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**NOTICE OF FINAL PASSAGE
FILE NO. 555-68 ORD. NO. 18-69
DESIGNATING THE MEDICO-DENTAL
BUILDING AS A LANDMARK PUR-
SUANT TO ARTICLE 18 OF THE CITY
PLANNING CODE.**

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was read for the second time and finally passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco at its meeting of Dec. 30, 1968.

ROBERT J. DOLAN, Clerk
Approved: Jan. 3, 1969.
PETER TAMARAS, Acting Mayor
Jan. 7, 1969—11

**FILE NO. 555-68 ORD. NO. —
DESIGNATING THE MEDICO-DENTAL
BUILDING AS A LANDMARK PUR-
SUANT TO ARTICLE 18 OF THE CITY
PLANNING CODE.**

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that THE MEDICO-DENTAL BUILDING has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and that its designation as a Landmark will be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes of Article 18 of the City Planning Code and the standards set forth therein.

(a) Designation. Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City Planning Code, Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code, THE MEDICO-DENTAL BUILDING is hereby designated as a Landmark, this designation having been duly approved by resolution of the City Planning Commission.

(b) Location and Boundaries. Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City Planning Code, Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code, a landmark site is hereby designated for the said Landmark, located and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Jackson Street 76 feet east of the easterly line of Hotaling Place; running thence along the said line of Jackson Street easterly 51 feet; thence at a right angle southerly 117 feet 6 inches; thence at a right angle westerly 51 feet; thence at a right angle northerly 117 ft. 6 inches to the point of beginning; being lot 21 in Assessor's Block 196.

(c) Justification. The special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value of the said Landmark justifying its designation are as follows:

Built about 1861: example of fire proof building as known in the period of the Sixties. The connection with the medical profession, indicated by the caducei prominent above the pilasters, is not known. The detailing of the architectural ornament indicates the attempt by the brick-mason to attain the effects of the Italianate style in brick. Long used for a wine, tobacco and coffee warehouse, in the Renaissance of the Jackson Street buildings, in the 1950's, the building was converted for use as showrooms for interior decorators.

(d) Features. The said Landmark should be preserved generally in all of its particular exterior features as existing on the date hereof and as described and depicted in the photographs, case report and other material on file in the Department of City Planning in Docket No. LM68.16; the summary description being as follows:

Two story, brick, Italianate style of architecture, with cast-iron front and pilasters. Deep bays at ground floor, housing iron shutters in the window reveals. Pilasters, like others in the Jackson Square area, are Corinthian. There are four caducei above pilasters and capitals, on the inter of the first story. Three other pilasters are surmounted by brackets and scrolls or volutes. The pilasters are more elaborate than ordinary: shields are cast into them at midpoint, but there are no arms or armorial bearings on the shields. Small cornice at first story ceiling level, supported by three brackets, and denoted by upper story windows are rectangular, with flat beaded mouldings above.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed, for second reading by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco at its meeting of Dec. 23, 1968.

ROBERT J. DOLAN, Clerk
Dec. 28, 1968—11

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. 6281

WHEREAS, A proposal to designate the Medico-Dental Building, at 441 Jackson Street as a Landmark pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was initiated by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on September 11, 1968, and said Advisory Board, after due consideration, has recommended approval of this proposal;

WHEREAS, The City Planning Commission, after due notice given, held a public hearing on October 24, 1968 to consider the proposed designation and the report of said Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, The Commission believes that the proposed Landmark has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value; and that the proposed designation would be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes and standards of the said Article 10;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First, That the proposal to designate the Medico-Dental Building, 441 Jackson Street as a Landmark pursuant to Article 10 of the City Planning Code is hereby APPROVED, the location and boundaries of the Landmark site being as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Jackson Street 76 feet east of the easterly line of Hotaling Place: running thence along the said line of Jackson Street easterly 51 feet; thence at a right angle southerly 117 feet 6 inches; thence at a right angle westerly 51 feet; thence at a right angle northerly 117 feet 6 inches to the point of beginning; being Lot 21 in Assessor's Block 196.

Second, That the special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value of the said Landmark justifying its designation are as follows:

Built about 1861: example of fire proof building as known in the period of the Sixties. The connection with the medical profession, indicated by the caducei prominent above the pilasters, is not known. The detailing of the architectural ornament indicates the attempt by the brick-mason to attain the effects of the Italianate style in brick. Long used for a wine, tobacco and coffee warehouse. In the Renaissance of the Jackson Street buildings, in the 1950's, the building was converted for use as showrooms for interior decorators.

Third, That the said Landmark should be preserved generally in all of its particular exterior features as existing on the date hereof and as described and depicted in the photographs, case report and other material on file in the Department of City Planning in Docket No. 1468.16; the summary description being as follows:

Two story, brick. Italianate style of architecture, with cast-iron front and pilasters. Deep bays at ground floor, housing iron shutters in the window reveals. Pilasters, like others in the Jackson Square area, are Corinthian. There are four caducei above pilasters and capitals, on the lintel of the first story. Three other pilasters are surmounted by brackets and scrolls or volutes. The

pilasters are more elaborate than ordinary: shields are cast into them at midpoint, but there are no arms or armorial bearings on the shields. Small cornice at first story ceiling level, supported by three brackets, and dentillated. Upper story windows are rectangular, with flat beaded mouldings above.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission hereby directs its Secretary to transmit the proposal for designation, with a copy of this Resolution, to the Board of Supervisors for appropriate action.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission at its regular meeting of October 24, 1968.

Lynn E. Pio
Secretary

AYES: Commissioners Brinton, Elliott, Fleishhacker, Newman, Porter

NOES: None

ABSENT: Commissioners Carr and Kearney

PASSED: October 24, 1968

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD
Revised Case Report For Hearing of
September 11, 1968

MEDICO-DENTAL BUILDING
LM68.16

OWNERS	Jackson Square Land Company
LOCATION AND SITE	435-441 Jackson Street (formerly 419-423 Jackson Street). South line of Jackson Street, 76 feet east of Hotaling Place. Lot is 117.5 feet deep, but building is 50 by 80 feet in size, being Lot 21 in Assessor's Block 196.
NATURE AND HISTORY	This building was apparently built in 1861, according to the City Directory's record of business. The first known tenant that year was F. Daneri and Co. (Henry Casanova and August Daneri), importers and jobbers of wines and liquors. They moved from the building in 1867. In 1868 Cyrus Adams and Co., importers and jobbers of leaf tobacco, became the tenants and applied for water service. They remained until 1879 (City Directory) when they moved to 417 Battery. Offer and Friedman, cigar manufacturers and tobacco dealers, were here in 1886. The history of the building is then obscure until 1899 when the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the building to have been used as coffee mills. About 1905 or 1906, the building came into use for wholesale paints and varnishes; in 1925 Sing Chong, Chinese merchants, used the building. In the 1930's and after, it was used by the California Envelope Company as a paper warehouse. In the 1950's the building was converted to use for interior decorators' shops. The presence of the caduceus on the facade of the building requires explanation. In America, the symbol had been used by the medical profession as early as the first or second quarter of the nineteenth century (Dr. Chauncey Leake) and was adopted by the U.S. Army Medical Corps on its formation in 1854. Dr. Henry Gibbons III advises that there was a city clinic on lower Jackson Street in the 1870's. However that building is said to have been an old city firehouse, and would not appear to have been this one. No known use of this structure by physicians has been found.
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	Built on the hulls of two ships abandoned in the Gold Rush. Two story, brick. Simple cornices at first and roof levels. Upper story has six tall narrow windows. Ground story has cast-iron front, cartouche, pilasters with Corinthian capitals and the caduceus as well as iron shutters. Lower story windows are arched although only one is seemingly original. Six deeply recessed bays, one being the doorway. No classical pediments. Lower cornice has small dentillations. Parapet walls in three sections, the middle portion being higher than sides. Four caducei adorn the lintel, surmounting the pilasters of the facade.