FILE NO 98-0209 ORDINANCE NO. 96-98

(Landmarks)

DESIGNATING 1701 NINETEENTH AVENUE, THE FORMER SHRINERS HOSPITAL, AS LANDMARK NO. 221 PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10 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 1701 Nineteenth Avenue, the former Shriners Hospital, being the northern portion of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 1924, has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and that its designation as a Landmark will further the purposes of, and conform to the standards set forth in Article 10 of the City Planning Code.

(a) Designation: Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City Planning Code, Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code, 1701 Nineteenth, the former Shriners Hospital, the northern portion of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 1924, is hereby designated as Landmark No. 221. This designation having been fully approved by Resolution No. 14523 of the Planning Commission, which Resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No. 98-0209 and is incorporated herein and made part hereof as though fully set forth.

(b) Required Data:

(1) The description, location and boundaries of the Landmark site are shown on the map in the Final Landmark Designation Report on file in Planning Department Docket No. 97.210L, being the northern portion of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 1924.

(2) The characteristics of the of the Landmark which justify its designation are described and shown in a Final Landmark Designation Report adopted by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on September 17, 1997 and other supporting materials contained in Planning Department Docket No. 97.210L.

(3) The particular features that should be preserved are those described in the Final Landmark Designation Report on file in Planning Department Docket No. 97.210L and Planning Commission Resolution No. 14523, both of which are incorporated in this designation ordinance as though fully set forth.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
LOUISE H. RENNE

BY _____
Kate Stacy
Deputy City Attorney

RECOMMENDED:
PLANNING COMMISSION

BY _____
Gerald G. Green
Director of Planning

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cc

Board of Supervisors, San Francisco

Passed on First Reading	$	Finally Passed
	$	
March 2, 1998	$	March 9, 1998
	$	
	$	
Ayes: Supervisors Ammiano Bierman Brown Kaufman Newsom Teng Yaki Yee	$	Ayes: Supervisors Ammiano Brown Medina Newsom Teng Yee
	$	
	$	
Absent: Supervisors Katz Medina	$	Absent: Supervisors Bierman Katz Kaufman Yaki

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was finally passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco

John Taylor
Clerk

File No.
98-0209

MAR 20 1998
Date Approved

Mayor

File No. 97.210L
1701 Nineteenth Avenue
The Former Shriners Hospital and Grounds
A Portion of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 1924

SAN FRANCISCO

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. 14523

WHEREAS, A proposal to designate the former Shriners Hospital and Grounds, 1701 Nineteenth Avenue, being the northern portion of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 1924 as Landmark No. 221 pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was made by neighborhood residents, interested parties, and members of the Preservation Community to the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (hereinafter "Landmarks Board");

WHEREAS, A draft Landmark Designation Report on the proposed Landmarks designation of the subject property prepared by architectural historian William Kostura was reviewed by the Landmarks Board at its Regular Meetings of August 20th and September 3rd, 1997 and revised by incorporating additional information with input from the Planning Department Staff, and said documentation was considered as a Final Designation Report by the Landmarks Board at its Regular Meetings of September 17th and October 1st, 1997; and

WHEREAS, The Landmarks Board reviewed documents, photographs and correspondence from the public, neighborhood residents, community organizations, representatives of the owners of the property, and from representatives of potential developers of housing on the site regarding the history and condition of the buildings, the grounds, and the trees on the subject property, and received oral testimony on matters relevant to the proposed Landmark determination, including possibilities of adaptive reuse of the original Shriners Hospital for assisted living, in duly noticed Public Hearings on August 20th, September 3rd, September 17th, and October 1st, 1997; and

WHEREAS, The Landmarks Board in considering the potential Landmark designation of the subject property utilized the 13 criteria of the Kalman Methodology, and after reviewing recommendations on the ratings for the various criteria from architectural historian William Kostura, a report prepared by architectural historian Patrick McGrew, a Memorandum from Alice Barkley representing potential developers of housing on the site, the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, members of the public, and Planning Department staff, in its Public Hearing on September 3rd, 1997 made the following rating determinations: 2 criteria were rated "Excellent" -- the stature of the Architect and its Visual Significance; 1 criterion was rated "Excellent/Very Good" -- the Landscape Setting; 4 criteria were rated "Very Good" - its

Architectural Style, its Significance as an Example of a Particular Period in San Francisco History, the Quality of its Design, and How Illustrative of the City's Cultural, Historical, Political or Economic History or Development; 1 criterion was rated "Very Good/Good" -- How it Contributed to the Continuity or Character of the Street, Neighborhood or Area; 1 criterion was rated "Good" -- its Integrity; and only 3 criteria were rated in the Fair to Poor range -- the Interior and Associations with Persons and Events; and

WHEREAS, In its Regular Meeting of September 17th, 1997, the Landmarks Board considered the issue of appropriate boundaries for how much of the Shriners Hospital property should be subject to the Landmark designation, and reviewed various boundary alternatives: three alternatives illustrated by Planning Department staff, one proposed by the community organization Sunset Parkside Education & Action Committee (SPEAK), alternatives suggested by the property owner and by potential developers of housing on the site, and variations thereon proposed by the public and members of the Board, and thereupon determined that the alternative identified as "B-1" prepared by the Planning Department staff which recommended designation of the entire northern portion of the site include the building, open space site improvements and landscape features; and

WHEREAS, The City Planning Commission has reviewed the case file (No. 97.210L) and considered the findings and recommendation of the Landmarks Board set forth in Landmarks Board Resolution No. 499, and held a public hearing on the matter on January 8, 1998;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First, That the Planning Commission does hereby concur with the findings and recommendation of the Landmarks Board and APPROVES the designation of the Former Shriners Hospital and grounds, the boundary of which is defined in the attached Exhibit A, this boundary is the same as that defined in "B-1" of Landmarks Board Resolution No. 499 and Appendix G of the final Landmark Designation Report, being the northern portion of Lot 3 within Assessor's Block 1924;

Second, That the particular features that should be preserved are: (1) the exteriors of the Shriners Hospital first built in 1922-23 along with the 1929 additions, noting the qualification that the hospital building additions to the west constructed in the 1950's are designated non-contributory; (2) the open space and the groves of trees around the building complex along 19th Avenue, Lawton Avenue, and 20th Avenue north of the boundary line shown on Appendix G of the Final Landmark Designation Report; and (3) with the recommendation that the six Della Robbia tondos which were removed from their original locations above the windows in the Administrative and Services Building and reinstalled on a westerly facing wall associated with the new southerly hospital building constructed in 1969 be restored to their original locations;

and

Third, That the unique relationship of the Shriners Hospital building complex to its immediate grounds and their open nature, and the further unique relationship of this open space to the traditional surrounding urban neighborhood form a singular and surprise quality of emphasis of buildings and setting within the site's urban context; and

Fourth, That the subject property and the features to be preserved identified above have a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value, warranting designation as a Landmark site pursuant to Section 1004(a)(1) of the Planning Code, as established by the information and analysis contained in the Final Designation Report, in the record of the Landmarks Board's ratings when applying the criteria of the Kalman Methodology to the Landmark designation of the subject property and specific features, and as shown in the photographs and other materials on file in Case File No. 97.210L, which is incorporated herein and made a part thereof as though fully set forth;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Planning Commission hereby directs it Secretary to transmit the Final Designation Report, the photographs and other pertinent materials in the Case File No. 97.210L, and a copy of this Resolution of Approval for the designation of the former Shriners Hospital and Grounds identified therein as City Landmark No. 221 pursuant to Article 10 of the City Planning Code to the Board of Supervisors.

Exhibit A - Landmark Designation Boundary

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED by the Planning Commission on January 8, 1998.

Linda Avery
Commission Secretary

AYES: Commissioners Antenore, Chinchilla, Hills, Joe, and Theoharis

NOES: Commissioner Mills

ABSENT: Commissioner Martin

ADOPTED: January 8, 1998

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD

1660 MISSION STREET, 5TH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103-2414
TEL. (415) 558-6345 • FAX. (415) 558-6409



HISTORIC BUILDING NAME: Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children

OWNER: Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children

BLOCK & LOT: 1924/003

ADDRESS: 1701 Nineteenth Avenue

ZONING: RH-2 (Residential House, Two-Family) District

POPULAR BUILDING NAME: Shriners Hospital

ARCHITECTS: Weeks and Day

ORIGINAL USE: Orthopedic Hospital for Children

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1922-1923

CURRENT USE: Vacant

LANDMARK NO: 221

STYLE: Italian Renaissance

LPAB VOTE: 6-0

NUMBER OF STORIES: One to three

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Brick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The Shriners Hospital is significant as one of the very few hospital buildings remaining in San Francisco from before World War II, as a rare example of a private charity hospital built by a civic-minded fraternal organization, as a fine example of Italian Renaissance style architecture designed by an important architectural firm, and as a major institutional building in a landscaped setting prominently visible from a San Francisco boulevard. Built in 1922-1923 as a hospital for children by the Shriners, a side order of Freemasons, this is one of the finest designs by the architectural firm of Weeks and Day.

97.210L

CRITERIA

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. STYLE:
Significance as an Example of a Particular Architectural Style or Convention

The Shriners' Hospital building is primarily Italian Renaissance in style, with strong elements of baroque design and a general Mediterranean feeling. The symmetrical design, the arched windows with spiral columns, the modillions beneath the eaves, the della Robbia-style ornament over the main entrance, the window arcade in the north connecting wing, and the volute keystones in the north facade are the principal Italian Renaissance elements. The hipped roof of clay tiles and the Churrigueresque towers give the building a more generalized Mediterranean feeling, and the 20th Avenue entrance and window composition is baroque. (Appendix A.) (Rating: Very Good.)

2. CONSTRUCTION TYPE/ USE CATEGORY:
Significance as an Example of a Particular Occupancy Type or Use, Method of Construction or Material

This was one of ten or more Shriners' Hospitals built for children in the United States in the 1920s. Among hospital buildings in San Francisco this one was unusual for its low profile and its landscaped setting. Along with the old hospital wings at San Francisco General Hospital (of which the main building has been demolished), and Laguna Honda Hospital, Shriners' Hospital is one of the last pre-World War II hospitals left in San Francisco. (Rating: Very Good/Good.)

3. DATE BUILT:
Significance as an Example of a Particular Period in San Francisco History

Shriners' Hospital was built in 1922-1923. In 1929 an addition was made to the northwest corner of the north ward, and additional stories were added to the west wings of the Administration building. This was the period that much of the Sunset district around the hospital was developed. (Appendix B.) (Rating: Very Good.)

4. ARCHITECT:
Designed or Built by an Architect or Builder Who Has made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation

The hospital was designed by the architectural firm of Weeks and Day, one of the most successful in the city during the 1920s. They are most noted for their lavish hotels and tall apartment buildings on or near Nob Hill, including the Huntington Hotel at 1075 California (1924); the Mark Hopkins Hotel at 999 California (1925, City Landmark #184); the Brocklebank Apartments, 1000 Mason (1926); the Cathedral Apartments (1927); and the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, 432-462

Powell (1928). Other commercial buildings in San Francisco include the Don Lee Cadillac showroom at 1000 Van Ness (1921, City Landmark #152); and the Chronicle building at 5th and Mission (altered). In Oakland the firm designed the Fox Theater (1928), in San Jose the St. Claire Hotel (1926), and in Sacramento the State Office Building (1925) and the State Library and Courts Building (1928).

The senior member of the firm was Charles Peter Weeks (1870-1928). Born in Akron, Ohio, he apprenticed in that city, and then studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris during 1892-1895. Subsequently he worked briefly in Cleveland, moved to New York to become a draftsman for John Galen Howard, then came to San Francisco with Howard to assist him in designating the University of California campus. In 1903 he left Howard's office to enter into junior partnership with Albert Sutton, and with him designed the Baker and Hamilton warehouse at 7th and Townsend (1905, City Landmark #193). The best known building from his subsequent solo practice is the Mary Phelan residence at 2150 Washington (1915). From 1916 until his death in 1928 he worked with Will P. Day. (Appendix C.)

William P. Day graduated from the University of California as a civil engineer and was also licensed as an architect. After his twelve year partnership with Weeks he continued on his own, under the firm name Weeks and Day. Building permit records indicate that the Weeks and Day architectural practice continued to be employed by the Shriners and designed alterations and additions to the Hospital until approximately 1949. (Rating: Excellent.)

5. DESIGN:

Quality of Composition, Detailing and Ornament Measured in Part in Originality, Urban Design, Craftsmanship or Uniqueness

The strongly classical design, the red brick facade, and the open space around the building distinguish the Shriners' Hospital from virtually all other buildings in the Sunset district. Originally the building was completely symmetrical, as viewed from 19th Avenue. It had a central Administration building, short connecting wings to the north and south, and a North Ward and a South Ward on either end. Today the South Ward and its connecting wing are gone, leaving the Administration Building, the north connecting wing, and the North Ward extant.

The Administration Building features a centrally located entrance encased in terra cotta quoins, with della Robbia

style ornament in the panel above. First story windows are topped by flat arches, and second story windows are grouped as paired arches divided by a spiral column. The windows in both stories are divided by wooden muntins into many lights. The hipped roof is covered by clay tiles, with modillions and pendant rosettes in the eaves. There are profiled cornices with decorative moldings above the first story and at the roofline. In the rear, Churrigueresque towers rise above the ridgeline of the roof and are visible from 19th Avenue. All ornament at the entrance, in the windows, in the cornices and eaves, and on the towers is made of white terra cotta that contrasts with the red brick of the walls.

To the north is a short connecting wing with an arcade of four windows, and north of this is the North Ward. This ward has a central arcade of three windows in the second story, with ornamental brickwork inside the arches and white volutes in the keystones.

The 20th Avenue facade of the Administration Building has an entrance and a window that are enframed by baroque terra cotta ornament in a unified composition. The northwest corner of the Administration Building has been obscured by an addition of 1954-1955. (Appendix D.) (Rating: Very Good.)

6. INTERIOR:

Interior Arrangement, Finish, Craftsmanship, and/or Use Detail is/are Particularly Attractive or Unique

"The interiors of the Shriners Hospital were essentially utilitarian in style, and, although they were typical of the period, did not feature the kind of monolithic and seamless surfaces typically found in hospitals today. Cabinetry and doors were paneled; ceramic tile was used sparingly. The most elaborately decorated rooms were the ones seen by the public, and even these were understated in their interior design. Flanking the entrance were the office and the reception room. A central corridor bisected the building, and led directly to the hyphens, which in turn led directly to the wards. The largest room on this floor, aside from the wards, was the Nurse's Dining Room. The wards were spatially interesting not only for their porches, but also for their clerestory spaces that brought light to the interior. When the porches were enclosed and the nurse's stations were "modernized" this unusual spacial quality was lost. In the surviving north ward, the interior bearing wall - once an

exterior wall now seems ungainly and inexplicable, without the knowledge of its original form." (McGrew 31.)

"All of the original rooms on the first floor of the Administration building were altered in the 1950s." (McGrew 31.)

"The Living Room and Library in the Nurse's quarters on the second floor have been retained, although the opening between them has been sealed. A modestly detailed fireplace and beamed ceiling have been painted out, but appear to be as originally designed." (McGrew 31.) (Rating: Fair/Poor.)

B. HISTORIC CONTEXT

7. PERSONS:

Associated with the Life or Activities of a Person, Group or Institution That Has Made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation

The Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, better known as the Shriners, formed as a side order of the Masonic fraternal organization in New York City in 1872. It was inspired by one Mason's visit to Marseille, France, and his attendance there at a dinner given by an Arabian diplomat. Arabic costume and ritual became the basis for the new Shriners organization. The Shriners first met in San Francisco in ca. 1900 and their group ultimately became known as the Islam Temple.

A Shriner named W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, developed the idea of creating a chain of orthopedic hospitals for crippled children in 1920, and he successfully promoted it before the national organization in 1921. The first five hospitals were planned in that year, and the first hospital was completed in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1922. The San Francisco hospital, sponsored by this city's Islam Temple, was the third completed in 1923. Most funds were raised by an annual two dollar assessment on every Shriner in North America. By the end of the decade there were at least ten Shriners' hospitals in the United States and Canada, and by 1955 there were at least sixteen in those countries and Mexico. Treatment in all Shriners' hospitals was free and was restricted to patients under fourteen whose parents were unable to pay. From the beginning the Shriners emphasized that their hospitals were open to all such children without regard to race or creed. (Rating: Very Good/Good)

8. EVENTS:

Associated with Events That Have Made a Significant Contribution to the Community, State or Nation

The 19th Avenue site of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children was purchased in December, 1921, and the cornerstone was laid in June, 1922, when thousands of Shriners were in San Francisco for its national convention. The hospital opened in July, 1923. The hospital specialized in treating orthopedic problems of children, and treatment included operations, physical therapy, and use of braces and prostheses. In addition to the funds raised by Shriners nationwide, Shriners throughout northern California and Nevada contributed to the hospital in San Francisco. Contributors included the Shriners temple in Redding, whose members equipped the mechanical shop for the manufacture of braces; and Shriners temples in Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, and Reno, whose members furnished the X-ray department, nurses' quarters, and other facilities. Beginning in December, 1925 an annual East-West Shriners' All-Star football game was held, first at San Francisco's Ewing Field, then at Kezar Stadium, and currently at Stanford, as a fundraiser for the hospital. In 1969-1970 a new hospital building was built to the south, with the Moraga Street right-of-way granted by the city for this purpose. Since that date the original 1923 hospital building has been used as administrative offices for the local Islam Temple and for the East-West All-Star game.

The known, specific events at this hospital are not of particular historical significance. The possible development of important orthopedic techniques at this hospital, and the possible significance of innovative planning of this building for hospital use, have not been researched. The general use of this building as a hospital is discussed under "Patterns," below. (Rating: Fair/Poor.)

9. PATTERNS:

Associated with or Illustrative of Broad Patterns of City's Cultural, Social, Political or Economic History or Development

The Shriners' Hospital in San Francisco was planned in 1921, when most of the city's Sunset district was still undeveloped and large parcels of land could still be purchased. The property was purchased from Carl Larsen, the long-time owner of the Tivoli Cafe, next door to the Tivoli Opera House on Eddy Street. Larsen purchased a large tract of land in the Sunset District, encompassing dozens of blocks in the 1870s or 1880s. He established his own residence and "Chicken Ranch" (near 16th and Moraga Streets), by which he supplied fresh eggs to his cafe. Larsen became the Sunset District's first booster, promoting the grading and paving of streets and arguing for streetcar lines. As property values increased over

the decades Larsen became wealthy, and he donated substantial acreage to the city as parkland, including Golden Gate Heights Park, Larsen Park, and Charlie Sava Pool.

The Shriners purchased land for Shriners' Hospital from Larsen in 1921. The neighborhood was still sparsely developed then, but the Market Street Railway's #17 streetcar line, begun in 1916, already ran down 20th Avenue. (Before long 19th Avenue was widened to become the neighborhoods' principal thoroughfare, and the 19th Avenue side of Shriners' Hospital became the main facade of the complex.) In the following two decades, development in the Sunset mushroomed, and several builders, including the Gellert Brothers, the Doelgers, and the Stonesons, developed blocks at a time. Shriners' Hospital is significant as one of the older buildings in the Sunset District west of Funston Avenue.

Shriners' Hospital is also significant on a national level as an outstanding example of a charitable institution founded by a private organization. Earlier charitable institutions that were privately financed, such as orphanages and vocational schools, have largely vanished. The Shriners' Hospital building on 19th Avenue symbolizes the origins of the Shriners' charitable efforts in this country. (Appendix F) (Rating: Very Good.)

C. PHYSICAL CONTEXT

10. CONTINUITY:
Contributes to the Continuity or Character of the Street Neighborhood or Area

The historic Shriners' Hospital building is faced on 19th and 20th avenues by rowhouses that sit on 25' to 30' wide lots and have little or no setback from the street. Nearly all of these houses are one or two stories in height and are faced in stucco. To the north, across Lawton, is a church property with two buildings and a four story apartment building. To the south of the historic hospital building is the modern hospital building of 1969-1970. That building is one story in height, has a brick facade with large arched windows, has a hipped roof with clay tiles, and is setback from the street in a manner similar to the historic building. The two buildings are separated by about 150', and this distance is filled by a driveway, parking, a non-historic fountain and patio, a small lawn area and a few large cypress trees. To the south of the modern hospital building, on 19th and 20th avenues, are stucco rowhouses similar to those described above.

The larger Sunset district neighborhood is similar in character to the blocks surrounding Shriners' Hospital. The Shriners' Hospital is virtually unique in the neighborhood as being a historic institutional building in a landscaped setting. (Rating: Very Good/Good.)

11. SETTING:
Setting and/or Landscape Contributes to the Continuity or Character of the Street, Neighborhood or Area

The entire Shriners' Hospital complex occupies a 5.4 acre site measuring 980' along 19th and 20th avenues and 240' along Lawton Street. (This site includes the former Moraga Street right-of-way.) The historic portion of this property includes the original hospital building of 1922-1923 (omitting rear additions) and the grounds facing 19th Avenue and Lawton, and occupies about 1.45 acres.

The historic hospital building is set back from 19th Avenue about 100', from Lawton Street by 80' to 104', and from 20th Avenue by 60' to 100'. Some aspects of the original landscape design survive, including portions of the brick sidewalk from 19th Avenue to the main entrance, large expanses of lawn, and large cypress trees, most importantly the one just northeast of the Administration Building. Other aspects of the landscape are of unknown date but appear notable, including several old light standards and the mosaic of crescent moon and sword set in a sidewalk. On the Lawton street side are a mixture of historic and non-historic plantings and pathways. (Appendix D.) (Rating: Excellent/Very Good.)

12. VISUAL SIGNIFICANCE
Significant as a Visual Landmark to the Neighborhood, City, Region or Nation as a Whole

Shriners' Hospital has outstanding visual significance in the neighborhood as an Italian Renaissance-style institutional building with fine terra cotta detailing and generous landscaping. It is well-known to San Franciscans and others who pass by on busy 19th Avenue, which is also designated as part of State Highway 1. (Rating: Excellent.)

D. INTEGRITY

13. ALTERATIONS:
The Degree to Which the Property Has Retained Original Materials From Which its Significance is Derived or Which Characterize its Period

The primary loss of integrity has been the removal of the South Ward and its connecting wing, probably in 1970. Their twins survive in the North Ward and its connecting wing. The Administration Building has suffered the transfer of its terra cotta sign, reading "Shriners Hospital," from the facade of the building to a low brick wall close to the street. This alteration appears to be easily reversible. The lobby interior appears to have been generally altered. A brick-faced addition was made to the northwest corner of the Administration Building in 1954-1955, obscuring part of the original facade facing

20th Avenue. In general, the exterior of the Administration Building, the North Ward, and the connecting wing have a high degree of integrity, especially in the important 19th Avenue and Lawton Street facades. (Rating: Good.)

E. THREATS TO SITE: NONE ( ) DEVELOPMENT (X) ZONING ( ) VANDALISM ( )
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT ( ) OTHER ( ) DEFERRED MAINTENANCE (X)

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS: None
EDITED BY MARK PAEZ, SECRETARY TO THE LANDMARKS BOARD
LOCATION BOUNDARY MAP: APPENDIX G
BASED UPON MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY:

NAME: William Kostura, Architectural Historian
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 27365
San Francisco, CA 94127
TELEPHONE: (415) 681-8652
DATE SUBMITTED: August, 1997

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Coffman, William M. American in the Rough. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955, p. 261 and photographs of Shriners' Hospitals.

"Father of Shriner Hospitals Tells of Caring for Cripples." San Francisco Chronicle, June 12, 1992, p. 3, col. 2.

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Morrow, Irving F. "Some Contrasts of Romantic and Classic." Architect and Engineer, July 1923 (the work of Weeks and Day, including Shriners' Hospital".

San Francisco Chronicle, May 26, 1923, p. 11, col. 1 (terms of patient acceptance; cornerstone laid during 1922 convention).

"San Francisco Shriners Open Hospital for Children." San Francisco Chronicle, July 23, 1923, p. 3, col.2.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1950 and 1985.

"Shrine Seeks Hospital Site for Children." San Francisco Examiner, October 10, 1921, p. 7, col. 1.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and John. San Francisco Architecture, the Illustrated Guide. San Francisco Chronicle Books, 1982 and later.

APPENDICES

A. Weeks & Day Architects, Nineteenth Avenue elevation drawing , Architect and Engineer, 1923 and historic photograph of completed project.

B. William Kostura, Significant and Contributing Element diagram, August 1997.

C. Excerpt, New Fillmore News Great Old Houses No. 133, Anne Bloomfield.

D. Former Shriners Hospital exterior photographs, August 1997.

E. Shriners East-West All Star Football Game Program, January 1, 1940.

F. Excerpt, San Francisco Progress, January 5, 1979.

G. Landmark Site Designation Boundaries.

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