

# “McGilvray Family History”

By Basin Research Associates, Inc., San Leandro, California

For the City of San Francisco Planning Department, San Francisco, California

August 1989

*Presented with the permission of the City of San Francisco Department of City Planning and with the permission and courtesy of Basin Research Associates, Inc., San Leandro (www.basinresearch.com)*

## **Excerpts from the McGilvray Family History report:**

“This letter report with attachments seeks to fulfill the requirement for a written report set for by Mr. Robert W. Passmore, Assistant Director, Planning Implementation, City of San Francisco, Department of City planning in his letter of March 21, 1989 where he requested ‘...further investigative work...for the purpose of disclosing the historical social role and evolution of the McGilvray stone-cutter business using documentary resources and oral interviews as warranted.”

“This request was made as a result of the exposure of a large marble statue with the inscription ‘IACOBUS’ during archeological monitoring for the Showplace Square project on Townsend Street. As a result of archival research, it was determined that the site had once been (the) location of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite company. We were also able to locate and interview Mr. John D. McGilvray III, the grandson of a Scottish stone cutter, John D. McGilvray, who was responsible for the construction of most of the major granite monumental buildings throughout California and in particular, San Francisco, including the City Hall and other buildings in the civic center project. Mr. McGilvray also built most of the Stanford (University) campus buildings between 1870 and 1917....”

This report, which begins on the next page,  
is presented on the Stone Quarries and Beyond web site.

<http://quarriesandbeyond.org/>

Peggy B. Perazzo

Email: [pbperazzo@comcast.net](mailto:pbperazzo@comcast.net)

October 2016

**List of Contents of the *McGilvray Family History*,  
by Basin Research Associates, Inc.**

**August 1989**

Letter from John D. McGilvray IV to Dean Robert Gregg, Memorial Church Stanford University, dated June 18, 1993.

Letter from Basin Research Associates, Inc., Cultural Resources Services, San Leandro, California, to Mr. William A. Timmer, Jr., Vice president, Construction, Bay West Development Company, San Francisco, California Re: "Archaeological/Cultural Resources Conditions of Approval for project located at 8<sup>th</sup> and Townsend Streets (Case 84.613ECZ)

"McGilvray Stone Company"

"**Attachment 1** consists of transcribed newspaper clippings dealing with the McGilvray family and its business achievements."

"**Attachment 2** is a brief genealogical sketch of the McGilvray family compiled by a descendant of John D. McGilvray ca. 1940."

"**Attachment 3** consists of materials provided by John D. McGilvray III and is essentially the 'tour guide' of some 30 McGilvray-built structures in downtown San Francisco, a list of major structures built by the McGilvray business (throughout the western states), and a glossary of building terms. These tour guide materials are valuable in that they were compiled for a family reunion in 1981 by Mr. McGilvray III and other relatives and represent an attempt to document their own history...."

"**Attachment 4** is a transcription of an oral interview granted by Mr. McGilvray III with Mr. Stuart A. Guedon on 20 May, 1989. His personal reminiscences are best studied in the context of the newspaper and historical documentation presented. His comments add a great measure of personal color to the history of an outstanding family business which made significant and lasting contributions to the City of San Francisco."

"**Attachment 5** consists of copies of Crocker-Langley business directory advertisements for 1928 and 1929."

**Attachment 6.** "Two photographs of the Iacobus marble statue are included as Attachment 5."

"**Attachment 7** consists of copies of the Sanborn Insurance maps examined by Mr. McGilvray and Mr. Guedon during the oral interview."

"**Attachment 8** includes the references cited in this letter and in the various attachments as well as a list of personal communications/contacts made during the course of research."

# McGilvray Family History

by  
Basin Research Associates, Inc.

August, 1989

June 18, 1993

Dean Robert Gregg  
Memorial Church  
Stanford, California 94305-2090

Dear Dean Gregg:

I would like to again thank you for your kindness in allowing a non-alumnus member of my family, John Pennebaker, to be married at Memorial Church.

As we discussed last year, John is a descendent of John McGilvray, owner of the McGilvray Companies which built a good portion of Stanford University, including the Church - both before and after the 1906 earthquake. Our relationship with Stanford has continued over the years, and most recently Herb Dwight, a family member, helped to raise the funds to repair the church after the last 'quake.

As you recall, I promised to send you documentation on our family's history, especially as it relates to Stanford and the Memorial Church. Enclosed is a copy of a *Basin Research Associates* report to the *City of San Francisco* regarding an artifact found in a recent excavation. The report is essentially a disinterested party's documentation of our family history, and as such it is probably less self-serving than it would be if one of our members wrote it. The best references to Stanford are contained in my great-grandfather's obituary, as printed in the 3/31/16 edition of the *Stanford Palo Alto News*. The article refers to John McGilvray's relationship with Mrs. Stanford, and notes some of his work on the campus, including the Assembly Hall, Library, the Outer Quad (including the Arch) and the Memorial Church.

I hope that this document adds in some small way to the history of the Memorial Church, and I hope that you find it interesting. Thank you again for your help in scheduling John's wedding.

Sincerely,

John D. McGilvray IV

Attachment

STANLTR.DOC



## BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Cultural Resource Services

21 August 1989

14731 Catalina Street  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
415-357-0566

Mr. William A. Timmer, Jr.  
Vice president, Construction  
Bay West Development Company  
650 7th Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103

RE: Archaeological/Cultural Resources Conditions of Approval  
for project located at 8th and Townsend Streets  
(Case 84.613ECZ)

Dear Bill,

This letter report with attachments seeks to fulfill the requirement for a written report as per the stipulations set forth by Mr. Robert W. Passmore, Assistant Director - Planning Implementation, City of San Francisco, Department of City Planning, in his letter of March 21, 1989 where he requested ". . . further investigative work . . . for the purpose of disclosing the historical/social role and evolution of the McGilvray stone-cutter business using documentary resources and oral interviews as warranted."

This request was made as a result of the exposure of a large marble statue with the inscription "IACOBUS" during archaeological monitoring for the Showplace Square project on Townsend Street. As a result of archival research, it was determined that the site had once been location of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company. We were also able to locate and interview Mr. John D. McGilvray III, the grandson of a Scottish stone cutter, John D. McGilvray, who was responsible for the construction of most of the major granite monumental buildings throughout California and in particular, San Francisco, including the City Hall and other buildings in the civic center complex. Mr. McGilvray also built most of the Stanford campus buildings between 1870 and 1917.

The headless marble statue and associated fragments was exposed by heavy equipment at the Bay West project site between 20-25 January, 1989. The statue, with the inscription "IACOBUS" on the base, probably represents Jacob, and may have been part of a major commission/program of several pieces intended to be publicly displayed, perhaps on a building.

The largest fragments of the statue were temporarily stored at the Bay West construction site on Townsend Street. The torso fragment, representing the area of the body from the ankles up to the shoulders is roughly 4.5 m in height and ca. 2.0 m across the shoulders in breadth. From the back to the front chest area, the statue is about 1.5 m thick. The portion of the left foot base or pedestal is about 66 cm L x 54 cm W x 60 cm H.

Portions of the statue stored in BASIN's laboratory include the right foot base or pedestal with the inscription IACOBUS (ca. 48 cm L, 45 cm W, and 30 cm H [FC#1-25-89-10]) as well

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

as some 38 smaller fragments ranging in size from 9 cm L x 8 cm W x 5 cm Th to 3 cm L x 2 cm W x 0.5 cm Th.

A number of individuals were consulted in order to determine the origin and significance of the statue. Dr. Andrew Stewart, Chairman, Department of Art History, University of California, Berkeley called the statue "... a major piece of California sculpture" following the French 19th Century Neo-Classical School. Mr. Laurence Dinnean, Collections Curator, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley suggested that the statue might be a remainder from the 1894 San Francisco Midwinter Fair. Some of this statuary eventually found its way into the De Young Museum (e.g., the "Brooding Soul" statue). Research conducted at the Bancroft Library on July 24, 1989 by Dr. James Bard failed to confirm Mr. Dinnean's hypothesis. IACOBUS could not be found in any exhibit catalog for the Midwinter Fair of 1894 nor in the Panama Pacific International Exhibition of 1915 (Bancroft Library call numbers F869.S3.9C253(3), F866.S2, F869.S.39S1432 among others).

During our interview with Mr. McGilvray III, he suggested that the statue might have been one of a number of marble statues which ringed the outside or inside rotunda of the pre-1906 earthquake City Hall or other civic building. He believes it might have been damaged in the quake and hauled down to the Townsend Street yard for possible restoration or reuse at a later date. BASIN's research in the Bancroft Library, however, failed this hypothesis. Examination of photographs of the 1890 completed City Hall (in the Bancroft Library's Graves Photo Collection - call number 1905:17500) did not show any statuary similar to IACOBUS. A report to the city council regarding the construction of the City Hall (also in the Bancroft collection) failed to mention any commissions for decorative statuary. McGilvray also identified the rock type as domestic white marble although in color it does resemble white Carari (Italian) marble.

Ms. Gladys Hansen, City Archivist, San Francisco History Room (Library Department) reviewed exterior photographs of the pre-1906 earthquake City Hall and was not able to distinguish any marble statuary, although such statuary might have been displayed on the *interior* of the building for which she had not been able to locate any photographs. Ms. Irene Facciolo, College of Environmental Design (Documents Collection), University of California, Berkeley searched for measured drawings or renderings of the former City Hall and also could not verify the presence of marble statuary. Based on the research to date, the likelihood of retrieving additional archival information on the origin and possible use of the statue appears remote.

#### McGilvray Stone Company

No major historic archaeological discoveries were exposed during the archaeological monitoring aside from the statue. The "discovery" of the remains of the McGilvray stone cutting business may be the most important outcome of the cultural resource program at Bay West's Showplace Square project development site. While it has been many years since it has been economical to build with granite in the style and fashion of the early 20th century, it is somehow fitting that the current construction of a major exhibition mart would take place on the business site of perhaps the greatest builder San Francisco has ever known or will know.

The McGilvray Stone Company was founded in Denver, Colorado in 1880 by John D. McGilvray. The future company founder was born a Scotsman in 1847 in Ireland, immigrated to New York City in 1868 and eventually made his way to San Francisco in 1893 via Denver. The company was incorporated in 1897 and moved to the future Bay West Showplace Square development site at 681 Townsend Street in 1908 (though alternatively, 1906 in the oral

interview conducted by S.A. Guedon with John D. McGilvray III). A reincorporation in 1907 resulted in the formation of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company which expanded to include granite, as well as their standard soft stone cutting business (*San Francisco Bulletin and Call* August 4, 1911; *San Francisco Chronicle* June 7, 1921).

In 1921, the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company was both a builder and wholesaler which operated quarries at Raymond, Madera County; Sites, Colusa County; Greystone, Santa Clara County; and Lakeside, San Diego County. In addition to the San Francisco Office, McGilvray had a presence in Los Angeles at 678 South Anderson Street (*San Francisco Chronicle* June 7, 1921).

The achievements of the firm include the stone buildings of the Stanford University Campus, and the Campanile and Engineering Buildings at the University of California, Berkeley. In San Francisco, their greatest works include the City Hall, War Memorial Opera House and Veterans' Buildings, the Civic Auditorium, the St. Francis Hotel, the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange, the Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. Customs House, the Palace Hotel, the Flood Building and the Emporium and the new U.S. Mint - the last structure of significance built by the McGilvray-Raymond Corporation prior to bankruptcy forced upon the company by bond holders.

In about 1928, the company headquarters was moved to 3 Potrero Street, but the 634 Townsend Street property was not sold until ca. 1949 (interview with John D. McGilvray III). McGilvray buildings still stand in Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and Los Angeles among other cities. It is fair to say that McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company initiated, built and completed, the golden age of monumental stone architecture in the American West. The story of McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company is a microcosm of the American story - the story of immigrants who came to America for better opportunities and freedom. Certainly the "Indomitable Scot" as he was referred to will be long remembered for the beautiful downtown San Francisco and Civic Center areas that are loved by all.

The remainder of this letter report consists of eight attachments. **ATTACHMENT 1** consists of transcribed newspaper clippings dealing with the McGilvray family and its business achievements. **ATTACHMENT 2** is a brief genealogical sketch of the McGilvray family compiled by a descendant of John D. McGilvray ca. 1940. **ATTACHMENT 3** consists of materials provided by John D. McGilvray III and is essentially the "tour guide" of some 30 McGilvray-built structures in downtown San Francisco, a list of major structures built by the McGilvray business (throughout the western states), and a glossary of building terms. These tour guide materials are valuable in that they were compiled for a family reunion in 1981 by Mr. McGilvray III and other relatives and represent an attempt to document their own history. Some of the materials provided by Mr. McGilvray III have not been included (e.g., a detailed family genealogy, xerox copies of 60-80 year old photographs of John D. McGilvray and family) since these items do not contribute to the documentation of the stone cutting business, *per se*.

**ATTACHMENT 4** is a transcription of an oral interview granted by Mr. McGilvray III with Mr. Stuart A. Guedon on 20 May, 1989. His personal reminiscences are best studied in the context of the newspaper and historical documentation presented. His comments add a great measure of personal color to the history of an outstanding family business which made significant and lasting contributions to the City of San Francisco. **ATTACHMENT 5** consists of copies of Crocker-Langley business directory advertisements for 1928 and 1929. Two photographs of the IACOBUS marble statue are included as **ATTACHMENT 6**. **ATTACHMENT 7** consists of copies of the Sanborn Insurance maps examined by Mr. McGilvray and Mr. Guedon during the oral interview. **ATTACHMENT 8** includes the references cited in this letter and in the various attachments as well as a list of personal communications/contacts made during the course of the research.

We hope that this package of information, while hardly doing justice to the remarkable achievements of the McGilvray family and stone cutting business, will help remind us all of the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the people who built and continue to build our cities with structures of lasting beauty and utility.

Sincerely yours,

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.



James C. Bard



Stuart A. Guedon

JCB/c

cc: Ms. Barbara Sahn, Environmental Review Officer  
City of San Francisco, Department of City Planning  
Mr. John D. McGilvray III, San Francisco

# ATTACHMENT 1

## NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Celebrates and is Locked Up - *San Francisco Bulletin and Call*, July 3, 1908.

McGilvray-Raymond Co. and McGilvray Stone Co. Are Leaders in Building - *San Francisco Bulletin and Call*, August 4, 1911.

Death Summons John McGilvray - *San Francisco Bulletin and Call*, March 26, 1916.

California Granites are Unsurpassed - John D. McGilvray, Pioneer Stone Man, Develops Great Industry Here and Company Builds Mausoleums For Our Cemeteries - Many of Finest Structures on Pacific Coast Erected By His Firm - *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 7, 1921.

Training of Youth Comes In Handy - Wealthy Brothers Don Overalls Again To Finish Building Job - *San Francisco Chronicle*, July, 1921, by Eddie Boyden.

*Obituary - Stanford Palo Alto News, March 31, 1916.*

## **BUILDER OF OUTER QUAD PASSES AWAY**

### **John D. McGilvray's Active Life Ended San Francisco's New City Hall His Monument**

With the death of John D. McGilvray at his campus residence on March 24, after a brief illness, the Palo Alto community lost one of its most distinguished citizens.

Mr. McGilvray was born in 1847, of an old Scotch family. Having learned his trade thoroughly in the old country he came to New York in 1868, much against the advice of relatives, who urged him to go to the British colony of Australia. He rapidly established himself here and the next year returned to marry Marion Beaton of Paisley.

After the great fire he moved to Chicago in 1873, where he took part in the rebuilding of that city, his first notable undertaking being the Times building. During those years he was interested in politics and was an attache of the Illinois legislature for two sessions, a signal achievement there being the drafting of a law for the protection of coal miners, which became the model for similar statutes in other states.

#### **A Leader in Denver**

In 1879 he heeded a second call of the west and moved on to Denver, then little more than a frontier town. Not only did he become one of the leading builders of that region, but he soon took part in the political life of the city and state. He served for eight years on the city council and was defeated by a doubtful margin for the office of mayor. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892, thus becoming acquainted with many of the national figures in his party. Always farsighted, he took the lead in securing two of the finest parks in Denver, the City Park and Lincoln Park, and also mainly brought about the commencement of the city museum. His civic activities included a captaincy in the state militia and in the volunteer fire department. Among his recollections of those years in Denver, none were more interesting than those of Eugene Field, John Arkins and others of the brilliant group which formed the staff of the Rocky Mountain News in those days of Denver's gilded prosperity.

During the summer of 1893 he was one of the judges of stone products at the Chicago exposition, where he was closely associated with F.J.V. Skiff, recently director of the Panama-Pacific exposition. That was the year of the great panic and as Denver had been heavily hit by the crisis, he once more turned his face westward, and, practically unknown, struck out to build up a business in San Francisco. His splendid workmanship and integrity soon became appreciated and during the twenty-three years of his work in San Francisco he erected most of the notable stone structures of that city. A list of them would read like a guidebook, but among the most striking were the Emporium, Call, Flood, Shreve, Union Trust, Mutual and First National Bank buildings, the St. Francis and Palace hotels, the stone portions of the Chronicle and Examiner buildings, the Flood and A.B. Spreckels residences, the Hall of Justice, Mechanics' Institute, Academy of Science, Federal Customhouse and the splendid new City Hall.

Outside of San Francisco he erected the City Hall, Security and First National Bank buildings in Oakland, the courthouses of Sacramento, Solano and Kern Counties, and of Multnomah County in Portland, and the famous Alexander Young Hotel in Honolulu.

#### Begins Work at Stanford

It was in 1898 that Mr. McGilvray began his work at Stanford, securing the contract for the assembly hall and library. The next year he took up temporary residence at Escondito Cottage, the home of the fabled "Frenchman", but soon he became as attached to this beautiful and secluded spot that it proved to be his last home.

It was during the construction of the assembly hall that Mrs. Stanford and Mr. McGilvray learned to appreciate each other at their real worth. Mrs. Stanford was an imperious woman accustomed to prompt obedience but always ready to listen to anyone who with good reason might question her commands. It was her custom almost daily, to visit the work under construction and it was this keen personal interest which delighted the builder. One day she announced that she had decided that the gallery of the assembly hall should be raised a foot or so and instructed Mr. McGilvray to make the change. He replied, with his customary courtesy, that he was sure the change could be effected, but he would have to consult with the architect to work it out. Mrs. Stanford turned to him and said: "Mr. McGilvray, for whom are you working, the architect, or for me?" And his reply was: "Mrs. Stanford, I am working for you, but under the direction of the architect." That was all. Mrs. Stanford realized that here was a man who would do his duty first of all and she admired him for it. The change in the plan was easily worked out as Mr. McGilvray had suggested.

This was the "stone age" when Mrs. Stanford was eager to complete the physical plant of the university. Mr. McGilvray became her trusted builder and adviser. She had confidence in his loyalty to her interests and ideals and he in turn admired her splendid qualities, her keen judgement and devotion to the university. In all his business experience there was no one for whom he labored more joyfully than for Mrs. Stanford, for her personal interest in every phase of his work delighted him keenly. In those years all the Outer Quadrangle, including the Arch and the Memorial Church, the chemistry building and the new library, and the gymnasium were constructed.

#### His Buildings Stand in San Francisco

Then came the terrible earthquake of April 18, 1906. It was a crushing blow to him to see so much of his best work thrown down into ruins. The explanation was a simple one. No one had dreamed that a convulsion of such magnitude would ever occur in our peaceful valley. No building was planned to meet such a test. An in those awful moments walls, which in other parts of the country would endure for ages, were torn asunder. On that first day the campus was full of the wildest rumors. It was said that in the city also the great buildings had toppled over. Even the Call building was said to have fallen. For thirty hours Mr. McGilvray had no news from San Francisco. Then, on the afternoon of the 19th, a dust-covered, khaki-clad man on a bicycle rode up to the steps of Escondite. Through the dust Mr. McGilvray recognized the features of Willis Polk, one of San Francisco's most brilliant architects. He had come to bring good news for the broken-hearted builder. Before the fire swept through the business section of the city, Polk had personally and at no small risk examined the buildings which he had designed and which Mr. McGilvray had built, and he told him that the Call, Emporium, Flood and Hayward buildings had come through the earthquake with scarcely a dollar's damage. That news was food and drink to a starving man.

0

After the earthquake, Mr. McGilvray repaired most of the fire-scarred stone buildings of San Francisco and he also took much pleasure in rebuilding the Stanford Memorial Church, but this time with an ample framework of steel.

#### Takes up Granite Construction

It was at this period that an incident occurred which sounds more like a page from the conventional Sunday school book. When Mr. McGilvray first arrived in San Francisco one of the local builders went on his first bond. Mr. McGilvray never forgot that kindness. So when the same builder secured the contract for the federal customhouse in San Francisco, which called for a bond of \$600,000, Mr. McGilvray risked his fortune by going on the document. Work has scarcely commenced when the great fire demoralized labor and business conditions in San Francisco. The builder could not complete his contract. Mr. McGilvray had either to forfeit his bond, beg for mercy because of the abnormal conditions or take over the contract and erect the building under the enhanced prices but at the old estimate. In his mind there were no alternatives. He had never gone back on his bond and he never would. So, although he had never engaged in granite construction, he bought, at an enhanced price, a quarry at Raymond, Cal., quarried and cut his own stone, completed the building and preserved his good name. And here is where the moral lies. Forced into the granite business against his own desires, this soon became the most important side of his operations and the new quarry made possible the securing of the contract to build the city halls of Oakland and San Francisco.

#### City Hall His Memorial

Of all his work the building in which he took most pride was the city hall of San Francisco, the stonework of which has this week been completed. Few municipal buildings in this country can be cited as memorials to those who built them, but the San Francisco city hall is a most gratifying exception. In the first place he took the contract at a figure lower by \$300,000 than the next bid. This was considered a suicidal estimate, and friends urged that he take advantage of the delay in accepting the bid to submit another and a higher estimate. But he never made a practice of altering his estimates and he refused to do so in this case. Although there was uncertainty as to the contract he went ahead enlarging his plant and cutting the first stones, because he had confidence in Mayor Rolph and the administration, and he was eager to build a hall worthy of the city. So within the specified time, even though the work was delayed for five and a half months by a strike, and within the contract price, there has been erected what eastern experts have called "the most perfect piece of granite construction in this country". When praise is bestowed on the men who designed this noble pile some must also be given to the man who carried out in perfect fashion what they had conceived.

In the development of his business Mr. McGilvray secured and enlarged a sandstone quarry at Colusa and a granite quarry at Raymond, where at times five hundred men have been employed. Most of the sandstone used at Stanford came from a quarry a few miles south of San Jose, although more recently he opened a small quarry on the estate about five miles from the Quadrangle.

#### Craftsman of Old School

Mr. McGilvray was a craftsman of the old school. He made his work his religion and he built his good name into every structure he reared. He also had the soul of an artist and he could not merely carry out the designs of others, but he was qualified to advise soundly in matters of form and design. Architecture, sculpture and paintings were his great delight, and at his home

were many choice canvasses, including six works of his warm friend and fellow Scot, William Keith. He was a man of extensive reading and wide information, a most delightful man to converse with and a forceful and witty public speaker. In his profession he was not merely a good builder, but he revolutionized the whole trade on this coast. By his inventions of planers and saws he cut down the cost of soft stone and granite construction so that it has been possible to use these materials more extensively than ever before. And although he was an employer of labor for forty-years, he was always interested in the union labor movement, he had full sympathy with its true ideals and he would never employ non-union men, even when, during disagreements, his plants had to stand idle. He was, moreover, a generous man. His benevolence, little known, was far reaching and he preferred to give with a personal interest to those in need rather than to depute the work to charitable organizations. His deep sentiment, his kindness, his courtesy, these are the things his friends will long remember.

As a young man, Mr. McGilvray became a Mason in Scotland, later affiliating with Architect Lodge no. 519 of New York City. He was a member of the San Francisco Scottish Rite bodies, the California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, the Islam Temple and the St. Andrews Society.

A widow, eight children and thirteen grandchildren survive, while four children preceded to rest. The children are: John D. McGilvray Jr. of San Francisco, Harry S. of San Mateo, Alexander B.C. of Raymond, Jessie D., the wife of Professor P.J. Treat, of Stanford University, Martha, the wife of A.T. Spencer of Cranmore; Effie, Walter Scott of Raymond, and Malcolm C. a junior in the university. A brother, William B. McGilvray, resides in Denver, Colo.

Brief services were conducted at the residence on Monday afternoon by the Rev. Charles Gardner, while at Cypress Lawn the Rev. William K. Guthrie of San Francisco read the burial service and Willis Polk spoke a few words of deep-felt appreciation.

10  
*San Francisco Bulletin and Call, July 3, 1908*

## **CELEBRATES AND IS LOCKED UP**

### **Harry McGilvray is Too Exuberant Over Finishing Fine Contract**

A champagne supper celebrating the successful fulfillment of a contract resulted in Harry McGilvray, son of Contractor John D. McGilvray, being landed in jail late yesterday morning.

The contract called for the completion of work on the First National Bank building July 1. At quitting time there was yet a portion of the cornice to complete and the men worked in the starlight, finishing the job a few minutes to the good. So elated was Willis Polk, the architect, at the outcome that he invited all hands to a fizzy party in a downtown restaurant. The party supped right merrily! During the fun young McGilvray thought of the last boat to Alameda and, accompanied by his foreman, started for the ferry. The foreman recklessly bought two tickets and discovered that McGilvray carried a commuter's ticket. He did not remember his commutation book until the tickets had been deposited in the cute glass jar, and then demanded it back. The demand was ignored. In five minutes there was an argument.

Two policemen gave their views and then caught the young man by the back of the neck and made for the home plate. But the policemen had the job of their lives. McGilvray fought like a Highlander trying to recover a stolen kilt, and it was all they could do to haul him to the station.

There the foreman lacked 25 cents with which to bail him out. Also he had forgotten where he had dined. In desperation he wandered around the streets and after hours search found the place where his companions were still banqueting. Among them they scared up enough money to get McGilvray out.

*San Francisco Chronicle, June 7, 1921*

**CALIFORNIA GRANITES ARE UNSURPASSED**  
**John D. McGilvray, Pioneer Stone Man, Develops Great Industry Here**

**COMPANY BUILDS MAUSOLEUMS FOR OUR CEMETERIES**  
**Many of Finest Structures on Pacific Coast Erected by His Firm**

One of the great natural resources of California was for years comparatively unnoticed and a magnificent source of wealth remained undeveloped.

This was the now promising stone industry. Although a few experts and master stone men, like John D. McGilvray, found of the great McGilvray-Raymond Granite Co., with a half dozen of the largest quarries of the country now in operation, know of the wonderful possibilities of California stone on account of its superior qualities, yet it was not extensively used owing to ancient methods.

A few stone buildings had been erected before this time, but the cost was almost prohibitive. McGilvray introduced modern methods of handling stone in building construction, which made it possible to use it in competition with other materials. By this means he constructed a market for California stone. He lived to see the day when his judgment was sustained by the almost universal acceptance of his opinion that California granite for qualities of durability and capacity to take a fine finish, whether hammered or polished, was unequaled anywhere in the world.

Born in Scotland of good family, he early became acquainted with the best stones of the famous country. By trade he became a stone cutter and designer, and there were few quarries in Scotland, noted for its fine stones, or for that matter on the continent of Europe, with the texture and qualities of whose product he was not familiar.

Besides being a craftsman of acknowledged capacity, John D. McGilvray was a man who thought for himself on original and progressive lines, as his whole career shows. On coming to America, he first located in New York, next he went to Chicago, and following this he tried Denver, always on the lookout for some opportunity that would be worth while.

**A PIONEER IN DEVELOPING CALIFORNIA STONE**

John D. McGilvray incorporated a company for dealing in stone in Denver, in 1880, where he remained for some time, being very successful in his business. In 1893 he came to California, on investigating the outlook by an examination of the qualities of the stone from California he became convinced that here was his opportunity to develop in a larger way than was possible elsewhere.

In 1897 he incorporated the McGilvray Stone Company for the purpose of popularizing the California product in building construction. Later, in 1907, he reincorporated under the name of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company, of which corporation he remained the head until his death in 1916.

This brief record shows that John D. McGilvray may justly be considered a leading pioneer in the development of the now large and important stone industry of the Golden State. He became in time not only the most potent influence in creating a market for California stone,

but also in advancing the architectural standards of our more important buildings on lines of permanence and beauty.

After the great fire and earthquake of 1906, he had a clear demonstration of his contentions that California stone was the best building material for large buildings in the West. The Emporium building, which he constructed for the Parrott Estate in the nineties, and the Flood building across the way were both left standing, practically intact, while all around them was a mass of debris and burned rubbish. The Emporium building was so staunchly built, and the stone was of such high grade that it even withstood the efforts of the dynamite squad when they tried to level it to cut the pathway of the great fire.

The best encomium that can be passed upon the founder of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company is to mention some of the magnificent buildings of San Francisco and vicinity which were erected under his auspices, and which stand as living monuments to his enterprise and ability. On some of these buildings are jobs that are world records. On the First National Bank, which he erected, are four cored monolithic granite columns through which smaller steel columns pass, that are the longest in the world, being eighteen feet of solid stone. The McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company also holds the record in sand stone having placed in the Southern Pacific building cored columns twenty-one feet long. The coring of columns had never been done before of that length, and the fact that such great masses of stone could be cut from California quarries, so perfect in texture, is a positive demonstration of its superior character.

#### BUILDS FIRST SKYSCRAPER ERECTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

The McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company built the first skyscraper in San Francisco for Claus Spreckels in 1898, which held the record for a long time as being the tallest building on the Pacific Coast. Next, the company began to construct the various stone buildings which have made Stanford University known around the world for the architectural beauty of its stone work. The Stanford chapel has become particularly celebrated for the magnificence of its design and the faultlessness of its construction.

The first important building of granite erected by the McGilvray firm was the United States Custom House, on Washington and Battery streets. Since that time, it has erected the San Francisco City Hall and Public Library buildings, among the most beautiful in the world: the Union Trust Bank building, the First National Bank building, the Kohl building, the Newhall building, the St. Francis Hotel, the Examiner and Chronicle buildings, American National Bank building, and the Courthouses of Sacramento, Solano, Kern and Yolo counties. The McGilvray Company is now building that imposing and distinctive structure called the Commercial Insurance building, on Pine and Montgomery streets.

The McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company operates quarries at Raymond, Madera County; at Sites, Colusa County; at Greystone, Santa Clara County, and at Lakeside, San Diego County. The plants at all these quarries, with their modern mechanical equipment for extracting and cutting the stone, are among the largest in the country. The control of these various quarries practically gives the firm command of almost inexhaustible sources of the best building materials in the West for generations to come. The McGilvray-Raymond granite is of beautiful color and texture and lends itself to almost any kind of construction. The severest tests have shown this California granite to be superior to anything the East can produce. It takes an unrivaled polish. Its wonderful strength and firmness prevent breakage in the process of construction, and the most delicate carvings can be executed with ease, as can be seen on so many buildings noted for their architectural splendor erected by the McGilvray company.

### COMPANY DESIGNS AND CONSTRUCTS MAUSOLEUMS

The stone from Lakeside, known as Silver Gray, is considered among the finest monumental stones in the United States. In recent years, with the decline in building construction, due to the war and other causes, the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company has gone extensively into the business of making and constructing mausoleums and memorials for our cemeteries. So great has been their success that this end of the firms business has become a most valued asset. The firm believes that people that want memorials should insist on having California granite, as this State has the finest grade of stone that can be found anywhere in the world.

The McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company is in a position to design, as well as construct, the most important memorials. The firm has to its credit many of the notable mausoleums in our principal cemeteries, among which may be mentioned the M.H. de Young memorial in Holy Cross, the I.W. Hellman memorial in the Home of Peace Cemetery, the Hitchcock and Murphy memorials in Cypress Lawn and the Musto and DeBarnardi memorials in Holy Cross.

The McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company not only builds and constructs all kinds of edifices in which stone can be used, but also is a large wholesale dealer in various kinds of stone used in building construction and for memorial purposes. The shipments of the company extend all over the Pacific Coast, and no firm or corporation in the West is doing more at the present time to extend the market of this important California industry.

### STERLING QUALITIES PERPETUATED IN FIVE SONS

John D. McGilvray, to whom California is indebted for building up a great industry, possessed many of the fine qualities of the fine stones of his native land. But it was in American and in helping to build up the West that he exhibited these sterling qualities -- endurance, strength, reliability. At the same time he showed that he was impressed with the beautiful, like a sensitive artist, just as Scottish granite can take the finest polish like a silver mirror.

One other thing must be mentioned as an additional contribution to California. He left a family of five of as many, energetic and progressive sons as live in the Golden State. Before his death a few years ago all these sons were helping their father to develop his business, since which time all of them have made distinctive reputations in the business and commercial worlds, showing that they are really "chips of the old block."

At the present time John D. McGilvray, the eldest son of the founder of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company, is president and general manager, directing the firm with the same wise supervision and success as was shown by his father. H.S. McGilvray is vice-president and has charge of construction work in San Francisco. A.B. McGilvray is treasurer of the firm and manages the great granite quarry at Raymond. W.S. McGilvray has charge of the company's plant in Los Angeles, at 678 South Utah street, while Malcolm McGilvray, the fifth son, occupies the position of assistant secretary.

So, in some way or other all the sons of California's greatest stone man are contributing to the up-building of the company's business.

*San Francisco Chronicle, July 1921*  
*by Eddie Boyden*

### **TRAINING OF YOUTH COMES IN HANDY - WEALTHY BROTHERS DON OVERALLS AGAIN TO FINISH BUILDING JOB**

Long before he laid aside the cares of business John D. McGilvray Sr., leading pioneer of the stone industry of California and founder of the far reaching firm of McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company, left his sons a legacy.

Gathering them about him when they left college, the father informed them substantially as follows:

"If you boys expect to follow my business with success, you must buckle down and learn the business from the ground up." The sons did.

They learned to cut stone with skill  
 They learned how to run a quarry  
 They learned the art of masonry  
 They learned everything about the stone industry from quarry to finished building

That was a long time ago.

#### **PEN TAKES PLACE OF STONE HAMMER**

As time went on the some laid down the stonecutter's hammer and chisel and began to manage the business from the top. The dress suit took the place of the jumper. The top hat supplanted the muslin cap. The hobnailed boot gave way to the patent leather shoe. From stonecutter one son, John D. McGilvray Jr., became president and general manager of the firm which bore his father's name. Harry S. McGilvray became vice-president of the firm and superintendent of construction work in San Francisco. Al B. McGilvray became treasurer of the firm and manager of the great granite quarry in Raymond. W.S. McGilvray became manager of the Los Angeles plant of the firm.

For years the sons directed operations from their offices down on Townsend street, sitting at polished mahogany desks and thinking not of manual labor.

But last week "Handsome Jack" McGilvray, best known as past potentate of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, being the eldest son, reverted to type, and in so doing caused his brother to revert along with him.

The labor dispute left the unfinished Commercial-Union Insurance building at Pine and Montgomery streets an idle structure. Something had to be done.

#### **FOUR BROTHERS GET DOWN TO HARD WORK**

"Handsome Jack" bought himself a pair of overalls, donned an old straw hat, drew a pair of gloves over his soft hands, and went to work running a hoist.

11

Harry signalized his reversion to type by donning an ancient plug hat, a pair of overalls and an old woolen shirt.

Al drove up in his limousine, wearing a battered derby, a pair of overalls much too large and a pair of canvas gloves.

Malcolm followed Al's suit by clapping an old derby on his head, an old shirt and a pair of cloth gloves

#### CALL UPON NEPHEW, TOO

Just to have a full family representation, "Handsome Jack" and his brothers impressed their nephew, Herbert Dwight, into service as assistant master mason.

The first day's work brought it's inevitable crop of strained backs, blistered hands and battered thumbs and fingers.

Even now "Handsome Jack" and his brothers and nephew are wearing bandaged fingers, ruined finger nails and lacerated hands, but they go to work every morning at 8 o'clock and stay on the job until 5 every afternoon, except Sundays.

"This work simply must be done," "Handsome Jack" said yesterday afternoon as he presided over the hoist on the third floor of the unfinished building. "I am glad our dad taught us the business, although at times it's tough pickings. It's still tough pickings, but think of the mess we'd make of things, if we didn't know the rudiments!"

#### TOYS WITH TON OF STONE

"I hope my back will stop aching some day," groaned Malcolm as he tried to toy with a granite slab which weighed in the neighborhood of a ton.

"I can hit my left thumb with a hammer now without half trying," Al observed as he exhibited a mutilated digit.

"I'm killing two birds with one stone," commented Harry of the ancient plug hat. They wonder why I wear it, and at the same time I succeed in laying these granite blocks properly."

In the meantime it is no secret that "Handsome Jack" and his brothers hope that the striking builders will soon come to their senses.

The only brother who has not reverted to type is W.S. McGilvray. "Pretty soft for Bill (Walt)," the brothers agreed yesterday. "He's down there in Los Angeles doing nothing more than managing a mere office. We're working."

10

*San Francisco Bulletin and Call, March 26, 1916*

**DEATH SUMMONS JOHN MCGILVRAY**

Palo Alto, March 26 - John D. McGilvray, one of the most noted stone contractors in the United States, died at his home on the Stanford campus last evening after a month's illness. He was 69 years of age and was born in Scotland. McGilvray came to California in 1893 and built the Emporium in San Francisco. He constructed many other stone buildings in San Francisco, including the Flood building. He had the contract for the new City Hall of San Francisco. He built the outer quad and chapel at Stanford and the library, and has done all of the stone work at Stanford since 1898. He was a prominent Mason and was a member of the following lodges: Architect Lodge No. 519 of New York city, Free and Accepted Masons, California Commandery No. 1, San Francisco Scottish Rite Body and Islam Temple of San Francisco. The funeral will probably be held Monday, with services at Cypress Lawn Cemetery at 2 P.M. Although the funeral arrangements are not yet complete, the Masons will probably have charge.

Mr. McGilvray leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters. Mrs. John D. McGilvray lives in the Campus at Stanford. The children are: John D. McGilvray of San Francisco, Harry S. of San Mateo, Alexander B. of Raymond, Walter S. of Raymond, Malcolm C. of Stanford and Mrs. A.T. Spencer of Knights Landing and Miss Effie McGilvray of Stanford and Mrs. Payson J. Treat, wife of Professor Treat of Stanford.

*Daily San Francisco Call and Post, March 26, 1916*

John D. McGilvray, one of the best known contractors in California, who did the granite work and interior stone work on the new City Hall, the Flood building and other large local structures, died today at his home in Palo Alto following an illness of a month.

McGilvray, who was 69 years old, came to America at an early age from Scotland, and after living in Denver for a time came to San Francisco in 1893.

As a stone contractor he obtained contracts for many large buildings, among them being the quadrangle, chapel, and library of Stanford University. He did the stone work on the Exposition Auditorium and has been awarded contracts for the new San Francisco public library.

McGilvray is survived by a wife, three daughters and five sons. The children are Mrs. P.J. Treat, Mrs. A.T. Spencer, Miss Effie McGilvray, and John D. Jr., Harry S., Alexander, Walter S., and Malcolm McGilvray.

*San Francisco Bulletin and Call, August 4, 1911*

**McGILVRAY-RAYMOND CO. and McGILVRAY STONE CO. ARE LEADERS IN BUILDING**

**Most of Large Local Granite and Soft Stone Structures Their Handiwork**

"When you think of granite buildings in San Francisco, you think of McGilvray."

So said a prominent city official a few days ago, and his hearers readily acquiesced in his sentiment. For the McGilvray-Raymond Company and the McGilvray Stone Company of this city-which belong in the same family, have had a hand in the erection of most of the important structures of large size, and are the acknowledged leaders in things granite and "soft stone" hereabouts.

The average man on the street would not get a fair idea of the important part played by the McGilvray-Raymond Company since its foundation in 1905, except by contemplating the numerous buildings of landmark familiarity which it has constructed. Here and there, this man on the street would hear perhaps, that the company had won this or that contract, but it is only by contemplating its achievements in the aggregate that any fair estimate of its gigantic activities along granite lines can be obtained.

The new City Hall and the new Public Library are the latest granite monuments to the McGilvray business achievements. But prior to embarking upon the construction of these, the company supplied the granite and put it in place for the Union Trust Bank, the United States Custom House, the First National Bank, and the Solano County, Sacramento County, and the Kern County courthouses, and many other buildings of prominence.

Few soft stone buildings of note in San Francisco have been constructed by firms other than the McGilvray Stone Company. The Palace and St. Francis hotels, the Flood building, the Call, the Chronicle and the Examiner buildings and the Mutual Bank building are some of the stellar products of this stellar concern.

The Emporium building, made of pioneer sandstone, was the first work done by the McGilvray Stone Company, and stands as a historic monument which refused to crumble despite fire, earthquake, and the memorable attempts to dynamite and blast its walls down in 1906.

Both the McGilvray Stone Company and the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company are family affairs. That is, the McGilvray family controls both. John D. McGilvray, the founder of the concern, is president. John D. McGilvray Jr. is vice-president and treasurer. H.S. McGilvray is in charge of all setting and erection, while A.B. McGilvray is in charge of the company quarries at Raymond, Madera County, assisted by W.S. McGilvray. It is a company formed with the father at the head and his sons in the remaining active positions.

John D. McGilvray founded his company first in Denver about 25 years ago. He came to San Francisco in 1893 and founded the McGilvray Stone Company, located at Second and King streets on the water front. In 1908, the company moved to its present location at 681 Townsend Street, and two years later branched out from its former policy of "soft stone", and under the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company name, added granite work to its past stock.

The quarries at Raymond are acknowledged to turn out the best granite in the state. The equipment of the company plant at Raymond was recently enlarged to turn out the necessary material for the new City Hall in the requisite time, rendering it one of the largest and most effective plants in the United States, fully up-to-date in all respects.

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**GENEALOGICAL DATA ON THE MCGILVRAY FAMILY**

Information about the McGilvray Roots  
by (illegible) McGilvray 1940

*This information was presumably written by Mrs. Wyman (Bun) Smith, Jr. and sent to John D. McGilvray III.*

William Macgillivray, born Carnoustie, Scotland, March 1, 1800. Died in Ireland about 18##. He was, at the time of his death, what is called a "factor", that is he was the man in charge of a large estate, managing it, farming, etc. At some time in his life he shortened the spelling of our name to its present form, which I wish he hadn't done. Your grandfather, my father, was the eldest son of the family and he was only about ## when his father died. The family had considerable difficulty returning to Scotland where they had come from. He married: Daisie Duff (?), born (in) Porfar (?) Scotland, April 14, 1814. She died in Denver, Colorado, August 12, 1895. Their children were (1) John Duff (your grandfather), (2) Margaret (Mrs. Sturrock), (3) William, (4) James and (5) Jessie (Mrs. Hayes) who were twins and (6) Alexander, who died while a baby.

John Duff McGilvray, Your grandfather was born October 22, 1847, and he always said he was born in Carnoustie, Scotland, though he was actually born in Ireland. However, he hated Irish so much that he would never admit that he was born there. After his father's death he became an apprentice stone cutter. He met your grandmother in Paisley, Scotland, and wishing to get married he went to New York City in 1869, returning to Scotland the following year when he was married. Your grandparents lived in New York during 1870-1872, went to Chicago after the great fire, stayed there until 1879, when they went on to Denver. In 1893, during the panic of that year, he went to San Francisco. In 1893 all of the family who had not already joined him on the coast, moved to Stanford University, which he was building at the time, and he remained a resident at Escondito Cottage until his death March 29, 1916.

On the female side your great grandfather was William Beaton, born in Paisley, Scotland, June 3, 1805. He died in Paisley January 23, 1887. He was a weaver, as were most of the men of Paisley, for it was a great weaving center and the home of the famous "Paisley Shawls". He married Marion Burns, who had a leap year birthday, being born February 29, 1811. She died in Paisley, where she was born, May 4, 1897. Apparently there were 10 children in the family: William, Alexander, Joseph, John, Archibald and Gavin (twins), Mary, Ann, Marion (your grandmother) and Elizabeth. The name Beaton is also spelled Bethune, and originally they were a sept of the Clan MacDonald. They were surgeons to the Lords of the Isles. They have a tartan, which I do not know, and the family motto is "Brave under Difficulties". One of the prominent ancestors of the Beaton family was Cardinal Beaton or Bethune---you will find it both ways. On the "Burns" site your grandmother said that there was some connection with Robert Burns, and somewhere also a connection can be traced to Sir Walter Scott's family.

You, of course, know the McGilvray tartan, and that they were a small sept of the Clan Macintosh, with the motto "Touch not the cat bot a glove". The family motto on both sides were particularly appropriate to your grandfather and grandmother.

Going back to your great grandparents is not so easy. About all that we can tell you is that on your grandfather's side, is that his grandmother's maiden name was Orreck, on his father's side, and that on his mother's side his grandfather was named Duff, and his grandmother was (illegible). On your grandmother's side I can not even give you that much information. It could be obtained probably by looking in the church records in Paisley, but it really requires to be on the spot to run it down.

The McGilvray clan were great supporters of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and at the Battle of Colladon Moor (?), which was a very bad defeat for Prince Charlie, I think that most of the clan must have been killed off. When we were in Scotland in 1908-9 we went to the battlefield, and found all over it many monuments to various McGilvray clansmen. One of them is know as the "Well of the Road" where the chief of the clan was killed. The head of the McGilvray clan had an estate called "Dummaglass", but hard times came along and he was forced to sell it, so that when we were in Scotland it belonged to someone else.

P.S. I happened to glance over what I had written, and find that I omitted my own mother's date. She was born in Paisley, Scotland, May 15(?), 1849, died at Stanford May 10, 1935. She was married at Old South Church, Paisley, Scotland on April 8, 1870, and came to New York as a bride. She was the mother of 12 children, the oldest being a girl, stillborn in New York. There have been 25 grandchildren and at present (1940) there are 12 great grandchildren.

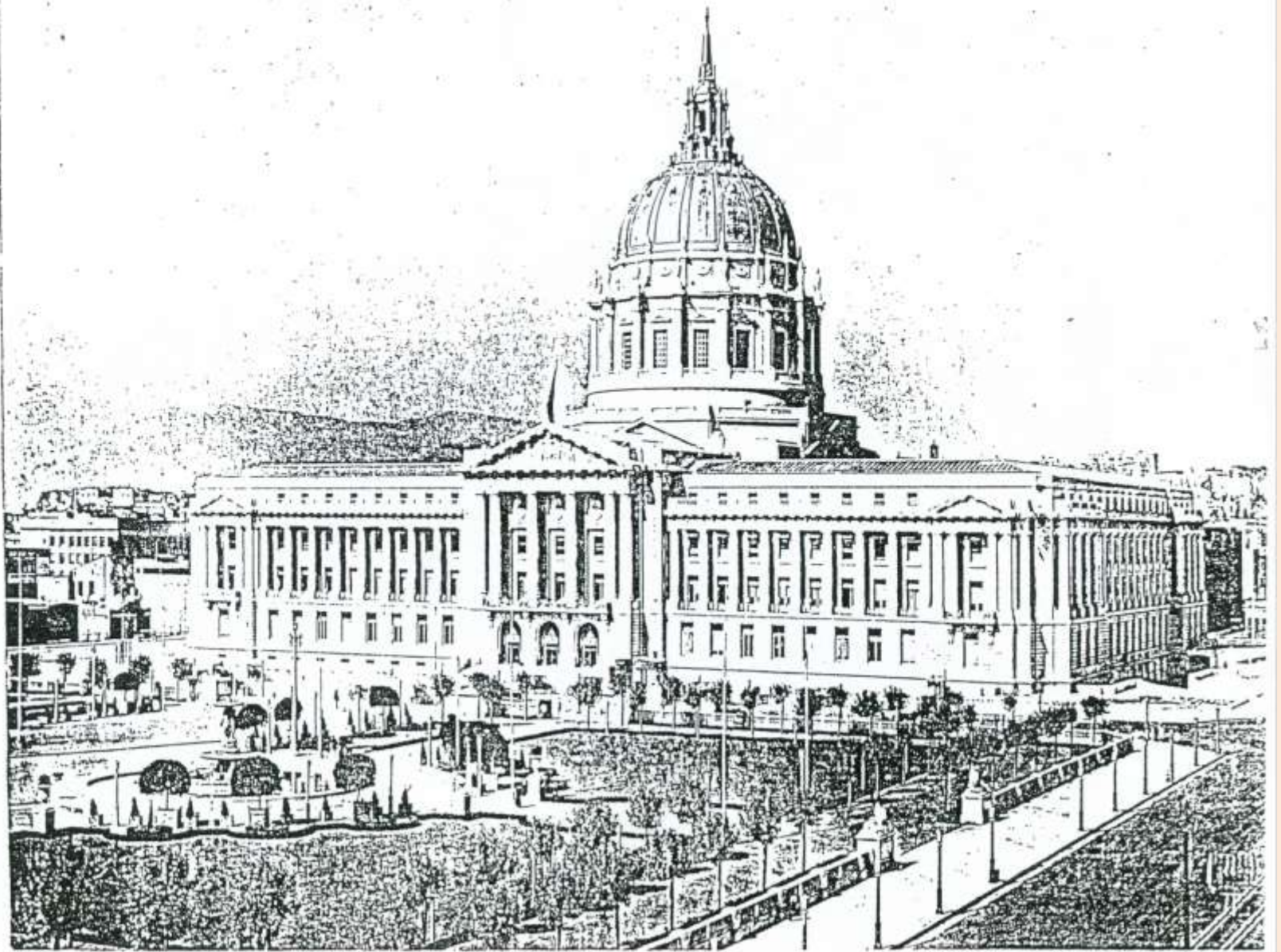
**ATTACHMENT 3**

**TOUR OF SELECTED SAN FRANCISCO BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY THE  
MCGILVRAY COMPANIES - APRIL 11, 1981**

GATHERING OF THE MCGILVRAY CLAN

A TOUR OF SELECTED SAN FRANCISCO BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED  
BY THE MCGILVRAY COMPANIES

APRIL 11, 1981



## INTRODUCTION

The following pages contain notes and background data on the more than thirty buildings visited on the tour of McGilvray-built structures in downtown San Francisco. The material was prepared by John D. McGilvray III and formed the basis for his narrative during the tour. He also prepared the comprehensive list of major structures built by the McGilvrays which is attached following the tour notes. Although the directions (for the tour bus) imbedded in the narrative are reasonably self-explanatory, a map of the downtown San Francisco area is also included for your reference.

In the attached notes, the page references following the buildings refer to pages in "Splendid Survivors" by Charles Hall Page and Associates, an excellent reference work provided by Bun Smith. The circled digits following the sequentially numbered building listings refer to the slides and prints which will be/were shown at the family dinner.

For those of you who could not join us on the tour, these notes and the map should allow you to conduct your own tour at your leisure at some later time. For those on the tour, the notes are part of the family gathering documentation which we hope you will annotate, re-read and share with future generations.

John McGilvray III  
Bun Smith  
Marian Hall

A TOUR OF MCGILVRAY-BUILT STRUCTURES IN  
DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO

The first stop on our tour is San Francisco's Civic Center which contains a number of public structures built by the McGilvray companies. Included are the:

1. PUBLIC LIBRARY (Pg. 229) - Built in 1916, with a granite exterior and some Indiana limestone interior. Ionic Order. Architect - George Kelham.
2. CITY HALL (Pg. 230) - Built in 1915, with a granite exterior and Indiana limestone in interior vestibules. Architect - Bakewell & Brown. ①

The design competition was won with a plan that was later used for the Pasadena City Hall, also done by Bakewell & Brown about 1927. San Francisco City Hall is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful and architecturally perfect examples of the Doric Order in the United States, if not the whole world. The granite all came from the family quarry near Raymond, California. The Indiana limestone was all furnished by the Bloomington Limestone Co. of Indiana. If you saw the film "Breaking Away," there were scenes at the cutting sheds of that company where the cyclist's father was supposed to be a stone-cutter.

Interior limestone work includes both entrance lobbies, side corridors and the rotunda to the cornice above the second floor.

3. WAR MEMORIAL OPERA HOUSE AND VETERANS' BUILDING (Pg. 229) - Built in 1931, with a granite base course to the first floor window sills. Granite was also used for the entrance steps and columns and caps at the central motif. Terra cotta by Gladding-McBean above. Architects - Arthur Brown and G. Albert Lansburgh. ② ②① ②② ②③
4. HEALTH CENTER BUILDING (Pg. 229) - Built in 1931, with an all granite exterior on two main fronts and a return of about three feet at the other two sides. Architects - Samuel Heiman and Bakewell & Weihe.
5. CIVIC AUDITORIUM (Pg. 229) - Built in 1914, it has a part granite exterior on four sides. Architects - John Galen Howard, Frederick Meyer and John Reid, Jr.

At 12 noon, we will take the tour buses to the Hyatt Hotel on Union Square for lunch. The bus will load at the Polk Street entrance of City Hall. Buses will then proceed south on Polk to Grove Street and turn left on Grove to Larkin Street. We will turn left on Larkin Street to Post Street, then right on Post Street and proceed to Post and Stockton--the Hyatt on Union Square--for lunch. Enroute, we will pass the Olympic Club, at Post between Taylor and Mason--which is ③ built of Manti limestone.

By 2 p.m., we should complete lunch and return to the tour buses, after first viewing the:

6. ST. FRANCIS HOTEL (at the west end of Union Square) (Pg. 156 and 234) - Built during 1904-1907-1913 of Colusa sandstone. Architects - Bliss & Faville. ④

The north wing was under construction when the earthquake struck in 1906. It had to be completely redone, along with repairs to the already existing wings.

After loading, the buses will proceed down Post to Grant Avenue, and turn left on Grant Avenue. See the:

7. SHREVE & CO. BUILDING, Grant Avenue and Post Street (Pg. 134) - Built in 1905, of Colusa sandstone, with a granite base. Architect - William Curlett.
8. HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, 333 Grant Avenue (Pg. 136) - Built in 1908, of granite and Colusa sandstone. Corinthian Order. Architect - Coxhead & Coxhead.

Buses will continue on Grant Avenue to Bush Street, and turn right on Bush to Sansome Street. On Bush, note the:

9. MILLS BUILDING at Bush and Montgomery Streets (Pgs. 56 and 205) - Built 1891-1908-1914-1918-1931, of Inyo County marble. Architects - Burnham & Root, D. H. Burnham & Co., Willis Polk, Lewis Hobart. ⑫
10. STANDARD OIL BUILDINGS, Bush and Sansome Streets (both sides of Bush Street) (Pgs. 191 and 192) - Built 1912-1916-1922. Architects - Benjamin McDougall, 1912-1916, 200 Bush Street; George Kelham, 1922, 225 Bush Street. ⑤

Buses will then turn left at Sansome Street, where you will see the:

11. PACIFIC COAST STOCK EXCHANGE (Pgs. 212 and 239) - (Originally the U.S. Treasury Building) Doric Order-modernized. Built in 1915 as the U.S. Treasury Building - Architect, J. Milton Dyer. Rebuilt in 1915 with an addition in 1930. Architect - Miller & Pflueger. All granite lower structure on Pine Street. The first floor is granite (on the Sansome Street Tower). Carved groups at either side of the Pine Street entrance were done by Ralph Stackpole and Marian Simich. ⑥
12. FEDERAL RESERVE (Pg. 217) - Built in 1924, it is all granite, including the eagles. Beautifully designed Ionic Order. Architect - George Kelham. ⑦

The eagles were carved by an Italian named Bona, who lost only one out of eight during the carving process. The loss occurred while plugging out the granite at the hollows in back of the wings, when he tapped a little too hard on one of his plugs and removed one wing completely. The air was quite blue with Italian cursing for a while. He had to start from scratch on a replacement and he was doing the carving on a fixed price contract.

12. Federal Reserve continued

We also had a close call, barely avoiding a serious accident while removing the hanging scaffolds after completing the job. The practice was to haul the scaffold almost up to the cornice hooks (one at each end of each scaffold) then release one hook and lower the staging to the ground on the other cornice hook and block, holding the load with a crew on the ground.

A rigger, Mike Veganigo, stepped out a window toward the scaffold, just as the one hook was dropped. He was fortunately endowed with fast reflexes and managed to get a hold on the vertically swinging scaffold and wrap both arms and legs around it. The scaffold and he were then lowered safely to the ground.

The buses will proceed out Sansome and turn right on Jackson Street to Battery Street. We will turn right on Battery Street and stop in front of the old Customs House.

13. U.S. CUSTOMS HOUSE (not in book) - Built in 1906, with an all granite exterior. Architect - unknown. This is the first granite building done by the McGilvray Stone Company. Grandfather was responsible for the performance bond of the granite contractor and when the earthquake and fire destroyed San Francisco in 1906 and when the contractor could not finance completion of the job, he took over the contract, rather than default on his bond for \$600,000. He had to buy a quarry at an inflated price and complete the job at inflated costs, which he did without any past experience with granite. He successfully completed the job and, in the process, earned a great deal of respect from contractors and architects. This building was the launching pad for a very successful career constructing a major part of the granite buildings built in San Francisco since that time. ⑧

The buses will proceed on Battery to California Street to Montgomery Street. There we will note the:

14. MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, 465 California Street (Pg. 198) - Rebuilt in 1906-1907, Ionic Order, part granite to second cornice. Architect - Willis Polk. ⑨
15. KOHL BUILDING, 400 Montgomery Street at California (Pg. 207) - Built in 1901 and 1907, Colusa sandstone. Architect - Willis Polk
16. BANK OF AMERICA, 300 Montgomery Street at California (Pg. 206) - (Originally American National Bank) - All granite to the third floor. Well executed Ionic Order. Architect - George Kelham. An addition was made in 1940 by the Capitol Co. with granite provided by the California Cut Stone Company. J. D. McGilvray II did the working drawings and diagrams.

The buses will turn left on Montgomery Street where we will see the:

17. CHAPMAN-DeWOLF BUILDING, Montgomery Street opposite Bank of America (not shown) - Built c. 1932, using Porterville black granite, polished. A very small building but an outstanding job. It was subsequently removed to make room for the new Bank of American World Headquarters.

18. COMMERCIAL UNION BUILDING, 315 Montgomery Street (Pg. 207) - Built in 1921-23, using granite to the second cornice. Architect - George Kelham. (10)

This building was highly publicized while under construction because the McGilvray brothers--Jack, Harry, Al, Malcolm and nephew Herb Dwight--did the installation of the granite, due to a strike. All wore overalls or coveralls. Jack sported a straw skimmer, Harry a silk top hat, Al and Malcolm derbies and Herb Dwight a soft sport hat. Harry did the setting, Jack ran the hoist, Al was the fitter. Malcolm handled the line with Herb Dwight's help. The job was completed by the contract date and they received great acclaim for their efforts and ability to do the job themselves.

19. RUSS BUILDING, Montgomery Street between Pine and Bush Streets (Pg. 205) - Built in 1927, with a granite base on three fronts. Tufa was used in the elevator lobby. The Tufa was from Bishop, California. Terra cotta was used above the base. Architect - George Kelham. (11)

The Russ Building was constructed on a mat foundation under the complete building and, for many years, was the tallest building on the Pacific Coast. In 1927, John D. McGilvray III walked the top steel beams to take pictures to test a new camera he was taking to Italy that year.

20. HUNTER-DULIN BUILDING, Montgomery at Sutter Street (Pg. 219) - Built in 1926, with only a granite base. Architect - Schultz & Weaver.
21. CROCKER UNION BANK, Montgomery & Post Streets (Pg. 104) - Built in 1908, of granite. Architect - Willis Polk. (12)

The columns at the main entrance are cored and threaded down over steel structural columns. The architect insisted on filling the hollow space inside with concrete--a mistake because concrete expands much more than granite with changes in temperature. Although there is no effect on the strength of the columns, each section has a crack running its entire height. The cracks are not too visible and no remedy has ever been attempted to replace the columns, since it would be almost impossible to accomplish.

The buses will now turn right on to Market Street and proceed west. On Market, we will note the:

22. SHARON BUILDING, New Montgomery and Market (Pg. 105) - Built in 1912, with a granite base, and Colusa above to the first cornice. Architect - George Kelham.
23. PALACE HOTEL, Market & New Montgomery (Pg. 83) - Built originally in 1909, with additions in 1915, 1919 and 1925. Architect - Trowbridge & Livingston.
24. MONADNOCK BUILDING, 673-687 Market Street (Pg. 84) - Built in 1906, with a granite base and Colusa above. Architect - Meyer & O'Brien.

- 25. EXAMINER BUILDING, Third & Market Streets (Pg. 85) - Built in 1909, with a granite base. Architects - Kirby, Petit & Green. (14)

Also, the CALL Building was constructed using odd granite and Colusa.

- 26. WELLS FARGO BANK, Market & Grant Avenue (Pg. 87) - Built in 1910, with the exterior entirely of granite. Doric Order. Architect - Clinton Day. Recently designated a historical monument. (16)

- 27. SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, One Grant Avenue (Pg. 75) - Built in 1910 as the Savings Union Bank, it later became an American Trust Office. The exterior is completely granite. Ionic Order. Architect - Bliss & Faville. Also designated historical landmark. (15)

- 28. HUMBOLDT BANK BUILDING, 783 Market Street (Pg. 88) - Built in 1906, with a granite base, using Colusa to the first cornice, and terra cotta above. Architect - Meyer & O'Brien.

- 29. PHELAN BUILDING, Market Street, Grant to Stockton (Pg. 88) - Built in 1908, with a granite base. Architect - William Curlett.

- 30. EMPORIUM, 865 Market Street opposite Powell (Pg. 90) - Built in 1896 for the Parrott Estate and rebuilt in 1908 with a granite base, using Colusa sandstone above. Architect - Albert Pissis.

The building was badly damaged in the fire of 1906 when, due to the heat, the facade bulged out and the steel warped. The steel was replaced and the McGilvray Stone Company pulled the facade back into line with the use of turnbuckles. Unfortunately, the Colusa has suffered coats of paint at various times to satisfy the fancy of tenant and much of the original beauty of the stone has been lost.

- 31. FLOOD BUILDING, Market and Powell Streets (Pg. 91) - Built in 1904, with a granite base and Colusa above. Architect - Albert Pissis.

It was during a revamping of the first floor for F. W. Woolworth Co.'s store that, when removing one of the piers at Powell and Ellis Street, a tooth chisel bearing the stenciled name "H. S. McGilvray" was found. It had lain there since 1904 when the building was first erected.

- 32. BANK OF AMERICA, One Powell Street at Eddy Street (Pg. 108) - Built in 1920, using granite to the first cornice with terra cotta above. Architect Bliss & Faville. This originally was the head office of The Bank of Italy. (17)

- 33. HIBERNIA BANK, McAllister at Market Streets (Pg. 79) - Built in 1892, with an addition in 1905, and rebuilt in 1907. All granite on two facades. Architect - Albert Pissis. Recently designated as a historical monument. (18)

34. NEW U.S. MINT, Duboce and Market Streets - Built 1932-33, completely granite exterior except for inserts at the top of piers on the Duboce side. Architect - Government Department of Architecture. (19) (20)

This is the last structure of significance built by the McGilvray Raymond Corporation. Bond holders for properties of Raymond Granite Co. (Knowles Company) forced the corporation into bankruptcy and that was the final curtain for a company that had produced so many of the West's outstanding buildings.

We hope you have enjoyed the tour. We have only seen a few of the most important buildings, but many others are noted in the complete list of structures built by the McGilvray family business. At some later time, you and your family may wish to visit those sites also.



MAJOR STRUCTURES BUILT BY THE MCGILVRAY'S  
(OR FOR WHICH THEY FURNISHED VARIOUS STONEWORK)

Note: The buildings are grouped according to type of stone. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) were viewed from the bus during our 1981 building tour. Those marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) were seen during the walking tour of San Francisco's Civic Center.

GRANITE BUILDINGS

- \*\* U.S. Customs House (first granite job) Jackson & Battery, San Francisco
- \*\* San Francisco City Hall (most outstanding job), San Francisco
- \*\* San Francisco Public Library (main office), San Francisco
- \*\* San Francisco War Memorial Buildings, San Francisco
- \*\* San Francisco Health Center Building, San Francisco
- U.S. Post Office Building (addition), 7th & Mission, San Francisco
- \* Standard Oil Buildings, Bush Street, San Francisco
- Pacific Gas & Electric Building, Market Street, San Francisco
- Bank of America Building, Clay & Montgomery Streets, San Francisco
- \* Bank of America Building, Powell & Eddy Streets, San Francisco
- \* Bank of America Building, California & Montgomery, San Francisco
- \* Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Market & Grant, San Francisco
- \* Security Pacific National Bank, Market & Grant, San Francisco
- \* Hibernia Bank Building, Market & Jones, San Francisco
- \* Merchants Exchange Building, California Street, San Francisco
- \* Commercial Union Assur. Building, Montgomery & Pine, San Francisco
- \* U.S. Treasury Building, Pine & Sansome Streets, San Francisco
- \* S.F. Stock Exchange Building (remodeled from above), San Francisco
- \* Federal Reserve Bank, Sansome & Commercial, San Francisco
- \* U.S. Mint (last building), Duboce Avenue, San Francisco
- Fairmont Hotel, California Street, San Francisco
- \* Hunter-Dulin Building, Sutter & Montgomery, San Francisco
- Matson Building, Market Street, San Francisco
- Pacific Telephone Bldg, (base & steps only) New Montgomery, San Francisco
- Southern Pacific Building, Market Street, San Francisco
- \* Call Building, Market & Third, San Francisco
- \* Hearst Building, Market & Third, San Francisco
- Mechanics Institute, 65 Post Street, San Francisco
- Sutro & Company, 460 Montgomery, San Francisco
- \* Crocker Bank Building, Montgomery & Post, San Francisco
- Foster & O'Rear, Stockton & Geary, San Francisco
- I. Magnin Company, Stockton & Geary, San Francisco
- \* Hart-Shafner & Marks, Market Street, San Francisco
- Oakland City Hall, Oakland
- Alameda County Court House, Oakland
- Salt Lake City Post Office, Salt Lake City
- Fairmount Mausoleum, Denver
- Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Los Angeles
- Los Angeles Federal Reserve Bank, Los Angeles
- Los Angeles State Office Building, Los Angeles
- Jonathan Club, Los Angeles
- I. Magnin Company, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles
- Woodlawn Cemetery Buildings, Colma
- State Capitol, Sacramento
- State Library, Sacramento
- State Office Building, Sacramento
- Dallas Power & Light Company, Dallas, Texas
- F. W. Woolworth Stores (various), California
- U.S. Post Offices (various), California

COLUSA SANDSTONE

- Hall of Justice (demolished), Kearny Street, San Francisco
- \* French Bank Building, Sutter & Montgomery, San Francisco
- \* Flood Building, Market Street, San Francisco
- \* Emporium, Market Street, San Francisco
- \* Palace Hotel, Market Street, San Francisco
- \* St. Francis Hotel, Powell Street, San Francisco
- \* Home Telephone Company, Grant Avenue, San Francisco
- \* Kohl Building, California & Montgomery, San Francisco
- \* Shreve & Company, Post & Grant, San Francisco
- Golden Gate Park Bandstand, San Francisco
- Golden Gate Park Entry Gates, 6th & Fulton, San Francisco
- Golden Gate Park Entry Gates, 8th & Fulton, San Francisco
- Multnomah County Court House, Portland, Oregon
- Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii

INDIANA LIMESTONE

- \*\* San Francisco City Hall (interior) Civic Center, San Francisco
- Golden Gate Park Entry Gates, 19th & Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco
- Palace of the Legion of Honor, Lincoln Park, San Francisco
- St. Monica Catholic Church, Santa Monica, California
- Grace Cathedral (interior) (granite steps), San Francisco

PORTERVILLE BLACK GRANITE (POLISHED)

- Foster & O'Rear, Stockton & Geary, San Francisco
- I. Magnin Company, Stockton & Geary, San Francisco
- \* Hart-Shafner & Marks, Market Street, San Francisco
- I. Magnin Company, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles
- Dallas Power & Light Company, Dallas, Texas

MISSOURI RED GRANITE (POLISHED)

Various F. W. Woolworth Co. stores in California. Primarily base courses, vestibules and end piers.

ARIZONA SANDSTONE

- Pacific Union Club (opposite Fairmont Hotel, California St. San Fran
- Golden Gate Park Lodge, Stanyan & Fell, San Francisco
- U.S. Post Office, Flagstaff, Arizona

INVENTIONS BY MCGILVRAY COMPANIES FOR USE IN PROCESSING GRANITE AND SOFTSTONES

Planer for use on sandstone and limestone.

Boring Machine for use in producing granite columns.

Shot Distributor for use in delivering chilled steel shot to saw blades of the swing-gang saws used for cutting quarry blocks of granite into slabs.

GLOSSARY OF BUILDING TERMS

ARIZONA SANDSTONE - A brick-reddish sandstone of quite coarse grain. It never became too popular in San Francisco.

COLUSA SANDSTONE - An excellent grade sandstone, gray-green in color. Fine lasting quality and adapted to very detailed carving. From our quarry near Maxwell, California in Colusa County. Used for many prominent San Francisco buildings--some well-known ones: St. Francis Hotel, Emporium, Kohl Building, Humboldt Bank, Palace Hotel and many others in San Francisco.

CORNICE - The ornamental projecting members at the top of a building.

ENTABLATURE - Moldings above capitals, including projecting members (similar to cornice).

GRANITE - Generally where term has been used, refers to Raymond Granite obtained from McGilvray (or Knowles) quarries near Raymond (Madera County), California.

Black Granite - Produced from our quarry near Porterville, California. Always used with a polished surface.

Silver Gray Granite - From our quarry near San Diego, California. A fine-grain, blue-gray granite used exclusively in the monument business.

INDIANA LIMESTONE - Stone from the Bloomington Limestone Company of Bloomington, Indiana, for whom McGilvray Company was exclusive agent in San Francisco. There are many fine examples of this stone in and around San Francisco. Probably the most outstanding is the interior of the San Francisco City Hall for which McGilvray Company were contractors.

MANTI LIMESTONE - From Provo, Utah. A fine grade creamy-white stone, very popular in San Francisco just after the 1906 earthquake and fire. Best examples in San Francisco are the Olympic Club Building on Post Street and the Scottish Rite Temple on Van Ness & Sutter.

MARBLE - The only variety of marble I have any knowledge of being used by McGilvray Company is from Inyo County, California. The only example I am aware of, is the Mills Building at Montgomery and Bush Streets in San Francisco. It is a fine quality marble and stands up well in our climate. It is gray-veined and carves beautifully.

Glossary of Building Terms (continued)

ORDER - Five classical architectural designs for columns (see xerox copy attached).

Tuscan - Simplest of the five orders. Simple base, squat column and simple capital and entablature.

Doric - Similar to Tuscan Order, but more ornamental base, more gracefully proportioned column and more decorative capital. (This is the Order used exclusively for the exterior design of the City Hall and War Memorial Buildings.)

Ionic - Slightly more ornate moldings at base, more slender column and volutes (look like rams horns), featured in the capital.

Corinthian - Still more ornate base, more slender column and the capital features acanthus leaves.

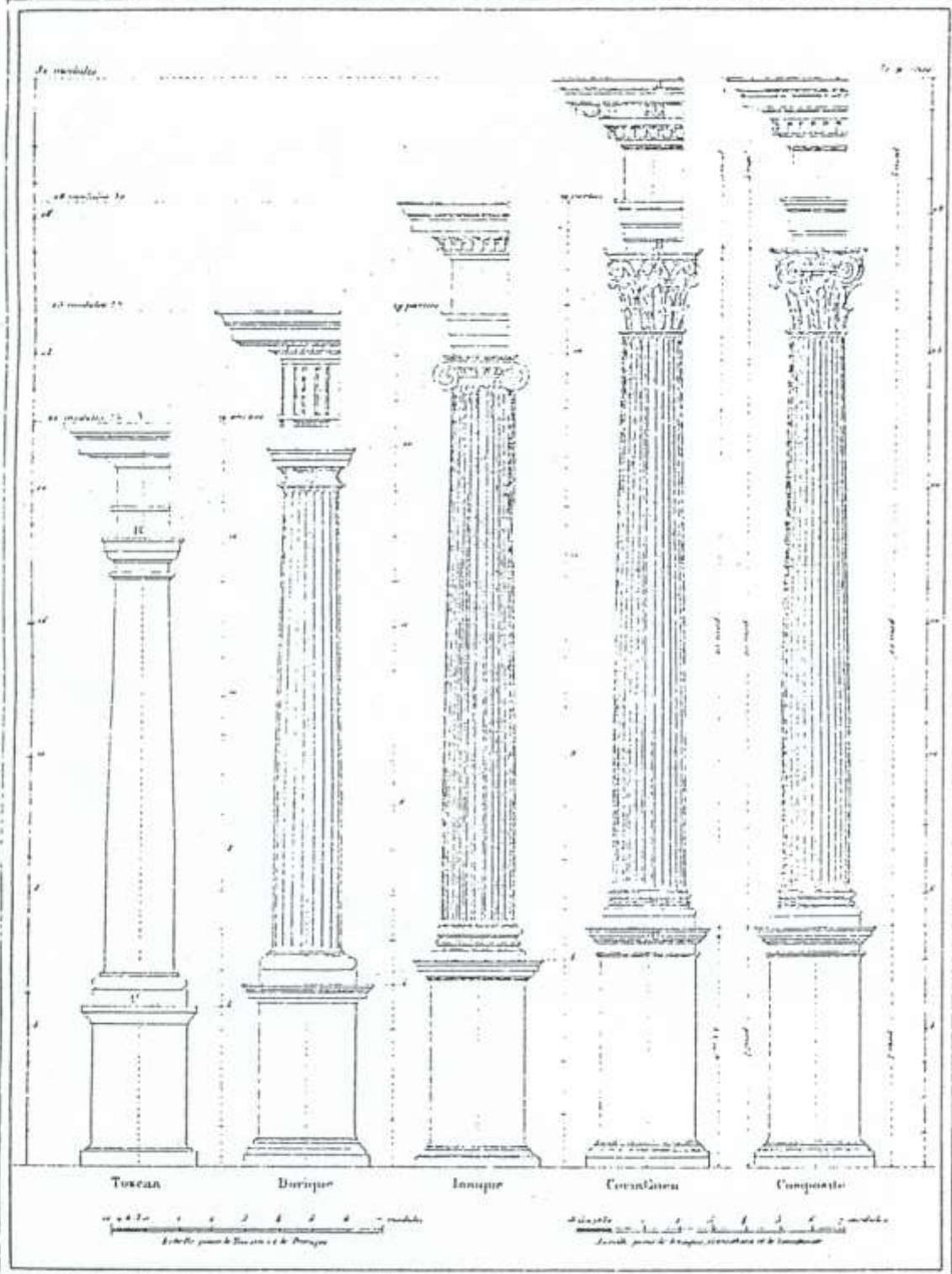
Composite - Practically identical to the Corinthian Order, except capital combines the volutes of Ionic and the acanthus leaves of Corinthian Orders.

SAN JOSE SANDSTONE - Quarried near Almaden, southwest of San Jose. A tan-colored stone with excellent lasting qualities. Takes carving beautifully as evidenced by the buildings of Stanford University.

TUFA STONE - Quarried near Bishop, California. It is a volcanic deposit and quite light in weight. Has an appearance somewhat like travertine. Not much used. Elevator lobby of Russ Building was done in Tufa.

PARALLELE EXPLICATIF DES CINQ ORDRES D'ARCHITECTURE D'APRES VIGNOLE  
 et de leurs rapports proportionnels entre eux.

PL I



Les ordres ont leur hauteur architecturale déterminée par les dimensions nécessaires pour donner à ces parties pleines et droites de parties vides quand il est nécessaire. L'ordre composite est le plus élevé, une colonnade et son péristyle. Le péristyle n'est pas indispensable.

Les proportions relatives de ces éléments de l'architecture sont les mêmes dans les ordres de l'antiquité, de l'école de Vitruve et de l'école de Vignole que l'on donne comme un exemple à deux reprises à cinq types que l'on appelle le Tuscan, le Dorique, l'Ionique, le Corinthien et le Composite. Les proportions que nous donnons de ces ordres de l'antiquité et de l'école de Vitruve, nous en avons fait une copie pour servir de comparaison à l'ordre de l'école de Vignole.

Les proportions de ces cinq ordres de l'antiquité et de l'école de Vignole sont les mêmes par rapport à leur hauteur et à leur largeur. Les proportions de ces ordres de l'antiquité et de l'école de Vignole sont les mêmes par rapport à leur hauteur et à leur largeur. Les proportions de ces ordres de l'antiquité et de l'école de Vignole sont les mêmes par rapport à leur hauteur et à leur largeur.

**ATTACHMENT 4**

**NARRATIVE INTERVIEW WITH JOHN D. MCGILVRAY III**

## Narrative Interview with John D. McGilvray III

### Introduction

John Duff McGilvray III (hereafter John D. III) is the grandson of John Duff McGilvray who was born of Scottish parents October 22, 1847 in Ireland and died March 29, 1916 at Stanford, California. On April 8, 1870, he married Marion Beaton of Paisley, Scotland. Among many offspring, a son Henry Sturrock McGilvray was born July 28, 1877 and died September 13, 1959 (father of John D. III) and John Duff McGilvray, Jr (II) (uncle of John D. III - also called "Uncle Jack" who was born November 7, 1875 and died June 16, 1955). John D. III's father married Ida Willetta Chapman on September 13, 1902 who gave birth to their first son, John D. III, on August 28, 1907. John D. III married Berniece Miller on January 25, 1930 and have one child, John D. McGilvray IV (September 2, 1935) who is married to Catherine McCormack (born June 5, 1934). At one time John D. III, Uncle Jack (John D. II) and his grandfather were all working in the McGilvray-Raymond Granite business at 634 Townsend Street. John D. III presently lives in San Francisco and was interviewed by Mr. Stuart Guedon of Basin Research Associates, Inc. at his San Francisco home on May 26, 1989.

This interview is part of a program of archaeological monitoring of BAY WEST DEVELOPMENT Company's SHOWPLACE SQUARE INN project located at 7th/8th and Townsend, San Francisco. As a result of the discovery of a large marble statue carved in a classical tradition in the fill associated with the former McGilvray-Raymond Granite Company at 634 Townsend Street, the City of San Francisco Planning Department stipulated that an oral history be secured from the recently identified John D. McGilvray III (Passmore 1989). The whereabouts of Mr. McGilvray resulted from checking the San Francisco phone book for any living descendants of the McGilvray family which owned the former business at 634 Townsend.

The following text is a transcription of the interview from a tape recording. Unless otherwise set off in *italics* the following text represents a mostly accurate account of Mr. McGilvray's comments and remembrances. Where necessary, BASIN has filled in missing words or otherwise attempted to compensate for the natural gaps in spoken testimony compared to the grammatically complete style of written prose.

### Interview

I'm John D. McGilvray the third, grandson of the original John D. McGilvray who came from Scotland in 1868. He was born a Scotsman in Ireland in 1847. He went to New York and then to Chicago, then to Denver and then came here, in 1893. He originally was a soft stone and marble contractor. When he first came to San Francisco he was a stone contractor and lent his (performance) bond on a job, and in 1906 after the fire and earthquake, this contractor had the contract for the old Customs House down on Battery and when the fire destroyed everything, this fellow couldn't afford to complete the contract since the prices had increased so much; my grandfather had gone his bond for some \$30,000, I think it was; and he had never gone back on his word before, so he took over the contract.

Not having a quarry or anything else for granite, he bought property outside of Knowles, California, which was east of Madera about 23 or 24 miles. So he had to open a new quarry, build a production shed, buy all the machinery, and everything else at terrific inflated prices and he took the contract, completed it in spite of all the delays and everything else, in contract time. That was the first granite (building) he had built. When he first came to California, one of the first buildings he built was in marble, it was the old Mills Tower, down on Montgomery and Bush. He did a lot of other marble jobs with which I'm not familiar. I think he did the residence <sup>at Mills Tower here</sup>

from which the Portals of the Past in Golden Gate Park came. And he reset them up in Golden Gate Park after the earthquake.

Later, when I was in the business, that was many years after he passed away, we did the Denver Mausoleum for which I did all the drafting. His main...one the earliest big contracts he had was with Stanford University...and he knew Mrs. Stanford very well and became very friendly...he moved down there because he liked the climate and everything, and they lived in Escondito, the old Frenchman's Home down at the south end of the campus. In 1898, he took the contract with Mrs. Stanford to construct the Assembly Hall and the Library - the two first buildings, and after that at various times he constructed the whole quadrangle, and the church - all the mosaic work came from Venice, Italy.

During the earthquake, all of these buildings...a lot were under construction at the time, and a very close friend of his, Willis Polk, quite a well known architect, and very well respected in San Francisco - he was down at Stanford when the quake hit, and he was worried silly because he thought it would knock down all the buildings he had under construction. And about two days after the earthquake, Willis Polk somehow got to Palo Alto and rode out on a bicycle to Escondito and told my grandfather all of the buildings he had under construction all stood. Those were almost all sandstone, mostly Colusa sandstone, from the north of the state. Oh, they included the St. Francis Hotel, Palace Hotel, Emporium, Flood Building, the Ferry Building, the Cole Building, (were) all done in Colusa sandstone, a greenish grey sandstone. (Stuart shows a sample collected from the Bay West project) That's Colusa sandstone, it lends itself beautifully to carving and it withstands the weather here and it doesn't disintegrate/deteriorate like some of the other stones. (Stuart shows another sample) That's limestone, (it) mostly came from Indiana...the whole interior of the City Hall came from Bloomington, Indiana, (it) was made from Bloomington limestone

He died (my grandfather) just two days before my sister was killed. Many, many, Indiana Limestone buildings, parts of them, mostly interiors, trim, upper stories, things like that, were done in Indiana, which he (my grandfather) did, but we never produced Indiana Limestone, we subcontracted the cutting of it to (the) Bloomington Limestone Company, for which we were the agents. The City Hall, the whole interior is Indiana Limestone, we did a lot of work with Indiana Limestone, down south, in Los Angeles.

About 4 or 5 years ago, my two cousins and my son and I put together a family reunion with a tour around San Francisco viewing a lot of the structures of grandfather's. (gives Stuart list of buildings and reads from list)

Well, when they got into the granite business, my grandfather's pride and joy of course, was the San Francisco City Hall designed by Bakewell and Brown where I worked for four years, getting my drafting experience; that is granite from the very base clear up to the cupola; the last stone was set the day before my grandfather died. My dad and two uncles, Uncle Jack (John D. McGilvray Jr.) who also was connected with the Shrine Hospital (were involved in the project). The City Hall has one of two torch tops, set the day before he died. This is one of two existing books of these photos (shows Stuart a photo album), and the City Planning Commission would love to have it, but I'm passing it on to my son, as a monument to the family, particularly my grandfather. He (grandfather) took on the contract for the City Hall, \$300,000 below the next lowest figure. And there was a lot of delay, settling and writing the contracts and everything. All (of) his friends tried to talk him into resubmitting his bid and raising it, and he refused, because he had never gone back on a contract in his life and he would do the job for the price he quoted. Which he did and completed on time and made profit. I watched a parade during the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915 from the City Hall which was under construction at that time. (McGilvray looks at a piece of granite Stuart has - What kind of stone is City Hall made of Stuart asks?) That's granite, from Raymond, California. It used to be

amusing. People that wanted to talk to the head of the company would call, because they wouldn't like to ask for the top man, they would ask for Mr. Raymond, (which) had nothing to do with anybody in the company, it was a McGilvray and then a Raymond granite. There was a Raymond Granite Company too, but that was the (owned business of the) Knowles family. And they were here before we were, we finally wound up taking them over when they went bankrupt about 1928, I think. We finally wound up with a headquarters at 3 Potrero and disposed of the property there at 634 Townsend.

I have a calendar with these logos on it (*Stuart showed him old directory ads with company logos*) that was made in 1921, I still use it, it is a revolving thing. This is a marvelous bunch of photographs (*looking at photos - they discuss pictures*) Lets see, the first building we built was the Customs House and the last building we built was the New Mint on Duboce (*U.S. Mint built in 1937 in the "starved classicism" style, designed by Gilber Stanley Underwood (architect) - see Kostof 1985:Figure 27.33*). We had a hard time with that because in the middle of the thing we had a big strike, they had increased the wages (which was) approved (mandated?) by the government, about 1933 or 34. I think it was 35 because it was after my son was born, they increased all the costs but wouldn't increase the contract price. Then we had an inspector, a building inspector on the job that had never done anything but sandstone and limestone and he expected those surfaces to be like that wall (*points to wall in his home*), smooth, like a hand finish, and the contract specifications called for a sawed finish, that means you just saw it with a gang saw, cut it in size, and that was it. He turned down every monthly progress report, We had a hell of a time getting around it, but we finally made it. And unfortunately, that building, the architect (of which) didn't have proper experience in granite...and he specified what we called dressed joints, which is a smooth edge around the stone, we tried to tell him that the cuppings made when we used a pitching tool, the cuppings formed a bond placed by the mortar. We told him it would leak like a seive, well we had to do it his way, and ever since, that building has leaked like a seive, water comes down and right through the joints, but you can't win them all.

In the Civic Center, we were involved in practically all of the municipal buildings, we built the City Hall completely, we built the Library completely and between the two companies, McGilvray Granite and Raymond Granite we did the Auditorium and the State Building, and after we took over the Raymond Granite company we did the War Memorial (Opera and the Veterans) Buildings and did the Health Center. The other granite building at the east end, the Federal Building I think they call it, was done after we were out of the business. So that the Civic Center has been a pride for the family.

We did the (state) Capitol Building, the State Building, the Library Building (in Sacramento), and later on after the company went out of business, I did the drafting for the addition to the Capitol Building. So granite was done all over, we did the granite in the Salt Lake City Post Office (which was done) originally (in) standstone which was deteriorating, we had to build around the old building, it's all Raymond granite, except the steps. The main entrance steps, they specified had to come from Utah, we used Cottonwood Canyon granite in the steps. The trouble with Cottonwood Canyon granite, have you ever seen the State Capitol Building ?, (it has) patches all over it, little round patches all over it, well that's...you see Cottonwood Canyon granite has what we call knotheds, big black spots, they didn't like the looks of it so they cut those out and inserted a piece of other granite. Those patches as they wear form a rim around them and it looks like a patchquilt. *we did the State Capitol*  
*cl love the the State Capitol*  
*It's beautiful*

We did loads and loads and loads of post offices, all over the West Coast, the last big post office job we did was the extension to the one at 7th and Mission (in San Francisco).

(*Stuart asked what ended his company*)

Competition in dollar value is what caused it. Everyone started trying to amortize their investment in a building within say roughly 10 years. You can't do that with granite. Granite costs too much, its monumental and it lasts forever. So they changed to terracotta, plaster, whatnot, anything but granite, so we couldn't carry on, there was nothing to do, nothing but overhead. It was a lack of business, lack of business. There's only been a couple of decent sized granite jobs built since.

*(Stuart shows 1899 Sanborn map - this Sanborn map I just picked up today, 1899, this is Second Street at King Street - Stuart says it looks like you had quite an operation there...you had a wharf, did you bring in all your stuff by boat?)* Almost all of the eastern stuff came by boat (in the form of) ballast and of course a lot of the marble they brought out for the marble buildings and the limestone and so forth, that they ran originally when they were down on King Street, that mostly came as ballast from the East Coast. *(they examine an enlargement of same map)* Of course I never saw that. I started in the business as a water boy on the new Stanford Library in 1914. I carried a bucket of water around for the fellows working. *(Were you living down there?)* No, I lived in San Mateo, my dad would drive to Palo Alto every day and I'd ride down with him and I'd go around twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon and in between them I'd go swimming in the Stanford swimming pool. So that's where I started. Then I was a tool boy in San Francisco at Townsend Street, I worked with the drafting department, finally took that over in 1928/29, and I did all the drafting after that. *(Do you know when your company bought the land at Townsend Street?)* On Townsend? I don't really know, I do not know that. *(This is 1887, before you moved there, there was Golden City Chemical Works on that corner there, this is 7th & Townsend and 8th)* I don't know just when that was, because that was before I was born, I was born in 1907...*(Here's the Sanborn Map of that area in 1913...that's the junk dealer, Rosenberg, there's 7th/8th/Townsend there)* We bought all this stuff up to here I think it was, yeah, from here over we owned, the last parcel we sold was taken over by the Yellow Cab Company. *(In 1913 it was a vacant factory building)* We built a galvanized iron building on it (which was) occupied by a feed and fuel outfit. Next to our plant at 634 (Townsend) we built a brick building...I can't remember the name of the people. *(Rosenberg?)* No. The one on the corner was all brick, we owned all of this, now I can't remember the names of the people who had the brick building. C.W. Marwedel occupied one of them...and...Pioneer Pipe had the other one. *(Here it is in 1949).* Yeah, Pioneer Pipe and C.W. Marwedel in the other half. *(You were still storing granite there in 1949 ?)* No...oh maybe a few hunks of it were around, we moved out of there in about 1928.

Say, what is that monument or statue you said you discovered...that very probably came from the old original City Hall, the one that was ruined in the 1906 earthquake...it had statues all around. They had them all around that old building and I guess in clearing the stuff away, they could have found (it) and stored it out of the way and covered it up. *(Stuart shows pictures of statue to McGilvray)* Yeah, I don't know what it was...but it very apparently came from the old City Hall *(discuss the base inscription)* as I say, the original design (of the old City Hall) was a brick building with a lot of marble statuary around it...that's probably what it was but I have no real way of knowing. *(I have some of the stone from the construction site - maybe you can identify some of it)* That's marble...that's marble, but its not Italian marble, it's domestic marble...the Italian marble is pure white. I remember for a long time when we were living in San Mateo my dad had a bunch of little marble statues about two and one half to three feet high - he had them all (lined up) - we used to take great delight in knocking them over...it looked like a cemetery. *(That's what's missing from this critter - we have everything but the head).* They usually broke off at the neck. *(We found the statue right about there - as Stuart points to BAY WEST project map).*

We moved here sometime I believe after 1906...I have a photo someplace where you could see the company name along the ridge of the roof. *(I noticed in the 1899 map it was a*

*steam stone saw...is that what they used when you were in the business?*) No, we used (an) electric (saw)...I think they called it a swing gang saw.

It was funny, on these War Memorial buildings, the architect who was also Bakewell and Brown who designed the City Hall or they were partners with Wagstaff...they wanted to set the granite up to the window sills on the first floor. You see the granite on one of those buildings was only up (to) the window sills on the first floor plus the balustrade and columns above, everything else was terra-cotta. They wanted us to set the granite all the way around and then they would put up their concrete forms on the inside and would pour the concrete using the granite as a form on the outside. My dad and Uncle Jack said it wouldn't work. They said well why not? They (the blocks of granite) were about 10 foot spandrels in width and we said the granite would bend! They said 'your kidding!' And that was 4 inch thick granite. 'You'll have to prove it to us!' Dad said 'we will'. So they set up a foundation...set one of the pieces of granite at the size they would use as a spandrell...put a form behind it and poured concrete between the granite and the wooden forms. That spandrell bowed out 2 inches! So they got convinced. *(What causes that?)* The settling of the concrete. You see, granite is not absolutely rigid - it will bend, as you can tell if you pick up a thin slab of it by one end, you get a bow. So we convinced them to do the concrete work first and we followed in with the granite. Do you have any further questions?

*(What types of uses did you have here at 634 Townsend - was it mainly storage or cutting?)* Oh we stored granite in this section here, the east bay, the center bay was the cutting shed, in the back were some circular saws/diamond saws, in here was a swing gang, and this was storage mostly in here for stuff, and a blacksmith (who made the stone cutting tools and chisels) and so forth. Most of the storage of raw material was in here. There were two traveling cranes overhead, one in this bay and one in this bay. When they used those swing gangs, the blade, they would start with was about 8 inches deep and 3/8 of an inch thick and about 12 feet long. They had holes cut in them so they would lap each other and the bottom would be half of a piece. , You would start the gang going and pour water and then they used chilled steel shot as an abrasive to cut through. And those swings would cut down through a block of granite about an inch and hour. And about the thinnest we ever sawed granite was 2 inches - the dogs that held the ends of the blades had to be there. You couldn't get the blades any closer than 2 inches so that was the minimum we could saw granite. Now they do it less because they use a kind of a wire saw. *(they look at rock samples recovered from Townsend Street)* That's Raymond Granite...one that's very close to it is Rocklin Granite, but Rocklin Granite has a lot of free iron in it and it rusts badly. Raymond Granite doesn't - it has no iron in it...it almost has a zero absorption of water. *(they continue looking at rock samples)*

That marble had best be identified by people still in the marble business. See we didn't just do buildings (in our) business, we did monumental work too for cemeteries, so we had a lot of granite and marble from other states. Sonora marble had a lot of different colors and textures to it and veins running through it. I never got mixed up in the marble end of it. That was done before I got into the business.

*(What kinds of businesses were down on the west end of the Townsend block?)* Hay and grain, fuel. *(garbled tape - they look at maps from 1913 of Potrero Street location)* It was number 3 Potrero. *(lengthy discussion of Sanborn Maps)* They sold 634 Townsend in 1949?

I did the drafting of the Sacramento Capitol extension, downstairs, the addition to the Bank of America at Montgomery and California (Pine?). We did a lot of granite buildings down in the financial district. Lots of banks.

I was born in Oakland. And I lived there until I was a year old. My dad had a house built in San Mateo and we were supposed to move there six months sooner, but I as a little baby,

toddling around, and (I remember) my cousins and sisters/older sisters were chasing as they would a little kid, and I ran out in the kitchen and grabbed my grandmother by the apron and put my other hand up on the thing (counter top?) - she had just taken a hot lemon pie out of the oven (*garbled*). We moved down there (to San Mateo) in 1907/1908? (We) lived on Prospect (Street) until 1929 and then my family and my dad moved to Mt. Davidson (in San Francisco). I got married in 1930.

I guess the farthest away we ever built anything out of soft stone was the Young Hotel in Honolulu. My dad was out there, about as far away as we got. (*Besides the statue, the other interesting thing we found out there was an 1885 gold coin*) That must have been buried out there before we were there. (*a layer of stable sweepings and rest of rubble on top of that, in stable sweepings, was newspaper - Weekly Commercial*) That - I know nothing of that. I'm sure we didn't move down there until 1906. We had to move in all new granite machinery. My granfather invented the planer for soft stone. Used to cut everything by hand, and he invented this planer (described it) it sort of revolutionized soft stone work and he had a lot to do with improving the swing gang (saw).

(*how many people were employed by your company?*) Locally, they had as many as 25 stone cutters - (the operation) takes up a lot of room. We did most of the cutting at Raymond - (at the big shed up there and thus we wouldn't have to ship down any excess) we shipped it down finished. (We shipped) by rail and of course you had to be very careful, you put it all on flat bed cars, you had to have triangles of wood between each piece of stone to keep them from hitting each other and knocking a corner off. Most of it came in pre-fabricated from Raymond. Certain parts we did in San Francisco, it had to be cut to patterns and all that...I'de have to make patterns for it and follow it...diagram each stone in the building...I'll never forget that Mint - everything was in triplicate. I kept a copy for myself, I sent two to the cutting plant...they gave one to the stone cutter and they kept the other in the office. Well I had three stacks of single copies of each stone, which had an individual ticket. I had three stacks. It took an awful lot of paper. When the paper equaled the weight of the granite, the job was done. (*did your company do any gargoyles?*) Not gargoyles that I know of, but we did a lot of carving like the old Federal Reserve Bank down there on Sansome Street...or was it Montgomery...with the big eagles...those were all carved in the shed on Townsend Street, no it was done at Potrero. I remember there was a carver, a fellow named Bona, an Italian, a granite carver, he took the subcontract to carve, just carve. I think there are 5 or 7 eagles up there. Well the last one, he gouged a large hunk out of back of one wing. The poor guy, he had to cut another one. He was almost finished with it.

I've had a lot of experiences in building. I had (an experience), on that building (Federal Reserve Bank ?), we just finished it, we just pointed it and cleaned it down, and had swinging scaffolds hanging, and told everybody to stand clear, when they did, they dropped the cables from one end of the scaffold so it swung down like that, then they do the other end of the block and tackle. Just as the guy dropped the tackle on the right hand end, one of our fitters stepped out (of) the window to step on the scaffold, he saw it start moving and he wrapped his arms around it and rode it all the way down that damn building hanging from the scaffold.

On the Post Office addition at 7th and Mission, I had to agree to (an) order to use all the original stone I possibly could from the rear end of it and build it into the new wing, so I had to go in and measure every damn one of those stones. And I was in the back, down in the light well, and I heard a crash, I looked up and gee, here comes the whole derrick over a parapet - a couple of big buck niggers were running jackhammers - knocking out the old brick foundations from whatever was there before - oh they were about from here over to that chair (in distance) apart, and the head of that boom came down and landed right there between the two of them, they looked like Swedes, they just turned white. God, that was close, I saw it coming and I dove right through the window into the basement of the Post Office.

Well you run into all kinds of experiences on the job. We were doing the engineers building at Berkeley. That's another place we did an awful lot of granite work - at CAL. There were these great big monolithic columns, oh they must have been about 20 foot high monoliths, my dad was setting them, and one of these engineering professors was standing watching. Dad set up at the head of the column, just next to the base, and the foot of the column out there on planks and rollers, and this engineering professor comes up and says... "Mr. McGilvray, you are going at this the wrong way". My dad answered "I am?". The professor said "I've set a lot of these...why not put the base up against the foot of the column and raise it up and drop it in place?" My dad said "you know how long I would have the whole weight of that column on that derrick...I would have to lift the whole weight from the beginning till I got it up straight...and pick it straight up...this way, I bring it in on rollers all the way and all I have to do is lift it straight up and drop it down". Well the professor said, "You're right". Experience is a great teacher, theory is a lot, (but) unless it's practical, you forget it. The old Raymond Granite Company did the Campanile (at UC Berkeley) that was before we were in the granite business...and they had a horrible bookkeeping system...they never knew if they made a \$100 or lost a \$100 on a job. I worked with Larry Knowles, that was his older son, for many years we did a lot of estimating together...that was some years ago...there's none of the Knowles left, afterall I'm 82 and I was a kid when he was in his 30s and 40s.

Draftsman, that was my job, that and a certain amount of supervision on a job...setting up the stuff, I had to make all the patterns, all the tickets, all the drawings. The Mint, the new one on Duboce has double battered walls...well I started working down there, and an old guy we had by the name of Hamilton, the head draftsman, he would have detailed that thing all the way from the base clear up to the parapets...it took me one sheet of paper about half the size of that little rug out there to do the whole thing, because I knew it was so much batter to the inch, (you) lay out one batter and put the course heights on it, then I would lay out the other batter and put the course heights on it...there's no reason to detail it as completely as that (draftsman Hamilton did)...it wastes a hell of a lot of time. If you knew a batter was say 6 inches and 2 feet, you would lay out a line about 4 feet long, on that batter, then you would just hit the bottom and mark your different course heights all the way up and then cut your patterns to that, very simple. (*what were some of the other buildings you did over at Berkeley?*) Oh golly, that's going back too far for me...I was involved in the engineering building...we did the steps, the big wide steps...the Raymond Granite Company did the Campanile...there were others...but I don't recall...I wasn't stuck with them - mostly the ones I remember most were the ones my dad would tell me about, or that we had some record of at the time, or we had plans for them in the drafting department and I went over them...and it depends pretty much on memory. (*did your dad mostly supervise construction?*) Yes, he also cut, he was a cutter, he never asked a man to do something that he couldn't do himself (*is that the same as your grandfather?*) My grandfather didn't get actively involved in the work itself, that is the cutting of stone after he came to the United States...he was the owner, financier, so forth, but my dad and my two uncles, Uncle Al and Uncle Jack started in the cutting shed...it was funny, when they were taking down parts of the old Flood Building down there on Powell and Market, which we did of Colusa Sandstone, my dad was a fitter on that job, and at the corner of Eddy, Powell and Eddy, they took out a spandrell and they had to do some excavating, and found some old chisels, that had HS McGilvray (stamped) on them, they used to stamp/own their own tools, they had them (done) by the blacksmith - (he) put their name on them.

(*is your sister still alive?*) I have one sister, alive, my oldest sister died, about 6 years ago, my second sister died two years ago, I'm next in line, I'm still alive, and my sister just next to me is still alive and lives in San Leandro, my youngest sister was killed in an accident felling trees along the highway, El Camino Real, just the other end of the block from where we lived, it was a windy day, and one of the guy lines broke, and fell across the street, and my sister and youngest brother, Harry were holding hands with an old man, but they were standing there watching, she was holding one hand, my brother was holding the other, and one limb (fell) and

hit her on the head and killed her, that was two days before my grandfather died. Everyone was after my dad to sue to contractor that was felling the trees...my dad said "No sir, that was purely an accident...it could happen to me tomorrow, I could drop a derrick." We had big derricks up at Raymond, with big steel cables like that, in a storm, one would snap and would fall and hit your legs and fold them up, one would snap and a whole bunch would go over, they would all fall over. *(did you work for a while up at Raymond?)* No not really, I'd go up there on occasion, to work out some details with patterns, check production, but most of my work was in the San Francisco or Los Angeles offices, we had an office down there on South Anderson Street - a cutting shed. *(did you do a lot of buildings in Los Angeles?)* Oh yes, lots of them, I went down there to do the drawings for the State Building in Los Angeles, made out of limestone...a lot of churches in Santa Monica, St. Monica's, out of Indiana limestone. *(do any bridges?)* No, no bridges...we tried to talk them into putting a caisson (casement) around the two towers around the Golden Gate Bridge, and that would have avoided any worry whatsoever of eventual wearing out of the concrete foundations under those towers, they seriously considered it, but it was too expensive, ...they said the bridges are going to stand for 50 years at least...well Christ, if they fell down in 50 years, they might as well paid ten times as much for the granite protection.

We did sandstone as far north as Portland Oregon, we did the Multnomah County Court House up there, and hotels, all up and down the coast, everywhere, granite was my main business, I never did get much into the other stuff, Cooks and Baker did, (whose business was located) out (in) the Presidio, that was Colusa Sandstone. The only softstone job I ever got into...never any marble, we did lots of mausoleums in cemeteries down there, I ran around every cemetery down there, *(garbled tape)*...*(most of the company records are long gone now?)* Oh I had a few downstairs for a while, but they were records that didn't mean anything...minutes of meetings...

*(do you know what area of Scotland your grandfather came from?)* From Edinburgh, went back and married my grandmother, who came from Paisley near Glasgow. *(talking about trip to Europe/Scotland and playing golf)*..My family, Mac Gillivray, my grandfather shortened it to McGilvray. My son is John D. IV. He's with Control Data, he's one of their top men, he has no superiors on the West Coast, he operates out of Campbell...he flies to Minneapolis, Cleveland, New York, etc....he just got a million mile gold card from American Airlines.

I drafted at home (after the business folded) I had a room at 22nd Avenue for a couple of years, then I did some drafting on 14th Avenue, and a lot of it here, and I had a drafting room at the Shrine Hospital for two years, I did the Hydrotherapy Wing and a lot of their renovations...the out-patient clinic...they nice to work for, trouble is they wouldn't pay anything...one day I told my Uncle Jack, you either pay me more or I'm going home..."Oh you can't do that" (he replied) "Jeeze, I'm working for nothing".

*From this point on the tape has technical problems.*

**ATTACHMENT 5**

**ADVERTISEMENTS**



44

# COAST ROCK AND GRAVEL COMPANY

*Operating the Plants of—*

Natomas Co. of Calif. at Oroville and Fair Oaks	
California Building Material Co. at Eliot	Yuba River Sand Company at Marysville
Piedra Rock Company at Piedra and Solo	Reliance Rock Company at Los Angeles

Telephone SUtter 3990

GENERAL OFFICE

1000 Hunter-Dulin Bldg., 111 Sutter St.

San Francisco, Calif.



## McGILVRAY RAYMOND CORPORATION

SUCCESSORS TO

Raymond Granite Co.—The McGilvray Raymond Granite Co.—California Granite Co.

**CONTRACTORS—GRANITE, STONE, BUILDING, MEMORIAL**

3 Potrero Avenue

San Francisco

Telephone MA rket 0688

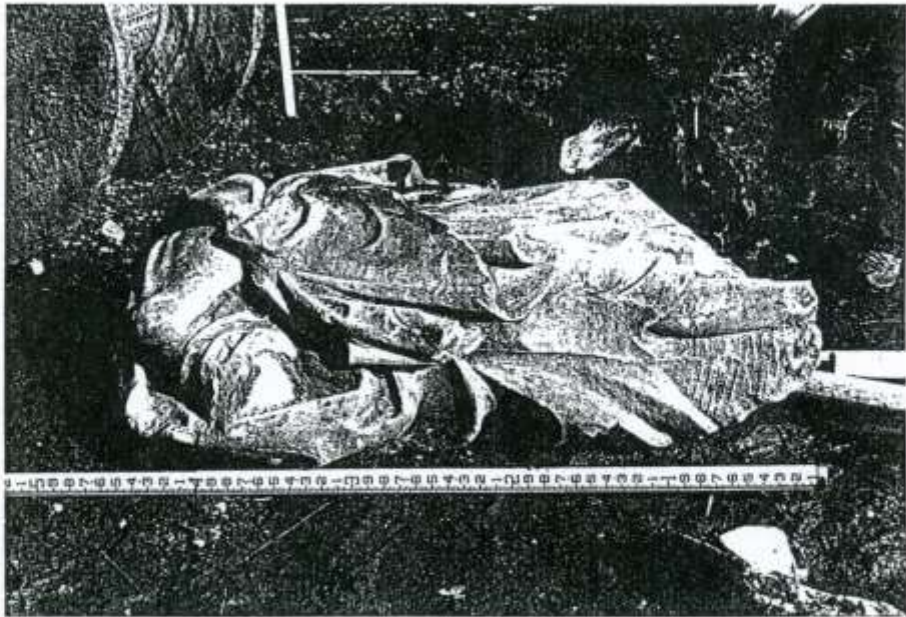
678 S. Anderson Street, Los Angeles

From Crocker-Langley - San Francisco 1929

50

**ATTACHMENT 6**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



Torso Fragment



Base Fragment

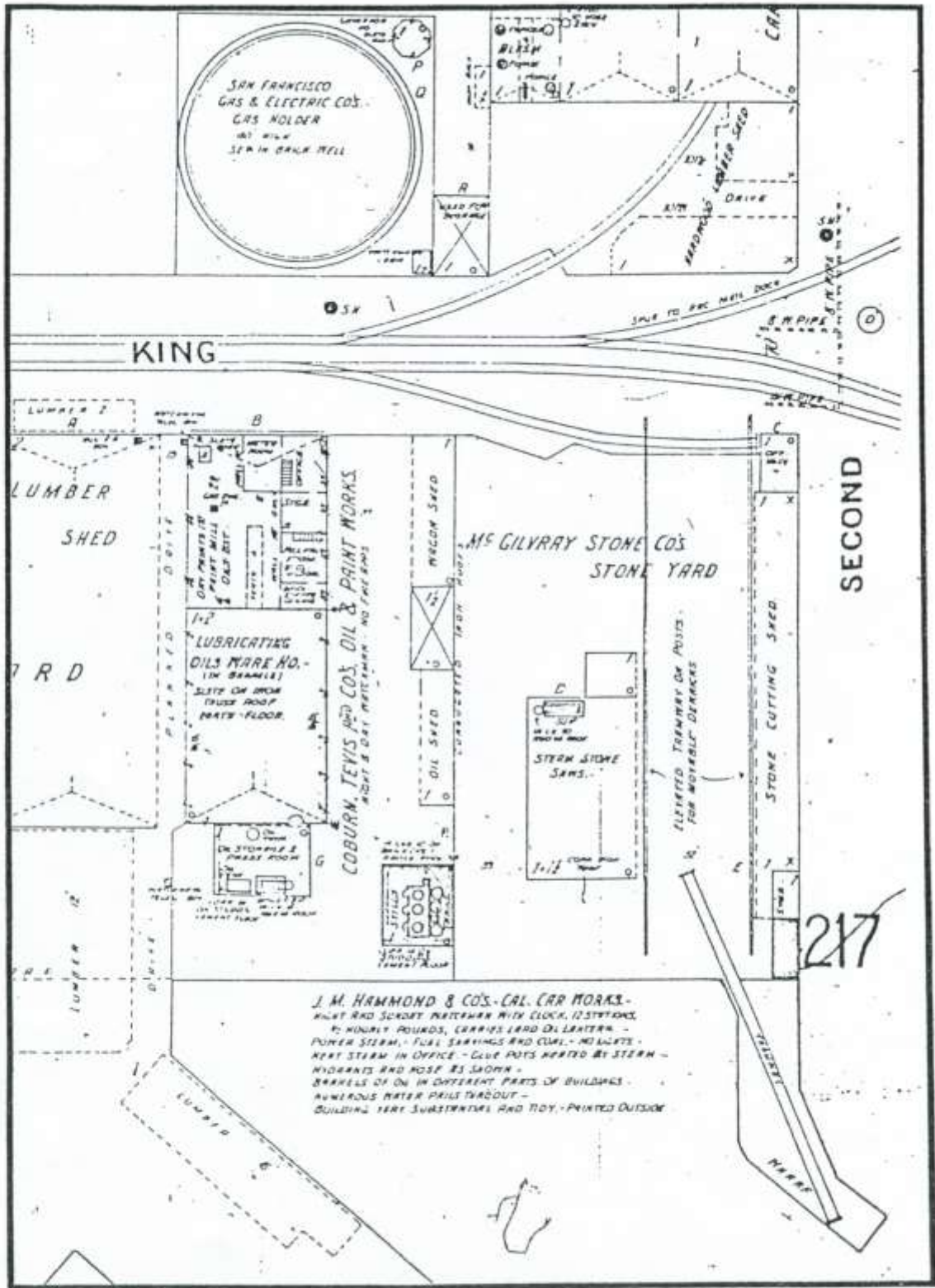
STATUE of IACOBUS, 19th Century Neo-Classical School

52

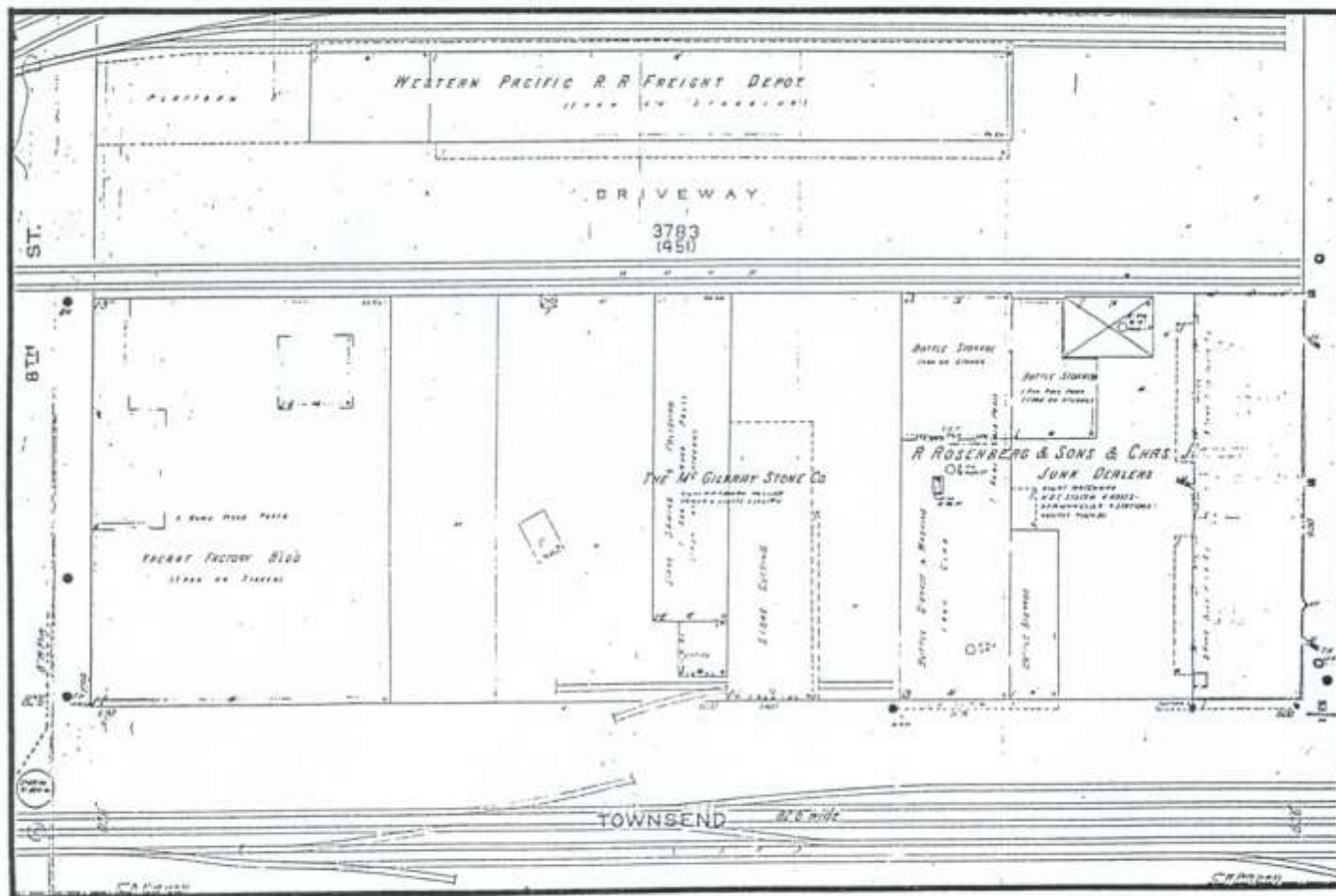
**ATTACHMENT 7**

**SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS**



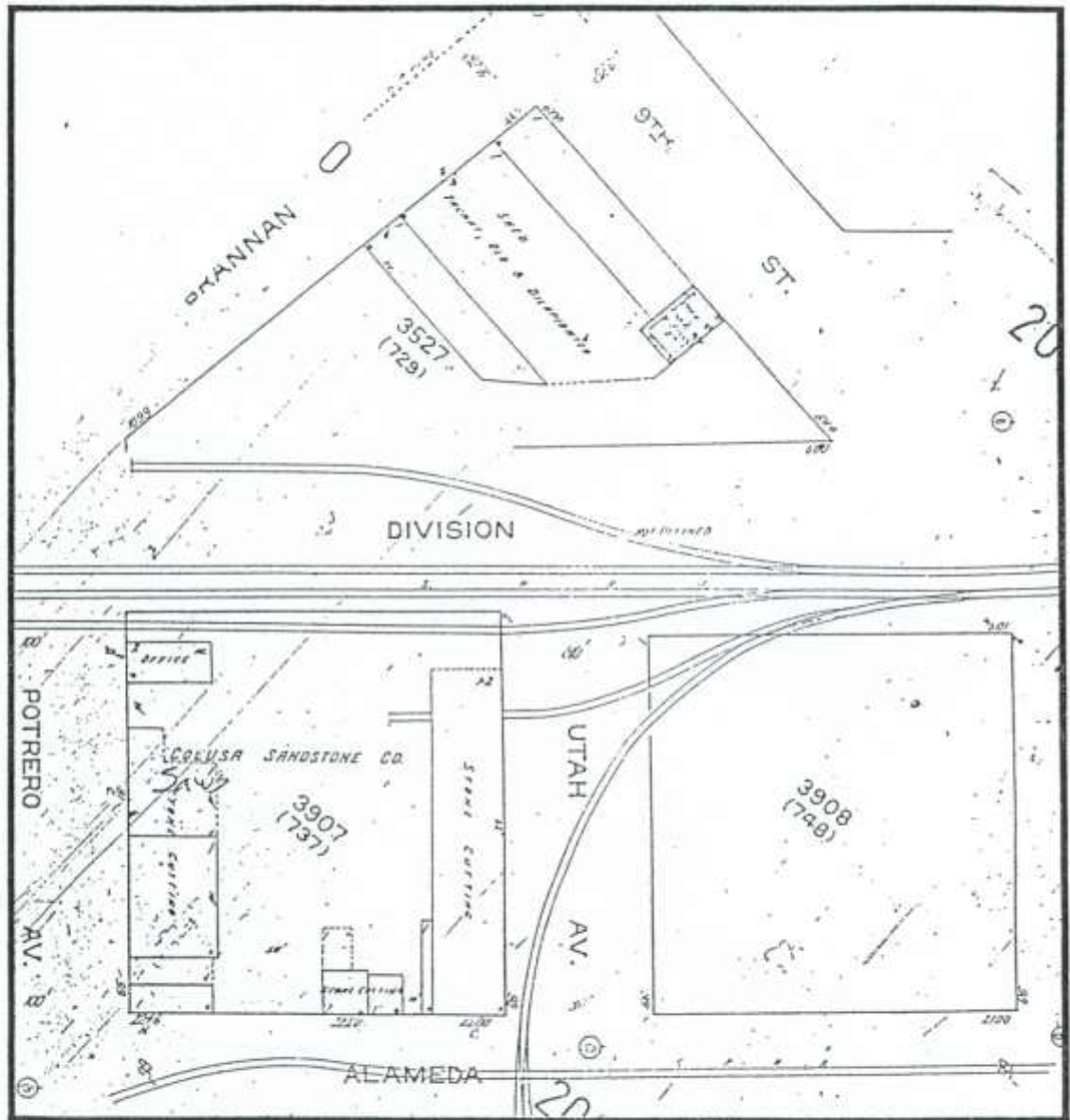


McGilvray Stone Company, first location (Sanborn 1899:216)



McGilvray Stone Company, second location (Sanborn 1913-15:183)

54



McGilvray Stone Company, third location (Sanborn 1913-15:209)

57

**ATTACHMENT 8**

**REFERENCES CITED/PERSONAL CONTACTS**

## REFERENCES CITED

- Crocker-Langley  
 1928 San Francisco Directory 1929. H.S. Crocker, San Francisco. [Copy missing title page]
- 1929 San Francisco Directory 1929. H.S. Crocker, San Francisco. [Copy missing title page]
- Kostof, Spiro  
 1985 A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Passmore, Robert W.  
 1989 Letter to William A. Timmer, Jr. Bay West Development Company, San Francisco. Regarding Archaeological/Cultural Resources Conditions of Approval for project located at 8th and Townsend Streets (Case 84.613ECZ). Dated March 21, 1989. Department of Planning City and County of San Francisco.
- Sanborn Map and Publishing Company [volumes viewed]  
 Insurance Maps of San Francisco. Vol. 1. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York.
- 1887 [Microfilm, Reel 54, Sheet 28G Block 451. Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]
- 1899 [Microfilm Reel 55, Sheet 198 Block 451. Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]
- 1899 [Microfilm Reel 55, Sheet 216 Block 414. Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]
- 1913-15 [Microfilm Reel 56, Sheet 183 Block 3783(451). Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]
- 1913-15 [Microfilm Reel 56, Sheet 209 Block 3907(737). Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]
- 1913-49 [Microfilm Reel 58, Sheet 182 Block 3783(451). Library of Congress series. Map Room, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley.]

**PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS/CONTACTS**

1. Map Room - University of California, Berkeley
2. Periodical Room - Oakland Library
3. Periodical Room - San Francisco Library
4. Bancroft Library - University of California, Berkeley
5. Mr. Laurence Dinnean, Collections Curator, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
6. Dr. Andrew Stewart, Chairman, Department of Art History, University of California, Berkeley.
7. Ms. Gladys Hansen, City Archivist, San Francisco History Room, San Francisco Library Department.
8. Ms. Irene Facciolo, Documents Collection, College of Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley.
9. Mr. John D. McGilvray III, Grandson of John D. McGilvray, San Francisco.