State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource name(s) or number(assigned by recorder) 630 Gough St.

P1. Other Identifier: 646-650 Gough St.; 685-691 McAllister St.

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒Unrestricted *a. County: San Francisco

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco North, Calif. Date: 1956 (rev. 1973)

*c. Address: 630 Gough St. City: San Francisco Zip: 94102

d. UTM: Zone: 10 mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (Map, Block, Lot): 0785-013

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

630 Gough St. is located on a 120' x 55' corner, through-block lot on the east side of Gough Street, between Mcallister and Ash Streets. Built in 1912, 630 Gough St is a 3-story, multiple family residential over commercial building. The building has a U-shaped plan and is clad in smooth stucco and capped by a flat roof. The foundation is not visible. The primary façade faces west toward Gough St. with secondary façades facing north toward McAllister St and south toward Ash St. The primary façade is 12 bays wide. The center two bays were originally recessed into an interior courtyard or light well, but have since been in-filled with a single-story addition. The first floor of the primary façade features a corner, aluminum-frame storefront at the north end of the elevation with a main entrance on McAllister St. Three additional aluminum-frame storefronts are situated at the south end of the façade. The storefronts have plate glass windows or glass curtain walls with inset awning sash and recessed or flush glazed aluminum doors. The center area of in-fill has a single entrance with flush wood door and two strips of metal ribbon windows. The upper two floors are divided into two masses by the remaining recessed light well. Both masses have semi-hexagonal bay windows in the end bays with 9-over-1, double-hung wood windows. The center bays have smaller windows with the same (continued)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (list attributes and codes) HP6: 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP3: Multiple Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Photo: (view and date)
View from west
11/6/2006

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒Historic
1912
SF Assessors Office

*P7. Owner and Address:
Flynn Russell B & Lee M 199
Flynn Investments
1717 Powell St # 300
San Francisco, CA

*P8. Recorded by:
Page & Turnbull, Inc.
724 Pine Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded:
11/6/2006

*P10. Survey Type:
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none") None

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list)

P3a. Description, continued
configuration and centered entrances with flush wood doors and transoms accessing a fire escape. The interior light well has paired and single 9-over-1, double-hung wood sash. The north elevation on McAllister St. is 7 bays wide. The ground story has three storefronts with aluminum-frame plate glass windows and recessed entrances with glazed aluminum or wood doors. The two storefronts on the east side of the elevation have are framed by pilasters. A deeply recessed entrance with security bars is set at the east end of the elevation. The entrance has a glazed aluminum door, sidelights, and large transom light. The upper stories have semi-hexagonal bay windows in the end bays and flush windows in the center bays with the same sash as the primary façade. The rear elevation, on Ash Street, is similar to the McAllister Street elevation, being 7 bays wide, with semi-hexagonal bay windows on the end bays at the second and third story levels. 9-over-one wood double-hung windows are present on the upper stories. The first story consists of a solid wall plain, with the exception of the southwest storefront windows, which wrap around the corner and two secondary entrances at the southeast corner of the building. All elevations are topped by a modest, layered cornice. The building appears to be in good condition.

McAllister St. (north) elevation

State of California The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI No.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 630 Gough Street

B1. Historic Name Drummond Apartments

B2. Common Name 630 Gough Street

B3. Original Use Commercial, Multi-Family Residence B4. Present Use: Commercial, Multi-Family

* B5. Architectural Style unknown

*B6. Construction History
630 Gough Street was constructed in 1912. Alterations include the stucco cladding, storefronts and cornice at an unknown date.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features none

B9a. Architect Frederick H. Meyer . Builder Howard S. Williams

*B10. Significance: Theme 1906 Earthquake and Fire Reconstruction Area: Western Addition

Period of Significance 1906-1929 Property Type Commercial/Residential Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity)

In regard to California Register Criterion 1 (History/Events) this property is considered under the 1906 Earthquake and Fire Reconstruction context of the Historic Context Statement, Market & Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area, since it is both an identified building type (Commercial/Residential) and dates from the Period of Significance (1906-1929) of that context. There is no indication the property is eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2 (Important Persons), Criterion 3 (Design/Construction), or Criterion 4 (Information Potential).

Criterion 1:

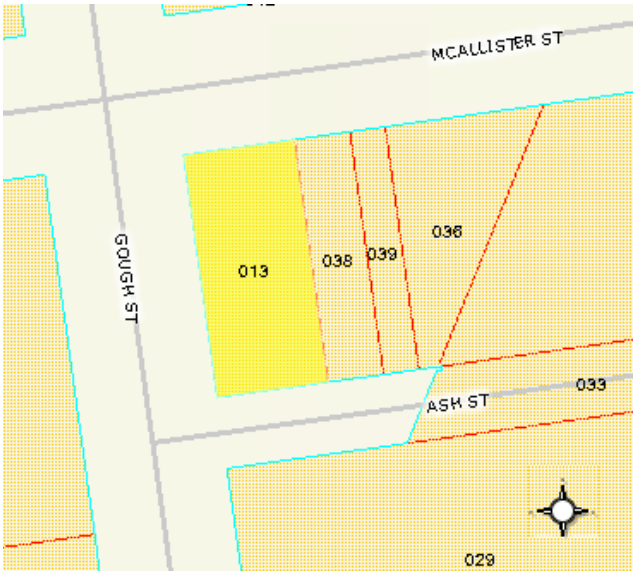
630 Gough Street was designed by Frederick H. Meyer and constructed in 1912 by Howard S. Williams for Edward Torney. Fredrick H. Meyer (1876-1961) was a San Francisco native who had no formal architectural training, instead learning his trade through apprenticeships. (continued)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6: 1-3 Story Commercial Building; HP3:

*B12. References: Building and Engineering News, Decemebr 19, 1911
Historic Context Statement, Market & Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area, Page & Turnbull, Inc. July 20, 2007
Water Tap Records

B13. Remarks

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*B14. Evaluator Kelley & VerPlanck
*Date of Evaluation 5/1/2010

(This space reserved for official comments)

B10: Significance (continued)

During his career, he formed many partnerships with other architects including Samuel Newson, Smith O'Brien, and Albin R. Johnson. In 1911, Meyer was appointed, along with John Galen Howard and John Reid, Jr. to lay out the plan for building a new Civic Center. They conducted the competition that lead to the design of the current City Hall and, in 1915, designed the Exposition Auditorium (now the Bill Graham Civic Auditorium) on the south side of the Civic Center. Among his most notable buildings are the Humboldt Bank and the Monadnock Buildings, tall buildings for their time recognized for their innovative use of large glass areas and incorporation of fire-safety designs and equipment. He also designed numerous projects for San Francisco General Hospital and Pacific Gas & Electric Company. During World War II, Meyer was appointed San Francisco's Administrator of Defense Transportation. He was a Regional Director of the American Institute of Architects and was the president of the State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1928-1930 and 1936-1937.

1909 Block books show that the property was owned by Annie & Edward Torney. Edward Torney served on the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. Water records indicate that A. Coleman, a plumber for new construction, opened an account on March 17, 1912. On March 30, 1938 the property transferred from Edward B. Torney to his son Arthur Torney.

In the 1960S, the Redevelopment Agency used eminent domain to condemn and demolish slum housing in the area bounded by Turk, Gough, Fulton, and Laguna Streets where this property is located. Known as Western Addition Section A-2, this vast area of Victorian-era housing was demolished and replaced with low-rise San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA) public housing. 630 Gough seems to have escaped such demolition, probably because it was in good condition and fully occupied.

Integrity:

630 Gough Street appears to have undergone substantial alterations to its storefronts, cladding, and cornice at an unknown date, though it retains some of its character-defining features, including its semi-hexagonal bay windows in the end bays with 9-over-1, double-hung wood windows. 630 Gough Street retains integrity of location, as it has not been moved. 630 Gough Street does not retain integrity of setting as the neighborhood underwent redevelopment in the 1960s and all buildings constructed around the same time as 630 Gough were demolished and modern buildings constructed in their place. It partially retains integrity of design and materials. Alterations to the storefront, cornice and cladding eliminate integrity of workmanship, feeling and association.

Conclusion:

630 Gough Street does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources or local designation under any criterion. Although the construction date, building location and original building typology demonstrate an association with the 1906 Earthquake and Fire Reconstruction context, alterations to the building diminish its ability to accurately express this association. Additionally, alterations at the storefront reduce the ability of the building to accurately convey the specific spatial uses of the original commercial space. The second and third stories have been significantly altered and do not serve as a good example of a multiple-unit residential building constructed during the the period of significance of the 1906 Earthquake and Fire Reconstruction context. As the building no longer conveys its original appearance, it does not clearly express an association with any broad pattern of events in San Francisco history or the State of California, significant persons or the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values.