

**Among California's early charities the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society figures prominently. Children taken under their care are kept until suitable Christian homes are provided for them.**

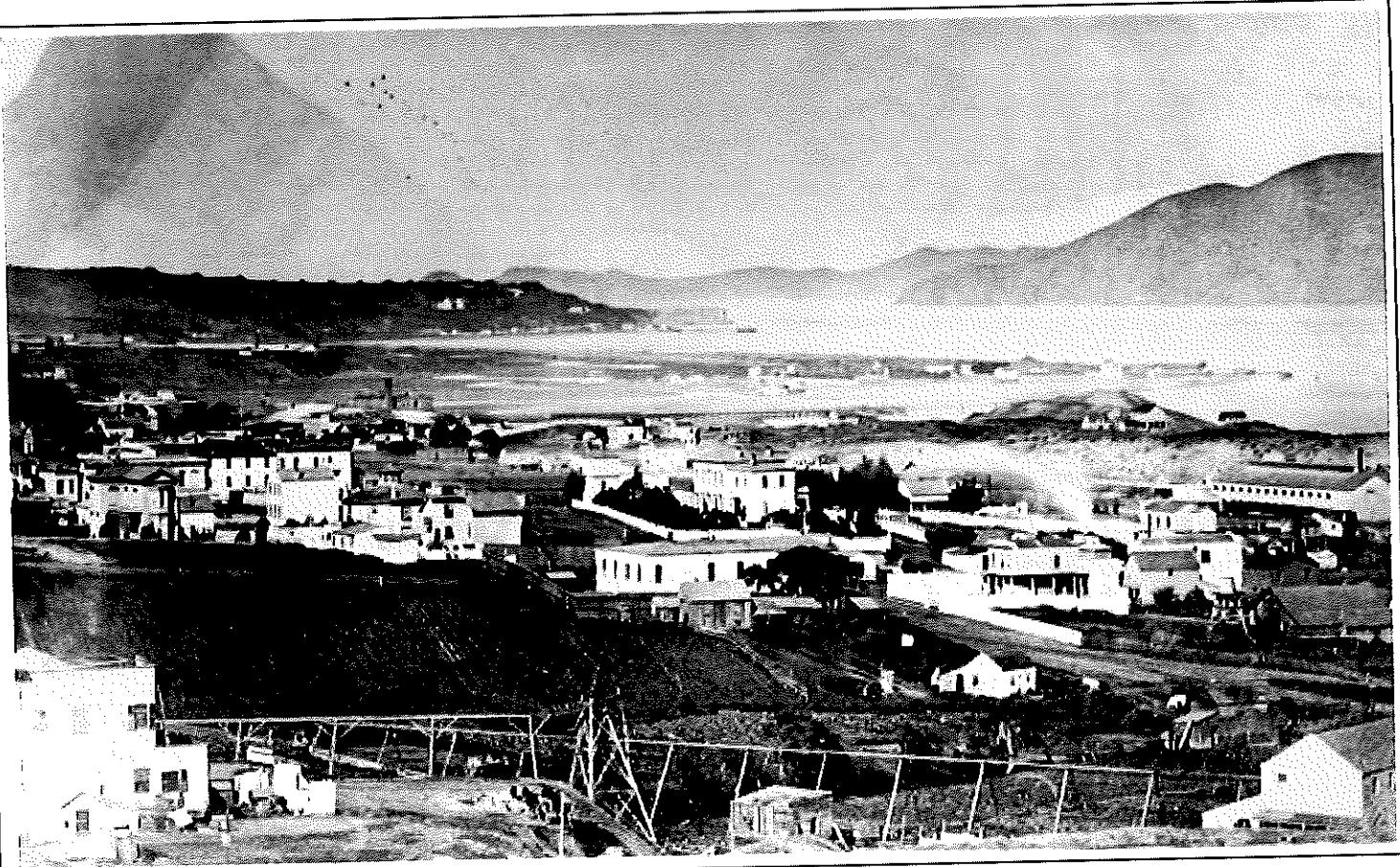


**There are four separate school rooms, besides a large kindergarten, conducted in the home, but on account of the number of pupils and the insufficiency of accommodation it has been found necessary to send a portion of the older inmates to neighborhood schools. It was thought that this idea would be broadened by the children coming in contact with many well-trained minds, and that the enlargement of their acquaintances might be of benefit to them in after life. They were most hospitably received at the Denman and Clement schools, and since their entrance, two years ago the teachers have expressed the greatest satisfaction with them in every way, and, as a sequel, an improvement in address and manners is a notable result of their widening experience. They go and come as children from their own homes, and the walk four times a day and home study required has proved a healthy stimulus to their active and restless moods.**

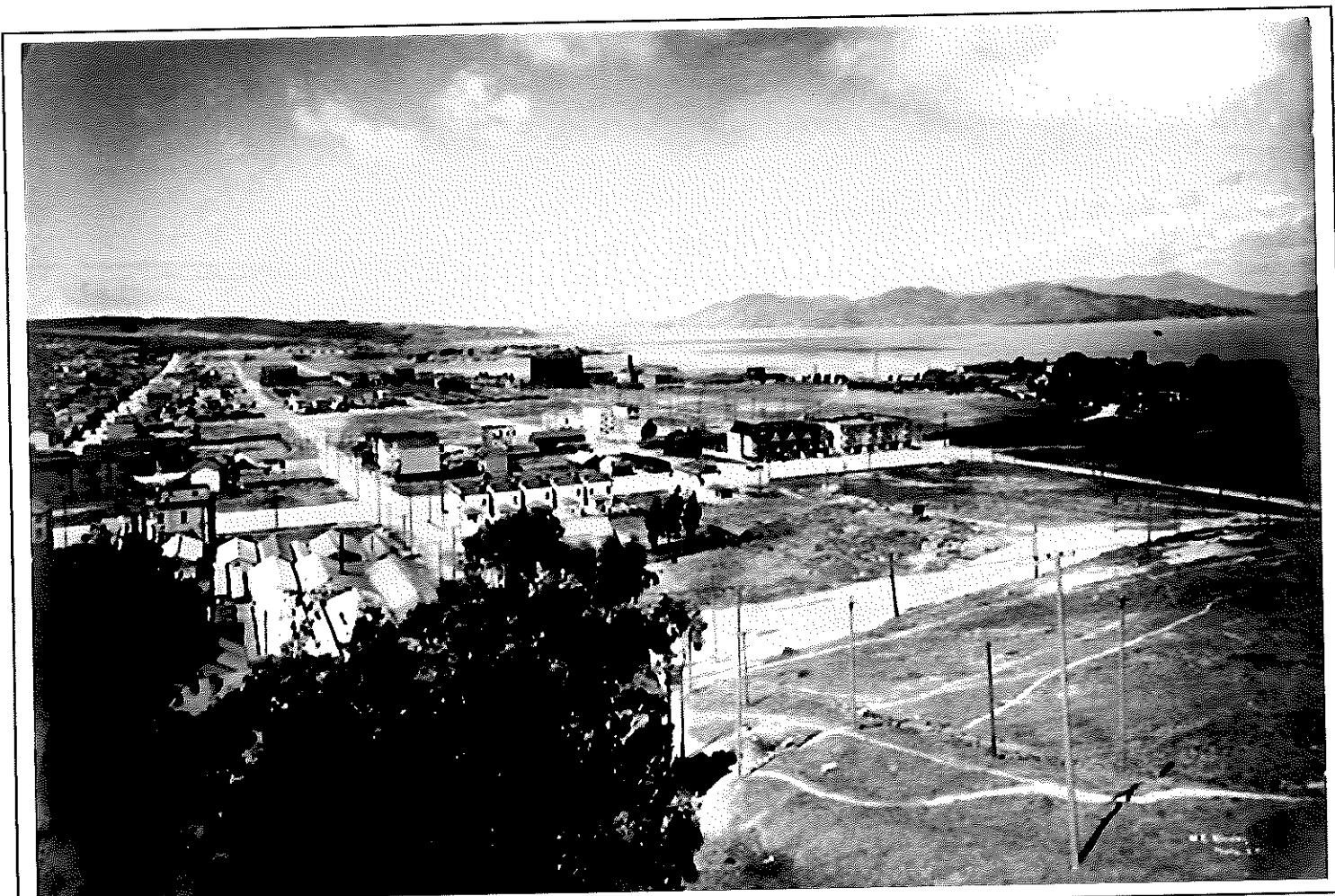
**In the winter of 1891, a severe plague invaded the institution with fearful results. Diphtheria—the scourge of palace and cottage alike—carried away five of the little tots. Soon measles broke out and claimed another victim. Christmas was dropped out of the calendar, two of the little children passing away on that day. No one from the outside cared to risk the contagion and the hearts and hands of all in the home were full of care for the sick and dying children. There are over 200 inmates in the home at the present, all appearing to be happy and as well cared for as the limited means of the society will allow.**

**The good work undertaken by the management is ably compensated by the many successful results of its graduates, many of whom have become self-supporting, respected and successful men and women.**

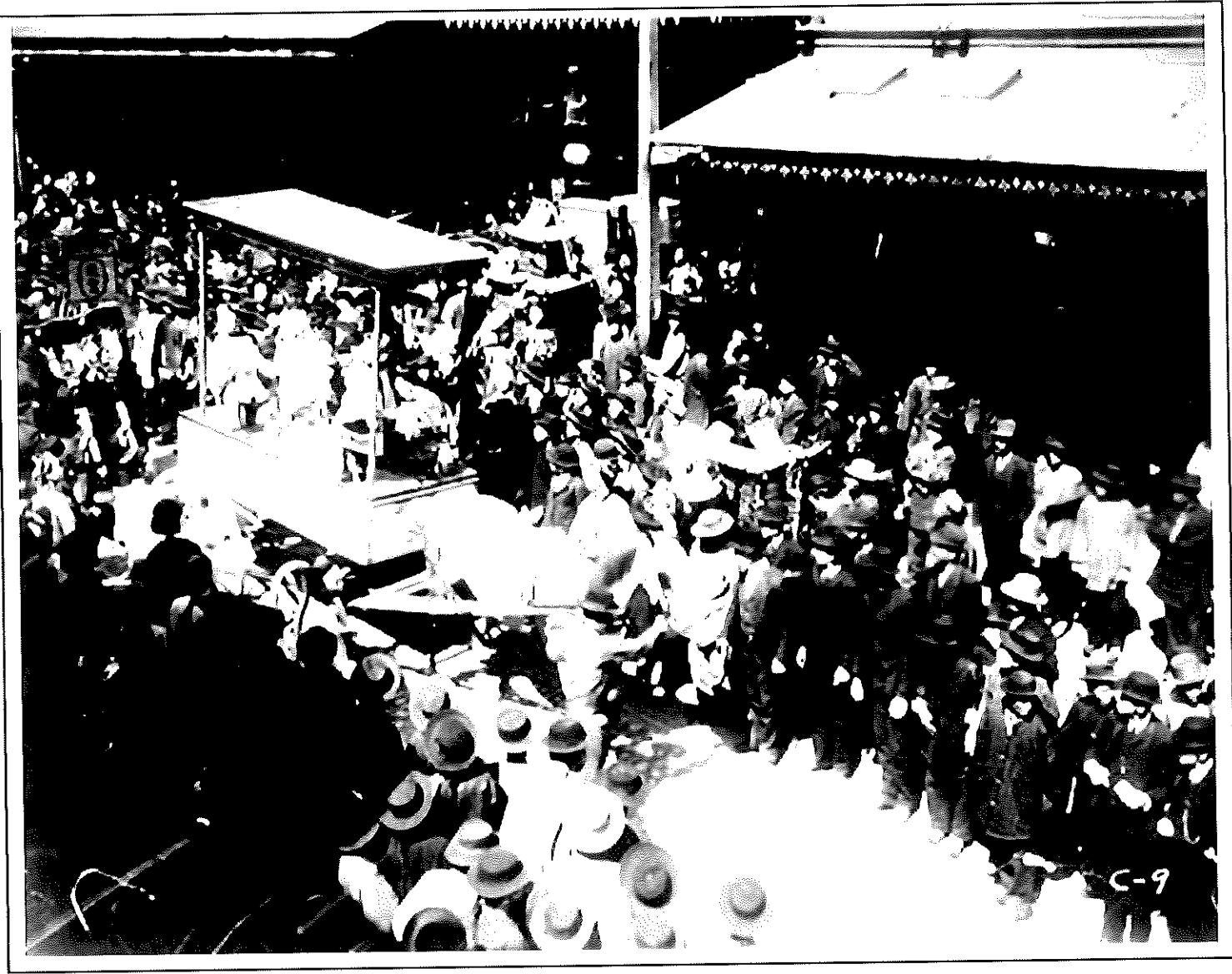




1888      Marina District      1890

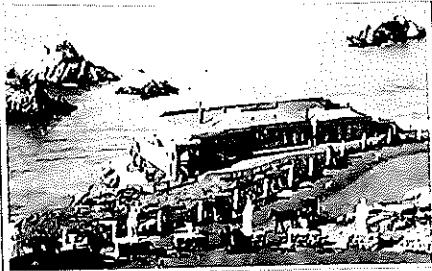






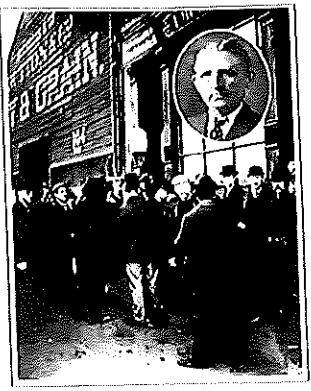
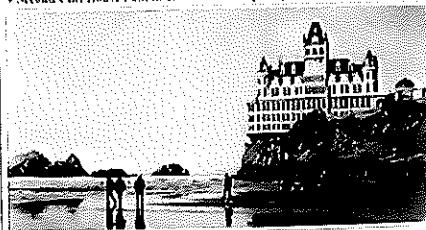
**Chinese Parade on Grant Avenue, 1885**



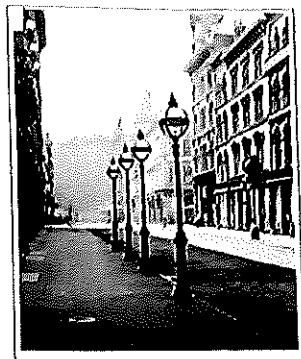


▲ First Cliff House built at Ocean Beach in 1863, burned to ground 1891.

▼ Second Cliff House built in 1896 and destroyed by fire in 1907.



During waterfront strike in 1901, workers gather in front of Audiffred Building at Mission & Steuart. Sailor's Union leader Andrew Furuseth (pictured in inset) had his offices in this building.



Gas lights on Montgomery Street 1895

The Brown Ark is enlarged

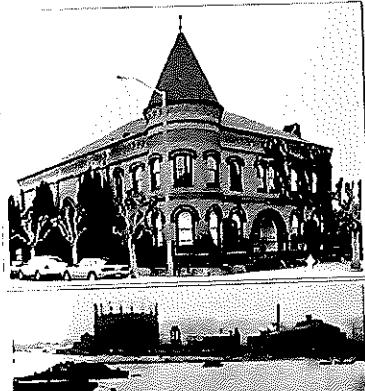


In 1898, the Brown Ark was modernized, and a new wing was built that included an assembly room, kindergarten, dormitories and an infirmary.

## 1893-1902

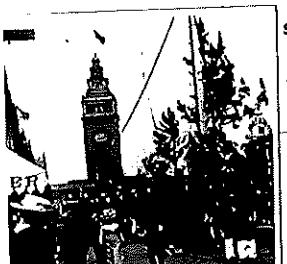
San Francisco/Marina

- 1893 San Francisco Gaslight Company builds new headquarters in Marina
- 1894 Midwinter International Exposition takes place in Golden Gate Park
- 1894 First Cliff House burns; second built in 1896
- 1895 M.H. deYoung Memorial Museum opens in what was the Fine Arts Building at 1894 Midwinter International Exposition
- 1898 Second (current) Ferry Building opened
- 1901 Teamsters strike on waterfront
- 1901 The SS City of Rio de Janeiro is shipwrecked in fog entering San Francisco Bay;
- 1902 Construction begins on Fairmont Hotel as a monument to Silver King James Fair; destroyed in 1906 earthquake and fire just before opening; architect Julia Morgan redesigned Fairmont for 1907 opening



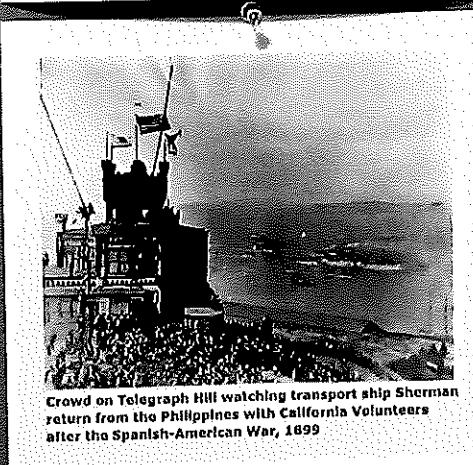
A San Francisco Gas and Electric Company Works, foot of Fillmore Street, San Francisco, ca. 1902

Excerpted from San Francisco Architecture Illustrated Guide & Wikipedia



Second Ferry Building opened in 1898

◀From Market Street ▶From Bay



Crowd on Telegraph Hill watching transport ship Sherman return from the Philippines with California Volunteers after the Spanish-American War, 1899

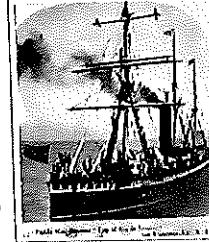
## City of Rio de Janeiro sinks in San Francisco Bay

On February 22, 1901, the SS City of Rio de Janeiro struck rocks and sank, reportedly near Fort Point, while trying to pass through the Golden Gate in heavy fog en route to her home port of San Francisco. Virtually the entire underside of the ship was torn open by the collision, and engine room and cargo holds rapidly flooded. Built in 1878 before watertight bulkheads came into use, it sank in 328 feet after striking the reef.

Captain William Ward, who did not survive, had previously stated that if ever faced with such a situation, he would go down with his ship. Also lost was Rounsevel Wildman, the US Consul General at Hong Kong, en route to Washington, D.C. to participate in the inauguration of President William McKinley.

The wreck lies in 320 feet of water just off the Golden Gate and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant.

A fragment of this shipwreck was later found off Alcatraz with the Society's collection box, still in tact, containing \$7.75 in coins plus Japanese and Chinese money. The box now hangs in The Heritage entrance.



As early as the 1860s, collection boxes to benefit the Ladies Society children's home were placed on steamers sailing into San Francisco Bay. The SS Rio de Janeiro, shipwrecked off Alcatraz in 1901, contained such a box. A fragment of the ship with the Society's collection box still in tact, was found later near Alcatraz; the box contained \$7.75 in coins plus Japanese and Chinese money. The box now hangs in The Heritage entrance.

Main Concourse of 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition, now the main concourse in Golden Gate Park.





# **1893-1902**

## **The Heritage**

- 1898      Sufficient funds are collected for work to begin on the final wing of the Ladies' Home, a.k.a. the Brown Ark**
- 1901      A fragment of the cabin from ship-wrecked SS City of Rio de Janeiro found near Alcatraz with the Society's collection box containing coins still intact. That box now hangs in The Heritage entrance**



## **Main Concourse of 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition, now the main concourse in Golden Gate Park.**



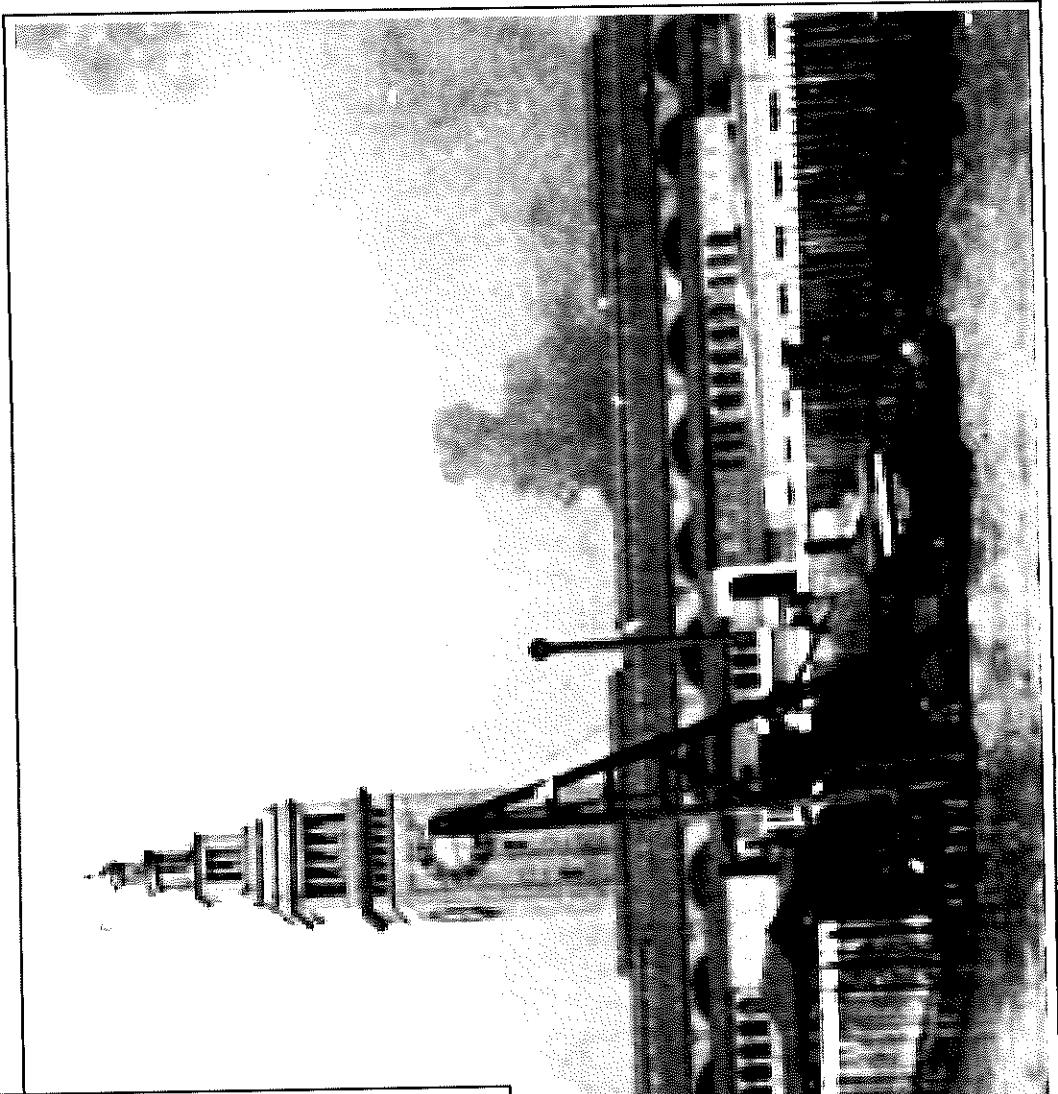
**Park Superintendent John McLaren fought hard to prevent the 1894 Exposition from being held in Golden Gate Park, claiming it would take decades to reverse damage to the natural setting. There were more than a hundred structures built around the Central Plaza including a Moorish Village, Japanese Tea Garden, Vienna Prater and Turkish Village. More than two million people tramped through the Exposition before the Park was once again returned to McLaren. Only the Art Museum and the Japanese Tea Garden remained.**

**Excerpted from Wikipedia**



## **Second Ferry Building opened in 1898**

**◀From Market Street   ▶From Bay**

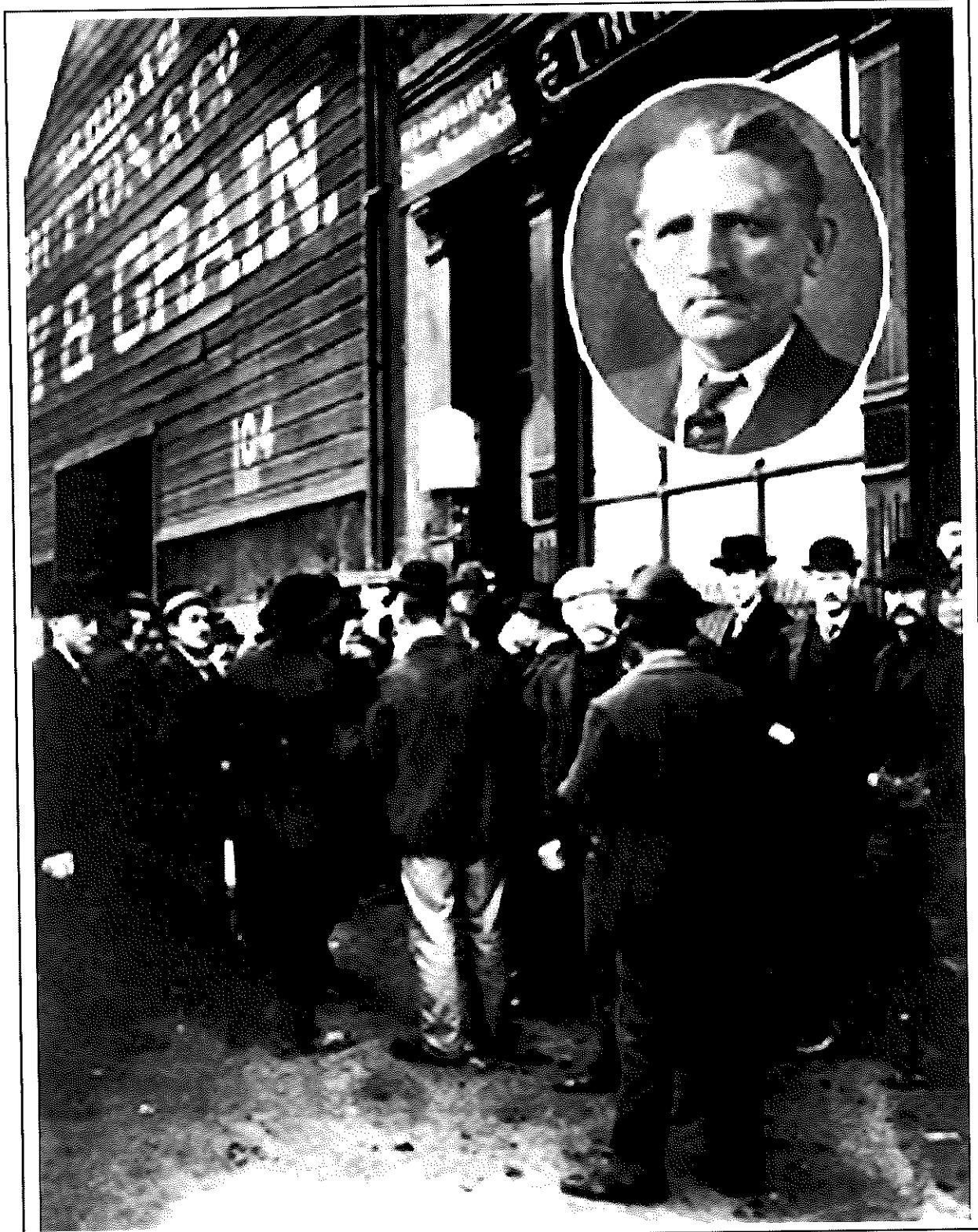






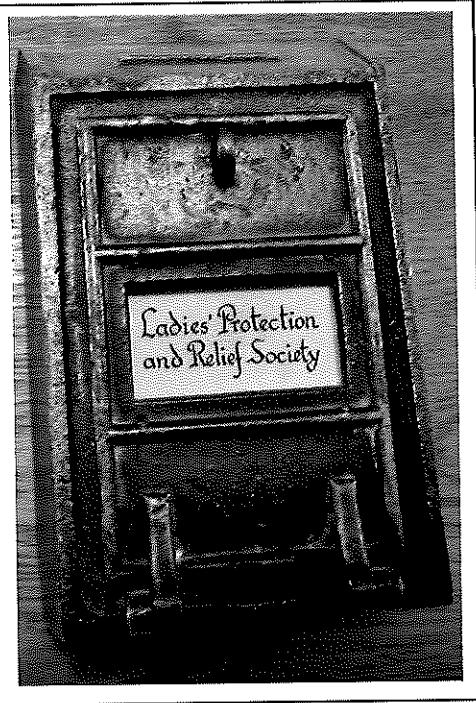
**Gaslights on Montgomery Street 1895**





**During waterfront strike in 1901, workers gather in front of Audiffred Building at Mission & Steuart. Sailor's Union leader Andrew Furuseth (pictured in inset) had his offices in this building.**





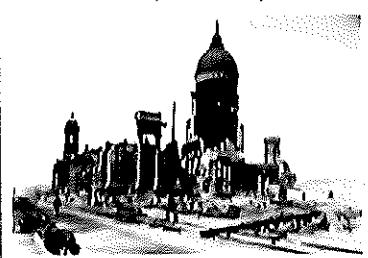
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1906 Earthquake Aftermath



At Fort Mason Tent Camp

City Hall Remains



1906 Earthquake and Fire leveling down Sacramento Street from Nob Hill



[Courtesy of the author's collection, the Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center]

A three-pier and four-mid-story concrete wharf was constructed in lower Fort Mason from 1906 to 1912.

View of area in Marina District in 1912, where Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be constructed.



## 1903-12

### San Francisco/Marina

- 1904 A.P. Giannini starts Bank of America  
1905 Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) incorporated, absorbing multiple small gas and electric companies  
1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire—Presidio and Marina District turned into refugee centers  
1911 Women given right to vote in California  
1911 San Francisco Symphony is formed  
1912 46 Warehouses and plots built in lower Port Mason to provide docking space for Army transport ships; a railroad tunnel is bored under upper Port Mason to connect with the Embarcadero railroad network

### The City Burns

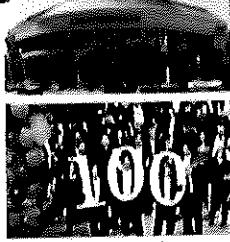


### San Francisco Symphony is formed in 1911.

The San Francisco Symphony first performed on December 6, 1911, under the baton of Henry Hadley who had come from the Seattle Symphony. Sixty musicians played thirteen concerts in the 1911-1912 season in the newly opened Civic Auditorium on Market Street. In 1918 the concerts moved to the Curran Theater where—with the exception of two seasons at the Hotel Chester on Folsom—it played until it moved to the new Opera House in 1931. The final concert there was in June 1989. In September the orchestra moved to a new home of its own, Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall.▼



The orchestra has long been an integral part of cultural life in the City, thanks in part to Music Directors like the beloved Pierre Monteux who saved the symphony after the disastrous Depression. Joseph Krips, Rolf Ozawa, Edo de Waart, Rudolf Barshai, and Michael Tilson Thomas continued the tradition of excellence. In 1911-12 Tilson Thomas led the Symphony in celebration of its 100th anniversary season.



Arts Fund, 1998

### 1906 Earthquake Effect on the Heritage

*Left: Damage in 1906 to the Ladies' Home Bank vaults in Nob Hill, San Francisco. Below: The Bank of Italy building.*

Excerpts from Minutes of Board Meeting held on May 6, less than three weeks after the quake

*Left: Although the Board suggested moving the vaults to safety, the Board did not think the vaults themselves were safe enough. The Board offered to take full responsibility for vaults and to have them moved to a safe location. The Board accepted the offer. Two days later, the vaults were taken to a safer, particularly the vaults, were taken to a safe location and the Board decided to move the remainder of the large sum that*

*the Board decided how, when and where to move the*

### Amadeo Pietro Giannini

Son of an Italian gold rush immigrant, A.P. Giannini founded the Bank of Italy in San Francisco in 1904. It was housed in a converted saloon as an institution for the "little fellow"—hardworking immigrants that other banks did not serve. When the City was leveled by the 1906 earthquake and fire, Giannini set up a temporary bank to collect deposits and make loans.



Immediately after the quake, he moved the vault's money by horse drawn garbage wagon to his San Mateo house. The money was hidden under garbage to protect against theft. Most banks remained closed for weeks as opening the severely over-heated vaults, would ruin the money. Meanwhile, Giannini ran his bank from a plank across two barrels in the street, making loans on a handshake to those interested in rebuilding—every loan was repaid. A few years later the bank was renamed Bank of America.

By 1916, Giannini had opened several branches as a way to stabilize banks during difficult times and expand the capital base. He is deemed to be the inventor of many modern banking practices. Most notably, Giannini was among the first to offer banking services to middle class Americans.

## 1903-12

### The Heritage

- 1906 A massive earthquake and fire devastated San Francisco. The Ladies' Home remains standing, but must be evacuated for about a year until repairs can be made.



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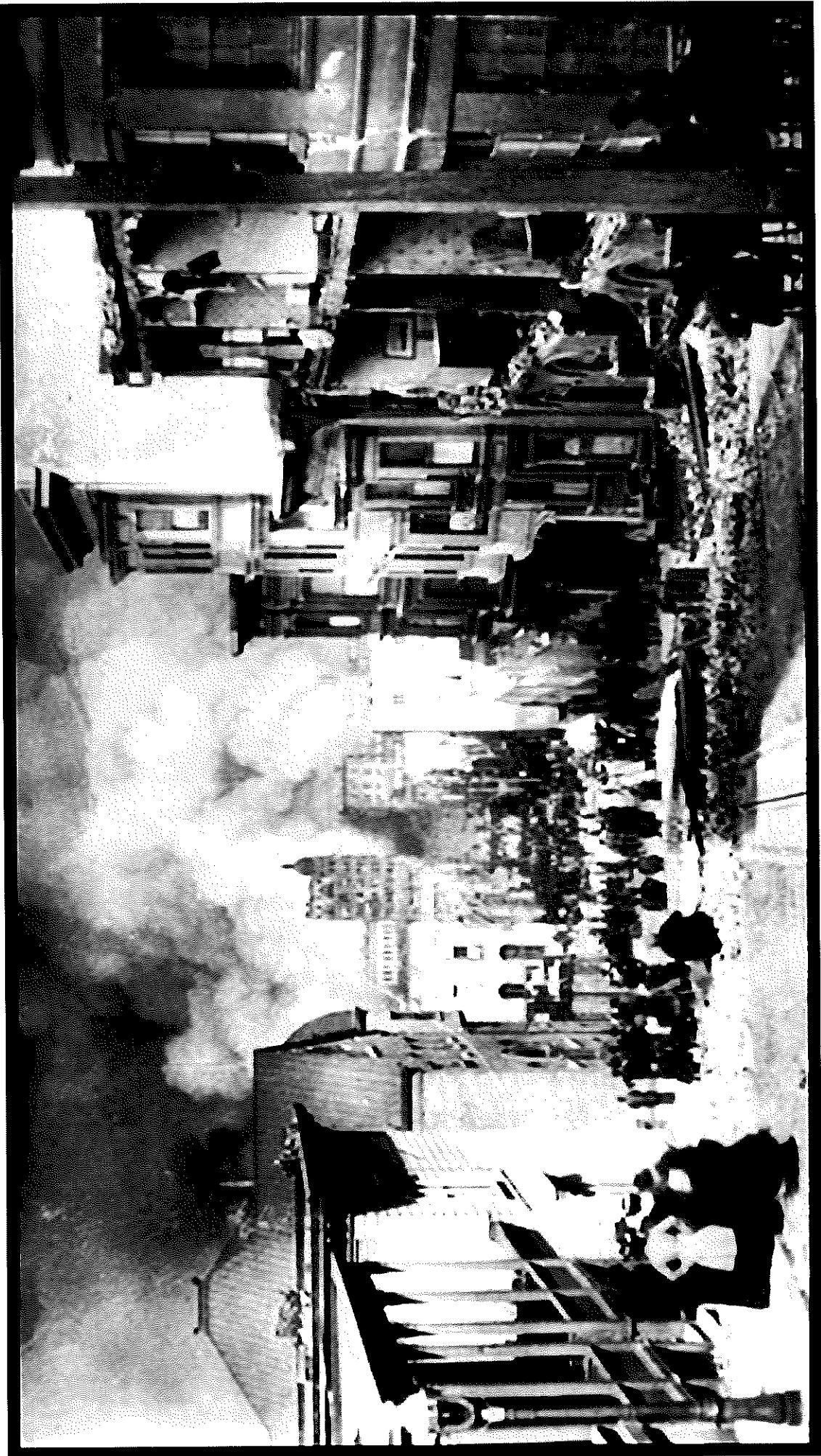
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## 1906 Earthquake and Fire: looking down Sacramento Street from Nob Hill



Arnold Genthe photo from Steinbrugge Collection , UC Berkeley Earthquake Engineering Research Center)

# 1906 Earthquake Effect on The Heritage

May, 1906 The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Ladies Protection and Relief Society was held at the Century Club on Tuesday May 1, 1906. Those

## ▲ Excerpts from Minutes of Board Meeting held on May 6, ▼ less than three weeks after the quake

for its chimney. Mrs. Dennis suggested moving the children to Haywards but the Board did not think the moral atmosphere of the place suitable. Mrs. Willard offered to take forty or more to Belmont under most desirable conditions and it was decided to accept her most courteous offer.

Mrs. Beavis reported that friends of Dr. Gillett in Los Gatos, particularly Dr. Yelland, were willing to take 150 children and it was decided to send a number of the larger ones there.

C. L. Smith, President, April 1, 1906

**The Board decides how, when and where to move the children during the repair period**

# The City Burns



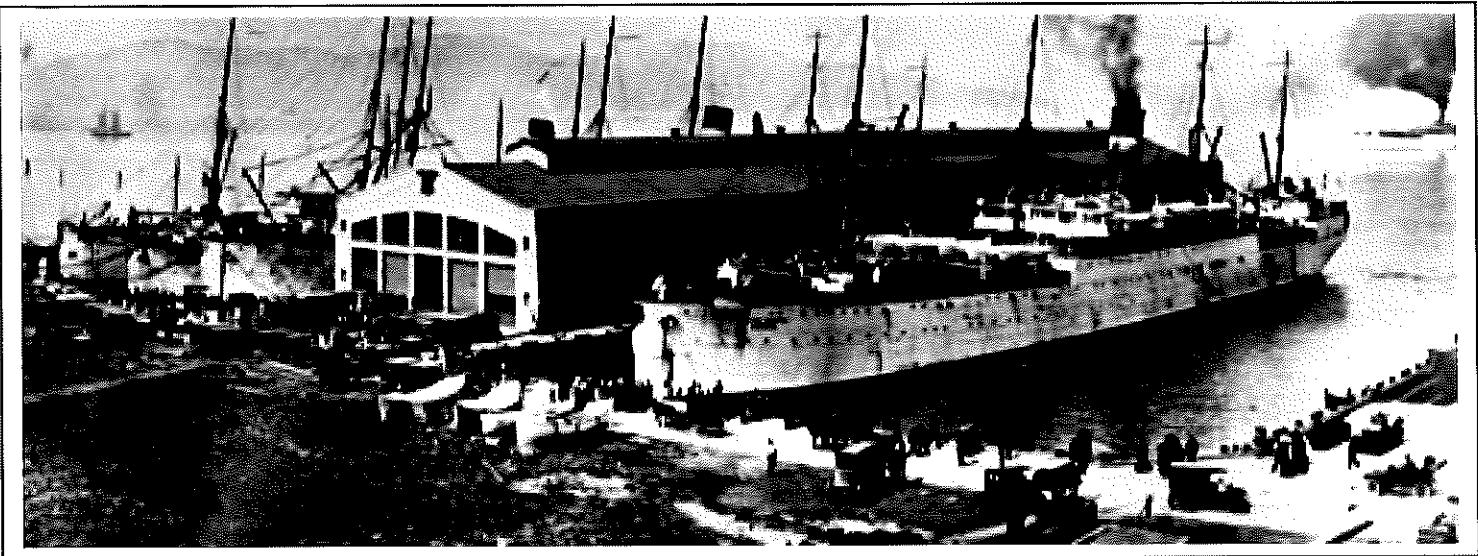
## 1906 Earthquake Aftermath



▲Fort Mason Tent Camp

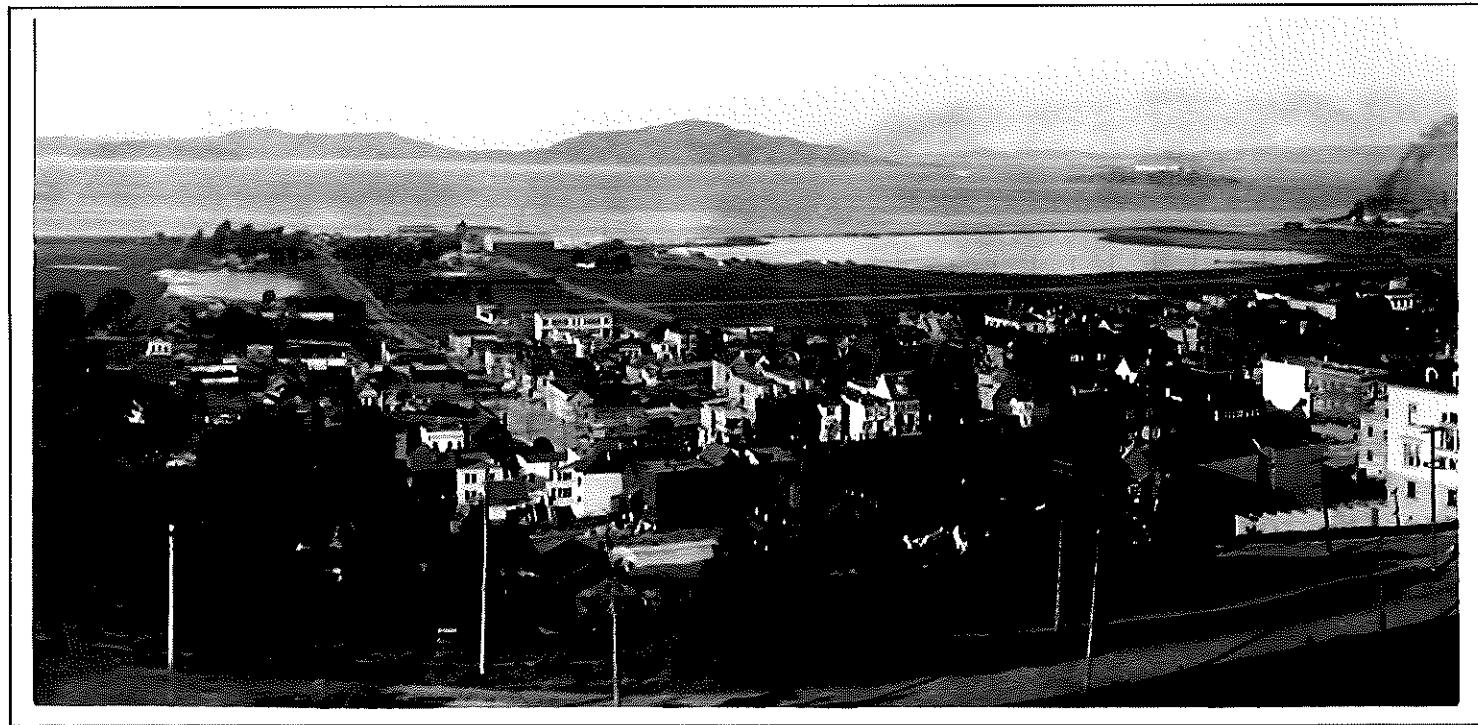
City Hall Remains▼



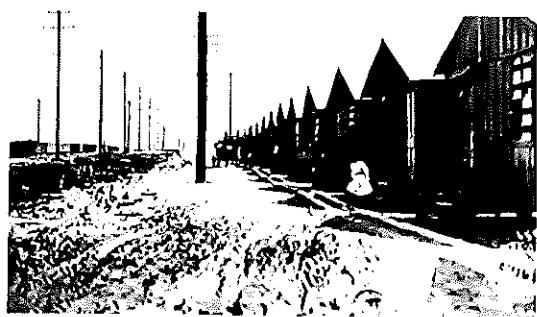


▲ Three piers and four multistory concrete warehouses were constructed in lower Fort Mason from 1908 to 1912.

View of area in Marina District in 1912, where Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be constructed.▼





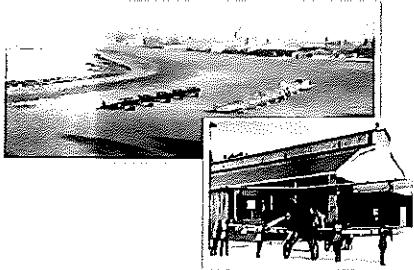


Housing on south side of Bay looking East from Laguna, approximately where The Heritage now stands, purchased by and for 1915 Pan Pacific International Exposition.

Children from Ladies' Home Enjoy a Ride at Summer Camp



Crissy Field - First San Francisco Airfield – established in 1919



When the Panama-Pacific International Exposition closed, a board of army officers recommended the site for an Air Coast Defense Station whose mission would be to cooperate with the artillery defenses of San Francisco Bay Area.

In October 1919, a new fledgling Presidio airfield hosted the Army's first Transcontinental Reliability and Endurance Test across North America. A permanent air base was built in 1921 under the supervision of "Hap" Arnold, a young major destined to lead the world's largest air force during WW2.

Crissy Field is named after Major Dana Crissy whose dream was to prove to the world that air travel is an effective, reliable, and safe mode of transportation; Crissy died in a plane crash in 1919. Crissy Field closed as an airfield in 1936.

Excerpted from Wikipedia

## 1913-22

### San Francisco/Marina

- 1915 Pan Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) celebrates recovery from earthquake plus wonders of 20<sup>th</sup> century, including completion of Panama Canal
- 1915 Palace of Fine Arts, designed by Bernard Maybeck, anchors PPIE, and is only surviving building from the Exposition
- 1919 Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco airport, is dedicated.
- 1922 California Historical Society permanently established, with C. Templeton Crocker's donation of his personal collection of California; three previous attempts to organize in 1871, 1886 and 1902, had not lasted.

William Jennings Bryan addresses the masses at the 1915 Independence Day celebration at Pan Pacific Exposition.



A leading American politician from the 1890s until his death in 1925, William Jennings Bryan was a dominant force in the populist wing of the Democratic Party. He ran for President in 1896, 1900 and 1908, served two terms as a Congressman from Nebraska and was President Wilson's Secretary of State (1913-1915). Because of his faith in the wisdom of the common people, he was called "The Great Commoner" and was one of the best known orators of the era.

Excerpted from Wikipedia

### 1915 Pan Pacific International Exposition



The Exposition covered 635 acres in the Marina B1 city blocks, 18 acres in Fort Mason, 287 acres in the Presidio. Total admissions: 10,876,438 from February through November 1915.

Tower of Jewels ► which opened onto Scott Street was considered the centerpiece. Statues of the mythical Phoenix bird, the City's symbol of rebirth after the fire, sat upon the 435 foot Tower.



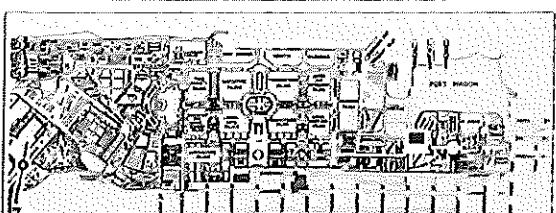
## 1913-22

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- 1913 The children of the Ladies' Home enjoy their first summer vacation outside the City
- 1921 A new program by State authorities of placing children in foster homes diminishes the need for children's homes
- 1922 The Society decides to change its focus from children to elderly women and convalescents
- 1922 The Society acquires property bounded by Franklin, Bay, Laguna, and Octavia Streets; Kate F. Austin generously offered it as a gift but the Society paid a token \$10 for it

### Map of 1915 Pan-Pacific Exposition

In 1922 The Ladies Protection and Relief Society acquires the property in red for the future home of The Heritage



Kate F. Austin generously offered property bounded by Franklin, Bay, Laguna, and Octavia Streets to the Society as a gift, but the Society paid a token \$10 for it.

Palace of Fine Arts



Originally constructed to anchor the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition, the beaux arts Palace was designed by Bernard Maybeck, who took inspiration from Roman and Greek architecture. While most of the structures were demolished when the Exposition ended, the Palace was so beloved that preservationists lobbied to save it. It was rebuilt in 1965, and again in 2009 with a seismic retrofit. From 1969-2012, it housed the popular Exploratorium interactive museum.

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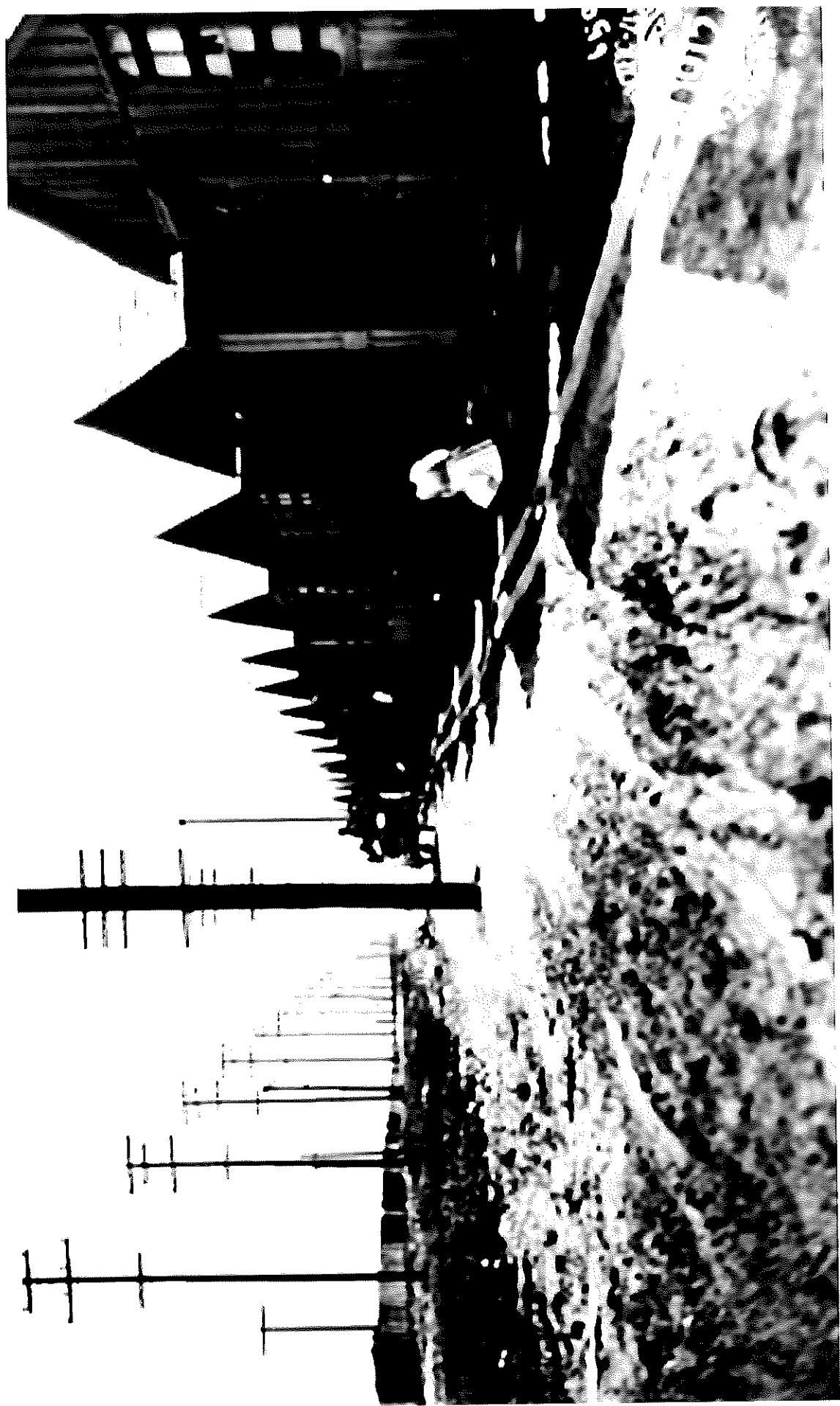


# **1913-22**

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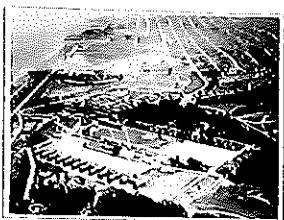


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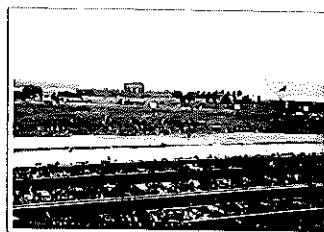
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A 1923  
Darren Marina after removal of Pan Pacific  
Exposition detritus



**MARINA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION**

The Marina Merchants' Association has been in continual existence since its founding in 1928 to enhance business in the Marina district. Its mission is to unite, organize, empower and facilitate communication with the business community. It is the merchants' liaison to many government offices and a consumer's guide to what's happening in the neighborhood.

Chestnut at Fillmore in  
1929



Chestnut Street businesses in the 1920s when the  
Marina Merchants Association was founded.



**Julia Morgan** was born in San Francisco in 1872, graduated from Oakland High School in 1890 and the College of Engineering at University California, Berkeley in 1894. Bernard Maybeck, who taught at Berkeley in her senior year, encouraged Julia to enroll in the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts. The first woman it ever admitted to architecture school, she received a diploma in 1902, and upon returning to California, became the state's first licensed female architect.

First employed by architect John Galen Howard, who was then supervising the University of California Master Plan, she became the primary designer for the Hearst Greek Theatre. She opened her own office in San Francisco and her career took off, aided by many commissions following the 1906 earthquake, and the patronage of William Randolph Hearst and his mother Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

Her many contributions to the California scene include several Mills College and Asilomar Conference Grounds buildings, several YWCAs, churches, Hearst Castle and The Heritage. In 2008 she was inducted into the California Hall of Fame.



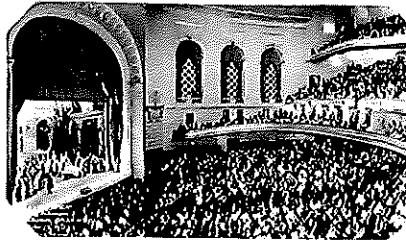
Excerpted from Wikipedia

**San Francisco Opera and War Memorial Opera House**  
Founded in 1923 by Gaetano Herold, San Francisco Opera is the second largest opera company in the nation. Its opening night gala is one of the most prominent events in the City's musical and social life. War Memorial Opera House has been its permanent home since it was completed in 1932.

The United Nations founding conference was also held here in 1945.

Excerpted from Wikipedia

Opening night production of Tosca, October 15, 1932



## 1923-32

San Francisco/Marina

**1920s** Funston Park created with tennis courts, baseball fields and a recreation center on what was once Washerwoman's Lagoon, renamed for George Moscone in 1978.

**1924** Palace of Legion of Honor dedicated

**1929** Marina Merchants Association organized by/for Chestnut Street merchants

**1932** War Memorial Opera House opens in San Francisco

Newly Completed San Francisco Home for Women at 3400 Laguna Street, 1925

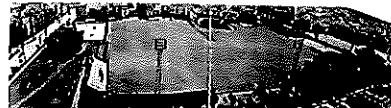


At its January 1923 annual meeting, the Society elected to revisit its mission and relocate its Home, given encroaching businesses and the value of the Van Ness property. The trend away from placing children in orphanages helped the Board conclude it should focus on building a new facility for the care of "gentlewomen of reduced circumstances". By February, architect Julia Morgan had been commissioned to draw up plans and in March the Board approved \$150,000 for the new building to be built on the property previously donated by Board of Managers Vice President, Kate F. Austin. On March 3, 1925, the Board of Managers met for the first time in the living room at 3400 Laguna. And there was still a balance of \$20,000 in the bank!

Adapted from *A History of The Heritage 1813-1920* by Carol Green Wilson

### Funston Park

was established as a recreation area in the 1920s in what was once Washerwoman's Lagoon. Located between Chestnut, Bay, Laguna, and Webster Streets, it was restored in 1948 and renamed in honor of San Francisco mayor George Moscone, who was assassinated in 1978.



The park has been a favorite of San Franciscans from its inception. Joe DiMaggio took Marilyn Monroe on a stroll in the park in the hours prior to their 1954 marriage at City Hall. Robin Williams, Daniele Steele, and Sharon Stone were known to take their small children to the park.

Excerpted from Wikipedia & City Guides

Description of the development of the Society's new home at 3400 Laguna, copied from Julia Morgan, Architect, by Sara Holmes Boutello, 1995 revised edition, pp. 120-121.

In 1924-25 Morgan designed another important service institution this time in the English style, on land that had since been part of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Ladies Protection and Relief Society (established in 1851) had acquired the land at Laguna and Bay Streets as a gift in 1922. The society had originally helped homeless women and cared for orphans, but by the 1920s foster homes had placed orphans, and the group was ready to assume new responsibilities. They soon realized that the kind of protection and relief most needed by ladies in modern San Francisco was attractive housing and permanent care for the elderly. Morgan was commissioned to design a residential facility for older women, the plan for a building to cost \$50,000 were approved in 1923, and the board met in the new building in March 1925.

The Heritage, as it is now called, is made of reinforced concrete with red brick facing and salmon terra cotta trim. The elevation reveals the interior plan by two large bays of seven windows, which mark the principal public rooms. The original plan, which covered a large city block, was for a long rectangle under one roof. A nicely planted formal garden around a fountain was a major part of the project, with a gardener's cottage to one side. Much of the garden was absorbed by an insensitive addition to the original building made by Warren Peery in 1958. The gardener's cottage was upgraded to superintendent's home and finally became an apartment connected with the institution.

The concrete of the interior is unfurred and cast in forms suggesting a Tudor arch, with square pillars. Oriental carpets on tile floors and screens, paintings, and antique furniture fit the manorial atmosphere, as does the cast stonework of the main fireplace, with its wide arch and quadrilaterals in four square joints. A small chapel, a library, a health care wing, and a beauty shop (all in the original plan) add to the quality of life in this retirement community, now home to more than a hundred residents, both men and women. The enthusiasm of the residents and the long waiting lists testify to a carefully conceived and executed environment for the aged that has rarely been equaled.

Exterior view of The Heritage  
Exterior and Interior views of The Heritage  
San Francisco, 1924-25



## 1923-32

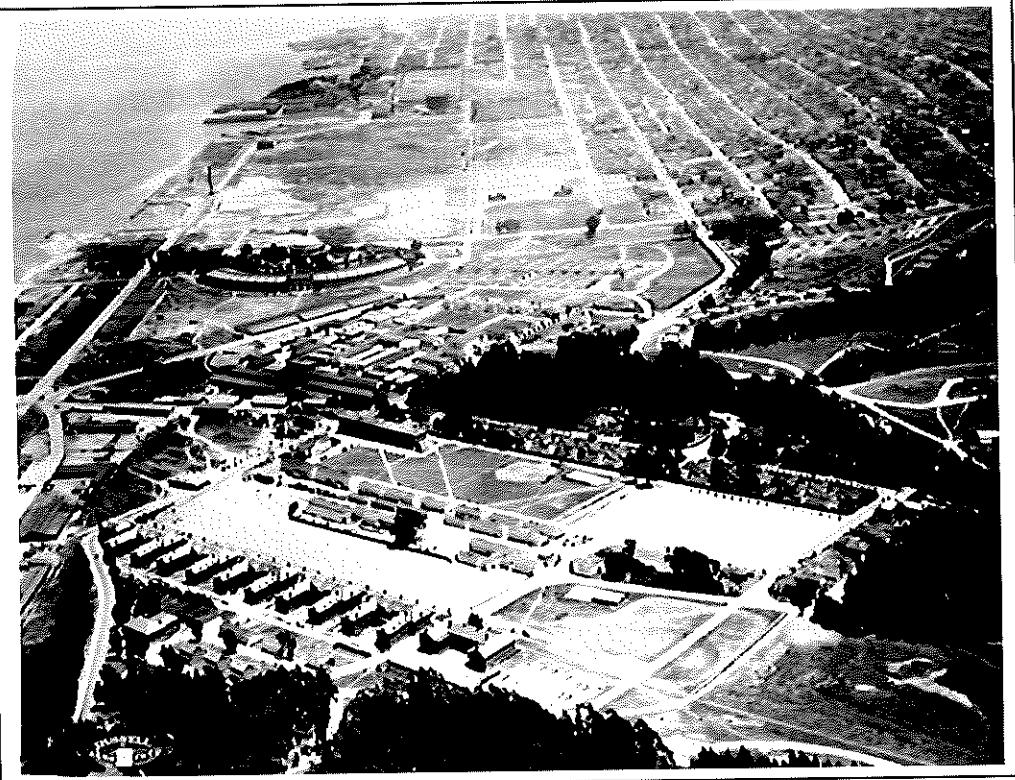
The Heritage

**1923** The trustees approve architect Julia Morgan's plans for the Laguna Street building that will become known as The Heritage in 1959

**1923** The Ladies' Home for children on Franklin Street closes its doors

**1925** The Society's new home for elderly women and convalescents at 3400 Laguna Street begins operation

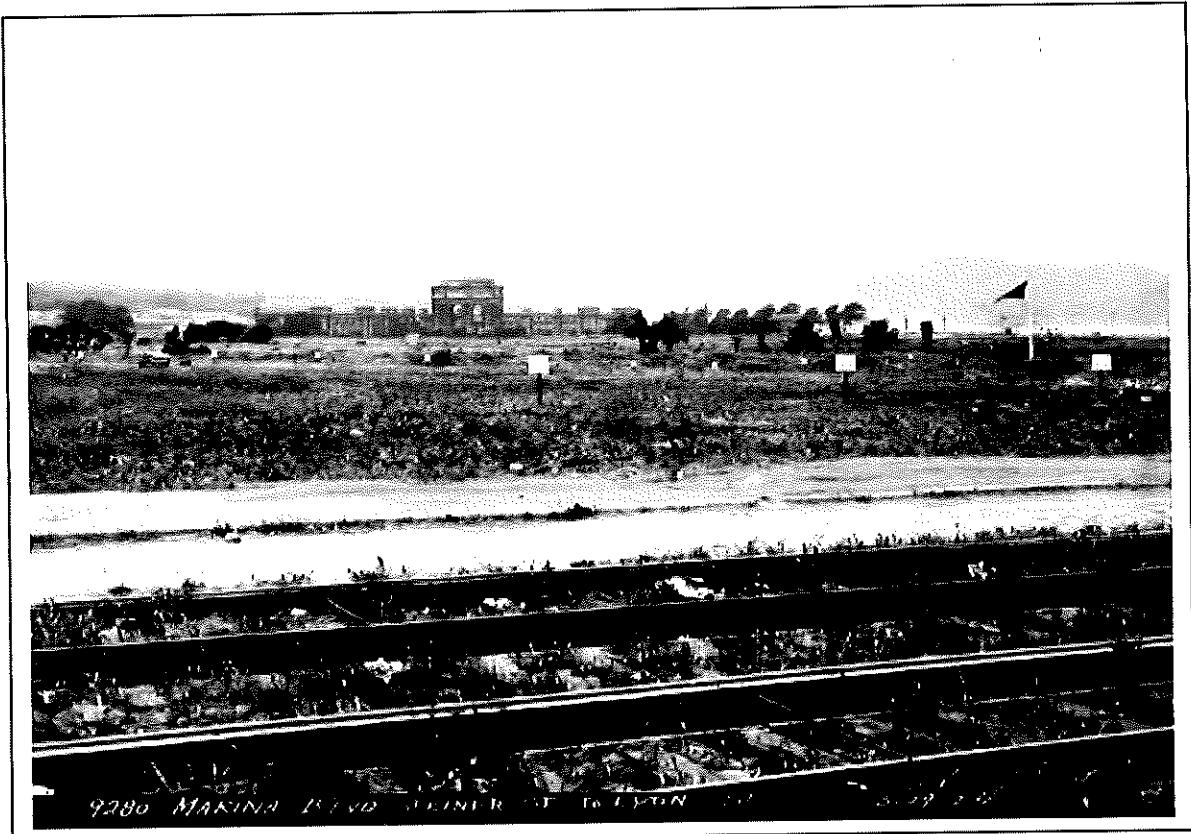




▲1923

**Barren Marina after removal of Pan Pacific  
Exposition detritus**

1924▼



9280 MARINA DIVD STEINER ST SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA

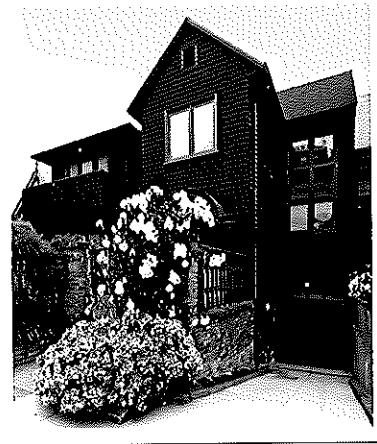
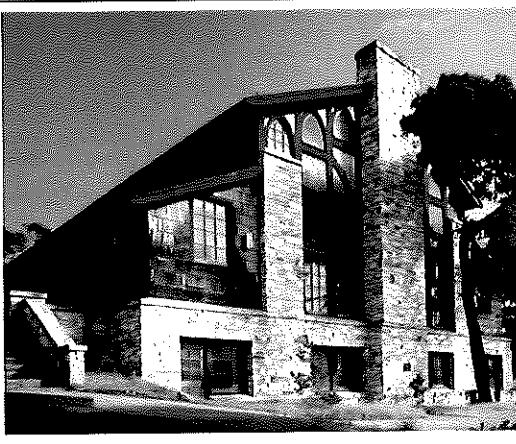




**Julia Morgan** was born in San Francisco in 1872, graduated from Oakland High School in 1890 and the College of Engineering at University California, Berkeley in 1894. Bernard Maybeck, who taught at Berkeley in her senior year, encouraged Julia to enroll in the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts. The first woman it ever admitted to architecture school, she received a diploma in 1902, and upon returning to California, became the state's first licensed female architect.

**First employed by architect John Galen Howard, who was then was supervising the University of California Master Plan, she became the primary designer for the Hearst Greek Theatre. She opened her own office in San Francisco and her career took off, aided by many commissions following the 1906 earthquake, and the patronage of William Randolph Hearst and his mother Phoebe Apperson Hearst.**

**Her many contributions to the California scene include several Mills College and Asilomar Conference Grounds buildings, several YWCAs, churches, Hearst Castle and The Heritage! In 2008 she was inducted into the California Hall of Fame.**





The concrete of the interior is unfurred and cast in forms suggesting a Tudor arch, with squared pillars. Oriental carpets on tile floors and screens, paintings, and antique furniture fit the manorial atmosphere, as does the cast stonework of the main fireplace, with its wide arch and quatrefoils in four square panels. A small chapel, a library, a health-care wing, and a beauty shop (all in the original plan) add to the quality of life in this retirement community, now home to more than a hundred residents, both men and women. The enthusiasm of the residents and the long waiting list testify to a carefully conceived and executed environment for the aged that has rarely been equaled.

Exterior and interior views of the Heritage, San Francisco, 1924–25

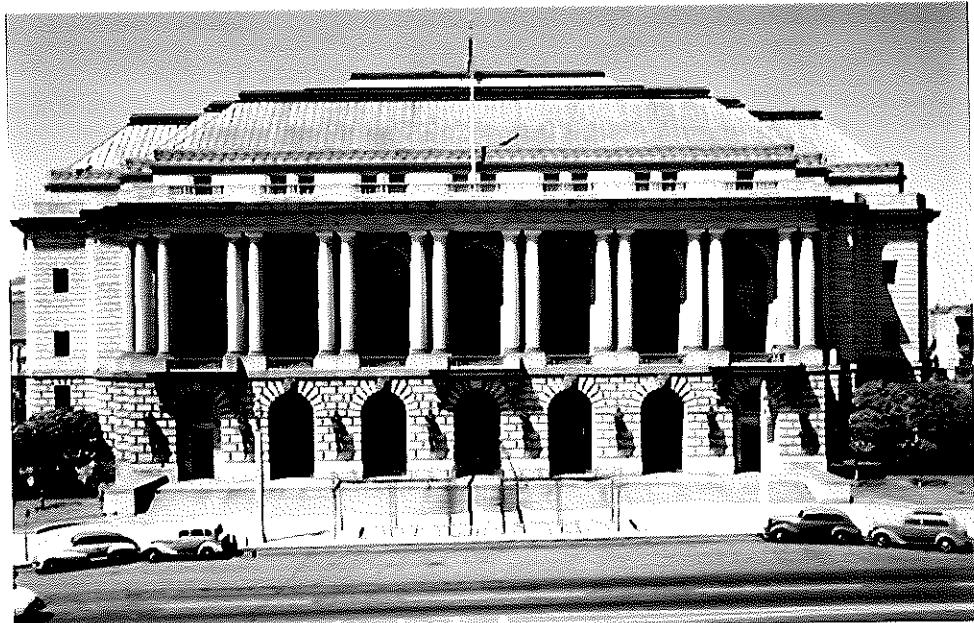


# San Francisco Opera and War Memorial Opera House

**Founded in 1923 by Gaetano Merola, San Francisco Opera is the second largest opera company in the nation. Its opening night gala is one of the most prominent events in the City's musical and social life. War Memorial Opera House has been its permanent home since it was completed in 1932.**

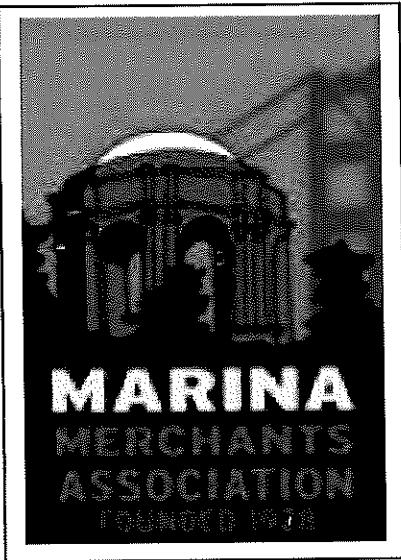
**The United Nations founding conference was also held here in 1945.**

Excerpted from Wikipedia

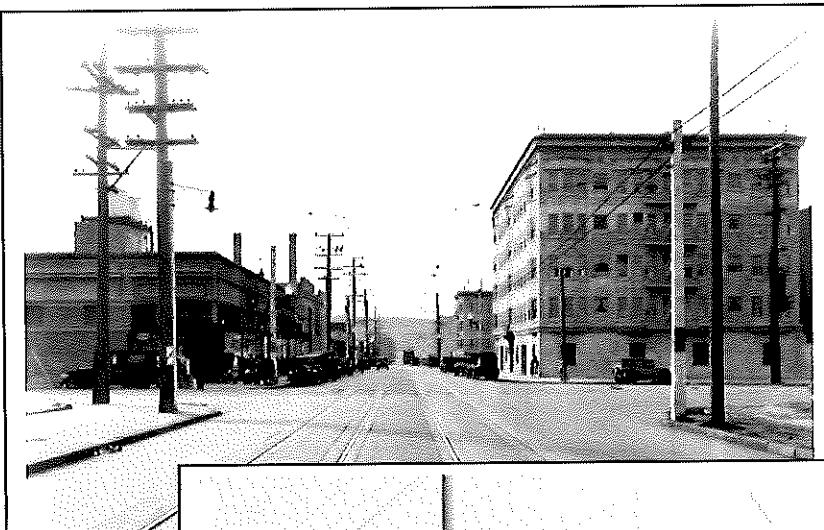


**Opening night production of Tosca, October 15, 1932**





**The Marina Merchants' Association has been in continual existence since its founding in 1928 to enhance business in the Marina district. Its mission is to unite, organize, empower and facilitate communication with the business community. It is the merchants' liaison to many government offices and a consumer's guide to what's happening in the neighborhood.**



**◀Chestnut at Fillmore in  
1929**



**Chestnut Street businesses in the 1920s when the Marina Merchants Association was founded.**

## **Funston Park**

**was established as a recreation area in the 1920s in what was once Washerwoman's Lagoon. Located between Chestnut, Bay, Laguna, and Webster Streets, it was restored in 1948 and renamed in honor of San Francisco mayor George Moscone, who was assassinated in 1978.**



**The park has been a favorite of San Franciscans from its inception. Joe DiMaggio took Marilyn Monroe on a stroll at the park in the hours prior to their 1954 marriage at City Hall. Robin Williams, Danielle Steele, and Sharon Stone were known to take their small children to the park.**

Adapted from Wikipedia & City Guides