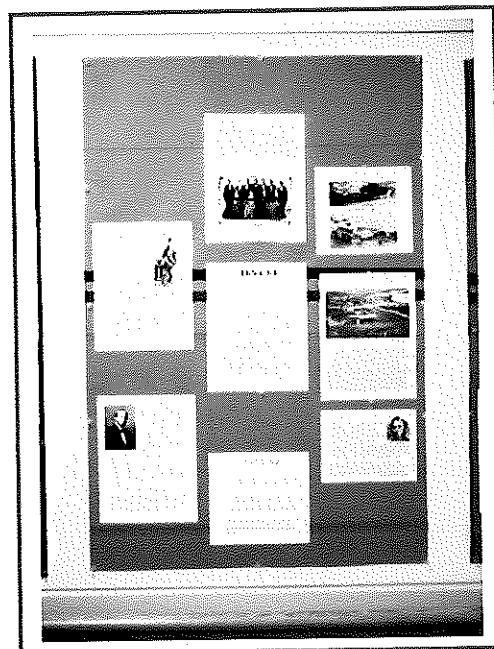


Volume II

C. The Time Line 1853-1932



CREATION OF THE TIMELINE

When the 160th Anniversary Committee asked whether the residents might produce a timeline melding the history of The Heritage with San Francisco history, I took up the challenge, and decided to weave in Marina history when feasible. I created a master timeline from several found on the internet, but it does also tend to reflect some of my personal interests: international affairs, the arts institutions—and baseball! Fellow residents contributed many great ideas along the way. It grew like Topsy, with a few new photo essays added several weeks after the installation.

The Ladies' Society timeline was developed primarily from histories printed at the time of earlier anniversary celebrations. Good photos were harder to find, one of the reasons for preservation herein of those used in or taken during the 160th celebration.

The scope was determined more by the physical space in the gallery and the time needed for research rather than by the amount of available material. Kudos to Doris Howard who developed the space plan, purchased the materials and master-minded the installation, with half a day to spare before the grand opening!

Thanks to Margaret Jacobs for her intuitive sense of what to include, particularly in regard to Heritage history, as well as her gentle ability to keep me in check when I became too wordy, too lost in the trees to find my way out of the forest.

Elmer George and Tony Lawrence allowed us to draw from their vast photo collections not only for pictures to use, but for ideas. Patti Gallagher was an enormous help with the production, and with her sensitivity about the institution in general.

With gratitude to all named and unnamed Heritage residents who contributed ideas, materials and skills to the Timeline Project,

Jean Fowler

Sources:

The Internet has been an invaluable resource in preparing this project, and a primary source for photos and visual materials. The following books and articles were also basic references, and are available for perusal at the table at the end of the hall.

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Marina Memories, Local History Studies Vol. 16, edited by Seanid L. Khorsand, California History Center, Cupertino, California, 1973

Julia Morgan, A Revised and Updated edition, 1988,
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San Francisco Architecture, The Illustrated Guide to Over 1,000 of the Best Buildings, Parks, and Public Artworks in the Bay Area, by Sally B. Woodbridge and John M. Woodbridge, FATA, Chuck Byrne, 1992

Our Heritage, The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, 1853-2003, The First 150 Years, by Ashley Chase

"Change and Constancy: The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, 1853-2003", by Ashley Chase; published in The Argonaut, Journal of The San Francisco Museum and Historical Society, Volume 14, No. 2, Winter 2003

OUR HERITAGE: A CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST 160 YEARS

The timeline that follows depicts the history of The San Francisco Ladies Protection and Relief Society from its creation in 1853 (shown in red type), in tandem with the development of the city of San Francisco and the Marina District (shown in black and blue respectively). The selected items are a mix of historic fact and whimsical remembrances that may trigger smiles from long-time San Franciscans.

In fact the founding of San Francisco predates this timeline by about 75 years. In 1776 Capt. Juan Bautista established a military outpost in the Presidio, and Lt. J.J. Moraga and Father Francisco Palou founded Mission San Francisco de Asis, a.k.a. Mission Dolores.

California was still a part of Mexico until ceded to the United States in 1846. Troops began deserting the Army in the Presidio in 1848 to join the Gold Rush and within a year thousands of adventurers were racing across the country and around the Horn to join in the frenzy. By 1849 San Francisco had a population of about 25,000; a year later California was admitted to the Union and the California Legislature approved the San Francisco City Charter.

On the whimsical side, Louis Boudin emigrated from Paris to San Francisco in 1849, created his famous sourdough starter and launched a tradition when he opened his bakery in North Beach in 1852.

Beginning 160 years ago in 1853, in the panels that follow we pick up tidbits of the development of our city, our neighborhood and our home.

With special gratitude to Margaret Jacobs and Doris Howard who assisted greatly in the preparation of this timeline and to Patti Gallagher, Elmer George and the many residents and staff who have contributed photos, time and support,

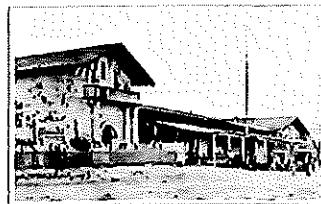
Jean Fowler



Daguerreotype panorama of San Francisco in 1853 at the time The Ladies Protection and Relief Society was organized



First Building in San Francisco



Founded by Father Francisco Palou who arrived in 1776, Mission San Francisco de Asis' chapel (a.k.a. Mission Dolores) was finished in 1791. The adobe walls are four feet thick and may have been one of the reasons the chapel was one of the buildings left standing after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

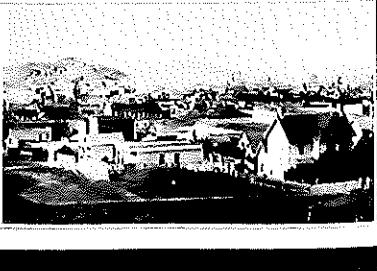
c. 1900

Mission Dolores

c. 2013



Abandoned ships in San Francisco harbor at time of the Gold Rush



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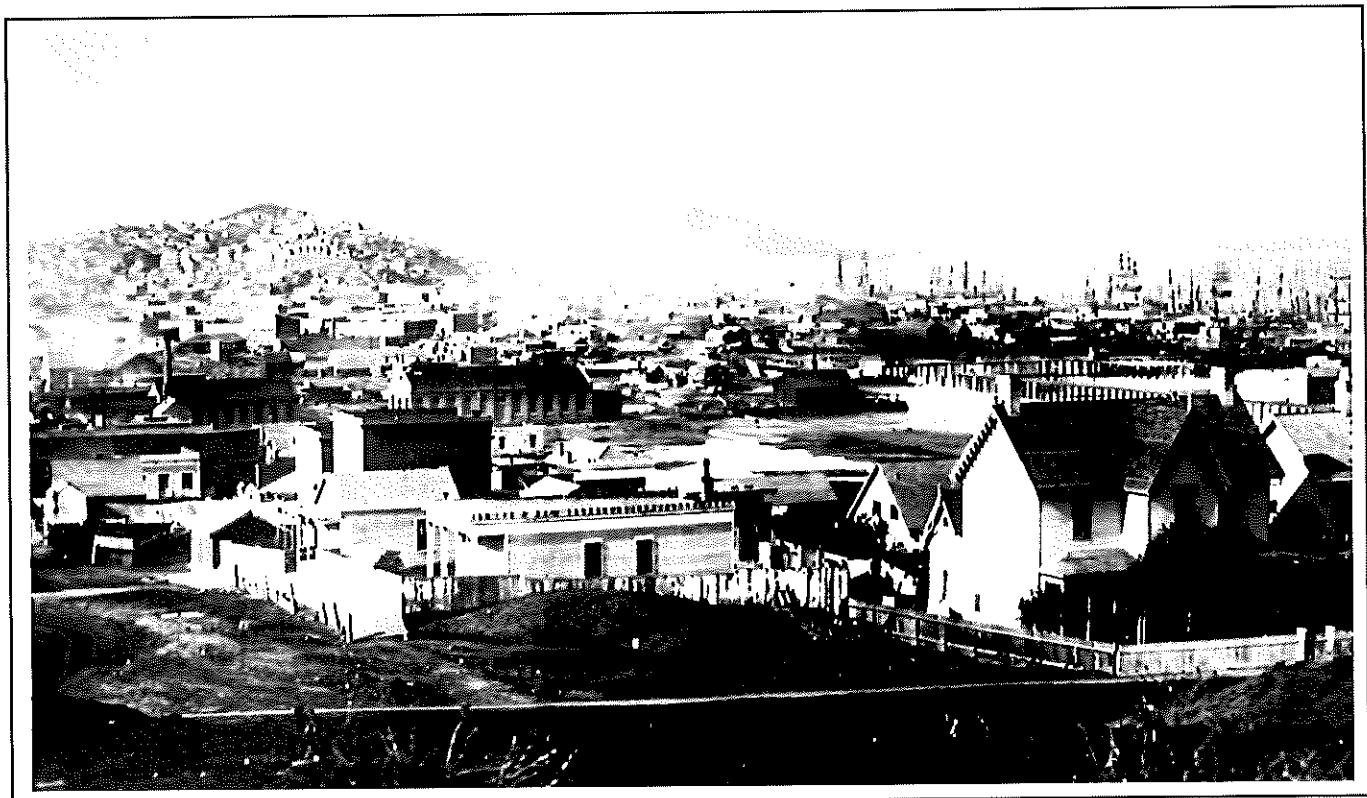
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**Abandoned ships in San Francisco harbor
at time of the Gold Rush**



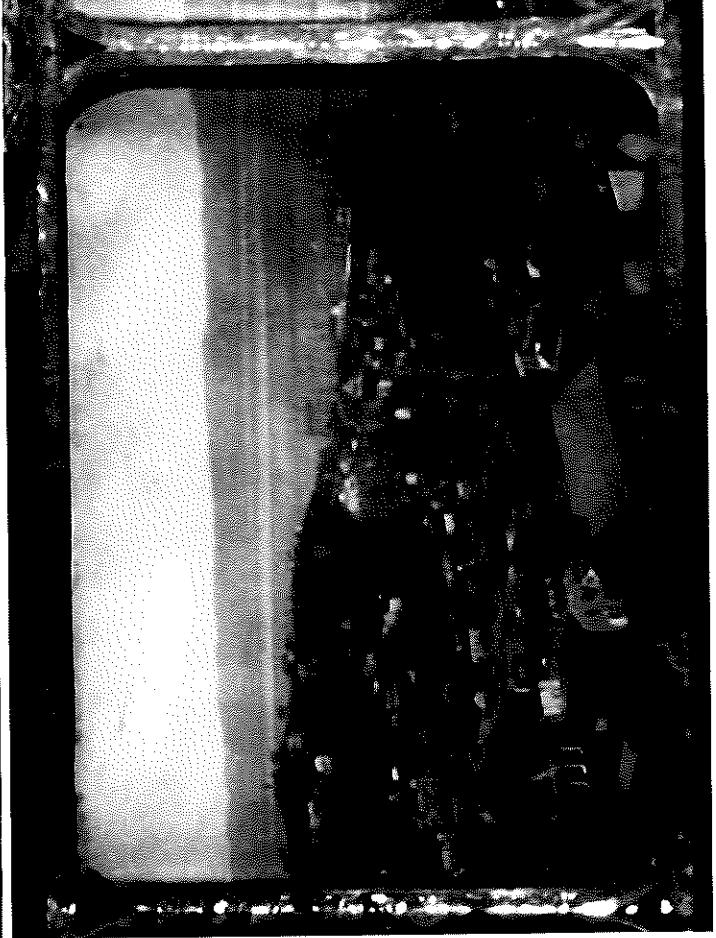


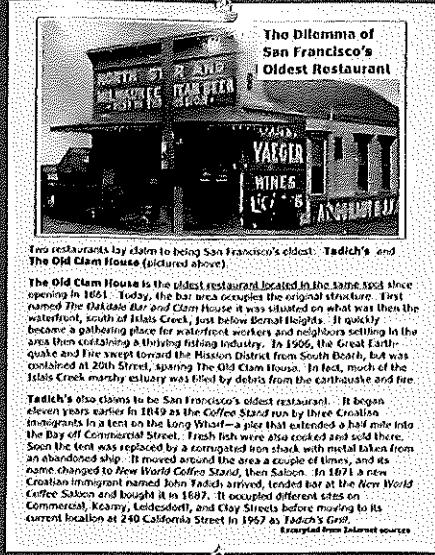
Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Emperor Norton

Joshua Abraham Norton (c. 1819–January 8, 1880), self-proclaimed Imperial Majesty Emperor Norton I, was a celebrated citizen of San Francisco who in 1859 proclaimed himself "Emperor of these United States" and "Protector of Mexico".

Born in England, Norton came to San Francisco in 1849 after receiving a bequest of \$40,000 from his father's estate. Initially he made a living as a businessman, but lost his fortune investing in Peruvian rice. He left the city but returned in a few years, apparently mentally unbalanced, claiming to be the Emperor of the United States. Although he had no political power, his influence extended only so far as he was humored by those around him; he was treated deferentially in San Francisco, and currency issued in his name was honored in the establishments he frequented.

Though he was considered insane, or at least slightly eccentric, the citizens of San Francisco celebrated his regal presence and his proclamations, most famously, his "order" that the United States Congress be dissolved by force, and his numerous decrees calling for a bridge crossing and a tunnel to be built under San Francisco Bay. On January 8, 1880, Norton collapsed and died at a street corner. The following day, nearly 30,000 people packed the streets of San Francisco to pay homage to Norton. His legacy has been immortalized in the literature of Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others.

Excerpted from Wikipedia

Horace Hawes

Horace Hawes was a prominent New Yorker en route to the Sandwich Islands in 1848 to become the first American Consul there. His ship stopped in San Francisco—and sailed on without him, Hawes became the Prefect of the first Supreme Court of California, and then District Attorney in San Francisco. He also was a major philanthropist who donated land to the Catholic Church, for which Pope Pius X awarded him a medal.

In July of 1860 he was persuaded by a Board member to contribute generously to The Ladies' Protection and Relief Society. The gift a square block of land bounded by Van Ness, Geary, Franklin, and Post Streets which was restricted by the proviso that it should never be mortgaged, nor could it be sold for many years. Although the property was sand dunes at the time, the Society built its first home there for abandoned children and women, known as The Brown Ark.

In 1864 a long-term lease was negotiated with the Texas owner of the Jack Tar Hotel chain, which provided an ongoing major source of income for the Society; and in 2004, the property was sold creating a solid endowment for The Heritage. The \$1800 donation was indeed a gift that kept on giving. As a reminder Hawes' picture graces a wall on the stairway to the second floor in the Morgan Building.

Lowell High School

The oldest public high school west of the Mississippi, Lowell traces its beginnings to 1850 when the San Francisco School Board established the first public secondary school in California. It was called Union Grammar School, but was officially changed to San Francisco High School in 1859. Six years later the girls were sent to another school and the name was changed to Boys' High. In 1870, the school moved into a new three-story structure on Sutter Street between Gough and Octavia. In the 1890s, girls once more began to attend to take such college prep courses as Latin and Greek. In 1894, the school was renamed to honor the distinguished poet, James Russell Lowell.

First graduating class of Lowell High School, 1859

1853-62

San Francisco/Marina

1850s Washerwoman's Lagoon—shallow lake in what is now the Marina between Laguna Street and the Presidio—is used by local citizens for doing laundry.

1853 California Academy of Sciences established, first institution of its kind to encourage participation of women

1853 Levi Strauss arrives in SF and establishes a dry goods business at 90 Sacramento Street—genesis of his jeans empire

1855 University of San Francisco, originally called St. Ignatius Academy, established as first SF university

1855 Evening Bulletin established

1856 Lowell High School founded; oldest public high school west of Mississippi

1859 Joshua Norton declares himself Emperor of the U.S. and Protector of Mexico

1861 Gump brothers open art shop, launching another iconic San Francisco business

Levi Strauss

In 1853, the California gold rush was in full swing, and everyday items were in short supply. Levi Strauss, a 24-year-old German immigrant, left New York for San Francisco with a small supply of dry goods with the intention of opening a branch of his brother's NY dry goods business. Shortly after his arrival, a prospector wanted to know what Levi Strauss was selling. When Strauss told him he had rough canvas to use for tents and wagon covers, the prospector said, "You should have brought pants," saying he couldn't find a pair of pants strong enough to last.

Levi Strauss had the canvas made into waist overalls. Miners liked the pants, but complained that they tended to chafe. Levi Strauss substituted a twilled cotton cloth from France called "serge de Nimes." This fabric later became known as denim and the pants were nicknamed blue jeans.

Excerpted from *San Francisco Gold Rush Guide*, by Perry Baker

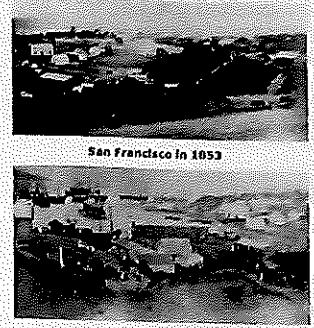
1853-62

The Heritage

1853 The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society is established to assist women and families stranded by the Gold Rush

1857 The Society founds a home for women and children needing shelter. A house at Second and Teham Streets is rented for \$25 per month and is called "Hospitality House".

1860 Horace Hawes donates a lot bounded by Van Ness, Geary, Franklin, and Post Streets to the Society for a permanent home.



Founding of St. Ignatius Academy, later rechristened University of San Francisco

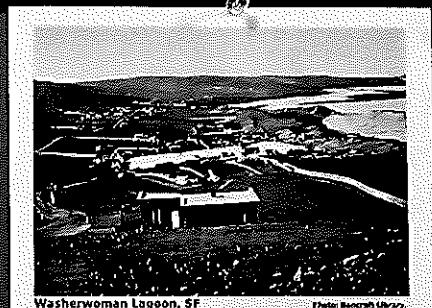
1855: First St. Ignatius Academy established in one room building on Market Street, adjacent to Church

1862: Second St. Ignatius College built on adjoining Market Street property to accommodate growing number of students

When St. Ignatius Academy opened in 1855, it had three students; by 1859 it had become St. Ignatius College, San Francisco's first degree granting institution. The acquisition of additional Market Street property (where the Westfield Hall now stands) enabled expansion into a new brick facility to accommodate the nearly 500 students then attending. In 1880, the college moved to a new campus at Hayes and Van Ness. After the 1906 earthquake and fire, it temporarily moved to Hayes and Shrader, then to its current campus on "Ignatius Heights" in 1927. It became St. Ignatius University in 1912 and the University of San Francisco in 1930.

Heritage resident, Albert Jonsen, was USF's 23rd President 1969-72.

Excerpted from *Archiving the Golden Gate*, John A. McGuire, 1992



In San Francisco during the early days water cost at least a bit a bucketful, two buckets for a quarter, quite a lot of wash to do. Consequently, only the washing clothes that was considered indispensable was done, and mostly by Mexican and Indian women at a fresh water pond in today's Marina District south of Black Point that came to be called Washerwoman's Lagoon. In 1849 the ordinary price for washing soiled linen was eight dollars a dozen and large quantities were sent to foreign ports for cleaning. In the fall of that year a ship arrived from the Sandwich Islands, today's Hawaii, with a hundred dozen pieces and another ship came from Canton, China with two hundred and fifty dozen. It seemed that the practice of shipping dirty laundry overseas was becoming common.

John P. Johnson, Gold Rush History Examiner

Gumps

In 1861, Solomon and Gustav Gump opened a mirror and frame shop in San Francisco. When newly minted millionaires from the Gold Rush showed an interest in their shop, the brothers expanded their collection into what would become one of San Francisco's most iconic businesses. Gump's eventually was passed on to Solomon's son Alfred Livingston (A.L.) Gump.

The 1906 earthquake and fire destroyed the store and all the merchandise; however, A.L. received \$17,000 for one of his paintings, which enabled the rebuilding and restocking of the store. A.L. had a passion for Oriental art and began collecting his exotic collectibles from the Far East. He sent his buyers to Japan and China to bring back exquisite rugs, porcelains, silks, bronzes and jades to California's new millionaires. Among the most prized acquisitions, a Ching Dynasty gilded wood Buddha, which still gazes serenely over the first floor of Gump's. It remains the largest of its kind outside of a museum and is the only item in the store that is not for sale.

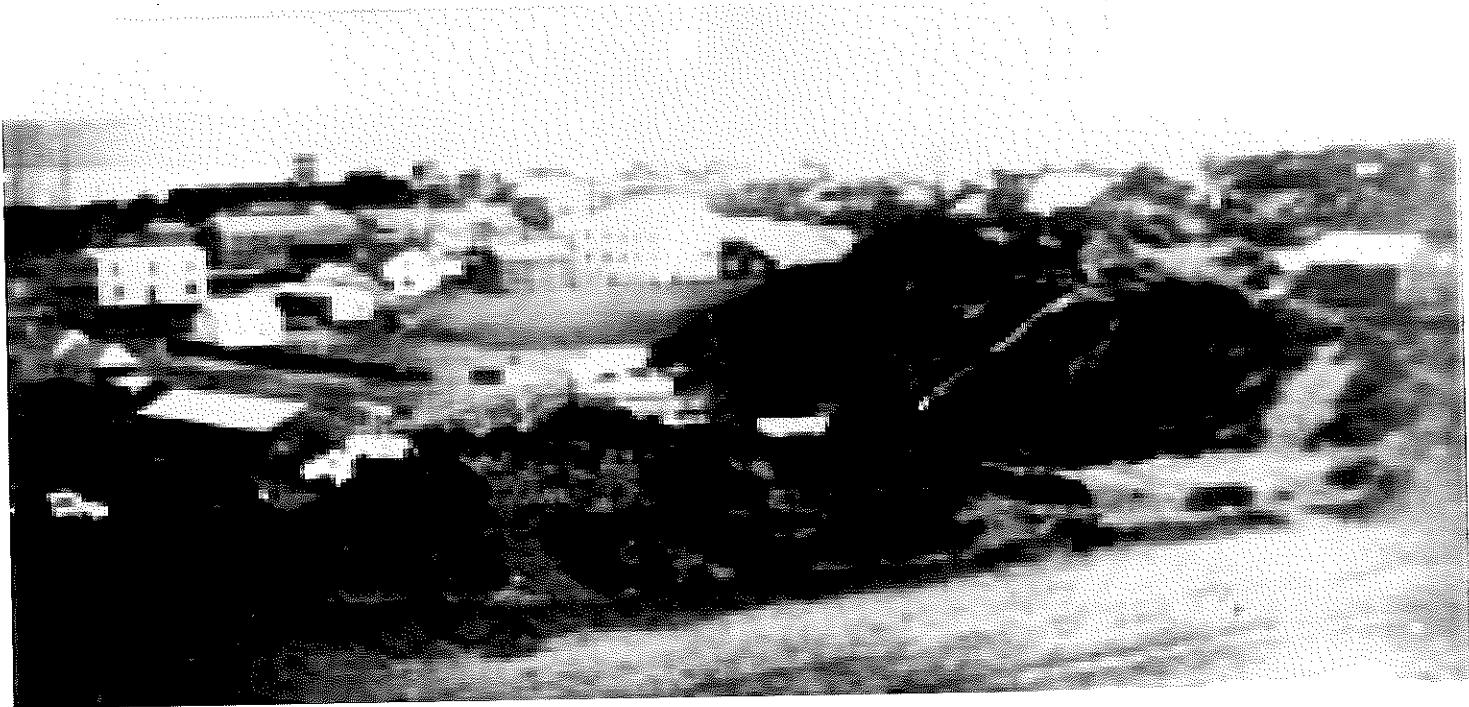
A.L.'s son Richard became president of Gump's after his father's death in 1947. He continued to run the company's overall operations until his retirement in 1975. Subsequently Gump's has been sold and resold to various investors. While Gump's has seen big changes over the years, its devotion to exquisite craftsmanship and international designers and artisans remains just as strong today as it has been for 150+ years.

Excerpted from *San Francisco's Gold Rush Guide*, by Perry Baker

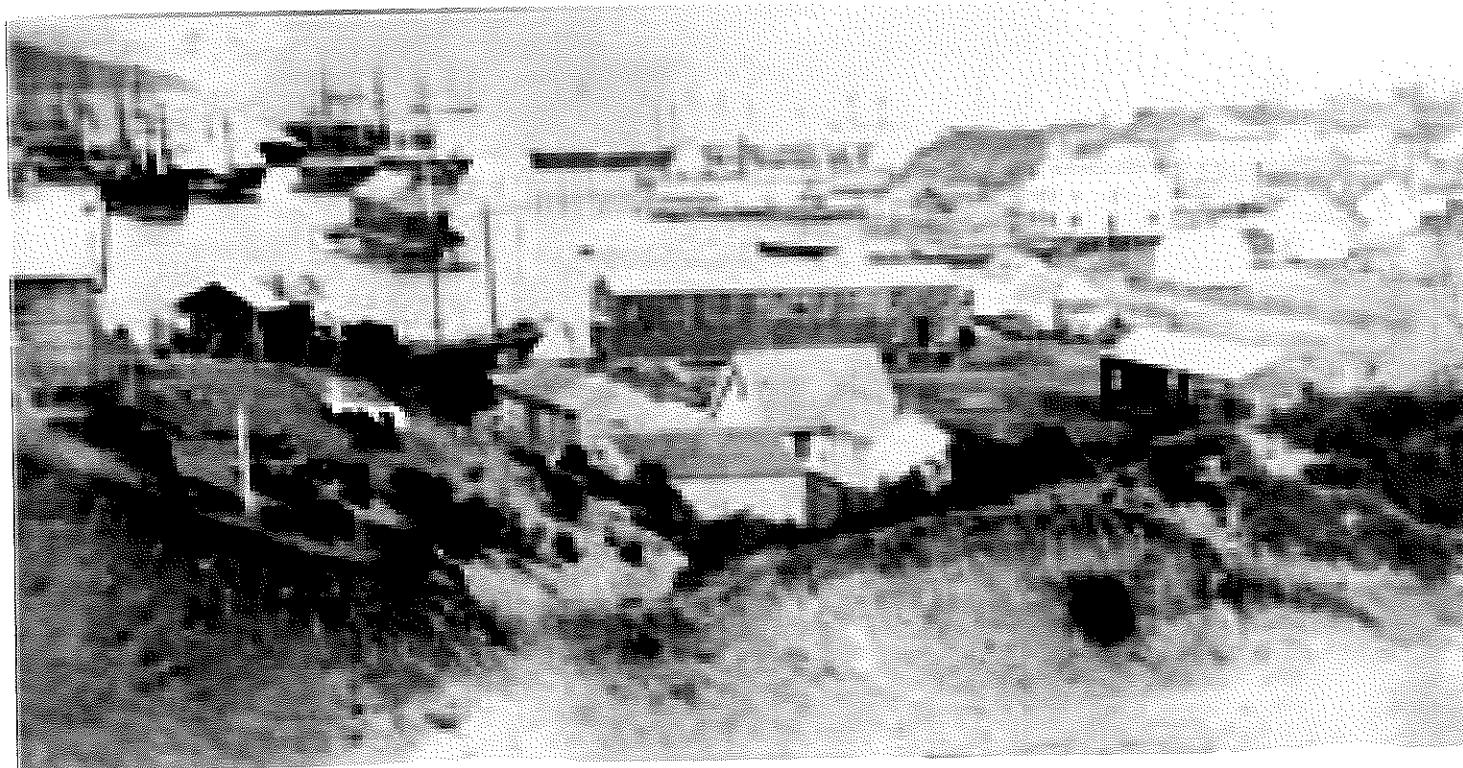
1853-62

The Heritage

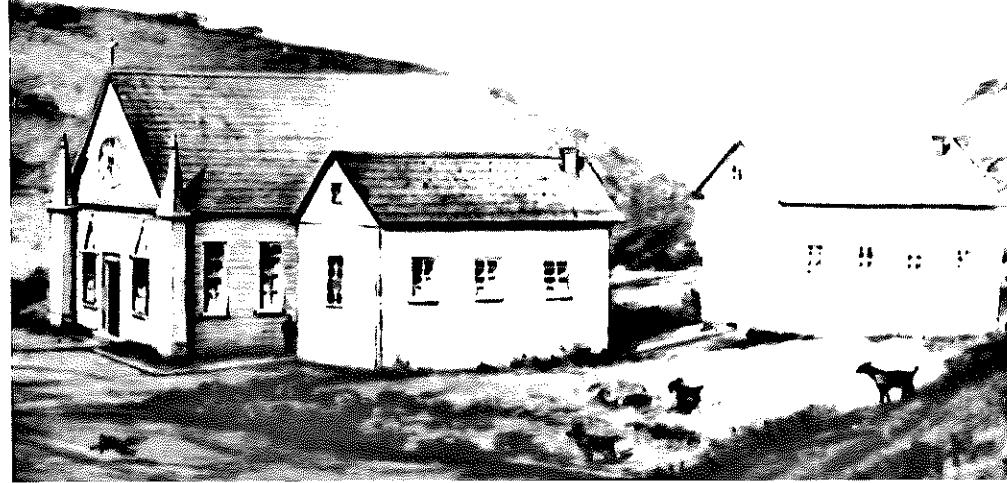
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San Francisco in 1853

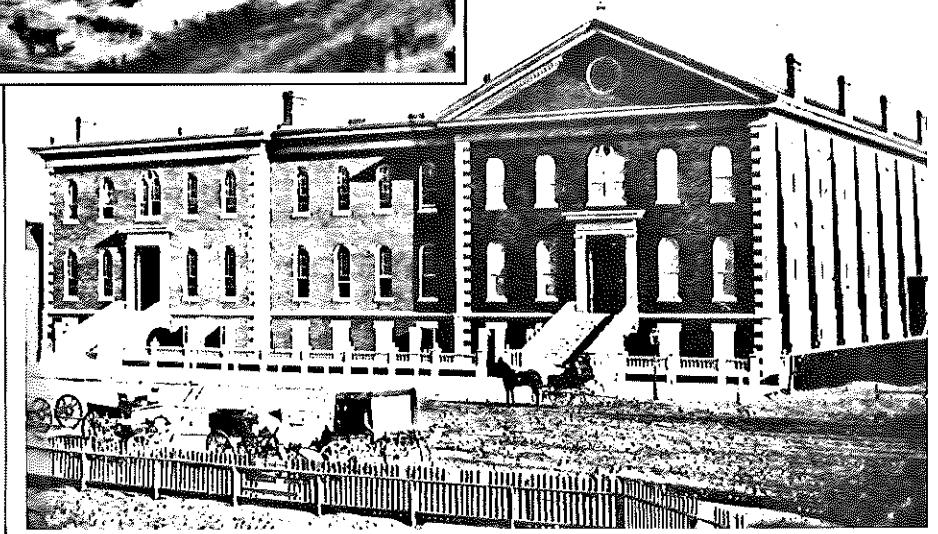


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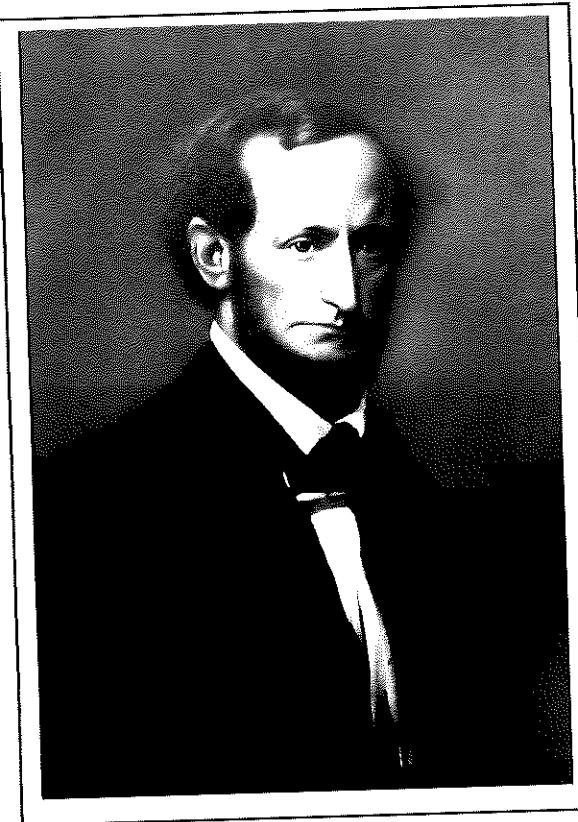


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Excerpted from Jesuits by the Golden Gate, John B. McGloin, 1972

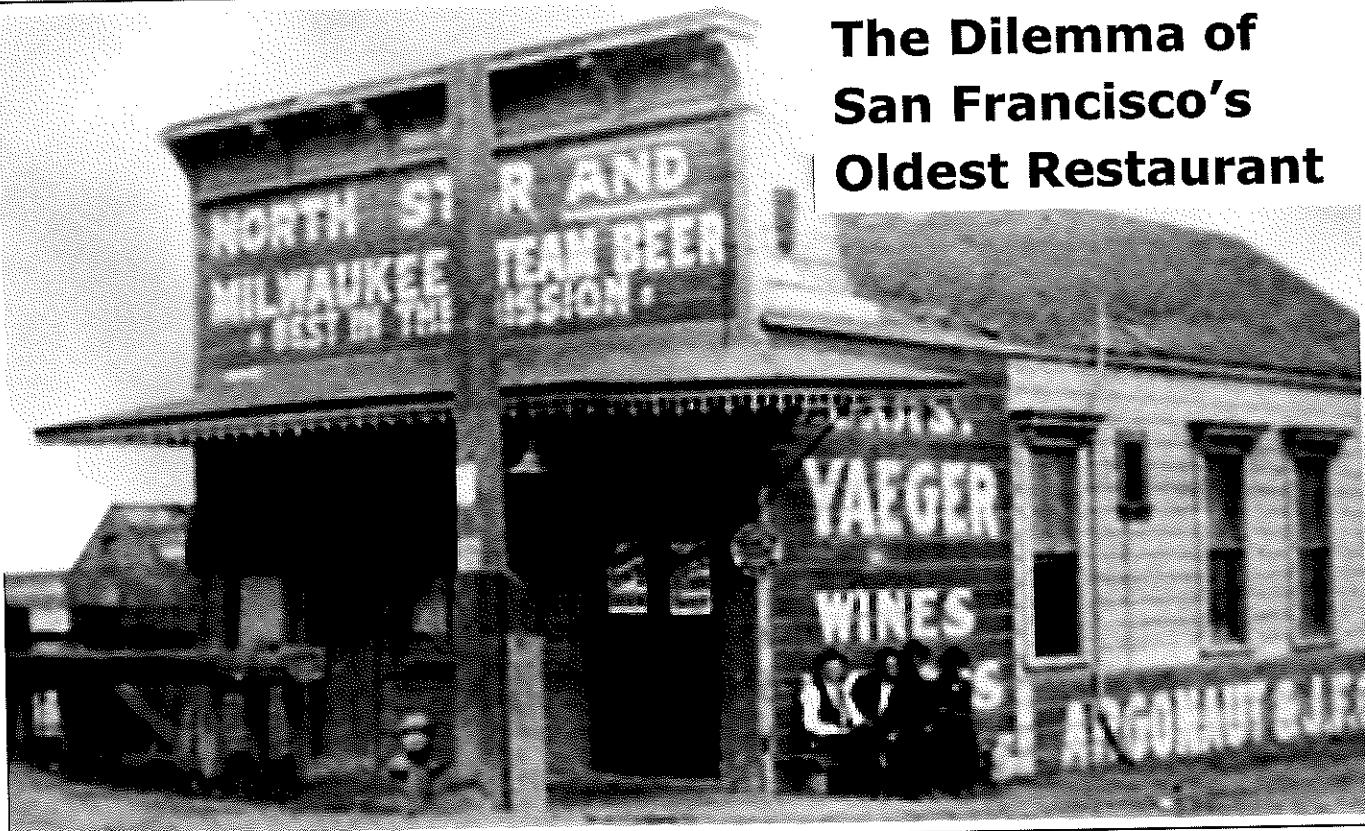


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The Dilemma of San Francisco's Oldest Restaurant



Two restaurants lay claim to being San Francisco's oldest: **Tadich's** and **The Old Clam House** (pictured above).

The Old Clam House is the oldest restaurant located in the same spot since opening in 1861. Today, the bar area occupies the original structure. First named *The Oakdale Bar and Clam House* it was situated on what was then the waterfront, south of Islais Creek, just below Bernal Heights. It quickly became a gathering place for waterfront workers and neighbors settling in the area then containing a thriving fishing industry. In 1906, the Great Earthquake and Fire swept toward the Mission District from South Beach, but was contained at 20th Street, sparing The Old Clam House. In fact, much of the Islais Creek marshy estuary was filled by debris from the earthquake and fire.

Tadich's also claims to be San Francisco's oldest restaurant. It began eleven years earlier in 1849 as the *Coffee Stand* run by three Croatian immigrants in a tent on the Long Wharf—a pier that extended a half mile into the Bay off Commercial Street. Fresh fish were also cooked and sold there. Soon the tent was replaced by a corrugated iron shack with metal taken from an abandoned ship. It moved around the area a couple of times, and its name changed to *New World Coffee Stand*, then Saloon. In 1871 a new Croatian immigrant named John Tadich arrived, tended bar at the *New World Coffee Saloon* and bought it in 1887. It occupied different sites on Commercial, Kearny, Leidesdorff, and Clay Streets before moving to its current location at 240 California Street in 1967 as *Tadich's Grill*.

Excerpted from Internet sources



Sand dunes in "Outer Lands" before Golden Gate Park



San Francisco in 1864, looking west from Telegraph Hill

CREATION OF GOLDEN GATE PARK

In the 1860s, San Franciscans began to feel a need for a spacious public park similar to Central Park in New York City. Golden Gate Park was carved out of sand and shore dunes, known as the Outside Lands, in an unincorporated area west of city borders. Ostensibly created for recreation, the subtle purpose of the park was housing development and westward expansion of the city.

William Hammond Hall surveyed the park site in 1870 and became its commissioner in 1871. The park drew its name from nearby Golden Gate Strait.

The plan and planting were developed by Hall and his assistant, John McLaren, who had apprenticed in Scotland with many of the 19th-century's best professional gardeners. In 1876, the plan was almost derailed by a racetrack, favored by "The Big Four" millionaires: Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington and Charles Crocker.



Hall resigned, and the remaining park Commissioners followed. However the original plan was back on track by 1886, after streetcars delivered over 47,000 people to Golden Gate Park on one weekend afternoon (out of a population of 250,000 in the city). Hall selected McLaren as his successor in 1887.

John McLaren served as superintendent of Golden Gate Park for 53 years.

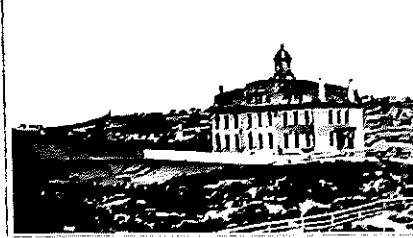
Excerpted from Wikipedia

1863-72

San Francisco/Marina

- 1862 State legislature authorizes construction of Fillmore Street Wharf, the Marina district's lifeline
- 1864 Coastal defense battery built at Point San Jose, renamed Fort Mason in 1882
- 1865 Charles & M.H. deYoung start Chronicle
- 1869 Transcontinental Railroad completed connecting San Francisco with the rest of the United States
- 1870 Golden Gate Park created by act of California Legislature. Plan developed to establish urban park, a la New York's Central Park, out of sand dunes on western edge of city

The Old Brown Ark



In 1862-63, The Ladies' Society builds a home for children on the sandy hillside property bounded by Van Ness, Geary, Franklin, and Post Streets donated by Horace Hawes in 1860.

Designed by S.C. Bugbee, the building becomes known as "the Brown Ark".

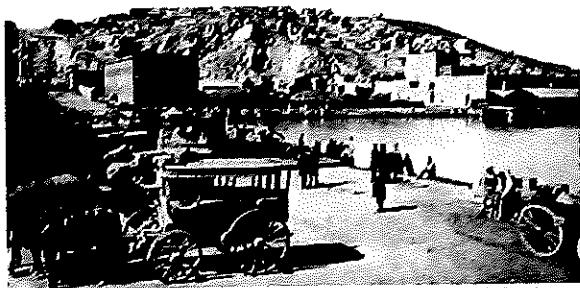
San Francisco Chronicle



The San Francisco Chronicle, founded in 1865 as *The Daily Dramatic Chronicle* by teenage brothers Charles and Michael H. de Young, primarily serves the San Francisco Bay Area but is distributed throughout Northern and Central California. The newspaper grew along with San Francisco and by 1880 it had the largest circulation on the West Coast. In the early 21st century it experienced a rapid fall in circulation, and is now ranked 24th in the nation.

Michael was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and moved with his family to San Francisco while he was still young. Here, he and his brother, Charles (1845-1880), first published the *Chronicle* on January 16, 1865; it is San Francisco's only remaining daily broadsheet newspaper. In 1884, Michael was shot by an irate businessman, Adolph B. Spreckels, apparently due to a negative newspaper article, but survived. He died on February 15, 1925.

Excerpted from Wikipedia



Northwest corner of today's Broadway and (the then aptly-named) Front Streets, with Telegraph Hill in the background. (1865)

The Army's Point Jose (Fort Mason). 1860s



With the outbreak of the Civil War the army took possession of Black Point, evicted civilians, and restored the original name, Point San Jose. Like most 19th century posts, it functioned as a small, self-sufficient town. The parade ground was an open grassy place used for musters, drills, and public ceremonies as well as the hub of post life.

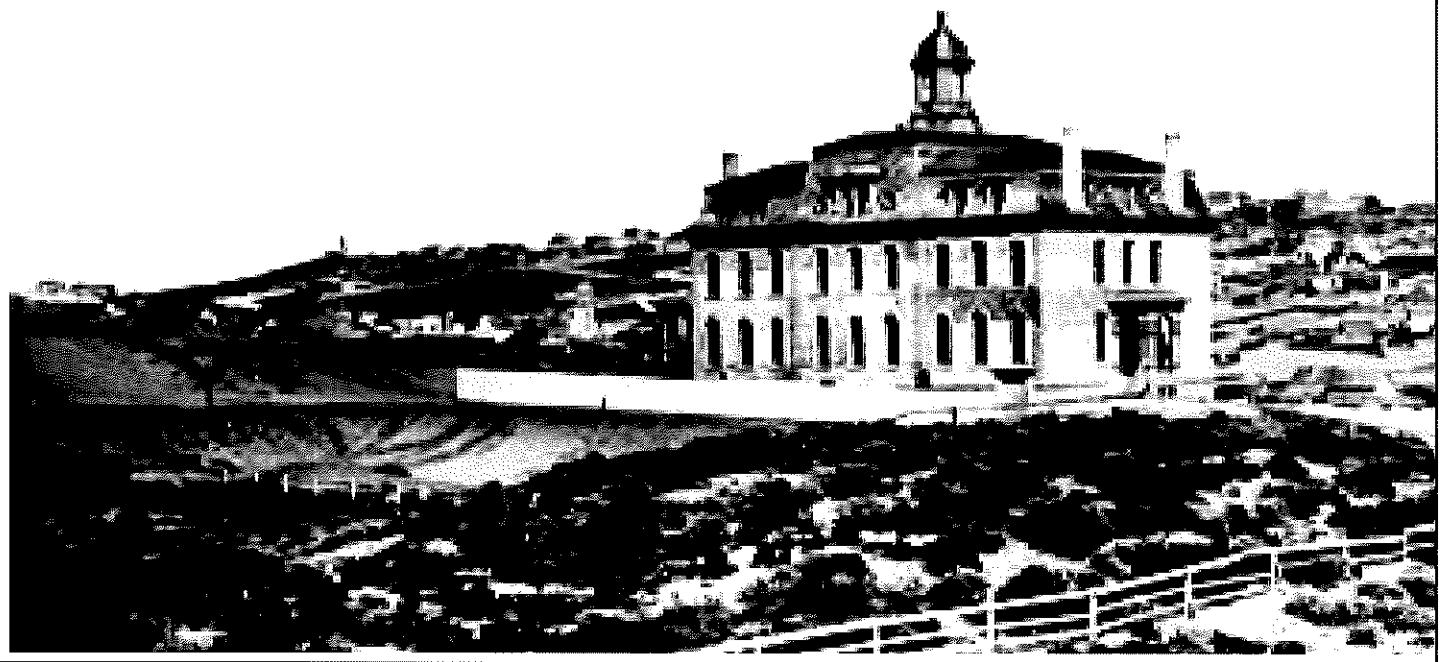
Fearing possible Confederate attacks against gold-laden sailing ships, the army strengthened the harbor defense structures. In 1864, the army fortify Point San Jose with more guns. In 1882, the post was renamed Fort Mason, honor Colonel Richard Barnes Mason, the second military governor and commander of California.

1863-72

The Heritage

- 1862-63 Work begins on a building designed by S.C. Bugbee for the lot on Franklin Street, a home for children known as the "Ladies' Home", also The Brown Ark
- 1869 Only \$40 remain in the Society's treasury; the President pleads for donations in her annual report

The Old Brown Ark

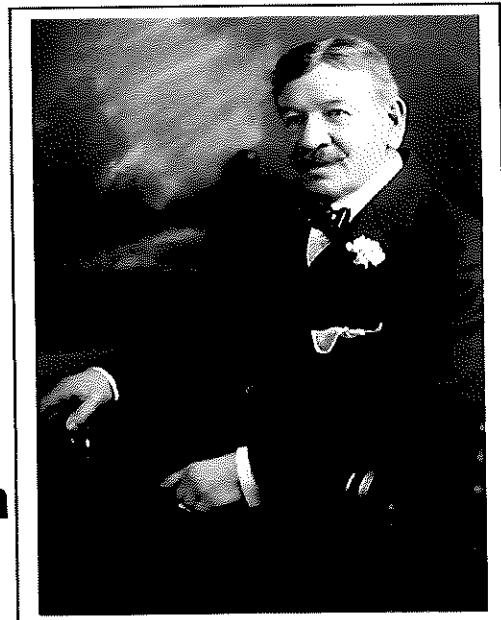


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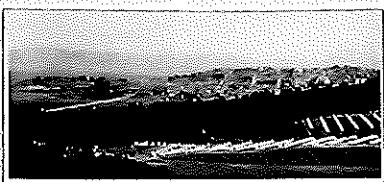


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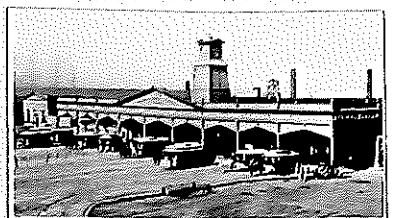
Sand dunes in "Outer Lands" before Golden Gate Park



From Presidio Cemetery looking east toward Marina and Russian Hill

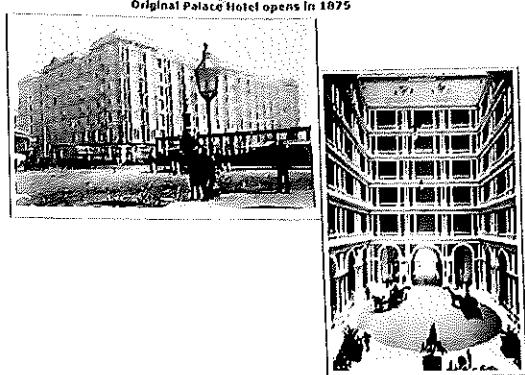
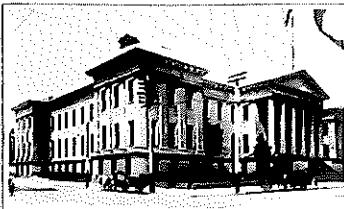
Marina ca. 1880

From Telegraph Hill looking west toward Marina and Golden Gate



First Ferry Building, 1877

Old Mint at 5th & Mission



Original Palace Hotel opens in 1875

San Francisco Anti-Chinese Riot of 1877

A two-day pogrom was waged against Chinese immigrants by the city's white majority on July 23-24. Ethnic violence swept Chinatown resulting in four deaths and destruction of more than \$100,000 worth of Chinese-owned property.

Nearly 8,000 attended a socialist meeting at the "sand-lots" in front of City Hall. Several members of the Workingmen's Party addressed the throng on labor issues, but no one mentioned the city's Chinese population or blamed them as the cause of unemployment.



According to historian Selig Perlman, everything was orderly until an anti-coolie procession pushed its way into the audience and insisted that the speakers say something about the Chinese. When this was refused, the crowd which had gathered on the outskirts of the meeting attacked a passing Chinaman and started the cry, "On to Chinatown".

In a two-day riot four lives were lost and the city's Chinese population suffered more than \$100,000 in property damage. Twenty Chinese-owned laundries were destroyed and the Chinese Methodist Mission was trashed when the mob pelled it with rocks. Ethnic violence was only halted on the night of July 24 through combined efforts of police, the state militia, and 1,000 members of citizen's vigilance committee, each armed with a hickory pickaxe handle.

Anti-Chinese sentiment spread throughout the U.S., culminating in passage of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act.

(Excerpted from Wikipedia)

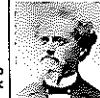
1873-82

San Francisco/Marina

- 1873 First Cable Car line established on Clay Street hill by inventor Andrew Hallidie
- 1874 Mint opens on Fifth Street
- 1875 Pacific Stock Exchange opens
- 1875 The Palace Hotel opens
- 1877 Anti-Chinese riot occurs at City Hall; businesses burned in Chinatown
- 1877 First Ferry Building is built
- 1878 Pacific Baseball League forms with four teams
- 1882 U.S. Congress passes Chinese Exclusion Act

Cable Cars Come to San Francisco in 1873

Andrew Smith Hallidie is regarded as the inventor of the cable car and father of San Francisco's cable car system, although both claims are open to dispute. He also introduced the manufacture of wire rope to the state, and at an early age was a prolific bridge builder in the California's interior.



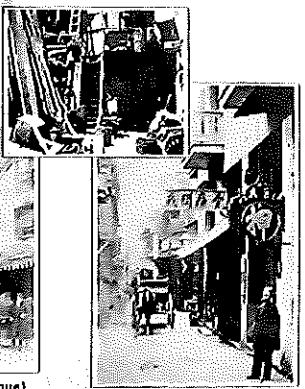
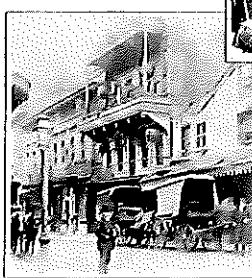
He came to California in 1852 and became a gold miner while also working as a blacksmith, surveyor and bridge builder. Abandoning mining in 1857, Hallidie returned to San Francisco and began manufacturing wire rope in a building at Mason and Chestnut Streets.

Hallidie was also heavily involved in bridge building. During 1861-2, he constructed bridges across the Klamath, American River, Bear, Trinity, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne rivers. In 1865, he gave up bridge building in favor of his wire rope manufacturing business, which was receiving increased demand from silver mines on the Comstock Lode.

Accounts differ as to just how involved Hallidie was in the creation of the Clay Street Hill Railway which began service in August 1873. In one popular version he was the instigator, inspired by the suffering incurred by the horses that hauled streetcars up the Jackson Street hill.

(Excerpted from Wikipedia)

San Francisco Chinatown, 1870s



A Dupont Avenue (now Grant Avenue)



Union Square ca. 1875

During the Gold Rush, Union Square was a campgrounds, used primarily for dumping, by occasional squatters, and for sand-lot baseball games. In 1864, the Mechanics' Institute, founded ten years earlier to advance the mechanical arts and sciences, was granted permission to build a pavilion there, since the city needed a large indoor gathering space.

During the Civil War, the Square took on its present name because several pro-Union rallies held there. Soon all four sides of the Square were in great demand for home sites, and it became the center of a fashionable residential district with churches plentifully interspersed.

Sometime after the removal of the Mechanics' Pavilion in 1871, Union Square was formally designed as a park.

(Excerpted from A History essay by Anthony Davis in The Almanac Summer 1993)

1873-82

The Heritage

- 1875 Substantial gifts acquired from 1875-96 improve the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society's financial situation
- 1880 The California State Legislature passes an act appropriating money to support orphans, half-orphans, and abandoned children at institutions like the Ladies' Home.



San Francisco Championship Baseball Team in 1875, 76, 77—Predecessors to the San Francisco Seals

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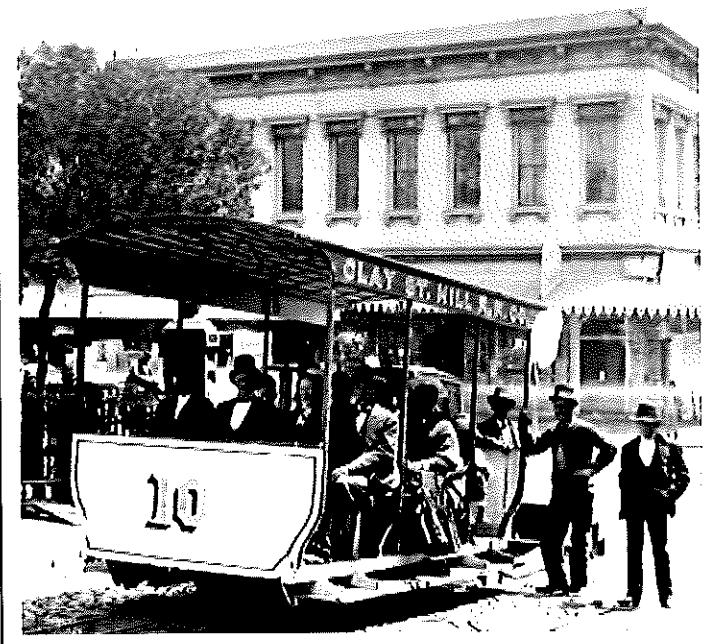


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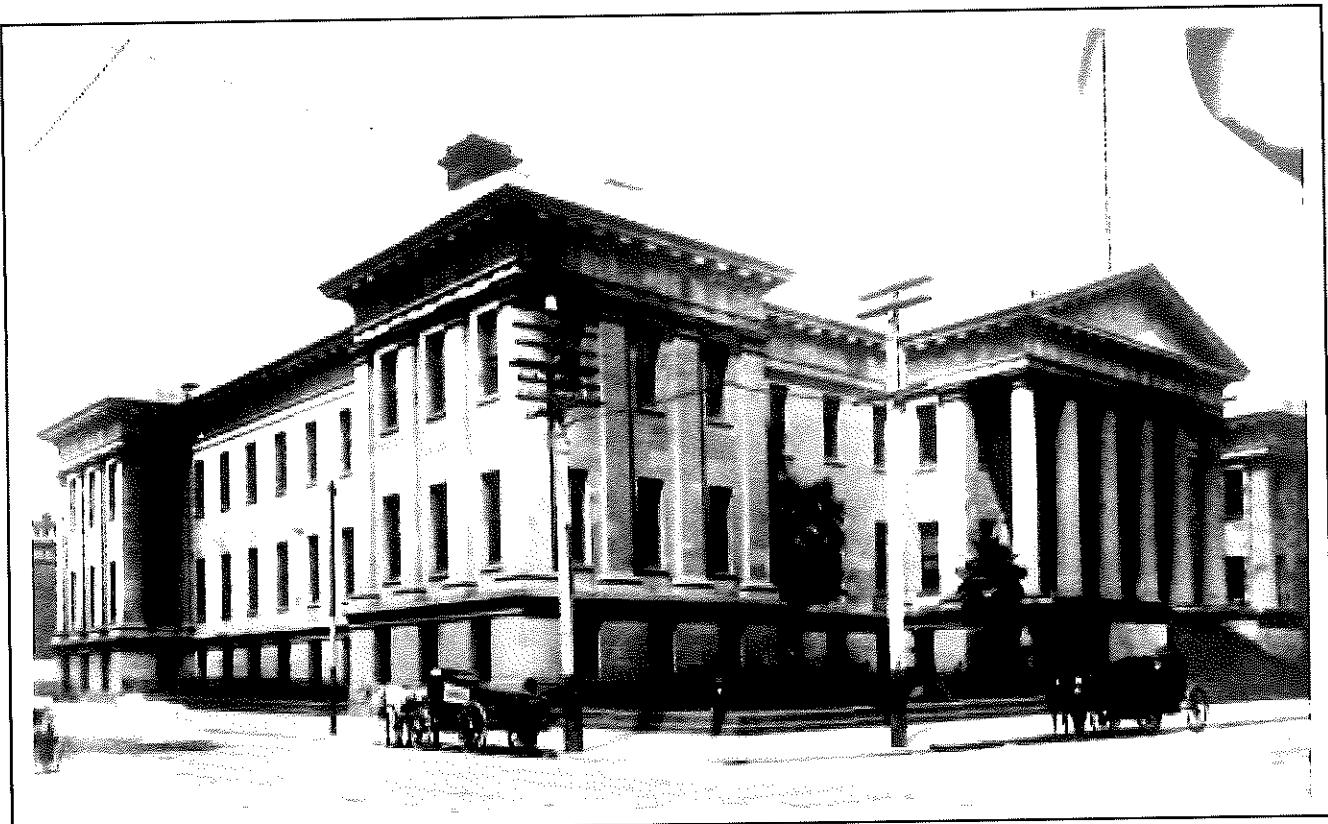
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First Ferry Building, 1877 ▲

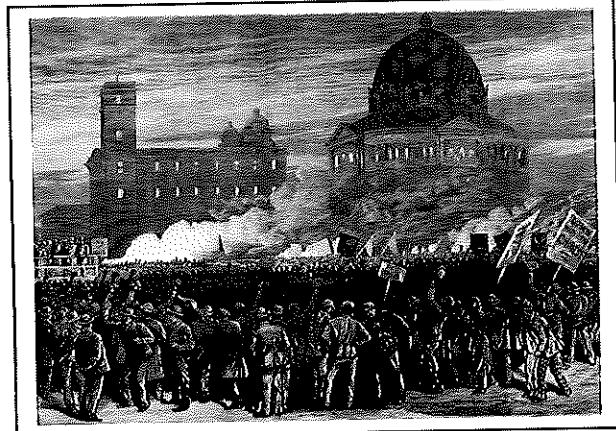
▼Old Mint at 5th & Mission



San Francisco Anti-Chinese Riot of 1877

A two-day pogrom was waged against Chinese immigrants by the city's white majority on July 23-24. Ethnic violence swept Chinatown resulting in four deaths and destruction of more than \$100,000 worth of Chinese-owned property.

Nearly 8,000 attended a socialist meeting at the "sand-lots" in front of City Hall. Several members of the Workingmen's Party addressed the throng on labor issues, but no one mentioned the city's Chinese population or blamed them as the cause of unemployment.

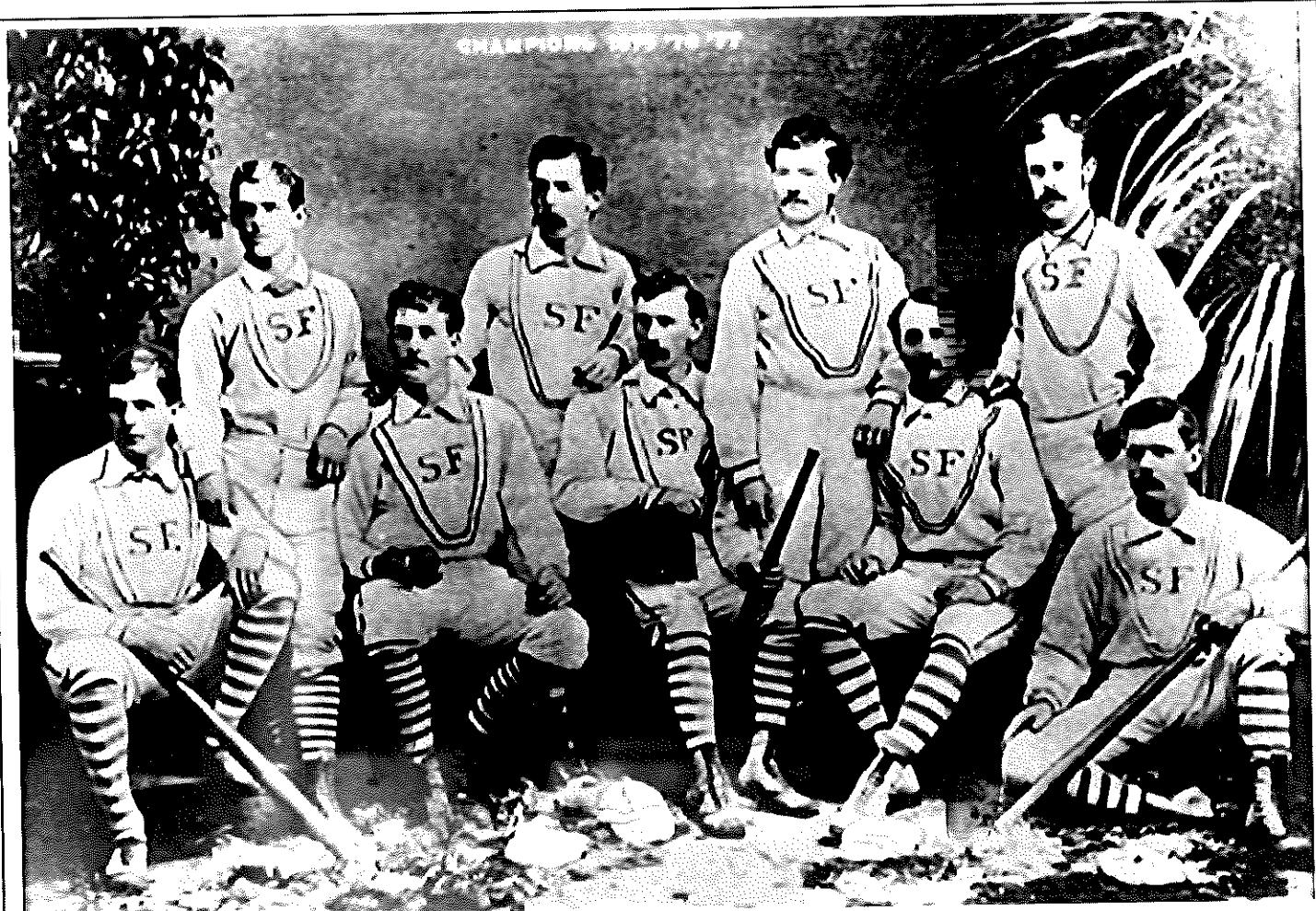


According to historian Selig Perlman, everything was orderly until an anti-coolie procession pushed its way into the audience and insisted that the speakers say something about the Chinese. When this was refused, the crowd which had gathered on the outskirts of the meeting attacked a passing Chinaman and started the cry, "On to Chinatown".

In a two-day riot four lives were lost and the city's Chinese population suffered more than \$100,000 in property damage. Twenty Chinese-owned laundries were destroyed and the Chinese Methodist Mission was trashed when the mob pelted it with rocks. Ethnic violence was only halted on the night of July 24 through combined efforts of police, the state militia, and 1,000 members of citizen's vigilance committee, each armed with a hickory pickaxe handle.

Anti-Chinese sentiment spread throughout the U.S., culminating in passage of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act.

Excerpted from Wikipedia



**San Francisco Championship Baseball Team in 1875,76,77—
Predecessors to the San Francisco Seals**

James G. Fair

James G. Fair (1831-94) was an overnight millionaire part-owner of the Comstock Lode, a U.S. Senator, and a colorful real estate and railroad speculator.



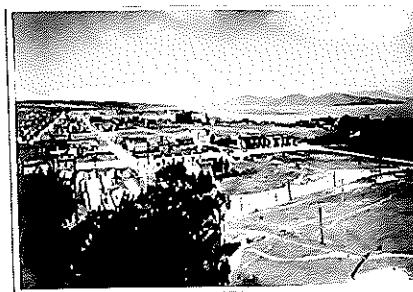
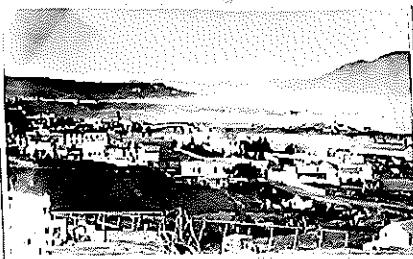
He formed a partnership with three fellow Irishmen, John William Mackay, and the San Francisco saloon owners, James C. Flood and William S. O'Brien, popularly known as the "Bonanza firm". The four made large fortunes in shares in silver mines working the Comstock Lode—the first major silver discovery in the U.S., producing over \$500,000 dollars in 20 years of operation. Although Fair was acknowledged to be a capable mine superintendent and a shrewd businessman, he was not well liked, and carried the nickname "Slippery Jim."

He invested much of his income from the Comstock in railroads and San Francisco real estate. In 1851 he bought up 44 blocks between Baker & Webster, north of Chestnut with intent of filling the marshes for land development. Fair and Mackay owned the Nevada Bank, for a time the largest bank in America at the height of the silver boom.

The Fairmont Hotel was built and named after Fair as a grand monument by his daughters, Theresa Fair Oelrichs and Virginia Fair Vanderbilt. Construction began in 1902, but they sold their interests in 1906, days before the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

Excerpted from Wikipedia

Chinese Parade on Grant Avenue, 1885



1883-92

San Francisco/Marina

- 1886 Building Trade Council forms; 10,000 working men parade
- 1887 William Randolph Hearst takes over management of San Francisco Examiner, purchased by his father in 1880
- 1891 James G. Fair, one of the Comstock "Silver Kings", buys up 44 blocks between Baker & Webster, north of Chestnut with intent of filling the marshes for land development.
- 1892 Sierra Club is founded with John Muir as first president
- 1892 Electric streetcars began operation in San Francisco

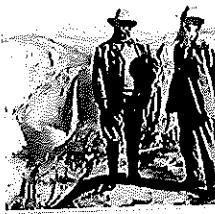
The Sierra Club

Is one of the oldest, largest, and most influential grassroots environmental organizations in the United States. It was founded in San Francisco in May 1892 by Scottish preservationist John Muir, who became its first President.

The Club's first goals included convincing the California legislature to give Yosemite Valley to the federal government, and to save California's coastal redwoods, as well as establishing Glacier and Mount Rainier national parks.

Muir escorted President Theodore Roosevelt through Yosemite in 1903. ▶

Two years later the California legislature ceded Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove to the U.S. government. The Sierra Club won its first lobbying victory with the creation of the country's second national park (after Yellowstone which had been created in 1872).



Child-Saving Charities

The following page is an excerpted version of James Elamant's report comparing the work of the "Child-Saving Charities in this Big Town" in 1891-92. Of the 15 charities reviewed, "The Ladies' Society" ranks first.

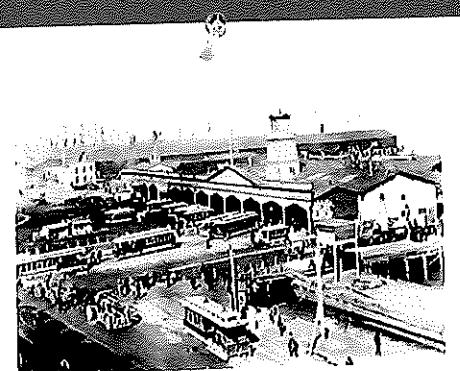
It has been edited because of its length, but the excessive language has been retained, the most florid highlighted in yellow. The full report can be found at <http://www.sfgenealogy.com/sf/history/hgsc.htm>

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 abhorred 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 only compensated by the many successful results of its graduates, many of whom have become self-supporting, respected and successful men and women.



Streetcars at the foot of Market Street, 1892

1883-92

The Heritage

- 1889 The Society raises \$66B with a charity baseball game between the Pacific Union Club and Bohemian Club



Hearst Acquisition of San Francisco Examiner

In 1860, mining engineer and entrepreneur George Hearst bought the San Francisco Examiner. Seven years later, after being elected to the U.S. Senate, he gave it to his son, William Randolph Hearst, then 23 years old. The elder Hearst was said to have received the failing paper as partial payment of a poker debt.

The San Francisco Examiner was founded in 1863 as the Democratic Press, a pro-Confederacy, pro-slavery paper opposed to Abraham Lincoln, but after his assassination in 1865 the paper's offices were destroyed by a mob, and starting on June 12, 1865 it was called the Daily Examiner.

William Randolph Hearst hired S.S. (Sam) Chamberlin, who had started the first American newspaper in Paris, managing editor and Arthur McEwen as editor, and changed the Examiner from an evening to a morning paper. The paper's popularity increased greatly, with the help of such writers as Ambrose Bierce, Mark Twain, and the San Francisco-born Jack London, and also through the Examiner's version of yellow journalism, with ample use of foreign correspondents and splashy coverage of scandal, satire, and patriotic enthusiasm for the Spanish-American War and the 1898 annexation of the Philippines.

The Examiner offices were destroyed on April 18, 1906, a new structure, the Hearst Building, arose in its place. Third and Market streets, it opened in 1909, and in 1931 the facade, entranceway and lobby underwent an exterior remodeling designed by architect Julia Morgan.

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