

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DOGPATCH

The Dogpatch Landmark District, an area formerly known as Dutchman's Flat, is a nine-block enclave of industrial workers' housing located in San Francisco's Central Waterfront area. The neighborhood is comprised of almost 100 flats and cottages, as well as commercial, industrial and civic buildings. The blocks that surround Dogpatch were more heavily industrialized than almost any other neighborhood in San Francisco, and Dogpatch provided much-needed worker housing within easy walking distance of industrial employment. The shipyards, rope factories, canneries and other industries that grew up around Potrero Point required a steady supply of inexpensive labor in an area that was geographically remote from the established working-class residential districts of the city.

District homes reflect vernacular forms of architectural styles that were prevalent throughout the country, including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Stick/Eastlake and Classical Revival styles, or combinations thereof. Several clusters of identical dwellings, surrounded by industrial buildings, help to impart the working class feel of the neighborhood. The most important surviving cluster is a group of thirteen identical cottages on Tennessee and Minnesota Streets, whose unusual designs were based on a series of free architectural plans produced by San Francisco architect John Cotter Pelton, Jr., between 1880 and 1883. Pelton developed several variations of a four-room cottage plan and offered the plan and design freely so that his dwellings could be erected to encourage housing opportunities for the working class and middle class.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The preservation of significant historic and cultural properties is a vital component of planning and managing the built and natural environment in San Francisco. Landmarks and landmark districts are unique and irreplaceable assets to the City and its neighborhoods. Landmark districts are regulated by Article 10 of the Planning Code. Since 1967 San Francisco's Historic Preservation Program has identified and protected a wide range of the City's rich history as depicted in its buildings, districts, places, structures, or objects.

As staff to the Historic Preservation Commission, the Planning Department's preservation planners work with property owners, city departments, and the general public to promote the preservation of these resources through incentives, long-range preservation planning efforts, public outreach, and technical assistance.



The locator map above shows the Landmark Districts found throughout the City of San Francisco.

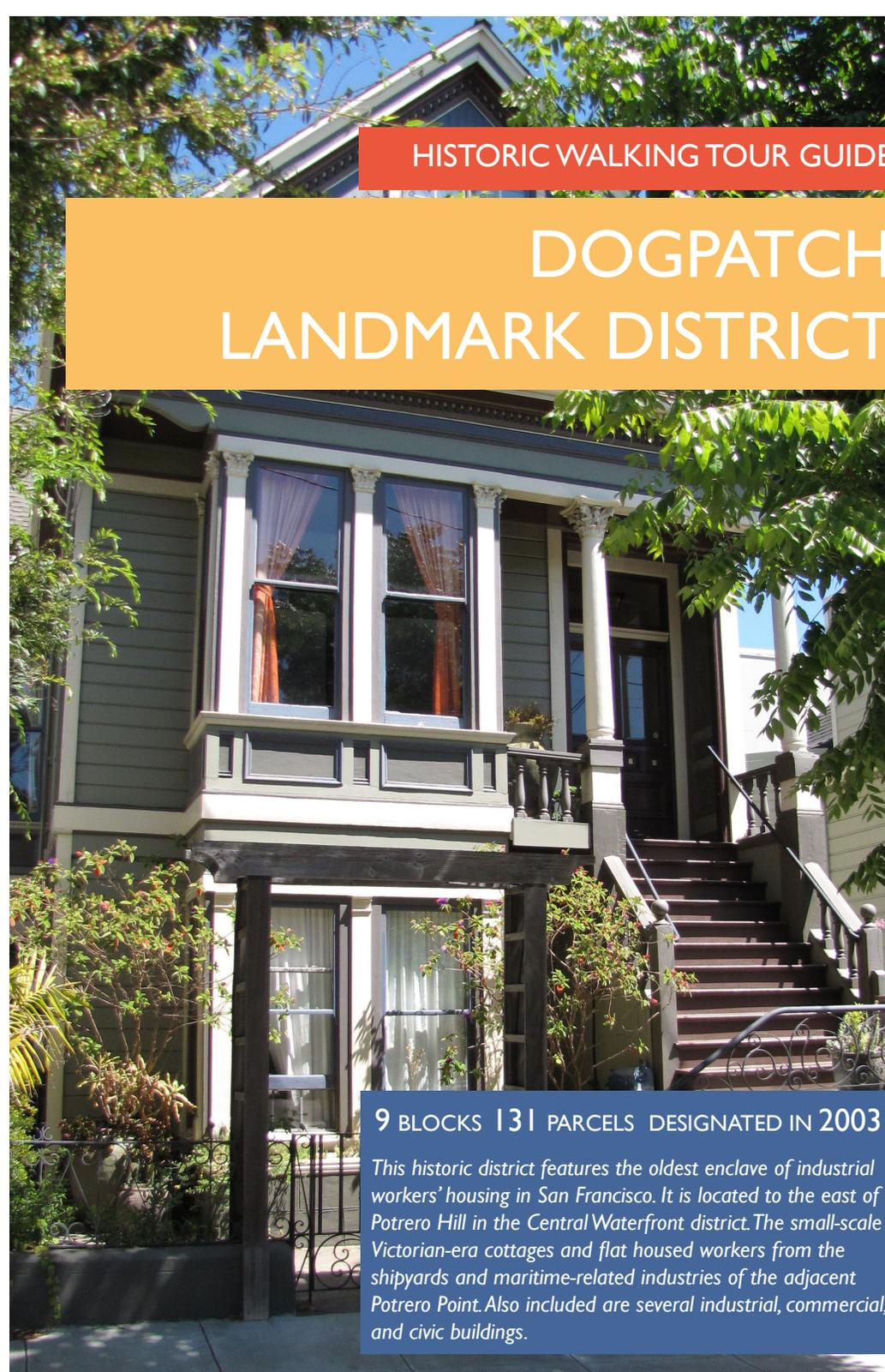
中文詢問請電: (415) 558-6282

Para información en Español llamar al: (415) 558-6307

This guide highlights a small selection of the area's historical buildings. To learn more about landmark districts and historical buildings, visit sfplanning.org.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

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HISTORIC WALKING TOUR GUIDE

DOGPATCH LANDMARK DISTRICT

9 BLOCKS | 131 PARCELS DESIGNATED IN 2003

This historic district features the oldest enclave of industrial workers' housing in San Francisco. It is located to the east of Potrero Hill in the Central Waterfront district. The small-scale Victorian-era cottages and flat housed workers from the shipyards and maritime-related industries of the adjacent Potrero Point. Also included are several industrial, commercial, and civic buildings.



1 POTRERO POLICE STATION
2300 3rd Street

Between 1910 and 1920, the City constructed several institutional buildings in response to the area's expanding population. In 1912, City Architect John Reid, Jr. designed this building as the Potrero Police Station. Most likely, the neighborhood needed its own police station to cope with the transient population of shippyard laborers, most of whom were single males. Three years later, Reid designed a public hospital next door. Potrero Emergency Hospital was essential for the neighborhood's large number of manual laborers and shipyard workers.



2 934 Minnesota Street

This residence was commissioned in 1901 by Irish immigrants Daniel and Mary Lordan. The Lordan's both worked for local industries. The house is a well-preserved example of a Queen Anne style, working class cottage in Dogpatch.



3 917 Minnesota Street

Originally, this house was a one story cottage, designed in a mixture of Queen Anne forms with Classical Revival detailing. It was built in 1896 by local carpenter R.O. Davis for Charles and Johanna Berger, who were German immigrants. Ten years later, the Bergers raised the house in order to add a lower-level apartment for rental income.



4 833 22nd Street

A very early example of a Queen Anne mixed-use structure, the two buildings on this lot are linked by a one-story "garage" area. Irish immigrants Sean and Sarah Graham constructed the building in 1902 to house his coal and fuel drayage business on the first floor and their family on the second floor. Graham's drayage was a short trip transport service that served the local neighborhoods of Dogpatch and Irish Hill for over a generation.



5 RIORDAN'S WAREHOUSE
830 Tennessee Street

In 1900, the Santa Fe Railroad's Land Improvement Company demolished ten wood-frame residences on this site to build this brick warehouse in 1901. It is a rare surviving example of a timber-framed, brick clad building in the American Commercial style. Many similar buildings were destroyed during the 1906 Earthquake and Fire.



6 PELTON COTTAGES

This group of thirteen identical, Eastlake-style cottages along Tennessee and Minnesota Streets is one of the most important surviving clusters of housing in Dogpatch. The designs were based on a series of free architectural plans produced by San Francisco architect John Cotter Pelton, Jr., whose designs were published weekly between 1880 and 1883 in a local tradesmen's newspaper.



7 I.M. SCOTT SCHOOL
1060 Tennessee St.
S.F. Landmark #138

Named for its prominent benefactor, this Classical Revival school building was built in 1895 as an addition to a now-demolished 1877 building. This building is the oldest surviving schoolhouse in San Francisco, the only surviving wooden schoolhouse, and the only one dating from the 19th century. As part of a working-class neighborhood, the school focused on teaching woodworking and machinery to boys and homemaking and cooking to girls.

