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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1400 Fell Street N/A not for publication
city, town San Francisco N/A vicinity
state California code _____ county San Francisco code 075 zip code 94117

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | _____ | _____ sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | _____ | _____ structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | _____ | _____ objects |
| | | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Matthews 3-13-89
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Bruce J. Noble, Jr. 5/5/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Health Care/Hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 Domestic/Institutional Housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District consists of five structures situated on a full city block bounded by Fell, Baker, Hayes, and Lyon Streets. The main hospital building occupies the southern portion of the site, fronting on Fell Street and facing the Panhandle of Golden Gate Park; the remaining four structures, a Powerhouse, the Annex/Nurse's Home, Storage/Paint Shop, and Huntington Social Hall, stretch across the north side of the block from Lyon to Baker Street, and lend a prominent, institutional importance to the residential streetscape of Hayes Street.

All of the buildings in the complex are related architecturally, being of monumental, Neo-Classical style and scale, executed in painted "Golden Gate sandstone" brick with stucco-covered concrete trim. All of the buildings, with the minor exception of the Storage/Paint Shop, were initially constructed as part of one extended building program, beginning in 1907. The complex is a remarkably intact survival of early twentieth-century institutional planning in a monumental design. Between 1982 and 1983, the main hospital building was renovated for use as senior citizen housing for the owner, Mercy Terrace, Inc., a Limited Partnership. The block has since been divided into two parcels by the fee simple landowner, Mercy Services Corporation. The remaining four structures, owned by Mercy Services, are vacant at the present time; plans are under preparation for rehabilitation as low-income family housing.

The site is enclosed by a wrought iron fence, supported by paneled brick piers. Driveway entries, enframed by brick piers, are located at Hayes Street on either side of the Annex/Nurses Quarters. A bus shelter of sheet metal construction faces Hayes Street at the northeast corner of the site; it is in poor condition and is not used by the public at the present time.

1. Hospital (1908; 1910; 1930)

The Hospital consists of a five-bay central block, symmetrically connected on either side by hyphens to three-bay lateral wings. In plan the building is a double, back-to-back "E", with the central circulation spine running east-west through the hyphens, and the wings projecting south (front) and north (rear). The existing building was constructed during three major building campaigns. Initial construction began in 1908 and included the central five-bay block, the hyphen and wing to the

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east, and half of the hyphen to the west. In 1910 the west wing and the remainder of the west hyphen were built, thus completing the structure as originally planned.¹

The original building facades consisted of two primary stories with smooth brick walls, hooded and pedimented windows, and corner quoining, resting on a two-story rusticated brick base. The entire ensemble rests upon a projecting concrete foundation and water table. String course moldings project above and below the primary stories; the largest, just above the base, is additionally cast in a wave motif. The central block is embellished with four Colossal order Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. These rest at the head of a grand, four-tiered stair leading up from the street. A large balcony with ornamental iron railing projects from the third floor level over the three main entrances. The entire building is capped by large, projecting concrete cornice and parapet wall, originally with balustrade, which hides the partial attic-fifth floor.

Also constructed in 1908, the original pedestrian bridge from the second floor of the Hospital leads in to the central portico bay of the second floor of the Annex, directly north. The bridge is of reinforced concrete supported by concrete piers to permit automobile and pedestrian passage underneath.

In 1930, the third major building campaign was begun with the construction of a five-story reinforced concrete wing with penthouse along Baker Street. Designed by the architectural firm of Coffey & Rist, the Harkness Wing is similar in style and detail to the earlier building elevations, although it presents a more restrained Baker Street elevation, with a shallow, two-story Ionic style porch and simpler window surrounds. Between 1915 and 1930, three levels of sun porches which project from the south elevation of the hyphens were added, with pressed ornamental metal, cast iron posts and railings. Though originally open, the porches were enclosed about 1930 with "Lustraglass," a special glazing which permitted the transmission of ultraviolet rays; this glass has not survived.²

Original interior spaces of the hospital building are no longer extant, although original plans indicate that these were utilitarian. The interior partitions were removed during renovations of 1982-83 to accommodate senior citizen housing units. Also at that time, the main entry orientation was changed to the Harkness Wing on Baker Street, and reproduction wrought iron fence installed across the base of the monumental Fell Street stairway entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2**2. Powerhouse (1908)**

On a site that slopes downward from west to east, the Powerhouse is located on the highest, northwest corner of the site. The small, rectangular-plan structure was erected at the same time of construction of the Hospital to the south. One tall story over a basement, the Powerhouse has a reinforced concrete foundation and is clad in painted, rusticated brick below a sheet metal cornice and high stucco parapet. A set of concrete steps leads up the embankment to the east front of the building. The east elevation features a central, projecting entry bay which contains a tall, arched entry with prominent keystone. The paneled wood double doors are flanked by smaller arched windows on each side. The south and west elevations repeat the three arched openings, while the north has two windows with the rusticated brick base of a smokestack attached at the west end. Clad in stucco, the stack rises approximately 30 feet, and has a steel extension approximately 15 feet high. The Powerhouse originally contained two 75-kilowatt generators and two boilers, as well as a basement level tunnel to an oil and coal vault/ later machine shop under the adjacent Lyon Street sidewalk and a second tunnel to the Annex containing pipes. Access from the south to a basement storage area appears to have been provided at a later, unknown date. The structure is in generally intact, though deteriorated, condition, although all windows have been boarded up and the metal cornice is rusting.

3. Storage/ Paint Shop (c. 1923)

This very small building is located immediately to the west of the Annex/ Nurses' Quarters. One short story in height, the rectangular-plan building is thought to have been erected in 1923. The exterior is of the same style as the other buildings, with the rusticated courses on the same level as those of the Annex, although the frame building sports a brick veneer. A centered, double door entry is located on the south side, while the east and west elevations have three double-hung windows.

4. Annex/ Nurses' Quarters (1907)

Four stories in height and rectangular in plan, the Annex was constructed before the Hospital. Identical in style to the main Hospital building, the first and second stories are clad in rusticated brick above a high concrete foundation; a heavy molded string course with wave motif delineates the rusticated base from the plainer stories above. Third and fourth stories exhibit smooth brickwork with corner quoins below a heavy, molded dentil cornice of sheet metal construction. A balustrade originally projected above the cornice, but was removed and a new coping constructed in 1946. A small penthouse appears to have been constructed either at the time of initial construction or soon after, although existing building plans are inconclusive. Plans for enlarging the penthouse to provide additional bedroom space were drawn in 1941, but evidently this alteration was never built.

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The south front of the Annex exhibits a three-bay portico supported by brick pilasters two stories in height below a heavy cornice. The pedestrian bridge from the second floor of the Hospital, previously mentioned, leads in to the central portico bay of the second floor of the Annex.

Double-hung windows on the upper stories, now for the most part boarded up, feature heavy molded surrounds. Originally, the third-story window surrounds had a variety of triangular, flat, and segmental pediments; these were removed probably during alterations in 1946 or 1961, according to building permits.

The structure was designed to contain residential quarters for nurses who resided on site; early Sanborn's Fire Insurance maps show that a Drug Room was located at the east end of the building, and a Laundry Room in the basement. In 1968, the interior was extensively reconstructed to provide 45 new patient rooms, in the first part of a projected seven-year rebuilding program. The central stairway was removed and an elevator installed. Ornamental wrought iron fire escape stairs, identical to those extant on the Hospital, were originally located on the east and west ends of the Annex. These were removed in 1968, and replaced with large exterior stairs; adjacent windows on all of the floors were bricked in at the same time.³

5. **Huntington Social Hall (1911)**

This two-story structure, measuring 35 by 65 feet was built to provide social functions for patients at the hospital. Like the other buildings on site, the structure has rusticated brick cladding on the first floor and smooth brick second-story walls terminated by corner quoins. The south elevation is embellished by a central portico supported by paired Tuscan columns. Double-hung windows have simple, heavy molded surrounds. The cornice features Roman lettering denoting the name of the hall, and the original balustrade remains in place.

Although the exterior of the hall appears the most intact of all structures in the complex, the interior has been altered substantially. Original architectural plans from 1911 indicate that the first floor contained two large "Social Rooms" with tile floor and wainscoting on the walls, located on either side of a central hall which contained a lobby, stair, porter's and janitor's rooms, and two toilet rooms. The second floor contained eight bedrooms on either side of the hall. In 1955, the interior was altered, with new partitions constructed on the first floor and the second floor for use as administrative offices. A building permit of 1966 indicates that a number of these partitions were removed during later renovations to what had become the "Huntington Office Annex."

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DESCRIPTION OF ALTERATIONS TO MAIN HOSPITAL

1908-1982

A survey of photographs and building permits shows that the following alterations were undertaken during this time period. Large modillions at the cornice level, presumably of galvanized sheet iron construction, were removed at an unknown date, but clearly prior to 1982. The balustrade was removed and replaced with a solid, high parapet wall, probably about 1946 when similar work was undertaken on other structures in the complex. Historic photographs show that originally, the large front pediment above the Fell Street entry contained the seal of the Southern Pacific Company; this appears to have been removed prior to 1982, perhaps in 1968 when the institution changed its name to Harkness Hospital. Pediments over the third-story windows were found to be deteriorating, and were removed in 1953. The glazing in the sunporch hyphens was altered, replaced, and removed in 1943 and 1953. Building permits show that interior remodelings were a constant occurrence, and numerous interior partitions were moved and waiting rooms remodeled during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.

1982-1983 REHABILITATION

The main hospital building was rehabilitated for use as senior citizen housing in 1982-1983. Interior partitions were altered to permit construction of apartment units. New glazed entry doors were installed in the Fell Street and Baker Street porticos. Original existing windows were repaired, and non-historic aluminum frame windows were replaced with ones identical to the historic double-hung ones. The glazed sunporches on the south sides of the hyphens, at the time stripped of their glass, were glazed again with clear glass, and the ironwork was repaired. The three arched openings on the ground level of each hyphen were glazed and doors were installed. Five doors on the north, rear elevation of the hospital were remodeled as windows to match adjacent windows; two windows, one each on the east and west elevations, were remodeled as doors. A new enclosed, exterior stair was constructed at the rear of the structure. New sidewalks and a wheelchair ramp were constructed at the east, Baker Street entrance. The fence was repaired; portions of the fence were reused at the base of the monumental stairway to close the Fell Street entrance; the entrance was re-oriented to Baker Street. Existing masonry, stucco and cement surfaces were repaired and repainted. A portion of the brick wall surface was sandblasted during this process; the area was subsequently repainted.

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1.
 - 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 - 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 - 3) Photographer: Unknown
 - 4) Date of photograph: c. 1925
 - 5) Negative location: San Francisco Archives, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, CA.
 - 6) View: Looking northwest, south and east elevations of main hospital building, before Harkness Wing addition of 1930.

2.
 - 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 - 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 - 3) Photographer: Keith Weber, Construction Management Supervisor
 - 4) Date: October 1988
 - 5) Negative location: The John Stewart Company, 2310 Mason Street, San Francisco, CA. 94133
 - 6) View: Looking northwest, south and east elevations of main hospital building.

3.
 - 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 - 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 - 3) Photographer: Keith Weber, Construction Management Supervisor
 - 4) Date: October 1988
 - 5) Negative location: The John Stewart Company, 2310 Mason Street, San Francisco, CA. 94133
 - 6) View: Looking northeast, showing south and west elevations of main hospital building.

4.
 - 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 - 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 - 3) Photographer: Keith Weber, Construction Management Supervisor
 - 4) Date: October 1988
 - 5) Negative location: The John Stewart Company, 2310 Mason Street, San Francisco, CA. 94133
 - 6) View: Looking north, showing detail of south elevation of main hospital

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5. 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 3) Photographer: Keith Weber, Construction Management
 Supervisor
 4) Date: October 1988
 5) Negative location: The John Stewart Company, 2310 Mason
 Street, San Francisco, CA. 94133
 6) View: Looking east, showing south and west elevations of
 Annex, with Powerhouse at left, and bridge to main hospital
 building at right.
6. 1) Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District
 2) 1400 Fell Street, City & County of San Francisco, CA
 3) Photographer: Keith Weber, Construction Management
 Supervisor
 4) Date: October 1988
 5) Negative location: The John Stewart Company, 2310 Mason
 Street, San Francisco, CA. 94133
 6) View: Looking southwest on Hayes Street, showing north
 elevations of Huntington Social Hall, Annex, and Powerhouse.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine
Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Patterson, Daniel J.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District consists of five structures located on one entire block at the northwestern corner of the Panhandle of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. The district is significant under Criterion A for its association as the largest, "flagship" medical facility operated by a major transportation corporation for its employees. The district is additionally significant under Criterion C as an intact, important work of early twentieth-century institutional architecture. The period of significance of the district, 1907-1938, is actually extended at least until 1968. The end date of the period has been set arbitrarily at 1938 because exceptional significance for the complex for the period 1938 to 1968 has not been established.

**Health/Medicine
Transportation**

The Southern Pacific Hospital Company Hospital Historic District was constructed beginning in 1907-1908. The site, purchased by the "SP" in 1906, was said to have been one of the largest realty transactions after the earthquake and fire of earlier that year. The previous SP hospital, built in 1898 at 14th and Mission Streets, present site of the Mission Armory, had been destroyed in the fire. The construction of the new hospital is representative of the optimistic spirit that characterized the rebuilding of post-quake San Francisco.⁴

By the turn of the century, the Southern Pacific Railroad dominated every aspect of California's economy through its construction of the second transcontinental rail line via New Orleans during the 1870s and the purchase or construction of a network of routes throughout the West. The most important of the "Big Four" of railroad building fame, Collis P. Huntington (1821-1900) managed the prosperous development of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and became president of these

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
Office of Historic Preservation, California

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 2.5 acres

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 2 and 3, City block 1206.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city block that historically has been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Kruse, Architectural Historian
organization Page & Turnbull, Inc. date October 31, 1988
street & number 364 Bush Street telephone (415) 362-5154
city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94104

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corporate giants in 1890. Though the railroad's monopolistic influence in politics was condemned by the press of the day (resulting in the nickname, "the Octopus"), the institution did provide for its own.

Beginning in 1868, the railroad began to establish hospitals throughout the West for the exclusive use of SP employees who were injured on the job or required other medical care. These were the first hospitals in the world established for the exclusive use of railroad employees. Annual Reports issued by the Southern Pacific Hospital Department show that the facility in San Francisco was by far the largest of all eighteen hospital service areas, as well as the headquarters of the Hospital Department. The next largest SP company hospital was located in Tucson, AZ; the reports seem to indicate that most of the other company medical facilities were quite modest indeed.⁵

The Hospital Department operated as a nonprofit institution, maintained by SP company employee dues, a monthly supplement from the SP, and charitable contributions or bequests. The paternalistic development of the SP hospitals is an example of Progressive thinking at a time when the labor union movement was just beginning to protect workers' rights, hours, and working conditions, and when welfare was virtually nonexistent. In the spirit of noblesse oblige, the construction of Huntington Social Hall was the joint gift of Mrs. Huntington and her nephew H. E. Huntington, as a memorial to Collis P. Huntington, SP corporation president.⁶

In 1963, the former Hospital Department was reorganized as the Southern Pacific Employees Hospital Association, a prepaid group health plan, and the Southern Pacific Memorial Hospitals, Inc., a charitable organization. This change in structure was the result of force reductions on the railroad, which caused employee contributions to decline. Hospitals in San Francisco and Tucson then converted to community hospitals, which admitted the general public; SP employees continued to receive health care at these institutions as well.⁷

In 1968, the Board of Directors voted to change the name of the San Francisco hospital to Harkness Community Hospital and Medical Center, in honor of Edward S. Harkness, a member of SP's board, who had donated funds for a hospital enlargement in 1930. The name change was also undertaken to indicate to the public that the institution was no longer restricted to SP employees. Harkness, a major Medicare facility, continued to serve the Bay Area and members of a number of prepaid health plans. An ambitious, seven-year expansion program, to eventually include a retirement center, research and training centers, a professional office building, and other improvements covering four

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square blocks, was begun in 1968. The Annex was the first structure to undergo modernization, under the direction of Elmer Botsai, AIA. Harkness closed its doors in 1974, evidently because of bankruptcy.⁸

Architecture

Architect Daniel J. Patterson was responsible for the design of the Hospital, Annex, and Powerhouse. Little has been uncovered about Patterson's education, although he is known to have designed a number of railroad stations in the Pacific Northwest, as well as two other hospitals. The 1908 *San Francisco City Directory* records him as an architect for the Maintenance of Way Department of the SP. It is clear that Patterson had been influenced by the prevailing classical Beaux Arts styles and planning methods. The architect of Huntington Social Hall, constructed in 1911, is unknown as yet, although it may have been Patterson. Healy and Tibbitts Construction Company, a contracting firm responsible for several large post-fire buildings in San Francisco, erected the structures.⁹

Southern Pacific Company Hospital is important as a unified architectural grouping. Each of the buildings relates to the others on the site, possessing the same classically-derived rusticated base and crisply modeled monumental portico, quoins, cornice, and window surrounds. The symmetrical massing and proportions of the main hospital structure lend a dignity to the streetscape.

Many of San Francisco's hospitals were destroyed in the 1906 earthquake and fire, resulting in a number of medical facility rebuilding programs in the first decades of the twentieth century. The styles ranged from the Perpendicular English Gothic style St. Luke's Hospital (completed in 1913, replaced 1970); the Spanish Colonial Revival style St. Mary's Hospital (1909-18; replaced 1974); to the Beaux-Arts Classical San Francisco City and County Hospital (1909-15; major alterations from 1976).¹⁰ The SP facility compares favorably with the original designs of such similar structures, with a commanding Neo-Classical presence evocative of the progressive ideals of the parent company.

The siting of the SP hospital, in the midst of a residential area, is significant. Hospital planners of the day recommended the location of such institutions in desirable residential areas, far from the soot and grime of manufacturing plants or railroads and traffic. Fresh air and sunlight, such as at the edge of the Panhandle of Golden Gate Park, were seen as important in hospital design as well, to enhance convalescent care.¹¹

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The SP district appears to be the only early twentieth-century medical complex in the city to remain intact, in terms of the integrity of individual buildings and of the site itself. The district's intactness gives the site an architectural and historical integrity which most similarly-conceived buildings no longer possess. As is typical with growing institutions and ones in which the rapid incorporation of new technologies is crucial, most medical facilities in San Francisco have experienced frequent alterations. Of the fifteen large (over 100 beds capacity) general hospitals founded in the city before 1930, all but four have had their historic structures demolished and completely new hospitals constructed, generally during the 1960s and 1970s. Mount Zion, San Francisco General, and the University of California Medical Center retain some older structures, although at all of these, the old structures are overwhelmed by major new additions of wings and complete buildings, usually constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. Most of Laguna Honda, a large general hospital and home devoted to care of the aged and infirm, was built in 1926 and remains largely intact.¹² Similar to other hospitals in the area, plans were generated for a huge enlargement of the Southern Pacific facility in the 1960; evidently, the district has remained intact because of the bankruptcy in 1974.

Limited statistics on the relative sizes of hospitals in the city have been found for the years 1933, 1950, and 1960, which show that the SP Hospital was the fifth largest hospital in the city in 1933, with 400 to 450 beds during these years. San Francisco General, also called the City and County Hospital, was built in 1915, and provided between 512 and 1376 beds during the period. Letterman General Army Hospital at the Presidio accommodated from 825 to 1875 patients during the same period. By comparison, all other private large hospitals in the city provided an average of 250 beds. The Southern Pacific Company Hospital was clearly the largest private, non-governmental medical institution in San Francisco.¹³

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NOTES

1. Building Permits and Plans, Bureau of Building Inspection, San Francisco City & County Public Works Department; *Architect & Engineer* (25:2, June 1911), p. 81; (14:3, October 1908), pp. 52-53.
2. "Southern Pacific Hospital Completes New Addition," *Western Hospital Review* (March 1931), pp. 11-16, 47.
3. *Sanborn's Fire Insurance Maps of San Francisco*, vol. 4 (1913, updated to 1928), p. 379 [Located at California Historical Society]; Building Permits and Plans; *The Harkness Magazine* (n.d.; c. 1968), p. 6 [California Historical Society].
4. *San Francisco Chronicle* (12 May 1967), p. 21.
5. Don L. Hofsommer, *The Southern Pacific, 1901-1985* (College Station, Texas A & M University Press, 1986), pp. 112-113; *Annual Report for 1963*, Southern Pacific Employees Hospital Association and Southern Pacific Memorial Hospitals, Inc., p. 1, and *Annual Reports, 1930-1960* [at California Historical Society].
6. Hofsommer, pp. 112-113; "The Southern Pacific Family and its Benefits," [*Southern Pacific*] *Bulletin* (1914), p. 11.
7. *Annual Report, 1963*, p. 1.
8. *Harkness Magazine*, p. 6.
9. *Architect & Engineer* (1911, 1908).
10. George A. Bos, "The New St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco," *Architect & Engineer* (25:2), pp. 34-38; "Recent Architecture of Frank T. Shea and John O Lofquist," *A & E* (17:1), pp. 36, 38-39; "San Francisco Municipal Buildings," *A & E* (22:3), p. 80.
11. John A. Hornsby and Richard A. Schmidt, *The Modern Hospital: Its Inspiration, Its Equipment, Its Operation* (Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1914), p. 34; Edward F. Stevens, *The American Hospital in the Twentieth Century* (New York, Architectural Records Company, 1921), p. 348.
12. Gladys Hansen, *San Francisco Almanac* (San Francisco: Presidio Press, 1980), pp. 205-208; Field survey of hospitals in San Francisco, conducted by Elizabeth Kruse of Page & Turnbull, Inc., 24 October 1988.
13. James Clark Fifiield, ed., *American and Canadian Hospitals* (Minneapolis: Midwest Publishing Co., 1933), pp. 158-165; *Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association: Statistics and Directory Issue* (24:6, June 1950), pp. 77-78; (34:15 August 1960), pp. 39-40.

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Annual Report for 1963, Southern Pacific Employees Hospital Association and Southern Pacific Memorial Hospitals, Inc., p. 1, and *Annual Reports, 1930-1960*, California Historical Society.

Architect & Engineer vol. 25:2 (June 1911), p. 81; vol. 14:3 (October 1908), pp. 52-53.

Building Permits and Plans, Bureau of Building Inspection, San Francisco City & County Public Works Department.

Fifield, James Clark, ed., *American and Canadian Hospitals* (Minneapolis: Midwest Publishing Co., 1933), pp. 158-165

Hansen, Gladys, *San Francisco Almanac* (San Francisco: Presidio Press, 1980), pp. 205-208

The Harkness Magazine (n.d.; c. 1968), p. 6 [Collections, California Historical Society].

Don L. Hofsommer, *The Southern Pacific, 1901-1985* (College Station, Texas A & M University Press, 1986), pp. 112-113

Hornsby, John A. and Richard A. Schmidt, *The Modern Hospital: Its Inspiration, Its Equipment, Its Operation* (Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1914), p. 34.

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