*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Western SoMa Light Industrial & Residential Historic District

D1. Historic Name

D2. Common Name:

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):
The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District (Historic District) is primarily located in the western part of the South of Market (SoMa) Area Plan Historic Resource Survey area in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood. In large part, the Historic District conforms to the area bounded by Mission Street to the north, 5th Street to the east, Harrison Street and Bryant Street to the south, and 13th Street to the west. **(See Continuation Sheet, p. 2)**

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):
The boundary for the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District commences at the west corner of parcel 3510-057 on Mission Street near 11th Street. The boundary runs northeast on Mission Street, crossing 10th, 9th, 8th, and 7th streets, and continues to the north corner of parcel 3726-108. It runs down the northeast and rear lot lines of that parcel, and southwest along the rear lot lines of parcels 3726-107, 3726-106, and 3726-105. It travels down 7th Street and turns southwest on Natoma Street to the north corner of parcel 3727-040. It runs down the northeast lot line of that parcel, turns northeast along the rear lot lines of parcels 3727-010, 3727-009, and 3727-008, then southeast down the northeast lot line of parcel 3727-008. **(See Continuation Sheet, p. 44)**

***D5. Boundary Justification:**
The boundaries for the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District are defined by the extent of the densest areas of significant and intact resources representing the height of development of the neighborhood (1906 to ca. 1936). The Historic District includes a total of 1,053 properties. 686 of these properties have been identified as significant, giving the Historic District a 65% concentration of contributing buildings. Issues of age and integrity were a large factor in the placement of boundary lines, and prevented the extension of the boundary further. For example, if the boundaries encompassed the entire block 3732 and also block 3753 between 5th and 6th streets, the Historic District would contain an additional 39 contributing parcels, but also 63 non-contributing parcels, of which seven are located within the period of significance but feature low architectural integrity. Including these blocks alone would have decreased the contributing resource percentage in the Historic District from 65% to 63%. **(See Continuation Sheet, p. 48)**

D6. Significance: Theme Industrial and Residential Reconstruction and Development **Area** South of Market, San Francisco, CA
Period of Significance 1906-1936 **Applicable Criteria** A, C (NR Criteria adopted by local jurisdiction)
(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District developed primarily between the years 1906 and ca. 1936, and consists of a group of resources that are cohesive in regard to scale, building typology, materials, architectural style, and relationship to the street. Contributors to the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District are mostly light industrial and residential properties, with some commercial properties. The Historic District is significant under Criterion A (Events) as a representation of a noteworthy trend in development patterns and the establishment of ethnic groups in San Francisco. It is also significant under National Register Criterion C (Design/Construction) as a representation of a group of properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and as a representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. **(See Continuation Sheet, p. 48)**

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.)
(See Continuation Sheet, p. 72)

***D8. Evaluator:** Christina Dikas **Date:** March 31, 2009
Affiliation and Address: Page & Turnbull, Inc., 724 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94108

D3. Detailed Description (Continued)

The Historic District is situated just south of Market Street, the city's most prominent thoroughfare. The terrain of the area is level, and vegetation consists primarily of street trees. The Historic District is urban in character. It is entirely built out with buildings and paved parking lots. Streets within the area are paved, lined by sidewalks, and conform to the city grid of larger (100 *vara*[1]) blocks that are found south of Market Street. The grid is oriented diagonally in relation to the cardinal directions. The primary northwest-southeast streets are numbered, while the secondary northwest-southeast streets and the northeast-southwest streets are named.

DESCRIPTION BY BUILDING TYPE

This section provides information on the building types and features found within the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, and discusses each type within sub-areas, where applicable.

Residential Buildings

Residential buildings fall into three major categories:

1. Large, three- to six-story wood-frame or masonry apartment buildings and residential hotels.
2. Multi-family frame flats.
3. Small single-family dwellings, sometimes clustered into residential courts.

There are 336 contributing resources with residential uses in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. Residential buildings are primarily wood frame in construction and are clad in wood or stucco siding. Most are designed in an Edwardian-era style with flat roofs, angled bay windows, and decorative cornices. According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Preservation Bulletin No. 18, "The term 'Edwardian' was created to describe architecture produced in Great Britain and its colonies from 1901 to 1910, with the reign of Edward VII. Edwardian architecture encompasses a number of styles, with five main strands identified: Gothic Revival, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Georgian, Baroque Revival, and the Beaux-Arts style. Interpreted in the United States and in San Francisco, the term 'Edwardian' is often associated with multi-unit flats or apartment buildings constructed at the beginning of the 20th Century." Other residential buildings were designed in the Mission Revival Style, Mediterranean Revival style, and Craftsman style, all of which were very popular in early decades of the Twentieth Century. The Mission Revival style (1880-1930) often features stucco cladding, simple clay tile roofs and parapets, and curved mission gables. The Mediterranean Revival Style (1920s-1950s) features clay tile roofs or parapets, white or pastel colored stucco walls, ornate doors and door surrounds, and wrought iron ornament. The Craftsman style (1900-1930) features wood shingle or clapboard siding, porch piers, and projecting eaves with structural wood elements used as simple ornamentation.[2]

Of the 336 contributing residential buildings within the Historic District, 72 also include commercial or industrial uses at the street level. The mixed-use residential-over-commercial buildings are especially located on major thoroughfares such as 6th Street or Folsom Street. Commercial storefronts in mixed-use buildings typically feature recessed entry vestibules, plate glass display windows, storefront transom windows, and fabric awnings. The mixed-use residential/industrial buildings are often located on side streets like Minna, Tehama, and Natoma. They generally look like small light industrial buildings, but appear to now contain residential uses in addition to their original industrial use.

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[1] A *vara* is an old Spanish and Portuguese unit of length. *Varas* are a surveying unit that appears in many deeds in the southern United States and many parts of Latin America. It varied in size at various times and places, but the value of 33 inches (838.2 mm) per *vara* was adopted in California ca. 1851. "98 U.S. 428 25 L.Ed.251 United States V. Perot." Website accessed on 9 June, 2008 from: http://bulk.resource.org/courts.gov/c/US/98/98.US.428.html

[2] City and County of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 18: Residential and Commercial Architectural Periods and Styles in San Francisco. Website accessed on 9 June, 2008 from: http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/planning/preservation/PresBulletin18ARCHSTYLES.pdf

Single-family and multiple-family dwellings are scattered throughout the Historic District, though multiple-family dwellings are the most prevalent, and typically consist of two- or three-story flats built in the decade following the 1906 earthquake. Most residential enclaves are located on secondary streets, while industrial and commercial uses occupy the primary thoroughfares. The highest concentrations of residential buildings can be found at:

- Sumner, Rausch, Langton, Moss, Russ, and Harriet streets bounded by 6th, 8th, Howard and Folsom streets
- Minna and Natoma streets between 6th and 9th streets
- Langton, Russ, and Hallam streets bounded by 7th, 8th, Folsom and Harrison streets
- Dore and Sheridan streets between 9th and 10th streets
- Natoma and Howard streets between 11th and 12th streets
- Folsom, Isis, and Bernice streets between 12th and 13th streets

Residential Hotels

Residential hotels, also known as single-room occupancy hotels (SROs), are primarily located along the 6th Street and Mission Street corridors. Though the 6th Street residential hotels were previously documented in the Sixth Street Lodginghouse District (Anne Bloomfield, 1997), they are included in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District because they also contribute to the overall development of western South of Market residential architecture after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. They provide continuity and cohesiveness to the northeastern section of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District.

Residential hotels are often three- to six-stories in height and are constructed of brick masonry or concrete. A few, however, are wood frame buildings that includes two to four floors. Residential hotels built after 1906 were most often designed in an Edwardian-era style with angled bay windows, rounded corner bay windows, and decorative cornices. They feature a primary entrance and lobby with a reception desk and residents' mailboxes. From the lobby, stairs provide access to the rooms on the upper floors. Most residential hotels are located on large corner lots measuring between 75' and 150' square, or on narrower mid-block parcels along 6th, 7th, and Mission streets. Extant large residential hotels and boarding houses, many with ground-floor commercial space, include:

- 20 6th Street, Winsor Hotel (1912)
- 32-34 6th Street, Seneca Hotel (1911)
- 35-37 6th Street, Hotel Haveli (1908)
- 41 6th Street, Whitaker Hotel (1906)
- 42 6th Street, Desmond Hotel (1913)
- 43-45 6th Street, Oak Tree Hotel (1907)
- 47-51 6th Street, Hillsdale Hotel (1912)
- 48 6th Street, Lawrence Hotel (1907)
- 74 6th Street, Baldwin House Hotel (1907)
- 102 6th Street, Hunter Hotel (1907)
- 106 6th Street, Henry Hotel (1912)
- 138 6th Street, Pontiac Hotel (1907)
- 182-186 6th Street, Hotel Howard (1907)
- 201-209 6th Street, Orlando Hotel (1907)
- 112 7th Street, Hotel Gordon (1911)
- 190 9th Street, Hotel Potter (1911)
- 936 Mission Street, Hotel Chronicle (1915)
- 948 Mission Street, Alkain Hotel (1907)
- 1018-1024 Mission Street, Kean Hotel (1911)
- 1284-1288 Mission Street, Hotel Potter (1911)
- 915-919 Folsom Street, CW Hotel (1907)
- 481 Minna Street, Hotel Auburn (1912)

Apartment Buildings

Not as common in the South of Market area as in other neighborhoods in San Francisco, apartment houses can be found on some of the outlying streets in the western-most part of the Historic District, especially where the South of Market neighborhood merges with the Mission neighborhood along Howard, Folsom, and 10th streets. Unlike a residential hotel, an apartment can have more than one main entrance, depending on the arrangement of the interior floor plan. What distinguishes an apartment house from a residential hotel is that it does not have a staffed, on-site office and the units are usually larger and self-sufficient, including bedrooms, living room, kitchen and a bathroom. Apartment buildings in the Historic District are often smaller and of wood construction, whereas residential hotels are typically larger and of masonry construction.[3] Most of the apartments in the Historic District were built during the 1910s and 1920s and tend to be designed in the Edwardian-era, Mission Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Good examples of apartment buildings include:

- 154 10th Street (1911)
- 1452 Howard Street (1927)
- 230 11th Street (1912)
- 97 Lafayette Street (1923)
- 12-14 Rausch Street (1914)

Flats

Residential flats are found in almost all older residential neighborhoods in San Francisco. The British term "flat" applies to buildings with floor-through dwelling units. They are usually recognized by their recessed and/or raised porches sheltering an independent entrance for each unit. Flats in San Francisco typically house two or three units, depending on the number of stories. While most flats consist of a single stack of units, some are comprised of two stacks of units connected at the center (double flats). Large lots may even contain triple, quadruple, or quintuple flat modules. Flats in the South of Market area are often built atop a raised basement where either a garage or another residential unit may be located. Garages were often added later, or were incorporated into designs after the First World War. Most flats in the western South of Market area were built in the first decade after the 1906 Earthquake, although a few later infill examples exist. They are primarily designed in the Edwardian-era style and are usually located along side streets and alleys.[4] Approximately sixty percent of residential buildings in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District are standard flats buildings. A few examples with architectural integrity include:

- 230 11th Street (1912)
- 1227-1231 Folsom Street (1909)
- 110 Langton Street (1906)
- 733-735 Minna Street (1916)
- 644-648 Natoma Street (1907)
- 46 Rausch Street (1907)

Romeo Flats

A sub-category of residential flats, called "Romeo flats," are multi-story, multi-unit buildings. Romeo flats consist of groupings of three structural bays. The typical single Romeo flat features a central open bay containing a winding stair corridor that is flanked on either side by stacks of flats. Sometimes the central bay is enclosed, but Romeo flats are recognizable because either the stair landings or fenestration in the central bay are located between floor levels, producing a staggered effect on the façade. A single module Romeo flat has a bay rhythm of A-B-A and a double Romeo flat has a bay rhythm of A-B-A-A-B-A. Most appear to have been built in the five years following the 1906 Earthquake, and none in the Historic District appear to have been constructed after about 1915. The earliest, built in 1906 and 1907, often feature flat fronts and simple cornices. Later Romeo flats are designed in Edwardian-era styles, usually with angled bay windows. In the South of Market area, Romeo flats can be found in the similar locations as standard flats,

[3] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2007: 60.
[4] Ibid: 61.

mostly on narrow back streets and alleys, such as Minna and Natoma streets.[5] There are at least fifty Romeo flats in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, including small clusters on Natoma, Russ, Shipley, and Tehama streets. Good examples of Romeo flats include:

- 335-339 10th Street (1909): Romeo flat in the Classical Revival style
- 238-254 11th Street (1907): Triple enclosed Romeo flat altered to the Mediterranean Revival Style
- 716-718 Clementina Street (1914): Two-story enclosed Romeo flat in an Edwardian-era style
- 204-214 Dore Street (1907): Three-story Romeo flat, five bays wide with central stairwell
- 84-88 Harriet Street (1911): Four-story enclosed Romeo flat
- 972-974 Harrison Street (1911): Three-story enclosed Romeo flat
- 519 Natoma Street (1907): Enclosed Romeo flat with art glass windows
- 521-523 Natoma Street (1909): Two-story Romeo flat
- 565-567 Natoma Street (1911): Flat-front, enclosed Romeo flat
- 770 Natoma Street (1907): Flat-front, three-story enclosed Romeo flat
- 25-29 Rodgers Street (1908): Romeo flat in an Edwardian-era style with rounded bay windows
- 146-150 Russ Street (1909): Enclosed Romeo flat in an Edwardian-era style with angled bay windows
- 278-280 Shipley Street (1906): Flat-front, enclosed Romeo flat
- 777-781 Tehama Street (1906): Flat-front Romeo flat

Single-Family Residences

Single-family residences are not as common in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. There are thirty-three contributing single-family residences in the area, and a few are combined with industrial uses on the ground floor. Of the thirty-three, eighteen were built in 1906 or 1907. They were designed either in an Edwardian-era style or a vernacular style with shiplap or channel drop wood siding. About four single-family residences were built in 1909 or 1910 in an Edwardian-era style. Two of these are located on Sumner Street. About eight residences were constructed in the 1920s, including a few on Clementina and Sheridan streets, and are often designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style or Mediterranean style with ground level integral garages. Some examples of single-family residences include:

- 22 Bernice Street (1907): two-story residence exhibiting a vernacular derivative of the Greek Revival style.
- 52 Isis Street (1907): one-story residence in a vernacular style.
- 51 Kissling Street (1906): one-story residence in an Edwardian-era style.
- 62 Kissling Street (1906): two-story residence in an Edwardian-era style.
- 138 Kissling Street (1906): two-story residence in an Edwardian-era style.
- 737 Minna Street (1906): one-story residence with no discernible style.
- 563 Natoma Street (1906): one-story residence with a tabbed parapet and no discernible style.
- 44 Sheridan Street (1922): two-story residence in the Mission Revival style.
- 70 Sheridan Street (1925): two-story residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.
- 721 Tehama Street (1906): one-story residence with no discernible style.

Residential Courts

In three cases within the Historic District, one-story dwellings are found in the form of clusters surrounding a narrow courtyard walkway. Some contain single-family units per building, while others contain multiple-family units. All have a very small square footage per unit, however. Residential courts, sometimes known as bungalow courts, developed as inexpensive housing for working class residents in California in the first decade of the twentieth century. Though primarily found in Los Angeles, examples exist in the Bay Area. Residential courts give occupants the sense of a single-family home in a multi-family property. Residential courts can be of any style, but commonly feature Craftsman, Mission or Spanish Colonial Revival, or even Art Deco and Streamline Moderne design features.[6] The residential

[5] Ibid: 62.
[6] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2007: 64.

courts in Western SoMa are designed without a particular style or with simple Classical Revival or Craftsman influences. Specific examples include:

- 1033-1041 Minna Street (1924): five duplex buildings separated by a walkway, designed in a simple Craftsman style.
- 775-795 Minna Street (1906): three buildings containing multiple units, separated by a walkway, clad in wood shingles.
- 747-751 Minna Street (1907): four single-family cottages organized around a central walkway and unified by a single Classical Revival style façade.

Commercial and Light Industrial Buildings

Commercial Buildings

There are about 208 contributing properties in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District that contain commercial uses. Of these, 119 are one to three stories in height, twelve are over three stories in height, and 77 contain mixed residential or industrial uses. Commercial spaces are located on the ground floor of mixed-use buildings. For example, on the 6th Street commercial corridor, seven of the nine buildings on the west side, between Mission and Howard streets, are mixed-use with commercial spaces on the ground floor and residential floors above. They are designed in a style consistent with the Edwardian era. Those buildings with a strictly commercial function generally resemble light industrial buildings, though they do not contain vehicular and service entrances common to the industrial type. They are used as restaurants, retail or service shops, or offices, rather than for manufacturing products. Many were constructed during the area's second building boom that occurred in the 1920s. They are most often one- to three-stories in height and are constructed of concrete. The ground floors feature storefronts with large plate glass display windows. Office buildings sometimes contain a primary entrance leading to interior corridors and fixed, plate glass or multi-light windows on the upper stories. Commercial buildings are often rendered with simple Classical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, or Art Deco ornament.

According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Preservation Bulletin No. 18, buildings designed in the Classical Revival style (1893-1920) are typically massive in form and often feature pediments, porticos, and large windows with lintels. They also may feature columns, pilasters and entablatures. The Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1930) is characterized by smooth stucco walls, clay tile roofs, elaborate molded ornament around doors and windows, polychrome tile at entries, and wrought iron grilles and balconies. The Art Deco style (1925-1950) was named for an international exposition held in Paris in 1925. Ornamental designs were derived from a variety of sources including Egyptian, Mayan and "Oriental" art and architecture. The style is noted for its use of rich materials and profuse ornament of zigzags, rays and chevrons. Buildings designed in the 20th Century Commercial style generally have very little ornamentation, though they may have a moderately projecting cornices and applied plaster cartouches or garlands.[7]

Examples of buildings with exclusively commercial uses include:

- 1246 Howard Street (1919): two-story Spanish Colonial Revival style
- 1252 Howard Street (1926): two-story Spanish Colonial Revival style
- 209 9th Street (1924): three-story 20th Century Commercial style office building
- 224 7th Street (1922): two-story 20th Century Commercial style
- 151 6th Street (1925): one-story with Classical Revival elements
- 290 7th Street/1100 Folsom Street (1926): two-story Renaissance Revival style
- 1190 Bryant Street (1923): one- and two-story with Classical Revival ornament
- 1077-1081 Mission Street (1917): one-story 20th Century Commercial style

[7] City and County of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 18: Residential and Commercial Architectural Periods and Styles in San Francisco. Website accessed on 9 June 2008 from: http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/planning/preservation/PresBulletin18ARCHSTYLES.pdf

Light Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

Light industrial buildings are characterized by multi-purpose loft spaces that are used for light manufacturing, warehousing, and wholesale distribution. Some, especially those built in the 1920s and later, are used for automotive repair. During the immediate post-quake period of 1906-1910, insurance settlements led to the construction of new and in some cases, reconstructed light industrial buildings. These buildings were often constructed of brick masonry. Another building boom occurred in the early-to-mid-1920s. During this period, industrialists and developers constructed hundreds of concrete two-story and three-story industrial loft structures on the plentiful empty lots, largely building out the South of Market area by 1929.

Warehouses were also built of brick masonry or concrete, which, in addition to being relatively fireproof, allowed for large, open interior spaces for storing goods. Most large warehouses in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District were constructed during the 1920s and into the 1930s. Warehouses are generally much larger than light industrial buildings. Approximately fifteen warehouses, especially those located toward the west end of the Historic District, each occupy an eighth to a quarter of a city block.

Light industrial and warehouse buildings are most often rectangular in plan, and nearly all fill their entire parcels with the primary facades facing the street. Some one-story buildings feature a second story office loft at the front of the building. An example of this type of building can be found at 160 10th Street (1924). Light industrial and warehouse buildings feature open interiors, large steel-sash industrial windows, and roll-up metal garage doors located on the primary or secondary façades.

Ornamentation on these buildings is minimal and rendered in the Classical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Art Moderne, or the 20th Century Industrial styles. According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Preservation Bulletin No. 18, the Art Moderne style (1930-1945) is expressed through smooth surfaces, rounded corners and a horizontality that lends a sleek, streamlined appearance. 20th Century Industrial style buildings (1900-1950) are unadorned, and include unfinished concrete cladding and generous amounts of steel-sash windows.[8]

There are about 202 contributing light industrial buildings and warehouses in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. Some notable examples include:

- 240 6th Street (1924): two-story building in the Medieval Revival style
- 468 9th Street (1934): two-story Art Deco building
- 314 11th Street (1924): two-story brick building in the 20th Century Industrial style
- 981 Howard Street (1927): two-story auto garage in the 20th Century Industrial style
- 1035 Howard Street, the Eng-Skell Building (1930): designed by A.C. Griewank, Port engineer, and displaying bold Art Deco detailing.
- 1049 Howard Street, the James H. Hjul Building (1923): designed by engineer James H. Hjul with Art Deco features.
- 1170 Harrison Street, San Francisco Galvanizing Works (ca. 1935): Art Moderne style
- 465-475 10th Street (1924): designed by the O'Brien Brothers, four-story building in the Exotic Revival style
- 160 Kissling Street (ca. 1920): large one-story steel frame building in the 20th Century Industrial Style

Civic Buildings

Few civic buildings exist in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. Most churches, schools, and other public institutions were relocated outside of the area after the 1906 earthquake and fire, and were replaced by industrial buildings.

[8] City and County of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 18: Residential and Commercial Architectural Periods and Styles in San Francisco. Website accessed on 21 March 2009 from: http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/planning/preservation/PresBulletin18ARCHSTYLES.pdf

Existing civic buildings are rendered in the Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival Style, and Gothic Revival styles. The Renaissance Revival style (1840-1920s) is characterized by ashlar masonry with rusticated quoins, architrave framed windows, and doors supporting entablatures or pediments. Stringcourses may divide floors. The Romanesque Revival style (late 1880s-early 1900s) features round arched openings for doors and windows, corbels and corbel tables, and ornament derived from European churches. Red brick with terra cotta trim is most commonly used for walls, with naturalistic spiky leaf style ornament a part of the decorative program. The style was used for commercial buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, institutions, houses and apartment buildings. Later examples from the early twentieth century often include Byzantine decorative elements. The Gothic Revival style (1850-1925) has deep roots in the romantic ideals of the 17th century. The chief characteristic of the style is pointed arched openings for both doors and windows, asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched gable roofs, bargeboards at the eaves and label or drip moldings over the doors and windows.[9]

Existing civic buildings include:

- 1440 Harrison Street, Department of Human Services (1920): two brick masonry buildings designed in the Renaissance Revival style
- 1401 Howard Street, St. Joseph's Church Complex (1913): designed by John J. Foley, Romanesque Revival style with two gold domes **(Figure 20, see Appendix)**
- 1419 Howard Street, Templo El Calvario Assemblies (1907): Gothic Revival style **(Figure 29, see Appendix)**
- 335 7th Street, St. Michael's Ukranian Orthodox Church (previously Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, 1906), Renaissance Revival style
- 1275 Harrison Street, Salvation Army Harbor Light Center (1936): Classical Revival style, clad in terracotta tile with a clay tile hip roof

National Register Properties and Local Landmarks

Several contributing properties in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District have been listed in local and national historical registers. Their contributions to western South of Market development and culture are explained in the following **"Historic Context"** section. Listed properties include:

- Jackson Brewing Company, 1475-1489 Folsom Street and 319-351 11th Street, 1907 and 1913 (National Register #93000284, Local Landmark #199)
- St. Joseph's Church Complex, 1401 Howard Street and 260 10th Street, 1913 (National Register #82002250, Local Landmark #120). The garage at 240 10th Street (APN #3517036) is located within the boundary of the National Register property, but does not contribute to either the National Register listing or the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. It was constructed in 1960.
- Herbert L. Rothschild Building, 465-475 10th Street, 1924 (National Register #99000581)
- James Lick Baths/People's Laundry Building, 165 10th Street, 1890 (Local Landmark #246). Though originally constructed outside the period of significance (1906-1936), this property contributes to the Historic District because it was largely reconstructed in 1906.

[9] City and County of San Francisco Planning Department. San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 18: Residential and Commercial Architectural Periods and Styles in San Francisco. Website accessed on 9 June, 2008 from: http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/planning/preservation/PresBulletin18ARCHSTYLES.pdf

The following list shows the 686 **contributing** resources within the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District:

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3725006	190	190	05TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725007	194	194	05TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3732008	252	252	05TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3703004	32	34	06TH	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3704053	35	37	06TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704052	39	41	06TH	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3703005	42	42	06TH	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704051	43	45	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704050	47	51	06TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3703006	48	48	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3703027	64	68	06TH	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 3CS
3704026	65	65	06TH	1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP13. Community Center/Social Hall	3D
3703028	72	74	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3703029	80	88	06TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704025	87	93	06TH	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726001	100	102	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725081	101	115	06TH	1915	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726002	106	106	06TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725079	117	117	06TH	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726003	118	118	06TH	1928	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726005	132	136	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726006	138	144	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725063	139	149	06TH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725062	151	151	06TH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726008	152	152	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3725061	157	161	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3726009	162	170	06TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3725026	169	175	06TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726010	172	172	06TH	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731001	200	214	06TH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732124	201	201	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3732123	219	219	06TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731002	220	220	06TH	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property;HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731003	226	226	06TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731004	240	240	06TH	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727001	112	114	07TH	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3S, 3D
3727004	150	150	07TH	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727005	160	160	07TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731041	219	219	07TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730003	224	224	07TH	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731040	225	225	07TH	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730004	230	230	07TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730008	268	268	07TH	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731031	273	273	07TH	1928	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730011	288	298	07TH	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3755003	310	310	07TH	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3754031	333	333	07TH	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3754018	335	335	07TH	1909	HP16. Religious Building	3S, 3D
3755015	384	384	07TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755016	390	390	07TH	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3728002	120	130	08TH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727113	135	139	08TH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728005	150	152	08TH	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3728008	190	198	08TH	1920	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730034	243	243	08TH	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729005	260	260	08TH	1921	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730029	275	275	08TH	ca. 1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756002	330	330	08TH	1929	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755056	333	333	08TH	1914	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755053	351	351	08TH	1919	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755052	355	355	08TH	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3755050	361	361	08TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755137	397	397	08TH	1920	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3757002	444	444	08TH	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757005	470	470	08TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3509043	104	104	09TH	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509002	116	116	09TH	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728069	121	121	09TH	1921	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509003	122	122	09TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509005	140	140	09TH	1933	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728049	145	145	09TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728048	149	149	09TH	1923	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3509007	150	150	09TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509008	170	170	09TH	1934	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3509008A	190	190	09TH	1929	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729082	201	205	09TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729081	209	209	09TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518002	220	220	09TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729079	223	225	09TH	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729059	231	231	09TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729058	235	235	09TH	1911	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518005	244	244	09TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518006	248	248	09TH	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729057	249	251	09TH	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3518007	252	252	09TH	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729056	255	255	09TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518008	258	258	09TH	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518009	264	264	09TH	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729024	271	271	09TH	1917	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518011	272	272	09TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729023	277	279	09TH	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518012	282	288	09TH	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756032	325	325	09TH	1919	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3519067	342	346	09TH	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756011	345	345	09TH	ca. 1928	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S2
3519005	350	360	09TH	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S2

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3756010	351	351	09TH	1929	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3756009	367	367	09TH	ca. 1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756008	375	375	09TH	1909	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3519009	390	390	09TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525002	414	414	09TH	1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525081	430	430	09TH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525082	434	434	09TH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525006	440	440	09TH	1916	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3757049	449	449	09TH	ca. 1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525008	450	450	09TH	ca. 1913	HP6. 1-3 Commercial Building	3D
3757046	455	455	09TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525010	460	460	09TH	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525012	468	468	09TH	1934	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3510059	120	122	10TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509015C	123	131	10TH	1929	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3510003	128	130	10TH	1928	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510006	134	134	10TH	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510007	134	134	10TH	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3509013D	135	135	10TH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3509015A	145	147	10TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510008	154	154	10TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3510009	160	160	10TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3509014	165	165	10TH	1890; 1906	HP13. Community Center/Social Hall	3D, 5S1
3518020	241	241	10TH	1921	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518018	255	255	10TH	1932	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3517037	260	260	10TH	1907	HP16. Religious Building	1S, 3D, 5S1
3518017	275	275	10TH	1931	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518016	291	291	10TH	1909	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3519045	315	317	10TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519044	321	321	10TH	1906	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3519043	325	329	10TH	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3520004	330	358	10TH	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3519041	335	339	10TH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519040	341	341	10TH	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519039	347	349	10TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519038	353	353	10TH	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3520010	364	364	10TH	1909	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3519020	371	371	10TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525067	413	413	10TH	1927	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525065	419	425	10TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525063	447	447	10TH	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525060	455	455	10TH	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525093	465	475	10TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	1S, 3D
3511003	120	120	11TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3511006	140	140	11TH	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510044	141	141	11TH	1931	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3511010	158	158	11TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510037	161	161	11TH	1930	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3510021	169	179	11TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3517031	201	201	11TH	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3516003	216	216	11TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3517030	221	221	11TH	1928	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3516004	224	224	11TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3516005	230	230	11TH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3516070	238	254	11TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517016	245	245	11TH	1917	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3521002	314	314	11TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3521003	316	316	11TH	ca. 1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3520029	319	319	11TH	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	1S, 3D, 5S1
3521004	320	320	11TH	ca. 1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3521008	354	354	11TH	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3521010	364	364	11TH	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3521011	368	368	11TH	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3521013	398	398	11TH	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3515002	210	212	12TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3515003	214	224	12TH	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3515009	286	286	12TH	1931	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3515010	288	290	12TH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3522002	314	314	12TH	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3522003	320	324	12TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3522005	332	334	12TH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522077	338	340	12TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522014	396	398	12TH	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3522033	50	50	13TH	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3522028	21	21	BERNICE	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3522030	22	22	BERNICE	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3522031	24	26	BERNICE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522032	30	30	BERNICE	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3755084	21	21	BRUSH	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757009	1012	1012	BRYANT	1929	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3757010	1014	1014	BRYANT	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3757027	1030	1030	BRYANT	1919	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757026	1040	1040	BRYANT	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757030	1060	1060	BRYANT	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757032A	1072	1072	BRYANT	1936	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525088	1156	1156	BRYANT	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525056	1190	1190	BRYANT	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3732064	444	444	CLEMENTINA	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3732066	450	450	CLEMENTINA	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732067	452	454	CLEMENTINA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730032	660	660	CLEMENTINA	1911	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730031	675	679	CLEMENTINA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729041	713	713	CLEMENTINA	ca. 1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729042	716	718	CLEMENTINA	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729038	723	723	CLEMENTINA	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729044	724	724	CLEMENTINA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729037	725	725	CLEMENTINA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729036	735	735	CLEMENTINA	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729046	736	736	CLEMENTINA	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729035	737	737	CLEMENTINA	ca. 1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729034	743	743	CLEMENTINA	1910	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729048	744	746	CLEMENTINA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729049	748	748	CLEMENTINA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729050	754	754	CLEMENTINA	ca. 1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729030	765	765	CLEMENTINA	1927	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3729029	767	769	CLEMENTINA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729053A	770	770	CLEMENTINA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729027	775	775	CLEMENTINA	1923	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3729055	782	782	CLEMENTINA	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	3D, 5S3
3757011	73	73	CONVERSE	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518024	18	20	DORE	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3518024A	34	34	DORE	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518033	45	45	DORE	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518029	64	64	DORE	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519069	130	130	DORE	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	1D, 3D
3525074A	204	214	DORE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3525035	215	215	DORE	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3525034	219	223	DORE	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3525033	225	225	DORE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3525032	229	229	DORE	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3525039	234	234	DORE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3525047	266	270	DORE	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731019	1040	1044	FOLSOM	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731021	1052	1052	FOLSOM	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731023	1060	1060	FOLSOM	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3754041	1061	1065	FOLSOM	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731024	1062	1062	FOLSOM	1911	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731027	1074	1074	FOLSOM	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3754039	1075	1075	FOLSOM	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731125	1080	1084	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731122	1086	1086	FOLSOM	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3754065	1091	1091	FOLSOM	1918	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3754034	1099	1099	FOLSOM	1909	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730014	1122	1122	FOLSOM	ca. 1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755101	1123	1123	FOLSOM	1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3755100	1125	1127	FOLSOM	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755099	1129	1129	FOLSOM	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755098	1131	1131	FOLSOM	1914	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730019	1158	1158	FOLSOM	1931	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3755075	1161	1161	FOLSOM	1921	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755073	1175	1175	FOLSOM	1928	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730027	1188	1190	FOLSOM	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730028	1192	1192	FOLSOM	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729006	1200	1200	FOLSOM	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3756001	1201	1201	FOLSOM	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3756047	1213	1213	FOLSOM	ca. 1910	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3756046	1219	1219	FOLSOM	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3756045	1221	1221	FOLSOM	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756044	1227	1231	FOLSOM	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3729013	1234	1234	FOLSOM	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756042	1237	1237	FOLSOM	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729014	1246	1246	FOLSOM	ca. 1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729015	1250	1250	FOLSOM	1923	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3729016	1256	1258	FOLSOM	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3756039	1257	1257	FOLSOM	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756038	1259	1261	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729017	1264	1264	FOLSOM	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756037	1265	1265	FOLSOM	ca. 1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729018	1268	1268	FOLSOM	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756036	1275	1275	FOLSOM	1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3756034	1285	1285	FOLSOM	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729022	1286	1286	FOLSOM	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518013	1346	1346	FOLSOM	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519053	1347	1347	FOLSOM	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518014	1350	1350	FOLSOM	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519052	1353	1357	FOLSOM	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519068	1359	1359	FOLSOM	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519050	1365	1369	FOLSOM	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519046	1379	1379	FOLSOM	1921	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3518015	1398	1398	FOLSOM	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3517013	1400	1400	FOLSOM	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3520047	1415	1415	FOLSOM	1913	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3520043	1425	1425	FOLSOM	1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3520031	1455	1455	FOLSOM	1919	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3517014	1468	1468	FOLSOM	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3520030B	1475	1475	FOLSOM	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	1D, 3D, 5S1
3520030C	1479	1479	FOLSOM	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	1D, 3D, 5S1
3517015	1480	1480	FOLSOM	1916	Hp6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3520052	1489	1489	FOLSOM	1907	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3521058	1501	1503	FOLSOM	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3521057	1515	1515	FOLSOM	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3521092	1535	1535	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3521092	1535	1535	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3521033	1539	1539	FOLSOM	1927	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3521032	1545	1547	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3516018	1582	1590	FOLSOM	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3521027	1585	1585	FOLSOM	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3515001	1601	1621	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3515011	1608	1612	FOLSOM	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522071	1609	1609	FOLSOM	1922	HP4. Ancillary Building	3D
3522070	1615	1615	FOLSOM	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522069	1621	1621	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3515013	1622	1622	FOLSOM	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3515014	1626	1626	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522067	1631	1637	FOLSOM	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522065	1645	1645	FOLSOM	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522059	1681	1681	FOLSOM	1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3522058	1689	1693	FOLSOM	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3509029	59	65	GRACE	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731116	15	15	HARRIET	1921	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731115	19	21	HARRIET	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731113	31	33	HARRIET	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731099	34	34	HARRIET	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731104	58	60	HARRIET	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731105	62	62	HARRIET	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731109	80	80	HARRIET	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731110	84	88	HARRIET	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3755018	1110	1110	HARRISON	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755019	1118	1118	HARRISON	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755021	1124	1124	HARRISON	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755023	1144	1144	HARRISON	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755029	1170	1170	HARRISON	ca. 1935	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 3S
3755033	1184	1184	HARRISON	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755034	1188	1188	HARRISON	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757067	1275	1275	HARRISON	1936	HP13. Community Center/Social Hall	3D, 3CS
3525001	1301	1301	HARRISON	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3525077	1307	1307	HARRISON	1906	HP4. Ancillary Building	3D
3525076	1309	1309	HARRISON	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525074	1351	1355	HARRISON	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3519014	1356	1356	HARRISON	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519015	1362	1370	HARRISON	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3525070	1377	1377	HARRISON	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3525069	1385	1385	HARRISON	ca. 1930	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3520051	1440	1440	HARRISON	1920	HP14. Government Building	3D, 3CS

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3522016	1606	1612	HARRISON	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3522017	1606	1612	HARRISON	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755027	7	7	HERON	ca. 1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3755024	10	10	HERON	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755041	19	19	HERON	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S2
3755044	20	20	HERON	1931	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S2
3755049	32	32	HERON	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732100	921	921	HOWARD	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732143	925	925	HOWARD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725012	926	926	HOWARD	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732103	927	931	HOWARD	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725014	934	934	HOWARD	ca. 1936	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732139	937	937	HOWARD	ca. 1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725015	938	938	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732138	939	939	HOWARD	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725017	948	948	HOWARD	1916	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725018	952	954	HOWARD	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725019	960	960	HOWARD	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725020	964	964	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S2
3732130	973	975	HOWARD	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732119	981	981	HOWARD	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732127	985	985	HOWARD	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726011	1000	1000	HOWARD	1907	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3726012	1014	1014	HOWARD	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731094	1035	1035	HOWARD	1930	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 3S
3726018	1040	1040	HOWARD	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731074	1049	1051	HOWARD	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 3S
3726020	1050	1050	HOWARD	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731073	1055	1055	HOWARD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726022	1058	1058	HOWARD	1927	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731072	1061	1061	HOWARD	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726024	1066	1066	HOWARD	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726025	1068	1070	HOWARD	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6.	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
					1-3 Story Commercial Building	
3731071	1069	1073	HOWARD	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3731043	1077	1077	HOWARD	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3726029	1084	1086	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726030	1088	1088	HOWARD	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731128-147	1097	1097	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building; HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727008	1108	1108	HOWARD	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727010	1118	1118	HOWARD	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730117	1121	1121	HOWARD	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727012	1122	1122	HOWARD	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727014	1126	1126	HOWARD	1930	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730090	1137	1137	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730089	1141	1141	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727018	1142	1142	HOWARD	ca. 1930	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727019	1144	1144	HOWARD	1921	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727022	1158	1158	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730060	1159	1159	HOWARD	ca. 1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727024	1160	1160	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730059	1173	1173	HOWARD	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730040	1177	1177	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730039	1183	1183	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729001	1201	1201	HOWARD	1917	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728009	1204	1208	HOWARD	1923	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729002	1209	1209	HOWARD	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3728011	1220	1220	HOWARD	1934	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729087	1239	1239	HOWARD	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3729086	1245	1255	HOWARD	1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3728017	1246	1246	HOWARD	1919	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728018	1252	1252	HOWARD	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729086_0001	1261	1263	HOWARD	1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729086	1263	1263	HOWARD	1936	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729076	1277	1277	HOWARD	1908	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3729083	1283	1283	HOWARD	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3518001	1301	1301	HOWARD	1915	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509009	1330	1340	HOWARD	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3518023	1345	1345	HOWARD	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3509010	1350	1350	HOWARD	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509011	1380	1380	HOWARD	1927	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3517035	1401	1401	HOWARD	1913	HP16. Religious Building	1S, 3D, 5S1
3517034	1415	1415	HOWARD	1908	HP16. Religious Building	1S, 3D, 5S1
3517033	1419	1419	HOWARD	1907	HP16. Religious Building	3D, 3CS
3510012	1434	1436	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510015	1452	1452	HOWARD	1927	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3510019	1480	1480	HOWARD	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3516065	1521	1521	HOWARD	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511016	1538	1542	HOWARD	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511019	1556	1556	HOWARD	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511020	1558	1560	HOWARD	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3516058	1559	1559	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3511021	1566	1566	HOWARD	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3511022	1570	1574	HOWARD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3516055	1583	1583	HOWARD	1932	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3516053	1597	1597	HOWARD	1926	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3515001	1601	1621	HOWARD	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3522047	22	24	ISIS	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522044	27	37	ISIS	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3522052	52	52	ISIS	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	3D, 5S3
3704029	431	431	JESSIE	1912	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704028	471	471	JESSIE	1912	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3520039	41	43	JUNIPER	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517024	51	51	KISSLING	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3517025	52	56	KISSLING	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517023	57	61	KISSLING	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517026	58	58	KISSLING	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517027	62	62	KISSLING	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3517022	63	63	KISSLING	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517021	69	69	KISSLING	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517028A	74	76	KISSLING	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3517020	75	75	KISSLING	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3516069	107	119	KISSLING	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3516037	123	133	KISSLING	1923	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3516043	138	138	KISSLING	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3516044	160	160	KISSLING	ca. 1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3511066	35	41	LAFAYETTE	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3511065	47	49	LAFAYETTE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511040	48	58	LAFAYETTE	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511042	64	64	LAFAYETTE	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511043	66	66	LAFAYETTE	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3511017A	97	97	LAFAYETTE	1923	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730120	7	7	LANGTON	1915	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730093	20	22	LANGTON	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730094	24	24	LANGTON	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730095	30	32	LANGTON	1929	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730097	40	42	LANGTON	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730098	44	46	LANGTON	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730101	58	62	LANGTON	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730102	64	70	LANGTON	1917	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730108	73	73	LANGTON	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730104	74	74	LANGTON	1908	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3730105	80	80	LANGTON	1911	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3730142	81	81	LANGTON	ca. 1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3755103	110	110	LANGTON	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755107	152	156	LANGTON	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755108	158	160	LANGTON	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755109	162	164	LANGTON	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3755110	168	170	LANGTON	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755112	176	180	LANGTON	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755113	182	182	LANGTON	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3724035	82	82	MARY	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3757035	87	87	MCLEA	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725076	447	447	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3725075	453	453	MINNA	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D, 5S3
3725074	455	455	MINNA	1916	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725066	481	481	MINNA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3725064	495	495	MINNA	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726098	511	513	MINNA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726097	515	515	MINNA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726091	559	561	MINNA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726089	567	567	MINNA	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726088	569	571	MINNA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727086	611	611	MINNA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727085	615	615	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727089	616	616	MINNA	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3727084	617	619	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727083	621	621	MINNA	1920	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727078	635	635	MINNA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727077	637	637	MINNA	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727075	643	645	MINNA	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727074	647	649	MINNA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727073	651	651	MINNA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727102	652	652	MINNA	1914	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727072C	653	653	MINNA	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727070	665	669	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727108	672	672	MINNA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727066	679	681	MINNA	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727065A	683	685	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727065	687	687	MINNA	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727064	689	691	MINNA	1910	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3727135	690	690	MINNA	ca. 1912	HP9. Public Utility Building	3D
3728061	723	725	MINNA	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728060	729	729	MINNA	1909	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3728059	733	735	MINNA	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728058	737	737	MINNA	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3728057	743	745	MINNA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3728056	747	751	MINNA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 3CS
3728055	753	755	MINNA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728054	757	759	MINNA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728053	761	763	MINNA	1906	HP5. Hotel/Motel	3D
3728052	765	765	MINNA	1930	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3728050	775	795	MINNA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 3CS
3510043	911	911	MINNA	1909	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3511073	1016	1020	MINNA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511068	1033	1041	MINNA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3511069	1033	1041	MINNA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3511068A	1033	1041	MINNA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3511068B	1033	1041	MINNA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3511069A	1033	1041	MINNA	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3704012	66	66	MINT	1916	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704013	936	936	MISSION	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3704015	942	942	MISSION	1929	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704017	948	948	MISSION	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3725088	951	957	MISSION	ca. 1916	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3725087	965	965	MISSION	1906	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D, 3CS
3704019	966	966	MISSION	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704020	968	968	MISSION	1930	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3704021	972	972	MISSION	1925	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3704022	980	984	MISSION	1924	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3725082	987	987	MISSION	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726111	1019	1021	MISSION	1915	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726110	1023	1023	MISSION	1919	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726108	1077	1077	MISSION	1917	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3726107	1083	1083	MISSION	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726106	1087	1087	MISSION	1921	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3726105	1091	1095	MISSION	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3727130	1119	1119	MISSION	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727091	1125	1125	MISSION	1927	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727094	1131	1131	MISSION	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727097	1139	1139	MISSION	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727101	1151	1151	MISSION	1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727103	1161	1161	MISSION	1924	HP7. 3+Story Commercial Building	3D
3727118	1183	1183	MISSION	1921	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728082	1221	1221	MISSION	1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728081	1225	1225	MISSION	1919	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728089	1235	1235	MISSION	1926	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3728076	1263	1267	MISSION	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728075	1271	1271	MISSION	1917	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509040	1375	1375	MISSION	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3510057	1453	1453	MISSION	1913	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	3D
3731044	10	10	MOSS	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731127	14	14	MOSS	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731070	19	19	MOSS	1923	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731069	23	25	MOSS	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731068	29	29	MOSS	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731066	37	39	MOSS	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731062A	53	59	MOSS	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731062	61	63	MOSS	ca. 1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731061	65	65	MOSS	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731054	66	68	MOSS	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731060	69	71	MOSS	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731055	76	76	MOSS	1907	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3731124	90	90	MOSS	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3725008	409	409	NATOMA	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3725042	430	430	NATOMA	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725033	431	433	NATOMA	1914	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725048	442	442	NATOMA	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725049	444	444	NATOMA	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725031	445	445	NATOMA	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3725051	454	454	NATOMA	1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725029	465	465	NATOMA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3725060	498	498	NATOMA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726055	515	517	NATOMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726057	516	516	NATOMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726054	519	519	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726058	520	520	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726053	521	523	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726059	522	524	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726060	526	526	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726061	528	530	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726050	531	533	NATOMA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726046	543	545	NATOMA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726045	547	549	NATOMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726069	552	554	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726070	556	558	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726041	563	563	NATOMA	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D, 5S3
3726040	565	567	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726073	566	566	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726074	568	570	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726039	569	571	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3726026	575	575	NATOMA	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D, 5S3
3726076	576	576	NATOMA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3726038	581	581	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727043	612	612	NATOMA	1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3727040	617	619	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727045	618	618	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727046	620	622	NATOMA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727039	621	621	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727038	623	625	NATOMA	1923	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727047	624	624	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727048	626	628	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727049	630	630	NATOMA	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727051	636	638	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3727035	639	639	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727052	640	640	NATOMA	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3727053	642	642	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727054	644	648	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3727033	645	647	NATOMA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727056	650	652	NATOMA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727031	651	651	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727030	655	655	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727029	657	659	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727059	660	662	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727027	663	665	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3727060	664	664	NATOMA	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3728034	712	716	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728035	718	718	NATOMA	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D, 5S3
3728032	727	731	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728038	732	734	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728039	736	738	NATOMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3728026	757	757	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3728045	770	770	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3510010	916	916	NATOMA	1919	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3510034	956	956	NATOMA	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3510025	965	965	NATOMA	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3510024	967	967	NATOMA	1917	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3510023	969	969	NATOMA	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3511056	1023	1023	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511060	1034	1034	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511054	1035	1035	NATOMA	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3511061	1040	1040	NATOMA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511091	1065	1065	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511049	1071	1073	NATOMA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511048	1077	1087	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3511044	1084	1094	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730129	1	1	RAUSCH	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730061	12	14	RAUSCH	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 3CS
3730086	23	27	RAUSCH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730063	24	28	RAUSCH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730085	29	31	RAUSCH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730064	30	30	RAUSCH	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730065	32	34	RAUSCH	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3730084	33	33	RAUSCH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730066	36	36	RAUSCH	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3730067	40	44	RAUSCH	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730082	45	49	RAUSCH	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3730068	46	46	RAUSCH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3756019	20	22	RINGOLD	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3756021	28	32	RINGOLD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3756025	56	56	RINGOLD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3756030	78	80	RINGOLD	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755072	25	29	RODGERS	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755071	31	35	RODGERS	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3755187	59	59	RODGERS	ca. 1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731076	112	114	RUSS	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731077	124	124	RUSS	1933	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731078	130	130	RUSS	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731079	132	134	RUSS	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731082	146	150	RUSS	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731093	151	153	RUSS	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731083	152	156	RUSS	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731092	155	157	RUSS	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3731084	160	160	RUSS	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3731088	181	191	RUSS	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519030	30	30	SHERIDAN	ca. 1922	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519031	34	34	SHERIDAN	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519032	38	42	SHERIDAN	ca. 1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519026	41	41	SHERIDAN	ca. 1920	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3519033	44	44	SHERIDAN	1922	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3519024	59	59	SHERIDAN	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519023	63	63	SHERIDAN	ca. 1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3519036	70	70	SHERIDAN	1925	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3754043	16	16	SHERMAN	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3730040A	2	2	SUMNER	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730056	9	9	SUMNER	1910	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3730043	12	12	SUMNER	1910	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3730044	42	48	SUMNER	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730045	46	46	SUMNER	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3730054	49	49	SUMNER	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3730046	54	64	SUMNER	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D, 5S3
3732097	409	413	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732096	415	415	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732095	421	421	TEHAMA	ca. 1935	HP8. Industrial Building	3D

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code
3732094	423	423	TEHAMA	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732102	424	424	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732091	435	437	TEHAMA	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732106	436	438	TEHAMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732090A	439	441	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732107	440	440	TEHAMA	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732108	442	442	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732090	443	443	TEHAMA	1929	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3732089	445	449	TEHAMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732088	451	453	TEHAMA	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3732112	452	452	TEHAMA	1922	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3732117	472	472	TEHAMA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729072	718	718	TEHAMA	1935	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729069	721	721	TEHAMA	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	3D
3729089	741	741	TEHAMA	ca. 1928	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3729063	763	767	TEHAMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729062	769	771	TEHAMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729060A	777	781	TEHAMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3729078	790	790	TEHAMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	3D
3509020	10	10	WASHBURN	1924	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3509022	14	14	WASHBURN	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D
3509032	54	54	WASHBURN	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	3D
3509031	60	62	WASHBURN	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	3D

Previously Documented Historic Districts

The newly assigned California Historic Resource Status Codes (CHRS Code or CHRSC) for the contributing resources above are added to the previous determination of "3D" for the following fourteen properties, which are also listed as contributing resources to the proposed **Lafayette-Natoma Residential District**. The Lafayette-Natoma Residential District was documented in a DPR 523D form by Anne Bloomfield in 1997 and is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Only one CHRSC of "3D" is listed in the table above for each property, though the properties contribute to two potential historic districts:

- 47 – 49 Lafayette Street (APN 3511-065)
- 48 - 58 Lafayette Street (APN 3511-040)
- 64 Lafayette Street (APN 3511-042)
- 66 Lafayette Street (APN 3511-043)
- 97 Lafayette Street (APN 3511-017A)
- 1033 – 1041 Minna Street (APN 3511-068)

- 1033 – 1041 Minna Street (APN 3511-069)
- 1023 Natoma Street (APN 3511-056)
- 1034 Natoma Street (APN 3511-060)
- 1035 Natoma Street (APN 3511-054)
- 1040 Natoma Street (APN 3511-061)
- 1071 – 1073 Natoma Street (APN 3511-049)
- 1077 – 1087 Natoma Street (APN 3511-048)
- 1084 – 1094 Natoma Street (APN 3511-044)

Furthermore, the newly assigned CHRS codes are added to the previous determination of "3D" for the following twenty-nine properties, which are listed as contributing resources to the **Sixth Street Lodginghouse District**. The Sixth Street Lodginghouse District was documented in a DPR 523D form by Anne Bloomfield in 1997 and is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Only one "3D" is listed in the table above, though the properties contribute to two historic districts:

- 32 – 34 6th Street (APN 3703-004)
- 35 – 37 6th Street (APN 3704-053)
- 39 – 41 6th Street (APN 3704-052)
- 42 6th Street (APN 3703-005)
- 43 – 45 6th Street (APN 3704-051)
- 47 – 51 6th Street (APN 3704-050)
- 48 6th Street (APN 3703-006)
- 64 – 68 6th Street (APN 3703-027)
- 65 6th Street (APN 3704-026)
- 72 – 74 6th Street (APN 3703-028)
- 80 – 88 6th Street (APN 3703-039)
- 100 – 102 6th Street (APN 3726-001)
- 101 – 115 6th Street (APN 3725-081)
- 106 6th Street (APN 3725-002)
- 117 6th Street (APN 3726-079)
- 118 6th Street (APN 3726-003)
- 132 – 136 6th Street (APN 3726-005)
- 138 6th Street (APN 3726-006)
- 139 – 149 6th Street (APN 3725-063)
- 151 6th Street (APN 3725-062)
- 152 6th Street (APN 3726-008)
- 157 – 161 6th Street (APN 3725-061)
- 162 – 170 6th Street (APN 3726-009)
- 169 – 175 6th Street (APN 3725-026)
- 172 6th Street (APN 3726-010)
- 200-214 6th Street (APN 3731-001)
- 226 6th Street (APN 3731-003)
- 1000 Howard Street [184 6th Street] (APN 3726-011)
- 495 Minna Street (APN 3725-064)

The following two properties are located within the boundaries of the Sixth Street Lodginghouse District, but are considered non-contributing resources to that Historic District. However, they are considered contributing resources to the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District because they contribute to the broader historic context of the latter Historic District:

- 87 – 93 6th Street (3704-025)

- 498 Natoma Street (3725-060)

The following list shows all **non-contributing** resources within the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District:

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3725005	172	172	05TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3726007	148	148	06TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3732122	225	225	06TH	1939	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3704049	N/A	N/A	06TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727002	140	140	07TH	1980	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730119	240	240	07TH	1955	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730006	240	240	07TH	ca. 2000	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731126	255	255	07TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3731154	255	255	07TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3731033	259	259	07TH	1988	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730007	262	262	07TH	1945	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730009-010	280	282	07TH	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3754030	321	321	07TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3755017	398	398	07TH	ca. 1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727114	131	131	08TH	1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727063	143	143	08TH	1939	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728006	156	160	08TH	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727199	165	165	08TH	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730038	201	201	08TH	1922	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729003	222	228	08TH	1921	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730137	229	229	08TH	1997	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729004	230	230	08TH	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730236-	239	239	08TH	2003	HP3. Multiple Family	6Z	Outside Period of

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
249					Property		Significance
3755054	349	349	08TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3755136	385	385	08TH	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3757002A	466	466	08TH	1950	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509004	130	130	09TH	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728087	165	165	09TH	1998	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729080	219	219	09TH	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3518003	228	230	09TH	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3518004	234	234	09TH	ca. 1920	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729060	235	239	09TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3519006	364	366	09TH	1955	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509041	113	113	10TH	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509015B	135	135	10TH	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509015	151	151	10TH	1924	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510011	170	170	10TH	1988	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3517036	240	240	10TH	1960	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3517038	250	250	10TH	1961	HP16. Religious Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3520002	320	320	10TH	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519042	331	331	10TH	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3520080-084	360	360	10TH	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525068	405	405	10TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3525085	449	449	10TH	1980	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525057	479	479	10TH	1990	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509042	N/A	N/A	10TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3518038	N/A	N/A	10TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3510056	145	145	11TH	1919	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3511009	146	146	11TH	1914	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510055	147	147	11TH	1919	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3521005	340	340	11TH	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3521007	350	350	11TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3521009	360	360	11TH	1952	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3521077-082	374	374	11TH	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522019, 3522026	28	28	13TH	1950	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522038	60	60	13TH	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3522054	70	70	13TH	1951	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728072	101	101	9TH	1956	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3518010	264	264	9TH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3522027	N/A	N/A	BERNICE	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3755083	23	23	BRUSH	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3757032	1066	1066	BRYANT	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525054	1168	1168	BRYANT	1909	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3525055	1174	1174	BRYANT	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3757029	N/A	N/A	BRYANT	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3732062	436	436	CLEMENTINA	2008	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729095	719	719	CLEMENTINA	1998	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729043	720	720	CLEMENTINA	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729039	721	721	CLEMENTINA	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729045	730	730	CLEMENTINA	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729047	740	740	CLEMENTINA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729033	745	745	CLEMENTINA	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729032	747	747	CLEMENTINA	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729051	758	758	CLEMENTINA	ca. 1955	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729031	759	759	CLEMENTINA	1951	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
							Significance
3729052	762	762	CLEMENTINA	1927	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729053	766	766	CLEMENTINA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729028	771	771	CLEMENTINA	1938	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729054	776	776	CLEMENTINA	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730030	N/A	N/A	CLEMENTINA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3754026	22	22	CLEVELAND	1948	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3754027	28	28	CLEVELAND	1943	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3754028	32	32	CLEVELAND	ca. 1920	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3754029	40	40	CLEVELAND	1938	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3757002B, 3525024	72	72	CONVERSE	1986	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3518040	44	44	DORE	1986	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3518042	52	52	DORE	1987	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519062	123	129	DORE	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519066	135	135	DORE	1920	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519056	136	136	DORE	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519060	139	145	DORE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519057	142	142	DORE	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519058	144	144	DORE	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519059	149	149	DORE	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3525083	222	222	DORE	1977	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525031	233	239	DORE	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3525084, 3525043	250	250	DORE	1984	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525027	251	251	DORE	1984	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525078	256	256	DORE	1960	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525046	N/A	N/A	DORE	ca. 1925	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
							Integrity
3731020	1048	1048	FOLSOM	1926	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3754040	1067	1067	FOLSOM	2002	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731026	1070	1070	FOLSOM	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Achitectural Integrity
3754038	1089	1089	FOLSOM	1951	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731030	1090	1090	FOLSOM	1984	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3754066	1091	1091	FOLSOM	1944	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3755074	1171	1171	FOLSOM	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729008	1216	1218	FOLSOM	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729091	1220	1220	FOLSOM	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729010	1226	1226	FOLSOM	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729011	1228	1228	FOLSOM	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3756043	1233	1233	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3756041	1245	1245	FOLSOM	1945	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3756024	1251	1251	FOLSOM	1911	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729020	1278	1278	FOLSOM	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3756033	1295	1295	FOLSOM	1940	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519001	1301	1301	FOLSOM	1942	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519065	1329	1331	FOLSOM	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519063	1335	1335	FOLSOM	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519064	1335	1335	FOLSOM	1923	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3518045	1346	1346	FOLSOM	2005	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3520001	1401	1401	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3520044	1435	1435	FOLSOM	1938	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3521031	1553	1553	FOLSOM	ca. 2000	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3521030	1585	1585	FOLSOM	1946	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522001	1601	1601	FOLSOM	1988	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522068	1625	1629	FOLSOM	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3522064	1655	1661	FOLSOM	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522062	1665	1665	FOLSOM	1970	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522061	1669	1669	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3522060	1675	1675	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3515012	N/A	N/A	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3522074	N/A	N/A	FOLSOM	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3509021	9	9	GRACE	1925	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509025	15	15	GRACE	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3509026	17	17	GRACE	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3509024	23	23	GRACE	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3509027	49	49	GRACE	1907	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731101	36	36	HARRIET	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3731102	38	38	HARRIET	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3731168	54	56	HARRIET	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731186-201	68	68	HARRIET	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3755022	1126	1126	HARRISON	1901	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519010	1308	1308	HARRISON	1970	HP5. Hotel/Motel	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519012	1310	1310	HARRISON	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3525075	1331	1331	HARRISON	1966	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519013	1350	1350	HARRISON	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3525072	1359	1359	HARRISON	1969	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3525089	1375	1375	HARRISON	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3725009	912	912	HOWARD	1928	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3725098	918	918	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3732140	933	933	HOWARD	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3732109	943	943	HOWARD	1968	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732137	943	943	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3732110	951	951	HOWARD	1922	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3732114	967	967	HOWARD	2002	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3725021	970	970	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725103	974	980	HOWARD	1998	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732129	977	977	HOWARD	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3725025	988	988	HOWARD	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732126	989	989	HOWARD	1939	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732125	991	991	HOWARD	1908	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731117	1011	1017	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731095	1025	1025	HOWARD	1939	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726013	1028	1028	HOWARD	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726015	1032	1032	HOWARD	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726017	1038	1038	HOWARD	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726019	1044	1044	HOWARD	1964	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726021	1054	1054	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3726027	1078	1080	HOWARD	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3726028	1082	1082	HOWARD	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727009	1112	1112	HOWARD	1937	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730091	1129	1129	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727016	1136	1136	HOWARD	1939	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727021	1150	1150	HOWARD	1959	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727202	1166	1188	HOWARD	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3728013	1230	1230	HOWARD	1948	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729097	1233	1233	HOWARD	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728014	1234	1234	HOWARD	2008	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728016	1242	1244	HOWARD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3728086	1266	1266	HOWARD	1998	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729074	1269	1269	HOWARD	1947	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728019	1298	1298	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3518035	1325	1325	HOWARD	1919	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3518044	1375	1375	HOWARD	1923	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3517032	1421	1421	HOWARD	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510014	1450	1450	HOWARD	ca. 1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510060	1458	1458	HOWARD	1966	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510018	1470	1470	HOWARD	1956	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510020	1488	1488	HOWARD	1939	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511012	1500	1500	HOWARD	1930	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3516001	1501	1501	HOWARD	1962	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511013	1522	1522	HOWARD	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3511014	1530	1530	HOWARD	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3516064	1531	1531	HOWARD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3511015	1532	1532	HOWARD	1907	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3516063	1541	1541	HOWARD	1945	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511017	1544	1548	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3511018	1550	1554	HOWARD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3516056	1581	1581	HOWARD	1935	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3516054	1585	1585	HOWARD	1952	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522004	2	14	ISIS	1914	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3522079	21	21	ISIS	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522048	26	32	ISIS	1913	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3522042	39	39	ISIS	ca. 2007	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3522053	56	56	ISIS	1989	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3704024	481	481	JESSIE	1907	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3520077-079	45	45	JUNIPER	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3520037	47	47	JUNIPER	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3517028	72	72	KISSLING	1926	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3517029	80	80	KISSLING	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3516039	118	118	KISSLING	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3516040	124	124	KISSLING	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3516041	130	130	KISSLING	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3516042	134	134	KISSLING	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3511064	55	55	LAFAYETTE	1946	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511052	75	75	LAFAYETTE	1925	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3511053	81	81	LAFAYETTE	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511087	83	83	LAFAYETTE	1993	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511102-109	N/A	N/A	LAFAYETTE	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730096	34	34	LANGTON	ca. 1929	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730111	41	43	LANGTON	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730100	52	56	LANGTON	1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730109	71	71	LANGTON	1906	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730250-252	72	72	LANGTON	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3755102	108	108	LANGTON	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3755111	172	174	LANGTON	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730099	N/A	N/A	LANGTON	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3757143	2	2	MCLEA	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3757142	8	8	MCLEA	2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3757068	25	25	MCLEA	1993	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3757045	44	44	MCLEA	1946	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3757037	55	55	MCLEA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725071	457	457	MINNA	1944	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3725068	475	475	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725078	476	476	MINNA	1918	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3726152	518	518	MINNA	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726163-167	563	563	MINNA	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727136	627	627	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727095	633	633	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727173-184	638	638	MINNA	1998	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727170	639	639	MINNA	1998	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727072A	655	655	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727072	661	661	MINNA	1929	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3728117	701	701	MINNA	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728051	773	773	MINNA	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3728105-116	786	786	MINNA	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510058	915	915	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3510039	973	973	MINNA	1938	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511111-118	1025	1035	MINNA	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3725069	N/A	N/A	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725070	N/A	N/A	MINNA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3704018	956	956	MISSION	1910	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3725086	967	967	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3726172-179	1009	1009	MISSION	2004	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3726112	1013	1013	MISSION	1916	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727096	1133	1133	MISSION	1909	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727168	1145	1149	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3727120	1167	1167	MISSION	1917	HP7. 3+ Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727109	1171	1171	MISSION	1948	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727117	1187	1187	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3728001	1201	1201	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3728083	1217	1217	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3728103	1277	1281	MISSION	1925	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509037	1337	1337	MISSION	1913	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509036	1339	1339	MISSION	1942	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509019	1345	1345	MISSION	1925	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509018	1349	1349	MISSION	1906	HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510001	1415	1415	MISSION	1974	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727134	N/A	N/A	MISSION	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3731067	33	33	MOSS	ca. 2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731119	49	49	MOSS	1951	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731063	51	51	MOSS	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731156	56	56	MOSS	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731053	62	64	MOSS	1911	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731054A	70	74	MOSS	1916	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3731058	75	75	MOSS	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725104-123	464	464	NATOMA	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3725101	474	474	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3725102	479	479	NATOMA	1997	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726057A	506	506	NATOMA	1910	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3726052	525	525	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3726051	527	527	NATOMA	ca. 1915	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3726047	537	537	NATOMA	1945	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726161	551	551	NATOMA	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726155	555	555	NATOMA	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726071	560	560	NATOMA	1940	HP3. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3726072	562	562	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3726075	574	574	NATOMA	1906	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727044	614	614	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727050	632	634	NATOMA	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727205	637	637	NATOMA	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727034	643	643	NATOMA	1910	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727032	649	649	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727057	654	654	NATOMA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3727058	656	656	NATOMA	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3727028	661	661	NATOMA	1948	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728007	705	705	NATOMA	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728036	722	724	NATOMA	1941	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728037	726	726	NATOMA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728040	740	742	NATOMA	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728099	741	741	NATOMA	1997	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728041-043	746	758	NATOMA	1941	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728091	747	747	NATOMA	1995	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728044	764	768	NATOMA	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3728046	774	774	NATOMA	1921	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3728047	778	778	NATOMA	1907	HP2. Single Family Property; HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510031	926	926	NATOMA	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510030	935	935	NATOMA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510061	940	940	NATOMA	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510027	955	955	NATOMA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510026	959	959	NATOMA	1924	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3510069	960	960	NATOMA	1993	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3510035	964	964	NATOMA	1937	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511057	1016	1020	NATOMA	1909	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3511084	1022	1022	NATOMA	1993	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511122-124	1028	1028	NATOMA	ca. 2005	HP3. Multiple Family Residence	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3511055	1029	1029	NATOMA	1922	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3511094	1095	1095	NATOMA	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3728024	N/A	N/A	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3728025	N/A	N/A	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3510028	N/A	N/A	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3510029	N/A	N/A	NATOMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3730188-192	21	21	RAUSCH	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3756020	24	24	RINGOLD	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3756023	38	38	RINGOLD	1909	HP2. Single Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3756026	60	60	RINGOLD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3756027	64	64	RINGOLD	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3756028	70	70	RINGOLD	1951	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3756031	82	82	RINGOLD	1946	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3756022	N/A	N/A	RINGOLD	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3755065	54	54	RODGERS	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3755066	60	60	RODGERS	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3755067	61	61	RODGERS	ca. 1945	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
							Significance
3731162	142	142	RUSS	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731150	159	159	RUSS	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731202-217	169	175	RUSS	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731160	170	170	RUSS	2001	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3731087	190	190	RUSS	1938	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519088-091	52	52	SHERIDAN	2003	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519025	55	55	SHERIDAN	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519084	56	56	SHERIDAN	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519035A	62	66	SHERIDAN	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3519070, 3519080	75	75	SHERIDAN	1994	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3519037	78	78	SHERIDAN	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3754042	12	12	SHERMAN	1951	HP4. Ancillary Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730124	1	1	SUMNER	1991	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730126	5	5	SUMNER	1991	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3730041	6	6	SUMNER	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730042	10	10	SUMNER	1908	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3730055	15	15	SUMNER	1907	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3732101	420	420	TEHAMA	1912	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3732092	431	431	TEHAMA	1947	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732111	448	448	TEHAMA	N/A	HP31. Urban Open Space	6Z	Vacant Lot/Parking Lot
3732180	468	468	TEHAMA	1999	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3732192-194	476	478	TEHAMA	2002	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729073	720	720	TEHAMA	1909	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729121	725	725	TEHAMA	2000	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Year Built	Building Type	CHRS Code	Reason
3729066	735	735	TEHAMA	1911	HP2. Single Family Property; HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3729065	737	737	TEHAMA	ca. 2007	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729125-138	761	761	TEHAMA	2001	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729141	773	773	TEHAMA	ca. 2008	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3729075	774	774	TEHAMA	1985	HP8. Industrial Building	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509045	30	30	WASHBURN	1992	HP3.Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509044	42	42	WASHBURN	1906	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Lacks Architectural Integrity
3509052	50	50	WASHBURN	1996	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance
3509050	54	54	WASHBURN	1995	HP3. Multiple Family Property	6Z	Outside Period of Significance

Previous Section 106 Reviews

In addition to the two potentially eligible National Register Districts within the boundaries of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, three Section 106 reviews have been completed within the area. The properties within the Section 106 reviews are included in the above contributing and non-contributing lists. The Section 106 reviews include:

- Page & Turnbull, Inc. *8th and Howard Streets Affordable Housing Section 106 Review, San Francisco* (24 October 2000).
- Architectural Resources Group, *Determination of Eligibility Evaluation, 8th and Natoma Streets, San Francisco, California* (28 January 2000).
- Carey & Co. *275 10th Street Supportive Housing Project, San Francisco, California: Draft Section 106 Review* (26 April 2005) and Page & Turnbull, Inc.'s preliminary report, *Folsom/Dore Apartments, Historic Properties Report* (19 September 2002).

For the most part, the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District resource determinations follow the determinations set forth in the Section 106 Reviews. There are a few discrepancies, based upon a broader analysis of the entire western South of Market area, in which the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District determination **overrules** the previous determination. The discrepancies include the following:

8th and Howard Streets Section 106 Review:

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Previous ARG CHRS Code	Western SoMa Historic District CHRS Code	Comment
3727063	143	147	8TH	4D2	6Z	Constructed outside period of significance (1939)
3727026	1166	1188	HOWARD	4D2	6Z	Original building (built 1921) was replaced in 2003
3727102	652	652	MINNA	6Z	3D	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Previous ARG CHRS Code	Western SoMa Historic District CHRS Code	Comment
3727028	661	661	NATOMA	4D2	6Z	Constructed outside period of significance (1948)

8th and Natoma Streets Section 106 Review:

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Previous Page & Turnbull CHRS Code	Western SoMa Historic District CHRS Code	Comment
3727063	143	147	8TH	3D	6Z	Constructed outside period of significance (1939)
3730038	201	201	8TH	3D	6Z	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture
3727022	1158	1158	HOWARD	6Z	3D	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture
3728034	712	716	NATOMA	6Z	3D	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture

275 10th Street Supportive Housing Project Section 106 Review:

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Previous Carey & Co. CHRS Code	Previous Page & Turnbull CHRS Code	Western SoMa Historic District CHRS Code	Comment
3518024A	34	34	DORE		4D2	6Z	Original building (built 1923) was replaced in 2005
3756033	1295	1295	FOLSOM		4D2	6Z	Constructed outside period of significance (1940)
3519001	1313	1315	FOLSOM		4D2	6Z	Constructed outside period of significance (1941)
3519050	1365	1369	FOLSOM	6Z	6Z	3D	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture
3518044	1375	1375	HOWARD	3D/7N1		6Z	Updated determination based upon broader analysis of western SoMa architecture

APN	From St. #	To St. #	Street Name	Previous Carey & Co. CHRS Code	Previous Page & Turnbull CHRS Code	Western SoMa Historic District CHRS Code	Comment
3518045	N/A	N/A	Northeast corner of Dore and Folsom	4D2	4D2	6Z	Original building (built 1922) was replaced in 2005

D4. Boundary Description (Continued)

The boundary crosses Howard Street in a southern direction and runs along the southwest and rear lot lines of parcel 3730-118. It continues northeast along the southeast lot line of parcel 3730-001, and turns southeast and then northeast along the rear and southeast lot lines of parcel 3730-002. The boundary turns northwest up 7th Street, turns northeast up Howard Street to the east corner of parcel 3726-031, and runs northwest along the northeast lot line of that parcel. It turns northeast along the rear lot lines of parcels 3726-036, 3726-037, and 3726-037A. It travels northwest along the northeast lot line of parcel 3726-037A, crosses Natoma Street in a northern direction, and then moves northwest along the northeast lot line of parcel 3726-077, northeast along the rear lot lines of parcels 3726-076 and 3726-075, and northwest along the northeast lot line of parcel 3726-087. The boundary turns northeast on Minna Street to the north corner of parcel 3726-091, southeast along the northeast lot line of that parcel, and turns northeast up Tulip Alley to the north corner of parcel 3726-069. It travels down the northeast lot line of that parcel, then northeast up Natoma Street and northwest along the northeast lot line of parcel 3726-062. The boundary runs northeast on the rear lot lines of parcels 3726-095 and 3726-096, and up the northeast lot line of parcel 3726-096. It runs southwest on Minna Street, turns northwest along the southwest lot line of parcel 3726-110, and jogs northeast on Mission Street to the south corner of lot 3703-029. It travels northwest along the rear lot lines of the properties facing 6th Street on block 3703 to the west corner of parcel 3703-004 at Stevenson Street. The boundary turns northeast along Stevenson Street, crosses 6th Street, and runs to the north corner of parcel 3704-053.

The boundary runs southeast along the rear lot lines of the properties facing 6th Street on block 3704, turns northeast at Jessie Street and runs to Mint Street, then southeast on Mint Street to Mission Street. The boundary heads southwest on Mission Street to the north corner of parcel 3725-088, and then southeast along the northeast side of that parcel. Crossing Minna Street, the boundary runs along the southwest lot lines of parcels 3725-077 and 3725-047 before turning northeast up Natoma Street. It jogs around the southwest, northwest, and northeast lot lines of parcel 3725-042 at the north corner of Natoma and Mary streets before continuing northeast to the corner of Natoma and 5th streets. It heads southeast on 5th Street, turns southwest on Howard Street, and southeast again along the northeast lot line of parcel 3732-100. It turns northeast up Tehama Street to the west corner of parcel 3732-150, and runs along the southwest and southeast lot lines of the parcel. It turns southeast on 5th Street to Clementina Street.

The boundary runs southwest on Clementina Street to the south corner of parcel 3732-067. It jogs northwest along the southwest lot lines of parcels 3732-067 and 3732-088, and turns southwest down Tehama Street to 6th Street. It travels southeast on 6th Street to the east corner of parcel 3731-004, and follows the southeast lot line of that parcel to Harriet Street. It turns southeast on Harriet Street, runs to the east corner of parcel 3731-110, turns southwest down the southeast lot line of that parcel, and makes a turn southeast down the northeast lot line or parcel 3731-018. It then runs southwest on Folsom Street, heads southeast on Sherman Street for one block, and turns southwest down Cleveland Street. The boundary includes parcel 3754-018 by running along its northeast and southeast lot lines before reaching 7th Street.

The boundary turns northwest on 7th Street and jogs around the lot lines of parcel 3755-003 in order to include that property within the Historic District. It continues northwest on 7th Street to Folsom Street, then southwest on Folsom Street to Langton Street, where it turns southeast. It runs along Langton Street to the west corner of parcel 3755-103, and turns southwest along the southeast lot line of that parcel. It jogs northwest along the rear lot lines of parcels 3755-103 and 3755-102, and along the rear and southwest lot lines of parcel 3755-098 to Folsom Street. It runs north across Folsom Street, up the southwest lot line of parcel 3730-014, and continues northwest along the rear lots lines of the properties facing Langton Street until it meets the south corner of parcel 3730-098.

It runs southwest along the southeast lot line of parcel 3730-082, crosses Rausch Street in a southwest direction, and continues along the southeast lot line of parcel 3730-068. The boundary turns northwest along the rear lots lines of 3730-068 and 3730-067, and turns southwest along the southeast lot line of parcel 3730-054. It runs southeast down Sumner Street before turning along the northwest and southwest lot lines of parcel 3730-048. It crosses Clementina Street in an eastern direction, and runs down the northeast lot line of parcel 3730-031. It runs southwest along the rear lot lines of parcels 3730-031 and 3730-030 before turning southeast again long the northeast lot line of parcel 3730-027. The boundary turns northeast up Folsom Street, wraps around the side and rear lot lines of parcel 3730-019, crosses Folsom Street in a southeast direction, and continues down the northeast lot line of parcel 3755-075. It crosses Brush Place in a southeast direction and continues down the northeast lot line or parcel 3755-084. Here, the boundary turns northeast along the northwest lot lines of parcels 3755-023 and 3755-103. It turns southeast down Langton Street to the west corner of parcel 3755-019, then turns northeast, following the northwest lot lines of parcels 3755-019, 3755-018, and 3755-015, before meeting 7th Street. At 7th Street, the boundary turns southeast to the intersection of Harrison Street.

The boundary turns southwest on Harrison Street and runs down a long block to 8th Street. It turns northwest up 8th Street to Ringold Street, and then southwest on Ringold to the northern corner of parcel 3756-011. The boundary travels along the rear lot line of that parcel and continues southeast down Gordon Street to the east corner of parcel 3756-008. It turns southwest along the southeast lot line of parcel 3756-008, and turns southeast down 9th Street to Harrison Street. It briefly jogs northeast on Harrison Street to the northern corner of parcel 3757-067. It continues down the northeast lot line of that parcel before turning northeast along the northwest lot line of parcel 3757-002. It turns southeast on 8th Street to the east corner of parcel 3757-005, runs southwest down the southeast lot line of 3757-005, and around the side and rear lot lines of parcel 3757-008 before turning southwest on Bryant Street to the east corner of parcel 3757-033. It jogs northwest along the rear lot lines of parcels 3757-033 and 3757-034A, turns southwest on McLea Court to 9th Street, then cuts in a southeast direction across 9th Street to the north corner of parcel 3525-080. It cuts southwest along the northwest lot lines of parcels 3525-080 and 3525-079, then southeast on Dore Street to Bryant Street. At Bryant Street, the boundary line heads southwest for one short block to 10th Street.

The boundary line runs northwest one block up 10th Street to Harrison Street. It turns northeast on Harrison Street to the south corner of parcel 3519-015, then up the southwest lot line of that parcel, around the southeast lot line and part of the southwest lot line of parcel 3519-070, and down the southeast lot line of parcel 3519-020. It crosses 10th Street and runs along the northwest and southwest lot lines of parcel 3520-087/117 and the southwest lot line of parcel 3520-015. The boundary line turns southwest on Harrison Street before turning northwest and northeast along the southwest and northwest lot lines of parcel 3520-051. It travels northwest up Juniper Street to the north corner of parcel 3520-028, jogs around the side and rear lot lines of that parcel, and continues along the rear and southwest lot lines of parcel 3520-058 and the southeast lot line of parcel 3520-029 to 11th Street. It turns southeast down 11th Street to Harrison Street, heads southwest on Harrison Street before turning northwest on Norfolk Street, and cuts northeast halfway up the the northwest lot line of parcel 3521-010. It travels northwest along the rear lot lines of the parcels facing 11th Street on block 3521. It turns southwest to run along the rear lot line of parcel 3521-092, crosses Norfolk Street, and runs along the rear lot lines of the parcels facing Folsom Street on block 3521. The boundary turns southeast on 12th Street, down the northwest and rear lot lines of parcel 3522-104, and behind parcel 3522-081. It travels southeast on the southwest lot line of parcel 3522-106/113, crosses Bernice Street, and continues along the southwest and southeast lot lines of parcel 3522-114/116 to 12th Street. It runs down 12th Street and turns southwest down Harrison Street to 13th Street.

The boundary runs west on 13th Street to Folsom Street, northeast on Folsom Street to the south corner of parcel 3515-039, and then northwest along the southwest lot line of that parcel. It moves northeast along the rear lot lines of the parcels facing Folsom Street before crossing 12th Street in a northeast direction and running along the northwest and northeast lot lines of the parcel 3516-018. It continues northeast on Folsom Street to the corner of 11th Street, and turns northwest on 11th Street to the west corner of parcel 3516-070. It runs along the southeast lot lines of parcels 3516-070 and 3516-069, and along the southeast and southwest lot lines of parcel 3516-037 to Kissling Street. The boundary line travels southwest on Kissling Street, crosses 12th Street, and runs along the southeast lot line of parcel 3515-003 and northwest along the rear lot lines of parcels 3515-002 and 3515-001. The boundary turns northeast on Howard Street, running to the southern corner of parcel 3511-022, then turns northwest along the southwest lot lines of parcels 3511-022 and 3511-094/101, and crosses Natoma Street in a northwest direction. It runs along the southwest and northwest lot lines of parcel 3511-044 and the rear and northwest lot lines of parcel 3511-040 to Lafayette Street. The boundary turns northwest

up Lafayette Street, and then northeast on Minna Street for half a block to the southern corner of parcel 3511-073. It travels along the southwest and northwest lot lines of that parcel, and along the northwest and northeast lot lines of parcel 3511-003 to the corner of Minna and 11th Streets. Finally, the boundary runs northeast on Minna Street and up the southwest lot line of parcel 3510-057 to the point of the beginning on Mission Street.

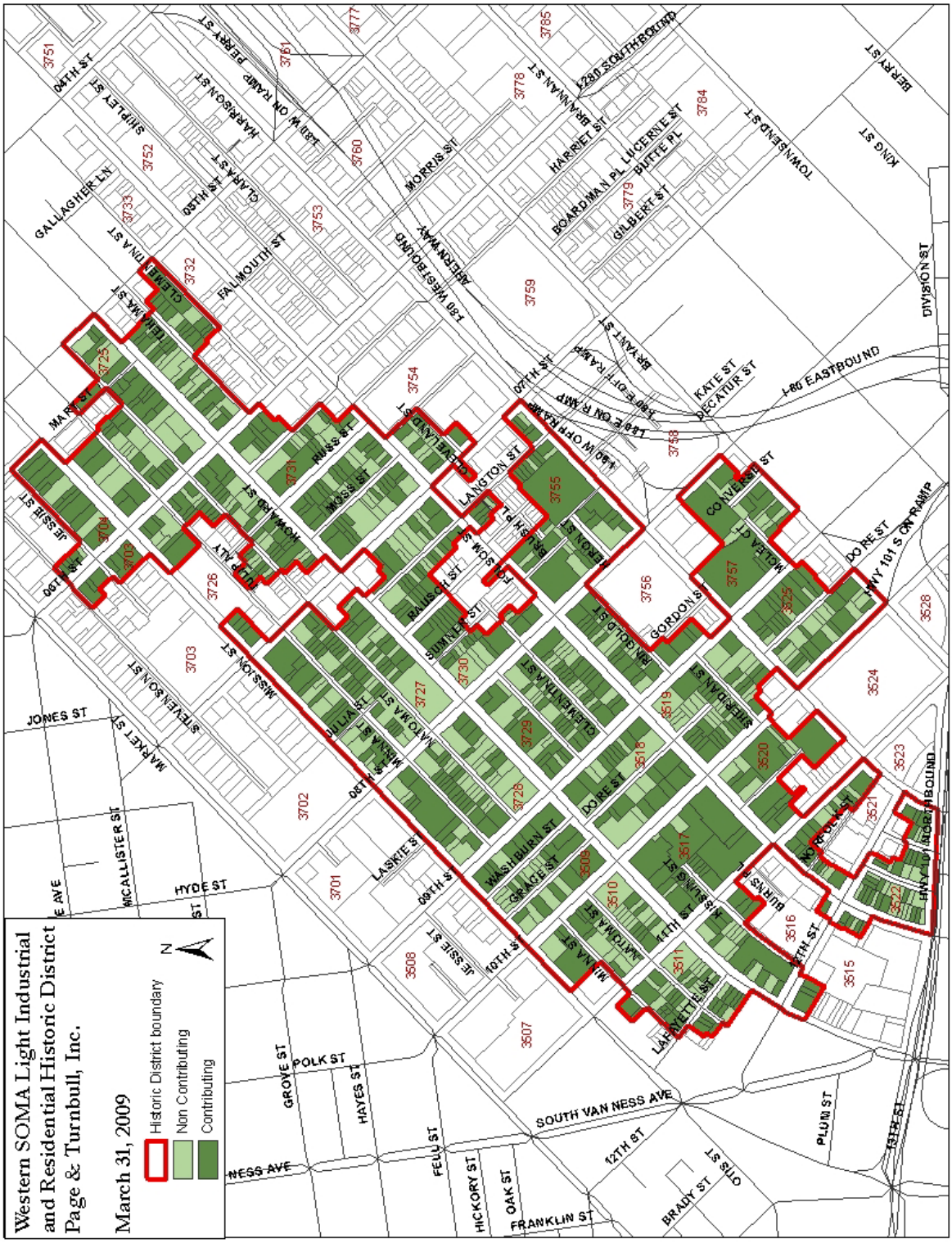

Figure 1. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District map

D5. Boundary Justification (Continued)

Survey evaluation determined that a concentration of structures with diminished integrity or later construction dates on the north side of Mission Street between 6th and 11th streets justified the exclusion of all properties north of Mission Street. Similarly, a lack of physical integrity and later construction dates justified the exclusion of half the properties in Block 3732, all of the properties in Block 3753, most of the parcels facing 6th Street south of Howard Street, and the properties surrounding Columbia Square on Block 3754. The I-80 East on-ramp roughly provides the southern boundary because it divides the neighborhood into two sections via large swaths of undeveloped property.

Other exclusions, including the swath covering Blocks 3730 and 3755 west of 7th Street near Folsom Street and the swath covering Blocks 3726, 3727, and 3730 near 7th and Mission streets, were made where large clusters of non-contributing resources justified excluding groups of properties. The boundary cut around several individual properties or small groups of properties if they were determined to be non-contributing and were already located at the edge of the Historic District. Examples of this practice occurred on Blocks 3757, 3525, 3519, and 3510.

In addition, the boundaries at the southwest corner of the Historic District, which includes Lafayette Street, were determined based upon the boundaries of the South of Market Area Plan Historic Resource Survey. Those properties facing South Van Ness Avenue were included in the proposed South Van Ness Deco Moderne District, which was not adopted by local jurisdiction. These exclusions create an especially jagged boundary line along the southwest side of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District.

The locally designated 6th Street Lodginghouse District was included within the boundaries because the buildings feature architectural integrity and contribute to the historic context of residential and commercial development in the western South of Market area. The Western SoMa Residential and Historic District, a National Register potential district, operates as an overlay of greater significance for the 6th Street residential hotels.

D6. Significance (Continued)

The Historic District includes properties surveyed by Page & Turnbull and also previously documented buildings, including local landmarks and properties surveyed for Section 106. Some properties, including ones on Mission and Jessie streets and Langton Street, were only windshield surveyed for the purpose of this District Record and do not have their own Primary Record Forms.

Within the established period of significance, 1906 and 1936, the most pronounced periods of construction occurred from 1906-1913 and 1920-1927. There are 345 non-contributing buildings located within the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District. Of those, 116 were constructed during the period of significance, but are non-contributing due to poor physical integrity. Nevertheless, those buildings generally retain their original scale, massing, and function, thus lending a more cohesive character to the neighborhood than the contributing buildings alone could produce. In addition, 162 buildings were constructed after the period of significance, and 67 properties contain vacant lots or parking lots.

The area was nearly entirely rebuilt after the earthquake, justifying 1906 as the beginning of the period of significance. Reconstruction proceeded in several distinct periods, beginning with the initial flurry of building activity occurring between 1906 and 1913, with later waves occurring after the First World War between 1918 and 1920, and culminating with a major real estate boom in the mid-1920s **(Figure 2)**. By 1930, the area was largely built out, though 47 buildings were constructed during the 1930s, 31 in the 1940s, and 14 in the 1950s. The termination date for the period of significance corresponds with to a general drop-off in development in this portion of the South of Market area during the mid-1930s. Infrastructure projects, including development of South Van Ness Avenue in 1933 and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1936, effectively rerouted local street traffic around and past the western part of the district. The date of 1936 closely corresponds to the termination date for the National Register listed South End Historic District (which has a period of significance stretching from 1867 to 1935), representing that the South of Market as a whole was built out by the mid-1930s.

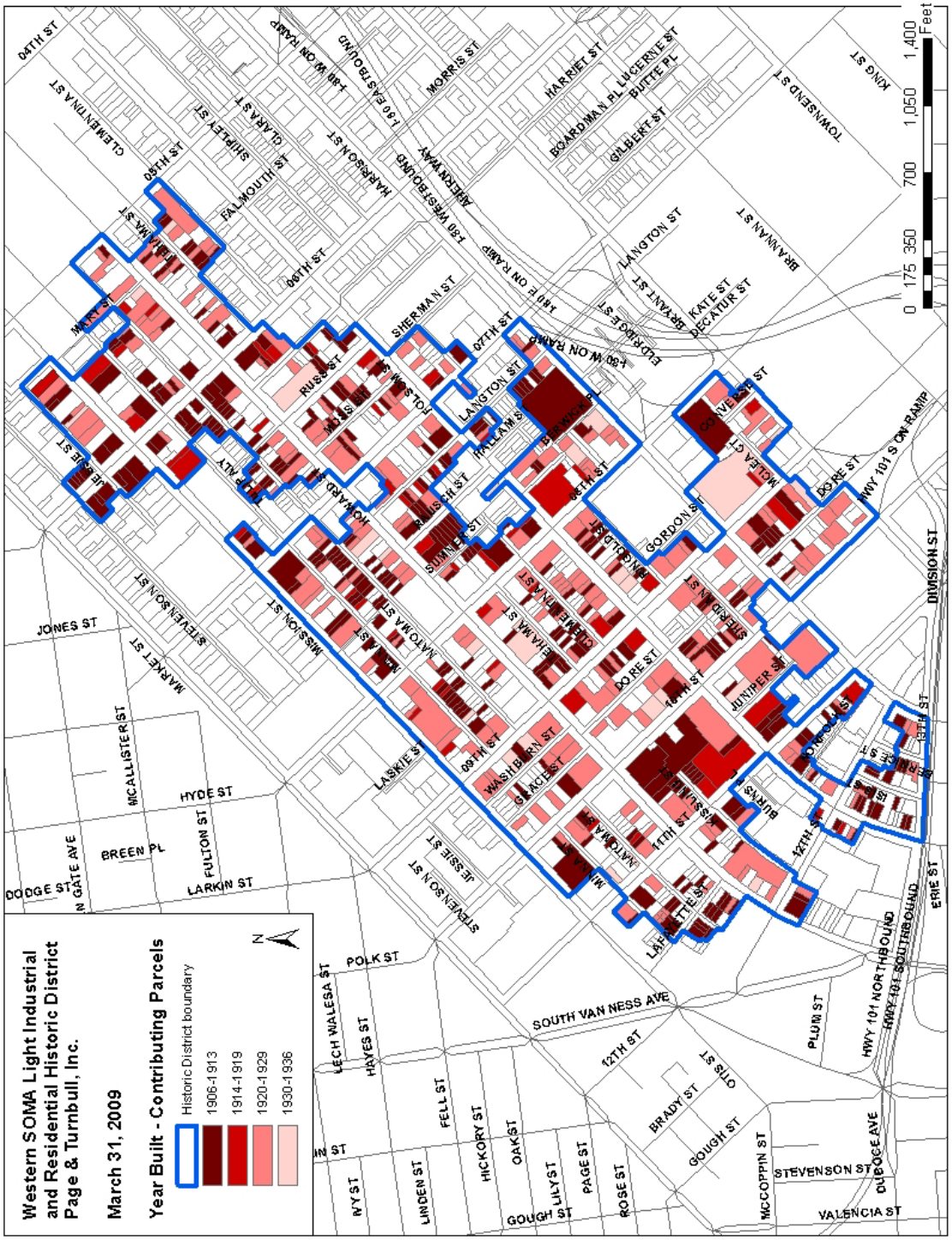

Figure 2. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, showing the construction years of all contributing resources.

Historic Context: Pre-1906 Earthquake and Fire

Built Environment

Prior to the 1906 earthquake and fire, the South of Market area was already industrial in character, though the streets were lined with significantly more residential buildings. Important for the South of Market area's industrial future were the large 100-*Vara* Survey blocks laid out by Jasper O'Farrell in 1847. The grid was extended west from 5th Street to 9th Street in 1850. The streets were flatter and wider (30 *varas* wide) than were found north of Market Street (where they were 25 *varas* wide), making the transportation of goods via wagon and eventually train and truck much easier.[10] Businesses that occupied the Historic District area prior to the earthquake included food services, such as a malt and barley works and a pork packing plant, transportation yards for the United Railroads of San Francisco and the Pacific Carriage Company, and various other functions including soap works, a picture frame molding factory, and laundries. Beyond the primary streets such as Mission, Howard and Folsom, the large 100-*vara* blocks south of Market Street were interlaced with a network of smaller back streets and alleys such as Jessie, Tehama, and Annie Streets, which assisted in the industrial development of the area by providing light traffic areas in which to load and unload goods. In large part, these streets also were lined with single-family dwellings and residential flats for industrial workers. Saloons occupied most street corners.

Boarding houses and lodging houses grew up simultaneously with the industrial plants and commercial buildings in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and most were located west of 3rd Street and the original warehouse district. During the 1870s, the South of Market area contained fully one-quarter of the boarding houses and one-half of the 655 lodging houses in the city. Typically of wood-frame construction, these hotels were destroyed in the 1906 Earthquake and Fire.[11]

Population Demographics

Prior to the earthquake, the western South of Market area was home to a Swedish enclave. Churches in the area included the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Ebenezer Church on the south side of Mission Street between 8th and 9th Streets; Our Savior's Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church at 8 Sherman Street, organized in October 1870; and the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church at 1220 Howard Street. In addition, a German Evangelical Lutheran Church was located on Mission Street between 5th and 6th Streets, and was established in that location in 1869. A Japanese Methodist Episcopal Mission was located at 535 Jessie Street. The Nevah-Tzedek Synagogue was located at 948 Mission Street from 1896 to 1904. Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1903 on 7th Street near Folsom (the original building was destroyed in the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, but was rebuilt in the same location later in 1906). These religious institutions supported the Swedish, German, Greek, Japanese, and Jewish ethnic groups that were located in the western part of the South of Market district.

People of various ethnicities seem to have resided in mixed neighborhoods throughout the area. For example, the 1900 U.S. Census reveals that people from Germany, Sweden, and Norway lived amongst Irish and native-born Americans on the 700 block of Folsom Street. People from Ireland, Germany, Poland, and Japan lived on the 1000 block of Howard Street along with people who originated from various states in the United States. One particular residence on Howard Street primarily included Norwegian, Russian, Swedish, and German boarders.

[10] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area*. San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 21.
[11] Ibid: 37.

Historic Context: Earthquake and Reconstruction, 1906-1913

On April 18, 1906, San Francisco was devastated by the Great Earthquake and Fire. The South of Market area was especially hard hit by both the temblor and the eleven fires that started in the area due to broken gas mains. The earthquake's most striking structural failures occurred in the least affluent neighborhoods, where poor workmanship contributed to a loss of property and life. Foundation failures were common in the marshy land south of Market Street. The earthquake's movement left areas, such as Dore Street and Brannan Street, with ripples in the street pavement and wood-frame houses tossed from their minimal foundations **(Figure 11, see Appendix)**.[12]

Following the earthquake, fires broke out from a variety of sources, including fallen lanterns and chimneys, damaged boilers, broken gas mains, and flammable industrial materials that were knocked to the ground. The fires quickly grew out of control as they ignited the densely packed wood-frame boarding houses, hotels, and rows of aging houses in the South of Market. The water mains were mostly broken and fire fighters were powerless to stop the flames from rapidly consuming virtually the entire neighborhood within six hours of the actual earthquake. The death toll in the South of Market area was much higher than the rest of the city. The numbers were greatly undercounted because hotels and boarding houses collapsed on their inhabitants and the people were never accounted for. Additionally, many of these residents were lone immigrants or single male transients without local ties. A good number of these people on the margins of mainstream society were never reported as missing.[13]

Recovery

Unlike certain parts of the city, such as North Beach, which were reconstructed quite rapidly after the 1906 Earthquake, the South of Market area took two decades to fully recover. At first, only buildings already under construction could be completed, and only Class A steel structures could be repaired without a permit. Temporary structures were erected so that people could be housed and businesses in the burned section could continue operating. However, wood-frame buildings were banned until the fire codes were updated.[14] The street pattern remained the same, though the names of some side streets were changed. For example, in 1909, Mariposa Terrace was renamed Berwick, Bruce Place was renamed Brush Place, Harriet Avenue was renamed Hallam Street, and Folsom Avenue was renamed Rodgers Street. The street name changes were approved by Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor, who was San Francisco mayor from 1907 to 1910.

In 1907, a booster organization published a map showing which areas of the city had been rebuilt. The map, which highlighted all parcels with new construction, temporary buildings, or wrecked buildings scheduled to be repaired, indicated that most of the South of Market remained vacant. The process of recovery for the entire city was a lengthy process, necessitating not only the demolition of ruined buildings and removal of debris, but also the settlement of insurance claims, resolution of any outstanding title concerns, acquisition of building permits, and, most importantly, the will to commit financial resources to a city so clearly in potential danger of future obliteration. In many ways, the South of Market area was uniquely affected by the earthquake, and lingering uncertainty over its historical patterns of development delayed reconstruction longer than many other areas.[15]

One factor in the slow pace of recovery in the South of Market was the controversial debate over extending the city's fire limits. The fire limits outlined the area in which safety requirements were mandated. The fire limits attempted to prevent the possibility of conflagration in the densest or most important parts of the City by determining the construction materials that could be used within the fire district. For most of San Francisco's history, wood frame buildings had been forbidden in the downtown business district. All downtown buildings had to be constructed of brick or stone. Buildings were ranked by their fire-resistant features. Before the disaster in 1906, Class A buildings were regarded as fireproof iron- or steel-frame construction, in which the frame structure bore the entire weight of the building. They contained metal lath and plaster partitions and nonflammable exterior cladding. Class B buildings had exterior walls that carried their own weight, but had an interior skeleton of iron, steel, or fireproof wood. They also had metal lath and

[12] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933* (Berkeley, CA: Bancroft Library and Heyday Books, 2006) 152.
[13] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 42.
[14] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933:* 199.
[15] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 41.

plaster partitions and nonflammable exterior surfaces. Class C buildings were brick with fire-resistant roofs, but the interior had wood or iron frames without fire-resistant wall materials.[16]

Despite the fire codes and construction rankings for buildings within the fire district, the only part of the South of Market area traditionally included within the fire limit was a narrow strip along the south side of Market Street and a small section corresponding to the southward extension of the financial and retail district along 2nd, New Montgomery, 3rd, 4th, and 5th streets, extending as far south as Howard Street. Otherwise, property owners in the South of Market had been free to build as they saw fit, resulting in the mixture of masonry and wood-frame buildings that acted as fuel for the fires that immediately followed the earthquake.[17]

After the disaster, city officials convened to determine the lines of a new fire district. Acting Fire Chief Shaughnessy wanted the City to extend the fire limits to the west and especially into the South of Market area, which was a high risk area due to its industrial functions so close to downtown San Francisco.[18] Industrialists did not favor the continued proximity of frame dwellings to their industrial plants. Some decided that it would not be prudent to rebuild in the South of Market, relocating their businesses either to the unburned Potrero or Bayview districts or moving outside the city altogether. Other businesses hoped to discourage the reconstruction of frame dwellings in the South of Market as a means to secure its future as an exclusively industrial district. Residents opposed the extension of the fire limits because they were working class people who were already struggling financially and could not afford expensive fireproof construction, yet they felt strongly attached to their neighborhood with its churches and ethnic institutions. In the summer of 1906, the Board of Supervisors heard testimony in support of and opposed to the extension of the fire limits to the South of Market area, which would have effectively prevented wood frame dwellings from being rebuilt within the area bounded by Mission Street, the San Francisco Bay, Mission Creek, and Division and 13th streets. The Board of Supervisors eventually voted in favor of faster recovery over recovery slowed by safety requirements. It relinquished the idea of extending the downtown fire limits into the South of Market, settling instead for a blanket prohibition on flammable roofing materials. Roofs could theretofore only be clad in materials including asphalt, tile, slate, asbestos, terra-cotta, or metal.[19]

According to the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map **(Figure 12, see Appendix)**, the new fire limit in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District extended along Howard Street between 5th to 6th streets, then north two blocks on 6th Street to Minna Street, where it ran west to 9th Street. At 9th Street, the fire limit line turned north one block and continued west along Mission Street until 12th. At 12th Street, the line turned up Stevenson Street and continued to McCoppin Street. It included within its boundaries (north of those streets) mostly brick commercial buildings, residential hotels, and warehouses around Mission and Market streets. Nevertheless, the uncertainty over the fate of the neighborhood following the disaster led many homeowners who had lived there before the quake to sell out to the industrialists. Investors and industrialists were more than willing to snap up these lots, and gradually assembled them into larger parcels on which to build larger industrial buildings.[20] Consequently, though the fire limits ended up excluding much of the Western South of Market area, the decision of where to locate the line nevertheless affected the development pattern of the neighborhood in profound ways.

The fire limit debate contributed to the conversion of the South of Market area from primarily residential to primarily light industrial uses. The incorporation of reinforced concrete into post-disaster construction codes also encouraged the construction of light industrial buildings. Though concrete with rebar was accepted in East Coast codes as early as 1903, San Franciscans had generally regarded concrete with suspicion. It had been allowed for columns in low-rise buildings and was accepted for floors in steel-frame buildings, but it was not allowed in high, load-bearing walls for fear that it would be structurally unstable in the event of an earthquake. However, the 1906 Earthquake revealed that the few reinforced concrete buildings in San Francisco faired decently well. The concrete had cracked less and therefore provided better fire protection. Furthermore, the urgent need to start rebuilding defeated the hesitation, caution, and aesthetic dislike for concrete. Consequently, concrete was incorporated into the building codes, and

[16] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933*: 140.
[17] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 44.
[18] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933*: 200.
[19] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933*: 203.
[20] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 44.

buildings were reclassified. By 1909, Class A buildings had steel frames and could have concrete walls that were either self-supporting or hung from the frame. Class B buildings were defined as having a frame of reinforced concrete that carried all wall and floor loads, while Class C buildings were constructed with walls of brick, stone, or reinforced concrete and an interior frame of combustible material.[21] Thus, the incorporation of reinforced concrete into the fire codes contributed to the South of Market's change from primarily wood-frame to reinforced concrete construction.

During the first five or so years following the earthquake and fire, large sections of the western South of Market area were used for post-quake clean-up and reconstruction functions, including junk yards, lumber yards, iron and steel works, wrecking companies, wood working, and machine shops. The area functioned as the salvage yard for the city's ruins. Consequently, it continued to be used as the location for services and support business for downtown San Francisco and the rest of the city, though the nature of the businesses changed somewhat because of the City's shift in needs. Many of the earliest buildings were livery stables, storage yards, or other lightweight wood-frame buildings that housed lumber and construction materials, coal yards, junk stores, laundries, plumbing supply stores, and second-hand stores, as well as more permanent buildings such as breweries and factories. Corners were often redeveloped with three- and four-story residential hotels and lodging houses while mid-block alleys were occupied by cottages and multi-family flats.[22]

Around 1908, the South of Market Improvement Association was formed to promote the area as an attractive business and residential locality, and campaigned to secure better street pavement, lighting facilities, sidewalks, sewers, gas and electricity, telegraph, postal service, express delivery, and transportation. The president of the Improvement Association was Joseph Rothschild and the Vice President was E.R. Lilienthal. Rothschild was a San Francisco attorney who practiced commercial law beginning in the 1880s, and was also involved in city politics. His clients included a number of heavy mercantile firms.[23] E.R. Lilienthal was a businessman who owned property in San Francisco.

In 1909, Folsom Street was repaved in basalt block and bitumized between 3rd and 9th streets, as was Stevenson Street between 6th and 7th, Juniper and Julia streets between 9th and 10th, and Harriet Street between Howard and Folsom streets. Sewer work was done on 5th Street between Market and Howard streets, and on Howard between 2nd and 8th streets. The improvements along these particular streets do not appear to coincide with any earlier patterns of building construction compared to other streets in the area. That may be because the process of repairing sewers and repaving was a long and incremental process. For example, the Improvement Association warned that Howard Street would not be paved until the sewer work was completed in another year and a half to two years. The group hoped that the infrastructure improvements would not only bring back commercial and industrial occupants, but also residential occupants. In an article in the *San Francisco Call* newspaper, the secretary of the Improvement Association attempted to appeal to potential residents by saying that the area was flat and easy to build upon, and contained good rail lines leading to the waterfront, the railroad, the Mission District, Ingleside, Visitacion Valley, and even to the Richmond and Sunset districts. In addition, stores, warehouses, and manufactories ensured occupation for men close to home.[24]

Despite the fact that recovery was slow to start, the first years following the disaster were the most productive of any years since. Of those buildings that currently exist in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, 348 contributing buildings and 75 non-contributing buildings were constructed between 1906 and 1913 **(Figure 3)**.

[21] Stephen Tobriner, *Bracing for Disaster: Earthquake-Resistant Architecture and Engineering in San Francisco, 1838-1933*: 204-205.
[22] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area.* San Francisco, 2 June 2008: 45.
[23] San Francisco Journal of Commerce, *The Builders of a Great City: San Francisco's Representative Men, the City, Its History and Commerce* (San Francisco: The Journal, 1891) 302.
[24] "South of Market Steadily Advances Along Industrial Line," *San Francisco Call* (11 Dec. 1909): 1.

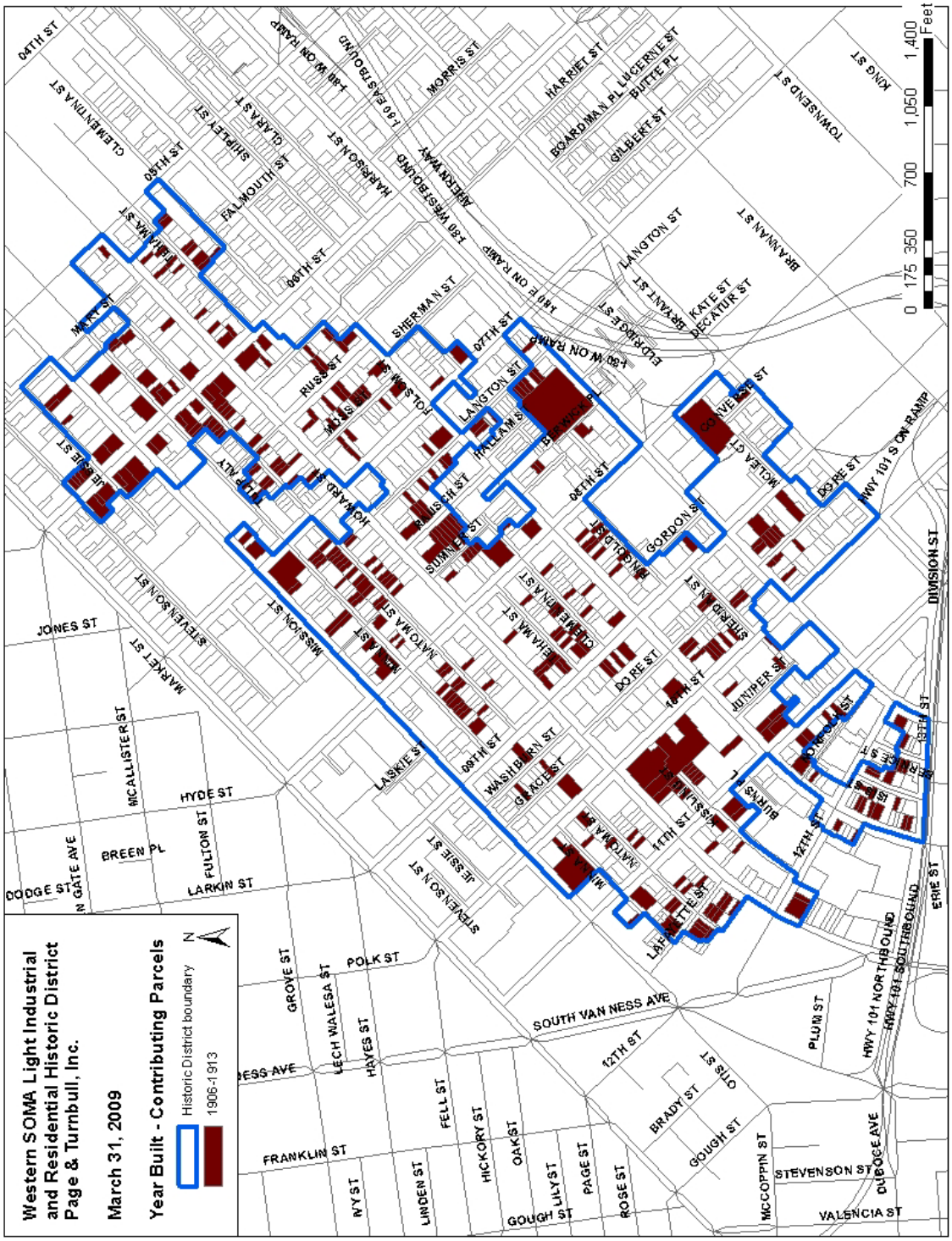

Figure 3. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, showing contributing resources that were constructed between 1906 and 1913.

Architects and Builders

Many different architects, contractors, and builders designed buildings after the earthquake. Designers of extant commercial and industrial buildings include:

- Kidd & Anderson (291 10th Street, 1910)
- J. Pisegler (136-138 Dore Street , 1906)
- Frederick H. Meyer (1144 Harrison Street, 1907)
- O'Brien Brothers (156-164 8th Street, 1911)

Designers of extant residential flats, mixed-use residential over commercial buildings, and Romeo flats include:

- Frank M. Gardner (owner/builder of 272-274 9th Street, 1912)
- Jonathan Murray (139-145 Dore Street, 1907)
- Little T. Christiansen (123-129 Dore Street, 1906)
- Gustav Spirz (1353-1357 Folsom Street, 1907)
- Connor & Hughes (1365-1369 Folsom Street, 1907)
- E.C. Bletch (1183 Howard Street, 1907)
- Charles Paff & Co. (277-279 9th Street, 1907)
- James Booker (712-716 Natoma Street, 1906)

Of these builders and architects, Frederick H. Meyer and the O'Brien Brothers architecture firm were likely the most prolific in the City of San Francisco. Frederick H. Meyer (1876 – 1961) partnered with architect Smith O'Brien from ca. 1902 to 1909. On his own, he designed many buildings from about 1907 into the 1920s, before teaming with Albin R. Johnson in the 1920s and Albert Evers ca. 1946 - 1961. Some notable Meyer works include the Humboldt Building at 783 – 785 Market Street (1906), the Banker's Investment Building at 722 – 742 Market Street (1912), the Union Trust Building at 744 Market Street, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 855 Sacramento Street, and the Beverly-Plaza Hotel at 334 – 352 Grant Street (1912), in addition to many other commercial and apartment buildings. In all, he designed more than fifteen large office and commercial buildings, ten industrial plants (including three breweries), eight hospitals, three schools, eight City of San Francisco projects (including fire houses, branch libraries, De Young art galleries in Golden Gate Park), and five major club and association buildings. He was also on the San Francisco Board of Consulting Architects in 1912, the force behind the creation of the Civic Center.

The O'Brien Brothers designed buildings in the western South of Market area during this initial building boom (for example, 156-164 8th Street, 1911), and continued through at least the 1930s. The O'Brien Brothers firm was founded by brothers Albert L. O'Brien, C.J. O'Brien, and W.J. O'Brien, and specialized in commercial work. It designed at least fifty buildings in San Francisco, most in the 1910s and 1920s. In the South of Market area (both in and adjacent to the Historic District), the O'Brien Brothers also designed 948 – 952 Folsom Street (1922), 938 Howard Street (1922), 951 Howard Street (1922), 953 – 955 Folsom Street (1923), 960 Folsom Street (1926), 465 10th Street (1927), and 1275 Folsom Street (1936). Their office was located at 315 Montgomery Street.

Businesses

The U.S. Bureau of the Census's *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Manufactures, 1909* listed the top industries in San Francisco for 1909. The following table includes those industries that possessed over fifty establishments in the city as a whole:

1909 Census of Manufacturing, SF Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged in Industry	Value of Product (Less Manufacturing Costs) In Dollars
Printing & Publishing	307	5,180	12,201,000
Bread & Other Bakery Products	167	1,665	2,303,000
Foundry & Machine Shop Products	157	3,456	9,622,000

1909 Census of Manufacturing, SF Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged in Industry	Value of Product (Less Manufacturing Costs) In Dollars
Tobacco Manufacture	91	1,111	1,833,000
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Products	71	1,336	3,645,000
Lumber & Timber Products	68	1,667	4,378,000
Furniture & Refrigerators	51	1,223	3,057,000
Clothing, Men's	50	1,905	3,682,000

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Manufactures, 1909:* 97-98).

In addition to having the highest number of individual establishments in the City of San Francisco, these industries also included some of the largest workforces and possessed some of the highest product values based on dollar amount. Of the eight major industries, the western South of Market area contained at least four in the year 1910: foundry and machine shop products; copper, tin and sheet iron products; furniture; and lumber and timber products.

According to the *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Manufactures, 1909,* "In 1909, San Francisco reported 25.1% of the total value of products and 24.5% of the average number of wage earners for all manufacturing industries in the state...[There was] a remarkable growth in the building operations of the city from 1904 to 1909, which is reflected in the increases in value of products reported for such industries as the manufacture of artificial stone (268.3%), the structural ironwork branch pf the foundry and machine shop industry (129.8%) and the planning mill branch of the lumber industry (18.7%)."[25] This comment reflects the fact that between the census information gathered in 1904 and that of 1909, the destruction from the 1906 Earthquake and Fire greatly boosted the building industry. After the earthquake, salvage and building product manufacturing was well represented amongst the light industrial businesses in the western South of Market.

Some businesses that came to the western South of Market area, especially those in the salvage and building industry, were transient and only remained for a short time. For example, the Metropolitan Iron Works was only listed at 9th and Brannan Streets in the San Francisco City Directory in the year 1907. However, a few established businesses remained in the Historic District and rebuilt on their original parcels. The longest-running businesses were laundries and breweries. The La Grande Laundry was located at 250 12th Street, between Folsom and Howard streets, from before 1875 to 1963. The company's office was located at 648 Market Street. The Metropolitan Laundry occupied a large warehouse building at 1148 Harrison Street that was built in 1907. Designed by prolific San Francisco architect Frederick H. Meyer, it replaced a building of similar size that had housed a different laundry service. The Metropolitan Laundry occupied the building from 1907 to 1949, when it was converted to a garage for the Truck Lease Corporation. The Hibernia Brewery was already located on Howard Street between 8th and 9th Streets in 1875, according to the San Francisco City Directory. The business survived the earthquake and fire, and remained in that location at 1241-1247 Howard until 1920. The Galland Linen Service (also known at times as the Galland Mercantile Laundry and the Mercantile Towel Supply and Laundry Co.) was established ca. 1894 and moved to 335 8th Street from Jessie Street in 1903. The company remained on 8th Street until 1969.

Another large post-quake industrial brewery complex, located at 1475-1489 Folsom Street and 319-351 11th Street, once housed the Jackson Brewing Company. Built from 1906 to 1907 and 1912 to 1913, the Romanesque Revival buildings are constructed of brick with concrete foundations and wood and stone ornament. The engineer for the 1912 designs was James T. Ludlow, with Kaufman & Edwards as contractors (the previous designers are unknown). The Jackson Brewing Company was founded by Thomas E. Green and Jacob Lynn in 1859. The William A. Fredericks family owned and managed the company from 1867 to 1920. Originally located at First Street between Howard and Folsom streets, the Fredericks family bought up property at Folsom and 11th Streets in 1905 and began to build a new complex. However, the 1906 earthquake and fire destroyed the partially-constructed buildings, and new buildings were constructed in the same location post-quake. Though the brewery closed in 1920 due to Prohibition, the Fredericks family owned the property until 1947. The complex is one of the last remaining turn-of-the-century brewing complexes of this type, composed of a series of low-rise brick buildings, each with its own purpose and use. As a result of its historic and architectural

[25] U.S. Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Manufactures, 1909: 79.

significance, the Jackson Brewing Company buildings were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. It is also listed as San Francisco City Landmark #199. For more information about the Jackson Brewing Company, see the National Register nomination form.

The James Lick Baths building was constructed at 165 10th Street in 1890 to serve the working class population in the South of Market. It was rebuilt in 1906 following the earthquake and fire, utilizing as much of the original structure as possible in order to remain in operation. The façade was redesigned from the heavy and outmoded Richardsonian Romanesque style to the lighter Renaissance Revival style. The James Lick Baths was one of five public baths between about 1906 and 1920. The workers who used the baths did not just come from the immediate neighborhood, since the rebuilding of the South of Market was slow. Residents in flats, apartment buildings, and residential hotels within about a half-mile radius used the baths. Usage sharply declined after 1906 since many residents moved westward with the expanding city and residential buildings began providing their own bathing facilities. The baths finally closed in 1919 due to financial difficulties. The building was converted to the People's Laundry, which operated at that location from 1920 to 1973.[26] The building is San Francisco City Landmark #246.

Residential Reconstruction

Because much of the area was redeveloped for industrial and commercial use, many of the community services once offered in the western South of Market area were not reestablished. This included the Cleveland Grammar School on Harrison Street between 10th and 11th Streets, four kindergartens, and several churches. Nevertheless, small residential enclaves were rebuilt on the side streets and alleys for those workers who remained. At least six general groupings of residential buildings developed in the seven years following the earthquake. Relatively few residential buildings were constructed after the initial period of construction from 1906 to about 1913, so these groupings remain today. Before the earthquake, most residential flats and dwellings were set slightly back from the street and were largely Greek Revival style houses or Italianate flats with angled bay windows. During reconstruction, all buildings were constructed without setbacks, and were designed in Edwardian-era styles with angled bay windows. Residential lots generally did not change from their pre-earthquake lot dimensions.

Residential Hotels

In the seven years following the earthquake and fire, a total of forty-five residential hotels and lodgings buildings were rebuilt in the western South of Market area. Fewer residential hotels replaced the ones that were destroyed, but the concentration of these buildings on 6th, 7th, and Mission streets continued to characterize the area as the home for single male workers.[27] According the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, there were twenty-four buildings used as lodgings throughout the Historic District, and seventeen hotels located primarily along 6th, 7th, and Mission streets. The average residential hotel before the fire had about thirty to sixty rooms; after the fire, each business listed in the directory was more likely to be on a lot twice as large and have from forty to one hundred rooms. The residential hotels along Mission Street and the numbered cross streets continued to house a largely single male working-class population.

[26] Moses Corrette, Planning Department City and County of San Francisco, James Lick Baths DPR 523 A and DPR 523 B forms (8 March 2004).
[27] Buildings of this type on 6th Street between Market and Howard streets were identified as a National Register-eligible Historic District (the Sixth Street Lodginghouse District) in 1997 through a survey by Anne Bloomfield.

Columbia Square

Though located just outside the southern boundary of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District between Folsom and Harrison streets, Columbia Square is the only prominent recreational park in the area **(Figure 14, see Appendix)**. 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 Columbia Square. Utilized as an earthquake refugee camp after the 1906 Earthquake, Columbia Square was converted into a surface parking lot and school site in 1953. Not utilized as a park for almost half a century, Columbia Square was recently redesigned and reopened as Victoria Manalo Draves Park.[28] It is the only open public space in the neighborhood, and thus is worth mentioning in the context of the area. Nonetheless, the park is not included in the boundaries of the Historic District because it has lost all design integrity, as have the buildings immediately surrounding the park.

Population Demographics

The population that remained in the South of Market area was largely composed of working class residents, including many single, European-American males who came to San Francisco in search of work. The characteristics of the district's residential population did not change much until the Second World War. The buildings that were constructed between 1906 and 1936 reflect the nature of the area's lower economic class and ethnic associations. This includes a few religious buildings that grounded the ethnic groups and residential hotels and small residential flats buildings that were constructed amidst the growing number of industrial buildings.

As foreign immigration declined during the first quarter of the twentieth century, the proportion of American-born residents continued to increase within much of the South of Market area. An analysis of the 1920 Census reveals that a census tract within the vicinity of 3rd and Mission streets contained fifteen residential hotels similar to those a few blocks west at 6th Street. The locally designated 6th Street Lodginghouse District contains thirty-three low budget single room occupancy (SRO) hotels which served "the single male seasonal workers, the industrial army, that spent its out-of-work time here."[29] Of the 3rd and Mission Street residential hotel occupants, ninety-eight percent were male and seventy percent were single (although none of the married men lived with their wives). Of this group, only twelve percent were born in California, with 52 percent born elsewhere in the United States. The remaining third of the population was foreign-born, comprised of Scandinavians (eight percent), Germans and Irish (six percent each), British including Scottish (five percent), and other Europeans (seven percent). Only five individuals of the total population were born outside Europe or North America.[30]

After the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, many of the lots that had contained residential properties were purchased by businesses and redeveloped as industrial zones. Consequently, the ethnic groups that once resided in the western part of South of Market moved elsewhere. For example, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Ebenezer Church followed its constituents to the Mission District. The other Swedish churches, the Japanese mission, and the Jewish Synagogue closed. Presumably, the members of their congregations moved to other areas of the city and joined new parishes there.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church did remain in the western South of Market area. It moved from Mission Street between 5th and 6th streets to 1419 Howard Street. A German turnverein, or center for exercise and gymnastics, was located at 237 12th Street. Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been located at 643 Howard Street since 1898, moved temporarily to the Woodmen Building after the earthquake while it rebuilt. In 1909, it reopened on Howard Street, and the congregation remained there until 1928. These buildings are no longer extant.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, a large complex consisting of two churches, a school, a convent, and rectory at the southwest corner of 10th and Howard streets, was rebuilt in 1913 and rededicated in 1914. At the time the church was rebuilt, the parish was largely Irish Catholic. However, many Irish residents in the South of Market neighborhood chose to move to other neighborhoods after the earthquake. Thus, people of Irish descent do not appear to have a significant presence in the western South of Market area between 1906 and 1936. To emphasize this change, by the late 1950s and early 1960s, the membership of St. Joseph's Church was composed

[28] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area*. San Francisco, 2007: 26.
[29] Bloomfield, Anne. New Montgomery and Mission Historic District 523D Form. San Francisco, 2008.
[30] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area*. San Francisco, 2007: 48.

largely of Latino and Filipino immigrants.[31] St. Joseph's Church still exists and is City Landmark No. 120 and a National Register-listed property.

Holy Trinity Greek Church, which was constructed only a year before the earthquake, was also destroyed. However, the congregation remained at the same location, and the church was rebuilt at a cost of about $30,000, and dedicated in 1909. Holy Trinity Greek Church was the first Greek Orthodox Church on the West Coast, and served as headquarters for the Greek Orthodox faith for the entire Bay Area for several years. It opened a Greek language school in 1912. The church represented a focal point of the Greek community in the South of Market, once known as Greek Town, which flourished from about 1905 to 1945. From 1890 to 1910, the population of Greeks in California increased from 269 to nearly 8,000, and one-third of that population was located in San Francisco. In 1906, there were an estimated 3,000 Greeks in San Francisco. The earthquake and fire drew hundreds of Greeks to the city for jobs in construction— 1,600 came to California in 1907, alone. A Greek-oriented business district developed in the area bounded by Market, Harrison, 3rd, and 5th streets. Nearly 200 Greek-owned and operated restaurants, groceries, shoe shine stands, and coffee shops opened in the area, concentrated especially at 3rd and Folsom streets. While the business sector was located just to the east of the western South of Market area, many Greeks lived within the Historic District and attended Holy Trinity Greek Church.[32]

In addition, a small cluster of Eastern European Jews lived along Tehama, Clara, Shipley, and Clementina streets, between 5th and 6th streets. One Jewish family from Russia lived at 148 Russ Street, according to the 1910 U.S. Census.

Historic Context: Recession, 1914-1919

The initial flurry of post-quake reconstruction was followed by a brief recession, which coincided with the First World War. Of the properties that currently exist in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, about 55 contributing buildings and 13 non-contributing buildings were constructed between 1914 and 1919 **(Figure 4)**. Compared to the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the 1920 Sanborn Map reveals that only a few flats, commercial buildings, and a small industrial buildings were added during the 1910s. Some small buildings, most likely constructed immediately after the earthquake, were torn down by 1920. Often, these buildings were earthquake shacks and sheds. Some were replaced with new buildings. Most of the buildings that were constructed during this time were placed on unoccupied lots along the primary thoroughfares, including the numbered streets and Folsom Street. However, many lots remained open.

Architects and Builders

Various architects and builders designed extant buildings in western South of Market during this time, including:

- William Wakeman (282-298 9th Street, 1916)
- J.A. Ettler (1201 Howard Street, 1917)
- David C. Coleman (653-655 Minna Street, 1915)
- William Beasley (1155 Howard Street, 1914)
- Falch & Knoll (679-81 Minna Street, 1916)
- Andrew Nelson (282-298 9th Street)
- George Wagner (1019-1021 Mission Street, 1915)

Of these architects and builders, George Wagner and Falch & Knoll may have been the most prolific in the City. Wager was a well-known building contractor who founded the Wagner Construction Company that partnered with the architecture firm Bakewell & Brown to construct San Francisco City Hall in 1915. Wagner is also known for constructing Mather Field near Sacramento during World War II, the medical-dental building at 490 Post Street, the Oakland City Hall, Alameda County Courthouse, and the Paramount Theater in Oakland, as well as many major buildings on the Stanford University campus.

[31] "St. Joseph's Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (23 November 1981).
[32] George P. Daskarolis, "San Francisco's Greek Colony: Evolution of an Ethnic Community, 1890-1945" (*California History*, LX:2, Summer 1981)114-133.

The architecture firm of Falch & Knoll was a partnership between Walter C. Falch and Andrew H. Knoll that operated between 1913 and 1919. Falch practiced from 1910 into the mid 1940s and built extensively in the Bay Area. His designs included four residences built in 1919 for clients in Forest Hill. Falch & Knoll's collaborative projects included the Old Colony Apartments on Washington Street (1918) and the Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association (1916). In the South of Market area (in and just outside the Historic District), Falch also constructed 1069 Howard Street (1927) and 508 4th Street (1925), 893 Folsom Street (1925), and 915 Howard Street (1925).

Bothin Real Estate Company commissioned several commercial and industrial buildings in the area, starting in the 1910s and continuing through the 1920s. Later examples include 425 Brannan Steet (1924) and 410 Harrison Street (1927). Henry E. Bothin, born in Ohio in 1853, came to California around 1875. He later was director of Pacific Gas & Electric, the Natoma Co. and the Sausalito Land & Ferry Co. After the 1906 Earthquake, he organized the Bothin Real Estate Company, which included his own large holdings. When he died in 1923, he was considered one of the wealthiest individual owners of downtown property in San Francisco.[33]

[33] "Bothin, Rich Realtor, Dies," *San Francisco Chronicle*, 16 Oct. 1923: 10.

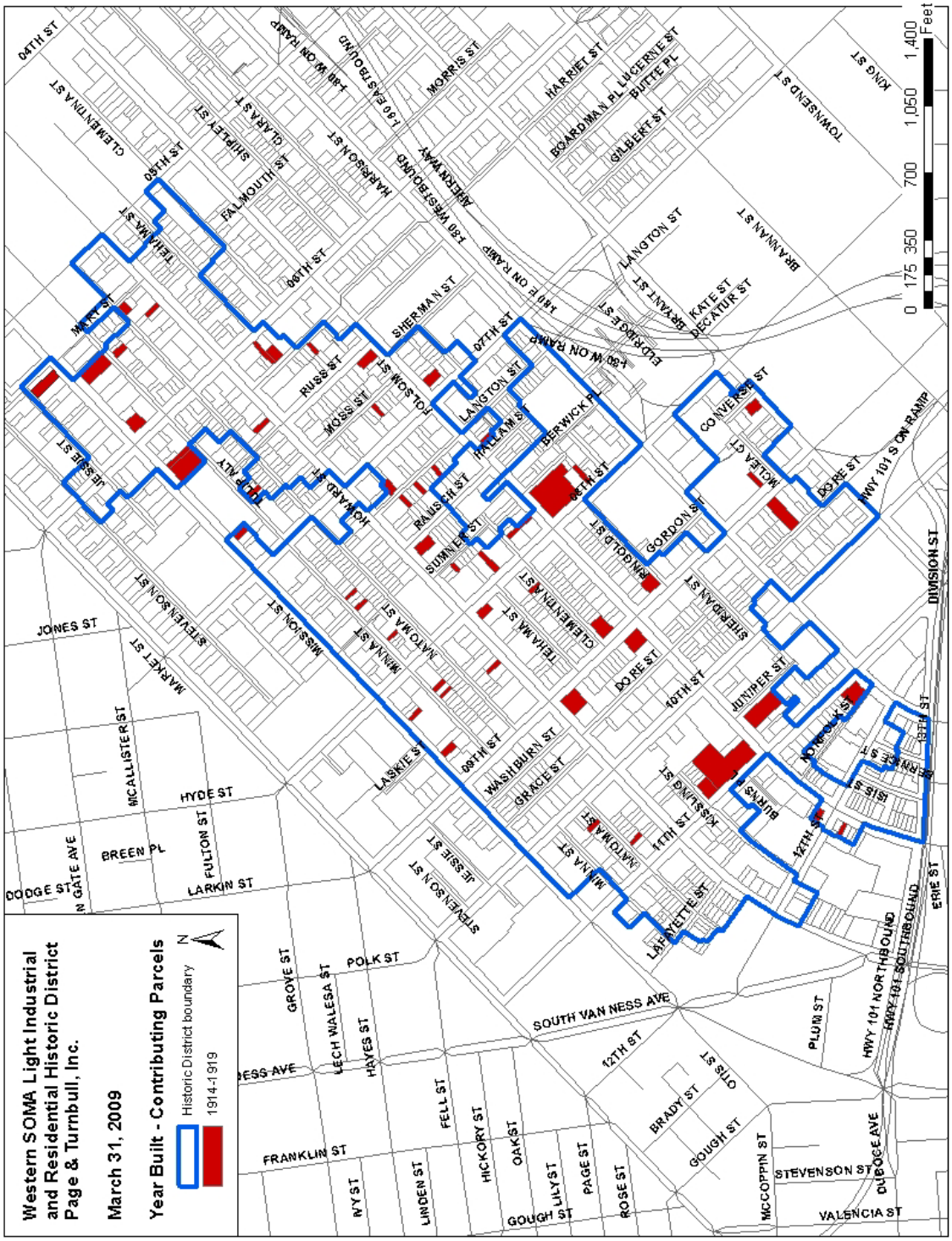

Figure 4. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, showing contributing resources built between 1914 and 1919.

Population Demographics

During the first decades of the twentieth century, fewer women and children were visible on South of Market streets than any other residential or commercial district of the city.[34] A 1914 survey estimated that 40,000 single men lived in the South of Market at the peak of the winter, as half of the city's cheap residential hotels were in the area. About one-third of the men were permanent city residents, and the rest were migrant workers.[35] Many struggled to find work because manufacturing employment decreased in San Francisco industries by 4,000, down almost ten percent, between 1918 and 1921. Consequently, housing investors did not build any more lodging houses or residential hotels after the First World War.[36] The men who remained in the western South of Market often loitered in front of the residential hotels, as well as saloons, labor agencies, card rooms, and other commercial establishments.[37]

The ethnic demographics of South of Market remained largely European-American until World War II. Greek Town continued to flourish in the 1910s. The cheap Greek coffeehouses and restaurants catered to many of the single male workers in the neighborhood. Though many of the businesses were located on and near 3rd Street, outside the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District boundaries, many Greeks lived a few blocks west, especially on the 500 block of Natoma. For example, according to the 1916 San Francisco City Directory, Athan Eliades, proprietor of Olympia Laundry, lived at 65 Clara Street; Paul Palous of Delaganes & Palous, lived at 175 6th Street; Callistos Papadopulos, a reverend, lived at 632 Natoma Street; George Pappas, of Papalian & Pappas, lived at 52 Russ Street; Louis Pappas, a restaurateur, lived at 582b Natoma Street; Michael Koutsos, a salesman, lived at 526d Natoma Street; and Goerge Colombotos, a candy shop owner, lived at 530a Natoma Street. In 1915, George Populis, a 25-year old who immigrated to San Francisco immediately after the 1906 earthquake, was proprietor of the Crystal Bottling Company at 312 7th Street. These people are not individually significant, but represent a sampling of Greek residents in the South of Market during the 1910s.

Historic Context: Second Building Boom, 1920-1929

By the end of the First World War and coinciding recession, construction picked up again. The trend of this building boom was to transform lots that had been vacant since the 1906 earthquake into small-scale light industrial facilities. The reinforced concrete buildings contained many light industrial uses, including metal works, auto repair garages, and materials warehouses. 252 contributing buildings and 33 non-contributing buildings within the Historic District were built in the 1920s **(Figure 5)**. The height of construction in the western South of Market area during this decade occurred during the years 1923 through 1926.

Concrete slowly became popular following inclusion into the fire codes and reclassification of buildings. By the 1920s, concrete had become the predominant building material due to its strength and durability, resistance to earthquake damage, and ability to provide large and unobstructed workspaces within structures.[38] Concrete was also better-adapted to the architectural styles popular during the 1920s, including the Spanish Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles. Other concrete industrial buildings were generally simple, with ribbons of upper-story steel-sash industrial windows, but featured Classical Revival details including pilasters, friezes, and cornices. Development after 1915 expanded to the construction of warehouses and large industrial complexes, and away from the construction of smaller light industrial buildings like those constructed immediately after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire.

[34] Paul Erling Groth, *Living Downtown: The History of Residential Hotels in the United States*. Berkeley (University of California Press, 1994) 155.
[35] Ibid: 153.
[36] Ibid: 182.
[37] Ibid: 154.
[38] Anne Bloomfield, New Montgomery and Mission Historic District 523D Form. San Francisco, 2008: 7.

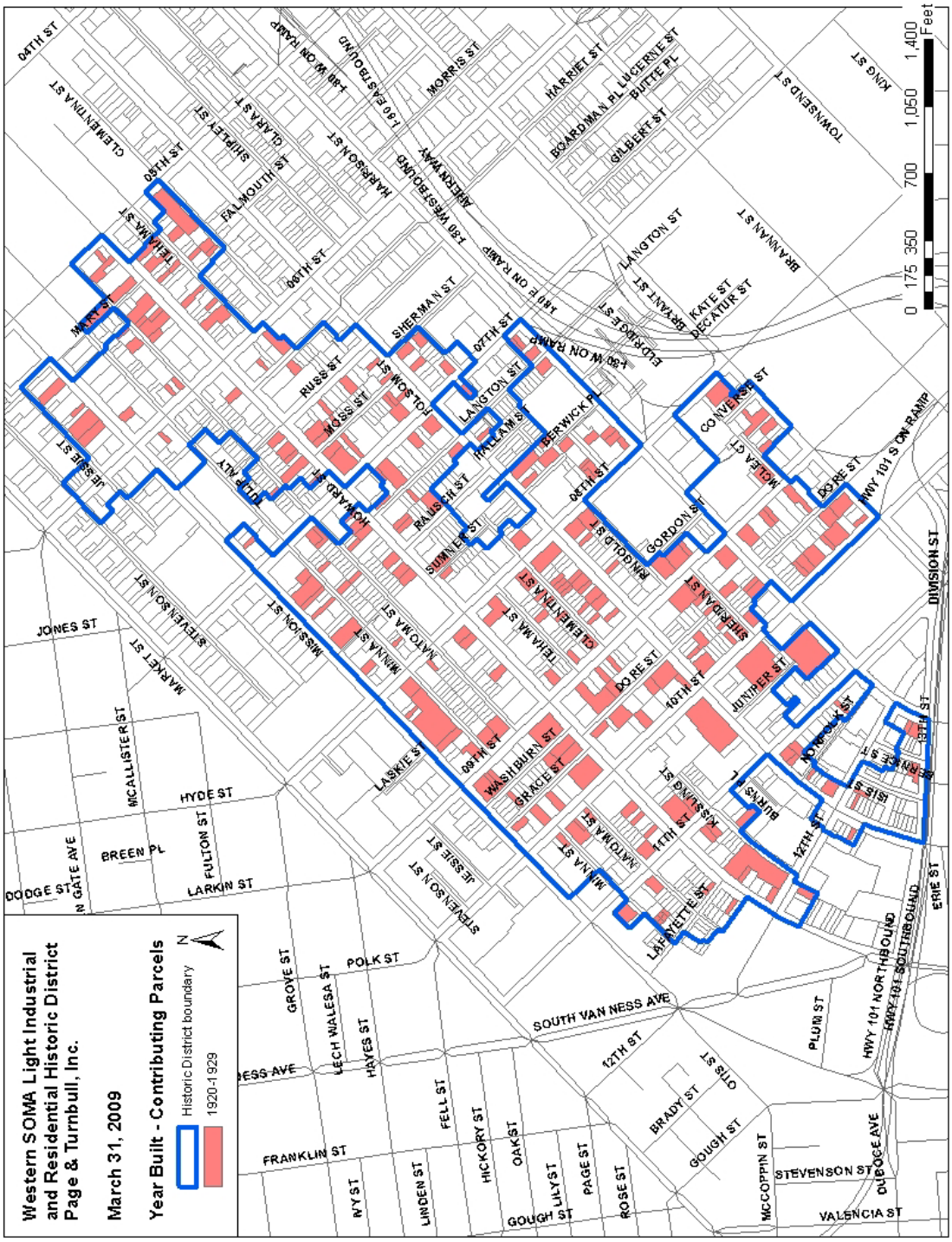

Figure 5. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, showing contributing resources constructed between 1920 and 1929.

Architects and Builders

Architects and contractors who designed extant industrial buildings in the western South of Market area in the 1920s include:

- O.W. Britt (150-154 8th Street, 1925)
- A. W. Burgren (18-20 Dore Street, 1921)
- J.H. Porporato (64-72 Dore Street, 1922)
- Fay Johnson (1276-1282 Folsom Street, 1925)
- Charles Schwartz (1285 Folsom Street, 1923)
- Terril Brothers (1329 Folsom Street, ca. 1920)
- R.W. Jenkins (1359 Folsom Street, 1925)
- R.J.H. Forbes (1160-62 Howard Street, 1924)
- Maxwell G. Bugbee (1150-1158 Howard Street, 1924)
- William Gladstone Merchant (1207-1223 Howard Street, 1920)
- Edward V. Lacey (1077 Howard Street, 1922)
- Joseph Pasqualetti (240 6th Street, 1925)
- Samuel Lightner Hyman (926 Howard Street, 1923)
- Walter C. Falch (915 Howard Street, 1925, and 1069-1073 Howard Street, 1927)
- Julius E. Krafft & Sons (165 8th Street, 1923, and 661 Minna Street, 1929)
- James H. Hjul (234-40 9th Street, 1925, and 45 Dore Street, 1923)
- Martin Sheldon (1335-39 Folsom Street and 1344 Folsom Street, both 1922)
- Samuel Schell (1379 Folsom Street, 1921, and 1173-1175 Howard Street, 1922)
- Buschke & Brown (1177-1179 Howard Street, 1924, 1286 Folsom Street, 1923, and 244 9th Street, 1924)
- Arthur S. Bugbee (1166-1198 Howard Street, 1920, 1208 Howard Street, 1923, and 201 8th Street, 1922).
- George Wagner (927-931 Howard Street, 1922, and 921 Howard Street, 1924)

Of these architects and builders, a handful of them made a tremendous contribution to the South of Market and were influential in other areas of San Francisco and the Bay Area. For example, Samuel Lightner Hyman (1885-1948) was born in Honolulu and studied at the University of California, Columbia University, and L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Headquartered at 68 Post Street, Hyman specialized in designing industrial, institutional, and charitable buildings, such as San Francisco's Jewish Community Center. He designed at least nine other buildings in San Francisco in the early 1920s and planned a Victory Village defense housing project in Sunnyvale during World War II.[39]

Edward V. Lacey worked primarily as a plumber from ca. 1898 to ca. 1942, but he is also listed in San Francisco City Directories as a contractor, builder, or construction engineer between 1922 and 1932. Lacey designed at least sixteen buildings in San Francisco, several between 1922 and 1923.[40]

Samuel Schell was prolific in the early 1920s, constructing numerous buildings in the South of Market Area. He constructed at least three buildings on the 400 block of Byrant Street and many others in the near vicinity. Schell's buildings appear to be commercial or industrial in nature, often of brick masonry, featuring a strong demarcation of structural bays, and in most cases a trademark rounded parapet element.[41]

Albert W. Burgren (1874-1951) frequently collaborated with architect Thomas P. Ross between 1900 and 1906, and set up a partnership with Ross from 1906 to ca. 1915. Ross & Burgren designed the 135-room apartment building at 711 Post Street (now the Astonia Hotel) in 1906, and the Sing Fat and Sing Chong buildings in 1907 at the southwest and northwest corners of Grant and

[39] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Samuel Lightner Hyman.
[40] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Edward V. Lacey.
[41] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Samuel Schell.

California streets. They are credited with instigating the pagoda style of architecture which predominates in Chinatown today.[42] Ross & Burgren's offices were located at 222 Kearny Street from 1906 to 1912 and 310 California Street after 1912. Burgren opened his own office at 661 Phelan Building in 1920. He designed many buildings in San Francisco during the 1910s and 1920s, most located downtown or the Inner Richmond District. These include 201-219 Leavenworth Street (1914), 1348-1384 Bush Street (1917), 101-105 8th Avenue (1921), 533-535 Taylor Street (1922), and 1060-1068 Hyde Street (1927). Most of his projects were multi-story apartment buildings.[43]

Joseph A. Pasqualetti (1880-1966) was an Italian immigrant who built a successful career on industrial structures, garages, and warehouses.[44] Arriving in San Francisco after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, Pasqualetti originally worked as a laborer helping to dynamite fire breaks. After studying engineering at Stanford, he joined Johnny Casaretto to form the American Concrete Company in 1908. As the owner of this company, he led the way in the use of reinforced concrete and built several garages and structures in the waterfront area, as well as numerous apartment buildings. Of note were his projects at 1466 Greenwich Street, 1601-25 Bush Street, 550 Turk Street, 240 6th Street, 1575 Bush Street, 1550 Union Street, 2715 Hyde Street, 1355 Pacific Street, 1140 Powell Street, 1565 Bush Street, and 355-365 Brannan Street.[45]

James H. Hjul, a one-time port engineer turned building engineer, designed several industrial buildings in the area. Some buildings were built on speculation by developers, including 1282 Folsom Street (1923) for the Helbing Company and various buildings for the Bothin Real Estate Company. Though not trained as a designer, he produced the designs of many, if not most, of the buildings erected by his firm. Hjul's major contribution to the urban environment is in the loft, warehouse, and industrial area in the South of Market neighborhood. His designs are recognized by their straightforward clarity of function via their simple reinforced concrete construction. Ornament is kept to a minimum, with perhaps a slight relief pattern along the cornice or indications of capitals at the tops of the piers. Hjul designed at least 16 other buildings in San Francisco. He acted as owner and designer for 1122 - 1126 Folsom Street, 160 – 164 Russ Street, and 34 – 40 Harriet Street. Most of his designs were completed between 1922 and 1925.[46]

Arthur Bugbee designed a number of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings in the Bay Area from about 1915 until the late 1920s, including at least half a dozen industrial buildings in the western South of Market neighborhood for the Bothin Real Estate Company. His office was located at 26 Montgomery Street. Shirmer & Bugbee Co., which operated from 1920 to 1927, was also known for its high-end apartment buildings in Oakland and worked on at least two car dealerships, Krestellar Motor Company (now S&C Motors) at 2001 Market Street (1920) and the Arthur Kiel Showroom at 2343 Broadway in downtown Oakland (1925).[47]

Louis R. Lurie is another person who greatly influenced development in the South of Market. Lurie (1888 – 1972) was a developer who became a multimillionaire in San Francisco as a result of his real estate investments from ca. 1914 until his death in 1972. Lurie bought, built, and sold warehouses, apartment buildings, government buildings, and office buildings. He constructed 295 buildings, most in the South of Market area, with the backing of A.P. Giannini at the Bank of America. He specialized in the purchase of lots for the development of firms and factories in San Francisco because he believed that San Francisco was set to become the next big mercantile and industrial center in the country, second only to New York. Lurie bought the Mark Hopkins Hotel in 1962 and owned and leased several theaters in downtown San Francisco. He also built the city's first 20-story building at 333 Montgomery Street in the 1930s. In western South of Market, Lurie developed properties such as 938 Howard Street (1922) and 960 Howard Street (1920).[48]

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[42] "Architect's Profiles: Pacific Heights Architects #24- T.P. Ross," Website accessed on 15 Oct. 2008 from: http://www.classicsfproperties.com/Architecture/TP_Ross.htm
[43] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Albert W. Burgren.
[44] "Obituaries – Joseph A. Pasqualetti Dies; Builder," *San Francisco Chronicle* (March 17 1966) 44.
[45] San Francisco Architectural Heritage, vertical file "Joseph Pasqualetti."
[46] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on James H. Hjul.
[47] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Albert S. Bugbee.
[48] San Francisco Architectural Heritage file on Louis R. Lurie.

Businesses

The U.S. Bureau of the Census's *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Manufactures, 1919* listed the top industries in San Francisco. The following table includes those industries that possessed over fifty establishments in the city as a whole:

1919 Census of Manufacturing, SF Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged in Industry	Capital (In Dollars)
Printing & Publishing, Book & Job	193	2,387	6,686,440
Bread & Other Bakery Products	192	2,393	6,654,411
Foundry & Machine Shop Products	149	2,970	9,408,912
Automobile Industry	141	1,036	1,578,626
Printing & Publishing, Newspapers & Periodicals	124	2,309	7,449,040
Tobacco, Cigars & Cigarettes	73	1,394	5,746,123
Confectionery & Ice Cream	71	1,744	2,656,724
Clothing, Women's	68	1,274	2,192,889
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work	56	631	1,212,630
Food Preparations	54	570	2,929,973

(U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Manufactures, 1919:* 132-137).

Of the top ten industries in San Francisco circa 1920, based upon number of individual establishments, the western South of Market contained at least six: bread and bakery products; foundry and machine shop products; automobile industry; confectionery and ice cream; copper, tin and sheet iron work; and food preparations.

Warehouses dominated the western part of the South of Market in the 1920s. Examples include the Emporium Furniture Warehouse at 5th and Howard streets and the Pacific Gear and Tool warehouse at Harriet and Folsom streets. Other businesses included furniture warehouses, paint warehouses, a steel cabinet and office furniture warehouse, and a tile warehouse. Light industrial buildings housed laundries, carpentry shops, hatworks, sheet metal works, and a plastic works. The Marin Dairymen's Milk Co. (known as the Marin-Dell Milk Co. by the 1960s) was located at 1675 Howard Street from 1931 to ca. 1965. Commercial businesses included restaurants, ice cream parlors, saloons, appliance stores, barbers, bakeries, and butchers. Some new buildings stretched the entire width of a block. For example, the Holt Brothers Company Wagon Supplies occupied a large building on a through-lot at 914 Folsom Street, and the California Casket Company occupied a through-lot on Mission Street between Mary and 6th streets.

Of the western South of Market light industrial buildings that were constructed during the 1920s, the Rothschild Building is recognized as a nationally significant property in San Francisco. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Classical Revival style building that was constructed for Herbert L. Rothschild Entertainment, Inc. as a workshop for theatrical scenery. Typical of other light industrial buildings that were constructed in the South of Market during the mid-1920s, the building was constructed of reinforced concrete and stucco. However, the massing and function are unique to the South of Market area. The building was constructed for Herbert L. Rothschild Entertainment, Inc. in 1924. The building was likely used as a workshop for theatrical scenery. The 68-foot tower could have been used to paint scenery.[49]

Residences

Very few residences were constructed during the 1920s. Those that were built were often of wood-frame construction with stucco cladding, designed in the Mediterranean Revival style or other revival styles. A few buildings showed a late persistence of the Edwardian style, featuring the familiar angled bay windows, but most often were characterized by a minimum of architectural ornament and smooth stucco rather than wood cladding. Residential hotels continued to be used by single male laborers. In 1923, the

[49] "Herbert L. Rothschild Building," National Register of Historic Places in San Francisco, NoeHill in San Francisco. Website accessed on 9 January 2009 from: http://www.noehill.com/sf/landmarks/nat1999000581.asp

Hotel Gordon at 112 7th Street charged $0.75 and up per day, or $4.00 and up per week.

Population Demographics

The Greek community continued to flourish in the South of Market area in the 1920s. By 1923, 11,500 Greeks lived in San Francisco.[50] Twenty-six Greek coffee houses were located in the vicinity of 3rd and Folsom streets. There were 380 Greek grocery stores and 120 Greek shoe shining stands in the city. Other Greeks worked for auto repair shops, banks, or upholsterers. Many who had made their way across the country by working for the railroads transitioned to driving streetcars in San Francisco.[51] Scattered residents of other ethnicities remained on streets such as Natoma and Minna, as well.

In 1920, the former James Lick Baths at 165 10th Street was converted to the People's Laundry, a Japanese owned and operated business run by the Tsukamoto family. The business was formerly known as Sunset Laundry, which was located at 23rd Street in the Mission District. Neither of the locations was situated near any of the Japanese population centers in San Francisco, which concentrated at Grant and Stockton streets, in the Western Addition, and in South Park at the time. However, the Tsukamoto family lived in the building in the early years, and later moved into quarters across Grace Street in the rear. The all-Japanese work force, mostly single men who came to California from the County of Katori-Gun in the Prefecture of Chiba-Ken in Japan, lived upstairs above the laundry at 165 10th Street. The People's Laundry operated at this location until 1973, though the Tsukamoto family did not operate the business the entire time.[52] The company nevertheless is representative of the scattered businesses in the western South of Market area that were owned or operated by San Francisco's minority populations.

Historic Context: Continued Development and Major Public Works Projects, 1930-1936

Following the 1929 Stock Market Crash, the nation entered into the Great Depression. The dire economic situation led to dramatic labor conflicts in San Francisco, most of which occurred outside the Historic District in the eastern part of the South of Market. The 1934 General Strike, led by the International Longshoremen's Association, came to a head with battles between workers and police along the Embarcadero. The conflict was later called "The Battle of Rincon Hill." During this time, relief missions seeking to aid the unemployed and hungry were concentrated in the South of Market. Many were concentrated at the intersections of 3rd and 4th streets at Howard and Folsom streets. However, the Cannon Kip Association, a men's welfare organization that helped unemployed men to find work and housing, was located in the western South of Market. The building, once located at 705 – 721 Natoma Street, is no longer extant.[53]

Coinciding with the Great Depression, most construction in the South of Market came to a halt. Leasing and sales did increase, however. For example, a one-story plus mezzanine building at Harrison and Langton streets, located on a 50' x 80' lot, was leased to Richard Harms for $17,000, while a two-story building on the west side of 9th Street was sold to Ed Rosemont for $9,000.[54] Rosemont owned several light industrial buildings with different uses in the South of Market into the 1970s. In the 1930s, some older buildings were remodeled in the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. This includes 271-275 9th Street, which was built in 1917 and remodeled in the Art Deco style in 1930.

Construction costs were down in the 1930s, and investors attempted to renew interest in industrial real estate developments. They encouraged construction by saying that the low maintenance costs and economical movement of goods characteristic of the modern industrial buildings would benefit the occupant and eventually result in reducing the number of obsolete buildings.[55] Boosters highlighted the fact that South of Market District industries were in close proximity to three transcontinental railroads, two street car systems, and modern highways, which provided short delivery routes for goods. By 1930, large holdings were getting scarce; only fourteen street corners of 20,000 square feet or better were left undeveloped. The southeast corner of Howard and Russ streets, 100'

[50] Robert H. Willson, "The Greeks" (*San Francisco Examiner*, 9 Dec. 1923).
[51] Ibid.
[52] Moses Corrette, Planning Department City and County of San Francisco, James Lick Baths DPR 523 A and DPR 523 B forms (8 March 2004).
[53] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *8th and Howard Streets Affordable Housing Section 106 Review, San Francisco* (24 October 2000) 8.
[54] "South of Market Activity Reports" (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 7 June 1930): 6.
[55] "San Francisco Growth Adding to Land Values" (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 7 June 1930): 6.

x 280', was purchased by the Eng-Skell Co. in 1930, and the northwest corner of 11th and Howard streets, 115' x 160', was purchased by Goodrich-Silvertown, Inc. To encourage construction, boosters published in the newspaper that land was selling for $3.50 to $4.10 per square foot, and at least ten capable builders were willing to build on speculation.[56]

The propaganda did not much influence buyers, however, and the construction rate was far below that of the previous decade. Of those buildings that currently exist in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, seven were constructed in 1930, five in 1931, two in 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, five in 1935, and seven in 1936 **(Figure 6)**. These low numbers continued through the next several decades. In 1936, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was completed. As part of the bridge construction, an on-ramp and overpass were constructed that effectively sliced through the South of Market area, cutting the neighborhood into a north section and a south section. This and other public works projects, including construction of South Van Ness Avenue, altered the character and cohesiveness of the overall neighborhood by changing the circulation patterns in the South of Market area. Infrastructure projects, coupled with the slow economic climate, virtually brought an end to construction in the South of Market by 1936.

Though relatively few buildings were constructed during the 1930s, some of the most interesting in architectural style came out of this period. These include many Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings. For example, the Eng-Skell Building, located at 1035 Howard Street, was designed by A.C. Griewank, Port engineer, in 1930. The reinforced concrete industrial building features molded concrete accordion spandrel panels between industrial steel-sash windows, applied geometric ornament above the entry, and a triangular parapet with molded Deco tulips, chevrons, and fluted pilasters. The Eng-Skell building has been owned and operated by the same company from its construction in 1930 to the present (the company is now called Esco, an abbreviation of the name Eng-Skell). The building facilitated the development of soda fountain and food flavoring technology, manufacture, and sales for the Eng-Skell Co., which has been operating in San Francisco for 108 years.

Another building, 1275 Folsom Street, was designed in the streamlined Art Moderne style by the O'Brien Brothers in 1936, and features rounded concrete forms. It was built during a time, from the mid-1930s to the early 1940s, when empty or unutilized lots were redeveloped with machine shops of concrete construction and commercial shops designed in the Art Moderne style.

[56] "Comprehensive Survey of Area Made" (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 7 June 1930): 6.

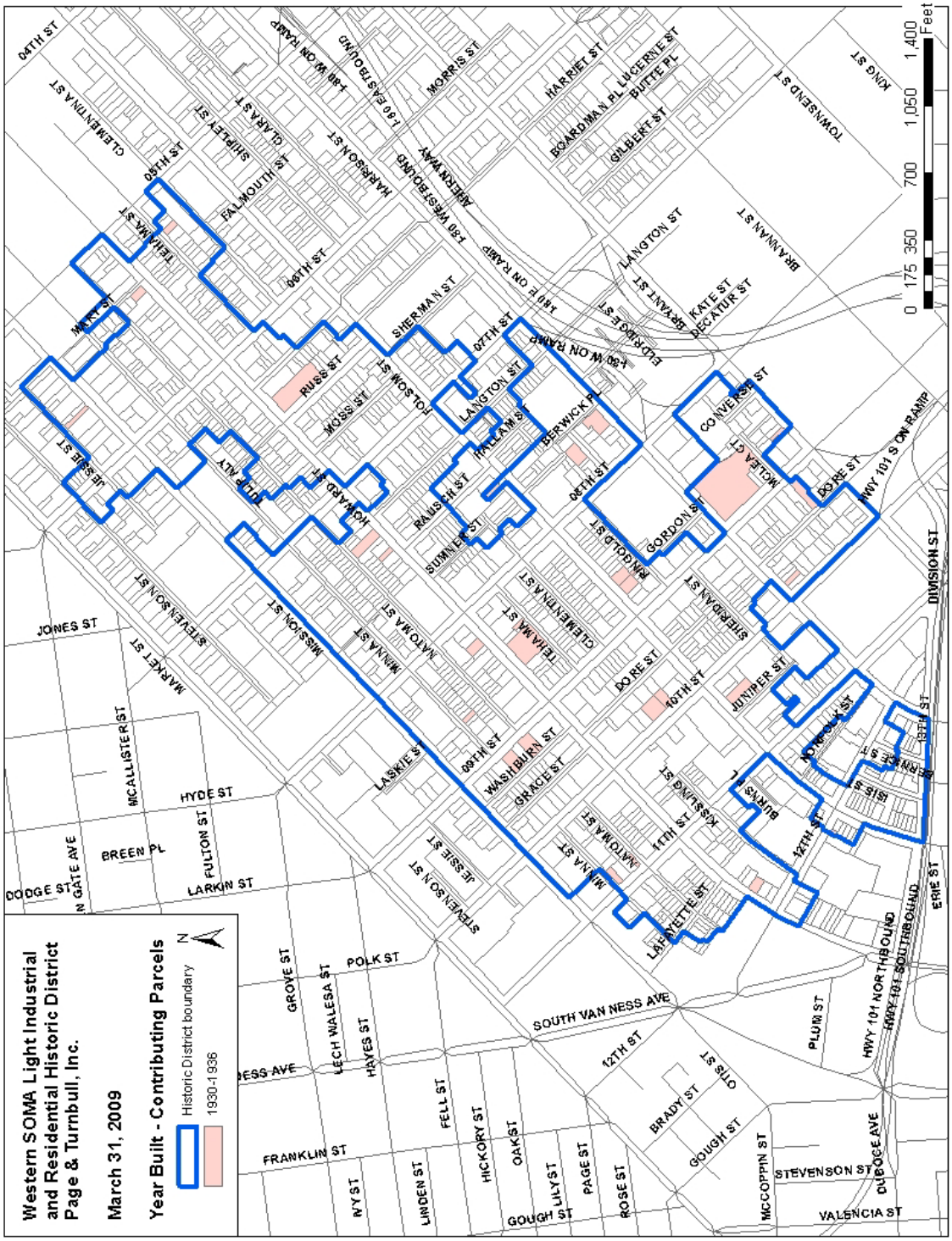

Figure 6. Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, showing contributing resources constructed between 1930 and 1936.

Businesses

The U.S. Bureau of the Census's *Fifteenth Census of the United States, Manufactures, 1929* listed the top industries in San Francisco for the 1930 Census. The following table includes those industries that possessed over fifty establishments in the city:

1929 Census of Manufacturing, SF Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Engaged in Industry	Value of Product (Less Manufacturing Costs) In Dollars
Printing & Publishing, Book & Job	261	3,300	13,077,701
Bread & Bakery Products	250	2,669	9,096,564
Foundry & Machine Shop Products	152	2,588	8,726,324
Printing & Publishing, Newspapers & Periodicals	141	4,338	19,317,528
Furniture, Including Store & Office Fixtures	86	1,669	4,902,015
Clothing, Women's	82	1,651	4,162,202
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Including Galvanized Iron Work	72	619	1,891,690
Planing-Mill Products, Including General Millwork	59	671	1,728,942
Jewelry	56	451	1,330,440
Confectionery	54	1,321	3,198,545

(U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, Manufactures, 1929, Volume III*: 74-75).

The predominant industries did not change much between the 1920 and 1930 Censuses. Seven of the ten industries in the table contained the largest number of establishments in San Francisco in 1920: printing and publishing of books and jobs; printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals; bread and bakery products, foundry and machine shop products; women's clothing manufacture; copper, tin and sheet iron work; and confectioners. Of the top ten industries in San Francisco circa 1930, the western South of Market contained at least six: bread and bakery products; foundry and machine shop products; furniture; confectionery and ice cream; copper, tin and sheet iron work; and planing mill products.

Population Demographics

Greeks continued to live in the western South of Market area in the 1930s, attending Holy Trinity Greek Church and working in family-run operations on and near 3rd Street. For example, 1353-1357 Folsom Street, a residential flats building, was owned and occupied by Petro and Vaso Spalas and then by Panagiatis and Angelik Hasapakis from 1930 through the 1960s. However, a sizeable number of Greeks moved to the Richmond and Sunset districts in the interwar years, 1919 to 1939, due to the appeal of new and affordable housing.

Changing/Future Population Demographics

Though outside the Historic District's period of significance, it is important to note that the Western South of Market went through a change of inhabitants after the 1930s. The 1940s witnessed an influx of white Dust Bowl refugees from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas, as well as a parallel migration of rural African Americans from agricultural regions of Texas and the Mississippi Delta. By the end of World War II, African Americans comprised ten percent of the South of Market's population. In the 1950s, additional influxes of Filipinos and Latin Americans from El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mexico further changed to composition of the neighborhood's population.[57] By the 1970s, the western South of Market area was also home to the gay "leather" community, so named because of their distinctive dress consisting of biker outfits and other accoutrements of overtly masculine outlaw American subcultures. Today, the "leather" community remains centered at Folsom Street between 8th and 12th streets.[58]

[57] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *8th and Howard Streets Affordable Housing Section 106 Review, San Francisco* (24 October 2000) 8.
[58] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area*: 57.

Major Public Works Projects

Infrastructure projects in the early 1930s changed the circulation patterns around the South of Market area and represented the close of an era of industrial rebuilding. In 1933, Van Ness Avenue was extended from Market to Howard Street with the construction of South Van Ness Avenue. Located just to the west of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, South Van Ness Avenue cut through several blocks of industrial buildings. Before South Van Ness Avenue cut across Market Street, U.S. 101 followed 10th Street to Market. With the rerouting of U.S. 101 up Van Ness Avenue, primary circulation bypassed the district.

In addition, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was constructed from 1933 to 1936. The first design for a bridge across the bay was filed by Charles Evans Fowler in 1914. Throughout the 1920s, a campaign was fought to build a bridge, which would end the increasing pressures on the ferry transportation industry. In 1930, the project was assured. Designed by Daniel E. Moran with engineer Charles H. Purcell, construction started in June 1933, and the last rivet was placed on October 25, 1936. The bridge opened on November 12, 1936 to much fanfare around the Bay Area. An approach to Interstate 80, which crossed the bridge, was recommended at one point at 12th and Harrison streets, but the on-ramp was constructed at the corner of 5th and Harrison streets. The open lots flanking the off-ramp were landscaped with lawns and trees **(Figure 25, see Appendix)**.[59] Because land prices had dropped in the area, it was relatively cheap to acquire land for the bridge approaches.[60] The onramp cut the South of Market neighborhood in two sections along Harrison Street from 5th Street to Rincon Hill. The western part of the South of Market neighborhood was affected by the increase in traffic toward the on-ramp.

Additional public works projects after the 1930s reinforced the changes that were instituted by the Bay Bridge approach. For example, Father Crowley Playground, once located at 7th and Harrison streets, just outside the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District boundaries, was demolished to make way for the Bayshore Freeway overpass around 1950. The park was purchased by the City of San Francisco in 1904 as part of a $740,000 bond issue. Originally called the South Side Playground, it was renamed for Rev. Denis O. Crowley in 1929, a year after his death.[61] Crowley was known in San Francisco as "the father of the playground movement," and the park was operated under the supervision of the Playground Commission, of which Father Crowley had been president.[62] The elimination of the park further reinforced the industrial character of the neighborhood over residential. It exemplifies additional infrastructural changes that followed the 1930s Bay Bridge development, which discouraged permanent residency in the area. The focus on moving automobiles swiftly through and out of the Historic District changed the character of the area and limited growth.

Construction slowed even more after the mid-1930s highway diversions, due to wartime building restrictions and materials shortages. Thus, the period of greatest growth for the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District terminated as a result of significant events involving economics and transportation in San Francisco.

Integrity

Almost all of the contributing buildings in the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District feature at least minor alterations. Consequently, properties were evaluated for architectural integrity based on the retention of three major design qualities: window fenestration and material, wall cladding, and massing. Properties determined to be contributing resources to the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District generally retain at least two of the three qualities. Common alterations include replacement doors (including garage doors) and replacement windows. Integrity remains higher on industrial buildings due to their inherent adaptability and durability of the basic building types.[63] Residential properties, particularly wood-frame flats, have undergone a

[59] "City's Front Yard," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, 25 February 1935: 5.
[60] "Buy Now, He Says of Bridge Approaches," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, 17 August 1933: 8.
[61] Randolph Stephen Delehanty, *San Francisco Parks and Playgrounds, 1839 to 1990: The History of a Public Good in One North American City (Volumes I and II)*. UMI Dissertation Services: Ann Arbor, MI, 1992.
[62] "Franklin Square Park," The Neighborhood Park Report, Neighborhood Parks Council #34. Website accessed on 2 January 2009 from: http://72.32.28.213/pdf/publications/Newsletter34.pdf.
[63] Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Context Statement, South of Market Area:* 72.

greater degree of change Typically, double-hung wood-sash windows on residential buildings have been replaced with single-hung, sliding, or fixed aluminum- or vinyl-sash windows. Multi-light steel-sash windows on light industrial buildings are often replaced by aluminum-sash windows, which sometimes include plate glass. Most retain their original cladding and fenestration patterns, though original ornament may be missing. Despite the cosmetic alterations, especially to openings, nearly all of the contributing buildings retain their original massing and scale. Most appear to be used for their original purposes— light industrial buildings continue to be used for light industrial purposes, and residential buildings continue to be used as housing for San Francisco residents.

Despite the severe alteration of some buildings that were constructed between 1906 and 1936 (which are considered non-contributing to the Historic District) and the infill of new buildings to the western South of Market area, the overall character of the neighborhood maintains integrity. The area is noticeably still service-oriented in nature, with light industrial buildings along the primary thoroughfares and quiet residential enclaves on the side streets. The scale, massing, design, and materials of the buildings are generally cohesive and communicate a predominant early twentieth-century period of development. Therefore, the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The replacement of doors and windows, and occasionally of wall cladding, on many contributing buildings has diminished integrity of materials to various extents. This does not preclude the buildings from contributing to the overall Historic District, however. Despite the changes, the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District continues to convey its mixed-use, post-quake context. Therefore, as a whole, the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District retains historic integrity and is able to communicate its historic significance.

Significance

The San Francisco Planning Code allows the Historic Preservation Commission (formerly San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board) to establish policies to implement the Code. In 2009, the Historic Preservation Commission adopted the National Register Criteria for evaluating properties. San Francisco has various levels of recognition: Landmarks, Landmark Districts, Structures of Merit, Conservation Districts, Residential Character Districts, and adopted surveys. Properties evaluated for national significance, such as the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District, are considered eligible for at least one category of recognition.

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District appears to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the patterns of our history such that it would be eligible at the local level for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The Historic District is significant under Criterion A (Events) as a representation of a noteworthy trend in development patterns and the establishment of various ethnic groups in San Francisco, most notably the Greek community. Important historical patterns, such as post-quake construction, light industrial development and use, labor, and working-class culture, have shaped the built environment and created an overall unity of light industrial and residential uses. The sweeping destruction from the 1906 Earthquake and Fire provided a nearly clean slate to redevelop the area into a cohesive and convenient service district adjacent to downtown San Francisco. This circumstance is unique amongst San Francisco's neighborhoods, as the South of Market was the only fully-developed and populated mixed-use area in the City that was completely destroyed and then completely redeveloped with a new light industrial emphasis. This emphasis encouraged the habitation of particular working class ethnic groups who had not previously resided in the neighborhood. The historic context of the western South of Market neighborhood between 1906 and 1936 simultaneously represents the thirty-year height of redevelopment following the disaster and the enduring existence of particular populations, including working class families, single male laborers, and Greek residents in San Francisco.

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District does not appear to be associated with any persons significant to the history of the United States, the State of California, or the City of San Francisco whereby it would be eligible under National Register Criterion B (Persons). Individuals such as South of Market Improvement Association member Joseph Rothschild, developer Louis Lurie, and Father Constantine Tsapralis[64] of Holy Trinity Greek Church figured into industrial development and ethnic communities in the western South of Market area between 1906 and 1936. However, none played a prominent enough role in the history and development of the neighborhood as a whole to be considered significant to local, state, or national history under

[64] See DPR 523B form for 335 7th Street for more information on the Greek church and Father Tsapralis.

Criterion B.

The Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C (Design/Construction) as a representation of a group of properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and as a representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The significance of the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District under Criterion C (Design/Construction) is rooted in the reconstruction of San Francisco's South of Market Area after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. The area was nearly entirely rebuilt after the earthquake, justifying 1906 as the beginning of the period of significance. Reconstruction proceeded in several distinct periods, beginning with the initial flurry of building activity occurring between 1906 and 1913, with later waves occurring after the First World War between 1918 and 1920, and culminating with a major real estate boom in the mid-1920s. By 1936, the area was largely built out. Because the buildings in the Historic District were constructed within concentrated periods of time, they present a consistency of scale, massing, setbacks, materials, fenestration patterns, and architectural detailing. For example, the Historic District reveals consistency in the following types of buildings: brick masonry or concrete residential hotels, wood-frame residential flats, Romeo flats, and single-family residences that were built primarily between 1906 and 1913 in the Edwardian-era style; residential courts, consisting of cottages divided by central walkways, that were built between 1906 and 1924; commercial buildings that were built primarily in the 1920s, and concrete light industrial buildings and warehouses that were built primarily in the 1920s. No other neighborhood in San Francisco contains such a concentration of small, light industrial buildings. Many streets in the western part of the South of Market District retain a high level of integrity because of the inherent adaptability and durability of the basic industrial building types.

This Historic District was not fully assessed for its potential to yield information important in prehistory or history, per National Register Criterion D.

The CHRSC of "3D" assigned to all contributing properties within the Western SoMa Light Industrial and Residential Historic District means that they "appear to be eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR district through survey evaluation." As one complete entity, the Historic District is designated a CHRSC of "3S," or "appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation."

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Appendix: Historic Photographs and Maps in Chronological Order

Figure 7. Howard Street, looking east from 6th Street, 1866.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3981)

Figure 8. View from City Hall on Market Street, looking south down 8th Street at Central Park, 1896.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAA-6813)

Figure 9. California Casket Company building at 943 Mission Street (between 5th and 6th Streets), surrounded by ruins after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAC-2620)

Figure 10. 6th Street toward Market Street, 1906.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAC-3581)

Figure 11. Earthquake fissures and collapsed wood-frame buildings on Dore Street, 18 April 1906.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAC-3170)

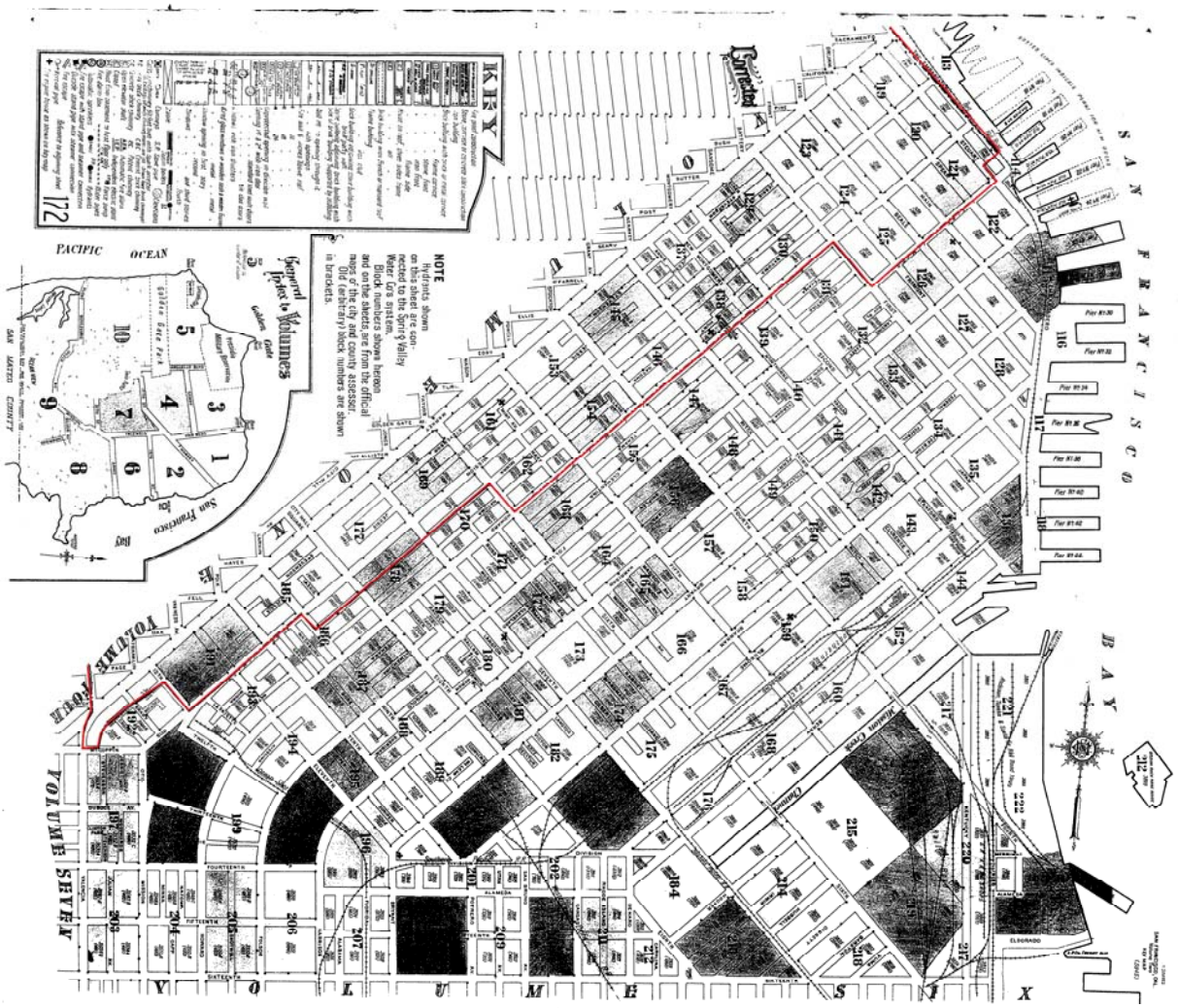

Figure 12. 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Key. Red line indicates fire limits. The properties north of the fire limits line had to be constructed of fireproof materials (brick and stone), while the buildings constructed south of the line could be built of any materials, including wood.

Figure 13. Old Engine 6, 356 7th Street, 1915.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAD-8150)

Figure 14. Columbia Square, 19 May 1924.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAA-6830)

Figure 15. Folsom Street at 10th Street, 1925.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3682)

Figure 16. Folsom Street at 9th Street, 1926.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3684)

Figure 17. Howard Street at 7th Street, 1926.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3988)

Figure 18. Howard Street between 6th and 7th Streets, 1927.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3987)

Figure 19. Folsom Street at 7th Street, 1929.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3703)

Figure 20. Howard Street at 10th Street with St. Joseph's Church on the left, 1929.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-4000)

Figure 21. 10th Street, looking north with the James Lick Bath/People's Laundry on the right (with two flagpoles at the roofline), 1930.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-5881)

Figure 22. Folsom Street at 7th Street, 1932.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-3697)

Figure 23. Howard Street at 8th Street, 1936.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-4004)

Figure 24. Harrison Street at 8th Street, 1936.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-4042)

Figure 25. Approach to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge at Harrison and 5th streets, 8 December 1942.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAD-1774)

Figure 26. Howard Street at 7th Street, 25 November 1944.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-4005)

Figure 27. Moe's Body and Fender Works, 245 8th Street, 1946.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAC-7245)

Figure 28. 9th Street near Harrison Street, ca. 1950s.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-5879)

Figure 29. Templo Calvario, 1419 Howard Street, 17 August 1964.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAB-1692)

Figure 30. Gladding, McBean and Company, 1275 Harrison Street, 17 August 1964.
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAC-6948)

Figure 31. San Francisco Lighthouse for the Blind, 7th and Howard streets, 17 August 1964
(Source: San Francisco Historic Photograph Collection, SFPL, AAD-8746)