



COMMUNIQUE

Contact us at: admin@pha-sf.org

Volume 2026, No. 1

Spring 2026

Hello Members and Friends,

Welcome to the 250th Anniversary year of the Presidio! This year, the PHA will mark three anniversary dates with events that will help tell some of the stories around those dates: some stories very good, some very bad, and, as always, a lot in between. As the renowned sculptor Andy Goldsworthy notes in the big-screen video at the Presidio Officers' Club-Heritage Gallery, the Presidio has had both very dark and very good eras in its history. Taken together, we can create context, understanding, and learning. (See [article](#) with Andy Goldsworthy in the Feb. 16 & 23, 2026, issue of *The New Yorker* magazine.)

◆ Our first event this year, on February 1st, was our second *Stories of the Presidio* workshop for new and current volunteer and park-employed Historic Interpreters. The presentation by Kari Jones, Trust Archaeologist, was an excellent dive into her department's work on the European Contact era. It was very well received by all attendees. We are very excited about and grateful for this ongoing collaboration of the National Park Service, PHA, and SF City Guides as a vehicle for history education and sharing. Look for 250th Anniversary-focused Main Parade ground tour opportunities with registration access coming soon on the PHA website.

◆ Our next PHA event will be March 28, 2026, when architect and professor Luis Valle Cordero completes his retracing by bicycle of the Anza Trail, the route taken by the Anza expedition that was sent from New Spain (Mexico) to colonize the San

In This Issue:

President's Message	1
2026 Annual Meeting, April 11	2
2026 Election of Officers	3-4
The Anza Expedition by Bicycle	5
The Presidio and the 1906 Earthquake and Fire	6-10
The Presidio's Earthquake Shacks	11-13

Francisco peninsula. March 28 is the day that Anza himself arrived in 1776 at the promontory overlooking the Golden Gate. See more details of this event later in this issue.

◆ On April 11th, the PHA's Annual Meeting will host Dr. John Langellier to talk about two of his books, *More Work Than Glory: Buffalo Soldiers in the United States Army, 1866-1916*, which was based on his two-year assignment as the NPS principal investigator of Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks, and his most recent book, *Bastion By The Bay: The Presidio of San Francisco from Outpost of Empire to Magnificent Park*, which surveys the 250-year history of this storied park and former military base. The program, including a catered lunch, will be held at the Crissy Field Center, 1199 East Beach Rd., an NPS-managed building on the east end of Crissy Field, near the SF Yacht Club.

◆ In late June, we are expecting cyclist Luis Valle Cordero to return to the Park with his family to observe the 250th Anniversary of both the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, and the arrival of the Anza Expedition families at the future site of the Presidio.

◆ On September 17th, the PHA plans to commemorate the founding of the Presidio and the roots of current-day San Francisco with an exclusive first showing of the completed documentary by Luis Valle Cordero, *Anza by bike*, in the Presidio Theatre. Details for this big event will be forthcoming in the next few months.

That's it for now. Stay tuned and remember to look to the past to inform our future,

Peg

The Presidio Historical Association Board of Directors

President	Peg DiGiammarino
Vice-president/Treasurer	Paul Wermer
Secretary	Samantha Davis
Past President	Lucia Bogatay
President <i>emeritus</i>	Gary Widman
Directors	Bryan Baker
	Phil Faroudja
	Don Reuter
	Stephen Voris
	Jason Wright

Presidio Historical Association Annual Meeting and Lecture

Saturday, April 11, 2025, 11:00 a.m-1:30 p.m.

Crissy Field Center, Bldg. 1199, [1199 East Beach Road](#), San Francisco

(at the eastern-most end of Crissy Field, near the yacht club, ample parking nearby;
a light lunch is included)

John Langellier will speak on *Bastion by the Bay: The Presidio of San Francisco*



John Langellier specializes in military history. He is the author of a long list of books and journal articles dealing with the North American West. His PhD dissertation at Kansas State University provided the subject of his most recent book—*Bastion by the Bay: The Presidio of San Francisco, from Outpost of Empire to Magnificent Park* (University of North Texas Press, April 17, 2026).

Register for the annual meeting at PHA-SF.org or by mail by filling out the following:

Name _____

Email _____

Phone _____

_____ \$25 per ticket for PHA members

_____ \$35 per ticket for the public & guests of PHA members

_____ I cannot attend but would like to [make a donation](#).

Mail to: Presidio Historical Association, P.O. Box 29163, San Francisco, CA 94129

Or sign up online (note that you must indicate the number of guests before pushing NEXT):

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/pha-annual-meeting-lecture-tickets-1984185813180?aff=oddtcreator>

Presidio Historical Association Annual Election of Officers

It's time for the annual election of officers for the PHA. Members of the Board of Directors are elected to three-year terms. Following the annual election of Directors, the Directors then elect the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer to one-year terms.

Directors' terms expiring in 2026: Bryan Baker, Peg DiGiammarino

Directors continuing:

Terms expiring in 2027: Samantha Davis, Jason Wright

Terms expiring in 2028: Lucia Bogatay, Phil Faroudja, Don Reuter, Stephen Voris, Paul Wermer

Ballot, 2026 Election of Directors

The Board recommends a vote FOR each of the following persons.
Brief biographies of the candidates who are not current directors are on the next pages.

	FOR	AGAINST
Bryan Baker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peg DiGiammarino	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert Vergara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gary Widman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The undersigned member of the Presidio Historical Association acknowledges receipt of this Notice of the Annual Meeting of Members dated Spring 2026.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Detach and return this page no later than April 1 or bring to PHA Membership Meeting, April 11.

RETURN YOUR BALLOT BY MAIL TO:

Presidio Historical Association, PO Box 29163, San Francisco, CA, 94120

OR VOTE ONLINE AT:

<https://forms.gle/akXGgecctAhk3nup8>

**OR BRING YOUR BALLOT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING ON
APRIL 11.**

Brief Biographies of Candidates for the Board of Directors

Robert Vergara

Bob Vergara, a native San Franciscan, graduated from St. Ignatius College Preparatory and received his bachelor's degree in history at the University of San Francisco in 1982. Since that year, he has been teaching United States History, United States Government, and San Francisco History at St. Ignatius College Preparatory. He is currently serving on the San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission.

Gary Widman

Gary Widman, an attorney specializing in environmental law, served as president of PHA for nine years, until 2016. Gary continued on the Board of Directors as past president. When Lucia Botagatay became past president, Gary was no longer an official board member, although he remained actively involved in PHA. As president, Gary led the PHA's legal battle against Presidio Trust plans to build a major hotel complex on the Main Parade. He previously served as the general counsel for the White House Council on Environmental Quality. then taught one of the country's first environmental law courses. He was professor of law for 15 years at what was Hasting College of Law.



Upcoming Program on the History of the Presidio

The Presidio was founded in June 1776. On June 8, 2026, Robert Cherny will present a two-hour program on the 250-year history of the Presidio. The program will be offered through the San Francisco State University chapter of the Osher Life-long Learning Institute (OLLI); it will be on the campus of San Francisco State, in the Humanities Building, room 587. There is a \$29 charge to register. To register, go to

<https://www.campusce.net/sfsu/course/course.aspx?C=1342&pc=110&mc=0&sc=0>

Traveling the Anza Expedition Trail by Bicycle: Luis Valle Cordero's "Documenting Anza by bike"

To commemorate the 250th anniversary of the historic Anza expedition, Spanish architect and university professor Luis Valle is retracing the route from San Miguel de Horcasitas, Sonora (Mexico), to San Francisco, California—a journey of more than 1,200 miles across the landscapes of Sonora, Arizona, and California.

Instead of traveling on horseback as the original expedition did, he rides what he describes as a “two-wheeled horse”: a bicycle that carries him slowly across deserts, valleys, cities, and borderlands.

This contemporary crossing seeks to explore what the historic route represents today. Beyond its place in colonial history, the trail reveals the evolving relationship between Mexico and the United States, the resilience required to navigate arid territories, the cultural heritage of the communities that have long inhabited these lands, and the visible and invisible borders that continue to shape identity. The journey reflects on movement itself—on how identity is formed through travel, encounter, and exchange.

Traveling with a bicycle, a camera, and a sketchbook, he documents the experience through written reflections, visual recordings, and hand-drawn sketches of the places that leave a lasting impression. The deliberate slowness of the journey allows for careful observation and deeper understanding of the surrounding environment. Moving at this pace reveals subtle shifts in landscape, architecture, climate, and culture—details often missed at higher speeds. Through this attentive process, the act of crossing territory becomes an act of learning how to momentarily belong to it.

A documentary film currently in production will weave together these images, sketches, and encounters to offer a contemporary portrait of the route. Rather than reenacting the past, the film aims to enrich public understanding of what this corridor represents in the present day—its layered histories, its communities, and its ongoing cultural connections—culminating in a planned premiere in San Francisco.

Updates from each stage of the journey are shared through social media and a dedicated blog, which together form an evolving travel journal. These platforms recount daily experiences, milestones, anecdotes from the

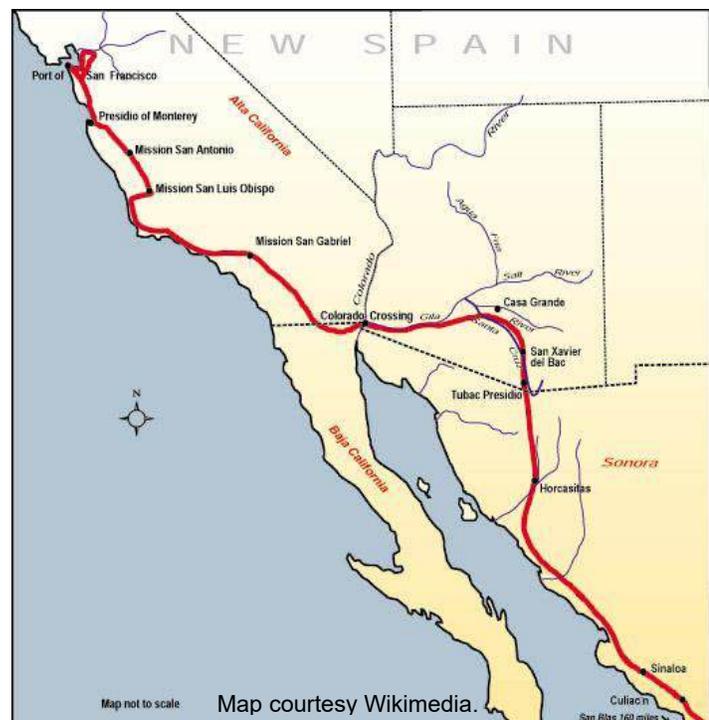
road, and reflections on what it means to pedal across time.

This journey invites people to see the Anza route not merely as a line on a map, but as a living passage of memory, transformation, and human connection. It also highlights the value of slow travel as a way to deepen our understanding of the environments we move through—and, in the process, to gain greater awareness of ourselves.

Professor Valle's Arrival at the Presidio

The event will be in the Presidio Interfaith Chapel, starting at 11:00 a.m. on March 28, 2026, and will include a short video of the completed portion of the documentary from San Miguel de Horcasitas, Sonora (Mexico), to the California border, as well as a brief meet and greet following the hour-long program. ***Due to limited seating, it is for PHA members, and other invited guests only.*** It will not be open to the public. Prior to the Chapel event, there will be very small interactions with Luis that day as he arrives at Mountain Lake near the Anza plaque there, and rides through the Presidio on the Anza Trail to arrive at his completion point above and at Ft. Point.

The longer documentary of the whole trip to be shown in September at the Presidio Theatre.



For more information, see Luis' blog spot, "Documenting Anza by Bike": <https://anza250doc.blogspot.com>

The Presidio and the Great Earthquake and Fire of 1906: A Photo Essay

by Robert W. Cherny

April 18, 2026, will mark 120 years since the great San Francisco earthquake and fire.

At 5:12 a.m., on April 18, 1906, Californians around San Francisco Bay and for many miles north and south were jolted awake when a monstrous earthquake on the San Andreas fault ripped along a 296-mile path centered in the ocean off the southwest corner of San Francisco. Recent geologists estimate the magnitude of the earthquake as between 7.7 and 7.9. "I could see it actually coming," a San Francisco policeman said. "The whole street was undulating. It was as if the waves of the ocean were coming toward me." The earthquake twisted city streets and streetcar tracks. It broke water lines, gas pipes, and electrical power wires. Structures built on fill land suffered the most serious damage.

Fires broke out almost immediately, fed by gas from broken gas pipes. Broken water mains rendered many fire hydrants useless. For the next three days, firefighters struggled to contain what became a firestorm—a fire of such intensity that it creates and sustains its own wind system. Soon much of the city was in flames.

General Frederick Funston, the acting commander at the Presidio, immediately volunteered to send troops to the city to assist in maintaining order, preventing looting, and getting the fire under control.

Troops worked with the city's fire department. Given the unreliability of the water system, they tried to stop the fire by blasting buildings to create firebreaks. This controversial tactic may have had the effect in some places of actually spreading the fire, especially in the early phases when black powder was used instead of dynamite.

Earthquake, fire, and dynamite destroyed the heart of the city, comprising 4.11 square miles and 28,188 buildings. Of the city's 400,000 residents, some 225,000 lost their homes. Destruction was almost universal within the fire zone—corporate headquarters and tenement homes of the poor, churches and brothels, and a million books. The official record listed 498 deaths in San Francisco. However, a careful search of records in the 1980s concluded that the death toll actually reached 3,000 or more. Total damage, in 1906 dollars, was estimated at \$400 million, of which \$80 million was due directly to the earthquake. (\$400 million in 1906 had about the same purchasing power as \$14 billion today.)

Initially, the injured were treated at both hospitals on the Presidio, the Army hospital and the Marine Hospital, the latter of which was entirely separate from the Army. Then the Army created Field Hospital No. 1, in Golden Gate Park, where Army nurses and doctors staffed fourteen tent wards. They treated over 5,000 patients, most of them women and children. The officer in charge estimated that, in the operating tent, "an average of 50 dressings were made daily, most of which were burns, fractures and wounds in general." Field Hospital No. 1 remained in service for about two months, until early June.

Supplies poured from army posts across the country and were distributed around the city by the Quartermaster corps, with armed guards to prevent looting.

The Army was centrally involved in addressing the needs of those who lost their homes. Army field kitchens provided food.

Tent cities—army tents—were set up all around the city. The Army managed 21 of

the city's 26 official refugee encampments. Four camps were located on the Presidio itself, including one for refugees from Chinatown. The widespread racism against the Chinese meant that they were not allowed in any of the other camps; as a result, the Army set up a camp for them at the Presidio, near where Fort Scott was later built. At the Presidio, 3,000 tents were arranged in orderly street-grid formation complete with numbers and corner directories. Other tent cities were set up in open spaces around the city, but especially in parks and squares.

For a more permanent solution to the needs of those who lost their homes, a City Corps of Engineers built 5,610 cottages, averaging 10 X 14 feet. These "earthquake shacks" were a joint effort of the San Francisco Relief Corporation, the San Francisco Parks Commission, and the Army. Union carpenters built the structures, which are thought to have been based on a design provided by General Adolphus Washington Greeley, the commandant of the Presidio, who had personal experience in building Arctic shelters with few supplies. Greeley also supervised the City Corps of Engineers.

The earthquake shacks were rented to the homeless for \$2 a month toward the total cost of \$50. Once the cottage was paid off, the owner had the responsibility to move it from the camp to a permanent location. Thus, if a lower-income family could afford to buy an empty lot somewhere in the city, they could become homeowners. When the camps began closing in August 1907, refugees put cottages on wheels and horses pulled them to private lots. By the summer of 1908, all had been removed from public lands, and 5,343 of the original 5,610 had been relocated throughout the city. At least 23 are still standing. (See the following article about the situation of the two earthquake shacks at the Presidio.)

Although there are many busts in San Francisco City Hall, all but four are of former mayors. One of the exceptions is of Frederick Funston, who was then often credited with a major role in saving the city. Another bust, not a mayor, is of Michael M. O'Shaughnessy, who engineered both the Hetch Hetchy water and power system and the Municipal Railway streetcar system. O'Shaughnessy also supervised the creation of a new system for making water available for fighting fires, a system with multiple back-ups, based on lessons learned in 1906.



Left: Funston Right: O'Shaughnessy

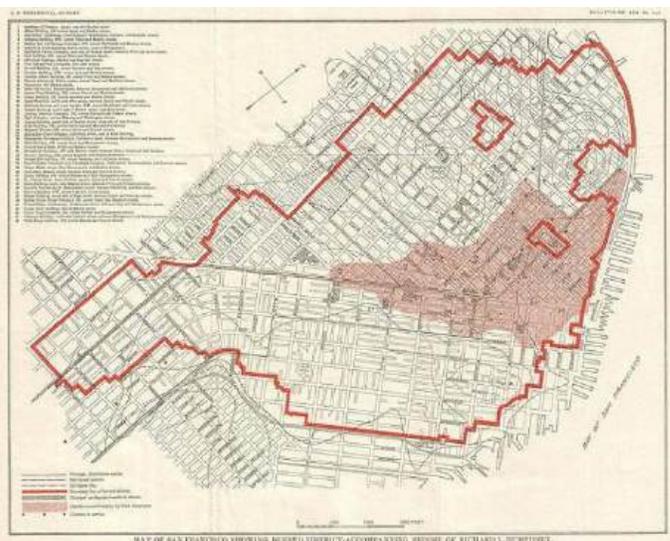
Much of the preceding account of the earthquake and fire and the role of the army is taken from Robert W. Cherny, *A Short History of San Francisco* (University of Nevada Press, 2026), and from National Park Service sites: <https://www.nps.gov/prsf/learn/historyculture/1906-earthquake.htm>.

See also Philip L. Fradkin, *The Great Earthquake and Firestorms of 1906: How San Francisco Nearly Destroyed Itself* (University of California Press, 2005); and Gladys Hansen and Emmet Condon, *Denial of Disaster: The Untold Story of Photographs of the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of 1906* (Cameron and Company, 1989).



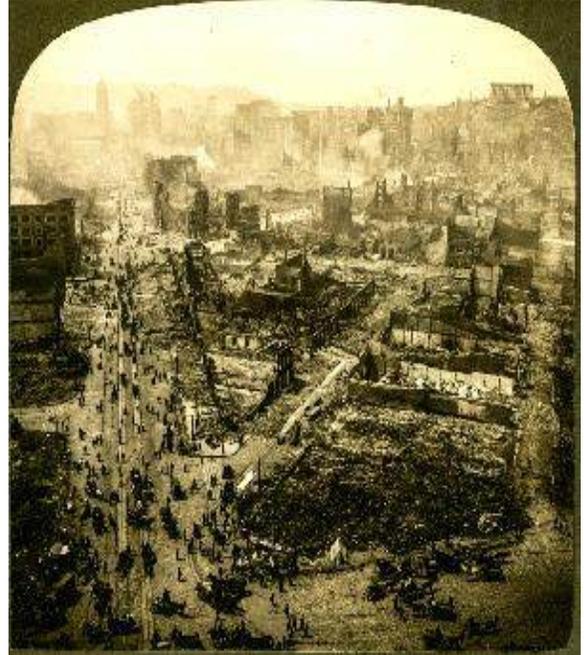
Left: Union Street after the earthquake. Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Right: Army troops patrol to prevent looting while Market Street burns. The tall building is the Spreckels Building (now remodeled as the Central Tower); behind it is the Hearst Building and behind it the original Palace Hotel. Courtesy of the Oakland Museum of California.



Left: This map shows the extent of the damage from the fire. The red outline is of the area where destruction was near total. The shaded area is the part of the city where wooden buildings had been banned from the 1850s onward. R.L. Humphrey, *The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of April 18, 1906*, U. S. Geological Survey, 1907, courtesy of Geographicus Rare Antique Maps on Wikimedia Commons.

Right: The view from the tower of the Ferry Building after the last fires were out. Market Street is on the left. California Street runs to the upper right. Modern, steel-frame buildings held up quite well in the earthquake. The Spreckels Building (in the center photo on the previous page) is in the far upper left. The Fairmont Hotel is in the upper right. Courtesy of OpenSF/History.



Left: Presidio Chief Nurse Dora Thompson stands in front of Army Field Hospital No. 1 in Golden Gate Park. Army nurses and doctors staffed fourteen tent wards of Field Hospital No. 1 and treated more than 5,000 patients, the majority of whom were women and children. Courtesy of Park Archives, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Right: Army field kitchens provided food to the earthquake refugees. Courtesy of California Historical Society Collection at Stanford.





Left: Union carpenters pause to pose for the photographer at Camp Richmond in September 1906. Courtesy of Golden Gate National Recreation Area Archives, National Park Service.



Above: Life in one of the villages, likely the same one seen in the photo above, just west of what is now Park Presidio Blvd. Courtesy OpenSFHistory.



Above: Moving Day! Moving one of the cottages to its new site. Courtesy San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.

Signing off

This is the last issue of *The Communique* for which I have served as editor. It has been my pleasure--and only rarely my aggravation--to have been editor for the past three years, beginning with the Spring issue in 2023.

Bob Vergara will take over as editor with the next issue. I'll continue to write occasional articles as time permits.

Bob Cherny

The History of the Presidio's Two Earthquake Shacks

by Lawrence Byers

Editor's note: An abbreviated version of this article appeared in the previous *Communiqué*. Here is the full-length article.

In the parlor game that is tracking San Francisco's famous earthquake shacks -- which were built to house survivors left homeless by the 1906 earthquake and resulting fires -- two of the still extant shacks have within the last 12 months become newly at-risk.

The two Type A shacks, painted Kelly green and measuring 10' by 15' each, are often referred to as "the Goldie Shacks," reflecting a previous owner/tenant. The Goldie Shacks started life as two of the some 6,000 wooden shacks built with donated materials and union labor to house survivors. Commonly accepted wisdom is that the Goldie Shacks were first located at Camp Richmond, which was centered approximately at the current intersection of Lake Street and Park Presidio Boulevard (see photo in previous section).

In fall 1908, when San Francisco decided to reclaim its various open spaces that had been used to house the thousands of shacks, it extended an option to purchase one's shack for \$50 total. For those residents who had been renting their shacks for \$2/month for two years, this seemed like a great deal ... it only required an additional \$2! There was just one small catch. Each purchaser then needed to pay for moving the shacks to a new destination on private property. (See previous photo.) Many of the earthquake shacks came to be widely geographically dispersed around the city. Shacks were subsequently used as stand-alone housing, outbuildings, combined like

former-day legos into larger residential units, or even in one known case, enclosed within a second structure! The two Goldie Shacks are thought to have been transported from Camp Richmond, eventually winding up on a property located at 34th Avenue and Geary Boulevard, where they were assembled into a T-shape space used as rental housing.

Fast forward to 1983, three years prior to the 80th anniversary of the Big One. Our two stalwartly used Goldie Shacks became at risk for the first time, when a redevelopment proposal for the Geary property led the shacks to be threatened with demolition. When the city failed to protect the shacks via its planning and permitting processes, 72-year-old Freda Eisenson waged a diligent and often lonely campaign to protect the Goldie Shacks.

Ms. Eisenson was rewarded for her persistence when the Presidio's Commanding Officer, Colonel Eugene Hawkins, graciously stepped in and offered to give the Goldie Shacks a new home at the exterior southwest corner of Building 2. At that time the Army graciously restored the shacks to their original dark green exterior appearance, having paint mixed up specially to match the shacks' original color.

At that time, Building 2 was the Presidio Army Museum, a project of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association, which later became the Presidio Historical Association. The two earthquake shacks were part of the museum's exhibits.

There the shacks remained for the next forty years, unobtrusively shedding light on the relationship between the Army and San Francisco that assisted so many displaced survivors in the first years after the great quake. The 3rd home for the shacks

(Presidio Building 2) was located approximately just 100 yards from Presidio Building 1016, the then Army General Hospital at which Presidio Chief Medical Officer George Torney was based.

Lieutenant Colonel Torney had worked tirelessly during the quake aftermath to devise the overall public health strategies for the displaced survivors. In the first month following the quake, the Army treated approximately 5,000 civilian patients⁶, and devised the immediate coping strategies of collections of refugee tents with central kitchens and latrines.

Fast forward another forty years, to 2024. In the aftermath of the Presidio's closure as an Army Base, thousands of historic objects and archival materials, including the Goldie Shacks, were accessioned into the collections of the Golden Gate National Recreation Areas. In 2024, the Presidio Trust began the rehabilitation of historic Presidio Building 2, a desperately needed project. The Goldie Shacks were in the way of the needed rehabilitation activities to the main building, and not desired by the Presidio Trust's incoming tenant for Building 2. As a result, the Trust contracted with a building relocation firm and moved the two assets to a temporary storage location designated by the GGNRA.

Within the last year, the NPS formally deaccessioned the Goldie Shacks from its permanent museum collection, as structures do not fit within the Scope of Collection Statement as objects to be managed by the GGNRA's Museum Program.

Notwithstanding, the local GGNRA Superintendent indicated his desire and

willingness to help find a new home for the Goldie Shacks. Ideally, the shacks could be placed with a responsible public organization where their cultural resource value could be appreciated by the public while being protected; and they encouraged the author to contact organizations on their behalf to help find the shacks a new home⁸. The Goldie Shacks do not require any utility connections, rather just the necessary space with some minimal site prep.

During the years 1984-2024, the Goldie Shacks were among the most publicly accessible examples of San Francisco's famous earthquake shacks. The only other publicly accessible shack is at the San Francisco Zoo—but one has to pay to access the Zoo property.

For more information:

San Francisco Planning Dept, *Earthquake Shacks Theme Document*, Nov 17, 2021;

Discovery: The Presidio's Role in the Aftermath of the 1906 Earthquake, <https://presidio.gov/explore/blog/discovery-the-presidios-role-in-the-aftermath-of-the-1906-earthquake>.

Peter Hartlaub, "San Franciscans Still Live in Earthquake Shacks. Here's Why They Matter More Than Ever", San Francisco Chronicle, 21 April 2021,

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/oursf/article/San-Franciscans-still-live-in-1906-earthquake-16104760.php>.

Jane Cryan, *Hope Chest: The True Story of San Francisco's Earthquake Shacks*, and *Society for the Preservation and Appreciation of San Francisco Refugee Shacks (SPASFRS)*, San Francisco History Center, SFPL.

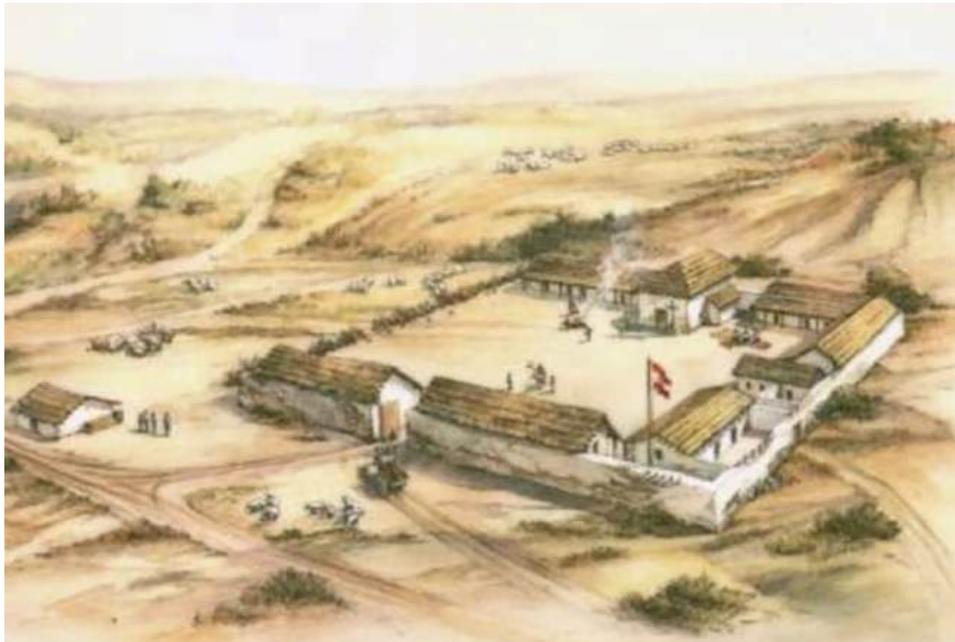


Left: Goldie Shacks being loaded by the Army Corps of Engineers “onto a lowboy” for transport from 34th Ave/Geary Blvd, to the Presidio Army Museum. Courtesy GGNRA Archives, Sixth Army Public Affairs Collection, GOGA 35330.

Right: Dedication Ceremony outside Presidio Building #2 (then Presidio Army Museum), with attendees thought to include Ms. Eisenson and Colonel Eugene Hawkins, 1986. Public domain.



Left: Current site of the Goldie Shacks between Presidio Stables Buildings 662 and 663, photo by Lawrence Byers, February 2, 2025.



Artist's conception of the Presidio as it appeared in the 1790s.
Courtesy National Parks Service.

We announce with regret the retirement from the board of Robert M. Cherny, Professor *emeritus* of History at San Francisco State University.

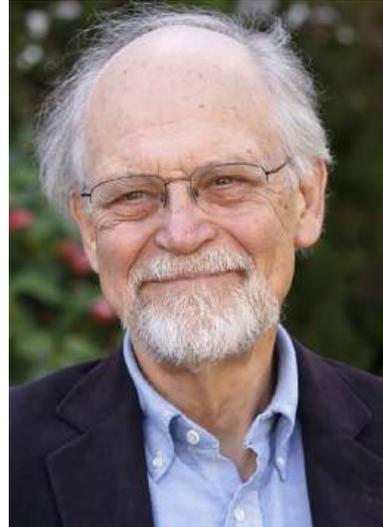


Photo courtesy Amazon.

We thank Bob for his tireless advocacy, wisdom, and his expertise which he has generously shared since joining the PHA. He was a tireless editor of the *Communi qué*, providing countless articles on Presidio topics. As an historian and author he has given great weight to our organization, giving lectures and tours. Outstanding talks have included those public lectures for past History Days, and conducted tours of the murals of Victor Arnautoff at the Presidio Chapel. Arnautoff was a painter about whom Bob wrote the definitive biography. Bob has fought tirelessly for the threatened Arnautoff murals at Washington High, and the proposed destruction of other WPA murals at UCSF and elsewhere.

Happily, Bob will continue to be a PHA member, and we hope we can call on him for an occasional talk or article. We will miss his calm presence at our meetings.

*Lucia Bogatay
PHA President, 2016-2025*



POST OFFICE BOX 29163
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123

Communiqué is the newsletter of the
Presidio Historical Association

Mailing address:
PO Box 29163
San Francisco, CA 94129
Phone & Fax: (415) 359-9910
Email: admin@pha-sf.org

Please visit our website at pha-sf.org
and our upcoming events calendar at
<http://presidioassociation.org/pha-calendar-events>

The Presidio Historical Association is a non-profit 501(c)(3)
organization chartered in the State of California. Donations
to the Presidio Historical Association are tax deductible.

Members: We Want to Hear From You!

Please email the PHA office (admin@pha-sf.org)
as soon as possible so we may confirm or update
our email list and weed out errors. We have heard
from some members who only get USPO mailed
items, even though they do have email.

We also invite members to submit articles that
might be of interest

Please contact:
Peg DiGiammarino, President
Presidio Historical Association
PO Box 29163
San Francisco, CA 94129
Email: admin@pha-sf.org