



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Memo to the Historic Preservation Commission

HEARING DATE: AUGUST 17, 2016

DATE: August 9, 2016
TO: Historic Preservation Commission
FROM: Susan Parks, Preservation Planner - (415) 575-9101
RE: Landmark Designation Work Program Quarterly Report

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This report outlines activities of the Department's Survey and Designation Team from April 1, 2016 to June 31, 2016 (Q4).

On April 5, 2016, Staff hosted a third event for the [Draft] *Neighborhood Commercial Buildings Historic Context Statement & Resource Survey*.at St. May's Rec Center in the Outer Mission.

On April 5, 2016, the Landmark Designation for the Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue was passed at its first reading by the Board of Supervisors.

On April 6, 2016, the HPC chose not to initiate designation for 235 Valencia Street. It was decided that a second hearing would be held to consider amending the survey findings, which would acknowledge the building as a Category A building, (historic resource) for the purposes of CEQA.

On April 7, 2016, Staff hosted a Mills Act Workshop at 55 Taylor Street, the Center for New Music, located within the Tenderloin National Register Historic District.

On April 9, 2016, Staff hosted a third walking tour and Ask-a-Planner session in the Excelsior Neighborhood, for the [Draft] *Neighborhood Commercial Buildings Historic Context Statement & Resource Survey*.

On April 12, 2016, the Board of Supervisors approved the Landmark Designation for the Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue. It was signed by the Mayor April 22, 2016, making it Landmark No. 270.

On April 20-22, 2016, Survey Team staff presented five sessions at the California Preservation Foundation annual conference at the Presidio, including: "Sunset Residential Tracts Historic Resources Survey: Community Outreach Strategies & Tour"; "Preserving a Non-Traditional Cultural Resource: *The Great Cloud of Witnesses*"; "A State of Change: Current and Best Practices in Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings"; "Local Preservation Forum - Certified Local Government Training,"; "Planning For Preservation - Central SoMa Area Plan".

On April 25, 2016, The Land use and Transportation Committee recommended approval of the Bourdette Building, 90 2nd Street, to the Board of Supervisors.

On April 26, 2016, Staff hosted a fourth event for the Storefronts Survey at the Sunset Clubhouse [Draft] *Neighborhood Commercial Buildings Historic Context Statement & Resource Survey*.

On April 30, 2016, Staff hosted a fourth walking tour and Ask-a-Planner session in the Sunset along Noriega Street for the [Draft] *Neighborhood Commercial Buildings Historic Context Statement & Resource Survey*.

On May 1, 2016, the Department received Six Mills Act Applications. (*One was later withdrawn, as the application requirements had not been met.*) The applications were transmitted to the Office of the Assessor-Recorder on June 1, 2016.

On May 3, 2016, the Bourdette Building was passed on its first reading by the Board of Supervisors.

On May 4, 2016, Staff presented the *African American Historic Context Statement* to the Historic Preservation Commission. Upon the community's and subsequently Staff's recommendation, the HPC continued the item until October 2016 in order for the Department and the African American Historical and Cultural Society to conduct additional outreach activities.

On May 4, 2016, the HPC initiated designation for Ingleside Presbyterian Church and the *Cloud of Witnesses*.

On May 4, 2016, the HPC initiated amending the designation of the Landmark Designation for the former V.C. Morris Gift Shop, Landmark No. 72.

On May 4, 2016, the HPC considered a motion to change the status code under CEQA for 235 Valencia Street. The motion was continued to the August 3, 2016 hearing.

On May 10, 2016, the Bourdette Building was approved on its second reading by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the Mayor on May 20, 2016, making it Landmark No. 271.

On May 16, 2016, The Land Use Committee recommended approval of the Landmark Designation for Alemany Emergency Hospital, 35-45 Onondaga Avenue, to the Board of Supervisors.

On May 10, 2016, the Board of Supervisors passed the Landmark Designation for the Bourdette Building, 90 2nd Street, at its first reading.

On May 24, 2016, The Board of Supervisors passed the Landmark Designation for the Alemany Emergency Hospital, 35-45 Onondaga Avenue, at its first reading.

On June 1, 2016, the HPC Recommended Landmark Designation to the Board of Supervisors for Ingleside Presbyterian Church *and The Great Cloud of Witnesses*, 1345 Ocean Avenue.

On June 1, 2016, the HPC Recommended Landmark Designation to the Board of Supervisors to amend the Landmark Designation for the former V.C. Morris Gift Shop, Landmark No. 72.

On June 7, 2016, the Board of Supervisors approved the Landmark Designation for the Alemany Emergency Hospital, 35-45 Onondaga Avenue, at its second hearing. It was signed by the Mayor June 17, 2016, making it Landmark No. 272.

LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS (in progress)

During the reporting quarter, Department Staff produced 3 Landmark Designations.

- **No. 270, Cowell House**, 171 San Marcos Avenue
- **No. 271, Bourdette Building** at 90 Second Street
- **No. 272, Alemany Emergency Hospital** at 35-45 Onondaga Street

Two properties are currently (as of this hearing date) at the Board of Supervisors on a 30-day hold before the Land-Use hearing.

- **V.C. Morris Gift Shop, Amendment to Landmark No. 72**, at 140 Maiden Lane
- **Ingleside Presbyterian Church and *The Great Cloud of Witnesses***, 1345 Ocean Avenue

Staff is **actively** working/engaged with property owners on 4 additional designations. The tentative hearing dates for nominations and Work Program-related projects from April to June 2016 are as follows. Please note that some dates may change due to Staff availability.

- **October 2016, Landmark Initiation: Sacred Heart Parish Complex.** *(Not on the LDWP, this item is a Historic Preservation Fund Committee-funded Landmark Designation.)*
- **December 2016, Landmark Initiation: Congregation Emanuel-El.** Department-produced Landmark Designation Report.
- **TBD, Landmark Initiation: The Wolski House.** Department-produced Landmark Designation Report.
- **TBD, Landmark Initiation: Phillips-Van Orden Building.** (Staff has had contact with the property owner, to re-engage in the designation process)

The following properties have been on-hold or pending for many reporting periods, and Staff is requesting direction from the HPC:

- **TBD: Landmark Initiation: Peace Pagoda & Plaza, Japantown.** Department-produced Landmark Designation Report. *(This item was previously scheduled for initiation April 15, 2015; postponed a second time for community outreach activities and inter-agency coordination; as of this report, the community has coordinated a waterproofing plan with the MTA and Rec and Parks.)*
- **TBD: Landmark Initiation: Sailor's Union of the Pacific, 450 Harrison Street.** Department-produced Landmark Designation Report. *(This item was previously scheduled for initiation May 20, 2015; currently on hold in order for property owners to explore rehabilitation tax credits.)*
- **TBD: Landmark Initiation: New Era Hall, 2117 Market Street.** Pending property owner engagement and/or HPC direction. The Department submitted a completed Landmark Designation Report in Commissioners' correspondence files at the October 1, 2014 hearing.

- **TBD: Golden Gate Park Landmark District Initiation:** Pending engagement and consent from the Recreation and Parks Department. The Department completed a Landmark Designation Report in Commissioner's correspondence files at the February 2011 hearing.

Since the Landmark Designation Work Program Quarterly Report on January 20, 2016, the landmark initiation hearing for the Peace Pagoda and Plaza continues to be postponed so that Department Staff can allow time to conduct community events and work with other city agencies. As of this report date, the community has successfully gotten MTA and Rec and Parks to agree to fund a study for waterproofing the plaza. Estimates to complete the work are expected from the consultants within ten weeks. Once that report is completed, the community expects to move forward with the designation.

The Sailor's Union of the Pacific Hall also continues to be postponed so that property owners may work with Staff to determine the significant interior character-defining features, determine the development opportunities of the adjacent surface parking lots, and explore the use of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

With fewer projects in the pipeline and the Survey Team fully staffed, Staff is requesting that the HPC reprioritize its Work Program based on the attached Work Program Quarterly Report - by reviewing those projects that are currently listed as **active: on-hold** and **pending**.

Those properties along with the following lists of proposed properties including: those identified in **Central SoMa** (1 district)*; those that are part of previous survey efforts or **staff suggestions** (13 properties, 1 district), those identified as part of the **Sites of Civil Rights Grant (23 properties)**, or through other **cultural heritage** work (4properties), should be considered during the reprioritization.

**Note that all Article 10-eligible properties associated with Central SoMa Plan Area adoption are included as Appendix A. The one district (above) under Central SoMa is recommended for inclusion on LDWP.*

INTERNSHIPS

During the Summer 2016, Department Staff have supervised 6 preservation-related internships; including four overseen by Survey Team staff, those are: an Excelsior District Historic Context Statement, Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement, Underrepresented Communities: Civil Rights in San Francisco internship (*funded through the National Park Service grant*), the Mary Brown Memorial Internship: Rousseau Tract Landmark District, and the Mission Murals Inventory project.

GRANT ACTIVITIES

On November 10, 2015, Department Staff were awarded a grant from the National Park Service to study the theme of Civil Rights Advancement in San Francisco. Intended to tell the stories of under-represented communities across the City, the two-year-long grant will allow staff to: prepare three National Register Nominations for properties with multi-cultural layers and associations: Glide Memorial Methodist Church, Japantown Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), along with one other property TBD (the nomination for the Women's Building is now being written through a separate project as a National Historic Landmark nomination).

As part of the project, Staff is preparing a ten-year-long Cultural Heritage Assets Work Program (for landmark designations and National Register nominations), starting with those properties identified in cultural heritage sections of this packet. Staff will also be working on the development of a mobile web application that promotes and interprets these resources.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND COMMITTEE PROJECTS

Department Staff continue to work with consultants on the following Historic Preservation Fund Committee-funded, consultant-produced reports:

- **African American Historic Context Statement** (*Department Staff have completed revisions to the document; the item was posted to the website on January 6, 2016 and was expected to come before the HPC for adoption on February 17, 2016, the item was heard on March 16, 2016 and continued to October 2016 to allow for additional public outreach. Staff is working with the African American Historical and Cultural Society to arrange the outreach.*)
- **Sacred Heart Landmark Designation Report** (*Expected to come before the HPC for initiation in the next quarter.*)
- **Residence Parks Historic Context Statement** (*In May 2016, the Department received a Draft from the HPFC for review; anticipating adoption by the end of the year.*)
- **Corbett Heights Historic Context Statement** (*Currently under review by Department Staff.*)
- **Ocean Avenue Historic Resource Survey** (*The HPFC has provided funding for a consultant to complete the survey.*)
- **New Deal Era Historic Context Statement** (*Consultants are currently writing that document and the associated landmark designations, which are expected to be initiated by the end of the year.*)
- **San Francisco Latino Historic Context Statement** (*Department Staff is currently reviewing the consultant-produced draft document.*)

OTHER LANDMARK DESIGNATION WORK PROGRAM ITEMS

Article 10 Application Form. At the HPC's December 17, 2014 hearing, the Department proposed a series of performance measures to allow for greater accountability of the HPC's LDWP. One performance measure endorsed by the HPC was the development of a Landmark Designation Application, which was posted to the Department's website on April 6, 2015.

Department Staff continue to provide technical support to individuals and communities interested in pursuing landmark designation. During the past quarter Department Staff received zero Landmark Designation Applications.

Creation of a New Landmark Designation Fact Sheet and Cover Memo. Since the introduction of the Landmark Designation Application, Staff has received five community-submitted applications. Typically, these applications have taken Staff between 15 and 30 hours to verify information; conduct in-house research; communicate findings, content and formatting edits to the applicant; and create a case report.

The proposed Fact Sheet and Cover Memos will be contain slightly different, and abbreviated information than the full case report.

At the January 20, 2016 hearing, the HPC directed Staff to update the application to include a flow chart illustrating the proposed process changes. Staff has included that chart in the revised application. Upon approval by the HPC, the revised application will be posted to the Department's website.

Plaque Program. The Department received 39 applications for a historic landmark plaque. During the first phase of this pilot program, 25 individual landmark property owners will receive plaques. The remaining applicants have been placed on a waiting list to receive a plaque in the future as funding allows. Staff has written text for all 25 of the pilot program plaques and is working with the manufacturer to produce a sample plaque and conducting site visits to work with property owners on an appropriate plaque mounting location for each building. The first five plaques are expected to be delivered by September.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This report also includes recently adopted performance measures to track Article 10 Landmark designations and Article 11 Changes of Designation. The goal of the following performance measures, along with other process-based improvements, is to present a clearer picture of the Department's work on the HPC's Landmark Designation Work Program.

A Performance Measures Report is not attached to this document. Due to the transition to the Department's new PPTS project tracking system, an accurate report could not be created. Past data cannot be accounted for, but Survey Team staff continues to work with the Finance team to develop a method for tracking this information for the current quarter.

1. Prepare and process individual Article 10 Landmark designations (from report to case closure) within staff 150 hours.

When this measure was established, the previous five individual Article 10 designations (Nos. 261-266) were within a range of 114 to 200 hours from the preparation of the report to the final Board of Supervisors hearing. While each designation is unique, Department preservation staff has set a goal to complete the average individual designation within 150 hours.

Staff time for the most recent 3 designations was: 166 hours for the Cowell House, Landmark No. 270; 115 hours for the Bourdette Building, No. 271; and 113 hours for the Alemany Health Building, Landmark No. 272.

2. Prepare an Article 10/11 designation application outlining designation requirements, process, and fees by the end of the 2014 calendar year.

At the February 18, 2015 hearing, the HPC approved the Article 10/11 Designation Application. The application was uploaded to the Planning Department's website on April 6, 2015.

3. **Provide comments to the applicant regarding the application's completeness and/or schedule HPC initiation hearings for all community/property-owner sponsored Landmark Designation Reports within 30 calendar days of receipt.**

The Department will track performance and response time with owners and community members that submit nominations outside of the HPC's Work Program. The goal is to provide the HPC and the public with a timely response regarding requests for nomination submitted by the public. Tracking information will be included in the Performance Measures Report.

- **Woodward Street Landmark District, Calendar Days: 36**

This item was submitted to Staff on June 18, 2015; On March 16, 2016, following several months of edits, Staff brought the application, in its current form, to the HPC, at which time it was added to the LDWP, and the applicant was directed to work with Staff to complete the designation report. Staff has since met with the applicant to identify areas and provide additional comments to strengthen the proposed district.

No additional Landmark Designation Applications were submitted during this reporting quarter.

4. **Submit and present a Landmark Designation Work Program status report to the HPC every six months.**

At a December 2014 hearing, the HPC agreed to maintain the quarterly status of its review of the Work Program status report.

The next quarterly report will be presented to the HPC at its September 20, 2016 hearing.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION PROCESS

In order to provide the HPC and the public with a better understanding of the steps involved in landmark designation, the Department has developed a brief outline of the notification, hearings, and follow-up processes. Writing or reviewing a Landmark Designation Report is the first step in an expedited process that involves multiple hearings and continuous property owner and stakeholder engagement, including:

1. Research and write Landmark Designation Report
2. Engage and notify property owner, tenants, district Supervisor, and other stakeholders
3. Write a Case Report and Resolution for HPC Initiation Hearing (Hearing #1)
 - a. Department presentation
4. Coordinate with the City Attorney to produce the legislative ordinance
5. Write a Memo and Resolution for HPC Recommendation Hearing (Hearing #2)
 - a. Department presentation
6. Produce required notification materials and newspaper ad per Planning Code Section 1004.2

7. Prepare submittal of materials to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
8. Introduce at Board of Supervisors (Hearing #3)
9. Brief Supervisors and coordinate with Department's legislative liaison
10. Prepare materials for Board of Supervisors' Land Use Committee (Hearing #4)
 - a. Department presentation
11. First Read at Board of Supervisors (Hearing #5)
 - a. Department attends, available for questions
12. Second Read at Board of Supervisors (Hearing #6)
 - a. Department attends on a case-by-case basis
13. Mayoral signing (occasionally involves a signing ceremony)
14. Press release, website and Property Information Map updates
15. Prepare Notice of Special Restriction and file at the Assessor/Recorder's office
16. Formally notify the property owner and Office of Historic Preservation
17. Close case.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION WORK PROGRAM

The first half of the attached quarterly report includes hours and tasks undertaken by Department Staff in support of projects currently on the HPC's Landmark Designation Work Program. Each property update contains a graphic to track progress and milestones associated with the tasks discussed above.

The last half of this report includes properties that the HPC may add and/or reprioritize. The work program has been divided into the following sections.

Existing Landmark Designation Work Program

- **Designations Completed this Quarter (3)**
- **Active Landmarks: Individuals (11) and Districts: (2):** This includes Staff- and Consultant-produced designations, and some properties that have been on hold indefinitely. Active Districts includes Woodward Street and the Rousseau Boulevards, which Staff recommends the HPC formally add.
- **Pending Designations: Individuals (9) and Districts (1):** This includes properties that have been on-hold long-term and untouched since the Work Program was instituted. Staff is requesting direction/reprioritization. This includes the Golden Gate Park Landmark District, for which Rec. and Parks opposed designation. Staff is requesting direction from the HPC.

Properties that may be added to the Landmark Designation Work Program

- **Proposed Additions: From the Central SoMa Plan, (1) Districts.** One district was identified in the Central SoMa Plan that Staff recommends be added to the LDWP. That district will not be included with the legislative changes as part of the EIR certification and adoption of the Plan later this year, or early 2017. A list of designations that will be included and initiated as part of the plan efforts can be found in Appendix A.
- **Proposed Additions: Previous evaluations and survey efforts, Individuals (13) and Districts (1).** The HPC may choose to reprioritize from these lists of staff and HPC-suggested properties, and those properties that have been identified through previous surveys and historic context statements. The HPC may choose to add any or all of these properties to the LDWP and/or discuss as needed.
- **Proposed Additions: Sites of Civil Rights:** These are the properties identified through intern Hannah Fong's research as part of the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities Grant. Some have been previously designated with no reference to cultural significance and others have not been designated, or lack architectural integrity, but are highly significant for associated events or persons. Hannah will present the cross-context themes used to identify these properties at the August 17th HPC hearing. The HPC may choose to add any or all of these properties to the LDWP and/or discuss as needed.
- **Proposed Additions: Social and Cultural Heritage** These are properties appear eligible for local landmark designation for their cultural associations, but do not appear to be a site associated with Civil Rights.

Note: These properties have been identified through many previous surveys, context statements, and research efforts, but the following lists should not be considered a comprehensive list of eligible properties.

Landmark Designation Work Program Administration

Reporting Quarter Hours: 55

FY 14/15 Hours: 136

Tasks: Respond to public inquiries and suggestions regarding Landmark designations; provide initial report scoping to interested applicants; develop informational presentations for the HPC; develop Landmark hearing schedules; Work Program-related meetings; and prepare Work Program Quarterly Reports.

EXISTING LANDMARK DESIGNATION WORK PROGRAM

DESIGNATIONS COMPLETED DURING THIS QUARTER (3)



Cowell House, Landmark No. 270

171 San Marcos Avenue

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Mary Brown/Shannon Ferguson

FY 15/16 Hours: 55

Total Hours 166

Completed Tasks: Completed Landmark Designation Report. HPC Hearing: Landmark Initiation August 5, 2015; 2nd Hearing: October 10, 2015; BoS 1st reading: April 5, 2016; BoS 2nd reading: April 12, 2016; Signed by the Mayor April 22, 2016.

Last Action: Signed by the Mayor April 22, 2016.

Next Action: None.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT								CLOSURE		
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



Bourdette Building, Landmark No. 271

90 Second Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Jonathan Lammers/Shannon Ferguson

FY 15/16 Hours: 41

Total Hours: 115

Completed Tasks: Owner notification and website content. Existing DPR523 A & B records. Completed Landmark Designation Report. HPC Hearing: Landmark Initiation; July 1, 2015. HPC Hearing: 2nd Hearing; November 4, 2015. Land Use hearing: April 25, 2016. BoS 1st reading: May 3, 2016; BoS 2nd reading: May 10, 2016;

Last Action: Signed by the Mayor: May 20, 2016.

Next Action None.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT								CLOSURE		
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



Alemany Health Building, Landmark No. 272

35-45 Onondaga Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Community produced-designation

Staff: Jonathan Lammers/Shannon Ferguson

FY 15/16 Hours: 37

Total Hours: 113

Completed Tasks: Added to Work Program May 20, 2015; community submitted nomination. Staff site visit. HPC Landmark Initiation: February 17, 2016. 2nd hearing: March 16, 2016;. Land Use: May 16, 2016; BoS 1st reading: May 24, 2016; BoS 2nd reading: June 7, 2016;

Last Action: Signed by the Mayor: June 17, 2016.

Next Action: Waiting for the Notice of Special Restrictions (NSR) from Assessor-Recorder.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT								CLOSURE		
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA

ACTIVE: INDIVIDUAL LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS (11)



Ingleside Presbyterian Church and *The Great Cloud of Witnesses*

1345 Ocean Avenue

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Pro-bono consultant (SF Heritage) and Staff-produced Landmark Designation Report

Staff: Susan Parks

FY 15/16 Hours: 86

Total Hours 96

Completed Tasks: Site visit. Project scoping with SF Heritage. Meeting with SF Heritage and ARG Conservators, February 11, 2015. Review Draft Report. Meeting with SF Heritage and Rev. Gordon (muralist) to discuss Draft Report, June 25, 2015. Staff contributions to Draft Report. Initiation delayed due to coordination with the City Attorney Office regarding the ordinance. HPC Initiation: May 4, 2016; HPC 2nd: June 1, 2016; Introduced at the Board on June 28, 2016 placed on 30-day hold. Expected

Last Action: 30-day hold.

Next Action: Land Use Committee (Expected Late August/Early September)

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT						CLOSURE				
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



Landmark No. 072, V.C. Morris Gift Shop

140 Maiden Lane

Revision to existing Article 10 Landmark Designation to include interior character-defining features in the designation.

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

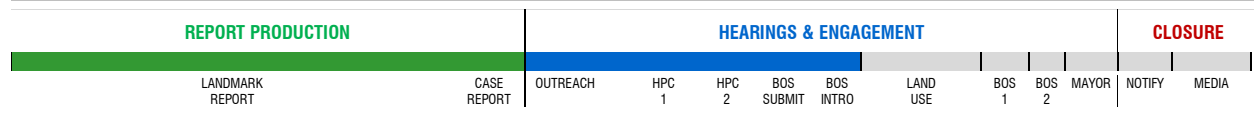
FY 15/16 Hours: 32

Total Hours: 32

Completed Tasks: Draft Landmark Designation Report. HPC Initiation: May 4, 2016; HPC Recommendation: June 1, 2016. Introduced to the BoS July 28, 2016; placed on 30 day hold.

Last Action: Placed on 30-day hold.

Next Action: Land Use Committee Hearing (Expected Late August/Early September)



Congregation Emanu-El Buildings

1335 & 1337 Sutter Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Desiree Smith

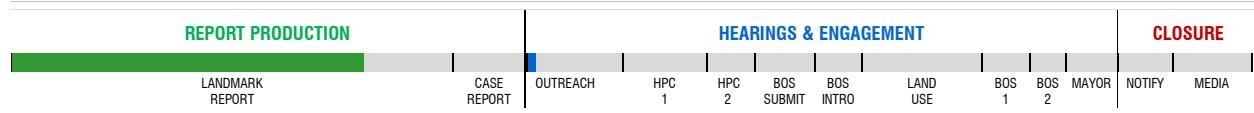
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 2

Completed Tasks: Case tracking, website content, and owner notification.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011. Staff is currently writing the designation.

Next Hearing: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, (TBD)





Wolski House

3655 Clay Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

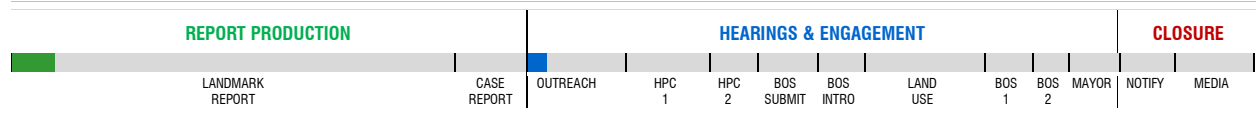
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 3

Completed Tasks: Owner notification, case tracking, website content, building permit research, and scheduling of site visit. Archival research.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011; Staff Research

Next Action: HPC Initiation, TBD



Phillips and Van Orden Building

234 First Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: TBD

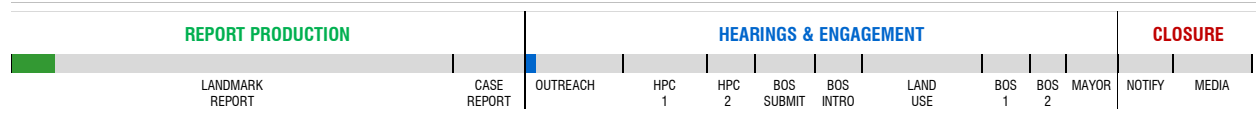
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Owner notification and website content. Existing DPR523-A & B records.

Last Action: Added to Work Program May 12, 2012; Staff was recently contacted by the property owner to discuss moving forward with the designation. A consultant may be hired to prepare the designation report.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



On hold



Sailors' Union of the Pacific

450 Harrison Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

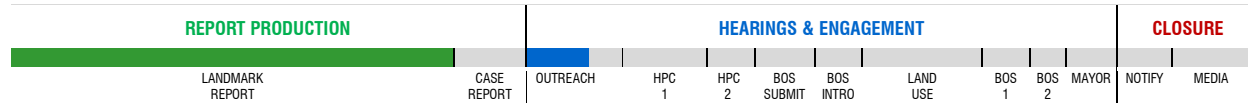
FY 15/16 Hours: 14

Total Hours: 56

Completed Tasks: Owner engagement. Site visit with property owners' representatives to discuss rehabilitation options on March 30, 2015 and June 2, 2015. Draft Landmark Designation Report complete.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, TBD (previously scheduled for May 20, 2015)



On hold



Peace Pagoda & Plaza

Japantown

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Jonathan Lammers/TBD

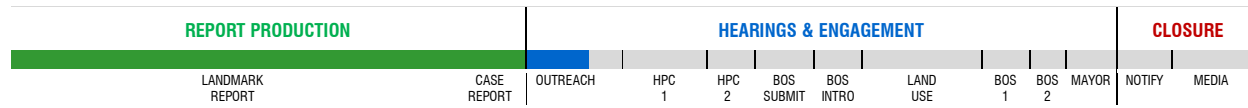
FY 15/16 Hours: 6

Total Hours: 131

Completed Tasks:

Last Action: Added to Work Program September 18, 2013 as part of the Japantown Cultural Heritage and Economic Sustainability Strategy (JCHES) planning process.

Next Action: Community Outreach. Preparation of website. HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, TBD (previously scheduled for May 20, 2015; June 3, 2015)



Consultant-produced



Sunshine School

2728 Bryant Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Funded by the HPFC, consultant-produced designation

Staff: Susan Parks, Consultants: Christopher VerPlanck and Donna Graves

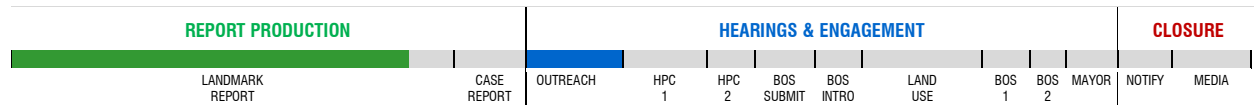
FY 15/16 Hours: 5

Total Hours: 60

Completed Tasks: Draft Landmark Designation Report in progress. Due to Staff workload and availability, this designation is proposed to be included in the New Deal Era Schools designations funded by the Historic Preservation Fund Committee; confirmation of funding for consultant is pending.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, (TBD)



Consultant-produced



Theodore Roosevelt Middle School

460 Arguello Boulevard

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Funded by the HPFC and Supervisor Eric Mar, consultant-produced designation

Staff: Susan Parks, Consultants: Christopher VerPlanck and Donna Graves

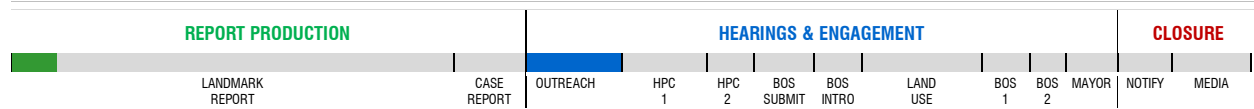
FY 15/16 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Draft Landmark Designation Report in progress. Due to Staff workload and availability, this designation is proposed to be included in the New Deal Era Schools designations funded by the Historic Preservation Fund Committee.

Last Action: HPFC and Supervisor awarded funding to the Consultants.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, (TBD)



Consultant-produced



George Washington High School

600 32nd Avenue

Architect: Timothy Pfleuger

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

HPFC-funded, consultant-produced designation

Staff: Susan Parks, Consultants: Christopher VerPlanck and Donna Graves

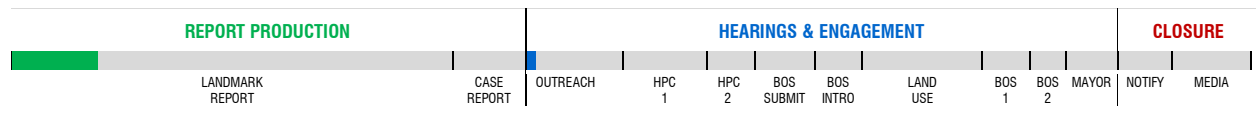
FY 15/16 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Draft Landmark Designation Report in progress. Due to Staff workload and availability, this designation is proposed to be included in the New Deal Era Schools designations funded by the Historic Preservation Fund Committee.

Last Action: HPFC and Supervisor awarded funding to the Consultants.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, (TBD)



Consultant-produced



Japantown YWCA / Nihonmachi Little Friends

1830 Sutter Street

Architect: Julia Morgan

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

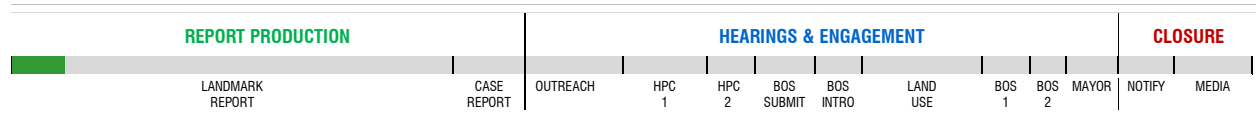
Consultant-produced National Register Nomination/Article 10 designation under the National Park Service Underrepresented communities grant. Expected completion Summer 2017.

FY 15/16 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Last Action: Added to Work Program September 18, 2013 as part of the JCHES planning process. Existing HRE report.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD





Mothers' Building

San Francisco Zoo

Staff: TBD

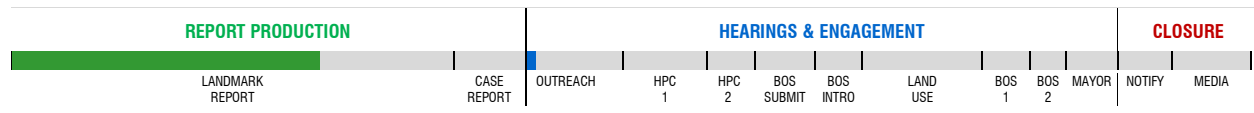
FY 15/16 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 3

Completed Tasks: Owner notification, case tracking, and website content. Coordination with Recreation and Parks Department and Arts Commission. Review existing historic structure report for extant Mothers' Building and site visit coordination. On January 9, 2013, the Recreation and Parks Department submitted a grant application for a conditions assessment of the murals and building to the Historic Preservation Fund Committee. Department staff will begin work on the Landmark Designation Report once the conditions assessment is completed. Building is listed on the National Register.

Last Action: Planning staff presented informational update to HPC, 2013. Rec and Parks presented an informational update on the status of the mural conservation efforts in May 2016.

Next Action:



ACTIVE LANDMARK DISTRICT DESIGNATIONS (2)



Woodward Street Landmark District

Article 10 Landmark District Nomination

Community-submitted application, added to the LDWP; applicant was directed to work with staff

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

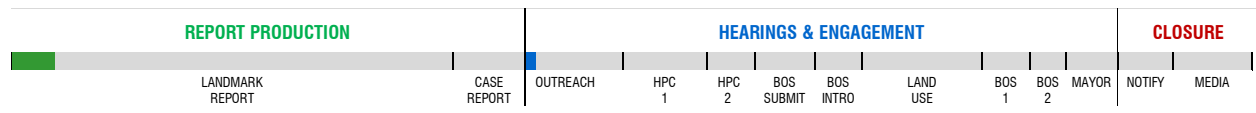
FY 15/16 Hours: 12

Total Hours: 12

Completed Tasks: Meetings and discussions with applicant; HPC presentation of application. HPC recommends applicant to work with staff to determine the boundaries of a Reconstruction-era district of Romeo Flats that includes Woodward Street.

Last Action: Added to the LDWP on March 16, 2016

Next Action: Initiate designation (TBD)



**Mary Brown Memorial Internship:
 Rousseaus' Boulevard Tract Landmark District**

Article 10 Landmark District Nomination

Department-initiated designation

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

HPC add this item to the LDWP.

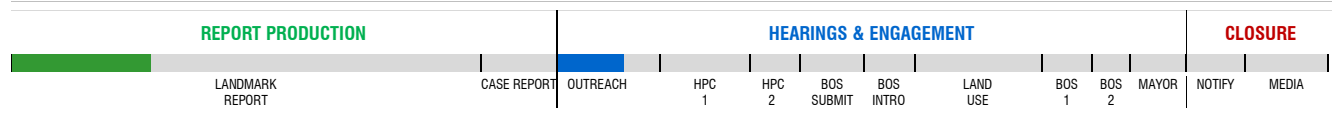
FY 15/16 Hours: 270

Total Hours: 270

Completed Tasks: Research and writing designation report. Conducting community outreach, making website and mailers, and creating a walking tour.

Last Action: Outreach to property owners; draft designation report in progress

Next Action: Walking tour August 13, 2016. Additional Community outreach events in Fall 2016, expected initiation Spring 2017.



PENDING DESIGNATIONS: REQUIRES DIRECTION FROM THE HPC (1)

Work on these properties is dependent upon staff availability and/or outside factors. Staff has few active projects and seeking recommendations for re-prioritization of the entire work program.

The HPC may also choose to reprioritize the entire work program including the following pending cases and the next three sections; staff suggestions, site of civil rights, and cultural heritage-based recommendations.

On-hold – Needs HPC direction



New Era Hall

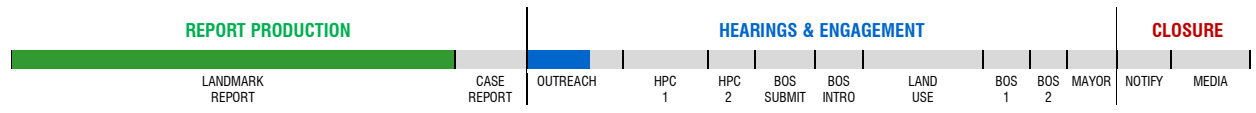
2117 Market Street

Architect: August Nordin

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Jonathan Lammers/TBD

<i>FY 14/15 Hours:</i>	0
<i>Total Hours:</i>	206
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Discussions continue with the property owner regarding support for the designation and future alterations to the property.
<i>Last Action:</i>	Provided a copy of completed Landmark Designation Report in HPC correspondence folder, October 1, 2014.
<i>Next Action:</i>	Awaiting direction from the HPC. HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, 2016 (TBD)



PENDING DESIGNATIONS: ELIGIBLE FOR RE-PRIORITIZATION WITH HPC DIRECTION (8)



Kinmon Gakuen

2031 Bush Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: TBD

FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Case tracking, website content, and owner notification.

Last Action: Added to Work Program September 18, 2013 as part of the JCHES planning process.

Next Action: Owner notification and website content. Existing DPR523 A & B records.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT							CLOSURE			
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



Samuel Gompers Trade School

106 Bartlett Street,

Architects: Masten and Hurd

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: TBD

FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 2

Completed Tasks: Case tracking, website content, and owner notification.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, 2015

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT							CLOSURE			
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



Marine Firemen's Union Building

240 Second Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: Shannon Ferguson

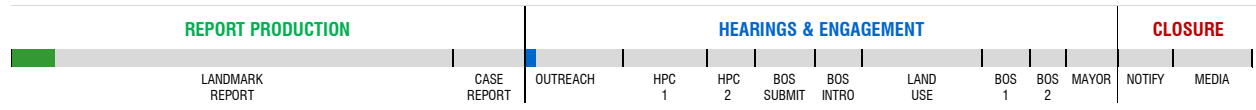
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Owner notification and website content. Existing DPR523 A & B records.

Last Action: Added to Work Program May 12, 2012

HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



Planters Hotel

606 Folsom Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: TBD

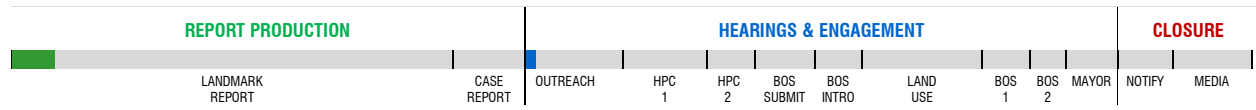
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 0

Completed Tasks: Owner notification and website content. Existing DPR523-A & B records.

Last Action: Added to Work Program May 12, 2012

Next Anticipated Hearing: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD





Russell House
 3778 Washington Street
 Architect: Erich Mendelsohn

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 Staff: Mary Brown / Shannon Ferguson

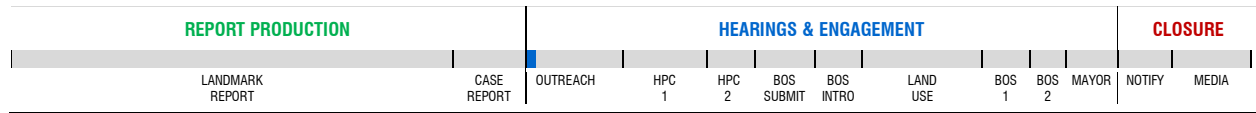
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 4

Completed Tasks: Owner notification, case tracking, website content, contact with property owner's representative, and document review.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation, TBD



2 Clarendon
 Architects: Anshen + Allen

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 Staff: TBD

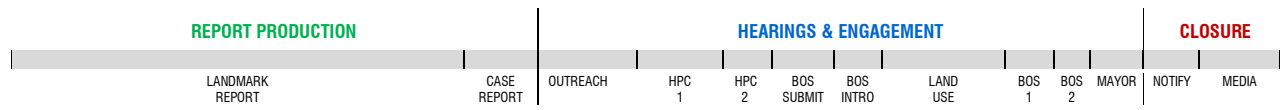
FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 2

Completed Tasks: Owner notification, case tracking, website content, and building permit research.

Last Action: Added to Work Program June 15, 2011

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD

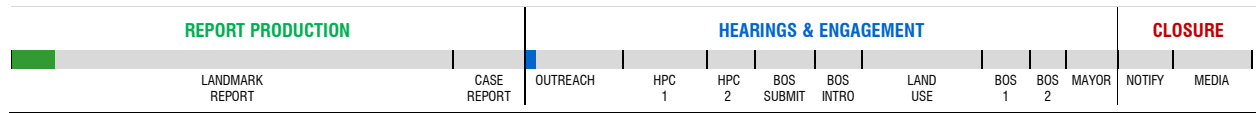




2173 15th Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 Staff: TBD

<i>FY 14/15 Hours:</i>	0
<i>Total Hours:</i>	7
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Case tracking, website content, and owner notification. Existing DPR523 A & B records
<i>Last Action:</i>	Added to Work Program June 15, 2011
<i>Next Action:</i>	HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



On hold

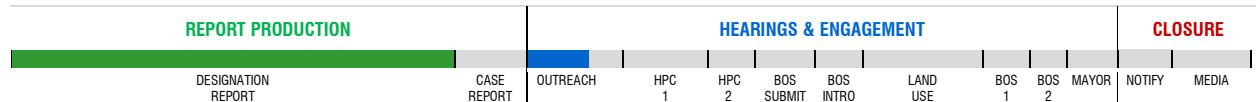


Strand Theater

1127 Market Street

Article 11 Change of Designation (Owner-initiated)
 Staff: Jonathan Lammers/TBD

<i>FY 14/15 Hours:</i>	0
<i>Total Hours:</i>	10
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Reviewed draft, submitted comments, and reviewed final draft. Waiting for submittal of final documents from project applicant.
<i>Last Action:</i>	n/a
<i>Next Action:</i>	HPC hearing: Article 11 Change of Designation, 2015



PENDING LANDMARK DISTRICTS: REQUIRES DIRECTION FROM THE HPC (1)



Golden Gate Park Landmark District

Article 10 Landmark District Nomination
 Staff: Mary Brown/TBD

FY 14/15 Hours: 0

Total Hours: 327

Completed Tasks: Meetings and discussions with Recreation & Parks Department; contact with stakeholders; internal policy meetings; field visits and photography; review of building permits and architectural plans; research and document review; development of recommendations; creation of inventory spreadsheet; volunteer oversight; GIS mapping; presentation to PROSAC; development of levels of review; development of terminology FAQs; monthly updates to HPC; administrative assistance; tennis clubhouse HRE review and comment; development of landscape site evaluations; historic and archival research; and documentation of buildings and sites.

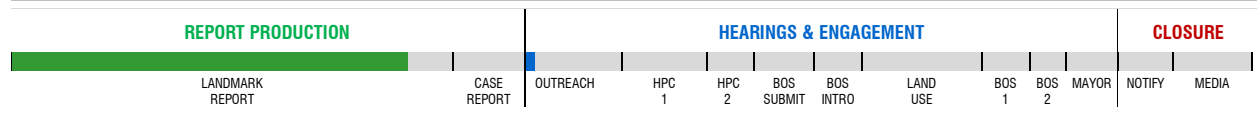
Stow Lake Boat House

Field visits; photography; DPR 523-A and DPR 523-B form production; historic photograph search; architect research; style research; boat house research; editing; meeting with Rec & Park staff; Department review; Case Report development; Motion and Exhibit A development; packet preparation; respond to media; contact with stakeholders; contact with Commissioners; presentation preparation; HPC hearing; and post-hearing review.

The HPC tabled initiation of Stow Lake Boat House until the full Golden Gate Park Landmark District Designation Report was completed (March 2011). See below.

Last Action: HPC Landmark Initiation hearing, February 3, 2011, tabled.

Next Action: HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



Note: this individual property was placed on hold pending the adoption of the district, Staff is requesting direction from the HPC.



Stowe Lake Boat House

Golden Gate Park

<i>Identified in:</i>	Golden Gate Park Landmark Designation
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently, a Category B Building.
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1946
<i>Significance:</i>	Designed by architect William Charles Perry, the Stowe Lake Boat house is a rare example of the Alpine Chalet style that popular in the mid-century. 1949. In March 2011, the HPC initiated designation, but placed the designation on hold, pending the adoption of the Golden Gate Park Landmark District.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT							CLOSURE			
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA



6th Street Lodging House Landmark District or as an extension to the Mint-Mission Conservation District

33 contributors, 40 buildings total

May be designated under Article 10 or Article 11

Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	South of Market Historic Resources Survey; Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3D, National Register-eligible district
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	None.
<i>Significance:</i>	The district is significant for the events of the Reconstruction-era following the 1906 Fire and Earthquake and represents the last surviving sizable group of the very low-budget, residential hotels, or “lodging houses,” built south of Market Street along 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 7 th Streets. 6 th Street retains the largest concentration of buildings characterized by mostly three- to four-story, brick Classical Revival styles residential structures, some with ground floor storefronts
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff recommends that the HPC add this district to the LDWP as the district was previously identified as National Register eligible through the SoMa Plan. It was re-examined as part of the Central SoMa Survey, but community outreach and intention to designate under Article 10 was not conveyed to the public during those events.

REPORT PRODUCTION		HEARINGS & ENGAGEMENT							CLOSURE			
LANDMARK REPORT	CASE REPORT	OUTREACH	HPC 1	HPC 2	BOS SUBMIT	BOS INTRO	LAND USE	BOS 1	BOS 2	MAYOR	NOTIFY	MEDIA

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE LDWP: Additional Properties

The following properties and potential landmark districts were identified through previous survey efforts or HPC hearings. None of the following properties are included on the Work Program; the HPC may choose to formally add them at this time. Staff has not yet made contact with property owners. Once added to the Work Program, Staff will engage the community, and create either a fact sheet or Landmark Designation Report, based on the amount of existing documentation.

INDIVIDUALS (12)



I Magnin & Co.

135 Stockton Street

Architect: Timothy Pflueger

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

Staff: TBD

Identified in:

Recommendation from the HPC

Assigned rating:

Currently Article 11 Category V; Kearney-Market-Mason-Sutter

Date of Construction:

1948

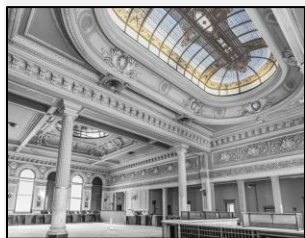
Significance:

Known as the “Marble Lady,” the building is architecturally significant for its distinctive punched fenestration and marble cladding. The store itself was the flagship for the West Coast department store chain, I. Magnin and, it is said, the first American store to carry European designer labels such as Valentino and Givenchy.

Next Action:

The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.

Youth stude



Interior of Hibernia Bank, Amendment to Landmark No. 130

1 Jones Street

Architect: Albert Pissis

Amendment to the existing Article 10 Landmark Nomination to include interior character-defining features of the public spaces (See Appendix C: for ordinance)

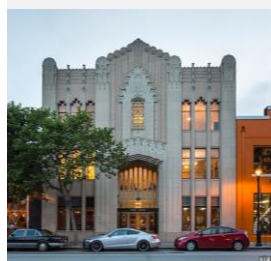
<i>Identified in:</i>	Commission suggested addition
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently: Article 11, Category I; Market Street Masonry and Loft Historic District; Landmark No. 130.
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1892
<i>Significance:</i>	Designed by master architect Albert Pissis in the Beaux Arts style, this banking “temple” has been determined significant via a number of designations. However, none of those protect the exquisite mix of Beaux Arts and French Neoclassical style interior rooms and details, including the Tiffany-style glass skylights, teller counters, vaults, and flooring. The building is currently undergoing a major rehabilitation that is largely completed.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



San Francisco Galvanizing Works

1176 Harrison Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	Identified in the SoMa Historic Resources Survey
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3B (Appears eligible for the National Register both individually and through a NR eligible historic district)
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1912 and 1929
<i>Significance:</i>	The property is architecturally significant as a rare one-story industrial building designed in a very early Streamlined Moderne style. The building is in keeping with designs of the prevailing European modernist trends; particularly, that of architect Peter Behrens and the Duetcher Werkbund’s philosophy of showcasing the power of art and industry in the post-World War I-era.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Order of the Foresters / Baha'i Temple

170 Valencia Street
Architect: Harold Stoner

Photo courtesy of socket site

<i>Identified in:</i>	Identified in the SoMa Historic Resources Survey
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently a Category A building under CEQA. Identified as 2D2 during Section 106 review as a contributor to a California Register eligible historic district. Also identified in the '76 Survey.
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1930
<i>Significance:</i>	Designed by local master architect Harold Stoner, in an exuberant Art Deco style with “ebullient fountain and floral motifs” for the Order of the Foresters, a fraternal mutual benefit society. The building was sold to the Baha’i faith in 1976, and has recently been placed on the market.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Gladding, McBean

1275 Harrison Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	SoMa Historic Resources Survey
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3B (Eligible for listing on the National Register individually and as a contributor to a district); Currently, a Category A Building.
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1937
<i>Significance:</i>	Built in 1937 for the Gladding, McBean Company, this two-story Classical Revival style building was designed in the Classical Revival style, with double-height fluted pilasters supporting simple terra cotta entablature with dentil-ed cornice and a Spanish-style red terra cotta clay tile roof. Between each of the terra cotta-clad fluted pilasters, are steel sash windows, separated simply carved green terra cotta spandrel panels with applied lions heads. The entrance is flanked by large terra cotta urns. The building is significant for its architecture and expression through terra cotta
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



El Rey Theater

1970 Ocean Avenue

Architect: Timothy Pflueger

Identified in: 3CB in Draft Ocean Avenue Historic Resources Survey (in-progress) as both individually significant and a contributor to an identified California Register-eligible historic district, the Ocean Avenue West Historic District.

Assigned rating: Currently, a Category B Building.

Date of Construction: 1931

Significance: A visual landmark of the Balboa Park neighborhood. The movie palace displays a unique combination of the decade's popular Art Deco and Spanish Colonial Revival styles – featuring an expressive, vertical waterfall tower with Moorish grillwork. The building has been home to a church since the 1970s, when the theater closed, and was it recently sold in a foreclosure sale. Its current condition is unknown, but much of the interiors remained intact prior to that sale.

(After this reporting quarter, on August 1, 2016, the Board of Supervisors received a Landmark Designation Application for the building. Staff is currently working to bring that application to the HPC.)

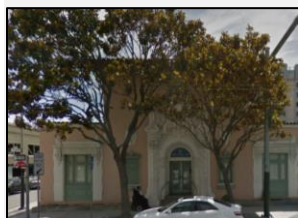
Next Action: The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



4680 Mission Street

Architect: Mario Ciampi

<i>Identified in:</i>	Modern Context Statement, [Draft] Storefronts
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently, a Category B Building
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1949
<i>Significance:</i>	Designed by master San Francisco architect Mario Ciampi in 1949, this unique two story building displays characteristics of the Streamline Moderne, International, and Midcentury Modern styles. .Prominently located on a flat iron shaped lot within the Excelsior Neighborhood Commercial District this building is a standout representation of the prevailing architectural trends, even among neighboring contemporary architecture and other “Ciampi’s.”
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Southern Police Station

360 4th Street

Architect: Alfred I. Coffey

<i>Identified in:</i>	South of Market Historic Resources Survey
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	2S (individual resource listed on the California Register, determined eligible for the National Register.)
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1925
<i>Significance:</i>	Built in 1925, the police station is a beautiful example of small-scale civic architecture of the 1920s..The arched entryway features a high level of glazed terracotta ornamentation including paneled door surrounds, engaged Corinthian columns, a broken scrolled pediment, molded cartouche, and applied foliated ornament similar to that found on larger Spanish Baroque Revival/Churrigaresque architecture that became popular after San Diego’s Panama-California Exposition in 1915.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



First Baptist Church

21 Octavia Street

Architects: Wright, Rushforth, & Cahill

<i>Identified in:</i>	Market Octavia
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently, a Category B Building.
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1909
<i>Significance:</i>	Appears eligible for listing on the National Register for its association with the events of the Reconstruction-era following the San Francisco Fire and Earthquake, and for its architectural significance as a representation of monumental Classical Revival style architecture that was popular across the country, and for its proximity and stylistic associations with the development of the city's Civic Center.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Alcoa Building & Plaza / One Maritime Plaza

300 Clay Street

Architect: Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill

<i>Identified in:</i>	Modern Context Statement
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	Currently, Category B building, also identified in the '76 Survey
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1964-67
<i>Significance:</i>	Located with the Embarcadero's Golden Gateway redevelopment area, the Alcoa building was designed by internationally-known architects and engineers, SOM, in the firm's Midcentury post-Modern aesthetic. The expressionist architecture is defined by the firm's characteristic cross-bracing over curtainwall and tubal structural system. The 25-story building and plaza sit atop a concrete base that houses a three-level public garage. A project has been submitted to the Department that is currently under CEQA review for proposed changes at the garage level and entrance lobby.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Tonga Room

Located inside the Fairmont Hotel, 950 Mason Street, Landmark No. 185

(See Appendix C: for ordinance)

Designer: Mel Melvin

Identified in:

San Francisco Legacy Bars

Assigned rating:

Housed within the Fairmont Hotel, City Landmark No. 185, the current Landmark Nomination does not provide direct protection for the Tonga Room. Staff believes it has enough significance to become its own landmark.

Date of Construction:

1945

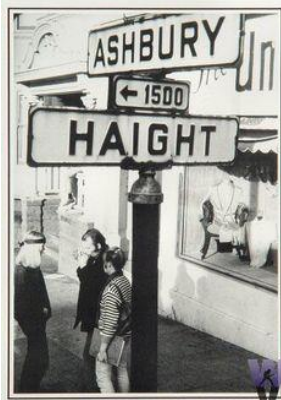
Significance:

Located within the Fairmont Hotel, the Tonga Room is an iconic San Francisco tiki bar that is considered to be one of the best representations of the popular mid-century Polynesian style. Its over-the-top themed interior remains largely intact to its original design. Significant for its interior design and its associations with the post-War and Mid-century trends, and may yield significance as the work of Hollywood set designer Mel Melvin.

Next Action:

The HPC may add the item to the LDWP, as a Landmark Designation separate from that of the Fairmont Hotel.

DISTRICTS (1)



Haight-Ashbury Landmark District

Haight Street from Stanyan Street to Buena Vista Park

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] Storefronts
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3D; Significant as a district eligible for listing on the National Register.
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Reconnaissance level survey of the area and staff evaluation indicate the commercial corridor, and perhaps some surrounding residences, retain a significant concentration of high-style Victorian-era architecture with visible connections to the counter-culture movement of the 1960s.
<i>Significance:</i>	The district is significant for its association with the events of counter-culture movement - when this area of San Francisco served as the nation's epicenter for "hippies" their anti-establishment lifestyles that included psychedelic drugs, rock music, free love, and an anti-war ethos. Defined by the Summer of Love in 1967, the period of significance for social associations could span through c.1960-c.1970. Architectural significance would extend from the c. 1880s to c.1970 and would be due to the high concentration of intact Victorian-era architecture, including original storefronts spanning through to many include many extant counter-culture-era alterations to the district.
<i>- ,Next Action:</i>	If added to the work program, staff would prepare a Landmark Designation Report for the HPC's review, based on the commission's prioritization of the Work Program.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE LDWP: Properties identified through the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities Grant

About the Sites of Civil Rights Project

Under the guidance of the Historic Preservation Commission's Cultural Heritage Assets Committee, the Department secured a National Park Service Underrepresented Communities Grant for fiscal years 2016-2017. San Francisco's Civil Rights History Project was one of 10 projects chosen for the grant, which aims to increase the recognition, understanding, and preservation of resources associated with communities that are underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places.

The **primary objective** of the project is to prepare 3 individual National Register nominations for properties associated with the national advancement of civil rights in San Francisco. Chosen to recognize the multicultural nature of San Francisco, these inter-cultural institutions served as significant sites of advocacy, community engagement, and incubators for organizing during the Civil Rights era and beyond. Each reflects an historic association with one or more underrepresented community, including the LGBTQ community, women, and communities of color. The following properties were identified:

1. Glide Memorial Methodist Church
2. Japantown's Young Women's Christian Association
3. TBD (Most likely, the Gran Oriente Hotel & Lodge)

The **secondary objective** of the Civil Rights History Project is to develop a 10-year work plan for future National Register nominations and local landmark designations related to civil rights struggles and achievements, drawing from the information provided in five historic context statements:

- **[Adopted]** *San Francisco Japantown Historic Context Statement*, prepared by Donna Graves, Public Historian, and Page & Turnbull, Inc.; Adopted by the HPC, 2011
- **[Adopted]** *San Francisco Filipino Heritage Addendum to the South of Market Area Historic Context Statement*, prepared by Page & Turnbull, Inc.; Adopted by the HPC, 2013
- **[Adopted]** *Citywide Historic Context Statement for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) History in San Francisco*, prepared by Donna Graves, Public Historian, and Shayne E. Watson, Architectural Historian 2015; Adopted by the HPC in November, 2015
- **[In-Progress] [DRAFT]** *San Francisco African American Citywide Historic Context Statement* prepared by Tim Kelley Consulting, The Alfred Williams Consultancy, and VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, and the San Francisco Planning Department, January 2015.
- **[In-Progress] [DRAFT]** *San Francisco Latino Historic Context Statement*, prepared by San Francisco Latino Historical Society, Dr. Carlos Cordova, and San Francisco Heritage, 2015.

Summer intern and graduate student, Hannah Fong, was hired to develop a civil rights evaluative framework for properties identified in the five historic context statements, most of which are significant for their association with important events, persons, and institutions. The framework will aid planners in determining historical significance criteria, as part of historic resource evaluations, and in creating nominations/designations for social heritage-related properties. The framework assesses the character-

defining features and level of integrity for social heritage resources through a series of questions and considerations, which staff may reference when evaluating the intangible qualities of a historical property. The framework is a working document that will evolve as the Department’s knowledge and experience with evaluating social heritage resources for both CEQA purposes and designations expands. Using the evaluative framework, the intern prepared a list of properties identified in the five completed historic context statements that associated with civil rights, social movements, and social justice related to the housing, employment, education, immigration, and community-building. Many of these properties reflect the struggle of San Francisco’s LGBTQ and communities of color to gain equal access housing, jobs and services as well as their perseverance to build deep roots in the city despite established discriminatory policies.

Though the following is not a comprehensive list of those eligible properties, it is a starting point. Staff anticipates identifying additional properties via the evaluative framework and the adoption of in-progress context statements. The HPC may add the following properties to its LDWP or may suggest existing designations that should be updated to reflect these associations.



Glide Memorial Church

330 Ellis Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement, LGBTQ Historic Context Statement, Japantown Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (People)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1963 – present?
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Religion & Civil Rights; Female Activists & Leaders
<i>Significance:</i>	As one of the most progressive churches in the nation, under the leadership of Rev. Cecil Williams and his wife, Janice Mirikitani, Glide has for decades, provided social service and outreach programs to the Tenderloin and throughout the city. Under Williams’ direction, the church grew from less than 50 people, in 1963, to over 10,000. Williams and Mirikitani have long-been advocates for civil rights struggles: providing space for the Blank Panthers, supporting student activists at SFSU, and co-founding the Council of Religion and the Homosexual. Over four decades, Williams and Mirikitani built programs that provided youth services, substance abuse support, primary and mental health care, job training, housing and human services. Mirikitani, also San Francisco’s second Poet Laureate, was active in the movement to achieve redress for Japanese Americans after WWII and established programs for women that addressed domestic violence, single parenting, and childcare.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Japantown YWCA/Nihonmachi Little Friends Home

1700 Sutter Street

Architect: Julia Morgan

Currently on the LDWP, a National Register nomination will be created as part of the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities grant.

<i>Identified in:</i>	Japantown Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1932-1950s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Property and Housing Rights. Female Activists & Leaders
<i>Significance:</i>	Constructed in 1932, the property is significant for its associations with Japanese American Women. The Japantown YWCA was established by, and for, Japanese American women, who were barred by segregationist policies from using other facilities at the main YWCA. As a result of Alien Land Laws, which prevented <i>Issei</i> (first-generation) women from owning property, the SF YWCA owned the property in trust for the <i>Nikkei</i> (second generation) community. The SF YWCA's decision to put the building up for sale and give existing tenants eviction notices, disputing the trust arrangement, resulted in a five-year lawsuit. The community's efforts to maintain control of the YWCA showcased the ongoing social and economic vulnerability of Japantown and spurred a new generation of <i>Nihonmachi</i> (Japantown) activism. The property is now the home of Nihonmachi Little Friends.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



St. Francis Square Cooperative Apartments

10 Bertie Manor

Architect: Marquis and Stoller, Landscape Architect: Lawrence Halprin

<i>Identified in:</i>	Japantown Historic Context Statement,[Draft] African American Historic Context Statements
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1963
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Property and Housing Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	As the first racially integrated housing cooperative on the West Coast, St. Francisco Square was developed through a partnership between the International Longshore Warehouse Union (ILWU), the Pacific Maritime Association, and housing activists. It reflects the efforts of ILWU member Taro Tsukahara to secure housing for those displaced by the Redevelopment's Western Addition A-1 project. He spearheaded the campaign for the apartments and ensured that the residential distribution included equal numbers of Japanese, Blacks, and Whites. The cooperative pioneered an equity model of ownership that allowed residents to remain in their units if their income rose above FHA limitations.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Kinmon Gakuen

2031 Bush Street

Currently on the LDWP, a National Register nomination will be created as part of the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities grant.

Identified in: SOMA Filipino Historic Context Statement, African American Historic Context Statement

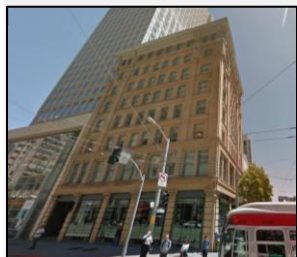
Criteria: A (Events), C (Architecture)

Period of Significance: 1926

Civil Rights Theme: Access to Education

Significance: Associated with the Kinmon Gakuen, one of four community facilities created through fundraising and organizing by residents of the pre-war *Nihonmachi*. Purpose-built by the organization to provide Japanese cultural and language classes for youth prior to World War II. It was also one of the sites where Japanese Americans had to register for internment in 1942. During the war, the Booker T. Washington Community Service Center briefly leased quarters in the building, but the property reopened as a Japanese community center after the war.

Next Action:

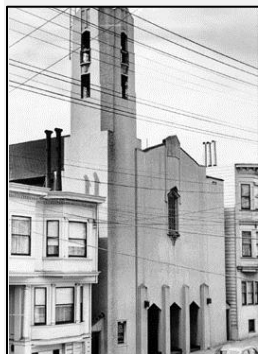


Mattachine Society Headquarters (housed within the Williams Building)

689-93 Mission Street

Currently a Cat. IV building with the New Montgomery-Mission-2nd Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	c.1950s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Early LGBTQ Rights Movement
<i>Significance:</i>	Already significant for its architecture, the building is also significant as the former national headquarters of the Mattachine Society, one of the largest and earliest homophile organizations in the nation, whose goal was to group to transform the shame of being gay into pride. Originally founded as the Mattachine Foundation in Los Angeles in 1950, the organization relocated its headquarters to San Francisco, following a leadership change in 1953, into this building in 1954. Hal Call, who became the new leader, shifted the organization's focus to the scientific and sociological study of gender and sexuality. They also co-sponsored national conferences on LGBTQ issues and organized demonstrations across the country.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Fellowship of All Peoples

2041 Larkin Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1944 – c. 1953
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Religion & Civil Rights, Female Activists & Leaders
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant for its association with Rev. Howard Thurman and Sue Bailey Thurman, who in 1944, co-founded the Fellowship of All Peoples as the first multi-racial, multi-denominational church in the country. Thurman traveled to India, as part of a church delegation, where he met Mahatma Gandhi and was significantly influenced by his non-violent disobedience philosophies. Thurman’s book, <i>Jesus and the Disinherited</i> , blended non-violence principles with pacifism for social change. His work significantly influenced the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr. and others. Sue Bailey Thurman was a significant figure in her own right as an author, feminist, and civil right activist. She helped establish international organizations for foreign students, created SF Black History resources for the Public Library, and was dedicated to women’s rights and black history.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



JACL Headquarters

1765 Sutter Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	Japantown Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), B (People)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1944
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Immigration & Citizenship Rights, Property and Housing Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), which played an instrumental role in a tackling discriminatory legislation concerning citizenship & immigration rights, housing, and Japanese American redress in the postwar period. Under the leadership of Clifford Uyeda, president of the JACL, the organization fought the enforcement of the Alien Land Act, restrictive covenants, barriers to immigrant and <i>Issei</i> citizenship, and the displacement of Japanese from the Western Addition Redevelopment efforts.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



The Delta Hotel/Bayanihan House

88 6th Street

(property would also be a contributor to the identified eligible 6th Street Lodging House district)

<i>Identified in:</i>	SOMA Filipino Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1990s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Property and Housing Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Purchased in 1976 by Dr. Mario Borja and transformed into affordable housing for low-income residents (primarily Filipino WWII veterans) in the early 1990s. In 1997, the building was gutted by fire, resulting in a partnership between the Filipino Community and TODCO, a housing rights organization, to revitalize the property as the Bayanihan House. The ground floor holds several Filipino-oriented businesses and social service organizations.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Site of the Compton's Cafeteria Uprising

101 Taylor Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1966
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Early LGBTQ Rights Movement
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the site of the Compton's Cafeteria uprising, the first major organized uprising that gained national attention for issues of police harassment in the transgender community. During a period when cross-dressing was illegal and police harassment of the LGBTQ population was common, the Tenderloin was considered a relatively safe space for transgender women, who often scraped together a living by working as street prostitutes. One night in August 1966, when Compton's management called on the police to crack down on trans women and hustlers, the trans community retaliated, resulting in an uprising lead by younger, more militant LGBTQ organizations, such as Vanguard. The event is considered one of the most formative events in the early movement for LGBTQ rights.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Black Cat

710 Montgomery Street

Contributor to the Jackson Square Historic District

<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement, [Draft] Latino Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), B (People)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1950s -1960s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Early LGBTQ Rights Movement
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant for its association with the nascent homophile movement and with Jose Sarria, the first openly gay person in the nation to run for public office, Sarria used the Black Cat as campaign headquarters when he ran for San Francisco City Supervisor in 1961. The Black Cat is also significant for its association with <i>Stoumen v. Reilly</i> , a court case in 1951 that essentially legalized gay and lesbian bars in California. It is also significant for its unique masonry architecture.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Crispus Attucks Club

1201-1205 Mendel Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	B (People)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1956
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Women in Activism
<i>Significance</i>	<p>The Crispus Attucks Club/Bayview Community Center is significant as the meeting place (first met in 1956) of the "Big Five," a group of African American women who were extensively involved with community issues in Hunters Point in the 1950s and 60s and were profiled in media as women who "run the Hunters Point community." They spoke up at community meetings and were successful in overturning wrongful evictions, picketing businesses for unfair hiring practices, and advocating for funding for infrastructure projects in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. A <i>Chronicle</i> article states, "Wherever decisions were to be made about Hunters Point, there was Mrs. Ardith Nichols, or one of the women, to make sure the community would have a part in the decision." Although the five women shifted, they were known as a group that collaborated and were vocal on community matters. In addition, five streets in the community are named after them: Ardath Court, Bertha Lane, Commer Court, Garlington Court, and Oceola Court.</p>
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Society for Individual Rights

83 Sixth Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), B (Institutions)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1966- c. 1970s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Early LGBTQ Rights Movement, Community-Based Organizations
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as former headquarters (1966-1970s) of one of the earliest and largest homophile organizations in the nation. The Society of Individual Rights formed in 1964 in San Francisco as an alternative to the dominant homophile organization at the time, the Mattachine Society. Acknowledging the important role of gay and lesbian bars in fostering identity, consciousness, and networking, SIR's mission was primarily to provide resources and space to build a sense of community among LGBTQ activists. The Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club, the first gay political club in the nation was founded in their office
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



SF General Hospital

1001 Potrero Avenue

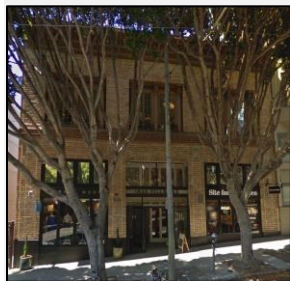
<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events), B (Institutions), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1980s-1990s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	LGBTQ Health
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant for its associations with the AIDS epidemic. AIDS hysteria, and the discrimination that followed it - when gay men's housing, employment, and access to healthcare were jeopardized. By 1982, doctors at UCSF were anxious about having patients with a deadly, unknown disease in their waiting and exam rooms, and the clinic was moved to San Francisco General Hospital, Ward 86 where it was the first of its kind in the country.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



National Urban League, SF Chapter Headquarters

2015 Steiner Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (People)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1940s
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Community-Based Organizations
<i>Significance:</i>	The National Urban League is a national organization that began in the 1910s in order to serve blacks who were leaving the south and heading north in search of jobs, housing, and better lives as part of the Great Migration. Though San Francisco did not get its own chapter until the 1940s (LA had the first West Coast one in the 1920s), the founding does correlate to the influx of southern-born African Americans into the city as part of the Wartime manufacturing and shipbuilding efforts.
<i>Next Action:</i>	HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



Office of Dr. Carleton B. Goodlett, Jr.

1845 Fillmore Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1945-1963
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Media, Publications and Civil Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the office of Dr. Carleton B. Goodlett's medical practice. Goodlett was one of the most formative players in the civil rights movement in San Francisco. Along with Dr. Daniel Collins, he founded the <i>San Francisco Sun-Reporter</i> in 1948, to provide the black community a news outlet that accurately reported on police harassment and other civil rights issues, when few other outlets acknowledged such events.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Site of the Mel's Diner Sit-Ins

3355 Geary Boulevard

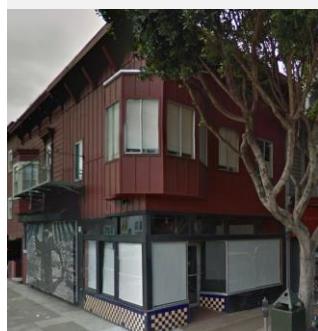
<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1963
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Sites of Civil Disobedience, Employment Discrimination
<i>Significance:</i>	In 1963, members of the Ad Hoc Committee, Congress for Racial Equality, and the DuBois Club staged sit-ins at 3355 Geary Boulevard to protest discriminatory hiring against blacks at the popular chain. After receiving several weeks of bad publicity, the sit-ins and pickets forced the owner, Harold Dobbs to hire more blacks in higher-paid, non-menial positions.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Third Baptist Church

1399 McAllister Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1952-1971
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Religion & Civil Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the third location of the Third Baptist Church congregation, led by Reverend Frederick Douglas Haynes, Sr. Haynes participated in the longshoreman strike of 1934, the struggle to end race-based hiring restrictions at the Pacific Telephone company, and was part of the Black Ministerial Alliance, a group of black ministers who organized action against housing and job discrimination in black communities. In 1945, he was the first African American to run for Supervisor of San Francisco, and subsequently ran in 1947 and 1951.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Galeria de la Raza

2857 24th Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] Latino Historic Context Statement, Calle 24 Cultural Heritage District Nomination, <i>Latinos in Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement</i>
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1970
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Movement Building & the Arts
<i>Significance:</i>	Founded in 1970 by Chicano Movement artists, Galeria de la Raza encourages Latino artists in the visual, literary, media and performing arts to “explore new aesthetic possibilities for socially committed art.” The gallery provides space for Latino artists to express cultural identity and engage in a dialogue about social justice through art. Among their most notable exhibits include the “Culture Clash” and the “Las Mujeres Muralists”, a 1973 exhibit celebrating female identities.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Mission Cultural Center for Latino Arts

2868 Mission Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] Latino Historic Context Statement, Calle 24 Cultural Heritage District Nomination, <i>Latinos in Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement</i> (OHP)
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events)
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Movement Building & the Arts
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1977- Present
<i>Significance:</i>	Frustrated by the lack of opportunities to display Chicano and Latino art in mainstream galleries and art spaces, community activists and SFSU students rallied the City to convert a former department store into the Mission Cultural Center for Latino Arts, using federal funding. The MCCLA is known for the Mission Grafica Department, where over 100 artists have documented political and cultural events through posters and graphic designs. Currently owned by the Arts Commission.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



St. Peter's Catholic Church

1237 Alabama Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	Draft Latino Historic Context Statement, Calle 24 Cultural Heritage District Nomination, Latinos in Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	B (Institutions)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1950s
<i>Civil Rights Theme</i>	Religion and Civil Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Built in 1886, St. Peter's Catholic Church became a predominantly Latino congregation in the 1950s, reflecting the evolution of the Mission District. The Central American Resource Center (CARECEN), founded by Salvadorean refugees operated out of St. Peter's for a period beginning in 1986. The property also features the mural, "500 Years of Resistance," which honors the struggles of indigenous people to fight for freedom and dignity.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Gran Oriente Temple, Hotel, and Lodge

95 Jack London Alley

45-49 South Park

104-106 South Park

Also listed in the Central Soma properties, as eligible under Articles 10 & 11. This designation will move forward with the Central SoMa Plan, but may be added to the work program at this time.

<i>Identified in:</i>	Filipino Historic Context Statement
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), B (Organizations)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1930s-1951
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Immigration and Citizenship Rights, Property and Housing Rights
<i>Significance:</i>	Gran Oriente was founded to provide low-income housing to the Filipino families and seniors starting 1920s. By the 1930s, it was the most prominent fraternal organization for the Filipino community. Comprised of three properties that represent the earliest properties owned by a Filipino organization in the city. After Japanese immigration was stalled due to the Anti-Immigration Act, members of the Gran Oriente pooled their resources to purchase the former Japanese hotel at 104-106 South Park in the 1930s. With the funds provided by member dues, they purchased two more residential flat buildings (41-43 South Park and 45-49 South Park). In 1951, they constructed the Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Temple at 95 Jack London Alley.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Mona's 440 Club

440 Broadway Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	LGBTQ Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	B (Institutions)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1939-1960
<i>Civil Rights Theme:</i>	Early LGBTQ Rights Movement
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the former home of Mona's 440 Club, a popular lesbian bar owned by Mona Sargent that became one of the most popular bars in San Francisco. It drew both lesbians and tourists, because of its nightly cross gender entertainment featuring male-impersonating performers dressed in tuxedos. At this location (1939-1960), the bar's brand identity as a lesbian bar developed.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE LDWP: Properties Identified through cultural heritage historic context statements



Fillmore Auditorium

1805 Geary Boulevard

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] African American Historic Context Statement
<i>Criteria:</i>	B (People), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	c. 1950s
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant for its association with African American entrepreneur Charles Sullivan, the "Mayor of Fillmore." Sullivan invested in properties in the Fillmore, transforming the neighborhood into a destination for jazz and entertainment. In 1954, he began booking notable jazz artists at 1805 Geary Boulevard, formerly a segregated skating rink and went on to book some of the era's biggest names including James Brown, Billie Holiday, Charlie Parker, and Ike & Tina Turner. When he had no bookings, he sub-leased the space to Bill Graham.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Community Thrift

623 Valencia Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	Twin Peaks Tavern Landmark Designation Report
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1982
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant for its association with the Tavern Guild, the first gay business association in the country, established in 1962. At a time when gay bars were frequently harassed by police, and gay owners were forced to incur the expenses from enforcement fees and coerced payoffs. The Tavern Guild used its membership dues and profits from fundraising events to create a budget for community that was used to retain lawyers and pay bails, while protecting and educating gay community about their legal rights during police harassment. In 1982, they founded the Community Thrift Store as a charitable non-profit.
<i>Next Action:</i>	HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD



Casa Sanchez

2778 24th Street

SF Heritage is currently preparing a draft National Register nomination

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] Latino Historic Context Statement, Calle 24 Cultural Heritage District
<i>Criteria:</i>	A (Events)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1968 - 2011
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as one of the longest-running family-run businesses in San Francisco. It is also associated with the development of the city's Latino business community during the 20th century. While the Casa Sanchez restaurant has operated out of the 2778 24th Street location since 1968, the family business dates to 1924 when it was founded by Roberto and Isabel Sanchez in the Western Addition neighborhood. The "Mexicatessen" offered prepared Mexican food goods and introduced the first mechanized tortilla factory to San Francisco. It is San Francisco's longest-operating tamale and tortilla factory. 2778 24th Street was the company's third and final San Francisco location, as food production has moved to Millbrae, CA. Today, Casa Sanchez represents one of the state's most successful distributors of Mexican food products.
<i>Next Action:</i>	The HPC may add the item to the LDWP.



Interior of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (*La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora Guadalupe*) Amendment to City Landmark No. 204

(See Appendix C: for ordinance)

906 Broadway Street

<i>Identified in:</i>	[Draft] Latino Historic Context Statement; <i>Latinos in Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement</i> (OHP), City Landmark No. 204
<i>Criterion:</i>	A (Events), C (Architecture)
<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1912
<i>Significance:</i>	Significant as the focal point of the Latino community that developed in North Beach in the 1860s and 1870s. In the late 19 th century, the area in North Beach along Broadway and Mason Street. The church (Our Lady of Guadalupe) served as the nexus of social cultural, and political life in the neighborhood, known as “Barrio Guadalupe,” and served as a beacon for new Latino and Chicano immigrants. The original church was destroyed in the 1906 Fire and Earthquake, with a new church consecrate din 1912. The current designation report includes some information on the interior; however more character-defining features could be addressed.
<i>Next Action:</i>	HPC hearing: Landmark Initiation TBD

Attachments:

Appendix A: List of Additional Designations Identified in the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey

Appendix B: Summer Internship project: Sites of Civil Rights, Explanation of Identified Themes
(Funded through the National Park Service Underrepresented Communities grant)

Appendix C: Landmark Designation Ordinances for those properties proposed for amendment

Appendix A:

Additional Designations Identified in Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey

The following properties and potential landmark districts were identified as part of the Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey. The required legislation changes will move forward with the adoption of the Central SoMa Plan. These properties were provided for reference and are not considered part of the LDWP.

On March 16, 2016, The Historic Preservation Commission adopted the findings of the Central SoMa Historic Context Statement and Historic Resource Survey, which includes the area bound by Market and Townsend streets between 3rd and 6th streets. The Plan Area now focuses on only the properties within the Eastern Neighborhoods zoning, and excludes the C-3 Downtown zoning. The HPC will have the opportunity to recommend approval for the following: properties

- 23 “Reclassifications” under Article 11
- 6 Landmark Designations under Article 10 that are also recommended for reclassification under Article 11
- 1 Landmark District Designation for the South End Extension Landmark District
- 1 Conservation District Designation for the Mint-Mission Conservation District

Staff recommends the addition of the 6th Street Lodging House Landmark District to the Landmark Designation Work Program. . Due to its proximity and significance, the Department requests that the HPC consider including the 6th Street either as an Article 10 District or as an extension to the Mint-Mission Article 11 Conservation District. The district lies on the perimeter of the Central SoMa Plan Area and community outreach has not been duly conducted in order to move this district forward with the plan policies.

Note: the following entry fields differ than the standard LDWP format and include information on the survey and evaluations, previous evaluations, and significance statement.

INDIVIDUALS (6)



Hotel Utah

500-504 4th Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 (also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category I)
 Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

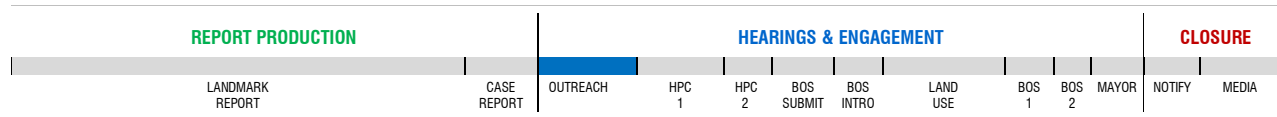
Identified in: Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)

Assigned rating: 3S

Completed Tasks: Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.

Significance: Constructed in 1908, Hotel Utah is a visual landmark associated with the development of mixed-use residential hotels in the South of Market; and its later associations with San Francisco culture and nightlife, and for its Reconstruction-era Classical Revival style architecture

Next Action: Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD



Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Lodge

95 Jack London Alley

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 (also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category III)
 Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

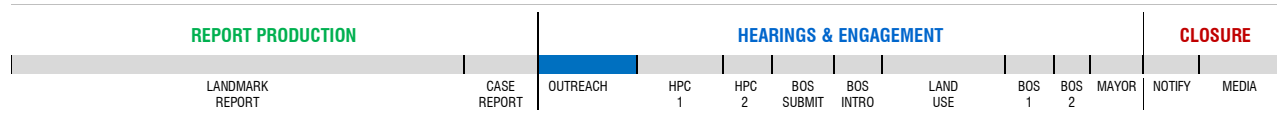
Identified in: Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)

Assigned rating: 53D

Completed Tasks: Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.

Significance: **Also identified as a Site of Civil Rights**

Next Action: Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD



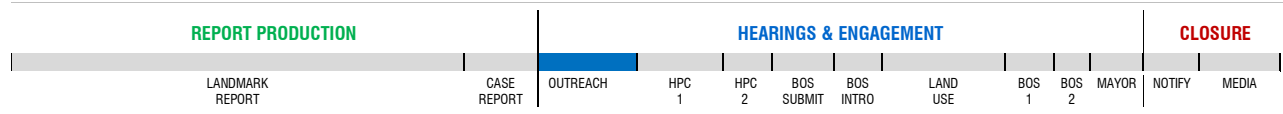


Omiya Hotel / Gran Oriente Filipino

104-106 South Park Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 (also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category III)
 Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	53D
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.
<i>Significance:</i>	Also identified as a Site of Civil Rights
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD

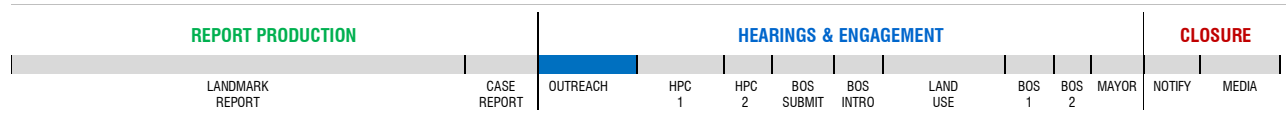




480 5th Street

Article 10 Landmark Nomination
 (also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category III)
 Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3CS
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.
<i>Significance:</i>	Constructed in 1925, the building is an extremely rare example of a light industrial building featuring ours standing Romanesque Revival style ornamentation
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD





Shreve & Company Factory

539 Bryant Street

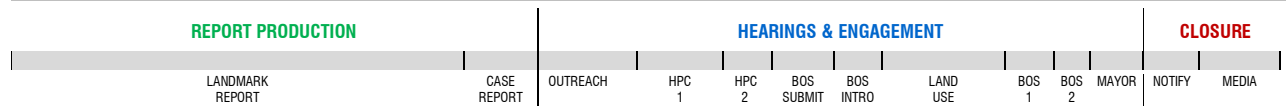
Architect: Daniel Blaisdell

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

(also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category I)

Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3S
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.
<i>Significance:</i>	Constructed in 1912, the building is an excellent example of large-scale industrial loft building with Classical Revival style ornamentation.
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD



Central Hotel

566-586 3rd Street

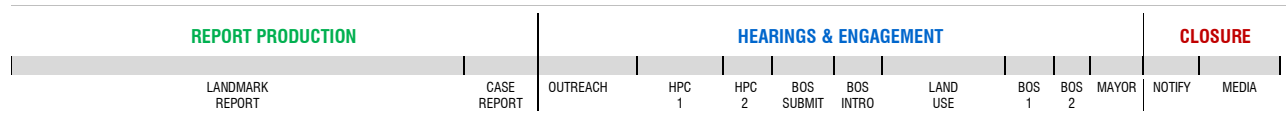
Architect: Sutton & Weeks

Article 10 Landmark Nomination

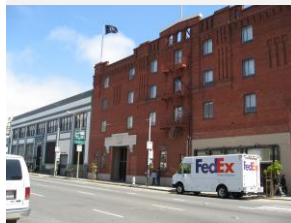
(also identified eligible as Article 11 – Category III)

Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3S
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan and owner notification.
<i>Significance:</i>	Constructed in 1907, by local master architects Sutton & weeks the building served as one of the largest rooming house in the South of Market, serving low-wage laborers working at nearby railways and the waterfront.
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD



DISTRICTS (1)

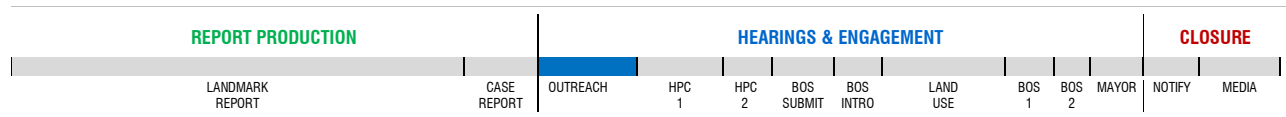


South End Extension Landmark District

12 contributors, 20 buildings total

Article 10 Landmark District Nomination
 Staff: Susan Parks / Shannon Ferguson

<i>Identified in:</i>	Central SoMa Historic Resources Survey (Adopted 2016)
<i>Assigned rating:</i>	3S
<i>Completed Tasks:</i>	Community outreach via the Central SoMa plan
<i>Significance:</i>	The South End extension is comprised of 19 properties located in the Central SoMa study area roughly bounded by Brannan Street to the north, Third Street to the east, Townsend Street to the south, and Lusk Street to the west. The district comprises an addition to the local (Article 10) and National Register-listed South End Historic District, significant for its associations with industrial development. The additional contributing resources were identified as compatible with the “warehouse architectural form” theme of the South End Historic District.
<i>Next Action:</i>	Staff will present the designation to the HPC in the form of a Fact Sheet with an Ordinance as part of a packet of Central SoMa designations, at which time the HPC may initiate designation. HPC initiation hearing: TBD



Appendix B:

Summer Internship project: Sites of Civil Rights/Social Movements, Explanation of Identified Themes

The following themes were identified through the evaluation of five in-progresses and recently completed cultural heritage historic context statements, as well as similar state and national cultural heritage efforts.

Media, Publications & Civil Rights

Used for the identification of cultural institutions related to communities of color or LGBTQ groups. Small, independent media outlets provided a voice for marginalized groups to address and report on issues that mainstream media largely neglected. Ethnic media strived to represent and fulfill the needs of its otherwise poorly and underrepresented communities, while serving modes of activism through which communities could report on civil rights issues, such as police harassment.

Immigration and Citizenship

Used for the identification of community organizations, leaders, and other institutions who sought to repeal decades of restrictive immigration policies and dismantle citizenship barriers. Key legislation includes the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, 1924 Immigration Act, and the Immigration Act of 1965, and barriers to Central American and Latin American immigration & citizenship in the 1950s to 80s. The struggle to achieve equal footing as citizens also encompasses the struggle of Japanese Americans during and after internment.

Property and Housing Rights

Used for the identification of properties related housing rights and resistance to relocation, displacement, and urban renewal. The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, established in 1948, conducted massive urban renewal projects in the Western Addition, Central SoMa, and other “blighted” areas across the city, including demolishing several blocks in Japantown, the Fillmore, and Manilatown. Key legislation includes the National Housing Act of 1949, the California Fair Housing Act of 1963 (Rumford Act) its repeal (1964) and restoration (1966) and the upholding of California Proposition 13, all of which expanded minorities’ ability to rent and own property. Properties such as the Gran Oriente Hotel and Lodge and Japantown YWCA reflect the successes of these communities to own property.

New Generation of Youth Activism

Used for the identification of properties that reflects the new generation of activists in the 1960s. They favored tactics, such as sit-ins, picketing, and other methods of civil disobedience. Student organizations such as the DuBois Club and the Ad Hoc Committee against Discrimination were involved in the Auto Row, Mel’s Diner, and the Palace Hotel protests. Other activist student groups include the Black Student Union, the Third World Liberation Front, and a coalition of other student groups who led the student and faculty strike at San Francisco State University in 1968 and helped establish the first ethnic studies program in the nation.

Early LGBTQ Rights Movement

Used for the identification on properties that reflect the early LGBTQ rights movement stemming back to more radical organizations such as Vanguard, who viewed sexual liberation “as merely one aspect of a broader social transformation,” and saw their fate directly linked to other oppressed groups. The earliest organizations, such as the Society of Individual Rights and the Council on Religion and Homosexual, predated the start national LBGTQ-movement and Stonewall-era activism. The tactics, methods, and ideas of the early LGBTQ movement are uniquely different from the other youth activist efforts.

Movement-Building & the Arts

Used for the identification of artist-activist related properties. The combination of art activism emerged in the 1960s, an era marked by new ideas about identity, culture, politics, and economic justice with a cultural shift toward experimentation, community awareness, and creative expression in San Francisco. Ethnic culture of this era (literature, poetry music, visual arts, dance, and theatre) entered a new breed of artistic creativity that was focused on expressing social justice ideals. Black, Asian, and Latino artists chose powerful media to portray civil rights issues, empower activism, and unite the community. One example of the artist-activist impulse during this era is The Kearny Street Workshop’s involvement in resisting I-Hotel evictions. These efforts led to the development of progressive, activist-oriented community organizations – most notably arts and cultural venues and bookstores, such as Marcus Books.

Religion & Civil Rights

Used for the identification of religious institutions with dual roles: as a space for worship and community/social service organizations. As important community gathering spaces, religious institutions were sources of both spiritual and political change. Black ministers formed the Black Ministerial Alliance in the 1960s to fight discriminatory practices or equal access to housing, jobs, and healthcare. Starting in the 1960s (and continuing today), Glide Memorial provided homeless outreach, interracial services, and officiated gay marriages. In the 1980s, Catholic churches were part of the Sanctuary Movement which created an “underground network” for Central American refugees. Many churches are identified as part of this study, including Glide, the Fellowship of all Peoples, and the Metropolitan Community Church.

Access to Education

Used for properties associated with schools, universities, and community-based or ethic-heritage learning centers. As a result of segregation in schools, several educational organizations were developed to provide Black, Asian, and Latino children quality education. In Japantown, the Sano School (now the JACL headquarters) and Kinmon Gakuen were established prior to provide Japanese children an education with Japanese language and culture classes.

Female Activists and Leaders

Used for the identification of places and events associated with female civil rights leaders and activists, who were equally influential figures in community building and social justice reforms. It can be associated with the feminist movements of the 1960s and 70s, including minority female populations such as Asian American women, who viewed themselves, and their desired balance of tradition and modern, as distinct from the mainstream feminist movements. Properties such as the Women’s Building and the Japantown YWCA commemorate the struggles of women to gain space and build community. Examples

of such women include the Bayview “Big Five,” Janice Mirikitani, and Sue Bailey Thurman are just a few of the notable female leaders in San Francisco’s history.

Employment Discrimination

Used for the identification of places and events associated with labor and discrimination. This theme encompasses the struggle for marginalized people to push for fair, equitable employment practices and dismantling segregation in the workforce. The rise of white labor unions in the late 19th century led to limited opportunities for blacks and other communities of color. In 1889, over 200 Black employees at the Palace Hotel were dismissed and replaced with unionized White labor. One of the earliest civil rights cases in the Bay Area was *Joseph James vs. Marinship* in 1943, challenged discriminatory union hiring and membership policies. In the 1960s, sit-ins were staged at Mel’s Diner, the Palace Hotel, and the Lucky Stores to protest the low number of Blacks hired in non-menial jobs, compared to other ethnicities. The Chicano rights movement also sought a variety of goals, including the restoration of land grants and farm workers’ rights along with better communities, wages, work environments, and enhanced avenues to education.

Appendix C:

Ordinances for Existing Designated Landmarks identified for Amendments

ORDINANCE DESIGNATING LANDMARK

FILE NO. 90-81-9

ORDINANCE NO. 387-81

1 DESIGNATING THE HIBERNIA BANK AS A LANDMARK PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE
2 CITY PLANNING CODE.

3
4 Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

5 Section 1. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that The Hibernia Bank
6 located at 1 Jones Street, being Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 349, has a special
7 character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and
8 value, and that its designation as a Landmark will be in furtherance of and
9 in conformance with the purposes of Article 10 of the City Planning Code and
10 the standards set forth therein.

11 (a) Designation. Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City Planning Code,
12 Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code, 1 Jones Street, The
13 Hibernia Bank is hereby designated as a Landmark, this designation having been
14 duly approved by Resolution No. 8899 of the City Planning Commission, which
15 Resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No. 90-81-9

16 (b) Required Data. The descriptions of the location and boundaries of
17 the Landmark site; of the characteristics of the Landmark which justify its
18 designation; and of the particular features that should be preserved; as
19 included in the said Resolution, are hereby incorporated herein and made a
20 part hereof as though fully set forth.

21 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

22 GEORGE AGNOST
23 CITY ATTORNEY

RECOMMENDED:

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

24
25 By Julian E. Fulton
26 Deputy City Attorney

24
25 By Dean L. Macris
26 Dean L. Macris
27 Director of Planning

27
28
29
30

LM # 120

Passed for Second Reading
Board of Supervisors, San Francisco

JUN 22 1981

SMB

Ayes: Supervisors ~~Britt~~ ^{BRITT} Dolson, ~~Hongisto~~,
Kennedy, Kopp, ~~Molinari~~, Nelder, Renne, ~~Silver~~,
Walker, Ward.

~~Noes: Supervisors~~

SMB

Absent: Supervisors ~~BRITT~~ ^{BRITT} MOLINARI SILVER
HONGISTO

Ed Beuman Clerk

90-81-9
File No.

JUL 05 1981
Approved

Read Second Time and Finally Passed
Board of Supervisors, San Francisco

JUN 29 1981

Ayes: Supervisors Britt, ~~Dolson~~, ~~Hongisto~~,
Kennedy, Kopp, Molinari, Nelder, Renne, ~~Silver~~,
Walker, Ward.

~~Noes: Supervisors~~

Absent: Supervisors ~~DOLSON~~ HONGISTO
SILVER

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was
finally passed by the Board of Supervisors of the
City and County of San Francisco.

James Kestel Clerk
James Kestel Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 8899

WHEREAS, A proposal to designate the Hibernia Bank at One Jones Street as a Landmark pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was initiated by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on March 4, 1981, and said Advisory Board, after due consideration, has recommended approval of this proposal; and

WHEREAS, The City Planning Commission, after due notice given, held a public hearing on April 9, 1981 to consider the proposed designation and the report of said Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, The Commission believes that the proposed Landmark has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value; and that the proposed designation would be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes and standards of the said Article 10:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First, the proposal to designate the aforementioned structure, the Hibernia Bank at One Jones Street, as a Landmark pursuant to Article 10 of the City Planning Code is hereby APPROVED, the precise location and boundaries of the Landmark site being those of Lot 3 in Assessor's Block 349;

Second, That the special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value of the said Landmark justifying its designation are set forth in the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Resolution No. 213 as adopted on March 4, 1981, which Resolution is incorporated herein and made a part thereof as though fully set forth;

Third, That the said Landmark should be preserved generally in all of its particular exterior features as existing on the date hereof and as described and depicted in the photographs, case report and other material on file in the Department of City Planning Docket LM81.1;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission hereby directs its Secretary to transmit the proposal for designation, with a copy of this Resolution, to the Board of Supervisors for appropriate action.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission at its regular meeting of April 9, 1981.

Lee Woods, Jr.
Secretary

AYES: Commissioners Bierman, Karasick, Kelleher, Klein, Nakashima,
Rosenblatt, Salazar

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

PASSED: April 9, 1981

BUILDING NAME: Hibernia Bank OWNER: Hibernia Savings and Loan Society
 1 Jones Street, S.F., CA
 BUILDING ADDRESS: 1 Jones Street BLOCK & LOT: ZONING:
 349/3 C-3-G
 ORIGINAL USE: Bank NO. OF STORIES: 2 LPAB VOTE: 9-0
 CURRENT USE: Bank EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Granite

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(Describe special CHARACTER, or special HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL or AESTHETIC interest or value:) "The oldest and one of the finest of San Francisco's uniquely superb collection of modified temple form banks. Also one of the best designs for the numerous irregular Market Street intersections. Built as a narrow structure along Jones in 1892; the building was enlarged to its present size in 1905 and was rebuilt after the fire. It is the earliest surviving in the city in the strictly classical idiom, a style which did not sweep the country until after the Chicago World's Fair held the year after the building was completed. The building was widely admired among local architects of the day. In composition, it is a hybrid modified temple form and a variety of Baroque elements, notably the domed entrance corner and the fine entrance stairway. Its steel frame is clad in carved granite. Its interior is a richly detailed space dominated by a large stained glass dome. The building occupies its Market Street corner with unusual control. Its columned sides present rich textures to the street. The copper crowned entrance dome provides a focal point which is simultaneously the most massive part of the building and a two-story open entranceway." (may be continued on back)

EVALUATION CRITERIA**A. ARCHITECTURE**

1. Style: Beaux Arts Classicism
2. Construction Type: Steel Frame
3. Construction Date: 1892, 1905, and 1907
4. Design Quality: (LPAB ONLY) Excellent
5. Architect: Albert Pissis
6. Interior Quality: (LPAB ONLY) Excellent

B. HISTORY

(as building is significantly associated with specific)

7. Persons: Albert Pissis (1852-1914), major San Francisco architect born in Guaymas, Mexico, trained at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, designer of the Flood Building and The Emporium.
8. Events: The banking temples remain as a precise expression of the ideals of the City Beautiful movement in architecture, social and city planning which shaped San Francisco's post 1906 earthquake reconstruction.
9. Patterns of History:
 (cultural, social, political, military, economic or industrial)
 The banking temples reflect San Francisco's role as an important center for commerce and finance. Incorporated as the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society on April 12, 1859, the bank began operations in an upstairs room on Jackson Street above
10. Continuity: Of particular importance in establishing the dominant character of the area. (over)
11. Setting: Makes a major contribution to the character of the street.
12. Importance as a Visual Landmark: A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the City.

D. INTEGRITY

(cite alterations and physical condition) Has suffered no visible alteration (since restoration in 1907 following earthquake damage) and retains all of its original materials and design features.

RATINGS

DCP: 5
 HERE TODAY: Featured, p.87
 SPLENDID SURV.: "A" rating, p.77
 NAT'L REGISTER: Eligible
 NAT'L LANDMARK: -
 STATE LANDMARK: -

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Statement of Significance from
 (list sources on back) Splendid Survivors,
 PREPARED BY: Jonathan H. Malone p.77
 ADDRESS: 100 Larkin Street
 S.F., CA 94102
 PHONE: 558-3055
 DATE: 2/23/81
 From material submitted by Patrick McGrew



#130 Classical Revival/Beaux Arts

HISTORY, continued

- 9) Montgomery. Founded by Richard and Robert Tobin, John Sullivan and John McHugh were the first president and vice president, respectfully. With strong connections to the Irish community, within five years it became one of the leading savings banks in San Francisco.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- 1. Architectural style
- 2. Construction type
- 3. Construction date
- 4. Design quality (RUBO ONLY)
- 5. Architect
- 6. Interior quality (RUBO ONLY)

Bibliography

- Corbett, Michael R., Splendid Survivors, California Living Books, S.F., 1979.
- Cross, Dr. Ira B., Financing an Empire; History of Banking in California, (4 volumes), S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., S.F., L.A., and Chicago, 1927.



STATE LABORATORY
 DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY
 100 MARKET STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94102

DATE: _____
 FROM: _____
 TO: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 PREPARED BY: _____
 (List sources on back)

[Landmarks]
DESIGNATING THE FAIRMONT HOTEL AT 950 MASON STREET AS A LANDMARK
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE CITY PLANNING CODE.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San
Francisco:

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the
Fairmont Hotel located at 950 Mason Street, Lot 1 in Assessor's
Block 244, has a special character and special historical,
architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and that its
designation as a landmark will further the purposes of, and conform
to the standards set forth in Article 10 of the City Planning Code.

(a) Designation. Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City
Planning Code, Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal
Code, the Fairmont Hotel at 950 Mason Street is hereby designated
as a Landmark, this designation having been duly approved by
Resolution No. 10816 of the City Planning Commission, which
Resolution is on File with the Clerk of the Board under File No.
90-87-4.

(b) Required Data. The location and boundaries of the
Landmark site encompass Lot 1 in Assessor's Block 244 excepting the
easterly portion upon which the roof garden structure, Crown Room
Tower, and Pavilion Room are constructed. The characteristics of
the Landmark which justify its designation, and the particular
features that should be preserved as included in the said
Resolution, are incorporated in this designating ordinance as
though fully set forth.

(SEE FILE FOR REQUIRED SIGNATURES)

Board of Supervisors, San Francisco

Passed for Second Reading	§	Finally Passed
April 27, 1987	§	May 4, 1987
	§	
Ayes: Supervisors Britt Hongisto	§	Ayes: Supervisors Britt Gonzalez
Hsieh Kennedy Maher Molinari	§	Hongisto Hsieh Maher Molinari
Nelder Walker Ward	§	Nelder Silver Walker Ward
	§	
Absent: Supervisors Gonzalez Silver	§	Absent: Supervisor Kennedy

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance
was finally passed by the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco

File No.
90-87-4

MAY 14 1987
Date Approved

[Signature]
Clerk
[Signature]
Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 10816

WHEREAS, A proposal to designate the Fairmont Hotel at 950 Mason Street as a Landmark pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was initiated by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on May 21, 1986 and said Advisory Board, after due consideration, has recommended approval of this proposal; and

WHEREAS, The City Planning Commission, after due notice given, held a public hearing on September 18, 1986 to consider the proposed designation and the report of said Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, The Commission believes that the proposed Landmark has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value; and that the proposed designation would be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes and standards of the said Article 10;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First, the proposal to designate the aforementioned structure, the Fairmont Hotel at 950 Mason Street, as a Landmark pursuant to Article 10 of the City Planning Code is hereby APPROVED.

Second, the precise location and boundaries of the Landmark site, the special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value of the said Landmark justifying its designation are set forth in the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Resolution No. 382 as adopted on May 21, 1986 which Resolution is incorporated herein and made a part thereof as though fully set forth;

Third, That the said Landmark should be preserved generally in all of its particular exterior features as existing on the date hereof and described and depicted in the photographs, case report and other material on file in the Department of City Planning Docket No. 86.236L;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission hereby directs its Secretary to transmit the proposal for designation, with a copy of this Resolution, to the Board of Supervisors for appropriate action.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission at its Regular Meeting of September 18, 1986.

Michael Berkowitz
Acting Secretary

AYES: Commissioners Allen, Bierman, Hemphill, Karasick, Nakashima and Wright.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: Commissioner Rosenblatt.

ADOPTED: September 18, 1986.

BUILDING NAME: Fairmont Hotel OWNER: Fairmont Hotel Company
BUILDING ADDRESS: 950 Mason Street BLOCK & LOT: 244/1ptn. ZONING: RM-4
ORIGINAL USE: Hotel NO. OF STORIES: 7 LPAB VOTE: 7-0
CURRENT USE: Hotel EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Granite and brick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(Describe special CHARACTER, or special HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL or AESTHETIC interest or value:) The Fairmont is significant as a pre-1906 structure designed by noted architects James and Merritt Reid and Stanford White. The richly detailed exterior, elegant porte cochere and opulent lobby reflect the finest tradition of Nob Hill society life. Among San Francisco's grand hotels, the Fairmont maintains a standard of service true to its founding during the City's "golden age of millionaires".

EVALUATION CRITERIA

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. Style: Beaux Arts Classical.
2. Construction Type: Steel frame, granite with brick exterior.
3. Construction Date: 1902, completed and opened in 1906.
4. Design Quality: (LPAB ONLY)
5. Architect: 1902, James and Merritt Reid and Stanford White; 1906, Julia Morgan supervised the rehabilitation.
6. Interior Quality: (LPAB ONLY) The opulence of the lobby of the Fairmont echos pre-1906 Nob Hill wealth.

B. HISTORY

(as building is significantly associated with specific)

7. Persons: The Hotel Registry reads as a veritable "Who's Who" with entries for: Presidents Harding and Truman, Howard Taft, (over)
8. Events: The proceeds of the grand reopening of the hotel on 4/16/07 was acclaimed the "biggest banquet in a hotel" and netted \$22,000 for homeless children. The United Nations Charter was drawn up in (over)
9. Patterns of History: In the first decade of this century, the Fairmont Hotel was a prestigious stop for travelers, and a favorite meeting spot for West Coast society.

C. ENVIRONMENT

(relation to surroundings, specifically in terms of:)

10. Continuity: The hotel is a symbol of grace, charm, and dignity. Covering an entire city block (Powell, Sacramento, California (over)
11. Setting: With the Flood Mansion (Pacific Union Club) and cable car lines, the Fairmont represents a portion of the pre-1906 character of Nob Hill. The front lawn, together with the grounds of the (over)
12. Importance as a Visual Landmark: Visible to ships entering the Golden Gate and from points in the East Bay, the Fairmont is a visual symbol of San Francisco.

D. INTEGRITY

(cite alterations and physical condition)

The hotel was restored after the earthquake in 1906. The 29-story Crown Room tower was built in 1960 and is not included in the landmark designation. The cornice was replicated in 1984 to meet parapet (over)

RATINGS

DCP: 4
HERE TODAY: pp. 66-68
SPLENDID SURV.: N/A
NAT'L REGISTER: --
NAT'L LANDMARK: --
STATE LANDMARK: --

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

(list sources on back)

PREPARED BY: Ann B. Sabiniano
ADDRESS: 706 - 23rd Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94121
PHONE: (415) 221-3356
DATE: April 16, 1986
April 23, 1986



7. Persons (contd.)
General Mark Clark, Rudolph Valentino, Ernest Hemmingway, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Madam Chiang Kai Shek. Leading performing artists who have appeared at the hotel include Ella Fitzgerald, Tony Bennett, Count Basie, Sammy Davis Jr., Louis Armstrong and Nat King Cole.
 8. Events (contd.)
1945 in the hotel. The Fairmont is currently the site for the ABC television program "Hotel", the model for the fictional "St. Gregory".
 10. Continuity (contd.)
and Mason Streets), the structure relates to the predominant character on Nob Hill.
 11. Setting (contd.)
Flood Mansion (Landmark No. 64), Huntington Park and Grace Cathedral Close (Landmark No. 170) create a continuum of open space on the crest of the hill.
- D. INTEGRITY (contd.)
safety requirements of the San Francisco Building Code. The California Street facade, at the rusticated base levels, has been altered to accommodate commercial tenancies. These alterations include new signage, entry doors, display windows, and awnings. The comparable area on the Sacramento Street facade has been altered with additional service entries. The east facade below floor two has been altered to connect the original building to the Crown Room tower addition. The Mason Street facade is essentially intact, with a new door added on the southeast corner.

Bibliography

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 Fairmont Hotel Plate XXXIV.
 Circus Lounge at the Fairmont, Timothy Pfleuger.
 Architect and Engineer, July 1931, "Bars" in Building Types File.
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 San Francisco Datebook, April 3, 1903.
 San Francisco Hotel 1906-1907 issued by Passenger Dept.,
 Southern Pacific Co., Nov. 1906.
 Lauriston (an Architectural Biography of Herbert Edward Law)
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Note: Credits to Mr. Michael Corbett of HERITAGE and Mrs. Gladys Hansen of SAN FRANCISCO ARCHIVES for supplying some of the above materials.

A.B.S.

1 (Landmarks)

2 DESIGNATING THE OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE CHURCH AS A LANDMARK PURSUANT
3 TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE CITY PLANNING CODE.4
5 Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San
6 Francisco:7
8 Section 1. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the Our
9 Lady of Guadalupe Church at 906 Broadway, Lot 9 within Assessor's
10 Block 149, has a special character and special historical,
11 architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and that its
12 designation as a Landmark will further the purposes of, and conform
13 to the standards set forth in Article 10 of the City Planning Code.14
15 (a) Designation: Pursuant to Section 1004 of the City
16 Planning Code, Chapter II, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal
17 Code, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church is hereby designated as Landmark
18 No. 204, this designation having been fully approved by Resolution
19 No. 13516 of the City Planning Commission, which Resolution is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No.
21 90-93-2 and is incorporated herein and made a part hereof as though
22 fully set forth.23
24 (b) Required Data:25 (1). The description of the location and boundaries of the
SUPERVISOR ALIOTO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1 Landmark site is 906 Broadway, Lot 9 within Assessor's Block 149.

2
3 (2) The characteristics of the Landmark which justify its
4 designation are described and shown in the photographs and other
5 materials on file in the Department of City Planning Docket No.
6 92.659L and the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board's Case Report
7 contained in Docket No. 92.659L.8
9 (3) The particular features that should be preserved are those
10 shown in the photographs on file in Department of City Planning
11 Docket No. 92.659L and described in the Landmarks Preservation
12 Advisory Board's Case Report, in Section A, entitled
13 "Architecture," Subsection No. 5, "Design" and in Section D,
14 "Integrity," Subsection No. 13 "Alterations," said photographs and
15 Case Report are incorporated in this designating ordinance as
16 though fully set forth.

17 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

18 LOUISE H. RENNE

19 CITY ATTORNEY

20
21 By [Signature]
22 Deputy City Attorney23
24
25

RECOMMENDED:

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

By [Signature]

Lu Blazej

Director of Planning

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

- 2 -

92.659L

F531482

F531482

Board of Supervisors, San Francisco

Passed for Second Reading

September 27, 1993

Ayes: Supervisors Bierman Hallinan
Haich Kaufman Kennedy Leal Maher
Nigden Shelley

Absent: Supervisors Alioto Conroy

§ Finally Passed
§
§ October 4, 1993
§
§

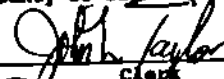
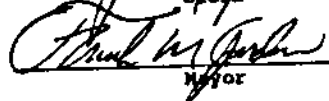
§ Ayes: Supervisors Alioto Conroy
§ Hallinan Kaufman Leal Nigden
§ Shelley
§
§

§ Absent: Supervisors Bierman Haich
§ Kennedy Maher
§

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance
was finally passed by the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco

File No.
90-93-2

OCT 15 1993
Date Approved


Clerk

Mayor

File No. 92.659L
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
906 Broadway
Lot 9 within Assessor's Block 149

SAN FRANCISCO
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 13516

WHEREAS, A proposal to designate the Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, 906 Broadway, as Landmark No. 204 pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was initiated by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on January 20 and March 3 and 17, 1993 said Advisory Board, after due consideration, has recommended approval of this proposal; and

WHEREAS, The Landmarks Board at its Regular Meetings of January 20 and March 3 and 17, 1993 reviewed and commented on the draft Case Reports and took public testimony on the above referenced nomination; and

WHEREAS, The City Planning Commission, after due notice given, continued the public hearing of April 1, to their Regular Meeting of April 29, 1993, to consider the proposed designation and the report of said Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, This Commission believes that the proposed Landmark has a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value; and that the proposed designation would be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes and standards of the said Article 10;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First, That this Landmark Board does hereby recommend APPROVAL of the designation of the Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, being Lot 9 within Assessor's Block 149;

Second, That the special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value of the said Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Resolution No. 447 as adopted on March 17, 1993 which Resolution is incorporated herein and made a part thereof as though fully set forth;

Third, That the particular features that should be preserved are those shown in the photographs on file in Department of City Planning Docket No. 92.659L and described in the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board's Case Report, in Section A, entitled "Architecture," Subsection No. 5, "Design" and in Section D "Integrity," Subsection No. 13 "Alterations," said photographs and Case Report are incorporated in this designating ordinance as though fully set forth.

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

File No. 92.659L
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
906 Broadway
Lot 9 within Assessor's Block 149
Resolution No. 13516
Page 2

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission hereby directs its Secretary to transmit the proposal for designation, with a copy of this Resolution, to the Board of Supervisors for appropriate action.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission on April 29, 1993.

AYES: Commissioners Boldridge, Fung, Levine, Lowenberg, Prowler, Smith and Unobskey

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ADOPTED: April 29, 1993

VFM:mj:1212

BUILDING NAME: Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
(Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe)

BUILDING ADDRESS: 906 Broadway
San Francisco, CA

ORIGINAL USE: Church (Roman Catholic)

CURRENT USE: Church (Roman Catholic)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912

OWNER: Archdiocese of San Francisco

BLOCK & LOT: 149/Lot 9

LANDMARK NO.: 204

ZONING: RM-2, 40-X

NO. OF STORIES: 3 **LPAB VOTE:** 5-0

EXTERIOR MATERIALS: Brick foundation,
concrete, stucco, plaster and stain glass



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe) derives its name from the shrine erected on Tepeyac Hill located in Mexico City in 1531 which commemorates of the appearance of the Virgin Mary before the Indian convert Juan Diego. The Church, originally completed in 1880 was destroyed by the 1906 earthquake and fire. A reconstructed Church was consecrated on April 14, 1912 being among the first churches in the country to be constructed of reinforced concrete which was considered an innovative construction technology at that time. It marks the Gold Rush Era's Latin Quarter where many Spanish speaking immigrants particularly from Mexico settled. While Mission Dolores and the Presidio provide historical and social testimony to the life of early Californios in San Francisco, Our Lady of Guadalupe is the depository of Hispanic life and history from the late nineteenth century almost uninterruptedly until the 1950s. The first Church was built mainly to serve the Spanish speaking community and was established by Father Andres Garriga in 1875. He established this Church because the faithful attending services lived in the neighborhood where they also had their businesses in the area generally bounded by Broadway, Vallejo, Dupont (Grant) and Keamy Street. This "colonia" (colony or neighborhood) later became the Latin (Mexican) Quarter of San Francisco. Father Garriga served as the first pastor until 1889.

CRITERIA

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. Style: Mission Revival
2. Construction Type: Reinforced concrete
3. Construction Date: 1912
4. Architects: Frank T. Shea and John D. Lofquist. Some of the most prominent buildings erected in San Francisco, including churches and parochial schools, were designed by Mr. Shea who, at different periods, was associated with his brother, Will D. Shea and John O. Lofquist. Mr. Shea was a native of Bloomington, Illinois; came to San Francisco as a young man, with his brother, Will D. Shea, with whom he was associated under the firm name of Shea and Shea at the time of his death in 1929. Completing his education in California, Mr. Shea studied architecture at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. Frank T. Shea was best known, for the many Catholic churches he designed and built in all parts of the state. Following Mr. Shea's death, his practice was taken over by Mr. Lofquist.

John D. Lofquist was born in Sweden in 1877, studied in New York at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Architecture and various ateliers in New York before moving to California in 1902 and affiliating with Frank T. Shea. Some of the extant structures attributed to the firm of Shea and Lofquist include the Bank of Italy, 550-52 Montgomery Street (1908), Saint Patrick's Church reconstruction at 748-56 Mission Street (1909), Saint Vincent de Paul, 2300 Green at Steiner Streets (1916), Saint Brigid's Church, 2117 Van Ness Avenue at Broadway (1904) reconstructed 1906, remodelled, 1930; Saint Monica's Church and School, 470 24th Avenue at Geary Boulevard (1907), Mission Dolores Bascilia, 16th and Dolores Streets (1929) and Saint Anselm's Church, Shady Lane at Bolinas Avenue, San Anselmo, CA. (1907).

5. Design: Reminiscent of certain Colonial churches in Mexico and South America and earlier precedents in Spain and Portugal, the Church is characterized by a simplicity of form. Round or basket arches, twin towers, topped by gold crosses serve as prominent features of the stucco facades. The Church has a recessed, rectangular main entry surrounded by a round arched secondary entry on the west, and a rectangular bay with basket arched openings on the east. At the second floor, a central rose window surmounted by a mosaic figure is flanked on both sides by arched niches containing sculpted figures.
6. Interior: Gladys Hanson states in San Francisco, The Bay and its Cities that "In sharp contrast to the austere facade [of the Church] is the ornate interior, approached from stone [now tile covered] steps. On the arched ceiling of the nave, supported by twelve pillars, is portrayed in fresco the Holy Sacrament and the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. Behind the flood-lit white marble altar, standing at the end of the tiled main aisle,

is a mural depicting the Last Supper and the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fishes. By day, light streams through stained-glass windows portraying the miracle at Guadalupe and the Sermon on the Mount." The walls and ceiling are covered with classic paintings; these are complemented with exquisite decorative motives. There are stained glass windows in harmonious colors and delicate shades depicting passages of the Bible, adding splendor and dignity to the environment. The entire church, including the ceiling, is covered with paintings in classical style. The illustration of the Last Supper shows a rich variety of facial expressions. The positioning of the figures indicates a superior grouping of frescos seldom seen in this country, according to some critics. The frescos were completed in 1916. The faces of the angels on the ceiling were modeled after members of the children's choir. These paintings are the work of Luigi Brusatori, an Italian immigrant born in 1885; he came to San Francisco in December of 1911. Educated at the Reggia Academy of the Beautiful Art in Milan his most notable works are at St. Francis of Assisi (Landmark No. 5), Our Lady of Guadalupe Church and Saints Peter and Paul Church, all in North Beach. Other commissions of Brusatori in California include the Church of the Sacred Heart in Red Bluff, the Church of Santa Clara in Oxnard, a Catholic Church in Eureka, and Milpitas, CA., Saint Francis of Assist in San Francisco and the Cathedral of Saint John Baptist in Fresno, CA in 1915. He returned to Italy in 1921 and built a house in Lonate Pozzolo. He died in 1942 while frescoing a church in Vigevano.

The Church also contains a 24 set pipe mechanical Hook and Hastings organ, built in Boston, MA in 1888. It is attributed to be the only extant mechanical organ in San Francisco which has been designated as a Landmark by the National Historical Organ Society which is headquartered in Boston, MA.

B. Historic Context

7. Persons: For 117 years the Spanish speaking parishioners of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church have used the property for religious services. Some made substantial donations, but most of them were far from being wealthy and gave a portion of their hard earned income to their Church. Until its closure in June of 1992, the congregation was a mix of different ethnic backgrounds, Latinos being the majority. In April, 1939 Msgr. Antonio M. Santandrea completed his fiftieth year as the Church's pastor to become the oldest living priest on the Pacific Coast. In the end he was totally blind and partially deaf and he served with the assistance of younger priests. He became the pastor of our Lady of Guadalupe in 1889, served until 1943 and died in 1944. "Emperor Norton, eccentric character of old San Francisco, who claimed the title of 'Emperor of North American and protector of Mexico deo gratias,' used to attend services here, epaulets, sword, boutonniere and all," reported The Monitor on January 23, 1940. In 1950, a brick from the White House was removed and placed under a mosaic of our Lady of Guadalupe on a rear wall of the building. This artifact was a thank you gift from Harry S. Truman commemorating his election as President.
8. Events: The 1906 earthquake caused Our Lady of Guadalupe Church to be reconstructed with materials that could withstand another earthquake. A charred pillar

within the basement serves as a reminder of the conflagration of 1906. Santiago Arillaga, a distinguished composer who had his own conservatory known as the "Arillaga Musical College" composed the Ave Maria which was sung in this Church for the first time. In many occasions Protestant and Jewish people came to the church to listen to his prayerful, joyful and magical melodies. Early social history of the Church indicates that there was a theater group known as The Moral Foundation. There were employment services and other social services offered by the Ladies Auxiliary, who helped the needy of the parish financially. On December 12th, from 4:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. during the past sixty years a mariachi band serenaded the congregation and surrounding neighborhood at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. This celebration commemorated the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe who appeared to an Indian convert named Juan Diego on Tepeyac Hill in Mexico City in 1531. The great earthquake and fire of 1906 destroyed all but the foundation of the first Church. Reconstruction by the firm of Shea and Loquist resulted in the present basement (the Church Hall) which was completed and blessed on November 3, 1907. Services continued there until the Church was finally completed and consecrated on April 14, 1912. The Church also contains a 24 set pipe mechanical Hook and Hastings pipe organ built in 1888 in Boston, Massachusetts. It was designated as a landmark with the National Historical Organ Society, which is headquartered in Boston, Ma. and is the only extant mechanical organ in San Francisco.

9. Patterns: This Church symbolizes early Hispanic history of the City. The Spanish speaking hamlet of Yerba Buena, which had developed from the local Indian village became known as San Francisco by declaration of Washington Bartlett, its first American alcalde (mayor) in 1847. In his book Mining Camps: A Study of American Frontier Government, Charles Howard Shinn writes that the government of San Francisco took its structure from that of the Mexican village. The Alcalde, or Mayor was assisted in his decision making by regidores and syndicos which make up the ayuntamiento comparable to the Board of Supervisors. The alcaldeship system existed in San Francisco from 1833 till 1849. It was precisely in 1849 when Juan Miguel Aguirre, a devoted Catholic arrived in San Francisco after he heard of the Gold Rush. Also in 1849, the first Roman Catholic Church was consecrated under the special patronage of Saint Francis of Assisi.

With the arrival of the newcomers, Irish, Italian and others, other languages were introduced into Saint Francis' services. Active and zealous Father André Garriga was named assistant pastor. This energetic servant of God was not content that the faithful ones of his native tongue had been designated a secondary place in the parish. Father Garriga is the one who after long battles, obtained the lot in 1875 where Church and Rectory are presently located. Saint Francis ministered to the Spanish speaking people until 1875 when a proposal was submitted by the Clergy and the Association of Hispanic Americans of San Francisco by the architects Eusebio Molera and Juan Cebrian to create a new Church for Spanish residents of the City. The Church was opened on Christmas Day, 1875. Rev. Andres Garriga served as the first pastor from 1875 through 1889. For five years only the basement existed due to lack of funds. Largely through the donations of Juan Miguel Aguirre who was one of the foremost representatives of Hispanic and Italian colonies in San Francisco; a wood framed church was eventually

built and dedicated in March of 1880. "As Latinos were dispossessed of their ranchos and lands after the Gold Rush and the incorporation of California to the Union, their presence in the political and economic life diminished in San Francisco and specifically in North Beach where a thriving community of old Californios and newcomers developed. Our Lady of Guadalupe was the center of Latino life until the forces of change and land speculation forced this ethnic group out of the North Beach/Chinatown area [primarily] into the Mission District." (Pifarré.)

After our Lady of Guadalupe was consecrated, the Mexicans settled in the neighborhood that surrounded the Church. This is explainable because the devotion to the Virgin of Guadalupe is a cult that originated in Mexico. They established their businesses along Broadway, Mason, Pacific, and Stockton. Although for the above reasons they were not owners, their businesses were prosperous up to the beginning of the 1950's when the construction of the Broadway Tunnel disrupted the traffic and brought a decline in profits.

It was not until the middle of the 1950's when the Mexicans began to move mostly to the Mission District, which was then occupied by numerous Italian and Irish. Even up to the end of the 60s and early 70s, there were still traces of the "Barrio Mexicano" (Latin Quarter). Chinatown originally located on Grant and Stockton Streets expanded greatly during the 1950s as Asians began to buy property near Guadalupe Church. A Chinese Mass and other services were added during the 50s to serve their needs by the Rev. Father Donald McDonnell. But Mexicans continued to attend services at the Church either from other neighborhoods in San Francisco or from out of town.

Our Lady of Guadalupe represents to the Hispanic Catholic immigrant community, what Saints Peter and Paul and Saint Francis of Assisi, (Landmark No. 5), represent to the Italian Catholic community, what Notre Dame des Victories, (Landmark No. 173) is to the early French Catholic community and finally what Saint Boniface, (Landmark No. 172) is to the German Catholic community. These churches offered places of shared worship, language, cultural bonds and resettlement services from the late nineteenth century to recent times.

C. PHYSICAL CONTEXT

10. Continuity: The church with its graceful towers situated above the Broadway Tunnel can be viewed from the surrounding Russian Hill and Chinatown neighborhoods. Across the street, in front of the Church, a new senior housing complex dedicated to Lady Shaw was sensitively designed to accommodate the view corridor to the Church from Mason Street.
11. Setting: Makes a major contribution to the streetscape.
12. Visual Significance: This is a conspicuous and familiar building in the context of the surrounding neighborhoods of Russian Hill and Chinatown. In addition, from various vantage points on Russian Hill, one can view Our Lady of Guadalupe Church

contextually with two other Catholic Churches, namely Saint Peter and Paul and Saint Francis Churches. All of which contribute significantly to the cityscape.

D. INTEGRITY

- 13. Alterations: A circular mosaic of Our Lady of Guadalupe on the upper part of the facade was restored in 1991 by Thomas and Gabriella Varga. The Church is generally unaltered and in good condition except for paint spalling on the facade and a cyclone fence attached to a retaining wall and red tile flooring at the Church entry. The site maintains most of its original materials and design features.

Threat to Site: None Known () Private Development (X) Zoning () Vandalism ()
Public Work Project ()

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- DCP:** Rated "2"
- HERE TODAY:** pg. 252
- S.F. HERITAGE SURVEYS:** 'A' Rating (Pineview FEIR)
- SPLENDID SURV.:** Not listed
- NAT'L REGISTER:** Appears eligible (VM)
- NAT'L LANDMARK:** Not listed
- STATE LANDMARK:** Not listed

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See Page 7

PREPARED BY:

Vincent Marsh, Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board
Based upon information provided in part
by F.A.N.S. de Guadalupe, November, 1992.

ADDRESS:

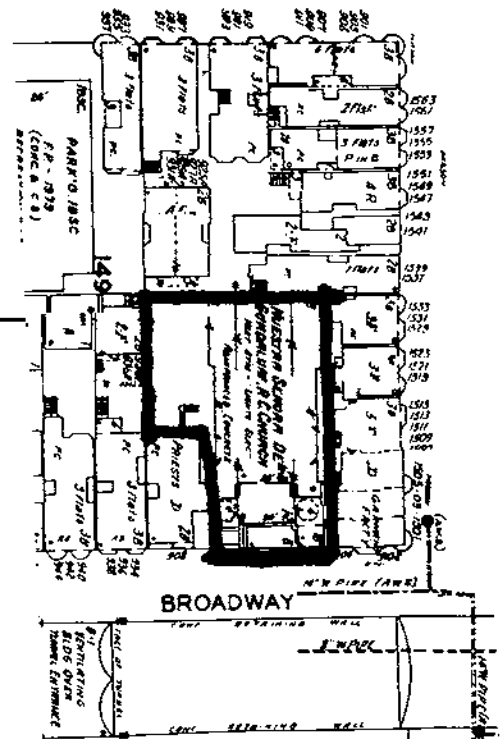
Department of City Planning
450 McAllister Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

PHONE:

(415) 558-6345

DATE:

April 29, 1993



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VFM:mj:LadyofGu.Cas