stations and repair shops. Some of the 1950s industrial development likely also resulted from the construction of the new James Lick Skyway, discussed below. Construction of the freeway required the demolition of hundreds of buildings in the South of Market, forcing many business owners to relocate. Cleared areas adjacent to the freeway also offered new building sites. Of the ten properties discussed above, three were constructed near, or directly adjacent to the freeway.

By contrast, it appears that almost no new residential buildings were constructed in the Central SoMa area, almost certainly because of the neighborhood's industrial character—as well as the noise and pollution of the new freeway. In fact, residential buildings were so undesirable by this time that several of the new light industrial buildings replaced older flats. Commercial construction was likewise scant. One of the most prominent examples includes a former drug wholesale building constructed in 1947 at 250 4th Street and today used as Olivet University.

Among the largest new developments in the Central SoMa area was the new San Francisco Flower Terminal at 6th and Brannan streets. Popularly known as the San Francisco Flower Mart, the nearly three acre facility was designed by master architect, Mario Ciampi, and included two principal warehouses, as well as a large mall with multiple

[67] Mason C. Doan, *American Housing Production, 1880-2000: A Concise History* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1997), 49.

[68] Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting and Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2009), 66.

[69] Tim Kelley Consulting, The Alfred Williams Consultancy and VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, *San Francisco African American Citywide Historic Context Statement: 1579-2014*, (San Francisco: January, 2015), 74.

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storefronts. The new facility opened in September 1956 with San Francisco mayor, George Christopher, presiding at the ceremonies. It was then the largest wholesale flower terminal in the United States and remains one of only four wholesale flower terminals in the United States.[70] It is also one of the few such flower terminals in the world.[71]

According to Gary Kawaguchi's history of the Flower Market, the new complex was designed to preserve maximum autonomy for the growers and vendors who used the space:

> It placed the California Flower Market and the San Francisco Flower Growers side by side, with the peninsula Flower Growers in the rear property, which they owned. The wholesale houses would be in a row facing the two markets … The architectural plan was a way for all parties to share the space, yet be as autonomous as they possibly could be, a situation which they had grown accustomed to. Buildings for the three markets were discrete; wholesale houses had individual storefronts. Although one California Flower Market Director had a vision of social and cultural pluralism … the dream was not to be realized because it was not practicable or probable, considering their stubborn independence, different ways of doing business and past conflicts. The design has proven to be serviceable with the main drawback being the lack of parking space, an increasing problem which has plagued the market since opening day.[72]



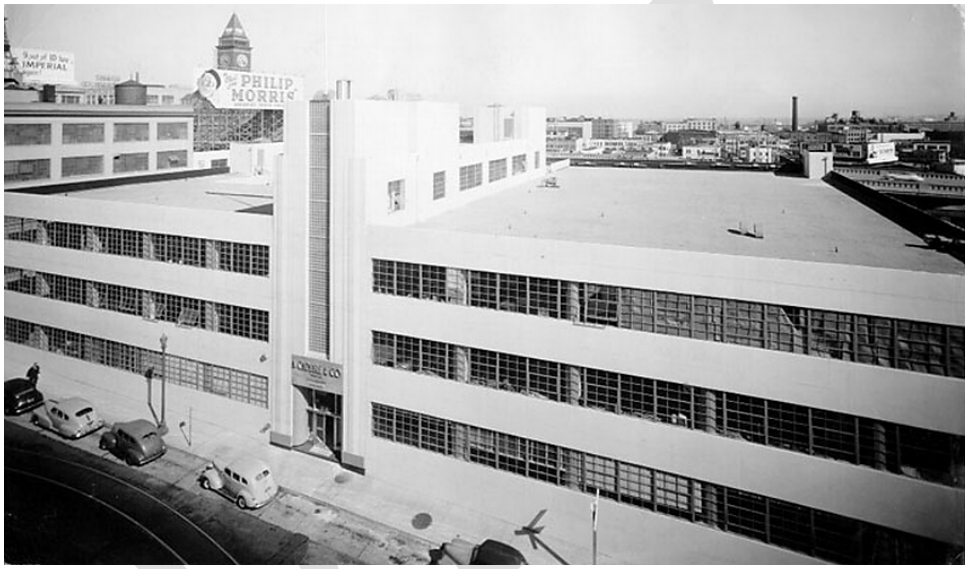
San Francisco Flower Terminal at 6th and Brannan streets.
(Google Maps)

The new complex replaced a former pipe yard, auto truck yard and scrap metal works that had been leased by the U.S. Navy during World War II. During the transition from their old facility to the new complex, the flower terminal briefly occupied the American Can Building at Folsom and 12th streets. The old Flower Market building located at 5th and Howard streets was razed for a parking lot, and remained vacant until 2008 when the Intercontinental Hotel was completed. In 1983, the Flower Market expanded through the purchase of 548 5th Street, a large warehouse originally constructed in 1925.[73]

[70] Ken Garcia, "Scent of Cash Wafts Over Flower Mart," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 4, 2000.
[71] "San Francisco Flower Market," San Francisco City College student film, 1977. Accessed 4 September 2013 from: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xk-SJwnnHPg
[72] Gary Kawaguchi, *Living with Flowers: The California Flower Market History*, (San Francisco: California Flower Market, Inc., 1993), 68.
[73] Ibid: 79.

Architectural Transitions & Midcentury Remodeling

As discussed previously, the federal government's "Modernize Main Street" program had a lasting influence in the embrace of modern architecture and the development of the Streamline Moderne style. During the 1930s through the 1950s, Streamline Moderne designs were used for both commercial and industrial buildings. One of the more conspicuous examples of Streamline Moderne design in the Central SoMa study area is the A. Carlisle & Company printing and lithography building at 645 Harrison Street, completed in 1948. Designed by architect, Herman C. Baumann, the building features a central vertical shaft inset with glass blocks to break up continuous ribbons of horizontal windows.



The newly-completed A. Carlisle & Company building at 645 Harrison Street, 1948.
The building is an outstanding example of Streamline Moderne design.
(San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAB-4044)

Another prominent example of Moderne architecture is the Marine Fireman's Union hall at 240 2nd Street (1957). Designed by architect John Gloe, the building features murals by Lucienne Bloch and her husband Stephen Poe Dimitroff. As part of the Transit Center District Plan historic survey, the building was found eligible for the National Register for its associations with San Francisco's labor movement, as well as its architecture.

International style and Midcentury Modern design influences were also used during this period. These influences are apparent in new construction, as well as remodeling efforts. Prominent examples of Midcentury remodeling efforts—which were principally concentrated along Market Street—include the Kamm/Morris Plan Company Building at 715-719 Market Street, directly adjacent to the Spreckels/Call Building. The Kamm/Morris Plan Company Building was designed by architects Bliss & Faville in 1905 and remodeled in 1940. During the 1950s, it was remodeled again with Art Moderne influences by Hurt, Trudell & Berger.

Nearby, the former Pantages Theater at 935-939 Market Street, which had been converted to a Kress department store, was remodeled in 1956 with International style design influences. On a larger scale, the 15-story David Hewes Building at 1 6th Street—originally built in 1908 as a steel-frame tower with a brick curtain wall—was re-clad with green spandrel panels and restyled as a Midcentury Modern office tower. Portions of the new spandrel panel cladding have begun to fail, exposing areas of the original brick cladding. Other examples of remodeling efforts

include the former Pacific Gas & Electric building at 881-889 Howard Street, later used as the Emporium warehouse and today used as a retail outlet for the Burlington Coat Factory. Originally built in 1920, the building was remodeled with Streamline Moderne influences—including glass block window walls, circa 1950.



Two views of the David Hewes Building at 6th and Market streets.
At left, the building circa 1910. At right, the building in 2013.
(Postcard, private collection; San Francisco Planning Department)



The former Pantages Theater was remodeled during the 1950s with International style design influences.
At left, the building circa 1920s. At right, the building circa 2010. It was demolished in 2013.
(San Francisco Public Library Photo Collection and Google Maps)

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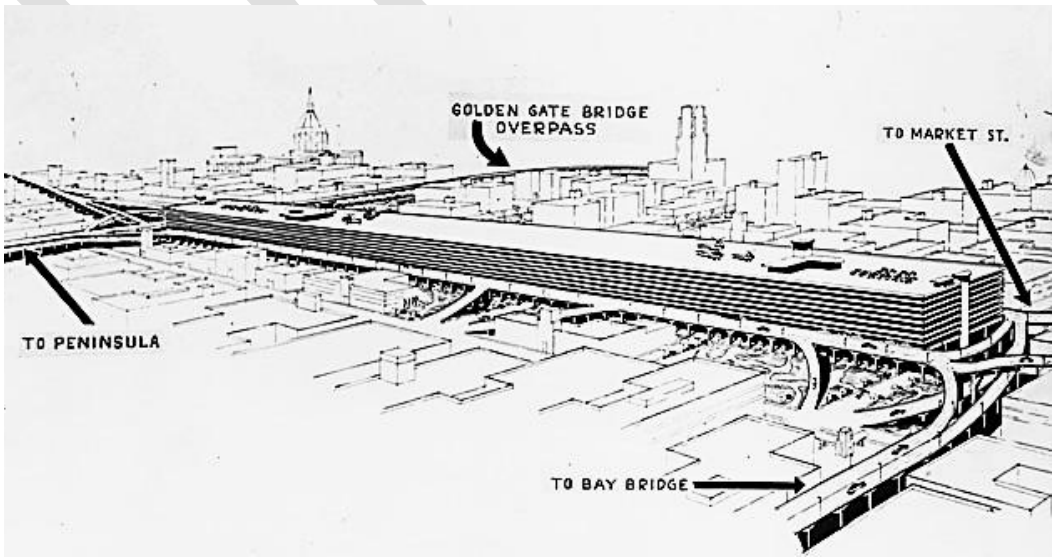
The former Pacific Gas & Electric building at 5th and Howard was remodeled ca. 1950s with Moderne influences. At left, the building in 1925. At right, the building circa 2010.
(U.C. Berkeley Bancroft Library and Google Maps)

Highway Construction and Suburban Migration

During the post-war era, the popularity of the private automobile led to increasing congestion on city streets. These pressures were particularly evident in the Central SoMa adjacent to the on- and off-ramps for the Bay Bridge at 5th Street, where traffic frequently backed up for blocks. Parking was also in great demand. By 1938, aerial photos indicate that approximately 25 parking lots and garages were already extant in the study area. Most were concentrated along Mission, Minna, Howard and Tehama streets in relative proximity to the central business district. South of Folsom Street, many of these vehicle lots were dedicated to trucking uses rather than automobiles. Nevertheless, parking pressures appear to have been acute. As early as 1941, the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin had published a rendering of a proposed 15,000 space parking garage located adjacent to the north side of the Bay Bridge viaduct. A similar idea was proposed again in 1947, when a consulting engineer provided a sketch of a five-block-long, nine-story garage to be located in the area bounded by Minna, Natoma, 3rd and 8th streets.



1947 sketch of a proposed nine-story parking garage in the South of Market.
(San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAK-0348)

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Heavy traffic on Harrison Street between 5th and 6th streets, 1944. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAB-4036)



MUNI buses along Townsend Street adjacent to the Southern Pacific train station, 1951. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAD-6022)

Putting further stress on the city's streets was the conversion of streetcar lines to bus service, which began soon after the Second World War. With the increase in traffic came a concurrent demand for better roads—particularly improvements to major arterials. These included Bayshore Boulevard, which was absorbed into the Highway 101 freeway during the 1950s. During this same period, Highway 101 was connected to the Bay Bridge via the James Lick Skyway, which consisted of elevated concrete viaducts that are part of today's Interstate 80. This resulted in the demolition of hundreds of additional buildings in the South of Market and further divided the neighborhood—although in the Central SoMa area freeway construction only directly affected the area between 5th and 6th streets.

While travel times were greatly reduced, freeway construction also led to a huge out-migration from the city as thousands of San Franciscans, as well as many businesses, began to relocate to the suburbs. Manufacturing and production facilities, in particular, retreated from the urban core to areas in the East Bay or down the San Francisco Peninsula. Within a relatively short period San Francisco ceased to be the industrial center of the Bay Area. During the 1950s, the number of San Franciscans employed as laborers declined 18 percent, while the number of craftsmen and foremen fell 20 percent. During the 1960s, these professions would experience another decline of nearly 20 percent.[74] By the 1970s the city would count only twelve percent of regional manufacturing jobs and only a quarter of its wholesaling industries. Although some industries remained vibrant, particularly food processing, automotive repair, and warehousing, the future of manufacturing was clearly in the suburbs and, increasingly, overseas.

At the same time, the number of white collar employees in San Francisco grew steadily in tandem with the growth of banking and financial services, insurance, real estate, and other professional services. Many of these jobs were created in San Francisco's Financial District, which steadily began to expand into areas at the edge of Chinatown, North Beach, and the South of Market. Between 1960 and 1972, some 23 new high rise office towers were constructed, encompassing nearly 12 million square feet.[75]

[74] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 31.
[75] Ibid: 31.

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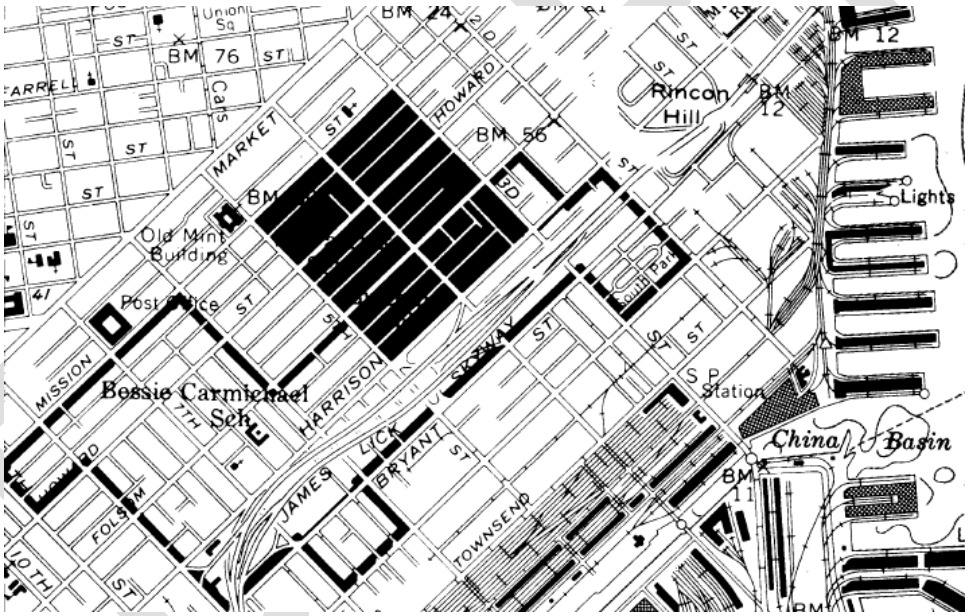
Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment

Given its proximity to downtown, its aging building stock and impoverished demographics, the South of Market was among the first areas in San Francisco targeted for redevelopment. In 1953, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) announced plans for Redevelopment Area D-1, which encompassed more than 18 "blighted" blocks at the heart of the neighborhood in the an roughly bounded by 2nd Street on the east, 8th Street on the west, Mission and Folsom streets on the north, and Bryant Street on the south. Although officially sponsored by the SFRA, redevelopment was also championed by influential members of the private sector, who foresaw a lucrative opportunity to extend downtown commercial uses into the South of Market.

The redevelopment area proposed in the initial plan, however, was relatively removed from the central business district, and in 1954 a new "San Francisco Prosperity Plan" was put forth by the influential real estate magnate, Benjamin Swig. The details of the Prosperity Plan, prepared by local architect John Carl Warnecke, ultimately called for the clearance of six blocks bounded by 3rd, 5th, Mission and Harrison streets for the construction of a convention center, high-rise office buildings, a transportation terminal, a luxury hotel and shopping center, a football stadium, and a parking garage for 16,000 cars.[76] In many respects, Swig's proposal was quite similar to the 19th century plans of Asbury Harpending and William Ralston to create an upscale office, banking, retail, and hospitality district through the creation of New Montgomery Street.



Map showing the original boundaries of Redevelopment Area D-1 (dashed black lines), superimposed with the "Prosperity Plan" area promoted by Benjamin Swig (dark black area). (Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, p.25)

Swig's plan was opposed by San Francisco's Planning Director, Paul Opperman, who stated that much of the Prosperity Plan area was not blighted, and that redevelopment should be left to the private market. The plan also drew little support from the federal urban renewal agency, and as a consequence, Swig withdrew his plan.[77] Nevertheless, Swig's basic idea proved extremely durable. Over the coming decades, practically every aspect of his plan—save for construction of an athletic stadium—would be realized. As related by Chester Hartman, author of *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, "although Swig's specific plan was not adopted,

[76] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 39-41.
[77] San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Paolo Polledri, ed., *Visionary San Francisco*, (Munich: Prestel-Verlag, 1990), 129.

it did set the course for succeeding plans for South of Market redevelopment: to begin renewal in the area closest to the central business district, irrespective of "blight" conditions; to rely primarily on the bulldozer approach to renewal; and to construct in the area a massive conventions-sports-office center."[78]

As early as August 1959, a new three-story, 1,083-car parking garage was completed by the Parking Authority on the block bounded by 4th, 5th, Mission and Minna streets. Prior to construction, the block included several furniture warehouses, stores, two parking lots and three residential hotels. During the 1960s, two additional floors were added to the parking garage, significantly increasing its parking capacity.



View southwest along Mission Street during construction of the new 5th and Mission parking garage, 1958. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAK-0360)

Around the same time, the basic tenets of Swig's Prosperity Plan were reinvigorated by the Blyth-Zellerbach Committee, formed in 1956 by stockbroker Charles Blyth and paper magnate J. D. Zellerbach. Initially the Committee had focused on redevelopment of the city's Produce Market, donating $50,000 to the City Planning Department for studies which informed the Golden Gateway project.[79] In 1959, the Blyth-Zellerbach Committee created the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association (SPUR) to generate support for urban renewal in the South of Market.

1959 also marked the year that M. Justin Hermann, formerly the administrator of the San Francisco Regional Office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, was appointed Executive Director of the SFRA by mayor George Christopher. A skilled and politically savvy administrator, during Hermann's tenure at the SFRA staffing levels would grow from 60 to more than 450 persons. Hermann also understood how to muster the considerable resources available to the SFRA. As related by Chester Hartman:

> Redevelopment agencies are semi-autonomous bodies with vast amounts of independent legal, financial and technical powers and resources. They are in many ways independent from general municipal governments ….. They have access to massive sums of federal funds … and develop direct relationships with federal funding agencies, which often bypass mayors and local legislatures. They can issue their own bonds. They have and freely use the power of eminent domain. Indeed a key element in the urban renewal development process is the power to assemble

[78] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 42.
[79] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 35.

large sites by taking land, with compensation—from individual owners, or by purchasing the land, with the taking power lurking in the background to create "willing" sellers.[80]

By 1961, the SFRA had received approval for a $600,000 grant from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency to conduct planning studies for what became known as the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment. Among other items, the grant application outlined the total removal of residential buildings, the removal of commercial buildings deemed beyond unsalvageable, the realignment of streets, and assembling parcels to encourage new investment.[81] By this time, the original redevelopment area had been entirely refocused on the blocks bounded by Market, 2nd, 5th and Harrison streets, encompassing a total of 87 acres. These boundaries omitted nearly all of the original D-1 project boundaries, but were essentially the same as those initially proposed by Benjamin Swig's "Prosperity Plan." Some of the owners of property adjacent to redevelopment area included the Hearst Corporation, the San Francisco Chronicle, Standard Oil, the Emporium, United California Bank, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph and Benjamin Swig.[82]

In 1961, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph announced construction of a new headquarters building at 666 Folsom Street, as well as an annex at 40 Hawthorne Street. Designed by the architect John Carl Warnecke and completed in 1964, the Brutalist style buildings were found eligible for the California Register by the Transit Center District historic survey. Benjamin Swig also commissioned architect Mario Gaidano to design an office building at 633 Folsom Street, constructed in 1966 as headquarters for the Pacific Telephone marketing department. Other early redevelopment plans were never realized. These included architects Mario Ciampi and Allyn Martin's vision of redeveloping the Old Mint site as "Gold Plaza," an urban park with landscaping and pools surrounded by modern office towers. As part of the redevelopment, the Mint would be demolished—although its columns would be preserved as a centerpiece of the park.[83] The plan aroused considerable opposition, which led to the Mint being designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1961.



Plans presented by architects Mario Ciampi and Allyn Martin in February 1958 for redevelopment of the area around the Old Mint. Only the Mint's columns would be left standing as part of a proposed park. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection, AAD-3402)

[80] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 46.

[81] Ibid: 76.

[82] Ibid.

[83] "Mint to Park to College to Museum: The Checkered Past of a Landmark," *Newsletter of the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society*, July-September, 2013 (Vol. 25, No. 3), 10.

In addition to its proximity to the Financial District, the large 100-vara blocks of the South of Market were thought to be ideally suited for large-scale corporate projects. The only impediment was that thousands of people already lived there, including many of San Francisco's most economically vulnerable residents. As related by Alan Averbach, by the 1950s the population living South of Market remained impoverished, but was stable. In fact, Howard Street—which during the Depression had frequently been characterized as the main street of "skid row," was not even included in the initial D-1 redevelopment area boundary.

> On the whole, the proposed Yerba Buena Center's boundaries encompassed a rather sedentary community in comparison to its widely traveling earlier inhabitants. The rounds of drink, travel, and experience characterizing what, in retrospect, were boom times for the pre-Depression hobo, had shrunk now to the smaller circuits of the neighborhood, the hotel, the room. South of Market was no longer the setting of massive, visible economic distress, as it had been in the Depression, but the center of the less visible poverty of minorities, the retired, the disabled, and the outcast … It was the residents' great misfortune, so it turned out, to live atop a gold mine. South of Market land offered enormous potential for profits to whomever could make the land available and the terms attractive enough for corporations to invest in building there.[84]

Planning studies undertaken for the Yerba Buena Center in 1963 show that the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment area was then home to "a large number of elderly and near elderly, many with limited incomes … drawn to the area by the inexpensive living accommodations."[85] In total, the area counted 253 families and 3,165 single individuals. Of these, 94 percent were male and nearly 45 percent were over the age of 61. Economically, 41 percent of the residents were shown as regularly employed, while 25 percent received retirement income and another 25 percent received public assistance. In total, fully 70 percent of residents reported income of under $300 a month.[86] Racial demographics showed that the area was then 87 percent white and 8 percent African American—although nearly half of the 253 families were African American. The study concluded that the population mix was "indicative of serious social maladjustment."[87]



Two views of Howard Street between 3rd and 4th streets. At left, men on "Skid Road," 1956. At right, residential hotels and small businesses, 1966. This area today includes the Moscone Center, Metreon, and Yerba Buena Gardens. (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection)

[84] Alvin Averbach, "San Francisco's South of Market District, 1850-1950: The Emergence of a Skid Row," *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Fall, 1973), 218.

[85] San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, *Report on the Redevelopment Plan Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment Project Area D-1*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, December 1965), 16.

[86] Ibid: 14.

[87] Ibid: 14.

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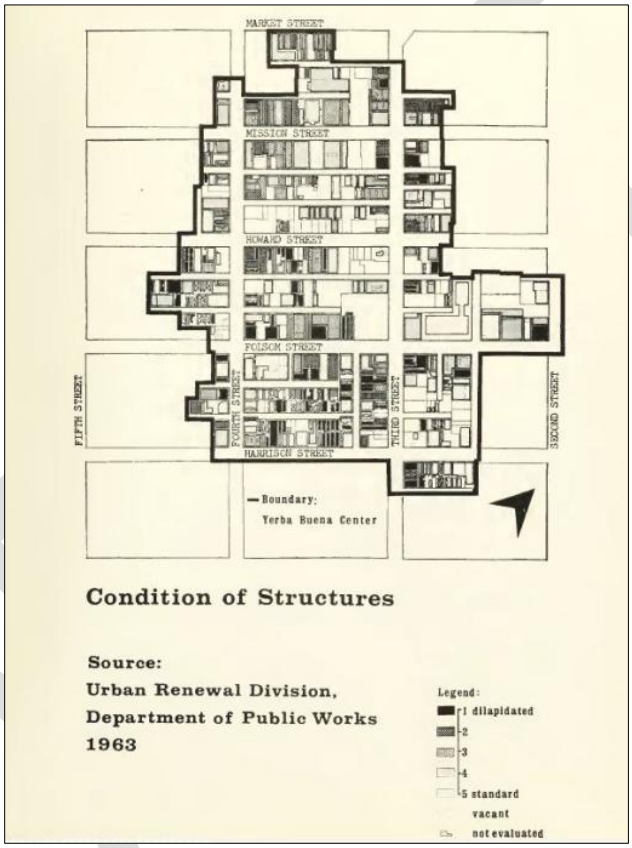
These redevelopment studies also showed that the area was home to some 560 business firms. These included 104 manufacturers, 144 retailers, and 187 service firms.[88] Nevertheless, considerable effort was made to describe the business conditions as "blighted." Indications of blight could include such subjectively defined characteristics as "inadequate subdivision of lots as to their shape and size" as well as "lack of proper utilization of the land" (e.g., small-scale development).[89] The commercial business mix was also described as having a "skid road" character, although the residential hotels, diners, pawn shops, liquor stores, barbershops and other small businesses in the area were well-suited to serving the old and infirm workingmen who lived there.



1963 "blight map" showing the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment area. From the SFRA *Report on the Redevelopment Plan Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment Project Area D-1*, page 12.

Initially, the announced Yerba Buena Center plans called only for "spot clearance" of commercial properties that could not be rehabilitated. But by 1965 plans showed that of the approximately 400 buildings in the area, only 15 percent of were to be retained, while the central blocks would be totally razed, save for St. Patrick's Church.[90] By this time, however, demolitions were already becoming common in the area, encouraged in part by stepped up code enforcement. According to a 1965 SFRA report, forty percent of the project area was said to consist of "unimproved

[88] Ibid: 11-12.

[89] San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, *Report on the Redevelopment Plan Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment Project Area D-1*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, December 1965), 8-9

[90] San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, *Report on the Redevelopment Plan Yerba Buena Center Redevelopment Project Area D-1*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, December 1965), 12; 78.

lots and vacant lots created by fires or demolitions, the latter frequently caused by code enforcement actions. These are generally used as surface parking lots on an interim basis, often crudely improved."[91] This assessment is borne out in part by comparisons of aerial photographs taken in 1956 and 1968, showing a dramatic increase in the number of surface parking lots. This was particularly evident along Howard and Tehama streets between 3rd and 4th streets, as well as along 3rd Street between Folsom and Howard streets.

The SFRA had hired outside consultants to develop the Yerba Buena Center plan, and the City Planning Commission was only able to review its details when the final plan was submitted. By this time, heavy lobbying of the Planning Commission—which included many influential members of the city's business elite—virtually assured approval of the plan in 1966. In December that year the SFRA signed a loan and grant contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and then began the lengthy process of condemning property, evicting residents, and demolishing buildings. While promises had been made to find new housing for area residents, it soon became evident that not only had the SFRA greatly underestimated the availability of replacement housing, but that the SFRA and HUD also had no formal relocation plan.

In 1969, the Tenants and Owners in Opposition to Redevelopment (TOOR) organization, chaired by George Woolf and Peter Mendelsohn, formed to seek a more favorable outcome for neighborhood residents. This included petition drives, organized protests and other measures that would help prevent displacement of elderly members living in the neighborhood and provide them with decent replacement housing in the South of Market. As related by Chester Hartman, "Those opposed to the Yerba Buena Center see it as the ultimate example of the horrors of urban redevelopment: the conscious destruction of an entire community and the attempt to remove its population from the downtown area, and perhaps from the city altogether—to make room for bigger business."[92]

In 1970, a federal judge granted an injunction cutting off federal funds for the redevelopment until acceptable plans for relocation could be concluded. California Governor Edmund Brown, Sr. was also asked to help negotiate a suitable outcome. In response to these complaints, the SFRA in 1970-1971 developed the Clementina Towers, two 13-story residential buildings for seniors located west of 4th Street between Tehama and Clementina Streets. Nevertheless, their 276 units only provided a fraction of the necessary housing. Ultimately, TOOR and the SFRA signed an agreement in 1973 guaranteeing replacement housing for displaced residents. This included four sites in the Yerba Buena Center where housing would be built using funds generated by the City Hotel Tax. By this time however, wholesale demolitions had already leveled large swaths of the redevelopment area's central blocks. In total, it has been estimated that 4,000 people and 700 businesses were ultimately displaced.[93]

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[91] Ibid: 9.

[92] Chester Hartman, *Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1974), 39-41.

[93] Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, Prepared for the City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, (San Francisco, 2009), 69.



Circa 1975 view of the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment area between 3rd, 4th, Mission and Folsom streets. St. Patrick's Church is located at center left. (Amy Neches, SFRA, *San Francisco's Yerba Buena Center*, 2009)

Filipinos and "Central City"

One outcome of the stalled redevelopment process was uncertainty about the future direction of the area, resulting in rents remaining very low during the 1960s through the 1980s. Cheap rents attracted immigrants and other marginalized groups, resulting in palpable demographic shifts in portions of the South of Market. As described in the *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement*, the establishment of Filipino ethnic enclave in the area was the result of a combination of factors that included inexpensive housing, proximity to both the waterfront and service industry jobs downtown, two Catholic parishes, and an established multi-ethnic population. Likewise, many Filipinos relocated to the South of Market as the Financial District expanded to the north and west—resulting in the demolition of numerous businesses and residential hotels along Kearny and adjacent streets in Manilatown.

The Filipino community's most dramatic period of growth followed the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965, which allowed 20,000 people from each Asian country to enter the United States each year, and for family members of Asians who were already citizens to enter the country.[94] During this period, the South of Market frequently served as a first-stop for new Filipino immigrants. As more immigrants arrived, many joined family members or relatives already living in the neighborhood, while others were attracted by the growing number of Filipino establishments in what came to be known as "Central City."[95] The post-1965 era also marks the period when most of the resources today associated with Filipino culture and heritage in the South of Market were established. These included new businesses, social and educational programs, and cultural festivals.

[94] Ronald Takaki, *In the Heart of Filipino America*, (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1994), 110.

[95] Filipino American National Society, Manilatown Heritage Foundation and the Pin@y Educational Partnerships, *Images of America Filipinos in San Francisco*, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 28.

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The Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Temple, constructed in 1951 at 95 Jack London Alley.
(San Francisco Planning Department)

Many Filipino families at that time lived in the residential enclaves found along streets such as Natoma, Tehama, Russ and Minna streets. According to Don Marcos, Executive Director of the South of Market Employment Center, the Filipino population in the neighborhood was concentrated between Market, Brannan, 3rd and 8th streets during the 1960s and 1970s.[96] Rudy Delphino, whose family moved to the South of Market from the North Beach area, states that "we wanted to go where there were people we knew, so we just followed along."[97]

In time, various organizations focused on immigrant services were established, including the Filipino-American Council of San Francisco (1969); the Mission Hiring Hall (1971); the Sandigan Newcomer Service Center (1972); The Filipino-American (Fil-Am) Senior Citizens Center (1972); the South of Market Health Center (1973); and the West Bay Pilipino Multi-Services Corporation, established by Ed de la Cruz (1977). Part of these organizing activities also included the establishment of the Pilipina Organizing Committee (POC) by Tony Grafilo in 1972. Along with TOOR, the POC undertook efforts to mitigate the economic hardships and displacement caused by redevelopment.[98] Most of these organizations were headquartered west of 6th Street outside the Central SoMa study area.

Perhaps the most important Filipino-related organization operating within the Central SoMa study area is the Filipino Education Center (FEC). The FEC opened on May 1, 1972 at 390 4th Street (soon after moving to 824 Harrison Street) with contributions from the San Francisco Unified School District and the State of California. It provided classroom education to non-English speaking children from kindergarten through twelfth grade. A mid-1970s description of the school stated that the "program is based on the regular school curriculum, with emphasis on developing oral and written English proficiency. In addition to this, the Center also assesses the educational, health and social services needs of the child and his family and provides appropriate referral services."[99]

[96] Page & Turnbull, *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco, Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2013), 20.

[97] FoundSF, "South of Market, http://foundsf.org/index.php?title=SOUTH_OF_MARKET retrieved 30 November 2012.

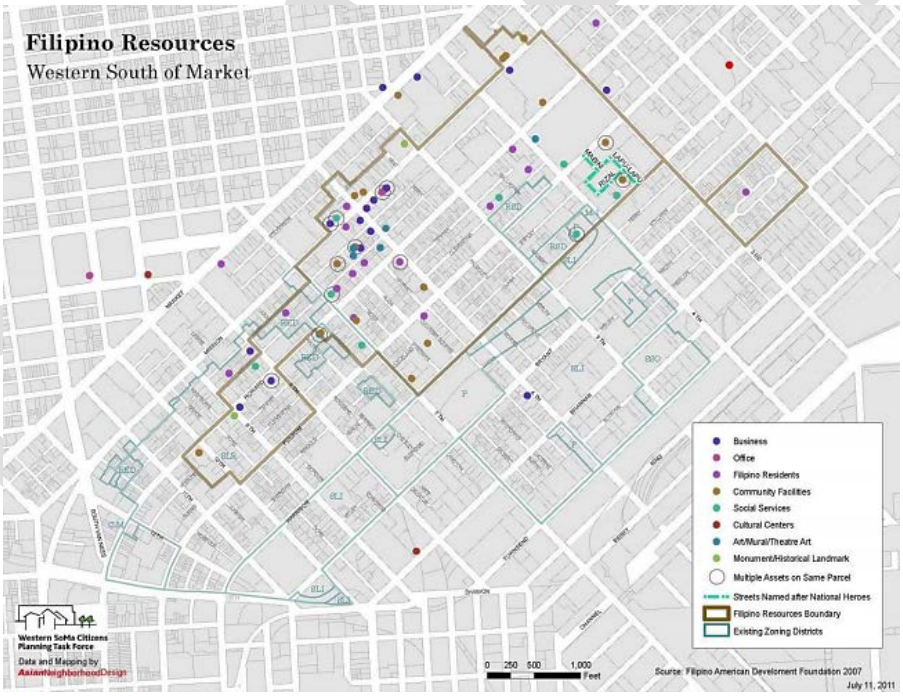
[98] Page & Turnbull, *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco, Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2013), 27.

[99] Rodolfo I. Necesito, *The Filipino Guide to San Francisco*, (San Francisco, Technomedia, 1977), 17.

In 2004, the Bessie Carmichael School/FEC was rebuilt as a K-5 campus at a new location adjacent to Columbia Square at 375 7th Street.[100] At the same time, the old Filipino Education Center at 824 Harrison Street became home to Bessie Carmichael School's middle school grades. Today, the K-5 and middle school facilities are the only public schools located South of Market.[101]

Other identifiably Filipino establishments in the Central SoMa study area include the Mint Mall, a mixed-use building at 953 Mission Street that was purchased by the Nocon family in the 1970s. Since that time, the apartments have largely been occupied by newly-arrived Filipino families, while the ground floor commercial space has provided a home for numerous organizations serving the Filipino community. These included the West Bay Pilipino Multi-Service Center, the South of Market Employment Center, Bayanihan Community Center, the Pilipino AIDS Project, and Bindlestiff Theater.[102] Arkipelago Books was also established in the lower level of the Mint Mall in 1998.[103]

In 2011, a Filipino Social Heritage Special Use District was proposed for the South of Market neighborhood by the Western SoMA Citizens Planning Task Force. As stated in the proposal, *Recognizing, Protecting and Memorializing South of Market Filipino Social Heritage Neighborhood Resources*, the special use district "highlights the long-standing cultural institutions in the neighborhood as they have served as places of worship, for community services, for arts expression, and as sites for cultural activities."[104] The district embraces areas from 2nd Street to 11th Street, largely between Mission and Harrison streets, and contains a number of businesses, social service organizations, murals and residences associated with the Filipino community.



Map of the proposed Filipino Social Heritage Special Use District
(Western SoMa Citizens Planning Task Force)

[100] Bayanihan Community Center, "Filipino Education Center and the Filipinos in South of Market," http://www.bayanihancc.org/Galing_Bata/gb-fec.html retrieved 24 May 2012.

[101] "Filipino Education Center," http://www.bayanihancc.org/Galing_Bata/gb-galing_bata.html (retrieved 26 October 2012)

[102] Bernadette Sy, Filipino American Development Foundation, et. al.,"SoMa Pilipinas Ethnotour – Exploring Filipino Heritage in the Neighborhoods of the South of Market," undated (circa 2011) brochure, 20.

[103] Page & Turnbull, *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco, Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2013), 26.

[104] Western SoMA Citizens Planning Task Force, *Recognizing, Protecting and Memorializing South of Market Filipino Social Heritage Neighborhood Resources*, July 13, 2011, 1.

Although several businesses have closed since the special use district was proposed in 2011, a number of Filipino-related organizations and institutions remain active in the Central SoMa Plan Area. They include the following:

- Bessie Carmichael School Filipino Education Center, 824 Harrison Street
- Bindlestiff Studio, 185 6th Street
- Filipino American Arts Exposition, 965 Mission Street
- Filipino American Jazz Festival, Yerba Buena Center for the Arts
- Filipino American Counseling & Treatment Team (South of Market Mental Health Services), 760 Harrison Street
- Filipino Senior Citizens Club, 83 6th Street
- Flores de Mayo celebration, Bessie Carmichael School
- Gran Oriente Filipino Lodge, 104 South Park
- Gran Oriente Masonic Temple, 95 Jack London Alley
- Lipi Ni Lapu Lapu mural (north side of San Lorenzo Ruiz Center), 50 Rizal Street
- Manila Market, 987-989 Mission Street
- Mint Mall Building and associated Filipino businesses, 953-957 Mission Street
- Parol Lantern Festival
- Pilipino Senior Resource Center, 953 Mission Street
- Pistahan Festival
- Saint Patrick's Church, 756 Mission Street
- San Francisco Filipino Cultural Center, 814 Mission Street
- San Lorenzo Ruiz Center (formerly Dimsalang House), 50 Rizal Street
- Street names associated with Filipinos (Bonifacio, Lapu-Lapu, Mabini, Rizal and Tandang Sora streets)
- Yerba Buena Gardens Child Development Center, 790 Folsom Street

To date the city has not adopted formal procedures for recognizing social and cultural heritage resources, although a potential methodology is discussed in the Recommendations section at the end of this report.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Communities

While the proposed redevelopment of the South of Market progressed through the courts, other groups on the margins of mainstream society, such as artists, activists and sexual minorities increasingly moved into the area. The lack of a significant residential population encouraged night-time bars and clubs catering to more daring nightlife without fear of disturbing neighbors or attracting unwanted attention.

Previously, only scattered documentation existed regarding the history of San Francisco's LGBT communities. Recently, however, the GLBT Historical Society has partnered with a team of historians to develop a city-wide LGBTQ Historic Context Statement. The document, currently in draft form, examines the formation and development of the city's LGBTQ communities from their roots in the 19th century through the AIDS crisis in the 1980s. The project is supported by a grant from the Historic Preservation Fund Committee, and will provide a foundation for identifying and interpreting historic places associated with the LGBTQ communities.

It has been documented that active lesbian, gay, and transgender communities began to emerge in San Francisco's North Beach and Tenderloin neighborhoods following the repeal of Prohibition in 1933. The influx of thousands of war workers and military personnel during the Second World War provided new venues and opportunities for gays and lesbians to gather and socialize. In the Central SoMa study area, sites associated with gay culture during the

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1940s and 1950s included the Third Street Baths at 85 3rd Street (no longer extant) and the basement of the Lankershim Hotel at 55 5th Street.[105]

By 1956, the two most prominent national organizations dedicated to improving the social status of gays and lesbians were both headquartered in San Francisco within the Central SoMa study area: the Mattachine Society and the Daughters of Bilitis, both located in the Williams Building at 693 Mission Street (extant).[106] The following decades witnessed the growth of LGBT consciousness and activity, both politically and culturally. In 1964, a *Life* magazine article entitled "Homosexuality in America" identified the city as a "the capital of the gay world." With increasingly prominent national media coverage, San Francisco's LGBT communities continued to grow, evidenced in part by the number of bars catering to a gay clientele, which rose from 53 to 86 during the 1960s.[107]

Coinciding with an increasing out-migration of native San Franciscans to the suburbs, the new arrivals began to take up residence in parts of the city that previously had no direct connection to sexual minorities. Beginning in the 1960s and accelerating during the 1970s, various LGBT-oriented business establishments opened in the decaying industrial belt in the South of Market. Although the area eventually became known primarily for its leather subculture, the South of Market featured a variety of establishments, including bars, bathhouses, and dance clubs, that catered to a cross-section of San Francisco's diverse LGBT communities.[108] In 1962, The Tool Box opened at 399 4th Street as the first leather bar located in the South of Market (the building was torn down in 1971 by redevelopment).[109]



Demolition of the Tool Box showing a mural of leathermen painted by Chuck Arnett, 1971.
(FoundSF.org, "Folsom Street: The Miracle Mile)

In 1966, Folsom Street emerged as the main street for leather culture in San Francisco with the opening of Febe's and the Stud. According to Gayle S. Rubin's study, *The Miracle Mile – South of Market and Gay Male Leather*:

[105] Donna J. Graves and Shayne E. Watson, *Citywide Historic Context Statement for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History in San Francisco*, Draft, March 2015, 94.

[106] Address is based on the 1958 San Francisco city directory.

[107] Page & Turnbull, Inc., *South of Market Historic Context Statement*, Prepared for the City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, (San Francisco, 2009), 73.

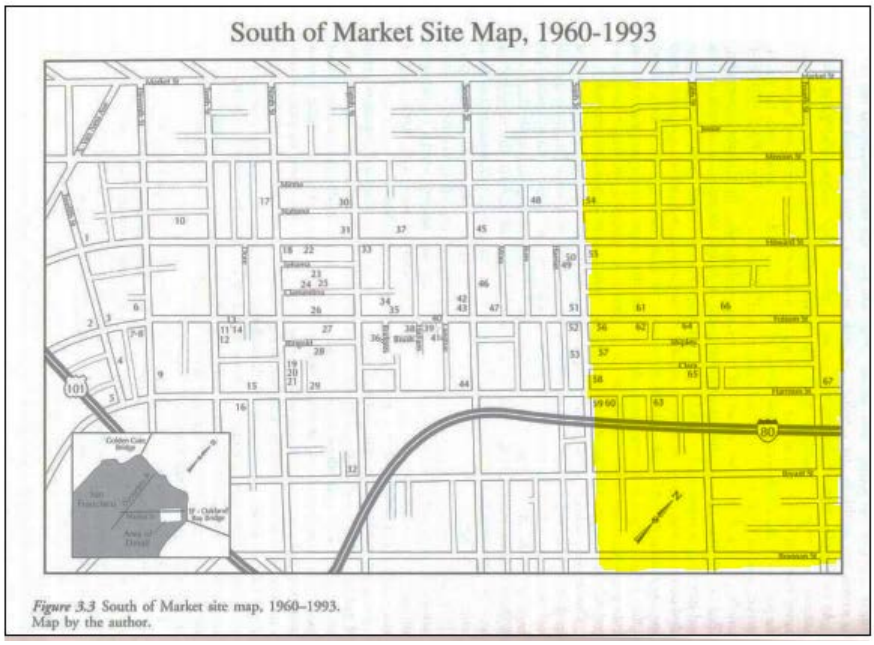
[108] Ibid.

[109] Gayle S. Rubin, "The Miracle Mile South of Market and Gay Male Leather 1962-1997," in *Reclaiming San Francisco: History, Politics, Culture*, edited by James Brook, Chris Carlsson and Nancy J. Peters, (San Francisco: City Lights Books, 1998), 255-256.

> By the late 1970s, the Castro was unquestionably the center of local gay politics, but the Folsom had become the sexual center. The same features that made the area attractive to leather bars made it hospitable to other forms of gay sexual commerce. Many of the nonleather gay bathhouses and sex club also nestled among the warehouses. Just before the age of AIDS, the South of Market had become symbolically and institutionally associated in the gay male community with sex.[110]

The 1966 also marked the year that the Society for Individual Rights (SIR) established "the first gay community center in the country—on the second floor of the building at 83 Sixth Street."[111] The center included office space, a library and board room, and a public assembly area that could accommodate 500 people. SIR had been founded in 1964 and would eventually become the largest homophile organization in the country. Later, this same address was used by the Filipino Senior Citizens Club.

The majority of the LGBT establishments were clustered in the vicinity of Howard and Folsom streets between 7th and 10th street. Within the Central SoMa study area, some of the properties with the longest association with the LGBT community include The End Up bar at 401 6th Street (1973-present), and 960 Folsom Street which was associated with the leather community during the 1970s and 1980s and is presently used as an adult store. Another important LGBT business establishment in the Central SoMa area was the Trocadero Transfer, an after-hours dance club located at 520 4th Street. Established in 1977 in a warehouse building, the business remained open until 2000. In 1975, the San Francisco Department of Public Health opened a Gay Health Project clinic at 250 4th Street using a one-year federal grant.[112]



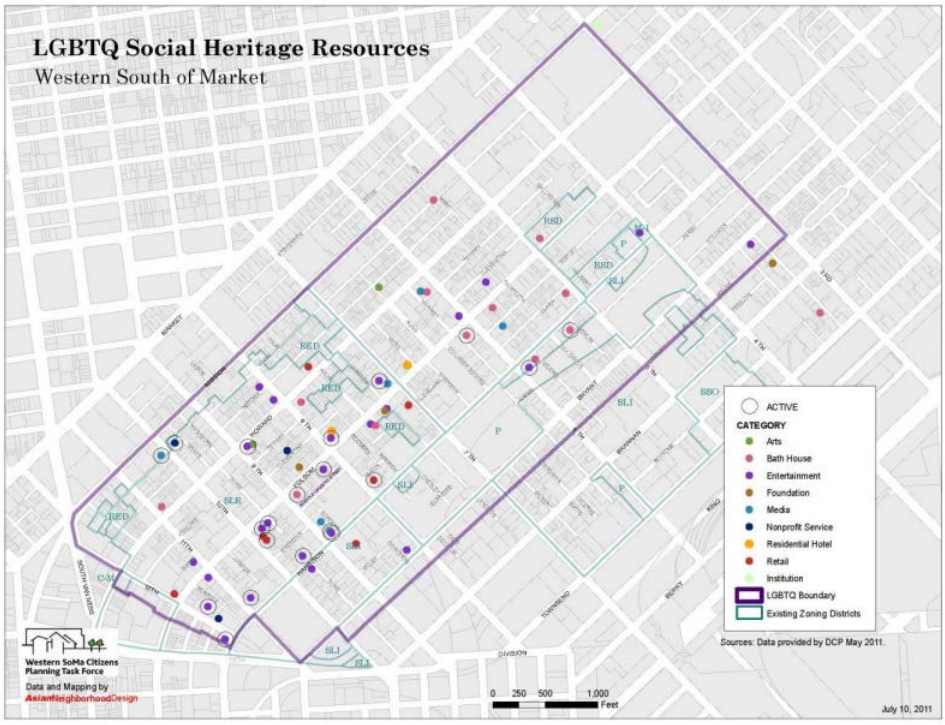
Map of the LGBT sites in the South of Market, with the
western portion of the Central SoMa study area highlighted.
(Adapted from the *Sexing the City* historic context statement by Damon Scott)

[110] Ibid: 258.

[111] Donna J. Graves and Shayne E. Watson, *Citywide Historic Context Statement for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History in San Francisco*, Draft, March 2015, 148.

[112] Ibid: 179.

In 2011, an LGBTQ Social Heritage Special Use District was proposed for the South of Market neighborhood by the Western SoMA Citizens Planning Task Force. As stated in the proposal, *Recognizing, Protecting and Memorializing South of Market LGBTQ Social Heritage Neighborhood Resources,* the proposed special use district will use "creative means to educate, acknowledge diversity and the value of LGBTQ neighborhood resources," as well as "memorialize and recognize the living LGBTQ social heritage and fabric" of the neighborhood.[113] The district embraces areas from 3rd Street to 12th Street, largely between Mission and Bryant streets, and is largely composed of both former and active entertainment venues, bath houses, and retail establishments. As mentioned previously, a formal procedure for recognizing social and cultural resources is discussed in the Recommendations section at the end of this report.



Map of the proposed LGBTQ Special Use District
(Western SoMa Citizens Planning Task Force)

With the Central SoMa Plan Area, the proposed LGBTQ Special Use District includes two active establishments.

- The End Up, 401 6th Street
- Blow Buddies Bath House, 933 Harrison Street

[113] Western SoMA Citizens Planning Task Force, *Recognizing, Protecting and Memorializing South of Market LGBTQ Social Heritage Neighborhood Resources*, July 18, 2011, 1.

Postscript: Yerba Buena Center (1974-Present)

The agreement signed by TOOR and the SFRA in 1973 was not the last chapter in the battle over the Yerba Buena Center. During the 1970s, widespread opposition to redevelopment began to grow among middle-class San Franciscans. In contrast to groups like TOOR that were founded to resist the displacement of its members, many groups following in TOOR's footsteps resented the SFRA's seemingly unchecked authority in reshaping the city and were opposed to redevelopment in any form. As related by the Bruner Foundation:

> Even after TOOR's success, the situation South of Market had hardly been resolved. As in many other American (and international) cities, urban renewal had left an ugly legacy. However, in San Francisco key lessons had been learned from the bitter legal battles, and when interest in redevelopment again picked up, it proceeded along very different lines. In 1976 San Francisco Mayor George Moscone appointed a Select Committee to study the area and produce a consensus design vision, explicitly encouraging citizen input through public hearings and discussions. This committee affirmed what were to be the most enduring elements of the project: the commitment to subsidized low-income housing … the goal of mixing a variety of commercial uses and public facilities; and, importantly, the idea of locating the convention center expansion underground and covering it with a public garden and other amenities. When the Redevelopment Agency sent out its request for qualifications, it emphasized another crucial aspect: it required developers to set aside land and funds for cultural institutions such as museums, exhibits, and theaters.[114]

The provision for low-income housing reflected the efforts of the Tenants and Owners Development Corporation (TODCO), which grew directly from the TOOR group. Incorporated in 1971 as non-profit housing development organization, TODCO's goal was to create permanent subsidized low-income housing units in the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment area. By the late 1970s, TODCO had secured funding for its first project, the Woolf House (Phase 1), which opened in 1979. Named after TOOR co-founder George Woolf, it included 112 apartments at 4th and Howard.

Over the following years, TODCO built a number of low-income housing projects. Within the Central SoMa study area, these projects included the Mendelsohn House at 737 Folsom Street (1987), named in honor of TOOR co-founder Peter Mendelsohn, and the Knox Hotel, a 140-unit SRO at 241 6th Street, renovated in 1994.[115] TODCO projects also included the Dimasalang House (since renamed the San Lorenzo Ruiz Center) at 50 Rizal Street, completed in 1980. This was a HUD-funded joint venture between TODCO and the Filipino fraternal organization, Caballero de Dimasalang. Concurrent with construction of the building, the Caballero de Dimasalang also lobbied to rename the surrounding streets after historic Filipino personages. These included Bonifacio, Lapu Lapu, Mabini and Rizal streets.[116]

The central blocks of the Yerba Buena Center were gradually built out during the 1980s and 1990s, beginning with the Moscone Convention Center (Moscone South) in 1981. This was followed by Moscone North (1992); Yerba Buena Gardens, including Yerba Buena Center for the Arts (1993); the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (1995); the Children's Center (1998); and Moscone West (2003). Other projects include the adaptive reuse of the Jesse Street substation for the Jewish Contemporary Museum, with an addition by architect Daniel Libeskind (2008).

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[114] Bruner Foundation, "1999 Rudy Bruner Award – Gold Medal Winner: Yerba Buena Gardens San Francisco California," accessed 9/5/2013 from http://brunerfoundation.org/rba/pdfs/1999/01_Yerba.pdf.

[115] Chester Hartman, *City for Sale: The Transformation of San Francisco*, (Berkeley: The University of California Press, 2002), 216-217.

[116] Page & Turnbull, *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement*, (San Francisco, Page & Turnbull, Inc., 2013), 30.

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Circa 2009 aerial view of the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment area including the Moscone Center, Yerba Buena Gardens, the Metreon, and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. (Amy Neches, SFRA, *San Francisco's Yerba Buena Center*, 2009)

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Property Types & Registration Requirements (1937-1973)

The period 1937-1973 was overall characterized by moderate infill construction. But the widespread demolition efforts associated with the Yerba Buena Center redevelopment meant that there were likely fewer buildings in the Central SoMa area at the end of the period than there were at the beginning. As mentioned previously, there are approximately 120 buildings located in the study area that were constructed during this period. These are overwhelmingly light industrial buildings, with a minority of commercial buildings. Other property types, including residences and public assembly properties are exceedingly rare and should be evaluated individually on a case-by-case basis.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES



Industrial building at
457 Minna Street (1944)



Industrial building at
336 Ritch Street (1955)



Industrial building at
750 Bryant Street (1956)



Industrial building at
126 Hawthorne Street (1963)

Form and Scale: Typically one to two stories in height. As with the previous period, a common variant is a predominately one-story building with a two-story office wing at the street frontage. Flat or bow truss roofs are most common. Most buildings feature at least one, if not several, large entrances for the loading or unloading of materials.

Framing and Cladding: Reinforced concrete and concrete masonry unit (concrete block) buildings with a stucco skim coat are most common. A brick veneer water table was also a common feature during the 1950s and early 1960s.

Fenestration: For pre-1960 buildings, industrial steel-sash multi-lite windows are most common, although glass block was sometimes used, especially around entries. Afterward, sliding or single-hung aluminum window systems gain in popularity.

Common Styles: During the 1930s through the 1950s, Art Deco and Streamline Moderne designs were sometimes used for industrial buildings, transitioning to International style influenced designs during the 1950s and 1960s. However, most industrial buildings from this period are constructed in a simple utilitarian style with little or no ornament.

Distribution: Most industrial buildings from this period are found south of Harrison Street.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS: CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES



Mediterranean Revival style commercial building at 411 Brannan Street (1938)



International style building at 250 4th Street (1947).



San Francisco Flower Mart building at 599 6th Street (1956)



Modern style commercial building at 633 Folsom Street (1966)

Form and Scale: Typically one- to two stories in height with a boxy massing. Flat roofs are most common.

Framing and Cladding: Reinforced concrete and concrete masonry unit buildings are most common. A brick veneer water table was also a common design feature during the 1950s and early 1960s.

Fenestration: Plate glass and aluminum storefront systems were most common during this period. Glass block fenestration was also sometimes used, especially around entries. From the 1960s onward, anodized aluminum

storefront assemblies are most common. On the upper floors, double-hung wood or steel-sash windows are most common from the 1930s through the 1950s. Afterward, aluminum windows are most common.

Common Styles: During the 1930s through the 1950s, Mediterranean Revival Art Deco, Streamline Moderne and International style design influences were most common. Afterward, Midcentury Modern designs are dominant.

Distribution: Commercial buildings are scattered throughout the Central SoMa study area but are most common in proximity to Market Street or along the numbered streets.

SIGNIFICANCE

The table below discusses the significance of properties from this era according to criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources.

National/ California Register	Significance	Discussion
A/1	Events	Industrial Properties: Industrial buildings from this period typically represent infill construction and are unlikely to be significant for their associations with industrial development. However, some industrial properties could be significant for their association with new methods in industrial production, or the founding of significant enterprises. Commercial Properties: Much like industrial buildings, commercial properties from this period typically represent infill construction and are unlikely to be significant. However, some could potentially be found significant for their association with the founding of a prominent business.
B/2	Persons	Buildings from this period may be significant for their association with persons important to history. If this is the case, however, the residence should be the best or only remaining property capable of representing that person's achievements or reasons for being significant.
C/3	Architecture/ Design	Buildings from this period may be significant for their architecture, as expressed by intact stylistic features, forms or construction methods. Buildings may also qualify as the work of a master architect or prominent builder. Individual resources qualified under these criteria should be excellent examples of types and/or styles, and retain all or nearly all of their original features.
D/4	Information Potential	Buildings, ruins or subsurface remains may be significant for their potential to provide information about local construction methods and materials. However, such examples are unlikely.

INTEGRITY

In order to be eligible for listing in the local, state, or national historic registers, properties from this period must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance in association with development during this period. While most buildings undergo change over time, alterations should not significantly change the essential historic character of the buildings. Because these buildings have had less time to accrete changes relative to previous periods, a stricter interpretation of integrity is warranted. The aspects of integrity deemed most important for this period are design,

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materials, workmanship and feeling. Buildings qualified as individual resources at the state or national level should retain all or nearly all of their original features.

Minimum Eligibility Requirements

- Clear example of architecture from this period (most likely Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, International or Modern design influences, as well as utilitarian examples).
- Retains its original form, cladding and roofline
- Substantially retains the original pattern of windows and doors
- Retains all or nearly all of its original ornamentation, if applicable. (The retention of entry, window and/or roofline ornamentation should be considered most important)

Other Integrity Considerations

- Rear additions that have respected the scale and massing of the original building generally are not a strong detriment to integrity. However, additions that compromise a building's form and scale greatly diminish integrity.
- The retention of windows greatly enhances integrity of materials. However, far more important is the retention of the original of pattern of windows, and that any replacement windows(s) are similar to the originals and located within the original frame openings.
- Replacement of doors is typically acceptable, but the replacements should conform to the original pattern and the size of the openings.

Special Considerations for Commercial Properties:

Commercial buildings from this period that retain their original storefront configurations are not common as storefronts are "the feature most commonly altered in a historic commercial building."[117] These alterations typically occurred as store owners sought to update their entrances and display windows (and sometimes the entire facade) according to the popular tastes of the day. Thus, in multi-story commercial buildings, storefront alterations are often not as severe an impact as long as they are subordinate to the overall character of the building. Similarly, storefront alterations that demonstrate evolving commercial design patterns associated with a subsequent historically significant context may also gain significance in their own right. In addition, buildings which have been altered wholesale into a new style, such as the Kamm/Morris Plan Company and David Hewes buildings, have lost architectural association with their original construction, but may be significantly associated with the period during which the alteration occurred. As has been demonstrated in this analysis, the complete remodeling of commercial properties—many of them prominent buildings along Market Street—did not occur in isolation, but rather was part of a clear and significant trend.

Special Considerations for Industrial Properties: Industrial buildings are often modified to adapt to changing methods of production and distribution. Therefore, some discretion is warranted when considering integrity. Nevertheless, the property must retain the essential physical features that made up its historic character.

[117] National Park Service, "Storefronts," retrieved 27 August 2013 from: http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/incentives/avoiding_2.htm

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Chapter 3
Survey Findings

The Central SoMa Historic Survey examined a total of 134 parcels that had not been previously surveyed, or for which prior survey information was incomplete. Of these, 72 were not documented, typically because the properties were vacant or not age eligible. The remaining 63 properties were documented in spreadsheet format to create a property information catalog. This catalog includes baseline information including the assessor's block and lot, address, and year built, as well as any previous historic documentation. A variety of architectural attributes were captured for each property, including the following:

- Number of stories
- Architectural style
- Framing system
- Cladding
- Roof form and roofline details
- Typical windows
- Entry/storefront details
- Ornamental features
- Signage
- Rear façade details (if applicable)
- Apparent architectural integrity

Preliminary historic resource status codes were then assigned to each property. A total of 31 properties were determined eligible for the California Register. Many of these properties also contribute to the California Register eligible Mint-Mission Historic District, described below.

In addition to identifying individual historic resources and eligible historic districts, the survey also identified two eligible additions to the locally designated Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District, as well as one property that appears eligible for addition to the previously identified 6th Street Lodginghouse Historic District. The survey also recommends updating the status codes for four previously-surveyed properties based on new information generated by this study.

MINT-MISSION ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT







Contributors to the Mint-Mission Historic District. View northwest (upper left) and southeast (upper right) along Mission Street near Mint Plaza. At lower right is a view east along Jessie Street toward the Old Mint. (Google Maps)

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Boundary: Mission Street, Mint Plaza, Jessie Street and Stevenson Street

Period of Significance: 1906-1930.

Historical Resource Status Code: 3CD; Appears eligible for the California Register as a Historic District

District Eligibility: Events (California Register Criterion 1) and Architecture (California Register Criterion 3)

District Contributors: 19 contributing buildings and 3 non-contributing buildings and/or parcels

Summary of Significance: The California Register eligible Mint-Mission Historic District is located near the northwestern edge of the Central SoMa study area and is comprised of small- to mid-scale industrial, residential and commercial buildings. These include several warehouses and industrial lofts, three residential hotels with commercial ground floors, and a former bank. The district is significant for its association with post-Earthquake reconstruction and the evolution of land use patterns at the northern edge of the South of Market neighborhood. Specifically, this eligible district embodies the historic function of the blocks immediately south of Market Street as a transition zone between the large-scale commercial uses along Market Street and the predominately industrial uses to the south. This land use pattern first evolved during the 19th century and was duplicated during the rebuilding efforts which followed the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. Other than portions of the New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation District, there are no other blocks north of Howard Street or east of 6th Street which so strongly retain this historic mix of residential hotels, small scale commercial buildings, warehouses and manufacturing facilities. This district is also rare in that most buildings are constructed on through-lots and have visible rear elevations.

The district also appears significant for its architecture, as it features an overall cohesive mix of reinforced concrete and brick masonry buildings, largely featuring Classical Revival style design influences. The use of Classical design elements, more so than any other style, typified early 20th century architecture in San Francisco. Common examples of Classical Revival design include the use of corniced rooflines, frequently with brackets or modillions; dentil moldings; applied cast shield or swag ornaments; and arched openings. These design details are frequently strongest on residential and mixed-use buildings, and less pronounced on industrial buildings.

The Mint-Mission historic district also directly adjoins the Neoclassical-style Old Mint, a National Historic Landmark. The Old Mint is not a contributor to the district as its construction pre-dates the development of the district by decades. However, the Old Mint serves as an iconic visual backdrop for the east end of the district. Conversely, the district provides an architecturally cohesive setting for the Old Mint.

At its western end the district abuts the 6th Street Lodginghouse Historic District, which shares a similar building scale and Classical Revival design influences. However, the significance of the Lodginghouse District is specifically tied to residential use. Thus, the Mint-Mission District—given its diversity of building uses—does not appear to qualify as an extension to the Lodginghouse District. Similarly, the northern and eastern end of the district is adjacent to the Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District. However, the Mint-Mission district does not appear suitable as an extension of the Conservation District as the latter is composed primarily of four to eight story commercial buildings associated with the retail and tourism district surrounding Union Square.

Several of the buildings within the Mint-Mission district have previously been identified as significant and have Article 11 Category I or II ratings. These include the seven-story California Casket Company building at 959-965

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Mission Street, designed by master architect, Albert Pissis. The building was nearing completions at the time of the 1906 Earthquake and rehabilitated afterward. They also include the five-story Haas Candy Factory at 54 Mint Street (1907), designed by William Curlett, as well as the San Francisco Remedial Loan Association Building at 66 Mint Street (1916) designed by Frederick Whitton. Of interest, the district also includes another partial survivor of the 1906 Earthquake. The brick shell of the Waldorf lodging house at 44-48 5th Street remained standing after the disaster and was rehabilitated in 1907 as the Oakwood Hotel.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Historic Name	Proposed Survey Code	Current Article 11 Status
3704003	44-48 5th Street	1907	Oakwood Hotel	3CB	V – Unrated Building
3704010	12 Mint Street	1919		6L	V – Unrated Building
3704012	66 Mint Street; 932 Mission Street	1916	Remedial Loan Association	3CB	I – Significant Building
3704013	936-940 Mission Street	1915	Land Hotel / Chronicle Hotel	3CD	V – Unrated Building
3704017	948-952 Mission Street	1907	Piedmont Hotel / Alkain Hotel	3CB	V – Unrated Building
3704018	956-960 Mission Street	1910		6L	V – Unrated Building
3704019	966 Mission Street	1922		3CD	No rating
3704020	968 Mission Street	1930	Toledo Scale Company	3CD	V – Unrated Building
3704021	972-976 Mission Street	1925	Dohrmann Hotel Supply Company	3CD	No rating
3704022	980-984 Mission Street	1924		3CD	No rating
3704024	986 Mission/ 481 Jessie Street	1907	Hulse Bradford Carpets & Draperies	3CD	No rating
3704028	471 Jessie Street	1912		3CD	V – Unrated Building
3704029	431 Jessie Street	1912		3CD	No rating
3704034	14-16 Mint Plaza; 54 Mint Street	1907		1S, 3CD	I – Significant Building
3704035	440-444 Jessie Street	1924	Wobbers Printing & Engraving	3CB	No rating
3704059	443 Stevenson Street	1914		3CD	No rating
3704079	2 – 4 Mint Plaza	1926	Hale Brothers warehouse & offices	1D, 3CB	No rating
3704113	10 Mint Plaza	1924		3CD	No rating
3704144	6-8 Mint Plaza	1924		3CD	No rating
3725087	959-965 Mission Street	1906	California Casket Company	3CB	II – Significant Building
3725088	951-957 Mission Street	1916	Ford Apartments	3CD	No rating

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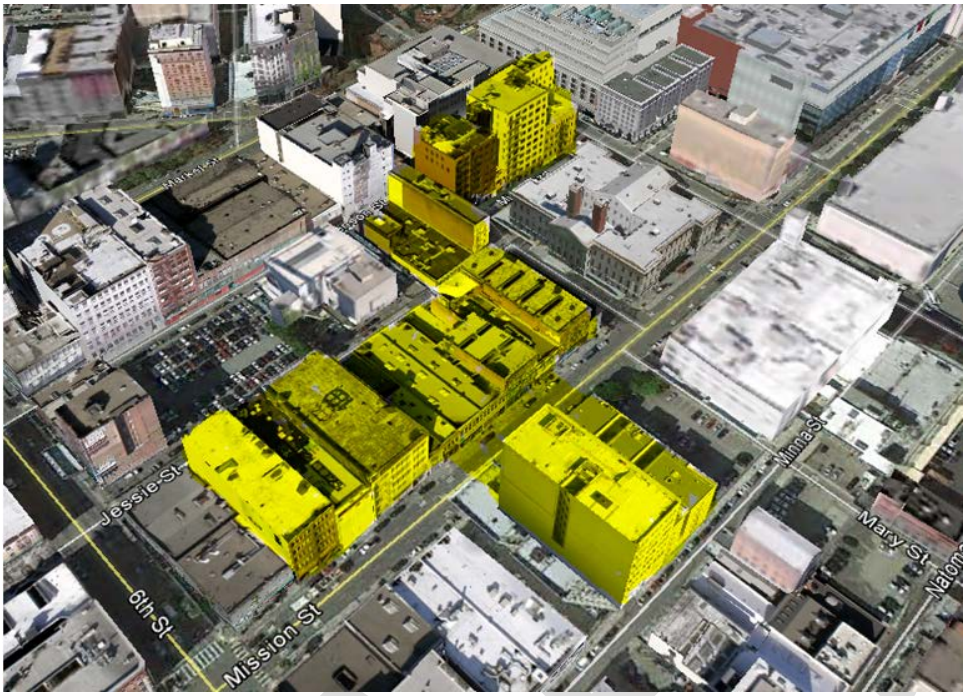

Satellite map of the California Register eligible Mint-Mission historic district
(Google Earth image edited by author)



Parcel map of the California Register eligible Mint-Mission historic district
(San Francisco Property Information Map edited by author)

POTENTIAL ADDITIONS TO THE KEARNY-MARKET-MASON-SUTTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT




The Hotel Lankershim at left, and the Pickwick Hotel at right (Google Maps)

Reconnaissance survey efforts along the northern edge of the Central SoMa study area revealed the potential for two additions to the locally designated Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District. Both of these buildings relate to the established historical context and architectural character of the Conservation District, and both are located directly adjacent to the southern boundary of the District. As noted in the discussion of the Emporium Market Street Block Historic District in *Splendid Survivors* (which informed the designation of the Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District): "The District could conceivably be extended down Fifth Street to the Mint, a possibility that was not considered here, because Fifth Street is outside the survey area."[118] Notably, both of the buildings proposed for addition to the district are larger-scale hotels. The Pickwick Hotel at 67-99 5th Street (1923) has an existing Article 11 Category I rating, while the Hotel Lankershim at 55 5th Street is not currently listed on any local, state or national historic register.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Survey Code	Current Article 11 Status
3705021, 3705023, 3705054	67-99 5th Street; 898 Mission Street	1923	Pickwick Hotel	none	I – Significant Building
3705039	55 5th Street	1913	Hotel Lankershim	none	No rating

ADDITION TO THE 6th STREET LODGINGHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Survey efforts revealed an eligible addition to the previously identified 6th Street Lodginghouse Historic District. The subject building, 481 Minna Street, is located directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Lodginghouse District. The building is shown as a residential hotel on the 1913 and 1950 Sanborn maps, and was constructed within the identified period of significance (1906-1913) for the Lodginghouse District. It has been assigned a survey rating of 3D,

[118] Michael Corbett, *Splendid Survivors – San Francico's Downtown Architectural Heritage*, (San Francisco: California Living Books), 1979), 251.

meaning that it appears eligible for the National Register as a contributor to a National Register district through survey evaluation.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Current Survey Code	Proposed Survey Code	Photo
3725066	481 Minna Street	1912	none	3D	

ADDITION TO THE SOUTH END HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITION

Survey efforts revealed an eligible addition to the South End Historic District Addition, previously described on a State of California DPR 523 D (District) form completed in 2009. The subject property, 434 Brannan Street, is a three-story, reinforced concrete industrial building constructed in 1929 for the Scoville Manufacturing Company and designed in the Art Deco style. The building appears to qualify as a contributor as it was constructed within the South End Historic District Addition's period of significance (1906-1935) and accords with the industrial character, scale and materiality of the District. The building's architecture is likewise harmonious with the Streamline Moderne styling of 435 Brannan Street, a contributing property located directly across the street. The subject building was previously assigned a 5S3 rating by the South of Market Historic Resource Survey. It has been assigned a survey rating of 5B, meaning that it is significant both individually and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Previous Survey Code	Proposed Survey Code	Photo
3776151	434 Brannan Street	1929	5S3	5B	

ADDITION TO THE BLUXOME AND TOWNSEND WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Survey efforts revealed an eligible addition to the Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District, previously described on a State of California DPR 523 D (District) form completed in 2009. The subject property, 601 Brannan

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Street, was designed by architects Ashley & Evers and constructed in 1924 for Grinnell Company of the Pacific, successor firm to General Fire Extinguisher Company. It was photographed for the March 1935 issue of *Architect & Engineer* and was noted in the UMB Survey for its "robust red" brick. The building also features ornamental plaques at the roofline with the letter "G" and the image of a fire sprinkler. Its addition to the Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District reflects an apparent omission made during the SoMa Historic Resource Survey. The DPR 523 A form prepared for that survey does not note the year of construction of 601 Brannan Street, and the accompanying photo focuses on the Grinnell Company's steel-framed pipe shed, a gable roofed structure constructed no later than 1938 which was historically distinct (no internal connections) from the brick building. As a well-preserved example of a steel frame and brick masonry warehouse, 601 Brannan Street appears to qualify as a contributor to the Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse District. The District is located immediately adjacent and is entirely composed of one- to five-story industrial buildings constructed between 1912 and 1936. The architects, Ashley and Evers, also designed another contributor to the historic district, 650 5th Street.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Previous Survey Code	Proposed Survey Code	Photo
3785132	601 Brannan	1924	6Z	5D3	

UPDATED ARTICLE 11 RATINGS

Survey efforts and research conducted by Planning Department staff have determined that Article 11 reclassification is warranted for eight properties within the Central SoMa study area. The current ratings were assigned approximately 30 years ago, and new information and/or comparisons with similar properties were used as the basis for these recommended updates.

- **44-48 5th Street (Oakwood Hotel).** Constructed in 1907 by the McDougall Brothers, the building incorporates the shell of the Waldorf lodging house, which remained standing following the 1906 disaster. According to research by San Francisco Heritage, the Waldorf's terra cotta cornice was also salvaged and the lobby reconstructed. The building features richly ornamented spandrel panels and highly ornate fire escapes, and has been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: I

- **948 Mission Street (Alkain Hotel).** Constructed in 1907 and designed by architect, Philip Schwerdt, the Alkain Hotel is a four story, brick masonry building featuring a rusticated second floor and unusual flat arch voussoris over the top floor windows. The storefronts maintain their original configuration and the building is strongly representative of the type of mixed use residential hotels constructed in the Central SoMa area immediately following the 1906 disaster. The building has also been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: III

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- **953-957 Mission Street (Ford Apartments).** Constructed in 1916, the Ford Apartments building retains excellent integrity on its upper floors, including an ornate cornice with oversized brackets. The building has been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District, and was also identified in the 1976 Department of City Planning Architectural Survey.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: III

- **936-940 Mission Street (Land Hotel / Chronicle Hotel).** Constructed in 1915 as the Land Hotel—later renamed the Chronicle Hotel for its proximity to the newspaper—the property is a five story, brick masonry building featuring patterned polychrome brickwork with terra cotta beltcourses. The building is strongly representative of the type of mixed use residential hotels constructed in the Central SoMa area following the 1906 disaster. The building has been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: III

- **357 Tehama Street (Spaulding Pioneer Carpet Cleaners).** Constructed in 1910 and designed by architect Dixon & Sutton, 357 Tehama Street was built for J. Spaulding and Company. Founded circa 1865, the company was associated with this location since at least 1870. This brick masonry building features a classic industrial design, with segmental arched window openings and a corbeled cornice. It housed the company's rug beating machines and steam cleaners.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: III

- **55 5th Street (Lankershim Hotel).** Designed by the Reid Brothers, the Lankershim Hotel was constructed in 1913 for James B. Lankershim, who had previously constructed another Hotel Lankershim in downtown Los Angeles in 1905. The building features restrained Classical Revival ornamentation and retains excellent integrity on the upper floors. The ground floor rustication, however, is not original. It has been identified as a potential addition to the Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Article 11 conservation district.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: IV

- **821 Howard Street (Bake Rite Oven Manufacturing / Southern Police Station).** This building was constructed in 1921 and used initially by the Bake Rite Oven Manufacturing Company. Not long afterward it was used temporarily as the Southern Police Station until the completion of a new Southern Police Station at 360 4th Street in 1925. Designed with Classical Revival influences, the building's facade is divided by large fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals and crowned with a dentil cornice.
  Current Article 11 Rating: No rating / Proposed Article 11 Rating: III

- **440-444 Jessie Street / 439-441 Stevenson Street (Wobbers Inc. Printing & Engraving).** This building was constructed in 1924 as the printing plant for Wobbers Inc., one of San Francisco's most prominent stationers, printers and bookbinders. The building is a unique example of a single-story industrial plant featuring an arcade of Ionic concrete columns across its primary facade, as well as applied swags and shields. Although some bays have been infilled, the building remains an exceptional example of its type. The building has been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District.
  Current Article 11 Rating: V / Proposed Article 11 Rating: IV

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Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Current Article 11 Rating	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Photo
3704003	44-48 5th Street	1907	V	I	
3704017	948 Mission St	1907	V	III	
3275088	953-957 Mission Street	1915	V	III	
3704013	936-940 Mission Street	1915	V	III	

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3733137	357 Tehama Street	1910	V	III	
3705039	55 5th Street	1913	No rating	IV	
3733088	821 Howard Street	1921	No rating	III	
3704035	440-444 Jessie / 439-441 Stevenson Street	1924	No rating	III	

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UPDATED INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC RESOURCE STATUS CODES

Survey efforts and new information gathered by Planning Department staff have determined that updated California Historic Resource Status Codes are warranted for three properties within the Central SoMa study area. These include the following:

- **964 Howard Street** is a well-preserved example of a small-scale, brick masonry residential hotel constructed soon after the 1906 Earthquake. The three-story building features strong Classical Revival design influences, including arched first-story windows with heavy molded surrounds crowned with keystones, as well as a modillion cornice. The updated status code reflects new information provided by this context statement, which has identified residential hotels as the most significant property type in the survey area. The building's significance is likewise derived from evaluative comparisons with other extant residential hotels in the survey area, which demonstrate that this building is an extremely rare example of its type, as unlike most residential hotels of its era, it does not have a commercial ground floor.
- **194-198 5th Street** was designed by architects Cunningham & Politeo and constructed in 1912 as the Hotel George. As discussed in the historic context statement, residential hotels are the most significant residential property type in the survey area. The updated status code reflects this significance, as well as the recent availability of a historic image which demonstrates that the building retains exceptional physical integrity on its upper floors. As well, recent scholarship has provided an enhanced understanding of the career of Cunningham & Politeo, demonstrating that this building is a good representative of their work.

- **534-548 4th Street** was designed by master architect William Koenig and constructed for the Thiebaut Brothers Paper Box Company, one of the oldest paper box manufacturers in San Francisco. The updated status code reflects new photographic evidence. The evaluation prepared for the Downtown Inventory states that the windows are alterations, and the DPR 523 A form prepared for the building as part of the SoMa Historic Resource Survey states the building does not retain integrity. However, a historic photo taken in 1923 has been made available which indicates that the building's unusual horizontally divided wood-sash windows are original, and that the building likewise retains most of its original articulation, save for minor changes at the ground floor. As a brick masonry industrial building constructed during a significant period of industrial development in the South of Market, the subject building appears to qualify as an individual historic resource as an excellent and intact example of a type, period and method of construction.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Current Survey Code	Proposed Survey Code	Photo
3725020	964 Howard	1907	6L	3CS	

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Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Current Survey Code	Proposed Survey Code	Photo
3725007	194-198 5th Street	1912	6L	3CS	
3777017	534-548 4th	1919	6Z	3CS	

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Chapter 4
Recommendations

The following is a set of recommendations for future activities related to the documentation, evaluation, and protection of the Central SoMa's significant historic resources.

FURTHER DOCUMENTATION

Documentation of Potential Landmarks

Survey efforts and research conducted by Planning Department staff in conjunction with this report have identified several potential San Francisco Landmarks. These buildings appear eligible for landmark status either for their architecture, their historical or cultural significance, or both. Landmark status provides the greatest level of protection for historic resources in San Francisco and is administered under Article 10 of the Planning Code (Preservation of Historical Architectural and Aesthetic Landmarks). Nearly all of the properties are designated as Priority Historic Resources in the Central SoMa plan.

Hotel Utah
500-504 4th Street



The Hotel Utah is significant for its association with the development of mixed-use residential hotels South of Market; its associations with San Francisco culture and nightlife, and for its architecture.

Year Built: 1908
Current Survey Code: 3S
Parcel: 3777001

Omiya Hotel/ Gran Oriente Filipino
104-106 South Park St.



The property at 104-106 South Park is culturally significant for its associations with the development of a Japanese enclave in the South Park area, as well as its associations with the Filipino community. The building was purchased by the Gran Oriente Masonic Lodge during the 1930s and appears to be among the longest Filipino-owned cultural assets in San Francisco.

Year Built: 1907
Current Survey Code: 5D3
Parcel: 3775058

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Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Temple
95 Jack London Alley



This building has significant associations with San Francisco Filipino community. The building currently contributes to the South Park Historic District

Year Built: 1951
Current Survey Code: 5D3
Parcel: 3775039

Shreve & Company Factory
539 Bryant Street



The Shreve & Co. Factory was designed by architect Nathaniel Blaisdell and is an excellent example of a large-scale industrial loft building featuring Classical Revival style ornamentation.

Year Built: 1912
Current Survey Code: 3S
Parcel: 3776041

480 5th Street



480 5th Street is an extremely rare example of a light industrial building featuring outstanding Renaissance Revival style ornamentation.

Year Built: 1925
Current Survey Code: 3CS
Parcel: 3760012

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Central Hotel
566-586 3rd Street



The Central Hotel was designed by master architects Sutton & Weeks and completed in 1907. It served as one of the largest rooming houses in the South of Market, serving low-wage laborers working at the nearby rail yards and waterfront.

Year Built: 1907
Current Survey Code: 3S
Parcel: 3776008

Paul Wood Warehouse
340-350 Townsend Street



The Paul Wood Warehouse is an outstanding example of a brick masonry warehouse located adjacent to the former Southern Pacific rail yard. Constructed immediately following the 1906 Earthquake, it retains an extremely high level of architectural integrity.

Year Built: 1906
Current Survey Code: 2S2
Parcel: 3786015

A. Carlisle & Company Building
645 Harrison Street



Designed by master architect Herman C. Baumann, the A. Carlisle & Company building was noted in the 1976 Department of City Planning Architectural Survey for possessing "powerful Moderne imagery." It retains a high degree of integrity and is a superb example of industrial Art Moderne design.

Year Built: 1947
Current Survey Code: 3S
Parcel: 3763105

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Southern Police Station
360 4th Street



The former Southern Police Station Central Hotel was designed by architect Alfred I. Coffee and completed in 1925, replacing an earlier Mission Revival style police station on the same lot. It is indicative of the popularity of period revival architecture for civic buildings during the period, and is perhaps the finest Spanish Colonial Revival style building in the South of Market.

Year Built: 1925
Current Survey Code: 2S
Parcel: 3752010

Murschen & Hoelscher Building
508-514 4th Street



The Murschen & Hoelscher Building was designed by architect Walter C. Falch and completed in 1925. It is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style and retains a high degree of integrity, including its multi-light storefront transom.

Year Built: 1925
Current Survey Code: 5S3
Parcel: 3777002

Heubline Wine Distribution Warehouse
601 4th Street



The Heubline Wine Distribution Warehouse was designed by master architects Sutton & Weeks and completed in 1916. It is among the largest industrial buildings in the South of Market and retains a high degree of integrity on its exterior. In 1989, the building interior was converted for residential condominiums.

Year Built: 1916
Current Survey Code: 3S
Parcel: 3787052

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Oakwood Hotel
44-48 5th Street



Constructed in 1907 by the McDougall Brothers, the building incorporates the shell of the Waldorf lodging house, which remained standing following the 1906 disaster. According to research by San Francisco Heritage, the Waldorf's terra cotta cornice was also salvaged and the lobby reconstructed. The building features richly ornamented spandrel panels and highly ornate fire escapes, and has been identified as a contributor to the eligible Mint-Mission Historic District. The building is also currently designated as a Category V (Unrated) building under Article 11 of the Planning Code.

Year Built: 1907
Current Survey Code: 3CB
Parcel: 3704003

Victor Equipment Company
844-850 Folsom Street



The Victor Equipment Company Building was designed by architect R. W. Jenkins and completed in 1923. It is extremely unusual form in that the architecture combines Art Deco ornament with a Western False Front roofline. The building is currently split into two separate parcels.

Year Built: 1923
Current Survey Code: 5S3
Parcel: 3733019, 3733020

854 Folsom Street



854 Folsom Street is a good example of a combination light industrial and commercial building. The turned columns dividing the second story windows also appear unique to the Central SoMa area.

Year Built: 1926
Current Survey Code: 5S3
Parcel: 3733020A

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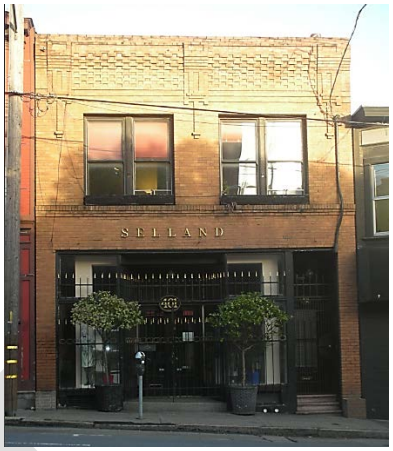
461 Bryant Street



461 Bryant Street was designed by architect Oliver Everett and features some of the most intricate brickwork in the entire South of Market.

Year Built: 1912
Current Survey Code: 5S3
Parcel: 3775084

355 and 361-365 Brannan Street



Designed by architect C. W. Zollmer, these extremely rare twin buildings combine Art Deco lines with lavish entries featuring Classical ornament. Both retain a high degree of integrity.

Year Built: 1928
Current Survey Code: 5S3
Parcel: 3788024 and 3788024A

DOCUMENTATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

The San Francisco Flower Mart is a complex of interrelated buildings located on the southern half of the block bounded by 5th, 6th, Bryant and Brannan streets. It was completed in 1956 and designed by master architect, Mario Ciampi. The complex was initially addressed by the South of Market Historic Resources Survey, which assigned a survey status code of "7R," meaning that it was identified in a reconnaissance survey but not evaluated. According to the survey findings, the assessment of the Flower Mart complex "cannot be accurately completed without an appropriate culturally oriented context statement that addresses the roles of Chinese, Italian and Japanese merchants in the region." Based on information developed for the context statement, the Flower Mart appears individually eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1 and 3 for its associations with San Francisco's floral industry and inter-ethnic commercial cooperation, as well as its purpose-built design by Mario Ciampi. However, it is recommended that a more focused study of the complex be completed to further illuminate these themes.

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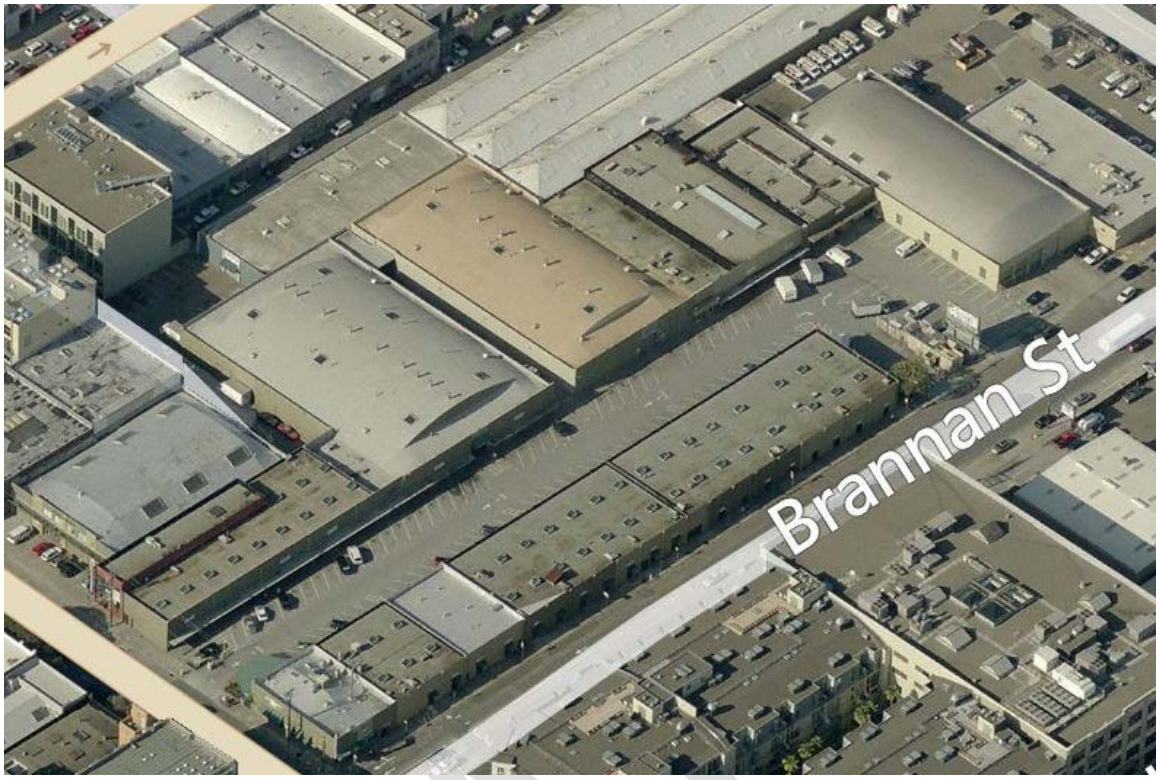

Satellite view of the San Francisco Flower Terminal at 6th and Brannan streets.
(Bing Maps)

ADOPT PROCEDURES FOR RECOGNIZING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

As discussed previously in this report, the Western SoMA Citizens Planning Task Force previously proposed special use districts in the South of Market focused on Filipino and LGBTQ social heritage. As yet, the City has not adopted formal procedures for the designation of social and cultural heritage resources—especially intangible resources such as organizations, businesses, programs, festivals and other activities that are not necessarily tied to a specific building or location. Recently, though, the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission formed a Cultural Heritage Assets Committee to explore strategies for recognizing and protecting social and cultural heritage resources. Some of the Committee's work is informed by a policy paper published in September 2014 by San Francisco Heritage entitled "Sustaining San Francisco's Living History: Strategies for Conserving Cultural Heritage Assets."

Defining Social and Cultural Heritage Resources

While social and cultural heritage resources may not necessarily be eligible for listing in local, state or national historic registers, their identification can help guide future planning efforts. One potential methodology for identifying such resources was developed as part of the Japantown Cultural Heritage and Economic Sustainability Strategy (JCHESS).

For JCHESS, the definition of social and cultural heritage resources was based on language used by the National Park Service to define traditional cultural properties. The NPS definition was modified such that social and cultural heritage resources were defined as: "Those elements, both tangible and intangible, that help define the beliefs,

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customs and practices of a particular community. These elements are rooted in the community's history and/or are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community."[1]

Social Heritage Criteria

As part of the JCHESS program, social heritage inventory forms were also produced for a select number of properties. The form identifies Social Heritage Criteria which roughly follow the significance criteria used by the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria are grouped into four categories:

Criterion A: Resources that are associated with historic events that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Criterion B: Resources that are, or are associated with persons, organizations, institutions or businesses significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Criterion C: Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their design, aesthetic or ceremonial qualities such as:

1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or style of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
2) Representation of the work of a master architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsperson significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
3) Association with the traditional arts, crafts, or practices significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Criterion D: Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Prioritizing Resources

To identify potentially significant cultural heritage resources, the JCHESS methodology placed a premium on identifying resources that had a significant and longstanding association the community. The definition of "longstanding" was not static, but the consensus was that a period of at least twenty-five years represented a reasonable baseline figure. The concept of longstanding association also helped focus attention on resources that significantly influenced the community's identity, rather than those of a more transitory or esoteric nature. The JCHESS methodology prioritized the following types of resources:

- Physical properties or objects that are documented as having a significant and longstanding association with social or cultural heritage
- Organizations or programs that are documented as having a significant and longstanding association with social or cultural heritage
- Festivals/events/traditional practices that are documented as having a significant and longstanding association with social or cultural heritage

[1] Page & Turnbull, *Japantown Social Heritage Program—Methodology*, Prepared for the City and County of San Francisco Planning Department. September 24, 2012..

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As part of the JCHESS methodology, a select group of properties which met the criteria outlined above were recorded with Social Heritage Inventory Forms. These forms include the name, address and a photograph of the resource, as well as the Social Heritage Criteria under which it is significant. Sources of further information about the history of the property are also provided.

This study recommends that formal procedures for identifying and recognizing social heritage resources, such as those outlined above, be adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission and endorsed by the Board of Supervisors. Such efforts will aid in planning efforts, and potentially allow social and cultural heritage resources to benefit from incentives designed to preserve them for continued use by the community. Should these procedures be adopted, the study further recommends that the social and cultural resources identified by this report as associated with SoMa's Filipino and LGBT communities be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and recorded on Social Heritage Inventory Forms.

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Chapter 5
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Appendix A
Historic Context Methodology

Development of the context statement relied upon a range of primary and secondary sources, field visits, GIS mapping, and synthesis of previously prepared neighborhood-based historic context statements. This section briefly describes the archival sources, historic context statements, and other environmental review documents consulted in the preparation of the context statement.

HISTORIC AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Archives and Repositories	San Francisco Public Library History Center, San Francisco Planning Department archives, San Francisco Assessor and Recorder's Office, Internet Archive.org, Google Books, Open Library.org
Primary Sources	**Municipal Sources**: Property deeds, sales ledgers, original building permit applications and architectural plans, 1976 Department of City Planning Architectural Survey field forms **Photograph Collections**: San Francisco aerial photography (1937-1938, 1940), San Francisco Public Library Historic Photograph Collection, Calisphere, Online Archive of California, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Authority (SFMTA) digital photograph collection **Maps**: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1913-1915; 1950), Works Progress Administration Land Use Maps (1948–1960), Assessor's Block Book Maps (1937), David Rumsey Historic Map Collection **Periodicals**: *Building & Engineering News*, *Architect & Engineer*, weekend Real Estate sections of the *San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, and San Francisco Call,* San Francisco City Directories

SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & CONTEXT STATEMENTS

Several past surveys, context statements, and evaluations related to the South of Market and Central SoMa planning area have been prepared. They are discussed below in chronological order:

Here Today

The first major historic resources survey completed in San Francisco was The Junior League of San Francisco's Here Today survey, published in 1968 as *Here Today: San Francisco's Architectural Heritage*. Adopted by the Board of Supervisors under Resolution No. 268-70, the survey contains information about approximately 2,500 properties. The Here Today survey included the South of Market, but only a handful of significant buildings were identified in the Central SoMa study area. These include the Old U.S. Mint at 88 5th Street, St. Patrick's Church at 756 Mission Street, and the PG&E Jessie Street Substation at 222-6 Jessie Street. Overall, 13 properties in the study area are mentioned in *Here Today*.

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Department of City Planning 1976 Architectural Survey

Approximately 10,000 buildings were identified and ranked in the Architectural Survey conducted by the Department of City Planning from 1974 to 1976. This survey focused solely on architecture and did not identify or evaluate a property's cultural or historic associations. Buildings included in this survey were considered at that time to be among the top 10% of architecturally significant buildings in San Francisco. Field survey forms for each individual property are located in a 61-volume set at the San Francisco Planning Department preservation library. Surveyed buildings were concentrated in the central and northern neighborhoods and included residential, industrial, commercial, religious, and institutional property types. The 1976 Architectural Survey examined approximately 105 properties in the Central SoMa study area.

San Francisco Architectural Heritage Surveys

San Francisco Architectural Heritage is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of San Francisco's unique architectural heritage. The organization has sponsored several major architectural surveys in San Francisco, including Downtown, the Van Ness Corridor, Civic Center, Chinatown and the Northeast Waterfront. The Downtown Survey was published in 1979 as *Splendid Survivors*, and contributed to the creation of San Francisco's Downtown Plan. The Downtown Survey included both primary and secondary survey areas. The primary survey area included a small portion of the Central SoMa study area, generally bounded by Market, Mission, 2nd and 6th streets. The secondary survey areas covered the remainder of the Central SoMa study area. Buildings were evaluated using the Kalman Methodology, an evaluation method based on qualitative and quantitative factors. The ratings range from "A" (highest importance), to "D" (minor or no importance). In total, approximately 265 buildings in the Central SoMa study area were assigned Heritage ratings. Of these, approximately 60 buildings were given ratings of either A (highest importance) or B (major importance). These included the California Casket Company building at 959-965 Mission Street, and the Hale Brothers Department Store at 979-989 Market Street.

Unreinforced Masonry Survey

In the wake of the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, the San Francisco Landmarks Board initiated a survey of all known unreinforced-masonry buildings in San Francisco. The survey was conducted with the knowledge that earthquake damage and risk remediation would likely result in the demolition or extensive alteration of many vulnerable masonry buildings. As part of the survey, the Landmarks Board also sought to establish the relative significance of these buildings in San Francisco. The completed report: *A Context Statement and Architectural/Historical Survey of Unreinforced Masonry Building (UMB) Construction in San Francisco from 1850 to 1940*, was completed in 1990. In total, the survey examined more than 2,000 privately owned buildings in San Francisco. The Landmarks Board organized the UMB Survey into three categories: Priority I, Priority II, and Priority III UMBs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) evaluated the survey and produced determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register for many of the 2,000 buildings. Approximately 160 buildings in the Central SoMa study area were addressed by the survey—a particularly high concentration given the size of the study area as compared to the city as a whole.

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LGBT Historic Context Statement

In 2004 the historic context statement, *Sexing the City: The Development of Sexual Identify Based Subcultures in San Francisco 1933-1979*, was prepared for the Friends of 1800. The historic context statement provides a city-wide review of sites associated with lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities. The study focused on the period between the repeal of Prohibition in 1933 and the first National March on Washington in 1979. Appendix D of the report provides a map of LGBT sites located in the South of Market neighborhood. Several of these are located in the Central SoMa study area and are primarily clustered along 6th Street. Some of the properties with the longest association with the LGBT community include The End Up bar at 401 6th Street (1973-present), and 960 Folsom Street which was associated with the leather community during the 1970s and 1980s and is presently used as an adult store.

Historic Architectural Evaluation Report for the Central Subway

The *Historic Architectural Evaluation Report for the Central Subway, Phase 2 of the Third Street Light Rail Project* was completed in 2007 by Garcia and Associates for PB/Wong Joint Venture. The study examined properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which included the first row of buildings on either side of the proposed subway alignment. This included properties located along 4th Street in the Central SoMa study area, as well as properties located adjacent to an alternative proposed alignment along 3rd Street. The study found two buildings in the Central SoMa study area to be individually eligible for the National Register: an industrial loft building 601 4th Street (1916), and the Keystone Hotel at 54 4th Street (1914). It also concluded that 166 South Park should be included as an eligible contributor to the South Park Historic District.

Transit Center District Survey

The Transit Center District Survey was completed in 2008 by Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting. It was commissioned by the San Francisco Planning Department in association with the Transit Center District Plan, a planning effort designed to extend the city's urban core south of Market Street. The survey examined the Transit Center District Plan Area and surrounding blocks in an area roughly bounded by Market Street on the north, Folsom Street on the south, Main Street on the east and 3rd Street on the west. The survey identified two potential historic districts composed primarily of early 20th century masonry loft buildings: the New Montgomery, Mission and Second Street Historic District Historic district; and the First and Mission Potential Historic District. The survey recommended extending the boundaries of the existing New Montgomery-Second Street Conservation District to include all or some of the boundaries of the New Montgomery, Mission and Second Street Historic District Historic district.

South of Market Historic Context Statement and Historic Resource Survey

The *South of Market Historic Context Statement* was commissioned by the San Francisco Planning Department and completed by Kelley & Verplanck Historical Resources Consulting in cooperation with Page & Turnbull. Completed in 2009, the historic context statement examined most of the South of Market neighborhood in an area roughly bounded by Market Street to the north, Mission Channel to the south, 13th Street to the west, and San Francisco Bay to the east. The historic context statement was used to inform a historic resource survey designed to provide specific information about the location and distribution of historic resources within the Eastern Neighborhoods SoMa Area Plan and Western SoMa Community Plan. In total, the survey examined 2,141 properties. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523A—Primary Record forms were produced for 1,241 properties, and DPR 523B—Building, Structure, Object forms were prepared for 128 properties.

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In addition, five DPR 523D—District Records were prepared. These identified groupings of historically significant properties eligible for designation as historic districts. These districts included the following:

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District was the largest identified historic district and encompasses a total of 721 properties. No part of the historic district is included within the Central SoMa study area. In general terms, the district boundaries encompass the area bounded by Mission Street to the north, 6th Street to the east, Harrison Street and Bryant Street to the south, and 13th Street to the west. The district was determined to be significant for its association with industrial and residential reconstruction and has a period of significance from 1906 to 1936.

Sixth Street Lodginghouse Historic District

The Sixth Street Lodginghouse District had been previously identified by Anne Bloomfield and recorded on a DPR 523 D form in 1997. As described in the form , the Sixth Street Lodginghouse District consists of a 43 total properties, including 33 single room occupancy (SRO) residential hotels, or lodginghouses, built from 1906 through 1913, along with a few low-rise commercial buildings. The district runs along Sixth Street stretching from a point near Market Street to buildings a short distance south of Howard Street. The district was proposed as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the working life of laborers, sailors and the elderly who inhabited the lodginghouses. The eastern edge of the historic district is located at the northwestern corridor of the Central SoMa study area. Survey efforts associated with this study also identified one additional building as an eligible contributor to the historic district.

South Park Historic District

The South Park Historic District encompasses 37 properties immediately adjoining South Park, and is wholly contained within the Central SoMa study area. This district features a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings constructed between 1906 and 1935 that are unified in terms of scale, materials, architectural styles, and relationship to the street and park. The district also has associations with both the Japanese and Filipino communities.

South End Historic District Extension

The South End Historic District Addition (SEHD Addition) is comprised of 19 properties located in the Central SoMa study area roughly bounded by Brannan Street to the north, Third Street to the east, Townsend Street to the south, and Lusk Street to the west. The district comprises an addition to the local (Article 10) and National Register-listed South End Historic District, significant for its associations with industrial development. The additional contributing resources were identified as compatible with the "warehouse architectural form" theme of the South End Historic District.

Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District

The Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District is located within the Central SoMa study area and consists of 10 industrial warehouse buildings significant for their association with industrial development. The buildings display a cohesive relationship in terms of scale, style and relationship to the street, and were all constructed between 1912 and 1936.

San Francisco Filipino Historic Context Statement

The report, *San Francisco Filipino Heritage – Addendum to the South of Market Historic Context Statement,* was completed by Page & Turnbull in 2013. This study was commissioned by the San Francisco Planning Department as an

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addendum to the *South of Market Historic Context Statement*. It examines the evolution of the Filipino experience in San Francisco and key themes that led to the development of a Filipino community South of Market. These include immigration patterns, employment, and the establishment of social, religious and educational institutions. The document is accompanied by oral history summaries and lists several sites within the Central SoMa study area that are significant to the Filipino community. These include the Gran Oriente Filipino Lodge at 104 South Park, the Mint Mall at 953-957 Mission Street and the Lipi Ni Lapu Lapu mural on the side of the San Lorenzo Luis Center at 50 Rizal Street.

Property Evaluations

As part of its CEQA environmental review process, the Department requires research-based documentation and evaluation of certain historic properties in the form of Historic Resource Evaluations (HRE). A handful of completed HREs were consulted as they relate to the Central SoMa survey area.

Designated Resources

Article 10 Landmarks

Article 10 of the San Francisco Planning Code (*Preservation of Historical Architectural and Aesthetic Landmarks*) provides for official designation of landmarks, landmark districts, and structures of merit that have "a special character or special historical, architectural or aesthetic interest or value." Landmarks can be buildings, sites, or landscape features. Landmark status provides the greatest level of protection for historic resources in San Francisco. Currently, the Central SoMa study area includes five individual San Francisco Landmarks: Saint Patrick's Cathedral (Landmark No. 4); The Palace Hotel Garden Courtyard (Landmark No. 18); The Jessie Street Substation (Landmark No. 87); the Sharon Building (Landmark No. 163); and the Old Mint (Landmark No. 236). The study area is also home to portions of the South End Landmark District.

Article 11 Buildings and Conservation Districts

Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code (*Preservation of Buildings and Districts of Architectural, Historical, and Aesthetic Importance in the C-3 Districts*), was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 1985 as part of the Downtown Area Plan, and currently governs approximately 430 downtown buildings. According to the Plan, San Francisco's downtown is a vital part of the city, recognized for its "compact mix of activities, historical values, and distinctive architecture and urban forms that engender a special excitement reflective of a world city." In order to achieve these aims, the Downtown Area Plan employs a rating system for evaluating historical resources located in the C-3 (Downtown Commercial) district. There are five ratings. Category I and II buildings have the highest level of significance. Contributory Buildings have a slightly lower level of significance and are classified as belonging to either Category III or Category IV. Unrated or non-contributory buildings are assigned to Category V. This category includes all other buildings in the C-3 Downtown District not otherwise designated.

An important provision of Article 11 is the establishment of conservation districts. Section 1103 of the San Francisco Planning Code defines conservation districts as "substantial concentrations of buildings that together create sub areas of special architectural and aesthetic importance." There are presently six conservation districts located throughout downtown San Francisco, two of which are located within the Central SoMa study area. The New Montgomery-Second Street Conservation District is almost wholly located within the Central SoMa study area and primarily includes properties along New Montgomery Street and 2nd Street between Market and Howard streets. The Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District is largely centered around Union Square, but does include a few properties along the south side of Market Street between 3rd and 6th streets.

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In total, there are 112 buildings with Article 11 ratings in the Central SoMa study area. Of these, 63 are rated categories I – IV, while 49 are rated Category V.

National Register

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is a list of buildings and sites of local, state, or national importance. This program is administered by the National Park Service through the California Office of Historic Preservation. Typically, resources over fifty years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register if they meet any one of the four significance criteria and if they sufficiently retain historic integrity. However, resources under fifty years of age can be determined eligible if it can be demonstrated that they are of "exceptional importance," or if they are contributors to a potential historic district. National Register criteria are defined in depth in National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. There are four basic criteria under which a structure, site, building, district, or object can be determined eligible for listing in the National Register:

> *Criterion A (Event):* Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> *Criterion B (Person):* Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> *Criterion C (Design/Construction):* Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and
>
> *Criterion D (Information Potential):* Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The criterion is generally reserved for archaeological resources or ruins.

The San Francisco Planning Department treats National Register-listed properties as historic resources per the California Environmental Quality Act. Approximately 20 buildings in the Central SoMa study area are listed in the National Register, either individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

California Register

The California Register of Historical Places is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. It is administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-eligible properties are automatically listed in the California Register. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places. In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it must be found significant under one or more of the following criteria:

> *Criterion 1 (Event):* Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

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Criterion 2 (Person): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3 (Design/Construction): Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential): Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In total, the Central SoMa study area includes approximately 60 buildings that are listed in the California Register. However, many other buildings have been assigned California Historical Resource Status codes by prior historic studies—most notably the South of Market Historic Resource Survey.

REGULATORY BASIS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal Level

In the United States, the concept of preserving a community's architectural past emerged during the decades preceding the Civil War and focused on colonial buildings and other structures connected with important figures in American history. Public concern over the possible loss of historic sites and buildings of importance to the nation's heritage prompted Congress to adopt the Antiquities Act of 1906, offering protection to prehistoric and historic sites located on federal properties. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 established a national policy of preserving historic resources of national significance and created the National Historic Landmark Program. This legislation empowered the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to use the Historic American Buildings Survey to survey, document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archaeological and historic sites[119].

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 established a number of programs that deal with historic preservation at the federal and state levels. The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, was created as a federal planning tool and contains a list of national, state, and local districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. In addition, the NHPA created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency that serves as the primary federal policy advisor to the President and Congress; recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage; advocates full consideration of historic values in federal decision-making; and reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies. The NHPA also established the review process known as Section 106, in which federal undertakings must be assessed for potential impact on historic resources.[120]

Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 require consideration of a project's effects on historical, architectural, and archaeological resources as part of the environmental review process. In 1983, the Secretary of the Interior released Preservation Planning Standards and

[119] Architectural Resources Group. 2009. Preservation Element (draft). (Commissioned by the San Francisco Planning Department).
[120] Ibid.

Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties that are used nationwide and under CEQA to guide appropriate preservation strategies.[121]

State Level

The State of California maintains preservation programs through the OHP within the California Department of Parks and Recreation. This office is administered by the State Historic Preservation Officer and overseen by the State Historical Resources Commission, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The office maintains the California Register of Historical Resources, which lists properties evaluated and/or designated by federal, state and local authorities.[122]

CEQA is the foundation of environmental policy and law in the state of California, and encourages the protection of all aspects of the environment, including historical resources. Under CEQA, state and local governmental agencies must consider the impact of proposed projects on historic resources.

Local Level

At the local level, there are numerous studies, mandates and guidelines pertaining to the identification, evaluation, and preservation of historic and cultural resources in San Francisco. San Francisco's commitment to retaining its historic fabric is codified in Section 101.1 of the Planning Code, which sets forth eight Priority Policies, including Policy 7, which states that "landmarks and historic buildings be preserved."

The Department's 1966 study "The Preservation of Landmarks in San Francisco" outlined goals for City legislation to protect architectural and historic resources. In 1967, the Board of Supervisors adopted a landmarks ordinance, Article 10 of the Planning Code, which established the Landmarks Board.[123] In 1985 the Downtown Plan was adopted as part of the General Plan, and Article 11 of the Planning Code created five categories of notable buildings and implemented the preservation policies created for that Plan. Finally, the General Plan's introduction incorporated a 1986 voter-approved initiative, known as Proposition M, which added Section 101.1 to the Planning Code.

In 1995, San Francisco became a Certified Local Government (CLG) under the provisions of the NHPA. CLGs must comply with five basic requirements:

- Enforce appropriate state and local laws and regulations for the designation and protection of historic properties
- Establish a historic preservation review commission by local ordinance
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties
- Provide for public participation in the local preservation program
- Satisfactorily perform responsibilities delegated to it by the state

In 2008, voters approved a charter amendment to replace the Landmarks Board with a newly created Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) that has expanded powers over historic resources in San Francisco. In June 2012, Articles 10 and 11 of the Planning Code were amended to reflect the duties and powers of the HPC. The HPC makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on designations of Article 10 landmarks and landmark districts. The HPC may also review and comment on projects affecting historic resources that are subject to environmental review under the CEQA, and/or projects subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The HPC also approves

[121] Ibid.

[122] Ibid.

[123] The Historic Preservation Commission replaced the Landmarks Board in 2009.

DRAFT

Certificates of Appropriateness for alterations of Landmarks and properties located within Article 10 Landmark Districts. The context statement will be brought to the HPC for adoption.

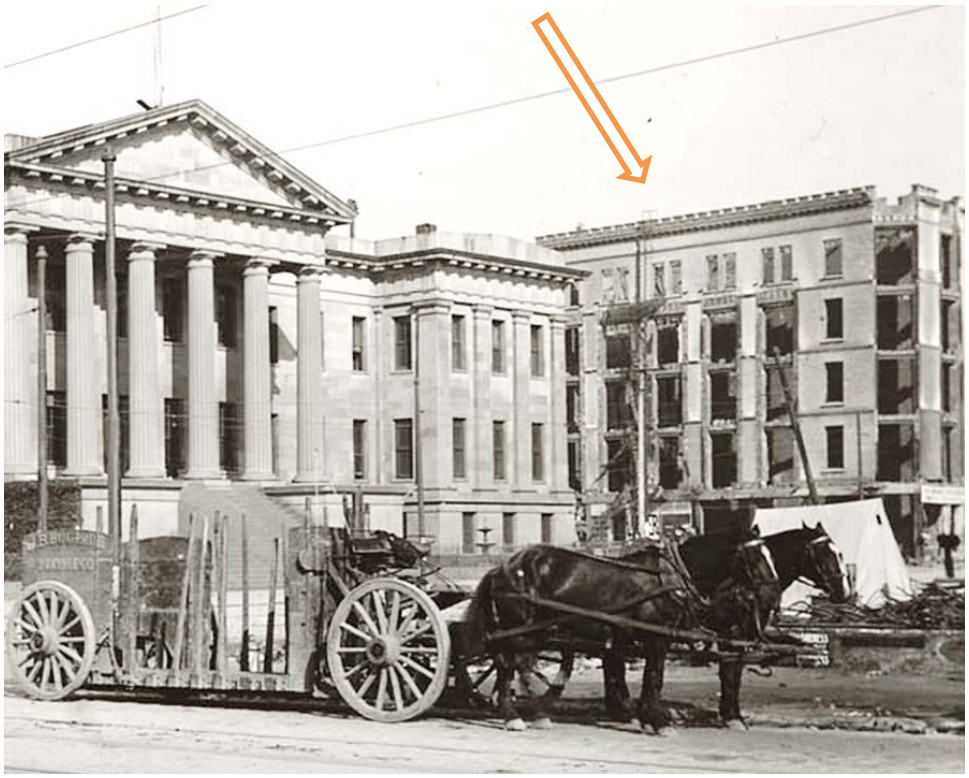
In addition to properties officially designated under Articles 10 and 11, the City and County of San Francisco also recognizes those properties identified as eligible resources in adopted informational historic and cultural surveys. Properties lacking official designation at the local, state, or federal levels, and also lacking documentation in an adopted informational survey, may still be considered potential resources pursuant to San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16, "City and County of San Francisco Planning Department CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources."

DRAFT

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704003	44-48 5th Street	1907	3CB	I	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH MARBLE PANELS
Architect:	MCDOUGALL BROTHERS	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	OAKWOOD HOTEL	**Signage:**	BOXED FABRIC AWNINGS, ILLUMINATED BOX "LATTE EXPRESS"
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	MODILLION CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG 1-OVER-1	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	SALOON AND RESTAURANT
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED WOOD DOUBLE DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	SALOON AND RESTAURANT
Ornament:	DENTIL CORNICE ABOVE FIRST STORY, APPLIED CAST FLORAL ORNAMENT AND IONIC PILASTERS AND PILASTERS WITH TUSCAN CAPITALS ON WINDOW SURROUNDS, PATTERENED BRICKWORK, FLORAL ORNAMENTAL FIRE ESCAPE		
Planning Notes:	THE SHELL OF THE BUILDING SURVIVED THE 1906 EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE AND THE BUILDING WAS REHABILITATED BY THE MCDOUGALL BROTHERS. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 84, 88, 90.		



1906, Bancroft Library

http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb187004p1/?query=mint&brand=calisphere



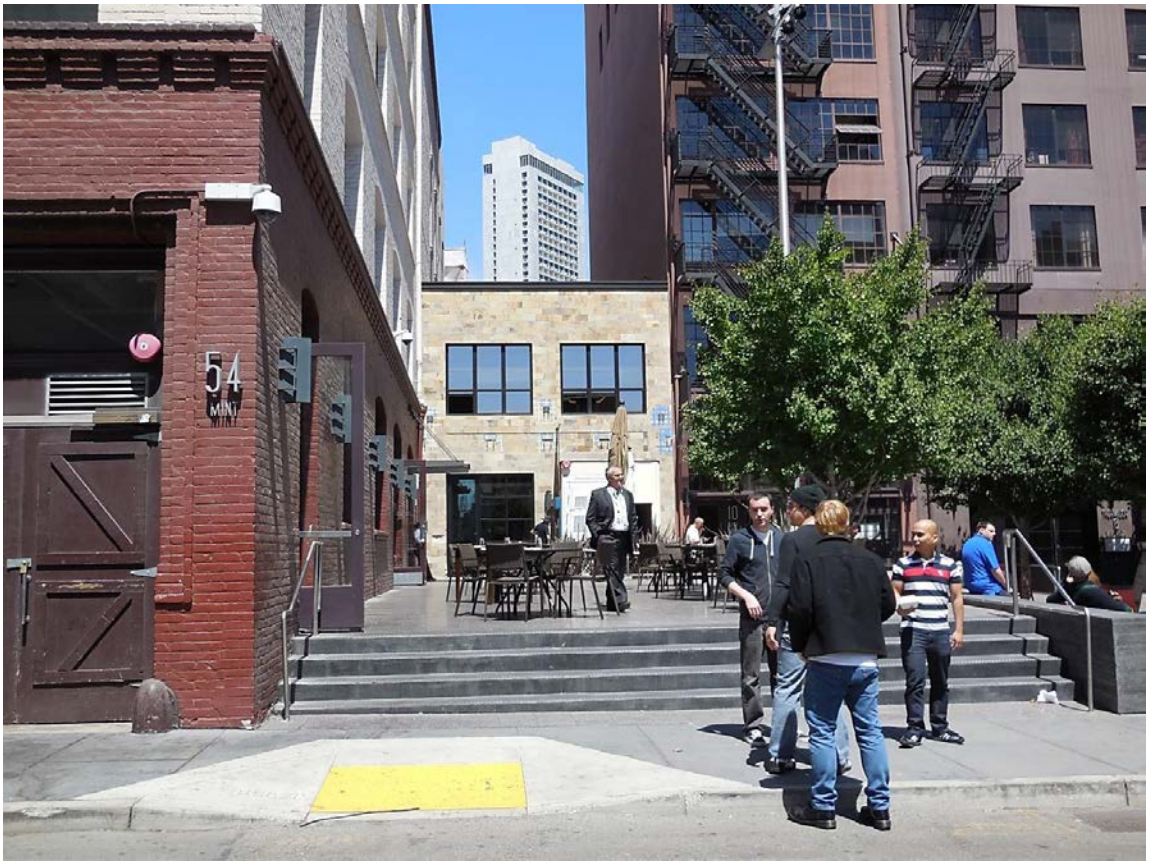
April 1910, SFMTA

http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000wPrulbwPFME/fit=1000x750/U02605.jpg



1951, SF Public Library AAC-7106

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704010	12 Mint Plaza / 426 Jessie Street	1919	6L		Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH MULTI-LITE SIDELIGHT
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STONE TILES	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH METAL DOORS
Roofline:	SIMPLE CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LITE, STEEL CASEMENT WITH TRANSOM ON 2ND STORY
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED AND SLIDING	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1950 Sanborn:**	WAREHOUSE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	1950 SANBORNS SHOWS BUILDING HAD INTERNAL CONNECTIONS TO BULDINGS EAST AND WEST (10 MINT PLAZA AND 14-16 MINT PLAZA)		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704012	66 Mint Street	1916	3CD	I (existing rating)	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:	FREDERICK WHITTON	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	REMEDIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	BUILDING HAS EXISTING ARTICLE 11 RATING OF "I." REAR IS A 1940 ADDITION. IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ELIGIBLE MINT-MISSION HISTORIC DISTRICT.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704013	936-940 Mission Street	1915	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



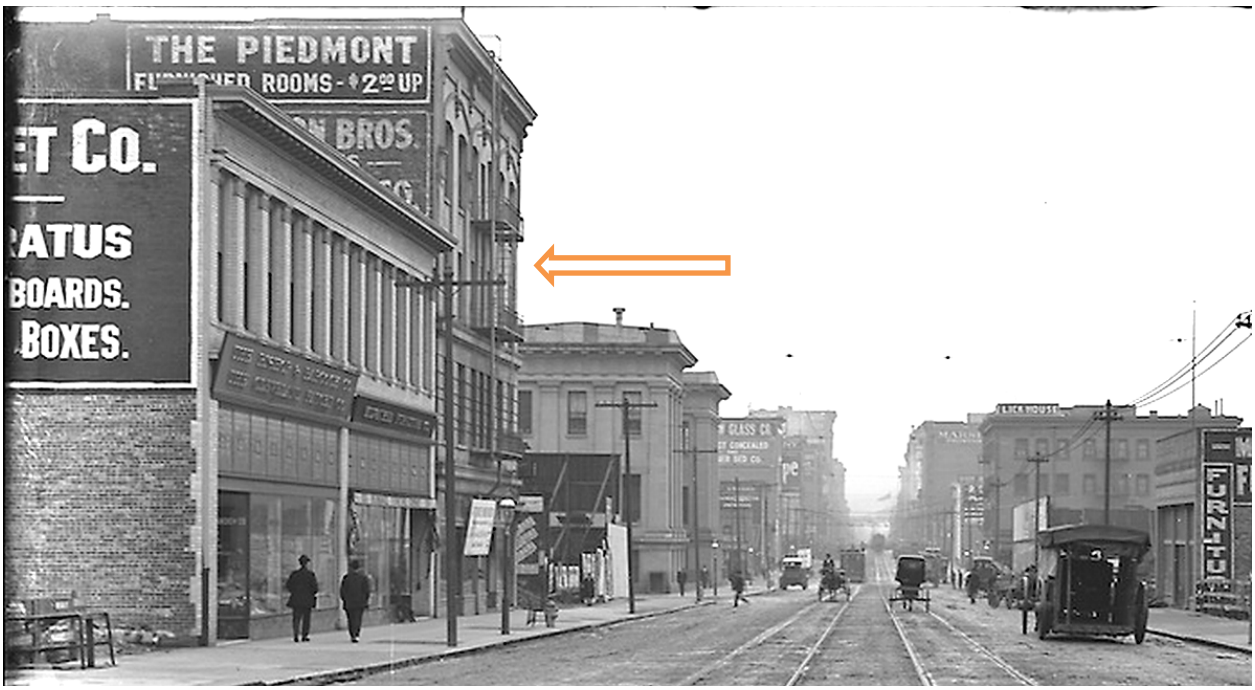
Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	WOOD AND PLATE GLASS CROWNED WITH DENTILS, REMAINDER BOARDED
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	LAND HOTEL / CHRONICLE HOTEL	**Signage:**	NON-FUNCTIONING NEON SIGN "CHRONICLE HOTEL"; NON-FUNCTIONING DIMENSIONAL BOX SIGN
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK
Cladding:	BRICK-POLYCHROME	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH METAL DOORS
Roofline:	MODILLION CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	**1950 Sanborn:**	CHRONICLE HOTEL
Ornament:	HERRINGBONE BRICKWORK WITH DIAMOND PATTERN, BELTCOURSES WITH DENTILS AND CLASSICAL MOTIFS ABOVE STOREFRONT AND 4TH STORY, MARQUEE ABOVE ENTRY		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGES 84, 90.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704017	948-952 Mission Street	1907	3CB	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	TWO STOREFRONTS; EAST STOREFRONT HAS ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS SYSTEM WITH WOOD PANELED TRANSOM AND METAL ROLL-UP DOOR; WEST STOREFRONT HAS FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOOR IN VESTIBULE
Architect:	PHILLIP SCHWERDT	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PIEDMONT HOTEL / ALKAIN HOTEL	**Signage:**	METAL SIGN "HOTEL"; BOXED AWNING "BARBARY COAST
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, STUCCO-RUSTICATED, BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	PARTIALLY-GLAZED WOOD DOUBLE DOORS, FLUSH METAL DOOR
Roofline:	ARCHED MOLDING WITH DRIP PENDANTS, PLAIN FRIEZE, FLUTED BRACKETS AND DENTIL CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUNDS
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUNDS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	HOTEL WITH ONE STOREFRONT

Primary Entry:	HOTEL ENTRY IN PANELED VESTIBULE TO EAST WITH BRACKETED CORNICE, FULLY WOOD DOOR AND MOSAIC TILE THRESHOLD	**1950 Sanborn:**	HOTEL WITH TWO STOREFRONTS
Ornament:	ELABORATE ROOFLINE ORNAMENTATION INCLUDING ARCHED MOLDING AND DRIP PENDANTS, RUSTICATED STUCCO ON SECOND FLOOR, BRACKETED HOOD AT HOTEL ENTRY		
Planning Notes:	COMPARISONS OF 2011 SURVEY FORM WITH CURRENT CONDITIONS INDICATE UNPERMITTED ALTERATIONS TO THE STOREFRONTS THAT HAVE DAMAGED CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84, 88, 90		



March 1, 1911, SFMTA
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000IiOIJohj9Y0/fit=1000x750/U02942.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704018	956-960 Mission Street	1910	6L		Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	ANGLED ENTRY, ALUMINUM PLATE GLASS, STUCCO BULKHEAD
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	MILWAUKEE FURNITURE CO.	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC AWNING AT SOUTH ENTRY
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK CLADDING
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH METAL DOORS, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS WITH A MIXTURE OF WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG AND ALUMINUM-SLIDING AND ALUMINUM-CASEMENT WINDOWS; SOME WINDOWS INFILLED
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM CASEMENT	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	TWO STORES
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	FURNITURE STORE
Ornament:	ARCHED WINDOWS REAR FAÇADE		
Planning Notes:	REAR FAÇADE RETAINS ORIGINAL CHARACTER. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84.		



March 1, 1911, SFMTA
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000IiOIJohj9Y0/fit=1000x750/U02942.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704019	966 Mission Street	1922	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL INFLUENCES	**Storefront:**	MULTI-LITE CLERESTORY, NON-HISTORIC TILE WALLS
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC ILLUMINATED BOX
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	MODILLION CORNICE, SHAPED PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:	SECOND STORY WIDOWS DIVIDED BY PILASTERS, MODILLION CORNICE, SHAPED PARAPET		
Planning Notes:			

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704020	968 Mission Street	1930	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	MODERNE	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM TRANSOM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	TOLEDO SCALE CO.	**Signage:**	ILLUMINATED BOX "WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION," ILLUMINATED BOX "WELLWIN LTD"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOOR WITH INSET FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN DOOR ADDRESSED AS 473 JESSIE ST
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	METAL-MULTI-LITE WITH AWNING MECHANISM, DEEPLY RECESSED METAL WINDOWS FLANKING TRANSOM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE, REPAIRING
Ornament:	ROOFLINE SHIELD, MOLDED STUCCO PANEL AT SOUTH END		
Planning Notes:	NOTE PLAQUE WITH IMAGE OF “SCALES OF JUSTICE” FOR TOLEDO SCALES. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704021	972-976 Mission Street	1925	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL / CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM TRANSOM
Architect:	DOHRMANN HOTEL SUPPLY CO.	**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH ANGLED ENTRY VESTIBULE
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE, FIRE ESCAPE
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH DOOR, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR
Roofline:	FRIEZE WITH SHIELD MOTIF AND WATER LEAF BELTCOURSE, CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH CERAMIC TILED VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	HOTEL SUPPLY CO.
Ornament:	VERTICAL TRIM, FRIEZE AND CORNICE		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704022	980-984 Mission Street	1924	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH TILED KICK PLATE AND MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM CLERESTORY
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM CLERESTORY
Historic Name:	BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURING	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC AWNING
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOORS, FLUSH METAL DOOR IN VESTIBULE TO EAST
Roofline:	FRIEZE WITH ACANTHUS LEAF BRACKETS SUPPORTING CORNICE WITH SHIELDS AND GARLANDS	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM, VERITICAL MULTI-LITE, ALUMINUM MULTI-LITE
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS	**1950 Sanborn:**	NOT LEGIBLE
Ornament:	ROOFLINE ORNAMENT, ACATHUS LEAF BELTCOURSE ABOVE STOREFRONT LEVEL		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704024	986 Mission/ 481 Jessie Street	1907	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District

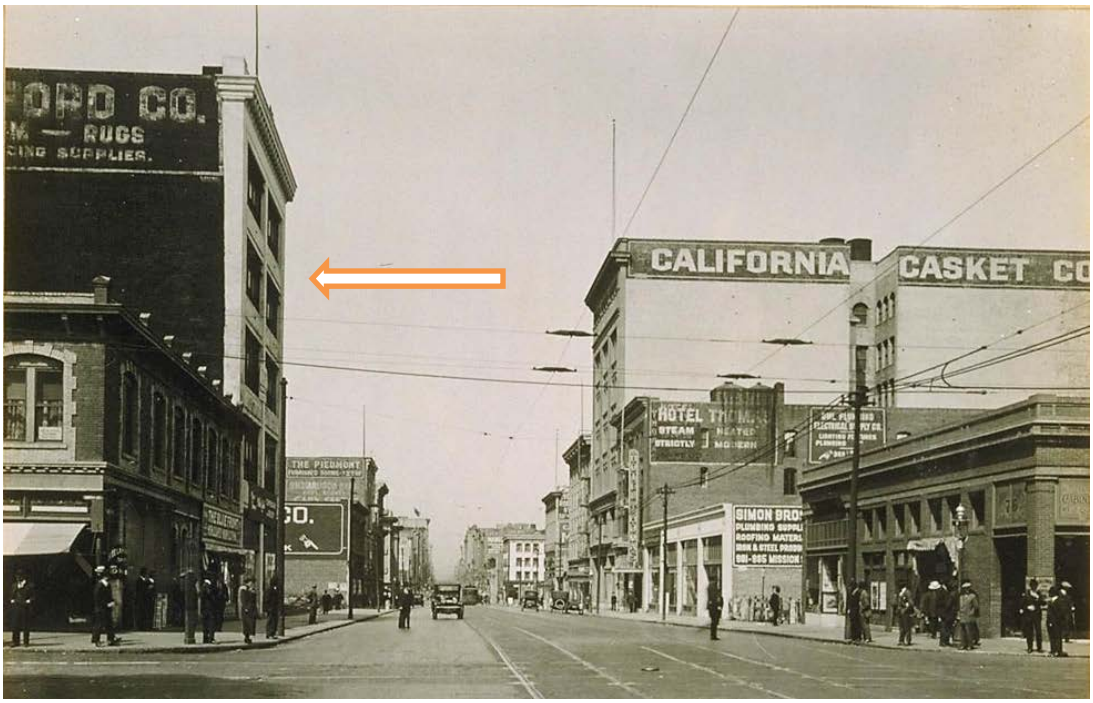


Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	Storefront:	NON-HISTORIC FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS ASSEMBLY; STOREFRONT TO EAST RECESSED BEHIND METAL SECURITY GATE
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HULSE BRADFORD BUILDING	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH DOOR TO EAST, ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOORS

Roofline:	MODILLION CORNICE WITH RONDEL FEATURING LION HEAD AND GARLAND	**Rear Windows:**	ALUMINUM-MULTI-LITE WITH AWNING MECHANISM, ALUMINUM 2-OVER-2
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM-SLIDING, MEZZANINE LEVEL WITH FIXED AND DOULBE HUNG ALUMINUM WINDOWS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	HULSE BRADFORD CARPETS AND DRAPERIES
Primary Entry:	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS AND TRANSOM AT WEST END, FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR IN DEEPLY-RECESSED VESTIBULE TO EAST	**1950 Sanborn:**	FOSTER'S LUNCH COMMISSARY
Ornament:	ROOFLINE ORNAMENT, STUCCO SPANDRELS AND LINEAR TRIM		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84		



1910, via Historypin.org



1920, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf1p30067w/?query=6th%20mission&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704028	471 Jessie Street	1912	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	MULTI-LITE INDUSTRIAL STEEL-SASH WINDOWS AND TRANSOM, SMOOTH STUCCO BASE
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	BRICK CORBELS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM CROWNED WITH BRICK DRIP MOLDINGS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	STORE
Primary Entry:	PARTIALLY GLAZED AND PANELED WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM TO EAST, PARTIALLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM AT WEST	**1950 Sanborn:**	ELEVATOR MANUFACTURING
Ornament:	BRICK BELTCOURSES ABOVE STOREFRONT LEVEL, BRICK HOODS AND DRIP MOLDINGS ABOVE WINDOWS		
Planning Notes:			

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704029	431 Jessie Street	1912	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS SYSTEM WHICH CARRIES INTO DOORS
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	FRIEZE WITH LETTERS OF ALPHABET IN RELIEF	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM FIXED IN DEEPLY RECESSED OPENINGS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	NOT LEGIBLE
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM DOORS AT EAST AND WEST END	**1950 Sanborn:**	CARPENTRY SHOP
Ornament:	MOLDED STUCCO BELTCOURSE, ALPHABET FRIEZE		
Planning Notes:	STOREFRONT RECENTLY REMODELED; 2011 ONLINE STREETVIEW SHOWS CIRCA 1950S STOREFRONT DETAILS		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704034	14-16 Mint Plaza; 54 Mint Street	1907	1S, 3CD	I (existing rating)	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:	WILLIAM CURLETT	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HAAS CANDY FACTORY	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity**	

Typical Windows:	
Primary Entry:	
Ornament:	
Planning Notes:	BUILDING HAS EXISTING ARTICLE 11 RATING OF "I" AND NATIONAL REGISTER RATING OF 1S. RARE EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING DESIGNED BY WILLIAM CURLETT. 1950 SANBORN SHOWS INTERNAL CONNECTION TO 12 MINT PLAZA. IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ELIGIBLE MINT-MISSION HISTORIC DISTRICT.

(High, Medium, Low):	
1913/15 Sanborn:	CANDY FACTORY
1950 Sanborn:	WAREHOUSE

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704035	440-444 Jessie Street	1924	3CB	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	WOBBER'S PRINTING & ENGRAVING	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC BLADE SIGN AT WEST END "MICROBIZ"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	L - SHAPED	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH PEDESTRIAN DOORS AT EAST AND WEST ENDS; PANELED VEHICULAR DOORS AT CENTER
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH WITH AWNING MECHANISM; ARCHES AT CENTER ARE INFILLED	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULES IN THE SECOND AND EIGHTH ARCHWAY	**1950 Sanborn:**	WOBBER'S PRINTING & ENGRAVING
Ornament:	PRIMARY FAÇADE IS AN ARCADE OF NINE ARCHES FEATURING ENGAGED CORINTHIAN COLUMNS WITH CAST CARTOUCHES AND GARLANDS IN THE TYPANUMS.		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 89, 91.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704039	465 Stevenson Street	1924	3CD		PG&E City Beautiful Substations Discontinguous Thematic Historic District



Style:	BEAUX ARTS	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PG&E ELECTRIC SUBSTATION T	**Signage:**	
Frame:	STEEL FRAME, REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	A NON-HISTORIC SHED ROOF SUPPORTED ON METAL POSTS IS LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE POWER STATION. THE SOUTH SIDE OF

			BUILDING IS A POST-1950 ADDITION TO THE POWER STATION IT INCLUDES SCORED STUCCO CLADDING AND AN ADDITIONAL SMOKESTACK AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER. THE REMAINDER OF THE LOT IS PAVED AND USED PRIMARILY FOR VEHICLE PARKING
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, STUCCO RUSTICATED	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	CORNICE, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT WITH SMOKESTACK	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	ENTRIES NOT EASILY VIEWED-LOT IS FENCED. FLUSH METAL DOORS VISIBLE ON SOUTH FAÇADE WITHIN REINFORCED CONCRETE ADDITION	**1950 Sanborn:**	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC STATION T
Ornament:	RUSTICATED STUCCO NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS		
Planning Notes:	PROVIDES STEAM HEAT AND DOMESTIC HOT WATER FOR APPROXIMATELY 170 DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS. ADDITION MADE IN 1977. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 37. BUILDING APPEARS ELIGIBLE AS CONTRIBUTOR TO A DISCONTINGUOUS THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT OF PG&E CITY BEAUTIFUL SUBSTATIONS		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704059	443 Stevenson Street	1914	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK (PRIMARY FAÇADE ONLY)	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	CORBELS, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LIGHT ABOVE ENTRIES; WOOD-FIXED WITH OPERABLE TRANSOM ON SECOND FLOOR	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	TWO FLUSH WOOD DOORS AT EAST	**1950 Sanborn:**	WAREHOUSE WITH PRINTING SECOND FLOOR

	END, ONE WITH TRANSOM OTHER WITH INFILLED TRANSOM; ROLL-UP METAL VEHICULAR DOOR
Ornament:	BRICK DENTIL BELTCOURSE ABOVE FIRST STORY; BRICK CORBELS AND DENTILS AT ROOFLINE
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 84

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704064	929 Market Street / 416 Stevenson	1907	6L		



Style:	UTILITARIAN	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	CORBELED ROOFLINE WITH UNUSUAL FACETED DENTIL DETAIL	**Rear Windows:**	

Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN DEEPLY RECESSED OPENING	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	MARKET STREET FAÇADE STORE, REAR STORAGE
Primary Entry:	TWO METAL ROLL-UP DOORS TO EAST	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE, MARKET STREET WING MERGED INTERNALLY WITH 931-933 MARKET
Ornament:	THE FACETED DENTIL DETAIL AT THE ROOFLINE IS RARE AND UNUSUAL; REMNANTS OF A LARGE BRICK ARCH INTERRUPTED BY A WINDOW, LIKELY INFILLED LOADING DOCK		
Planning Notes:	THIS IS ACTUALLY PART OF ONE BUILDING SPEARATED INTO TWO LOTS, ALONG WITH 3704075 (929 MARKET ST). THE 1913 AND 1950 SANBORN MAPS SHOW THIS BUILDING IS CONNECTED AT THE REAR INTERNALLY WITH 929 MARKET STREET. ASSESSOR ALSO SHOWS 929 MARKET ADDRESS FOR THIS PARCEL. CIRCA 1939, 929 MARKET STREET WAS CONNECTED INTERNALLY WITH 3704074 (931 MARKET ST.) AND THE MARKET STREET FACADES ALTERED INTO ART DECO STYLE. THIS ALTERATION WAS LIKELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE "SHINE FOR '39" MODERNIZATION CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1939 WORLD'S FAIR ON TREASURE ISLAND.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704067	993 Market Street	1908	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:	EDWARD A. MCMANUS	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	BOXED AWNING, DIMENSIONAL LETTER "OXFORD STREET"
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	STUCCO COPING	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	RESTAURANT
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN RECESSED VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	LOCATED WITHIN BOUNDARY OF MARKET STREET THEATER AND LOFT DISTRICT, BUT IS A NON-CONTRIBUTOR		



1920, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf858010gz/?query=market%206th&brand=calisphere



Armistice Day, November 1918, SF Public Library AAB-6093 Bancroft Library
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAB-6093.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704070	969 Market Street	1909	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT EAST END
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC BOXED AWNING "PEARL ART AND CRAFT SUPPLIES"
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK
Cladding:	CONCRETE PANELS	**Rear Entry(s):**	WOOD PANELED LOADING DOOR AT CENTER, PEDESTRIAN DOOR IN VESTIBULE TO EAST
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	ALUMINUM-SLIDING IN ARCHED SURROUND. SEVERAL WINDOWS INFILLED WITH CONCRETE BLOCK; ALSO MEZZANINE LEVEL CLERESTORY INFILLED WITH CONCRETE BLOCK
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	FOUR STOREFRONTS, PHOTOS SECOND FLOOR
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM IN RECESSED VESTIBULE AT CENTER	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:	VERTICAL RIBBED CONCRETE PANELS		
Planning Notes:			



Circa 1920, SF Public Library AAA-8671
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAA-8671.jpg



August 10, 1964, SF Public Library AAA-9200
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAA-9200.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704074	931 Market Street	1907	6L		



Style:	ART DECO	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM WITH ALUMINUM KICK PLATE. RECESSED IN OVERHANG SUPPORTED BY CONCRETE PIERS. SCORED CONCRETE ABOVE WITH BOW-FRONT MARQUEE
Architect:	ALBERT PISSIS	**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY-GLAZED DOOR PEDESTRIAN DOOR AT EAST END
Historic Name:	NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SHIEKH" AND EAGLES
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	L-SHAPED	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK CLADDING; BRICK CORBELED CORNICE AND BRICK COPING AT ROOFLINE. SEE 3704064 - SAME BUILDING
Cladding:	CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	THERE ARE OUTLINES OF TWO LARGE BRICK ARCHES THAT APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN INFILLED
Roofline:	STEPPED ART DECO PIERS CROWNED WITH FLORAL FINIALS	**Rear Windows:**	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG ON SECOND STORY
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M

Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG ON SECOND STORY	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	SALOON AND LUNCH COUNTER WITH POOL HALL AT REAR
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED DOORS IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE MERGED INTERNALLY WITH 929 MARKET STREET
Ornament:	FLUTED SPANDRELS ABOVE SECOND STORY WINDOWS; STEPPED ART DECO PIERS AND FLORAL FINIAL AT ROOFLINE		
Planning Notes:	CIRCA 1939, THIS BUILDING WAS JOINED INTERNALLY WITH 3704075 (929 MARKET ST.) AND THE MARKET STREET FACADES OF BOTH BUILDINGS WERE ALTERED INTO THE ART DECO STYLE FOR USE AS A NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE. IN ADDITION, THE 1913 AND 1950 SANBORN MAPS SHOW THAT 929 MARKET STREET IS CONNECTED AT THE REAR INTERNALLY WITH 3704064, WHICH HAS A BRICK FACADE FACING STEVENSON ST. THUS ALL THREE PARCELS 3704074, 3704075 AND 3704064 WERE HISTORICALLY CONNECTED. THE ART DECO ALTERATION WAS LIKELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE "SHINE FOR '39" MODERNIZATION CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1939 WORLD'S FAIR ON TREASURE ISLAND.		



March 11, 1909. SFMTA Photo Archive:
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000Ar9UFTvouaE/fit=1000x750/U02061.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704075	929 Market Street	1907	6L		



Style:	ART DECO	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM WITH ALUMINUM KICK PLATE. RECESSED IN OVERHANG SUPPORTED BY CONCRETE PIERS. SCORED CONCRETE ABOVE WITH BOW-FRONT MARQUEE
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY-GLAZED DOOR PEDESTRIAN DOOR AT EAST END
Historic Name:	NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SHIEKH" AND EAGLES
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	SEE 3704064 - SAME BUILDING
Cladding:	CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	STEPPED ART DECO PIERS CROWNED WITH FLORAL FINIALS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG ON FLOORS 2 - 4.	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	MARKET STREET FAÇADE STORE, REAR STORAGE
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED DOORS IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE, MARKET STREET WING MERGED INTERNALLY WITH 931-933 MARKET

Ornament:	FLUTED SPANDRELS ABOVE SECOND STORY WINDOWS; STEPPED ART DECO PIERS AND FLORAL FINIAL AT ROOFLINE
Planning Notes:	CIRCA 1939, THIS BUILDING WAS JOINED INTERNALLY WITH 3704074 (931 MARKET ST.) AND THE MARKET STREET FACADES OF BOTH BUILDINGS WERE ALTERED INTO THE ART DECO STYLE FOR USE AS A NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE. IN ADDITION, THE 1913 AND 1950 SANBORN MAPS SHOW THIS BUILDING IS CONNECTED AT THE REAR INTERNALLY WITH 3704064, WHICH HAS A BRICK FACADE FACING STEVENSON ST. THUS ALL THREE PARCELS 3704074, 3704075 AND 3704064 WERE HISTORICALLY INTEGRATED. THE ART DECO ALTERATION WAS LIKELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE "SHINE FOR '39" MODERNIZATION CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1939 WORLD'S FAIR ON TREASURE ISLAND.



March 11, 1909. SFMTA Photo Archive:
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000Ar9UFTvouaE/fit=1000x750/U02061.jpg



November 22, 1918. SFMTA Photo Archive:
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I00005RFe6xqS3i8/fit=1000x750/U06327.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704076	925 Market Street	1910	3CS		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMNUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:	THOMAS J. WELSH AND J0HN W. CAREY (WELSH & CAREY)	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	R. P. DOOLAN BUILDING	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	TERRA COTTA, SCORED CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	TERRA COTTA DENTIL CORNICE CROWNED WITH FLORAL ORNAMENT, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	

Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	WOOOD-FIXED WITH TRANSOM ON SECOND FLOOR	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	STORE
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS IN RECESSED VESTIBULE OF STOREFRONT	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:	VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TERRA COTTA SPANDRELS, GUTTAE BENEATH WINDOW SILL, RUNNING KEY ORNAMENT BENEATH CORNICE		
Planning Notes:			



January 6, 1914. SFMTA Photo Archive
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000YxZnFP.LCGQ/fit=1000x750/U04240.jpg

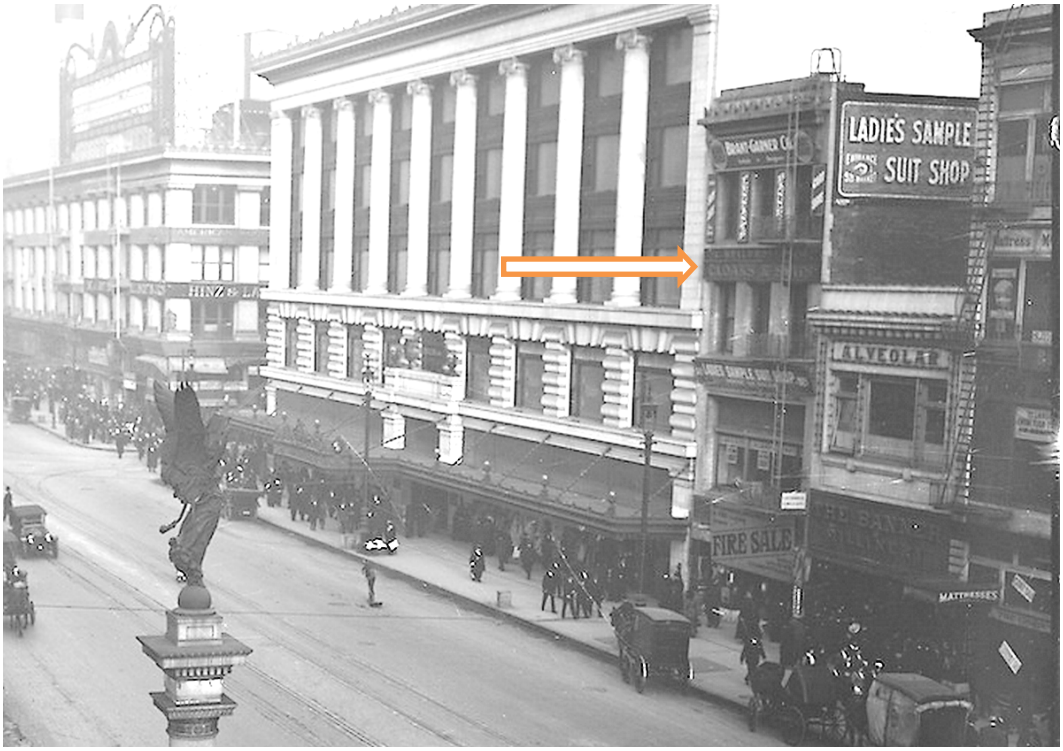
Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704077	923 Market Street	1907	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS OPENING ONTO SMALL BALCONIES AT EAST AND WEST ENDS OF SECOND STORY
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	STEPPED PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED AND SLIDING	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	STORE
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT WEST END; ROLL-UP METAL DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:	CORNICE ABOVE 4TH STORY WINDOWS		
Planning Notes:			



March 11, 1909. SFMTA Photo Archive:
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000Ar9UFTvouaE/fit=1000x750/U02061.jpg



January 6, 1914. SFMTA Photo Archive
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000YxZnFP.LCGQ/fit=1000x750/U04240.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704078	1 6th Street	1908	6L		



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	MULTIPLE STOREFRONTS, NON-HISTORIC METAL AND PLATE GLASS SYSTEMS WITH FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS
Architect:	REID BROTHERS;HERTZKA & KNOWLES	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	DAVID HEWES BUILDING	**Signage:**	OLD PAINTED SIGN VISIBLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF TOWER "IT HASTA BE SHASTA"
Frame:	STEEL FRAME WITH BRICK CURTAIN WALLS 15-STORY SECTION; REINFORCED CONCRETE REAR 4-STORY SECTION	**Fire Escape:**	

Shape:	L-SHAPED	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK CLADDING VISIBLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF TOWER; ONE ORIGINAL PILASTER WITH FLORAL ORNAMENT IS VISIBLE ON SOUTH ELEVATION ON BAY IN FROM 6TH STREET
Cladding:	COMPOSITE SPANDREL PANELS OVER ORIGINAL BUFF BRICK; BRICK CLADDING SOUTH SIDE OF TOWER AND SOUTH ELEVATION OF 4-STORY WING	**Rear Entry(s):**	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOOR AT SOUTHEAST CORNER; METAL DOUBLE DOORS ADJACENT
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	STEEL-FIXED AND CASEMENT	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	DAVID HEWES BUILDING
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN ALUMINUM GLASS WALL ASSEMBLY	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE WITH GARAGE IN REAR BASEMENT
Ornament:	FENESTRATION WITH VERTICAL FINS AND GREEN COLORED SPANDREL PANELS; H-SHAPED MIDCENTURY MODERN ORNAMENT ALONG BASE OF 6TH STREET FAÇADE		
Planning Notes:	ORIGINALLY DESIGNED BY THE REID BROTHERS; ALTERED BY HERTZKA & KNOWLES. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 59-60, 81. SANBORN MAPS SHOW REAR (SOUTH) 4 STORY PORTION WAS BUILT IN 1923 AND INCLUDED 60-CAR GARAGE IN BASEMENT; THE BUILDING WAS REMODELED IN THE 1960S AND THE SPANDREL GLASS SYSTEM IS CURRENTLY BEING REMOVED OR REPLACED		



Circa 1920 postcard, private collection



1920, Bancroft Library
http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/FindingAids/dynaweb/calher/cook/figures/I0049133A.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704079	2 – 4 Mint Plaza	1926	1D, 3CB	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HALE'S WAREHOUSE AND FOOD SHOP	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	

Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	J.C. PENNEY CO. DEPT. STORE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	YEAR BUILT BASED ON SANBORN MAP. THIS BUILDING WAS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER (#01000490) IN 2001 AS A BOUNDARY INCREASE TO HALE BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE NR LISTING (#86003492). HAS EXISTING HISTORIC STATUS CODE OF 1D. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGES 35, 82-85 AND 90. IDENTIFIED AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO ELIGIBLE MINT-MISSION DISTRICT.		



1951, SF Public Library AAC-7106

http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I00000fA128_OuLw/fit=1000x750/U02573.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704113	10 Mint Plaza	1924	1D, 3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WINDOWS WITH IDENTICAL TRANSOM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HALE BROTHERS WAREHOUSE	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR
Roofline:	SIMPLE CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT

Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	MECHANISM H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL STEEL-SASH MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	WOOD-FULLY GLAZED	**1950 Sanborn:**	WAREHOUSE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	YEAR BUILT BASED ON SANBORN MAP. SANBORN MAPS ALSO SHOW THAT THIS BUILDING IS THE SAME AS 3704144 (6-8 MINT PLAZA) AND WAS CONNECTED INTERNALLY TO 3704010 (12 MINT PLAZA). THIS BUILDING WAS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER (#01000490) IN 2001 AS A BOUNDARY INCREASE TO HALE BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE NR LISTING (#86003492). SHOULD HAVE EXISTING HISTORIC STATUS CODE OF 1D. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 35, 82-85. IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO ELIGIBLE MINT-MISSION DISTRICT.		



1951, SF Public Library AAC-7106

http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I00000fA128_OuLw/fit=1000x750/U02573.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3704144	6-8 Mint Plaza	1924	1D, 3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM MULTI-LIGHT WITH INTEGRAL MULTI-LITE DOOR; NON-HISTORIC METAL CANOPY ABOVE
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HALE BROTHERS WAREHOUSE	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CONCRETE
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	METAL ROLL-UP DOORS AND FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN DOORS

Roofline:	SIMPLE CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL STEEL-SASH MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT EAST END	**1950 Sanborn:**	FIRE DEPARTMENT TRUCK NO. 1 AND RESCUE SQUAD GROUND FLOOR, WAREHOUSE ABOVE
Ornament:	NON-HISTORIC METAL PERGOLA FRONTING MINT PLAZA, METAL BALCONIES ALONG EAST ELEVATION; 3-STORY WING TO EAST TOPPED BY COLORED PANELS		
Planning Notes:	YEAR BUILT BASED ON SANBORN MAP. SANBORN MAPS ALSO SHOW THAT THIS BUILDING IS THE SAME AS 3704113 (10 MINT PLAZA). FIRE DEPARTMENT TRUCK NO. 1 PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED FIRST FLOOR. THIS BUILDING WAS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER (#01000490) IN 2001 AS A BOUNDARY INCREASE TO HALE BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE NR LISTING (#86003492). SHOULD HAVE EXISTING HISTORIC STATUS CODE OF 1D. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 35, 82-85. IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO ELIGIBLE MINT-MISSION DISTRICT.		



1951, SF Public Library AAC-7106

http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I00000fA128_OuLw/fit=1000x750/U02573.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3705005	70 4th Street	1910	6L		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS STOREFRONT SYSTEM WITH BRICK BULKHEADS; FORMER CLERESTORY HAS BEEN INFILLED
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	PARTIALLY-GLAZED FLUSH METAL DOOR AT NORTHWEST CORNER
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	SPANDREL PANELS, CAST GARLAND WITH LEAF MOTIF, DENTILS, BRACKETS WITH CHAIN MOTIF, CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-SLIDING (NORTH FAÇADE)	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	NOT LEGIBLE
Primary Entry:	VESTIBULE WITH FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE-DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	NOT LEGIBLE
Ornament:	UNUSUALLY EXUBERANT ROOFLINE ORNAMENT		
Planning Notes:			

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3705021, 3725023	67-99 5th Street; 898 Mission Street	1923	5B	Existing rating of I	Addition to Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PICKWICK HOTEL	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			

Planning Notes: THIS BUILDING HAS AN EXISTING ARTICLE 11 RATING OF "I – SIGNIFICANT BUILDING, NO ALTERATIONS." IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE KEARNEY-MARKET-MASON-SUTTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT. AUTO GARAGE IS ON A SEPARATE PARCEL. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 38-39, 86.



January 15, 1929, SF Public Library AAB-2372
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAB-2372.jpg



Undated postcard, Reelsf.com

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3705034	308 Jessie Street	1923	5D3		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	ROLL-UP METAL DOOR; NON-HISTORIC TRANSOM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	SPANDREL PANELS AND BRACKETED CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-SLIDING	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	VESTIBULE WITH FLUSH DOOR AND TRANSOM	**1950 Sanborn:**	HAT WORKS
Ornament:	APPLIED BELTCOURSES WITH LOZENGE MOTIF (SECOND STORY) AND BUTTON MOTIF (THIRD STORY). DECORATIVE MOTIFS WRAP ONTO FIRE ESCAPE AND ARE MIRRORED WITH ADJACENT BUILDING.		
Planning Notes:	FAÇADE IS PARTIALLY UNIFIED WITH ADJACENT KEYSTONE HOTEL (3705004). BOTH THE KEYSTONE HOTEL AND THIS BUILDING APPEAR ELIGIBLE AS CONTRIBUTORS TO THE KEARNY-MARKET-MASON-SUTTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT.		

Parcel(s)		Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3705039	55 5th Street	1913	5D3	IV	Addition to Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:	JOHN W. REID JR. / REID BROTHERS	**Secondary Entry:**	ARCHED OPENING FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS WITH SIDELIGHTS AND TRANSOM
Historic Name:	LANKERSHIM HOTEL	**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC MARQUEE "HOTEL ZETTA"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR WITH THREE LIGHT WELLS	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	FRIEZE WITH SWAGS, BUTTONS, DENTILS, CORNICE, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	LANKERSHIM HOTEL
Primary Entry:	ARCHED OPENING FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS WITH SIDELIGHTS AND TRANSOM; NON-HISTORIC MARQUEE	**1950 Sanborn:**	LANKERSHIM HOTEL
Ornament:	GROUND FLOOR ARCHED WINDOWS WITH RUSTICATED STUCCO SURROUND AND CROWNED WITH KEYSTONES, LARGE CAST PANELS WITH SWAGS AND CARTOUCHES AT TOP FLOOR		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGE 86, 89, 91. HISTORIC POSTCARDS AVAILABLE ONLINE SHOW THAT GROUND FLOOR ARCHES AND RUSTICATED STUCCO ARE NOT ORIGINAL		



Circa 1920s postcard, private collection

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3705054	898 Mission Street (garage)	1923	5D3	I (existing rating)	Addition to Kearny-Market-Mason-Sutter Conservation District



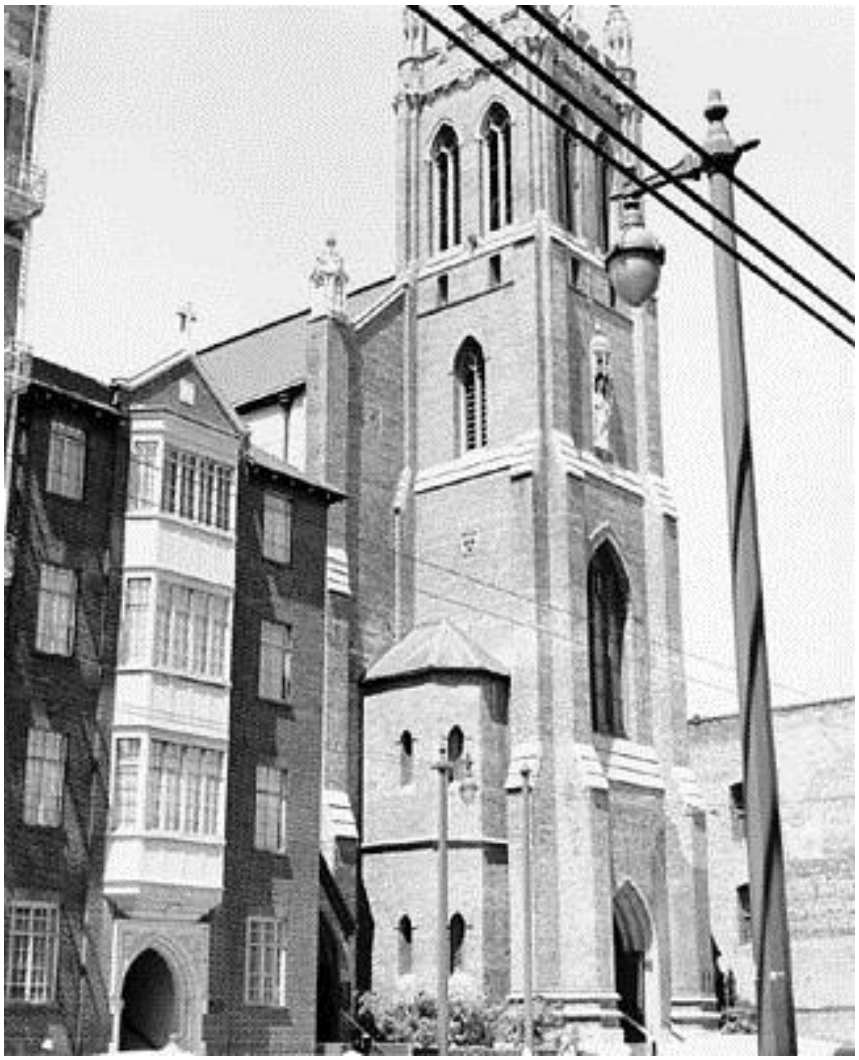
Style:	GOTHIC REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PICKWICK HOTEL GARAGE	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	AUTO STAGE CONCOURSE (FIRST) WITH HOTEL ROOMS ABOVE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	1 OF 3 PARCELS COMPRISING PICKWICK HOTEL. HAS EXISTING ARTICLE 11 RATING OF "I." SANBORN MAP STATES IT WAS CONSTRUCTED 1924-1927. IDENTIFIED BY CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS ELIGIBLE ADDITION TO KEARNY-MARKET-MASON-SUTTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3706014	766 Mission Street	1939	3CD		St. Patrick's Church and Rectory Historic District



Style:	GOTHIC REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	SAINT PATRICKS CATHEDRAL RECTORY	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	POST-1950 REAR WING CONSTRUCTED WITH BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	EXPOSED RAFTERS, GABLE DORMERS; CENTRAL GABLE INCLUDES SHIELD ORNAMENT AND IS CROWNED WITH A CROSS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	COMBINATION FLAT AND HIP	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE-HUNG,	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	ARCHED SURROUND WITH TERRA COTTA ORNAMENT INCLUDING ENGLAGED COLUMNS, QUOINS, AND SHIELDS WITH CROSSES; METAL SECURITY GATE	**1950 Sanborn:**	SAINT PATRICK'S CLERGY HOUSE

Ornament:	CENTER ANGLED BAY WINDOW WITH SPANDREL PANELS AND MOLDED BASE/CROWN
Planning Notes:	ST PATRICK'S CLERGY HOUSE ALONG WITH THE CHURCH FORM AN ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT OF TWO PROPERTIES



1964, SF Public Library AAB-0962
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAB-0962.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3706063	721 Market Street	1907	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE WITH INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:	BLISS & FAIRWEATHER	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	STEEL FRAME	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET WITH METAL RAIL	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM-CASEMENT	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	STORE
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:	NON-HISTORIC MARQUEE		
Planning Notes:	HERITAGE NOTES: THIS 1940 REMODEL BY BLISS AND FAIRWEATHER OF A 1906 BUILDING RELATES TO THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY BUILDING NEXT DOOR (3706/64).		



February 8, 1909, SFMTA Photo Archive
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000PYgcv4G3hjI/fit=1000x750/U02009.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3706064	715-719 Market Street	1905	5S3		



Style:	ART MODERNE	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:	BLISS & FAVILLE;BLISS & FAIRWEATHER;HURT ET AL.	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	KAMM BUILDING/ MORRIS PLAN CO. BUILDING	**Signage:**	
Frame:	STEEL FRAME AND BRICK	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK WITH BRICK PIERS; SMOOTH STUCCO SPANDRELS LOWER FLOORS
Cladding:	CEMENTITIOUS PANELS FIRST & SECOND FLOORS; CEMENTITIOUS OR MARBLE PANELS UPPER FLOORS	**Rear Entry(s):**	FULLY GLAZED METAL DOUBLE DOORS
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	ALUMINUM CASEMENT WITH TRANSOMS

Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:	METAL-FIXED, METAL-CASEMENT; RIBBON WINDOW AT SECOND STORY	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	TWO STORES
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOUBLE DOORS WITH SIDELIGHTS	**1950 Sanborn:**	TWO STORES
Ornament:	SPANDRELS WITH REPEATING FLORAL SHIELD MOTIF		
Planning Notes:	THE BUILDING IS ONE OF ONLY A HANDFUL OF STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS TO SURVIVE THE 1906 EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE AND IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF MIDCENTURY REMODELING WHICH WAS A SIGNIFICANT TREND ALONG MARKET STREET. HERITAGE NOTES: A 1940 REMODEL OF THE 1906 KAMM BUILDING BY BLISS AND FAVILLE, ALTERED AGAIN IN 1950 BY HURT, TRUDELL AND BERGER. THE 1940 DESIGN TRANSFORMED SOME OF THE BUILDING TO GARAGE SPACE, ENTERED FROM THE REAR. THIS IS A THREE-PART VERTICAL COMPOSITION WITH MODERNE REFERENCES.		



KAMM BUILDING. South Side of Market Street, near Third. The façade consists of Colusa sand-stone, which remains in first-class condition. The metal cornice has fallen away. The rear half of this building was wrecked by the failure of columns in the basement story, where a large stock of highly inflammable wall paper furnished fuel for a fire that burned continuously for a whole month. In the front portion of the building, where normal conditions prevailed, the steel skeleton frame and the Roebling concrete floors and wire lath and plaster column protection are in first-class condition. The Roebling wire lath and plaster partitions remain standing, but are deflected out of plumb in some places. The illustration shows also one-half of the front of the Spreckels Building Annex on the left-hand side.

From the book by A. Himmelwright, Roebling Construction Co., The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire: a Brief History of the Disaster, published in 1906, p. 97



Kamm Building, 1906. Shorpy.com
http://www.shorpy.com/node/7933?size=_original#caption



February 8, 1909, SFMTA Photo Archive
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000PYgcv4G3hjI/fit=1000x750/U02009.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3706065	711 Market Street	1908	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED
Historic Name:	CLAUS SPRECKLES CALL BUILDING ANNEX	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK AND CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	HORIZONTAL STREAMLINES CROWNED WITH VERTICAL RIBS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	GABLE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM FIXED	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	STORE AND LINOTYPE ROOM
Primary Entry:	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	**1950 Sanborn:**	RESTAURANT
Ornament:	RUSTICATED CLADDING WITH STREAMLINE/DECO ROOFLINE		
Planning Notes:	BUILDING RECONSTRUCTED FOLLOWING 1906 EARTHQUAKE. ORIGINALLY SIX STORIES TALL; UPPER FLOORS WERE LATER REMOVED.		



KAMM BUILDING. South Side of Market Street, near Third. The façade consists of Colusa sand-stone, which remains in first-class condition. The metal cornice has fallen away. The rear half of this building was wrecked by the failure of columns in the basement story, where a large stock of highly inflammable wall paper furnished fuel for a fire that burned continuously for a whole month. In the front portion of the building, where normal conditions prevailed, the steel skeleton frame and the Roebling concrete floors and wire lath and plaster column protection are in first-class condition. The Roebling wire lath and plaster partitions remain standing, but are deflected out of plumb in some places. The illustration shows also one-half of the front of the Spreckels Building Annex on the left-hand side.

From the book by A. Himmelwright, Roebling Construction Co., The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire: a Brief History of the Disaster, published in 1906, p. 97



Kamm Building, 1906. Shorpy.com
http://www.shorpy.com/node/7933?size=_original#caption



February 8, 1909, SFMTA Photo Archive
http://cdn.c.photoshelter.com/img-get2/I0000PYgcv4G3hjI/fit=1000x750/U02009.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725007	194-198 5th Street	1912	3CS	III	



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	HOTEL GEORGE	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	HOTEL GEORGE
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	HOTEL GEORGE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	THIS IS AN UPGRADE TO PREVIOUS SOMA SURVEY RATING. DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS CUNNINGHAM & POLITEO. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGE 92-93.		



June, 1923, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf3s2008dq/?query=5th%20howard&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725020	964 Howard	1907	3CS		



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	LODGING HOUSE
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	LODGING HOUSE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	THIS BUILDING WAS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THE SOMA SURVEY AND ASSIGNED A 6L STATUS CODE. THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY RECOMMENDS UPGRADING THE STATUS CODE TO 3CS. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 92.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725042	430 Natoma Street	1923	3CS		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN VESTIBULE AT NORTHWEST CORNER ADDRESSED AS 49 MARY STREET
Historic Name:	W M WILLETT CONSTRUCTION / CAMELLINE BUILDING	**Signage:**	PARAPET DIMENSIONAL LETTER "CAMELLINE"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	CONCRETE
Cladding:	STUCCO-RUSTICATED; STUCCO-SMOOTH; CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	SHAPED POINTED ARCH PARAPET WITH CORNER PLINTHS	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE
Roof Form:	FLAT, 3-STORY ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE NORTHWEST CORNER	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM; WINDOWS ON PRIMARY FAÇADE IN ARCHED SURROUND	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	CENTER VESTIBULE WITH FULLY-	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE

	GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT AND ALUMINUM FRAME TRANSOM
Ornament:	RUSTICATED STUCCO, ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS, SHAPED PARAPET
Planning Notes:	CITY DIRECTORIES SHOW THE BUILDING FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725048	442 Natoma Street	1920	6L		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	RICHARDSON & WALSH ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	METAL COPING	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	METAL SECURITY GATE IN ARCHED ENTRY; METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	MOULDING ROOM
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT P. 57. BY 1950 THIS BUILDING WAS PART OF THE CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS COMPLEX; CONNECTED INTERNALLY WITH 444-448 NATOMA.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725049	444 Natoma Street	1907	6L		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH METAL DOOR WITH MULTI-LIGHT TRANSOM
Historic Name:	WEED & KINGWELL'S CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS FOUNDRY	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	BRICK CORBELS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H

Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUND; FIRST STORY WINDOWS HAVE TRANSOMS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	MACHINE SHOP AND BRASS FOUNDRY
Primary Entry:	PARTIALLY GLAZED AND PANELED DOUBLE DOORS IN ARCHED VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	BRASS FOUNDRY
Ornament:	BRICK CORBELS AT ROOFLINE		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT P. 57. BY 1950 THIS BUILDING WAS PART OF WEED & KINGWELL'S CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS; BY 1950 CONNECTED INTERNALLY WITH 442 NATOMA, 454-458 NATOMA AND 455 MINNA.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725051	454 Natoma Street	1920	6L		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICULAR DOOR
Historic Name:	WEED & KINGWELL'S CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS FOUNDRY	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	BRICK BELTCOURSE, TABBED PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	GABLE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	GLASS BLOCK, ALUMINUM-HOPPER	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FLUSH METAL DOUBLE DOORS WITH GLASS BLOCK SURROUND AND ALUMINUM TRANSOM	**1950 Sanborn:**	FOUNDRY AND WAREHOUSE
Ornament:	VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL BRICK BELTCOURSES CREATE SPANDRELS ON PIERS AND UPPER FAÇADE		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT P. 57. BY 1950 THIS BUILDING WAS PART OF WEED & KINGWELL'S CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS; BY 1950 CONNECTED INTERNALLY WITH 444-448 NATOMA		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725066	481 Minna Street	1912	3D		Addition to 6th Street Lodginghouse Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	VESTIBULE WITH METAL SECURITY GATE AT NE CORNER
Historic Name:	AUBURN HOTEL	**Signage:**	AWNING ABOVE CENTER ENTRY "AUBURN HOTEL"; ILLUMINATED BOX "HOTEL AUBURN"
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK
Cladding:	BRICK, STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	WOODEN CORNICE; TABBED AND STEPPED PARAPET WITH BRICK COPING	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	LODGING HOUSE
Primary Entry:	CENTER VESTIBULE WITH METAL SECURITY GATE	**1950 Sanborn:**	LODGING HOUSE
Ornament:	CORNICE AND STEPPED PARAPET		
Planning Notes:	THIS APPEARS TO BE AN ELIGIBLE CONTIBUTOR TO THE 6TH STREET LODGINGHOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PP. 86-87. CONSTRUCTED BY MORTENSON CONSTRUCTION CO. SEE *ARCHITECT & ENGINEER* MAY 1914, P. 132.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725071	457 Minna Street	1944	6L		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL / UTILITARIAN	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	**Signage:**	SMALL SIGN HANGING FROM PERPENDICULAR POLE "BUILD GROUP"
Frame:	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	L-SHAPED 2-STORY SECTION WRAPPING 1-STORY SECTION AT REAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	CONCRETE BLOCKS	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	SHALLOW PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:	METAL WITH HORIZONTAL DIVISION	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FLUSH WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM AND AWNING AT EAST END	**1950 Sanborn:**	MACHINE SHOP
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	PART OF A BRASS FOUNDRY COMPLEX. BUILDING CONNECTED AT EAST END TO 3725074 (455 MINNA), WHICH ITSELF IS CONNECTED TO THE CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS FOUNDRY COMPLEX. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT P. 57. COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1851 AND BECAME WEED & KINGWELL CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS IN 1861.		



BRASS WORKS.

Weed & Kingwell, *California Brass Works,* 125 *First street.*—This establishment was first started by John C. Ayers, in 1851, and passed into the hands of its present proprietors in 1861, since which time the business has steadily increased, and now gives steady employment to some thirty to thirty-five employees. The proprietors, who are themselves practical mechanics, oversee every part of the establishment, and pride themselves upon turning out work which will favorably compete with the Eastern goods, both in quality and price. The manufacture of Brass Goods is fast becoming an important feature in the industry of California, and it is to be hoped that the importation of all species of brass work in a near future will be supplied from our own make, thus building up and sustaining in our own midst, not only those who have dared to build factories and erect expensive machinery to compete with importation, but also sustain a large population, whom such manufactories are necessitated to employ. The varieties of work turned out by this firm consist of all kinds of brass ship work, spikes, sheathing nails, rudder-braces, hinges, church and steamboat bells and gongs; also all kinds of steam, liquor, water, oil, and flange cocks and valves, all styles. They also furnish hydraulic pipes, nozzles, hose couplings and connections of all sizes and patterns. Special attention is given to casting into any desired shape or form brass composition, zinc, babbitt metal, etc. In short, nearly every article in the brass line is manufactured by them and shipped to all parts of the Pacific Coast. They have also orders from the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan. Agents for Siebert's Eureka Lubricators, a California invention, which is rapidly superseding all other lubricators for steam cylinders.

From the 1872 book by J. Price and C.S. Haley: *The Buyers' Manual and Business Guide: Being a Description of the Leading Business Houses, Manufactories, Inventions, Etc., of the Pacific Coast.*

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725074	455 Minna Street	1916	6L		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL/ WESTERN FALSE FRONT	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	TABBED PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	GABLE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	INDUSTIRAL STEEL MULTI-LITE	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN DOOR, METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	MACHINE SHOP
Ornament:	TABBED PARAPET		

Planning Notes: PART OF A BRASS FOUNDRY COMPLEX. THE 1950 SANBORN INDICATES THIS BUILDING WAS A MACHINE SHOP CONNECTED AT REAR TO A BRASS FOUNDRY AT 3725049, AND AT WEST END TO ANOTHER MACHINE SHOP AT 3725071. THE FOUNDRY ALSO CONNECTED AT WEST END TO 3725051. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT P. 57. COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1851 AND BECAME WEED & KINGWELL CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS IN 1861.



BRASS WORKS.

Weed & Kingwell, *California Brass Works,* 125 *First street.*—This establishment was first started by John C. Ayers, in 1851, and passed into the hands of its present proprietors in 1861, since which time the business has steadily increased, and now gives steady employment to some thirty to thirty-five employees. The proprietors, who are themselves practical mechanics, oversee every part of the establishment, and pride themselves upon turning out work which will favorably compete with the Eastern goods, both in quality and price. The manufacture of Brass Goods is fast becoming an important feature in the industry of California, and it is to be hoped that the importation of all species of brass work in a near future will be supplied from our own make, thus building up and sustaining in our own midst, not only those who have dared to build factories and erect expensive machinery to compete with importation, but also sustain a large population, whom such manufactories are necessitated to employ. The varieties of work turned out by this firm consist of all kinds of brass ship work, spikes, sheathing nails, rudder-braces, hinges, church and steamboat bells and gongs; also all kinds of steam, liquor, water, oil, and flange cocks and valves, all styles. They also furnish hydraulic pipes, nozzles, hose couplings and connections of all sizes and patterns. Special attention is given to casting into any desired shape or form brass composition, zinc, babbitt metal, etc. In short, nearly every article in the brass line is manufactured by them and shipped to all parts of the Pacific Coast. They have also orders from the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan. Agents for Siebert's Eureka Lubricators, a California invention, which is rapidly superseding all other lubricators for steam cylinders.

From the 1872 book by J. Price and C.S. Haley: *The Buyers' Manual and Business Guide: Being a Description of the Leading Business Houses, Manufactories, Inventions, Etc., of the Pacific Coast.*

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725075	453 Minna Street	1906	5S3		



Style:	WESTERN FALSE-FRONT	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH WOOD DOOR IN WOOD SCREEN WALL TO WEST
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	WOOD	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	WOOD RUSTIC CHANNEL	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	SIMPLE CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	GABLE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG WITH FLAT BOARD SURROUNDS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	DWELLING
Primary Entry:	FLUSH WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM IN VESTIBULE AT EAST END	**1950 Sanborn:**	DWELLING
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF EXPEDIENT HOUSING CONSTRUCTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE 1906 EARTHQUAKE. REMARKABLY NARROW. THE ONLY SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE OF ITS AGE AND TYPE NOTED IN THE STUDY AREA.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725078	476 Minna Street / 973-985 Mission Street	1918	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	973 MISSION ANGLED VESTUBLE WITH ANGLED ALUMINUM CANOPY; 981 MISSION STOREFRONT PLATE GLASS AND ALUMINUM, MARBLE PIERS SEPARATE WINDOW SYSTEM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PIONEER PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS / SIMON BROTHERS	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, MARBLE PIERS ON FIRST STORY, BRICK ON EAST FAÇADE	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH METAL DOOR, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH, ALUMINUM-SLIDING
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	VACANT
Primary Entry:	973 MISSION FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR; 981 MISSION FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	FURNITURE STORE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	1920 PHOTO SHOWS AS SIMON BROS BUILDING SUPPLY; ALUMINUM BELTCOURSE ABOVE STOREFRONT AND ENFRAMED VESTIBULE AT 973 MISSION LIKELY THE RESULT OF MID-CENTURY ALTERATION		



1920, Bancroft Library

http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf1p30067w/?query=6th%20mission&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725082	987-989 Mission Street	1922	6L		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL INFLUENCES	**Storefront:**	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS; TRANSOM APPEARS INTACT BUT BOARDED OVER
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR AT WEST END
Historic Name:	DIAMOND PATENT SHOW CASE CO. SALESROOM	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PLAIN FRIEZE AND CORNICE, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LIGHT
Roof Form:	FLAT WITH SKYLIGHTS	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	STEEL-CASEMENT	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM	**1950 Sanborn:**	FURNITURE STORE
Ornament:	MOLDED STUCCO PILASTERS WITH SIMPLE CAPITALS MARK STRUCTURAL PIERS; SPANDREL PANELS BETWEEN STOREFRONT AND SECOND STORY		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 72		



Mission and 6th, April 1936. SFMTA Archives

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725087	959-965 Mission Street	1906	3CB	II (existing rating)	Mint-Mission Historic District



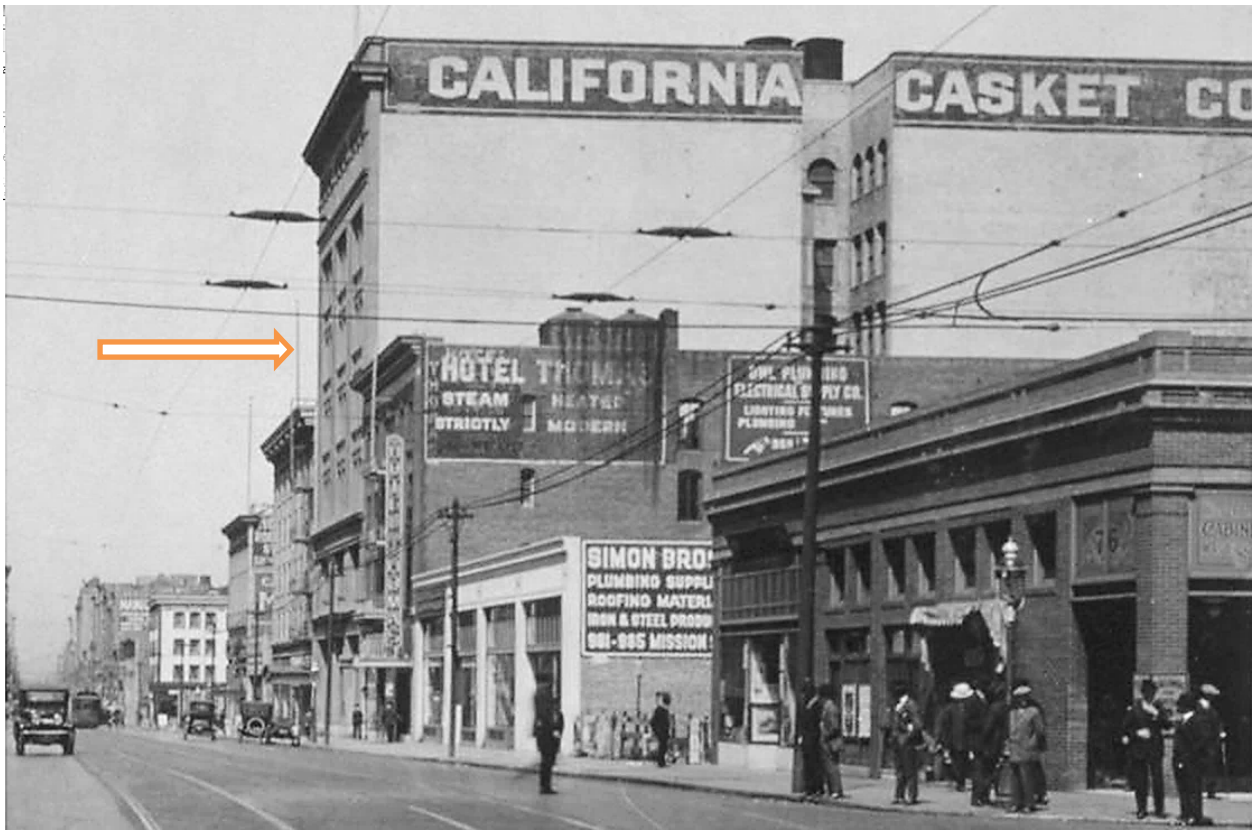
Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS ASSEMBLY
Architect:	ALBERT PISSIS	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	CALIFORNIA CASKET COMPANY	**Signage:**	
Frame:	STEEL FRAME, BRICK WALLS	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BRICK
Cladding:	TERRA COTTA, BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	ENTRY VESTIBULE TO EAST SCREENED BY SECRUITY GATE
Roofline:	ENTABLATURE FEATURING DENTILS,	**Rear Windows:**	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LIGHT FIRST

	EGG AND DART, MODILLION CORNICE		STORY, WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG ON UPPER STORIES
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG, TOP FLOOR WINDOWS IN ARCHED SURROUNDS WITH PILASTERS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	CALIFORNIA CASKET CO.
Primary Entry:	VESTIBULE FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH GLAZED TRANSOM, ROPE MOLDING AND BRACKETS	**1950 Sanborn:**	OFFICES ALL FLOORS
Ornament:	HIGHLY ORNAMENTED FAÇADE FEATURING CARTOUCHES, BELTCOURCES WITH EGG AND DART, SCROLLING WAVE AND COMMA MOTIFS, PIERS DETAILED WITH ACANTHUS LEAF, SPANDREL PANELS, ROOFLINE ENTABLATURE; REAR FAÇADE: , DOUBLE-HEIGHT PILASTERS, CORBELED BELTCOURSE, EXTENSIVE CORBELLING AT ROOFLINE		
Planning Notes:	UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT TIME OF 1906 EARTHQUAKE. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGES 20, 83-84, 107. LGBT HISTORY - HOUSED OFFICES FOR THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY AND DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS		



CALIFORNIA CASKET CO'S BUILDING. Mission Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The façade consists of Colusa sandstone. This building was in the course of construction and was only slightly damaged by the fire. The sandstone is spalled and cracked in spots, but the frost is comparatively little damaged. The steel skeleton frame and the Roebling concrete floors and column protection are uninjured. The brick vaults, with 13" walls that were built in each story, were also more or less damaged by the earthquake.

From the book by A. Himmelwright, Roebling Construction Co., The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire: a Brief History of the Disaster, published in 1906, p. 180



East on Mission from 6th Street, August 1920. Bancroft Library
http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf9g5011vd/?brand=oac4

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725088	951-957 Mission Street	1916	3CD	IV	Mint-Mission Historic District



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	MULTIPLE STOREFRONTS WITH FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS AND ALUMINUM WINDOW SYSTEMS. POST-MMODERN ORNAMENTATION CONSISTING OF PILASTERS CROWNED WITH BUTTONS AND CURVING CONCREE PANELS; INDUSTRIAL STYLE GLAZING IN MEZZANINE LEVEL
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	FORD APARTMENTS	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR WITH LARGE LIGHT WELLS	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH WOOD DOORS IN VESTIBULES SCREENED WITH METAL SECURITY GATES

Roofline:	ORNATE CORNICE WITH FRIEZE FEATURING FLORIATED SPANDRELS, EGG AND DART MOLDING, MODILLIONS, PAIRS OF LARGE FLUTED BRACKETS, BEAD MOLDING AND ACANTHUS LEAF TRIM	**Rear Windows:**	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN PAIRS
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN PAIRS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	HOTEL AND APARTMENTS WITH 3 STOREFRONTS
Ornament:	HISTORIC ORNAMENTATION IS CONCENTRATED AT THE ROOFLINE AND INCLUDES THE FRIEZE AND BRACKETED CORNICE		
Planning Notes:	THE BUILDING HAS BEEN STRONGLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE FILIPINO COMMUNITY SINCE THE 1970S AND IS DISCUSSED AS THE "MINT MALL" IN THE FILIPINO HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGES 71-72, 84, 110.		



East on Mission from 6th Street, August 1920. Bancroft Library
http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf9g5011vd/?brand=oac4

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725093	901-925 Mission Street	1924	3CS		San Francisco Chronicle



Style:	GOTHIC REVIVAL (ALTERED)	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH SIDELIGHTS ON 5TH STREET
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE	**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CERAMIC TILE BASE	**Rear Entry(s):**	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULE
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	FIXED ALUMINUM RIBBON WINDOWS
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-MULTI LIGHT WITH AWNING TRANSOM AT BASE	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	GOTHIC ARCHED ENTRY WITH FULLY-GLAZED DOORS AND SIDELIGHTS	**1950 Sanborn:**	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE OFFICES AND PRESS ROOM, PRINTING 2ND FLOOR; MULTIPLE

	CROWNED WITH GOTHIC TRACERY ON MISSION STREET STOREFRONTS ON MISSION STREET
Ornament:	ARCHED WINDOW OPENINGS CROWNED WITH REPEATING MEDIEVAL INSPIRED SCENES OF WORKMEN AND SCHOLARS; GOTHIC TRACERY AND APPLIED CAST FLORAL ORNAMENT; STEPPED CLOCK TOWER AT 5TH AND MISSION FEATURING FLORAL BUTTONS, VERTICAL FINS AND ROMAN NUMERAL CLOCK ON ALL FOUR SIDES; ORIEL BAY WINDOW
Planning Notes:	BUILDING INCLUDES 1967 ADDITION COMPRISING PARCELS 3725094 (BRIDGE ABOVE MINNA STREET) AND 3725097: SEE THOSE PARCELS FOR PERTINENT DESCRIPTIONS



Circa 1920s view. (San Francisco Architectural Heritage)

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725094	425 Minna Street	1967	6Z		



Style:	BRUTALIST	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE	**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" ON WEST ELEVATION
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED RIBBON WINDOWS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	YEAR BASED ON SANBORN MAP DATE FOR PARCEL 3725097. THIS IS A 1967 ADDITION TO THE SF CHRONICLE BUILDING (PARCEL 3725093) AND COMPRISES THE BRIDGE CROSSING MINNA STREET TO CONNECT WITH PARCEL 3725097. PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT TO BE A RESOURCE BY AN EIR.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3725097	110 5th Street	1967	6Z		San Francisco Chronicle



Style:	BRUTALIST	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	LARGE LOADING DOCK WITH METAL CANOPY DOMINATES THE ENTIRE SOUTH FAÇADE; AT LEAST ONE FLUSH METAL DOOR ACCESSED BY STAIRS AT EAST END
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE BUILDING ADDITION	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED RIBBON WINDOWS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED DOUBLE DOORS IN GLAZED ANODIZED ALUMINUM STOREFRONT SYSTEM ON EAST FAÇADE ADDRESSED AS 110 5TH ST	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:	VERTICAL STRUCTURAL PIERS		
Planning Notes:	6Z RATING ASSIGNED BY PRIOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACIT REPORT		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733008	250 4th Street	1948	6Z		



Style:	INTERNATIONAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT AND ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOOR ON SOUTH FACADE
Historic Name:	S E MASSENGILL CO PHARMACEUTICALS	**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "OLIVET UNIVERSITY"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	WEST FAÇADE CLAD WITH BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE
Cladding:	CONCRETE-SCORED	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM RIBBON WINDOWS IN BOXED SURROUND	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM IN VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	WHOLESALE DRUGS

Ornament:	WITH TAPERED CONCRETE SURROUND
Planning Notes:	



View from 4th and Folsom, 1971. SF Public Library AAC-0721

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733059	365 Tehama Street	1943	6Z		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	VEHICULAR ENTRANCE WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR
Historic Name:	NATIONAL SALES & SERVICE CO.	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK; STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	BRICK BELTCOURSE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FLUSH DOOR IN NARROW VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	STORE
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	1950 SANBORN MAP SHOWS INTERNAL CONNECTION TO 357 TEHAMA.		



365 Tehama, 1951, SF Assessor
http://1951.outsidelands.org/images/1951/east/c1119_365_Tehama_1951.jpg

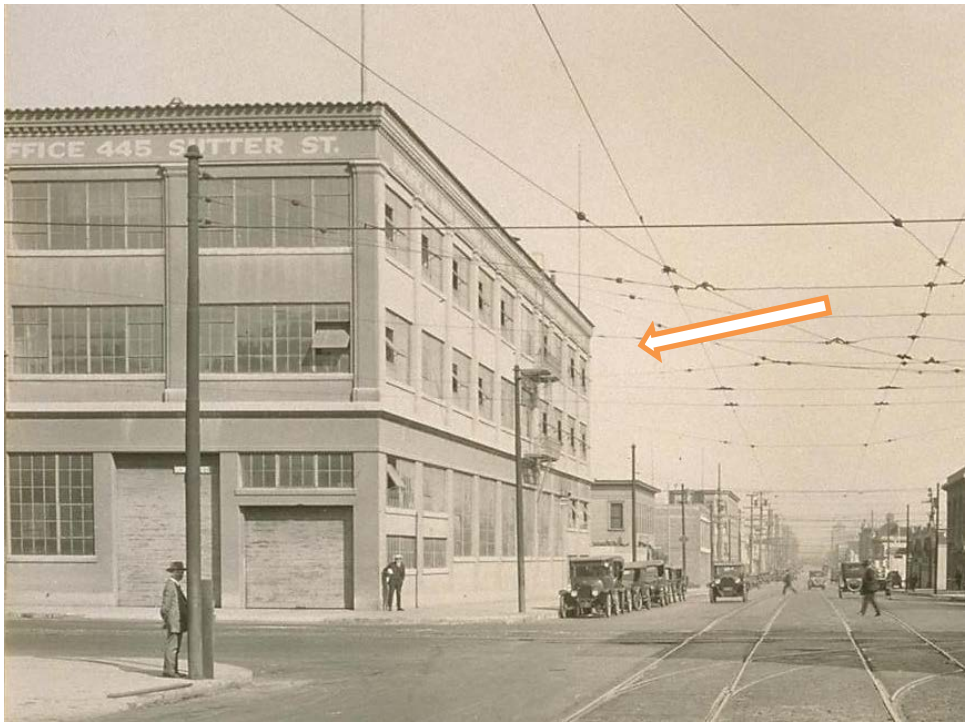
Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733079	235 5th Street, 881-889 Howard Street	1920	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED WITH STREAMLINE MODERNE INFLUENCES	**Storefront:**	PLATE-GLASS AND DIVIDED ALUMINUM SYSTEM NORTH FAÇADE; PLATE GLASS WITH AWNINGS WEST FAÇADE
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULE WEST FAÇADE
Historic Name:	PG&E WAREHOUSE	**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	STUCCO-SMOOTH
Cladding:	STUCCO-SCORED, STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOORS WITH LOADING DOCK ON TEHAMA STREET
Roofline:	PARAPET WITH SIMPLE COPING	**Rear Windows:**	PLATE GLASS IN ALUMINUM FRAMES
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	GLASS BLOCK	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	PG&E CABLE STORAGE YARD ON THIS SITE
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN CORNER VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
Ornament:	BELTCOURSE, STRUCTURAL PIERS CAPPED WITH SIMPLE CORNICE; NON-HISTORIC PROJECTING TRELLIS ABOVE THIRD STORY WINDOWS		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 60-61. THERE ARE TWO BUILDINGS ON THIS LOT-EVALUATION IS FOR 1920 BUILDING. TALLER 8-STORY WING IS A 1947 ADDITION; THIS MAY HAVE BEEN WHEN THE FAÇADE WAS ALTERED WITH GLASS BLOCK AND OTHER CHANGES. SEE SFPL PHOTO AAC-6741.		



July, 1925, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf3s2008dq/?query=howard%205th&brand=calisphere

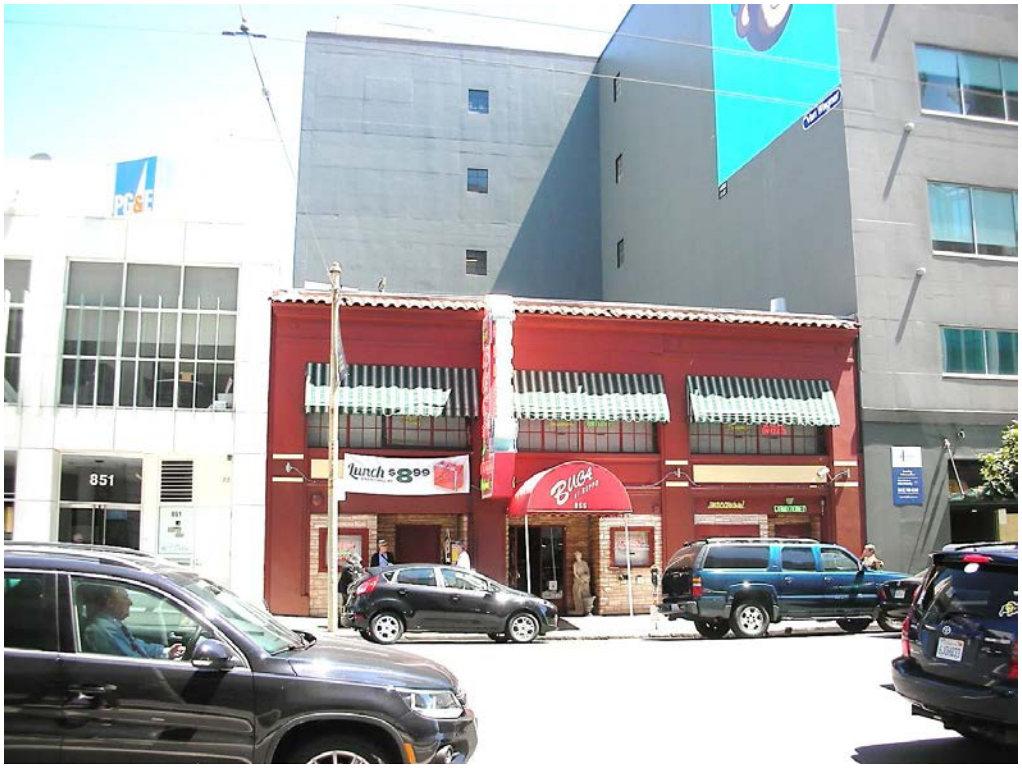


July, 1925, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf0z09n908/?query=howard%205th&brand=calisphere



West on Howard from 5th, August, 1964. SF Public Library AAC-6741
http://webbie1.sfpl.org/multimedia/sfphotos/AAC-6741.jpg

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733080	855 Howard Street	1922	6Z		



Style:	MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL INFLUENCES	**Storefront:**	RECESSED VESTIBULES WITH FORMSTONE CLADDING
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH WOOD DOORS AT EAST AND WEST
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	ORNATE NEON SIGN "BUCA" WITH COCTAIL GLASSES; SMALLER NEON SIGNS "MACARONI" AND "AIR CONDITIONED"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, FORMSTONE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PENT ROOF CORNICE WITH CLAY TILES; PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING MECHANISM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED WOOD DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT	**1950 Sanborn:**	ELECTRIC SHOP
Ornament:	CORNICE, SPANDREL PANELS		
Planning Notes:	VINTAGE STYLING OF RESTAURANT AND NEON SIGN IS MODERN ALTERATION		



August, 1924, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf7s20104d/?query=howard%205th&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733081	849-853 Howard Street	1924	6Z		



Style:	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "ENERGY CENTER"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	L-SHAPED	**Rear Cladding:**	SMOOTH STUCCO
Cladding:	SCORED CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	TWO METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOORS, ONE WITH LOADING DOCK; FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN DOORS
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-DIVIDED	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM	**1950 Sanborn:**	PRINTING
Ornament:	APPLIED FINS AT SECOND STORY		
Planning Notes:			



August, 1924, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf7s20104d/?query=howard%205th&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733082	843-845 Howard Street	1925	3CS		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	MULTI-LITE TRANSOM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	NON-HISTORIC AWNINGS ABOVE STOREFRONTS
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	APPLIED CAST STRINGCOURSE WITH SWAG ORNAMENT; PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING MECHANISM; ALUMINUM MULTI-LITE	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	TWIN STOREFRONTS WITH FULLY GLAZED DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	AUTO ENGRAVING
Ornament:	ROPE MOLDING WITH FLORAL STRAPS ON WINDOW SURROUNDS AND ALONG PIERS; SPANDREL PANELS; APPLIED CAST SWAGS		
Planning Notes:			

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733083	839-841 Howard Street	1923	6Z		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:	WOOD-FRAME WITH PLASTER OVER	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CERAMIC TILE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	MODILLION CORNICE WITH TABBED PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	L
Typical Windows:	FIXED ALUMINUM WITH AWNING TRANSOM AT BASE	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	PAIRED FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS CROWNED WITH NON-HISTORIC TRANSPARENT PYRAMID	**1950 Sanborn:**	PRINTING
Ornament:	ROBUST CORNICE AND PARAPET		
Planning Notes:			



August, 1924, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf7s20104d/?query=howard%205th&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733088	821 Howard Street	1921	3CS	III	



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	MULTI-LITE TRANSOM
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	SOUTHERN POLICE STATION	**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "BUDGET"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	SMOOTH STUCCO	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	INTERMEDIATE CORNICE, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	METAL MULTI-LITE	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	CENTRAL ARCHED VEHICLE ENTRY FLANKED BY PAIRS OF FULLY-GLAZED MULTI-LITE DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	NOT LEGIBLE
Ornament:	FLUTED PILASTERS DELINEATE STRUCTURAL BAYS; DENTIL MOLDING WINDOW SURROUNDS; APPLIED CAST SWAGS, ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING; INTERMEDIATE CORNICE WITH ENTABLATURE AND DENTIL MOLDING		
Planning Notes:	SERVED AS SOUTHERN POLICE STATION DURING 1920S. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 35, 89, 91.		



April 1925, Bancroft Library
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf6v19p364/?query=southern%20police&brand=calisphere

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733106	360-368 Clementina Street	1948	6L		



Style:	UTILITARIAN	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	PAIRED FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS WITH TRANSOM
Historic Name:	ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL GYMNASIUM	**Signage:**	CROSS ABOVE PRIMARY ENTRY
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE
Cladding:	SCORED CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED WITH TRANSOM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR IN WOOD FRAME WINDOW WALL	**1950 Sanborn:**	GYMNASIUM
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL DEMOLISHED IN 1965, ALTHOUGH GYMNASIUM BUILDING REMAINS. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 36.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733110	245 5th Street	1937	6L		



Style:	ART DECO, INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:	W.P. DAY	**Secondary Entry:**	MULTIPLE SMALL ENTRY PORTICOS ALONG NORTH FAÇADE
Historic Name:	FIELD ERNST ENVELOPE CO.	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	CONCRETE	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT AT FRONT; SHED MONITOR ROOF AT REAR	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	M
Typical Windows:	MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM SASH	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR IN VESTIBULE WITH BRICK STEPS	**1950 Sanborn:**	FIELD ERNST ENVELOPE CO.
Ornament:	FRONT SECTION INCLUDES ZIGZAG BELTCOURSE; UPPER WINDOWS SEPARATED BY FLUTED SPANDRELS , BAS RELIEF MEDALLIONS WITH ALLEGORICAL FIGURES ON NORTH FAÇADE; REAR OF BUILDING UTILITARIAN		
Planning Notes:	CONVERTED TO MIXED USE BUILDING		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3733137	357 Tehama Street	1910	3CS	III	



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	VEHICULAR ENTRY WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR
Historic Name:	SPAULDING PIONEER CARPET CLEANERS	**Signage:**	
Frame:	BRICK MASONRY	**Fire Escape:**	X
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	BRICK CORBELLING, PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT WITH PENTHOUSE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH IN ARCHED SURROUNDS WITH ARCHED HOODS ON PRIMARY FAÇADE - SOME WINDOWS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	PIONEER CLEANING AND RENOVATING WORKS

	BRICKED IN; 4 OVER 4 WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS IN ARCHED SURROUNDS ON SECONDARY FACADES		
Primary Entry:	VESTIBULE WITH SECURITY GATE, FLUSH METAL DOOR	**1950 Sanborn:**	WAREHOUSE
Ornament:	ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS AND HOODS, BRICK CORBELLING, METAL FIRE ESCAPE		
Planning Notes:	COMPANY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS LOCATION SINCE 1870. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 89, 91. BY 1950 CONNECTED INTERNALLY TO 365 TEHAMA.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3750079	633 Folsom Street	1966	6Z		



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	
Architect:	MARIO GAIDANO	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	PACIFIC TELEPHONE MARKETING DEPT.	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	CONCRETE WITH STONE VENEER AT GROUND FLOOR ENTRY	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	COPING	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	FIXED PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM SPANDREL PANELS BETWEEN FLOORS	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN LARGE OPEN PORCH CREATED BY OVERHANG OF 2ND STORY	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:	ORNAMENTATION ACHIEVED THROUGH REPETITION OF WINDOW BAYS WITH RAISED MOLDING		
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT PAGE 65.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3776151	434 Brannan Street	1929	5B		Addition to South End Historic District Addition



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	COMMERCIAL WITH OFFICES
Ornament:			

Planning Notes: THIS BUILDING WAS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THE SOMA SURVEY AND ASSIGNED A 5S3 STATUS CODE. IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS AN ELIGIBLE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SOUTH END HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITION.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3777017	534-548 4th Street	1919	3CS		



Style:	INDUSTRIAL	**Storefront:**	
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	THIEBAUT BROTHERS BOX FACTORY / REPUBLIC TRUCK SHOWROOM	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	TABBED PARAPET WITH CORNER PIERS	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	WOOD, HORIZONTALLY DIVIDED	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	TAG & LABEL MANUFACTURING
Ornament:			

Planning Notes: THIS IS AN UPGRADE TO PREVIOUS SOMA SURVEY RATING. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 38, 92-93. THE SOMA SURVEY 523B FORM STATED THAT BUILDING DID NOT RETAIN INTEGRITY. HOWEVER, NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE INDICATING THE UNUSUAL HORIZONTALLY DIVIDED WOOD WINDOWS ARE ORIGINAL, AND THAT THE BUILDING RETAINS INTEGRITY. 1997 523B FORM PREPARED FOR THIRD STREET LIGHT RAIL PROJECT ALSO STATES THIEBAUT BOX COMPANY IS SIGINIFICANT AS ONE OF THE CITY'S OLDEST BOX MANUFACTURERS.



View south on 4th Street from Bryant, November 1923. Bancroft Library
http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf209nb33d/?brand=oac4

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778001B	530-548 5th Street	1925	3CS		



Style:	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	**Storefront:**	CONTEMPORARY ALUMINUM AND MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	VEHICULAR ENTRY WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR; MULTIPLE LOADING DOCK ENTRANCES ON WEST FACADE
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	ILLUMINATED BOX "CALIFORNIA FLOWER MARKET INC"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	BRICK	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	FRIEZE WITH CAST SHIELDS AND LOZENGES, DENTIL CORNICE	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING MECHANISM; ALUMINUM FIXED	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	PARTIALLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR IN SHALLOW VESTIBULE	**1950 Sanborn:**	CARPET WAREHOUSE
Ornament:	APPLIED CAST SHIELDS, URNS AND ROSETTES; PILASTERS WITH EGG AND DART CAPITALS, ROOFLINE ORNAMENTATION		
Planning Notes:	PURCHASED IN 1983 BY THE SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MARKET. 1950 SANBORN SHOWS IT AS A CARPET WAREHOUSE.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778002B	149 Morris Street	1956	3CD		San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	
Architect:	MARIO CIAMPI	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	**Signage:**	PAINTED SIGN "DRY FLOWERS"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	SHALLOW GABLE	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	VEHICULAR ENTRY	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:	CONCRETE PIERS		
Planning Notes:			

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778004	630-698 Brannan Street	1956	3CD		San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL ENTRIES WITH ALUMINUM SASHES AND FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS SHIELDED BY CANOPY
Architect:	MARIO CIAMPI	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	**Signage:**	
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	SMOOTH STUCCO
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	METAL DOUBLE DOORS
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT; BOWTRUSS	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL ENTRIES WITH FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	THREE BUILDINGS ON THE LOT. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 57-58, 99		



Flower Mart, circa 1960s, SF Flower Mart via historypin.org
https://www.historypin.org/services/thumb/phid/274132/dim/2000x440/quality/80/

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778005	575-599 6th Street	1956	3CD		San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	FIXED ALUMINUM SASH WITH STUCCO BULKHEADS COVERED BY ALUMINUM CANOPY
Architect:	MARIO CIAMPI	**Secondary Entry:**	LARGE VEHICULAR ENTRY
Historic Name:	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	**Signage:**	FLAT SIGNS APPLIED TO FACADE ABOVE STOREFRONTS
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	SMOOTH STUCCO
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT; BOWTRUSS	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL ENTRIES WITH FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	DESIGNED BY MARIO CIAMPI. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 57-58, 99. TWO BUILDINGS ON THE LOT.		



Flower Mart, circa 1960s, SF Flower Mart via historypin.org
https://www.historypin.org/services/thumb/phid/274132/dim/2000x440/quality/80/

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778016	563-565 6th Street	1956	3CD		San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District



Style:	MODERN	**Storefront:**	ANGLED STOREFRONT WITH ALUUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS DISPLAY WINDOWS AND TILED THRESHOLD
Architect:		**Secondary Entry:**	FLUSH WOOD PEDESTRIAN DOOR AT SOUTH END
Historic Name:		**Signage:**	DIMENSIONAL LETTER SIGN "GENEVA"
Frame:	REINFORCED CONCRETE	**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:	RECTANGULAR	**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:	STUCCO-SMOOTH	**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:	PARAPET	**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:	FLAT	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	H
Typical Windows:	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM	**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS	**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			
Planning Notes:	LIKELY DESIGNED BY MARIO CIAMPI AS PART OF THE SF FLOWER MART. SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 57-58, 99.		

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3778048	620 Brannan Street	1967	3CD		San Francisco Flower Mart Historic District



Style:	**Storefront:**
Architect:	**Secondary Entry:**
Historic Name:	**Signage:**
Frame:	**Fire Escape:**
Shape:	**Rear Cladding:**
Cladding:	**Rear Entry(s):**
Roofline:	**Rear Windows:**
Roof Form:	**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**
Typical Windows:	**1913/15 Sanborn:**
Primary Entry:	**1950 Sanborn:**
Ornament:	
Planning Notes:	SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 57-58, 99. THIS BUILDING WAS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THE SOMA SURVEY BUT WAS NOT AGE-ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AT THAT TIME. IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS AN ELIGIBLE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Parcel(s)	Address	Year Built	Proposed Survey Code	Proposed Article 11 Rating	Eligible Historic District
3785132	601 Brannan	1924	5D3		Addition to Bluxome and Townsend Warehouse Historic District



Style:		**Storefront:**	
Architect:	ASHLEY & EVERS	**Secondary Entry:**	
Historic Name:	GRINNELL COMPANY BUILDING	**Signage:**	
Frame:		**Fire Escape:**	
Shape:		**Rear Cladding:**	
Cladding:		**Rear Entry(s):**	
Roofline:		**Rear Windows:**	
Roof Form:		**Physical Integrity (High, Medium, Low):**	
Typical Windows:		**1913/15 Sanborn:**	
Primary Entry:		**1950 Sanborn:**	
Ornament:			

Planning Notes: SEE CS HISTORIC CONTEXT PAGES 87-88. THIS BUILDING WAS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THE SOMA SURVEY AND ASSIGNED A 6Z STATUS CODE. HOWEVER, THAT SURVEY FORM IDENTIFIED AN ADDITION RATHER THAN THE PRIMARY BUILDING. IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE CENTRAL SOMA SURVEY AS AN ELIGIBLE ADDITION TO THE BLUXOME AND TOWNSEND WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3725076	447	447	MINNA	1906	1907		DEMPSTER BROTHERS PRINTING	0			DT		I				
3725071	457	457	MINNA	1944			CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	0									
3704015	942	946	MISSION	1929				0					V				
3725086	967	967	MISSION	1900				0									
3704038	7000	7000	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3704042				0				0									
3704043	460	460	JESSIE	0				0									
3704062	422	422	STEVENSON	1913				0									
3704240	945	945	MARKET	0	1910		ST. FRANCIS THEATRE	0			DT		V			3S	
3705006	88	88	04TH	0	1976	SANBORN MAP		0									
3705042	865	885	MARKET	1908			WESTFIELD CENTER	0						K-S		3S	
3706002	22	28	03RD	1938				0									
3706047	799	799	MARKET	1968				0			SOM			KMMS			
3706074	50	50	03RD	1983				0									
3706096	55	55	04TH	1989				0									
3722017	176	176	02ND	1900				0						N-S		6X	
3722081	181	187	03RD	1999				0									
3723113	135	155	04TH	0				0									
3724018	800	860	HOWARD	1900				0									
3724036	800	800	HOWARD	0				0									
3724038	345	345	MINNA	0				0									
3724067	120	120	04TH	1900				0									
3724068	1	1	HOLLAND	1907				0									
3724069	329	329	MINNA	1900				0									
3724070	150	150	04TH	1983				0									
3724071	155	155	05TH	1973				0									
3724072	888	888	HOWARD	0				0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3724073	155	155	05TH	0				0									
3725005	172	172	05TH	0				0									
3725047	440	440	NATOMA	0				0					V				
3725068	475	475	MINNA	0				0									
3725070				0				0									
3725077	441	441	MINNA	1900				0									
3725090	941	941	MISSION	0	1906			0									
3725091	939	939	MISSION	1900				0									
3725098	918	918	HOWARD	1900				0									
3725099	0	0	NATOMA	1980				0									
3725101	474	474	NATOMA	0				0									
3725104	460	460	NATOMA	2000				0									
3733093	266	266	04TH	1962				0									
3733105	317	321	CLEMENTINA	1984				0									
3733107	380	390	CLEMENTINA	1972				0									
3733159	320	320	CLEMENTINA	2007	1971	SANBORN MAP	CLEMENTINA TOWERS HOUSING FOR THE	0									
3733171	801	801	HOWARD	0	1979	SANBORN MAP	WOOLF HOUSE SENIOR CITIZENS APARTMENTS	0									
3734091	221	221	04TH	0			MOSCONE CENTER	0									
3735014	680	682	FOLSOM	0				0									
3735015	690	690	FOLSOM	1926			THIRD AND FOLSOM GARAGE	0									
3735016	265	265	03RD	0				0									
3735046	55	55	HAWTHORNE	1970				0									
3735062	75	75	HAWTHORNE	1987				0									
3735063	222	222	02ND	0				0									
3735065	246	246	02ND	2000	2001	DPR FORM TRANSIT CENTER EIR		0									
3750087	601	611	FOLSOM	0	1970	SANBORN MAP		0									
3750087	601	601	FOLSOM	0	1988	SANBORN MAP		0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3750600	631	631	FOLSOM	2009				0									
3775049	26	28	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775217	44	46	SOUTH PARK	2008				0									
3705Z001	801	801	MARKET	1999	1907	SANBORN MAP	PACIFIC BUILDING	0						K-S		3S	
3704045	469	469	STEVENSON	1940				0									
3722023				0				0						N-S			
3722257	125	125	03RD	2005	1907		WILLIAMS BUILDING	0			DT					2D2	
3724035	800	800	HOWARD	0				0									
3724037	7000	7000	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3725043	435	435	MINNA	1900				0									
3725044	44	44	MARY	1900				0									
3725045	50	50	MARY	0				0					V				
3725046	432	436	NATOMA	0				0									
3725069				0				0									
3725089	949	949	MISSION	0				0									
3735040	661	663	HOWARD	1972			THIRSTY BEAR BREWING CO.	0					V				
3735059	201	201	03RD	1983				0									
3735060	247	257	03RD	0				0									
3704079	410	410	JESSIE	1926	1926		HALE'S WAREHOUSE AND FOOD SHOP	0								1D	
3704003	40	48	05TH	1907	1907		OAKWOOD HOTEL	0					V				
3704017	948	952	MISSION	1907			PIEDMONT HOTEL / ALKAIN HOTEL	0					V				
3704021	972	976	MISSION	1925			DOHRMANN HOTEL SUPPLY CO.	0									
3704022	980	984	MISSION	1924			BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.	0									
3704024	481	481	JESSIE	1907			HULSE BRADFORD BUILDING	0									
3725087	959	965	MISSION	1906	1905-06		CALIFORNIA CASKET COMPANY	0			DT		II				
3704013	936	940	MISSION	1915			LAND HOTEL / CHRONICLE HOTEL	0					V				
3704019	966	966	MISSION	1922			ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.	0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3704028	471	471	JESSIE	1912				0					V				
3704029	431	431	JESSIE	1912				0									
3704035	440	444	JESSIE	1924			WOBBER'S PRINTING AND ENGRAVING	0									
3704059	443	443	STEVENSON	1914				0									
3704113	10	10	MINT	2006	1924	SANBORN MAP	HALE BROTHERS WAREHOUSE	0									
3704144	8	8	MINT	1900	1924	SANBORN MAP		0									
3706014	766	766	MISSION	1939			SAINT PATRICKS CATHEDRAL RECTORY	0									
3725088	951	957	MISSION	1916			FORD APARTMENTS	0									
3778004	630	698	BRANNAN	1956	1956		SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	0								7R	
3778005	575	599	06TH	1956	1956		SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	0									
3778016	563	565	06TH	1956	1956			0									
3778002B	149	149	MORRIS	1956	1956		SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	0									
3704020	968	968	MISSION	1930			TOLEDO SCALE CO.	0					V				
3704064	929	929	MARKET	1907			NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	0					V				
3704074	931	931	MARKET	1907	1939		NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	0					V				
3704075	929	929	MARKET	1907	1939		NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE	0					V				
3704076	925	925	MARKET	1910	1910		R. P. DOOLAN BUILDING	0					V				
3725042	430	430	NATOMA	1923			W M WILLETT CONSTRUCTION /	0									
3725093	901	925	MISSION	1924				0									
3725094	425	425	MINNA	1900	1967	YEAR BASED ON SANBORN MAP DATE FOR PARCEL 3725097	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE	0									
3733082	843	845	HOWARD	1925				0									
3733088	821	821	HOWARD	1921			SOUTHERN POLICE STATION	0									
3733137	357	357	TEHAMA	1910	1910		SPAULDING PIONEER CARPET CLEANERS	0					V				
3778001B	530	548	05TH	1925	1925		SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	0									
3725066	481	481	MINNA	1912			AUBURN HOTEL	0					V				
3776151	434	434	BRANNAN	1929				0									
3705034	308	308	JESSIE	1923				0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3705039	55	55	05TH	1994	1913	PROPERTY INFORMATION MAP AND SANBORN MAP	LANKERSHIM HOTEL	0									
3706064	715	719	MARKET	1908	1905;1940		KAMM BUILDING/ MORRIS PLAN CO.	0									
3725075	453	453	MINNA	1906				0									
3704018	956	960	MISSION	1910		MILWAUKEE FURNITURE CO.		0					V				
3705005	70	70	04TH	1910				0									
3725048	442	442	NATOMA	1920				0					V				
3725049	444	444	NATOMA	1907			CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	0					V				
3725051	454	454	NATOMA	1920			CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	0					V				
3725074	455	455	MINNA	1916			CALIFORNIA BRASS WORKS	0					V				
3725082	987	989	MISSION	1922			DIAMOND PATENT SHOW CASE CO.	0									
3733081	849	853	HOWARD	1924				0									
3733106	360	368	CLEMENTINA	1949	1948		ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL GYMNASIUM	0									
3733110	245	245	05TH	1996	1937			0			DT		V				
3704010	426	426	JESSIE	1919				0					V				
3704070	969	969	MARKET	1909				0					V				
3704077	923	923	MARKET	1907	1907		TAYLORS	0					V				
3704078	1	1	06TH	1908	1908;1963		DAVID HEWES BUILDING	0							MS&TL	6X	
3706063	721	721	MARKET	1907	1907;1940			0					V				
3706065	711	711	MARKET	1908			CLAUS SPRECKLES CALL BUILDING ANNEX	0									
3725078	476	476	MINNA	1918			PIONEER PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS /	0					V				
3733008	250	250	04TH	1947			OLIVET UNIVERSITY	0									
3733059	365	365	TEHAMA	1943			NATIONAL SALES & SERVICE CO.	0					V				
3733079	235	235	05TH	1920				0									
3704039	465	465	STEVENSON	1900	1924		PG&E ELECTRIC SUBSTATION T	0									
3704067	993	993	MARKET	1908	1907; c.1970			0					V		MS&TL	2D2	
3762016	536	536	BRYANT	1991	1910	SANBORN MAP ESTIMATE	BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS HALL	0									
3704034	14	16	MINT	1907	1907		HAAS CANDY FACTORY	0			DT		I			1S	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3704012	66	66	MINT	1916	1916		REMEDIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION	0			DT		I				
3725097	110	110	05TH	1968	1967	SANBORN MAP	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE	0									
3705004	54	68	04TH	1914			KEYSTONE HOTEL	0			DT		I				
3705021	67	71	05TH	1923			PICKWICK HOTEL GARAGE	0					I				
3705023	85	99	05TH	1923	1869-1864		PICKWICK HOTEL	0					I				
3705054	845	845	UNKNOWN	0			PICKWICK HOTEL GARAGE	0					V				
3725009	912	912	HOWARD	1928	1928			0									
3725029	465	465	NATOMA	1926	1926			0								6Y	
3777003	520	520	04TH	1930	1930			0									
3777017	534	548	04TH	1919				0			SOM						
3777019	550	560	04TH	1920	1920			0									
3777031	578	580	04TH	1946	1946			0									
3777032	584	584	04TH	1925	1925			0									
3778046A	739	739	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3778046B	735	735	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3733083	839	841	HOWARD	1923				0									
3750079	633	633	FOLSOM	0	1966	SANBORN MAP		0									
3704001	901	901	MARKET	1912	1912		(OLD) HALE BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE	0			DT		I	K-S	MS&TL	1S	Y
3704011	88	88	05TH	1900	1869-1874		THE OLD MINT	236			DT		I			1CL	Y
3704025	87	99	06TH	1906	1906			0			SOM	NS					
3704026	65	83	06TH	1913	1913			0			SOM						
3704049	5000	5000	06TH	0				0									
3704050	47	55	06TH	1912	1912			0			DT		V				
3704051	43	45	06TH	1907	1907			0									
3704052	39	41	06TH	1906	1906			0									
3704053	35	37	06TH	1908	1908			0			SOM						
3704068	979	989	MARKET	1907	1900;'05;'07		HALE BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE	0			DT		II		MS&TL	1D	Y

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3704069	973	973	MARKET	1908	1900;1907		WILSON BUILDING	0			DT		II		MS&TL	1D	Y
3704079	2	2	MINT	1926	1912	SANBORN MAP	HALE'S WAREHOUSE AND FOOD SHOP	0								1D	
3705007	808	814	MISSION	1925				0					II				
3705008	315	315	JESSIE	1907	1907		GUGGENHEIM BUILDING/HEUTER	0			DT		II				
3705037	825	833	MARKET	1908	1908		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	0			DT		II	K-S		3S	
3705050	845	845	MARKET	0	1896;1908		THE EMPORIUM	0			DT		I	K-S		2D2	
3705050	835	845	MARKET	2006				0					V				
3705050	835	845	MARKET	0				0					V				
3705053	845	845	UNKNOWN	0	1896;1908		THE EMPORIUM	0			DT		I	K-S		2D2	
3705050	845	845	MARKET	0	1896;1908		THE EMPORIUM	0			DT		I	K-S		2D2	
3706001	701	703	MARKET	1908	1896;1938		CALL/CLAUS SPRECKELS BUILDING	0			DT		III			3S	
3706003	26	32	03RD	1910				0					V				
3706061	735	735	MARKET	1907	1907		CARROLL AND TILTON BUILDING	0			DT		II	K-S		1S	
3706062	725	731	MARKET	1908	1908		BANCROFT BUILDING	0			DT		II	K-S		3S	
3706068	748	756	MISSION	1900	1872		SAINT PATRICKS CATHEDRAL	4		C						2S	Y
3706075				0	1907		HUMBOLDT BANK BUILDING	0			DT		I	K-S		3S	
3706093	86	86	03RD	1906	1906		MERCANTILE BUILDING	0						N-S			
3706276	736	736	MISSION	2008	1906-1909		JESSIE ST. SUBSTATION	87								1S	Y
3707001	601	605	MARKET	1917	1917;1921		SANTA FE BUILDING/WEST COAST	0			DT	C	IV	N-S		2S2	
3707002	20	30	02ND	1914	1914		SCHWABACHER BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S		3S	
3707004	36	36	02ND	1907	1907		MORGAN BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707005	42	46	02ND	1907	1907			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707006	48	50	02ND	1907	1907		KENTFIELD AND ESSER BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707007	52	54	02ND	1907	1907			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707008	60	62	02ND	1906	1906			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707009	70	70	02ND	1907	1906			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707010	76	78	02ND	1908	1908			0			DT		IV	N-S			

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3707011	82	88	02ND	1907	1907			0			DT		V	N-S			
3707012	90	92	02ND	1906	1906			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3707013	602	606	MISSION	1906	1904;1931		ATLAS BUILDING	0					V	N-S			
3707014	850	850	MISSION	1907	1907;1920		CROSSLEY BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3707016	90	90	NEW MONTGOMERY	1988				0						N-S			
3707018	646	650	MISSION	1906	1906;ca1950;			0					V	N-S			
3707019	652	654	MISSION	2009	1909			0					V	N-S			
3707020	658	664	MISSION	1906	1902;1906		TEXTILE BUILIDNG	0			DT		I	N-S			
3707021	666	666	MISSION	1922	1922			0			DT		V	N-S			
3707032	163	165	JESSIE	1912			HESS BUILDING	0						N-S			
3707035	39	61	NEW MONTGOMERY	1912	1912		THE SHARON BLDG	163			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3707044	111	125	STEVENSON	1921	1921		PALACE GARAGE	0			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3707051	681	685	MARKET	1906	1906		MONADNOCK BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3707052	643	665	MARKET	1909	1909;'15-'26;'50		PALACE HOTEL, GARDEN COURTYARD	18		C	DT	S	II	N-S		3S	
3707057	1	29	03RD	1909				0					I	N-S		3S	
3707058	33	53	03RD	1970				0									
3707061	625	625	MARKET	1907				0						N-S		3S	
3707062	615	615	MARKET	1986	1907		METROPOLIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK-	0			DT	C	IV	N-S			
3707063	167	167	JESSIE	2002	1912		JESSIE STREET HOTEL-DEMOLISHED	0			DT		II	N-S		2S	Y
3707064	74	74	NEW MONTGOMERY	1907	1914		CALL BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3722001	118	118	02ND	1907	1907		STEVENSON BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S			
3722002	120	124	02ND	1907	1907			0			DT		IV	N-S			
3722003	132	142	02ND	1907	1907		MORTON COOK BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S		1D	
3722004	144	144	02ND	1908	1908;1982		BOTHIN REAL ESTATE BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S		6X	
3722005	156	156	02ND	1908	1908		BYRON JACKSON BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S		1D	
3722006	116	116	NATOMA	1910	1910		N. CLARK AND SONS	0			DT		I	N-S		1D	
3722007	137	159	NEW MONTGOMERY	1907	1907			0			DT		IV	N-S		1D	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3722011	161	161	NATOMA	1918				0					V	N-S			
3722012	658	658	HOWARD	1907				0					V	N-S			
3722013	147	149	NATOMA	1909	1908		UNDERWRITERS FIRE PATROL BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S			
3722014	145	145	NATOMA	1971	1968			0						N-S			
3722016	168	168	02ND	1907	1907			0			DT		IV	N-S		1D	
3722019	182	198	02ND	1909	1909		BARKER, KNICKERBOCKER	0			DT		IV	N-S		1D	
3722020	606	612	HOWARD	1904				0						N-S		1D	
3722022	170	180	NEW MONTGOMERY	1920	1920		SAN FRANCISCO FURNITURE EXCHANGE	0			DT		IV	N-S		3S	
3722024	642	650	HOWARD	1923				0						N-S			
3722026	660	660	HOWARD	1906				0					V				
3722058	142	142	MINNA	1910				0						N-S			
3722067	168	172	MINNA	1909	1909		GRANT BUILDING	0					V	N-S			
3722068	150	150	MINNA	1907	1907		MCLAUGHLIN BUILDING	0						N-S			
3722069	647	649	MISSION	1907	1907		VERONICA BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S			
3722070	641	641	MISSION	1907				0					V	N-S			
3722071	138	138	MINNA	1901	1902;1910		RIALTO BUILDING	0			DT		I	N-S		3S	
3722072	111	121	NEW MONTGOMERY	1907	1907		STANDARD BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S		1D	
3722073	617	617	MISSION	1908	1902;1908		THE CRELLIN BUILDING	0			DT		IV	N-S		2D2	
3722076	611	611	MISSION	1907				0					V	N-S			
3722079	147	147	MINNA	1999	1925		PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	0			DT		I	N-S			
3722080	140	140	NEW MONTGOMERY	1925	1925		PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	0			DT		I	N-S			
3722083	199	199	NEW MONTGOMERY	2004				0						N-S			
3722367				0				0					V				
3725006	190	190	05TH	1924	1924		ZIHN BUILDING	0			SOM						
3725007	194	198	05TH	1912	1912		HOTEL GEORGE	0			SOM						
3725008	910	910	HOWARD	1922	1922			0									
3725012	926	926	HOWARD	1923	1923			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3725014	934	934	HOWARD	1924	1924			0									
3725015	938	938	HOWARD	1924	1924			0									
3725017	948	948	HOWARD	1916	1916			0			SOM	NS					
3725018	952	952	HOWARD	1923	1923			0									
3725019	960	960	HOWARD	1920	1920			0									
3725020	964	964	HOWARD	1907	1907			0			SOM	NS				6Y	
3725021	970	970	HOWARD	1900				0									
3725025	185	193	06TH	1907	2007			0			SOM	NS				6Y	
3725026	169	183	06TH	1912	1912		ALDEN HOTEL	0								6Y	
3725031	445	445	NATOMA	1923	1923			0									
3725033	433	433	NATOMA	1914	1914			0			SOM	NS					
3725035	82	82	MARY	1910	1907			0			SOM						
3725060	496	498	NATOMA	1926	1926			0									
3725061	157	161	06TH	1907	1907			0			SOM						
3725062	151	155	06TH	1925	1925			0									
3725063	139	149	06TH	1909	1909			0			SOM						
3725064	133	135	06TH	1913				0			SOM						
3725079	117	131	06TH	1911	1911		ROSE HOTEL/SUNNYSIDE HOTEL	0								6Y	
3725081	101	111	06TH	1915	1915			0			SOM						
3725100	0	0	MINNA	1980				0									
3725102	479	479	NATOMA	1997				0			SOM						
3725103	980	980	HOWARD	1998				0			SOM						
3732003	216	216	05TH	0				0			SOM						
3732004	224	224	05TH	0				0			SOM						
3732005	228	228	05TH	0				0			SOM						
3732008	252	260	05TH	1923	1923			0			SOM						
3732009	270	280	05TH	1900				0			SOM						

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3732018				0				0									
3732023	948	950	FOLSOM	1922	1922			0			SOM						
3732024	956	956	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0			SOM						
3732025	960	960	FOLSOM	1926	1926			0			SOM						
3732026	970	970	FOLSOM	1927	1927			0			SOM						
3732028	980	980	FOLSOM	1988	1988			0			SOM						
3732029	489	489	CLEMENTINA	1928	1928			0			SOM						
3732030	998	998	FOLSOM	1957	1957			0			SOM						
3732031	279	279	06TH	0				0			SOM						
3732032	277	277	06TH	0				0									
3732033	275	275	06TH	1941	1941			0			SOM						
3732035	980	980	FOLSOM	1988	1988			0			SOM						
3732040	459	459	CLEMENTINA	1928	1928			0			SOM						
3732044	443	443	CLEMENTINA	0				0			SOM						
3732045	944	944	FOLSOM	1936	1907			0			SOM						
3732048	423	423	CLEMENTINA	0				0			SOM						
3732062	436	438	CLEMENTINA	2008	2008			0			SOM						
3732064	444	444	CLEMENTINA	1925	1925			0			SOM	NS					
3732066	450	450	CLEMENTINA	1927	1927			0			SOM						
3732067	452	454	CLEMENTINA	1909	1909			0			SOM						
3732068	456	456	CLEMENTINA	1950	1950			0			SOM						
3732074	251	251	06TH	1946	1946			0			SOM						
3732076	261	261	06TH	1988	1988			0			SOM						
3732078	241	243	06TH	1995				0			SOM						
3732080	481	483	TEHAMA	1926	1926			0			SOM						
3732087	457	457	TEHAMA	1972	1972			0			SOM						
3732088	451	453	TEHAMA	1913	1913			0			SOM						

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3732089	445	449	TEHAMA	1907	1907			0			SOM						
3732090	443	443	TEHAMA	1929	1929			0			SOM						
3732091	435	437	TEHAMA	1911	1911			0			SOM						
3732094	423	423	TEHAMA	1928	1928			0			SOM						
3732095	421	421	TEHAMA	0	1935			0			SOM						
3732096	415	415	TEHAMA	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732097	409	413	TEHAMA	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732099	414	414	TEHAMA	0				0			SOM						
3732100	921	921	HOWARD	1924	1924			0			SOM						
3732101	420	420	TEHAMA	1912	1988			0			SOM						
3732102	424	424	TEHAMA	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732103	927	927	HOWARD	1923	1923			0			SOM						
3732106	436	438	TEHAMA	1907	1907			0			SOM						
3732107	440	440	TEHAMA	1925	1925			0			SOM						
3732108	442	442	TEHAMA	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732109	943	943	HOWARD	1968	1968			0			SOM						
3732110	951	951	HOWARD	1922	1922			0			SOM						
3732111	448	448	TEHAMA	1930				0			SOM						
3732112	452	456	TEHAMA	1922	1922			0			SOM						
3732114	967	967	HOWARD	2002	2002			0			SOM						
3732117	472	472	TEHAMA	1926	1926			0			SOM						
3732119	981	981	HOWARD	1927	1927			0			SOM					6Y	
3732122	225	231	06TH	1939	1939			0									
3732123	219	221	06TH	1908	1908			0									
3732124	201	211	06TH	1907	1907		ORLANDO HOTEL	0			SOM	RB	I			2S2	Y
3732125	991	993	HOWARD	1908	1908			0								6Y	
3732126	989	989	HOWARD	1939	1939			0								6Y	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3732127	985	985	HOWARD	1907	1907			0			SOM					6Y	
3732129	977	977	HOWARD	1923	1923			0			SOM					6Y	
3732130	973	975	HOWARD	1909	1909			0			SOM					6Y	
3732137	943	943	HOWARD	1900				0									
3732138	939	939	HOWARD	1925	1925			0									
3732139	937	937	HOWARD	1907	1910			0									
3732140	933	935	HOWARD	1907	1907			0			SOM						
3732143	925	925	HOWARD	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732146	909	909	HOWARD	1900				0			SOM						
3732147	928	928	FOLSOM	1900				0			SOM						
3732149	206	206	05TH	1958				0			SOM						
3732150	240	250	05TH	0				0									
3732151	974	974	FOLSOM	1936	1936			0									
3732152	976	976	FOLSOM	1988	1988			0									
3732153	469	469	CLEMENTINA	1993				0			SOM						
3732173	485	485	TEHAMA	1992	1992			0			SOM						
3732177	479	479	TEHAMA	1997	1997			0			SOM						
3732180	971	971	HOWARD	1999				0			SOM					6Y	
3732180	468	468	TEHAMA	1999				0			SOM					6Y	
3732192	476	478	TEHAMA	2002	2002			0			SOM						
3732195	466	466	CLEMENTINA	2004	2004			0			SOM						
3732202	469	469	TEHAMA	2005	2005			0			SOM						
3732208	475	475	TEHAMA	2005				0									
3732220	470	470	CLEMENTINA	2005				0									
3732232				0				0									
3732233				0				0									
3732234	481	481	CLEMENTINA	1912	1912			0			SOM						

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3732261	431	431	TEHAMA	1947	1947			0			SOM						
3732263	473	473	TEHAMA	0	1908			0			SOM						
3733014	812	816	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0									
3733017	832	832	FOLSOM	1986	1986			0									
3733018	840	842	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0									
3733019	844	844	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0									
3733020	848	850	FOLSOM	1935	1923			0									
3733021	858	858	FOLSOM	1943	1943			0									
3733024	868	868	FOLSOM	1935	1935			0									
3733025	880	882	FOLSOM	1924	1924			0									
3733026	884	888	FOLSOM	1915	1915			0									
3733028	894	894	FOLSOM	1925	1925			0									
3733029	299	299	05TH	1998			DEMOLISHED 4/16/93	0			SOM	NS					
3733030	275	275	05TH	1965	1965			0									
3733031	389	389	CLEMENTINA	1926	1926			0									
3733034	379	381	CLEMENTINA	1911	1911			0									
3733080	855	855	HOWARD	1922				0									
3733084	835	835	HOWARD	1907	1909		HOME TELPHONE BUILDING	0			DT	RB	II				
3733091	361	363	CLEMENTINA	1957	1957			0									
3733092	862	864	FOLSOM	1911	1911			0									
3733096	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3733098	316	316	CLEMENTINA	0				0									
3733109	240	240	04TH	1997				0									
3733141	8	8	GALLAGHER	1998			SEE 3733/60	0					V				
3733145	0	0	UNKNOWN	2001				0			SOM	NS					
3733148	826	826	FOLSOM	2001	2001			0									
3733159	825	825	HOWARD	2007				0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3735005	621	631	HOWARD	1929	1929		WILLIAM VOLKER BUILDING	0			DT		II	N-S		3S	
3735008	282	282	02ND	1900	1907		PLANTERS HOTEL	0									
3735009	608	608	FOLSOM	1922				0									
3735010	620	620	FOLSOM	1922				0									
3735012	95	95	HAWTHORNE	1908	1908; 1960			0									
3735013	666	680	FOLSOM	0	1964	DPR FORM TRANSIT CENTER EIR	PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.	0									
3735017	40	50	HAWTHORNE	1900				0									
3735039	667	667	HOWARD	1907	1907			0			DT		III				
3735041	20	22	HAWTHORNE	1922	1925			0					III				
3735042	10	10	HAWTHORNE	1908				0					V				
3735050	633	639	HOWARD	1910				0					V	N-S			
3735055	240	240	02ND	1957				0									
3750003	350	350	02ND	0				0									
3750008	642	642	HARRISON	1925	1925			0									
3750009	650	650	HARRISON	1940	1940			0									
3750013	674	674	HARRISON	1946	1946			0									
3750050	655	659	FOLSOM	1910	1910			0									
3750054	132	132	HAWTHORNE	1948	1948			0									
3750073	600	620	HARRISON	1989	1989			0									
3750078	126	126	HAWTHORNE	1963	1963			0									
3750081	667	667	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0									
3750082	120	120	HAWTHORNE	1900				0									
3750086	395	395	03RD	0				0									
3750090	631	631	FOLSOM	0	1986			0									
3750090	633	633	FOLSOM	1967				0									
3750515	77	77	DOW	2002	2002			0									
3751028	744	744	HARRISON	1926	1926			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3751029	750	750	HARRISON	1954	1954			0									
3751033	768	768	HARRISON	1930	1930			0									
3751034	772	772	HARRISON	1925	1925			0									
3751053	37	37	RIZAL	1982				0									
3751054	29	29	RIZAL	0				0									
3751105	765	795	FOLSOM	1979	1979			0									
3751112	795	795	FOLSOM	1979	1979			0									
3751150	760	760	HARRISON	1958	1958			0									
3751155	795	795	FOLSOM	1979	1977			0									
3751157	360	370	03RD	1976	1976			0									
3751158	730	740	HARRISON	1988	1988			0									
3751161	774	774	HARRISON	0				0									
3751162	5000	5000	CLARA	0				0									
3751165	343	345	04TH	1925	1925			0									
3751167	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3751168	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3751169	50	50	RIZAL	1979	1979			0									
3751170	737	737	FOLSOM	1988	1988			0									
3751173	0	55	LAPU-LAPU	0				0									
3751175	300	300	03RD	1990	1990			0									
3751411				0	2004			0									
3751420	766	766	HARRISON	2008				0									
3752001	300	300	04TH	1984	1984			0									
3752002	310	320	04TH	1924	1924			0									
3752003	328	328	04TH	1907				0									
3752008	360	360	04TH	1982	1982		SALVATION ARMY BLDG	0								2S	
3752009	360	360	04TH	1982	1982			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3752010	360	360	04TH	1920	1925		SENIOR ACTIVITIES CENTER	0									
3752011	370	370	04TH	1924	1924			0									
3752012	111	111	CLARA	0				0									
3752014	836	836	HARRISON	1923	1923			0									
3752015	840	840	HARRISON	1917	1917			0			SOM	NS					
3752017	846	846	HARRISON	1934	1934			0									
3752018	850	850	HARRISON	1953	1953			0									
3752019	870	870	HARRISON	1952	1952			0									
3752023	397	397	05TH	1966	1966			0									
3752024	365	371	05TH	1925	1925			0									
3752026	171	173	CLARA	1906	1906			0									
3752027	159	159	CLARA	1906	1906			0									
3752028	155	157	CLARA	1908	1908			0									
3752032	149	149	CLARA	0				0									
3752033	147	147	CLARA	0				0									
3752036	135	135	CLARA	1945	1945			0									
3752051	162	162	CLARA	1991	1991			0									
3752052	164	164	CLARA	1906	1906			0									
3752053	168	168	CLARA	0				0									
3752054	170	172	CLARA	1928	1928			0									
3752070	173	173	SHIPLEY	1928	1928			0									
3752076	875	875	FOLSOM	1921	1921			0									
3752078	182	182	SHIPLEY	1928	1928			0									
3752079	893	893	FOLSOM	1925	1925			0									
3752080	325	325	05TH	1957	1957			0									
3752081	301	315	05TH	1987	1987			0									
3752083	885	885	FOLSOM	1907	1925			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3752095	185	185	CLARA	1922	1922			0									
3752107	133	133	SHIPLEY	1973	1973			0									
3752109	147	171	SHIPLEY	1992	1992			0									
3752130			SCOTT	1997	1997			0									
3752156	24	24	SCOTT	2000				0			SOM	NS					
3752162	195	195	SHIPLEY	2000				0			SOM	NS					
3752192	855	855	FOLSOM	2001				0			SOM						
3752394	821	821	FOLSOM	2004	2001			0									
3752501	829	831	FOLSOM	0				0			SOM						
3753001	300	300	05TH	0	1990			0									
3753003	324	324	05TH	1931	1931			0									
3753004	202	202	SHIPLEY	1984	1950			0									
3753005	205	205	SHIPLEY	0				0									
3753007	360	360	05TH	1945	1945			0									
3753008	372	378	05TH	1906	1906			0									
3753009	388	388	05TH	1909	1909			0									
3753010	396	398	05TH	1926	1926			0									
3753021	960	960	HARRISON	1926	1926			0									
3753022	964	968	HARRISON	1955	1955			0									
3753024	970	970	HARRISON	1914	1914			0									
3753025	972	974	HARRISON	1911	1911			0									
3753026	976	978	HARRISON	1909	1909			0									
3753027	980	980	HARRISON	1926	1926			0									
3753028	984	984	HARRISON	1913	1913			0									
3753029	986	986	HARRISON	1926	1926			0									
3753033	285	285	CLARA	1983	1983			0									
3753034	283	283	CLARA	0	1983			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3753037	275	275	CLARA	1944	1944			0									
3753038	271	271	CLARA	1907	1907			0									
3753041	261	261	CLARA	1913	1913			0									
3753042	259	259	CLARA	1956	1956			0									
3753048	241	241	CLARA	1916	1916			0									
3753049	237	237	CLARA	1923	1923			0									
3753056	215	215	CLARA	1927	1927			0									
3753057	210	210	CLARA	1924	1924			0									
3753058	212	212	CLARA	1928	1924			0									
3753059	214	214	CLARA	1911	1911			0									
3753060	218	218	CLARA	1922	1922			0									
3753061	222	222	CLARA	1924	1924			0									
3753062	224	224	CLARA	0				0									
3753063	228	228	CLARA	1916	1916			0									
3753070	254	254	CLARA	1923	1923			0									
3753071	254	254	CLARA	0				0									
3753072	258	258	CLARA	1926	1926			0									
3753075	268	268	CLARA	1986	1986			0									
3753076	272	272	CLARA	1991	1991			0									
3753077	274	276	CLARA	1906	1906			0									
3753078	278	278	CLARA	1916	1915			0									
3753079	363	363	06TH	1920	1948			0			SOM	NS					
3753081	345	345	06TH	1973	1973			0									
3753082	285	285	SHIPLEY	1907	1920			0									
3753083	279	281	SHIPLEY	1906	1906			0									
3753084	277	277	SHIPLEY	1906	1906			0									
3753085	275	275	SHIPLEY	1906	1906			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3753089				0				0									
3753090				0				0									
3753093	241	241	SHIPLEY	1908	1908			0									
3753094	239	239	SHIPLEY	1991	1991			0									
3753095	237	237	SHIPLEY	1922	1922			0									
3753096	233	233	SHIPLEY	0				0									
3753097	229	229	SHIPLEY	1916	1916			0									
3753098	227	227	SHIPLEY	1922	1922			0									
3753099	225	225	SHIPLEY	1900	1915			0									
3753100	219	219	SHIPLEY	0				0									
3753101	215	215	SHIPLEY	0				0									
3753106	923	923	FOLSOM	1967	1967			0									
3753113	33	333	FALMOUTH	1990	1990			0									
3753114	953	953	FOLSOM	1923	1923			0									
3753115	258	258	SHIPLEY	1912	1912			0									
3753116	260	260	SHIPLEY	0	1960			0									
3753117	274	274	SHIPLEY	1906	1906			0									
3753118	276	276	SHIPLEY	1925	1925			0									
3753119	278	280	SHIPLEY	1906	1906			0									
3753120	985	985	FOLSOM	1946	1946			0									
3753121	989	989	FOLSOM	0	1999			0									
3753122	301	301	06TH	1955	1955			0									
3753129	981	981	FOLSOM	1928	1928			0									
3753130	977	979	FOLSOM	1906	1906			0									
3753131	973	975	FOLSOM	1925	1925			0									
3753132	969	969	FOLSOM	1922	1922			0			SOM	NS					
3753138	951	951	FOLSOM	1925	1925			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3753139	2	2	FALMOUTH	1912	1912			0									
3753141	931	931	FOLSOM	1900				0									
3753142	218	218	SHIPLEY	1900				0									
3753145	915	919	FOLSOM	1907	1907			0									
3753146	300	300	FOLSOM	0				0									
3753147	342	342	05TH	0				0									
3753148	377	377	06TH	1972				0									
3753150	928	928	HARRISON	1988	1988			0									
3753152	271	271	SHIPLEY	1993	1993			0									
3753158	281	281	CLARA	1996	1996			0									
3753169	260	260	CLARA	1998	1998			0									
3753177	920	920	HARRISON	1999	1999			0									
3753191	221	221	CLARA	2000	2000			0									
3753207	249	249	SHIPLEY	1999	1999			0									
3753219	236	236	CLARA	2000	2000			0									
3753225	965	965	FOLSOM	2000	2000			0									
3753241	950	950	HARRISON	2000				0			SOM						
3753287	250	250	CLARA	2001	2001			0									
3753302	210	210	SHIPLEY	2002	2002			0									
3753313				0				0									
3753314				0				0									
3760001	400	400	05TH	1939	1970			0									
3760002	420	420	05TH	1900				0									
3760011	474	476	05TH	1954	1954			0									
3760012	480	480	05TH	1925	1925			0									
3760013	484	484	05TH	1962	1962			0									
3760014	704	704	BRYANT	1914	1914			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3760016	718	718	BRYANT	1989	1989			0									
3760017	726	730	BRYANT	1907	1907			0									
3760019	732	732	BRYANT	1920	1920			0									
3760020	734	734	BRYANT	1906	1906			0									
3760021	750	750	BRYANT	1956	1956			0									
3760022	758	760	BRYANT	1935	1935			0									
3760024	772	772	BRYANT	2005	2005			0									
3760025	780	780	BRYANT	1928	1928			0									
3760026	489	489	06TH	0	1931			0									
3760027	475	475	06TH	1927	1927			0									
3760028	465	465	06TH	1957	1957			0									
3760035	401	401	06TH	1912	1912			0									
3760055	971	973	HARRISON	1953	1953			0									
3760059	963	963	HARRISON	1927	1927			0									
3760071	75	75	OAK GROVE	1926	1926			0									
3760081	943	943	HARRISON	1947	1947			0									
3760100	88	88	MERLIN	1943	1943			0									
3760105	21	21	MERLIN	1968	1968			0									
3760106	921	923	HARRISON	1922	1922			0									
3760107	911	911	HARRISON	1968	1968			0									
3760108	907	907	HARRISON	1929	1929			0									
3760111	50	50	MORRIS	0				0									
3760112	60	60	OAK GROVE	0				0									
3760114				0				0									
3760116	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3760117	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3760119	65	65	OAK GROVE	1988	1988			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3760120	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3760121	991	991	HARRISON	1945	1945			0									
3760122	975	975	HARRISON	0				0									
3760123				0				0									
3760124	450	450	05TH	0				0									
3760125	409	409	06TH	0	1989			0									
3760126				0				0									
3760127	953	953	HARRISON	1964	1964			0									
3760128	451	451	06TH	1963	1963			0									
3760129	925	925	HARRISON	1927	1927			0									
3760131	70	70	OAK GROVE	1967	1967			0									
3760134	937	939	HARRISON	1953	1953			0									
3760135	933	933	HARRISON	1953	1953			0									
3760136	712	712	BRYANT	2001	2001			0									
3761002	851	855	HARRISON	1955	1955			0									
3761006	640	640	BRYANT	1955	1955			0									
3761007	610	660	BRYANT	1955	1955			0									
3761062	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3761063	0	0	UNKNOWN	1900				0									
3761064	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3762001	400	400	03RD	1941				0									
3762003	428	428	03RD	1917	1917			0			SOM	NS					
3762004	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3762007	468	470	03RD	1907	1907			0									
3762008	472	474	03RD	1907	1907			0									
3762011	518	518	BRYANT	1919	1919			0									
3762012	520	520	BRYANT	1924	1924			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3762014	528	530	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3762017	538	538	BRYANT	1924	1924			0									
3762018	544	544	BRYANT	1906	1915			0									
3762019	546	546	BRYANT	1948	1948			0									
3762021	556	560	BRYANT	1921	1921			0									
3762023	562	562	BRYANT	1924	1924			0			SOM	NS					
3762024	564	564	BRYANT	1905	1906			0			SOM	NS					
3762025	570	570	BRYANT	1906	1906			0			SOM	NS					
3762026	580	580	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3762032	475	475	04TH	1924	1924			0									
3762036	181	181	STILLMAN	1934	1934			0									
3762037	177	177	STILLMAN	1924	1924			0									
3762040	171	171	STILLMAN	1933	1933			0									
3762041	169	169	STILLMAN	1980	1980			0									
3762043	161	161	STILLMAN	1907				0									
3762046	157	157	STILLMAN	1916				0									
3762048	147	147	STILLMAN	1907	1907			0									
3762049	145	145	STILLMAN	1925	1925			0									
3762053	131	131	STILLMAN	1991	1991			0									
3762054	125	125	STILLMAN	1928	1928			0									
3762055	123	123	STILLMAN	1923	1923			0									
3762058	109	109	STILLMAN	0				0									
3762106	120	120	PERRY	1919	1919			0									
3762108	126	126	PERRY	1956				0									
3762109	130	130	PERRY	1953	1953			0									
3762112	401	425	04TH	1912				0			SOM	NS					
3762113	759	759	HARRISON	1924	1924			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3762116	735	755	HARRISON	1906	1915			0									
3762117	725	725	HARRISON	1900				0									
3762118	715	715	HARRISON	1951	1951			0									
3762119	510	510	BRYANT	1934	1934			0									
3762121	598	598	BRYANT	1964	1964			0									
3762122	113	113	STILLMAN	1928	1928			0									
3762123	514	514	BRYANT	1928	1928			0									
3762124	554	554	BRYANT	1920	1920			0									
3762126	133	133	STILLMAN	1992	1992			0									
3762127	500	500	BRYANT	2000	2000			0									
3762139	139	139	STILLMAN	2005	2005			0									
3763001	400	400	02ND	1917	1917			0									
3763006	480	480	02ND	1922	1922			0									
3763007	490	490	02ND	1924	1923			0									
3763008	414	418	BRYANT	1907	1907			0									
3763009	420	420	BRYANT	1922	1922			0									
3763011	424	424	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3763012	432	432	BRYANT	1921	1921			0									
3763013	436	436	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3763014	440	440	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3763015	444	446	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3763016	474	474	BRYANT	1944	1944			0									
3763017	482	482	BRYANT	0				0									
3763018	488	488	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3763019	497	499	03RD	1907				0									
3763020	491	495	03RD	1907	1907			0									
3763021	485	489	03RD	1907	1907			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3763022	479	483	03RD	1907	1907			0									
3763023	473	475	03RD	1927	1927			0									
3763024	471	471	03RD	1907	1907			0									
3763025	89	91	STILLMAN	1908	1908			0									
3763032	35	35	STILLMAN	1924	1924			0			SOM	NS					
3763033	31	31	STILLMAN	1914	1906			0									
3763034	25	25	STILLMAN	1936	1936			0									
3763037	15	17	STILLMAN	1906	1906			0									
3763078	38	38	PERRY	1900				0									
3763079	44	44	PERRY	0				0									
3763080	48	48	PERRY	1900				0									
3763081	56	56	PERRY	1900				0									
3763093	689	689	HARRISON	1955	1955			0									
3763094	685	685	HARRISON	1940	1940			0									
3763095	679	681	HARRISON	1957	1957			0									
3763096	677	677	HARRISON	1945	1945			0									
3763099	665	665	HARRISON	1946	1946			0									
3763100	657	657	HARRISON	1946	1946			0									
3763101	653	653	HARRISON	1955	1955			0									
3763105	645	645	HARRISON	1948	1947			0									
3763112	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3763113	7000	7000	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3763116	401	401	03RD	1997	1997			0									
3763119	21	21	STILLMAN	1998	1998			0									
3775001	500	500	02ND	1919	1919		AUERBACH BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM						
3775002	512	512	02ND	1909	1909		DAHLIA LOEB WAREHOUSE	0	SE	C	SOM	NS				2D	
3775004	522	524	02ND	1923	1923		MACDONALD & KAHN BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3775005	544	544	02ND	1923	1923		KOHLER COMPANY BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3775008	580	598	02ND	1912	1912		BLINN ESTATE BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3775012	326	326	BRANNAN	1959				0	SE								
3775015	340	340	BRANNAN	1911	1911			0	SE							6X	
3775016	350	350	BRANNAN	1929	1929			0	SE							2D	
3775017	358	358	BRANNAN	1910	1910			0									
3775018	362	366	BRANNAN	1925	1925			0									
3775020	370	370	BRANNAN	1937	1937			0									
3775021	374	374	BRANNAN	1908	1908			0									
3775022	376	380	BRANNAN	1908	1908			0			SOM						
3775025	551	561	03RD	1900				0									
3775028	165	167	SOUTH PARK	1908				0									
3775029	159	159	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775030	155	157	SOUTH PARK	1925	1925			0									
3775031	147	147	SOUTH PARK	1923	1923			0									
3775032	141	141	SOUTH PARK	1900	1980			0									
3775033	135	135	SOUTH PARK	1925	1925			0									
3775036	123	123	SOUTH PARK	1987	1987			0									
3775038	101	101	SOUTH PARK	1947	1947			0									
3775039	45	47	SOUTH PARK	1909	1909			0									
3775040	41	43	SOUTH PARK	1911	1911			0									
3775042	21	29	SOUTH PARK	1919				0			SOM						
3775046	17	19	SOUTH PARK	1934	1934			0									
3775048	22	24	SOUTH PARK	1915	1915			0									
3775053	70	70	SOUTH PARK	2009	2008			0									
3775054	76	82	SOUTH PARK	1906	1906			0									
3775055	84	84	SOUTH PARK	1907	1996			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3775057	102	102	SOUTH PARK	1912	1912			0									
3775058	104	106	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775059	108	110	SOUTH PARK	1914	1914			0									
3775060	112	112	SOUTH PARK	1925	1925			0									
3775061	126	126	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775062	130	134	SOUTH PARK	1913	1913			0									
3775063	136	136	SOUTH PARK	1911				0			SOM						
3775064	140	140	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775065	150	150	SOUTH PARK	1959	1959			0									
3775066	156	156	SOUTH PARK	1924	1924			0									
3775067	160	160	SOUTH PARK	1924	1920			0									
3775068	164	164	SOUTH PARK	1946	1907			0									
3775069	164	164	SOUTH PARK	1907	1907			0									
3775070	166	166	SOUTH PARK	1912				0			SOM						
3775072	521	527	03RD	1914	1914			0			SOM	NS					
3775073	501	501	03RD	1920	1920			0			SOM						
3775075	489	489	BRYANT	1922				0			SOM						
3775078				0				0									
3775079	477	477	BRYANT	1968	1968			0									
3775080	473	473	BRYANT	1906	1906			0									
3775081	469	469	BRYANT	1922	1922			0			SOM	NS					
3775083	463	465	BRYANT	1908	1908			0									
3775084	461	461	BRYANT	1912	1912			0			SOM						
3775085	457	457	BRYANT	1909	1909			0									
3775086	453	453	BRYANT	1923	1912			0			SOM	NS					
3775087	445	449	BRYANT	1948	1948			0									
3775089	439	439	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3775091	435	435	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3775092	433	433	BRYANT	1907	1907			0									
3775093	431	431	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3775094	427	427	BRYANT	1946	1946			0									
3775095	425	425	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3775096	421	421	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3775099	409	409	BRYANT	1929	1929			0									
3775101	334	334	BRANNAN	1929	1929			0	SE							2D	
3775102	33	35	SOUTH PARK	1920	1920			0	SE								
3775103	0	0	UNKNOWN	0				0	SE								
3775104				0	1962			0	SE							6X	
3775106	10	10	SOUTH PARK	1993	1993			0									
3775116	86	86	SOUTH PARK	1996	1996			0									
3775122	485	485	BRYANT	2000	2000			0									
3775125	188	188	SOUTH PARK	2002	2002			0									
3775137	171	171	SOUTH PARK	1908	1910			0									
3775140	599	599	03RD	2001	2001			0									
3775164	415	415	BRYANT	2002	2002			0									
3775172	181	181	SOUTH PARK	2002	2002			0									
3775179	117	117	SOUTH PARK	1907				0									
3775181	1	1	SOUTH PARK	2007	1913		TOBACCO COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	0	SE		SOM	RB				2D	
3775219	58	58	SOUTH PARK	2009				0									
3776004	7000	7000	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3776005	548	550	03RD	1921	1920			0									
3776007	560	560	03RD	1941	1941			0									
3776008	566	586	03RD	1907	1907			0			SOM	NS					
3776011	414	414	BRANNAN	1924	1924			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3776015	426	426	BRANNAN	1926	1926			0									
3776019	440	440	BRANNAN	1907	1922			0									
3776020	444	448	BRANNAN	1924	1924			0			SOM	NS					
3776021	454	458	BRANNAN	1923	1923			0									
3776024	466	466	BRANNAN	1987	1987			0									
3776025	490	490	BRANNAN	1965	1965			0									
3776032	595	595	BRYANT	1958	1958			0									
3776034	585	585	BRYANT	1926	1926			0									
3776038	575	575	BRYANT	0				0									
3776039	565	565	BRYANT	1900	1984			0									
3776040	555	555	BRYANT	1923	1923			0			SOM	NS					
3776041	539	539	BRYANT	1912	1912			0			SOM	RB					
3776042				0				0									
3776043	48	80	WELSH	0				0									
3776044	56	56	WELSH	1929	1929			0									
3776049	90	90	WELSH	1925	1925			0									
3776062	38	38	FREELON	1910	1910			0			SOM						
3776077	41	41	FREELON	1917	1917			0									
3776080	5	5	FREELON	1927	1927			0									
3776092	246	246	RITCH	1929	1929			0									
3776093	25	25	ZOE	1991	1991			0									
3776094	531	535	BRYANT	1918				0			SOM	NS					
3776098	527	527	BRYANT	1907	1907			0									
3776099	523	523	BRYANT	1967	1967			0									
3776100	212	212	RITCH	1924	1930			0									
3776101	218	218	RITCH	0				0									
3776105	248	250	RITCH	1915	1915			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3776106	252	254	RITCH	1915	1915			0									
3776113	460	460	BRANNAN	1963	1963			0									
3776114	410	410	BRANNAN	1905	1907			0									
3776115	500	524	03RD	1927	1927			0									
3776117	525	525	04TH	1924	1924			0									
3776118	589	589	BRYANT	1923	1923			0									
3776120	226	226	RITCH	1996	1996			0									
3776128	49	4900	ZOE	1997	1997			0									
3776144	230	230	RITCH	1998	1998			0									
3776153	555	555	04TH	0	2006			0			SOM	NS					
3776153	555	555	04TH	0				0									
3776455	424	424	BRANNAN	0				0									
3777001	500	504	04TH	1908	1908			0			SOM	RB					
3777002	508	514	04TH	1925	1925			0									
3777005	114	114	WELSH	0				0									
3777007	114	114	WELSH	1986				0									
3777009	118	118	WELSH	1986				0									
3777011	629	633	BRYANT	1931	1931			0									
3777013	147	147	WELSH	1909	1909			0									
3777020	564	564	04TH	1936	1936			0									
3777023	132	134	FREELON	1907	1907			0									
3777024	136	136	FREELON	1929	1929			0									
3777025	142	144	FREELON	1909	1909			0									
3777026	146	150	FREELON	1908	1908			0									
3777027	152	152	FREELON	1925	1925			0									
3777028	123	123	FREELON	1988	1988			0									
3777029	119	121	FREELON	1908	1908			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3777030	570	570	04TH	1908	1908			0									
3777033	590	590	04TH	1963	1963			0									
3777034	598	598	04TH	1906	1906			0									
3777035	508	510	BRANNAN	1909	1909			0									
3777036	512	512	BRANNAN	1925	1925			0									
3777037	518	518	BRANNAN	1948	1948			0									
3777042	552	552	BRANNAN	1923	1923			0									
3777044	560	568	BRANNAN	1929	1929			0									
3777045	590	598	BRANNAN	1952	1952			0									
3777047	525	525	05TH	1924	1924			0								6Y	
3777048	679	679	BRYANT	1906	1910			0			SOM	S					
3777049	655	665	BRYANT	1935	1935			0			SOM	NS					
3777050	649	651	BRYANT	1954	1954			0									
3777051	645	645	BRYANT	1954	1954			0									
3777052	639	639	BRYANT	0				0									
3777054	625	625	BRYANT	1986				0									
3777055	617	617	BRYANT	1986	1986			0									
3777056	139	1390	WELSH	1997	1997			0									
3777068	118	118	FREELON	1998	1998			0									
3777073	548	548	BRANNAN	2003	2003			0			SOM	NS					
3777107				0				0									
3777139	542	542	BRANNAN	0				0									
3778001	701	701	BRYANT	1926	1926			0									
3778017	559	559	06TH	1936	1936			0									
3778018	521	525	06TH	1900	1910			0			SOM						
3778019	517	517	06TH	1920	1920			0			SOM	NS					
3778022	509	509	06TH	1911	1911			0			SOM	NS					

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3778023	501	501	06TH	1928	1928			0									
3778025	781	785	BRYANT	1922	1922			0									
3778026	779	779	BRYANT	1924	1924			0									
3778032	154	154	MORRIS	1955	1955			0									
3778047	610	620	BRANNAN	1952	1952			0									
3778048				1967	1967			0									
3778051	5170	5170	06TH	0				0									
3778052	128	128	MORRIS	2001	2001			0									
3778068	767	767	BRYANT	2002	2002			0									
3785002	650	670	05TH	1924	1924			0			SOM	RB					
3785003	690	690	05TH	1983	1983			0									
3785004	424	424	TOWNSEND	1936	1936			0								6Y	
3785005	466	472	TOWNSEND	1920	1920		HOLBROOK; MERRILL; AND STETSON	0								2S2	
3785009	651	651	BRANNAN	1911	1912			0									
3785016	140	140	BLUXOME	1994	1994			0									
3785017	635	635	BRANNAN	1989	1989			0									
3785018	0	0	UNKNOWN	1900				0									
3785022	149	149	BLUXOME	1916	1916		MOODY ESTATE CO. BUILDING	0			SOM					6L	
3785023	460	460	TOWNSEND	1915	1915			0			SOM	NS				6Y	
3785024	157	157	BLUXOME	1916	1916		NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY	0			SOM	NS				5S2	
3785030	175	175	BLUXOME	1998	1998			0									
3785132	601	601	BRANNAN	0	1924		THE GRINNELL COMPANY	0									
3785137				0				0									
3785185				0				0									
3785233				0				0									
3785272				0				0									
3786014	330	334	TOWNSEND	1985	1920			0								6Y	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3786015	350	350	TOWNSEND	1906	1905		PAUL WOOD WAREHOUSE	0			SOM	S				2S2	Y
3786016	370	370	TOWNSEND	1923	1923			0								6Y	
3786018	83	85	BLUXOME	1900	1910			0			SOM						
3786020	17	17	BLUXOME	0	1924			0									
3786027	38	38	BLUXOME	1917	1917			0									
3786028	525	527	BRANNAN	1986	1986			0									
3786035	620	648	04TH	1907	1907			0			SOM	NS					
3786036	62	620	BLUXOME	0				0									
3786037	645	649	05TH	1974	1974			0									
3786038	501	501	BRANNAN	1978	1978			0									
3786039	36	36	BLUXOME	0	1939			0									
3786043	388	388	TOWNSEND	1999	1999			0									
3786063	695	695	05TH	1999	1999			0									
3786083	655	655	05TH	1999	1999			0									
3786083	655	655	05TH	1999				0									
3786104	660	660	04TH	0				0								2S2	Y
3786161	77	77	BLUXOME	2008	2008			0			SOM					5S2	
3786263	310	310	TOWNSEND	2006	1920			0			SOM	RB				6Y	
3787001	600	600	03RD	1906	1906			0									
3787002	604	604	03RD	1905	1905			0									
3787003	7000	7000	UNKNOWN	0				0									
3787004	618	618	03RD	0				0									
3787005	620	630	03RD	1924	1924		COLGATE BUILDING	0									
3787007	640	640	03RD	0				0		NC							
3787008	660	660	03RD	1902	1902		SOUTH END TERMINAL WAREHOUSE	0	SE	C	SOM	S				2D	
3787012	210	216	TOWNSEND	1918				0			SOM	NS				6Y	
3787013	224	224	TOWNSEND	1935	1935			0								6Y	

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3787014	2	2	CLYDE	0				0									
3787015	10	10	CLYDE	0				0									
3787016	16	16	CLYDE	0				0									
3787017	18	28	CLYDE	1907	1907			0									
3787018	228	248	TOWNSEND	1909	1909		TOWNSEND HOUSE	0								6Y	
3787019	45	45	LUSK	1922	1922			0									
3787021	36	36	CLYDE	1923	1923			0									
3787022	25	25	LUSK	1917	1917			0			SOM	NS					
3787023	5	5	LUSK	1995	1996			0									
3787024	260	260	TOWNSEND	1986				0								6Y	
3787026	655	655	04TH	1947	1947			0								6Y	
3787028	280	290	TOWNSEND	1947	1947		KINGAN COMPANY WHOLESALE MEATS	0								6Y	
3787031	475	475	BRANNAN	1908	1908			0			SOM	S					
3787033	425	425	BRANNAN	1924	1924			0									
3787036	601	601	04TH	1906				0			SOM	NS					
3787037	326	326	RITCH	0				0									
3787040	360	360	RITCH	1919	1920		OLD: S.F. PIE CO.	0									
3787044	336	342	RITCH	1955	1955			0									
3787048	415	415	BRANNAN	1923	1923			0									
3787049	411	411	BRANNAN	1938	1938			0									
3787050	280	280	TOWNSEND	0				0									
3787052	601	601	04TH	1916				0									
3787144	38	38	LUSK	1995	1995			0									
3787151	435	435	BRANNAN	1910	1910			0									
3787152	340	340	RITCH	1994	1994			0									
3787161				0				0									
3787162	292	292	TOWNSEND	1996	1996			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3787166	200	200	TOWNSEND	2003	1913		WILLIAMSON BUILDING	0		C	SOM					6X	
3788002	640	640	02ND	1925	1925		U.S. RADIATOR BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	Y
3788006	698	698	02ND	1900	1909		SF FIRE DEPARTMENT PUMP HOUSE #1	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				1S	Y
3788008	130	130	TOWNSEND	1900	1906		INGLENOOK VINEYARD AGENCY	0	SE	CA	SOM	NS				2D	
3788009	136	136	TOWNSEND	1902	1913		CLINTON FIREPROOFING COMPANY BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3788010	148	148	TOWNSEND	1922	1923		WINCHESTER-SIMMONS CO.	0	SE	C	SOM					2D	
3788012	21	21	CLARENCE	1900	1906		CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3788013	180	180	TOWNSEND	1900	1905		CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3788014	689	699	03RD	1917	1917		ANNA DAVIDOW BUILDING	0	SE	NC						1S	
3788015	679	685	03RD	1906	1906			0	SE	C	SOM						
3788020	601	605	03RD	1920	1920		GENERAL CIGAR COMPANY BUILDING	0	SE	C						2D	
3788021	375	375	BRANNAN	1979	1979			0									
3788022	375	375	BRANNAN	1979	1979			0									
3788023	375	375	BRANNAN	1979	1979			0									
3788024	361	365	BRANNAN	1928	1928			0								1S	
3788037	301	301	BRANNAN	1909	1909		THE CRANE COMPANY BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				7R	
3788038	634	636	02ND	1927	1927		THE CRANE COMPANY WAREHOUSE	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	Y
3788039	345	345	BRANNAN	1900				0									
3788041	665	665	03RD	1916	1916		M.J. BRANDENSTEIN BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM					2D	
3788042	329	333	BRANNAN	1972				0									
3788043	670	678	02ND	0	1918		MOORE INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D2	Y
3788044	678	680	02ND	0	1913		MOORE SHIPBUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3788045	625	625	03RD	1909				0	SE								
3788049	650	650	02ND	1996	1925		B.F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	Y
3788074	164	164	TOWNSEND	1997	1920		WINCHESTER-SIMMONS CO. BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM	NS				2D	
3788088	1	1000	CLARENCE	1997	1908		TRANSCONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO. BUILDING	0	SE	C	SOM					2D	
3788106	7	7	CLARENCE	1997	1997			0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3788110	655	655	03RD	1996				0	SE								
3707002A	609	609	MARKET	1914	1914			0			DT	C	IV	N-S		3S	
3732090A	439	441	TEHAMA	1906	1906			0			SOM						
3732145A	915	915	HOWARD	1925	1925			0			SOM						
3733020A	854	854	FOLSOM	1926	1926			0									
3735A001	645	645	HOWARD	2010				0									
3752011A	390	390	04TH	1924	1924			0									
3753006A	348	350	05TH	0				0									
3760026A	489	489	06TH	1939	1939			0									
3761005C	600	620	BRYANT	1956	1956			0									
3763015A	460	460	BRYANT	1907	1907		FLEISCHMANN CO. WHOLESALE LIQUOR	0			SOM						
3763015B	448	450	BRYANT	1924	1924			0									
3763015C	462	462	BRYANT	1907	1907			0			SOM						
3763080A	52	52	PERRY	1900				0									
3778001C	725	725	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778001D	731	731	BRYANT	1924	1924			0									
3778001E	721	721	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778001F	715	715	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046C	749	749	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046D	765	765	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046E	745	745	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046F	757	757	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046G	761	761	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3778046H	753	753	BRYANT	1925	1925			0									
3785002A	410	410	TOWNSEND	1912	1912			0			SOM	S				6Y	
3785004A	135	145	BLUXOME	1923	1923			0									
3785004B	444	444	TOWNSEND	0				0									

MAPBLKLOT	FROM	TO	STREET	YEAR BUILT ASSESSOR	YEAR BUILT PLAN DPT	YEARBUILT_SOURCE	NAME	Landmark No	EXISTDIST	DISTRATING	AREA_PLAN	AREA_PLAN_RATING	ART 11 RATING	CONSERV DIST	NAT REG DIST	NRSC	CALIF_REG
3786014B	340	340	TOWNSEND	1987	1987			0									
3786019A	53	69	BLUXOME	1917	1917		HOPKINS, TIMOTHY, WAREHOUSES	0			SOM	NS					
3787040A	328	328	RITCH	0				0									
3788009A	144	144	TOWNSEND	1922	1922		CLINTON CONSTRUCTION	0	SE	C	SOM	RB				2D	
3788024A	355	355	BRANNAN	1928	1928			0								3D	

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE			Y		MOOSER & MILWAIN	UNKNOWN	INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
										INDUSTRIAL	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	0		Y		JOHN GALEN HOWARD	UNKNOWN		
				Y				UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
										MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		H. GEILFUSS & SON	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
				Y							
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z						TRANSIT CENTER DISTRICT PLAN	DODGE A. RIEDY			
				Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
								C. F. WHITTLESEY			
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					CLINTON DAY	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
						Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE				RECORDED BY ANNE BLOOMFIELD IN 2001, LISTED IN NR IN 2001 AS A			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	STEEL FRAME AND REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 5S3	MCDOUGALL BROTHERS		CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y		Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 5S3	PHILLIP SCHWERDT		CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK MASONRY
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			INDUSTRIAL / CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	2			PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED BY ANNE BLOOMFIELD, 1997	ALBERT PISSIS	RALSTON IRON WORKS	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	STEEL FRAME, BRICK WALLS
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 5S3			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK MASONRY
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y				INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
										INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
										INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
										GOTHIC REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y			PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
South of Market	7R							MARIO CIAMPI		MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
South of Market	7R							MARIO CIAMPI		MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
South of Market	7R									MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
South of Market	7R							MARIO CIAMPI		MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 5S3			MODERNE	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	BUILDING PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING AND			UTILITARIAN	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z	ALBERT PISSIS	UNKNOWN	ART DECO	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ART DECO	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z	THOMAS J. WELSH AND J0HN W. CAREY (WELSH &	MULCAHY & MILLERICK	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK MASONRY
										INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y						GOTHIC REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
										BRUTALIST	REINFORCED CONCRETE
										INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y						CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	DIXON & SUTTON	INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
South of Market	7R									CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	MORTENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.	CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK MASONRY
South of Market	5S3			Y							
										CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
								JOHN W. REID, JR. / REID BROS.		CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					BLISS & FAVILLE;BLISS & FAIRWEATHER;HURT ET AL.		ART MODERNE	STEEL FRAME AND BRICK
										WESTERN FALSE-FRONT	WOOD
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y				ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
										CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN		INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y				INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y				INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y				INDUSTRIAL/ WESTERN FALSE FRONT	BRICK MASONRY
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			CLASSICAL REVIVAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
										ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	REINFORCED CONCRETE
				Y						UTILITARIAN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					W.P. DAY		ART DECO, INDUSTRIAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z			ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE	0		Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z		UNKNOWN	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z		UNKNOWN	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE				PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z	REID BROTHERS;HERTZKA & KNOWLES	UNKNOWN	MODERN	STEEL FRAME WITH BRICK CURTAIN WALLS 15-STORY
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		BLISS & FAIRWEATHER	UNKNOWN	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE WITH INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES	STEEL FRAME
										ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK AND CONCRETE
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z			ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
										INTERNATIONAL	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y				INDUSTRIAL	BRICK MASONRY
										ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	REINFORCED CONCRETE
							PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, NO STATUS CODE			BEAUX ARTS	STEEL FRAME, REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2011 BY TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, ASSIGNED 6Z	EDWARD A. MCMANUS	UNKNOWN	ALTERED FROM ORIGINAL STYLE	BRICK MASONRY
South of Market	6Z										
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					WILLIAM CURLETT	UNKNOWN		

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2				FREDERICK WHITTON			
										BRUTALIST	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2							
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE								
				5				MULLET			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z							James H. Hjul, engineer			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
										CLASSICAL REVIVAL	WOOD-FRAME WITH PLASTER OVER
								MARIO GAIDANO		MODERN	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	280			REID BROTHERS	MACDONALD AND KAHN, CONTRACTOS		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	5	93			ALFRED B. MULLET	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z					Y					
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3D	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE			Y		CHARLES W. DICKEY	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D										
South of Market	3D										
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN			
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	2				REID BROTHERS	T.A. PETTUS		

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	3	280			GEO. PERCY & HENRY MEYERS 1901;HENRY	JOHN B. LEONARD, ENGINEER		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE								
		B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1				CHARLES F. WHITTLESEY	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2				LOUIS HOBART	LINDGREN-HICKS		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	280			ALBERT PISSIS & JOSEPH MOORE	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	280			ALBERT PISSIS & JOSEPH MOORE	UNKNOWN		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	280			ALBERT PISSIS & JOSEPH MOORE	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					REID BROS.;ALBERT ROLLER	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z					Y					
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					WILLLIS POLK	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	0		Y		CUNNINGHAN & POLITEO			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	3	93	Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	280			MEYER & O'BRIEN	LINDGREN-HICKS COMPANY		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB				298			UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE		93			WILLIS POLK	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1				WOOD & SIMPSON	UNKNOWN		
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		WILLIAM D. SHEA	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					UNKNOWN			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		A.V. CLARK	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		E.A. BOZIO			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER	THOMAS W. BUTCHER		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		SALFIELD & KOHLBERG			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		MEYERS & WARD			

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					FRANK S. VAN TREES; JOHN V.D. LINDEN			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					MEL I. SCHWARTZ (1920)	UNKNOWN		
								UNKNOWN			
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	WM. H. BERTSELS (?)		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	3		Y		UNKNOWN			
TRANSIT CENTER	2D, 3CS, 3CB	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y				A.H. KNOLL	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB										
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	5	281			GEORGE W. KELHAM	LANGE AND BERGSTROM		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					O'BRIEN BROTHERS	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3				MEYER AND O'BRIEN	AMERICAN HAWAIIAN ENGINEERING &		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4	86			TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON;GEORGE	CHAS. C. MOORE & CO., ENGINEERS		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	3							
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					G.A. APPLEGARTH(FOR L.B. DUTTON OFFICE)	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					REID BROTHERS			
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE		281			REID BROTHERS	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		E.J. VOGEL	KERN BROTHERS		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		SUTTON AND WEEKS	UNKNOWN		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1		Y		JOHN COTTER PELTON	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		J.A. ETTLER	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN			
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2		Y		CUNNINGHAM & POLITEO	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		HENRY SCHLUZE	UNKNOWN		

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB	B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3	281	Y		CLIFTON DAY	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 7N1			3				UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y		HERMANN BARTH	J.C. BATEMAN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					KENNTH MACDONALD, JR.	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z										
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE			Y					
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z										
TRANSIT CENTER	3CD	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		CRIM & SCOTT	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	3CD	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					WILLIAM KOENIG	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S, 3CB	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y		SALFIELD & KOHLBERG			
TRANSIT CENTER	3CD	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	3				MEYER & O'BRIEN;BLISS & FAVILLE			
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		REID BROTHERS	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		WALTER J. MATHEWS	UNKNOWN		
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE								
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4				TIMOTHY PFLUEGER, J.R. MILLER;A.A. CANTIN	LINDGREN & SWINERTON;RONNEBERG &		
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	4				TIMOTHY PFLUEGER, J.R. MILLER;A.A. CANTIN	LINDGREN & SWINERTON;RONNEBERG &		
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		Martin A. Sheldon			
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					Cunningham & Politeo			
South of Market	6L							Alexander Aimwell Cantin			
South of Market	6L							Samuel Lightner Hyman			

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L							O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L							Unknown			
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	3D										
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	3D										
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1				UNKNOWN			
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y			UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y					
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z							Butte Electric & Manufacturing			
South of Market	6Z							O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Dodge A. Riedy			
South of Market	6Z							Signal Oil Co.			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Judson Iron Works			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	5S3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	0		Y					
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					None			
South of Market	6L	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z			Y							
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y				The O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							Leon Hagop (L.H.) Nishkian			
South of Market	3D										
South of Market	3B	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2				E.A. BOZIO			
South of Market	6Z	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE								

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L							Samuel C. Heiman			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							R.W. Jenkins			
South of Market	5S3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS							Norman B. Green (eng)			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
						Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
										MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL ROOFLINE, MIDCENTURY STOREFRONT	REINFORCED CONCRETE
		A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	2				COXHEAD & COXHEAD	H.L. PETERSON		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
						Y					
South of Market	6Z										
				Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y				GEORGE KELHAM	UNKNOWN		
TRANSIT CENTER	3S										
TRANSIT CENTER	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
TRANSIT CENTER	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
TRANSIT CENTER	6Z										
TRANSIT CENTER	3S							JOHN CARL WARNECKE			
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE			Y		TROBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON	DENEEN BUILDING COMPANY		
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3		Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y					
TRANSIT CENTER	3S										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z							Theo G. Ruegg			
South of Market	6Z							Theo G. Ruegg			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							James H. Hjul/ Ward & Bolles			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	2S	A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	3				Alfred I. Coffey			
South of Market	6Z										
				Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z					Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Albert W. Burgren			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Walter C. Falch			
South of Market	6Z							Albert T. Simpson			
South of Market	6Z			Y							
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
						Y					
						Y					
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3			Y							
South of Market	5S3			Y							
South of Market	6Z							Samuel L. Hyman			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	5S3							None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							Arthur S. Bugbee			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z							Herman C. Baumann			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z					Y		Thomas P. Ross			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							None			
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3					Y		Samuel C. Heiman			
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							Frederick Noonan			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	5S3										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3S					Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	5S3										
South of Market	6Z					Y					
South of Market	6Z					Y		UNKNOWN			
South of Market	6L					Y		Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3S										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3					Y					
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	3S										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L							Hugh C. Woods			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L							Samuel Lightner Hyman			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L							Samuel Lightner Hyman			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L					Y					
South of Market	5S3										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z					Y		B. Joseph			
South of Market	3S							Unknown			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	3S			2				Herman C. Baumann	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	JAMES BAKER		
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		SAHLFIELD & KOLBERG	RAINEY & PHILLIPS		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					SAMUEL HEIMAN	MCDONALD & KAHN		

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y		SAMUEL HEIMAN			
South of Market	3B	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3				CHARLES C. FRYE & GEORGE A SCHASTEY	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	2		Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1					UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	2							
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1					UNKNOWN		
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y					
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5B	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1					UNKNOWN		
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5D3	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE	0		Y			UNKNOWN		
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	3					UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z					Y					
South of Market	5S3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN			
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L					Y		None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		Oliver Everett			
South of Market	3CS										
South of Market	5S3					Y		None			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L							Smith O'Brien			
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3D			Y							
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	3D	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					WILLIAM H. CRIM, JR	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3S					Y					
South of Market	6Z							None			

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	5S3	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE	Y				Unknown			
South of Market	6Z					Y		N.BLAISDELL			
South of Market	5S3			1		Y		O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z							O'Brien Brothers			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z					Y		None			
South of Market	3S	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					Nathaniel Blaisdell			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							None			
South of Market	6Z					Y		Unknown	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3					Y					
South of Market	6Z							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3s										
South of Market	5S3							Unknown			
South of Market	6Z							J.G. Little & Co.			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	2							
				Y							
South of Market	3S	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	5S3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y				Walter C. Falch			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							Unkown			
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L			Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6L			Y							
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	1		Y					
South of Market	6L					Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z					Y					
South of Market	3CS										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z					Y					

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5B			Y							
South of Market	2S2	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		J.R. TORRENER, N.Y. ARCH. 1914	H.H. LARSEN AND BROTHERS, CONTRACTORS, 1916		
South of Market	5D3					Y					
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		J. R. TORRANCE (NEW YORK)	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					ASHLEY & EVERS	THE AUSTIN CO. OF CALIFORNIA		
South of Market	6Z			Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3		Y					
South of Market	6Z										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6Z	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3					Y		Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3CS										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
		C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							
South of Market	6Z	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z	B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2	298			UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3							UNKNOWN	GEORGE WAGNER, INC.		
South of Market	6Z							UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1		Y		WILLIAM KOENIG	KOENIG & PETTIGREN		
						Y					
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE	Y							

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	5B							Unknown			
South of Market	5B							Unknown			
South of Market	5B	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1		Y					
South of Market	5B							Arthur S. Bugbee			
South of Market	5B	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3					Y		Unknown	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6L							None			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3S	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5B			Y				Unknown			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
						Y		ROSS (T. PATERSON) & BURGREN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	2D2	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					HERMAN C. BAUMANN			
South of Market	1S	B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3				TOM W. RANSOM (CONSULT. MECH'L	HEALY TIBBETS CONSTRUCTION		
South of Market	3D	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	2		Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					R.V. WOODS, ENGINEER	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					HERMAN C. BAUMAN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	A	HIGHEST IMPORTANCE	3		Y		PERCY & HAMILTON	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	1		Y		MEYER (FREDRICK H.) & O'BRIEN (SMITH)/ JOHN H.	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	D	OF MINOR/NO IMPORTANCE					A. BURGEN	PETERSON & PETERSON		
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					-	MACDONALD & KAHN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3							C.W. Zollmer			
South of Market	3D	B*	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	3				LEWIS P. HOBART	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		LEWIS P. HOBART			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3D	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE					G. ALBERT LANSBURGH	GEORGE WAGNER		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	2D2	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		LELAND ROSENER (ENGINEER)	LELAND ROSENER		
South of Market	3D	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					LELAND ROSENER (ENGINEER)	LELAND ROSENER		
South of Market	3B										
South of Market	2D2	C**									
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		HERMAN C. BAUMANN	CLINTON CONSTRUCTION		
South of Market	3B	B	MAJOR IMPORTANCE	4		Y					
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		ALFRED H. JACOBS	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					Walter C. Falch			
South of Market	5S3										
		C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE								
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S3	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		JAMES R. MILLER	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		James R. Miller			
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	6L										
South of Market	5D3	C**	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y					
South of Market	5D3										
South of Market	6Z										

PRIOR SURVEY	PRIOR SURVEY RATING	HERITAGE RATING	RATINGEXPLANATION	DCP 1976 ARCHSURVEY	HERE TODAY PG	UMB SURVEY	OTHER_SURVEY	ARCHITECT	BUILDER	Style	FRAME
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	5S2	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE			Y		E.A. GARIN	UNKNOWN		
South of Market	6Z										
South of Market	3D	C	OF CONTEXTUAL IMPORTANCE					HC. BAUMANN	CLINTON CONSTRUCTION		
South of Market	5S3							C.W. Zollmer			

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	STEPPED PARAPET	GABLE	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG WITH TRANSOMS AND/OR DIVIDED	PARTIALLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR WITH DIVIDED TRANSOM AND ARCHED	TWIN STOREFRONTS WITH WOOD MULTI-LITE TRANSOMS,	
L-SHAPED 2-STORY SECTION WRAPPING 1-STORY SECTION	CONCRETE BLOCKS	SHALLOW PARAPET	FLAT	METAL WITH HORIZONTAL DIVISION	FLUSH WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM AND AWNING AT EAST END		
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE	SHALLOW CORNICE	FLAT	ALUMINUM	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS IN VESTIBULE	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS, ALUMINUM WINDOWS	

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
L-SHAPED	CONCRETE-RUSTICATED, CONCRETE-SMOOTH	SPANDREL PANEL FLANKED BY CAST FLORAL ORNAMENT,	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG 3-OVER-3 (EAST FAÇADE), 2-OVER-2	FULLY-GLAZED DOOR WITH TRANSOM	WOOD MULTI-LITE WITH TRANSOM AND CONCRETE	2 METAL ROLL-UP VEHICULAR DOORS AND 2 FLUSH METAL
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	MODILLION CORNICE	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG 1-OVER-1	FULLY-GLAZED WOOD DOUBLE DOORS	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH MARBLE PANELS	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH, STUCCO-RUSTICATED, BRICK	ARCHED MOLDING WITH DRIP PENDANTS, PLAIN FRIEZE,	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUNDS	HOTEL ENTRY IN PANELED VESTIBULE TO EAST WITH BRACKETED CORNICE, FULLY	TWO STOREFRONTS; EAST STOREFRONT HAS ALUMINUM	
	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FRIEZE WITH SHIELD MOTIF AND WATER LEAF BELTCOURSE,	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH CERAMIC TILED	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM TRANSOM	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH ANGLED ENTRY
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FRIEZE WITH ACANTHUS LEAF BRACKETS SUPPORTING CORNICE	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH TILED KICK	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH MULTI-LITE
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	MODILLION CORNICE WITH RONDEL FEATURING LION HEAD	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM-SLIDING, MEZZANINE LEVEL WITH	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS AND TRANSOM	NON-HISTORIC FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	
RECTANGULAR	TERRA COTTA, BRICK	ENTABLATURE FEATURING DENTILS, EGG AND DART,	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG, TOP FLOOR WINDOWS IN ARCHED	VESTIBULE FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS ASSEMBLY	
RECTANGULAR	BRICK-POLYCHROME	MODILLION CORNICE	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	WOOD AND PLATE GLASS CROWNED WITH DENTILS,	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	MODILLION CORNICE, SHAPED PARAPET	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS	MULTI-LITE CLERESTORY, NON-HISTORIC TILE WALLS	

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	BRICK CORBELS	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	PARTIALLY GLAZED AND PANELED WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM TO EAST,	MULTI-LITE INDUSTRIAL STEEL-SASH WINDOWS AND TRANSOM,	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FRIEZE WITH LETTERS OF ALPHABET IN RELIEF	FLAT	ALUMINUM FIXED IN DEEPLY RECESSED OPENINGS	FULLY-GLAZED MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM DOORS AT EAST AND WEST END	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS SYSTEM WHICH	
L - SHAPED	STUCCO-SMOOTH		FLAT	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH WITH AWNING	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULES IN THE SECOND AND EIGHTH ARCHWAY		
RECTANGULAR	BRICK (PRIMARY FAÇADE ONLY)	CORBELS, PARAPET	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LIGHT ABOVE ENTRIES; WOOD-FIXED	TWO FLUSH WOOD DOORS AT EAST END, ONE WITH TRANSOM OTHER WITH		
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO SMOOTH	SIMPLE CORNICE	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	WOOD-FULLY GLAZED	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WINDOWS WITH IDENTICAL	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	SIMPLE CORNICE	FLAT	INDUSTRIAL STEEL-SASH MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT EAST END	ALUMINUM MULTI-LIGHT WITH INTEGRAL MULTI-LITE DOOR;	
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	EXPOSED RAFTERS, GABLE DORMERS; CENTRAL GABLE	COMBINATION FLAT AND HIP	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE-HUNG,	ARCHED SURROUND WITH TERRA COTTA ORNAMENT INCLUDING ENGLAGED		
RECTANGULAR WITH LARGE LIGHT WELLS	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	ORNATE CORNICE WITH FRIEZE FEATURING FLORIATED	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN PAIRS	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR	MULTIPLE STOREFRONTS WITH FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT; BOWTRUSS	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL ENTRIES WITH FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS		
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT; BOWTRUSS	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL ENTRIES WITH FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS	FIXED ALUMINUM SASH WITH STUCCO BULKHEADS COVERED BY	LARGE VEHICULAR ENTRY
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED IN ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS	ANGLED STOREFRONT WITH ALUUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	FLUSH WOOD PEDESTRIAN DOOR AT SOUTH END
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	GABLE		VEHICULAR ENTRY		
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	SHIELD WITH "JUSTICE IS BLIND" IN RELIEF, PARAPET	FLAT	METAL-MULTI-LITE WITH AWNING MECHANISM, DEEPLY	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM TRANSOM	
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	CORBELED ROOFLINE WITH UNUSUAL FACETED DENTIL		WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN DEEPLY RECESSED OPENING	TWO METAL ROLL-UP DOORS TO EAST		
L-SHAPED	CONCRETE	STEPPED ART DECO PIERS CROWNED WITH FLORAL FINIALS	FLAT	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG ON SECOND STORY	FULLY GLAZED DOORS IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM	
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE	STEPPED ART DECO PIERS CROWNED WITH FLORAL FINIALS	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG ON FLOORS 2 - 4.	FULLY GLAZED DOORS IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ANGLED STOREFRONT SYSTEM	FULLY-GLAZED DOOR PEDESTRIAN DOOR AT EAST END
RECTANGULAR	TERRA COTTA, SCORED CONCRETE	TERRA COTTA DENTIL CORNICE CROWNED WITH FLORAL	FLAT	WOOOD-FIXED WITH TRANSOM ON SECOND FLOOR	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS IN RECESSED VESTIBULE OF STOREFRONT	NON-HISTORIC FULLY GLAZED ALUMNUM AND PLATE GLASS	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-RUSTICATED; STUCCO-SMOOTH; CONCRETE	SIMPLE CORNICE AND SHAPED POINTED ARCH PARAPET WITH	FLAT, 3-STORY ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE NORTHWEST	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM;	CENTER VESTIBULE WITH FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT AND		FLUSH ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN VESTIBULE AT
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CERAMIC TILE BASE	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-MULTI LIGHT WITH AWNING TRANSOM AT BASE	GOTHIC ARCHED ENTRY WITH FULLY-GLAZED DOORS AND SIDELIGHTS		FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED RIBBON WINDOWS			
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE	APPLIED CAST STRINGCOURSE WITH SWAG ORNAMENT;	FLAT	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING	TWIN STOREFRONTS WITH FULLY GLAZED DOORS	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM SYSTEM WITH INDIVIDUAL	PARTIALLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR TO EAST; FULLY GLAZED
RECTANGULAR	SMOOTH STUCCO	INTERMEDIATE CORNICE, PARAPET	FLAT	METAL MULTI-LITE	CENTRAL ARCHED VEHICLE ENTRY FLANKED BY PAIRS OF FULLY-GLAZED	MULTI-LITE TRANSOM	
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	BRICK CORBELLING, PARAPET	FLAT WITH PENTHOUSE	MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH IN ARCHED SURROUNDS WITH	VESTIBULE WITH SECURITY GATE, FLUSH METAL DOOR		VEHICULAR ENTRY WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	FRIEZE WITH CAST SHIELDS AND LOZENGES, DENTIL CORNICE	HIP	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING	PARTIALLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR IN SHALLOW VESTIBULE	CONTEMPORARY ALUMINUM AND MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	VEHICULAR ENTRY WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR; MULTIPLE
RECTANGULAR	BRICK, STUCCO-SMOOTH	WOODEN CORNICE; TABBED AND STEPPED PARAPET WITH BRICK	FLAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG	CENTER VESTIBULE WITH METAL SECURITY GATE		VESTIBULE WITH METAL SECURITY GATE AT NE CORNER
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	SPANDREL PANELS AND BRACKETED CORNICE	FLAT	ALUMINUM-SLIDING	VESTIBULE WITH FLUSH DOOR AND TRANSOM	ROLL-UP METAL DOOR; NON-HISTORIC TRANSOM	

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
RECTANGULAR WITH THREE LIGHT WELLS	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	FRIEZE WITH SWAGS, BUTTONS, DENTILS, CORNICE, PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG	ARCHED OPENING FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM		ARCHED OPENING FLANKED BY COLUMNS, FULLY GLAZED
RECTANGULAR	CEMENTITIOUS PANELS FIRST & SECOND FLOORS; CEMENTITIOUS	PARAPET	FLAT	METAL-FIXED, METAL-CASEMENT; RIBBON WINDOW AT	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOUBLE DOORS WITH SIDELIGHTS	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	
RECTANGULAR	WOOD RUSTIC CHANNEL	SIMPLE CORNICE	GABLE	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG WITH FLAT BOARD SURROUNDS	FLUSH WOOD DOOR WITH TRANSOM IN VESTIBULE AT EAST END		FLUSH WOOD DOOR IN WOOD SCREEN WALL TO WEST
	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM CASEMENT	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED DOOR	ANGLED ENTRY, ALUMINUM PLATE GLASS, STUCCO BULKHEAD	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	SPANDREL PANELS, CAST GARLAND WITH LEAF MOTIF,	FLAT	ALUMINUM-SLIDING (NORTH FAÇADE)	VESTIBULE WITH FULLY GLAZXED ALUMINUM DOUBLE-DOORS	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS STOREFRONT SYSTEM WITH	PARTIALLY-GLAZED FLUSH METAL DOOR AT NORTHWEST
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	METAL COPING	FLAT	N/A	METAL SECURITY GATE IN ARCHED ENTRY; METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR		
	BRICK	BRICK CORBELS	FLAT	ALUMINUM-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUND; FIRST	PARTIALLY GLAZED AND PANELED DOUBLE DOORS IN ARCHED VESTIBULE		FLUSH METAL DOOR WITH MULTI-LIGHT TRANSOM
	BRICK	BRICK BELTCOURSE, TABBED PARAPET	GABLE	GLASS BLOCK, ALUMINUM-HOPPER	FLUSH METAL DOUBLE DOORS WITH GLASS BLOCK SURROUND AND		ROLL-UP METAL VEHICULAR DOOR
RECTANGULAR	BRICK	TABBED PARAPET	GABLE	INDUSTIRAL STEEL MULTI-LITE	FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN DOOR, METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR		
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PLAIN FRIEZE AND CORNICE, PARAPET	FLAT WITH SKYLIGHTS	STEEL-CASEMENT	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM	ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS; TRANSOM APPEARS INTACT BUT	FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR AT WEST END
L-SHAPED	SCORED CONCRETE	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-DIVIDED	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM		
RECTANGULAR	SCORED CONCRETE		FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED WITH TRANSOM	FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOOR IN WOOD FRAME WINDOW WALL		PAIRED FULLY GLAZED WOOD DOORS WITH TRANSOM
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE	PARAPET	FLAT AT FRONT; SHED MONITOR ROOF AT REAR.	MULTI-LITE ALUMINUM SASH	FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR IN VESTIBULE WITH BRICK STEPS		MULTIPLE SMALL ENTRY PORTICOS ALONG NORTH
RECTANGULAR	STONE TILES	SIMPLE CORNICE	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED AND SLIDING	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR IN STOREFRONT SYSTEM	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH MULTI-LITE SIDELIGHT	
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE PANELS	PARAPET	FLAT		FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM IN RECESSED	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT EAST END
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CONCRETE	STEPPED PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED AND SLIDING	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR AT WEST END; ROLL-UP METAL DOOR		FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS OPENING ONTO SMALL
L-SHAPED	COMPOSITE SPANDREL PANELS OVER ORIGINAL BUFF BRICK;	PARAPET	FLAT	STEEL-FIXED AND CASEMENT	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN ALUMINUM GLASS WALL	MULTIPLE STOREFRONTS, NON-HISTORIC METAL AND PLATE	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET WITH METAL RAIL	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED, ALUMINUM-CASEMENT	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-RUSTICATED	HORIZONTAL STREAMLINES CROWNED WITH VERTICAL RIBS	GABLE	ALUMINUM FIXED	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	ALUMINUM-FULLY GLAZED
	STUCCO-SMOOTH, MARBLE PIERS ON FIRST STORY, BRICK ON EAST	PARAPET	FLAT		973 MISSION FULLY GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR; 981 MISSION FULLY GLAZED	973 MISSION ANGLED VESTUBLE WITH ANGLED ALUMINUM	
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE-SCORED		FLAT	ALUMINUM RIBBON WINDOWS IN BOXED SURROUND	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS WITH TRANSOM IN VESTIBULE		FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT AND
RECTANGULAR	BRICK; STUCCO-SMOOTH	BRICK BELTCOURSE	FLAT	N/A	FLUSH DOOR IN NARROW VESTIBULE		VEHICULAR ENTRANCE WITH METAL ROLL-UP DOOR
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SCORED, STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET WITH SIMPLE COPING	FLAT	GLASS BLOCK	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN CORNER VESTIBULE; NON-	PLATE-GLASS AND DIVIDED ALUMINUM SYSTEM NORTH	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULE WEST FAÇADE
	STUCCO-SMOOTH, STUCCO RUSTICATED	CORNICE, PARAPET	FLAT WITH SMOKESTACK		ENTRIES NOT EASILY VIEWED-LOT IS FENCED. FLUSH METAL DOORS VISIBLE ON		
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	STUCCO COPING	FLAT		FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN RECESSED VESTIBULE	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM AND PLATE GLASS	

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARAPET	FLAT	ALUMINUM-FIXED RIBBON WINDOWS	FULLY GLAZED DOUBLE DOORS IN GLAZED ANODIZED ALUMINUM STOREFRONT		LARGE LOADING DOCK WITH METAL CANOPY DOMINATES
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CERAMIC TILE	MODILLION CORNICE WITH TABBED PARAPET	FLAT	FIXED ALUMINUM WITH AWNING TRANSOM AT BASE	PAIRED FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOORS CROWNED WITH NON-HISTORIC		
RECTANGULAR	CONCRETE WITH STONE VENEER AT GROUND FLOOR ENTRY	COPING	FLAT	FIXED PLATE GLASS WITH ALUMINUM SPANDREL PANELS	FULLY-GLAZED ALUMINUM DOUBLE DOORS IN LARGE OPEN PORCH CREATED		

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

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SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry
RECTANGULAR	STUCCO-SMOOTH, FORMSTONE	PENT ROOF CORNICE WITH CLAY TILES; PARAPET	FLAT	MULTI-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH WITH AWNING	FULLY-GLAZED WOOD DOOR WITH SIDELIGHT	RECESSED VESTIBULES WITH FORMSTONE CLADDING	FLUSH WOOD DOORS AT EAST AND WEST

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

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SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

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SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

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SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

SHAPE	Cladding	Roofline	Roof Form	typ. Windows	Primary Entry	Storefront	Secondary Entry

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
PATTERNED BRICKWORK ABOVE STOREFRONTS, CORBELED BELTCOURSES DIVIDING STORIES, NICHE		X	BRICK CLADDING, GARBAGE CHUTE		WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG WITH TRANSOM AND/OR DIVIDED		
	SMALL SIGN HANGING FROM PERPENDICULAR POLE "BUILD					BUILDING CONNECTED AT EAST END TO 3725074, WHICH ITSELF	
						BUILDING IN PROCESS OF BEING DEMOLISHED DURING	
						THIS PARCEL IS NEW AND WAS FORMED FROM 3704071	
RUSTICATION AT GROUND FLOOR AND MEZZANINE LEVEL	FABRIC SIGNS "ROSS"		ROLL-UP DELIVERY DOOR ON STEVENSON			CONSTRUCTED 1968 ON SITE OF FORMER STATE THEATER	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CONSTRUCTED AS SENIOR HOUSING AS PART OF	
						PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN 2008 BY CHRISTOPHER VERPLANCK	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						NEWER BUILDING ALSO ON SAME LOT	
BELTCOURSE ABOVE FIRST STORY, RUSTICATED STUCCO, CORNICE	SMALL FABRIC SIGN "MOZ"	X	SMOOTH CONCRETE				
DENTIL CORNICE ABOVE FIRST STORY, APPLIED CAST FLORAL ORNAMENT AND IONIC PILASTERS AND	BOXED FABRIC AWNINGS, ILLUMINATED BOX "LATTE EXPRESS"	X					
ELABORATE ROOFLINE ORNAMENTATION INCLUDING ARCHED MOLDING AND DRIP PENDANTS, RUSTICATED	METAL SIGN "HOTEL"; BOXED AWNING "BARBARY COAST	X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	PARTIALLY-GLAZED WOOD DOUBLE DOORS, FLUSH METAL	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN ARCHED SURROUNDS	COMPARISONS OF 2011 SURVEY FORM WITH CURRENT	
VERTICAL TRIM, FRIEZE AND CORNICE		X	BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE, FIRE ESCAPE	FLUSH DOOR, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM		
ROOFLINE ORNAMENT, ACATHUS LEAF BELTCOURSE ABOVE STOREFRONT LEVEL	NON-HISTORIC AWNING		BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOORS, FLUSH METAL DOOR IN	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM,		
ROOFLINE ORNAMENT, STUCCO SPANDRELS AND LINEAR TRIM		X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH DOOR TO EAST, ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOORS	ALUMINUM-MULTI-LITE WITH AWNING MECHANISM,		
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED FAÇADE FEATURING CARTOUCHES, BELTCOURCES WITH EGG AND DART,		X	BRICK	ENTRY VESTIBULE TO EAST SCREENED BY SECRUITY GATE	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LIGHT FIRST STORY, WOOD-	LGBT HISTORY - HOUSED OFFICES FOR THE MATTACHINE	
HERRINGBONE BRICKWORK WITH DIAMOND PATTERN, BELTCOURSES WITH DENTILS AND CLASSICAL MOTIFS	NON-FUNCTIONING NEON SIGN "CHRONICLE HOTEL"; NON-	X	BRICK	FLUSH METAL DOORS			
SECOND STORY WIDOWS DIVIDED BY PILASTERS, MODILLION CORNICE, SHAPED PARAPET	NON-HISTORIC ILLUMINATED BOX	X					

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
BRICK BELTCOURSES ABOVE STOREFRONT LEVEL, BRICK HOODS AND DRIP MOLDINGS ABOVE WINDOWS		X					
MOLDED STUCCO BELTCOURSE, ALPHABET FRIEZE						STOREFRONT RECENTLY REMODELED - GOOGLE	
PRIMARY FAÇADE IS AN ARCADE OF NINE ARCHES FEATURING ENGAGED CORINTHIAN COLUMNS WITH	NON-HISTORIC BLADE SIGN AT WEST END "MICROBIZ"		STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH PEDESTRIAN DOORS AT EAST AND WEST ENDS; PANELED	INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LITE STEEL SASH		
BRICK DENTIL BELTCOURSE ABOVE FIRST STORY; BRICK CORBELS AND DENTILS AT ROOFLINE							
		X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOOR	INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	SANBORN MAPS SHOW THAT THIS BUILDING IS THE SAME AS	
NON-HISTORIC METAL PERGOLA FRONTING MINT PLAZA, METAL BALCONIES ALONG EAST ELEVATION; 3-		X	STUCCO-SMOOTH, CONCRETE	METAL ROLL-UP DOORS AND FLUSH METAL PEDESTRIAN	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LITE WITH PIVOT MECHANISM	SANBORN MAPS SHOW THAT THIS BUILDING IS THE SAME AS	
CENTER ANGLED BAY WINDOW WITH SPANDREL PANELS AND MOLDED BASE/CROWN			POST-1950 REAR WING CONSTRUCTED WITH BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE			ST PATRICK'S CLERGY HOUSE ALONG WITH THE CHURCH	
HISTORIC ORNAMENTATION IS CONCENTRATED AT THE ROOFLINE AND INCLUDES THE FRIEZE AND BRACKETED		X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH WOOD DOORS IN VESTIBULES SCREENED WITH	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG IN PAIRS	THE BUILDING HAS BEEN STRONGLY IDENTIFIED WITH	
						THREE BUILDINGS ON THE LOT. BASED ON INFORMATION	X
	FLAT SIGNS APPLIED TO FACADE ABOVE STOREFRONTS		SMOOTH STUCCO			TWO BUILDINGS ON THE LOT. BASED ON INFORMATION	X
	DIMENSIONAL LETTER SIGN "GENEVA"						
CONCRETE PIERS	PAINTED SIGN "DRY FLOWERS"					PART OF THE FLOWER MARKET COMPLEX. BASED ON	
ROOFLINE SHIELD, MOLDED STUCCO PANEL AT SOUTH END	ILLUMINATED BOX "WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION," ILLUMINATED BOX		BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOOR WITH INSET FLUSH METAL			
THE FACETED DENTIL DETAIL AT THE ROOFLINE IS RARE AND UNUSUAL; REMNANTS OF A LARGE BRICK ARCH						THIS IS ACTUALLY THE SAME BUILDING AS 3704075 (929	
FLUTED SPANDRELS ABOVE SECOND STORY WINDOWS; STEPPED ART DECO PIERS AND FLORAL FINIAL AT	NON-HISTORIC DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SHIEKH" AND EAGLES	X	BRICK CLADDING; BRICK CORBELED CORNICE AND BRICK COPING AT ROOFLINE	THERE ARE OUTLINES OF TWO LARGE BRICK ARCHES THAT	WOOD-DOUBLE HUNG ON SECOND STORY	CIRCA 1939, THIS BUILDING WAS JOINED INTERNALLY WITH	
FLUTED SPANDRELS ABOVE SECOND STORY WINDOWS; STEPPED ART DECO PIERS AND FLORAL FINIAL AT	NON-HISTORIC DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SHIEKH" AND EAGLES		SEE 3704064 - SAME BUILDING			CIRCA 1939, THIS BUILDING WAS JOINED INTERNALLY WITH	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TERRA COTTA SPANDRELS, GUTTAE BENEATH WINDOW SILL, RUNNING KEY							
RUSTICATED STUCCO, ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS, SHAPED PARAPET	PARAPET DIMENSIONAL LETTER "CAMELLINE"		CONCRETE		INDUSTRIAL STEEL MULTI-LITE	DETERMINED INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE BY ARG HISTORICAL	
ARCHED WINDOW OPENINGS CROWNED WITH REPEATING MEDIEVAL INSPIRED SCENES OF WORKMEN	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE"	X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH METAL DOORS IN VESTIBULE	FIXED ALUMINUM RIBBON WINDOWS	BUILDING INCLUDES 1967 ADDITION COMPRISING	
	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" ON WEST					THIS IS A 1967 ADDITION TO THE SF CHRONICLE BUILDING	
ROPE MOLDING WITH FLORAL STRAPS ON WINDOW SURROUNDS AND ALONG PIERS; SPANDREL PANELS;	NON-HISTORIC AWNINGS ABOVE STOREFRONTS	X					
FLUTED PILASTERS DELINEATE STRUCTURAL BAYS; DENTIL MOLDING WINDOW SURROUNDS; APPLIED	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "BUDGET"					SERVED AS SOUTHERN POLICE STATION DURING 1920S	
ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS AND HOODS, BRICK CORBELLING, METAL FIRE ESCAPE		X					
APPLIED CAST SHIELDS, URNS AND ROSETTES; PILASTERS WITH EGG AND DART CAPITALS, ROOFLINE	ILLUMINATED BOX "CALIFORNIA FLOWER MARKET INC"					PURCHASED IN 1983 BY THE SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER	
CORNICE AND STEPPED PARAPET	AWNING ABOVE CENTER ENTRY "AUBURN HOTEL"; ILLUMINATED BOX	X	BRICK			THIS APPEARS TO BE AN ELIGIBLE CONTIBUTOR TO THE	
APPLIED BELTCOURSES WITH LOZENGE MOTIF (SECOND STORY) AND BUTTON MOTIF (THIRD STORY).						FAÇADE IS PARTIALLY UNIFIED WITH ADJACENT KEYSTONE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
GROUND FLOOR ARCHED WINDOWS WITH RUSTICATED STUCCO SURROUND AND CROWNED WITH	NON-HISTORIC MARQUEE "HOTEL ZETTA"					HISTORIC POSTCARDS AVAILABLE ONLINE SHOW THAT	
SPANDRELS WITH REPEATING FLORAL SHIELD MOTIF			BRICK WITH BRICK PIERS; SMOOTH STUCCO SPANDRELS LOWER FLOORS	FULLY GLAZED METAL DOUBLE DOORS	ALUMINUM CASEMENT WITH TRANSOMS	THE BUILDING IS ONE OF ONLY A HANDFUL OF STEEL FRAME	
						THIS IS ONE OF THE VERY FEW, IF ONLY, SINGLE-FAMILY	
ARCHED WINDOWS REAR FAÇADE	NON-HISTORIC AWNING AT SOUTH ENTRY		BRICK CLADDING	FLUSH METAL DOORS, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR	ARCHED WINDOW SURROUNDS WITH A MIXTURE OF WOOD-	REAR FAÇADE RETAINS ORIGINAL CHARACTER	
UNUSUALLY EXUBERANT ROOFLINE ORNAMENT							
BRICK CORBELS AT ROOFLINE						1950 SANBORN INDICATES THIS BUILDING WAS A BRASS	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL BRICK BELTCOURSES CREATE SPANDRELS ON PIERS AND UPPER FAÇADE						1950 SANBORN INDICATES THIS BUILDING WAS A FOUNDRY	
TABBED PARAPET						1950 SANBORN INDICATES THIS BUILDING WAS A MACHINE	
MOLDED STUCCO PILASTERS WITH SIMPLE CAPITALS MARK STRUCTURAL PIERS; SPANDREL PANELS			STUCCO-SMOOTH		INDUSTRIAL MULTI-LIGHT		
APPLIED FINS AT SECOND STORY	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "ENERGY CENTER"		SMOOTH STUCCO	TWO METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOORS, ONE WITH LOADING	NON-HISTORIC ALUMINUM		
	CROSS ABOVE PRIMARY ENTRY		BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE			THIS APPEARS TO BE THE GYMNASIUM FOR THE OLD ST.	
FRONT SECTION INCLUDES ZIGZAG BELTCOURSE; UPPER WINDOWS SEPARATED BY FLUTED SPANDRELS ,			UTILITARIAN			CONVERTED TO MIXED USE BUILDING	
		X	STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH METAL DOORS	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH MULTI-LITE, STEEL CASEMENT WITH		
VERTICAL RIBBED CONCRETE PANELS	NON-HISTORIC BOXED AWNING "PEARL ART AND CRAFT SUPPLIES"		BRICK	WOOD PANELED LOADING DOOR AT CENTER, PEDESTRIAN DOOR	ALUMINUM-SLIDING IN ARCHED SURROUND. SEVERAL WINDOWS		
CORNICE ABOVE 4TH STORY WINDOWS							
FENESTRATION WITH VERTICAL FINS AND GREEN COLORED SPANDREL PANELS; H-SHAPED MIDCENTURY	OLD PAINTED SIGN VISIBLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF TOWER "IT HASTA BE		BRICK CLADDING VISIBLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF TOWER; ONE ORIGINAL PILASTER WITH FLORAL ORNAMENT IS VISIBLE ON	ROLL-UP METAL VEHICLE DOOR AT SOUTHEAST CORNER; METAL		SANBORN MAPS SHOW REAR (SOUTH) 4 STORY PORTION	
NON-HISTORIC MARQUEE						HERITAGE NOTES: THIS 1940 REMODEL BY BLISS AND	
RUSTICATED CLADDING WITH STREAMLINE/DECO ROOFLINE						BUILDING SHOWN ON 1913 SANBORN IS SIX STORIES; THIS	
			STUCCO-SMOOTH	FLUSH METAL DOOR, ROLL-UP METAL DOOR	INDUSTRIAL STEEL SASH, ALUMINUM-SLIDING	1920 PHOTO SHOWS AS SIMON BROS BUILDING SUPPLY;	
	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "OLIVET UNIVERSITY"		WEST FAÇADE CLAD WITH BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE				
BELTCOURSE, STRUCTURAL PIERS CAPPED WITH SIMPLE CORNICE; NON-HISTORIC PROJECTING TRELLIS ABOVE	DIMENSIONAL LETTER "BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY"		STUCCO-SMOOTH	METAL ROLL-UP VEHICLE DOORS WITH LOADING DOCK ON	PLATE GLASS IN ALUMINUM FRAMES	THERE ARE TWO BUILDINGS ON THIS LOT-EVALUATION IS FOR	X
RUSTICATED STUCCO NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS			A NON-HISTORIC SHED ROOF SUPPORTED ON METAL POSTS IS LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE POWER STATION. THE			PROVIDES STEAM HEAT AND DOMESTIC HOT WATER FOR	
	BOXED AWNING, DIMENSIONAL LETTER "OXFORD STREET"					BUILDING IS HEAVILY ALTERED BUT HAS A 2D2 RATING FOR	
						BUILDING WAS THE FORMER BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
VERTICAL STRUCTURAL PIERS						ALONG WITH 3725094 THIS IS A 1967 ADDITION TO THE SF	
						1 OF 3 PARCELS COMPRISING PICKWICK HOTEL	
						1 OF 3 PARCELS COMPRISING PICKWICK HOTEL	
						1 OF 3 PARCELS COMPRISING PICKWICK HOTEL	
						THE SOMA SURVEY 523B FORM STATED THAT BUILDING DID	
ROBUST CORNICE AND PARAPET							
ORNAMENTATION ACHIEVED THROUGH REPETITION OF WINDOW BAYS WITH RAISED MOLDING							
						LGBT HISTORY - BUILDING HOUSED OFFICES OF SOCIETY	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						THIS BUILDING WAS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						BUILDING APPEARS INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR CR.	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE, ONE BUILDING ON	
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE, ONE BUILDING ON	
CORNICE, SPANDREL PANELS	ORNATE NEON SIGN "BUCA" WITH COCTAIL GLASSES; SMALLER NEON					VINTAGE STYLING OF RESTAURANT AND NEON SIGN	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE. FORMER	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

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Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						THIS PROPERTY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN MISIDENTIFIED BY	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?

Ornamental Features	SIGNAGE	FIRE ESCAPE	Rear Façade Cladding and Features	Rear Entry(s)	Rear Façade Windows	Planning Notes	More Than One Building on Lot?
						CENTRAL CORRIDOR PRIORITY RESOURCE	

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TWO STOREFRONTS, ELECTRIC-POWERED PRINTING FLOORS 2	PRINTING	3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or	Y	I	H					
	MACHINE SHOP			N		H	Y			6L	
							N	MINT-MISSION	NC	6Z	
							N	MINT-MISSION	NC	6Z	
				N		H					

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	STORE										
	HALE BROTHERS SERVICE BUILDING	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	1D
SALOON AND RESTAURANT	SALOON, RESTAURANT	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	
HOTEL WITH ONE STOREFRONT	HOTEL WITH TWO STOREFRONTS	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	
	HOTEL SUPPLY CO.	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	NOT LEGIBLE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
HULSE BRADFORD CARPETS AND DRAPERIES	FOSTER'S LUNCH COMMISSARY	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
CALIFORNIA CASKET CO.	OFFICES ALL FLOORS	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	
	CHRONICLE HOTEL	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	STORE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	M	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	

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STORE	ELEVATOR MANUFACTURING	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
NOT LEGIBLE	CARPENTRY SHOP	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	M	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	WOBBER'S INC PRINTING AND ENGRAVING	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	B	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	
	WAREHOUSE WITH PRINTING SECOND FLOOR	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	WAREHOUSE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	SANBORN MAPS SHOW THAT THIS BUILDING IS THE SAME AS	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
	SAINT PATRICK'S CLERGY HOUSE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND RECTORY	C	3CD	
VACANT	HOTEL AND APARTMENTS WITH 3 STOREFRONTS	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	M	Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	
		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	C	3CD	
		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	C	3CD	
		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	C	3CD	
		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	D	H	Y	SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER MART	C	3CD	
	STORE, REPAIRING	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	I	H	Y	MINT-MISSION	NC	3CD	
MARKET STREET FAÇADE STORE, REAR STORAGE	STORE, MARKET STREET WING MERGED INTERNALLY WITH 931-				I	H	Y			6L	
SALOON AND LUNCH COUNTER WITH POOL HALL AT REAR	STORE				I	M	Y			6L	
MARKET STREET FAÇADE STORE, REAR STORAGE	STORE, MARKET STREET WING MERGED INTERNALLY WITH 931-				I	M	Y			6L	
STORE	STORE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or		I	M	Y			3CS	
VACANT	STORE	3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or	Y	B	H	Y		C	3CS	
VACANT	SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE OFFICES AND PRESS ROOM,	1	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	I	M	Y			3CS	
						H	Y			6Z	
	AUTO ENGRAVING	3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or represents the work of a master or	Y	I	M	Y			3CS	
		3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or represents the work of a master or	Y	I	M	Y			3CS	
PIONEER CLEANING AND RENOVATING WORKS	WAREHOUSE	3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or	Y	I	H	Y			3CS	
	CARPET WAREHOUSE	3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or	Y	I	H	Y			3CS	
LODGING HOUSE	LODGING HOUSE	A	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	N	D	M	Y	6TH STREET LODGINGHOUSE	C	3D	
		3	The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction	Y	B	H	N	SOUTH END HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITION	C	5B	
	HAT WORKS	3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	I	M	Y			5D3	

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LANKERSHIM HOTEL	LANKERSHIM HOTEL	3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	D	H	Y	KMMS ADDITION	C	5D3	
TWO STORES	TWO STORES		1, 3	Y	I	M	Y			5S3	
DWELLING	DWELLING		1, 3	Y		H	Y		C	5S3	
TWO STORES	FURNITURE STORE			N	D	L	Y	MINT-MISSION	NC	6L	
NOT LEGIBLE	NOT LEGIBLE					M	Y			6L	
VACANT	MOULDING ROOM			N		H	Y			6L	
MACHINE SHOP AND BRASS FOUNDRY	BRASS FOUNDRY			Y		H	Y			6L	
	FOUNDRY AND WAREHOUSE			N		M	Y			6L	
	MACHINE SHOP			M		H	Y			6L	
VACANT	FURNITURE STORE			N		H	Y			6L	
	PRINTING			N		L	Y			6Z	
	GYMNASIUM			N		H	Y			6L	
	FIELD ERNST ENVELOPE CO.					M	Y			6L	
	WAREHOUSE CONNECTED INTERNALLY TO BULDINGS EAST	1	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	N	D	L	Y	MINT-MISSION	NC	6Z	
FOUR STOREFRONTS, PHOTOS SECOND FLOOR	STORE			N		L	Y			6Z	
STORE	STORE			N		L	Y			6Z	
DAVID HEWES BUILDING	STORE WITH GARAGE IN REAR BASEMENT			N		L	Y			6L	
STORE	STORE			N		L	Y			6Z	
STORE AND LINOTYPE ROOM	RESTAURANT			N		L	Y			6Z	
VACANT	FURNITURE STORE			N		L	Y			6Z	
VACANT	WHOLESALE DRUGS			N		H	Y			6Z	
	STORE			N		M	Y			6Z	
PG&E CABLE STORAGE YARD	THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE WAREHOUSE			N		L	Y			6Z	
	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC STATION T			Y	D	M	Y	PG&E CLASSICAL REVIVAL SUBSTATIONS	C	3CD	
RESTAURANT	STORE					L	Y			6Z	
CANDY FACTORY	WAREHOUSE	1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or		B		Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	1S

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		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or		B		N	MINT-MISSION	C	3CB	
		1	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	I	M	Y			6Z	
		3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	I	H					
		3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	B	H	N	KMMS ADDITION	C	5B	
		3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	B	H	N	KMMS ADDITION	C	5B	
		3	ARTICLE 11 SF PLANNING CODE	Y	B	H	N	KMMS ADDITION	C	5D3	
							N			3CS	6Z
	PRINTING			N		L	Y			6Z	
		3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or	Y	I	H	Y			3CS	

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							Y	MINT-MISSION	C	3CD	1D

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							N			3CS	6L

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LODGING HOUSE	LODGING HOUSE	3		Y	I	H	N			3CS	6L

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	ELECTRIC SHOP			N		M	Y			6Z	

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		1, 3	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or	Y	I	H	Y	BLUXOME AND TOWNSEND	C	5D3	6Z

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PLAN_HIST_CODE	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 10	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 11	UPGRADE ARTICLE 11 RATING
C			
C			
C			

PLAN_HIST_CODE	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 10	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 11	UPGRADE ARTICLE 11 RATING

PLAN_HIST_CODE	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 10	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 11	UPGRADE ARTICLE 11 RATING
A			
A		X	
A		X	
A			
A			
A			
A			
A		X	
A			

PLAN_HIST_CODE	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 10	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 11	UPGRADE ARTICLE 11 RATING
A			
A			
A		X	
A			
A			
A			
A			
A		X	
A			
A			
A			
A			
A			
C			
C			
C			
A			
A			
A			
C			
A			
A		X	
A		X	
A			
A			
A			
A			

PLAN_HIST_CODE	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 10	RECOMMEND ARTICLE 11	UPGRADE ARTICLE 11 RATING
A		X	
A			
A			
C			
C			
C			
C			
C			
C			
C			
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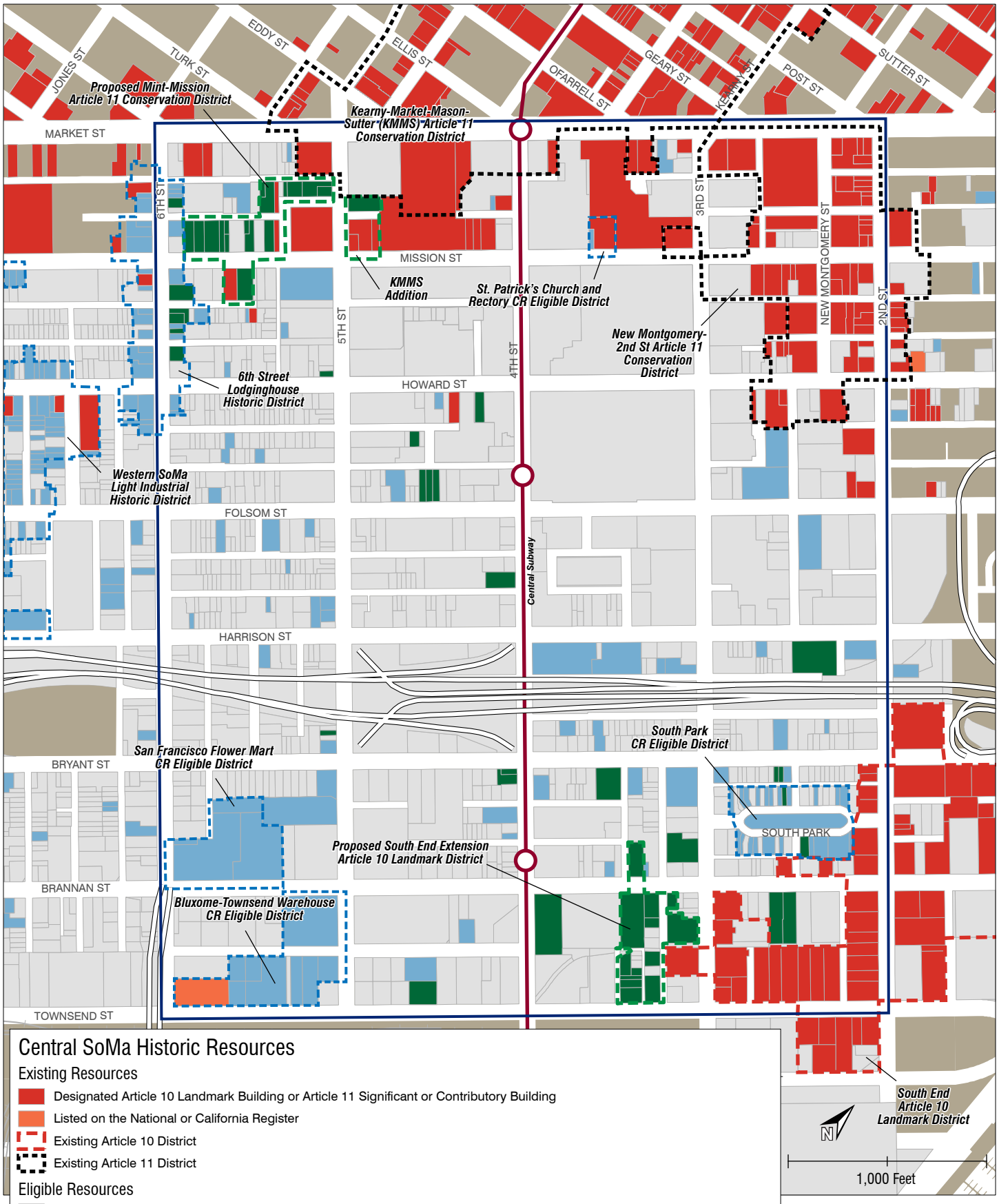


Central SoMa Historic Resources

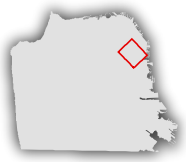
Existing Resources

- Designated Article 10 Landmark Building or Article 11 Significant or Contributory Building
- Listed on the National or California Register
- Existing Article 10 District
- Existing Article 11 District

Eligible Resources

- Resources Eligible for Article 10 or 11 Designation
- Other Resources Eligible for the National or California Register or Locally Significant
- Proposed Article 10 Landmark Distict or Article 11 Conservation District
- Other Eligible Historic District

- Central SoMa Plan
- Not A Historic Resource
- Unknown Status



California Historical Resource Status Codes

1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

1CD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
1CS Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
1CL Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation

3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation

4CM Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.

5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government

5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified

6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
6U Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation

7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

Central SoMa Plan Public Meeting

The Planning Department recently completed a historic resources survey in the Central SoMa Plan Area. The survey focused primarily on properties constructed 45 or more years ago, and which had not been addressed by prior survey efforts. Part of the survey also included completion of the Central SoMa Historic Context Statement. This document examines the area's history and identifies important property types associated with that history.

The draft survey findings and the Historic Context Statement are both available for review at the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey website. The website address is located at the bottom of this postcard. A public meeting will also be held on March 25th from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. at the SPUR Urban Center, located at 654 Mission Street. The SPUR Urban Center is ADA accessible. For language assistance or disability accommodations for the public meeting, please contact the planner listed below with your request at least three business days in advance.

For more information, contact: Jonathan.Lammers@sfgov.org or 415-575-9093.
中文詢問請電: (415) 575-9010
Para información en Español llamar al: (415) 575-9010
Para sa impormasyon sa Tagalog tumawag sa: (415) 575-9121

http://www.sf-planning.org/central-soma-survey







Notice of Hearing

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2016
12:30pm, City Hall, Room 400

Adoption of the Central SoMa Historic Context Statement

& Historic Resources Survey

The Planning Department recently completed the Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and Historic Resources Survey. The context statement provides a narrative history of development for this area of the city, and when adopted will serve as a planning tool for the evaluation, identification, interpretation and designation of historic resources in the area. The survey focused primarily on properties constructed 45 or more years ago that had not been addressed in prior survey efforts. The draft survey findings and the context statement are available for review on the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey website:

http://www.sf-planning.org/central-soma-survey

The public comment period is open, letters in support or dissent of the context statement and survey should be sent to: Preservation Planner Susan Parks, via email at susan.parks@sfgov.org or mail at 1650 Mission Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103. Letters should be received by March 8, to be transmitted to the Historic Preservation Commission; all letters received after this date will be presented to the commission at the time of the hearing.







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SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

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Historic Resources Evaluation
633 Folsom Street
San Francisco, California



prepared for
The Swig Company
San Francisco, California

prepared by
Architectural Resources Group
San Francisco, California

December 18, 2014

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES GROUP, INC.
Architects, Planners & Conservators

Historic Resource Evaluation
633 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA

December 18, 2014

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Appendix B. Selected Works of Mario Gaidano
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1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG) has completed this Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) for the property at 633 Folsom Street (block/lot 3750/079) in San Francisco, California. At the request of the San Francisco Planning Department, ARG has evaluated the property per the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) significance criteria to determine whether it qualifies for individual listing as a historical resource.

The building rises seven stories at the southeast corner of Folsom and Hawthorne Streets in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood. Mario Gaidano, a prolific architect based in San Francisco, designed the building, which was completed in 1968 for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. Presently, the building is owned and managed by the Swig Company, which leases it to the California Pacific Medical Center.

The property has a San Francisco Planning Department Historic Resource Status of "B – Potential Historic Resource," indicating that the building is over forty-five years of age and has not been previously evaluated or included in any prior survey.

To complete the HRE for 633 Folsom Street, ARG:

- Conducted a site visit to examine and photograph the project area and its surroundings on October 16, 2014; and

- Conducted archival research at repositories including the San Francisco Architectural Heritage, the San Francisco Public Library, the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, and the Preservation Library of the San Francisco Planning Department, and online databases.

- At the Planning Department's request, reviewed background information regarding the New Montgomery-Mission-2nd Street Conservation District and the South End Historic District, which are in the vicinity of the project site.

2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on site reconnaissance and historical research, ARG has concluded that the building at 633 Folsom Street does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to satisfy the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria and should not be considered a historical resource.

3. PROPERTY & BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The subject property is located on the southeast corner of Folsom and Hawthorne Streets in the South of Market (SoMa) neighborhood in San Francisco. SoMa is primarily composed of multi-story office and residential buildings, with some one- to two-story commercial and industrial buildings as well. The building at 633 Folsom Street is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis, with the primary (northwest) elevation facing Folsom Street.

The reinforced concrete office building at 633 Folsom Street is rectangular in plan and rises seven stories in height. The exterior is clad in stucco. The building sits atop a podium composed of concrete planters. Fenestration primarily consists of fixed metal windows oriented vertically within a rectangular bay extending from the base of the building to just below the roof line. Each bay has rounded corners at the top and is recessed from the intercolumnar portions. The front (Folsom Street) and rear elevations each

comprise five bays, while the side elevations each measure nine bays. The metal window frames project slightly from the face of the building and, along with the intercolumnar areas, create a strong sense of verticality. Each row of windows is separated by a row of incised anodized metal panels.

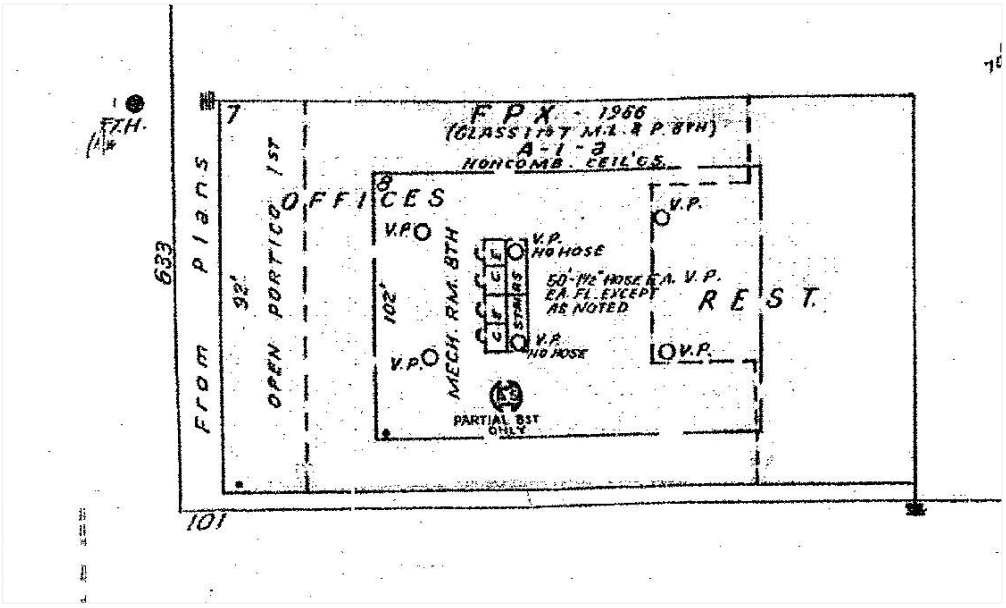
4. SITE HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Site History

Sanborn maps from 1899 indicate that the site was originally occupied by two single-family dwellings. By the early 1920s, Wells Fargo & Co., which operated stables on the adjacent property on Folsom Street, constructed a three-story reinforced concrete building for use as a garage, wagon shop, and blacksmith shop on the subject property. The building was used through the 1960s as the Railway Express Agency Inc. garage. The existing building was completed in 1968 for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.

4.2 Construction Chronology[1]

The building at 633 Folsom Street was designed by architect Mario Gaidano and constructed by Haas & Haynie for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. Construction of the seven-story office building (with basement) was completed in 1968.



Sanborn map, 1990s

Most alterations to the building occurred on the interior and typically included tenant improvements, partition reconfigurations, and life safety upgrades. In 1998, renovation of the lobby included a new ceiling, new lighting, and new floor and wall finishes. Entrance doors were also upgraded in 1998, but the permit does not specify if one or all doors were upgraded. The first floor café was also upgraded in 2009.

[1] This section is based on building permits from the Building Department. Most alterations were to the building interior. See Appendix C for copies of building permits for work to exterior and public spaces.



633 Folsom Street under construction, ca. 1967 (Source: San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



633 Folsom Street completed, ca. 1968 (Source: San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

4.3 Occupant History / Development of Use

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company occupied the building from the time of its construction in 1968 to the early 1990s. The company operated its commercial and marketing departments from 633 Folsom Street. Through the 1990s and 2000s, the building was leased to various tenants, including Wells Fargo Home Mortgage and multiple departments of the Superior Court of California. Today, the California Pacific Medical Center leases the entire building and operates many of its departments from 633 Folsom Street.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

5.1 Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company (PT&T) was a subsidiary of the American Bell Telephone Company, which was formed in 1876 following the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell. The name of the main holding company changed to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (AT&T) in 1899.[2]

PT&T managed AT&T's operations on the West Coast and grew by acquiring smaller telephone companies. It initially operated from San Francisco and opened other offices throughout the West Coast. In San Francisco, the PT&T constructed a building at 140 Montgomery Street in 1924 to hold its general offices and departments of the Bay and Coast divisions. At the time of its completion, the building held two thousand employees.[3] Eventually, the company expanded and opened additional offices throughout San Francisco. Built a few years prior to 633 Folsom Street, the building at 666 Folsom Street was designed by John C. Wernecke for PT&T's Bay Area headquarters.[4] The building at 633 Folsom Street was constructed to house PT&T's commercial and marketing departments.

[2] "The News Letter and the Telephone," Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco, accessed December 1, 2014, http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist8/140telco.html.
[3] http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist8/140telco.html. This building is no longer extant.
[4] The building constructed for PT&T at 666 Folsom Street has been demolished.

5.2 Mario Gaidano, Architect

Mario Gaidano was a prolific San Francisco-based architect renowned for his restaurant designs. Born in San Francisco to Italian parents on October 6, 1913, Gaidano attended St. Ignatius and studied at the San Francisco Architecture Club, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and the San Francisco Art Institute. During World War II, he enlisted with the Army Corps of Engineers.[5] Gaidano opened his practice in 1947 and quickly became known for his restaurant designs. By 1952, Gaidano had "designed or redesigned 25 restaurants…and not one of his clients has failed financially."[6] Gaidano's restaurant designs were praised for "[serving] up good design, with sprightly inventive sauces."[7] Although the vast majority of Gaidano's early work was for restaurants, he also designed other types of buildings, including banks, libraries, theaters, and offices.

One of Gaidano's most significant achievements was his design for the Fairmont hotel's tower, which was set over a seven story base and topped with a glass-walled, vault-roofed dance Pavilion Room.[8] The most striking feature of the twenty-three-story tower design is the exterior elevator, which was San Francisco's first glass elevator.[9] Gaidano was known for his innovative use of elevators and was "among the first architects to create elevators running on the outside of buildings."[10] For his design of the Fairmont tower, Gaidano earned a special citation from the mayor and Board of Supervisors.[11] Gaidano's design for Marine World in Redwood City featured an underwater glass elevator, which enabled visitors to "dive" into the park's shark habitat.

In addition to the Fairmont expansion project, Gaidano worked with developer Benjamin H. Swig on the office building at 111 Pine Street (with Haas & Haynie as general contractors). Following Swig's election to the position of chairman of the board of regents at the University of Santa Clara in 1962, Gaidano designed the Louis B. Mayer Theater and Orradre Library on the University's campus.[12]

Gaidano designed over 700 buildings over the course of his successful and long-lasting career. Selected works of Mario Gaidano include:

Restaurants

- Roland's Cocktail Lounge (San Francisco, c. 1953) (winner of AIA award from northern California chapter)
- Marin Joe's Restaurant (Marin, 1954)
- Fior d'Italia Restaurant (San Francisco, 1955) (winner of *Institution Magazine*'s prize for interior design)
- Edgewater Inn Restaurant (Corte Madera, c. 1956) (winner of *Institution Magazine*'s Special Distinction award)

[5] National Archives and Records Administration. *U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.
[6] "Three Restaurants with a Stimulating Architectural Flavor," *Architectural Forum* 100, (03, 1954): 138-143. http://search.proquest.com/docview/55792886?accountid=14749.
[7] Ibid.
[8] "Palatial Expansion of San Francisco's Fairmont." *Contract Interiors* 121, (05, 1962): 133. http://search.proquest.com/docview/55790102?accountid=14749.
[9] "The Fairmont Hotel San Francisco," Historic Hotels of America, accessed November 26, 2014, http://www.historichotels.org/hotels-resorts/the-fairmont-hotel-san-francisco/history.php.
[10] "Mario Gaidano – designer of many Bay Area buildings," SFGate.com, September 20, 2003, accessed November 26, 2014, http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Mario-Gaidano-designer-of-many-Bay-Area-2587532.php.
[11] Ibid.
[12] "Swig Heads SCU Board," *The Times* (San Mateo), November 15, 1962, 1.

- Sandy's Kitchen (Stanford Shopping Center, Palo Alto, c. 1957) (winner of *Institution Magazine*'s prize for interior design)
- International Inn, coffee shop, restaurant, and bar (San Mateo, 1957)
- Doro's Restaurant (San Francisco, 1958)
- Fairmont Hotel Tower (San Francisco, 1961)
- The Stadium Club, Candlestick Park (San Francisco, 1961)
- Windjammer Restaurant (Tiburon, c. 1966) (winner of *Institution Magazine*'s International Award for Outstanding Design)
- Sabella's Restaurant (Tiburon, c. 1976)

Other Buildings

- Lake Merced Golf & Country Club (Daly City, 1962)
- San Francisco National Bank (San Francisco, 1963)
- Handlery Motor Inn (San Francisco, 1964)
- 111 Pine Street (San Francisco, 1965)
- Golden Valley Savings Bank (Castro Valley, 1966)
- Marine World (Redwood City, 1968)
- Michael Orradre Library, Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, c. 1970)
- Louis B. Mayer Theatre, Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, 1973)
- Hilton Hotel (Whittier, 1986)

5.3 Corporate Modern Architecture, 1950-1975

The building at 633 Folsom Street was designed in the Corporate Modern style. The following discussion of Corporate Modern architecture is drawn from the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*[13]:

> Buildings designed in the Corporate Modern and Miesian International Style drastically changed the appearance and skyline of Downtown San Francisco. The style was most commonly adopted for corporate offices and high-rises, though mid-rise buildings also incorporate elements of the style. In Downtown, these buildings are often set within or adjacent to plazas, many of which reflect bold new theories in Modern (1950s-1960s) landscape design. The style evolved from Mies van der Rohe's 1920s-era Berlin drawings of all glass skyscrapers. Mies first realized this vision with the Seagram Building (1958) in New York City. The buildings utilize curtain wall technology to provide the appearance of a seamless exterior membrane. The style is occasionally referred to as "Slick Skin" due to the often wet or slippery appearance of glass or mirrored glass curtain wall buildings. During the Period of Significance (P.O.S.), buildings of this style were rectilinear in form, with sharp right corner angles. Late examples, outside the P.O.S., occasionally soften at corner edges. The exterior walls surfaces often extend in a plane all the way to the ground, or in examples of the style more clearly influenced by "Miesian" International Style, the building appears to perch on "pilotis" or stilts.
>
> *Character-Defining Features*
>
> - Vertical box
> - Often set on "pilotis" or stilts, giving the appearance of floating

[13] Mary Brown, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department (January 2011), 197-199.

- Curtain wall cladding
- Windows and wall surfaces are on the same plane, providing the look of a taut skin
- Tinted and/or mirrored glass
- Repeating pattern of fenestration
- A seamless façade often appears sleek and slippery
- Absence of historically derived applied ornament
- Flexible interior spaces

"Miesian"-specific features:

- Exposed structural supports (often symbolic)
- Reveals at joints between materials
- Slabs lifted on metal I-beam supports
- Gradations of components from heavy to light
- Floating stair slabs

Associated Property Types
In San Francisco, the Corporate Modern and "Miesian" International Style were applied to commercial and institutional buildings, particularly high-rise office towers.

Commercial and Institutional
In some cases, a commercial or institutional building is set in or adjacent to a designed plaza, one that was intended specifically to complement the building. In such cases, the significance and interrelationship between the architecture and the designed landscape must be addressed. The plaza and tower, in such cases, should not be artificially separated, but evaluated as a unit.

5.4 Historic Resources in the Vicinity

Two districts are located in the vicinity of 633 Folsom Street. The New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation district is located one block to the northwest on Howard Street, while the South End Historic District sits on the south side of Interstate 80.

The property at 633 Folsom Street does not contribute to either district because it is not associated with the architectural or historic significance of either district and it was not constructed within either district's period of significance. Both districts' periods of significance end in the early 1930s, more than thirty years before 633 Folsom Street was constructed. Further, the districts' significant architecture primarily comprises warehouses and masonry commercial buildings.

5.4.1 New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation District

According to the San Francisco Planning Department's *Historic Preservation Bulletin No. 10: Historic and Conservation District in San Francisco,* conservation districts "seek to designate and protect buildings based on architectural quality and contribution to the environment." Almost exclusively located downtown, conservation districts "contain concentrations of buildings that together create geographic areas of unique quality and thus facilitate preservation of the quality and character of the area as a whole."[14]

[14] San Francisco Planning Department, *Historic Preservation Bulletin No. 10: Historic and Conservation Districts in San Francisco*, 4.

The New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation District is located in an area generally bounded by Market Street to the north, Howard Street to the south, Second Street to the east and Annie Street to the west. According to *Appendix F to Article 11: New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation District*, the district's core

> is a product of the post-1906 reconstruction of downtown San Francisco. Rebuilt between 1906 and 1933 this district represents a collection of masonry commercial loft buildings that exhibit a high level of historic architectural integrity and create a cohesive district of two-to-eight story masonry buildings of similar scale, massing, setback, materials, fenestration pattern, style, and architectural detailing…. This corridor forms one of the earliest attempts to extend the uses of the financial and retail districts to the South of Market area.[15]

5.4.2 South End Historic District

The South End Historic District is a light industrial and warehouse district consisting of approximately seventy individual properties. The district is generally bounded by Bryant, 1st, King, and 3rd Streets. According to Appendix I of Article 10:

> The development of warehouses over a 120-year period along the southern waterfront provides a benchmark from which to view architectural and technological responses to the rapid changes of growing industrial nation state and city. The interdependence of architecture and history can be seen from a look at the evolution of warehouse forms along the southern waterfront. Unlike most other areas of the San Francisco waterfront, the South End District contains an extraordinary concentration of buildings from almost every period of San Francisco's maritime history. Several street fronts such as Second, Third and Townsend are characterized by solid walls of brick and reinforced concrete warehouses. With this harmony of scale and materials, the South End Historic District is clearly a visually recognizable place.[16]

The South End Historic District's period of significance dates from 1867 to 1935, an "era during which the waterfront became a vital part of the City's and nation's maritime commerce."[17]

5.4.3 Category A and B Buildings near 633 Folsom Street

For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the San Francisco Planning Department uses a three-category system to classify properties with respect to historic significance. "Category A" properties consist of (1) resources listed on or formally determined to be eligible for the California Register, (2) resources listed on adopted local registers, and (3) properties that have been determined to appear eligible for the California Register. "Category B" includes properties that require further review to determine their historic resource status. Finally, "Category C" includes properties determined not to be historical resources or properties for which the City has no information indicating that the property is a historical resource.[18]

[15] Appendix F to Article 11 - New Montgomery-Mission-Second Street Conservation District, Section 5 "Justification," September 17, 1985, amended September 7, 2012.
[16] Appendix I to Article 10 – South End Historic District, Section 5 "Statement of Significance," March 30, 1990.
[17] Ibid.
[18] San Francisco Planning Department, "Preservation Bulletin No. 16: City and County of San Francisco Planning Department CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources," City and County of San Francisco, March 31, 2008. (Available at:www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5340.)

The tables below identify Category A and Category B buildings in the vicinity of 633 Folsom Street. This vicinity was defined as the blocks bound by Howard and Harrison Streets between 2nd and 3rd Streets. This area includes approximately seventeen known historic resources ("Category A" properties) and four potential historic resources ("Category B" buildings).

Known Historic Resources ("Category A") Adjacent to Project Area

Block/Lot	Address	Description	Year Built	Art. 10	Art. 11	Heritage	UMB	1976 Survey
3735/008	600 Folsom St/282 2nd St	Planters Hotel	c. 1907		III			
373/009	608 Folsom St	Louis Lurie Co. Building	1922		III	A		C
3735/055	240 2nd St	Marine Firemen and Oilers and Watertenders Union Hall	1957		III			
3735/005	625-631 Howard St	William Volker Building	1929		II	C		Y
3735/050	633-639 Howard St		1910		V	D	Y	
3735A/001			2010					
3735/042	651 Howard St		1908		IV	C	Y	
3735/041	657 Howard St	San Francisco News Co.	1922		IV	B	Y	3
3735/040	661-663 Howard St	Thirsty Bear	1972		V			
3735A/001	645 Howard St		2010					
3735/039	667 Howard	Sharon Estate Building	1907		IV	B	Y	
3735/015	690-694 Folsom St	Third and Folsom Garage	1926		V			
3763/105	645 Harrison St	A. Carlisle & Co?	1947					2
3763/099	665 Harrison St	Cal-Pictures, Golden State Recorders	1946					
3763/001	400 2nd St		1917					

Potential Historic Resources ("Category B") Adjacent to Project Area

Block/Lot	Address	Year Built	Art. 11	Heritage	UMB (priority)	SoMa Survey
3750/087	601 Folsom St	-				
3735/060	247-257 3rd	c. 1980			N	
3735/014	682 Folsom St					

6. EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Regulatory Framework – California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the State's significant historical and archeological resources. It serves to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). All resources listed on or

formally determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are eligible for listing in the CRHR.

The California Register criteria are modeled on the National Register criteria discussed above. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, state or the nation.

For a property to qualify under the California Register's Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance."[19] While a property's significance relates to its role within a specific historic context, its integrity refers to a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Evaluation for eligibility to the California Register requires an establishment of historic significance before integrity is considered. To determine if a property retains the physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the California Register has based its seven aspects of integrity on those established by the National Register of Historic Places:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[20]

[19] National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* 3, 44.
[20] Ibid., 44-45.

6.2 Statement of Significance

CRHR Criterion 1 [Association with Significant Events]
The building at 633 Folsom Street is not associated with a specific significant event or pattern of events. Although the building is associated with the commercial and marketing departments of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, it does not appear to be related to any significant events in the company's history.

Therefore, the building at 633 Folsom Street does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2 [Association with Significant Persons]
The building at 633 Folsom Street is not associated with a significant person, and therefore does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3 [Architectural Significance]
The building at 633 Folsom Street is an example of Corporate Modern architecture, but it is not a high-style interpretation of the style. The building possesses several character-defining features, including:

- seven-story height
- prominent corner location
- reinforced concrete construction
- fixed metal windows in recessed bays with rounded tops
- incised anodized metal panels
- open portico with planters

These features, however, do not make the building a distinctive example of Corporate Modern architecture.

Nor does the property appear significant for its association with master architect Mario Gaidano.

The National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* defines a "master" as "a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality."[21] Gaidano was celebrated for his innovative and thoughtful designs, particularly for restaurants. One of his most notable works is the Fairmont hotel's tower addition, which featured San Francisco's first exterior elevator. Based on the quality and breadth of his *oeuvre,* and the awards and acknowledgements he received over the course of his career, Mario Gaidano can be considered a master architect.

In order, however, for a property to be significant under Criterion 3 as the work of a "master," the property "must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master…simply because it was designed by a prominent architect."[22]

[21] National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Register Bulletin 15*, Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, 1997, 20.
[22] National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Register Bulletin 15*, Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, 1997, 20.

The property at 633 Folsom Street does not appear to express a particular phase or aspect of Gaidano's prolific career. As described above, the building is a fairly limited rendition of the Corporate Modern style and does not appear to be one of Gaidano's more sophisticated or innovative designs. As a result, the building at 633 Folsom Street does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4 [Potential to Yield Information]
Assessing significance under CRHR Criterion 4 (Information Potential) was beyond the scope of this evaluation.

Summary
The property at 633 Folsom Street does not appear to be associated with any historically significant events or persons. The building was designed by noted architect Mario Gaidano for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. The building, however, is not a distinctive example of its style (Corporate Modernism), nor is it an important or representative example of Gaidano's work. As a result, ARG concludes that the subject property does satisfy the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource. Because historic or architectural significance was not present, the building's integrity was not assessed.

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Appendix A: Existing Conditions Photograph



View of northwest and southwest elevations, looking east (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



View of southwest and southeast elevations, view looking north (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



Detail of windows and anodized metal panels on exterior (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



Main entrance ramp leading to open portico, northwest elevation (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



Open portico, view looking west (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



View through open portico toward main entrance (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)

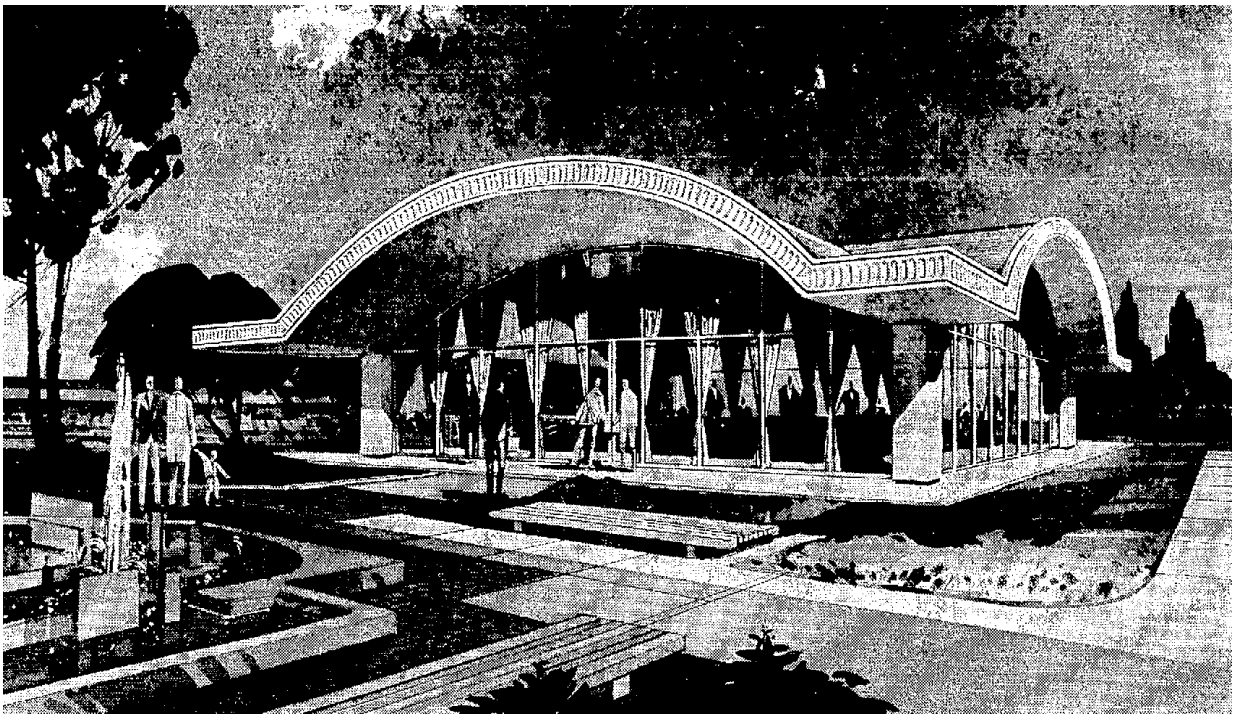


Lobby, interior, view looking southeast toward elevators (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)



Lobby, interior, view looking northwest toward main entrance (Architectural Resources Group, October 2014)

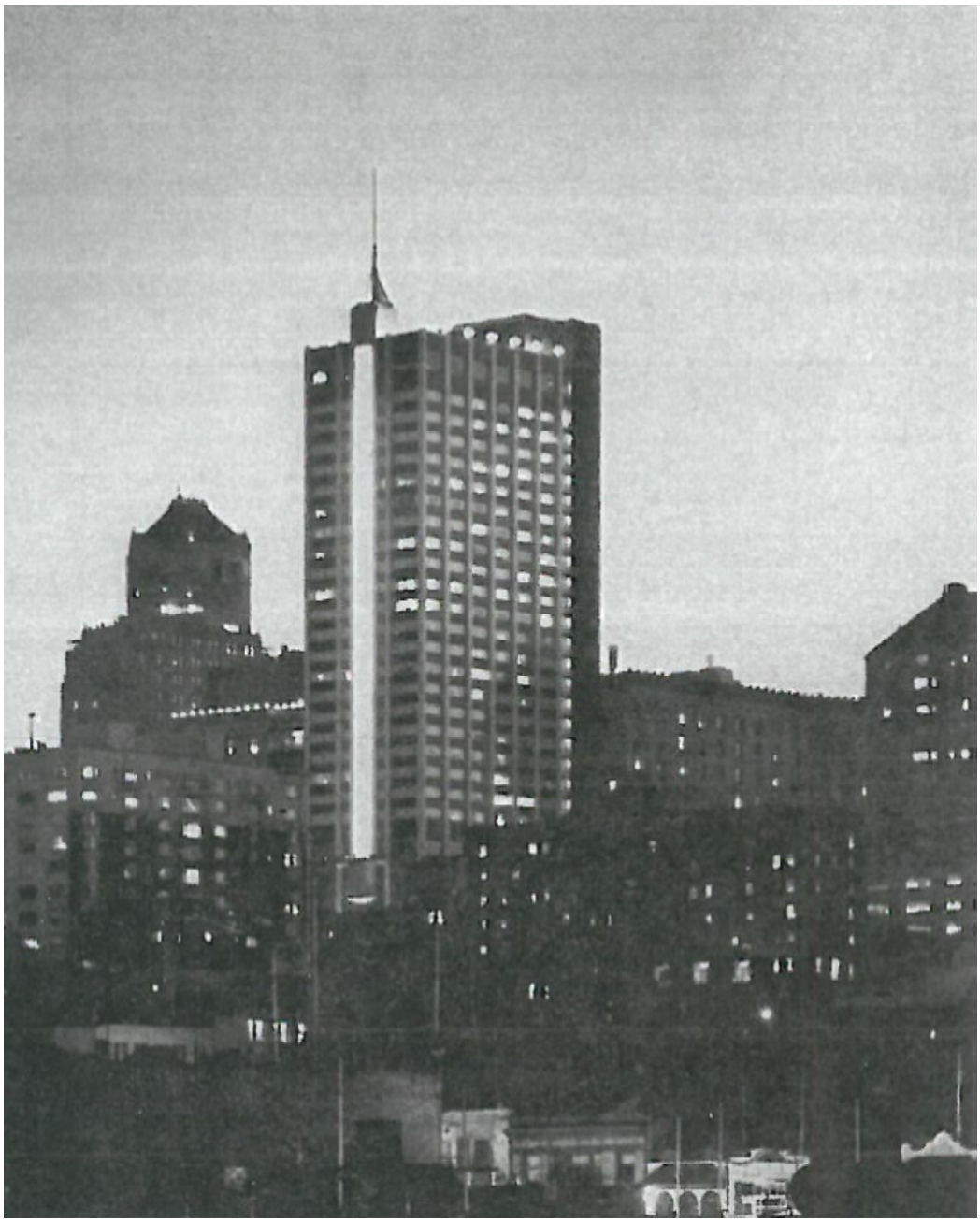
Appendix B: Selected Works of Mario Gaidano



Golden West Savings Bank, Castro Valley, 1966



Fairmont Hotel, View across roof garden toward Pavilion Room on top of the seven-story tower base
(Source: *Contract Interiors*)



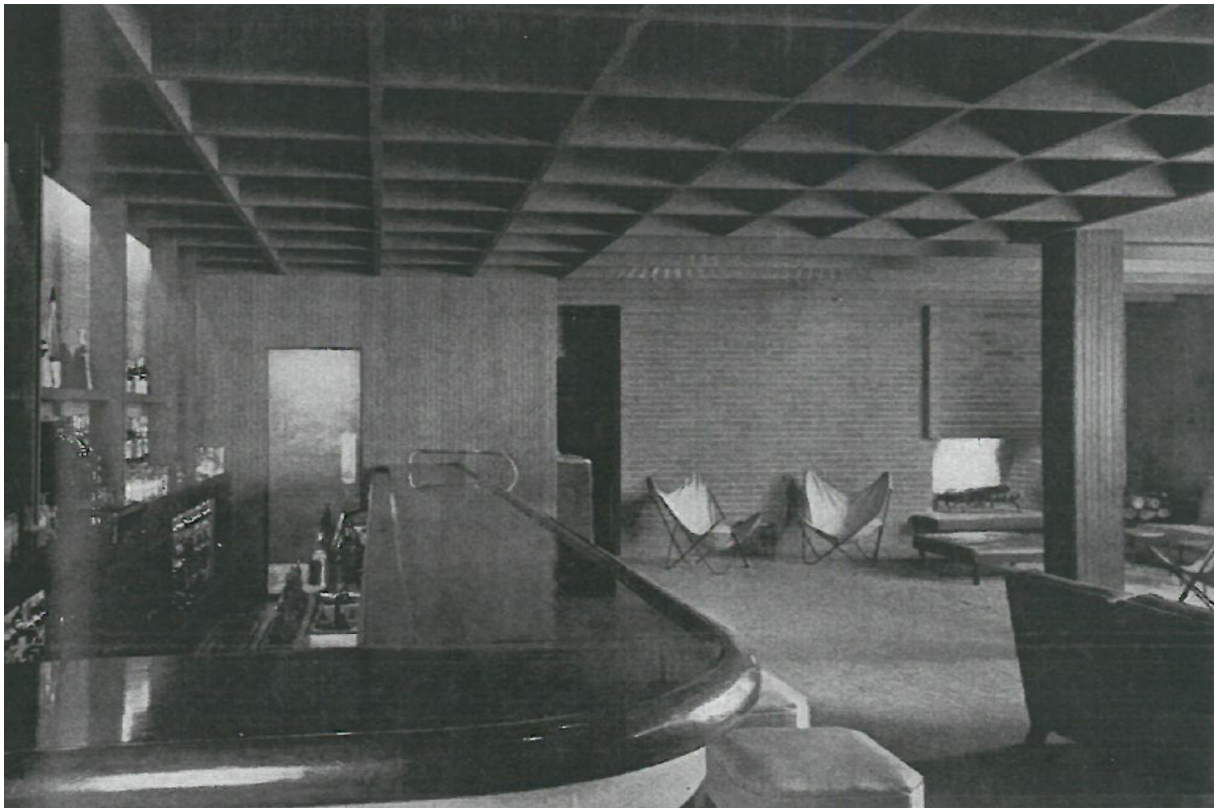
Fairmont Hotel, "Arrow of light is glass shaft of scenic Skylift, outside view elevator to Crown Room atop tower"
(Source: *Contract Interiors*)



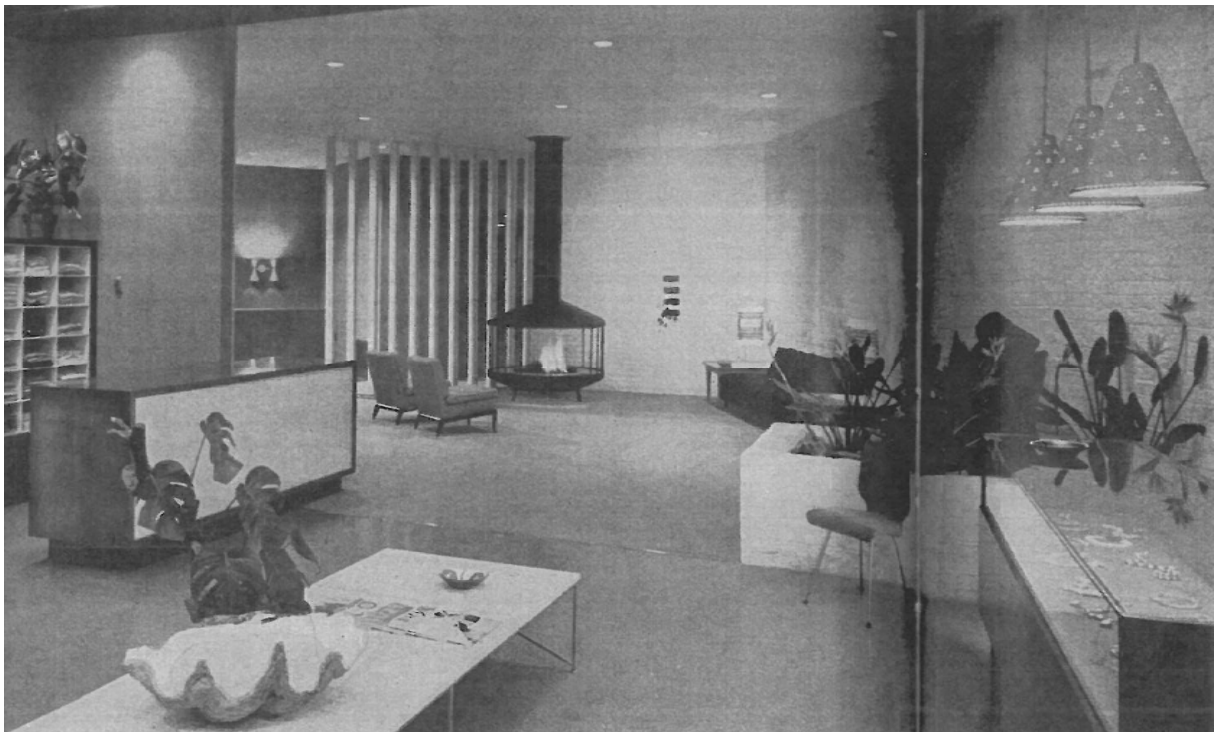
Pavilion Room, Fairmont Hotel
(Source: *Contract Interiors*)



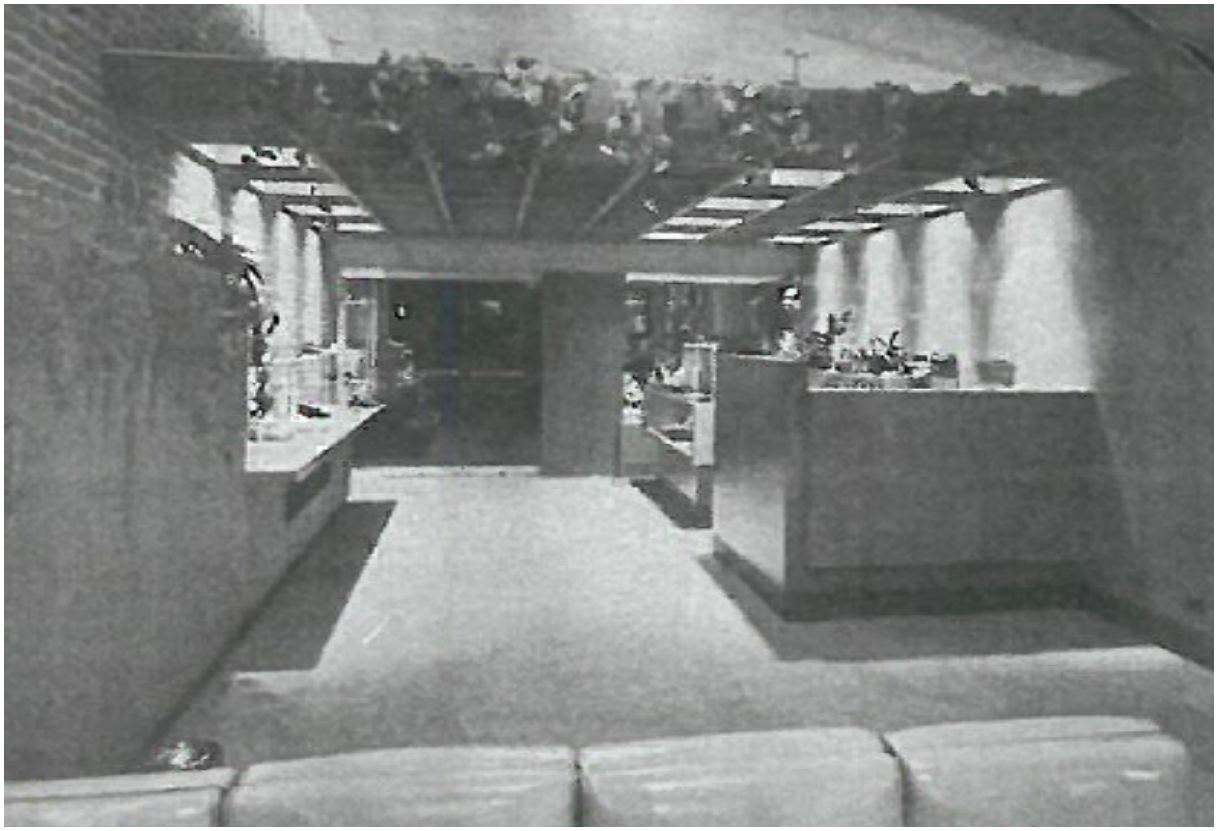
Crown Room, Fairmont Hotel
(Source: *Contract Interiors*)



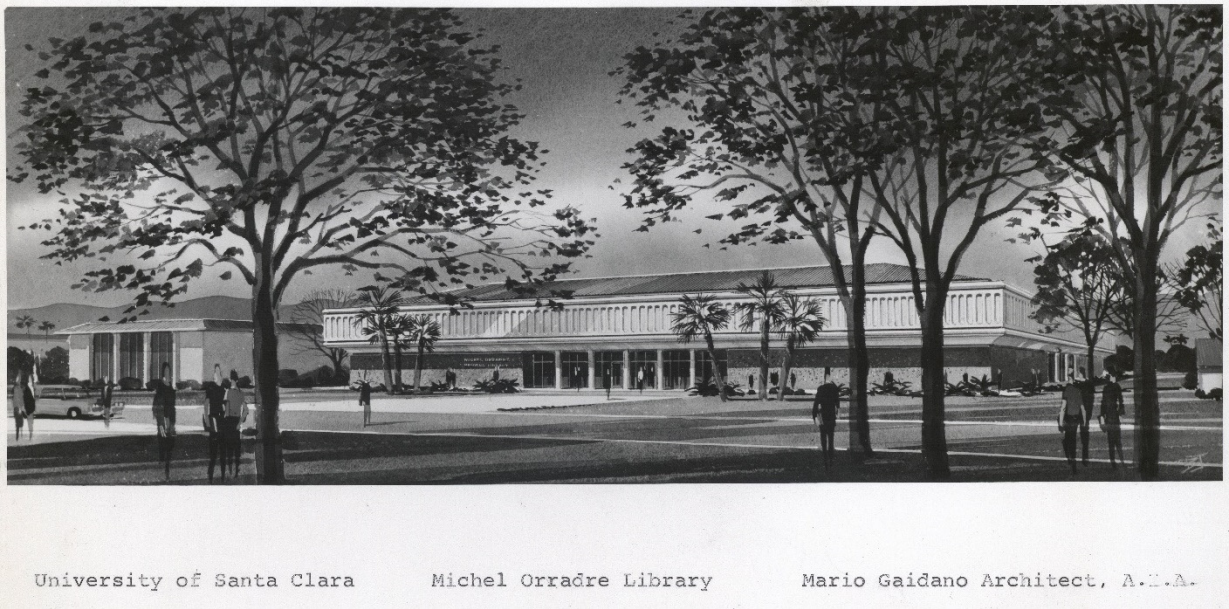
Roland's Cocktail Lounge, San Francisco
(Source: *Architectural Forum*)



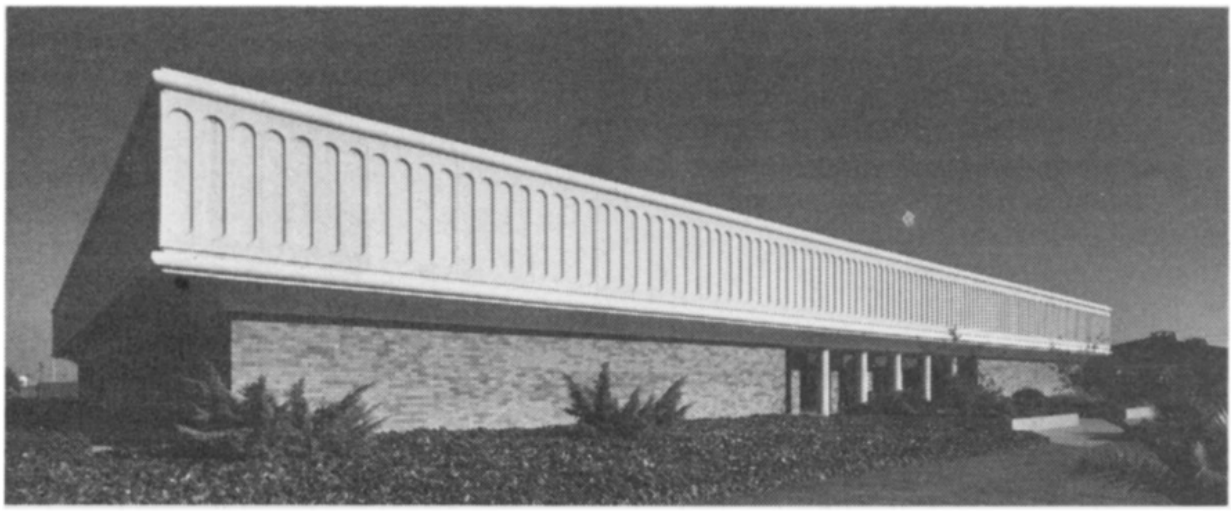
Irene Sargent Dress Salon, Oakland
(Source: *Progressive Architecture*)



Goldman's Shoe Store, Oakland
(Source: *Progressive Architecture*)



Orradre Library, Santa Clara University, c. 1970
(Source: Archives & Special Collections, Santa Clara University Library)



Orradre Library, Santa Clara University, c. 1970



Proposed Mayer Theatre, no date
(Source: Archives & Special Collections, Santa Clara University Library)



Mayer Theatre Nearly Constructed, c. 1975
(Source: Archives & Special Collections, Santa Clara University Library)



Whittier Hilton, c. 1986
(Source: *Los Angeles Times*)

Appendix C: Building Permits for 633 Folsom Street,
from the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

Approved:

Zone C-3

CPC Setback None

James H. Johnson 8/17/66
Department of City Planning

Approved:

for site permit only

Approved:

SITE PERMIT ONLY

R H Bagnstow 8/15/66
Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved: for site permit only (7)

A SEPARATE PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR DRIVEWAYS AND STREET SPACE

ALL ENCROACHMENTS IN THE OFFICIAL STREET OR SIDEWALK AREAS MUST BE GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OR BY RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. ALL ENTRANCES, BOTH PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR, SHALL MEET THE SIDEWALK GRADE. ALL RAMPING SHALL BE INSIDE OF PROPERTY.

R T Shoaf 8/16/66
Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

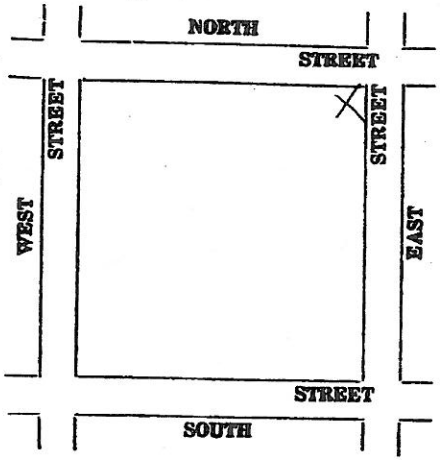
G Gregory 7/19/66
Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

THIS APPLICATION APPROVED FOR SITE PERMIT ONLY. NO WORK MAY BE DONE OR PROGRESS BEYOND PHASE OF WORK FOR WHICH PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED.

7/14/66 Alec Lorenevsky
Plan Checker, Bureau of Building Inspection

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this bureau for approval.



Lot No. 68

Assessor's Block No. 3750

NO PORTION OF BUILDING, STRUCTURE OR SCAFFOLDING TO BE CLOSER THAN 6 FT. TO ANY WIRE CONTAINING 750 VOLTS OR MORE OR 3 FT. FOR LESS THAN 750 VOLTS. CALIFORNIA STATE LAW (SEE SEC. 301 OF BUILDING CODE).

I AGREE TO COMPLY WITH ALL CONDITIONS OR STIPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS BUREAUS OR DEPARTMENTS NOTED ON THIS APPLICATION.

S. F. Citron
OWNER'S AUTHORIZED AGENT

SITE PERMIT

BLDG. FORM 3735 No. 330676

1 APPLICATION OF

HAAS & HAYNIE CORP Owner

633 Folsom

FOR PERMIT TO ERECT

Type 2B" STRUCTURE (1, 2, 3, 4)

Location (633 ~~[illegible]~~ FOLSOM ST)

N.E. COR FOLSOM + HAWTHORNE

Total Cost $ ~~25,000~~ 4,550,000 DEL

Filed 6-2- 1966

REFER TO Dept. of Health ☑
Bur. of Engineering ☑
☐

APPROVED
AUG 19 1966
Robert C. Levy
"MK"

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 6084 297950

Issued AUG 19 1966 19

Certificate of Final Completion:

Issued 19

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

1

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BLDG. FORM

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
FOR TYPE 1-2-3-4 STRUCTURES

Date 6-2-66

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

LOT DESCRIPTION

(1) Location: ☒ North ☒ East ☐ South ☐ West COR ~~side~~ of FOLSOM + HAWTHORNE (Name of Street)

_____ feet ☐ North ☐ East ☐ South ☐ West of _____ (Nearest Cross Street)

(2) Size of lot:
front 275 ft.
rear 250 ft.
average depth _____ ft.

(3) Is any other building on lot? If yes, show on plot plan. ☐ yes ☒ no

(4) Is automobile runway to be installed or altered? ☐ yes ☐ no

(5) Will street space be used during construction? ☒ yes ☐ no

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

(6) Type of Building: ☒ 1B ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 1 Hr. ☐ N

(7) Use of building: OFFICE

(8) Occupancy: 16-2, 12-2 (Bldg. Code Classification)

(9) Number of Dwelling Units: —

(10) Ground Floor Area: 23,160 ~~5940~~ @ 7/8/66 Sq. Ft.

(11) Height at the Center Line of Front of Bldg.: 95 Ft.

(12) Number of Stories: 7

(13) Number of Basements: 1

(14) Is building designed for additional stories? ☐ yes; how many? _____ ☒ no

(15) Total Cost: $ 4,550,000 ~~25,000~~ DSC

(16) Will sub-sidewalk space be used? ☐ yes ☐ no

(17) Design Live Load for floors: (To be posted, in commercial and industrial buildings)
[redacted] 50#

(18) Supervision of construction by HAAS + HAYNIE CORP Address _____

(19) General contractor HAAS + HAYNIE CORP California License No. 154690
Address 200 OYSTER PT BLVD - So. S.F. CAL Telephone 761-4400

(20) Architect or ~~Engr.~~ (for design) MARIO GAIDANO California Certificate No. _____
Address 2134 VAN NESS S.F. CAL Telephone _____

(21) Engineer ~~or Archt.~~ (for construction) B L NISHKIAN California Certificate No. _____
Address 812 HOWARD ST. Telephone _____

I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described and approved in this application, or in accompanying plans, all the provisions of all the laws and ordinances applicable to the construction will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from the use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street, or sidewalk space, or from anything else in connection with the work authorized by this permit, or any work performed on or at the premises designated therein. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owners of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(22) Owner HAAS + HAYNIE CORP
Address 200 OYSTER PT BLVD - So S.F. Phone No. 761-4400 (For contact by Bureau)
By D. E. Citron Address SAME
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor

THIS PERMIT AND THE APPROVED PLANS MUST BE KEPT ON THE JOB

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

SPECIAL INSPECTION App. # 330679

AFFIDAVIT Location 633 FOLSOM

In accordance with Section 701.G of the San Francisco Building Code, the types of work listed below to be done under this permit must be inspected by a special inspector. The special inspection is required in addition to the regular called inspections by the district building inspector.

Concrete COL-WALLS 3500

Lt. Wt. concrete Floor slabs Beams 3500 - 110 #/cu Ft.

The special inspector shall be a qualified person, a certified testing agency, or a certified inspection agency approved by the superintendent, or a certificated architect, or registered engineer.

The special inspector shall continuously inspect the construction or work requiring his employment during the time such construction or work is in progress. Where the above classes of work are supervised by a certificated architect or registered engineer, the responsibility of inspection will be that of the architect or engineer and the special inspection service will be as required by such architect or engineer.

He shall report to the superintendent in writing the progress of such work, noting all code violations, and other information as required, and shall furnish the superintendent with copies of test reports relating to the phase of construction for which the special inspector is employed.

*** Mr. _____ Architect Engineer License # _____

Address _____ Phone # _____

will be / has been engaged for the purpose of special inspection for the work on this project.

As each phase of work requiring special inspection is completed, a report shall be submitted to the Bureau of Bldg. Insp. within 10 days.

Failure to comply will necessitate stopping work until reports of special inspection are submitted and accepted.

Attach 1 copy to each permit application.

Signed Haas & Haynes Corp. DE Citron
Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

***In cases where the inspection agency or special inspector has not as yet been engaged or selected, it is understood that the name of the agency or inspector will be furnished prior to the start of that phase of the work requiring special inspection.

For special inspection of grading, special inspector must be designated prior to issuance of permit.

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

Appl # 330674

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BAY AREA
177 POST STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108
AREA CODE 415 393-9563

R. C. BOSS
EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING ENGINEER

October 24, 1966

Mario Gaidano AIA
2134 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

Attention: Mr. A. Thompson

Subject: 633 Folsom Street Building - San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

This is to confirm our earlier conversations concerning the use of the cafeteria in the building to be located at 633 Folsom Street, San Francisco, California.

We have an agreement to lease a building on this piece of land. If the building is completed for us we plan on installing a cafeteria for our employees use. Also we plan on maintaining a guard in the front lobby during the normal business day.

Yours truly,

R. C. Boss

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1966
MARIO GAIDANO
ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

Approved:

Zone .....

CPC Setbacks .....

Not reviewed by the Department of City [illegible] permit [illegible] use of this property does or does not conform to the City Planning Code.

Department of City Planning

Approved:

Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved:

Department of Electricity

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

Boiler Inspector

Approved:

Redevelopment Agency

Approved:

Parking Authority

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385 California Penal Code.

REFER TO:

- Bureau of Engineering ☐
- BBI Struct. Engineer ☐
- Boiler Inspector ☐
- Art Commission ☐
- Dept. of Public Health ☐
- Dept. of Electricity ☐
- Redevelopment Agency ☐
- Parking Authority ☐

Approved 3/13 1968

Provided the following conditions are complied with:

Building Inspector, Bureau of Building Inspection

I agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various Bureaus or Departments noted hereon.

Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

BLDG. FORM 3 No. 54160

APPLICATION OF

Pac Tel & Tel Co Lessee Owner

FOR PERMIT TO MAKE ADDITIONS, ALTERATION or REPAIRS TO BUILDING

Location 633 Folsom St

San Francisco

Total Cost $300.00

Filed [illegible] 1968 19

APPROVED:

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 26045 - 31-75138

Issued 19

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU F486
30M 10-66

Write in Ink—File Two Copies

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BLDG. FORM 3

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

MAR 5 1968

.....19.....

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Location 633 Folsom St

(2) Total Cost ($) 800.00 (3) No. of Stories 4 (4) Basement or Cellar Yes (yes or no)

(5) Present Use of building Office (6) No. of families

(7) Proposed Use of building Office (8) No. of families

(9) Type of construction (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) (10) Proposed Building Code Classification

(11) Any other building on lot (yes or no) (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)

(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? No (yes or no)

(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building? No (yes or no)

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy No (yes or no)

(15) Electrical work to be performed Yes (yes or no) (16) Plumbing work to be performed No (yes or no)

(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed No (yes or no)

(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered No (yes or no)

(19) Will street space be used during construction? No (yes or no)

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application:
(Reference to plans is not sufficient)

Install approx 60 lin ft of 10' high 5/8 sheetrock Partition with 4" Metal Stud & Removal of 5'6" high Partitions

Tel-471-5581

(21) Supervision of construction by Dick Watson Address 356 Warner Ave Hayward

(22) General Contractor W&A Const Co California License No. 233-119
Address 356 Warner Ave Hayward Calif

(23) Architect or Engineer (for design) California Certificate No.
Address

(24) Architect or Engineer (for construction) California Certificate No.
Address

(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(26) Owner Pac Tel & Tel Co. (Phone 471-5581) For contract by Bureau
Address 177 Post St - San Francisco

By ..... Address .....
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU F435

Write in Ink—File Two Copies

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BLDG. FORM 3

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

6/20 1968

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Location 633 Folsom ST

(2) Total Cost ($) 1100.00 (3) No. of Stories ..... (4) Basement or Cellar Yes (yes or no)

(5) Present Use of building OFFICE (6) No. of families .....

(7) Proposed Use of building OFFICE (8) No. of families .....

(9) Type of construction ..... (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) (10) ..... Proposed Building Code Classification

(11) Any other building on lot ..... (yes or no) (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)

(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? NO (yes or no)

(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building? NO (yes or no)

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy NO (yes or no)

(15) Electrical work to be performed Yes (yes or no) (16) Plumbing work to be performed NO (yes or no)

(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed NO (yes or no)

(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered NO (yes or no)

(19) Will street space be used during construction? NO (yes or no)

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application:
(Reference to plans is not sufficient)

New Sheetrock Walls Painting & Electrical

(21) Supervision of construction by ..... Address .....

(22) General Contractor W&A Const Co California License No 233-119
Address 356 Warner Ave Hayward Calif

(23) Architect or Engineer (for design) ..... California Certificate No. .....
Address .....

(24) Architect or Engineer (for construction) ..... California Certificate No. .....
Address .....

(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(26) Owner Pac Tel & Tel Co (Phone 399-3216) For contract by Bureau
Address 177 Post St San Francisco

By [signature] Address 356 Warner Ave Hayward Calif
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

Approved:

Zone .....

CPC Setbacks .....

Department of City Planning

Approved:

Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved:

Department of Electricity

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

Boiler Inspector

Approved:

Redevelopment Agency

Approved:

Parking Authority

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385 California Penal Code.

REFER TO:

Bureau of Engineering	☐
BBI Struct. Engineer	☐
Boiler Inspector	☐
Art Commission	☐
Dept. of Public Health	☐
Dept. of Electricity	☐
Redevelopment Agency	☐
Parking Authority	☑

Approved 7/5 19 68

Provided the following conditions are complied with:

Building Inspector, Bureau of Building Inspection

I agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various Bureaus or Departments noted hereon.

Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

BLDG. FORM 3 No. 358694

APPLICATION OF

Pac Tel & Tel Co
Lessee
Owner

FOR PERMIT TO MAKE
ADDITIONS, ALTERATION or REPAIRS
TO BUILDING

Location 633 Folsom ST

San Francisco

Total Cost $ 1100 00

Filed JUN 27 1968 19

APPROVED:

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 2940 358694

JUL 3 1968

Issued 19

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

7/9

BLDG. FORM 3 No. 381281

APPLICATION OF Pot & To

Lessee Owner

FOR PERMIT TO MAKE ADDITIONS, ALTERATION or REPAIRS TO BUILDING

OFFICE COPY

Location 633 Folsom

Total Cost $ 1,500

Filed March MAR 16 1970

APPROVED: 3/30/70

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 45998 342501 APR 3 1970

Issued ..... 19....

Approved:

Zone .....

CPC Setbacks .....

Not reviewed by the Department of City Planning [illegible] permit [illegible]

Department of City Planning

Approved:

Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved:

Department of Electricity

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

Boiler Inspector

Approved:

Redevelopment Agency

Approved:

Parking Authority

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385 California Penal Code.

REFER TO:

- Bureau of Engineering ☐
- BBI Struct. Engineer ☐
- Boiler Inspector ☐
- Art Commission ☐
- Dept. of Public Health ☐
- Dept. of Electricity ☐
- Redevelopment Agency ☐
- Parking Authority ☐

Approved 3/30 1970

Provided the following conditions are complied with:

Building Inspector, Bureau of Building Inspection

I agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various Bureaus or Departments noted hereon.

Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU F435
50M 8-68

Write in Ink—File Two Copies

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BLDG. FORM
3

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

March 16 1970

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Location 633 Folsom

(2) Total Cost ($) 1,500 (3) No. of Stories — (4) Basement or Cellar — yes or no

(5) Present Use of building Office Bldg (6) No. of families

(7) Proposed Use of building Same (8) No. of families

(9) Type of construction (7) 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (10) F-2 Proposed Building Code Classification

(11) Any other building on lot no yes or no (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)

(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? no. yes or no

(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building? no. yes or no

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy no. yes or no

(15) Electrical work to be performed yes yes or no (16) Plumbing work to be performed no. yes or no

(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed no yes or no

(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered no. yes or no

(19) Will street space be used during construction? no. yes or no

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application:
(Reference to plans is not sufficient)

Install a cyclone fence & new concrete slab for a paper garbage compactor.
East side of bldg c roll-up door onto parking area

(21) Supervision of construction by P.T.&T. Address 177 Post St.

(22) General Contractor Herrero Bros Inc. California License No. 152980
Address 2800 Oakdale Ave. S.F.

(23) Architect or Engineer (for design) California Certificate No.
Address

(24) Architect or Engineer (for construction) California Certificate No.
Address

(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(26) Owner P.T.&T. (Phone March 16, 1970)
For contract by Bureau
Address 177 Post St. S.F.
By [signature] Address 2100 Oakdale Ave
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

CONSTRUCTION LENDER
(Enter name and branch designation if any. If there is no known construction lender, enter "unknown".)

ADDRESS OF CONSTRUCTION LENDER

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

11-17

Approved:

Zone .....

CPC Setbacks .....

Not reviewed by the Department of City Planning. Issuance of the requested permit constitutes no indication that use of this property does or does not conform to the City Planning Code.

Department of City Planning

Approved:

Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved:

Department of Electricity

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

Boiler Inspector

Approved:

Redevelopment Agency

Approved:

Parking Authority

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385 California Penal Code.

REFER TO:

Bureau of Engineering	☐
BBI Struct. Engineer	☐
Boiler Inspector	☐
Art Commission	☐
Dept. of Public Health	☐
Dept. of Electricity	☐
Redevelopment Agency	☐
Parking Authority	☐

Approved 7/31 19 70

Provided the following conditions are complied with:

Building Inspector, Bureau of Building Inspection

I agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various Bureaus or Departments noted hereon.

Roy Haglund

Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

BLDG. FORM 3 APPLICATION OF

No. 386987

I.P.T.

Lessee Owner

FOR PERMIT TO MAKE ADDITIONS, ALTERATION, REPAIRS TO BUILDING

OFFICE COPY

Location 633 Folsom St.

San Francisco, Calif

Total Cost $ 9500—

Filed JUL 31 1970 19

APPROVED: AUG 3-1970

APPROVED
Dept. Public Works
AUG 14 1970

Alfred Goetz
SUPERINTENDENT
BUREAU BUILDING INSPECTION

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 50188 340293

Issued AUG 14 1970 19

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU F435
50M 8/68

Write in Ink—File Two Copies

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BLDG. FORM
3

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

7-31 1970

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Location 683 Folsom St 3rd floor S.F.

(2) Total Cost ($) 9500— (3) No. of Stories 7 (4) Basement or Cellar yes (yes or no)

(5) Present Use of building office (6) No. of families

(7) Proposed Use of building office (8) No. of families —

(9) Type of construction remodel (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) (10) F-2 Proposed Building Code Classification

(11) Any other building on lot no (yes or no) (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)

(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? no (yes or no)

(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building? no (yes or no)

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy no (yes or no)

(15) Electrical work to be performed yes (yes or no) (16) Plumbing work to be performed no (yes or no)

(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed no (yes or no)

(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered no (yes or no)

(19) Will street space be used during construction? no (yes or no)

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application:
(Reference to plans is not sufficient)

remove some partitions
add metal studwalls & 5/8 sheetrock
add moveable partitions

(21) Supervision of construction by Herb Haglund Address 225 Victoria Rd Burl

(22) General Contractor Morris Daley Inc California License No.
Address 1145 California Drive Burlingame

(23) Architect or Engineer P.T.T. (for design) California Certificate No.
Address 177 Post St. San Francisco, Calif

(24) Architect or Engineer same (for construction) California Certificate No.
Address same

(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(26) Owner P.T.T. (Phone) For contact by Bureau
Address

By Herb Haglund Address 225 Victoria Rd. Burl
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

CONSTRUCTION LENDER (Enter name and branch designation if any. If there is no known construction lender, enter "unknown.")

ADDRESS OF CONSTRUCTION LENDER

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

Approved:

Zone .....

CPC Setbacks .....

Not reviewed by the Department of C Planning. Issuance of the requested perm constitutes no indication that use of th property does or does not conform to the City Planning Code.

Department of City Planning

Approved:

Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety

Approved:

Civil Engineer, Bureau of Building Inspection

Approved:

Bureau of Engineering

Approved:

Department of Public Health

Approved:

Department of Electricity

Approved:

Art Commission

Approved:

Boiler Inspector

Approved:

Redevelopment Agency

Approved:

Parking Authority

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385 California Penal Code.

REFER TO:

Bureau of Engineering	☐
BBI Struct. Engineer	☐
Boiler Inspector	☐
Art Commission	☐
Dept. of Public Health	☐
Dept. of Electricity	☐
Redevelopment Agency	☐
Parking Authority	☐

Approved 11/19 1970

Provided the following conditions are complied with:

Building Inspector, Bureau of Building Inspection

I agree to comply with all conditions or stipulations of the various Bureaus or Departments noted hereon.

Mario E. Merlo
Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

4 J-3

BLDG. FORM 3 APPLICATION OF

Pac. Tel & Tel
Lessee Owner

FOR PERMIT TO MAKE ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS OR REPAIRS TO BUILDING

OFFICE COPY

Location 633 Jackson

Total Cost $ 1500 00

Filed 19

APPROVED: 9

Superintendent, Bureau of Building Inspection

Permit No. 5562 351006

Issued DEC 9 - 1970 19

2

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU F485
50M 5-65

Write in Ink—File Two Copies

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BLDG. FORM
3

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

Nov 18 1970 19

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Location 633- Folsom

(2) Total Cost ($) 1500.00 (3) No. of Stories 10 (4) Basement or Cellar yes (yes or no)

(5) Present Use of building Telephone bldg. (6) No. of families 0

(7) Proposed Use of building " (8) No. of families

(9) Type of construction Concrete 1 (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) (10) F2 - Proposed Building Code Classification

(11) Any other building on lot no (yes or no) (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.)

(12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? no (yes or no)

(13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building? no (yes or no)

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy no (yes or no)

(15) Electrical work to be performed no (yes or no) (16) Plumbing work to be performed no (yes or no)

(17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed no (yes or no)

(18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or altered no (yes or no)

(19) Will street space be used during construction? no (yes or no)

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application:
(Reference to plans is not sufficient)

Tear out existing entrance pass-away & replace with non slip concrete. On Telephone Co Property

(21) Supervision of construction by ..... Address .....

(22) General Contractor Lewis M. Merlo California License No. .....
Address 1336- Grove st.

(23) Architect or Engineer (for design) ..... California Certificate No. .....
Address .....

(24) Architect or Engineer (for construction) ..... California Certificate No. .....
Address .....

(25) I hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this application, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with. I further agree to save San Francisco and its officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or subsidewalk space or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing covenant shall be binding upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their heirs, successors and assignees.

(26) Owner Pac Tel & Tel (Phone 399-2510) For contract by Bureau
Address 177- Post
By Lewis M Merlo Address 1336- Grove st.
Owner's Authorized Agent to be Owner's Authorized Architect, Engineer or General Contractor.

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT TO SEC. 808 AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

CONSTRUCTION LENDER (Enter name and branch designation if any. If there is no known construction lender, enter "unknown".)

ADDRESS OF CONSTRUCTION LENDER

OFFICIAL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY

APPROVED PERMISSUANCE OCT 30 1983

APPROVED Dept. Public Works

OCT 31 1983

FILED

TITLE 24 Y ☒ N ☐ Robert C. Levy SUPERINTENDENT BUILDING INSPECTION

HANDICAPPED ACCESS Y ☒ N ☐ Mike Hayes 11/7/83

311184

DATE FILED 10/11/83 FILING FEE RECEIPT NO. 123056

PERMIT NO. 507588 ISSUED

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

BLDG. FORM 3 1-30-84 DK

OFFICE COPY

APPLICATION NO. 8310180

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH:

(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB: 653 Folsom St.

(3) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB: ~~40,000~~ 60,000 GK

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR. 1-M ☐ N ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	(5A) NUMBER OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY: 12±	(6A) NUMBER OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS: 1	(7A) PRESENT USE: Office Space	(8A) BLDG. CODE OCCUP. CLASS: F-2	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS: 0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

10

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR. 1-M ☐ N ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	(5) NUMBER OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY: 12±	(6) NUMBER OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS: 1	(7) PROPOSED USE: Office Space	(8) BLDG. CODE OCCUP. CLASS: F-2	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS: 0

(10A) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL STORY TO BUILDING? YES ☐ NO ☒	(10) IF YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT ___ FT.	(11A) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING? YES ☐ NO ☒	(11) IF YES STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA ___ SQ. FT.				
(14) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED? YES ☐ NO ☒	(15) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE? YES ☐ NO ☒	(16) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED? YES ☐ NO ☒	(17) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION? YES ☐ NO ☒				
(19) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN) YES ☐ NO ☒	(20) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY? YES ☐ NO ☒	(21) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED? YES ☐ NO ☐	(22) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED? YES ☐ NO ☐				

(23) GENERAL CONTRACTOR: B&C Construction - ADDRESS: 16 Toland St. SF. 94124 - PHONE: 648-4229 - CALIF. LICENSE NO.: 237466

(24) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐): Ronald DeVoto - ADDRESS: 121 Second St SF - 982-1836 - CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.: C10885

(25) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN"): NONE - ADDRESS

(26) OWNER — LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE): Pac. Tel & Telephone - ADDRESS: 1 Montgomery SF - PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY BUREAU): 774-5858

(27) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT):

Demo Wall Partitions - Rebuild new partitions
Plumbing - for Handicapped Rest Rooms - Drop Ceiling
New Doors - all on 1st Floor only -

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change. See Sec. 103, 104.B, 104.B.1, 104.C. 502, 502.1, San Francisco Building Code and Sec. 104, San Francisco Housing Code.

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire conveying more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.

Pursuant to Sec. 302 A.B, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this bureau for approval.

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED.

BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED. WHEN REQUIRED APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED. SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS - 15; 16; 17; 20; 21; or 22.

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☒ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE. The Permittee(s) by acceptance of this permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claims, demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims, demands and actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have on file, or file with the Central Permit Bureau, either Certificate (I) or (II) or (III) designated below or shall indicate Item (IV) or (V) or (VI) below, whichever is applicable. If however, item (VI) is checked then item (V) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below.

( ) I Certificate of Consent to Self Insure issued by the Director of Industrial Relations

X II Certificate of Workmen's Compensation Insurance issued by an admitted insurer

( ) III An exact copy or duplicate of (II) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer

( ) IV The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less

X V I certify that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workman's compensation laws of California, I further acknowledge that I understand, in the event that I should become subject to the workman's compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the Permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.

X VI I certify as the owner (or the agent of the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workman's compensation laws of California and who has on file, or prior to the commencement of any work will file with the Central Permit Bureau evidence that workman's compensation insurance is carried.

Applicant's Signature: Jim Collins Date: 10-31-83

OFFICIAL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept. of Public Works
MAY 26 1987
Superintendent
Bureau of Building Inspection

FILMED

DBI FORM 3/8 — MAY 15 1987 — APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE

DIST ___ TIDF ☐ TITLE 24-2 ☐ BID FP X BE ___ YES ☐ NO ☒ EXPEDITER ☐ WTR ___ SWR ___ SFPA ___ PCO ___ PARAPET ___ PAD-STR ___ PAD-FD ___ PAD-ARC ___ HEALTH ___ HID ___ CPB ___

APPLICATION NUMBER 8705110

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐ APPROVAL NUMBER:

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED ☐

FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS 5-1-87

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE COPY

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

TIDF

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
4-29-87	159048	633 Folsom, Floors 1, 4, 5, 7	
PERMIT NO. 5 68686	ISSUED MAY 26 1987	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB 45,000	(2B) REVISED COST: BY: DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7A) PRESENT USE	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS
1	7	1	Offices	B-2 (10)	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4B) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5B) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6B) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS
1	7	1	Offices	B-2	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR — ADDRESS — PHONE — CALIF. LIC. NO. — EXPIRATION DATE
Alvarado/Hensel Phelps, - 690 Folsom, SF, CA 4954920 492720 6/30/88

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE) — ADDRESS — ZIP — PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY BUREAU)
Pacific Bell, 1 Montgomery Rm 480, SF CA 771-8799

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT) 4,5,7th — 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐
Selective demolition of 1st floors including floor covering, nonbearing partition walls, ceiling & lighting. Remodel is submitted seperately. Plan sheet 1AD-1, and specifications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION — FORM 3 APPLICANTS ONLY

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL STORY TO BUILDING?	(17) IF YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐) — ADDRESS — CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.
Intergraph — 880 North Point, SF, CA — C17507

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN"). — ADDRESS
-NA-

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change. See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code.

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this bureau for approval.

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In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☒ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

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9003-04

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE: The Permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claims, demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims, demands and actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have on file, or file with the Central Permit Bureau, either Certificate (I) or (II) or (III) designated below or shall indicate item (IV) or (V) or (VI) below, whichever is applicable. If however, item (VI) is checked then item (V) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below:

( )	I.	Certificate of Consent to Self-Insure issued by the Director of Industrial Relations.
(X)	II.	Certificate of Workman's Compensation Insurance issued by an admitted insurer.
( )	III.	An exact copy or duplicate of (I) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer.
( )	IV.	The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less.
( )	V.	I certify that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workman's compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand, in the event that I should become subject to the workman's compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the Permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.
( )	VI.	I certify as the owner (or the agent of the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workman's compensation laws of California and who has on file, or prior to the commencement of any work will file, with the Central Permit Bureau evidence that workman's compensation insurance is carried.

Robert Kuttes — 4/29/87
Applicant's Signature — Date

OFFICIAL COPY
SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept. of Public Works
APR 26 1991
SUPERINTENDENT
BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION

AREA TIDE SQ. FT.

SFRA PCD PARAPET PAD-STR PAD-FD PAD-ARC HEALTH HID CPB DCP CNTR BE BID-FP DIST
EXPEDITER YES TITLE 24-2 TIDE

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE
APR 18 1991

BLDG. FORM 3/8

APPLICATION NUMBER 9002179

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐
APPROVAL NUMBER:

LOG TO: HANSON TOM

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED
FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

1-1-92 $492 WD

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSES HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
10/25/90	220472	633 Folsom St.	
PERMIT NO.	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) REVISED COST:
670831	4-26-91	Lee	$ 95,000 BY: lly DATE: 4/1/91

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7A) PRESENT USE	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS
I	7	1	COMMERCIAL OFFICES	B-2	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS
I	7	1	SAME	B-2	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR CAHILL CONT. ADDRESS 425 CALIF. ST. SF CA 94104 TELEPHONE 4000855148837 EXPIRATION DATE 8-24-91
TAISEI CONST. CORP. 301 EAST OCEAN BLVD #400 LONG BEACH, CA 90802 3112191
ADDRESS ZIP PHONE OR CONTACT BY BUREAU

(15) OWNER (CROSS OUT ONE) STEVE SWIG 1383 PACIFIC 94109 771-7600
ADDRESS ZIP PHONE

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT) 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐

UNDERPINNING AND SHORING AS PER PLANS ATTACHED
REF. TO 77 DOW PLACE, APPL. NO. 9006415-S

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION — FORM 3 APPLICANTS ONLY

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR MOBILE EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ. FT.
(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED? YES ☐ NO ☒	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE? YES ☐ NO ☒	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG ON LOT? IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN YES ☐ NO ☒	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY? YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT/ENGINEER/DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐ ADDRESS CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.
SOHA & ASSOCIATES 1736 STOCKTON ST. 1398
ADDRESS

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN").
UNKNOWN

IMPORTANT NOTICES

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CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☒ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☒ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

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9/03-03

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

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( ) I. Certificate of Consent to Self-Insure issued by the Director of Industrial Relations.

☒ II. Certificate of Workman's Compensation Insurance issued by an admitted insurer.

( ) III. An exact copy or duplicate of (I) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer.

( ) IV. The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less.

( ) V. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workman's compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand, in the event that I should become subject to the workman's compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the Permit hereon applied for shall be deemed revoked.

( ) VI. I certify as the owner (or the agent of the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workman's compensation laws of California and who has on file, or prior to the commencement of any work will file, with the Central Permit Bureau evidence that workman's compensation insurance is carried

Applicant's Signature Date

OFFICIAL COPY

If the image of this document appears less sharp than this notice, it is due to the quality of the original.

EPARTMENT OF
ILDING INSPECTION

THIS APPLICATION APPROVED FOR SITE PERMIT ONLY. NO WORK MAY BE STARTED UNTIL CONSTRUCTION PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED.

APPROVED
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION
FEES REC'D
MAY 25 1994
FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION
APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE
5-24-94

SFRA ___ PCD ___ PARAPET ___ FAD-STR ___ FAD-FD ___ FAD-ARC ___ HEALTH ___ HID ___ CPB ___ DCP ___ CNTR ___ BE ___ BID-FP ___ DIST ✓ TIDF ☐ TITLE 24-2 YES ☐ NO ☐ EXPEDITER ☐

BLDG. PERMIT FORM 3/8 APPLICATION NUMBER 405992S

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐ OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER:

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED
FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COcounter ISSUANCE
2 + CALCS Rev 8-1-94 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

OPTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW INFORMATION

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
4-15-94	256908	633 Folsom Street	Block 3750, Lot 79
PERMIT NO. 746509	ISSUED 5/25/94	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB $2,460,000.00	(2B) REVISED COST: 3995,000. not included Tenant improvement BY: 44C DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
Type I	7	1	Offices	B-2	None

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	7. PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS
Type 1	7	1	Offices	B-2	None

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☒ NO ☐

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE	CALIF. LIC. NO.	EXPIRATION DATE
Swinerton & Walberg	580 California St.	421-2980	92	Aug. 1994

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY BUREAU)
Swig Weiler & Dinner	220 Montgomery Street, San Francisco	94104	291-1106

(A) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

SCOPE:Base building cores, loop corridors, elevator vestibules, exit enclosures and public spaces.IMPROVEMENTS:Full seismic upgrading per SFBC Sec.104(f), a fully monitored sprinkler system throughout, elevator vestibule lobbies, reconfiguration of all toilet rooms, addition of one mechanically ventilated smoke tower, a one hour fire resistive corridor at each typical floor, addition of life safety features per SFBC Sec.1733 through 1747 addressing existing high rise buildings. All upgrades per CAC Title 24 access regulations including parking and path of travel.

Tenant Improvements under separate permit.

(B) 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION — FORM 3 APPLICANTS ONLY

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	N/A FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	N/A SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.
McCluskey & Assoc.,	351 California St. Ste.610, Att: Bill McCluskey	C-8018

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY, IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN")	ADDRESS
Unknown	N/A

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change. See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code.

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this bureau for approval

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BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED, WHEN REQUIRED. APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED. SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) or (24) THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☒ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

903 03

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE: The Permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claims, demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims, demands and actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have on file, or file with the Central Permit Bureau, either Certificate (I) or (II) or (III) designated below or shall indicate item (IV) or (V) or (VI) below, whichever is applicable. If however, item (VI) is checked then item (V) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below:

( ) I. Certificate of Consent to Self-Insure issued by the Director of Industrial Relations.
( ) II. Certificate of Workman's Compensation Insurance issued by an admitted insurer.
( ) III An exact copy or duplicate of (I) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer.
( ) IV. The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less.
(XX V. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workman's compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand, in the event that I should become subject to the workman's compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the Permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.
(XX VI I certify as the owner (or the agent of the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workman's compensation laws of California and who has on file, or prior to the commencement of any work will file, with the Central Permit Bureau evidence that workman's compensation insurance is carried

Bill McCluskey 4.15.94
Applicant's Signature Date

Bill McCluskey

OFFICIAL COPY

FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF
BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept. of Public Works
AUG 04 1994

SFFD INSP. FEES REQ.

FIRE (E)

SFRA ___ PCD ___ PARAPET ___ PAD-STR ___ PAD-FD ___ PAD-ARC ___ HEALTH ___ HID ___ CPB ___ DCP ___ CNTR ___ BE ___ BID-FP ___ DIST. ___

EXPEDITER ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ TITLE 24-2 ☐ TIDF ☐

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE AUG 03 1994

BLDG. FORM 3/8

APPLICATION NUMBER 9406937

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D APPROVAL NUMBER: ☐

If the image of this document appears less sharp than this notice, it is due to the quality of the original.

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 8 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED
FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE
2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS + CALCS. Rev

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
6/13/94	258218	633 Folsom Street	Block 3750, Lot 79
PERMIT NO.	**ISSUED**	**(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB**	**(2B) REVISED COST:**
75626	8/4/94	$4,200,000.00	DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
Type 1	7	1	Offices	B-2	None

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
Type 1	7	1	Offices	B-2	None

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☒ NO ☐

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	PHONE	CALIF. LIC. NO.	EXPIRATION DATE
~~Swinerton & Walberg, 580 California St.~~ BILL MACCLURE UNKNOWN	421-2980	92	August 1994

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY BUREAU)
Swig Weiler & Dinner, 220 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA		94104	291-1106

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT) 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐

Full tenant improvements to floors one (1) through seven (7) to upgraded base building - see Permit Application No. 94059925. Extension of fully monitored sprinkler system to all tenant areas, addition of 34 private, single occupancy toilets, thirty (30) courtrooms with adjoining private chambers. Improvements per CAC Title 24 access regulations. Includes extension of one hour fire resistive corridor at floors two through seven.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION — FORM 3 APPLICANTS ONLY

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	N/A FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	N/A SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.
MBT Architecture	185 Berry Street, Suite 5700, Lobby Four, San Francisco, CA 94107	C 8518

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY, IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN") ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

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CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☒ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

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9003 03

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

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In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have on file, or file with the Central Permit Bureau, either Certificate (I) or (II) or (III) designated below or shall indicate item (IV) or (V) or (VI) below, whichever is applicable. If however, item (VI) is checked then item (V) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below:

( ) I. Certificate of Consent to Self-Insure issued by the Director of Industrial Relations.
( ) II. Certificate of Workman's Compensation Insurance issued by an admitted insurer.
( ) III. An exact copy or duplicate of (I) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer.
( ) IV. The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less.
(X) V. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workman's compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand, in the event that I should become subject to the workman's compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the Permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.
(X) VI. I certify as the owner (or the agent of the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this Permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workman's compensation laws of California and who has on file, or prior to the commencement of any work will file, with the Central Permit Bureau evidence that workman's compensation insurance is carried.

Robin M. Lyle — 10 Jun 94
Applicant's Signature — Date

OFFICIAL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept. of Public Works
NOV 18 1994

BLDG. FORM 3/8 — APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE — APPLICATION NUMBER 9411926

DIST. C — TIDF ☐ — TITLE 24-2 YES ☐ NO ☐ — EXPEDITER ☐ — CNTR — BE — BID-FP — DCP — CPB — HID — HEALTH — PAD-ARC — PAD-FD — PAD-STR — PARAPET — PCD — SFRA

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED
FORM 8 ☒ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE
2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

OSHA APPROVAL RECD ☐ — OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER:

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
11/18/94		633-Folsom	3750 79
PERMIT NO.	**ISSUED**	**(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB**	**(2B) REVISED COST:**
759162	11-18-94	$83,000	BY: DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(6A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
Concrete	7	0	Office Building	B-2	—

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
Concrete	7	0	Office Building	B-2	—

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ Bond on file NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE	CALIF. LIC. NO.	EXPIRATION DATE
The Lawson Roofing Co Inc	1495 Tennessee St SF	285-1661	339053	5/96

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY BUREAU)
Robert Lewis	320 Montgomery St, San Francisco		285-1661

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT) 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐

Remove Existing Roofing down to Roof Deck.
Install 1" roof insulation and 4ply of #A Fiberglass
felt ply sheet with Gravel/surfacing

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION — FORM 3 APPLICANTS ONLY

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YES ☐ NO ☐	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☐	SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐) — ADDRESS — CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN"). — ADDRESS

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CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT ☐ ENGINEER
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY
☒ CONTRACTOR ☐ ATTORNEY IN FACT

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

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9/93 03

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

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( ) III. An exact copy or duplicate of (I) certified by the Director or (II) certified by the insurer.
( ) IV. The cost of the work to be performed is $100 or less.
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Applicant's Signature — Date 11/18/94

If the image of this document appears less sharp than this notice, it is due to the quality of the original.

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN
DEP
BUILD

NT OF
ECTION

APPROVED
Dept of Building Insp.
JUN 22 1998
DIRECTOR
DEPT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

FIRE

SFFD INSP. FEES REQ.

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE 6/22/98

BLDG FORM 3 (6/98) PAD PC

APPLICATION NUMBER 9801217

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐

OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER:

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

OFFICE COPY

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

FORM 3 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COUNTER-ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
1-21-98	294827	633 Folsom Street	3750/ 79
PERMIT NO. 825M	ISSUED 6/22/98	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB: 150,000.00	(2B) REVISED COST: BY: DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
I	7	1	Office Building	B	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
I	7	1	Office Building	B	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED? SPRINKLERS
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☒ NO ☐

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR: to be selected — ADDRESS — ZIP — PHONE — CALIF. LIC. NO. — EXPIRATION DATE

(15) OWNER - ~~LESSEE~~ (CROSS OUT ONE): William Wilson & Associates — ADDRESS: 120 Howard St — ZIP: San Francisco, CA — STATE #: — PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT.): 415-495-2743

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

Remodel of existing building lobby, includes new ceiling, floor finish, wall finishes, new lighting.
Balance of work includes additional of pulls on the accessible toilet stall doors and addition of levers to the stall door locks. No other work.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐) — ADDRESS — CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.
Huntsman Architectural Group 465 California Street, S.F. 94104

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN"). — ADDRESS
unknown

IMPORTANT NOTICES

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In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☒ ARCHITECT
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

9003-03 (REV. 1/96)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE: The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claims, demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims, demands or actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have coverage under (I), or (II) designated below or shall indicate item (III), or (IV), or (V), whichever is applicable. If however item (V) is checked item (IV) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below:

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury one of the following declarations:

( ) I. I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self-insure for workers' compensation, as provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued.

( ) II. I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier _____

Policy Number _____

( ) III. The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less.

(X) IV. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand that in the event that I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.

(X) V. I certify as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers' compensation laws of California and who, prior to the commencement of any work, will file a completed copy of this form with the Central Permit Bureau.

Signature of Applicant or Agent: [signature] — Date: 01/23/98 01.21.98

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN
DEP
BUILD

FLOOR | ADDITIONAL O-T-I BUILDING PERMITS REQUIRED
LIGHTING MECHANICAL LIFT SAFETY SPRINKLERS

O-T-I | SIGNED: OT-1 # / OT-2 #

NOTE: O-T-I PERMITS CHECKED ABOVE WILL BE ISSUED UNDER A SEPARATE APPLICATION, WITH SIGNED DRAWINGS, CALCULATIONS, TITLE 24 ENERGY FORMS

FIRE

DEPT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

BLDG. FORM 3/8

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE 11-17-98

APPLICATION NUMBER 9823689

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐

OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER:

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☒ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

PLNG FEE

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

OFFICE COPY

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
11-17-98		633 Folsom	
PERMIT NO.	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) BUILDING COST:
865359	11-17-98	$25,000	DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
1	7	0	General Office	B	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
1	7	0	General Office	B	0

(10) IS AUTO RAMP TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR — ADDRESS — ZIP — PHONE — CALIF. LIC. NO. — EXPIRATION DATE

Unknown

(15) OWNER'S NAME (CROSS OUT ONE) — ADDRESS — ZIP — STR.# — PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT.)

William Wilson & Assoc. 120 Howard SF 94105 unknown 495-2793

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

BARRIER REMOVAL
UPGRADE OF ENTRANCE DOORS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(23) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ. FT.
(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN) ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐ — ADDRESS — CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.

Huntsman Architectural Group 965 California #1000 415 788-1212 C-7309

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY, IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN").

Unknown

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change. See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code.

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts. See Sec. 385, California Penal Code.

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CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT
☐ LESSEE ☒ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

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8303-03 (REV. 1/93)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

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Carrier _____

Policy Number _____

( ) III. The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less.

(✓) IV. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand that in the event that I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.

(✓) V. I certify as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers' compensation laws of California and who, prior to the commencement of any work, will file a completed copy of this form with the Central Permit Bureau.

Signature of Applicant or Agent — Date: 11-16-98

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN
DEP
BUILD

0000387

FLOOR	ADDITIONAL OR REVISED PERMITS REQUIRED
1	LIGHTING FIXTURES [illegible]
O-T-I	SIGNED: O-T-I #
1	MECH #

APPROVED
Dept of Building Insp.
AUG 26 1999
NS

NOTE: O-T-I PERMITS SHOULD BE REVIEWED UNDER A SEPARATE APPLICATION FROM DRAWINGS [illegible]

0712

No FIRE

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE
AUG 16 1999

DIRECTOR
DEPT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

OFFICE COPY

FORM 3 [X] OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 [ ] OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

2 + Dup NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

04/01/00

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
8/9/99	306671 FEE	633 FOLSOM - 1ST FLOOR	29/3750
PERMIT NO.	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) REVISED COST:
887751	08/26/99	$312,000	BY: DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
1	7	0	OFFICE	B	

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
1	7	0	OFFICE	B	10

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES [ ] NO [X]	YES [ ] NO [X]	YES [X] NO [ ]	YES [X] NO [ ]

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE	CALIF. LIC. NO.	EXPIRA
COMMERCIAL INTERIOR CONTRACTORS,	120 HOWARD ST. #600	SF CA	94105	415.357-0668	

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	STRC #	PHONE (FOR CONT
WELLS FARGO BANK	633 FOLSOM, 6th FLR, SF	CA 94107		415-396

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

PRIVATE AND OPEN OFFICES, TRAINING ROOM, CONFERENCE ROOMS,
BIKE STORAGE AND BREAK ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
RELOCATION OF SECONDARY EXTERIOR EXIT DOOR. # 8/9/99

OTI EL ME LS SP 1st FLOOR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CEILING LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK BEYOND EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES [ ] NO [X]	N/A FT.	YES [ ] NO [X]	N/A

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES [ ] NO [X]	YES [ ] NO [X]	YES [ ] NO [X]	YES [ ] NO [X]

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION 2)	ADDRESS	CALIF. CERTIFICA
SCOTT DUNLAP/DENSLER	600 CALIFORNIA ST, SF CA 94107	C-2

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN").

IMPORTANT NOTICES

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CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

[ ] OWNER	[X] ARCHITECT
[ ] LESSEE	[ ] AGENT
[ ] CONTRACTOR	[ ] ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

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9003-03 (REV. 1/96)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

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(X) II. I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as rec 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for wh issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy numb

Carrier SEDGWICK

Policy Number WC 5540110

( ) III. The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less.

( ) IV. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is employ any person in any manner so as to become subject compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I unde event that I should become subject to the workers' compensation Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the pro 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applied for shall be d

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Signature of Applicant or Agent

Date 8/9

OFFICIAL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

MAY 17 2000

FRANK Y. CHIU, DIRECTOR

BLDG. FORM 8/24/98 3/8 rev

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE 5/17/00 FR

APPLICATION NUMBER 2000/02/16/2167

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☒ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☐ OVER-THE-COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 + CALC + DOC NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼ 3750/079

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
2/16/00	31231	633 Folsom	3750/80
PERMIT NO.	**ISSUED**	**(24) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB**	**(25) REVISED COST:**
910730	5-17-2000	$ 8,000	BY: DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
I	7		Office	B	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(6) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
I	7		Office	(10) B	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR — ADDRESS — ZIP — PHONE — CALIF. LIC. NO. — EXPIRATION DATE

Unknown

(16) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE) — ADDRESS — ZIP — BTRC # — PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT.)

Wilson Cornerstone 338 8080

(18) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

on 633 Folsom

Temporary Structure for 77 Dow Place

South corner of Lot 80

Work for 77 Dow Performed Under 9800964S

0 0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17) IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT FT.	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA SQ. FT.
YES ☐ NO ☒		YES ☐ NO ☒	
(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	**(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?**	**(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)**	**(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?**
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐) — ADDRESS — CALIF. CERTIFICATE NO.

John Hom 989-9900 C-1398

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY. IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN"). — ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

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☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT
☐ LESSEE ☒ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

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9003-03 (REV. 1/96)

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Signature of Applicant or Agent — Date 2/16/00

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept of Building Insp
MAY 27 2008

SAM HASEBIN, P.E., C.B.O.
DIRECTOR/CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL
DEPT. OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE
MAY 27 2008

FORM 3/8

APPLICATION NUMBER 200805232758

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐

APPROVAL NUMBER

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☒ OVER THE COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH

OFFICIAL COPY

▽ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▽

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
5/23/08		633 FOLSOM STREET 1ST FLR	3750 / 079

PERMIT NO	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) REVISED COST	BY	DATE
115125	5-27-2008	$40,000	$40,000	MA	5/27/08

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5A) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6A) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7A) PRESENT USE	(8A) OCCUP CLASS	(9A) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
1	7	1	OFFICE	B (ID)	—

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION — ~~NO CHANGE~~

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP CLASS	(9) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
1	7	1	OFFICE	(NO CHANGE) B	—

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE	CALIF LIC NO	EXPIRATION DATE
TBD					

(15) ~~OWNER~~ LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	BTRC#	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT)
CPMC/SUTTER HEALTH (ERIC STEIN)	1101 VAN NESS SUITE 900	94109		415 600 4615

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

COMMERCIAL TI SCOPE OF WORK INCLUDES MODIFICATIONS TO (E) 1ST FLOOR TENANT SPACE (1,725 SQ FT) NEW PARTITIONS, MODIFY SYSTEM FURNITURE, ADDITION OF (N) RATED DOOR AT (E) RATED CORRIDOR ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT MODIFY POWER & DATA, RELOCATION OF LIGHTING (NO TITLE 24, NO INCREASE IN FIXTURES). NO STRUCTURAL WORK NO PLUMBING WORK

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17 IS YES) STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ FT

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG ON LOT? (IF YES SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF CERTIFICATE NO
LEV WEISBACH (CCS ARCHITECTURE)	44 McLEA COURT / SF CA	94103 C22-899

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER ENTER UNKNOWN)

UNKNOWN

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No ha ge shall be made n the cha acte of the occupa y or se w tho t first obt ining a Bu ld ng Pe mit auth ng s ch cha ge See Sa Fr nc sco Bu ld ng Code d San Fra c sco Hous ng Code

No port on of build g or st uctu e o scaffold g used dun g const uction to be close tha 60 to any wire contain ng more than 750 volts See Sec 385 Cal forn a Penal Code

P suant to San Franc sco Bu ld ng Code th b ld g pe m t shall be p t d o the j b The owne s espons ble fo app oved pla s a d appl cat o be ng kept at bu ld ng s te

Grade l es as shown o d aw ngs accompany g th s application are ss med to be cor ect If act al g ade l nes are not the same as shown re ised d aw ngs show g cor ect g ade lines cut and fills togethe with complete details of reta n ng walls and wall foot ngs requ ed m st be s bmitted to th s departm t for app o l

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED

BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED WHEN REQUIRED

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS YES TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) OR (24)

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED

I dwell ngs all ns lating m t ls must h e a clea ce of not l ss than two hes f om all el ctrical w es or equ pment

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT
☐ LESSEE ☒ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH

9003 03 (REV 1/02)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE The pe m ttee(s) by a ceptance of the permit agree(s) to indemn fy and hold ha mless the C ty and County of San Francisco from a d aga nst a y a d all claim demands a d act ons for damages result g f om ope at ons unde th s pe m t rega dless of negl gence of the C ty and Co nty of Sa F anc sco and to assume the defense of the City a Co nty of Sa Francisco against all such claims demands or actions

In co fo m ty with the p o s ons of Sect on 3800 of the Labo Code of the State of Califo nia the appl nt shall have co e age u de (I) or (II) designated below o shall d cate tem (III) or (IV) o (V) whiche e is appl cable If howe e t m (V) is checked item (IV) must be checked as well Mark the pp opriate m thod of compl nce bel w

I he eby affi m u de penalty of pe j ry o e of the follow g declarat o s

( ) I I h e and w ll ma nta n a cert ficate of co s nt to self sur fo wo ke s mpensat o as p o ded by Sect o 3700 of the Labo Code f r the perfo mance the wo k fo wh ch th s pe m t ssued

( ) II I ha e and w ll m nta n wo k s compensat n ns a ce s equ ed by Sectio 3700 of the L bo Code f the perfo mance of the wo k for wh ch th s permi t s ss ed My wo ke s comp at o s ce carr e a d pol cy umb e

Carr e _____

Policy N mber _____

( ) III The cost of the work to be done s $100 o less

(X) IV I cert fy that n the perfo mance of th work fo wh ch th s pe m t s ssued I shall not employ a y person in a y ma ner so as to become subject to the wo kers compensation laws of Cal forn a I furthe acknowledg that I understand that in the e nt that I hould becom s bject to the wo ke compe s ton pro so s of the Labor Code of Cal fo n a d fai l to c mply forthw th w th the p o s ons of Sect o 3800 of the Labor Code that the pe m t he e n applied for shall be deemed revoked

(X) V I cert fy the ow e (o the age t f the ow e) that n th p rfo ma ce of the work for which th s permi t s ss d I will employ a cont ctor who compl es with the wo kers compensat on laws of Cal forn a and who prior to the comme c ment of a y wo k will f le a mpleted py of th s fo m w th the C t al Pe m t B eau

X _____ 5/23/08

Signature of Appl cant or Agent Date

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED Dep't of Building Insp JUL 10 2009

VIVIAN L. DAY DIRECTOR/CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL DEPT. OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE JUL 10 2009

BLDG FORM 3/8

APPLICANT NUMBER 200907102396

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐ APPROVAL NUMBER

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☒ OVER THE COUNTER ISSUANCE

Two NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

$101

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
07-10-09		633 Folsom St 1st Flr	3750 & 079 0918

PERMIT NO	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) REVISED COST
1	1	$ 7500 ~	BY 7,500 DATE 7/10/09

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5A) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6A) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7A) PRESENT USE	(8A) OCCUP CLASS	(9A) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
I-A ~~NR~~	7	1	~~Existing Cafe~~ / Office	B (68)	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP CLASS	(9) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
I-A ~~NR~~	7	1	Cafe / Office	B	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	CALIF LIC NO	EXPIRATION DATE
D Kelly Construction	55 Lafayette st. San Francisco, CA ~~94103~~ 415-850-5714	770245	

(15) OWNER LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	BTRC#	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT)
CPMC	1255 Post st San Francisco, CA	94109	Eric Stein	415-600-1980

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

Remodel existing Cafe space on the 1st Flr, to include new non structural 36" High partition, Remove existing Counter top and Cabinets, and 5 new Equipment Circuits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING	(18) IF (17 IS YES STATE) NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THE ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ EXTENSION TO BUILDING	(20) IF (19) IS YES STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ FT

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG ON LOT? (IF YES SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF CERTIFICATE NO
ZDH Design & Drafting	P.O. Box 6702 Albany, CA 94706	510-499-0714

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER ENTER UNKNOWN) ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts See Sec 385 California Penal Code

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code the building permit shall be posted on the job The owner's responsible for approved plans and application be kept at building site

Gradelines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct If actual grades are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grades lines cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this department for approval

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED

BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED WHEN REQUIRED

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS YES TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) OR (24)

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED

In dwelling all lighting materials shall have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wire or equipment

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT
☒ LESSEE ☐ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH

9003 03 (REV 1/02)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claims demands and actions for damages or losses resulting from operations under this permit regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims demands or actions

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California the applicant shall have a coverage under (I) or (II) designated below or shall indicate item (III) or (IV) or (V) whichever is applicable If however item (V) is checked item (IV) must be checked as well Mark the appropriate method of compliance below

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury one of the following declarations

( ) I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for worker's compensation as provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code for the performance the work for which this permit is issued

☒ II I have and will maintain workers compensation insurance equired by Section 3700 of the Labor Code for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued My workers compensation insurance carrier and policy number are

Carrier State Compensation Insurance

Policy Number 1906462-2008

( ) III The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less

☒ IV I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers compensation laws of California and further acknowledge that I understand that in the event that I should become subject to the workers compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code that the permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked

☒ V I certify as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers compensation laws of California and who provides for the commencement of any work I will file a completed copy of this form with the Central Permit Bureau

Signature of Applicant or Agent [signature] Date 07/10/09

OFFICE COPY

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept of Building Insp
AUG 06 2009
DIRECTOR/CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL
DEPT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE 8/07/09

BLDG FORM 8/8

APPLICATION NUMBER 200908074378

OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER / APPROVAL RECD ☐

NJ

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☒ OVER THE COUNTER ISSUANCE 8-1-10

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
08-07-09		633 Folsom St 1st Flr	3750 / 106
PERMIT NO	**ISSUED**	**(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB**	**(2B) REVISED COST**
1191668	8-7-09	+ 1,500 =	$1500 BY Ten DATE 8/7/09

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5A) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6A) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7A) PRESENT USE	(8A) OCCUP CLASS	(9A) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
I-A	7	1	Cafe/office	B	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR	(5) NO OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY	(6) NO OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP CLASS	(9) NO OF DWELLING UNITS
I-A	7	1	Cafe/office	B (or)	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	ZIP	CALIF LIC NO	EXPIRATION DATE
D Kelly Construction	55 Lafayette St San Francisco CA 94103	415-850-5714	770245	

(15) OWNER LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	BTR#	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT)
CAMC	1255 Post St. SF CA 94109	Eric Stein		415-600-1980

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

Revision To 200907102396

Install a new non structural 9'-0" High Partition

Remove existing Counter top and Cabinets.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17 IS YES STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ FT

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG ON LOT? (IF YES SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☐ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF CERTIFICATE NO
ZDH Design & Drafting	P.O Box 6702 Albany CA 94706	499-5710 0714

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER ENTER "UNKNOWN") ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts See Sec 385 California Penal Code

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code the building permit shall be posted on the job The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this department for approval

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED

BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED WHEN REQUIRED

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) OR (24)

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED

In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☐ ARCHITECT
☒ LESSEE ☐ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH

9003-03 (REV 1/02)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claim demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims demands or actions

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California the applicant shall have coverage under (I) or (II) designated below or shall indicate item (III) or (IV) or (V) whichever is applicable If however item (V) is checked item (IV) must be checked as well Mark the appropriate method of compliance below

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury one of the following declarations

( ) I I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for workers' compensation as provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code for the performance the work for which this permit is issued

✓ II I have and will maintain workers compensation insurance as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued My workers compensation insurance carrier and policy number are

Carrier State Compensation Insurance

Policy Number 1906462-2008

( ) III The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less

✓ IV I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California I further acknowledge that I understand that in the event that I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code that the permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked

✓ V I certify as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers compensation laws of California and who prior to the commencement of any work will file a completed copy of this form with the Central Permit Bureau

Signature of Applicant or Agent 08/03/09 Date

OFFICE COPY

OFFICIAL COPY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED
Dept. of Building Insp.
NOV 22 2011

Vivian L. Day
VIVIAN L. DAY
DIRECTOR/CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL
DEPT. OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE 11/22/11

BLDG. FORM 3/8

APPLICATION NUMBER 201111179130

OSHA APPROVAL REQ'D ☐
OSHA APPROVAL NUMBER:

WOA

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

FORM 3 ☐ OTHER AGENCIES REVIEW REQUIRED

FORM 8 ☒ OVER-THE COUNTER ISSUANCE

2 NUMBER OF PLAN SETS 8/1/12

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERMISSION TO BUILD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED HEREWITH AND ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTION AND FOR THE PURPOSE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH.

▼ DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE ▼

DATE FILED	FILING FEE RECEIPT NO.	(1) STREET ADDRESS OF JOB	BLOCK & LOT
11-22-11		633 FOLSOM ST	3750/079

PERMIT NO.	ISSUED	(2A) ESTIMATED COST OF JOB	(2B) REVISED COST:
1252796	11/22/11	35,000 00	BY: $ 35,000 DATE: 11/18/11

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY ALL APPLICANTS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING BUILDING

(4A) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5A) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6A) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7A) PRESENT USE:	(8A) OCCUP. CLASS	(9A) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
IBA	7	1	OFFICES	B	0

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING AFTER PROPOSED ALTERATION

(4) TYPE OF CONSTR.	(5) NO. OF STORIES OF OCCUPANCY:	(6) NO. OF BASEMENTS AND CELLARS:	(7) PROPOSED USE (LEGAL USE)	(8) OCCUP. CLASS	(9) NO. OF DWELLING UNITS:
IBA	7	1	OFFICES	B (10)	0

(10) IS AUTO RUNWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALTERED?	(11) WILL STREET SPACE BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION?	(12) ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED?	(13) PLUMBING WORK TO BE PERFORMED?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☒ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(14) GENERAL CONTRACTOR	ADDRESS	ZIP	PHONE	CALIF.LIC.NO.	EXPIRATION DATE
TBD					

(15) OWNER - LESSEE (CROSS OUT ONE)	ADDRESS	ZIP	BTRC#	PHONE (FOR CONTACT BY DEPT.)
CPMC TIM HERN	2351 CLAY ST SAN FRANCISCO CA			415 561-1304

(16) WRITE IN DESCRIPTION OF ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS APPLICATION (REFERENCE TO PLANS IS NOT SUFFICIENT)

CREATE 1 OFFICE AND 1 STORAGE ROOM FROM EXISTING OPEN OFFICE AREA - ADD PARTITIONS AND DOORS Relocate (E) Electrical + renovation of first floor security desk

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(17) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT OR STORY TO BUILDING?	(18) IF (17 IS YES, STATE NEW HEIGHT AT CENTER LINE OF FRONT	(19) DOES THIS ALTERATION CREATE DECK OR HORIZ. EXTENSION TO BUILDING?	(20) IF (19) IS YES, STATE NEW GROUND FLOOR AREA
YES ☐ NO ☒	FT.	YES ☐ NO ☒	SQ. FT.

(21) WILL SIDEWALK OVER SUB-SIDEWALK SPACE BE REPAIRED OR ALTERED?	(22) WILL BUILDING EXTEND BEYOND PROPERTY LINE?	(23) ANY OTHER EXISTING BLDG. ON LOT? (IF YES, SHOW ON PLOT PLAN)	(24) DOES THIS ALTERATION CONSTITUTE A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY?
YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☒	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☒

(25) ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER (DESIGN ☒ CONSTRUCTION ☐)	ADDRESS	CALIF.CERTIFICATE NO.
ESUE SMITH	826 PAGE ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117	C13935

(26) CONSTRUCTION LENDER (ENTER NAME AND BRANCH DESIGNATION IF ANY, IF THERE IS NO KNOWN CONSTRUCTION LENDER, ENTER "UNKNOWN") ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

No change shall be made in the character of the occupancy or use without first obtaining a Building Permit authorizing such change. See San Francisco Building Code and San Francisco Housing Code.

No portion of building or structure or scaffolding used during construction, to be closer than 6'0" to any wire containing more than 750 volts See Sec 385, California Penal Code.

Pursuant to San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on the job. The owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site.

Grade lines as shown on drawings accompanying this application are assumed to be correct. If actual grade lines are not the same as shown revised drawings showing correct grade lines, cuts and fills together with complete details of retaining walls and wall footings required must be submitted to this department for approval.

ANY STIPULATION REQUIRED HEREIN OR BY CODE MAY BE APPEALED.

BUILDING NOT TO BE OCCUPIED UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF FINAL COMPLETION IS POSTED ON THE BUILDING OR PERMIT OF OCCUPANCY GRANTED, WHEN REQUIRED.

APPROVAL OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRING OR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS. A SEPARATE PERMIT FOR THE WIRING AND PLUMBING MUST BE OBTAINED. SEPARATE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IF ANSWER IS "YES" TO ANY OF ABOVE QUESTIONS (10) (11) (12) (13) (22) OR (24).

THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. NO WORK SHALL BE STARTED UNTIL A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED.

In dwellings all insulating materials must have a clearance of not less than two inches from all electrical wires or equipment.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ OWNER ☒ ARCHITECT
☐ LESSEE ☐ AGENT
☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ ENGINEER

APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND AGREE THAT IF A PERMIT IS ISSUED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED IN THIS APPLICATION, ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT AND ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES THERETO WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

9003-03 (REV. 1/02)

NOTICE TO APPLICANT

HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE. The permittee(s) by acceptance of the permit, agree(s) to indemnify and hold harmless the City and County of San Francisco from and against any and all claim, demands and actions for damages resulting from operations under this permit, regardless of negligence of the City and County of San Francisco, and to assume the defense of the City and County of San Francisco against all such claims, demands or actions.

In conformity with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code of the State of California, the applicant shall have coverage under (I), or (II) designated below or shall indicate item (III), or (IV), or (V), whichever is applicable. If however item (V) is checked item (IV) must be checked as well. Mark the appropriate method of compliance below.

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury one of the following declarations:

( ) I. I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self-insure for workers compensation, as provided by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance the work for which this permit is issued.

(X) II. I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier: Chartis

Policy Number: 1646280

( ) III. The cost of the work to be done is $100 or less.

( ) IV. I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California. I further acknowledge that I understand that in the event that I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of the Labor Code of California and fail to comply forthwith with the provisions of Section 3800 of the Labor Code, that the permit herein applied for shall be deemed revoked.

(✓) V. I certify as the owner (or the agent for the owner) that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I will employ a contractor who complies with the workers' compensation laws of California and who, prior to the commencement of any work, will file a completed copy of this form with the Central Permit Bureau.

Signature of Applicant or Agent: Date: 11-22-11

OFFICE COPY

survey adoption.

- Tim

Timothy Frye
Preservation Coordinator

Planning Department, City and County of San Francisco
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103
Direct: 415-575-6822 **Fax:** 415-558-6409
Email:tim.frye@sfgov.org
Web:www.sfplanning.org



Planning Information Center (PIC): 415-558-6377 or pic@sfgov.org
Property Information Map (PIM):http://propertymap.sfplanning.org

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From: Tam, Tina (CPC)
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2016 3:21 PM
To: Matthew Davis
Cc: Parks, Susan (CPC); Charles Chase; John Kevlin; Frye, Tim (CPC)
Subject: RE: 633 Folsom Street HRE

Hi Mat,

At this time, we have yet to receive a referral from EP staff for this project. As such, I can't commit to when we will be able to complete our review and render a determination. In case our review of the HRE doesn't happen before the adoption hearing of the survey, I highly recommend you attend the hearing to voice your concerns. Tim is cc'd on this email should he have any other suggestion.

Tina Tam
Senior Preservation Planner

Planning Department, City and County of San Francisco
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103
Direct: 415-558-6325 **Fax:** 415-558-6409
Email: tina.tam@sfgov.org
Web: www.sfplanning.org

From: Matthew Davis [mailto:m.davis@arg-pnw.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2016 2:28 PM
To: Tam, Tina (CPC)
Cc: Parks, Susan (CPC); Charles Chase; John Kevlin
Subject: 633 Folsom Street HRE

Hello Tina & Susan,

Thank you for inviting comment on the draft Central SoMa Survey. I am writing to object to the "3CS" California Historical Resource Status Code (CHRSC) that was assigned to 633 Folsom Street as part of the survey and, in particular, to request that ARG's HRE of the property be reviewed soon in order to resolve the property's disposition prior to the February 17 HPC hearing regarding the survey.

ARG completed an HRE for 633 Folsom Street that was drafted in December 2014 (before the draft

survey findings were public) and submitted to Planning in November 2015. As described in the HRE, we found that the property does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to satisfy the CRHR eligibility criteria and should not be considered a historical resource. In particular, we found that, while it was designed by noted architect Mario Gaidano, the building is not a distinctive example of its style (Corporate Modernism), nor is it an important or representative example of Gaidano's work. Because the property is also not significant under CRHR Criterion 1 or 2, we assigned the property a CHRSC of 6Z.

The discussion of the building in the draft Central SoMa Historic Context Statement is limited to one sentence (page 65) and does not indicate why the building would be considered a historical resource. As you know, association with a master architect is not, in and of itself, sufficient to establish significance under CRHR Criterion 3. According to National Register guidelines, in order to be significant for association with a prominent architect, a property "must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft" (National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, 1997, 20). In the HRE, we describe why the building does not meet this threshold and therefore does not appear to be architecturally significant.

In light of our different findings, I strongly encourage the review of the 633 Folsom HRE be undertaken soon so that this discrepancy can be considered and appropriately resolved before the draft survey is submitted to the HPC next month for review and approval.

Matt

Matthew Davis, AICP
Principal

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From: Lammers, Jonathan (CPC) [mailto:jonathan.lammers@sfgov.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 01, 2015 6:16 PM
To: Matthew Davis <m.davis@arg-pnw.com>
Subject: 633 Folsom Street

Hello Matthew,

The draft CHRS code assigned to the building was based on guidance in the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970 Historic Context Statement* and the draft Central SoMa Historic Context Statement, as well as a review of known works by Mario Gaidano. Please note that the survey is not adopted at this point, and thus the Department will review your HRE as part of the environmental review process.

Best regards,

Jonathan

PS: I will be out of the office on medical leave starting tomorrow, 12/2, and will hopefully return on 12/9.

Jonathan Lammers
Preservation Planner

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