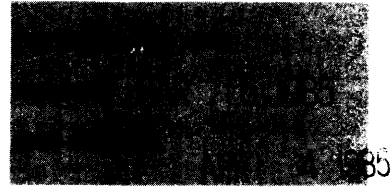


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



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1. Name

historic NA OHP
The Real Estate Associates
and/or common (T.R.E.A.) Houses, 2503, 2524, 2530 and 2536 Clay Street

2. Location

street & number 2503, 2524, 2530 and 2536 Clay Street NA not for publication
city, town San Francisco NA vicinity of congressional district 6th California
state CA 94115 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>NA</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple, see Continuation Page 2.
street & number
city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records
street & number City Hall
city, town San Francisco state CA 94102

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Multiple, see Continuation Page has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local
depository for survey records
city, town _____ state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Real Estate Associates houses on Clay Street near Fillmore are four similar detached two-story frame houses of Italianate style which face each other across a residential city street. 2503 Clay Street is on the south side, with a clinker brick and stucco apartment to its west, and to its east the rears of shops facing a neighborhood commercial street (Fillmore). East of 2524 Clay Street and west of 2536 Clay Street are turn-of-the-century flats buildings. Each of the four subject buildings is, in plan, a long narrow rectangle modified by a jog taken out of the rear east side to admit more light to interior rooms. All four are set back about a dozen feet from the sidewalk, with landscaping in the open space. Due to basements and a hill, the three on the north side of the street are twelve to twenty steps above the sidewalk, while 2503 Clay is near sidewalk level and has no basement. Roofs are shallow gables concealed behind parapets decorated with a paneled frieze and a visually heavy, overhanging cornice, which ceases abruptly behind the west corner and may or may not return along the east side wall. Each facade is tall and narrow, with tall narrow door and window openings. Drop siding is in channel rustic pattern. The prominent facade features are the cornice and a two-story half-octagonal bay window on the east half of the facade, that rises from below the main floor up into the main cornice and has a secondary cornice between floors, paneling above the second floor. At 2503 Clay Street simple bay-window moldings read like panels; the other three have pipestem colonnettes and a curve-profiled dentil molding below the secondary cornice. All windows are single-light double-hung, 2503 Clay's rectangular, the others segment-headed with cutwork in the soffits. Each entry is on the west side of its facade, has a paneled door and transom set in a paneled recess, and is marked at the building facade by pilasters and either a bracketed hood or a small columned portico. A single window lights the second floor above the entry. Inside, hall and stairs along the west house wall lead straight back from the entry, the rooms file off the hall toward the east. There are a few individual differences between the buildings.

2503 Clay Street is the smallest and simplest house. Its door hood brackets are longer and shallower than those of 2524, its pilasters paneled. It has no basement and few front steps; its bay window begins at the ground. Window surrounds are simple; the single facade window has a simple entablature. The cornice does not return along the east side wall.

2524 Clay Street has a slanted return below the bay. Its curved door hood brackets are more nearly isosceles triangles with grooves on the face and jigsaw cutwork in the sides. It has the more decorated bay window, with pipestem colonnettes, segment-headed windows, jigsaw cutwork and a curve-profiled dentil molding. The cornice does not return along the east side wall. Its single window's entablature rests on small curved brackets with acanthus drops.

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 type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1871, 1874-1875 **Builder/Architect** The Real Estate Associates (T.R.E.A.)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Real Estate Associates (T.R.E.A.) houses on Clay Street near Fillmore are significant representatives of the work of T.R.E.A., San Francisco's most prolific housing developer of the 1870s. 2503 Clay is one of the first thirteen houses the company ever built and sold. At the time, 1870-1871, the area was totally undeveloped, and no one knew if people would want to reside so far from downtown. House construction was then an experimental branching out from T.R.E.A.'s established business of buying, subdividing and selling land. The success of this first construction venture laid the foundation for the company's nearly total dedication to housing construction for the next half dozen years. T.R.E.A. (the logo they used) so dominated the city's housing market in the 1870s that its version of the bay-windowed Italianate style house became the decade's local standard. The four subject houses typify the T.R.E.A. Italianate style, its variants, and T.R.E.A.'s typical range of customers. All four are essentially intact.

In the 1870s T.R.E.A. constructed nearly a thousand San Francisco houses, over two hundred of which survive. (1) Almost all were two-story, bay-windowed Italianate style, free-standing frame structures, built in groups where the company had purchased and subdivided tracts of empty land. T.R.E.A. realized economies from mass construction techniques, from a standard floor plan, self-contracting (except plumbing) and simplifying ornament. It achieved sales through liberal advertising, generous prices, installment plan financing, practical houses, and a variety of models to suit different pocketbooks. All these factors except the last were present in the company's very first housing venture, as represented by 2503 Clay Street and described in the April 1871 San Francisco Directory:

An organization known as The Real Estate Associates, has graded three blocks in the Western Addition, the first bounded by Webster, Fillmore, Sacramento and Clay Streets, the second by Steiner, Fillmore, Sacramento and Clay, and the third by Steiner, Pierce, Sacramento and Clay. Upon the second block thirteen houses, two stories each, have been built, 20 feet front by 32 in depth, divided into seven rooms having bay windows and modern conveniences, altogether making a fine appearance. These houses and lots are sold on the homestead principle, each for \$3,200, of which \$800 is in advance and the remainder in monthly payments of \$50. (2)

(See Continuation Page 2.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Multiple, See Continuation Pages 10-11.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.39

Quadrangle name San Francisco North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	5	4	9	8	8	0	4	1	8	2	5	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are drawn to encompass a contiguous unit created by the four buildings on their original lots. The property consists of Assessor's Lot 32 of Block 630, Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block 611, and the street width between them, being roughly a T-shape approximately 30'x196' for the stem and 88'x127' for the top.

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

state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	<u>NA</u>	code
-------	-----------	------	--------	-----------	------

state		code	county		code
-------	--	------	--------	--	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Bloomfield

organization (consultant)

date 15 April 1984

street & number 2229 Webster Street

telephone (415) 922-1063

city or town San Francisco

state CA 94115

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Maurice Mitchell-Watson

title DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date 8/26/85

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 4/4/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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T.R.E.A. Houses on Clay Street
San Francisco, CA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

4. Owners of Property:

Mrs. Nedra Anargyros
2503 Clay Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

Mr. Michael P. Stein
2524 Clay Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dr. James L. D. Lamm
2530 Clay Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

Mrs. Leanore Meyerfeld (owner of 2536 Clay Street)
57 Beaumont Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

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ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 2

6. Representation in Existing Surveys:

title: Here Today (Junior League Survey)

date: 1967 x county

depository for records: San Francisco History Room
San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102

The four houses are listed on page 258 of the Appendix ("buildings which add to the total impact of the West Bay's historic architecture").

title: Architectural Survey, San Francisco City Planning Department

date: 1976 x county

depository for records: Department of City Planning
450 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

On a scale of 0-5 (5 highest) the houses rated as follows:

2503 Clay Street: 1
2524 Clay Street: not listed (probably accidental)
2530 Clay Street: 2
2536 Clay Street: 2

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T.R.E.A. House on Clay Street
San Francisco

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

7. Description (cont.):

2530 Clay Street has a second bay window that duplicates the main one but faces east, halfway along the side wall. The portico has Ionic columns and Corinthian pilasters. The cornice and parapet continue along the east wall to behind the side bay window. It is the largest and deepest of the four houses, but it appears identical because of identical proportions. Its bay windows and single window match the ones on 2524 Clay. Below the sloping bay return is a finial.

2536 Clay Street has a front bay window, cornice and single window which match those of 2530 Clay Street. It also has a portico, but with Corinthian columns. It has a side bay window which appears of later date than the main house, perhaps 1885-1890 because of its corner braces and its plan: a second floor rectangle over a first floor triangle. The capitals have lost many of the Corinthian-defining cast iron pieces attached to the central wooden core. The front garden retains an old cast iron fence at the sidewalk.

All the houses are altered, but not significantly. 2503 Clay Street has a lot-wide two-story building attached to the original's rear and a high wooden fence protecting the side yard to the east. All four houses have non-original brick front steps and small rear additions. When gaining a garage in the basement, 2524 lost its under-bay finial, and its front door is not original. 2530 and 2536 Clay both have driveways to the east with wooden fences to protect the back yards.

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T.R.E.A. Houses on Clay Street
San Francisco

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

8. Significance (cont.):

Thus T.R.E.A.'s whole operation as a housing developer was born full-grown, prepared by a total re-organization of the board of directors, conceived and brought to fruition by its manager William Hollis. The editor of the March 1877 directory remembered the idealism Hollis had expressed to him at the outset:

Six years ago the President and Manager, William Hollis, staked his private fortune and business reputation on his faith in the future of this city. With a vision far in advance of many of his daily associates, his ideas were generally pronounced utopian. The writer well remembers riding out with Mr. Hollis, about the time mentioned, to survey three blocks of land in the Western Addition. Driving to a mountain of sand, Mr. Hollis rose up in his buggy, and said: "Mr. ---, if I could control twenty blocks of land in this vicinity, I would bring the whole of San Francisco out here to reside." As nothing but sand was in sight, as no street-car facilities then existed in that neighborhood, the writer put little faith in what he deemed the chimerical proposition of Mr. Hollis. But time has proved the foresight of this gentleman. One hundred handsome houses now cover three of these blocks, the majority of which have all been paid for in monthly installments by those who occupy them. (3)

Since the three adjoining blocks listed in the first quotation are the only three blocks together that T.R.E.A. ever owned at one time, the "mountain of sand" must describe the subject neighborhood up to the time 2503 Clay and its fellows were built.

The company bought the three blocks about the first of October 1870 for \$80,000, and it transferred title to the subject block to William Hollis for a token \$1.00 early in May 1871. (4) Hollis sold 2503 Clay Street on 23 June 1871 for \$3,620. In the previous month he had sold his first five houses, and on 29 June seven others, all in this same square block. The actual sales prices, \$3,300 to \$4,235, were all above the directory-announced \$3,200. (5) Of these original thirteen houses, five are now demolished, six are significantly altered; only 2503 Clay and 2564 Sacramento remain reasonably intact.

(See Continuation Page 3.)

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T.R.E.A. Houses on Clay Street
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

8. Significance (cont.):

Hollis bought the half square block on the north side of Clay in November 1873 for \$15,000. In March of 1875 he sold the three subject houses: 2524 Clay Street on the sixth for \$4,300, 2530 Clay Street on the thirteenth for \$5,500, and 2536 Clay Street on the 27th for \$4,726. (6) The price differences probably reflect the sizes of the lots and houses, the degree of ornamentation and the amount of special order work, as most customers bought houses still under construction. Of this period the directory said:

In January of the present year they T.R.E.A. finished and sold 33 houses, in February 31, and in the first ten days of March 14. Thus they open the campaign of 1875 by turning off considerably over a house a day. Wherever they buy they build; and almost before they finish building they have sold. The total number of houses which they had built up to March 10, 1875, was 514--no inconsiderable town of itself. Of the whole number of new buildings erected in 1874, this company built nearly one-fourth. The annual aggregate of their operations already exceeds a million and a half. In the entire history of the city no company has even remotely approximated this in the style and extent of its building, or ever succeeded as well in supplying the great popular demand for beautiful and permanent homes. (7)

Together the four Clay Street houses represent the T.R.E.A. Italianate style which became San Francisco's standard in the 1870s to the extent that today one can estimate a San Francisco Italianate house's construction as before, during or after this decade by its degree and type of conformity to this T.R.E.A. standard. Photographs 15-19 are a selection of non-T.R.E.A. Italianates in San Francisco that illustrate the movement into and out of this standard. Photo 15 shows 109 Liberty Street (in the Liberty Street National Register district), probably built in 1869 by carpenter-builder Thomas McMahon. It looks pre-T.R.E.A. because of the lack of a semi-octagonal bay window, because of the individual ornamentation, especially the window pediments and the oversize, busy-worked door hood brackets. Photo 16, 77-79 Liberty Street (in the same district), built in 1872, shows the nascent standard as used by minor carpenter-builder Robert H. Wheeler: a two-story semi-octagonal bay window, linear moldings, cutwork spandrels, the certain proportions, but a conflict between bay and cornice. Photo 17 is the fully developed standard as built in 1877 at 819 Grove Street (in San Francisco's Alamo Square district) by an important speculative builder John Hinkel. The house was later remodeled as two flats. Photo

(See Continuation Page 4.)

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T.R.E.A. Houses on Clay Street
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

8. Significance (cont.):

18 is another 1877 house, 1045 Hayes Street (also on Alamo Square), built by carpenter William Swayne for his own use. Either of these 1877 houses could be guessed on looks as a T.R.E.A. product, but their builders were simply using the popular and successful style. Photo 19, 824 Grove Street (same district), an 1886 design by architect Henry Geilfuss, shows the growing away from the 1870s's standard in its two windows on the bay face and the wider vocabulary of ornament.

Although some T.R.E.A. houses are already on the National Register in the Bush Street and Liberty Street historic districts, the company's houses on Clay Street near Fillmore significantly represent in one small area both the earliest work of T.R.E.A. and its variety of ornamentation for individual customers. 2503 Clay Street is the simplest and cheapest (\$3,620). All its windows are rectangular, the entry has only a hood with very simple brackets and paneled pilasters, moldings are minimal and linear. 2524 Clay Street is the next more costly (\$4,300), with segment-headed windows, pipestem colonnettes, cut-work spandrels and a few dentil moldings. 2536 Clay Street (\$4,725) has all the above plus a small Corinthian-columned portico and a cornice wrapping around the east side. It is a little larger than 2503, but the proportions are identical. The most expensive of the four, 2530 Clay Street (\$5,500), had all the above plus a large lot, an original side bay window, and Ionic portico columns, very rare in the T.R.E.A. opus. The interiors were probably originally graduated in ornament in a similar fashion.

The original buyers and the buildings' subsequent histories are also typical of the surviving T.R.E.A. houses:

2503 Clay Street was sold by Hollis on 23 June 1871 to Nathan T. Root, bookkeeper at Pioneer Iron Works, which probably sold building materials to T.R.E.A. Most buyers of the company's first thirteen houses were somehow connected to the company, as board members, real estate dealers, or suppliers. The 1880 Census found 50-year-old Root, a New York native, at 2503 Clay Street with his wife and three children in their early twenties, plus a journalist boarder and his wife. From 1882 into 1890 the house was rented by William Craig (1840-c.1909), San Francisco City Attorney in 1883. He was born in Alabama, he married a Virginia woman named Ruth in 1871, and in 1891 they moved a block away to a towered Queen Anne house now numbered 2561 Washington Street. At 2503 Clay were born their third son Robert (March 1884) and their

(See Continuation Page 5.)

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8. Significance (cont.):

only daughter Olive (May 1888). Miss Olive Craig taught in the public schools for nearly fifty years, living at 2561 Washington Street until her death in May 1968. She was also president of the local chapter of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1954-1955, while the organization was remodeling the McElroy Octagon House to serve as their headquarters, after having moved the building to 2645 Gough Street. In 1900 the renters of 2503 Clay Street were 53-year-old Canadian butcher Julian B. Warren, his wife, two butcher sons and three younger children. In the 1910 Census the occupants were the Jacob Mohrs, a painting contractor who owned the house until 1929. The present owner-occupant (since 1962) is Nedra Anargyros, noted in the 1983-84 edition of Who's Who of American Women as the cytology supervisor at San Francisco General Hospital since 1957. Her former husband, internationally known representational sculptor Spero Anargyros, also lived at 2503 Clay until the late 1960s and had his studio in the rear addition until about 1981. There he produced the statuary for the Palace of Fine Arts restoration, a 15-foot granite Seal of the San Francisco City and County for the Hall of Justice, and portrait heads of such people as Kirk Douglas, Trader Vic Bergeron, Santa Clara University president Father Terry, and Sheik Khalid ben Mohammed Al Qasimi. Now an apartment, the studio was "a light and lofty room fitted with formidable five-ton overhead bridge cranes, an eight-ton hydraulic lift and other fixtures. . . . The ceiling is high enough to accomodate 22½-foot-tall figures." (8)

2524 Clay Street was sold by Hollis on 6 March 1875 to Edgar Preston, an attorney, who moved in right away. However by the 1880 Census the house was rented and occupied by Antone Roman, his wife Elizabeth and their two teenage daughters. Born about 1827 in Bavaria, Roman was a publisher and bookseller. By 1894 the owner was William Stevens, agent for the California Pottery and Terra Cotta Company, but he never lived here. In 1900 the tenants were English bookkeeper Thomas Atkinson, his wife and three unmarried adult children. By 1910 the tenants were three separate households, one including four lodgers. Now the building is used as professional offices.

2530 Clay Street was sold by Hollis on 13 March 1875 to Nathaniel D. Arnot, Junior, secretary of the Central (street) Railroad. He moved in long enough to be listed in the 1876 directory, but by the time the volume came out he had already sold the property. (9) The 1880 Census taker found here Saul B. Dutton, a stationer, his wife, their four

(See Continuation Page 6.)

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8. Significance (cont.):

children ages 11 to 2 months, and a live-in servant. By 1885 Thomas B. Dalton (not to be confused with Dutton) had bought the place and moved in. Born in 1849 in Indiana, he and his brothers were produce merchants. By 1900 he had paid off any mortgage and was living here with his wife, four children ages 16 to 3 and a newly immigrated Japanese servant. He sold the house after 1906. In 1910 it was rented to an Irish-Canadian family of five, with two lodgers. Dr. Frank P. Gray owned and inhabited it in the 1920s and 1930s. Now it contains a doctor's office.

2536 Clay Street was sold by Hollis on 27 March 1875 to John Keogh, owner of an upholstery shop. He moved in, acquired the lot next door (and later built the flats upon it now), and his descendants didn't sell the properties till 1949. Census records show he was an Irishman born in 1846, he died before 1900, his wife Maria or Moriah had come from Ireland in 1871, they had ten children of whom six were alive and living here in 1900, and they had three Irish servants in 1880, one Japanese servant in 1900, and none in 1910. The house is now used as medical offices.

1. Bloomfield, "The Real Estate Associates: A Land and Housing Developer of the 1870s in San Francisco," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 37/1 (March 1978): 13-33.
2. Langley, San Francisco Directory, April 1871: 23.
3. Langley, San Francisco Directory, March 1877: 11.
4. San Francisco Newsletter, 8 Oct. 1870: 13 and 25 Feb. 1871: 15.
5. San Francisco Newsletter, 1 July 1871: 13/1, 3 June 1871 Postscript: 2/2, 10 June 1871: 13/1, 24 June 1871: 13/1, and 1 July 1871: 13/1.
6. San Francisco Newsletter, 15 Nov. 1873: 7, 6 March 1875 Postscript: 4, 13 March 1875 Postscript: 7, and 27 March 1875 Postscript: 3.
7. Langley, San Francisco Directory, 1875: 15.
8. Wallace, "A Lone Wolf Artist," San Francisco Chronicle, 25 June 1974.
9. San Francisco Newsletter, 25 Dec. 1875: 10.

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9. Major Bibliographical References:

Bloomfield, Anne. "Alamo Square Historic District," Case Report and Survey, submitted to the San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board in October 1983.

--- "Liberty Street Historic District," National Register Nomination.

--- "The Real Estate Associates: A Land and Housing Developer of the 1870s in San Francisco," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 37/1 (March 1978): 13-33.

Langley and Crocker-Langley. San Francisco Directory, various years.

Marquis Who's Who: Who's Who in American Art, Chicago 1980: 15.

--- Who's Who of American Women, Chicago 1983-84: 15.

Sanborn Map Company. San Francisco, updated through Sept 1905, III: 36.

--- San Francisco, updated through 1912, III: 36.

--- San Francisco, updated through Aug. 1983, III: 263.

San Francisco Assessor. Sales Ledgers.

San Francisco Block Book, 1894: 183.

--- 1901: 199.

--- 1906: 523.

--- 1909: 616.

San Francisco Examiner, 29 Oct. 1952: 3 (on moving Octagon House).

San Francisco Realty Directory, 1897: 76, 180, 292, 327.

"SF Artist wins national award," San Francisco Progress, 26 April 1978: 39.

U.S. Census. 1880, California, Reel 79, San Francisco Enumeration District 236: 227A, and Enumeration District 207: 16.

--- 1900, California, Reel 106, San Francisco Enumeration District 236: 4B, 222B, 227A.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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9. Major Bibliographical References (cont.):

~~---~~ 1910, California, Reel 101, San Francisco Enumeration District
254: 1A, 1B, 3A.

Wallace, Kevin. "A Lone Wolf Artist," San Francisco Chronicle,
25 June 1974.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 118/4 (April 1984): 263.

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SKETCH MAP

