

REPORT
OF THE
HISTORY COMMITTEE

UPPER NOE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL

NOVEMBER, 1959

HISTORY COMMITTEE REPORT

NOVEMBER, 1959

UPPER NOE VALLEY DISTRICT IN SAN FRANCISCO

BOUNDARIES

Clipper & Douglas to
Dolores over Dolores to
25th St. Down to Mission
out Mission to San Jose
south on San Jose to Miquel
west on Miquel to Laidley Street
over Laidley to 30th Street to
Castro over Castro to Valley
Valley to Diamond and back to
Clipper Street.

Identifying information
protected

HISTORY COMMITTEE

Mrs. A. E. Anderson, Chairman

Mrs. Lee Miller

Mrs. C. D. Callaghan

Mrs. Lolita Heilman

Mrs. Henry Hinds

Mrs. R. V. Seyden

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Walt

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Terris

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Miss Dorothy Hall	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company
Mr. C. D. Miller	Municipal Railway Company
Mr. Vernon Anderson	Municipal Railway Company
Mr. Frank Schiefer	Municipal Railway Company
Mr. Peter J. Kurilow	San Francisco Water Department
Mr. Charles J. Helmer	San Francisco Water Department
Mr. Allan Ottley	California State Library
Mr. R. McKillican	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Miss Blyther	P. G. E. Progress
Mrs. Simpson	Wells Fargo History Room
Mrs. Mallory	Wells Fargo History Room
Mr. Abajian	California Historical Society
Mr. H. W. Luft	Chief Bldg. Div. Assessor's Office, City Hall
Mr. W. C. Schrick	Public Works Department, City Hall
Mr. L. Krauss	California Department of Industrial Relations
Mr. R. Wilcox	Southern Pacific Railroad Company
Librarians	Main Library of San Francisco
Mrs. R. Ripley	6th Army Reference Library, Presidio
Colonel Fred B. Rogers	

Recollections of the Past Contributors

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Foster
Miss Florence Brush
Mrs. Kathryn MacCallum
Anonymous

FOREWORD

In this History, we have utilized all types of reference works, City Hall maps, various public records, newspaper articles, and books. We have contacted personally many people of the area and have recorded their recollections of the Upper Noe Valley District's Early Days. To all the Civil Service Employees, a special Thank You, for all the assistance given the History Committee.

To all the neighbors who gave of their time to check individual stores for their opening dates, another thank you.

PURPOSE OF THE HISTORY COMMITTEE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of the History Committee Report is to follow the development of the Upper Noe Valley and to see if problems of the past have any bearing on today's problems.

The History Committee has found that there have been periods that seem to repeat one another. There have been at least two periods of migration from Upper Noe Valley; one to other parts of the City and the other to the Peninsula, resulting in bringing a large percentage of new residents to our area.

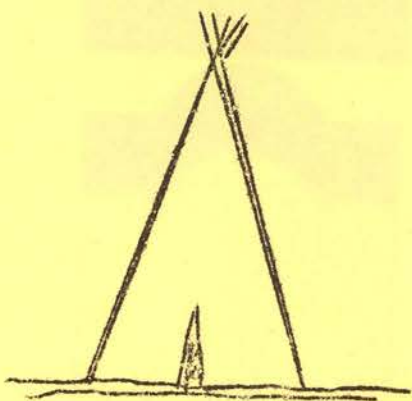
Also, it was found that our area has seldom been regarded as a whole. Building, for example, has been a home or two at a time.

Street construction, street repair, etc. has been done one or two blocks at a time. The only exception is when the conversion of Guerrero and San Jose to a highway took place.

In the last six months, a general clean-up of the area has taken place. Neighbors are starting to follow each other in painting their homes so that now our area does look well kept.

There are some exceptions and it is possible that absentee ownership is the cause. In instances where owners do not live in the area, there has not been active participation in the clean-up campaign.

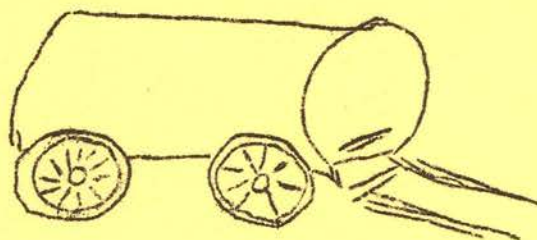
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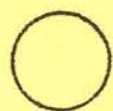
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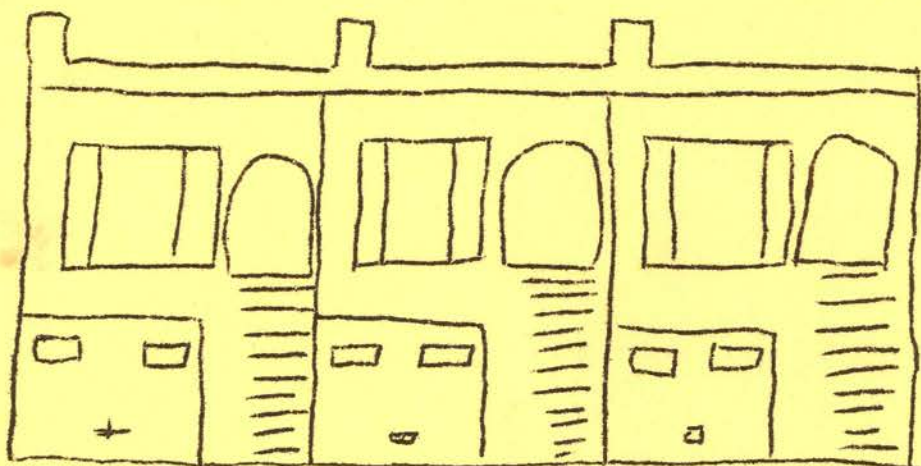


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UPPER NOE VALLEY

In Indian Days

Let's take a trip into the past. If you had come into the Upper Noe Valley around the year 1760, sometime before the Spanish Settlement of Mission Dolores, you possibly would have seen Indians.

You would have seen the ambitious ones hunting the hills surrounding our area, planting the slopes, and washing their clothes in the creeks.

There were several creeks in Upper Noe, the largest of which flowed approximately from 30th and Castro Streets to Army and Mission Streets, emptying into Serpentine Creek.

Several Indian tribes inhabited this section of California. They had migrated from the hills and mountain ranges to Yerba Buena (the name San Francisco was adopted in 1848) for better fishing, hunting, and soil conditions. Tribes present were the Coast Miwok (Moquelmnén), the Costanoans, and the Wintern. These tribes were divided into speech and tribal dance patterns, such as the Algonkian and Penutian.

There were also the Digger Indians, a branch of the Paiutes, thoroughly despised by all the other Indians because of their filthy way of living. According to early records, these Diggers were the laziest, poorest, and dirtiest. The men wore only mud for clothing and their women wore tulle grass skirts.

Early Exploration and Settlement

Now, let's get a little closer to our time. It was on June 29, 1776, that Father Francisco Palou and Lieutenant Jose Moraga (Spanish King's Representative) raised the flag of Spain on the Lagoon at Mission Dolores. There were 193 colonists that had accompanied the group from

Monterey. These people founded the Mission Dolores as the 6th Mission in California.

Among the colonists who settled around the Mission was the family of Jose de Jesus Noe. Senor Noe formed the Hyar and Padres Colony in 1834. Governor Pio Pico gave Noe a grant of 4443 acres extending from Twin Peaks to about Daly City. After California joined the United States, Senor Noe filed suit against the United States Government and his title was recognized as a valid one.

Los Pecos de Chola was the name of Twin Peaks at that time and Senor Noe's land extended from Twin Peaks to Stanford Heights, Fairmount Tract, Horner's Addition, and the Homestead Association. In the plot maps of 1860, the name Upper Noe Valley is not found but Stanford Heights, Fairmount Tract, Horner's Addition, and Homestead Association are the names used to represent our area. Some of the plot maps refer to the three hills to the west of Upper Noe Valley as Cannonball Mountain, Redrock, and Saddle Mountain.

The Spanish colonists spread around the Mission District, Noe Valley, and Upper Noe Valley and at times had over 10,000 head of beef grazing on each Rancho. Some of the Ranch owners were: Candelario Valencia, Francisco Guerrero, Victor Castro.

Some of the early settlers came overland from the East and some from around the Horn. They were in search of ranchlands, homesites, and gold. During the Gold Rush of December 1, 1848, food was very expensive; flour was \$27 a barrel, pork 60¢ a lb., beef 20¢ a lb., butter 90¢ a lb. (to us these prices are a great deal less than now but salaries were very low then). Two weeks later the prices leveled off and the cost of flour dropped to \$12 a barrel and the other prices dropped accordingly.

In 1848 the residents of Yerba Buena decided to change its name to San Francisco in honor of the Patron Saint, Saint Francis de Assisi.

Ranches and farms appeared all over the valleys and hills--ranches of people who had gone through many hardships to come to San Francisco. There were vegetable farms and grazing land for beef and sheep. Wool, tallow, and fat were the main products of these cattle and sheep ranches.

Expansion

We're now in 1864 and taking a buggy ride on the dirt roads around San Francisco. Let's go out Mission (county road). We would pass Park Street (24th), Yolo (25th), Navy (26th), Vale (28th), Dale (29th), Grove (30th), and Palmer (Randall). At New Market (Army), we would cross a wooden toll bridge which crossed Serpentine Creek. We could go as far as Palmer (Randall), and if we wished to travel from south to north, we could take either Dame or Silver (Church) or Crystal (Sanchez), San Jose Road (Valencia) and El Camino Real (Dolores). There were only dirt roads and in some areas there were wooden sidewalks. Also on some of these roads there was planking covering mud flats and small creeks. It was about 1871 that street names as we know them started appearing on the plot maps.

On a later ride we would pass the newly constructed St. Luke's Hospital. It was built in 1871 and was a modern fireproof building accommodating 220 patients and 25 infants (In 1889 it became a School of Nursing).

Now, we travel ahead to 1883, and go visiting in the Upper Noe Valley District. We might visit Melissa Huff and her adopted son, Joe Harrington Huff, who had their home at Valley and Church Streets. They had a very small vegetable farm and some chickens and one cow.

Farther up on the slopes of the hills we would arrive at the Del Monte Dairy at Sanchez and 30th Streets. At 29th and Noe Streets we would visit the Mitchell Dairy, and on our return trip, we could stop at Snowdenhouses' Dairy at 30th and Dolores Streets.

In the 1880's, there was a great deal of building in Upper Noe. About one-third of our present homes were built at that time. These are built on lots 25 x 100 feet, or sometimes a little longer lot. The 1880 to 1890 homes have a distinct character of their own. They have a center front stairway with a recessed doorway. The front of the building is composed of a "false front" which extends about three feet above a slightly sloped peak roof. There are generally two narrow windows (sometimes, only one) on each front side of the building. There is also quite a bit of wood trim around the doors and windows.

Ads in an 1891 newspaper listed lots around Day and Douglass Streets for the price of \$200 and a home in the vicinity of Church and Duncan Streets for the sum of \$1,500.

Speaking of newspapers, the people had quite a choice; the Evening Bulletin, the Chronicle, and the Post, and Alta California. In one of the articles published in the Chronicle about Clipper Street, sometime in the 1860's, this statement was made: "Clipper Street is one of the homiest of residence roadways in San Francisco." Names of prominent people who lived on Clipper were Supervisor Doran, George Doolittle, Mrs. Twyford, Mrs. George K. Porter, Mrs. Maggie Wood, Captain Alexander Gibson, the Mallon, Salome and Schmidt families, Grandpa Schackkuber. The contractors in the area were Edwards, Kleibauer, and Berkfield.

Somewhere around the 1870's, two schools were built in the Upper Noe Valley, both of which were small wooden shacks. One was located at

Randall and Chenery Streets. This was the original Fairmount. The other was located on the northeast corner of Noe and 30th and was called the Clement School.

On the 1874 maps we find the street names as we know them, not Park, Yolo, Navy, and Vale as they were on the early maps.

In 1876, Father Breslin celebrated the first Mass in St. Paul's Parish in a brick building on Noe Street, known as a Mission. It was located between 28th and 29th Streets. In 1880, Father Breslin started construction of the first St. Paul's, adjoining the site of the present St. Paul's.

In 1897, steel and granite construction of the present St. Paul's was started. It took 14 years to complete because Father Breslin felt that a church should be fully paid for at the time of construction. St. Paul's School was constructed on the same pay-as-you-go basis. It is one of the finest parochial schools in the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

Now in the 1880's, we could have gone to 25th and Valencia to the Southern Pacific Railroad Station and for a train ride to San Jose. This railroad had been owned originally by the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad Company. There had also been the Ocean Shore Railroad Company. Both railroads were purchased by the Southern Pacific in 1869. The route of the train was southwesterly from 25th and Valencia through Upper Noe Valley to Bernal Cut. Southern Pacific discontinued the station at 25th and Valencia in 1907 but freight traffic continued until 1942.

If we would have wanted to go downtown, we would have gone to Valencia Street and boarded the Cable Car which ran along Valencia to Market

and down Market to the Ferry Building.

Life in Upper Noe

People in Upper Noe Valley had various positions; there were carriage makers, stablers, bakers, civil service workers (City Hall employees), painters, and men working in the building trades. Some monthly salaries in 1868 were as follows: bakers, \$40 to \$50; butchers, \$35 to \$60; and shoemakers, \$35 to \$45. For the others who were paid by the day, salaries were as follows: blacksmiths, \$2 to \$4; printers, \$3 to \$5; masons, \$4 to \$5; painters and carriage makers, \$3 to \$4. In 1877 there were 25 trade unions in the City their membership totaled 3,500.

In 1896, there were about 20 phones in the neighborhood which were advertised in the phone book as pay telephones even though some were in private homes. There were no residence "flat rates." All phones at that time were five cent pay phones (some were still in existence as late as 1930).

All nationalities were represented with such names as Krieg, Oneto, Shannon, Dozier, Wadham, Bagot, Bird, Bishop, Bultman, Francisco, Herold, Ritchie, Hall, Gottlieb, Mangels, Matthal, Meserth, DeLanguillette, Dr. Charles Clinton, Dr. Baumeister, Dr. Ed. Kelly, and Dr. J. Jones.....

Building in the area continued and flats were constructed instead of individual homes. One of the most unique of these flats was the Romeo Flats. They were either two or three stories in height. If they were three stories, there were six flats to each building. Each flat consisted of either four or five rooms. A good example of Romeo Flats is on Noe near 29th Street. This is a three story building with an open stairway in the middle of the building and two entrances on each

level. A flight of stairs winds up to the third floor and at each half mark between levels there is a balcony overlooking the sidewalk.

It was sometime in the early 1910's that the gas street lights were installed requiring manual lighting. It was at this time in our history that the lamplighter was an important part of children's lives. They were allowed to play out until dusk when the lamplighter came around to light the street lights. He had a kerosene lighter that was on a long pole. He opened the bottom of the street lamp and lit the wick inside. It was also at this time that people started to install gas into their homes, but wood and coal stoves, with water backs, were used to a great extent until the 1930's to heat water for bathing and washing.

In 1910, the Duncan Street Fire House began serving the area. The engine was horse drawn and the children of the area would make a point of going to the Fire House at feeding time and were allowed to feed, and pet the horses, and on rare occasions were given a horseback ride. The children would also bring their toys to the firemen for repairs.

Kate Kennedy School was constructed at 30th and Noe Streets to replace the old Clement School. It was named in honor of Kate Kennedy, a former school teacher who had done much to raise the living standards of teachers.

Growth Continues

Building in Upper Noe Valley continued and we have houses with marble stairs and wooden columns. Some of these were two stories with the bedrooms on the second floor. They had either three flat windows or three bay windows and were built from 1907 to 1916. During the same

period, sewers, streets and sidewalks were being installed, one or two blocks at a time.

The #9 cable car ran on Valencia from the Ferry Building to 28th Street, and in later years the outer terminal became 29th and Noe Streets. The #26 electric car was a direct route to the Ferry Building and was first mentioned in 1905. The #10 operated from the Ferry Building to Genessee. These three lines were privately owned but became part of the Market Street Railway Company.

A theater was constructed at 28th and Church Streets in 1916 and it has been known by the names: Rita, New Rita, and Princess. It was the old type nickleodeon, with piano playing to accompany the silent films.

In 1917 the J street car started service in Upper Noe Valley. It was originally a cross-town service but eventually was reduced to serve from 30th and Church Streets to the Ferry Building and the Terminal.

After World War I, there was a shift in population and new people came into the neighborhood.

The Prohibition Amendment went into effect in 1918 and in areas of the City there were places that passed as "speakeasies." There were certain signals that had to be used to gain entrance, such as: Joe sent me, or code doorbell ringing, one long and two short. etc. (This era passed also with the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment in 1933.)

It was in the early 1920's that the gas lights were converted to electricity, both in the homes and street lights. People were then able to buy radios, toasters, waffle irons, and other appliances.

The Lyceum Theater on Mission between 29th and 30th Streets was built in 1920.

Moving to the year 1930, some stores and businesses have failed, men are unemployed, families are on relief, men are selling apples on street corners or working at whatever they can, rooms in homes are closed off to save on heat and light. The Depression is here.

James Lick Junior High School was built at Clipper and Nce Streets in 1932.

After the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and the Bank Moratorium in 1933, business started to improve. The W.P.A. is used for a period until recovery from the Depression is on its way and men are able to get back to their own trades.

In 1935, the Depression is over and people are repairing their homes and buying new cars. The building trades are well represented in our area, also civil service workers and waitresses. You name a trade or craft and you'll find at least one in our district.

Then in 1941, Pearl Harbor. Many of our young boys enlisted in all branches of the armed forces. Mothers went to work and put their children in nursery school. People past the age of retirement continued working to do their share. Now it's 1945 and the War is over and servicemen return to their homes.

There is another shift in population and the homeowners rent out their large size homes. This is the start of absentee ownership and the only contact with the former home is a minor repair job.

There had been a problem in our neighborhood for quite a number of years, no playground for our children. Around 1913, there had been the 29th and Castro Club which had been organized to halt operation of the Grey Brothers Quarry, which was a health menace to our neighborhood. The Upper Noe Valley Improvement Association was organized in 1920 to

improve transportation and obtain civic improvements. The 29th and Castro Club merged with it and, in 1923, the Upper Noe Valley Improvement Association brought the need for a playground before the Board of Supervisors.

In 1945, neighbors in the vicinity of 30th and Sanchez Streets, organized the Citizens' Playground Committee and later joined the Improvement Association in its efforts to secure a playground in the area. Most of the Citizens' Playground Committee members became members of the Upper Noe Valley Improvement Association and are still members of it.

In 1947, the bond issue was passed by the voters for completion of the proposed playground. We thought then that we would have our playground but all nonessential building was stopped due to the Korean Police Action. The land had been purchased and flats and homes had been moved to other lots in the district. A temporary playground was put into operation and one of the remaining homes became the clubhouse. There was a sandbox, swings, softball field, and a tennis court.

The ban was lifted and construction of the Upper Noe Valley Recreation Center was started. The final cost was \$436,000 and it is one of the most complete in the City. It was dedicated on July 1, 1957.

The number of labor unions has increased enormously since 1877. In 1957 there were 834 as compared to 25 in 1877 and membership totals 479,500 as compared to 3,500 in 1877.

On November 19, 1958, a new project was started in Upper Noe Valley. Bert Jones, Consultant, was instrumental in organizing the Upper Noe Valley Neighborhood Council.

NEIGHBORS IN COOPERATIVE EFFORT, the slogan of the Neighborhood Council has become a reality. Neighbors are meeting and discussing

problems of the householder. There is a neighborly feeling in the air. We can point with pride to our neighborhood; homes have been painted and a general clean-up has taken place. Litter cans are distributed throughout the neighborhood and residents are eagerly awaiting next year's flower show.

Hope you enjoyed our trip from the past to the present.

Irma Anderson, History Committee Chairman

INDIANS



INDIANS

There was no way of determining the exact number of Indians in San Francisco, but early State of California records show that there were about 133,000 Indians in California in 1770. By 1910 this number had decreased to 15,850. The high mortality rate was attributed to smallpox, tuberculosis, and measles.

There were several tribes in the San Francisco area--mainly the Coast Miwok, sometimes referred to as the Moquelmnens, the Costanoans, the Wintern, and the Diggers.

A fact that led to some confusion was that in addition to being known by their tribal names, these Indians were also known by their speech patterns, one of which was the Algonkian. They were also known by their dance customs, for instance, the Penutian.

There were a few Indians of other tribes here but the above are the major ones. There were even some from the Mohawk which was a Delaware Tribe.

Indian Legend About Twin Peaks

The Chief told the Indians that in the early days before Yerba Buena, a man and his wife who lived on a mountain were always quarreling. The Great Spirit decided to punish them so he sent lightning and thunder to split the mountain in two, causing the formation of two valleys. The husband was banished to one valley and the wife to the other. This was to teach them the lesson: "That a man and his wife should live in peace."

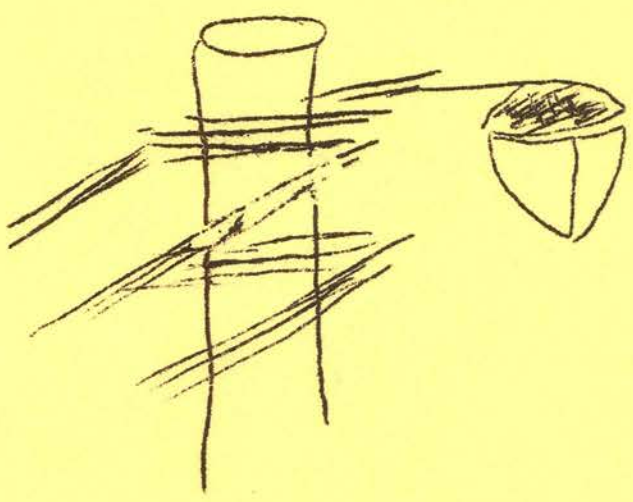
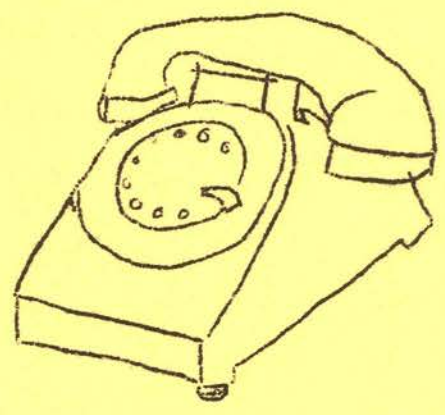
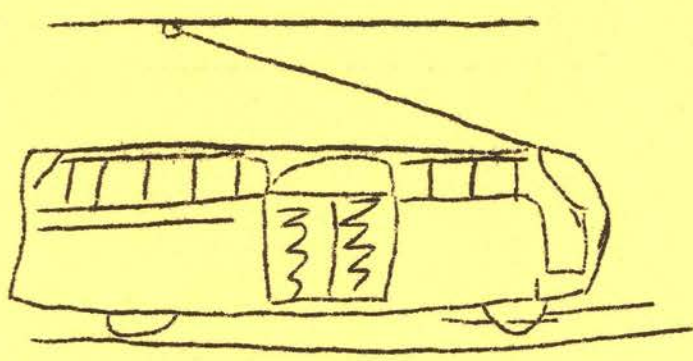
These valleys are on the western slope of Twin Peaks which was the mountain that had been split. The valleys are known as Eureka Valley and Noe Valley.

Mount Tamalpais in Mill Valley

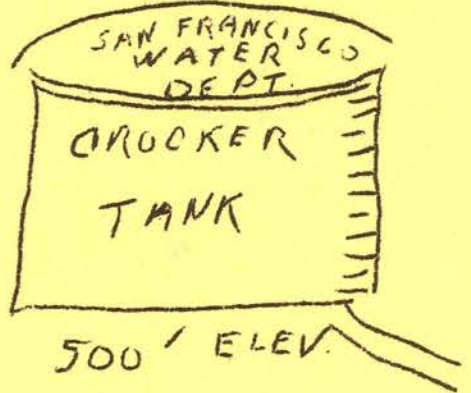
The Legend of the Sleeping Woman, as you approach Mill Valley and look toward the Tamalpais Mountain you can imagine the slopes being in a profile of a woman asleep.

Indian legend has it that the Sun God came to take a human bride. As he was carrying his bride to his celestial home, she fell from his arms. The fog that surrounds her at times was her fleecy blanket formed by the Sun God's tears.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES



~~STREET WORK~~
STREET
WORK
~~STREET WORK~~



STREETS

Street Paving

Street paving in our area was installed at different times as our population increased. Records of street installations prior to the 1906 Fire were not available because they were destroyed at that time.

There is no record of Guerrero Street being constructed so it must have been installed before the 1906 Fire and Earthquake.

Dolores Street from 26th to Army was constructed in 1909; from 27th to 30th was constructed from 1911 to 1913. The Palm Tree planted center strips were installed in 1910 (we believe it's the only one in the City).

Sanchez Street from Valley to 29th was built in 1913. Portions of 30th Street were completed a block at a time from 1910 to 1913. Portions of 29th Street were constructed a block at a time from 1910 to 1912.

There were wooden sidewalks in this area for sometime. These were later replaced at the property owners' expense. Some were reluctant and had to be notified several times before they would comply.

Street Names

Jose Noe, Last Mexican Alcalde, Ranch Owner

The last alcalde under Mexican rule and a city official after the American occupation. He owned the San Miguel Rancho which was a large tract of 4443 acres in the center of present day San Francisco. The rancho covered an area that included Twin Peaks and Sutro Heights.

Jose Sanchez, Member of family owning large ranchos.

A commandante of the Presidio with a reputation as an Indian fighter.

Sanchez was the son of one of Anza's soldiers. The family acquired a ranch of some 15,000 acres extending from present day South San Francisco to Burlingame. José's brother, Francisco Sanchez, owned the adjacent 9000 acre ranch to the southeast.

Candelario Valencia, Soldier, Ranch Owner

The son of Jose Manual Valencia, one of Anza's soldiers. Candelario also saw military service at the Presidio and later owned the Acalanes rancho near Lafayette in Contra Costa County. He also had property adjoining Mission Dolores where he lived. William Heath in "Sixty Years in California," says the street was named for Candelario but it could have been named for the family.

Mission Street

This street closely followed the original trail between Yerba Buena and the Mission Dolores and was the only route from the City to El Camino Real, which went down the Peninsula to San Jose and on southward. It was first built as a toll road and for about three miles was planked in the places where it ran through swamp land or heavy sand. Later a second toll road was built on Folsom Street.

Archbishop Joseph S. Aleman

First Archbishop of San Francisco. Dominican Friar born in Spain. In 1853 was designated First Archbishop of San Francisco and held that position for 31 years. He returned to Spain and died in Valencia in 1883.

James Laidley

The State Harbor Commissioner, 1867-1868.

Sewers

No records were available, but an employee believed that they must have been installed about two years before the streets.

San Francisco Water Department

Records were not available because they were destroyed during the 1906 Fire and Earthquake.

We interviewed one of the senior employees of the San Francisco Water Department and according to his recollections, most of the water mains were installed in the Upper Noe Valley District in about 1900.

If we look toward the west, we would see a large wooden tank about halfway up the hills. This is Crocker Tank which is still being used and serves a portion of this district. Its elevation is 500 feet.

Size of present day water lines are: Guerrero Street, 36 inches; Valencia Street, 16, 22, and 24 inches; Mission Street, 12 inches; Sanchez Street, 20 inches; and 26th Street, 16 inches.

Sunset Scavenger Company

Garbage is collected once a week from the Upper Noe Valley District by the Sunset Scavenger Company. This service was started 40 years ago. First there were individual collectors who later consolidated.

Street Cleaning Department

Street cleaning in Upper Noe Valley District was originally done by two companies, the C. & O. Church Company and the City Street Improvement Company. These were consolidated but in 1913 street cleaning was taken over by the Department of Public Works.

Our streets are kept clean by these scheduled methods: pan sweep-

ers, motorized sweepings, and flushing of streets by tank water trucks. Church Street is swept every day.

Litter cans have been placed in strategic places for street litter.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

On February 17, 1878, the second telephone exchange in the United States was installed in San Francisco, the first exchange having been installed in Connecticut on January 28, 1878.

Some of the original phone companies in San Francisco were the Sunset Phone Company, Home Telephone Company, and Pacific States Phone Company. Since around 1909, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company had served the San Francisco area.

In 1888, the exchange numbers in use around the Upper Noe Valley District were Blue, White, and Mission. In that year there were a total of 18 business phones in this area. Some of these phones were listed as Pay-Telephones although they were in private residences. In checking we were able to find out that some of these five-cent pay-telephones were in use until the 1930's (in some areas).

Present day exchanges in use in Upper Noe Valley are: MISSION 7, MISSION 8, VALENCIA 4, and ATWATER 2. Present day residential phone rates are \$3, \$3.90, and \$5.05 per month plus Federal Tax.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

No records available because somebody had cleared them away.
(Mr. R. McKillican)

Contacted P.G.E. Progress. (Miss Blythe) Attempts are being made to get information. October 13, 1959 - none received yet.

The above notes indicate the difficulty encountered by the History

Committee in researching this company. Below are some of the scattered facts obtained:

1. First San Francisco Gas Company was formed February 11, 1854.
2. The California Electric Light Company was formed in 1879.
3. In 1900, rates were \$10 a week for 2,000 candlepower. Power was turned off at midnight.
4. P. G. & E. Company was formed by a merge of two large companies in 1905.

(Data about gas and electric installations in area based on recollections of many residents.)

Fire Stations

The Valencia Street Fire Station was constructed in 1884 on Valencia Street, between 25th and 26th Streets.

The Duncan Street Fire Station was constructed in 1910 on Duncan Street between Church and Sanchez Streets.

On February 7, 1958, the 26th Street Firehouse took over the areas serviced by the Valencia Station and the Duncan Station. It is located on 26th Street between Church and Dolores Streets.

Municipal Railway System of San Francisco

The Municipal Railway Company is the final consolidation of independent and municipally owned transportation systems.

In 1883 there was a cable car operating on Valencia Street owned by the Market Street Cable Railway Company. In 1893 there was a consolidation of ten privately owned transportation companies with the Market Street Railway Company, and again in 1920, another consolidation of five more companies. On September 23, 1944, the final consolidation took place when the voters of San Francisco voted for municipal owner-

ship. The name Market Street Railway went out of existence and our transportation system became the Municipal Railway Company.

The street cars originally serving the Upper Noe Valley District were the #7, which was municipally owned, and the #9, #10, and #26, all of the Market Street Railway Company. At one time there was a cable car that terminated at 26th and Castro Streets, but we have no details about it.

Following is a breakdown of routes and dates of installation and changes up to and including the present:

#9 Prior to the 1906 Fire: started at the Ferry, along Market to Valencia, Valencia to 28th. Cars were painted blue and became electrically operated after the Fire and the line extended to 29th. June 16, 1935: line extended to 29th and Noe, second terminal added at Cortland and Banks Streets. June 15, 1939: added another terminal at Daly City. November 5, 1939: other streetcars took over Daly City terminal. Municipal ownership commenced but no route change until February 4, 1945, when the #9 routed over 14th Street. December 16, 1946: discontinued Cortland Street run and terminal changed to Richland and Reese Streets. May 21, 1947: extended route to Murray and Richland. January 15, 1949: the last day that streetcars followed the #9 route; inauguration of motor coaches over the existing car line route; inner loop via Steuart, Market Embarcadero, and outer loop Mission, Crescent, Murray, Richland, and Mission; in July, bus temporarily rerouted because of track removal. March 18, 1950: motor coast operation discontinued and trolley substi-

tuted; outer line extended to Richland, Murray, and Crescent. Later the #9 trolley motor coach served to 29th and Noe Streets.

The #10 street car service; the earliest date on record is March 20, 1909. Its route was from the Ferry Building to Genessee. January 28, 1942: streetcars were replaced with motor coaches. March 29, 1943: the inner terminal became 29th and Mission. Municipal operation commenced September 29, 1944. December 23, 1945: incorporated with #1 Municipal Line and in 1949 changed to the #10.

The #26 line was originally called the Guerrero and Ingleside line (electric) and was first mentioned January 1, 1905. Its route was from the Ferry, Howard, Steuart, Harrison, 14th Street, Guerrero, San Jose Avenue, 30th Street, Chenery, Diamond, San Jose, Ocean Avenue to Race Track (Urbano Drive). On March 5, 1916: out terminal became Daly City. Last day of streetcar service was June 22, 1940, when motor coach operation started.

The J streetcar line was municipally operated and its route was along Church Street. At 22nd it bypasses the hill and goes through a right-of-way placed in the backyard area of about 40 homes, then passes through the side of Dolores Park, along Church to Market, and down Market to the Ferry. August 11, 1917: went to Eary and Van Ness. August 29, 1917: to Pine and Van Ness. June 1, 1918: routed from 30th and Church to Ferry. January 15, 1939: alternate cars to East

Bay Terminal. March 27, 1946: temporary rerouting because of sewer construction on Church Street. November 11, 1946: back to Church Street. January 16, 1949: line transferred from Potrero to Geneva Division. June 18, 1950: established motor coach at night, Sundays, and holidays. December 12, 1957: streetcar service resumed on Sundays and holidays. December 12, 1957: partially one-man operation. December 23, 1957: complete one-man operation.

Fares were 5¢ until June 15, 1944. This rate was observed by both the Municipal and Market Street Railway Companies. But at one time the Market Street Railway Company had had a 7¢ fare. On May 20, 1946, the fare was raised to 10¢ or three tokens for 25¢. Market and Municipal Railways consolidated June 26, 1944, and tokens were abolished. The fare was 10¢ until June 1, 1952, when it was increased to 15¢.

During the war years public transportation was used to a major extent due to gasoline and car shortage. The leveling off period has now passed, and even though there has been no raise in fares since 1952, it is hoped that the Municipal Railway will soon be operating without a deficit.

CHURCHES



CHURCHES

St. Paul's Church and School

The first Mass was celebrated in St. Paul's Parish in the spring of 1876. It was celebrated in a brick building on Noe Street, between 28th and 29th Streets.

The first St. Paul's Church was built in 1880 adjoining its present site. Father Breslin was the first Pastor. The Church was of frame construction and had a seating capacity of 750.

In 1897, Monsignor Connolly started the construction of the granite and steel Church at Valley and Church Streets with a planned seating capacity of 1400.

He believed that his parishioners should pay for the church before it was built and therefore delayed various stages of construction until he had the money to pay for the steel, brick, and granite (it has been told that he asked to use the street cobblestones that were to be discarded).

The church was finally completed and dedicated on May 28, 1911, 14 years after the start of construction. St. Paul's has the distinction of being one of the few churches that was completed without a penny of its cost unpaid.

St. Paul's School was constructed on the same pay-as-you-go basis also. It has one of the finest parochial school systems in the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

It is due to the efforts of the Right Reverend Robert I. Falvey, present pastor, that the present improvements have been made to the school classrooms. They are presently properly lighted and in good repair.

Holy Innocents Episcopal Church

The first service was held for the parishioners in the Mission to St. John district. Services began in St. Luke's Hospital Chapel in 1882. Land was purchased at 455 Fair Oaks Street near 26th Street and services were first held there in 1890.

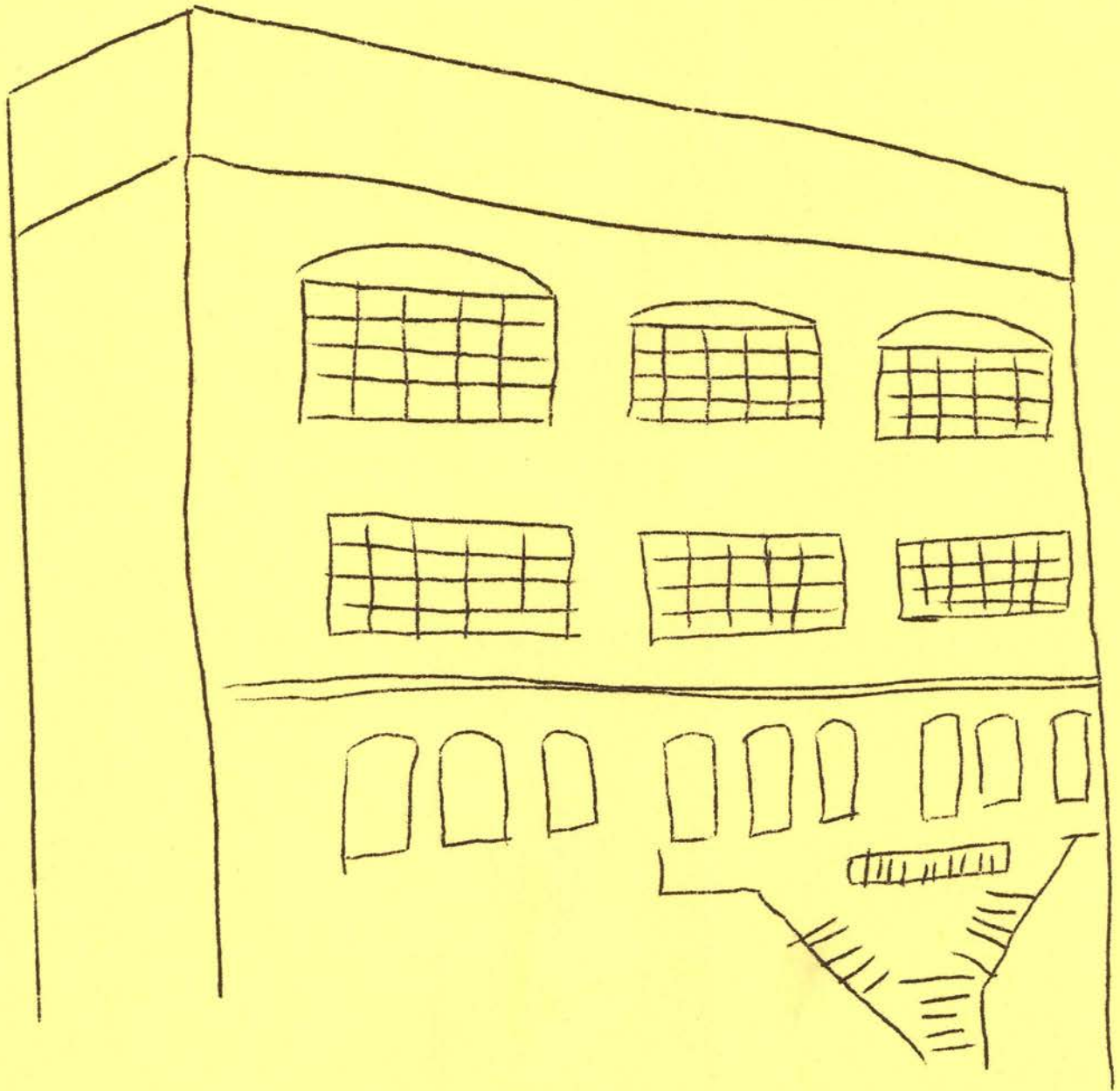
The rector is the Reverend George W. Graydon.

Epworth Methodist Church

Services were first held in 1907 at 1270 Sanchez Street. The original Epworth Methodist building was located at 26th and Church Streets and services were held there in the late 1890's.

The Pastor is the Reverend Correll Julian, D. D.

SCHOOLS



PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1869 there were two schools built in the Upper Noe Valley District. These were little more than shacks. One was at Randall and Chenery Streets and was the original Fairmount School. The other was at 30th and Noe Streets and was called the Clement School.

At one time, there was a school on Mission Street between 25th and 26th Streets. As near as could be discovered it was called the Haight School. In its place there is now a Day Nursery School built in 1944.

The San Francisco Unified School District

The San Francisco Unified School District, now in its 106th year, operates 125 public schools under the jurisdiction of a Board of Education of seven members who are nominated by the Mayor of San Francisco and confirmed by the voters to serve five years. The periods of service expire in alternate years. Three of these schools are in Upper Noe Valley.

Kate Kennedy

Kate Kennedy is the oldest existing elementary school in our district. The area of the school site is 41,040 sq. ft. The cost of the site was \$31,949.95. The date of construction was 1911, costing \$101,081.98. It is a wood frame building with concrete foundation and exterior finish of cement plaster. Its location is at 30th and Noe Streets.

Fairmount

Fairmount was constructed in 1918 on a 121,660 sq. ft. site, which

cost \$103,247.01. It is a wood frame building with a brick veneer outside. The construction cost was \$158,256.66.

James Lick Junior High School

This is our only junior high school. It was erected on a 127,680 sq. ft. site which cost \$272,718.44. It was built in 1932 at a cost of \$631,663.28. It is made of reinforced concrete with cement plaster cast stone trim exterior and has a steel frame reinforced concrete auditorium.

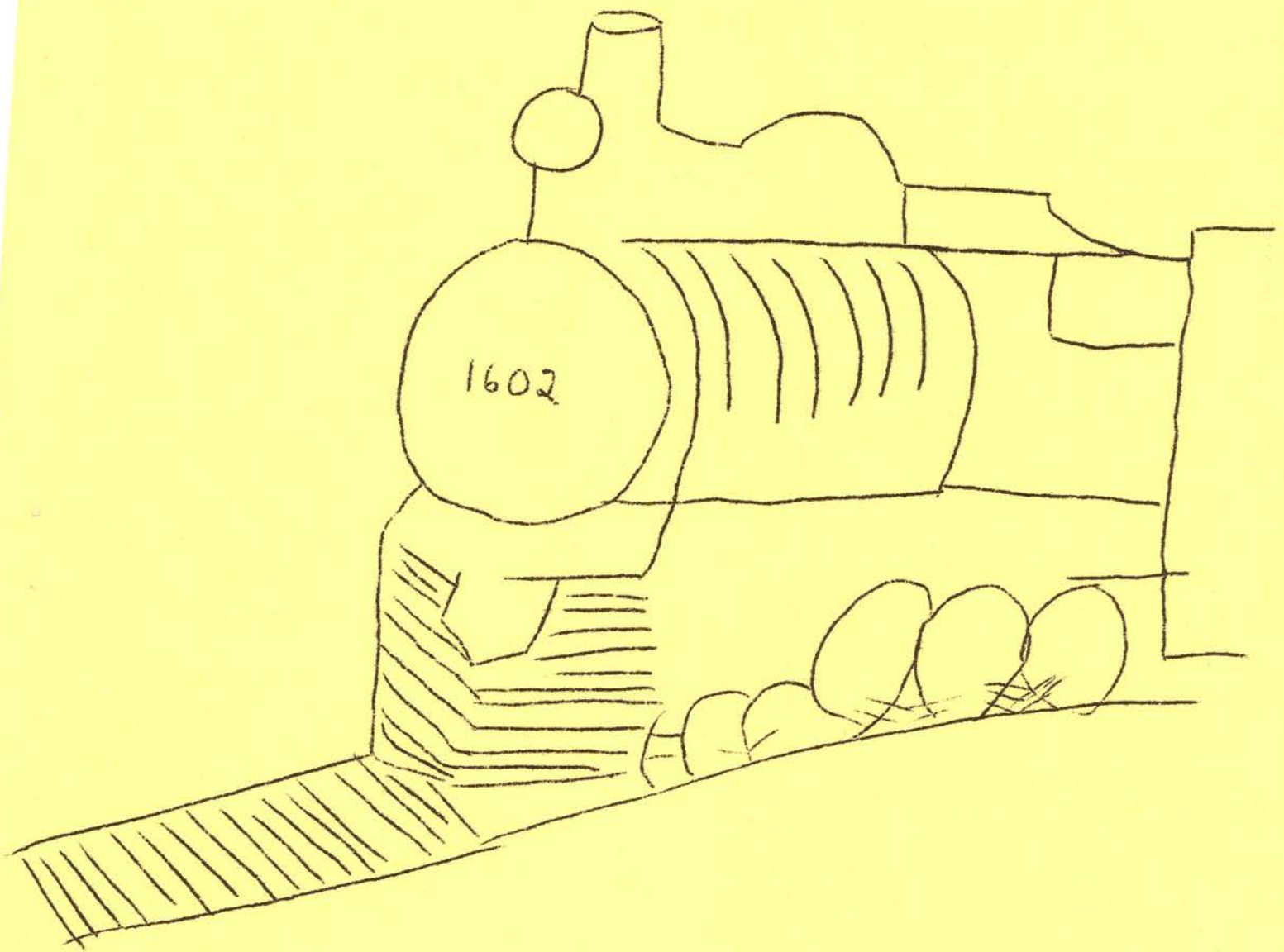
Parent-Teacher Associations

James Lick PTA was originally a Mothers' Club that was started in the original James Lick School. The Club was started November 10, 1912. Later it joined the PTA, shortly after the formation of the Citywide organization.

Kate Kennedy PTA joined the Second District in San Francisco in 1923.

Fairmount PTA joined the Second District in San Francisco in 1923.

RAILROADS



RAILROADS

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

The railroad that originally ran through the Upper Noe Valley was known as the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad. Another one was the Ocean Shore Railroad. These were purchased by the Southern Pacific in 1869.

Downtown Station was at a place known as the Willow. The tracks ran southwesterly to 25th and Valencia where there was a station that had a sign stating: "San Francisco 3 miles."

Southern Pacific has sent us several pictures, one of which shows us this station. Other pictures are of several different parts of the train route in our area.

In 1891, a large ironwork trestle was constructed at Army and Dolores Streets. Continue on a diagonal path and you would cross several more ironwork trestles. The last of these trestles in our district is at 30th between Chenery and Dolores Streets. The route continued out to Bernal Cut, then out of our district and on to San Jose.

There were both passenger and freight trains that traveled this route. Passenger stops at 25th and Valencia Station were discontinued December 8, 1907. Freight traffic continued until August 10, 1942.

Rails were removed in 1942, and in driving about the neighborhood, where you see several new homes directly opposite each other, you can visualize the path of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

BUSINESSES

NEWSPAPERS

The people of San Francisco had these morning newspapers to read in 1884: the Alta California, Call, and Chronicle. The Bulletin, Examiner, and Post were evening papers.

Call Bulletin

The Call Bulletin was founded October 8, 1855, as The Evening Bulletin. On August 29, 1929, it merged with the Daily Call which was founded December 1, 1856. The founder of the Bulletin was James King of William who was killed on May 14, 1856, by James Cosa who was then hung by the Vigilantes. Mark Twain was on the staff of the Bulletin. Fremont Older was Editor and was one of the world's best known newspapermen.

The News

The News was founded in 1903 and was also an evening paper. It was the only newspaper that managed to publish a paper about the 1906 earthquake, but its building was destroyed by the fire that followed. The News and Call Bulletin consolidated August 10, 1959, becoming an evening paper. It is published daily except Sunday.

Home Delivery

Home delivery data was not available but to the knowledge of the History Committee, newspapers have been delivered to the homes for about 40 years.

The Chronicle

The Chronicle was founded in 1865 and uses as its slogan: "The Voice of the West."

The Examiner

The Examiner was founded October 4, 1880, and was purchased by the Hearst Publications on March 4, 1887.

San Francisco Progress

The San Francisco Progress is a neighborhood newspaper delivered to homes once a week. It was started in 1924 and is now in its 35th year of publication. It specializes in neighborhood and civic news of each district. It is delivered free but is available by subscription to the areas not normally served.

Shopping News

The San Francisco Downtown Shopping News was started with once a week delivery in 1921 and in 1922 it became bi-weekly. It carries all the advertisements from downtown stores, editorials, and club news. It is distributed free to all residents in San Francisco.

BANKS

Bank of America

The Bank of America on Mission Street between Valencia and 29th Streets was opened on November 1, 1921.

The American Trust

The American Trust, which was originally the Mercantile Trust Co., opened in November, 1922. It later merged with the American Trust in January, 1927.

STORES AND BUSINESSES
IN UPPER NOE VALLEY DISTRICT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	
Hall Realty	September 23, 1953	
Tamony & Company	1908	A. J. McDevitt 1912
Depaoli Real Estate	1908	
Dolores Pharmacy	1945	M. Van Haren
Antoinette's Beauty Shop	1948	Marie Fosdick
St. Francis Delicatessen	1955	
Alora Beauty Salon	1954	
St. Ann's Pharmacy	1931	George Mau
Joe's Shoe Repair	1947	
St. Paul's Meats	1927	Brown's
St. Paul's Groceries	1948	Thude's
Margaret's	1918	
Frank's Store	1918	
Turner's	1921	Turner--Father Paul, son - 1943
Hester's Grocery	1953	Joe & Pegge Hester
30th St. Market	1953	
Stelling's Grocery	1897	
Drewes' Butcher Shop	1898	
Delicatessen at 29th	1916	
Golden City French Laundry	1909	
Sears Roebuck Company	1929	
Mitynice Bakery	1952	
Day & Church Streets Market	1954	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Established</u>	
Star Bakery	1899		
City Bottling Company	1929		Father then son.
S. Mariani & Sons	1911		Branch. Main store 1875.
Chirolas Candy Store	1910		
Gilbert's 5 & 10	1940		Manager 8 years
Post Office	1949		
30th and Church Cleaners	1957		
Mann's Variety	1949		
Emmett's Grocery	1945		
Virginia Meat Market	1920		Louis A. Delucchi and Son

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SERVICES

St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, California

St. Luke's Hospital was founded in 1871 by the Reverend Thomas Woodley Brotherton, M. D., D. D., who received his medical training in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to California in 1849, practiced medicine at Georgetown, El Dorado County, and later moved to San Francisco.

The first buildings consisted of two rented private homes on Bernal Heights, and in 1873, the present site at Valencia and 27th Streets was purchased by four philanthropic San Francisco pioneers and donated to the hospital.

Shortly thereafter, construction of the original frame buildings on the newly acquired site was started. These were gradually added to until, shortly before the Fire and Earthquake of 1906, an additional brick building, known as the Gibbs Building, was constructed. This was the only building to be destroyed by the Earthquake.

In 1911 the present buildings were erected by Lydia Paige Monteagle, Ogden Mills, and Elizabeth Mills Reid, in memory of Calvin Paige and Darius Ogden Mills.

For many years before the construction of the present building, the medical staff of the hospital was holding regular meetings and was well organized. The staff rosters contained the names of many men who were San Francisco's outstanding pioneers in medicine, some of whom received national recognition. It has been authoritatively stated that St. Luke's Hospital and its medical staff has played a most important part in the making of medical history in California and its contributions to the progress of medical science have been many.

St. Luke's Hospital is a non-profit general hospital of 235 beds,

with special departments of Pediatrics, Obstetrics, Roentgenology, Pathology, Operating Rooms, Pharmacy, Dietetics, Physical Therapy, and Social Service. An Out-Patient Clinic, with Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, and the various medical specialties, provide adequate educational facilities for the instructions of residents and interns.

The hospital is operated under the auspices of the Episcopal Diocese of California and is controlled by a Board of Directors, of which Mr. Kenneth Monteagle is President. It is approved by the American Medical Association, Council of Medical Education and Hospitals for the training of interns and residents, and approved by the American Boards of Surgery and Medicine for training at the residency level. It is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons and operates an accredited School of Nursing.

Control of the Medical Staff is delegated to an Executive Committee of the Staff, which consists of Edwin L. Bruck, M. D., Chairman, Chief of General Medicine; John R. Upton, M. D., Vice Chairman, Chief of Obstetrics-Gynecology, Otto Pflueger, M. D., Chief of Surgery; Lloyd E. Hardgrave, M. D., Chief of Pediatrics; Walter Beckh, M. D., Chief of Out-Patient Department; William G. Burkhard, M. D., General Practice representative. The Director and Administrator of the hospital is Mr. Joseph L. Zem.

COMPARISON: 1906 - 1958

Medical and Surgical - 1906

Ward Beds	\$14 per week
Double Rooms	2.50 per day
Private Rooms	3.00 to 7.00 per day

Medical and Surgical - 1958

Ward Beds	\$23.50 per day
Double Rooms	26.00 per day
Private Rooms	28.00-\$33.00 per day

<u>Medical and Surgical - 1906 (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Medical and Surgical - 1958 (Cont'd)</u>
Maternity \$3 to \$7 per day	Maternity Ward Beds \$21 per day
	Double Rooms 23 per day
	Private " 28 per day
No. of patients - 1,590	No. of patients - 10,521

This difference in rates reflects the change in the whole picture of patient care which has occurred during the existence of St. Luke's Hospital. The low rates of the early days clearly show that in those times the patient was being cared for by people who were working at a very low rate of pay, rendering what was substantially custodial care for relatively long periods of time in the case of any serious disease.

The present rates, on the other hand, have been brought about by higher costs attributable to reasonable salaries paid for highly skilled, intelligent, loving care, and the very effective "Mirable" drugs, which together save many patients who formerly would have been cured by the "grace of God."

Sunnyside Nursing Home

Sunnyside Nursing Home, 1335 Guerrero Street, was established in August, 1953. An asset to our neighborhood, one of the most well operated and staffed nursing homes in the City, managed by Gladys Straus, President and Lee Thompson, Vice President.

Reilly Company

The Reilly Company Funeral Chapel is located at 29th and Dolores Streets. They have served the families of Upper Noe Valley since January 1, 1916. Their original location was at 929 Valencia Street and on January 1, 1924, moved to their present location. Incorporated

by State, July 1, 1955.

Physicians and Dentists

There are three physicians who have their offices in Upper Noe Valley:

Dr. T. J. Fitzpatrick

Dr. V. C. McPhee

Dr. G. C. Viguie

There are three dentists who have their offices in Upper Noe Valley:

Dr. V. J. Oulliber

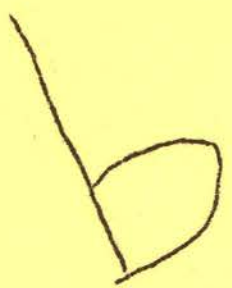
Dr. R. Armstrong

Dr. E. F. Savio

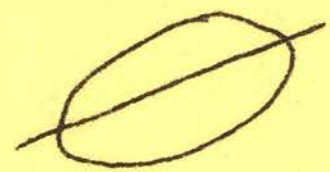
There are several more dentists and physicians at 29th and Mission but their names were not available.

MISCELLANEOUS

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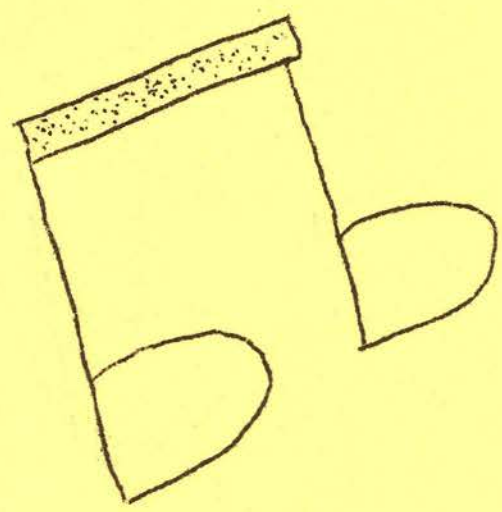
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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST

Early Upper Noe Valley

This area we now know as Upper Noe Valley had its beginning when the Missionaries first came to San Francisco. Following a creek through what we now call Bernal Cut, they entered into the southeast portion of the valley. The trail was soon to be known as the way to the last Mission at San Jose or San Jose road. It was later to become and still is San Jose Avenue. Almost from that day of discovery, settlers made their homes in this fertile new land.

The Bernal and the Noe families were both given large Spanish Grants and they did much in helping to build up this area. Their names have never been forgotten and landmarks to their memory are commonplace today.

After 1850, when California became a state, people started moving into the valley from the eastern states, particularly New York. They came from dairy country and, consequently, turned this valley into a large milk producing district. The largest of these dairy ranches belonged to the Murry family. Milk and dairy products were the main source of income for these people for a good many years.

Until the 1850's, houses were constructed of logs and adobe but these have long ago disappeared. The first real building to appear in this district was done by Sam Brannan. He built four houses on Church Street and they are still in use and in very good condition.

What is now 29th Street was a hard rock-like surface of ground so it soon became one of the main wagon trails or roads. More and more people moved into this section and built homes on the surrounding hills and constructed roads. Most of these roads, now streets, are

still known by the name of the family who first built them.

There was plenty of work to be done in making a home in this new country, but amusement and entertainment was almost nonexistent. Mike Welch, one of the first settlers, had his old family piano shipped around the Horn. This did much to brighten up the lives of people when hardship was commonplace and pleasures were few. Every Saturday night the people would assemble to play the piano, sing, and dance. That piano was a Godsend and only a few years ago it was destroyed after almost 100 years.

As the population grew, the roads soon became streets and in the 1880's, we saw gas lines extended from Cow Hollow (Marina) and the lamplight appeared on almost every street corner. These were lighted every night about 6 p.m., and put out about 5 a.m., by the never to be forgotten "Limpi-limpi-lamp lighters."

R. J. O'Donnell

Early Personalities

My folks owned their home at 26th and Sanchez Streets and it adjoined a nursery. In the late 1890's when I was born, there were no streets or sidewalks.

My father was George Albert Brush who was an artist and close friend of Toby Rosenthal, who was the man who painted the world renowned picture ELAINE. Father was the man who grained the organ in St. Paul's Church.

In thinking about the past I recall that one of my friends was Albert Myer, son of the man who built one of the first automobiles in San Francisco. I believe this machine is on display at the California

Automobile Association Historical Division.

I worked for the United States Pipe & Foundry Company for 46 years and am now retired. This company had the contract for the pipe installed in San Francisco.

My grandfather had come to San Francisco in the early 1800's but as it became more settled, he traveled to Alaska and spent some years there. Then he came down from the north and moved to Bolinas. I was able to visit him there and met many "old families" of that community.

Florence Brush

When I Was a Kid

I remember as a girl that there were no pavements and wooden sidewalks. That gas was put in the homes about 1910 and electricity started being installed in the homes in 1920 or thereabouts. Our own home had electricity installed in 1926.

My folks lived on Duncan Street and my father was a fireman. He was stationed at the Duncan Street Firehouse.

At this time the fire engines were horse drawn, and children of the neighborhood came down at feeding time to feed and pet the horses and occasionally be given a ride. Firemen were kind to the children and were always assisting them to repair their toys.

It was sometime in the early 1920's that the lamplighter was still going his rounds so I believe it was about 1925 that the street lights were changed to electricity.

Just a word of advice to those whose birth records were destroyed during the 1906 Fire. Go to the newspaper room in the Main Library and read through the Birth Records around your birth date and you can prove

your records in order to get your Social Security or a Passport, if needed.

Mrs. Kate MacCallum

In Days Gone By

We've lived on Harry Street since 1916. In the beginning, this area was called Fairmount Heights. We've watched this area grow and be developed. There was a Professor Southern (retired college professor) who was responsible for Fairmount Park. He was the man who contacted the City Hall to get permission to use that land as a park and also assisted in planting it. There had also been another park on Michaels at the edge of the quarry. No signs of these parks remain.

There was a tannery on Noe Street and a chicken ranch in the neighborhood called "Joe, the Greek."

There were several stores in the early 1900's around here that are not in existence now. They were: Brocco's, Lombarde's, Jergins, and Sweeney's.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foster

ANECDOTES

In the early 1920's there was a home at the edge of the quarry. An elderly man lived there and was constantly being tormented by the children of the area. He got four huge dogs and tied them to his house, one at each corner. Just imagine the noise that was made when anyone approached his property!

Rose Garden Care

This occurred in the 1920's also. There was a woman who was well known throughout the area for her beautiful rose garden. But there was a reason for it. Anytime a horse-drawn wagon or cart went by, she heard the clippity-clop of the horse's hooves. You could hear her calling - - - "Ruuuuuuuuuuuuth, - - - - - get the coal scuttle and shovel." So, with tears streaming down her face, Ruth would have to do her mother's bidding. It got so that all the children in the neighborhood would even call that phrase before the girl's mother could. (I wonder if that girl likes roses today?)

Old Maid's Creamery

There was an old fashioned creamery down at 30th and Mission that all the young people referred to as the Old Maid's Creamery (we never knew their name). You paid 15¢ for one of the largest banana splits in the City. It was the meeting place of the young generation in 1928.

Nuisance - - - even then! (Evening Bulletin - October 1855-1856)

In a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, an ordinance in regard to the dog nuisance was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee to be reported at the next meeting.

The Lady on Laidley Street

There was a lady who lived on Laidley Street who might be remembered for her knitting ability. She knitted all her clothes from her stockings on up.

OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS

House of Mystery

There is a large Victorian style mansion at Laidley and Fairmount Streets. It was known as the Bell Mansion. The widow of Thomas Bell, Financier, lived in this home after the 1906 Fire.

Throughout the years the children in the area regarded it with fascination because of its forbidding appearance. It seemed so deserted and unlivid in that the children warned each other of the "haunted house."

Valencia Street Fire Station

An item of interest about the Valencia Street Fire Station that was built in 1884. The front of the building, although it looks like wood, is made of cast iron. The only one of its kind in the City.

Mainly About Harry Street

Harry Street in 1916 was still nothing much more than a cow path. It still is hardly what one would expect of a street. It consists chiefly of stairs and short "run-ways" from the bottom, which is on Laidley Street near Harper.

In 1920 there were 88 concrete steps, then 7 old wooden steps up to a wooden platform about 14 feet long, with 5 more old steps leading nowhere. This was apparently part of the original wood stairs. A few feet to the left of these are 19 modern wooden stairs, then a 10 ft. run-way, then 15 more stairs with a 12 ft. run-way connecting to 16 more stairs, then another platform 85 or 90 ft. of hard rock path, joining 42 stairs to another 15 ft. run-way, then 5 remaining stairs to the MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO!

All in all, Harry Street consists of about 190 stairs connected by

run-ways and allows easy access to the five or six houses on this "Worth a Visit" Street. The latest wooden stairs were installed about 1935.

Mayor James Rolph

Mayor James Rolph, one of this State's most colorful people, served as Mayor of San Francisco from January 8, 1912, to June 6, 1931, 19 years in all. He was elected Governor of the State and served until the time of his death, June 2, 1934.

He was born in San Francisco on August 23, 1869, and passed away in 1934.

He was nationally known as "Sunny Jim" and was one of the most popular politicians in our history.

His family home was located at 25th and San Jose Streets, the grounds taking up approximately a full block. While he served as Mayor, it wasn't unusual to see him strolling around the neighborhood and calling people by their first name.

During his administration, he was responsible for the building of the first municipally-owned street railway service and a municipally-owned mountain water system.

He helped establish the Mission Bank, a branch of the American Trust Company.

He was Chairman of the Mission Relief Committee after the 1906 Fire and Earthquake. Word-of-mouth history says that this station was somewhere in this area but no records have been found to substantiate this.

What Might Have Been

One of the most interesting and unique maps that we discovered during our research was the map of the Proposed Mission Park and

Zoological Gardens. The area involved was from 30th Street to O'Shaughnessey Boulevard to Portola Drive. The map was drawn in 1897 by George Hansen, landscape architect and engineer. The map was very clear and complete to the smallest detail. It was white with all the landscaping, cages, and enclosures drawn in blue ink.

It made us wonder what happened that this did not become a reality.

NOTICE OF DEDICATION

UPPER NOE VALLEY RECREATION CENTER

On Monday, July 1st, 1957 at 7:30 P.M. the Dedication of the Upper Noe Valley Recreation Center and Playground will be made with Mayor George Christopher officiating.

This Recreation Center was built at a cost of \$486,000.00 and should be considered your Recreation Center. Let us, therefore use it and not abuse it!

The Playground will be open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., Saturdays from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. and Sundays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

The facilities available include:

Outdoors

Mothers and small children's Area
Basketball --- --- Tennis Court
Softball Diamond

Indoors

Gymnasium --- Showers
Dressing Rooms --- Clubrooms
Kitchen

Al Levy, John Giosso, and Phyllis Joe comprise the well qualified staff of Directors in charge.

A well-rounded program will be offered for all ages on a year round basis. All are cordially invited to the opening day ceremonies.

See you there!!!!

UPPER NOE VALLEY
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Emmet F. Walt (AT 2-3833)
President and Officers

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