

OMB NO. 1024-0016
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only
received **SEP 30 1982**
date entered

1. Name

historic De Lano ~~Residence~~ House

and/or common Galvert - Lhoyd Residence

JUN 1 1982

2. Location

street & number 70 Buena Vista Terrace N/A not for publication

city, town San Francisco N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state California 94117 code 06 county San Francisco code 075

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: apartments

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Dorothy H. Lhoyd

street & number 70 Buena Vista Terrace

city, town San Francisco N/A vicinity of state California 94117

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records, San Francisco City Hall

street & number 400 Van Ness Avenue

city, town San Francisco, state California 94102

6. Representation in Existing Surveys *SEE CONTINUATION SHEET*

title The Junior League of San Francisco, Inc. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1963 - 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records California History Room - Main Library - Civic Center

city, town San Francisco state California 94102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

70 Buena Vista Terrace is a residential structure set back from the street on the up-hill side of a steep slope. The house is a simple rectangle in plan although bay windows project from the basic form. It is a freestanding structure, with its north sidewall on, or very close to, the property line; on the south side, the south face of a projecting rectangular bay window also nears, or coincides with, the property line. The front setback line is shared with the next two houses to the south, and with a couple of other buildings on the block, but most are set closer to the sidewalk. The De Lano House appears to be among the earliest, perhaps the earliest, building on the street; the other buildings, which are a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century upper middle class residential types, are stylistically varied. The streetscape derives its visual interest and unity from similarity of scale and materials, and from the evidence of stylistic transformation and evolution over half a century. Although there are some buildings on the street which have been altered or resurfaced, by far the greatest majority of structures are essentially intact. Both visually and historically, the De Lano residence is an important component of this streetscape.

The house is of wood-frame construction, sheathed in channel rustic siding; it is two stories high, with a raised basement under the forward portion, accommodated by the slope of the land. The style of the house is Italianate, with borrowings from both the Stick Style and the Classical Revival. There is a gabled roof, concealed from the street by a false front which is braced at each end by a wing wall of curved profile. This false front has a series of panels, defined by mouldings and separated by large brackets with incised ornament. The brackets support a soffited cornice composed of a combination of ogee, cove and quarter-round mouldings. (See Photo One.)

The narrow street elevation is an asymmetrical composition which indicates the floor plan organization. The entrance on the right hand side led to a sidehall which functions as entry, circulation, and stair hall: a standard urban type which features parlors arranged en suite along the opposite side. The entrance is reached via a wide flight of stairs which were, typically of the time, built without railings; the only protection was a low, sloping parapet on either side of the steps, barely higher than the stair nosing. A later pipe rail, added to satisfy more recent safety requirements, did not alter any of the existing original stair or parapet, nor is it visually intrusive. The stairs end at a small porch which leads to the recessed entrance, a pair of windowed doors, topped by a transom.

The porch which protects this entrance, like the ornament of the rest of the structure, is more Classical Revival than Italianate. While the ornament of the Italianate is derived from Classical and particularly Renaissance sources, it is generally transformed considerably; the ornament of the De Lano House remains rigidly close to its Classical prototypes. The porch is supported by a pair of columns; the lower portions are fluted, and the tops are Corinthian capitals. (See Photo 2.) Where the porch roof connects with the front wall of the house, the columns are echoed by pilasters with related flutings and capitals. (See Photos 3 and 4.) The delicately detailed Corinthian capitals of the porch columns, and of the engaged colonettes which appear in other places on the structure, are not wood like the other ornament, but of cast iron. While cast iron ornament, usually associated with cast iron columns, is quite common in commercial buildings of the nineteenth century, the combination of cast iron ornament with wooden columns and cast iron ornament of this type applied to residential buildings, is quite rare. This would seem to reflect the occupation of the original owners, who were metal craftsmen. The entablature supported by these columns and pilasters consists of a paneled frieze, a dentil course, and a cornice composed of a combination of standard moulding profiles.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Maritime

Specific dates 1884 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

One of the earliest residences in the old Park Hill tract of San Francisco, this predominately Italianate residence with Stick and Classical Revival detailing and ornament is particularly significant for its cast iron column and colonette capitals. It was constructed in 1884 for Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. De Lano and their six (6) children who ranged in age, at that time, from twenty-eight to twelve. That same year, Mr. De Lano and his sons founded De Lano Brothers, a marine service firm specializing in shipsmithing and plumbing. Although its emphasis has changed with the times and San Francisco's needs, the 98-year old firm continues in operation today, a San Francisco institution headed by Silas De Lano's great-grandson Robert. During that same 98-year period, the De Lano residence has had only four owners, and only two of those have held the property for any significant period: the De Lano family remained in the house for 38 years until 1922, and members of the present owner's family have lived here for the last 59 years, since 1923.

One of the earliest residences constructed in San Francisco's old Park Hill and Flint Tracts, the De Lano residence was built twenty-six years before the streets surrounding Buena Vista Park were cut through and named and numbered as they are today. Until 1895, the property could only be described as an extension of Broderick Street near Fourteenth Street or Ridley; at that time, the street was named South Broderick and the house was numbered 113 - 115. In 1909, the street was re-named Buena Vista Terrace and the present house number was assigned, probably as a result of the number of new residences constructed along the street about that time.

Architecturally, 70 Buena Vista Terrace is significant for its Italianate styling which combines Classical and Classical Revival detailing with the rectangular, three-story bay tier of the later and then-contemporary Stick Style. Most unusual, however, are the intricately-wrought cast iron Corinthian capitals which surmount wooden columns and collonettes, fluted at the base but smooth above. Cast iron supports and ornament are most often associated with commercial structures, and where employed, their use is total. It is unusual to find cast iron used in residential buildings and rare to find cast iron capping wood members. However, it is more plausible when one considers that the De Lanos were metal-smiths, and that Silas De Lano was also a pattern maker.

The architectural importance of this particular residence to its neighborhood and to San Francisco is borne out by its inclusion in every city-wide architectural survey or inventory. It was first noted in the Barclay - Jones Urban Design Project (1959) where it was cited as an "architecturally important building"; its "surface qualities" and the fact that it is an "architectural curiosity" were also noted. The Junior League of San Francisco's architectural survey which was published in 1968 as Here Today -- San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, stressed that it was a good-to-excellent example of its style, of great importance to its neighborhood, and its historical associations with both the De Lano and Calvert families. The Department of City Planning's 1976 Architectural Inventory, which includes only the top 10% of all buildings in the City, noted its environmental importance as well as its facade proportions, richness and excellence of detailing, and its overall architectural quality.

In this instance, the overall architectural significance of 70 Buena Vista Terrace is certainly enhanced by the fact that it served as the focal point of the large De Lano family's activities for thirty-eight years during which the family business, which has operated con-

9. Major Bibliographical References

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property .07

Quadrangle name SAN FRANCISCO NORTH, California

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
---	--	--	--

D			
---	--	--	--

E			
---	--	--	--

F			
---	--	--	--

G			
---	--	--	--

H			
---	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are historic lot lines of the property.

Lot 13 in Assessor's Block 2608 has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 115 feet.

It is located on Buena Vista Terrace between Buena Vista Avenue East and Fourteenth Street

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
	N/A			

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Bland Platt, Historic Preservation Consultant and Mr. John E. Beach, Architectural Historian

organization G. Bland Platt Associates date May 30, 1982

street & number 339 Walnut Street telephone (415) - 922 - 3579

city or town San Francisco state California 94118

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature K. M. Ellen

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9-29-82

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Delores Byrne
Keeper of the National Register

entered in the National Register date 10/29/82

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

6

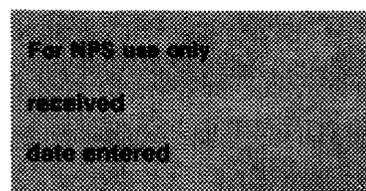
Page

1

-
- 2.) Department of City Planning Architectural Inventory
1976 Local/County
Department of City Planning
450 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102
- 3.) Barclay - Jones Urban Design Survey Project
1959 Local/County
Environmental Design Library - Wurster Hall
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94710

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

1

Centered above the entrance is a single window. The window is double hung, with the segmented arch form which is one of the trademarks of the Italianate style. The side-pieces of the window facing have moulded panels, with a slightly projecting upper portion enriched with machined ornament. There is a keystone in the center of the segmented arch. Above this is a panel with ornamental mouldings, flanked by brackets which support a projecting cornice. The channel rustic siding, a common wall surfacing material of the period, acts as a neutral backdrop for the ornate decoration.

The portion of the facade not occupied by the entry porch is dominated by a double-height rectangular bay window with paired double-hung windows. The rectangular bay is a form appropriated from the Stick Style. The Italianate more commonly has slanted bays. The De Lano House successfully integrates this later form through the powerful Italianate imagery of the false front, and the inclusion of the segmentally arched windows. At the corners of the rectangular bays are engaged colonettes—miniature versions of the Corinthian porch columns, complete with cast iron capitals.

While these colonettes, the keystone and window-facing details are identical in the ground floor and the second floor sections of the bay, the entablature ornament is quite different. The ground-floor entablature has a panel delineated by surface moulding, with a rondel and other machined ornament punctuating the center of the panel. This is topped by a dentil course and a complex projecting cornice. Above this cornice is a spandrel panel with ornamental mouldings and a central rondel, surmounted by an ogee moulding supporting the sill of the second story windows. The ornament above the second story window is much simplified: there is a modest moulding, an unornamented width of a single course of channel rustic, and an ogee moulding course supporting a dentil course.

The ornament of the south-facing rectangular bay is identical, except that the paneling and bracketing relating to the false front is absent. This bay window brings unexpected southern light into the middle rooms of a standard urban house type. There is, in addition to the bay, a single window in the second floor of the south-facing wall; this window has the keystone and moulded facings of the street facade windows, but has no brackets or cornice. It is typical of the period that openings away from the street elevation are simpler in their decoration.

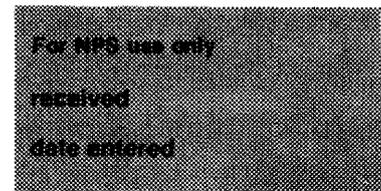
The edges of the building block are marked by a simple corner beading; there are neither the corner boards nor the quoins with which the Italianate frequently celebrates corner-turning or wall termination.

The building was originally constructed as a single family residence, but has been converted to three residential units: two in the two-story main portion of the house, and another in the raised basement, which originally housed the kitchen and may also have provided servants' quarters. Whatever internal re-organization these alterations may have required, they have left the street facade unaltered.

No other structures exist on the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

1

tinuously for 98 years, was founded and grew to be "one of the most prominent identified with the local shipping industry". (San Francisco Call, December 19, 1897.)

The patriarch of the De Lano family, Silas L., was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on August 4, 1831, and married Betsy Jeanette Thompson, born in Elkington Center, New York, also in 1831. Family records do not indicate when or why they came to California, but their eldest child, a son Willie Winfrey, was born in September, 1856, in Eagleville near Downieville and Goodyears Bar which suggests that they might have been lured by news of the Gold Rush. Their second child was also a son, Francis Marion, who was born in May 1858. Their other four children were daughters born between 1864 and 1872. By 1881, the family had moved to San Francisco, and Silas and his two sons were employed by W. S. Ray & Company, purveyors of "caboose, office and cookery stoves, tinware, etc.". (San Francisco City Directory, 1881) While employed there, Willie was the foreman, Frank a tinsmith, and Silas a wheelright.

Company records indicate that De Lano Brothers was formed in 1884 at 9 Spear Street, and remained in this same block until 1979. While Willie and Frank, both tinsmiths and plumbers, were the firm's proprietors, they were joined and assisted by their father Silas, a wheelwright and pattern maker, until his death in 1921. By 1890, De Lano Brothers had outgrown its original space and had moved to a building at 21 Spear Street where the sign over the door announced "shiptinsmiths and plumbers, manufacturers of pumps, water closets, tanks, side lights, lamps, etc." and "shipstoves, ranges, tinware, crockery, hardware, castings, etc."

An article in the San Francisco Call, December 19, 1897, about the firm states that they are "brass, copper and sheet metal workers...one of the most prominent identified with the local shipping industry.... They make a specialty of every description of marine work and do an extensive business in the jobbing line. The fine quality of their goods and the superiority of their workmanship have assisted in placing them at the head of local industries of this nature. Their excellent work is always in evidence on the principal ocean liners, the ferry steamers and the larger ships that ply the waters of the bay."

By 1899, they were not only "occupying the lower floor of the brick building at 21 Spear" but also had a warehouse across the street; they employed 15 men and two wagons. "They make a specialty of every description of marine work and always carry a large stock of ship hardware on hand." (San Francisco, The Imperial City.)

In 1904, the firm moved once again to 70 Spear Street, a two-story brick building considered architecturally significant both by the Department of City Planning's Architectural Inventory and the San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. The firm remained in this location until 1979, when the site was purchased and the building demolished for San Francisco's new Federal Reserve Bank. De Lano Brothers is presently located at 1300 Illinois Street, and specializes in marine, sheet metal and light machine work as it has for the last thirty-two years.

From information in the City Directories, it appears that 70 Buena Vista Terrace functioned as a single family residence for the expanding De Lano family until 1895 when it became two units. Division of the house to two units may have been necessitated by Willie's marriage in June 1887, followed by the birth of a son, Milton W., in 1888, and another, Frank B., in 1890, all of which must have strained the capacity of even so large a house. That, coupled with his marriage, may have led Frank to move to his own dwelling in 1897. Then, in 1907 - 1908, Willie and his family moved up hill closer to Buena Vista Park into their own home at 25 Buena Vista Terrace.

Although Mrs. Silas De Lano died in 1910, the family continued to live in the house until two years after Silas De Lano's death in 1921. In July, 1922, Henrietta Forrest pur-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

chased the house, but sold it the following month to H. J. and Anna M. Axt who only owned the property for five months. On January 20, 1923, it was purchased by E. R. Calvert whose wife willed it to her sister, the present owner, upon her death. During World War II, the building was converted from two to three units.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Beatty, Marian De Lano. Interview, April 21, 1982.

Beatty, Marian De Lano. "Record of the De Lano Family, a Geneology".

"De Lano Brothers", San Francisco Call, December 19, 1897.

De Lano, Frank B. Obituary, San Francisco Chronicle, November 29, 1981.

De Lano, Robert. Interview, April 21, 1982.

Olmsted, Roger and Watkins, T. H. Here Today - San Francisco's Architectural Heritage.
San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1968. Page 254.

San Francisco City Directories, various editions, 1870 - 1910.

_____. San Francisco, The Imperial City. San Francisco: Mercantile Illus-
trated Company, 1899. Page 154.

