Non-Profit Housing Developer Receives Heritage Award

President Bruce Bonacker greeted more than 100 members to Heritage's annual meeting, held on June 7, in the new Port Commission Hearing Room of the beautifully rehabilitated Ferry Building. A busy agenda that included reports to the membership and election of directors preceded the Heritage award presentation and a lecture by historian Michael Corbett.

Executive Director Charles Chase announced the winner of the Heritage 2003 Award, the Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC), in recognition of continuing contributions to the preservation of historic architecture in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco.

The nonprofit housing developer began more than 20 years ago as part of a movement to save the Tenderloin from development pressures that threatened thousands of low-income residential units. Ever since, TNDC has been in the forefront of the effort to preserve both the physical character and the social community of this vital urban neighborhood. In accomplishing its mission, the organization has shown that the rehabilitation of older buildings and the retention of historic character can be factors in improving the quality of life for residents of inner city neighborhoods.

Currently TNDC owns or manages 20 buildings that house more than 3000 tenants in 1600 affordable units. Most of these structures, located in the heart of the Tenderloin, are rehabilitated historic single room occupancy hotels and apartment houses typical of the district. These buildings were at high risk because they were unreinforced masonry buildings or because they suffered from neglect or fire damage. In some cases all three conditions applied.

Overall, TNDC rehabs have respected character-defining architectural features. By bringing these older structures into compliance with current code requirements—in particular, increasing their seismic resistance—TNDC has helped to ensure the long-term survival of what historian Anne Bloomfield called “a largely intact, visually consistent, inner-city high-density residential area” that is rare in American cities today.

TNDC also is manager and fiscal agent for the Lower Eddy/Leavenworth Streets Task Force Façade Improvement program. This community-based effort, with grants from the Mayor’s Office, has helped property owners and small business operators finance storefront and other façade upgrades, including neon sign restoration, that respect the area’s architectural integrity.

Reinforcing its “bricks and mortar” preservation, TNDC provides a variety of social services that help to sustain family and community life in the face of often difficult conditions in the Tenderloin. This commitment contributes to the district’s vitality as a functioning historic urban neighborhood.

In accepting the Heritage 2003 Preservation Award, Valerie O’Donnell, construction manager for TNDC, stated, "Receiving this award from San Francisco Heritage, a group that has dedicated themselves to raising awareness of the city’s history and values, means a lot to us. Thank you for your support of TNDC and afford-
Comments from the President

Forging Unlikely Alliances

Wasn’t that a great Annual Meeting we had last month? We should do that more often. But wait…if it’s an annual meeting, uh, how can…Oh, well…never mind. But, from my perspective, it seemed really electrified with enthusiasm and information and a sense of community that has been growing over the years. And I thought the Ferry Building looked really great!

I want to bend your ear (focus your eye?) on alliances today. Our Heritage 2003 Award went to the TNDC (Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation), on the surface, an unlikely organization for an award from SFH. San Francisco Heritage has been around this town for more than thirty years now, and we haven’t succeeded in our advocacy for preservation because we operate in a vacuum.

We’ve done our best to work strategically, identifying other organizations with which we can work in the pursuit of our mission and then, acting in concert with them when the need arises. This has been a—sometimes—baffling process because we find that our ally on this issue is the opposition on that issue. For example, we might find that we have something in common with a particular neighborhood organization about preserving a building within their community, but we find that, in discussions about demolishing a freeway in another part of town in our interest to preserve a cherished Victorian neighborhood, they’re opposing us.

The fact is that these alliances are situational—case-by-case. We can’t and don’t expect to be on the same side as our friends on all issues. This is normal and par for the course for each of our city’s organizations pursuing our individual missions. It’s what makes the process of exercising our right of free speech so interesting.

What’s important is the need to acknowledge that alliances are good for making a success of our work. We find that we have many things in common with the organizations that wish to conserve our communities, such as neighborhood associations and San Francisco Tomorrow.

This is a no-brainer, but some are surprised to learn that we ally ourselves with organizations that work for development, such as SPUR (San Francisco Planning and Urban Research) and the AIA (American Institute of Architects). When we think about building conservation techniques and building code issues, we realize that we also have much in common with the commercial and income residential building owners, such as BOMA (Building Owners and Managers Association) and the SFAA (San Francisco Apartment Association).

The reason I’m making this point is that we need to maintain and reinforce our connections with all responsible facets of the San Francisco community that have an interest in the built environment. We even need to widen our horizons. Our award recipient, the TNDC, is a force for not only community conservation in a neighborhood with which, I’m sad to say, few SF Heritage members are familiar, but they have shown a sincere interest and a strong talent in maintaining and preserving the physical environment in which their constituent community dwells. We all should expect to see San Francisco Heritage working with other, somewhat unlikely, groups to foster stronger communities and preserve excellent buildings in the future.

I’m looking forward to it.

Bruce Bonacker, AIA
President
Two-and-a-half years ago, *Heritage News* (November/December 2000) featured an article on historic buildings in San Francisco that masquerade in modern costume. It included the historic Chronicle Building at Market, Kearny and Geary Streets, designed by Burnham & Root in 1888, with a 1905 addition and a post-quake reconstruction, both by Willis Polk. That building became a “fashion victim,” succumbing to a 1960s remodel that concealed its historic identity behind a veil of enameled metal panels.

The newsletter item cited Michael Corbett, who wrote in *Splendid Survivors*, in 1979, that this was “one of the most important buildings in the city,” and that its restoration would be “a great civic gesture.” The Chronicle Building’s present owner is moving toward that very gesture, in an enormous undertaking whose feasibility hinges on taking advantage of all available preservation incentives, including the Mills Act, rehabilitation tax credits, transfer of development rights and a façade easement.

The plan is to remove the modern curtainwall and reconstruct the historic features—cornices, belt courses, sills and lintels—that were sheered back to provide a flat surface on which to affix the new skin. The owner is also seeking a change of use from office to residential, and approval for a vertical addition of several floors to bring the building’s capacity to more than 150 units of housing. It will also undergo a seismic upgrade.

The plan for the Chronicle Building is contingent upon approval of a second proposal that involves 938-942 Market Street. The developer would meet the affordable housing requirement for the Chronicle project off site by converting the 1907, Reid Brothers-designed Garfield Building from office to residential use, as well.

The prospect of a restored Chronicle Building is certainly an exciting one, and Heritage is very enthusiastic about the proposal. The devil will be in the details of the vertical addition, its form, massing and materials. We look forward to working with the project sponsor and the Planning Department to achieve an appropriately sensitive design.
Discovering One of San Francisco's Oldest Houses

The results of an interesting bit of sleuthing by Planning Department staff may prevent the loss of one of the oldest houses in San Francisco—perhaps the oldest in Noe Valley. Thirty-nine Chattanooga Street was the subject of a demolition permit application filed last December. At this time, demolition is on hold.

As chance would have it, when a colleague reviewing the development proposal asked him if he had any information on the property, planner N. Moses Corrette had a quick response. He had lived in the neighborhood of 39 Chattanooga for two years and had formed the opinion that the modest one-family house is, in his words, “a very old building.”

He delved more deeply and uncovered evidence that the house dates from the 1860s. Although it currently has no designation and appears in no surveys, Corrette argues that 39 Chattanooga is a historic resource under the California Environmental Quality Act, would be eligible for listing in the National and the California Registers, and qualifies for local landmark designation, as well.

The physical evidence he cites begins with the building’s siting, size and layout. It is a small gable-roofed cottage with a false-front parapet. In plan, it has a central entrance and hallway, both characteristic of San Francisco houses of the 1850s and ’60s, such as the landmark Tanforan Cottages at 214 and 220 Dolores Street (1853 and 1859 respectively). Corrette notes that residences were built in San Francisco with entrances and hallways offset to one side beginning in the 1870s. Like the Dolores Street houses, 39 Chattanooga was built with a front yard setback of about 15 feet.

After the grading of the street, the house stood one level below grade. The addition of a cobblestone retaining wall, about 30 inches from the face of the building and rising six feet from the top of the foundation, created a lightwell for the basement. Between the retaining wall and the sidewalk, landfill provided front garden space.

Today, a front porch covers the light well. At the rear the basement is fully above ground. Inside the basement, at the front of the building, there remains a single original double hung window with six-over-six panes. The sash is about one inch thick, indicative of early construction. During the 1870s the now-standard two-inch sash replaced the thinner sash. The very narrow muntins between the panes also point to a pre-1870s construction date.

Corrette cites other physical evidence in support of his evaluation of the building’s age. The framing of 39 Chattanooga is not the sixteen-inch-on-center framing that became standard in the 1870s. The floor joists, visible from the basement, are widely spaced at nearly twenty-four inches. The floorboards laid on top of the joists are six inches wide, another indication of the structure’s vintage.

As for documentary sources on the building, the water tap record shows a connection at this site in 1882. Because all the physical evidence points to an earlier construction, Corrette believes this date merely indicates when a hook up to the water system occurred. He also cites the 1869 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map, which indicates a structure on the ungraded east side of Chattanooga Street at the location of #39. The 1857 map shows no structure in the immediate vicinity.

In response to the department’s findings, the owner is revising plans in order to retain at least substantial portions of the existing building intact.

Orpheum
continued from page 3

does not mention the canopy at the corner of the building.

The project sponsor believes that the benefit of returning the façade to an approximation of its original design outweighs any benefit from retaining and repairing a canopy whose form and character are no longer original and, furthermore, cannot be restored. Mitigation for the loss of any remaining historic fabric, which in any case the owner will salvage and store on site, includes regaining the historic form and character of the storefront windows, and restoration of the green marble base of the building and of the turned columns that define the bays—in short, something closer to the architect’s original intent.

Heritage supports the plan as presented, on the condition that the owner employ a preservation architect from the start of the project and bring the plans back to us for review.
San Francisco’s Modern Branch Libraries Face Rehabilitation

Architects Appleton and Wolfard designed eight modern libraries in the 1950s and ‘60s for the San Francisco Public Library, the largest number completed by a single firm. The first, the Parkside branch at Taraval Street and 22nd Avenue, set the pattern for the rest. Today these buildings face rehabilitation to bring them into compliance with current codes and ADA rules under a bond passed by voters in 2000. According to present plans, it appears the upgrades will not alter their modern character significantly.

That is fortunate since the libraries are good illustrations of postwar architecture. Built in 1951, on a one-story open plan with lots of glass and brick, the Parkside was hailed as the “finest branch library in the country...light, spacious and comfortably quiet” (San Francisco Chronicle, October 29, 1951). The Architect and Engineer (March 1952) noted that it has “the appearance of a swank country club or a modern luxurious residence,” and that “its gay turquoise, yellow and natural brick color scheme” give it the look of “a refined night club.”

Built on the edge of McCoppin Park, the building runs east and west along Taraval Street. Large windows on the north side provide ample light, while south facing windows are angled at 45-degrees to the southeast to prevent the intrusion of harsh direct sunlight. The open plan featured a fireplace with reading lounge and an outside patio with landscaping by Lawrence Halprin. The library’s cork floor and radiant heating were innovations for the time. The copper-hooded fireplace, along with furniture designed by Eames and Hermann Miller, evoked the warm feeling of a suburban living room.

The design was inspired by new needs as explained by city librarian Laurence Clarke: “These days a library must merchandise its services in much the same way that a successful bookshop operates...[and] we think we have the right approach at Parkside, efficiency, service to all, and a building people want to use.” (Christian Science Monitor, January 7, 1951)

And people did want to use the new building. Attendance at the new Parkside Branch was double that of the previous facility that had opened in the mid-1930s in a rented one-story wood frame storefront at 1541 Taraval. Its success led to further library commissions for Appleton and Wolfard: the Marina (1953), Ortega (1955), Merced (1957), North Beach (1958), Eureka (1960), Western Addition (1965) and Excelsior (1966) branches.

Following the pattern of the Parkside, all the Appleton and Wolfard libraries look more like suburban homes than institutional buildings. Their signature details—exposed brick or other masonry walls, wood beams, large areas of glass, patios, fireplaces (except the Western Addition and Excelsior) and reading lounges—give the air of informality and provide the comforts of a post-war California tract...
Spaciousness of Parkside Branch reading room has given way to more intensive use than the original design anticipated, obscuring many details. Note also change of lighting fixtures.

Photos: San Francisco Public Library (left) & Richard Brandi (right and below)

The Appleton and Wolfard branches are essentially unaltered since their original construction, although in some cases the floors, lights, ceilings and windows may have been repaired or replaced. Each of the Appleton and Wolfard branches is scheduled for rehabilitation through 2008. Generally, the rehabilitation plans call for seismic work and upgrading fire and electrical systems. Major alterations involve making the bathrooms, doorways and passageways ADA accessible.

Some of the assumptions that informed library design in the early 1950s have changed. Some comfortable chairs will be available in all the rehabilitated branches, but space limitations will restrict the use of lounge seating. The fireplaces are a non-conforming use for an assembly occupancy under present codes. A concern over theft prevents unfettered use of outdoor patios. Instead, libraries have become informal day care centers and community meeting places, both demanding more space.

At the Parkside, the need for more space has changed the original look and feeling. Bookcases now rise higher than the rear windowsill, breaking the clean lines of the original design. Bookshelves and computer tables clutter what was once an open, spacious interior. Children’s drawings cover the fireplace. The patio is seldom used; being on the north side it is often too cold to use for reading and there is no outdoor furniture. The Halprin landscape is now overgrown and intrudes on the patio.

Busy from the first day, the current 5,770-square-foot Parkside branch now seems too small to many patrons. Although the bond program did not include funds for increasing the size of the library, as a result of community meetings Thomas Hacker Architects prepared several conceptual designs that include an expansion. The Library Commission will have to decide whether or not to increase the budget to pay for it.

According to the library bond pro-
Library Design Took A Step Forward in the 1920s With The ‘Open Plan’

The progress toward accessibility of books went slowly forward during the 1920s. Subject departmentalization was used effectively, breaking up the紧凑 bookstack arrangement, in Cleveland and Los Angeles, for example. The next step forward was the “open plan” advocated by architect Edward L. Tilton and echoed by John Cotton Dana. Interior walls were to be eliminated wherever possible, and easily moved bookcases and other movable partitioning devices substituted. By 1930, W.F. Yost could say of the building plans of that decade: “They may be summarized under economy of construction, economy of operation, and above all, enlargement and enrichment of service… Increased accessibility of books is the most significant characteristic of modern library planning.”

The idea of the public library building as an integral part of a city’s commercial heart was emphasized during the 1940s. Fostered by Joseph L. Wheeler, it was brilliantly exemplified by his Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. Said Wheeler, “The ideal site for a library building is where a large department store, a popular bank, or the busiest office building or drug store could be successfully located.” The Enoch Pratt was built at street level, without exterior or interior steps, the library’s wares advertised in attractive window displays.

The decade just past has seen the happy union of the librarian’s view of service and accessibility, and the architect’s interpretation of it in terms of glass and concrete and steel. No longer are we building cold and forbidding monuments. Instead, there is the friendly, open façade, exposing the library’s wealth of material to public view and inviting the passerby to enter and use…

Basically, today, functionalism and accessibility are the bright goals of both librarian and architect. The transfer of emphasis, from storehouse to service, so apparent over the last one hundred years, should be even more apparent in the library building of the future.

San Francisco: Building the Dream City
James Beach Alexander & James Lee Heig
Scottwall Associates San Francisco, 2002

San Francisco: Building the Dream City is a stout book about the size of a volume of the Britannica and full of nearly as much information. It is the love child of author and longtime Heritage member, James Beach Alexander, whose amorous affair with his city began when he was 12 years old. At its core is the author's personal collection of pictures, facts and stories gathered over more than 60 years.

Withal, the author disclaims any attempt to write "a comprehensive history" of San Francisco; his intention is "not to satisfy, but only to stimulate the appetite for information about the city's architecture." And the book certainly does that, not least by means of a rich selection of historic photographs and some 65 pages of fine recent (1992-94) color photographs, all but two by Stephen Fridge. The selection of historic images reflects the usual local archives, but many photographs are from the author's own collection and may be seeing publication here for the first time. They greatly increase the value of this book.

The organization of San Francisco: Building the Dream City is broadly chronological, through 1950, with subsections of each chapter devoted to districts or areas of the city developed having particular significance during the period. Nor is the human factor overlooked, for the author connects the city's people with the buildings they built, and lived in and worked in.

Beach’s interests, his enthusiasm for his subject and his very personal take on the history and architecture of San Francisco come through loud and clear. The reader need not share his strong and unequivocal opinions in order to enjoy and learn from this book. Co-author James Heig puts it this way: "Some readers may object to our choices, and may dislike our personal attitudes and tastes. To such critics we can only say that the field is wide open for others to write their own account of San Francisco's endlessly fascinating and turbulent past..."

Perhaps that is the answer to the long-awaited definitive history of San Francisco. In a city full of historians passionate about their subject, could one all-encompassing work—if it came to be—ever satisfy everyone's expectations? The history of San Francisco is a work in progress, the work of many hands.

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Able housing. Together, we can continue to improve the quality of life for all San Franciscans.” Also representing TNDC were Don Falk, director of housing development, and Kathleen Mullin, who oversees the Façade Improvement Program.

In his welcoming remarks at the start of the meeting, President Bonacker noted some of Heritage’s concerns. On one front, he said, we must seek a global solution to the increasing rate of demolition of small houses in the city, in place of the building-by-building fight that now occurs. This will put increasing pressure on the City to continue survey work to provide the information needed to balance development and preservation.

Heritage will also monitor emerging plans for San Francisco General Hospital, the Transbay Terminal and terminal area, and the Parnassus Heights campus of the University of California, all of which include historic resources, he observed.

New legislation governing how San Francisco administers preservation is on the horizon, Bonacker said, and Heritage expects to be at the table when the Board of Supervisors considers it. In concluding, he encouraged members to factor preservation into their evaluation of candidates for this fall’s mayoral election.

In his report to the membership, Executive Director Charles Chase emphasized the need to protect and strengthen the City’s proven preservation tools: Article 10 and Article 11 of the Planning Code, including the use of transfer of development rights (TDR) as an incentive to preservation. It will also be necessary to get City agencies to be more accommodating of the use of the Mills Act (property tax relief) and the State Historical Building Code as preservation incentives.

Among the successes for preservation in San Francisco during the past year, Chase stated, the Ferry Building stands out, and he thanked the Port for carrying through on the nomination of waterfront resources to the National Register. Listing on the Register will ensure both good preservation and good development, he said.

Heritage has worked closely with —continued on page 11
Heritage Fall Symposium to Feature “Movers and Shakers”

Last year, the subject was moving pictures; this year, it will be moving buildings. Following on the success of the Heritage Symposium 2002, which featured the preservation of single screen movie houses, Symposium 2003 will be titled Movers and Shakers: Architecture That Moves You.

The half-day program, scheduled for the morning of Saturday, October 25, takes its inspiration from the upcoming publication of Ready to Roll, a book by Arrol Gellner and photographer Douglas Keister, described as “a photographic journey with America’s rolling home—the travel trailer.” This got us to thinking of mobile architecture in its many and varied expressions.

The program’s final content is still in the works, but to date, we have a commitment from Mr. Keister for a slide presentation on Ready to Roll that will feature an introduction to the history of the travel trailer. This got us to thinking of mobile architecture in its many and varied expressions.

Also agreeing to participate is Woody LaBounty, who will share his knowledge of Carville and of San Francisco’s earthquake refugee shacks. “Carville” describes the community of surplus streetcars and cable cars that transit companies disposed of by dumping them in the sand dunes of the outer Sunset District at the end of the 19th century. Squatters turned them into homes.

The refugee shacks were temporary housing erected in the public parks and squares of San Francisco for families displaced by the 1906 earthquake and fire. As the city recovered, residents acquired most of the more than 5500 small houses and moved them to private property in the neighborhoods.

Woody is a director of the Western Neighborhoods Project, whose mission is to increase awareness and appreciation of the physical and cultural history of the city’s West-of-Twin-Peaks districts. The organization has recently been involved in an effort to relocate a suite of shacks that face demolition, and that has put Woody hot on the trail of others that may sit anonymously in remote corners of the city.

Other subjects under consideration for Symposium 2003 include the house moving industry in San Francisco. Heritage carried out one of the last large-scale projects to move houses, in the 1970s, when it oversaw the relocation of a dozen Western Addition Victorians. Revisiting the subject thirty years later will offer new perspectives. Finally, like travel trailers, the houseboats of Mission Creek are another example of architecture in motion that we may include in the program.

Heritage staff will be selecting a venue for Symposium 2003 and working out the remaining details. Members will receive full particulars on the event in the mail, but you should save the date now: October 25, 8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. The cost of the program, including a mid-morning refreshment, is $25 for members, $35 for nonmembers, who also receive a one-year membership.

New H-LH Rental Agent

A new agent has assumed the task of booking events at the Haas-Lilienthal House. After performing that job for ten years, Nancy Watson, of Watson & Company, retired in July. Heritage is grateful to Nancy for her dedicated work on behalf of the House.

The new, exclusive rental management company for the Haas-Lilienthal House is Boffo Productions, of San Francisco, a new company that does event planning, meeting design and planning, wedding project management and marketing consulting. Evy Smith, founder-president of Boffo, brings 24 years of corporate marketing experience to the House. We look forward to a productive relationship with Boffo.

You may continue to direct rental inquiries to 415-441-3011, or through our web site: www.sfheritage.org.
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 or 8811

**Dunsmuir Historic Estate**
Oakland (April–September) 510-615-5555

**Falkirk Cultural Center**
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, 510-522-8897

**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**
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**
Wedges 12 noon to 3:00 pm
Saturdays 12 noon to 3:00 pm
Sundays 11:00 am to 4:00 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 or go to:
www.sfheritage.org/events+tours.html

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

September

**Ongoing**
Exhibition: *Architecture and Design Permanent Collection*. SFMOMA
415-357-4000; www.sfmoma.org

**Through October 4**
Exhibition: *Ore to Opulence: California Silver in the Gilded Age*. Society of California Pioneers. 415-957-1849
www.californiapioneers.org

**September 1 - December 20**
Exhibition: *At Work: The Art of California Labor*. CHS. 415-357-1848
www.californiahistoricalsociety.org

**September 5, 6 & 7**
History Walkabout of San Francisco’s Excelsior District. CHS. 415-357-1848
www.californiahistoricalsociety.org

**September 6, 13, 20, 27**
Walks: S.F. Museum & Historical Society 415-775-1111; www.sfhistory.org

**September 16, 8:00 PM**
Lecture: *Abstraction and the Aesthetics of American Folk Art*. ADAF
Legion of Honor. 415-249-9234

**September 16, October 21**
Palace of Fine Arts History Lectures
(See page 11)

**September 20**
Conservatory of Flowers Historic Grand Reopening Ceremony.
www.conservatoryofflowers.org
415-750-5443

**September 21, 2:00 PM**

**September 21, 11:00 AM**
Alameda Legacy Home Tour
www.alameda-home-tour.org
510-523-5907

**September 25, 7:30 PM**
Lecture: *Stone Masonry Construction in San Francisco*. SFHA. 415-750-9986

October

**October 4 & 5, 11:00 AM**
Walking Tours, Marina District (10/4) & Downtown S.F. (10/5) Art Deco Society 415-982-DECO; www.art.deco.org

**October 10 - 11**
*St. Petersburg’s 300 Year Legacy*. Humanities West. 415-392-4404
www.humanitieswest.org

**October 14, 8:00 PM**
Lecture: *Grecian Furniture in America, 1825-1850*. ADAF
Legion of Honor. 415-249-9234

**October 19, 1:00 - 5:00 PM**
Victorian Alliance House Tour: Oak/Fell Corridor. www.victorianalliance.org
415-826-1437

**October 19, 2:00 PM**
Lecture: *Underground San Francisco*. Cypress Lawn. 650-550-8810 or 8811 www.cypresslawn.com

**October 23, 7:30 PM**
Lecture: *Fremont Older, Editor of the S.F. Call Bulletin*. SFHA. 415-750-9986

**October 25, 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM**
Heritage Fall Symposium (See page 9)
Award continued from page 8

neighborhood groups and the Planning Department, Chase noted, to achieve some important goals. These include the nomination of the Dogpatch Historic District, which made it to the mayor’s desk for his signature in April, and the Geneva Office Building and Power Station, which will be saved to become the focal point for a revitalization of the Balboa Park Station area.

Reviewing the state of the organization, Chase thanked the membership, staff, board members and volunteers for their dedication to Heritage and anticipated continuing efforts to develop funding sources that will allow us to increase our capacity. This will require setting strategic planning goals, including expanded education programs and getting our message to a larger audience.

In other business at the meeting, Treasurer Dennis Richards reported on the financial condition of the organization, and Vice President Jay Turnbull conducted the election of board members. In sum, Richards indicated that the overall financial condition of Heritage is remarkably stable, given the state of the local economy and the difficulties other nonprofits are experiencing. The election resulted in returning to the board for three-year terms, the following: Alice Carey, Julie Chase, Geoffrey Dohrmann, Bruce Judd, Gee Gee Platt, Nancy Shanahan, and Roger O. Walther.

The annual meeting concluded with an illustrated lecture by Michael Corbett. The Bay Area historian, who recently completed the National Register nomination of the northern waterfront, traced the development of the port from its Gold Rush beginnings through its emergence as the nation’s primary Pacific port, to the present, in which the large inventory of surviving historic resources are finding new uses.

Our thanks to the Port of San Francisco for allowing the use of the Port Commission’s brand new hearing room in the Ferry Building, to Wilson Meany Sullivan for their support and to Hillary Clausen of Clausen Event Group for handling all the arrangements.

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

As of August 1, 2003, California Preservation Foundation has relocated its office to the historic Hearst Building in San Francisco. CPF’s new address is 5 Third Street, Suite 424, San Francisco, CA 94103-3302. Telephone: 415-495-0349; Fax: 415-495-0265. In other news, on September 25, CPF will offer a half-day training workshop for local preservation board members and preservation planning staff, in Vallejo. The following day, September 26, in Berkeley, the state-wide non-profit preservation organization will present a workshop that explores the subject of incentives for historic preservation projects. For more information visit www.californiapreservation.org, or call the number above.

The Maybeck Foundation has announced a three-part fall lecture series. Gray Brechin will deliver the Palace of Fine Arts History Lectures on September 16, October 21 and November 25. In the first lecture Gray will focus on the beautification plans for San Francisco promoted by the city’s leaders in anticipation of the 1915 fair. The second lecture takes up Bernard Maybeck’s haunting design for the Palace, while the final talk will consider the 1960s reconstruction of Maybeck’s masterpiece. Tickets for the full series are $40/$15 for any single lecture, in advance, and may be ordered at www.maybeck.org. The price for tickets at the door is $20 per lecture. For information: www.maybeck.org.

One hundred forty years after its founding, the parish of St. Brigid observed the 9th anniversary, on June 30, of the church’s closing by the San Francisco Archdiocese. Although denied entry to the historic National Register-eligible great grey eminence at the corner of Broadway and Van Ness, parishioners, organized as a nonprofit called The Committee to Save St. Brigid Church, continue to sustain numerous activities, including charitable work in the neighborhood. An aspiring film-maker is planning to document their struggle to reopen the church. For more on this issue, go to www.st-brigid.org.

Effective August 1, the California College of Arts and Crafts will become California College of the Arts. In announcing the change, President Michael S. Roth noted, “The new name is true to the evolving identity of the college and better communicates the breadth of our programs and seriousness of our educational purpose to potential students.” The college’s new web address is www.ccarts.edu.

The VIIIth International DOCOMOMO Conference will take place next year at Columbia University, September 29 through October 2, 2004, with the theme “Import • Export: Postwar Modernism in an Expanding World, 1945-1975.” Organizers are soliciting papers for that meeting offering various perspectives—historical, theoretical, political or practical—and in various formats—overviews, analyses of case studies and policy proposals—about international postwar modernism. Deadline for submission of papers is September 15, 2003. For information, go to www.docomomo-us.org.

During October and November, the National Preservation Institute will conduct six seminars in San Francisco. The topics are Section 4(f) Compliance for Transportation Projects (10/14-15), Photodocumentation of Historic Structures and Landscapes (10/15-16), Accessibility and Historic Integrity (10/17), Section 106: An Introduction (10/27-29), Using the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards (11/5-6), and Planning, Design, and Interpretation for Historic and Cultural Landscapes (11/12-13). For more information call 703-765-0100 or visit www.npi.org.

The Environmental Design Archives at the University of California, Berkeley, will relocate this fall to its new facility in 280 Wurster Hall. Due to the relocation process, the archives will be closed for research from August 18 through December 31, 2003. During this time no services or access to the collections will be available.
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The 1927 Gardner Dailey-designed addition to the Haas-Lilienthal House will be available for rent starting September 1st.

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