Heritage Returns to City Hall for Soirée 2000

This spring Heritage will hold its annual Soirée in San Francisco City Hall. The event celebrates the achievement of the original designers, as well as the men and women who designed and executed the four-year restoration of City Hall completed just last year. To mark the occasion, this issue of Heritage News highlights the life and work of the architectural ornamentalist of the rotunda, Jean Louis Bourgeois (1876-1915), with an article provided by Jeff Tilman, who authored last year’s excellent feature on the design of the dome and rotunda (May/June 1999 Heritage News).

Jean Louis Bourgeois graced San Francisco with some of the city’s most elegantly ornamented interiors, and yet he remains a shadowy figure in the City’s architectural history. Bourgeois was born in 1876 in the Burgundian town of Autun, whose cathedral is reknown for its architectural sculpture. In 1896 he was admitted to the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, where he studied with Victor Laloux. Bourgeois won six medals while a student, and particularly excelled in competitions for ornamental designs. This skill won him employment as an architect in Persia between 1906 and 1908, where he served in the Shah’s household as an architect and decorator.

After a brief return to France, Bourgeois sailed to San Francisco, where he worked with Bakewell & Brown on the City of Paris department store and with John Baur on the Olympic Club building. He then...
The historic and picturesque Monterey Peninsula will welcome the 25th Annual California Preservation Conference, April 13-16. In addition to educational sessions, the conference will feature mobile workshops and tours that will take in Monterey’s adobes, Pacific Grove’s Victorians, Carmel’s cottages, Pebble Beach and the agricultural towns of Monterey County. Gray Brechin will be keynote speaker. For more information call California Preservation Foundation, 510-763-0972, or visit CPF’s website at www.californiapreservation.org.

Beginning with the Fall 1999 issue, California College of Arts and Crafts has assumed publication of the quarterly architecture and design magazine, Design Book Review. Founded in 1982 to help designers and the general public evaluate the many architecture books published each year, DBR soon became a leading design publication. Expressing the shared purpose of CCAC and DBR to promote discussion of design-related subjects, this issue’s theme is the creation and interpretation of historic monuments. The journal is on sale at newstands for $9. For subscription information, call 415-551-9232, or e-mail dbr@ccac-art.edu.

Arch is moving to a new location. Leaving the Jackson Square Historic District, the provider of art and drafting supplies will reopen in new quarters at 99 Missouri Street, at the corner of 17th Street, near the San Francisco campus of the California College of Arts and Crafts. Parking is available, and the #22 Fillmore bus stops a block away.

Continuing its valuable series of historical reprints, Berkeley Hills Books announced, in November, publication of the History of the City of San Francisco and Incidentally of the State of California, by John S. Hittell. Published in 1878, and out of print for more than a century, this is a standard source for San Francisco history from its origins through the 1870s. Included in this edition is a second short work by Hittell, A Guide Book to San Francisco, published in 1888 for eastern tourists, giving an account of the city’s attractions enlivened with local gossip. For order information, call (toll-free) 888-848-7303.

Last fall Mill Valley’s Sequoia Theatre reopened following a one million dollar renovation that included restoration of many of the original architectural finishes of the 70-year old Reid Brothers-designed movie house. New seats, new sound systems and accessibility upgrades were among the improvements. Project architect was Arnold Lerner, AIA; Plath & Company the general contractor.

An exhibit, America’s Concentration Camps: Remembering the Japanese American Experience, opens at the California Historical Society on March 21. Continuing to June 17, 2000, the installation features the snapshots, home movies, memorabilia and words of many of the Japanese American men, women and children interned by the government of the United States during World War II. For information call 415-357-1848.

On March 26, the Alameda Architectural Preservation Society presents author and interior designer Paul Duchscherer, who will lecture on the subject of his recent book, Outside the Bungalow: America’s Arts & Crafts Gardens, with photographs by Doug Keister. Keister’s work also appears on new post cards of the Haas-Lilienthal House. General admission to the 7 pm lecture, which will be at the First Congregational Church, Central Avenue at Chestnut Street in Alameda, is $5. For information, call 510-758-0796.

San Francisco Architectural Heritage
A non-profit member-supported organization dedicated to the preservation and adaptive reuse of architecturally and historically significant buildings in San Francisco, since 1971.

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Heritage News is published six times a year by San Francisco Architectural Heritage

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Heritage welcomes unsolicited articles and will consider them for publication.
School District Will Not Demolish 170 Fell Street

The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) has withdrawn its plan to demolish 170 Fell Street, a part of the historic Commerce High School campus. After closing Commerce in 1952, the Board of Education converted the use of the campus to school district offices. Although 170 Fell was vacated because of damage resulting from the Loma Prieta earthquake, that use has continued on the balance of the site. Under a plan to house the School of the Arts in the rehabilitated buildings at 135 Van Ness Avenue (See January/February 1997 Heritage Newsletter), a new building was to have replaced the three-story brick and steel-frame 170 Fell structure, which is a contributing building in the Civic Center Historic District, as well as a City Landmark.

The school district had sought to use funds that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocated to repair earthquake damage to pay instead for the demolition and new construction. Subsequently, the district changed course and requested approval to apply disaster relief funds to the site acquisition and improvements necessary to relocating district offices so that rehabilitation of 135 Van Ness for the School of the Arts might proceed. Although Heritage and other concerned members of the community opposed diversion of funds to any alternative project, FEMA has granted the school district’s request.

Under the programmatic agreement with FEMA, the school district will mothball 170 Fell, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, until funds become available to rehabilitate it. Furthermore, the SFUSD will provide interested parties, including Heritage, with adequate information and opportunity to comment through public hearings before the Landmarks Board, Planning Commission and Board of Education on any future plans for 170 Fell and 135 Van Ness.

At present, revised plans call for development of the School of the Arts in two phases. The first, for which the Board of Education has resolved to provide $27 million in funding, entails rehabilitation of the classroom building on Van Ness, the library wing on Fell, and the gymnasia and Norse Auditorium on Hayes Street. City Architect John Reid, Jr., designed this portion of the campus, built 1924-27. Planning for this phase includes a seismic upgrade study for 170 Fell, whose rehabilitation will constitute phase two, once funding becomes available.

The decision to save 170 Fell is cause for great satisfaction among those who long opposed the district’s determination to demolish it. Designed by Newton J. Tharp, city architect, and dedicated in his name after his untimely death in 1909, the old Commerce High sat less than four years on Grove Street, between Polk and Larkin, before the city moved it, in a remarkable feat, to its present site, making way for the development of Civic Center.

We look forward to the development of rehabilitation plans for the long-anticipated School of the Arts.

Bauer & Schweitzer Malting Plant Adaptive Reuse

Partial demolition has begun at the Bauer & Schweitzer Malting Plant, preparatory to a residential development of the North Beach site that includes retention of the concrete tower structure on Francisco Street (Landmark #129), between Mason and Powell.

The current project is different in several ways from the one that Heritage reviewed 10 years ago (See Summer 1990 Heritage Newsletter) and that received Planning Commission approval. The high costs of that plan collided with the depressed real estate market of the early ‘90s. The most notable casualty was an imaginative proposal to convert six large steel silos into residential units. Solving the technical and structural problems to achieve that proved to be prohibitively expensive.

The current plan is to retain just the two silos immediately behind the Francisco Street tower, structurally stabilized but otherwise unaltered, as “sculptural elements” and artifacts of the site’s industrial use. A travel path from the lobby of the tower into a courtyard will pass through one of the silos.

Another change is the decision not to insert an additional floor as part of the rehabilitation and adaptation of the landmark building on Francisco for residential use. This will result in retention of the existing interior structure and the creation of fewer new openings, both of which translate into less disruption of historic fabric. The tower will contain 20 residential units. Construction of three new, smaller buildings on the project site will accommodate an additional 62 units and parking for 90 cars.

The developer completed a photographic record of the historic malting

—continued on page 4, column 3
San Francisco entered the new year with two new landmark designations: McCormick House and Washington Square. Owner Judith Hoyem initiated the nomination of her residence at 4040-4042 17th Street, a two-flat Queen Anne building designed by architect John T. Kidd for John W. McCormick, an insurance agent. It was the second residence for the McCormick family, the first being the modest cottage next door, at 4038 17th, designed in 1888 by Charles V. Peirce. Currently its owner proposes to demolish the cottage.

The newer residence was a sign of McCormick’s improving fortunes and the general economy’s recovery from a decade-long depression, according to the case report by Tim Kelley. It is also evidence of an increasing middle class presence in Eureka Valley at the start of the 20th century.

Both flats retain their original floor plans, as well as much original interior detail, including woodwork, paneling and mantles. Except for the loss of a portion of the floral patterned molding below the second floor windows in the tower capped by a distinctive onion dome, the exterior also appears entirely original.

The Italians of North Beach called it “il giardino”—the garden—and for 150 years, Washington Square has served its neighborhood like a large front yard. One of three public squares set aside in pre-Gold Rush San Francisco, it is the only one that has not been subverted by an underground parking garage.

According to the case report prepared by Kate Nichol, AICP, John W. Geary, last alcalde of the Mexican period and first mayor of the American period, deeded the land to the town on January 3, 1850. It was several years before San Francisco formally developed the park, but pedestrian movement meanwhile created a symmetrical system of paths. By 1872, the City improved the paths with gravel and planted some landscaping.

Construction of Columbus Avenue diagonally across the district, in the 1870s, cut through the southwest corner of the square, leaving a small triangular park remnant that today is known as Marini Plaza. It features a small pond and a sculpture, Drinking Man, crouched by the pond, which the artist, M. Earl Cummings, donated to the City, in 1905.

Other public art in the square includes a statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the Volunteer Firemen Memorial, completed by Haig Patigian (1932) and paid for by the bequest of Lillie Hitchcock Coit. The Franklin piece was originally part of a drinking fountain, one of many that temperance activist Henry Cogswell erected around the city to encourage people to turn from liquor to water. The statue was moved to Washington Square from Market and Kearny, in 1904.

Apart from serving as a gathering place and the site for celebrations and public events, Washington Square has two noteworthy historical associations. The land was once part of a small farm owned by Juana Briones, a pioneer of pre-Gold Rush San Francisco. A historical marker placed in the park in 1997 commemorates that association.

Secondly, the park was home to more than 600 refugees who camped out there for a year after the 1906 earthquake and fire.

While the park underwent some redesign in 1957 and received new lighting in the 1990s, it retains its historic form and its place at the heart of North Beach. Neighborhood activists fought off two attempts in the 1960s to construct a garage beneath the park. With Washington Square now enjoying the protection of a designated City Landmark, it is not likely they will have to fight that battle again.

The Planning Commission has certified the EIR for the Emporium-Bloomingdale’s project. While the developer has taken many positive steps toward a preservation design, Heritage continues to work with them on issues surrounding the dome and the interface of the historic Emporium and new construction. The next step in the approval process is transfer of the project to Redevelopment Agency jurisdiction. We are seeking to have conditions applied to that transfer that will ensure the Category I building’s preservation.
Façade Improvement Program in Tenderloin Respects History

One of the richest urban landscapes in San Francisco, the Tenderloin offers a scrappy street life infused with the vitality of recently arrived immigrant families whose diverse cultures are reflected in busy restaurants and shops, all framed by an interesting collection of historic architecture. Nonprofit housing developers, like the Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC), have done much to preserve that architectural heritage and to provide decent affordable housing in the neighborhood through rehabilitation of historic apartments and residential hotels.

Now, with the Lower Eddy/Leavenworth Task Force (LE/LTF), TNDC is involved in a preservation-aware project called the Façade Improvement Program. Its stated goal is “to promote and support physical improvement of the Tenderloin’s buildings and create a better environment for its residents, workers and visitors.” In pursuit of that objective, the program proposes to respect the neighborhood’s history and “its unique characteristics as an urban district,” encouraging façade improvements that “build upon the integrity of the area’s architectural and cultural heritage” and that are “consistent with each building’s original or historic architectural style.”

TNDC is serving as fiscal agent for the program and providing staff who are contacting property and business owners to inform them of the availability of matching grants to finance noninfrastructure improvements. These may include façade renovation, improvements to storefronts and window display areas and restoration of neon signs. The work should be such that it would not prevent the possibility of future restoration, and the program specifically excludes any project that would irreversibly destroy historic features of a building.

For those property owners and merchants who contract to participate, Asian Neighborhood Design and other architects and engineers provide free technical services, from the schematic design phase through preparation of cost estimates and bid documents to selection of a contractor. A design review committee must approve the project, and the work is subject to a final inspection before reimbursement is issued. The program will reimburse half of the costs up to $9500 per project. Source of funds is a grant from the City of San Francisco.

Staff of the Façade Improvement Program are being proactive, identifying likely candidates in the area and informing building owners and business operators of the opportunity. They are particularly targeting old neon signs, hoping to bring back a lot of the district’s visual excitement. Original Joe’s Restaurant recently refurbished its neon sign and repainted its façade, as part of the program. As of the end of last year, there were a total of 20 applicants to the program, of which five have completed the design phase.

For information contact Ilaria Salvadori, Façade Improvement Program Specialist: 415-776-2151; e-mail: isalvadori@tndc.org.

New Director of National Trust’s Western Region

Many people from the local preservation community gathered at the Haas-Lilienthal House on the evening of January 13 to welcome the new director of the Western Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Holly Harrison Fiala. She comes to San Francisco from Chicago, where she held a variety of positions in the Midwest Regional Office. She organized a demonstration project of the Trust to assist congregations of all religious denominations in caring for and using their properties for community service.

Since 1991, that project has evolved into an independent nonprofit organization with a membership base of 800 congregations called Inspired Partnerships (IP), which Ms. Fiala headed. IP has aided hundreds of congregations in the Chicago area with information, publications, referrals, educational programs and on-site consulting services resulting in over $19 million in property improvements.

Ms. Fiala has degrees in education and art history, and additional training in historic preservation and nonprofit management. She brings substantial experience in fundraising, program design, and organizational development to the Western Office.
Jean Louis Bourgeois
continued from page 1

went east to Chicago to work for Daniel Burnham & Company, where he renewed friendships with Edward H. Bennett, the city planner, and Pierce Anderson, Burnham’s architectural successor. While in Chicago, Bourgeois designed the ornament for the Municipal Post Office next to Union Station in Washington, D.C., now the National Postal Museum.

Bourgeois returned to San Francisco in early 1913, no doubt at Arthur Brown’s urging. He was immediately put to work designing ornament for the Horticulture Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and for the interior of City Hall, as the design work for both buildings was just staying ahead of the construction crews (Figures 1 and 2).

The interior design of the rotunda and council chambers at City Hall were more of a collaborative effort than any other part of the project, and while Brown created the architectural framework of these ceremonial spaces and designed the ironwork, lighting fixtures, and hardware, the inspired ornamentation that overlays their surfaces and that sets the celebratory mood of the building is by Bourgeois, as executed by Paul Denville. Images of the drawings and models made of the west wall of the rotunda survive and allow us to understand the working relationship between Brown and Bourgeois.

The main features of the composition were roughed out in a series of rough, quick sketches done shortly after Brown decided to suppress the floor elevation of the gallery (Figure 3). The parti is clear—the stair will lead the visitor through an arch framed by Corinthian columns to the Board of Supervisors’ chamber. Overhead, the entablature of the colonnade carries a high attic festooned with swags and an enormous sculpted cartouche (Figure 3, middle). This group is placed in the next drawing into the entire elevation of the rotunda (Figure 3, bottom).

At this point, Bourgeois began to work on the details of the composition. He first studied the design and sought out harmonious geometries for the ornament that would complement the architecture (Figure 4). Once he discovered a suitable geometry, Bourgeois then worked up the ornament in
Heritage Soirée 2000 Celebrates Restored City Hall

Heritage Soirée 2000 celebrates the restored City Hall, which was closed for rehabilitation, restoration, and seismic upgrade. City Hall reopened just one year ago to extravagant public acclaim. On Saturday, April 22, Heritage will have its first opportunity to honor the restored monument and the people responsible for the award-winning project. The event, Soirée 2000, promises to match the splendor of the historic dome and rotunda that will embrace the celebrants. A fine sit-down dinner in the north light court gives way to dancing until midnight in the rotunda to the music of the Richard Olsen Orchestra.

For an invitation contact Barbara Roldan, by calling 441-3000, or e-mailing info@sfheritage.org. Details of Soirée 2000 will appear on our web site as they become available. Drop in on us at www.sfheritage.org.

Figure 4. Jean Louis Bougeois sketches for City Hall ornament, niche to transverse hallway on 2nd floor. Photographed for the papers of Arthur Brown, Jr.; original in the Arthur Brown, Jr. Collection, Bancroft Library.

Figure 5. Construction document drawing of west wall of rotunda. Reproduced in The Architect (October 1916).

Jeff Tilman, Architectural Historian, University of Virginia, generously provided this article and the accompanying graphic materials.

Heritage celebrated the “old” City Hall with a spectacular Soirée in May of 1994. A few months later, the venerable seat of San Francisco’s municipal government closed for rehabilitation, restoration and seismic upgrade. City Hall reopened just one year ago to extravagant public acclaim (See January/February 1999 Heritage News).

While in San Francisco this second time around, Bourgeois established himself within the local architectural profession and in the City’s wider society. He applied for and received a license to practice architecture in California in early 1913, and stated his intention to become a permanent resident of San Francisco. He also joined Brown in teaching at the San Francisco Architectural Club, where their atelier included Edward Frick, Ernest Weihe, and Carl Warneke. Bourgeois also renewed his membership at the Olympic Club and was active in the Cercle de l’Union. Bakewell & Brown would almost certainly have extended him a partnership in their firm, had the outbreak of the First World War not compelled Bourgeois to return to France in the fall of 1914 to serve in that country’s 104th infantry. Within weeks of his induction he was killed in the trenches of Champagne.

Many memorial occasions and war-relief collections were held to honor Bourgeois’ memory, but his true legacy is in the buildings he left behind. Every project Bourgeois collaborated on was much the richer for it, but none more so than San Francisco City Hall. The exuberant and novel ornament found in the rotunda still resonates with the ebullient and inventive personality of its creator, whose passion for architecture was only matched by his selfless love of his native country.

Figure 5. Construction document drawing of west wall of rotunda. Reproduced in The Architect (October 1916).

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Dogpatch Survey Nears Completion

Heritage’s Dogpatch survey is nearing completion. The subject area is a nine-square-block residential and industrial district bounded roughly by Third Street on the east, Twenty-Third Street to the south, Interstate 280 on the west and Mariposa Street to the north. The neighborhood began to develop in the 1860s and served as something of a “company town” for workers in San Francisco’s most dense cluster of heavy industry.

Although there are many recent intrusions in the neighborhood, there is an intact core of historic residential and industrial resources constructed during the district’s period of significance, 1860-1945. Research has uncovered a compelling story of industrialization, immigration, labor struggles and wartime production that we will relate in a future issue of Heritage News.

The first step in the survey process was to gather background information on the area’s history. Last summer Heritage staff and a summer intern, Kathleen Foley, searched for such diverse background materials as historic maps and photographs, old environmental impact reports and oral history accounts. Second, we obtained Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and US Census records. Sanborn maps are one of the most useful tools for determining the physical evolution of a neighborhood. Published for most cities and towns in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these maps aided insurance companies in assessing the risk of insuring urban properties. They illustrate building footprints, materials, number of stories and usage.

Census records, combined with San Francisco Block Books and City Directories, allowed us to determine who lived in the residences surveyed, their occupations, number of children, age, country of origin and other useful pieces of information. Although time-consuming, this deliberate method of investigation allowed us to analyze the history of each building in Dogpatch, leading to a picture of the entire area. What we have found is a unique working-class neighborhood composed of immigrants, first from Ireland, Scotland and England, but with successive waves of Italians, Scandinavians, Mexicans, Dust Bowl migrants and African Americans.

Residents of the neighborhood rented or owned their housing in nearly equal proportions until after World War II, when absentee owners began to buy up the housing stock. Almost three-quarters of heads of households in Dogpatch worked for one of the district’s large employers: Union Iron Works/Bethlehem Steel, the Western Sugar Refinery, the California Wine Warehouse, Tubbs Cordage Company, and San Francisco Gas and Electric Company.

The third step was to photograph the neighborhood. Photographers Laura Maish and Bill Storage, who offered their services when they learned about the survey, photographed every building in Dogpatch (see sidebar). Finally, Jennifer Power, a volunteer who contacted Heritage after reading about the survey in our newsletter, prepared the context statement, summarizing the significance of the neighborhood and its history.

Heritage has worked closely with the Dogpatch Neighborhood Association throughout the survey, which is scheduled for completion in late February 2000. We will use the results to prepare a district nomination for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places.

—Christopher P. VerPlanck
Formerly Heritage’s architectural historian, now with Page & Turnbull,
Chris is completing the Dogpatch survey in his “spare time.”

San Francisco Architectural Heritage would like to thank volunteers Laura Maish and Bill Storage for their assistance with the Dogpatch survey. This husband and wife team of photographers devoted countless hours walking the streets of Dogpatch and the adjacent Union Iron Works to document the structures in the area.

Laura hails from Chicago and says that growing up among its historic buildings stimulated her interest in the built environment. She learned much from her mother, who was a docent at the Chicago Architectural Foundation. Laura studied photography at UC, Berkeley.

Bill Storage, a former aerospace engineer who turned to computer engineering and programming, has been interested in architectural photography as a hobby for almost twenty years. He has created a Dogpatch website and placed the Dogpatch photographs on CD-Rom.

We thank Laura and Bill for their excellent work and generous contribution of their time and talents.
Imperial San Francisco: Urban Power, Earthly Ruin
Gray Brechin
University of California Press
Berkeley, 1999

Journalist, historian and geographer—and civic gadfly—Gray Brechin is no stranger to Heritage. He served a brief tenure as architectural historian for the organization, 1979-1981, but continued his relationship with us for many years after, appearing from time to time as a popular lecturer.

Those whom Gray engaged with his insightful and sharp-witted analyses of San Francisco history knew there just had to be a book in the man. It has finally appeared (actually the second by him to see publication during 1999), and it does not disappoint. True, its content is difficult to encompass in a single reading, because of the volume of detail and the scope of the work, but the effort is well repaid. It will be a book to go back to, to mine for nuggets of information.

And mining is, in fact, the crux of the matter. Using a thesis of Lewis Mumford’s, Brechin proposes that “a constellation of five activities has operated from the appearance of the first cities down to the present to give humanity its growing dominion over nature, and a few control of the many.” This “megamachine” is best expressed as a pyramid, with mining at the apex, and at its base: metallurgy, militarism, mechanization and money-making.

In the pages that follow, Brechin sets about to show how this “Pyramid of Mining” works, using as an example San Francisco, a “city driven by a small cadre of select families who sought imperial hegemony within the Pacific Basin.” Exposition of this theme takes in a broad range of the city’s history, from the corporate mining of the Sierra gold fields and Nevada silver that spawned a small class of financiers, through the tapping of water and power sources that benefited real estate speculators, to the emergence of what in our time came to be called the military-industrial complex, which Gray links with the University of California’s rise to academic eminence.

While many of the powerful families and corporations that guided San Francisco’s imperial destiny appear in the pages of the book, Brechin’s account of the role of two families, the de Youngs and the Hearsts, is particularly telling. In addition to their vast financial interests, these clans controlled the two major daily newspapers, which displayed a peculiar knack for portraying what served their private interests and the interests of their class as though it were the public’s interest. The city’s powerbrokers can still throw their weight around whenever they fear the gravy train may be sidetracked.

Excellent graphics illuminate the story of imperial San Francisco. These include features and political cartoons from the daily press that baldly promoted San Francisco’s role as a new Rome. Many of them are, incidentally, reminders of the nation’s blatant war-mongering and shameless racism in its pursuit of power in the Pacific. Stinging satirical cartoons from sources like The Wasp show that the agenda of the power elite did not escape everyone’s notice.

By Gray’s account, the development of imperial cities today and throughout history has been at an extreme cost to the environment. Early on, Brechin takes note of “the question raised by the kind of cities we build today: Are they worth it?” While this question never receives an explicit answer, by the end of the book there is enough information for the reader to judge. The next question—the subject for another book—what are the alternatives?

—D.A.

Some Preservation Web Sites
National Trust for Historic Preservation
www.nthp.org
California Preservation Foundation
www.slip.net/~cpf
San Francisco Architectural Heritage
www.sfheritage.org
**Bay Area Tours**

**ALLIED ARTS GUILD**  
Menlo Park  
Tours Call 650-322-2405

**CAMRON-STANFORD HOUSE**  
Oakland  
Tours Call 510-836-1976

**CITY GUIDES WALKS**  
San Francisco  
Tours Call 415-557-4266

**COHEN-BRAY HOUSE**  
Oakland  
Tours Call 510-532-0704

**FALKIRK VICTORIAN ESTATE**  
San Rafael  
Tours Call 415-485-3328

**DUNSMUIR HOUSE & GARDENS**  
Oakland (April - September)  
Tours Call 510-615-5555

**LATHROP HOUSE**  
Redwood City  
Tours Call 650-365-5564

**LUTHER BURBANK HOME & GARDENS**  
Santa Rosa  
Tours Call 707-524-5445

**MCCONAGHY HOUSE**  
Hayward  
Tours Call 510-276-3010

**OAKLAND TOURS PROGRAM**  
Call 510-238-3234

**OCTAGON HOUSE**  
San Francisco  
Tours Call 415-441-7512

**PALO ALTO-STANFORD HERITAGE**  
Tours Call 650-299-8878 or 324-3121

**PARDEE HOME MUSEUM**  
Oakland  
Tours Call 510-444-2187

**STRYBING ARBORETUM**  
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco  
Tours Call 415-661-1316, ext. 312

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Sundays 12:30 pm. $5

All regular Heritage tours are free to Heritage members and their guests

**GROUP TOURS BY ARRANGEMENT**  
Call Lyla Max, 415-441-3000

**For information about current Heritage events**  
Call 415-441-3004

Heritage programs supported in part by the City of San Francisco Grants for the Arts.

**February**

**February 24, 7:00 PM**  

**February 28, 7:00 PM**  
First of five spring lectures Department of Landscape Architecture & Environmental Planning, UC Berkeley. For dates and subjects call 510-643-9335

**March 12 - June 17**  
Exhibition: *America's Concentration Camps: Remembering the Japanese American Experience*. California Historical Society. Call 415-357-1848

**March 23, 7:00 PM**  
Slide Lecture by Presidio historian Steve Haller. SF History Association Call 415-750-9986

**March 26, 7:00 PM**  

**March**

**March 11, 8:00 PM**  

**March 13 - 16**  
25th Annual California Preservation Conference, Monterey (See page 2)

**March 22**  
Heritage Soirée 2000, City Hall  
(See page 7)

**April**

**April 11, 8:00 PM**  

**April 13 - 16**  
25th Annual California Preservation Conference, Monterey (See page 2)

**April 22**  
Heritage Soirée 2000, City Hall  
(See page 7)

**April 27, 7:00 PM**  
San Francisco Architectural Heritage thanks the following for their generous contributions to the 1999 Annual Fund

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In Memoriam
Anne Bloomfield

We note with sadness the death of Anne Bloomfield, just before the new year. During a 25-year career in San Francisco as an architectural history consultant, she won wide respect as a writer, researcher and advocate for preservation. Anne was a frequent visitor to Heritage to study survey files, many of which she helped to create as a field surveyor and historical researcher.

A generous scholar, she often shared the results of her work with us.

How much San Francisco owes to Anne Bloomfield is evidenced by the list of landmark and historic district nominations she prepared and shepherded through the review process. These include National Register listings for the Lower Nob Hill Apartment Hotel District, three districts on Russian Hill, the Market Street Theatre and Loft District, Liberty Street and Bush Street-Cottage Row, as well as listings for individual structures, such as the YMCA Hotel and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Six of the ten historic districts designated by the City of San Francisco and six individual city landmarks resulted from Anne’s work, as well. During 1981-82, she prepared an architectural and historical survey of North Beach, which she was updating at the time of her death.

Anne addressed a wider audience with her monthly column, “Great Old Houses” in The New Fillmore, which she began in 1986. Through this medium she increased public awareness of historic architecture and the importance of preservation.

Never the cloistered scholar, Anne frequently appeared at public hearings to speak out on preservation issues, and she served as a member of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, 1988-92, taking a brief turn as its president. She was active with the California Preservation Foundation and the Victorian Alliance, and in recent years helped organize the Northern California chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, whose office of president she held when she died.

Anne’s family has generously suggested memorial donations to San Francisco Architectural Heritage.

SPUR Forums

San Francisco Urban Research (SPUR) holds public forums three times each week at 12:30 pm. Open to the public, these presentations seek to promote understanding of urban issues in San Francisco and to develop balanced, informed and innovative solutions to the city’s problems. Topics frequently concern preservation issues and the city’s history and development. Forums are free for SPUR members and $3.00 for non-members. They are held at 312 Sutter Street, Suite 500.

Upcoming topics include Shaping San Francisco Social History Project (February 24); Gentrification: Urban Habitat Report (March 9); and San Francisco Office Market Outlook (March 15). Visit the web site for other programs: www.spur.org.
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Notice of Annual Meeting
San Francisco Architectural Heritage will hold its annual meeting for members Saturday, June 3, 2000

The meeting features a lecture and the annual business meeting, including election of officers and new board members. Any member of Heritage may, by petition of at least two percent of the total Heritage membership, nominate candidates for the Board of Directors.

Petitions must be received by March 3, 2000

Candidates nominated by petition shall be voted on by the members present at the annual meeting.