COMMUNITY INITIATIVE SAVES COLOMBO BUILDING

Concerned citizens took the initiative and held on tenaciously to win one of the thorniest preservation battles in recent San Francisco history. The historic Colombo Building (Reid Brothers, 1913) seemed marked for certain demolition as early as 1984, first as part of a housing-office-retail complex that incorporated the old International Hotel site, and more recently to build a Chinatown campus for City College.

Set on the gore lot on the west side of Columbus, where that avenue springs from the intersection of Washington and Montgomery to carve its diagonal course across the street grid, the two-story Classical Revival building has, with its more exuberant companion across the avenue, served as a gateway to North Beach and Chinatown.

It was to save the historic building that the Friends of the Colombo Building formed and joined with the owners and tenants in the tower at Montgomery and Washington Streets to sue the Community College District.

Fifteen years ago, Heritage was virtually alone in the community fighting to retain the Colombo Building. Our effort met defeat on every front, from the attempt to designate the building a landmark, to challenging the adequacy of the environmental impact report and requiring that the project conform with the Downtown Plan. Finally, Heritage filed an appeal of the demolition permit, in June 1988, and was prepared to file suit, if necessary, to save the building.

With a new administration in City Hall indicating that construction of affordable housing at this site was its highest priority housing project, Heritage had to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of continuing the fight. After extended debate, the Heritage board of directors decided to pursue a course that could result in a long-term benefit for preservation in San Francisco.

Negotiations with the developer and the Mayor’s Office of Housing resulted in Heritage withdrawing its appeal and agreeing not to oppose demolition of the Colombo Building, in exchange for MOH’s verbal agreement to address preservation issues at the earliest stages of planning for future housing projects. Identification of significant structures in this early review process was to trigger consultation between MOH, the developer, the Landmarks Board and Heritage, to consider alternative designs that would avoid the demolition of historic buildings.

In the end, the project that threatened the Colombo Building never got built. A new project for the site, similar in scope and scale, appeared in 1996 on a fast track for approval, but it too failed to materialize.

City College acquired the Colombo Building two years ago with two adjoining properties, but not including the International Hotel site at Kearny and Jackson. When the College’s Board of Trustees voted in July last year to certify the Environmental Impact Report, which called for demolition of the building, the Friends of the Colombo Building filed suit challenging the adequacy of the EIR.

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The Alamo Square Association and the Victorian Alliance are jointly presenting a Victorian House Tour in Alamo Square this fall. Eight houses from the period 1880 to 1930, including the Westerfeld House, shown here, will open their doors to the public, many for the first time. You may purchase tickets for this self-guided tour, before October 1, for $15 by sending a check to The Victorian Alliance, 1076 Dolores Street, San Francisco, CA 94111. Tickets are available for $20 the day of the tour, October 17, from noon to 5:00 pm, at 710 Steiner Street. For more information call 415-824-3907.

At the American Planning Association's annual national conference in Seattle, Heritage board member Paul Sedway, managing principal of Sedway Consulting, was inducted as part of the inaugural class of the newly created College of Fellows of the American Institute of Certified Planners.

After five years as head of the Western Regional Office of the National Trust, Elizabeth Goldstein has left to join San Francisco's Recreation and Park Department. She will be director of operational and strategic planning. Best wishes to her and thanks for a job well done.

The Chinese Historical Society of America (CHSA) has announced its 6th annual museum fundraiser, which will honor Chinese American pioneers in the television broadcasting industry. Proceeds from the gala event support the society's rehabilitation of the Julia Morgan designed YWCA building in Chinatown, where CHSA plans to establish a Chinese American national museum and learning center. Date of the fundraiser: October 30, 1999; the place: Hyatt Regency. For information call Calvin Fung, 415-391-1188.

For its 8th annual Craftsman Weekend, October 8-10, Pasadena Heritage offers a tour of six significant Craftsman-era houses, exhibits by antique dealers specializing in the Arts and Crafts Movement, pieces by modern craftspeople working in the period style, restoration demonstrations and nine lectures by Craftsman Movement experts. For information call 626-441-6333.

On September 12, the Alameda Architectural Preservation Society and the Alameda Museum will host the Alameda Legacy Home Tour. The interiors of seven historic homes in the city of Alameda, from the period 1880 through 1910, will be open for tours from 11 am until 5 pm. Ticket price of $18 (in advance)/$20 (on the day of the tour) includes a keepsake guidebook and light refreshments in the garden of the Meyers Home, Alameda's house museum. For information call Diane Coler-Dark, 510-523-5907. E-mail reservation: legacytour@netscape.net.

SCHOOLS OF THE SACRED HEART PLAN FOR PINE & OCTAVIA

In April, Heritage learned of a proposal by Schools of the Sacred Heart to redevelop the old Morningstar School into a boys' high school. The site, located at the southwest corner of Octavia and Pine, contains three structures, all of which are architecturally and/or historically significant.

The Morningstar School was constructed in 1929-30 as a Catholic school for the Japanese-American community. This unique three-story structure incorporates traditional Japanese architectural elements and is an important symbol for San Francisco's Japanese-American community. The site also includes two outstanding Victorian-era residential buildings: 1907-09 and 1911 Pine Street.

The two-story woodframe structure at 1907-09 Pine has an exceptional Classical Revival façade. It is three bays wide and features a boldly projecting denticulated entry portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Two fluted Corinthian pilasters flank the entry, which is surmounted by a segmentally arched header. The two window bays to the left of the entry are trimmed out with carved casings and surmounted by Italian Renaissance-inspired hoods. The upper floor is simpler than the main floor, but it too displays a rare understanding of classical concepts of proportion and arrangement.

The Planning Department recognized the significance of 1907-09 Pine when surveyors gave the building a rating of "4" in the 1976 Architectural Quality Survey, placing it in the top one or two percent of the city's architecture. Designed in a more exuberant Eastlake vocabulary, 1911 Pine displays an abundance of high-quality millwork. This structure received a rating of "3" in the 1976 survey.

On April 28, Heritage staff previewed the project for this site at a neighborhood meeting held by representatives of Schools of the Sacred Heart and their design team. Subsequently, Heritage's Issues Committee received a presentation of the project.

Most of the program appears preservation sensitive. It calls for retention of 1911 Pine and rehabilitation of the Morningstar Academy, retaining all of its historic character-defining features. A new classroom wing will occupy the vacant portion of the site.

However, preliminary plans also called for demolition of all but the front twenty feet of 1907-09 Pine, to make way for classrooms. Furthermore, the scheme called for the insertion of a rectangular diaphragm wall between the remaining portion of the Victorian and the new construction. Visually, this device would make the truncated historic structure appear to be little more than a façade affixed to the wall.

Upon examining Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from the 1880s and 1890s, and after examining physical evidence in the structure itself, Heritage staff determined that there had been an addition of relatively poor quality at the rear of 1907-09 Pine. At our suggestion, the project sponsor has agreed to alter plans to allow retention of the original portion of the building and eliminate the diaphragm wall, allowing the building to read as a volume instead of an appliqué.

REVIVING AUTO-RELATED ARCHITECTURE

The recent opening of a car rental business in the former Union 76 service station at Mission, Otis and South Van Ness (photo, left) completes the return of auto-related functions in significant structures at that busy intersection.

Three years ago, the Firestone tire store across Mission Street (photo, right) reopened after conversion to a car wash. The building underwent considerable alteration for its new use, but the distinctive Spanish Colonial Revival tower remains. The original 1926 structure once faced demolition for construction of 453 units of housing (See May/June 1991 Newsletter).

Closed for about eight years, the 1930 Spanish Colonial Revival gas station at 1600 Mission, is the only one remaining of three in San Francisco designed in similar style by Blaine and Olson for the same client. Although it has received some new openings and new glazing, essentially it retains its architectural integrity.
The Baker & Hamilton Building (San Francisco Landmark #193) is a three-story brick warehouse/office building occupying the west side of Seventh Street, between Townsend and King Streets. The firm of Sutton and Weeks designed it for the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company (1904-05), which merged with Baker and Hamilton in 1918.

The warehouse is a typical American industrial building of the turn of the century, with load-bearing brick walls and a heavy timber post-and-beam structural frame. It continued to serve as a warehouse and office building for most of this century. Earlier this year, Heritage reviewed a proposal to convert the building from its current use as a retail/warehouse facility into an office building. In addition to undertaking interior alterations, the project called for several major exterior changes to fit the building for its new use.

The most significant change entailed transferring the building’s main entrance—although retaining it as an architectural feature—from 7th Street to Townsend Street and constructing a free-standing raised entrance pavilion and disabled access ramp with a steel and glass canopy to serve the new entrance. A row of street trees was to screen the pavilion. Other major changes included punching a series of new openings in the largely blank west wall, creating new openings on the King Street elevation for parking access, and installation of extensive signage.

While generally supportive of the project, Heritage expressed concern that the proposed treatment of the Townsend Street elevation was too large and overpowering and, when combined with the trees, obscured too much of the historic façade. We also urged the project sponsor to reconsider abandonment of the historic entrance on 7th Street as a primary means of access to the building. Finally, Heritage recommended developing a comprehensive signage program for submission to the Landmarks Board for approval separately from the building alterations.

The project architect has addressed these issues by eliminating the trees and reducing the size of the ramp and entry pavilion. Under the current plan, the 7th Street entrance will function as a secondary entry into the building.

On July 7, the Landmarks Board approved a Certificate of Appropriateness for the exterior changes. The project sponsor will submit a signage program at a later date for review by the board.

San Francisco Superior Court Judge David Garcia ruled against Heritage in its suit to require that the Asian Art Museum’s rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the old Main Library comply with Article 10 of the Planning Code and with the California Environmental Quality Act.

In commenting on the decision, released to the public on June 3, the museum confirmed a rumor circulating in the art community for some time, that the Piazzoni murals have, in fact, been removed from the library. Furthermore, the museum has dispatched them separately to several different laboratories around the country for conservation.

Heritage appealed Judge Garcia’s decision on July 21.

On another legal front, the California Supreme Court has agreed to hear an appeal of the ruling by the Court of Appeal reversing a Superior Court decision that found AB133 unconstitutional (See March/April 1999 Heritage News). The state legislature adopted AB133, in 1994, to exempt church property in non-commercial use from local landmark regulations.

The San Francisco City Attorney and attorneys representing eight co-appellants, including Heritage, filed an opening brief with the Supreme Court on June 25.

Groundbreaking for the Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Community Center is scheduled for Wednesday, October 20, at 12 noon, at Market and Octavia Streets.

This long-awaited project incorporates new construction with the Fallon Building at 1800 Market Street (San Francisco Landmark #223), which will undergo rehabilitation for adaptive reuse as part of the community center.

The public is invited to attend the ceremony.
HERITAGE AIDS COMMUNITY EFFORT TO SAVE BILL BAILEY’S COTTAGE

Preservation of a humble shack, valued more for its association with one man’s life than for its architectural significance, recently made the front pages of the daily papers in San Francisco. A citizen coalition, with Heritage’s help, saved “Bill Bailey’s Cottage.” One of a cluster of four small houses that sat on a Telegraph Hill site slated for new development, the cottage was home for many years to a colorful figure important in the city’s labor history.

William J. “Bill” Bailey, born in Jersey City in 1910, became active in union organizing soon after he went to sea as a young man and remained devoted to the struggle to improve conditions for working men and women the rest of this life. He arrived in San Francisco during the Depression and participated in the 1936-37 waterfront strike. An early and very vocal opponent of fascism, Bailey joined the Lincoln Brigade to fight in the Spanish Civil War. In World War II he served on ships that transported war materiel.

A victim of blacklisting during the McCarthy era, Bailey joined the International Longshore and Warehouse Union in 1953. He took up residence in the cottage at 361 Filbert Street around 1955 and remained until ill health forced him to move, in 1992. He died in 1995.

Although the cottage was once widely assumed to be an earthquake refugee shack, Jane Cryan, founder of The Society for the Preservation and Appreciation of San Francisco Refugee Shacks, confirmed, in 1989, that it was not. According to information provided by William Kostura, Johanna Murphy built the four cottages on the property —three in tandem—soon after the fire that followed the 1906 earthquake had consumed the house she and her late husband had occupied. She rented to immigrant working class families, while she lived nearby.

While Heritage played a role in the preservation effort, it was spearheaded by an unusual—"only in San Francisco"—coalition of Telegraph Hill residents, union members and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The group constituted itself as the Bill Bailey Cottage Committee of the Pioneer Park Project, which is a public/private partnership that has been working to improve pedestrian access to Telegraph Hill by building stairways that would realize Arthur Brown’s original vision for Coit Tower. In 1996, the committee approached the owners, who, recognizing the significance of the cottage, had offered to give it to anyone who would move it. The owners agreed to contribute fifty cents for every dollar the committee raised to pay for the move.

The plan was to donate Bill Bailey’s Cottage to the City of San Francisco. In May, the committee asked Heritage if we would take interim ownership of the cottage until the City could accept it for relocation. The owners of the Telegraph Hill site were anxious to proceed with development and could not wait until an agreement was reached with the City. Heritage consented, agreeing to convey its interest to the City once authorities accepted it as a gift.

It took some time to work out the details, including who would move the cottage and where it would find a temporary home, but finally, on June 23, the little house was set to go. David Arndt, a union masonry contractor who does preservation work, coordinated the move. He enlisted Sheedy Drayage, Inc., to donate labor and equipment. The volunteer crew that completed the task included teamsters, iron workers and operating union members.

Bill Bailey’s Cottage now rests in a Muni bus repair yard near Islais Creek. The likely spot for its permanent installation is, however, back on Telegraph Hill, about 300 hundred feet from the cottage’s historic location. The Pioneer Park Project identified a City-owned site on a right-of-way intended for the extension of Kearny Street that the City never undertook, adjacent to the park at the base of Coit Tower. There the cottage will serve as a reminder of working people’s history and as a memorial to Bill Bailey and the causes he fought for.

Praise is due all around to those

—continued on page 11
Sacred Places at Risk
Diane Cohen & A. Robert Jaeger
Partners for Sacred Places
Philadelphia, 1998

Partners for Sacred Places, a non-sectarian, non-profit organization devoted to helping Americans care for and make good use of older and historic religious properties, published the results of a study of the role older churches and synagogues play in our communities. Completed in 1997 and published under the title Sacred Places at Risk, this study surveyed more than 100 congregations in six cities, including San Francisco, to document for the first time, clearly, the extent of public services these institutions provide.

Some of these are basic human services that span the spectrum of age and ethnic communities, including after-school and teen recreation programs, soup kitchens and shelters for the homeless. Others enrich the community experience, offering meeting space for various groups and venues for music and theater performances. The average value of goods and services provided by the typical congregation, the study found, is $144,000 per year (including volunteer time, clergy and staff support, shared space, utilities, cash, in-kind support).

Apart from these “active” services, sacred places give identity and dignity to their community, they are repositories of fine art and craftsmanship, and they represent the finest work of some of our most important architects.

At the same time, these congregations face high costs just for routine maintenance of their older buildings, let alone the much steeper costs for seismic retrofit in our part of the world. The connection Sacred Places at Risk makes is that, “The long-term care of their buildings is crucial to program survival. These buildings’ current, almost universal, state of disrepair puts many programs and, in turn, communities at risk.”

The study invites leaders in religion, government, preservation, business, philanthropy, human services, the arts and community development to join with Partners for Sacred Places to help safeguard these churches and synagogues by helping them identify and develop funding sources. Sacred Places at Risk initiates the conversation by making us aware of the tremendous resource these institutions represent and the loss to our communities if they are not able to carry on.

For a copy of Sacred Places at Risk, send $15.00 plus $3.00 shipping and handling to Partners for Sacred Places, 1616 Walnut Street, Suite 2310, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Visa or MasterCard orders: 215-546-1288.

Sacred Sites International Seeks Volunteers

Sacred Sites International Foundation (SSIF), a Berkeley-based nonprofit preservation advocacy organization, is seeking volunteers and board members. The organization was founded in 1990 with the intent of preserving endangered natural and built sacred sites and their traditional cultures. The foundation takes a holistic view of sacred sites with the following values: historic preservation, reverence for place, cultural and biological diversity, and preservation activism. SSIF publishes a newsletter and offers study tour programs.

Persons interested in helping to build the organization as a volunteer or board member, call Nancy Becker, at 510-525-1304.

Special Book Offer for Heritage Members


Originally published in 1876, this classic book is a rich source on San Francisco in the days when the wealth of the Comstock lode poured into the city. Its 76 chapters cover the high life to the low life of San Francisco, from its opera houses and the recently opened Palace Hotel to the “stagnant pool of human immorality and crime” known as the Barbary Coast. Lloyd devoted chapters to personalities such as Ralston, Mark Twain, the DeYoungs and Emperor Norton, and institutions like the police and fire departments, the public libraries and public schools. He explores the Chinese community in nearly one hundred pages.

Chapters titled “Suicide-Insanity,” “Divorces-Sudden Deaths” and “Blackmailing and Confidence Games” pique the reader’s interest. There is much more, including “Restaurant Life in San Francisco.”

Twenty-two engravings depicting the people and architecture of San Francisco in 1876 and a new introduction by Gary Kurutz, Director of Special Collections at the California State Library, add to the appeal of this 536-page book.

To order Lights and Shades in San Francisco, send a check for $45.25, which includes shipping and sales tax, to Berkeley Hills Books, P.O. Box 9877, Berkeley, CA 94709; or call toll-free 888-848-7303, to place a Visa or MasterCard order.
Fund Raising Proceeding as St. Boniface Plans to Begin Retrofit

San Francisco’s historic Saint Boniface Church (San Francisco Landmark #172), is moving closer to compliance with the City’s Unreinforced Masonry Building Ordinance (See January/February 1998 Newsletter). While the church continues active fundraising, a spokesperson expects actual construction work to begin in mid-September. Included in the project are the church and the adjoining former school and the friary. The three buildings are integrated and so function as a single structure, according to the seismic evaluation prepared in 1994 by Degenkolb Engineers, which has designed the seismic solution.

The main challenge facing Degenkolb was to design an efficient and economical system that provides reasonable seismic safety while preserving historic fabric both inside and out. The response is a system that does just that. It avoids any intrusion on the interior finishes of the church and preserves the overall appearance of the exterior of the complex, including the church with its tower, and the friary and the school, which frame the church on the west and on the east, respectively.

Taking advantage of this configuration, the seismic scheme calls for locating concrete shear walls inside the two adjoining buildings to align with the walls of the nave of the church. These concrete walls will then act as bookends to brace the church in its longitudinal direction, as well as to brace the old school and friary in their transverse direction.

To brace the church in the transverse direction from the north side, the engineers recognized that by strengthening the tower with a system of concrete shear walls that form a tube, the tower could serve to brace the church without intruding into the sanctuary. The tower will connect to the church with steel collectors at the nave roof, hidden in the attic space above the ceiling. At the side aisle roofs, the tower will connect to the church through new lightweight concrete roof diaphragms placed on top of the existing wood framing.

On the south side, application of concrete to strengthen a slender exterior wall near the middle of the church will also serve to brace the side aisle roof diaphragm from outside the building. This concrete wall will continue down the exterior and underneath the church, for stability. The addition of plywood over the attic sheathing will strengthen the roof diaphragm above the nave. The school building, the tower and a buttress wall in the friary will provide additional bracing to the nave roof diaphragm.

Along with Degenkolb Engineers, the project team includes Hardison Komatsu Ivelich & Tucker, architect; Carey & Co., Inc., consulting preservation architect; and Mayta & Jensen, contractor.

If you wish to make a contribution to St. Boniface’s capital campaign to help finance this project, which will ensure the preservation of the historic church buildings for many more years and with them the continuation of the parish’s vital services to its Tenderloin community, send a check to:

St. Boniface Restoration Project
133 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102.
Or call Toni Doyle, 415-863-2395.

—Thanks to Ronald LaPlante of Degenkolb Engineers for his assistance with this article.

—D.A.
Leland Yee, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, leveraged a settlement between the Friends of the Colombo Building and, the Montgomery-Washington LP, on the one hand, and the San Francisco Community College District, on the other, by withholding bond funds approved by voters for construction of a new campus, until some agreement could be reached.

In a City Hall press conference on June 7, Supervisor Yee, joined by the two other members of the Finance Committee, Supervisor Ammiano and Supervisor Bierman, announced a resolution of the issues that had held up construction of the new campus. Yee recalled his intense interest in the Colombo Building, as a boy growing up in Chinatown. He commended Arthur Chang, one of the Friends of the Colombo Building who, sharing his love for the building, courageously supported its preservation in spite of criticism from some in the Chinese community. Everyone expressed satisfaction that Chinatown would have its much-needed new City College campus without sacrificing the historic structure.

Aaron Peskin, president of the Telegraph Hill Dwellers and of the Friends of the Colombo Building, described the settlement as "a testament to the power of organized neighborhoods and citizens that care about where they live." Dr. Philip Day, Jr., who became chancellor of San Francisco Community College last September, admitted that he, too, had fallen in love with the Colombo Building and was pleased that it will become the centerpiece of the new campus, not merely a façade but a functioning historic building with its integrity intact.

The settlement agreement contains a number of safeguards to ensure that the intent to preserve the Colombo Building is realized. It calls for restoration and rehabilitation according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The Community College District agrees to engage a qualified preservation architect, throughout the design and construction phases, whose scope of work will include preparation of an existing historic conditions report, participation in the selection of a project architect, and participation in the design process for the Colombo Building.

The agreement further specifies that the final design of the Colombo Building include the addition of no more than one floor and restoration of the building's original entrance at the corner of Columbus and Washington. The College's tentative program for the building is to house a bookstore, childcare center and student government offices on the first floor. The second floor will be multi-purpose, and the added third floor will accommodate a library.

By the end of this year, the Community College District must create and fund an architectural selection/design review committee of at least 10 members, at least 40 percent of whom the Colombo Parties shall have the right to select. Its charge will be to review and discuss the existing conditions report, to make the final recommendation for selection of the project architect and to review all plans and make the final recommendation for the project's design.

The Community College District has also committed to cooperate with and actively and publicly to support efforts to designate the Colombo Building a landmark. Of a significance equal to the preservation of the Colombo Building is the agreement between the parties to seek rezoning in the area that would ensure holding the line of highrise development at Washington Street, thereby helping to protect the historic scale and character of Chinatown and North Beach.

The Colombo building advocates will withdraw their suit but retain the right to seek a court order, if necessary, to enforce the terms of the settlement.

San Franciscans who value preservation owe their gratitude to all who participated in settling a protracted battle that threatened to drag on for yet more years. All the greater is that gratitude because, as Chancellor Day pointed out, this is more than a compromise; it is a true preservation solution all could accept.

—D.A.

The volume of preservation issues increases by the day. Members can help us meet the challenge by responding as generously as you can when you receive Heritage's annual fund appeal.
As we went to press, workers were completing demolition and site clearance of the Holiday Lodge on Van Ness Avenue between Jackson and Washington. The San Francisco firm of Hertzka & Knowles created the innovative 1954 design centered on a garden court by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin.

Combined with the recent loss of a Gardner Dailey building on Sutter Street (the former Red Cross building) and the threatened demolition of the Daphne Funeral Home, the razing of the Holiday Lodge has increased concern among advocates for the preservation of modernism in San Francisco. In an effort to draw public attention to the issue, DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement) made an informational presentation before the Landmarks Board on July 7.

Representing the Northern California “working party” of this international organization, Andrew Wolfram noted that although the Bay Area nurtured an indigenous modernism rooted in the work of such architects as Bernard Maybeck, Ernest Coxhead and Julia Morgan, the public at large understands little about modernism and shows limited interest in preserving its expressions. Many modern structures in San Francisco, Wolfram noted, are vulnerable to demolition because they are small scale and were built in materials that are reaching the end of their useful lives.

It is perhaps easier for many people, today, to see the potential for rehabilitation of a shabby old Victorian-era residence, than in a rather “plain” appearing modern building that is showing wear and tear. Of course, it was not too many years ago that people found little of value in the Victorian styles.

Furthermore, most modern buildings are less than 50 years old. While this age factor is not always strictly adhered to, 50 years is the common standard applied among preservationists in evaluating architectural significance.

Following the lead of cities such as New York and Vancouver, British Columbia, DOCOMOMO is preparing a list of important modern structures in San Francisco and has offered to work with the Landmarks Board to define a set of criteria for evaluating these resources. On behalf of the board, President Dan Reidy welcomed the offer enthusiastically. This step toward conserving the architecture of San Francisco’s recent past is important and long overdue.

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**CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF ARTS & CRAFTS**

With a grand opening celebration on April 16, the California College of Arts and Crafts (CCAC) marked the completion of its San Francisco campus at Eighth and Irwin Streets. The college adapted the modernist Greyhound Bus maintenance facility, designed by Skidmore Owings and Merrill (1951), in two stages.

The first phase transformed the twostory southerly building (where workers once assembled bus transmissions) into classroom, exhibition, office and studio space, with a library and auditorium. That opened three years ago (See November/December 1996 Newsletter).

In the second phase, just completed, Tanner Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects, Inc., took on the challenge of the clear span bus maintenance garage with its large areas of glazing. The 100,000 square-foot facility includes 12,000 square feet of public space that incorporates a grand entry courtyard and reception area, exhibition galleries and a café. The balance of the space, including an added mezzanine that

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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 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.

**August**

**AUGUST 26, 7:30 PM**
Lecture: *Harbor View*, Roan McClure
SF History Association at the Cannery
Call 415-586-8300

**AUGUST 27**
**- JANUARY 2**
Exhibition: *Emanu-El: Image on the Skyline-Impact on the City*.
(See page 2). Call 415-751-2535

**THROUGH SEPTEMBER 14**
Exhibit: *Carleton Watkins: The Art of Perception*. SFMOMA. Call 415-357-4000

**THROUGH OCTOBER 2**

**THROUGH OCTOBER**
Call 415-556-3002

**September**

**SEPTEMBER 12, 11 AM - 5 PM**
Alameda Legacy Home Tour
(See page 2)

**SEPTEMBER 12, 2 PM - SUNSET**
A Gatsby Summer Afternoon
Dunsmuir House, Oakland, Art Deco Society. Call 510-615-5555

**SEPTEMBER 14, 8:00 PM**
Lecture on Henry George: *Scoundrel, Visionary, or Just Passe?*, David Giesen
SF Historical Society, 3333 California
Call 415-586-8300

**SEPTEMBER 14, 8:00 PM**
Lecture: *Democracy’s Designs: Decorative Arts in the White House*
American Decorative Arts Forum de Young Museum. Call 415-431-6930

**SEPTEMBER 16-18**
Workshop on the Conservation of Architectural Terra Cotta
Stanford University. Call 212-213-2020

October

**OCTOBER 3, NOON - 5 PM**
Saving the Past for the Future, a preservation festival honoring Centennial Year of Dunsmuir House Call 510-615-5555

**OCTOBER 12, 8:00 PM**
Lecture: *Dressed for the Photographer*
American Decorative Arts Forum de Young Museum.
Call 415-431-6930

**OCTOBER 14 - JANUARY 2**
Exhibit: *Herzog and de Meuron: Model for the New de Young*
de Young Museum. Call 415-863-3330

**OCTOBER 17, NOON - 5 PM**
Victorian Alliance-Alamo Square House Tour. (See page 2).

**OCTOBER 28, 7:30 PM**
Lecture: *Heartquake*, Richard Hansen
SF History Association at the Cannery
Call 415-586-8300

**OCTOBER 30**
Chinese Historical Society of America fundraiser at the Hyatt Regency.
(See page 2)

**THURSDAYS AT CHS, 5:30 PM**
An hour lecture on California history every Thursday. For program call 415-357-1848, ext. 7.
who made this work. In spite of a few minor snags, the project came off quickly and smoothly because everyone involved, from the property owners to the crew that completed the move, recognized the importance of preserving Bill Bailey’s memory. That in itself is a great tribute to the man. Members of the cottage committee thanked Heritage, saying the effort might have failed had we not agreed to accept interim ownership.

Donors may help to defray the cost of moving Bill Bailey’s Cottage by sending checks to Community Initiative Funds of the San Francisco Foundation, 225 Bush Street, #500, San Francisco, CA 94104, payable to Community Initiative Funds, with a notation that the money is for Bill Bailey’s Cottage.

College  

extends about half the length of the east wall, provides individual studios for 75 graduate students, classrooms, academic office space and fashion design facilities. Jensen and Macy designed the academic spaces.

While the breadth and volume of the original-interior have had to be compromised to meet seismic requirements and for adaptation to new uses, the building retains an industrial feel. Polished concrete floors and six exposed two-story A-frame beams for seismic strengthening add a kind of “hi-tech” look. The architect’s plans provide for housing video and film activities in the east end, but their realization lies sometime in the future.

Bailey’s Cottage  

continued from page 5

National Trust Conference

Observing its 50th anniversary, the National Trust for Historic Preservation holds its 1999 National Preservation Conference in Washington, D.C., October 19-24. The conference offers over 100 educational and field sessions that focus on successful strategies and models to preserve America’s diverse historic places and revitalize communities. There will be special emphasis on saving the treasures owned and operated by federal agencies across the nation. For information call 1-800-944-6847.

National Building Museum Exhibition

This fall, the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., will present an exhibition titled The Corner Store. Stemming from the research of preservationist Ellen Beasley in Galveston, Texas, the exhibition will explore this pervasive building type and how it is integrated into both the built and cultural environment of our neighborhoods. While the focus will be Galveston, examples from other cities, including San Francisco, will illustrate both shared and unique characteristics of corner stores across the nation.

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* * *

Heritage’s Fall 1999 Symposium will examine the many reasons for preserving our legacy of historic structures through the presentation and discussion of exemplary projects. Members will receive details of this event in the mail.