File No. <u>181175</u>

_Committee Item No. ____1 Board Item No. _____33____

Date FBBRUNAY 5,7019

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Land Use and Transportation Committee Date January 28, 2019

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Completed by:	Erica Major	Date		25, 2019	
Completed by:	Erica Major	Date	Q131/19		

FILE NO. 181175

ORDINANCE 'O.

[Planning Code - Landmark Designation - 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to designate 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, as a Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making public necessity, convenience, and welfare findings under Planning Code, Section 302, and findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

NOTE: Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.
 Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font.
 Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italies Times New Roman font.
 Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.
 Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font.
 Asterisks (* * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

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

Section 1. Findings.

(a) CEQA and Land Use Findings.

(1) The Planning Department has determined that the Planning Code amendment proposed in this ordinance is subject to a Categorical Exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., "CEQA") pursuant to Section 15308 of California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq., the Guidelines for implementation of the statute for actions by regulatory 'agencies for protection of the environment (in this case, landmark designation). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 181175 and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board of Supervisors affirms this determination.

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(2) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, the Board of Supervisors finds that the proposed landmark designation of 22 Beaver Street, Assessor's Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060 ("Benedict-Gieling House"), will serve the public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth in Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 999, recommending approval of the proposed designation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(3) The Board of Supervisors finds that the proposed landmark designation of the Benedict-Gieling House is consistent with the General Plan and with Planning Code Section 101.1(b) for the reasons set forth in Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 999.

(b) General Findings.

(1) Pursuant to Charter Section 4.135, the Historic Preservation Commission has authority "to recommend approval, disapproval, or modification of landmark designations and historic district designations under the Planning Code to the Board of Supervisors."

(2) On August 17, 2016, the Historic Preservation Commission added the Benedict-Gieling House to the Landmark Designation Work Program, a list of individual properties and historic districts under consideration for landmark designation, adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission on June 15, 2011.

(3) The Landmark Designation Report was prepared by Planning Department Preservation staff. All preparers meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historic preservation program staff, as set forth in Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Part 61, Appendix A. The report was reviewed for accuracy and conformance with the purposes and standards of Article 10 of the Planning Code.

(4) The Historic Preservation Commission, at its regular meeting of September19, 2018, reviewed Planning Department staff's analysis of the historical significance of the

Supervisor Mandelman BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Benedict-Gieling House pursuant to Article 10 as part of the Landmark Designation Case Report dated September 19, 2108.

(5) On September 19, 2018, the Historic Preservation Commission passed Resolution No. 979, initiating designation of the Benedict-Gieling House as a San Francisco Landmark pursuant to Section 1004.1 of the Planning Code. Said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 181175 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(6) On November 7, 2018, after holding a public hearing on the proposed designation and having considered the specialized analyses prepared by Planning Department staff and the Landmark Designation Report, the Historic Preservation Commission recommended approval of the proposed landmark designation of the Benedict-Gieling House by Resolution No. 999. Said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board in File No. 181175.

(7) The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the Benedict-Gieling House 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 Planning Code. In doing so, the Board hereby incorporates by reference the findings of the Landmark Designation Report.

Section 2. Designation.

Pursuant to Section 1004 of the Planning Code, 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, is hereby designated as a San Francisco Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code. Appendix A to Article 10 of the Planning Code is hereby amended to include this property.

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Section 3. Required Data.

(a) The description, location, and boundary of the Landmark site consists of the City parcel located at 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, in San Francisco's Duboce Triangle neighborhood.

(b) The characteristics of the Landmark that justify its designation are described and shown in the Landmark Designation Report and other supporting materials contained in Planning Department Case Docket No. 2018-008827DES. In brief, the Benedict-Gieling House is eligible for local designation as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Specifically, designation of the Benedict-Gieling House is proper given it is architecturally significant as a very early and distinctive example of an Italianate villa and carriage house located within a landscaped garden setting.

(c) The particular features that shall be preserved, or replaced in-kind as determined necessary, are those generally shown in photographs and described in the Landmark Designation Report, which can be found in Planning Department Docket No. 2018-008827DES, and which are incorporated in this designation by reference as though fully set forth. Specifically, the following exterior features shall be preserved or replaced in kind:

Overall form, structure, height, massing, materials, and architectural ornamentation of the house, carriage house, and landscaped garden setting identified as:

(1) House

(A) T-shaped plan, partial three-story height, cross-gable roof, hipped-roof tower, portico, and bay window;

(B) Primary south façade, west façade facing the driveway, and east façade from the front of the house to just beyond the bay window;

(C) Rustic channel siding on the west, south, and east facades;

(D) Fluted door and window trim, window hoods, portico columns and entablature, bay window trim, and bracketed raking cornices;
 (E) Primary entrance, including the painted wood doors, casings,

transom, and paneling;

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(F) Fenestration on the west, south, and east facades with double-hung wood windows and trim; and

(G) Art glass window on the west façade.

(2) Carriage House

(A) Rectangular plan, one-and-a-half-story height, and gable roof;

(B) Wood cladding; and

(C) Hay hoist on south façade.

(3) Landscaped Garden Setting

(A) Footprint of the driveway, front, side, and rear gardens.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

Bv: ORIA WONG Deputy City Attorney

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Planning Code - Landmark Designation - 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House)]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code to designate 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, as a Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making public necessity, convenience and welfare findings under Planning Code, Section 302, and findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

Existing Law

Under Article 10, Section 1004 of the Planning Code, the Board of Supervisors may, by ordinance, designate an individual structure that has special character or special historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value as a City landmark. Once a structure has been named a landmark, any construction, alteration, removal or demolition for which a City permit is required necessitates a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Historic Preservation Commission ("HPC"). (Planning Code Section 1006; Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, Section 4.135.) Thus, landmark designation affords a high degree of protection to historic and architectural structures of merit in the City. There are currently more than 270 individual landmarks in the City under Article 10, in addition to other structures and districts in the downtown area that are protected under Article 11. (See Appendix A to Article 10.)

22 Beaver Street is not currently designated as a City landmark under Planning Code Article 10.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed legislation would amend the Planning Code to designate 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House) as a City landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code.

The ordinance finds that the Benedict-Gieling House is eligible for designation as a City landmark as it is architecturally significant as a very early and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa and carriage house located within a landscaped garden setting.

As required by Section 1004, the ordinance lists the particular exterior and interior features that shall be preserved, or replaced in-kind as determined necessary.

Background Information

The landmark designation was initiated by the HPC pursuant to its authority under the Charter to recommend approval, disapproval, or modification of landmark designations and historic district designations under the Planning Code to the Board of Supervisors.

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SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 999

HEARING DATE NOVEMBER 7, 2018

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

Fax: 415.558.6409

Planning Information: **415.558.6377**

2018-008827DES
22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)
Recommend Article 10 Landmark Designation
Shannon Ferguson (415) 575-9074
shannon.ferguson@sfgov.org
Tim Frye – (415) 575-6822
tim.frye@sfgov.org

RESOLUTION TO RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF 22 BEAVER STREET (AKA BENEDICT-GIELING HOUSE), ASSESSOR'S PARCEL BLOCK NO. 3561, LOT NO. 060, AS LANDMARK NO. XXX

- 1. WHEREAS, a community-sponsored Landmark Designation Application for Article 10 Landmark Designation for 22 Beaver Street was prepared by VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting and submitted to the Planning Department by property owner Imogene Gieling; and
- 2. WHEREAS, Department Staff Shannon Ferguson, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, reviewed the Landmark Nomination for 22 Beaver Street for accuracy and conformance with the purposes and standards of Article 10; and
- 3. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission, at its regular meeting of September 19, 2018, reviewed Department staff's analysis of 22 Beaver Street's historical significance per Article 10 as part of the Landmark Designation Case Report dated September 19, 2018 and initiated Landmark designation process through Resolution 979; and
- 4. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that the 22 Beaver Street nomination is in the form prescribed by the Historic Preservation Commission and contains supporting historic, architectural, and/or cultural documentation; and
- 5. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that 22 Beaver Street is eligible for landmark designation as it is architecturally significant as a very early and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa and carriage house located within a landscaped garden setting in San Francisco.; and
- 6. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that 22 Beaver Street meets two of the Historic Preservation Commission's four priorities for designation which are the designation of landscapes and the designation of building located in geographically underrepresented areas; and

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- 7. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that 22 Beaver Street meets the eligibility requirements per Section 1004 of the Planning Code and warrants consideration for Article 10 landmark designation; and
- 8. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that the boundaries and the list of exterior character-defining features, as identified in the Landmark Designation Report, should be considered for preservation under the proposed landmark designation as they relate to the building's historical significance and retain historical integrity; and
- 9. WHEREAS, the proposed designation is consistent with the General Plan priority policies pursuant to Planning Code sections 101.1 and 302; and furthers Priority Policy 7, which states that historic buildings be preserved; and
- WHEREAS, the Department has determined that landmark designation is exempt from environmental review, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 (Class Eight - Categorical); and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Historic Preservation Commission hereby recommends to the Board of Supervisors approval of landmark designation of 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060 pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission at its meeting on November 7, 2018,

Commission Secretary

AYES: Wolfram, Hyland, Black, Johnck, Johns, Matsuda, Pearlman

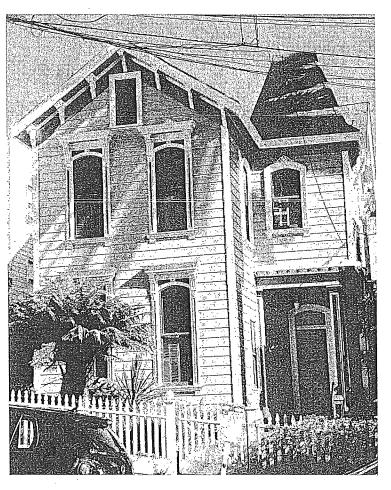
NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ADOPTED: November 7, 2018

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LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT



Benedict-Gieling House

22 Beaver Street

July 16, 2018

City and County of San Francisco London Breed, Mayor Planning Department John Rahaim, Director Cover: Benedict-Gieling House, 2018, Christopher VerPlanck

The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) is a seven-member body that makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding the designation of landmark buildings and districts. The regulations governing landmarks and landmark districts are found in Article 10 of the Planning Code. The HPC is staffed by the San Francisco Planning Department.

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Benedict-Gieling House

22 Beaver Street

Built: Ca. 1870 Architect: Unknown

OVERVIEW

The Benedict-Gieling House occupies a 50 by 115-foot lot on the north side of Beaver Street, between Noe and Castro Streets, in Duboce Triangle. Built ca. 1870 by a silver refiner named Jacob Benedict, the Italianate villa represented the aspirations of an upwardly mobile family at the height of the Comstock Lode Silver Boom. The Benedict property originally consisted of the main house, a carriage house, an outhouse, and several outbuildings. The buildings occupied less than fifty percent of the lot, leaving room for a lush Victorian garden containing a Canary Island palm, tree ferns, and a vast magnolia tree. In 1888, following Jacob's death, his widow sold the property to George T. and Abby Davis. George Davis was a wealthy wool merchant, and he and Abby lived there until 1894. Four years later, their heirs sold the property to Mary E. Fee, an Irish-American entrepreneur. Fee converted the property into a boarding house, reflecting the increasing urbanization of Duboce Triangle. In early 1906, Fee sold the property to Stephen D. and Emma W. Russell. Stephen Russell was First Assistant to San Francisco's Fire Chief. In the 35 years that the Russell family owned it (1906 to 1941), they made several changes to the property, including constructing a prominent tower on the primary facade and building a rental cottage at the northeast corner of the garden. From 1941 onward, several subsequent owners used the property exclusively as boarding house, taking advantage of the demand for inexpensive housing in a steadily deteriorating neighborhood. In 1964, a lawyer named Matthew Fishgold bought the property with plans to build a hotel. When Fishgold's plans fell through, he sold the property to John and Imogene "Tex" Gieling. The Gielings carefully restored the deteriorated property over the next decade and a half. John, a photogrammeter, lived at 22 Beaver Street until his death in 1982. Imogene, a well-known artist who specializes in metalworking, still lives there. The Benedict-Gieling House is an exceedingly rare example of a suburban Italianate villa in San Francisco. Its exterior, which features ornament on three elevations, was clearly designed to be seen "in the round." This, combined with its park-like setting, recall a time when Duboce Triangle was a genteel estate exurb of San Francisco. The neighborhood once contained a half-dozen comparable properties, but they have all been demolished, leaving only the Benedict-Gieling House.

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BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Neighborhood Context

Duboce Triangle is a predominantly residential district of flats, small apartment buildings, and single-family Page | 2 dwellings developed between 1870 and the First World War. Originally an affluent exurb of semi-rural estates, Duboce Triangle evolved, after the 1906 Earthquake, into a dense working-class neighborhood with a large Scandinavian immigrant population. During the Depression, many of the remaining single-family properties were carved up into small apartments and boarding houses, with many of these new units filled by shipyard and defense industry workers during the Second World War. Duboce Triangle declined after the Second World War and narrowly avoided being demolished along with the nearby Fillmore District in the 1960s. During the 1970s and 1980s, Duboce Triangle became popular with Gay men interested in rehabilitating Victorians, and in recent decades, it has attracted young, affluent tech workers. Built ca. 1870, the Benedict-Gieling House is one of the oldest houses in Duboce Triangle. It is a rare example of an early Italianate villa built when the neighborhood was a semi-rural expanse of suburban estates on the fringes of the Victorian city. The Benedict-Gieling House occupies a generous 5,750-square foot lot on the first block of Beaver Street. The 50-foot by 115-foot lot is on the north side of Beaver Street, roughly halfway between Castro and Noe Streets (Figure 1). It is a quiet block with very little vehicular traffic and a thick canopy of street trees. The block's sedateness stands in contrast to busy Market Street, which is only one block to the south.

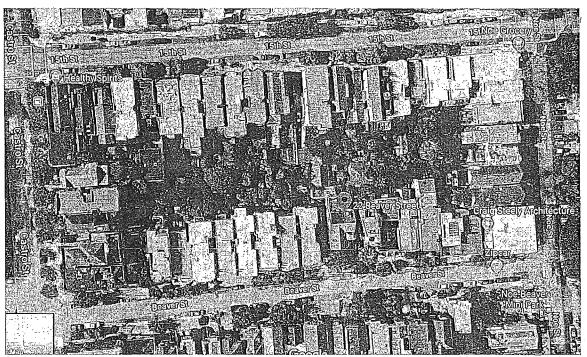


Figure 1. Aerial photograph with the location of 22 Beaver Street indicated by the red pin. Source: Google Maps

The first block of Beaver Street slopes steeply uphill from Noe to Castro Street. It is lined by street trees, including several flowering magnolias, bottlebrushes, palms, mulberries, and other temperate climate-loving species (Figure 2). The block is entirely residential except for its southeast corner, where the Noe-Beaver Pocket Park occupies the footprint of a long-demolished house (Figure 3). This park is banked into the hillside and simply landscaped with flowering shrubs and small trees. Beaver Street is defined on both sides by a variety of residential building types constructed between 1870 and 1992, ranging from one-story cottages to four-story apartment buildings. The most common building type on the block are two-family flats. Several properties, including the Benedict-Gieling House, have smaller cottages and/or other outbuildings in their rear yards. Remarkably, most of the buildings on the subject block were constructed before the 1906 Earthquake, with all later construction occurring on the sites of suburban villas that were demolished, subdivided, and redeveloped after 1906.

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Figure 2. Looking up Beaver Street; view toward west from Noe Street.

Figure 3. Noe-Beaver Mini Park; view toward southwest from intersection of Noe and Beaver Streets.

The south side of the subject block contains 15 flats and rowhouses built between the mid-1870s and 1900, as well as a few later infill dwellings (Figure 4). Most appear to have been built as custom houses, as opposed to having been built as part of a tract of speculative dwellings. The oldest house on the south side of the street is 9 Beaver Street, a two-story-over-garage, gable-roofed, Italianate dwelling. Although it has been remodeled in recent years, surviving stylistic cues suggest an original construction date of ca. 1875 (Figure 5). By far, the most common building type on the south side of the street is a two-story, Stick-Eastlake-style flat, such as 11-13 Beaver Street (Figure 6). A smaller version of this type is the one-story Stick-Eastlake-style cottage at 23 Beaver Street (Figure 7). In general, the houses get newer as one gets closer to Castro Street, with several later Queen Anne flats, such as 45-49 and 51 Beaver Street (Figure 8), joining the older Stick-Eastlake flats and cottages (Figure 9). The sole post-quake building on the south side of the block is a hipped roof cottage at 87 Beaver, which was built in 1911 (Figure 10). It sits behind a much larger apartment building facing Castro Street that was built at the same time, suggesting that it may have been part of the same project.

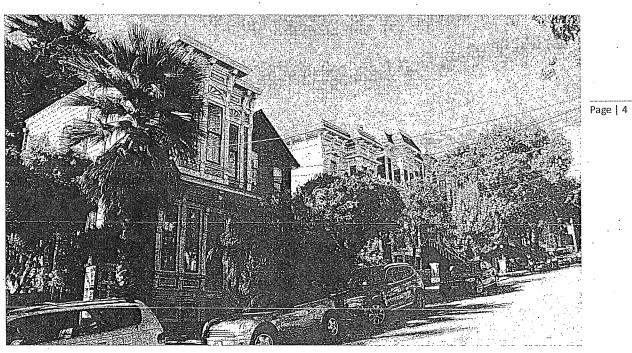


Figure 4. South side of Beaver Street; view from Noe Street.

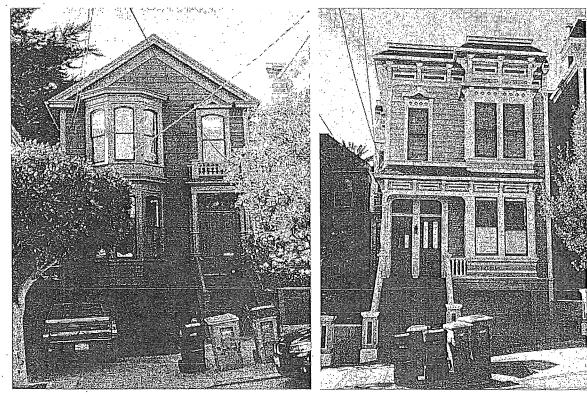


Figure 5. 9 Beaver Street.

Figure 6. 11-13 Beaver Street.

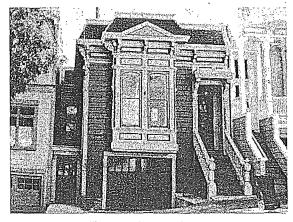
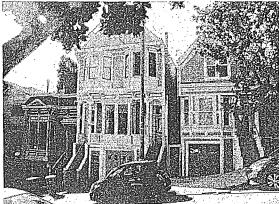


Figure 7. 23 Beaver Street.

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Figure 8. 45-49 (left) and 51 Beaver Street (right).

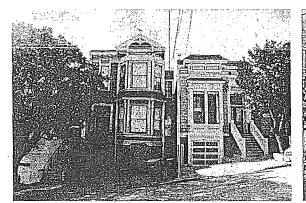


Figure 9. 65 (left) and 69 Beaver Street (right).



Figure 10. 87 Beaver Street.

The north side of Beaver Street is more diverse than the south side, in part because it has several newer infill buildings constructed on the sites of former estates that were subdivided and redeveloped after the 1906 Earthquake. One of the oldest houses on the block is the Bragg-Martenstein House at 245 Castro Street, which occupies a lot at the northeast corner of Castro and Beaver Streets. Built ca. 1878, the property contains a two-story, flat-fronted Italianate dwelling (Figure 11). Continuing downhill from Castro Street is a pair of Stick-Eastlake-style houses at 76 and 80-82 Beaver Street, which were both built in the mid-1880s (Figure 12). Beyond them are two contiguous groups of six Mediterranean-style flats built in the 1910s and 1920s at 46-48 to 68-70 Beaver Street. These flats, which adjoin the Benedict-Gieling House to the west, disrupt the predominantly Victorian character of the block with their flat roofs, stucco façades, and zero lot line setbacks (Figure 13).

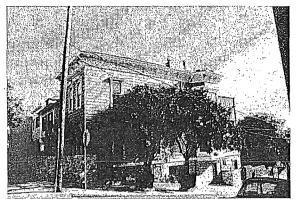


Figure 11. 245 Castro Street; view toward northeast.



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Figure 12. 80-82 (left) and 76 Beaver Street (right).

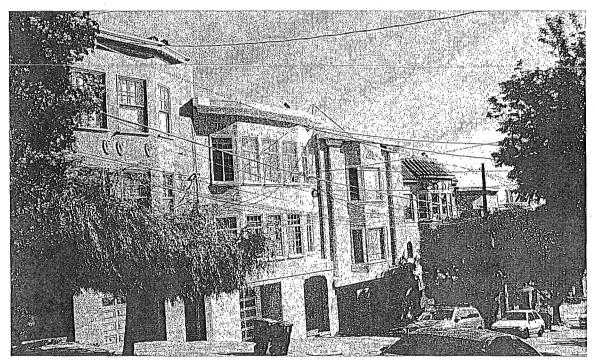


Figure 13. Row of Mediterranean-style flats at 46-48 to 68-70 Beaver Street; view toward northeast.

Bordering the Benedict-Gieling House to the east is 20 Beaver Street, which was once part of the subject property. The property contains a ca. 1906 cottage at the rear of the lot that has recently been remodeled (Figure 14). At the front of the lot is a much larger single-family dwelling constructed in 1992. This building was redesigned in response to neighborhood concerns about impacts to the neighboring Benedict-Gieling House and garden. As a result, it has a distinctive wedge-shaped footprint that was devised to spare the Canary Island palm that was until 1952 part of the Benedict-Gieling House property (Figure 15).

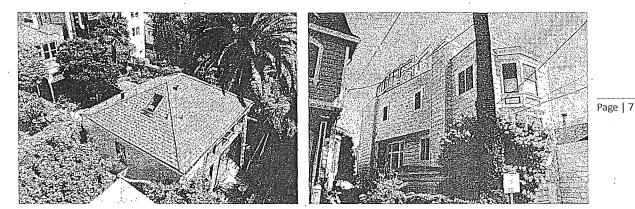


Figure 14. Cottage at rear of 20 Beaver Street.

Figure 15. Dwelling at front of 20 Beaver Street.

Next-door to 20 Beaver Street is 18 Beaver Street, a small flat-fronted Italianate cottage built in 1882. Until it was expanded to the rear, it was the smallest building on the block (Figure 16). East of 18 Beaver Street is a pair of ca. 1890 flats at 10-12 and 14-16 Beaver Street (Figure 17), a pair of heavily altered flats built in 1906 at 2-4 and 6-8 Beaver Street (Figure 18), and a six-unit apartment building at the northwest corner of Noe and Beaver Streets (Figure 19).

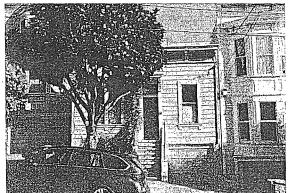
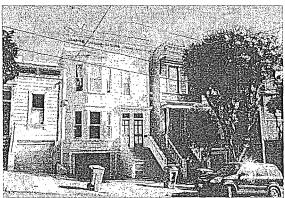
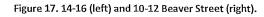


Figure 16. 18 Beaver Street.





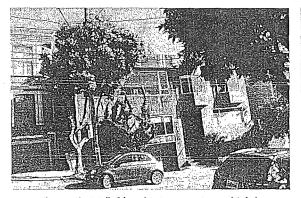


Figure 18. 6-8 (left) and 2-4 Beaver Street (right).

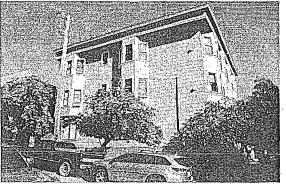


Figure 19. Apartment building at Noe and Beaver Streets.

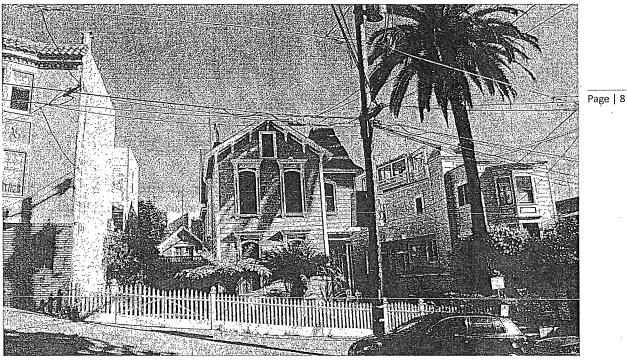


Figure 20. Overall view of 22 Beaver Street; view toward north.

Property Description: Site

A wood picket fence forms the southern boundary of the Benedict-Gieling property (Figure 20). The fence is divided into sections by wood bollards capped by globe-like finials. Toward the west side of the fence is a gate that provides access to the driveway. A pedestrian gate toward the east side of the property provides access to the main house. The main house, which is set back about 20 feet from the fence, occupies the center of the lot, leaving ample room at the front for a garden. This garden, which is defined by a low brick wall, until recently contained a large magnolia tree that all but concealed the primary façade from view. The garden now contains several tree ferns and maidenhair ferns. At the left side of the property, the driveway leads to the garage/carriage house (Figure 21). The driveway is paved with gravel and the brick-lined planting beds along each side contain a variety of plantings, including a flowering plum tree, a flowering quince, fuchsias, hydrangeas, and a rhododendron. The cement pedestrian path along the east side of the property is defined by low planting beds as well that contain several small fruit trees, flowering shrubs, herbs, flowers, and vines (Figure 22). At the rear of the property, where the main house and the garage/carriage house meet, is a quarry tile-covered patio. The patio serves as a landing spot for a wood exterior stair that provides a secondary means of egress from the attic and the second floor level (Figure 23). Along the north side of the patio is a small planting bed containing impatiens and jasmine vines (Figure 24).

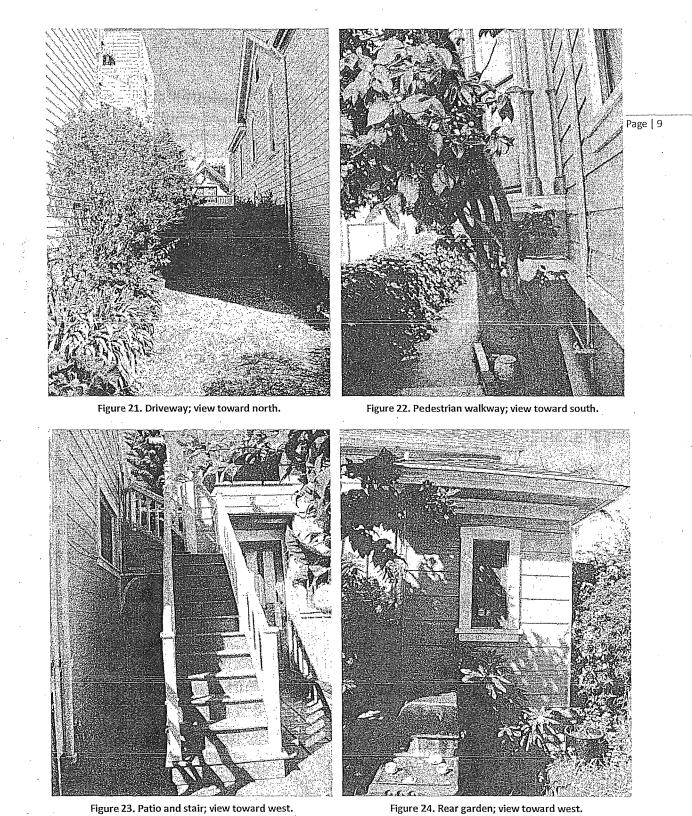


Figure 24. Rear garden; view toward west.

July 16, 2018

Property Description: Main House

General Description

The Benedict-Gieling House is a two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, Italianate villa with a finished attic. The dwelling sits atop a brick perimeter foundation which encloses an unexcavated crawl space beneath the house. Roughly 'T'-shaped in plan, the dwelling is clad in redwood rustic siding and capped by a cross-gabled roof. Originally constructed ca. 1870, the exterior has undergone few changes except for the construction of a one-story bathroom wing at the rear and a tower above the main entrance ca. 1906, a one-story rear kitchen wing in 1933, and a shed-roofed attic dormer ca. 1976. Unlike most Victorian-era residences in San Francisco, the Benedict-Gieling House was clearly designed to be viewed "in the round" because, with the exception of the rear elevation, the entire exterior is ornamented. Originally built as a suburban villa for an affluent silver refiner, the Benedict-Gieling House became a boarding house after the 1906 Earthquake. The current occupant converted it back into a single-family dwelling in 1966, and it has remained in this use ever since. Despite changes in occupancy over time, the interior remains quite intact, retaining the majority of its Victorian-era finishes and materials. The first floor has a characteristically Victorian floorplan, with a living room, front parlor, middle parlor, dining room, kitchen, and a bathroom. Meanwhile, the second floor contains three bedrooms, an office, a study, and two bathrooms. The third floor (attic) level, which occupies the area beneath the intersecting roof gables, contains the former servants' quarters, including two bedrooms and a bathroom.

South (Primary) Façade

The south (primary) façade of the Benedict-Gieling House faces Beaver Street (Figure 25). It is three bays wide, with the right bay recessed 15 feet back from the rest of the façade. The main part of the south façade is massed as a rectangle capped by a triangular gable. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, consisting of four doublehung windows, as well as a smaller attic window in the gable. The windows are embellished with Italianate ornament, including fluted casings, impost blocks, segmental arch headers, and bracketed hoods. The attic window, which may have been added later, has unornamented casings. The main part of the south façade is capped by a plain wood frieze and a raking cornice supported by angled, scroll-sawn brackets. The recessed bay contains the main entrance, which is located inside a portico capped by a denticulated entablature supported by fluted columns (Figure 26). The entrance itself contains a multi-panel wood door flanked by fluted casings. It is capped by a segmental-arch transom. Above the portico is the ca. 1906 tower. Built to contain a bathroom, the south wall of the tower contains a double-hung window capped by a segmental-arch header. This window, as well as many of the others on the east and west façades, is detailed slightly differently from those on the primary façade, with simple fluted moldings, impost blocks, and a gilded foliate cresting; it has no bracketed hood (Figure 27). The tower is capped by a steeply pitched hipped roof. Purely cosmetic, the roof was intended to update the appearance of the house, which was already 36 years old at the time.

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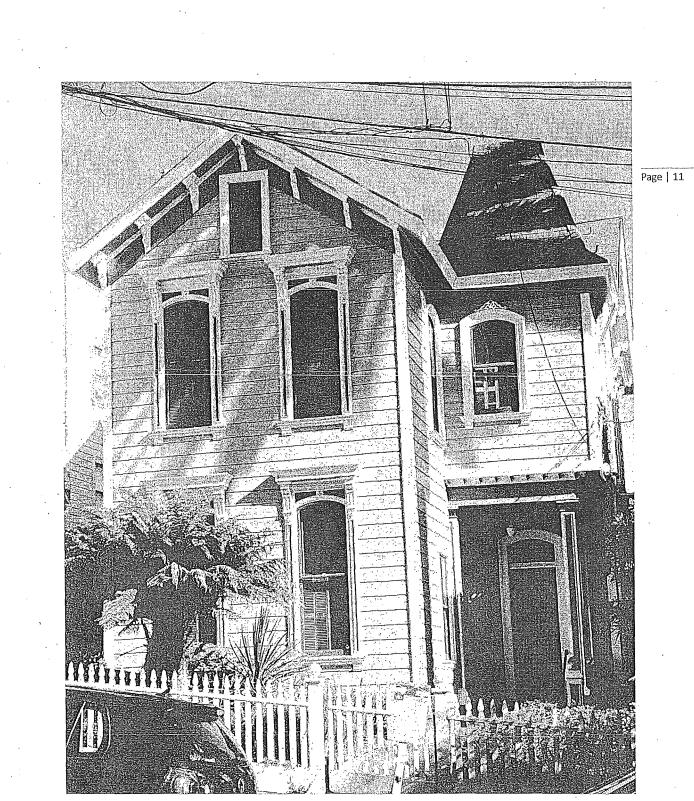


Figure 25. South (primary) façade of the Benedict-Gieling House; view toward north.

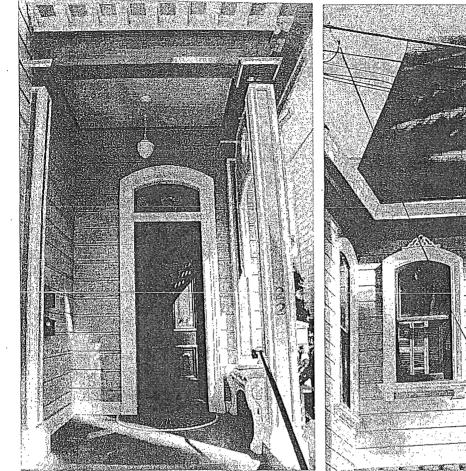
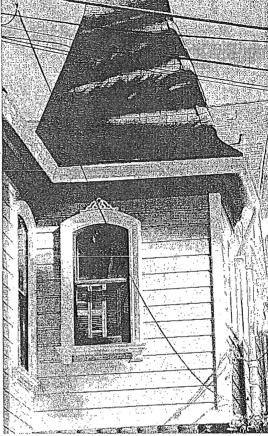


Figure 26. Main entrance; view toward north.



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Figure 27. Tower; view toward north.

East (Secondary) Façade

The east facade of the Benedict-Gieling House is detailed almost the same as the primary facade. This was due to its visual prominence, as it originally faced the garden that once occupied the eastern third of the property (now 20 Beaver Street). The east façade is nearly impossible to photograph due to the tight space between the house and the neighboring property at 20 Beaver Street. To aid the reader's understanding, we have included a photograph taken in 1990 that shows the east façade prior to the construction of the house at 20 Beaver (Figure 28). As this photograph illustrates, the east façade is composed of three parts: the front section adjoining the main entrance, a central gable-roofed portion, and the rear service wing. The front portion contains a pair of windows: one at both the first and second floor levels (Figure 29). The window at the first floor level is simpler than its counterparts, whereas the window at the second floor level matches the windows on the nearby tower.

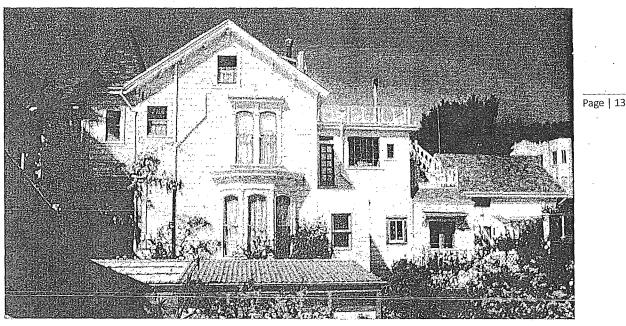


Figure 28. East façade, 1990; view toward west. Source: Imogene Gieling

The central part of the east façade is encompassed within the gable-roofed part of the house. This section features a three-sided bay window at the first floor level **(Figure 30)**. The bay window contains three double-hung windows and it is embellished with pipe colonnettes and a bracketed entablature. Above the bay window, at the second floor level, is a pair of windows detailed the same as those on the front façade, including a bracketed hood. To the left of this group is one double-hung window next to the tower. It does not have any ornamentation. At the apex of the gable is a double-hung window that provides light and air to the attic. The gable is defined by a plain frieze and a broad raking cornice supported by angled brackets similar to the primary façade.

The northernmost section of the east façade comprises the service wing. Containing the dining room (originally the kitchen) at the first floor level and a study at the second floor level, as well as a one-story kitchen addition built at the rear in 1933, the service wing is largely utilitarian, without the same level of ornamentation observed on other parts of the exterior (Figure 31). In terms of its fenestration pattern, the east wall of the service wing has a purely functional arrangement of windows and doors, including two double-hung windows, a casement window, a large divided lite window, a pair of French doors, and a third door at the second floor level that lets out onto the roof of the ca. 1906 bathroom addition. The only ornament on the service wing is the scroll-swan balustrades of the exterior stair and the roof deck on top of the 1933 kitchen addition. The stair and the roof deck were added ca. 1976 as part of a secondary means of egress for the attic and the carriage house, which was converted into a secondary dwelling unit at the time.

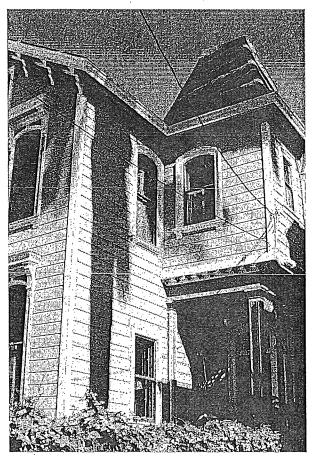
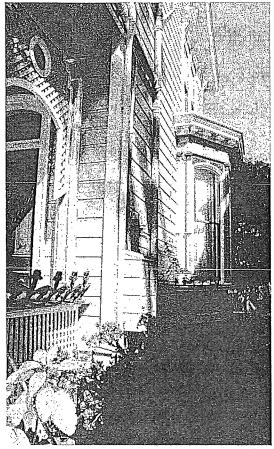


Figure 29. Front part of east façade; view toward northwest.



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Figure 30. Bay window; view toward north.

West (Tertiary) Façade

For about the first half-century of its existence, the west façade of the Benedict-Gieling House would have been visible from Beaver Street because the adjoining property was a suburban villa with a sprawling garden on Beaver Street. Since the 1920s, however, the west façade has been hemmed in by a row flats (Figures 32-33). Because it was originally highly visible, the west façade is embellished with the same degree of ornament as the east façade, which faced the garden. It has fewer windows though, because the stair and the chimney occupy much of the interior in this part of the house. Beginning at the left (north) side, the west façade contains a pair of double-hung windows without any ornament.

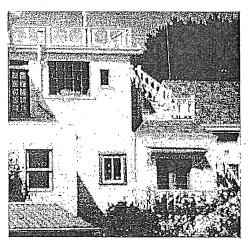


Figure 31. Detail of east façade of service wing; view toward west.

These windows are part of the flat-roofed service wing, which is capped by a roof deck with a decorative

balustrade added ca. 1976. The central section of the west façade is located within the gable-roofed section. Unlike its counterparts on the south and the east facades, the cornice on the gable of the west facade has no brackets. This part of the west façade is articulated by four windows. At the first floor, there is a double-hung wood window with a segmental-arched header, impost blocks, and gilded cresting that matches several of the windows on the east façade. To the right, is a louvered vent. The second floor level has a matching window in the left bay and a large art glass window in the right bay. The latter illuminates the stair inside the house. The front part of the west façade is not fenestrated because the brick chimney is located inside the house.

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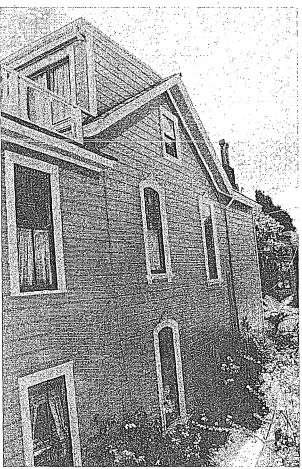


Figure 32. West façade; view toward south.

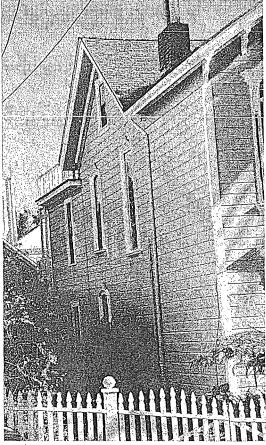


Figure 33. West façade; view toward north.

North (Quaternary) Façade

The north façade of the Benedict-Gieling House faces the rear yard. It is part of the rear service wing, and it has no ornament. It is massed as a series of one and two-story volumes, including the ca. 1906, one-story bathroom addition on the east side (Figure 34); the 1933, one-story kitchen addition at the center (Figure 35); the original 1870, two-story service wing; and the ca. 1976 attic dormer (Figure 36). Due to the cramped conditions at the rear of the property, the north façade can only be photographed in sections.

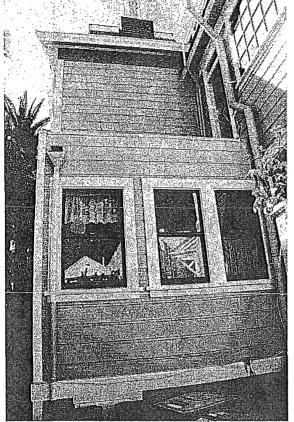
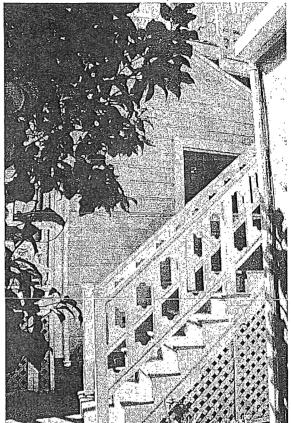


Figure 34. Ca. 1906 bathroom addition; view toward south.



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Figure 35. 1933 kitchen addition; view toward south.

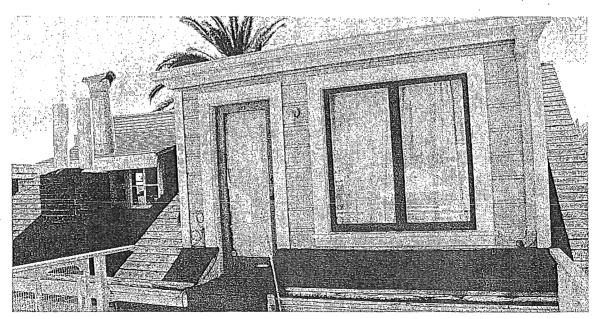


Figure 36. 1976 attic dormer on north side; view toward south.

Interior: First Floor

The first floor level of the Benedict-Gieling House contains five main rooms, including a living room, front parlor, middle parlor, dining room, and kitchen. There is also a bathroom housed within the ca. 1906 addition on the north side. The interior of the first floor level is highly intact, retaining the majority of its original floorplan, materials, and features, including its lath and plaster walls; wood trim, including baseboards, door and window casings, picture rails, and crown moldings; and doors, mantels, and other built-ins. Many of the walls are papered in William Morris-designed wallpaper patterns. Some of the flooring, which is made of both fir and oak, is original, although several rooms on the first floor have parquet floors installed by the current owner in the 1960s and 1970s. Some original Victorian light fixtures remain, although the current owner has replaced missing fixtures with period-appropriate antiques. The ceiling-mounted fixtures are suspended from plaster rosettes that appear to be original.

One enters the Benedict-Gieling House through the main entrance at the southeast corner. A wide hall running from east to west serves as a reception area and provides access to the living room on the south side and the front and middle parlors to the north (Figure 37). The hall terminates at a stair at the west end that leads up to the second floor level. The living room, which is finished the same as the two parlors, features a Classical Revival mantel that was installed after the 1906 Earthquake (Figure 38). Like the living room, the front parlor has a fireplace, although its cast iron mantel, which is enameled to look like marble, is certainly original (Figure 39). A door on the north wall of the front parlor provides access to a bathroom, which is located inside a one-story, shedroofed addition that was likely built in 1906. A pair of pocket doors separates the front parlor from the middle parlor to the west (Figure 40). The middle parlor is ornamented slightly differently from the living room and the front parlor in that it does not have a crown molding. It also does not have a fireplace (Figure 41). Accessed by a doorway on the north wall of the middle parlor is the dining room. Originally the kitchen, the dining room has a tiled fireplace with a wood mantel (Figure 42). A pair of doors flanking the fireplace on the north wall of the dining room provide access to the one-story kitchen addition built in 1933. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1970s but it has what appears to be a salvaged Victorian-era art glass window along the north wall (Figure 43).

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Figure 38. Living room; view toward northwest.



Figure 39. Front parlor; view toward north.

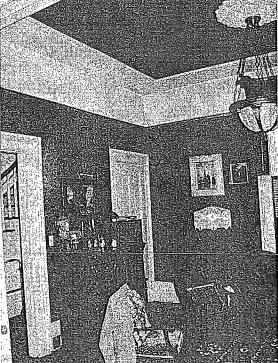


Figure 40. Middle parlor; view toward southwest.

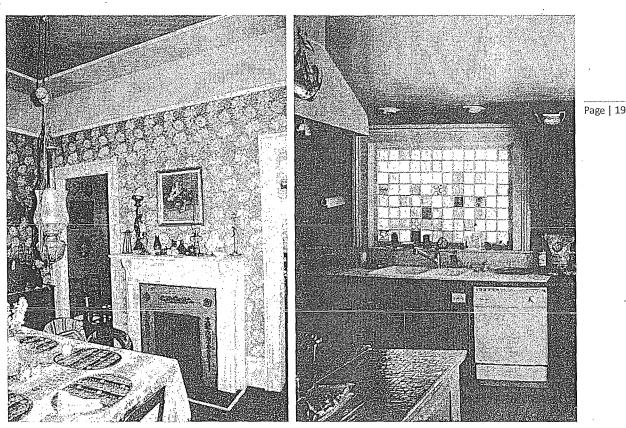


Figure 41. Dining room; view toward northwest.

Figure 42. Kitchen; view toward north.

Interior Second Floor

The stair leads up from the entrance hall to the second floor level, which contains three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a study. The stair terminates at a hall that is naturally illuminated by a large art glass window on the west wall (Figure 43). The hall provides direct access to the three bedrooms, a central corridor, a bathroom, and the stair to the attic. The master bedroom is located at the southwest corner of the house above the living room. The master bedroom has fir floors, lath and plaster walls, wood baseboards and door and window casings, and a picture rail. It also has a brick fireplace with a painted wood mantel that appears to be original. It also has a built-in sink with wood cabinets and a marble counter top (Figure 44). The master bedroom is illuminated by a Victorian-era light fixture suspended from a plaster rosette at the center of the ceiling. Catty-corner from the master bedroom with lath and plaster walls, wood baseboards and a fireplace with an original marble mantel (Figure 45). A smaller third bedroom is located opposite the master bedroom, above the middle parlor. This bedroom has been converted into a library, and it contains floor-to-ceiling bookcases salvaged from the California Academy of Sciences. Located between the two bedrooms on the north side of the hall is a corridor leading to a study at the rear of the house. The corridor is lined with bookcases salvaged from the California Academy of Sciences (Figure 46).

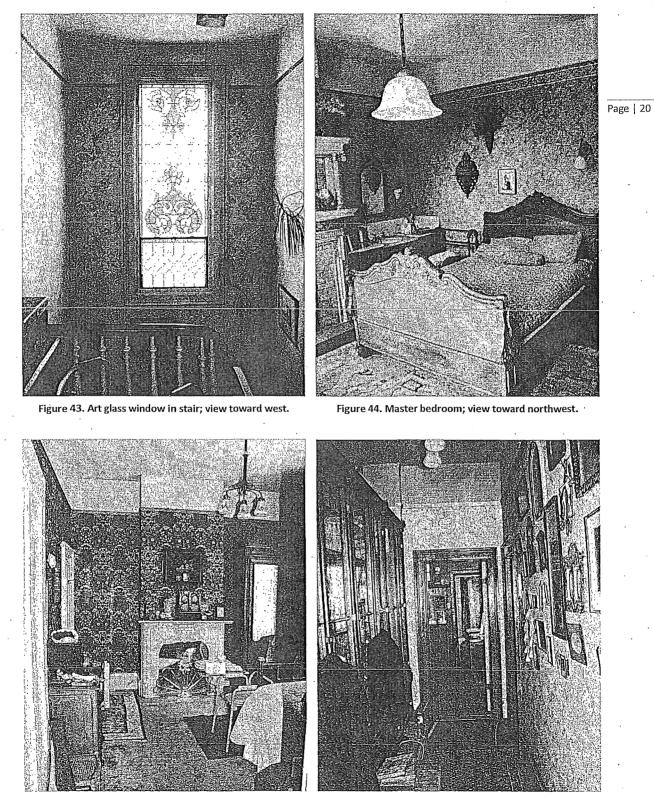


Figure 45. Second bedroom; view toward north.

Figure 46. Corridor; view toward north.

The study at the rear of the second floor level is directly above the dining room. It is finished in contemporary materials, suggesting that it may have originally been a storage room that was later converted into a bedroom. It has resilient tile flooring, gypsum board walls and ceiling, and unpainted (possibly salvaged) wood wainscoting and trim (Figure 47). Along the rear (north) wall of the study is a pair of Victorian-era doors providing access to a closet on the west and a bathroom on the east. The bathroom is finished in 1970s (and later)-era materials.

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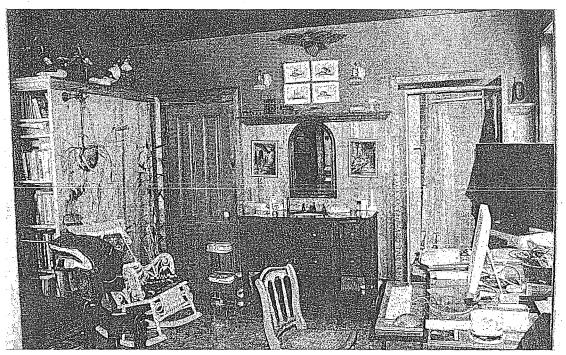


Figure 47. Study at rear of second floor level; view toward northwest.

On the east side of the second floor hall is a doorway leading to a smaller vestibule with stairs leading up to the attic (Figure 48). On the south side of this vestibule is a bathroom consisting of a separate water closet and bathroom. These rooms are located inside the ca. 1906 tower built above the porch. They are finished in a variety of materials from different eras and contain contemporary plumbing fixtures, including a walk-in bathtub installed in 2015 (Figure 49).

Interior: Third Floor

A narrow quarter-turn stair leads up to the attic level, which contains a small suite of rooms historically used as the servants' quarters. Like the main stair, the attic stair has unpainted wood balusters (Figure 50). The attic level is confined within the cross-gabled section of the roof where there is enough headroom for occupancy. It was enlarged in 1976 when a shed-roofed dormer was added to the roof (Figure 51). The attic is finished in lath and plaster walls and ceilings. It has some decorative trim, including high wood baseboards and door and window casings that match the bedrooms below, suggesting that the attic has always been finished. The attic has its own bathroom and a bar with a sink.

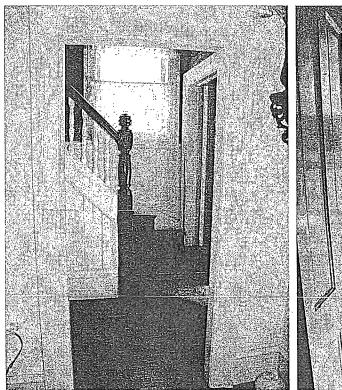
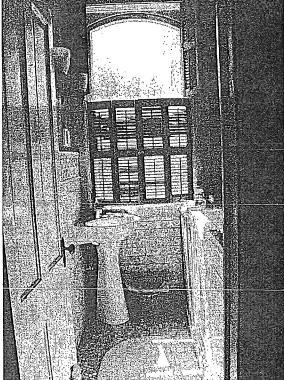


Figure 48. Vestibule and attic stair; view toward east.



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Figure 49. Bathroom; view toward south.

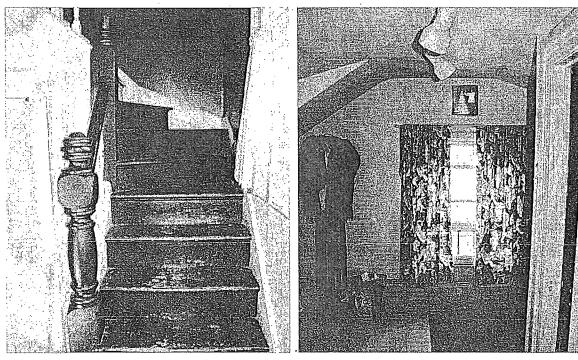


Figure 50. Attic stair; view toward north.

Figure 51. Attic; view toward east.

Property Description: Garage/Carriage House

General Description

The carriage house was built approximately the same time as the Benedict-Gieling House, in ca. 1870. As originally designed, the first floor would have held carriages and other horse-drawn conveyances, and possibly a horse. Meanwhile, the second floor would have been the hay loft where feed was stored. At some point in the 1890s, the hay loft was converted into a dwelling unit.1 In 1915, the owner of the property constructed a one-story, 250-square-foot garage in front of the carriage house. The garage cut off access to the carriage house from Beaver Street, suggesting that it was no longer being used for its original purposes. The building remained in use as a dwelling until the 1950s, when it appears to have been abandoned. In 1976, the current owner hired architect Albert Lanier to remodel it as a secondary residential unit. Lanier left the exterior largely the same, but the interior of the heavily deteriorated building was entirely rebuilt.

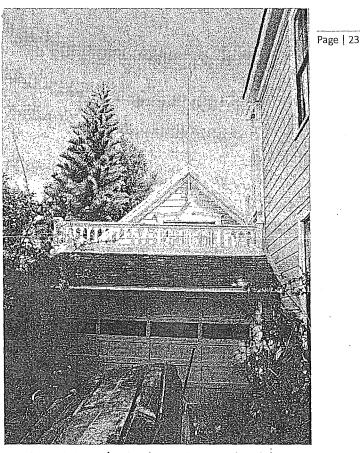


Figure 52. Garage/carriage house; view toward north from driveway.

The garage/carriage house is a wood-frame

building consisting of a one-story, flat-roofed garage at the front and a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed dwelling at the rear (Figures 52-53). It is clad in rustic channel and board and batten siding. The building has a contemporary concrete perimeter and slab foundation. The exterior is articulated by a variety of window and door types. The interior contains a single-car garage in the front and a dwelling unit behind consisting of a kitchen, living room, bathroom, and a bedroom. The bedroom is located in the former hay loft on the second floor level, and a pair of French doors in provides access to a roof deck on top of the garage. The front of the carriage house is capped by a lightning rod and a beam originally used to hoist hay (Figure 54). The east side of the carriage house has a pair of additions that date to the late nineteenth century, including a shed-roofed lean-to containing a kitchen and a pyramidal-roofed structure, originally an outhouse, that now contains a bathroom (Figure 55).

¹ The 1899 Sanborn Map gives the carriage house its own address: 22 ½ Beaver Street, indicating that somebody lived in the building.

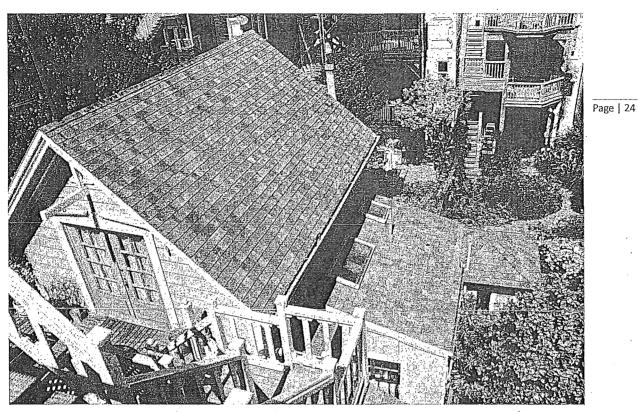


Figure 53. Garage/carriage house; view from attic of main house; view toward northwest.

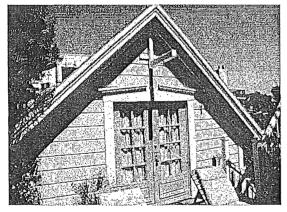


Figure 54. Primary façade of carriage house; view toward northeast.



Figure 55. Additions on east side of carriage house; view toward west.

HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

Pre-construction History: 1847–1870

Although its name only goes back to the late 1960s, Duboce Triangle's history dates back to the last quarter of the Page | 25 nineteenth century when it was laid out as part of the Mission Dolores Tract. What is now Duboce Triangle was a natural expanse of sand dunes and coastal sage scrub when Jasper O'Farrell prepared the first official survey of San Francisco in 1847. Originally located west of the city limits, Duboce Triangle became part of the city in 1851 when the Consolidation Act of that year moved San Francisco's western boundary to Castro Street. Even though Market Street had been laid out in O'Farrell's 1847 survey, it was not built west of Dolores Street until ca. 1870 because the right-of-way was blocked by a serpentine outcrop now known as Mint Hill. Squatters were another impediment to orderly development. Seeking to ameliorate the situation, the 1855 Van Ness Ordinance platted the area that is now the Western Addition and granted legal possessory rights to the actual occupants of the land in most cases, i.e., the squatters. In exchange, the squatters were supposed to relinquish their claims to all public rights-of-way as well as to several dozen reservations set aside for future parks, schools, hospitals, and other public uses.²

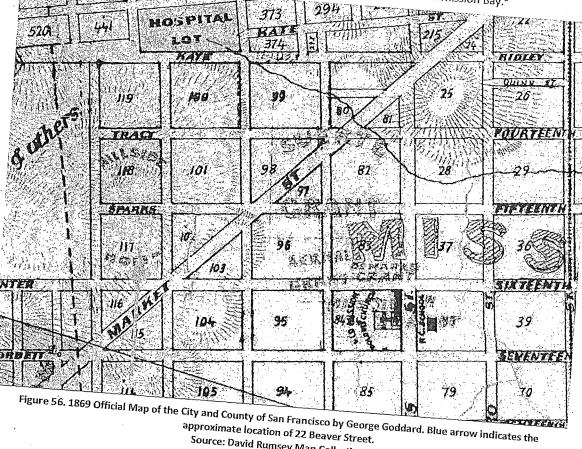
Ca. 1855, several speculators whose names are lost to us today, platted a large tract identified on early maps as the Mission Dolores Tract. The tract, which spanned both sides of Market Street, encompassed today's Duboce Triangle, Mission Dolores, and Eureka Valley neighborhoods. Its boundaries were Kate Street (Duboce Avenue) to the north, Valencia Street to the east, 18th Street to the south, and Castro Street on the west.³ The tract contained 24 city blocks measuring 560' x 520' each. As its name suggests, the Mission Dolores tract encompassed the old Spanish mission at Center (now 16th) and Dolores Streets. In addition to embracing the mission and the cluster of adobes that surrounded it, the Mission Dolores Tract encompassed a great deal of pasture land that had been used by the mission to graze its herds of cattle and sheep. Although steep in places, the Mission Dolores Tract was wellwatered by several year-round creeks and it had a comparatively balmy climate due to being in the lee of Twin Peaks and Corona Heights, which blocked the cold onshore winds and fog.

The northwest corner of the Mission Dolores Tract encompassed what is now Duboce Triangle. Occupying the eastern slope of Corona Heights, early maps indicate that this relatively remote part of the tract was covered by scrubby sand dunes punctuated by arroyos cloaked in coast live oaks and willows. By the late 1860s, most of it belonged to a handful of absentee property owners, including William Hollis, director of The Real Estate Associates (TREA). Hollis was San Francisco's largest merchant builder, and in 1867, he purchased two blocks bounded by Castro, 15th, 16th, and Noe Streets -- including the subject property. Hollis's land is identified on George Goddard's

² Jonathan Lammers, Department of Parks and Recreation District Record: "Duboce Park Historic District" (San Francisco: San Francisco Planning Department), 1. ³ Ibid.

1869 Official Map of San Francisco as the Hillside Homestead Association Tract (Figure 56). Incidentally, the map indicates that the east-west streets in what is now Duboce Triangle had different names than they do today. Duboce Avenue was originally called Kate (later changed to Ridley) Street; 14th Street was called Tracy Street; 15th Street was called Sparks Street; and 16th Street was called Center Street. The 1869 Goddard map shows another large landholding in what is now Duboce Triangle that was called the Suerte Grant. It spanned both sides of Market Street and almost reached Mission Dolores.⁴ The map also shows an unnamed creek beginning in the Hospital Lot (now Duboce Park) that flowed southeasterly between 14th and 15th Streets toward Mission Bay.⁵

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247822 Source: David Rumsey Map Collection

⁴ Suerte means "luck" in English. Nothing is known about the Suerte Grant. ⁵ This creek still exists, although it is entirely underground. Today a small portion is "daylighted" in the basement of the former Mission Armory

William Hollis decided not to develop the Hillside Tract, probably due to its remoteness. In addition to Market Street not continuing west of Dolores Street, there was no reliable mass transit in the area until the 1880s, when Market Street Railway built three cable car lines, including the Haight Street (1883), Castro Street (1887), and Hayes Street (1889) lines. With demand for speculative housing nonexistent, Hollis decided instead to market the Hillside Tract as raw land. Prior to subdividing the land, Hollis broke up the two large blocks into four smaller blocks measuring 230' x 560' each. This new configuration required two new mid-block streets: Henry and Beaver.⁴ Altogether, Hollis' subdivision yielded a much larger number of usable house lots than would have been possible before. Hollis then subdivided the four blocks into house lots according to the "New York" system, meaning that they measured 25 feet wide by 100 or 115 feet deep – a perfect size for rowhouses or tenements.⁶ Aside from surveying and subdividing the land, Hollis did not make any physical improvements, such as street building, sidewalk construction, or the installation of any utilities. With the new subdivision recorded, in the autumn of 1868 he started selling lots in the Hillside Tract Homestead Association.⁷

Homestead associations, a San Francisco innovation, were widely used to sell marginal land in remote and/or topographically challenging areas. Set up like a joint stock corporation, the owner would advertise the sale of shares in the corporation. Once an investor had become fully vested, he or she was allowed to choose one or more lots commensurate with his or her investment. The shareholders were sometimes working-class San Franciscans looking for inexpensive land on which to build a house, but more often than not the investors were real estate speculators hoping to buy land cheap and sit on it until it was worth it to either develop the land or sell it to others at a handsome profit.

In 1870, two years after he opened the Hillside Tract to investors, there were no more advertisements in local newspapers, suggesting that Hollis had sold all of it. From Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (Sanborn Maps) it is clear that many investors in the tract had acquired two or more contiguous lots. By being strategic, investors amassed properties with as much as 75 or 100 feet of street frontage: enough for a large house, a generous garden, and one or more outbuildings. In other words, the Hillside Tract attracted buyers interested in developing substantial suburban villas instead of rowhouses or tenements. The reasons for this are unknown, but the area had a lot going for it that would appeal to wealthier individuals, including an agreeable microclimate, spectacular scenery, onshore winds what would keep pollution at bay, plenty of clean water for drinking and irrigation, and the promise of better transit links to downtown in the near future. In the meantime, buyers who wanted to build would have to make do with life in the country, including wells, outhouses, and ungraded streets without sidewalks or streetlights.

⁶ City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Municipal Reports: Fiscal Year 1881-82. (San Francisco: 1882), 117.
⁷ "Real Estate for Sale," San Francisco Chronicle (October 18, 1868), 2.

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Construction History: 1870

No original building permit survives for the Benedict-Gieling House because all nineteenth-century municipal records were destroyed in the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. San Francisco's privately owned water provider, the Page | 28 Spring Valley Water Company, did save its records. Spring Valley Water Company's original water service applications, more familiarly known as tap records, often provide useful information that can help document the original construction date of a pre-quake San Francisco building. The original water tap record for the Benedict-Gieling House is dated April 12, 1882. The application was signed by Jacob Benedict, the original owner.⁸ However, city directory listings, Census records, and voter registration records indicate that Jacob Benedict and his family had been living at what is now 22 Beaver Street since at least 1871. This information, combined with the house's styling, suggests a construction date of ca. 1870. It is not known who designed the house, but its high-quality design and construction suggests that the Benedicts probably hired an architect. In regard to its builder, it is possible that Jacob Benedict, a former carpenter, may have built the house himself with the assistance of day laborers.

Jacob and Ellen Benedict: Ca, 1871 to 1887

Born ca. 1831 in Nova Scotia to a German father and a Scottish mother, Jacob Benedict immigrated to the United States during the Civil War. He arrived in San Francisco ca. 1863, which is when he first appears in local city directories employed as a carpenter.⁹ In 1867, he became a naturalized American citizen and began working as a gold and silver refiner. Around this time, Jacob married Ellen (surname unknown), a fellow Nova Scotian of Irish descent.¹⁰ Within a year, the couple had a son and moved to 33 Russ Street in the South of Market area. According to the 1870 Census, the Benedict family was still living at 33 Russ Street. Jacob, age 40, lived with his 38-year-old wife, Ellen, whose occupation was "keeping house." They had a three-year-old son named Frank.¹¹ In 1870, the Benedicts' property was valued at \$5,500, indicating that they owned their house.

Jacob Benedict was doing quite well as a precious metals refiner during the Comstock Lode Silver Boom, which lasted from 1862 until 1878. The family's growing wealth likely prompted their decision to sell their house on Russ Street, which at the time was becoming increasingly congested and polluted, and move out to what is now Duboce Triangle. According to the 1871 San Francisco City Directory, Jacob Benedict and his family were living on Castro Street between 15th and 16th Streets. The provision of a Castro Street address is almost certainly because Beaver Street had not been opened yet. The Benedict household continued to be listed on Castro Street until 1875, after which they were listed on Beaver Street, between Castro and Noe Streets. Beaver Street was not officially graded

⁸ San Francisco Water Department, "Spring Valley Water Company Water Tap Record for 22 Beaver Street," dated April 12, 1882.

⁹ 1863 San Francisco City Directory.

¹⁰ 1878 San Francisco Voter Register.

¹¹ 1870 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, 11th Ward, page 71.

until 1888, but by 1875 it is likely that enough houses had been built to warrant some improvements so that it was at least passable by carriage.¹²

In 1878, about eight years after building the house on Beaver Street, Jacob Benedict changed jobs, becoming a refiner at the Pacific Bullion Exchange. Unfortunately for Jacob, the Silver Boom was about to collapse, and in Page | 29 1879, he lost his job.¹³ Published the following year, the 1880 Census is the earliest decennial census to document the Benedict household at Beaver Street. In that year, the household consisted of Jacob, age 49, who had resumed his previous occupation as a carpenter; and Ellen, age 45, whose occupation was given as "keeping house." Their son Frank did not appear on the 1880 Census schedule, suggesting that he had either died or gone to live with relatives.¹⁴ In 1882, the Benedicts were finally assigned an address: 10 Beaver Street. From 1882 until Jacob's death on April 6, 1887, at the age of 58, city directories listed him as a carpenter.¹⁵ Because Jacob died intestate, Ellen Benedict was appointed executrix of the estate, which was valued at \$9,400.¹⁶ After completing probate in early 1888, Ellen Benedict sold the property to George T. and Abby Davis.

George T. and Abby Davis: 1887 to 1898

George T. Davis was a San Francisco wool dealer. He was born ca. 1830 in Massachusetts to Irish immigrant parents. He first appears in San Francisco City Directories in 1877, when he was listed as a merchant living at 16 Russ Street.¹⁷ In 1878, he was listed as a wool merchant living at 344 ½ 7th Street.¹⁸ According to the 1880 Census, George T. Davis, who was then 50 years old, lived in the 11th Ward (South of Market) with his wife Abby, a 52-year-old Mainer. They had no children living with them.¹⁹ George and Abby Davis were also real estate investors, and by the early 1880s, they began buying properties in what is now Duboce Triangle. In 1882, they had bought 8 Beaver Street next-door to Jacob and Ellen Benedict, where they lived until 1888 when they bought 10 Beaver Street from Ellen Benedict.²⁰ Shortly after moving into 10 Beaver Street, George Davis changed jobs to work as a buyer for S. Koshland and Co., a San Francisco-based wool processer and bag manufacturer. Abby Davis died December 20, 1894 at the age of 67.²¹ George Davis died a little over a week later, on December 29, 1894.²² Their grown children arranged the Davis's affairs, and in March 1895, they hired the Indiana Auction Company to sell the contents of the Davis's nine-room home. The advertisement for the auction in the *Chronicle* describes the house as containing a

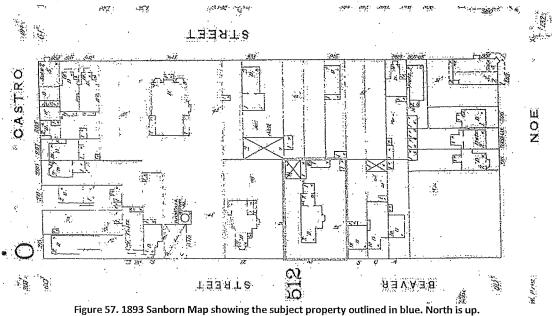
- ¹² 1871 to 1874 San Francisco City Directories.
- ¹³ 1875 to 1879 San Francisco City Directories.
- ¹⁴ 1880 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 169, page 312.

¹⁵ "Deaths: Benedict, Jacob," San Francisco Chronicle (April 10, 1887), 5. 1882 to 1887 San Francisco City Directories.

- ¹⁶ "Probate Matters," San Francisco Chronicle (May 17, 1887), 7.
- 17 1877 San Francisco City Directory.
- 18 1878 San Francisco City Directory.
- ¹⁹ 1880 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 180, page 1.
- ²⁰ 1882 to 1888 San Francisco City Directories.
- ²¹ "Deaths: Abby E. Davis," San Francisco Chronicle (December 30, 1894), 52.
- ²² "Deaths: George T. Davis," San Francisco Chronicle (December 30, 1894).
- July 16, 2018

parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, three bedrooms, and a "very expensive and complete library."²³ Three years later, on May 4, 1898, their children, Christy and Robert T. Davis, sold the property to Mary E. Fee for \$4,000.²⁴

The subject property first appears on the 1893 Sanborn Maps during the time that it belonged to George and Abby Davis. The maps indicate that the 75' x 115' property contained four buildings, including the two-story main house at the center of the lot, a carriage house at the northwest corner, and two one-story sheds at the rear. The sheds are unidentified but one was likely a storage shed and the other one a secondary dwelling with an outhouse attached to its west wall **(Figure 57)**. The 1893 Sanborn Maps indicate that the subject block was approximately 50 percent built-out, with several other large estate-type properties at the center of the block, including one nextdoor at 12 Beaver Street.



Source: San Francisco Public Library

Mary E. Fee: 1898 to 1906

Very little is known about Mary E. Fee. According to the 1897 San Francisco City Directory, Mary Fee was the owner of a dry goods store at 2249 Market Street, which was only about a block away from 10 Beaver Street. Her son, Harry R. Fee, ran a bicycle store next-door at 2253 Market Street. In 1898, Mary and Harry moved to 2279 Market Street where they ran a combination dry goods store and trading stamp business.²⁵ Mary and Harry Fee moved into 22 Beaver Street (the address changed ca. 1895) after Mary bought it. Mary then rented out unused rooms in the house to her relatives, James L. and Mary Chase. James Chase was a grocer who ran a store at 2279 Market Street, where Mary and Harry also operated their businesses. The property appears on the 1899 Sanborn

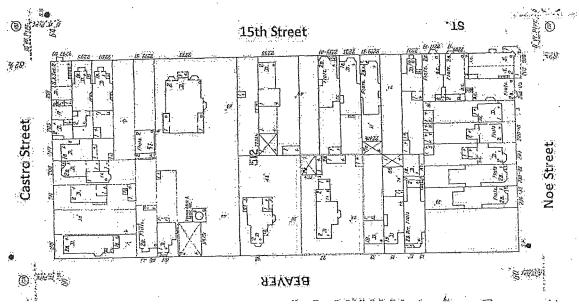
²³ "Auction Sales: Nine-Room House No. 10 Beaver St.," San Francisco Chronicle (March 4, 1895), 9.

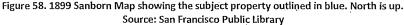
²⁴ "Real Estate Transactions," San Francisco Chronicle (May 5, 1898), 15.

^{25 1897-1898} San Francisco City Directories.

Maps, during the time that Mary Fee owned it, looking exactly as it had on the 1893 Sanborn Maps (Figure 58). In contrast, the subject block had become more urban, with several formerly vacant lots developed with flats and rowhouses. The large estates remained, however, indicating that the neighborhood was still desirable and relatively prestigious. Mary Fee owned 22 Beaver Street until February 5, 1906, when she sold it to Stephen D. and Emma Russell.²⁶

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The sale of 22 Beaver Street to the Russell family occurred just two months before the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, which drastically changed Duboce Triangle. What had been an upper-middle-class neighborhood of villas and large single-family homes occupied by native-born and English-speaking immigrants from Canada and Great Britain became a much more urban neighborhood inhabited by a growing number of immigrants from Ireland, Germany, and Scandinavia. After the quake, many of the remaining suburban villas were gradually torn down and replaced by flats and apartments. The growing demand for housing in the neighborhood resulted in part from its location just west of the "fire line," where the fires that had destroyed much of San Francisco came to halt. Due to its central location and its reservoir of undamaged housing stock, Duboce Triangle became very popular with working-class earthquake refugees and tradesmen employed by construction firms engaged in the reconstruction of San Francisco. As the neighborhood's prestige began to decline, many long-term residents departed, which hastened the redevelopment of older properties with much denser housing.

²⁶ "Real Estate Transactions," San Francisco Chronicle (February 6, 1906), 15.

Stephen D., Emma W., and Lucile R. Russell: 1906 to 1941

Stephen D. Russell was born January 1, 1861 in Menlo Park, California.²⁷ His parents were both Irish immigrants. His wife, Emma (née, Watkins), was born ca. 1864 in San Francisco. Emma's father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother was from Ireland. According to the 1910 Census, the couple had three children: John, age 18; Frank age 16; and Lucile, age 8. Stephen was a high-ranking firefighter employed by the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), where he served as First Assistant to the Fire Chief. Meanwhile, Emma's occupation was given on the census schedules as "keeping house." Nonetheless, it seems that Emma was also the proprietor of a boarding house business on the property. Two of their children were employed, including John who was a rent collector for a real estate company; and Frank, who was a clerk in a candy store. In addition to the immediate family, the property also housed Emma's mother, Mizzie Watkins (born ca. 1847), and several lodgers, including: Johanna Kelly, age 60; Frank Kelly, age 34; Florence Ambrose, age 33; Isabel Ambrose, age 23; William Wescott, age 48; and Mary Wescott, age 30. Although some of the lodgers probably lived in the main house, others lived in the carriage house, which by this time had its own address of 22 ½ Beaver Street, as well as in a newly built cottage that the Russells had constructed at the northeast corner of the lot ca. 1906 (now 20 Beaver Street).²⁸

The 1913 Sanborn Maps, published just seven years after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, and during the time that the Russell family owned it, show several substantial changes to 22 Beaver Street. The most significant change was the demolition of the sheds at the rear of the property that appear on the 1899 Sanborn Maps and their replacement with several new structures, including a one-story, hipped-roof cottage at the northeast corner of the property (now 20 Beaver Street), and a one-story kitchen wing on the east wall of the carriage house. In addition, the Russells had built an exterior fire escape on the northeast corner of the main house, suggesting that they were renting the attic out to lodgers (Figure 59). In addition, the 1913 Sanborn Maps show changes to the surrounding neighborhood. Almost all of the formerly vacant lots had been developed and many of the older single-family dwellings had been replaced by flats and rowhouses. Still, the three large suburban estates at the center of the block including 22 Beaver, 32 Beaver, and 2273 15th Street, remained standing. However, it is possible that all three had been converted into boarding houses by this time, as 22 Beaver had been.

²⁷ U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, via Ancestry.com.

²⁸ 1910 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 92, page 7B.

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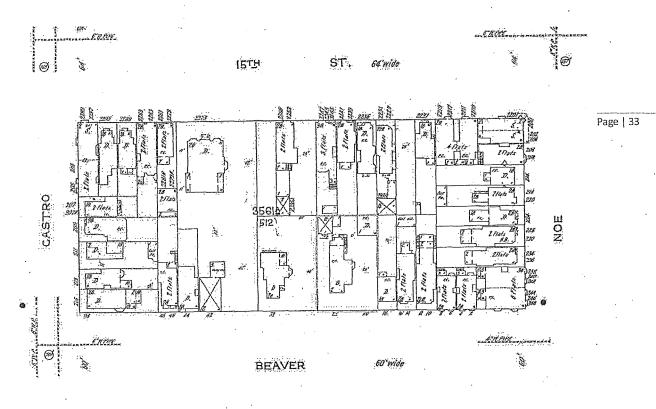


Figure 59. 1913 Sanborn Map showing the subject property outlined in blue. North is up. Source: San Francisco Public Library

In addition to the changes documented on the 1913 Sanborn Maps, Stephen and Emma Russell made other changes to 22 Beaver Street in the 36 years that they owned it. Not long after buying it in 1906, they made several alterations in order to accommodate more occupants in the main house, including building two bathroom additions. They built one at the first floor level adjoining the front parlor and another at the second floor level above the porch. They enclosed the upper bathroom in a hipped-roofed tower that gave the house a more impressive and up-to-date appearance. No permits survive for any of this early work, either because the Russells did not apply for permits or because the Department of Public Work's record keeping was not as fastidious as it could have been in the rush to rebuild San Francisco after the 1906 Earthquake. The earliest building permit application on file for the property dates to January 26, 1915, when Stephen Russell applied for a permit to construct a one-story garage in front of the carriage house. The garage, which still stands, measured 15 feet by 16 feet in plan and 10 feet high. It had a concrete foundation and was originally clad in rustic siding. No architect or contractor is listed on the application, and it was evidently built with day labor.²⁹

²⁹ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

A registered Republican, Stephen Russell continued as First Assistant to the Fire Chief for the rest of his life. His son, John, continued to live with his parents for many years. He was a bookkeeper and a member of the Progressive Bull Moose Party.³⁰ Stephen Russell died on October 5, 1917 while fighting a fire in a lodging house at 548 3rd Street. The flimsily built lodging house suddenly collapsed, killing three firefighters and injuring several more; he was 60 years old.³¹ Even before he died, Stephen Russell was widely recognized as one of San Francisco's top firefighters. Indeed, Russell was so highly esteemed that his body was allowed to lay in state at City Hall prior to his burial in Colma. He left his estate to his wife Emma and his daughter Lucile, with the final distribution occurring December 16, 1918.³²

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According to the 1920 Census, published three years after Stephen Russell's death, the Russell household consisted of only two family members: Emma, age 54; and her daughter Lucile, age 19. Neither had an occupation listed on the census form and there is no evidence that they were using the property as a boarding house at the time.³³ Sometime in the early 1920s, Lucile got a job as an organist in a movie theater, an occupation she kept for many years.³⁴ Emma and Lucile Russell remained the sole occupants of 22 Beaver Street until 1926. In 1927, Emma and Lucile had moved to a new house that they had bought at 2369 Chestnut Street in the Marina District. After they moved, Emma rented out 22 Beaver Street to a boarding house proprietor. According to the 1929 San Francisco City Directory, several single men and married couples lived at 22 Beaver Street, including a window trimmer named William Hollnagle and his wife Ella, a tailor; a cutlery salesman named Willian Cremer and his wife Christina; a baker named Emil Ekey; a clerk named John Felde; and an unemployed man named Frank Schirner.³⁵ Advertisements for the boarding house in local newspapers mentioned that all meals were provided by a "German chef," which probably accounts for the preponderance of residents with German surnames. Indeed, it is likely that the proprietor was one of the occupants listed.

According to the 1930 Census, Emma and Lucile Russell were living in another new house purchased by Emma at 2429 Francisco Street in the Marina District. They lived with Emma's son, Leslie Russell, and his daughter, Dorothy Russell.³⁶ Leslie was employed as a marine engineer. The Russells still rented out 22 Beaver Street to the proprietor of the German boarding house. According to the 1930 San Francisco City Directory, occupants of the house included a baker named Emil Ekey; a retired woman named Mathilda Fannie; a machinist named Carl Schermer; a musician named Frank Schiessl; and an ironworker named Carl Schirner.³⁷

33 1920 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 106, page 6B.

³⁴ 1925 San Francisco City Directory.

³⁰ California Voter Registrations, 1900-1968, San Francisco County, Precinct 45, Assembly District 26, 1916.

³¹ "Firemen Buried by Burning Timbers," San Francisco Chronicle (October 6, 1917), 1.

³² San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

³⁵ 1929 San Francisco City Directory.

³⁶ 1930 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 38-308, page 54A.

³⁷ 1930 San Francisco City Directory.

In April 1930, Emma and Lucile Russell put 22 Beaver Street up for sale, advertising it as a 12-room, furnished boarding house. 1930 was the first full year of the Depression, and there were no offers. A couple of months later, they stopped listing the property. Three years later, in October 1933, Emma Russell applied for a permit to add a room to the house. According to the permit application, the room was to measure 7' 3" by 11' 1" and was to be located between the dining room and the porch. The cost of the project was \$200 and completed by a contractor named Charles Simonini.³⁸ In all likelihood, this permit application refers to the kitchen, which is today located between the dining room and the back porch.

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By 1933, Emma and Lucile Russell were again living at 22 Beaver Street. There is no indication that they operated a boarding house during the rest of the time that they owned it. On September 19, 1933, Emma granted her majority stake in the property to Lucile, who became the sole owner of 22 Beaver Street. Emma Russell remained at 22 Beaver Street for the rest of her life, dying on May 31, 1938 at the age of 74.³⁹ After her mother's death, Lucile resumed operating 22 Beaver Street as a boarding house. According to the 1940 San Francisco City Directory, in addition to Lucile Russell, the property housed the following occupants: a typist named Philip Engler and his wife Eileen Engler, who was a clerk; a bookkeeper named Augusta Scott; and another clerk named Charlotte Blair.⁴⁰ In 1940 or 1941, Lucile married Clarence Kaull and moved out of 22 Beaver Street, and on August 14, 1941, she sold the property to Gwendolyn O. Todd.⁴¹

Lucile Russell made no apparent changes to 22 Beaver Street in the eight years that she owned the property. According to aerial photographs taken of San Francisco by aerial photographer Harrison Ryker in 1938, the subject property looked a lot like it does now. The 1938 aerial photographs show the ca. 1870 house centered on the lot (Figure 60). At the back of the house one can see the 1933 kitchen wing addition. The addition adjoins the 1915 garage addition on the front of the carriage house. Meanwhile, the ca. 1906 cottage is visible at the northeast corner of the lot. The rest of the property was dedicated to driveways and gardens, including a generous lawn to the south and east of the main house. Visible in the garden are a large magnolia tree in front of the main house and a Canary Island palm at the southeast corner of the property. The 1938 aerial photographs indicate that 22 Beaver Street was the last of the large suburban villas on the subject block. Since 1913, developers had built two rows of identical Mediterranean-style flats on the sites of the other estates at 32 Beaver Street and 2273 15th Street.

³⁸ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

³⁹ California Death Index, 1905-1939.

⁴⁰ 1940 San Francisco City Directory.

⁴¹ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

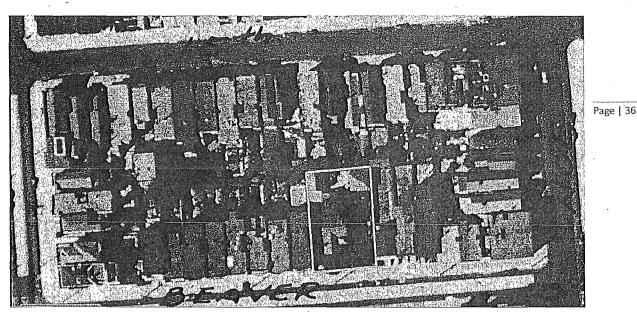


Figure 60. 1938 aerial photograph of the subject block showing 22 Beaver Street in blue. Source: David Rumsey Map Collection

Gwendolyn O. Todd: 1941 to 1953

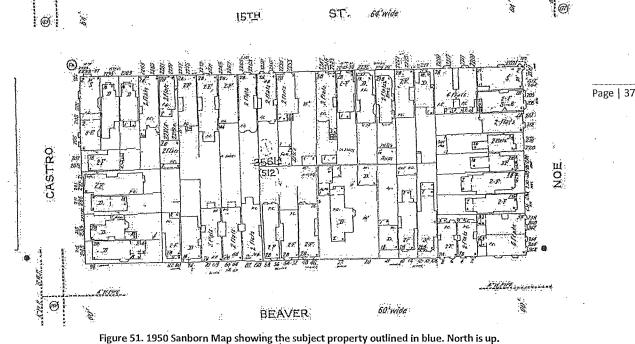
Little is known about Gwendolyn ("Gwen") O. Todd, the owner of the Benedict-Gieling House from 1941 until 1953. Todd appears to have been an absentee owner during the first year that she owned the property, which she operated as a boarding house. According to the 1942 San Francisco City Directory, 22 Beaver street accommodated the following tenants: Marie Cortopassi, a stenographer; Edward Posteil, a mechanic; his wife Blanche; and Mitzi Fabhell, a telephone operator.⁴² According to the 1943 San Francisco City Directory, Gwen Todd, whose occupation was listed as "clerk," was also living at 22 Beaver Street.⁴³ The Second World War was a period of rapid population turnover in many older San Francisco neighborhoods, including Duboce Triangle. During the war, many absentee property owners subdivided flats and remaining single-family dwellings into smaller apartments to rent to shipyard workers and other defense workers who migrated to San Francisco during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Gwendolyn Todd's name disappears from city directories in 1945, but she continued to own 22 Beaver Street until February 5, 1953, when she sold it to George W. and Katherine R. Pollard and Clifford L. and Ellen E. Lane.⁴⁴

The Benedict-Gieling House appears on the 1950 Sanborn Maps during the time that Gwendolyn Todd owned the property. The 1950 Sanborn Maps do not show any changes to the subject property since the 1938 aerial photographs were taken (Figure 51). In contrast, the surrounding neighborhood was very different. All of the other suburban villas had long since been subdivided and redeveloped with flats and apartment buildings. 22 Beaver was the last of the old Victorian estates on the block, and possibly the entire neighborhood.

⁴² 1942 San Francisco City Directory.

⁴³ 1943 San Francisco City Directory.

⁴⁴ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."





Miscellaneous Owners: 1953 to 1955

Between February 1953 and February 1955, 22 Beaver Street changed hands five times. After purchasing the property in February 1953 along with George and Katherine Pollard, Clifford and Ellen Lane subdivided the property and sold the easternmost 25 feet (Lot 59 – what is now 20 Beaver Street) to Wilhelm F. Haerdter on March 23, 1953. Three months later, on June 9, 1953, the Lanes sold their 50 percent interest in the remainder of the property (Lots 60 and 61) to the Pollards. On July 14, 1953, the Pollards sold 22 Beaver Street to Ruby C. Harker. After Harker bought it in 1953, she moved into the Benedict-Gieling House, remaining there until she sold it to William E. Davis in January 1955.⁴⁵ Davis then sold it a month later to Russell J. and Rose M. Allen in a transaction recorded February 9, 1955.⁴⁶ The large number of real estate transactions for 22 Beaver Street during the 1950s are likely indicative of the actions of property speculators. It is likely that at least some of the owners had hoped to redevelop the property with an apartment building, a fate that had befallen many other comparable properties in Duboce Triangle.

- ⁴⁵ 1954 San Francisco City Directory.
- ⁴⁶ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

Russell J. and Rose M. Allen: 1955 to 1964

Russell J. Allen was a native of North Dakota who came to San Francisco before the U.S. entry into the Second World War to take a job in the region's defense industry. Rose joined him after the war. In 1955, Russell was employed as a clerk by the San Mateo County Housing Commission. Five years later, he was superintendent of the commission and living at 22 Beaver Street with his wife Rose. Russell J. Allen died in 1960 and left his estate to Rose M. Allen in a transaction recorded on October 25, 1960.⁴⁷ Rose Allen continued to live at 22 Beaver Street for four more years, selling it to Matthew M. Fishgold on November 23, 1965.⁴⁸ During the time that the Allens owned the Benedict-Gieling House, they rented rooms to others, regularly placing ads in local newspapers for a three-room unit costing \$75 a month. It is unknown whether this unit was the carriage house or a separate unit in the main house. After Russell's death in 1960, Rose placed several advertisements looking for a "gentleman" to rent a "large front room" for \$40 a month.⁴⁹

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By the mid-1960s, Duboce Triangle was becoming an increasingly "distressed" neighborhood. As longtime residents left during the 1950s, their places were taken by people who had few options, including many African-Americans pushed out of the adjoining Western Addition. San Francisco's black population, which had historically been very small, exploded during World War II as people came west to take jobs in Bay Area shipyards. Most settled in the East Bay cities of Richmond and Oakland, but many also moved into San Francisco's Western Addition and Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhoods. Prevented by racial covenants and other forms of discrimination from moving into newer neighborhoods after the war, some African Americans began moving into Duboce Triangle in the late 1950s. This influx turned into a flood in the 1960s as the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency began demolishing the adjoining Fillmore District. As an already aging and overcrowded neighborhood with indifferently maintained housing stock, Duboce Triangle had long been "red-lined" by most banks, meaning that property owners could not borrow money to fix up their property, which in turn, hastened the neighborhood's deterioration. ⁵⁰

Matthew M. Fishgold: 1964 to 1966

Matthew M. Fishgold was born September 15, 1921 in San Francisco.⁵¹ His parents were Hershel Fishgold, a Russian-born variety store owner; and Pauline (née, Keppler) Fishgold, a native of New York City.⁵² Matthew grew up in the Parkside District. He attended one year of college in 1941-42 and then enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1943 when he was 22.⁵³ He resumed his studies in 1945 after the war and then earned his law degree. By 1948, he was

⁴⁸ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

⁴⁷ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

⁴⁹ "Classifieds," San Francisco Chronicle (November 10, 1961), 31.

⁵⁰ Alexander S. Bodi, *Duboce Triangle of San Francisco: A Study of a Community* (San Francisco: unpublished Master's Thesis in Anthropology at San Francisco State, 1983), 3.

⁵¹ U.S. World War II Draft Cards, 1940-1947, "Matthew M. Fishgold," via Ancestry.com.

⁵² 1940 U.S. Census for the City and County of San Francisco, Enumeration District 38-399, page 6B.

⁵³ U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946.

working as an attorney out of the Russ Building at 235 Montgomery Street.⁵⁴ On November 23, 1965, a year after he bought 22 Beaver Street, Fishgold sold a 50 percent interest in the property to a company called Twin Bays, Inc., a holding company owned by another attorney.55 According to long-time owner, Imogene "Tex" Gieling, Fishgold and his partner planned to demolish 22 Beaver Street and construct a hotel on the site. Evidently they hoped to acquire the property next-door at 20 Beaver Street as well, which they were unable to do. Although they never Page | 39 applied for a building permit, they were successful in changing the zoning of the property for hotel use.⁵⁶ While he owned it, Fishgold rented 22 Beaver Street to a man named Terrance White for \$200 a month. White rented out the house's many rooms to hippies from the nearby Haight-Ashbury District. Tex Gieling describes the property as being a "hippie crash pad" when she and her husband bought it on May 20, 1966.57

John S. and Imogene B. Gieling: 1966 to present

John S. Gieling was born February 27, 1925 in New York City to John K. and Gladys (née, Sherman) Gieling.⁵⁸ John K. Gieling was a recent immigrant from Germany. According to the 1925 New York State Census, he was the manager of a hosiery factory.⁵⁹ By 1930, the family had moved to White Plains in suburban Westchester County. According to the 1940 Census, the Gieling household consisted of John K., age 48, the owner of an export business; his wife Gladys, age 44; and their son John S. Gieling, age 15.60 Not long after graduating high school, John S. Gieling moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts to enroll at Harvard University, entering as a freshman in September 1942.⁶¹ Less than a year later, on May 21, 1943, he enlisted in the U.S. Army.⁶² After the war, John resumed his education at Harvard, graduating in 1948 with a degree in Geology.⁶³ A year later, in 1949, he was living in Amarillo, Texas and employed as a geologist by Shamrock Oil & Gas Co.⁶⁴ Gieling spent the next few years traveling through Texas as an oil company geologist. Gieling moved to San Francisco in 1953, and he married Imogene Bailey in the city on June 12, 1954.65 According to the 1954 San Francisco City Directory, John Gieling was a photogrammeter. The couple lived at 1862 Union Street in the Cow Hollow neighborhood. John soon got a job in the office of Hans S. Wahlen, a civil engineering firm in San Mateo, where he worked from the mid-1950s until 1965, when he began working for Creegan & DeAngelo, another San Mateo engineering firm.⁶⁶ He worked there for the rest of his life, until his death. on October 25, 1982.67

- 54 1948 San Francisco City Directory.
- ⁵⁵ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."
- ⁵⁶ Imogene Gieling, conversation with Christopher VerPlanck, March 28, 2018.
- 57 lbid.
- ⁵⁸ U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014.
- ⁵⁹ 1925 New York State Census for New York City, Assembly District 22, page 2D.
- [∞] 1940 U.S. Census for City of White Plains, New York, Enumeration District 60-383, page 4A.
- ⁶¹ U.S. School Yearbooks, 1900-1990, for John Sherman Gieling, via Ancestry.com.
- ⁶² U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946, for John S. Gieling, via Ancestry.com.
- ⁶³ U.S. School Yearbooks, 1900-1990, for John Sherman Gieling, via Ancestry.com.

64 1949 Amarillo City Directory.

⁶⁵ California Marriage Index, 1949-1959.

- 66 1957-1965 San Mateo City Directories.
- ⁶⁷ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

Imogene "Tex" Bailey was born in May 6, 1923 in Corsicana, Texas, a small town 60 miles southeast of Dallas. She graduated from Burkburnett High School in Burkburnett, Texas, in 1940. Imogene enrolled at Texas State College for Women (now Texas Woman's University) in Denton, Texas. She graduated in 1944 with a bachelor's degree in advertising design. Instead of going to work for an advertising firm, the talented young artist applied to the Hans Hoffmann School of Fine Arts in New York City, where she studied painting from 1946 to 1947. After moving to San Francisco in 1950, Imogene Bailey refocused her efforts on jewelry making. In 1953, she began studying metalwork at the College of Marin. Shortly thereafter, she began studying metalworking at University of Washington, where she studied under Ruth Pennington. She earned her MA in Fine Arts from University of Washington in 1956. Around the same time she founded the metals department at University of California, Berkeley, where she taught until 1962. She then founded the metals department at San Francisco State University, where she taught from 1965 until 1993.⁶⁸ Tex Gieling also founded a metalsmithing cooperative called Truesilver Union in a building she and her husband purchased in 1971 at 4391 24th Street.

When John and Tex Gieling purchased 22 Beaver Street, it was, like much of Duboce Triangle, in terrible condition. Inconsistently maintained for decades, the most recent owners had planned to demolish the building. In the meantime, they had rented it to hippies who used it as a crash pad. According to Tex, 22 Beaver Street was extremely blighted and it affected the entire block. San Francisco's chief building inspector had wanted the property to be demolished, and he put pressure on the Gielings to remedy its many deficiencies. The Gielings applied for their first building permit on May 31, 1966. The scope of work, which was estimated to cost \$1,800, included remodeling the kitchen and the bathrooms, installing closets, bringing all plumbing and electrical systems up to code, building a new rear exterior stair, and "decorating." The architect was Felix Rosenthal and the contractor was Keith Jensen.⁶⁹ The work was completed over the next year, with several permit renewals. Four years later, in March 1970, the Gielings applied for a permit to build a concrete retaining wall costing \$200.

By 1970, the Benedict-Gieling House was in much better condition than it had been in many years and the Bureau of Building Inspection had stopped pressing the Gielings to demolish the property. In 1972, the Bureau launched a new federal program to reverse deterioration in Duboce Triangle and other vulnerable inner city neighborhoods. Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement program (FACE) provided property owners with low-interest loans to help them fix up their properties. Developed as an alternative to wholesale urban renewal, FACE inspectors proactively canvassed neighborhoods and developed checklists of issues to be abated or resolved. The FACE inspection report for 22 Beaver Street is a page long and it enumerated a list of minor items geared toward ensuring the health and safety of the buildings' occupants, including repairing and replacing several broken windows, repairing the sidewalk, addressing

⁶⁸ "Imogene Gieling," <u>https://www.temple.edu/crafts/metalsdirectorypage/p62.html</u>, accessed April 2, 2018.
⁵⁹ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

foundation/retaining wall issues, enclosing the crawl space beneath the house, providing a secondary means of egress from the attic, replacing and repairing stair railings, and addressing several minor mechanical issues. The FACE report was much harsher on the former carriage house, which the Gielings had not had the time or resources to deal with yet.⁷⁰

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In fall 1972, John and Tex Gieling hired architect Albert Lanier, husband of artist Ruth Asawa – a family friend – to develop a scope of work to comply with all of the items on the FACE Inspection Report. The cost of the work was \$3,000. At the same time, Lanier drew up plans to rehabilitate the carriage house as a secondary dwelling unit. The Bureau of Building Inspection approved the \$14,500 conversion based on the property's zoning, lack of opposition from neighbors, and because the upper level had previously been used as a dwelling unit. The Planning Department approved the work as well, stating that the conversion of the carriage house would provide an income stream to the owners to assist them in their ongoing restoration of the property.⁷¹ The scope of work for the carriage house conversion included installing new concrete foundations, re-plumbing, rewiring, building a new roof, installing a secondary means of egress, remodeling the interior, and restoring and repainting the exterior.⁷² Although filed in 1972, the work was not immediately completed because a new permit filed in September 1976 had the same scope of work. All of the work was completed by 1980, and a Certificate of Occupancy was finally issued on February 17, 1984.⁷³

As mentioned previously, John Gieling died in 1982. Tex Gieling has continued to live at 22 Beaver Street ever since then. In the early 1990s, three years before she retired from San Francisco State University, Tex Gieling became embroiled in a dispute with a developer who had purchased the property next-door to hers at 20 Beaver Street. As discussed previously, what is now 20 Beaver Street was part of the subject property until 1953, when a previous owner sold the easternmost 25 feet of the property to Wilhelm F. Haerdter. Almost four decades later, in the spring of 1990, a developer named Gary Arge proposed to construct a three-story, single-family building at the front of the property, which would have retained the 1906 cottage at the rear of the lot but destroyed the 120year-old Canary Island palm at the front. In response, several Duboce Triangle neighbors, including Tex Gieling, filed for discretionary review in hopes that the developer would preserve the palm and retain some of the property's "park-like" qualities.⁷⁴ The Planning Commission deliberated on the matter at their April 5, April 16, and May 17, 1990 meetings, and following AIA arbitration, concluded that Arge should increase the front yard setback to protect the palm and make several other design changes to preserve the character of the block.⁷⁵ Incidentally, Arge, who was facing fierce neighborhood opposition to two other projects of his, fell deeply into debt. On June

⁷⁰ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "FACE Inspection Report for Single and Two-family Dwellings: 22 Beaver Street."

⁷¹ Letter from R. Spencer Steele, Zoning Administrator, to Albert Lanier, architect, October 5, 1972.

⁷² San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

⁷³ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

⁷⁴ Pat Christensen, "Banding Together in Duboce Triangle," San Francisco Independent (December 4, 1990).

⁷⁵ Undated setter from Imogene "Tex" Gieling to Pedro Arce, San Francisco Planning Department, in personal collection of Imogene Gieling.

24, 1991, Arge shot two of his business partners (and creditors): Jerry Bernstein and Helmut Wursthorn, killing them both at Bernstein's Noe Valley office. He then committed suicide.⁷⁶ Following the murders/suicide, 20 Beaver Street was sold, and a man named Eckhard Evers eventually built a house at the front of the lot in 1992 that largely complied with the solution brokered by the Planning Commission and the AIA. The new dwelling appears on Sanborn Maps prepared by the Planning Department in the early 1990s (Figure 52). Same Sull and

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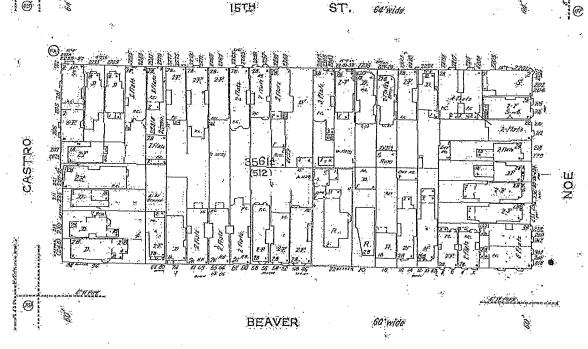


Figure 52. Ca. 1992 Sanborn Map showing the subject property outlined in blue. North is up. Source: San Francisco Planning Department

Tex Gieling has continued to make and exhibit art since retiring from San Francisco State University in 1993. Her jewelry and metalwork have earned her many awards, including the Honorary Member Award from the Society of North American Goldsmiths in 2003. Gieling has also worked to foster future generations of metalsmithers and jewelry makers, including co-founding the Metal Arts Guild of San Francisco (MAG) in 1951.77

Aside from regular maintenance, Tex Gieling has made very few changes to 22 Beaver Street since completing the restoration in 1984. In May 1994, she applied for a permit to replace several posts in the crawl space beneath the house that were damaged by powder post beetles, and in February 2015 she applied for a permit to install a walkin tub in one of the bathrooms on the second floor. Around the same time, she also installed a chair lift.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ Dawn Garcia, "Noe Valley Gunman Described as Over-Ambitious Developer," San Francisco Chronicle (June 26, 1991), A15.

⁷⁷ San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder, "Property records on file for 22 Beaver Street."

⁷⁸ San Francisco Department of Building Inspection, "Plans and permits on file for 22 Beaver Street."

Summary of Alterations: 1870 to 2015

The Benedict-Gieling House has undergone comparatively few alterations since it was originally built by Jacob Benedict ca. 1870. The most notable changes to the house include the addition of the tower above the main entrance ca. 1906 and the construction of a rear kitchen wing in 1933. After buying the property in 1966, the Gielings rehabilitated the house. Although the Secretary of the Interior's Standards did not exist when they started, they repaired deteriorated features and only replaced heavily deteriorated or missing elements in kind. The only notable exterior alteration they made was the addition of a dormer to the rear-facing facet of the roof in 1976. After 1976, the Gielings rehabilitated the heavily deteriorated carriage house as a dwelling unit.

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Italianate Style in San Francisco

The Italianate style first swept the eastern United States during the 1840s and 1850s in response to the published works of architectural tastemaker A. J. Downing, who encouraged the reinterpretation of Italian Renaissance villas and urban palazzos for romantic country estates in the United States. Gradually, the style filtered down to the middle classes and by the 1860s, Italianate-style commercial buildings and rowhouses lined the streets of many American towns and cities. Meanwhile, Italianate-style suburban houses and "villas" began to grace its suburbs and small towns. The Italianate style was the first American architectural style to have a major effect on San Francisco's built environment, arriving here in the mid-1860s after the Civil War.

In San Francisco, the Italianate style remained popular between 1865 and 1885, with earlier examples – those built between 1865

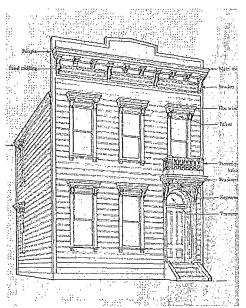


Figure 53. Typical flat-fronted Italianate dwelling in San Francisco.

and 1875 – having a flat front, and later examples – those built between 1875 and 1885 – usually having a three sided bay window on the primary façade. On the East Coast and in the Midwest, Italianate-style dwellings were typically built of stone or brick. However, due to inadequate supplies of lime (for mortar) and good native building stone, local architects and builders in San Francisco reinterpreted the style using native redwood (Figure 53). Indeed, except for the foundation, most of San Francisco's Italianate houses used redwood to replicate all of the style's signature masonry elements, including rusticated water tables, quoins, and scroll-sawn brackets lining the cornice. Most of the ornament was mass-produced and purchased from lumber yards and millwork shops. Due to the predominance of narrow, 25-foot-wide house lots in San Francisco, the Italianate ornament was typically confined to the primary street-facing façade(s), although sometimes it was carried around to other sections visible from the street. The rest of the exterior was usually clad in plain rustic channel siding with little ornament. Most

Italianate houses in San Francisco have steeply pitched gable or hipped roofs that are concealed behind a false "western" parapet. Flat-fronted Italianates are usually simpler than their bay-windowed counterparts in that they usually do not have as much scroll-sawn or machine-made incised ornament, with most of the ornament confined to the main entrance, window caps, and cornice. Flat-fronted Italianates can be one or two stories, and very rarely, three stories.

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The Italianate villa is similar to the Italianate rowhouse described above, except that it is a freestanding dwelling with no adjoining structures to obscure its side façades. Indeed, San Francisco's narrow urban lots have resulted in a residential pattern focused on rowhouse development with no side yard setbacks. Because the side elevations of rowhouses are not visible from the street, they are usually given a utilitarian treatment. The Italianate villa is different. Because they were often built by wealthy individuals on large landscaped lots, most were provided with ornament on three sides, including the front (primary) façade and the two side elevations. Typically built with a bigger budget than the average Italianate rowhouse, the Italianate villa is typically much larger and often incorporates features not seen on rowhouses, such as a tower, portico, porte-cochère, more than one bay window, and a higher level of trim, including quoins, imitation ashlar, oversized brackets, turned balusters, and pediments. Only about a dozen good examples remain in San Francisco. Those that retain their original lots often have gardens and/or freestanding outbuildings, such as a carriage house, stable, or secondary residence. Two good examples include the Casebolt House at 2727 Pierce Street (Figure 54) and the Coleman-Wormser House at 1834 California Street (Figure 55), which are both in the Western Addition. Others can be found in the Mission District, Potrero Hill, Noe Valley, and Pacific Heights.

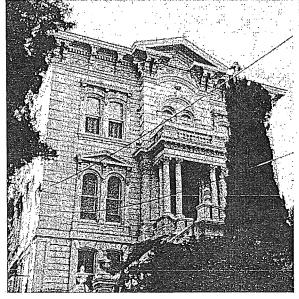


Figure 54. Casebolt House, 2727 Pierce Street, 1964. Source: San Francisco Historical Photograph Collection, San Francisco Public Library, Image No. AAC-5960

Figure 55. Coleman-Wormser House, 1834 California Street, 2017. Source: Google Maps

ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK DESIGNATION

This section of the case report provides an analysis and summary of the applicable criteria for designation, integrity statement, statement of significance, period of significance, inventory of character-defining features, and additional Article 10 requirements.

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CRITERA FOR DESIGNATION

Check all criteria applicable to the significance of the property that are documented in the report. The criteria checked are the basic justifications for *why* the resource is important.

_Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

 \underline{X} Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Statement of Significance

Designed by a now-unknown architect and built ca. 1870 at the height of the Comstock Lode silver boom for a precious metals refiner named Jacob Benedict, the Benedict-Gieling House is a very early and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa in San Francisco. Originally built on a 75' x 115' lot, the Benedict-Gieling House was one of several villas built in Duboce Triangle during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The neighborhood remained a gracious suburban enclave until the 1906 Earthquake. After the disaster, Duboce Triangle quickly transitioned into a densely populated urban district, and in the decades that followed, all but one of the neighborhood's Italianate villas were demolished. Against the odds, the Benedict-Gieling survived and became a boarding house, a use it retained until the early 1960s. During the middle of the twentieth century, many absentee property owners inexpensively remodeled their rental properties in Duboce Triangle by stripping the Victorian ornament and stuccoing over the wood sheathing. Fortunately, very little was done to the subject property, but by the 1960s, prolonged deferred maintenance had led the City to classify it as a primary source of blight in Duboce Triangle, which at that time was a struggling inner city neighborhood. In 1966, John and Imogene "Tex" Gieling bought the property from developers who had planned to replace it with a hotel. The Gielings' painstaking restoration of the property over the next two decades inspired others to restore long-neglected Victorians in Duboce Triangle. Their efforts transformed the severely deteriorated former hippie crash pad into a local neighborhood landmark, replete with a rehabilitated Victorian garden and a contemporary carriage house converted into a secondary dwelling. More than a half-century later, the Benedict-Gieling House at 22 Beaver Street is still Tex Gieling's principal residence.

Characteristics of the Landmark that justify its designation:

Design/Construction

The Benedict-Gieling House is a rare and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa built during the second half of the nineteenth century. Built barely a generation after the Gold Rush, the Benedict-Gieling House is an intact example of a building type that was popular in the United States from ca. 1845 to ca. 1875. Although locally built of Page | 46 redwood instead of the customary brick, stone, or cast iron used "Back East," the Benedict-Gieling House embodies many characteristics of the type, including its portico, tower, cross-gable roof, bracketed cornice, fluted door and window trim, and segmental-arched windows with bracketed hoods and impost blocks. In contrast to the much more common Italianate rowhouse which usually has only one ornamented facade, the Benedict-Gieling House has Italianate detailing on three of its four exterior elevations, indicating that it was meant to be appreciated within its landscaped setting unobscured by adjoining buildings. Built in several older Bay Area communities after the Civil War, the Italianate villa is vulnerable to redevelopment because of its large lot size. Although Italianate villas remain somewhat common in parts of Oakland and Alameda, as well as in rural Napa and Sonoma Counties, only about a dozen remain in San Francisco. Good examples include the Hoadley House at 2908 Bush Street (built ca. 1854 – Landmark No. 216), the Casebolt House at 2727 Pierce Street (built 1865 – Landmark No. 51), the Captain Charles Adams House at 300 Pennsylvania Avenue (built 1868), the C.F. Richards House at 301 Pennsylvania Avenue (built 1870), the Crowell House at 400 Pennsylvania Avenue (built 1870), the Ortman-Shumate-House at 1901 Scott Street (built 1870 – Landmark No. 98), the Burr House at 1772 Vallejo Street (built 1875 – Landmark No. 31), "La Quinada" at 1876 15th Street (1875), the Wormser-Coleman House at 1834 California Street (1876 – Landmark No. 53), and the Axford House at 1190 Noe Street (built 1877 – Landmark No. 133). The Benedict-Gieling House is also unusual in that it retains its original carriage house and a portion of its Victorian garden, including a mature Canary Island palm on the adjoining parcel to the south, which until 1953 was part of the subject property.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Benedict-Gieling House is 1870 to 1906, beginning with the likely year of its original construction and concluding with alterations made in 1906 by the Russell family.

Integrity

The seven aspects of integrity used by the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and Article 10 of the Planning Code are location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following sections analyze the integrity of the Benedict-Gieling House under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of location because it has never been relocated.

Design:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of design because it has kept its original massing, fenestration pattern, and Italianate ornament. It also retains its original floorplan and interior features, especially in the entry/stair hall, living room, both parlors, and the three bedrooms on the second floor level. The only parts of the house have undergone change include the rear façade, where three small additions were constructed between Page | 47 1906 and 1976. The most substantial exterior change was the construction of a bathroom addition above the main entrance ca. 1906. This addition, which includes a hipped-roof tower, has gained significance in its own right.

Materials:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of materials. Although the house was in poor condition when the Gielings bought it in 1966, they expertly restored it. If a feature was too heavily deteriorated or was missing, the Gielings either replicated it out of new materials or contacted previous owners for assistance in locating the missing detail. Some features, including several windows and some flooring on the first floor level, were too badly deteriorated and/or missing when the Gielings bought the property in 1966, requiring some replacement, but the work was carefully designed and executed to ensure that it matched the remaining historic materials.

Workmanship:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of workmanship. Despite the fact that it is primarily made of massproduced materials readily available from Victorian-era lumber yards and millwork shops, including the redwood siding, windows, doors, and scroll-sawn trim, the Benedict-Gieling House retains several examples of custom-made craftsmanship, including the art glass window on the west facade; the tile, brick, and wood mantels in the living room, parlors, and bedrooms; the wood stair balustrade; and the built-in cabinetry in various rooms. The lath and plaster trim inside is also custom-made by individual artisans.

Setting

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of setting. Since 1870, Duboce Triangle has been transformed from a suburban enclave of Victorian villas into a densely populated inner city neighborhood, but it remains dominated by Victorian and Edwardian-era housing stock that is harmonious with the Benedict-Gieling House. The Benedict-Gieling House's site has undergone some changes as well, chiefly the sale of the eastern third of the property in 1953. This lot, which included some of the Victorian garden, was eventually redeveloped, but the 120-year-old Canary palm still stands at 20 Beaver Street. The remainder of the subject property remains intact, including the ca. 1870 carriage house at the northwest corner, the driveway along the west side, and the Victorian gardens at the front, back, and east sides of the Benedict-Gieling House.

Feeling:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of feeling. It is one of a small number of surviving Italianate villas built in San Francisco in the decade following the Civil War. Built by Jacob Benedict, a prosperous precious metals refiner, the Benedict-Gieling House represents the riches that came out of the Comstock Lode silver boom, as well as the development of Duboce Triangle as a gracious suburban enclave after the Civil War. More than many properties of the same age, the distinctive Italianate styling and lush Victorian garden of the Benedict-Gieling House evoke the atmosphere of a long-lost San Francisco.

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Association:

The Benedict-Gieling House retains the aspect of association because it would be readily recognizable to any prior owner or occupant of the property dating back to its original construction ca. 1870.

In conclusion, the Benedict-Gieling House retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Article 10 Requirements Section 1004 (b)

Boundaries of the Landmark Site

The site proposed for landmark status encompasses the entirety of Assessor Parcel Number 3561/060, a 5,750-square-foot parcel bounded by Beaver Street to the south and four other residential properties to the north, west, and east.

Character-defining Features

A case report for a property proposed for Landmark status under Article 10 of the Planning Code must have an inventory of all character-defining features. This is necessary so that the property owner, Planning staff, and the public know what features and materials (elements) should be preserved to protect the historical and architectural character of the landmark.

Exterior

The character-defining exterior features of the Benedict-Gieling House include its overall form, massing, structural system, fenestration pattern, rustic channel siding cladding materials, and wood architectural ornamentation. Its specific exterior character-defining features include:

- The overall height and massing of the partial three-story building, including its T-shaped plan, cross-gable roof, portico, bay window, and hipped-roof tower;
- The publicly visible portions of the building's exterior—in particular the primary south façade, the west façade facing the driveway, and the east façade from the front of the house to just beyond the bay window;

- All ornament, including fluted door and window trim, window hoods, portico columns and entablature, bay window trim, and bracketed raking cornices;
- The primary entrance, including the painted wood doors, casings, transom, and paneling;
- Other exterior fenestration on the publically visible parts of the west, south, and east facades;
- Double-hung wood windows and trim;
- Art glass window in stair hall;

Rustic channel siding on the west, south, and east façades;

- Overall height and massing of the carriage house;
- Exterior wood cladding of the carriage house; and
- Hay hoist on south façade of the carriage house.

At the time of designation, non-character-defining exterior features include all post-1906 alterations, including the following:

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- 1915 Garage addition in front of the carriage house;
- 1933 kitchen addition and other associated changes to the north (rear) façade;
- 1976 shed-roofed dormer and rear stair;
- 1976 alterations to carriage house, including fenestration pattern and roof deck.

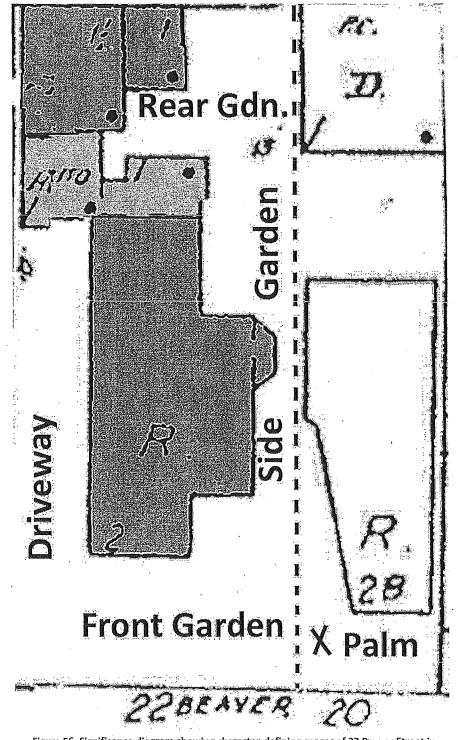
The character-defining spaces and features of the interior of the Benedict-Gieling House include all intact parts of the house that existed when the house was built ca. 1870, including alterations and repairs made up until 1906:

- Footprint and volume of the spaces identified above, including, on the first floor level: the living room, hall, front parlor, middle parlor, and dining room; and on the second floor, master bedroom, second bedroom, and third bedroom;
- All surviving trim in the spaces identified above, including all lath and plaster wall and ceiling
- finishes, wood trim, stairs and balustrades, doors, light fixtures, and hardware.

At the time of designation, non-character-defining interior features include all spaces affected by post-1906 alterations or that lack significance, including the remodeled bathrooms, kitchen, attic servants' quarters, and all utilitarian back-of-house storage and utility areas at the rear of the house on the first and second floor levels.

The character-defining features of the site include the footprint of the front garden, driveway, and rear garden, though not any of the specific trees, shrubs, or plants, which were all planted by the current owner. Pending approval by the adjoining property owner, the surviving Canary Island palm at 28 Beaver Street should be included as a character-defining feature of the subject property because it was part of the Benedict-Gieling property until 1953 and because it is a characteristic feature of Italianate villas.

Please refer to the significance diagram as a reference to the character-defining spaces of the Benedict-Gieling property (Figure 56).



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Figure 56. Significance diagram showing character-defining spaces of 22 Beaver Street in red, non-character-defining spaces in blue, and general location of other site features. The dashed line indicates the approximate location of the property line between 22 and 28 Beaver Street.

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic Name: Jacob Benedict House

Popular Name: Benedict-Gieling House

Address: 22 Beaver Street

Block and Lot: 3561/060

Owner: Imogene Gieling

Current Use: Two-family dwelling

Zoning: H2 – Hotels

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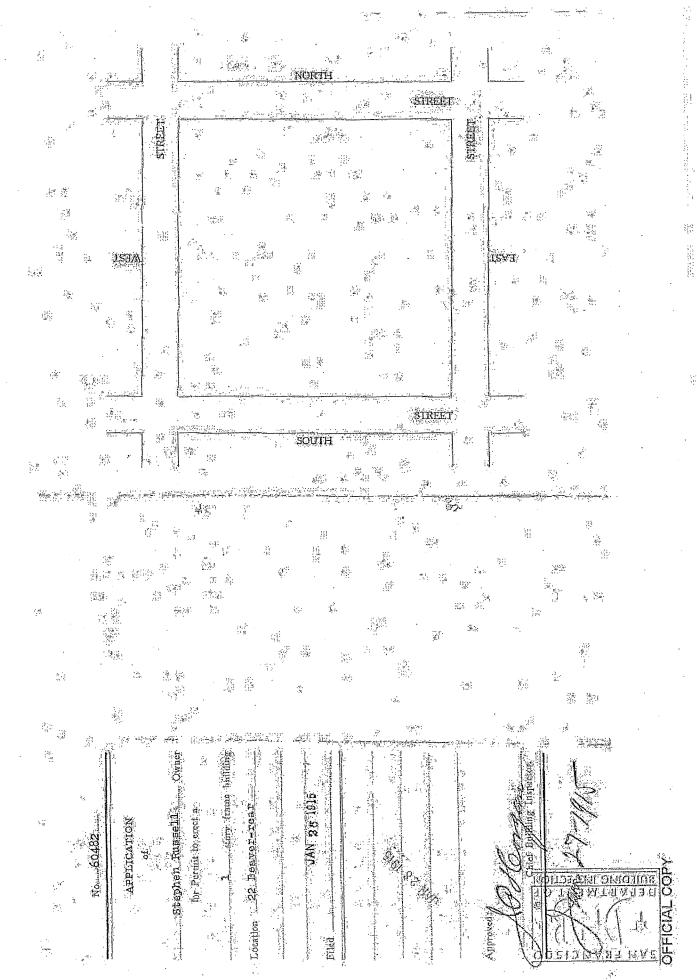
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APPENDIX

A. Building Permit Applications on file for 22 Beaver Street

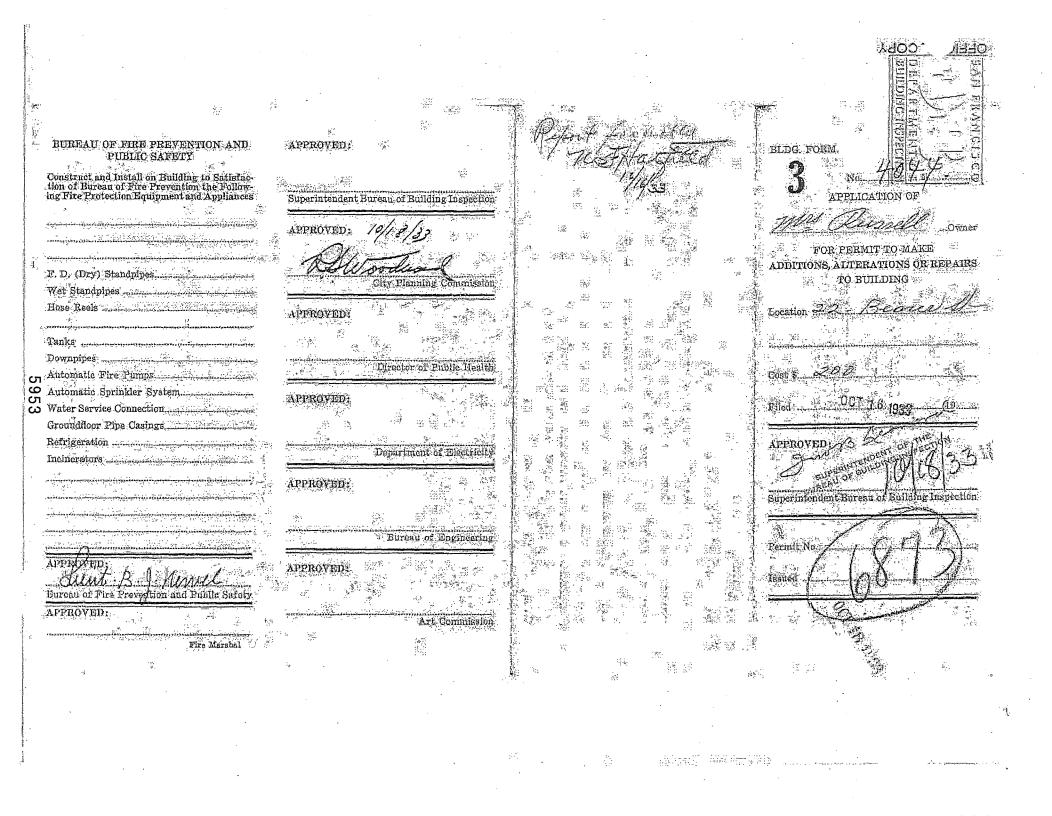
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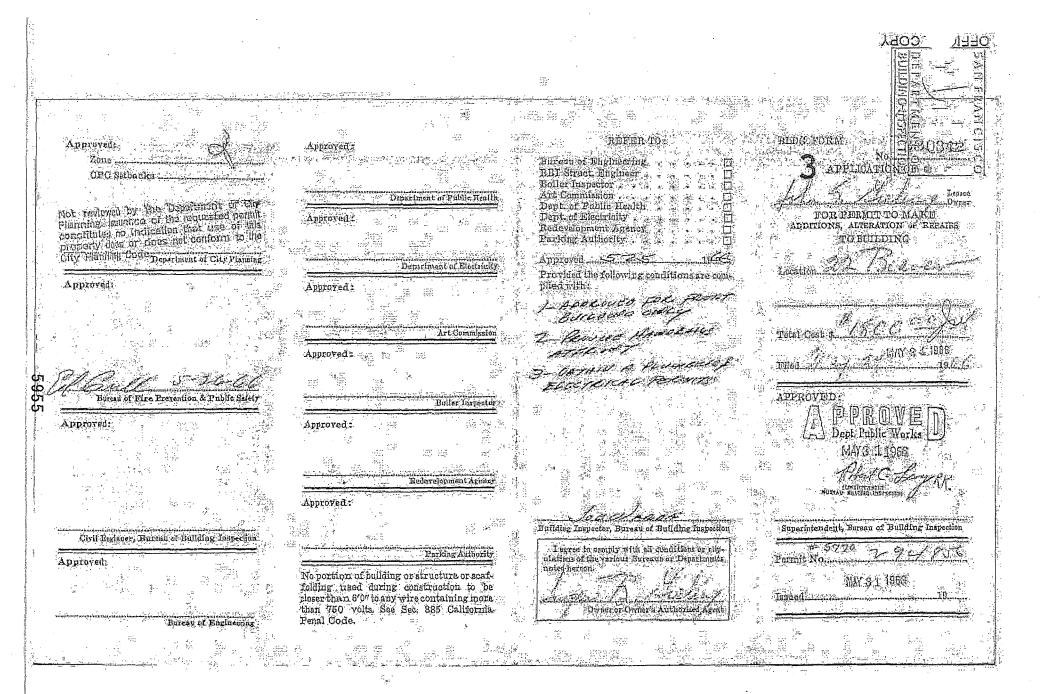
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		APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT	
	44	FRAME BUILDING	
		Application is hereby, made to the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco for permis-	
		sion to build 1 story france on the lot situated in rear of 22 Beaver Sti.	
	7 sts 13*	An	
		In accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith.	
		The building law shall be complied with in the erection of the building, whether otherwise specified or not.	
		Estimated cost of Building 1, 100 Building to be occupied as Brilvata garagelor	24
		Ramiles, v	7
	18 18	Size of Loi. 75 steet from 75 leet rear 120 feet deep.	- -
	1	Size of proposed building. IS	* 2
	14	Height flom Curb 16 top of Root beams in center of front	å.
	τ≮ 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	Height in clear of Rasement or Cellar. Ft. Height in clear of first story.	
•	\$*. 111. -\$	Height in clear of second story. Ft. Reight in clear of third story. Ft.	r
		Foundation to be of concession thickness, on top 8	
	1	width of footings	
		Size of study in basement (underplinning) by inches inches ou centers	
	भूति हि	Size of study in first story by furthes inches on conters.	
		Size of study in second story	j.
·		Size of stude in third story by inches inches inches on centers. Wall covering to be of righting inches and inches and inches in	
		in the state of t	
		fürst floor joists	-
	, î.e.	Third flöor joistsbyinchesinches on centers' Longest spad between supportsft a	
		The sector of th	-91+-,
	. 光子: [1934] :		
	X.	Stide to Section partitions by incluse the section of the section	
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		There shall be no encroachments upon the street or advaite	
		I hereby agree to save, indemnify and keep harmless the City and County of San Prancisco against all	
	a and a second	liabilities, judgments, costs and expenses which may in any wise accrue against said city and county in con-	
		sequence of the granting of this permit, or from the use or occupancy of any sidewalk, street or sub-sidewalk, placed by virtue thereof, and will in all things strictly comply with the conditions of this permit, and the	
	1	Building Law,	
			, .
		Architect	1. ¹⁴⁴
		Address Stopnen Hudsell Builder Address 22 Boster	•
		Address structure in the structure in th	
		(Note the owner's name must be signed by himself or by his Architect or authorized agent.)	¢.
	سا **	5952	
		and a support of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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9 цэ^{ву} FRANCISCO JAN \$. . Th Bureco-F. No. 8 .s Write in Ink File Two Copies Ŀ₽ ō \$5 T CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS T CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU COP P APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT 3 нi: ALTERATION 速度 0 . 193 30 Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth: (1) Location 22 (2). For what purpose is present building now used? 20 1 8 (8) For what purpose will building be used hereafter? 41 3.5 (4) Total Cost \$ 4 <u>.</u>::: Ъġ Ω. 33 93 18 53 4. A. (5) Description of work to be done ÷ . . .å 53 $\eta),$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26 4 10 ini jaka 4H (6) Contractor (DOES) carry (DOES NOT)
 (7) Supervision of construction by. carry Workmen's Compensation Insurance. Address... 22 Thereby certify and agree, if a permit is issued, that all the provisions of the BUILDING LAW, THE BUILDING ZONE: ORDINANCES, SET BACK LINE REQUIREMENTS AND THE FIRE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO and the STATE HOUSING ACT OF CALIFORNIA will be complied with, whether hardin specified or not; and Thereby agree to save, in-demnify and keep harmless the City and County of San Francisco against all liabuiltes, judgments, costs and expenses which may in anywas actrice against call dispute the consequence of the grant-ing of this permit, or from the per or occupancy of any sidewalk, sheet or sub-sidewalk placed by virtue thereof, and will in all things strictly comply with the conditions of this permit. 160 Architecta (8) Certificate No. State of California iaa Ita License No. City and County of San Francisco a 11 14 - $\{ {\mathbb N} \}$ 221 22 *** Address ÷. (9) Engineer . T Certificate No.: License No. n. State of California City and County of San Francisco و دېږو د او. ۲ دونه و ~ Address çılı ellişteri ile eleri (10) Plans and specifications prepared by Other than Architect of Engineer... Address (11) Contractor License No License No -----State of California City and County of San Francisco: ÷. ٠. 15 Address .(12) Owner Aduress By Owner's Anthonized Agent' ġ THE DEPARTMENT WILL CALL UP TELEPHONE NO. IF ANY ALTERATIONS OR CHANGES ARE NECESSARY ON THE PLANS SUBMITTED. . . . 999. 199 5954 11.6



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 \hat{O} ğ PENTREL PERMIT DUREAD FOR Write in Ink -File Two Conies CHTY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ÷ DEPART MENDERADINENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING INSPECTAL FORM.

CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Transism for permission to build in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted herewith and according to the descrip tion and for the purpose hereinafter set forth:

(1) Doction 23 /22 2000 (2) Total Cost (5) / 5/10 10 (4) Basement or Cella No. of Stories.

(5) Fresent Use of hullding and all of(5) No. of families.

(7) Fromosed Use of building Beerler (6) No. of Jamilies.

(9) Type of construction, Proposed Hallding Under Classification (11) Any other building on lot.

(12) Does this alteration create an additional atom to the ballding) 1/4 0

(13) Does tids alteration creats a noricontal extension to the building? ŵ

(14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy (12.7. (15) Electrical work to be parformed // int. (16) Plumbing work to be performed

OTES 6 (17) Fortorachile runway to be altered of installed.

yer or sh de c (10) Will street space be used during construction?. yes or no

(20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application (Reference to plaus is not sufficient)

11-5

(26)

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Owner

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(21) Supervision of construction by T.L.d.

(22) General Contractor Address

(23) Architect or Engineer (ior design) Aridraas

(24) Architect or Enginee California Certificate No Address

agree that if a permit is isoved for the construction described in this appli $\frac{2}{3}$ some of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be a (25) Thereby satisfy and cálion, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be a complete with. I further agree to save San Francisca and its efficients and employees harmless **D** from all costs and damages which may excrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, shreet or **Z** subalnewalk space or from any faing size in connection with the work and damages. The **G** ų. foregoing covenant shall be bindling upon the owner of said property, the applicant, their successoria and asalguess :7 42

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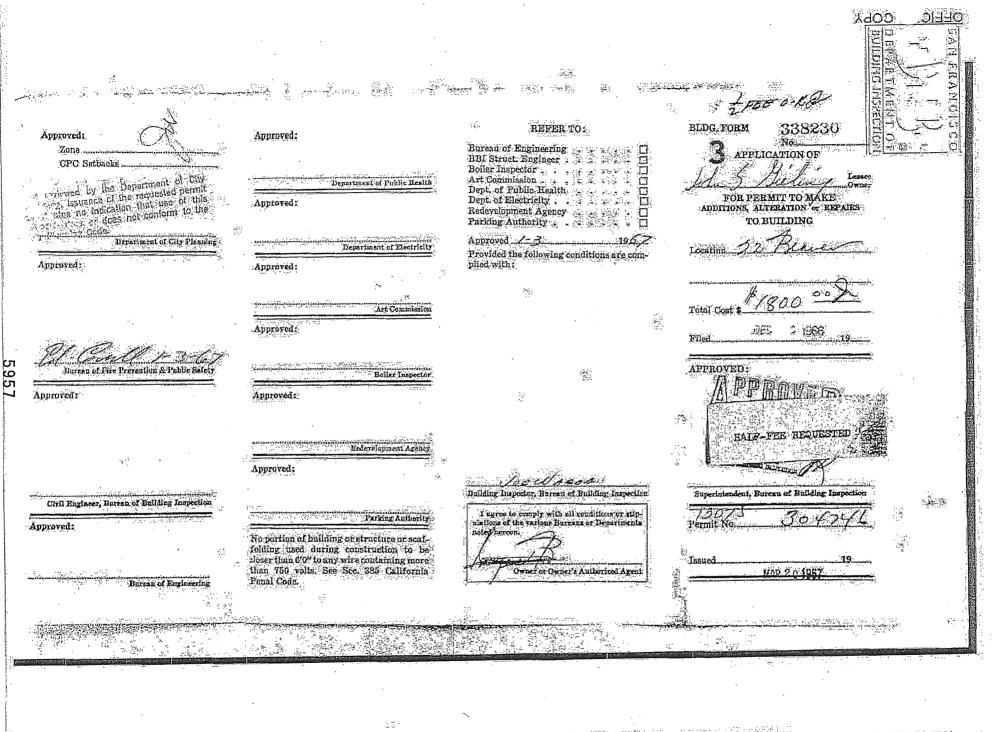
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Address m ant to be Owner's Authorized Architect, En NAL, COMPLETION AND/OR PER erol Contracto OCCUPANCY MUST BE CERTIFICATE OF ON COMPLETION OF OR ALTERATIO I FNLARGE TO SEC S08 OBTAINED ON THANGE AND 809, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.

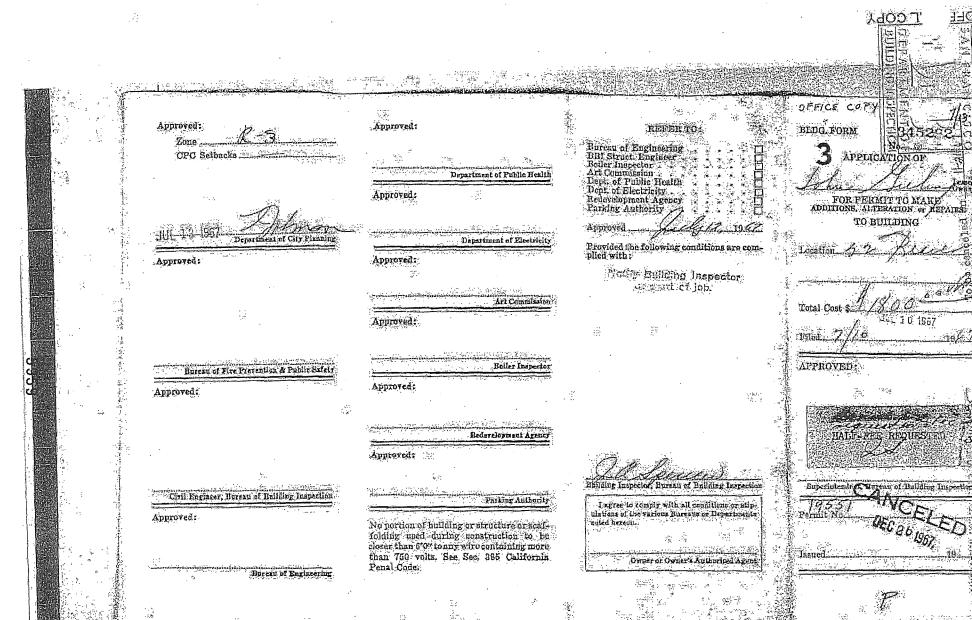
سري المراجع

Bursnand to Sec. 204. San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building sile.



OFF С. М SAN FRANCISCO 1.)Ê ֑ 16 цř, $D \in \mathcal{W}$ is the second and the second sec 00 Write in Ink-File Two Copies BUILDING INSPECTION <u>р</u>-CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BLDG, FORM CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU . ×. APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT INSTALLATIONS, . ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS ON REPAIRS PLUMBNG MUST BE ORT Application is hereby made to the Department of Public Works of San Francisco for permission to build in according with the plane and specifications aubmitted herewith and according to the descrip-tion and for the rungage herebys flar set forth : (1) Location (3) No. of Storles ON LINNING (2) Total Cost (3) /800 (4) Besement or Cellar. (5) Present Use of building According 1 200 2l (6) No. of families AND (?) Proposed Use of building. for selection (8) No. of families almi **OFTHIS APPLICATION** (9) Type of construction APPROVAL OF THIS AFFLICATION FOR THE ELECTRICAL WIRNIG O PATE PERLIT FOR THE WIRNIG 1, 1, 8, 4, or 5 Propried Building Code Cloudification (11) Any other building on lot. (must he shown on plot plan if answer is yes.) Ø (12) Does this alteration create an additional story to the building? 휟 (19) Does this alteration greate a horizontal extension to the building? ei or ha (14). Does this alteration constitute a chappe of scupancy. (15) Electrical work to be performed. Don of TO ø versua (18) Sidowalk over sub-sidewalk apare to be repaired or alfored ð yai ör ne i A (19) Will street space be used during construction? -yes or no (20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application : 11. (Reference to plans is not sufficient) Ų. *etichti* (Witten 233 1 (21) Supervision of construction Addre (22) General Contractor California License No Address (23) Architect or Engineer (fordializa) Address (24) Architect or Engineer Callfornis Certificate No. (for construction) Address (25) I hearby certify could agree that if a permit is asked for the construction described in this appli-cation, all the provisions of the nermit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be a complied with. I further more to say for the set of the set untion, all the provisions of the permit complied with. I further agree to save from all costs and damages which may ordinances applicable d its officials and empl ell lawn and Framiero and employees harmless is save San 2 from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or ecompany of the sldwyrlk, street of autaldewilk spece or from anything else in connection with the work included in the permit. The foregoing coverant shall be binding open the owner of said property, the applicant, their helfs electes or and assigneed. If a Bldownlk, street or The successors and Ő. (Phone /// (20) Owser evinti se 1 Ó Adamag anila Aada of General Continean, OF OCCUPANCY MUST BE CERTIFICATE V OF AN JONT ARGE ATION SEC a N7/11 mo 208 OISCO BUILDING CODE, EFFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. AND SON SAN FRAN Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the huilding permit shall be posted on job Owner is responsible for approved plans and appleation being kept at building site. Ź. 5958

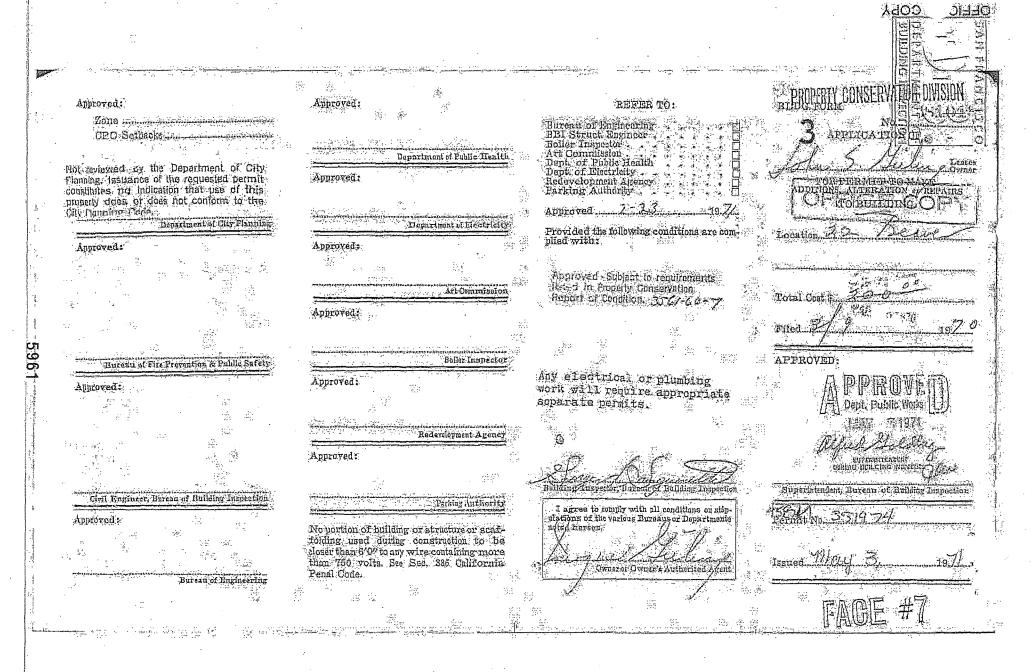
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OFFIC بسرتذة ويدخر ويتجاد أوريرنه 5.4 1 $C^{(0)}C$ CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU FAIS Write in Ink-File Two Copies ŝ; 8 DEFR THENTOP CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO INSIGE WORKS BUILDI r: ENTRAL PERMIT HUREAUS BLDG. FORM APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS. Application is testaby made to the Dep build in accordance with the plans and ep-tion and for the purpose hereingther set f ment of Public Works of San made to the Depar rmission t litentions submitted herewith and according to the descrip (1) Location (2) Total Cost (8) 28 22 (3) No. of Stories (4) Resement or Ż (5) Present Use of building (6) No. of familles/ ts) No. of families (7) Proposed Use of hullding Ŕ (9) Type of constructions of Building Code Classifics Put (11) Any other building on lot (must be shown on plot plan if answer is yes.) (12) Dees this alteration create as additional story to the building $t = \frac{1}{2}$ dr≱_¢ (18) Does this alteration oreate a norisonial extension to the building (14) Does this alteration constitute a change of occupancy tan or no Finishing work to be performed (15) Electrical work to be performed (17) Automobile runway to be altered of installed :00 \$1.07.72 Ď (18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to be repaired or aftere 11 L (19) Will street space be used during construction? in description of all work to be performed under this applications iReference to plans is not sufficiently ·(20) W. 10 (21) Supervision of construct Addres (22) General Contractor California License No Address (23) Architect or Engineer (for design) lifornia Certificate No Address (24) Architet or Engineer (Ict construction) California Certificate No. (25)) I hereby certify and spree that if a permit is issued for the construction described in this appli-cation, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto will be complied with I forthis agree to save San Francisco and dis officials and employees harmless from all costs and damages which may accrus from use or becapancy of the aidewalk; street or no subalisivally agrees to from any thing else in connection with the work included in the parall. The foregoing covenant shall be binding above the owner of said property, the applicant, their hairs is accessed and assigness. 25 (25) Owner. For contract Address Addres nebar AND/O UPANOY MUST BE ING AN ENLARGE SUANT TO SEC, 808 TION ED ON COMPLETION WORK OR ALTERATION ANGE OF AND 509, SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, BEFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. Pursuant to Sec. 804, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site. 130



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新山北下 CROCQ, ×. 福高河 CENTRAL PERMIT BUREAU PASS 1,1 Write in Ink-File Two Copies e de la compañía £. CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO Sept. ្រា TEPALT ME ġ., MENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 19 BUILDING IND 1 in 1 FORM CENTRAL PERMIT BUEEAU Zõ Ō APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS uplication is hereby eto the Depart *6*6, Works of San Francisco for permission Zψ building accordance with the plane and spherications solurified hereign in according the purpose hereignlice set forth: T. 6 2-2 (1) Location (2) Total Cost (\$) (SloNo, of Starios (4) Basement or Cella Atto (5) Present Use of building (6) No. of Timilies (7) Proposed Use of building No. of families (8) 22 (9) Type of construction, o 2 -1 Propered Bullding Code Classification 22 (11) Any other building on lot (must be shown on plotplan if answer is yes.) in D (12) Does this alteration meats an additional story to the building? -0 (13) Does this alteration create a horizontal extension to the building T APPROVALOF FOR THE ELEC жы 4 (-yes or no: (14) Does this alteration constitute a change of decompany $\mathcal{AU} = \mathcal{O}$: <u>.</u>... the state (17) Automobile runway to be altered or installed 34 . . . (18) Sidewalk over sub-sidewalk space to burepaired or altered yes of no ilari (19) Will street space be used during construction? i i z Aca or no (20) Write in description of all work to be performed under this application : i. (Reference to plans is not sufficient) autoration of the branch of 102.40 ш т address. (21) Supervision of construction by E E California License No (22) General Contractor. 11: CONSTRUCTION: LENDER Address and the (23) Architect or Engineer California Certificate No. O. (for design). Address UDRESS OF o (34) Architect or Engineer... (fer construction) California Certificate N Address ... (25) I berefy certify and spreachall if a permit is issued for the construction described in this applied a calor, all the provisions of the permit and all laws and ordinances applied there is will be permit and all laws and ordinances applied with a further ance to save Gan Reamises and its divides and imployees harmless in a completed with a further ance to save Gan Reamises and its divides and imployees harmless income all casts and damages which may accred from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or gan subsidewalk estates for from any corner down of the permit. The subsidewalk estates and the permit is some connection with the work included in the permit. The subsidewalk estates are down or said produces and many merces are called and property, the applicant, their have, a gan and and applied and the permit. 52 successors and assignces. (25) Öyner: 1913 Address S. Address Areas to be Owner's Aspectical Archite FINAL COMPLETION AND/OR MUST BE OBTAINED ON COMPLETION OF WORK OR ALTERATION INVOLVING AN MENT OF THE BUILDING OR A CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY PURSUANT INLARGE. TO SEC. 808 AND BOD, SAM BRANCISCO BUILDING CODE, EXFORE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. . Pursuant to Sec. 304, San Francisco Building Code, the building permit shall be posted on job. Owner is responsible for approved plans and application being kept at building site. 5962

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SAN FRAMCISCO San Francisco Department of Public & ks. 207 5 X175 Office: 70 - Cartro oproau of Building Inspection 40 Telephone:_____626-4376 AL COPA ŝ DERAFTMENTO INSPECTION REPORT FOR SINGLE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS Shee BUILDING INSPECTION ADDRESS 22 Reaver FILE NO 3566-60-7 OWNER John S. F. Ingene Z. 20-70 DATE INSPECTED Gieling Presoni 22- Beauer St RESIDES PHONE G21-4590 ZONE _PARKING O DZ 3 + AGENT USECU 2. other \mathcal{O} J Guestidoms The following items that are checked regular correction in accordance with the San Francisco Housing Code and/or other applicable Codes and Ordinances: >4 Ropart aldewalk * 15. () Provide proper heat 16. () Romova unsporoved Autom and walk
 Remove debris and rubbish
 Regain fence; retaining walf
 Provide weatherproofing () Romove unepproved gas ap Kapair defective plumbing 1 Remove unsporeved gas appliance The. ے۔ ان 18: C+4 Remove unapproved cord wiring 19: () Remove oversized fulses 5. DA Repair defective five, guiter leader 6, 5-6 Repair/replace status 7, 15-6 Repair handrails *7750/11c* 8, 5-4 Replace damped wood 20. 21 1 Repair detective witting d. Provide required electrical outlets Þ) Provide raiproofing 24. Dec Provide rapidesiona.
 24. Dec Provide/repair foundation.
 24. Dec Repair walls, floors, ceilings.
 25. Def Repair defective rool.
 26. () Work was core without permit.
 27. Def Generated Honoraumphit. 19 Ö Remove second dwelling unit 9 3 10. (Legalize added rooms; unit 11. 12. -) Legalize accessory kitchen. £ Provide proper egress
 Provide proper calling height; room area/width
 Provide proper light/yantilation 27, Co Suggested Improvements 79. Con Other corrections. Location and extent of items checked above: De Se attached sidewalt report 243 D 36 6 mili augh B dand onst terclist alling 13 11 wish Shower Broken planter in staire At year out sie 27 ude a second means of equili 75 28-Water bester is in an unapproved beation colace Sort Corde Please contact the inspector who prepared this report if you have any questions concerning the required work and obtain re-quired permits: St Building: St Plambing, St Electrical within 30 days S I side walk Dea attached Inspection Report 29 & Electrical - 30 & Plumbling UN retor B. Schowolk 5963 THE REAL PROPERTY OF

SAN FRAMCISCO Son Francisco Dopartment of Public No. ka () () Suresu of Building Inspection OFFIC Officetan /// Telephone: 626=4326 ĵ. d. INSPECTION REPORT FOR SINGLE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS 湯 DEPARTMENT OF O DEPARTMENT OF DORESS 22 Beaue FILE NO 3561-60-OWNER BAA S& Imagene B DATE INSPECTED 4-20-20 Beaver St. RESIDES ATE 22 PHONE ZON **XGEN** -PARKING 0, 2, 3 + USE 2 other: Guestrooms G The following items that are checked require correction in accordance with the San Francisco Housing Code and/or other applicable Codes and Ordinances; X Repair sidewalk
 () Renave debris and rubblish
 X Repair tencer relating wall Provide proper heating
 Remove unapproved gas appliance
 Repair defactive plumbing 据补偿 4: Service weatherproofing. 5: S. Repair defective flue, gotter leader: 6: CM Repair/replace states Ex Remove unapproved core wiring 18, 5 19; () Remove oversized fuses 20; () Repair defective within: 19, 1.) Remove oversted folds
 20, 1.) Repair detective withing
 21. b→C Provide required electrical outlets
 22. (1.) Provide reproofing
 23. C→T Provide/repair foundation
 24. C→C Repair detective roof
 25. C→C Repair detective roof
 26. (1) Work Was done without permit
 27. D→C Supposed Information E. D+ Repair handrafts 7 Det Replace damaged wood 8. Remove second dwelling unit 9 2 Legalize added rooms; unit a 10. (ħ. Ť 1 ÷ 12. () Provide proper egress
13. () Provide proper celling height; room area/width
14. 2-9 Provide proper light/ventilation 27. Det Suggested Improvements 28. CM Other corrections ¥. Location and extent of items checked above: 23-24-25 accessor v asonry or Can tenarated. Toundation 54 J an unsale Su. s – . Setter Steven -----1 1. 2 54 - C 4.00 Please contact the inspector who prepared this report if you have any quastions quited permits: IX Building IX Plumbing IX Electrical within 30 days. Q work and obtain rethe rootered ĩ See attached Inspection Report 29 St Flectrical 30 St Plumbing (j)). 3

O F T San Francisco Department of Public works Hurdau of Duilding Inspection Property Conservation Division BUILDING IMSPECTION SAM FRANCISCO Onico Hours: B to 9 AM-4 to 5 PM Telephone: 626-4376 . ÷, ELECTRICAL INSPECTION REPORT 22 BEAVER ST. File No. 356 60 a në prese 1. Sec. Owner_SIELING Electrical Inspectors DURKIN Juilding Inspector SANGUINET T ., Dale of Impection 4=20-70 il. $d \in$ The Hone there is how any days regulating correction in accordance with San Francisco Electrical Co-2e, and/or Housing Code, and are these which were observed doring inspection and do not include violations which may be disclosed in work progresses. ALC: NO ķ Obtain permit before starting work.
 Total production and the production of the production of the production of the production of the product of the produc 1 Install, inw approved branch erents 1 Install near-inspirable faict or breakers Connect for in approved manner Ground estilet bases and/or other equipment Install approved covers Other Code viriation Suggested improvements 9. (10. (11. (A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL 12 13. 14. 15. Location and extent of items checked above: 14 ann nachta 14 EROM UPSTAIRS WORKROOM AND AT WAY CE No State UBSTALES h AGE ONE ACH 7 SHOWER-TOWET 577/120 OPK-Room U いをつたつの $^{\circ}$ ROOM -93 0 2 j.) (\cdot, \cdot) ÿ \$ ÷ Ð. 2 The second second 10 nač in Kar E State . 4 ŧ ÷ i. ٢. 2 ** in și s H-194 11/67 ELECTRICAL

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S Y DAY) Sys Francisca Department of Public Works Appear of Building Inspection	Office Hours: 8 to 9 AM 4 to 5 PM	
ODETATIMENT	Property Conservation Division	once 369 Hayes th	
O DETARTMENT JUILDING INSPECT		Telephonest	
	PLUMBING INSPE	CTION REPORT	
	22 Beaner St	and a second	
	Inspected on the the second se	Plumbing Inspectors & Mill	
	The following items that are checked require correction in accord	lance with the San Francisco Plumbing Code and/or the San	
95 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	Francisco Housing Code or other applicable codes and ordinance	ೆಯಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರ -	
	PLUMBING 21. Repair/replace defective traps, wante piping, seven p	ping, with piping, wool leader, als infet wryer, plumbing five-	
	fures. 2. Provide waite/yent nipings/fittings of proper die, m	e mar i este min - sy transistan sinet en ministra. Attribute	
	 9. Extend fixture years to the roof? 4. Provely argumented in the wate / a wer also lines. 	The second s	
	 6. Provide server trap and freeta all fuller. 7. Provide required area drain. 8. Provide trap to serve fixture. 		
	WATER	and the state of the	
	9. Repair/replace water piping/fittings found to be defi 10. Remove cross connection, non-conforming piping and	CHO BE JOUTCE.	
· · ·	11. Initall approved water pipe schule valve, fittings, alr	chambers.	
	GAS 321. Remove/mplace zas ploing/ges fittings found to be d	decuvers fimproper material undernage	
	 121 Remove/replace gas ploing/ges fittings (onto us be d	13 ta the live, distance from combustible surfaces.	
·	15. Install gas appliance year having the inquired grade 15. Install gas appliance year of approved material, unput 16. Remove unapproved gas appliance, piping and cap in	tly scened, catended above rodi. ia strourza	
•	17. Other differencies. 18. Suggested improvementits.		
, ,	Location and extent of firms checked above:	1837 X.221	
	" Ph 4" acture of	tack wit us - Replace defection	
• . •	Contrond perpins		
· · · · ·	V.Pl	and flore ball come Replus	
	difectione they		
	2 Pa link 3-	floor Provide and instell	
	concert to extend als	o the read	
	12 Basin 2th	1 Hon funt ledroom - Bride	
	- and install a vert	to estad alone the rost	
	It Borflick	4 - Prove ty enne tal	
÷.	soff lude to the	Juney jorg willy	
	Fttp Manuage	- troub bud instell	
	on approved vert		
•	Pith will a will a will be a	flighter - Carrilland	
	matell a trilt	trale cours	
	The items of correction listed herein are those which were obser	ved, and does not include violations which may be concealed	
	and become cylicant when work is begun.	and the second	

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Q JAM PRANE	<u>aca</u>		
)	flice Houris 8 to 9 AM - 4 to 5 PM	
	San Francisco Dapartment of Public Works Oi Burgay of Building Inspection Fregery, Conternation Division Oi	From 369 Kinglo At	
O DEFARTMEN BUILDING INSP		lephones_STF-2685	
<u>Alaondanana</u>	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	PLUMBING INSPECTION	N REPORT File Report No. 356 1-60-7	•
	Address Spitheoled on: 1/20/70	Plumbing Inspectors C. Jeles	-
	The following theme that are effected require correction in accordance w		
	Francisco Housing Code or other applicable codes and ordinances.	2	
1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199	 PLUMPING Repair/replace delective traps, waste piping, sewer piping, v. intes. 	ent pluings roof leader, ale inter cover, plumbing fire	
	 Minoride waste/vent piping,/fittings of proper fift, material. Extend fixture vents to the soof. 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	 Properly section, gradle, cap subtr/sewer pipe lines. S. Properly connect real heder(s) to sewer. 		
	6. Proving sowes trap and fresh six inlet: 7. Provids required area drain.		
		· · ·	
	9. Repair/scalace water piplog/littings found to be defective, u	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
•	11. Install approved water pipe service valve, fittingi, sir chambe		•
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	Please contact the impector who prepared this report if you have any ou	estions concerning the required work, NOTE: Installa-	
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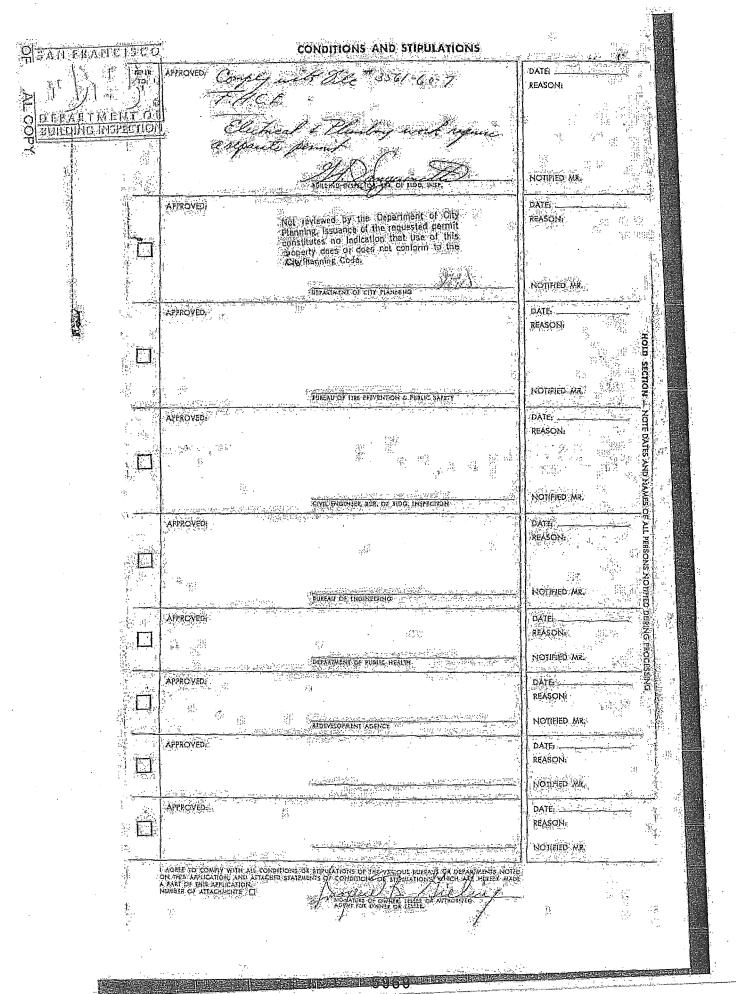
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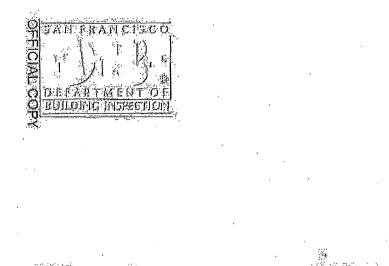
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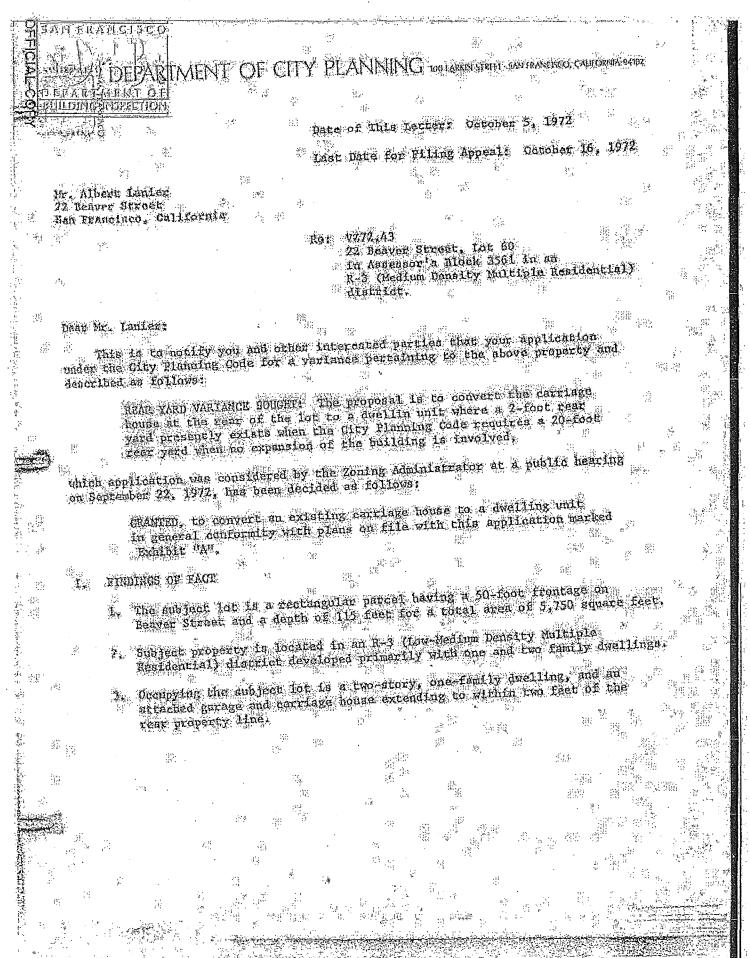
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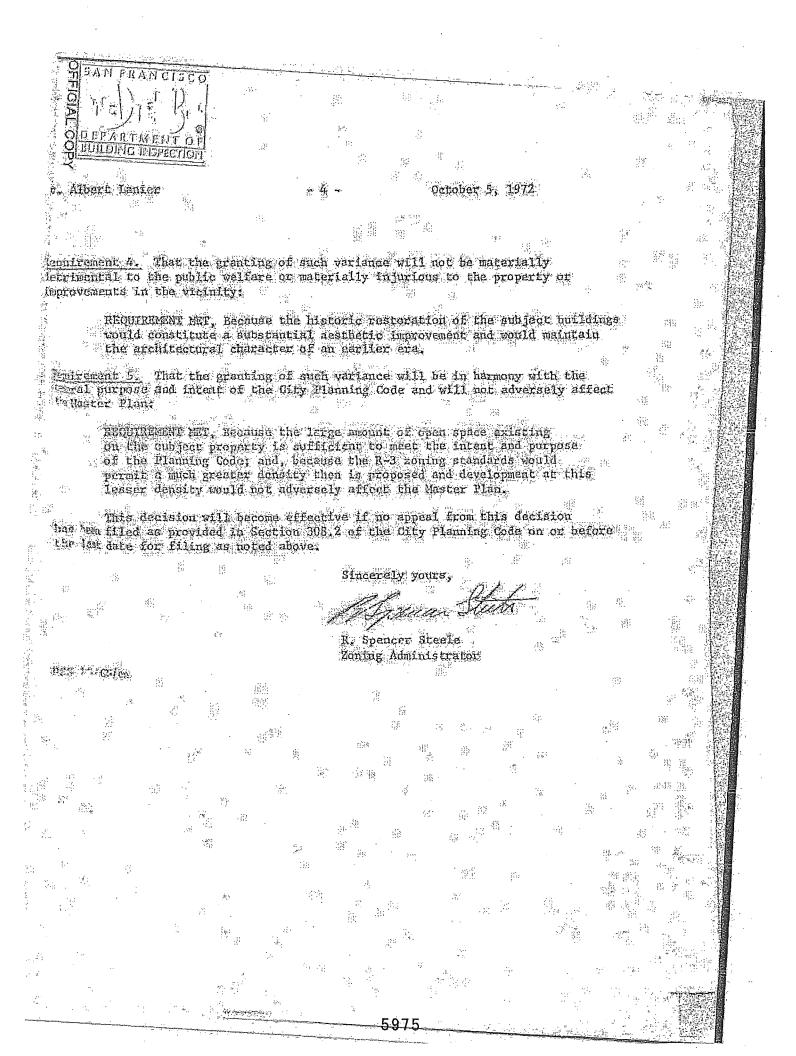


SAN FRANCISCO a.^{ja} ERABIMEN $^{\circ}$ RUHLDING MOPECTION . `.... gĝ 33 October 5, tr. Albert Lanier 1972 8.0 ΞĘ - 19 59 The proposal is to convert the carriage house to a dwelling unit. 1.12 Improvements would implude the repair and restoration of the attached garage. Subject for is a double lot and could be developed with seven dwelling units . Les under R-I zoning standards of one dwelling unit for each 800 square feet eq. of lot area. 過き The development on the subject property results in a lessur amount of lot overage than is normal in this area, less than fifty percent, in reparison to the 65% allowed under R-3 zoning standards. An existing schemany on themath side of subject property constitutes a sizable portion of usable open space, having dimensions of 16 feet by 78 feet and area of 120% square feet. In addition approximately 2000 square feet of area is 1999 1997 1997 1. 슸 resently occupied by a flower garden and shrubbery. Sold capriage house was formerly a dwelling unit but is presently in . . . ^L. disuse and disrepair. 32 d. H., The proposal would not increase lot coverage nor extend. further into wille open space. 菌生 ÷ de la **1**. There is a partern of similar second dwelling units occupying carriege houses or other structures in the rear of properties on the same block and in neighboring blocks, - 2: The subject building was constructed circa 1882 in Italianate style and 10. hay an unusual window treatment in that some are framed in Tudor-like Erches with delicate filigree ornamanets while others are surmounted by 5.C) pediments on consoles. $\{ \{ e_i \} \}$ Applicant maintains that repair of the existing carriage house is 1. S. essential to completion of the historical restoration of this property but that the expense of doing so would be a financial hardship unless s rental income could be realized. n, 16 ¹ 1 <u>____</u> Ś No opposition to said proposal has been registered with the Oity Planning 12. ŧ: Department, R ăl) عن 68 150 2 8608 22 ¥°, <u>.</u> ं 먂 29⁴3 2 10 2 <u>;</u># •)£. P. 1.1

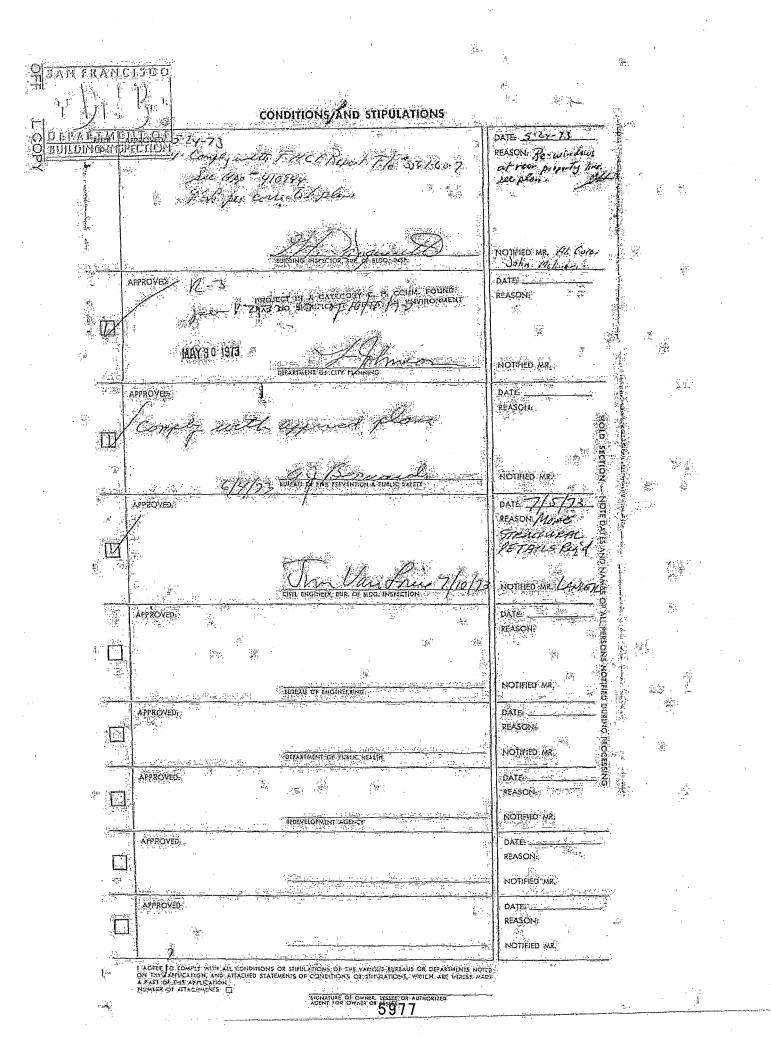
毒何 KNNGISCO Ьċ 'n Ø \mathbb{C}^{n} **FPAREAL** AREHECTION 5 A. 14 October 5, 1972 28 CONGLUSIONS BASED UPON THUSE FINDINGS ήı: The Charter and Section 305 (c) of the Planning Code spectry five requirements "" of fust all be man if a variance is to be granted, and the Charter and Code also N. N. MANNA "" by that this variance decision must get forth the findings upon which these "" "Tements are deemed to be, or not to be, met in each case. The five ""Tements, therefore, are listed belos and, on the basis of the findings have n "" with, they are deezed to be, or to ba, met in this case as indicated. it sut 1. That there are exceptional or extraordinally circumstances applying " inparty invalved of to the intended use of the property that do not apply AND DESCRIPTION OF Just 1 to other property or uses in the same class of district: e R Township with the second second is a nousles with fifty (50) feet of sitces frontege, and, because subject building was built circa 1882 and Thair of the existing carriage house is essential to complete the "litorical restoration currently being undertaken; and because the large Sound of usable open space on either side of the subject building Atual of usable open space on cluber size of the subject property with a far greater amount of open area than the case with other properties in the R-3 district. Provident. That owing to such exceptional circumstances the literal enforcement 470 10 Received at the best ty, 12 Than Not, Because the Literal enforcement of provisions of the City " " "bare the existing zoning permits neven dwelling mits; and, pecause 13 "I What enforcement of the Planning Code would result in saking the 551 a of historic restoration of an old San Francisco home infeasible. $\sim 10^{-1}$ 4 8 Tot such variance is necessary for the prepervation and enjoyment is a second in toperty right of the subject property, possessed by other property 2.02 er con ante se si districit **[**]. 50 5. I.I The findings of fact because the shown in the Findings of fact because the 3 it think would permit a lotel of seven dvalling units on the subject request there is a pattern of similar second dwelling units 愆 the rear yards of neighboring proper ties. 出版 Ш 12 Ľ

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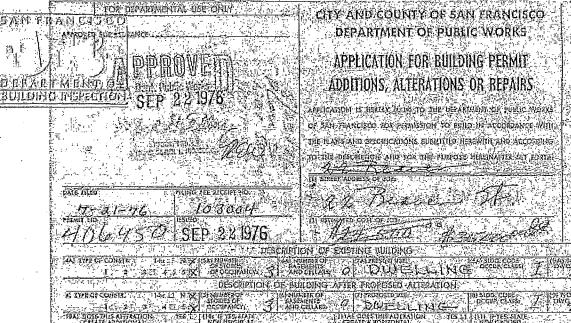


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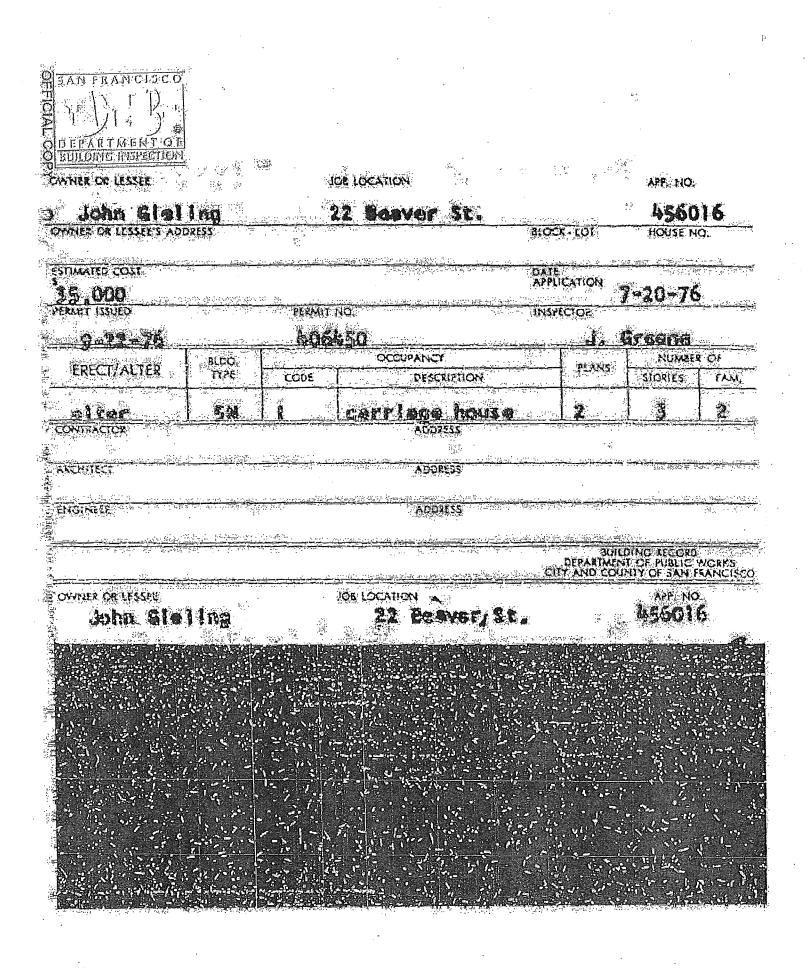
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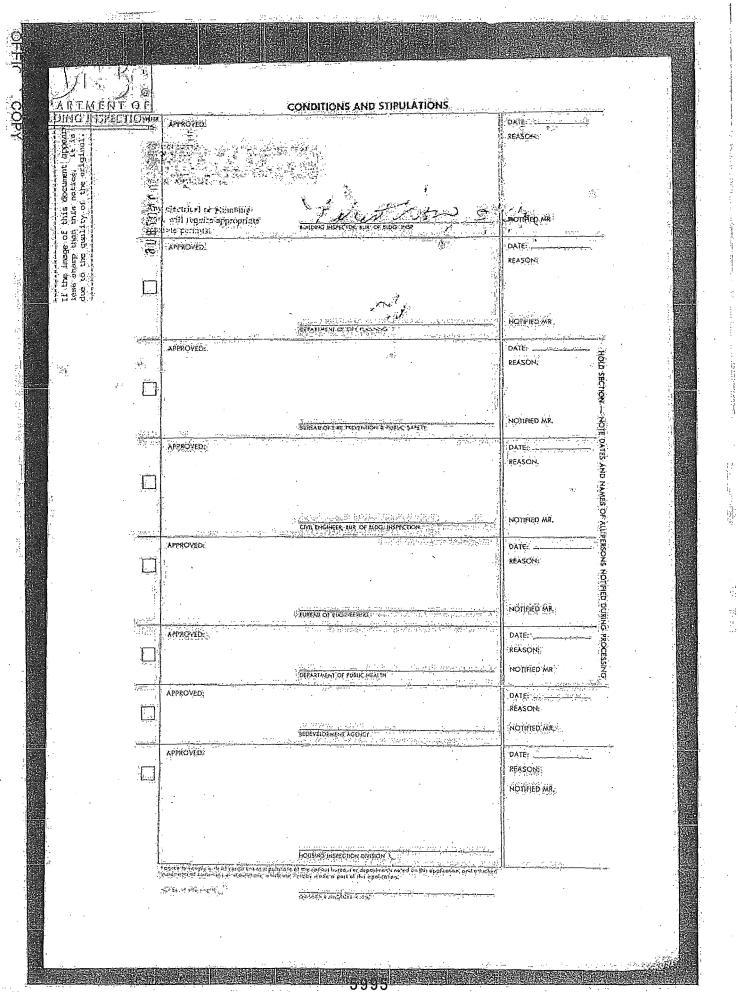
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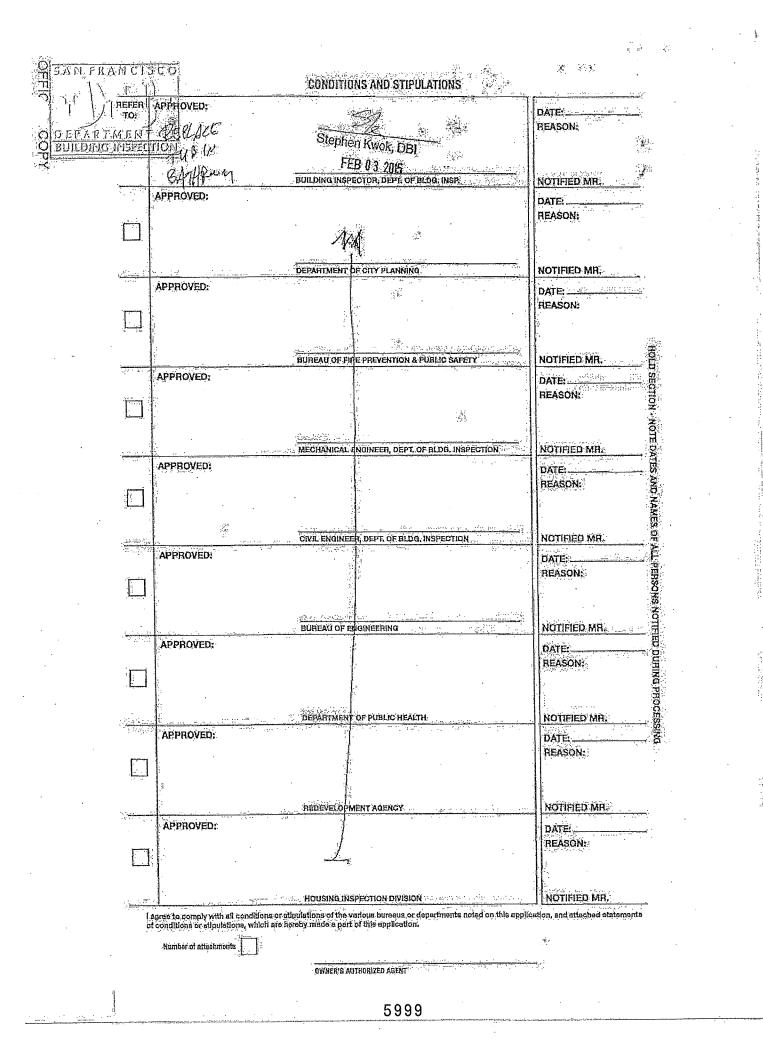
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SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

HEARING DATE:	November 7, 2018
CASE NUMBER:	2018-008827DES
PROJECT ADDRESS	22 Beaver Street
BLOCK/LOT	3561/060
TO:	Historic Preservation Commission
FROM:	Shannon Ferguson Preservation Planner, 415-575-9074
REVIEWED BY:	Tim Frye Historic Preservation Officer, 415-575-6822
RE:	Landmark Recommendation Resolution

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

Fax: 415.558.6409

Planning Information: 415.558.6377

On September 19, 2018, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) adopted Resolution No. 979 to initiate Article 10 landmark designation of 22 Beaver Street, known historically as the Benedict-Gieling House (subject property). Under Article 10, initiation and recommendation are two distinct steps of the landmark designation process which require separate hearings and resolutions.

The item before the HPC is consideration of a Resolution to recommend Article 10 landmark designation of the subject property to the Board of Supervisors. Attached is a draft Resolution to recommend approval to the Board of Supervisors the designation of 22 Beaver Street, the Benedict-Gieling House, as a San Francisco landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code, Section 1004.1.

The Planning Department (Department) recommends adopting this Resolution.

ATTACHMENTS: Draft Resolution Resolution 979 Designation Ordinance Landmark Designation Report



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Landmark Designation Case Report

Hearing Date: September 19, 2018 2018-008827DES Case No.: Project Address: 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) Zoning: RH-2-Residential-House, Two Family Block/Lot: 3561/060 Property Owner: Imogene B. Gieling 22 Beaver Street San Francisco, CA 94114 Staff Contact: Shannon Ferguson - (415) 575-9074 shannon.ferguson@sfgov.org Tim Frye - (415) 575-6822 Reviewed By: tim.frye@sfgov.org

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

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Planning Information: 415.558.6377

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & SURROUNDING LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Located in the Duboce Triangle neighborhood, 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House, subject property) was designed by a now-unknown architect and built ca. 1870. It is a two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, Italianate villa with a finished attic and brick perimeter foundation. Roughly 'T'-shaped in plan, the dwelling is clad in redwood rustic siding and capped by a cross-gabled roof. A tower constructed c. 1906 is located above the main entrance. The subject property sits within a large landscaped garden setting. Outbuildings include a wood-framed carriage house with gable roof and non-historic garage constructed in 1915.

Originally built on a 75' x 115' lot that was later subdivided in 1953, the Benedict-Gieling House was one of several villas built in Duboce Triangle neighborhood during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and was clearly designed to be viewed "in the round" because, with the exception of the rear elevation, the entire exterior is ornamented. The Benedict-Gieling House became a boarding house after the 1906 Earthquake. The current occupant converted it back into a single-family dwelling in 1966, and it has remained in this use ever since.

The Duboce Triangle is a residential neighborhood consisting of predominantly flats, small apartment buildings, and single-family dwellings developed between 1870 and the First World War. Beaver Street slopes steeply uphill from Noe to Castro Street and is defined on both sides by a variety of residential building types constructed between 1870 and 1992, ranging from one-story cottages to four-story apartment buildings. The most common building type on the block are two-family flats. Several properties, including the Benedict-Gieling House, have smaller cottages and/or other outbuildings in their rear yards. Most of the buildings on Beaver Street were constructed before the 1906 Earthquake, with all later construction occurring on the sites of suburban villas that were demolished, subdivided, and redeveloped after 1906.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The case before the Historic Preservation Commission is the consideration of the initiation of community sponsored landmark designation application for 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) as a San Francisco landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code, Section 1004.1, and recommending the Board of Supervisors approve of such designation.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS

The Planning Department has determined that actions by regulatory agencies for protection of the environment (specifically in this case, landmark designation) are exempt from environmental review, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 (Class Eight - Categorical).

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

The Urban Design Element of the San Francisco General Plan contains the following relevant objectives and policies:

- OBJECTIVE 2: Conservation of Resources that provide a sense of nature, continuity with the past, and freedom from overcrowding.
 - POLICY 4: Preserve notable landmarks and areas of historic, architectural or aesthetic value, and promote the preservation of other buildings and features that provide continuity with past development.

Designating significant historic resources as local landmarks will further continuity with the past because the buildings will be preserved for the benefit of future generations. Landmark designation will require that the Planning Department and the Historic Preservation Commission review proposed work that may have an impact on character-defining features. Both entities will utilize the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* in their review to ensure that only appropriate, compatible alterations are made.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING CODE SECTION 101.1 – GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY AND IMPLEMENTATION

Planning Code Section 101.1 – Eight Priority Policies establishes and requires review of permits for consistency with said policies. On balance, the proposed designation is consistent with the priority policies in that:

a. The proposed designation will further Priority Policy No. 7, that landmarks and historic buildings be preserved. Landmark designation of 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) will help to preserve an important historical resource that is architecturally significant as a very early and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa and carriage house in a landscaped garden setting.

Landmark Designation Initiation September 19, 2018 Case Number 2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)

BACKGROUND / PREVIOUS ACTIONS

22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) is currently listed as an A-Historic Resource building. It was surveyed as part of the 1976 Department of City Planning Survey and is listed on page 257 of the book *Here Today*.

The landmark designation report was prepared by VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting on behalf of the property owner, Imogene Gieling. A draft of the report was submitted to the Department on June 14, 2018. Department staff conducted a site visit on July 17, 2018 with consultant Christopher VerPlanck and Planning Commissioner Dennis Richards present at the meeting. A final draft of the report was received by the Department on July 19, 2018.

OTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED

If the Historic Preservation Commission adopts a resolution to initiate designation of the subject property as an Article 10 landmark at its September 19, 2018 hearing and directs staff to finalize the landmark designation report, a second Historic Preservation Commission hearing will be scheduled for the Commission's recommendation of approval of the designation. At the second hearing, if the Historic Preservation Commission recommends approval of the designation, its recommendation will be sent by the Department to the Board of Supervisors. The nomination would then be considered at a future Board of Supervisors hearing for formal Article 10 landmark designation.

APPLICABLE PRESERVATION STANDARDS

ARTICLE 10

Section 1004 of the Planning Code authorizes the landmark designation of an individual structure or other feature or an integrated group of structures and features on a single lot or site, having special character or special historical, architectural or aesthetic interest or value, as a landmark. Section 1004.1 also outlines that landmark designation may be initiated by the Board of Supervisors or the Historic Preservation Commission and the initiation shall include findings in support. Section 1004.2 states that once initiated, the proposed designation is referred to the Historic Preservation Commission for a report and recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to approve, disapprove or modify the proposal.

Pursuant to Section 1004.3 of the Planning Code, if the Historic Preservation Commission approves the designation, a copy of the resolution of approval is transmitted to the Board of Supervisors and without referral to the Planning Commission. The Board of Supervisors shall hold a public hearing on the designation and may approve, modify or disapprove the designation.

In the case of the initiation of a historic district, the Historic Preservation Commission shall refer its recommendation to the Planning Commission pursuant to Section 1004.2(c). The Planning Commission shall have 45 days to provide review and comment on the proposed designation and address the consistency of the proposed designation with the General Plan, Section 101.1 priority policies, the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation, and the Sustainable Communities Strategy for the Bay Area. These comments shall be sent to the Board of Supervisors in the form of a resolution.

Landmark Designation Initiation September 19, 2018

Case Number 2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)

Section 1004(b) requires that the designating ordinance approved by the Board of Supervisors shall include the location and boundaries of the landmark site, a description of the characteristics of the landmark which justify its designation, and a description of the particular features that should be preserved.

Section 1004.4 states that if the Historic Preservation Commission disapproves the proposed designation, such action shall be final, except upon the filing of a valid appeal to the Board of Supervisors within 30 days.

ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK CRITERIA

The Historic Preservation Commission on February 4, 2009, by Resolution No. 001, adopted the National Register Criteria as its methodology for recommending landmark designation of historic resources. Under the National Register Criteria, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association, and that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or properties that have yielded, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history.

PUBLIC / NEIGHBORHOOD INPUT

There is no known public or neighborhood opposition to designation of 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) as an Article 10 landmark. The Department received several letters in support of landmark designation and attached here. The Department will provide any public correspondence received after the submittal of this report in the Historic Preservation Commission's correspondence folder.

PROPERTY OWNER INPUT

Property owner Imogene Gieling is supportive of landmark designation.

STAFF ANALYSIS

The case report and following analysis was prepared by Department staff. The Department has determined that the subject property meets the requirements for Article 10 eligibility as an individual landmark. The justification for its inclusion is outlined below under the Significance and Integrity sections of this case report.

The subject property appears to meet two the Historic Preservation Commission's priorities for designation which are:

1. The designation of underrepresented Landmark property types including landscapes

The Benedict-Gieling House was originally built on a $75' \times 115'$ lot. The eastern third of the lot was later subdivided in 1953. Despite this, the subject property retains its landscaped garden setting.

2. The designation of buildings of Modern design

The subject property is not a Modern style building; rather it is an Italianate style building.

3. The designation of buildings located in geographically underrepresented areas

There are three individual landmark buildings located in the Duboce Triangle: The Jose Theater/Name Project Building (2362 Market Street, LM No. 241), Swedish American Hall (2174 Market Street, LM No. 267), and St. Francis Lutheran Church (152 Church Street, LM No. 39). All three buildings are retail or institutional uses. The only other nearby residential landmark is McCormick House (4040-4042 17th Street, LM No. 208) and Duboce Park Historic District.

4. The designation of properties with strong cultural or ethnic associations. The subject property does not appear to have specific cultural or ethnic associations.

SIGNIFICANCE

Significant architecture

The Benedict-Gieling House is architecturally significant as a very early and well-preserved example of an Italianate villa located within a landscaped garden setting. The Benedict-Gieling House embodies many characteristics of the Italianate villa type, including its portico, tower, cross-gable roof, bracketed cornice, fluted door and window trim, and segmental-arched windows with bracketed hoods and impost blocks. In contrast to the much more common Italianate rowhouse which usually has only one ornamented façade, the Benedict-Gieling House has Italianate detailing on three of its four exterior elevations, indicating that it was meant to be appreciated within its landscaped garden setting unobscured by adjoining buildings. Outbuildings include an historic carriage house and non-historic garage.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) has a period of significance of 1870 to 1906, beginning with the likely year of its original construction and concluding with alterations made in 1906.

INTEGRITY

22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) retains a high level of integrity and has undergone few exterior alterations. The only parts of the house have undergone change include the rear façade, where three small additions were constructed between 1906 and 1976. The most substantial exterior change was the construction of a bathroom addition above the main entrance ca. 1906. This addition, which includes a hipped-roof tower, has gained significance in its own right. The carriage house received a one-story kitchen addition. A non-historic garage was constructed in front of the carriage house in 1915. The eastern third of the property was subdivided in 1953, however the landscaped garden setting remains. Despite these alterations, the building clearly retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Landmark Designation Initiation September 19, 2018

Case Number 2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)

Whenever a building, site, object, or landscape is under consideration for Article 10 landmark designation, the Historic Preservation Commission is required to identify character-defining features of the property. This is done to enable owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the historical and architectural character of the proposed landmark.

As described in the Landmark Designation Report, the following is a list of exterior character defining features of the Benedict-Gieling House:

The character-defining exterior features of the Benedict-Gieling House include the overall form, structure, height, massing, materials, and ornamentation of the house, carriage house and landscaped garden setting, specifically:

- 1. House
 - A. T-shaped plan, partial three-story height, cross-gable roof, hipped-roof tower, portico, and bay window;
 - B. Primary south façade, west façade facing the driveway, and east façade from the front of the house to just beyond the bay window;
 - C. Rustic channel siding on the west, south, and east façades;
 - D. Fluted door and window trim, window hoods, portico columns and entablature, bay window trim, and bracketed raking cornices;
 - E. Primary entrance, including the painted wood doors, casings, transom, and paneling;
 - F. Fenestration on the west, south, and east facades with double-hung wood windows and trim;
 - G. Art glass window on the west façade.
- 2. Carriage House
 - A. Rectangular plan, one and a half story height, and gable roof;
 - B. Wood cladding;
 - C. Hay hoist on south façade.
- 3. Landscaped Garden Setting
 - A. Footprint of the driveway, front, side and rear gardens.

INTERIOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

According to Article 10, Section 1004(c) of the Planning Code, only those interiors that were historically publicly accessible are eligible for listing in Article 10. Article 10, Section 1004(c) of the Planning Code states,

(c) The property included in any such designation shall upon designation be subject to the controls and standards set forth in this Article 10. In addition, the said property shall be subject to the following further controls and standards if imposed by the designating ordinance:

- (1) For a publicly-owned landmark, review of proposed changes to significant interior architectural features.
- (2) For a privately-owned landmark, review of proposed changes requiring a permit to significant interior architectural features in those areas of the landmark that are or historically have been

Landmark Designation Initiation September 19, 2018

accessible to members of the public. The designating ordinance must clearly describe each significant interior architectural feature subject to this restriction.

Interiors of private residences are therefore ineligible for protection under Article 10 of the Planning Code. Nonetheless, it is strongly recommended that the interior be preserved under conservation easement and/or future interior alterations are sensitively designed.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDMARK SITE

The boundaries of the landmark site encompass all of and are limited to Assessor's Block 3561, Lot 060.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

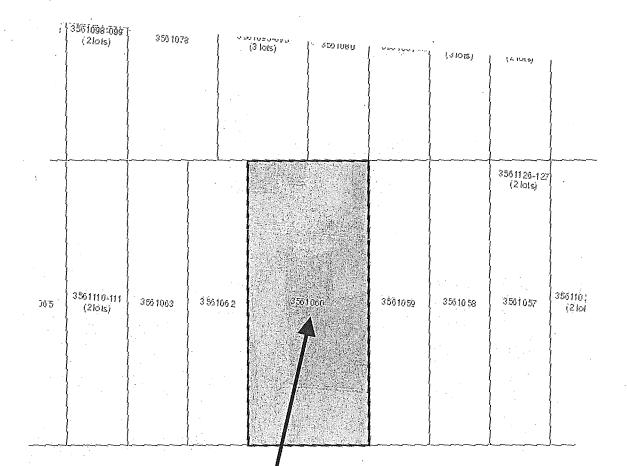
Based on the Department's analysis, 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) is individually eligible for Article 10 Landmark designation as it is embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The subject property is architecturally significant as a very early and distinctive example of an Italianate villa and carriage house located within a landscaped garden setting. Designation of 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) also appears to meet two of four of the Historic Preservation Commission's priorities for designation. Staff recommends approval of the proposed landmark designation of 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House).

The Historic Preservation Commission may recommend approval, disapproval, or approval with modifications of the proposed designation of 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House) as a San Francisco landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code to the Board of Supervisors pursuant to Planning Code Section 1004.1. If the Historic Preservation Commission approves the designation, a copy of the motion of approval is transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, which holds a public hearing on the designation and may approve, modify or disapprove the designation (Section 1004.4). If the Historic Preservation Commission disapproves the proposed designation, such action shall be final, except upon the filing of a valid appeal to the Board of Supervisors within 30 days (Section 1004.5).

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Draft Landmark Designation Report
- B. Draft Motion initiating designation

Parcel Map



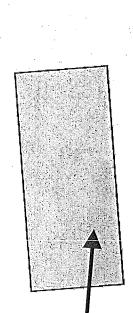
BI SUBJECT PROPERTY

Boaver St

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT



Zoning Map



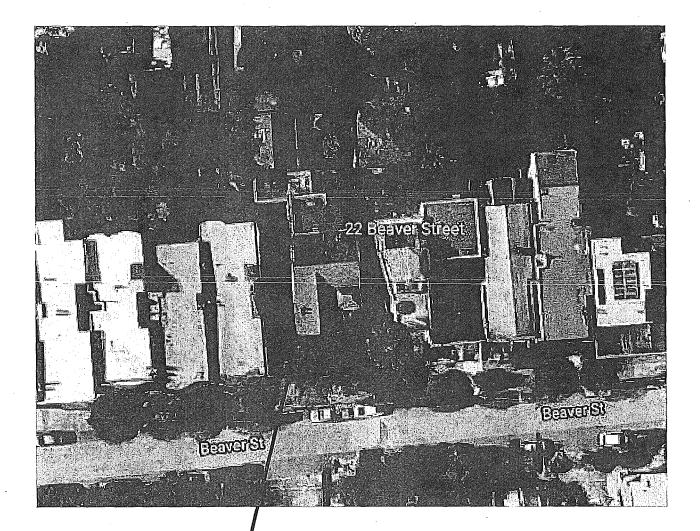
RH-2

SUBJECT PROPERTY

RH-3

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Aerial Photo

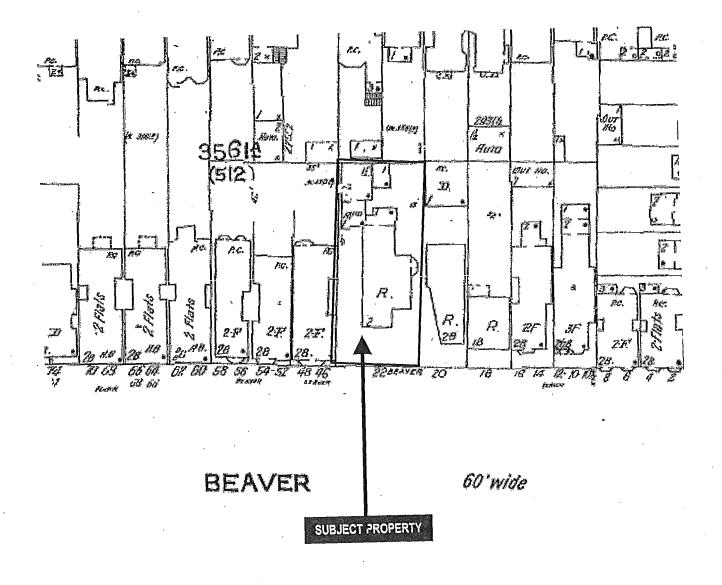


SUBJECT PROPERTY



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Sanborn Map*



*The Sanborn Maps in San Francisco have not been updated since 1998, and this map may not accurately reflect existing conditions.



Article 10 Landmark Designation 2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House)

Site Photo



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 979

HEARING DATE: SEPTEMBER 19, 2018

- 5 7 9 意 4年。1 1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

Fax: 415.558.6409

Planning Information: **415.558.6377**

Case No. Project: Re: Staff Contact: Reviewed By:

2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House) Initiate Article 10 Landmark Designation Shannon Ferguson (415) 575-9074 <u>shannon.ferguson@sfgov.org</u> Tim Frye – (415) 575-6822 <u>tim.frye@sfgov.org</u>

RESOLUTION TO INITIATE DESIGNATION OF 22 BEAVER STREET (AKA BENEDICT-GIELING HOUSE), ASSESSOR'S PARCEL BLOCK NO. 3561, LOT NO. 060, AS ARTICLE 10 LANDMARK.

- 1. WHEREAS, a community-sponsored Landmark Designation Application for Article 10 Landmark Designation for 22 Beaver Street was prepared by VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting and submitted to the Planning Department by property owner Imogene Gieling; and
- 2. WHEREAS, Department Staff Shannon Ferguson, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, reviewed the Landmark Nomination for 22 Beaver Street for accuracy and conformance with the purposes and standards of Article 10; and
- 3. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission, at its regular meeting of September 19, 2018, reviewed Department staff's analysis of 22 Beaver Street's historical significance per Article 10 as part of the Landmark Designation Case Report dated September 19, 2018; and
- 4. WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds that 22 Beaver Street nomination is in the form prescribed by the Historic Preservation Commission and contains supporting historic, architectural, and/or cultural documentation; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Historic Preservation Commission hereby initiates designation of 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, as a Landmark pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code.

Resolution No. 979 September 19, 2018

Case No. 2018-008827DES 22 Beaver Street

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission at its meeting on September 19, 2018.

Jonas P. Ionin Commission Secretary

AYES: Wolfram, Hyland, Black, Johnck, Matsuda, Pearlman

NAYS:	None
ABSENT:	Johns
ADOPTED:	September 19, 2018



City and County of San Francisco

RAFAEL MANDELMAN

September 10, 2018

Member, Board of Supervisors

District 8

Andrew Wolfram, Commission President San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission 1650 Mission St., Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103

RE: Support for 22 Beaver Street Historic Landmark Designation

Dear President Wolfram:

It is my pleasure to recommend the property of 22 Beaver Street (aka Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Block No. 3561 Lot No. 060, for Historic Landmark designation under Article 10, Section 1004 of the Planning Code.

The Benedict-Gieling House was built ca. 1870 and is today one of the oldest homes in the Duboce Triangle neighborhood. The house survived the Great Earthquake and Fire of 1906 and has undergone very minimal renovations to the exterior. We believe that the street, neighborhood, and city of San Francisco would benefit from the preservation of this property as it embodies many characteristics of the Italianate villa type, including its portico, tower, cross-gable roof, bracketed cornice, fluted door, window trim, and segmental-arched windows with bracketed hoods and impost blocks, as well as the Italianate detailing on three of its four exterior elevations that indicate that it was meant to be appreciated within its landscaped garden setting.

With this letter of support, I encourage the Historic Preservation Commission to vote in favor of this nomination.

Sincerely,

Rafael Mandelman

City Hall • 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place • Room 244 • San Francisco, California 94102-4689 • (415) 554-6968 Fax (415) 554-6909 • TDD/TTY (415) 554-5227 • E-mail: Rafael.Mandelman@sfgov.org



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November 2	20, 2018	6 Y	AK	1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco,
Ms. Angela	Calvillo, Clerk			. CA 94103-2479
Honorable S	Supervisor Rafael Mandelman		· · ·	Reception:
Board of Su	pervisors			415.558.6378
City and Co	unty of San Francisco			_
City Hall, R	oom 244			Fax: 415.558.6409
1 Dr. Carlto	n B. Goodlett Place			410.000.0400
San Francis	co, CA 94102			Planning Information:
Re:	Transmittal of Planning Department Cas	e Number 2018-	008827DFS	415.558.6377
	22 Beaver Street Landmark Designation (BOS File No: (pending)			
	Historic Preservation Commission Recon	nmendation: <u>Ap</u>	proval	
Dear Ms. Ca	alvillo and Supervisor Mandelman,			
conducted recommend historically	ber 7, 2018 the San Francisco Historic Preserv a duly noticed public hearing at a regula lation for a community sponsored landmark of as the Benedict-Gieling House, to the Board of <u>prove</u> a resolution to recommend landmark d ode.	urly scheduled p designation for 2 of Supervisors. A	meeting to consider 22 Beaver Street, know At the hearing, the HF	a vn PC

The proposed amendments have been determined to be categorically exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act Section 15060(c)(2).

Supervisor, we appreciate your sponsorship of this ordinance.

Please find attached documents relating to the HPC's action. If you have any questions or require further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Aaron D. Starr Manager of Legislative Affairs

cc: Erica Major, Office of the Clerk of the Board Andrea Ruiz-Esquide, City Attorney's Office Lee Hepner, Legislative Aide

2

Attachments:

Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Ordinance Historic Preservation Commission Resolutions Planning Department Memo dated November 7, 2018 Planning Department Case Report dated September 19, 2018 Article 10 Landmark Designation Report Letters of Support **BOARD of SUPERVISORS**



City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689 Tel. No. 554-5184 Fax No. 554-5163 TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Land Use and Transportation Committee will hold a public hearing to consider the following proposal and said public hearing will be held as follows, at which time all interested parties may attend and be heard:

Date: Monday, January 28, 2019

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Location: Legislative Chamber, Room 250, located at City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA

Subjects: File No. 181175. Ordinance amending the Planning Code to designate 22 Beaver Street (Benedict-Gieling House), Assessor's Parcel Block No. 3561, Lot No. 060, as a Landmark under Article 10 of the Planning Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making public necessity, convenience, and welfare findings under Planning Code, Section 302, and findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

In accordance with Administrative Code, Section 67.7-1, persons who are unable to attend the hearing on these matters may submit written comments to the City prior to the time the hearing begins. These comments will be made part of the official public record in these matters, and shall be brought to the attention of the members of the Committee. Written comments should be addressed to Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board, City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244, San Francisco, CA 94102. Information relating to these matters are available in the Office of the Clerk of the Board. Agenda information relating to these matters will be available for public review on Friday, January 25, 2019.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

DATED/MAILED/POSTED: January 18, 2019



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT ANDISCO

2018 NOV 26 PH 3: 27

November 20, 2018

Board of Supervisors

Ms. Angela Calvillo, Clerk

BY AK

1650 Mission St. Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103-2479

Reception: 415.558.6378

Fax: 415.558.6409

Planning Information: 415.558.6377

City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

City and County of San Francisco

Honorable Supervisor Rafael Mandelman

Re:

Transmittal of Planning Department Case Number 2018-008827DES: 22 Beaver Street Landmark Designation (Benedict-Gieling House) BOS File No: ______ (pending) Historic Preservation Commission Recommendation: <u>Approval</u>

Dear Ms. Calvillo and Supervisor Mandelman,

On November 7, 2018 the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission (hereinafter "HPC") conducted a duly noticed public hearing at a regularly scheduled meeting to consider a recommendation for a community sponsored landmark designation for 22 Beaver Street, known historically as the Benedict-Gieling House, to the Board of Supervisors. At the hearing, the HPC voted to <u>approve</u> a resolution to recommend landmark designation pursuant to Article 10 of the Planning Code.

The proposed amendments have been determined to be categorically exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act Section 15060(c)(2).

Supervisor, we appreciate your sponsorship of this ordinance.

Please find attached documents relating to the HPC's action. If you have any questions or require further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Aaron D. Starr Manager of Legislative Affairs

cc: Erica Major, Office of the Clerk of the Board Andrea Ruiz-Esquide, City Attorney's Office Lee Hepner, Legislative Aide

Transmital Materials

2

Attachments:

Draft Article 10 Landmark Designation Ordinance Historic Preservation Commission Resolutions Planning Department Memo dated November 7, 2018 Planning Department Case Report dated September 19, 2018 Article 10 Landmark Designation Report Letters of Support