Surveys Move Through Approval Process

For the past two years, the Planning Department’s Historic Preservation Program has received grants totaling $40,000 from the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to support cultural resource survey work. The grants, funded by federal pass-through dollars under the National Historic Preservation Fund, Certified Local Government grant program, require a matching sum from the Planning Department budget.

The grants and surveys represent the department’s return to cultural resource survey work, after an absence of almost 11 years. The two most recent surveys are part of the Planning Department’s Citywide Cultural Resource Survey program, a multi-year effort that will document resources in neighborhoods and commercial areas throughout San Francisco.

A $15,000 grant, which the department received in August 2000, partially funded the completion of a survey of close to 175 resources in the Central Waterfront/Pier 70 area of San Francisco. Located within the larger Central Waterfront survey boundaries is the Dogpatch neighborhood, whose survey Heritage initiated and which was completed by Page & Turnbull under contract with the Dogpatch Neighborhood Association.

At its December 13 meeting, the Planning Commission endorsed the Dogpatch Cultural Resource Survey and the Dogpatch Context Statement. At the request of the owner, a single property was withheld from the endorsement for further discussion. Whereas the commission approved both the descriptive and the evaluative portions of the Dogpatch survey, they withheld approval of the evaluative portion of the Central Waterfront survey, pending further review. They did, however, endorse the context statement and the descriptive portion of that survey, excepting only five resources whose owners asked for additional study.

Based in part on the success of the Central Waterfront survey, the OHP awarded the Department a $25,000 grant in August 2001 to complete a reconnaissance level survey that will identify and describe

—continued on page 11
Comments from the Executive Director

As this new year begins, there are a number of exciting items which have the possibility of expanding the horizons for historic preservation and the appreciation and protection of historic architecture in San Francisco and throughout California.

This March, California voters have a golden opportunity to protect the Golden State’s historic and natural treasures. California’s heritage and environmental communities have come together to ensure the future of our state’s magnificent legacy. Proposition 40, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection and Safe Neighborhood Park Bond Act, will help protect the state’s natural and cultural legacy by providing $2.6 billion for state and local projects, including $267.5 million for the restoration and preservation of historic buildings, structures, sites and artifacts. This money will be shared across California and in communities of all sizes and types.

By voting to approve Proposition 40, California’s electorate will not only help safeguard land, air and water conservation resources and programs, but by its decisions, it will enact the nation’s most progressive heritage protection measure in history. Specific provisions within Proposition 40 highlight funding eligibility for culturally significant periods of California’s past, including art and architecture, recreation, transportation, and industrial and military history. Ethnic communities that have contributed to the state’s cultural legacy also stand to benefit substantially.

The Board of Heritage has endorsed Proposition 40, along with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, The California Preservation Foundation and the Los Angeles Conservancy, and is a part of the California Heritage Coalition. All believe this is one of the most important programs for the protection of the state’s historic resources. For more information on the California Heritage Coalition or Proposition 40, visit the following web sites:

www.californiaheritage.org
www.voteyeson40.org

Here in San Francisco there are no less exciting opportunities to support historic preservation. Heritage has endorsed the No New Billboard Campaign which will also be on the March ballot. Spearheaded by San Francisco Beautiful, this proposition seeks to limit new billboards, which often cover and detract from the quality of San Francisco’s architectural and urban character.

As you will read in this issue, the San Francisco Planning Department has four new planners with plenty of historic preservation experience. Neighborhood Planning within the department has increased its preservation planning capabilities over the past year with the addition of Winslow Hastie, Mark Luellen, Kaye Simonson and Jeffrey Tully. Heritage welcomes them all and looks forward to working with them.

And for those who were not in attendance at our semi-annual meeting on January 23, Heritage is proud to announce the acceptance of applications for nominees for the Heritage 2002 Award to recognize the effort of individuals, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, or corporations whose skills and determination have given new meaning to San Francisco through preservation. We are extremely proud to reinstate our awards program. We urge you to participate by nominating those whom you believe are worthy of Heritage recognition.

Charles Edwin Chase, AIA
Executive Director
Replacement Project for Laguna Honda Hospital

Heritage recently reviewed the Laguna Honda Hospital Replacement Project, which is in very early stages of design development. Plans to provide 1200 hospital beds and 140 assisted living beds in newly constructed buildings would require demolition of some historic resources.

Historic associations of the 62-acre hospital campus on the west slope of Twin Peaks reach back to 1867, when the City of San Francisco opened its Alms House for the care of the poor and aged. Its architectural significance derives from the work of two important city architects.

No structures remain from the early history of this institution. The oldest surviving building is Clarendon Hall (1908), built originally as an infirmary for inmates of the Alms House who became ill. About that time, the name changed to the Relief Home for the Aged and Infirm.

The architect of this Classical Revival “E-plan” structure was Newton J. Tharp, who, in his brief but significant tenure as city architect in the immediate post-earthquake period, designed a number of replacement schools, police stations, fire houses, and other public buildings. During the 1920s, the City greatly expanded the institution, re-named Laguna Honda Home, according to plans by then-city architect John Reid, Jr.

Beginning with the main building, in 1926, the new facility took form in the tile-roofed Mediterranean Revival style Reid favored in many of the public schools he designed in the same period. Complete realization of the architect’s plan occurred with construction of a final pair of wings, in 1939.

It is the Reid-designed buildings that are familiar to the general public, who view them from the streets below the site. The main building, marked by two dissimilar four-story towers, faces west and houses administration and community space. Extending to the east behind the main building are eleven parallel “finger” wings, seven on the south side and four on the north, radiating off a central circulation corridor. Each wing is five stories high.

The campus retains a certain bucolic character that recalls the early days of the institution when residents worked a small farm raising produce and livestock to feed the community. In 1992, a study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) concluded that the entire Laguna Honda site was eligible for National Register listing as a historic district, and that Clarendon Hall and the Reid-designed buildings were also eligible individually for the register. The State Office of Historic Preservation concurred in that determination.

As proposed, the replacement project, to be carried out over nearly a decade under a bond measure that voters approved in 1999, would require demolition of Clarendon Hall and all but three of the finger wings, which would be rehabilitated along with the adjoining Main Building. Although not included in the replacement project, it appears likely that the two pairs of wings at the easternmost end of the site may undergo rehabilitation and adaptive use for housing or assisted living residences, under other auspices.

Heritage recognizes the inadequacy of the present Laguna Honda Hospital, which fails to meet current state and federal standards of care by such institutions and does not comply with current fire, seismic, accessibility and life safety code requirements. Plans for preservation and rehabilitation of some of the historic complex are commendable. However, Heritage is urging reconsideration of the plan to demolish Clarendon Hall and encourages retention of as much more of the Reid-designed buildings as feasible.

Proposition 40

The Heritage board of directors has voted to endorse Proposition 40, which will appear on the March 5 California primary election ballot. Titled the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection and Safe Neighborhood Park Bond Act, the measure would provide $2.6 billion for state and local projects, including $267.5 million for the preservation and restoration of historic structures, sites and artifacts.

With projections of continuing population growth, development pressures will put California’s heritage sites, natural resources and park facilities at ever greater risk. In addition to historic preservation, the bond would support development of the state park system, recovery of threatened and endangered species, protection of water resources, preservation of }—continued on page 11
Conservatory of Music in Civic Center

More than a year ago, after the San Francisco Conservatory of Music had announced plans to relocate to a site in Civic Center that included the Category II, A-rated building at 50 Oak Street, Heritage offered the school assistance in addressing any conservation issues. This January, we were able to review a project, mid-way through design development, that combines retention of 50 Oak with new construction on the adjoining site at 70 Oak.

Architect William D. Shea designed 50 Oak Street (1914) for the Young Men’s Institute, a Catholic fraternal and benevolent organization founded in San Francisco in 1883. The five-story-over-basement Beaux-Arts structure extends through the lot to Hickory Street. On the Oak Street elevation, a giant order of polychrome terra cotta Ionic columns rises above a granite base. Decorative elements include terra cotta trim, a metal cornice and window trim, and cast metal balconies at the third floor windows. A pediment marks the building’s entrance.

On Hickory Street, low-relief pilasters demark three unequal bays. The wider central bay contains three tall, narrow windows (now blocked) into a first-floor ballroom, and fire escapes occupy the outer bays. There is a simple cornice, as well.

The Conservatory’s proposal for exterior treatment presents few problems. Plans to remove the fire escape, a later addition, and to replace fabric and windows that were removed for that installation, will represent a return to the original state of the Oak Street façade. On Hickory Street, the project would retain the fire escape balconies, removing the stairs only, and reopen and restore the windows into the ballroom.

We asked for reconsideration of a canopy that would extend from the entrance westward across the front of the building. It would appear to bisect the main entrance and interrupt the building’s classical lines.

Inside, the building’s most significant feature is the ornate ballroom, with high coffered ceiling, Corinthian pilasters, and other typical classical details. Elsewhere, the main lobby and former lodge rooms retain simpler classical features. Stairways have marble wainscoting and marble treads and risers, and there are mosaic tile floors in the elevator lobbies. Overall, the interior has a high level of integrity.

The Conservatory plans what would amount to a gut rehab of the building. Only the balcony, the ceiling and the finishes of three walls of the ballroom would be retained, to be applied to new walls that will enclose a concert hall. The rest of the floors and structure would give way to new construction and new floor plates.

While supporting adaptive use of this building, we cannot support such treatment of the interior. An acceptable project would be one that retains and enhances the building’s historic integrity to a greater degree.

New construction would replace the four-story building at 70 Oak, designed by Shea and Shea (1923) as the Young Men’s Institute Annex. It houses a gymnasium, handball courts and billiard rooms. Heritage does not oppose demolition of the building, C-rated and not designated in the Downtown Plan. However, while applauding use of a contemporary idiom, we would like to see a design for the new building more clearly informed by the architectural qualities of the old building at 50 Oak.

Furthermore, the Hickory Street elevation does not enliven and support the pedestrian experience of this secondary street.

Dan Reidy Leaves Landmarks Board

Colleagues and friends gathered at the Beach Chalet, a San Francisco Landmark, on the evening of January 14, to salute Dan Reidy on his departure from the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. After serving six years on the panel, Reidy has chosen to move on to other tasks.

Appointed by Mayor Brown in 1996, Reidy guided the board as president for three terms. In honor of his service, the mayor proclaimed January 14, “Dan Reidy Day,” and the Landmarks Board presented a resolution that cited his contributions and noted that “he fostered an atmosphere of intelligence and civility in all proceedings before the Landmarks Board.”

Heritage extends its best wishes to Dan and thanks him for his work on behalf of the people of San Francisco.

As of press time, the mayor had not announced a replacement to serve on the nine-member Landmarks Board.
Historic Downtown Corporate Headquarters Adapted to Modern Office Use

Nearly 85 years after its construction, the Southern Pacific Building at One Market Street has entered a new phase of its history. Absorbed into the Union Pacific as the result of a merger in 1996, Southern Pacific vacated its offices two years later. One Market recently reopened as the Landmark Building, under the ownership of the Martin Group, a San Francisco-based real estate company, and following an extensive rehabilitation to provide modern offices for multiple tenants.

About a year after the 1906 earthquake and fire destroyed Southern Pacific’s general offices at 4th and Townsend, the company leased several floors in the repaired Flood Building at Powell and Market. Within ten years, there was speculation the railroad would construct a new building of its own. In an item titled “S.P. Company Clears Site for Building,” the Chronicle (July 22, 1916) wondered whether Southern Pacific would be extending its rail lines to a terminal building on Market, between Steuart and Spear Streets, “in accordance with the plans prepared in New York.”

The terminal never materialized, but a large new general office building, designed by Bliss & Faville, did rise on the site. It opened in September 1917, the earliest (banks aside) of the major corporate architectural statements in San Francisco during the years preceding the Crash of 1929. Other buildings of that era included offices for Standard Oil, Shell Oil, Pacific Telephone, PG&E and Matson Navigation.

Southern Pacific claimed its new home was one of the largest office buildings west of Chicago. Rising ten stories, its Market Street elevation fills the full 275-foot frontage between Steuart and Spear, and slender wings under 50 feet in width reach 210 feet down the two side streets.

A projecting tower housing elevators and lobbies for each floor extended a short distance into the open court embraced by the two outer wings to form an E-shaped footprint. This plan, combined with double-loaded corridors, ensured that every office enjoyed natural light and ventilation. In 1976, construction of a glazed mall within the arms of the historic building connecting it with two new towers built at the rear of the block, enclosed the open court.

The steel frame of the Southern Pacific Building rests on some 3,000 timber piles, about 90 to 115 feet in length (adding up to 60 miles of pilings), driven into bay fill. The building’s tripartite arrangement consists of a two-story arcaded base with marble and glazed terra cotta details, six stories of brick curtain wall, and a two-story giant order also expressed in terra cotta and marble. A wide sheet metal cornice crowns the structure, and the middle leg of the “E” terminates in a small tower that rises above the roof of the main building.

Commenting on the newly constructed Southern Pacific Building, The Architect & Engineer (November 1917) noted that balconies and articulated corner bays relieve the façades and “keep the design from being monotonous” without sacrificing “a certain simplicity.” That “certain simplicity” characterized the building’s interior, as well. Noting that the lobby had simple marble walls and an ornamental plaster ceiling (removed in a mid-century remodeling), A&E remarked that otherwise “there has been no attempt to make it other than an unostentatious, practicable building, embodying the needs of the company.”

Function and practicality seemed to
govern design of the offices themselves. Finishes were mostly unexceptional. Large open-plan spaces that accommodated legions of clerks and bookkeepers filled upper floors in the building's two wings. A partition system allowed for reconfiguration of these spaces, as necessary.

The main corridors, parallel to Market Street, were wider than usual in office buildings to facilitate movement of the large numbers of workers leaving their offices at the same time for lunch and at the end of the work day. Originally, the top floor offered a dining room, kitchen and library for women employees (all converted to office use in later years), who also had access to a rooftop promenade so that they could take recreation without having to go to the street.

The Martin Group acquired a building, after years of single-tenant occupancy, in need of substantial improvements in mechanical and life-safety systems. They have upgraded the building to meet the highest code requirements and to accommodate the most modern office systems. Not least of the project's concerns was a seismic retrofit.

Overall, the Southern Pacific Building performed well in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, suffering mostly cosmetic damage, including fracturing of terra cotta window sills and sandstone and terra cotta columns and arches. Repair to this damage occurred in 1990. Yet analysis revealed the need to address structural inadequacies against the effects of a possibly greater earthquake in the future.

These shortcomings included lack of lateral stability in the two wings, weakness in the groundfloor because of large arched openings, lack of reinforcement in the tower that forms the middle leg of the "E" and poor soil conditions (bay fill). At the core of the seismic solution is the construction of twin concrete and steel shafts, to the full height of the existing building, that fill in the light courts formed by the three legs of the "E," thus creating, instead, a "U" plan structure.

These new shafts increase the structure's rigidity and receive the load of concrete reinforcement installed in the tower. The seismic upgrade had a side benefit; extending the floors at each level of the building into the new existing floors ties the perimeter walls into the new reinforcing shafts. The combination of these elements addresses the instability of the ground floor, as well. New concrete piles to a depth of 150 feet support the shear walls and the reinforcing shafts in the light wells without disturbing the existing original piles.

The seismic upgrade has left no visual impact on the exterior of the building. Its significant features remain unchanged, including the historic identifier, "Southern Pacific Company" and the clock over the entrance. Original woodframe double hung windows remain, as well.

Because the building required installation of state-of-the-art mechanical and communications systems, according to Matt Field, who managed the project for The Martin Group, and because few original interior finishes survived the various remodelings in the building's 85-year history, the developer opted to strip the interior down to exposed brick walls and concrete floor plates. All the current tenants have incorporated the brick into a variety of interior expressions. An attractive new main floor lobby, contemporary in
design but classic in form and materials, is compatible with the historic building.

Principals in the project team were Plant Construction, contractor; McCluskey & Associates, shell and core architect; Steven Tipping & Associates, structural engineer; Mazzetti and Associates, mechanical-electrical-plumbing consulting engineers; Orlando Diaz Azcuy, lobby design; Patrick McGrew, historic consultant. Matt Field was project manager.

—Thanks to Matt Field and Patrick McGrew for assistance in preparing this article. Sources of historical information included the historic structure report by Mr. McGrew.

Willis Polk Pulls a Clever Ruse on S.P. Architect

Southern Pacific, never very forthcoming in its public relations, was particularly secretive about plans for a new general office building in San Francisco, denying that the company had ever entertained the thought of such a project. Even after S.P. finally made a formal announcement, the plans remained shrouded in secrecy. Then the Chronicle published an architect’s drawing. Who had broken the conspiracy of silence?

The August 1916 issue of The Architect and Engineer had the answer. In a short piece titled, “Willis Polk Pulls One Over on Bliss & Faville,” the journal noted that on a slow news day, the Chronicle’s city editor sent out a reporter, Charlie Horne, to try to get a copy of the drawings for publication. Warning that this attempt, like earlier ones, would be fruitless, Horne agreed, nevertheless, to try again.

On his way, Horne happened to run into Willis Polk, and when he explained his purpose, Polk said, “Let’s go over to Bliss & Faville’s office.” “It won’t do any good,” the reporter replied. “They’ve refused time and again to give up those plans.”

They went, just the same. Sure enough, William Faville remained steadfast in his refusal to turn over drawings for publication. However, when Polk innocently asked to see them, because he was “interested to know how you’ve treated the problem,” Faville, his ego perhaps flattered by his esteemed colleague’s attention, consented. Polk studied the drawings carefully and for a long time, “criticising this detail, commending that, inquiring about every-

thing.” Meanwhile, the reporter continued to importune Faville to lend him one of the drawings. “But Faville was adamant; he had his instructions and must abide by them.”

In time, Polk and Horne left and went to Polk’s office, where the architect led the reporter into the drafting room, removed his coat and, “in a very short time” sketched out “an exact reproduction” of the building’s elevation. “All the time he had been studying the drawings in Faville’s office,” A&E observed, “he had been drawing this plan in his mind. It was Polk’s memory picture of the plan which appeared in the Chronicle. . . .”

Well, clearly not “exact,” but close. In fact, Polk’s own aesthetic may have informed his memory, notably in the fenestration, the treatment of the cornice and the rather more prominent corner bays.
Heritage Returns to Palace Hotel for Soirée 2002

San Francisco Architectural Heritage acknowledges the following, with thanks for their generous contributions to the 2001 Annual Fund

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Heritage is very pleased to announce that on Saturday, April 13, 2002, we will return to the historic Palace Hotel and Garden Court for the 2002 edition of our annual gala fundraiser, Soirée. This beautifully restored City Landmark is the perfect setting for our friends and members to join in the celebration of preservation in San Francisco.

A black-tie event, Soirée 2002 will be an evening of fine dining and dancing. Casino gaming and a silent auction, offering some wonderful prizes, will provide added diversion.

Champagne greets party-goers at the door, as the cocktail hour begins in the Garden Court. This is an opportunity for guests to view the many silent auction prizes and to begin planning their bidding strategies.

A gourmet dinner in the Grand Ballroom follows. The party returns to the Garden Court for dancing to the Richard Olsen Orchestra and the opportunity to compete for attractive prizes at casino gaming, whose proceeds benefit Heritage, and to make that final bid on the auction item you’ve been eyeing all evening.

Tickets are $200 each; a portion of the cost is tax-deductible. Premium tickets and underwriting opportunities are also available. For more information, or to request an invitation, please contact Barbara Roldan: broldan@sfheritage.org, or call the Heritage offices, 415-441-3000.

Each year, many people tell us Soirée is the best party in town! You won’t want to miss it.

Proposition G

Heritage has endorsed Proposition G, which appears on the San Francisco ballot at the March 5th primary election. Put forward by San Francisco Beautiful, the “No New Billboard” initiative would prohibit all new general advertising signs in the city.

There has been a dramatic increase in outdoor signs in the last few years, particularly massive wallscapes covering entire sides of buildings. New technology makes it possible for advertisers to erect signs anywhere — continued on page 9, column 3
Planning Adds Preservation Staff

Four and a half years ago, reorganization of neighborhood planning in San Francisco’s Planning Department created a preservation technical specialist (PTS) position for each quadrant of the city. The department recently hired experienced planners to fill three of those positions, two of them sharing duties with existing staff.

Mark Luellen joins planner Adam Light as PTS for the northeast quadrant. His ten-year career in historic preservation began in Philadelphia, where he served as a historian with the National Park Service Mid-Atlantic office. After a brief stint as historic preservation specialist with the City of Coral Gables, Florida, he returned to the Park Service in the Pacific Great Basin office, now located in Oakland. Luellen’s duties there included advising park management on historic properties in California, Nevada and the Pacific Islands. He holds an undergraduate degree in art history from UC/San Diego and a master’s degree in historic preservation from the University of Pennsylvania.

Assigned to the northwest quadrant, Kaye Simonson comes to San Francisco from the post of historic preservation planner for the Town of Telluride, Colorado. This followed several years of varied experience, mostly in Oregon, as consultant and intern, that included historic structure documentation, and a brief stint in Washington, D.C., preparing graphics and providing photographs for technical assistance publications of the National Park Service. Simonson has appeared as speaker and panelist at statewide and national preservation conferences. Her bachelor’s degree in architectural studies is from the University of Nebraska, and she has done graduate work at the University of Oregon and the University of Colorado, where she is completing a master’s degree in political science/public administration.

Winslow Hastie joins planner Mat Snyder in the southeast quadrant. Before joining the planning department, he was a preservation planner with Carey & Co., Inc., of San Francisco. Prior to that, he was project associate in the office of preservation services at the University of Georgia, where he aided in the management of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, providing technical assistance to organizations and municipalities in preservation policy and planning. Hastie holds a bachelor’s degree in art history from the University of the South and has done post-graduate studies in architectural drafting and design, architectural history, and building material conservation. He received a master’s degree in historic preservation from the University of Georgia.

Also new to the Planning Department is Jeffrey Tully, who is working with planning staff member N. Moses Corrette on a multi-year survey of cultural resources, as survey manager. In that position, he successfully completed the first phase of projected surveys, the Dogpatch/Central Waterfront Survey.

Tully comes to San Francisco from Galveston, Texas, where he was director of preservation and conservation services for the Galveston Historical Foundation. Prior to that, he managed the historic preservation office for the City of Wichita, Kansas, and then was program associate in the southwest office of the National Trust, in Fort Worth, where his duties included management of National Trust grant programs in Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. He has appeared as featured speaker at national and statewide preservation conferences. He is a graduate of Wichita State University, with a BA in journalism and an MA in American History.

As chief of neighborhood planning, Neil Hart supervises the preservation program, whose other staff are Tina Tam, PTS for the southwest quadrant, and Andrea Green, recording secretary for the Landmarks Board.

Soliciting Nominations for Heritage 2002 Award

San Francisco Architectural Heritage will celebrate the best of preservation by presenting the Heritage 2002 Award to an individual or organization whose contribution demonstrates excellence in historic preservation.

We invite you to participate by nominating candidates you believe are most deserving of a Heritage Award. You may know a citizen who has worked to save and maintain important landmarks; an architect, engineer, designer, craftsman or developer who has contributed to restoring our city’s cultural heritage; an educator or journalist who has helped San Franciscans understand the value of preservation; or an elected or appointed official who has supported preservation projects and preservation-friendly legislation.

The jury will evaluate nominees on criteria that include:

• Impact of the nominee’s efforts or project on the community
• Quality and degree of difficulty of the nominee’s achievement
• Degree to which the nominee’s achievement is unusual or pioneering, or serves as an example that influences others.

You may obtain nomination forms by calling Heritage at 415-441-3000. Completed forms must be received by 5:00 pm, Friday, April 19, 2002. We will announce the winner at the Annual Membership Meeting, June 8, 2002.

Proposition G continued from page 8

You may know a citizen who has most deserving of a Heritage Award.

If approved, Proposition G would protect the visual beauty of San Francisco and further commercialization of our public space. Heritage urges a Yes vote on Proposition G.
Bay Area Tours

Allied Arts Guild
Menlo Park, 650-322-2405

Camron-Stanford House
Oakland, 510-836-1976

City Guides Walks
San Francisco, 415-557-4266

Cohen-Bray House
Oakland, 510-532-0704

Cypress Lawn Cemetery
Colma, 650-550-8810

Dunsmuir House & Gardens
Oakland (April - September) 510-615-5555

Falkirk Victorian Estate
San Rafael, 415-485-3328

Lathrop House
Redwood City, 650-365-5564

Luther Burbank
Home & Gardens
Santa Rosa, 707-524-5445

McConaghy House
Hayward, 510-276-3010

Meyers House & Garden
Alameda, 510-521-1247

Oakland Tours Program
510-238-3234

Octagon House
San Francisco, 415-441-7512

Palo Alto-Stanford Heritage
650-299-8878 or 324-3121

Pardee Home Museum
Oakland, 510-444-2187

San Francisco City Hall
415-554-5780

Strybing Arboretum
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco 415-661-1316, ext. 312

Continuing Heritage Events

Haas-Lilienthal House Tours
Sundays 11 am to 4:00 pm
Wednesdays 12 noon to 3:00 pm. $5

Pacific Heights Walking Tour
Sundays 12:30 pm. $5

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

Group Tours by Arrangement
Call Natasha Glushkoff, 415-441-3000

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

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

March 2 - May 26
Exhibition: Perfect Acts of Architecture
SFMOMA. 415-357-4000; www.sfmoma.org

March 2 - May 26
Exhibition: Jack Stauffacher: Selections from the Permanent Collection of Architecture & Design
SFMOMA. 415-357-4000; www.sfmoma.org

March 12, 8:00 pm

March 14 - December 20
Exhibition: Points of Interest. Society of California Pioneers. (See page 11)

March 21, 7:30 pm
Slide lecture: Beyond Eames: Other Designers at Herman Miller. At SFMOMA. American Decorative Arts Forum, 415-249-9234

March 28, 7:00 pm
Lecture: A Passion for Pattiani. Alameda Museum. 510-748-0796

March 28, 7:30 pm
Lecture: From Gold Rush to Millennium, 150 Years of Episcopal Diocese. S.F.H.A. 415-750-9986

Through October 19
Exhibition: California in Time. CHS. 415-357-1848
www.californiahistoricalsociety.org

March & April, 7:00 pm
2 Lectures: The Eames Design Legacy. Exploratorium. For dates call 510-748-0796

April

April 9, 8:00 pm

April 13
Heritage Soirée 2002 (See page 8)

April 25, 7:30 pm
Lecture: Native Americans of Early California and the Bay Area. S.F.H.A. 415-750-9986

April 25, 7:00 pm
Lecture: Storybook Houses. Alameda Museum. 510-748-0796

May

May 2 - 5
California Preservation Conference
Sonoma County. 510-763-0972 www.californiapreservation.org

May 14, 8:00 pm

May 23, 7:30 pm

May 30, 7:00 pm
Surveys continued from page 1

Historic resources among 420 structures in the North Mission Area. That task is currently underway.

The public may view the Central Waterfront Context Statement on the Planning Department’s web site: www.sfgov.org/planning. For more information on the Citywide Cultural Resource Survey program, contact survey planner N. Moses Correte at 415-558-6295.

In a future issue of Heritage News, we will update the status of the Central Waterfront survey and give a progress report on the survey of the North Mission. We also anticipate a feature that describes the survey process and discusses its value to the City, its residents, property owners and developers, as well as the preservation community, and explains its key role in reasoned planning activity.

Proposition 40 continued from page 3

Agricultural land and land acquisition programs. Money would be available to communities of all sizes across the state reflecting California’s cultural diversity.

State Treasurer Philip Angelides has pointed out that with interest rates historically low levels, there has never been a better time to protect our natural and historic resources. Low bond rates will mean lower financing costs, making Proposition 40 a fiscally sound investment in California’s future.

The California Heritage Coalition, composed of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the California Historical Society, the California Preservation Foundation, Los Angeles Conservancy and San Francisco Architectural Heritage, asks you to vote yes on Proposition 40. For more information on the coalition or the proposition, visit: www.voteyeson40.org.; and www.californiaheritage.org.

Correction

The last issue of Heritage News mistakenly located the Gold Rush ship find at Clay and Sansome. It was, in fact, Clay and Battery.

Architectural Fragments

During 2002, the Maybeck Foundation will launch a campaign to raise money for the restoration and ongoing care of the Palace of Fine Arts. The City of San Francisco and the State of California have already made substantial commitments to the project, but the campaign will seek additional support from private sources on behalf of the much loved relic of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition designed by Bernard Maybeck. For more information, visit the foundation’s web site at www.maybeck.org.

Looking for ideas and strategies for commercial district revitalization in your town or community? The National Town Meeting on Main Street offers this and more through 75 educational sessions, tours and networking events. The conference, sponsored by the National Trust in cooperation with Historic Fort Worth and the Texas Main Street Program, takes place in Fort Worth, April 7-10.

From March 2 to May 26, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art will present Perfect Acts of Architecture, an exhibition showcasing the “paper architecture” of five internationally renowned practitioners: Peter Eisenman, Rem Koolhaas, Daniel Libeskind, Thom Mayne and Bernard Tschumi. Some 130 works in a variety of media—ink and graphite drawings, collage, photo montage and watercolor—created in the 1970s and ’80s, explore, architecturally, some of the key debates of the times, from urban alienation to the radical reorganization of social life.

At exhibition opening March 14, at the Seymour Pioneer Museum, titled Points of Interest: The Lawrence and Houseworth Album, California Views, 1860-1870, will feature a collection of stereoviews of California and San Francisco. The museum is at the Society of California Pioneers, 300 Fourth Street. For more information, call 415-957-1849 or visit www.californiapioneers.org.

A Julia Morgan Gala will take place at the Berkeley City Club, Saturday, March 16. The Landmark Heritage Foundation is sponsoring the fundraising event to support preservation of Julia Morgan’s landmark Berkeley Women’s City Club (now the Berkeley City Club). Morgan employed some of the same skilled craftsmen who worked on building San Simeon to execute the ornamental details of this reinforced concrete medieval revival style structure (1929-30). The evening includes an elegant dinner, fine wines, interesting speakers and a silent auction. Tickets are $100 per person, and proceeds will go to the leaded window restoration project. R.S.V.P. by March 5: lhfjmorgan@aol.com; 510-883-9710.

Now through September 1, West Portal History Walk, a self-guided tour takes participants through a collection of photographs, displayed in shop windows, that illustrate the businesses and landscapes of the neighborhood over the past 100 years. Heritage member Richard Brandi, West Portal area resident and business owner, prepared the walk, with support from the California Council for the Humanities. For a preview, visit www.outsidelands.org/wp1.html.

Before the holiday season, Thomas Rex Hardy, AIA, announced formation of his own firm with offices located at 510 Stockton Street, in San Francisco. Formerly with Page & Turnbull, Hardy includes “historic and interesting buildings of all kinds” among his specializations. His web site is www.architectus.com.

The San Francisco Board of Realtors has elected David Parry to serve as its president during 2002. A Heritage member, Parry is with McGuire Real Estate and is a director of the California Association of Realtors. Jeffrey Heller, founder of Heller Manus Architects and also a member of Heritage, began his one-year term as president of the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects on January 1.
The historic Haas-Lilienthal House, a property of San Francisco Architectural Heritage, is available for private or corporate events. The House can accommodate up to 150 guests. For information call (415) 441-3011.

Notice of Annual Meeting
San Francisco Architectural Heritage will hold its annual meeting for members Saturday, June 8, 2002.

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 8, 2002.

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

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