

1 [Landmarks]

2 DESIGNATING 573-575 CASTRO STREET, THE CASTRO CAMERA AND HARVEY
3 MILK RESIDENCE, AS LANDMARK NO. 227 PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE
4 PLANNING CODE.

5 Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San
6 Francisco:

7 Section 1. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that 573-575
8 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence, Lot 61
9 in Assessor's Block 3583, has a special character and special
10 historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and
11 that its designation as a Landmark will further the purposes of,
12 and conform to the standards set forth in Article 10 of the City
13 Planning Code.

14 (a) Designation: Pursuant to Section 1004 of the Planning Code,
15 Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code,
16 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk
17 Residence, is hereby designated as Landmark No. 227. This
18 designation has been fully approved by Resolution No. ^{/14992}~~14492~~
19 of the Planning Commission, which Resolution is on file
20 with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No.
21 000529 and which Resolution is incorporated herein and
22 made part hereof as though fully set forth.

5/9/00
[Signature]

23 (b) Required Data:

24
25

Supervisors Becerril, Leno, Katz, Ammiano, Bierman, Yaki, Yee, Newsom,
Brown

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



City and County of San Francisco

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Tails Ordinance

File Number: 000529

Date Passed:

Ordinance designating 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence, as Landmark No. 227 pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code.

May 15, 2000 Board of Supervisors — PASSED, ON FIRST READING

Ayes: 11 - Ammiano, Becerril, Bierman, Brown, Katz, Kaufman, Leno, Newsom, Teng, Yaki, Yee

May 22, 2000 Board of Supervisors — FINALLY PASSED

Ayes: 9 - Ammiano, Becerril, Bierman, Brown, Kaufman, Leno, Teng, Yaki, Yee
Absent: 2 - Katz, Newsom

Case No. 1999.781L
573-575 Castro Street,
Castro Camera and
Harvey Milk Residence,
Assessor's Block 3583, Lot 61

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 14992

ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATED TO AN INITIATION OF LANDMARK DESIGNATION AND A RECOMMENDATION OF APPROVAL OF THE LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF 573-575 CASTRO STREET, THE CASTRO CAMERA AND HARVEY MILK RESIDENCE, ASSESSOR'S BLOCK 3583, LOT 61, AS LANDMARK NO. 227.

1. **WHEREAS**, on June 2, 1999, the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (Landmarks Board) established its Landmark Designation Work Program for fiscal year 1999-2000. Eight sites were chosen to have Landmark Designation Reports developed and brought to the Landmarks Board for review and comment, and consideration of initiation of landmark designation. Included on that list was 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence; and
2. On October 1, 1999, William Kostura, Architectural Historian, prepared and submitted a draft landmark Designation Report for 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence, on behalf of Friends of 1800 Market, the preservation organization which sponsored the nomination, for the Landmarks Board to consider initiation of the landmark designation of the property; and
3. On January 19, 2000 the Landmarks Board adopted a final 573-575 Castro Street, Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence Landmark Designation Report, held a duly noticed public hearing on the matter and adopted Resolution No. 522 initiating the landmark designation and recommending Planning Commission approval of the designation of the property as City Landmark No. 227; and
4. The Landmarks Board, in considering the proposed landmark designation employed the "Kalman Methodology" rating criteria and found 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera Building to be "Excellent" (E) and "Very Good" (VG) in seven of the 13 Kalman categories of significance; and
5. The Planning Commission reviewed documents, correspondence and received oral testimony from the public on matters relevant to the proposed landmark designation, at a duly noticed Public Hearing held on February 24, 2000.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Case No. 1999.781L
573-575 Castro Street,
Castro Camera and
Harvey Milk Residence,
Assessor's Block 3583,
Lot 61.
Resolution No. 14992
Page 2

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the **Planning Commission hereby approves** landmark designation of 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence, Assessor's Block 3583, Lot 61 as Landmark No. 227, pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the **Planning Commission hereby recommends** that the Board of Supervisors approve the landmark designation of 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence, Assessor's Block 3583, Lot 61 as Landmark No. 227, pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the **Planning Commission hereby directs** its Secretary to transmit this Resolution, the 573-575 Castro Street, the Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence Landmark Designation Report and other pertinent materials in the Case file 1999.781L to the Board of Supervisors.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the **Planning Commission** on February 24, 2000.

Linda D. Avery
Commission Secretary

AYES: Members Antenore, Chinchilla, Joe, Martin, Mills and Richardson

NOES: None

ABSENT: Member Theoharis

ADOPTED: February 24, 2000

CAMERA.RES

HISTORIC BUILDING NAME: Castro Camera and Harvey Milk Residence

ADDRESS: 573-575 Castro Street

POPULAR BUILDING NAME: none

ORIGINAL USE: storefront (first story) and residential (second story)

CURRENT USE: storefront (first story) and residential (second story)

STYLE: International (first story) and stick-Eastlake (second story)

NUMBER OF STORIES: two

OWNER: Bansemer-Zimmer Living Trust, c/o Ronald Bansemer, 100 Palo Alto Avenue,
San Francisco, CA 94114

BLOCK/LOT: 3583/61

ZONING: Castro Neighborhood Commercial District

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Fernando Nelson (1893)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1893-1894

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: wood, steel, and glass (first story); wood (second story)

LANDMARK NO: 227

LPAB VOTE: 5-0

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Castro Camera has nationwide significance as one of the most important buildings in the country to be associated with the modern gay and lesbian rights movement. From 1973-1978 the storefront served a dual purpose as Harvey Milk's retail photography shop, Castro Camera, and as Milk's headquarters for his four campaigns for public office. The fourth campaign resulted in Milk's election to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and changed the tenor of politics in San Francisco. For the first time, gay candidates for public office became widely accepted in an American city, and the gay population became a powerful political constituency. Harvey Milk also used his retail storefront as a basis for reviving the dormant Castro Village Association, becoming its first president, and launching the first Castro Street Fair. From 1975 to 1978 the upper flat in this building was also Harvey Milk's residence. No other building in San Francisco is so closely associated with Harvey Milk, his political career, and his efforts toward establishing gay rights.

To a lesser degree, and on a local level, the building also has significance as a Victorian-era retail storefront building on Eureka Valley's main commercial street. From 1894 through 1943 the storefront housed hardware stores and blue collar tradesmen (a plumber, a carpenter and builder, a tinsmith, and sheet metal workers). The building thus represents the beginning of Eureka Valley's commercial strip and the blue-collar origins of the neighborhood. It is one of several Victorian-era commercial buildings on the 400 and 500 blocks of Castro Street that survive to the present. The building was built in 1893-1894 by Fernando Nelson, one of Eureka Valley and Noe Valley's most prolific Victorian-era builders.

CRITERIA

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. STYLE: Significance as an Example of a Particular Architectural Style or Convention: E Especially fine or early example if many survive; excellent example if few survive; VG Excellent or very early example if many survive, good example if few survive; G Good example; F/P Of no particular interest (VG)

573-575 Castro was built in the stick-Eastlake style of architecture. The style came to the San Francisco Bay Area in the late 1870s, became common in the 1880s, and persisted to the mid- or late-1890s. In California (compared to other parts of the nation) buildings in this style were particularly lively or animated due to their construction of redwood, which was easily milled for decorative effect. It is a style still common in San Francisco's Victorian neighborhoods which escaped the fire of 1906 and Redevelopment in the 1950s-1970s. 573-575 Castro is a very good example which fully exploits the decorative possibilities of the style. In its second story the projecting bay window, the pedimented gable, the bracketed cornice, the false front, the stickwork on the corners of the building and the bay window, the trim around the flush window, and the sunburst in the gable are all contributing elements.

In 1947-1948 the first story storefront façade was remodeled using materials that evoke the International style. Since this was the appearance of the storefront during Harvey Milk's years here (1973-1978), this is the appearance that should be retained. The plate glass that rises the full height of the story and cants inward, the steel dividers and supports, the two wood doors with glazing, the transoms with molded wood sash, the flat wooden awning, the sheet metal paneling that surrounds the transoms and doors and fronts on the awning, and the sandstone on the north wall of the first story all date to Harvey Milk's period or earlier, and are contributing elements.

2. CONSTRUCTION TYPE/USE CATEGORY: Significance as an Example of a Particular Occupancy Type or Use, Method of Construction or Material: E Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive, excellent example if few survive; VG Excellent or very early example if many survive, good example if few survive; G Good example; F/P Of no particular interest (G)

573-575 Castro is good, if typical, example of wood frame construction.

3. DATE BUILT: Significance as an Example of a Particular Period in San Francisco History: E Built before April 1906; VG Built between May 1906 and 1930; G Built between 1930 and 1945; F/P Built after 1945 (E)

This building was built in 1893-1894. This was early in Eureka Valley's development as a neighborhood, and was when Castro Street between 17th and 19th streets was forming as the neighborhood's commercial area.

4. ARCHITECT: Designed or built by an Architect or Builder Who Has Made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation: E Of particular importance to the history of the community, state or nation; VG Of considerable importance; G Architect or builder known, but not of particular importance; F/P Unidentified or unknown (VG)

Fernando Nelson (1860-1953) was born in New York and came to San Francisco as a youth with his family. He began to work as a building contractor at a young age (1880) in the Noe Valley neighborhood, where he built houses in the Italianate style. In the 1890s he became an extremely prolific builder of stick-Eastlake style houses in both Eureka Valley and Noe Valley, and it is for his work during this decade that he is best known today. At the turn of the century he built dozens of Queen Anne-style houses in the Richmond district. During the 1920s he became one of the most prolific builders in the new West Portal neighborhood. He and

his sons continued to build large numbers of houses for middle class families until nearly the end of his life. During the Victorian era, at least, he is known to have designed the houses he built. He is significant for the distinctive quality of many of his early houses, the large numbers of houses he built, and the longevity of his career.

5. DESIGN: Quality of Composition, Detailing and Ornament Measured in Part in Originality, Urban Design, Craftsmanship or Uniqueness: E Excellent; VG Very good; G Good; F/P Fair or poor (G)

This is a good but not exceptional example of Fernando Nelson's work; many better ones remain. The remodeling of the ground floor storefront in 1948 also compromises the overall design.

6. INTERIOR: Interior Arrangement, Finish, Craftsmanship, and/or Use Detail is/are Particularly Attractive or Unique: E Excellent; VG Very Good; G Good; F/P Fair or Poor (F/P)

The interior of the store has been generally remodeled since 1978. The second story interior was not viewed for this case report.

B. HISTORIC CONTEXT

7. PERSONS: Associated with the Life or Activities of a Person, Group or Institution that has Made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation: E Person of primary importance intimately connected with the building; VG Person of primary importance loosely connected or person of secondary importance intimately connected; G Person of secondary importance loosely connected or person of tertiary importance intimately connected; F/P No known connection with person of importance (E)

From 1973 to 1978 the storefront at 575 Castro was Castro Camera, the photography shop belonging to Harvey Milk (1930-1978) and Scott Smith. It was from this storefront that Milk launched his campaigns for city and county supervisor and the state assembly.

From his home state of New York, Milk moved to San Francisco in 1969 or 1970, stayed briefly, returned in 1971, and after further travels returned permanently in 1972. With his partner Scott Smith, Milk moved into an apartment building at 577 Castro Street in Eureka Valley, which since the late 1960s had been evolving into a largely gay neighborhood. With savings from his work as a stockbroker and in the theater, Milk and Smith opened Castro Camera in the building next door on March 3, 1973. They carried an extensive line of film, photographic paper, and darkroom chemicals, and offered a photo-processing service. Although the latter provided Castro Camera with the largest part of its business, the store also became part of an emerging aesthetic movement in the gay world, one that was expressed through photography as well as other arts. Many photographers purchased their film and paper at Castro Camera and printed their black-and-white photos at the city's nearby Photography Center at Scott and Duboce streets. The store was partitioned, with the sales area occupying the front third of the building; there was also a much larger stock room behind the partition. By 1975 Milk and Smith were living in the apartment above the storefront, numbered 573 Castro.

Milk quickly became involved in San Francisco politics, albeit as an outsider. In 1973 he ran for one of five open positions as supervisor and finished tenth, with high support from the Castro, Noe Valley and Haight-Ashbury neighborhoods. In 1975 he ran again, finishing seventh, just behind six incumbents who ran for and won re-election. In 1976 he ran for the state assembly and lost by a narrow margin. In the first two elections Milk ran in opposition to an established political machine centering around Philip Burton, John Burton, George Moscone, Willie Brown, and their moderate gay allies, Jim Foster and Rick Stokes. These politicians courted

and won the gay vote, and won significant legislation for gay and rights, but believed the time had not yet arrived for openly gay candidates to run for office themselves. Gay leaders allied with this establishment strongly opposed Milk's candidacy. In the third election, for the state assembly, Milk lost to Art Agnos, who was backed by a coalition of the Burton machine and Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy. During each of these campaigns Milk emphasized the importance of gay and lesbian people being represented by gay and lesbian elected officials, rather than by allies.

Each of Milk's elections was run by volunteers and the campaign headquarters was the back room of Castro Camera. Money for election costs came from the store's cash register and from the pockets of volunteers. Milk's candidacies were purely grass-roots events that owed nothing to machine politics.

Between elections Milk was active in a variety of other political and community activities. In 1974 he joined a new merchants' group, the Castro Village Association (CVA), and became its first president. Most of its members were gay merchants on or near Castro Street. The same year Milk broached the idea of a Castro Street Fair, and with the support of CVA the first fair was held in August. In 1973 Milk organized gay merchants in support of truck drivers who were on strike against the major beer distributors, and later, in 1976, at a meeting at Castro Camera, he helped persuade union leaders to join the coalition in favor of the district election of city and county supervisors.

In 1977 Milk ran for supervisor from District 5 and won by a wide margin against Terrence Hallinan, Rick Stokes, Bob St. Clair, and others. He appears to have been the second openly gay or lesbian candidate to win an election to public office in the United States, after Elaine Noble, who was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1974.

Milk's efforts, through the Castro Village Association, to establish the viability of gay businesses on Castro Street was so successful that he became the victim of a nearly three-fold rent increase after his five year lease was up. On April 1, 1978 he moved Castro Camera from 575 Castro to 2362 Market Street, near Castro. Near the end of his life he announced he would close the business on December 1st of that year.

On November 27, 1978 Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk were murdered at City Hall by former supervisor Dan White. That night singer Joan Baez led a candlelight service for tens of thousands of mourners in front of City Hall.

Harvey Milk served only ten and one-half months as supervisor, but in part as a result, gays and lesbians since then have been a major force in San Francisco politics. Milk's political career was also significant for other reasons. He developed positions on, and became passionate about, a wide array of issues in addition to gay rights. He hoped that Eureka Valley would remain an integrated neighborhood of gays and straights, and in his campaigns he spoke to straight and conservative voters as energetically as he spoke to gay and liberal voters. Milk's career was also representative of what was then, and remains, a rare political type. In the words of his speech writer Frank Robinson, "Harvey was the epitome of grass roots politics." His campaigns were very poorly financed compared to those of his machine-supported opponents, and he got very few endorsements from well-known politicians, but he did well because of his support from volunteers. Robinson also states that "Harvey was the last of the store-front politicians." Once a common political type, it is now rare; and it may be unknown now for candidates to win public office from their storefronts. As his biographer Randy Shilts wrote, "When Harvey was in, Castro Camera became less a business establishment than a vest-pocket City Hall from which Harvey held court."

8. EVENTS: Associated with Events that Have Made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation: E Event of primary importance intimately connected with the resource; VG Event of primary importance loosely connected or event of secondary importance intimately connected; G Event of secondary importance loosely connected; F/P No known connection with event of importance. (E)

Castro Camera was the headquarters for Harvey Milk's four political campaigns, for supervisor and the state assembly. As his storefront, Castro Camera also made possible Milk's leadership role with neighborhood residents and merchants. In November 1977, on the evening he was elected supervisor, the store was the scene of Harvey Milk's victory party. In May, 1996 a 7.5" x 8.75" bronze plaque was placed in the sidewalk in front of the building. This plaque, sponsored by the Harvey Milk Gay Democratic Club, cites Milk's work in human rights, labor, environmental, and neighborhood issues. In 1998 Harvey Milk's occupancy of this building was commemorated by the painting of a trompe l'oeil mural, by Josef Norris, showing Milk peering from a window (this painted window matching the real one to the left).

Of buildings in the United States that relate to the modern gay and lesbian rights movement, Castro Camera may have significance second only to the Stonewall Inn, in New York. The latter building is much better known to the American public, and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The significant events associated with it, however, are limited to the three days of rioting that occurred there in 1969. The significant events associated with Castro Camera include five years of political activity and neighborhood involvement on the part of Harvey Milk. These events transformed politics in San Francisco.

9. PATTERNS: Associated with or Illustrative of Broad Patterns of City's Cultural, Social, Political or Economic History or Development: E Patterns of primary importance intimately connected with the resource; VG Patterns of primary importance loosely connected or patterns of secondary importance intimately connected; G Patterns of secondary importance loosely connected; F/P No known connection with patterns of importance (E)

Regarding patterns of history, Castro Camera is most significant for its association with the emergence of gay politics in San Francisco. Gay politics did not begin with Harvey Milk's activism, for Jim Foster, Rick Stokes and others had been active with success a few years earlier. Harvey Milk's candidacies, however, took gay politics in the city to a new and higher level.

Castro Camera is also important for its early history as a storefront building on Eureka Valley's main commercial strip. While many commercial buildings on the 400 and 500 blocks of Castro Street survive from the early decades of the 20th century, 573-575 Castro is one of a modest number of survivors from the 19th century.

From 1894 to 1943 the building housed blue collar tradesmen and hardware stores. Its first owner, Charles Stuhr, had a plumbing shop here briefly in 1894. From 1901 to 1905 Henry R. Schmuckert, a carpenter and builder, ran his business from this storefront. Next, from 1905 to 1915, Henry's widow Marie Schmuckert owned a hardware store at this location. Morris Holtzman also owned a hardware store here during 1923-1925, and this business was continued in 1926-1927 by Henry Greenburg. Greenburg subsequently occupied the storefront until 1938 as a tinsmith, plumber, and sheet metal worker. Finally, Harry Koltzoff owned the Acme Sheet Metal and Furnace Works here during 1939-1943. (The uses of this storefront during other early years remains unknown.) Taken together, these businesses strongly reflect the blue collar make-up of the Eureka Valley neighborhood from the Victorian era to World War II.

The storefront was remodeled for retail shops in 1947-1948, and the businesses that occupied the space after that year depart from the pattern described above. From 1951-1959 a vitamins shop, Nutrilite Food Supplements, was located here. From 1959-1972 Russel and Edna Erney owned the building and sold televisions and other appliances from their ground floor business, Bell Electric Co. Castro Camera occupied the space from 1973-1978, and was succeeded by an interior decorating and gifts shop, Statements.

C. PHYSICAL CONTEXT

10. CONTINUITY: Contributes to the Continuity or Character of the Street, Neighborhood or Area: E Of particular importance in establishing the character of a distinguished area; VG Of importance in establishing or maintaining the character of a distinguished area; G Compatible with the character of a distinguished area; F/P Incompatible with the character of an area (VG)

The 500 block of Castro Street is (along with the 400 block and adjacent blocks on Eighteenth Street) one of the four main blocks of Eureka Valley's commercial district. About fifteen of the buildings on this block date from the Victorian era, another dozen are from the first two decades of this century, five appear to date from the 1920s, and only one was built after World War II. Although several of its buildings have been altered in their appearance, the 500 block of Castro Street strongly evokes the period of the 1890s-1920s; it has a much higher level of integrity to this period than do the other blocks of Eureka Valley's commercial strip. As the second story of 573-575 Castro still retains its exuberant Victorian-era appearance, it is important in maintaining the character of the block.

11. SETTING: Setting and/or Landscape Contributes to the Continuity or Character of the Street, Neighborhood or Area: E Of particular importance in establishing the character of an area; VG Of importance in establishing or maintaining the dominant character of an area; G Compatible with the dominant character of an area; F/P Incompatible with the dominant character of an area or unimportant (G)

573-575 Castro is built to the front and side lot lines in a manner consistent with most other commercial buildings on this block. Its setting, therefore, is not remarkable, but is compatible with the dominant character of the area.

12. VISUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Significant as a Visual Landmark to the Neighborhood, City, Region or Nation as a Whole: E A structure which may be taken as symbol for the city or region as a whole; VG A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the city or region; G A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the neighborhood; F/P Not particularly conspicuous or familiar (G)

This building is modest in size compared with other buildings on this block. Nevertheless, with its pedimented bay window and ornament, it stands out as one of the more exuberantly Victorian buildings on this block.

D. INTEGRITY

13. ALTERATIONS: The Degree to Which the Property Has Retained Original Materials from which its Significance is Derived or which Characterize its Period: E No changes or very minor changes; VG Ground floor remodeled cornice removed or minor alterations which do not destroy the overall character; G Overall character changed but recognizable through removal of major cornice/parapet alteration of upper floors or gross alteration of any major

element; F/P Altered beyond recognition (E for the more important period of significance, 1973-1978)

For the period 1973-1978, when Harvey Milk's business Castro Camera occupied the storefront of this building, the integrity is excellent. The only alterations to the exterior are the replacement of the window sash in the second story apartment, to white metal sash; and the alteration in August, 1978 of the low storefront bulkhead, from sandstone to concrete and plaster.

For the period 1894-1943, when blue collar tradesmen and hardware stores occupied the storefront, the integrity is lower. The alteration of the storefront area in 1947-1948 means that the building does not represent that pattern of history as well as it would otherwise. Nevertheless, it is the present International style of the storefront that should be preserved, as that was the appearance during Harvey Milk's years here.

THREATS TO SITE: NONE (x) DEVELOPMENT () ZONING () VANDALISM ()
PUBLIC WORKS () OTHER ()

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

CALIFORNIA STATE REGISTER: HERE TODAY:
HERITAGE SURVEYS: DCP 1976 SURVEY:
DCP AREA PLANS: OTHER:

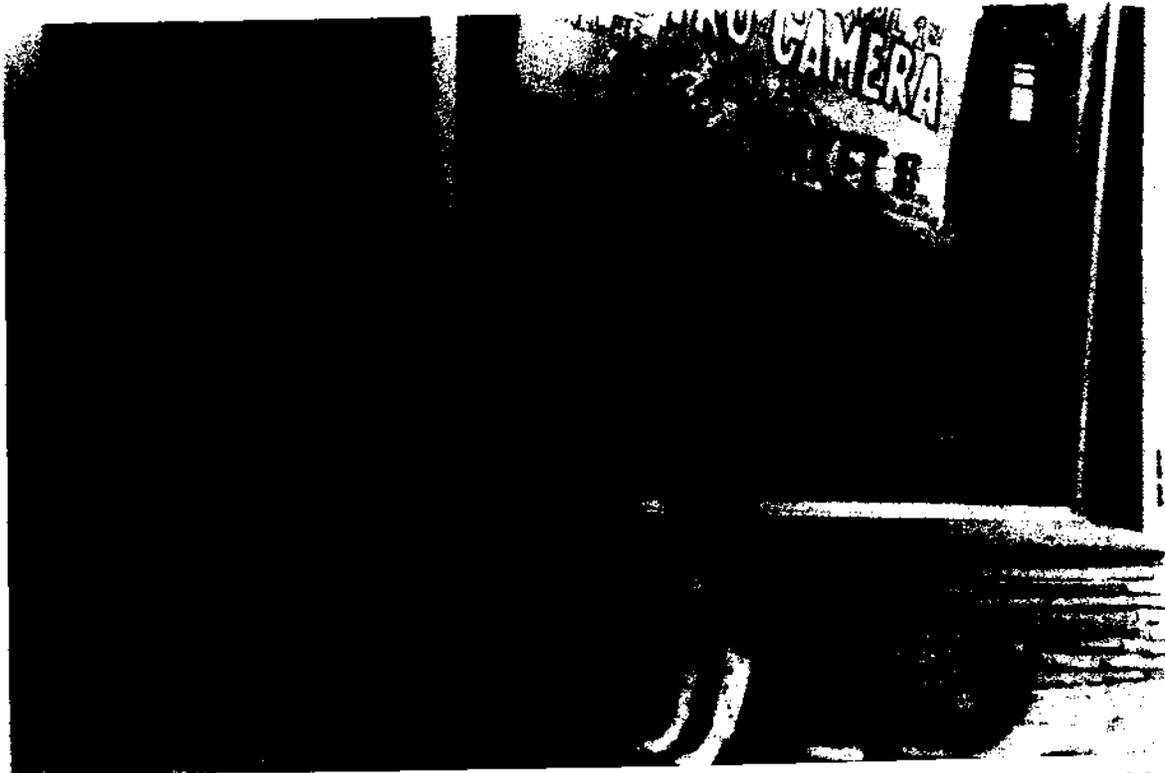
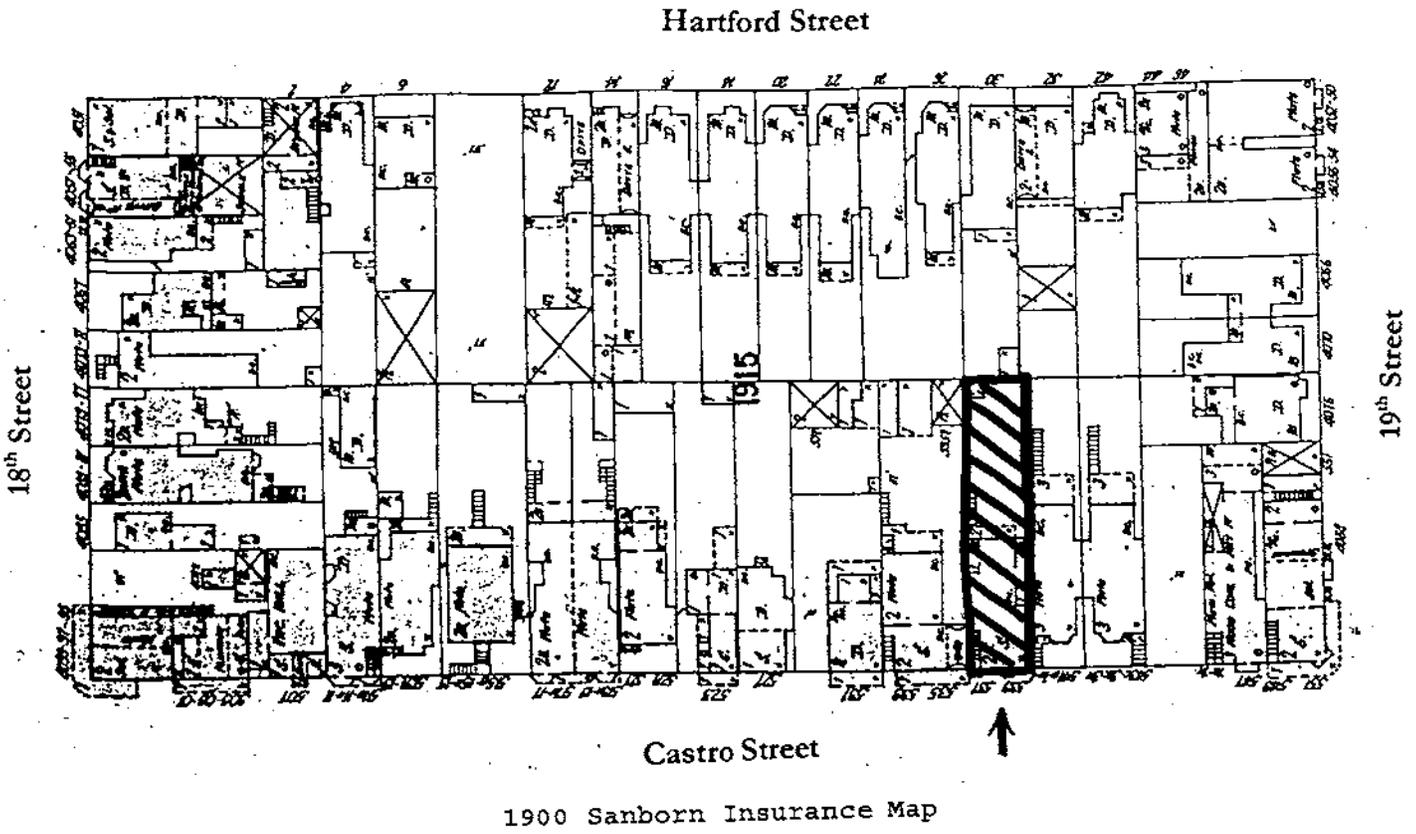
SUBMITTED TO LANDMARKS BOARD BY:

NAME: William Kostura (on behalf of Friends of 1800 Market Street)
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 27365, San Francisco, CA 94127
TELEPHONE: (510) 652-9742

DATE SUBMITTED: October 1999

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Astin, Martha. Interview by William Kostura on October 2, 1999. (Ms. Astin is co-owner of Cliff's Hardware, a charter member of Castro Village Ass'n.)
Block Books, 1894, 1901, 1906, 1909 (various publishers). These document the initial ownership by Fernando Nelson, and later owners through 1909.
Building Permit Applications, 1947-1948 and 1978. These document the alterations of the storefront facade in 1947-1948 and of the sandstone planter/ bulkhead in August 1978.
Johnson, Susan Marina. Unpublished research on Fernando Nelson.
Nicoletta, Dan. Interview by William Kostura on August 30, 1999. (Mr. Nicoletta was an employee of Harvey Milk's at Castro Camera.)
Robinson, Frank. Interview by William Kostura on July 26, 1999. (Mr. Robinson was a speech writer for Harvey Milk during 1975-1977.)
Sales Ledgers, 1929-1972. At the Assessor's Office.
San Francisco Chronicle, February 4, 1894, p. 11 (Real Estate Transfers). This documents the sale of the building by Fernando Nelson to Charles Stuhr.
San Francisco city directories. Listings for occupants during 1894-1978.
Sanborn insurance maps. 1886, 1900, 1914.
Shilts, Randy. *The Mayor of Castro Street*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982.
Spring Valley Water Company tap records. On microfilm at the San Francisco History Archives, Main Library. This documents the beginning construction date of the building (December, 1893).



Harvey Milk and his dog Kid in front of Castro Camera, 575 Market Street, at the end of his lease in March 1978.
Photograph by Guy Corry, courtesy of Frank Robinson.



Above: Harvey Milk (right) and Denton Smith (left) inside Castro Camera. Note the stock of photographic papers and developing chemicals.



At left: Harvey Milk and two women at Castro Camera. This photograph shows that the low bulkhead upon which the women were seated was made of sandstone at the time. Today it is concrete. This is the only alteration that has been made to the exterior of the storefront since 1978.

Both photographs by and courtesy of Dan Nicoletta.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD CASE REPORT

CASTRO CAMERA and HARVEY MILK RESIDENCE, 573-575 Castro Street



At left: The façade of 573-575 Castro Street.

Below: A detail of the storefront area, where Harvey Milk owned a photography shop from 1973-1978.

