

*San Francisco
Civic Center Historic District
Cultural Landscape Inventory*

SITE HISTORY
EXISTING CONDITIONS
ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

AUGUST 2014



815 SW 2ND AVENUE SUITE 200 | PORTLAND OR 97204

503.297.1005 | WWW.MIGCOM.COM

IN ASSOCIATION WITH A+H ARCHITECTURE + PLANNING, LLC

CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 2014

Prepared by: Laurie Matthews, Rachel Edmonds, Heather
Buczek & Steve Leathers, MIG, Inc., and

Bridget Maley, α+h architecture + history, llc,

with assistance from Dr. Jeffrey T. Tilman, University of Cincinnati

Guided by: Tim Frye and Gretchen Hilyard, San Francisco
Planning Department

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COVER PHOTOS

Clockwise from top left: c. 1945 Aerial of Civic Center (University of California Berkeley, WBE Collection, College of Environmental Design Library), 1945 War Memorial Court (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library), 1964 Aerial of Civic Center (University of California Berkeley, WBE Collection, College of Environmental Design Library), 2012 Pioneer Monument (MIG), 2012 Seat Wall near San Francisco Public Library (MIG), 2012 Civic Center Plaza (MIG), 2012 Allée near Asian Art Museum (MIG), 2012 Civic Center Plaza and City Hall (MIG), 2012 War Memorial Court (MIG), 2012 Fire Call Box (MIG), 2012 War Memorial Complex Gate (MIG), 2012 Simon Bolivar Statue (MIG), 2012 AWSS Fire Hydrant (MIG)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street #400 San Francisco, California 94103
sfplanning.org | 415-558-6378

MIG, Inc. | 815 SW 2nd Avenue, #200, Portland, Oregon 97204
migcom.com | 503-297-1005

α+h architecture + history, llc
1715 Green Street, San Francisco, California 94123
www.architecture-history.com | 415-760-4318

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**FIGURE 1.1 C. 1906 PIONEER MONUMENT
IN MARSHALL SQUARE**
(San Francisco History Center, San Francisco
Public Library)

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Civic Center Historic District comprises a roughly 58-acre and 15-block part of San Francisco that has multiple historic designations. It was designated locally as a San Francisco Landmark District in December 1994 (1994 SFLD), which followed a listing in the National Register of Historic Places on October 10, 1978 (1978 NR) for state and national levels of significance and a designation as a National Historic Landmark on February 27, 1987 (1987 NHL), which is the highest designation for a historic property in the United States. Both the National Register listing and National Historic Landmark designation comprise a smaller area boundary than the San Francisco Landmark District. The national listings include nearly an 8-block area just over 25 acres.

The historic district is located in the City and County of San Francisco, California, in downtown just north of Market Street between Franklin Street and 7th Street. It extends north to McAllister Street and Golden Gate Avenue. It is surrounded by several neighborhoods including South of Market, Western Addition, Tenderloin, Nob Hill and the Financial District. Properties in the Civic Center are primarily public in nature, but owned and managed by several different city, state and federal agencies.

Most of the city’s major government and cultural institutions are located in the Civic Center Historic District including City Hall, San Francisco Public Library, War Memorial Complex including the Veterans Building and Opera House, Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, United Nations Plaza, Asian Art Museum, Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco Superior Court, Supreme Court of California, Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall, Federal Building at

Figure 1.2 The Cultural Landscape Inventory Study Area (MIG)



United Nations Plaza, Edmund G. Brown State Office Building, Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building and several educational institutions, including the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. Multi-modal transportation networks that run through Civic Center are overseen by the City of San Francisco, State of California, Bay Area Rapid Transit, and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency.

Historically, this area has served as the center of the city’s public services, including a city hall and other municipal and private buildings that were destroyed in the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires. That event and the near total destruction of this area necessitated the planning and construction of a new civic center. The plan for San Francisco’s Civic Center was developed by many leading Beaux Arts era architects and urban planners including Daniel Burnham and John Galen Howard. Many plans were debated and portions of the Civic Center were developed over the next few decades, with development of the War Memorial Complex occurring in 1936. The Beaux Arts plans were never fully realized. The Great Depression and World War II ceased major development, though some changes were made during these years. Focus was placed on the Civic Center again in the 1950s resulting in the construction of an underground exhibit hall, parking garage and the redesign of Civic Center Plaza. Controversy surrounded the plaza design and though plans were developed to renovate the major landscape space on more than one occasion, no major designs were implemented. This pattern of intense focus and little to no action was a trend during the later half of the 20th century with multiple efforts to reimagine the Civic Center, but with few major changes actually implemented. That trend halted to some degree with the building of the new public library and rehabilitation of the old library into the Asian Art Museum in 2003. The construction of BART and the Market Street transportation corridor improvements in the 1960s – 1970s also had a major impact on the southern edge of the Civic Center. A similar focus is currently being placed on Van Ness Avenue to implement transportation corridor improvements, including a bus rapid transit route.

The Civic Center Historic District is significant for its association with events and architectural styles connected to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the Beaux Arts Civic Center Plan, the formation of the United Nations, and the United States peace treaty with Japan.

The Civic Center Historic District relates to several areas of National Register significance themes, including Architecture, Art, Beaux Arts, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation (World’s Fair), Landscape Architecture, Politics/Government, and Social History. It has been demonstrated to meet two of the four National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark program significance criteria: Criterion A - a property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and Criterion C - a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Architects, landscape architects and craftspeople associated with designing or building significant features in the Civic Center Historic District include: Arthur Brown, Jr.; B. Marcus Priteca; Bernard J.S. Cahill; C. A. Meussdorffer; Daniel H. Burnham; DeLeuw, Cather and Company; Frederick H. Meyer; G. Albert Lansburgh; George Kelham; Jean Louis Bourgeois; John Galen Howard; John Bakewell, Jr.; John Reid, Jr.; Meyers and Ward; Paul Deniville; Thomas D. Church; Walter D. Bliss; and William B. Faville.

The boundary of the historic district reflects the limit outlined in the 1994 SFLD, which is more expansive than the boundary outlined in the 1978 NR and 1987 NHL. The period of significance for the Civic Center Historic District is 1896-1951. The end date was established by the 1987 NHL.

There are a few distinct areas of significance that are the focus of current studies and planned future studies that could change the documented significance for the Civic Center Historic District. In particular a study is currently being completed to review the mid-century modern era urban development, planning and landscape architecture for the construction of the underground exhibit hall, parking garage and redesign of Civic Center Plaza which were designed by known masters of architecture and landscape architecture including Douglas Baylis; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM); and Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons (WBE). If the work associated with these efforts is found to be significant then the period of significance would extend to 1961. The area being studied primarily

affects block 0788, but also relates to features on block 0812. In addition, the work of known master landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and his work associated with BART, Market Street and the United Nations Plaza will require further study into its significance and integrity. If work associated with that project is found to be significant then the period of significance would be extended to the 1970s. The area designated for this future study is outlined on maps of blocks 0351 and 0355, which are located in the Existing Conditions and Analysis section. Finally, Civic Center Historic District should be studied in terms of its relationship to numerous national level civic protests and social movements such as the Vietnam War, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the White Night Riots and the gay rights movement.

NEED FOR A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

Much research and documentation was completed for the historic district’s buildings, structures and some landscape features, most notably through the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and National Historic Landmark (NHL) nominations that were completed in 1978 and 1987, respectively. In 2005, Jeffrey T. Tilman published a book that examined the career of Arthur Brown, Jr., chief architect of the Civic Center following the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires. Through these efforts and other endeavors some knowledge of the landscape’s developmental history had emerged. However, in order to make sound decisions for the Civic Center Landmark District today and in the future, a more comprehensive understanding of the district’s landscape features, its history and significance was needed. This is particularly true for three main reasons:

- The San Francisco Landmark District (1994 SFLD), established by Article 10 of the San Francisco Planning Code in 1994, encompasses a larger geographic boundary than the National Historic Landmark documentation covers. Developing an understanding of resources that are outside the NHL historic district, but included in the San Francisco Landmark District is critical for the City of San Francisco’s future planning efforts.
- Since the prior documentation efforts were completed (1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD) potential areas of significance have been identified, but not evaluated in

terms of their relationship to the Civic Center Historic District. These include architecture and landscape architecture work of the Mid-Century Modern design era and work associated with master landscape architects Douglas Baylis and Lawrence Halprin.

- None of the prior documentation efforts provides a comprehensive inventory or understanding of landscape features that relate to the established or proposed periods and areas of significance. The previous studies focused on documenting the buildings with little attention to the surrounding landscape features and context. For every landscape feature that is documented, there are several that are not, and that gap of information will only thwart future planning and design efforts in the Civic Center Historic District which need to be sensitive to the district’s history.

A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is necessary for planning efforts associated with National Historic Landmarks that include cultural landscapes, as outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 (as amended). Therefore, it is an early and critical step in the process to provide the City of San Francisco and its partners with the guidance needed for a property with a national level of significance and integrity that enjoys ongoing use. A CLI is a versatile document that provides the stewards of the Civic Center Historic District a valuable reference which enriches people’s knowledge of the history of the site, deepens the understanding of extant features and whether they contribute to the historic character of the district, and provides an understanding of the district’s significance.

In particular, because the historic district is owned and managed by multiple agencies and departments it is critical to have a CLI which provides a common source of knowledge and guidance for its stewards. It is clear that the Civic Center Historic District holds a strong association with the citizens of San Francisco. This is primarily due to the consistent planning and attention it has received over the years from various public officials who want to impact its future. The district has often been the site of civic protests, celebrations and other events. The Civic Center has been heavily involved in the City’s most important historic moments including the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires, the rise of San Francisco as a major west coast urban center, use as temporary housing

and as a victory garden during World War II, the signing of the United Nations Charter, post World War II urban development efforts, and the assassination of Mayor George Moscone and City Supervisor Harvey Milk and subsequent riots. Though many understand its significant place in the city, both historically and geographically, many of the current users of the Civic Center have differing missions, goals, and resources inherent to their organizations. There are places where these goals and missions overlap, and there are areas where compromise and balance are necessary to achieve the overall goals for the Civic Center. This CLI provides information necessary for future planning and design efforts within Civic Center by those who own, manage and care about this unique and historic place.

This CLI incorporates information from previous inventories, documentation efforts, reports and studies which are relevant to the current understanding and future planning of the district. The CLI also provides new information gathered through field survey and archival research. It is a guiding document more than a prescriptive document; a resource which guides and manages decisions rather than making them outright. It culls historic and current information, bringing it together in one place and providing a database, analysis and framework for future decisions affecting the Civic Center Historic District. In essence it documents and evaluates the current status of extant features and includes an evaluation of their historic significance. This CLI provides a solid base of information for stewards of the Civic Center Historic District to work together to achieve long-lasting protection and viability for a place that has impacted and provided inspiration for the citizens of San Francisco and the world.

It is the historic district as a whole, its buildings, its spaces and landscape features that need to be fully understood since they were designed to exhibit a harmonious whole and should be treated as such now and into the future. Focusing on the major building elements only includes half the picture. In fact, it is the open spaces and landscape features that were used to reinforce the design aesthetics of the Civic Center that have experienced the greatest threats to their design integrity. For example, Memorial Court was recently the focus of a design competition to determine how best to sensitively incorporate a Veteran's Memorial. Understanding the character-defining features of that landscape was critical in determining a preservation-minded solution that sensitively inserted a new

design into a historic landscape. The same is true of many non-building contributing features; with little recognition and limited understanding they have been and could continue to be at a high risk of loss or damage. With very few of those historic features left in the district, it is imperative that the remaining contributing landscape features that date to the historic period and contribute to the significance of the district are recognized and preserved.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY BENEFITS

This Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Civic Center Historic District develops a greater understanding of the extant landscape features and their relationship to the historic period; lays the groundwork for approval by the City of San Francisco and the California’s State Office of Historic Preservation for future design interventions; and assists future efforts to update the National Historic Landmark documentation. The Cultural Landscape Inventory will directly affect preservation planning, design and maintenance for the site by:

- Deepening the understanding of the site’s history and its extant resources as they relate to the historic district;
- Providing a compilation of current analysis and evaluation of the site’s extant character-defining features and its historical significance; and
- Providing information about the important landscape elements of the Civic Center that were not included in previous documentation, which focused on the individual buildings within the district.

METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF WORK

WHAT IS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY?

A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive tool critical for the understanding of a cultural landscape associated with a National Historic Landmark property.

Section I: Site History includes a narrative and graphic account of the landscape’s development through the present focusing on the historic period to provide context for the later sections.

Section II: Existing Conditions & Analysis documents and assesses the extant features in the landscape, focusing on landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the historic property. It analyzes each feature’s relationship to the historic period, and determines which extant landscape characteristics and features date to the historic period and therefore contribute to the significance of the historic district.

Section III: Evaluation reviews the existing historic documentation and makes recommendations for updates to the documentation using National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark program guidelines. The boundary, period of significance, areas of significance, and criteria are all evaluated.

Work for all sections was performed in conformance with guidelines established by various documents that lead this work including *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes; A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*; and the *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing this Cultural Landscape Inventory blends traditional research, documentation and analysis methods with modern methods and tools. In particular, the site history was developed using traditional research methods by visiting select archives and repositories known to hold written and graphic materials relating to the history of the Civic Center’s development. Additional research was gleaned through various online sources, some relating to the brick and mortar repositories that the research team visited, but also extending to solely online sources of verifiable data.

The existing conditions were documented using a base of information gathered from various City of San Francisco departments and public agencies. This base information was sparse and/or needed a great deal of verification by the project team. A field team verified or recorded landscape features that were not previously captured or captured accurately on base maps and with photographs in September 2012. Individual features were verified during subsequent visits. This information

was transferred to GIS along with a table of information associated with each feature. Photographs of each feature were tagged in the GIS data. The printed report provides a thorough view of the data that is available in the comprehensive digital GIS inventory.

The existing conditions of the study area are divided using the San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder’s numbering convention which assigns each block a unique number. With the exception of blocks 0765 and 0347 which are combined, each block has its own subset of information including a map, a features list, photos of select features, and a summary narrative. There are 15 “blocks” total.

The analysis and evaluation merges the information gleaned through the research and development of the site history with the inventory of extant features that were documented during field work and verification. Reports, newspaper articles, maps and photographs were used to determine what year or time period a particular feature was built or established. The date or era was added to the features inventory and then an evaluation was made noting whether a particular feature dates to the historic period and contributes to the historic character of the district, or post-dates the historic period and is non-contributing to the historic character of the district.

The Civic Center survey area includes two known significant archeological sites: the site of the former Yerba Buena Cemetery (a triangular site bounded by McAllister Street to the north, Market Street to the south, and Larkin Street to the west); and portions of Old City Hall foundation located at the current site of blocks: 0353, part of 0354 and part of 351 (see 1905 period plan). Although study of archeological features was not within the scope of the CLI, it is important to recognize that these sites exist within the district and should be considered in future planning.

STUDY BOUNDARY

The Civic Center Historic District study area encompasses the San Francisco Landmark District designated in 1994 through Article 10 of the San Francisco Planning Code with the addition of the northern half of blocks 0766 and 0811. These half-block areas were added based on a request from the City of San Francisco, but should not be considered part of the historic district boundary (See Figure 1.1). This study area is larger than

the historic district established through the National Register and National Historic Landmark designations. All features located above ground within the block boundaries from curb edge to curb edge were included in the inventory. Elements that were not individually inventoried include features that are directly attached and associated with a building, such as stairs, ramps and other exterior decorative building features. These features were considered part of the building and already included in the historic district evaluation. Elements that exist within the streetscape were included when they have an impact on the character of the district. This did not include marking individual parking spaces, car and bike lanes, but the report does note the width and type of transportation modes that occur on streets in the study area. Finally, there are some features like the Van Ness Single Pendant Street Lights, Fire Boxes, and A.W.S.S. Fire Hydrants that exist within this district and are part of larger city-wide systems that extend beyond the district boundaries. This inventory and evaluation only addresses these types of "city-wide" features that are physically located within the Civic Center Historic District and did not look at any of these features outside the geographic study boundary nor their relationship to any other historic contexts.

As noted earlier, a current and future studies are exploring a few distinct areas of significance for the Civic Center Historic District. The current study is reviewing the mid-century modern era urban development, planning and landscape architecture for the construction of the underground exhibit hall, parking garage and redesign of Civic Center Plaza which were designed by known masters of architecture and landscape architecture including Douglas Baylis; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM); and Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons (WBE). Future studies will review the work of known master landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and his designs for BART, Market Street and the United Nations Plaza, and Civic Center's relationship to numerous national level civic protests and social movements such as the Vietnam War, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the White Night Riots and the gay rights movement.

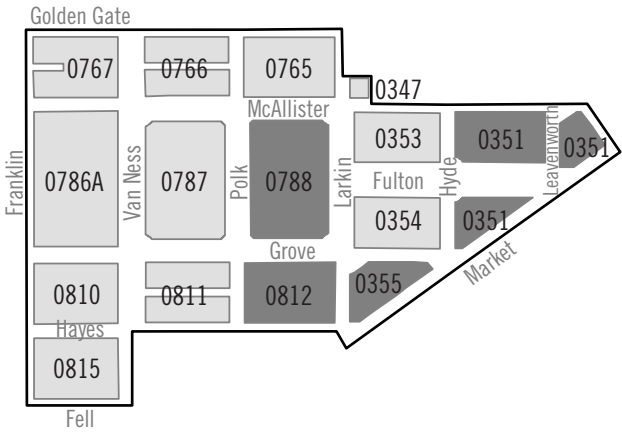


Figure 1.3 Cultural Landscape Inventory Study Area key map with SF assessor's block numbers. The blocks associated with current and future studies into potential additional areas of significance are indicated in dark grey. (MIG)



FIGURE 2.1 C. 1956 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
(J. Baird)

SITE HISTORY

SITE HISTORY

LATE 19TH CENTURY – 1906: BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRES

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

c. 1849: The Yerba Buena Cemetery (c. 1849 – mid-1860s) was established in March of 1850 as the City’s first municipal Cemetery, although unofficial use occurred by at least 1849. The cemetery encompassed the site currently occupied by blocks 0351, 0353, 0354 and 0355. Approximately 9,000 people were buried there, including burials that were moved from the North Beach cemetery in 1852. By the mid-1860s, a cemetery was no longer desirable in this location, and the project of relocating bodies from Yerba Buena Cemetery to the Lone Mountain Cemetery began. By 1870, the cemetery was converted into Yerba Buena Park, a public park (the San Francisco Public Library, Asian Art Museum, UN Plaza and Federal Building were later built over the site).

1850s: Van Ness Avenue, which served as the western boundary for downtown San Francisco until the 1850s was originally called Marlette Street. It was widened from 68’-9” to 125’ in the 1850s.¹

1870s: By the 1870s, the Civic Center area was designated a City Hall reservation and Marshall Square existed on the SE corner of block 0354 (where the new San Francisco Public Library now stands).²

1870s: Photographs of Van Ness Avenue during this decade depict trees and planters lining the street.³

1872: On February 22 the cornerstone is laid for Old City Hall (destroyed in 1906) and construction begins. The Old City Hall was built over an expansive area encompassing three blocks: 0353, part of 0354 and part of 351 (see 1905 period plan).

1880s – 90s: Van Ness Avenue had wood plank sidewalks,

1 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 7
2 1987 NHL, 7,11 and SF Civic Center Historic District, Prepared for the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, Jan 1995, 1
3 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 4

gaslights on street corners, and trees planted in front of residential buildings. By the 1890s Van Ness Avenue was a stately boulevard flanked by Queen Anne style mansions. Street trees, brick gutters, and a cable car line can be seen in historical photographs.⁴

1893: Various buildings were located along Van Ness Avenue including: St. Ignatius College, the Priests’ House and theatre buildings on block 0810; two and three story residential buildings on blocks 0786A and 0787; and one and two story dwellings on blocks 0767 and 0766. The sidewalks along Van Ness Avenue between Hayes and Grove were around 20’ wide and the sidewalks between Grove and McAllister were between 10-15’ wide. Blocks 0786A and 0787 were originally bisected by Fulton Street into four blocks.⁵

1894: The Pioneer Monument, created by F.H. Happersberger,

4 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 7
5 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 10-12

Figure 2.2 c. 1890 image of Old City Hall (California State Library)



is dedicated to the City by James Lick.⁶ It was originally placed in Marshall Square, located in the SE corner of block 0354 (see 1905 period plan).

1897: The Old City Hall (destroyed in the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires) is finished after years of construction, and amid rampant corruption. The fact that the building collapsed is more reflective of the corruption and shoddy construction that plagued the building than the earthquake itself. “Like most American civic structures it had a strongly classicist Baroque flavor, although individual details betrayed its Victorian setting. Somewhat awkwardly proportioned in its main building, with a lofty tower and dome embarrassingly set on the tower’s top...”⁷

1899: The fire box system is established in the City of San Francisco. Some boxes remain which bear that date.⁸ A handful remain in the Civic Center Historic District.

1899: Bernard J.S. Cahill develops a plan for the Civic Center area at the request of Mayor James D. Phelan. No action is taken to implement the plan.

1900: Various buildings were located along Van Ness Avenue including a mixture of residential and commercial buildings on block 0815; St. Ignatius College on block 0810; residential buildings, a commercial building and bike shop on block 0811; a mixture of two to three story residential and commercial buildings such as a hotel and drug store on blocks 0786A and 0787; and one and two story dwellings plus a stable on blocks 0767 and 0766. The sidewalks along Van Ness Avenue between Hayes and McAllister were roughly 10’ wide.⁹

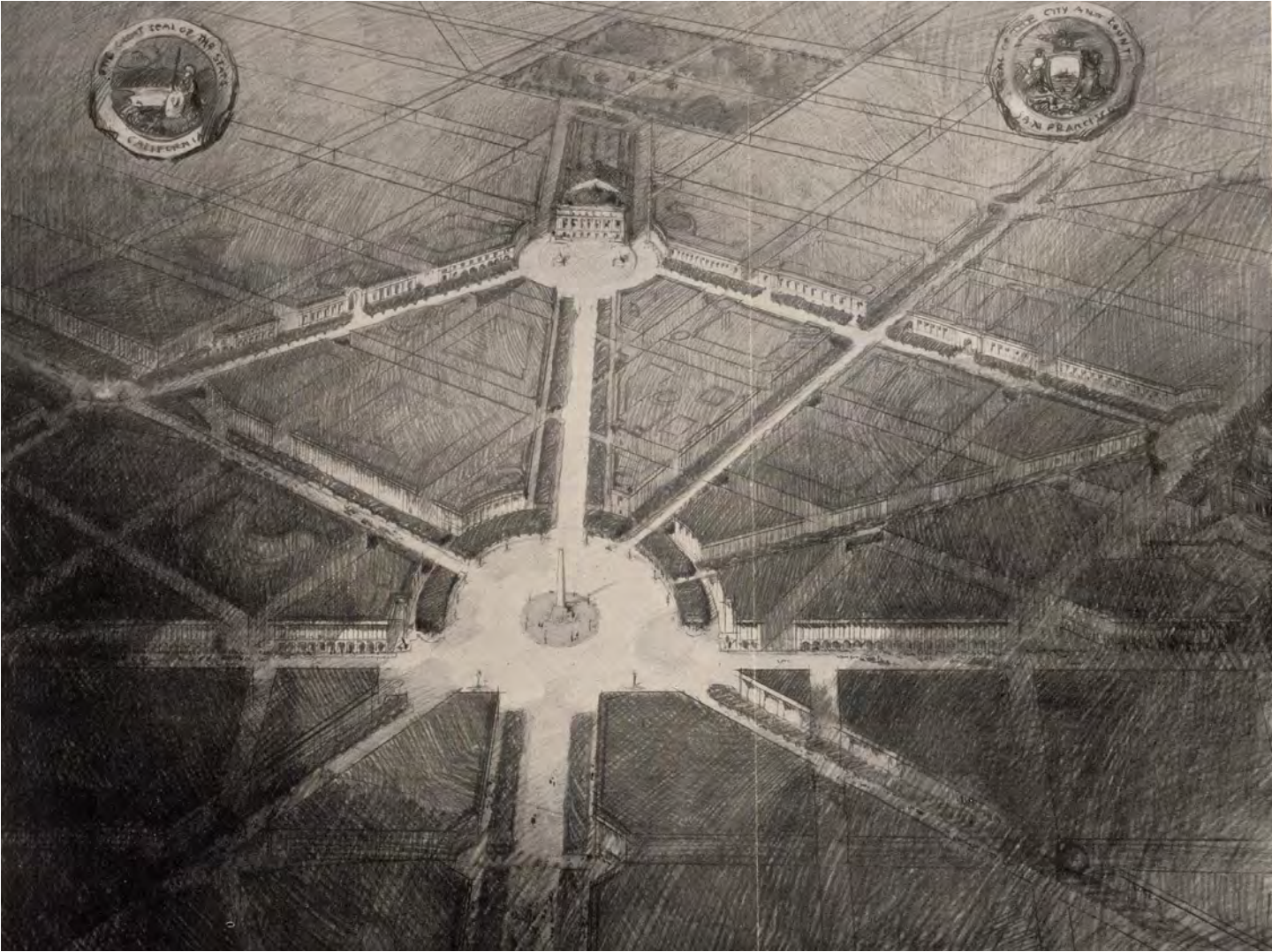
1905: Van Ness Avenue was largely a residential street. Photographs taken in 1905 show trees planted in front of residences, cable car tracks set into brick pavers, gaslights on street corners, wide concrete sidewalks, and brick gutters.¹⁰

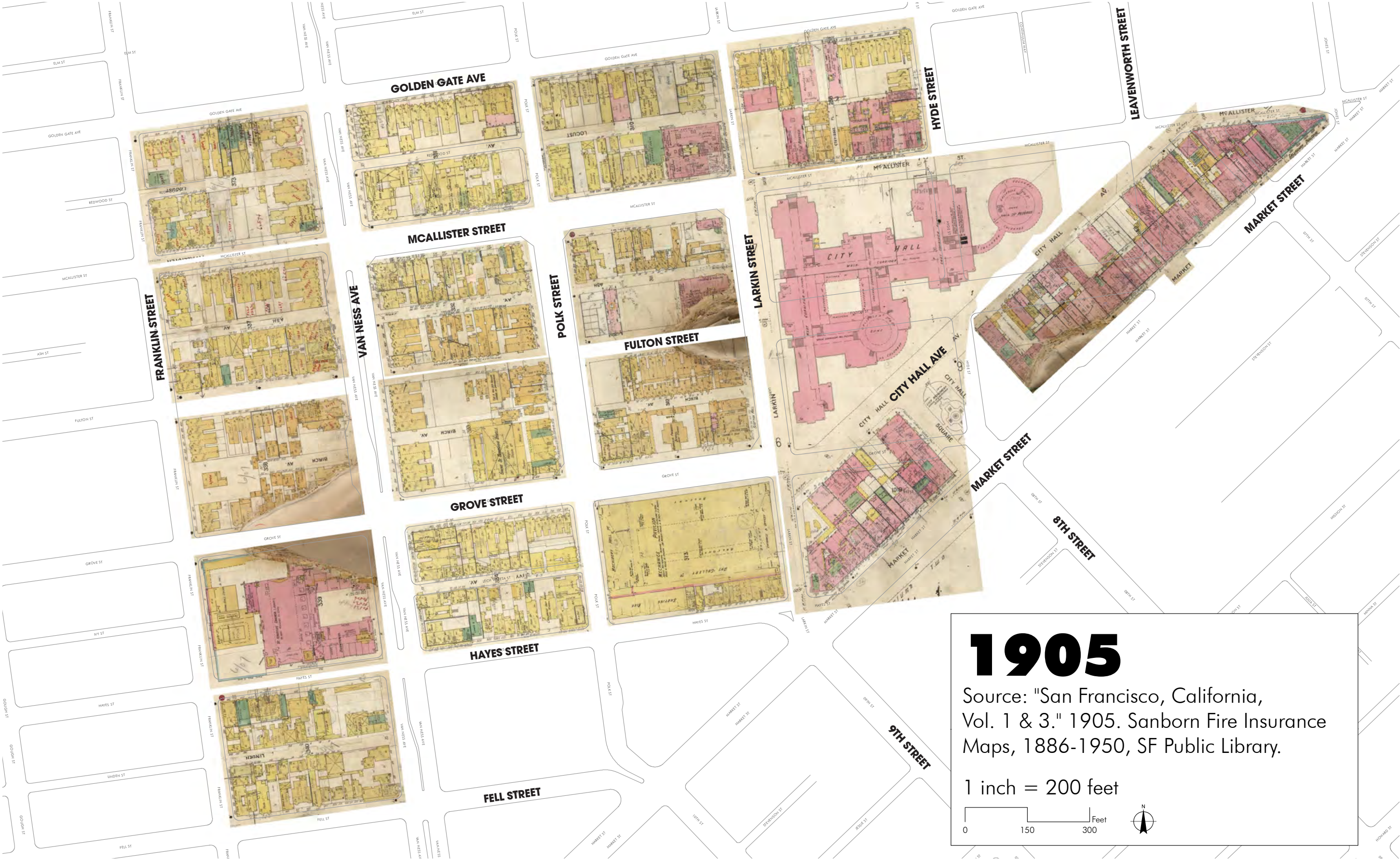
6 Civic Center Pioneer Monument, Art + Architecture, January 27, 2012
7 Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data: City Hall, Civic Center, HABS No. CAL-1881, 38-SANFRA71, Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service, 2
8 San Francisco Chronicle, “Why SF Still Counts on Street Fire Alarm Boxes,” by John Wildermuth, February 7, 2012
9 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 10-12
10 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI,

1905: Daniel Burnham develops a plan for the City of San Francisco including the Civic Center, though no momentum to implement it immediately follows.¹¹ “In laying out his plan for San Francisco, Burnham visited and drew inspiration from L’Enfant’s Washington, DC design; Burnham’s plan intended to bring imperial grandeur to San Francisco.”¹² The Burnham Plan called for “a city traversed by graceful roadways and diagonal boulevards; an abundance of fountains, parks, and plazas; and lakes filled with water flowing from reservoirs built in the city’s hills. It also called for a grand Beaux Arts style civic center situated at Market Street and Van Ness Avenue, the

DPW, 2007, 7
11 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 68
12 Freebairn-Smith, Rod, Jennifer Devlin and Sarah Karlinsky, “Extending the City Beautiful,” The Urbanist, Issue 488, January 2010

Figure 2.3 (upper right) c. 1899 City Hall Avenue (which used to cut diagonally through block 0354) and no longer exists (California State Library), Figure 2.4 (lower right) 1905 axonometric view image of the Daniel Burnham Plan for San Francisco (D. Rumsey), Figure 2.5 (below) 1905 plan view image of the Daniel Burnham Plan for Civic Center (D. Rumsey)





geographical heart of the city.”¹³ Though portions of Burnham’s plan were incorporated into the Civic Center Plan that was eventually built, “several key pieces of Burnham’s Plan for the Civic Center were never realized. These include the creation of a rond point (a roundabout at the convergence of streets) at the intersection of Market Street and Van Ness Avenue; a new promenade connecting the rond point to an opera house; extending the panhandle [of Golden Gate Park] to the Civic Center; and a different site for City Hall.”¹⁴ The plan was revisited following the 1906 earthquake which is outlined later in the site history.

1905: Simultaneously city leaders asked Bernard J.S. Cahill to revise his 1899 plan, but like the Burnham plan it was not acted upon.

1906: On April 18 an earthquake hits San Francisco which causes massive damage to the buildings and infrastructure. The initial damage is exacerbated by fires that rage through the city for days after the earthquake. This event became known as the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires.

1906-1937: CITY BEAUTIFUL AND THE BEAUX ARTS

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

1906: The Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires wreaked great destruction on Van Ness Avenue and the City of San Francisco. The buildings on the east side of Van Ness Avenue were dynamited in an attempt to contain the fire, and as a result, most of the buildings on the west side of the street were saved. After the earthquake, many of the remaining mansions on Van Ness Avenue were converted to commercial uses.¹⁵

1906: Several buildings were noted as either totally or partially destroyed during the catastrophe including the City Hall, Hall of Records, Hall of Justice, and Chemical Company No. 4.¹⁶

13 Triptych, Asian Art Museum of SF, Fall 1993, 14
14 Freebairn-Smith, Rod, Jennifer Devlin and Sarah Karlinsky, “Extending the City Beautiful,” The Urbanist, Issue 488, January 2010
15 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 7
16 T.B. McGinnis Collection of the History of the City Hall and Civic Center, 1906-1934. Thomas B. McGinnis was the Assistant Clerk, San Francisco Board of Supervisors and Superintendent of City Hall

1906: Hotel Whitcomb (located just outside the study area at 1231 Market Street) serves as a temporary City Hall.¹⁷ City offices remained at this location until 1916.¹⁸

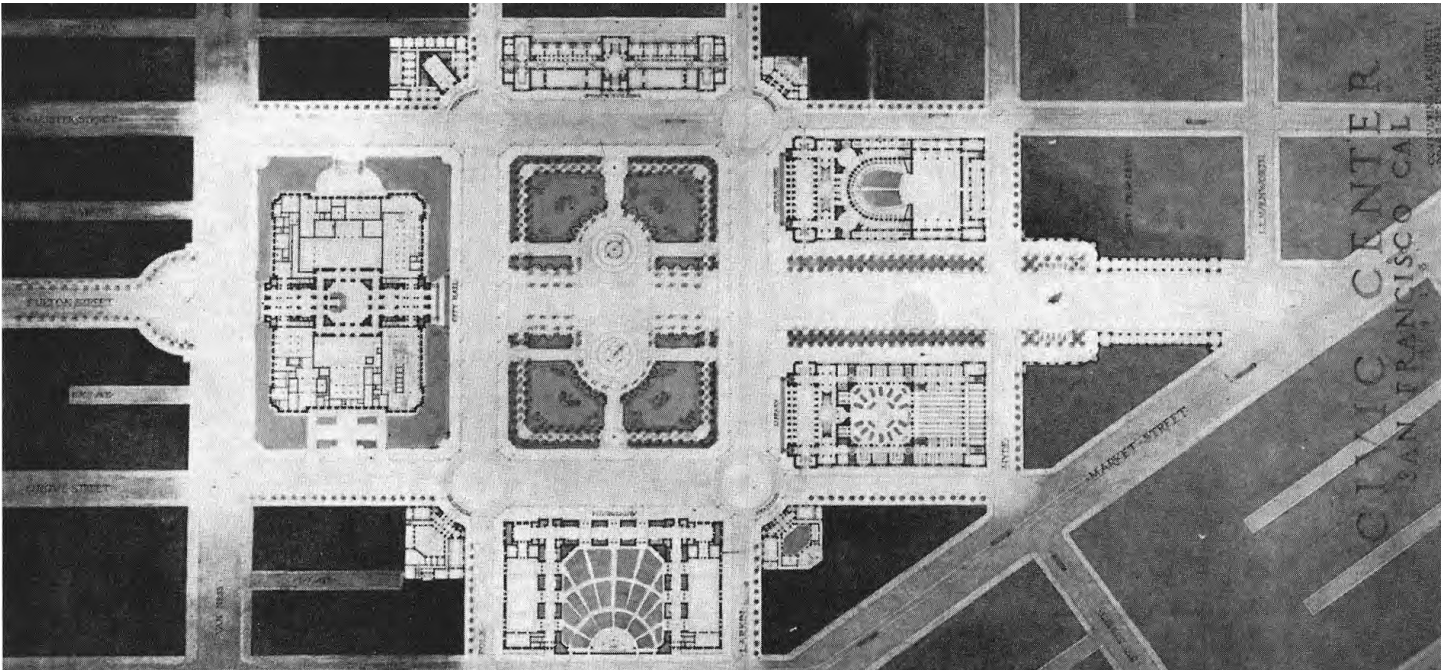
1908: Wells Fargo building (1256 Market Street) is constructed originally as a stable and coach house on old City Hall Avenue.¹⁹ City Hall Avenue used to run diagonally across block 0354 where the new San Francisco Public Library now exists. (see 1905 period plan)

1909: “Although the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires offered a prime opportunity to implement either the Burnham or Cahill plans, the idealism of a formal, grand plan lost out to eagerness to rebuild the city quickly.”²⁰ Much of San Francisco was rebuilt along the same grid and plan that existed prior to the earthquake. However, by 1909 civic leaders were interested in revisiting Burnham’s plan, so they asked him to revise and update it. Burnham’s colleague, Willis Polk, led the revision effort. Hearing of this, Bernard J.S. Cahill also revised his 1904 plan and voiced his concern that the Burnham Plan would be too expensive to implement.

1909: The Board of Supervisors orders the razing of the Old City Hall ruins in preparation for the building of a new structure to
17 Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data: City Hall, Civic Center, HABS No. CAL-1881, 38-SANFRA71, Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service, 2
18 Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 10
19 1978 NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, continuation sheet 1
20 Freebairn-Smith, Rod, Jennifer Devlin and Sarah Karlinsky, “Extending the City Beautiful,” The Urbanist, Issue 488, January 2010



Figure 2.6 (above) Portion of 1906 plan highlighting street widening projects (Earth Sciences & Map Library, UC Berkeley), Figures 2.7 and 2.8 (top and bottom right) 1905 John Galen Howard bird’s eye view and plan for Civic Center (J. Tilman)



house various municipal departments on the same site, which was a triangular site bounded by McAllister and Larkin Streets and City Hall Avenue (now reconfigured).²¹ (see 1905 period plan)

1909: San Francisco Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) hydrants are installed in the Civic Center Historic District and are part of a larger city-wide system. The hydrants are short and painted white with a blue cap and stamped with the following letters: "1909, S.F., A.W.S."²² Note: As of today, there are 16 AWSS hydrants dated 1909 within the study boundary.

1909: San Francisco voters are swayed in part by Bernard J.S. Cahill's argument that the Burnham Plan is too expensive to implement. Even though city leaders were interested in implementing Burnham's revised plan, the ballot measure authorizing the appropriation of funds for a reduced version of the 1905 Burnham plan failed.²³

1911: Mayor Rolph announces a competition for planning the new City Hall and Exposition (Civic) Auditorium. Fifty teams respond and fall into one of two camps: either they proposed using the site outlined in Burnham's plan or the site of the Old City Hall.²⁴

21 Coffey, Alfred I. "Tentative Program for the San Francisco City Hall Competition," Architect & Engineer, June 1911
22 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI-a - National Register of Historic Places, SFCC NHL, 17-3
23 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 71
24 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 72

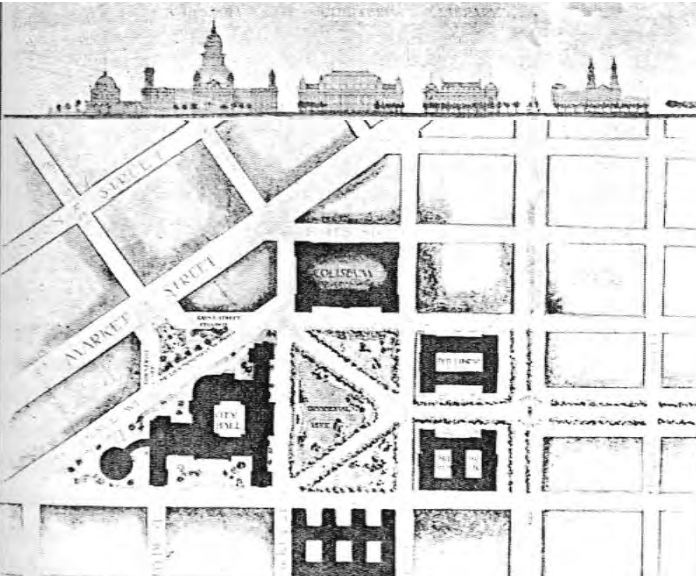


Figure 2.9 B.J.S. Cahill's 1904 plan for the Civic Center which was redrawn in 1909 (J. Tilman)

1912: The debate over where to site City Hall continues into early 1912. Consulting architects for the San Francisco's Board of Public Works draft two proposed schemes to gauge public opinion. In essence Scheme A retained the site of the Old City Hall for reuse since the city already owned that property. Scheme B proposed to site the new City Hall on block 0787, reflecting the Burnham Plan. The proposed schemes A and B are released and commented upon through editorial coverage in a local newspaper.²⁵

1912: It is unclear exactly how the decision is made, but plans attributed to John Galen Howard and committee are published in 1912 showing that the location of City Hall is in line with the site proposed by the Burnham Plan and illustrated in Scheme B. These plans reflect a combination of ideas put forward by both the Burnham and Cahill plans.

1912: A bond passes providing \$8.8 million for the purchase of land for the Civic Center and construction of City Hall.²⁶

1912: Competition for the architectural design of City Hall, led by John Galen Howard, Frederick Meyer and John Reid, Jr., receives 73 entries. The commission is awarded to Arthur Brown, Jr. and John Bakewell, Jr. (Bakewell & Brown) along with a \$25,000 commission.²⁷

1912: One key aspect of the Civic Center Plan that was adopted

25 "The Proposed Schemes for Civic Center: Which scheme, in your opinion, is best?," May 15, 1912, Bancroft Library
26 San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 5
27 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 74; HABS



Figure 2.10 1910 City Hall Avenue from Leavenworth Street, Hall of Records to right (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

by John Galen Howard's committee is that each building diagonally across from the plaza's four corners would have a concave curvature at the corner facing the plaza. This curvature followed a proposed circular configuration at each of the plaza's four intersections. The circular intersection design, only partially realized, was intended to visually reinforce the concave curvature design of the corner buildings. The Department of Public Health Building, with its curved entrance area, was the first and only building designed and built in accordance with the design concept for the key plaza corners.²⁸

1912: Historic photographs show planting strips located in the wide sidewalks paralleling Van Ness Avenue and trees planted equidistantly apart in sidewalk planters near the future site of City Hall.²⁹

28 Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 14
29 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 8



Figure 2.11 1912 View of Market Street at 8th (Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)

1913: Construction of City Hall, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. and John Bakewell, Jr. begins in April.³⁰

1913: Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, designed by John Galen Howard, Frederick Meyer and John Reid, Jr., is slated for use during the San Francisco Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Priority is given for this building to be finished in time for the Exposition, a goal that is ultimately achieved.³¹

1913: The City of San Francisco donates the block bounded by Fell and Hayes Street (block 0815) to the Board of Education. That same year the High School of Commerce building (now the San Francisco Unified School District building at 135 Van Ness Avenue) was moved from its location on Grove Street to this location.³²

30 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 93
31 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 96
32 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 8

1914: In anticipation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which spurs work in and around the Civic Center including the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, the Van Ness Avenue trolley tracks are completed in less than five months to accommodate the anticipated attendance predicted for the city during the 1915 Exposition. A 1913 report by City Engineer M.M. O’Shaughnessy predicted that during days of maximum attendance it would be necessary to transport up to 60,000 people per hour on rail, a staggering number that far outstripped the city’s capacity, prior to the completion of this rail line.³³

1914: The Van Ness Avenue trolley track was flanked by 259 trolley poles to support the overhead wires that powered the cars. The columns of the poles were composed of reinforced concrete, with a slender, tapered square form, a decorative finial, and cast iron footings with a modest foliated design and square base. The poles were initially erected without attached streetlights, but the city ultimately found the resources to install light fixtures. By the time of the Exposition’s opening, pairs of electric streetlights were hung on each trolley pole, making

33 HREIR Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 22

Van Ness Avenue the “best lit thoroughfare in the city.”³⁴ The finial features a tapered square crown cradled by abacus and medallions terminating in volute detailing and the base is square with foliated detailing. The door is stamped “Joshua Hendy Iron Works S.F. CA”, a Bay area foundry commissioned to make the base. Several of the doors are stamped “Steiger and Kerr Stove and Foundry Company S.F. CAL.” Most likely these doors were early replacements for the original Hendy products. The replacement fiberglass bases do not have access doors and do not bear a maker’s mark.³⁵

1914: The City of San Francisco introduced tall, slender street lights to Van Ness Avenue sidewalks around 1914, which reflects the City’s plan at the time to develop the Civic Center area according to City Beautiful design principals.

1915: Arthur Brown, Jr. and John Bakewell, Jr. (Bakewell & Brown) complete construction of City Hall on December 28 for \$3.4 million.³⁶ It was not finished in time for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

34 HREIR Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 22
35 HREIR Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 35
36 San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 5



Figure 2.12 1914 view of Marshall Square with the Pioneer Monument (Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)



Figure 2.13 1915 Trolley Pole with lights (SF Dept. of Public Works historic photos, San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.14 c. 1915 image of City Hall under construction (J. Tilman)



Figure 2.15 1915 bear statue on pedestal at Civic Center Plaza as part of the Panama-Pacific Exposition (SF Dept. of Public Works historic photos, San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.16 1915 photograph of trolley service opening on Van Ness Avenue for the Panama-Pacific Exposition (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.17 1915 City Hall near Van Ness and Grove (SF Dept. of Public Works historic photos, San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1915: Civic Center Powerhouse is built (block 0347).³⁷

1915: By 1915, commercial buildings and an automobile/motorcycle showroom are located on block 0811. Block 0786A includes commercial buildings such as a paint shop, auto showroom, machine shop, restaurant and hotel. Blocks 0767 and 0766 contained an assortment of auto showrooms, supply shops and repair shops.³⁸ Some of this development and the configuration of these blocks are still evident on the 1919 period plan, based on the 1919 Sanborn Map.

37 1987 NHL, 7,11

38 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 13



Figure 2.18 1915 image of City Hall with Civic Center Plaza in the foreground (J. Tilman)



Figure 2.19 1915 view of the SW corner of Civic Center Plaza with City Hall in the background (J. Tilman)

1915: A temporary, but elaborate, balustrade wall made of plaster is constructed and decorated with large urns and sculpture around the perimeter of Civic Center Plaza. Linear shrubs lined the balustrade. Each fountain contained a large sculptural composition, all of temporary construction. Built for the Panama Pacific Exposition, these features of the Plaza design were removed within a few short years.³⁹ See figures 2.8, 2.14 and 2.16. Archival drawings dated 1914 confirm plaster construction of these and other features.⁴⁰

1916: About this time, blue police telephone call boxes are installed around the city including in Civic Center to serve as a pre-radio and phone communication system allowing police officers walking a beat to check in with their station houses.⁴¹ Some of these remain in the Civic Center Historic District.

39 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 97; Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 14
40 WBE Collection, Environmental Design Archives
41 SF Chronicle, “Why SF Still Counts on Street Fire Alarm Boxes,” February 7, 2012



Figure 2.20 1915 detail of City Hall with part of Civic Center Plaza in the foreground (J. Tilman)



Figure 2.21 c. 1915 image of Civic Center Plaza with City Hall in the background (J. Tilman)



Figure 2.22 (above) c. 1915 rendering of Exposition (Civic) Auditorium from direction of Civic Center Plaza (CED Library, UC Berkeley)

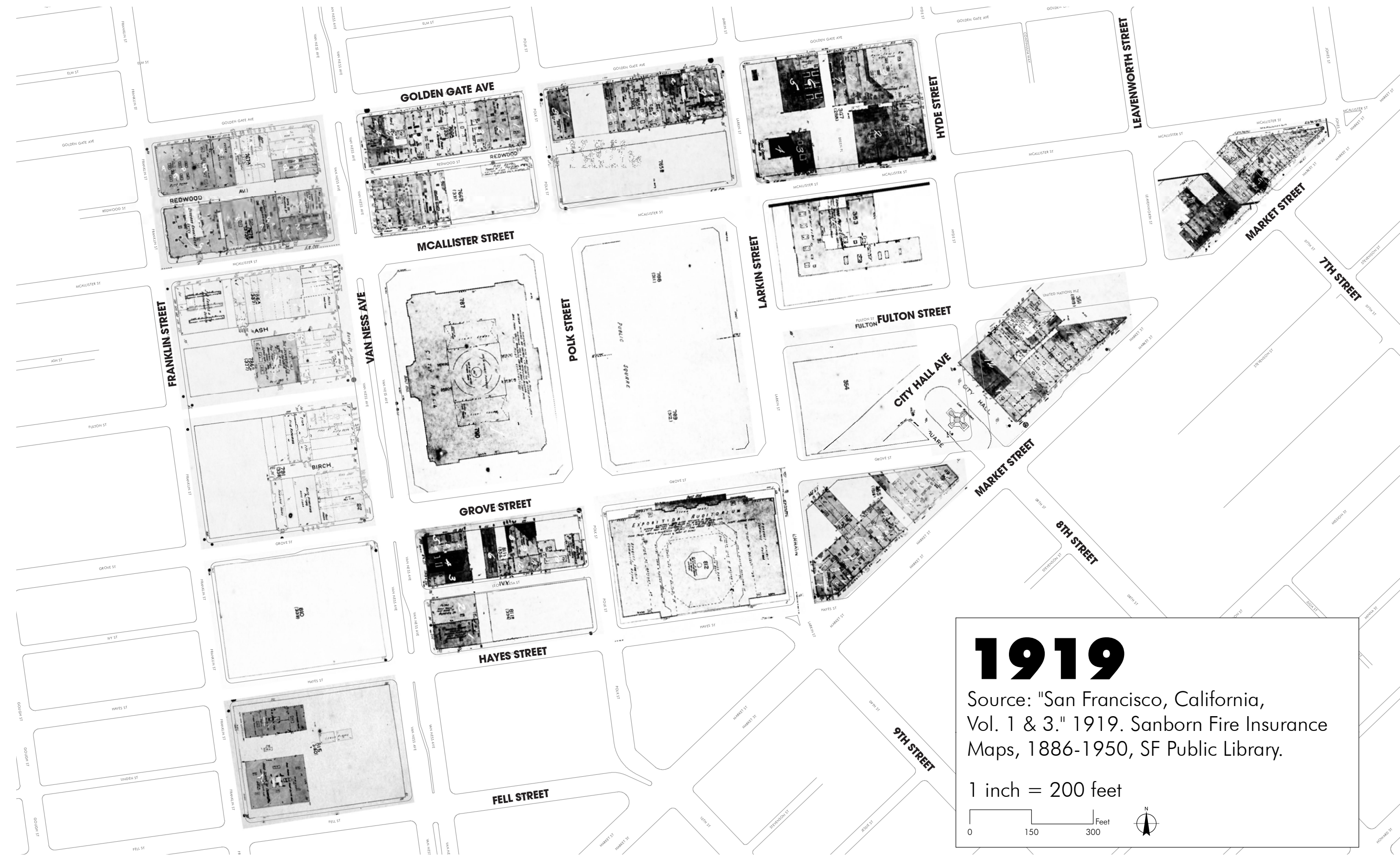




Figure 2.23 c. 1915 bird's eye aerial of Civic Center Plaza (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.24 1917 View of Civic Center Plaza with the fountain and City Hall in the background (SF Dept. of Public Works)



Figure 2.25 c. 1918 image of Fulton Street looking towards Market Street (SF Planning Dept.)

1916: Pedestrian light poles and young London plane trees exist along Polk Street and the Civic Center Plaza.⁴²

1917: The Public Library designed by George Kelham is constructed (present day Asian Art Museum) with a structural steel frame, reinforced concrete floors, and unreinforced brick walls (block 0353).⁴³

1917: A design competition is announced for the State Building (now Supreme Court of California) on McAllister Street. Bliss & Faville are awarded the prize with their Italian Renaissance-influenced design for the building.⁴⁴

1918-1919: Specifications call for protection of existing granite curbs during construction of the State Building (now Supreme Court of California).⁴⁵

- 42 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 97
43 Civic Center Development Plan: Preliminary Report, Appendix V
44 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 98
45 Specifications for San Francisco State Building Fund Chapters 541-1913, 618-1919



Figure 2.26 c. 1920 image of Marshall Square with the Pioneer Monument in the foreground at intersection of Grove and Hyde, the Civic Center Plaza in the midground, and the City Hall in the background (Library of Congress)

1920: The cornerstone for the State Building (now Supreme Court of California) is laid.⁴⁶

1922: Future site of the War Memorial Complex (block 0786A) is purchased and cleared by the City.⁴⁷

1922: Arthur Brown, Jr. expresses concern about the design of the space between the two buildings of the War Memorial Complex and how they would frame City Hall from this open plaza.⁴⁸ (see Figure 3.38) Thomas Church is later commissioned to design the courtyard between the buildings.

1922: Arthur Brown, Jr. and G. Albert Lansburgh, who had achieved recognition for his theater design, are selected to design the buildings in the War Memorial Complex, including an Opera House.⁴⁹

1923: Architectural Advisory Commission for the War Memorial presents drawings for buildings separated by a large memorial court with a victory column.⁵⁰

1924: High School of Commerce Athletic Field and Grandstand is built on block 0810.⁵¹

1926: State Building (now Supreme Court of California), designed by Bliss & Faville, is finished.⁵²

1927: High School of Commerce Academic building, located on block 0815, is constructed.⁵³

1927: In the late 1920s, the west side of Van Ness Avenue between Fell and Grove Streets was lined with trees in sidewalk planters.⁵⁴

- 46 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 98
47 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 8
48 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 100
49 Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, 2
50 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 100
51 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 11
52 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 98; 1987 NHL, 7-8
53 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 10
54 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 8

1930: A Standard Oil service station occupies the SE corner of block 0766 near the Polk and McAllister intersection after it was forced to move from its previous location on the War Memorial Complex site. The site, which is owned by the City, was frequently slated as the site for a consolidated fire and police station, but was never built.⁵⁵

1930: In the early 1930s, the historic photographs show curb cuts in the sidewalks directly in front of the entrances to the War Memorial Opera House and Veterans Building. Historically, these sidewalk cuts allowed vehicles traveling southbound on Van Ness Avenue to pull over and drop off or pick up passengers going to and coming from the War Memorial Complex buildings. Historic photographs show awnings

55 1978 NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, continuation sheet 2

extending from the Opera House’s façade to the sidewalk cuts.⁵⁶

1931: Construction on the War Memorial Complex buildings, including the Opera House and Veterans Building, commences in January and the cornerstones were laid on Armistice Day (Veterans Day), November 11.⁵⁷

1932: The War Memorial Complex buildings, including the Opera House and Veterans Building, are dedicated on California State Admission Day, September 9.⁵⁸

56 Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI-a - National Register of Historic Places, SFCC NHL, 17-3
57 Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, 4
58 Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case



Figure 2.27 1921 oblique aerial of the Civic Center district (J. Tilman)

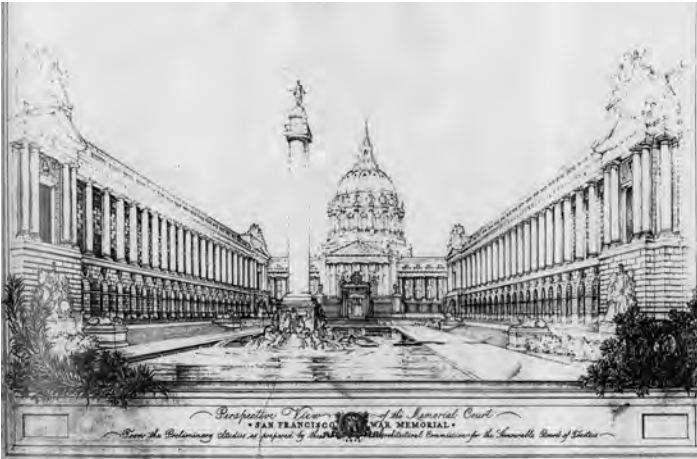


Figure 2.28 1923 perspective illustration of War Memorial Court (J. Tilman)



Figures 2.29 1924 photo of the Civic Auditorium (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.30 1928 image of Pantages (Orpheum) Theater at Market and Hyde Streets (Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)



Figure 2.31 1929 image of Van Ness Avenue (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.32 1930 oblique aerial of the Civic Center district (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1932: The French Renaissance style Opera House, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. and G. Albert Lansburgh, opens with performance of Puccini's *Tosca*. The frame is structural steel with reinforced concrete floors. The walls are reinforced concrete with some unreinforced brick.⁵⁹ The Veterans Building, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr., is constructed with similar specifications.⁶⁰

1932: The Department of Public Health Building, located on the NE corner of block 0811, is constructed with a structural steel frame and reinforced concrete floors.⁶¹

Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, 4
59 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 107; Civic Center Development Plan: Preliminary Report, Appendix V; Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, 6
60 1987 NHL, 7,4; Civic Center Development Plan: Preliminary Report, Appendix V; Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, p .6
61 1987 NHL, 7,10

1932: Perpendicular parking (90 degree) is visible in front of the Veterans Building, part of the War Memorial Complex.⁶²

1932: Crosswalk treatments (dotted lines) are visible on the street at the corner of McAllister and Van Ness Avenue.⁶³

1932: The 25' wide sidewalks in front of the War Memorial complex are not landscaped.⁶⁴

1932: Decorative iron fencing is visible along the Van Ness side of Memorial Court. Low wide curbs are visible at the edge of each building's lawn course.⁶⁵

1932: Light poles along Van Ness Avenue between McAllister and Grove Streets are double globe lights that are attached to the pole about 2/3 up in height on every other pole.⁶⁶

62 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 102
63 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 102
64 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 8
65 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 102
66 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 102



Figure 2.33 Undated hand tinted postcard of the Civic Center during a major civic celebration. Note absence of the War Memorial Complex and San Francisco Department of Public Health Building. (CED Library, UC Berkeley)



Figure 2.34 1932 view of City Hall through the War Memorial Court (Architect & Engineer)



Figure 2.35 1932 image of the War Memorial Complex (J. Tilman)



Figure 2.36 1930s annotated oblique aerial of the Civic Center district (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1932: Single columnar trees (possibly *Taxus sp.*) are located in landscape planters at the corners of the Veterans Building and Opera House along Van Ness Avenue. No other plantings are visible except turf. The austere plantings were due to the lack of funds to complete landscape work. The planters are irregular in plan and approximately fifteen-feet wide and twelve-feet deep. The corners of the planters are chamfered, a landscape design feature that echoes a vocabulary used in the corners of the War Memorial Complex buildings, City Hall, and the Department of Public Health Building. The planters are demarcated with low, white, granite walls, approximately one-foot tall by one-foot wide.⁶⁷

1932: War Memorial Court contains soil from various cities around the world where Americans had been in battle which was gathered by American War Veterans.⁶⁸

1933: Construction begins on Federal Building designed by Arthur Brown, Jr.⁶⁹

1936: Construction of the Federal Building is completed. Planting beds are visible around the exterior of the Federal Building, but no planting materials are installed.⁷⁰

1936: War Memorial Court finished, designed by Thomas Church. Blue and gold painted ornamental iron fencing is installed at west and east entrances.⁷¹

1936: Van Ness Avenue is widened and the sidewalks are narrowed to 16 feet on both sides to anticipate surge of traffic due to completion of Golden Gate Bridge. To accommodate the street widening all of the trolley poles are moved back from the road.⁷²

1936-37: Following the widening of Van Ness the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission undertook the relighting of the poles, affixing a single tear-drop luminaire. The uniform lighting standards replaced the small electric lights from the Exposition

67 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 102; Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI-a-National Register of Historic Places, SFCC NHL, 17-3
68 Civic Center Study, SF Planning Department, 97
69 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 109
70 1987 NHL, 7,9; J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 109
71 1987 NHL; 1987 NHL, 7,4
72 HREIR Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 29

era (c. 1914), which had largely been considered a temporary expedient for the occasion, and many of which had already been taken out of service. In all, 259 specially designed pendant brackets mounted on the Municipal Railway trolley poles, supporting 6000 lumen pendants.⁷³

1936: Specifications for light standards along Van Ness Avenue describe luminaires to have 6,000 lumen lamps, with bronze finials and globe fitters, mounted to poles brush-painted with buff colored paint.⁷⁴

1936: Streets adjacent to the Federal Building are fitted with 32 16.5’ concrete standards carrying 4,000 lumen lamps⁷⁵

1936-37: 32 16.5’ light standards with 4,000 lumens are installed on McAllister and Grove Streets⁷⁶

1936: By 1936, small 12’ pedestrian lights are visible along Fulton Street, and ornate 30’ tri-globe lights are visible along Hyde Street.⁷⁷

73 HREIR Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 29; San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Reports, Volume II, 1936-40, Electric Power Bureau, 130
74 Public Utilities Commission: Proposal for Street Lighting Construction on Van Ness (Market to North Point), McAllister (Polk to Franklin), and Grove (Hyde to Franklin), October 1936, 38; Public Utilities Commission: Proposal for Street Lighting Construction on Van Ness (Market to North Point), McAllister (Polk to Franklin), and Grove (Hyde to Franklin), October 1936, 47
75 San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Reports, Volume I, 1930-36, Electric Power Bureau, 133
76 San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Reports, Volume II, 1936-40, Electric Power Bureau, 130
77 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 109



Figure 2.37 c. 1936 photograph of Fulton and Hyde near the Federal Building (J. Tilman)

1936: Around 1936, the Civic Center Plaza includes four rows of parking down the center of Fulton Street reaching to the Polk Street side entrance to City Hall. The parking area is lined with a double row of plane trees.⁷⁸

1936: By 1936, shrub massing are planted near a corner of City Hall, and large trees are located near the main entrance of City Hall at Van Ness Avenue. Trees are planted in double rows in Civic Center Plaza. There are no street trees.⁷⁹

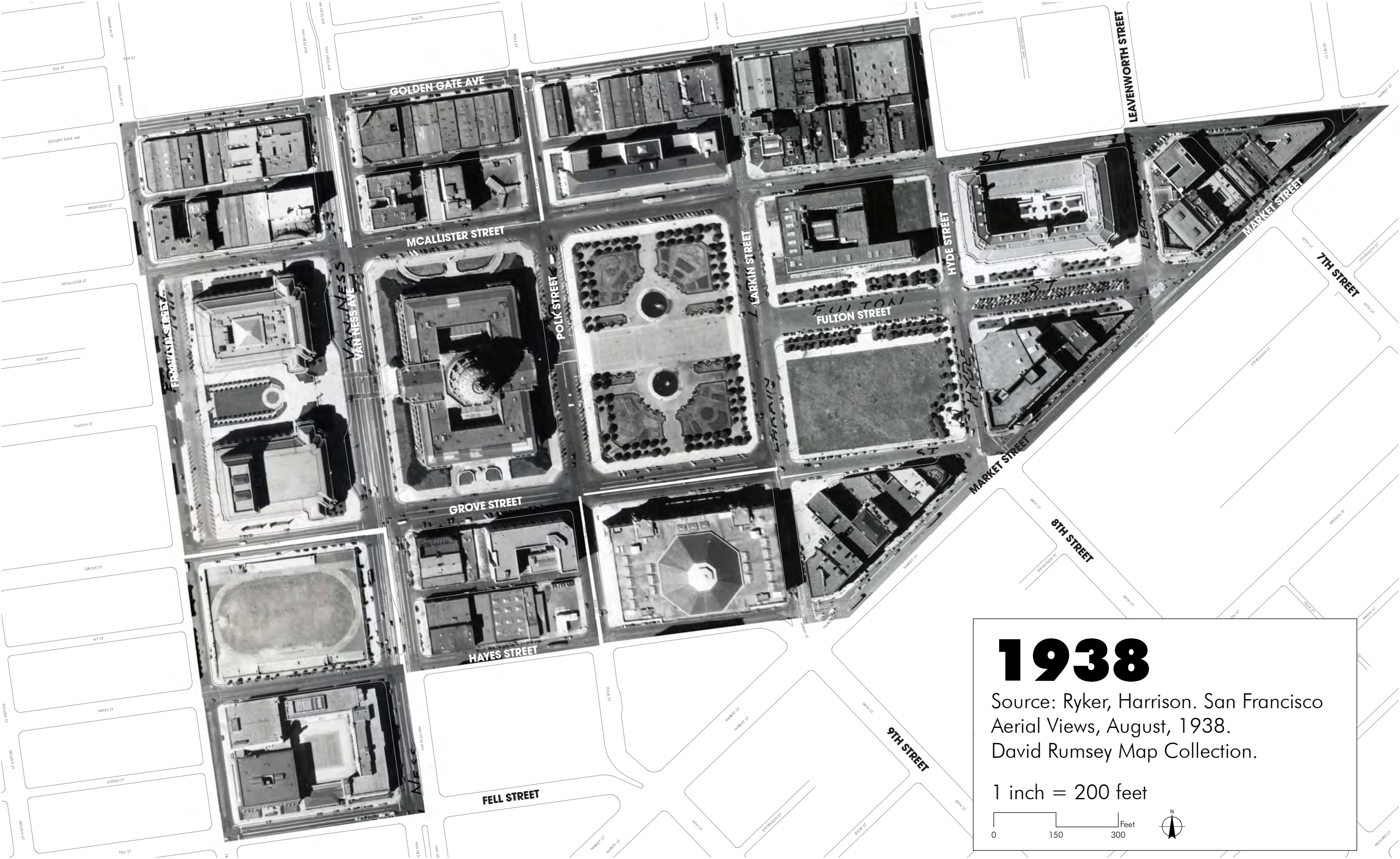
78 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 109
79 J. Tilman, Arthur Brown, Jr. Progressive Classicist, 108



Figure 2.39 1938 storefronts along Fulton at Hyde (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.38 c. 1936 oblique aerial of the Civic Center including the War Memorial Complex (J. Tilman)



1938

Source: Ryker, Harrison. San Francisco Aerial Views, August, 1938. David Rumsey Map Collection.

1 inch = 200 feet

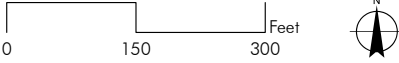




Figure 2.40 1941 Hospitality House construction with street lighting, fire hydrant and traffic signal (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.41 1941 Larkin Street façade of the Hospitality House (The Argonaut)



Figure 2.42 1942 photo of Civic Center Plaza with the Civic Auditorium in the background (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1938-1961: WORLD WAR II AND MID-CENTURY MODERN

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

1941: The Hospitality House opens to serve citizens and soldiers during World War II. It is located on Larkin Street on the site of the former Marshall Square (block 0354). It was one of the last New Deal projects in the Bay Area, and built by volunteers from the Building Trades Council labor unions and private construction companies. This building later housed the San Francisco Planning Department, and was removed prior to the 1993 construction of the new San Francisco Public Library.⁸⁰

1941: Prefabricated barracks, presumably built to provide lodging for World War II soldiers, are located in the Civic Center Plaza (block 0788) during World War II.⁸¹ Based on photographs of the area it appears they were removed between 1946-1947.

80 San Francisco Independent, "Historic Hospitality House faces razing," by Nora Leishman, January 29, 1991

81 1987 NHL, 7,11

1945: A Library Annex is constructed on the NE corner of block 0353.⁸² The Annex is removed during the conversion of the Public Library to the Asian Art Museum in the 1990s.

1945: Around 1945, a gas station, potentially the same as the Standard Oil station that was relocated here in 1930, is located on the SE corner of block 0766 at the intersection of Polk and McAllister Streets. This site later becomes the San Francisco Superior Court in 1995.

1945: Light poles with an aggregate concrete base are located along Fulton Street near the Federal Building by 1945 (block 351).

1945: The Pioneer Monument remains located on the SE corner of Marshall Square (block 0354), where it stood since its origination in 1894. Today, Marshall Square is now gone and the Pioneer Monument has been moved to the middle of Fulton Street between the Asian Art Museum (block 0353) and the Public Library (block 0354).

82 1987 NHL, 7,8



Figure 2.43 1940s view of a parking lot, Hospitality House with the Civic Center Plaza and City Hall in the background. (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.44 1943 image of paving detail of Civic Center Plaza with barracks and State Building in background (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.45 1943 barracks in Civic Center Plaza (The Argonaut)



Figure 2.46 1943 oblique aerial of the Civic Center Plaza during World War II (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1945: Around 1945, yews are planted near the vehicular entrance to the Opera House on Grove Street.

1945: In the late spring and summer of 1945, representatives from 50 nations gathered in San Francisco to attend the founding conference of the United Nations, which was hosted in the Civic Center. It was during this conference that they drafted and later signed the United Nations Charter. President Truman and other dignitaries signed the United Nations Charter "in the auditorium of Veterans Memorial Hall" on June 26 in which the President addressed the delegates.⁸³ The UN Charter was ratified by nations later that year.

83 History of the United Nations, San Francisco Conference <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/history/sanfrancisco_conference.shtml> August 19, 2013; Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board Final Case Report, War Memorial Complex, Approved September 4, 1974, 4

1946: Around 1946, London plane trees located in the Civic Center Plaza along Fulton Street are uniformly pollarded, with the exception of the trees in front of the Federal Building which are newly planted. The Civic Center Plaza also contains decorative flower beds, hedge species, flagpoles, drinking fountains, and brick paving.⁸⁴

1950: The H Trolley Line, running along Van Ness Avenue since the 1915 Exposition, is abandoned in March and replaced with motor coach service. The tracks are quickly removed with a median replacing the rail lines.⁸⁵

1950: An apartment building, as well as commercial buildings, automobile repair shops and show rooms remain located

84 Existing Landscape Plan for Civic Center Plaza drawn up by Board of Park Commissioners' Division of Engineering and Landscape Design, 1946, WBE Archive

85 HRIER Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, 31



Figure 2.47 1945 aerial of Civic Center Plaza with the barracks in place (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

along Van Ness Avenue on the west side of block 0811, near the Department of Public Health Building.⁸⁶

1950: In 1950, block 0767 contained a variety of commercial buildings, including an automobile dealer, single-story electric supply shop, and a two-story automobile sales shop. Most of these buildings, including a law school, are no longer present since the State of California Building now resides here. The Barbara Apartments, located in the SW corner of block and present in 1950, remain.

1950: Commercial buildings, state offices and an automobile dealer are located along Van Ness Avenue on block 0766.⁸⁷

1950: The sidewalks along Van Ness Avenue range from 10’ wide near the High School of Commerce on block 0815 to 25’ wide near the War Memorial Complex on block 0786A.⁸⁸

1951: The Treaty of San Francisco is signed at the War Memorial Opera House on September 8, officially ending strife between

86 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 11

87 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 14

88 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 12

the Allied Powers and Japan, effectively ending World War II. The Treaty went into effect in April 1952.⁸⁹

1952: The High School of Commerce Athletic Field and Grandstand are removed from block 0810 along Van Ness Avenue.⁹⁰

1953: In June, the San Francisco Planning Department publishes *An Introductory Plan for the Civic Center*. Thomas A. Brooks is appointed to run the Technical Coordinating Committee to advance the development and expansion of the Civic Center. The Committee is comprised of directors from the Department of City Planning, Department of Public Works, City Architect, Department of Property and Parking Authority.⁹¹ Despite controversy, a \$3.25 million bond measure is eventually passed to fund the plan in 1954. The plan is eventually rejected for not

89 “Security Treaty Between the US and Japan, September 8, 1951,” The Avalon Project, Yale Law School Library <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/japan001.asp> April 2013; Price, John, “The 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty Historical Perspective,” Japan Policy Research Institute, Working Paper 78, June 2001

90 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI, DPW, 2007, 11

91 Haas, James W., “Civic Center in the Post-War Years,” The Argonaut, Vol. 23:1, Spring 2012, 76; San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 5

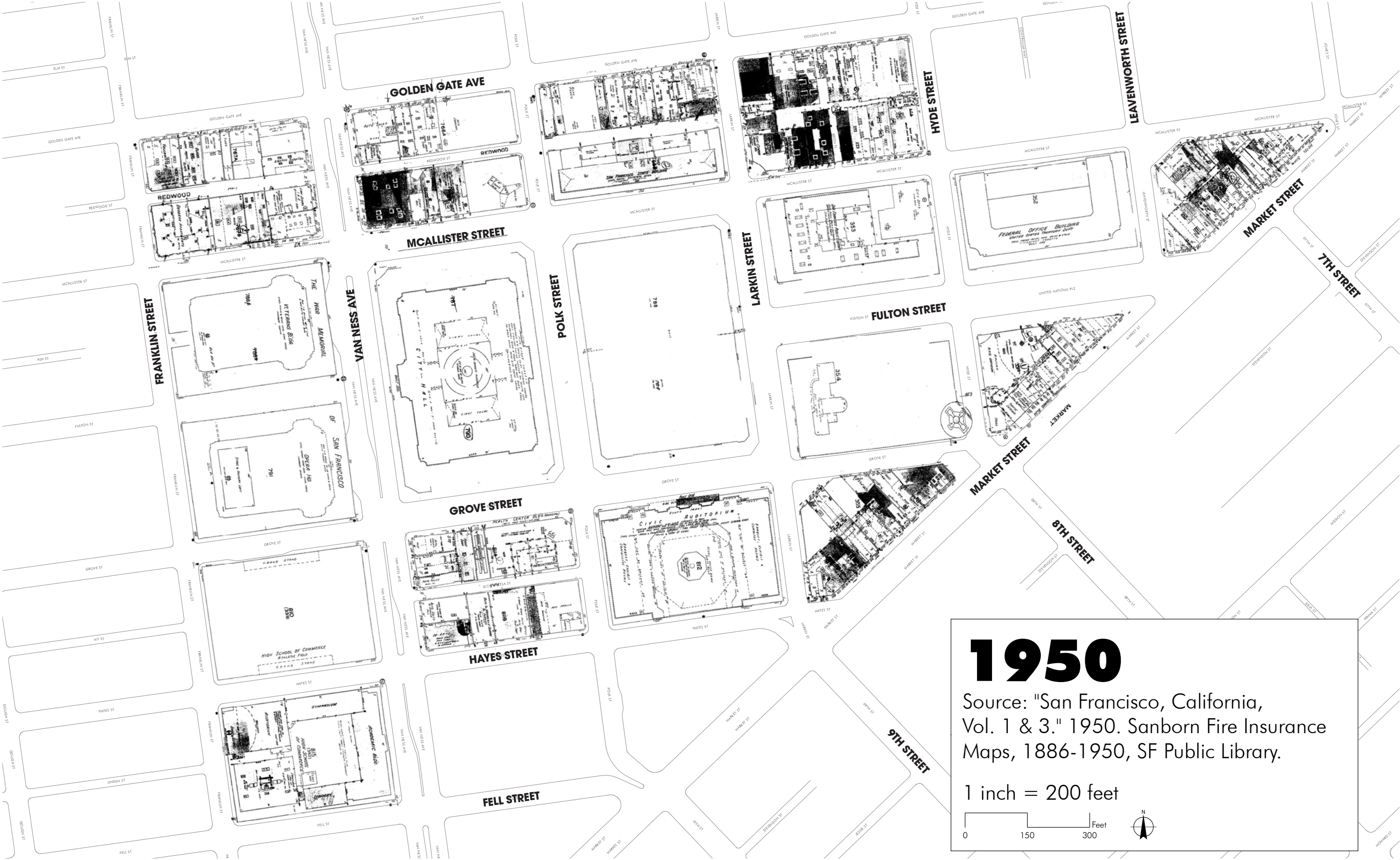


Figure 2.48 c. 1945 bird’s eye view of the Civic Center areas flanking Fulton Street (CED Library, UC Berkeley)



Figures 2.49 - 2.54 (clockwise from upper left) 1943 view of barracks being constructed in Civic Center Plaza, 1945 photo of the Powerhouse at the corner of Larkin and McAllister, 1947 view of Civic Center with the Auditorium in the background, , 1950 image of traffic on McAllister with the Civic Center Plaza in the background, 1955 view of the entrance to the War Memorial Court, 1945 bird's eye view of the War Memorial Court from Franklin Street (all images from San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library).







Figures 2.55 - 56 (top to bottom) 1956 photo of Civic Center Plaza (J. Baird), 1955 oblique aerial of Civic Center showing the west side of the War Memorial Complex and athletic field associated with the high school (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.57 1956 removal of acacia trees from Civic Center Plaza prior to excavation for Brooks Hall and underground parking garage (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

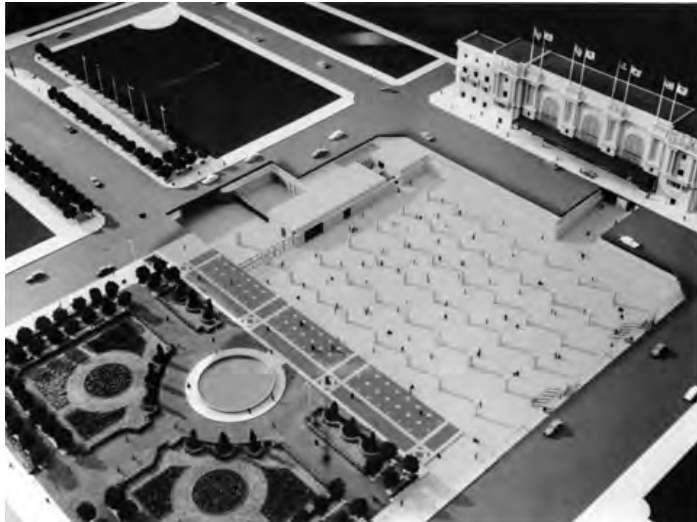


adhering to the 80 foot height and bulk limit and spatial layout around the plaza.⁹²

1956-1957: Excavation begins for the construction of Brooks Exhibit Hall and the underground parking garage which necessitates the removal of the Beaux Arts-era Civic Center Plaza.⁹³ Brooks Hall and the associated underground parking garage were designed by the architectural firms Wurster Bernardi Emmons (WBE) and Skidmore Owings and Merrill (SOM) to modernize and expand San Francisco’s convention facilities at the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, which had not changed since the building’s construction in 1915. Douglas Baylis was the team’s landscape architect; he was tasked with redesigning Civic Center Plaza after the completion of Brooks Hall.⁹⁴

1957: The California State Building Annex, located on the north end of block 0765, is completed.⁹⁵ This addition was located behind the California State Building, designed by Bliss & Faville and built in 1926. The 1957 California State Building Annex was damaged in the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake and subsequently replaced by the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building, designed by SOM.⁹⁶

- 92 The Argonaut, 76; San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 5
- 93 The Argonaut, 77; Amendment to Article 10 in the City Planning Code, 7
- 94 The Cultural Landscape Foundation, “Civic Center Plaza San Francisco,” <<http://tclf.org/landscapes/civic-center-plaza-san-francisco>> April 8, 2013
- 95 1987 NHL, 7,8
- 96 Forell/Elsesser Engineers, “Hiram W. Johnson State Of-



Figures 2.58 - 2.59 (left to right) c. 1950s model of planned Brooks Hall construction (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library), 1958 photo of Civic Center Plaza demolition (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

1958: Brooks Exhibit Hall and the associated underground parking garage structure at Civic Center Plaza are completed.

1958: Tied to their work on Brooks Hall, the underground parking garage structure and the anticipated redesign of Civic Center Plaza, a Civic Center Development Plan is completed by WBE and SOM.⁹⁷

fice Building and Earl Warren Supreme Court Building, <<http://www.forell.com/projects/historic-renovation/hiram-w-johnson-state-office-building/>> April 8, 2013

97 San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958;



Figure 2.60 1958 dedication of Brooks Hall from Hyde Street access ramp (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



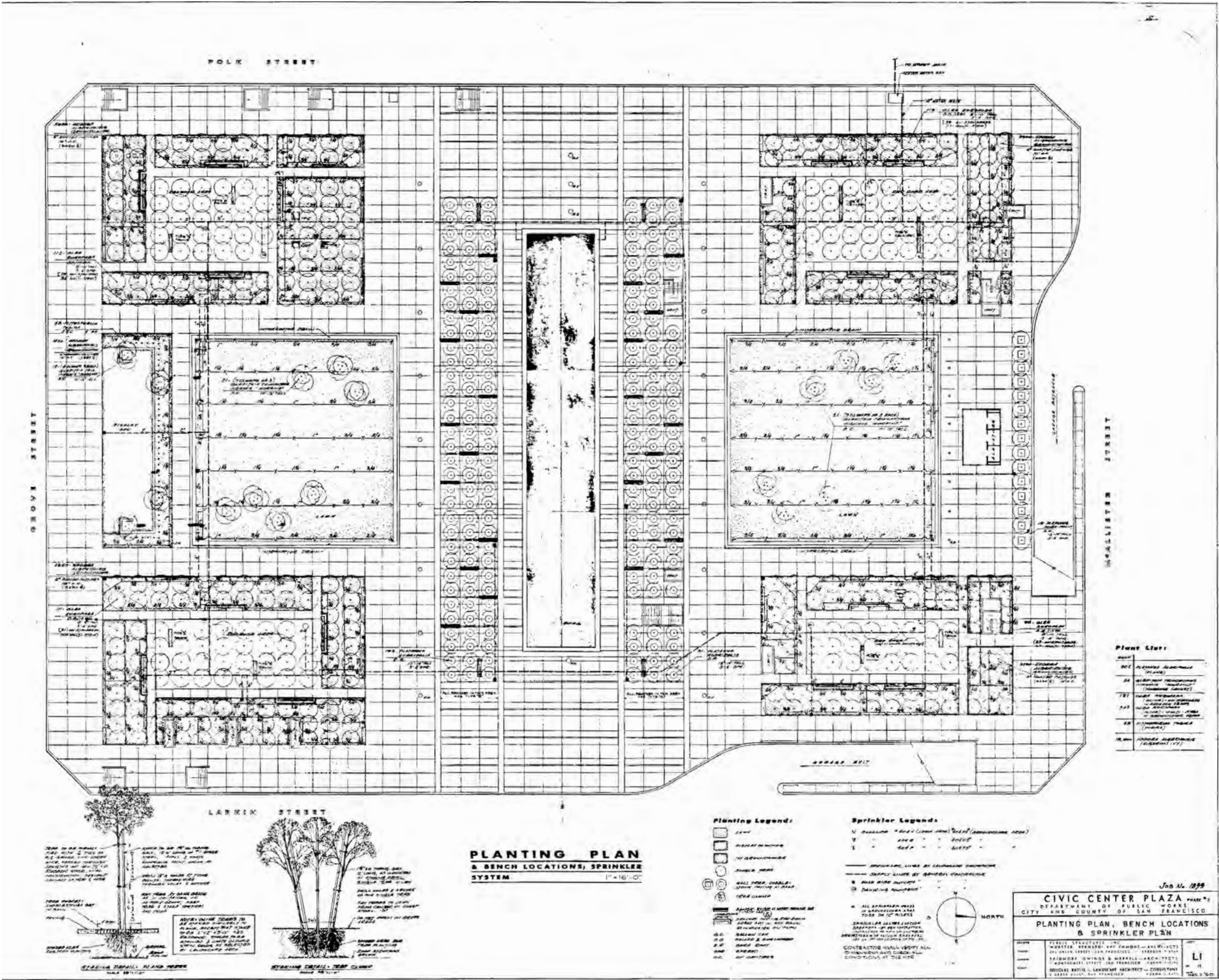


Figure 2.61 1961 photo of newly planted *Platanus x acerifolia* trees and planter boxes of rhododendrons (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)



Figure 2.62 1961 photo of fountain pool at Civic Center Plaza with City Hall in background (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

Figure 2.63 (left) 1960 Douglas Baylis planting plan for Civic Center Plaza. Notes indicate that trees along the pool were to have a "3' - 4' spread" indicating they are pollarded London plane trees. (SF Dept. of Public Works)



Figures 2.64 - 2.68 (clockwise from top left) 1961 photo of Civic Center Plaza fountain filled with soap foam, 1961 photo of flagpoles in Civic Center Plaza, 1961 view of ramp to parking garage located underneath Civic Center Plaza, 1961 view of Civic Center Plaza from City Hall, 1960s bird's eye view of Civic Center Plaza from roof of Civic Auditorium (all images from San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library).



1958: Several recommendations are made for the buildings and landscape spaces in the Civic Center Redevelopment Plan, but only some were implemented, including the new underground parking garage and exhibit hall, new plaza landscape, and street closings to increase open space. Some recommendations that were not implemented include the demolition of the Department of Public Health Building and replacement of the Power House.⁹⁸

1958: An assessment of City and County buildings in the Civic Center area finds that they do not have modern design requirements for lateral loads, rendering remodeling for expansions physically challenging and economically unfeasible. This study, completed by WBE and SOM, noted: “Even if the structural frames remain in good condition, plumbing, wiring, HVAC, and space allocations render the buildings obsolete and expendable.” However, City Hall receives fair condition assessment and “with proper upkeep may operate in present way indefinitely.”⁹⁹

1958: Transportation recommendations in the Civic Center Redevelopment Plan include a subway along Market Street (BART was built in the early 1970s), changes to traffic direction (one-way to two-way or vice versa), closing portions of Polk and Larkin Streets (not executed) and closing portions of Fulton Street (executed and made way for design of United Nations Plaza).¹⁰⁰

1958 - 1961: The restoration plan for Civic Center Plaza, outlined in the *1958 Civic Center Development Plan*, was necessitated by the construction of Brooks Hall and the associated parking garage, both located underneath the 1915 era Civic Center Plaza. The first version of the Civic Center Plaza redesign, completed by landscape architect Douglas Baylis, closely reflected the 1915 era design, but was met with criticism by Mayor George Christopher. This design was never constructed. Baylis completed another version of the site design, which followed the modern design aesthetic in vogue at the time.¹⁰¹ However, following construction in 1961, this design was met with major public criticism, again from Mayor Christopher and joined by San Francisco architecture critic Allan Temko. This

The Argonaut, 77
98 San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 4
99 Civic Center Development Plan: Preliminary Report, Appendix V
100 San Francisco Civic Center Development Plan 1958, 10
101 1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3; 1960 Planting Plan, L1

criticism resulted in an international design competition to redesign the plaza in the mid-1960s.¹⁰² Though modifications have been made, it is the 1961 Baylis design that remains today. Note: Baylis removed any reference to this project from his professional archives and papers.¹⁰³

1960: Pollarded sycamores were added to landscape planters at the corners of the Veterans Building and Opera House in the War Memorial Complex along Van Ness Avenue after 1960.¹⁰⁴

1962-1975: CONTROVERSY AND CHANGE

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

1962: A distinguished jury is selected for the Civic Center Plaza redesign which includes Thomas Church (landscape architect), Luis Barragan (architect), Andre Bloc (sculptor), Moses Lasky (art patron), and Sybil Moholy Nagy (art historian).¹⁰⁵ Though a great deal of effort is exerted on the redesign (which is reflected in this section of the site history), no plans are ever approved or executed as part of this effort.

1964: City Hall is documented by the Historic American Building Survey.

1964: The Civic Center Technical Coordinating Committee determines “that a review of the Civic Center Development Plan is necessary at this time because of changes that have occurred with the passing of time and because of proposed new developments which will require decisions of far reaching consequence to the physical development of the Civic Center.”¹⁰⁶

1964: The International Competition for the Enhancement of the San Francisco Civic Center is announced to solicit plans for a redesign of Civic Center Plaza.

1964: Exterior renovations to Civic Auditorium include extending

102 Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 18; The Argonaut, 81
103 The Argonaut, 82
104 Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Van Ness Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Attachment VI-a - National Register of Historic Places, SFCC NHL, 17-3
105 Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 18; The Argonaut, 83
106 A Report on the Civic Center Development Plan, October 1964

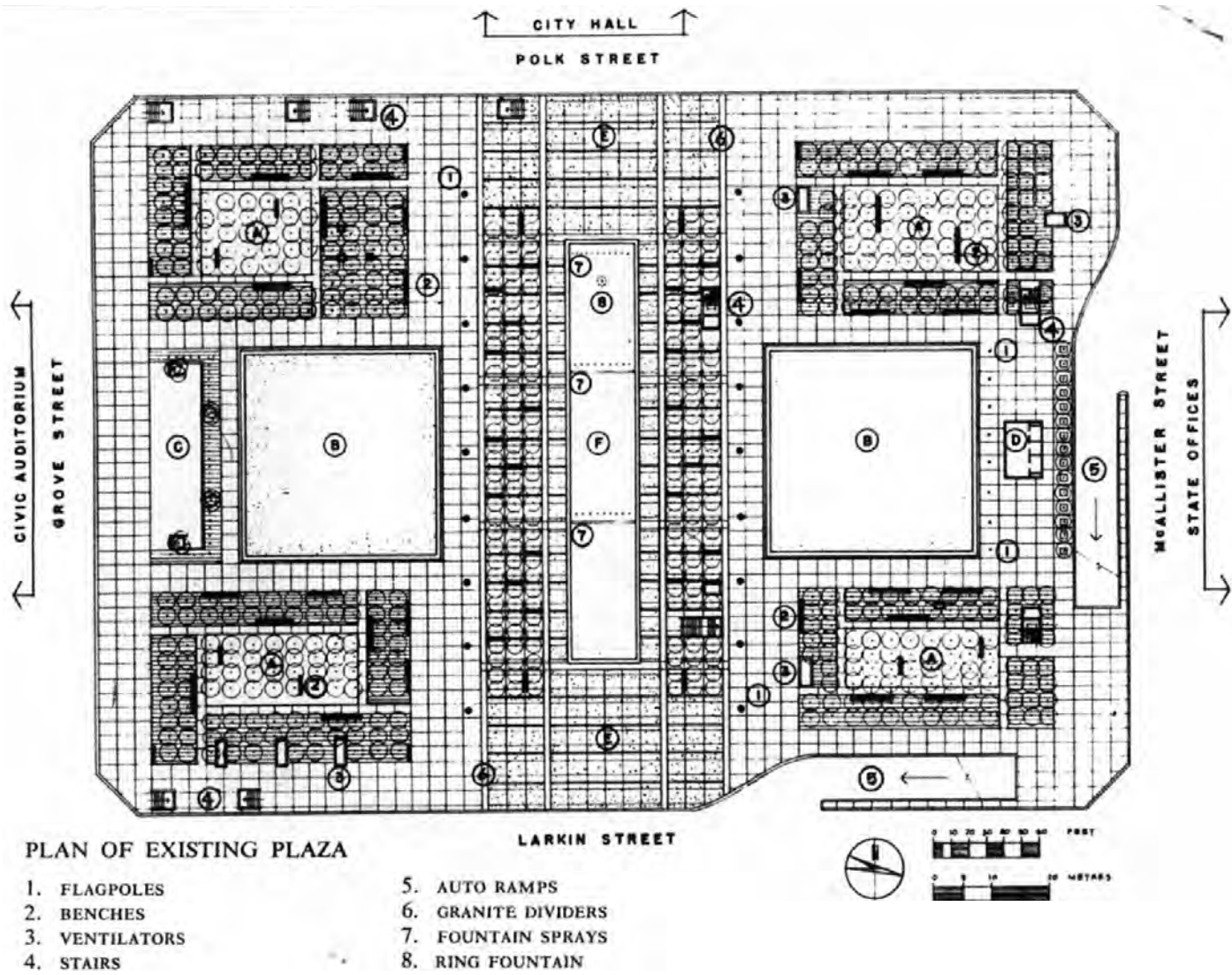
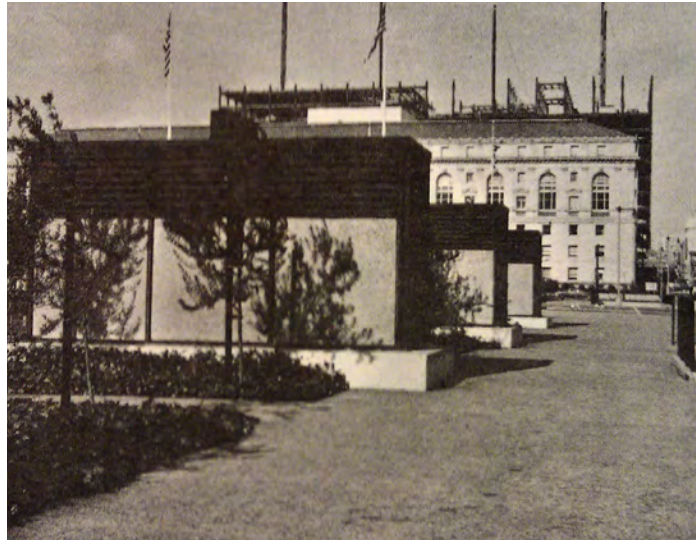


Figure 2.69 1964 plan of existing plaza for the International Competition for the Enhancement of the SF Civic Center (CED Library, UC Berkeley)



Figures 2.70 - 2.71 1964 photographs documenting existing conditions of Civic Center Plaza, including olive groves (left) and above ground ventilators above Brooks Hall (right) (Environmental Design Archives, UC Berkeley)



Figures 2.72 - 2.74 (clockwise from top) 1964 photographs documenting existing conditions of Civic Center Plaza including the flagpoles, water features, benches and trees (Environmental Design Archives, UC Berkeley)

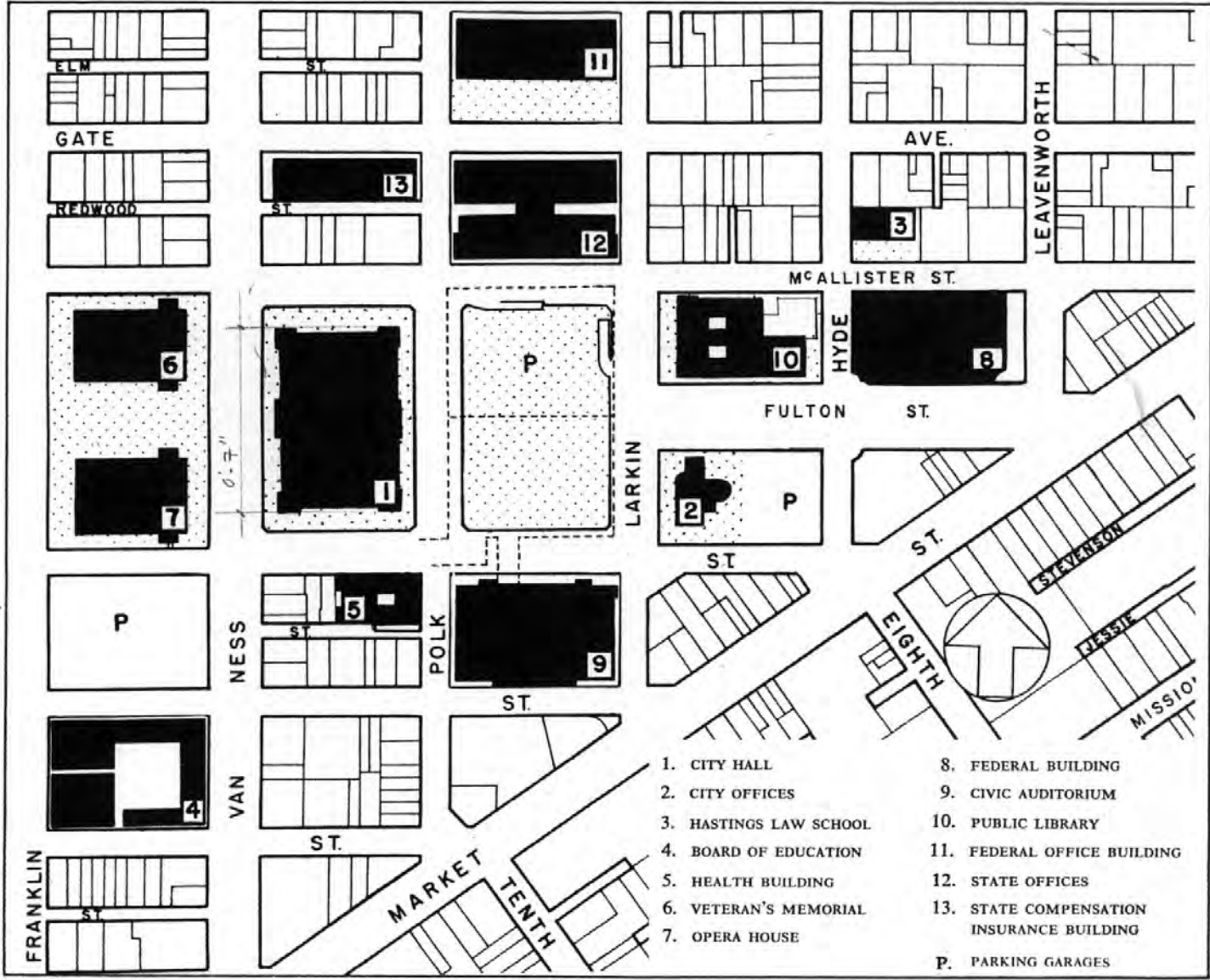


Figure 2.75 1964 documentation of existing land uses in the Civic Center (CED Library, UC Berkeley).

the western most pier to accommodate an escalator to Brooks Auditorium.¹⁰⁷

1965: 317 submittals are received in response to the International Competition for the Enhancement of the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza. The winning design by architects Ivan Tzvetin and Angela Danadjieva of Paris, France was the unanimous choice by the Competition's jury who urged its realization. However the modernist design was considered so far removed from the character of the Civic Center that no action was ever taken to implement the design.¹⁰⁸ The jury provided several reasons for choosing the Tzvetin and

Danadjieva¹⁰⁹ design, including "that if there was to be a departure from the present design, it should be so decisive that a truly original and new space experience was created. The scheme, comprising a series of flat and varied terraces, represents a fresh and, in many ways, surprising approach."¹¹⁰

1966: The Civic Center Plaza Fountains, which have been a center for controversy surrounding the Plaza, are described in the San Francisco Chronicle as "the mayor's urinal" due to the

107 1987 NHL, 7,5
108 SF Examiner, "\$6000 Gift to Speed Design for Civic Plaza," by Chas Cruttenden, March 1966, WBE Archives
109 It is interesting to note that Angela Danadjieva went on to work for Lawrence Halprin and Associates.
110 Internet Archive, "SF Arts Commission Minutes from January 4, 1965," Internet Archive, <http://archive.org/stream/artcommissionmin1965sanf/artcommissionmin1965sanf_djvu.txt> April 8, 2013

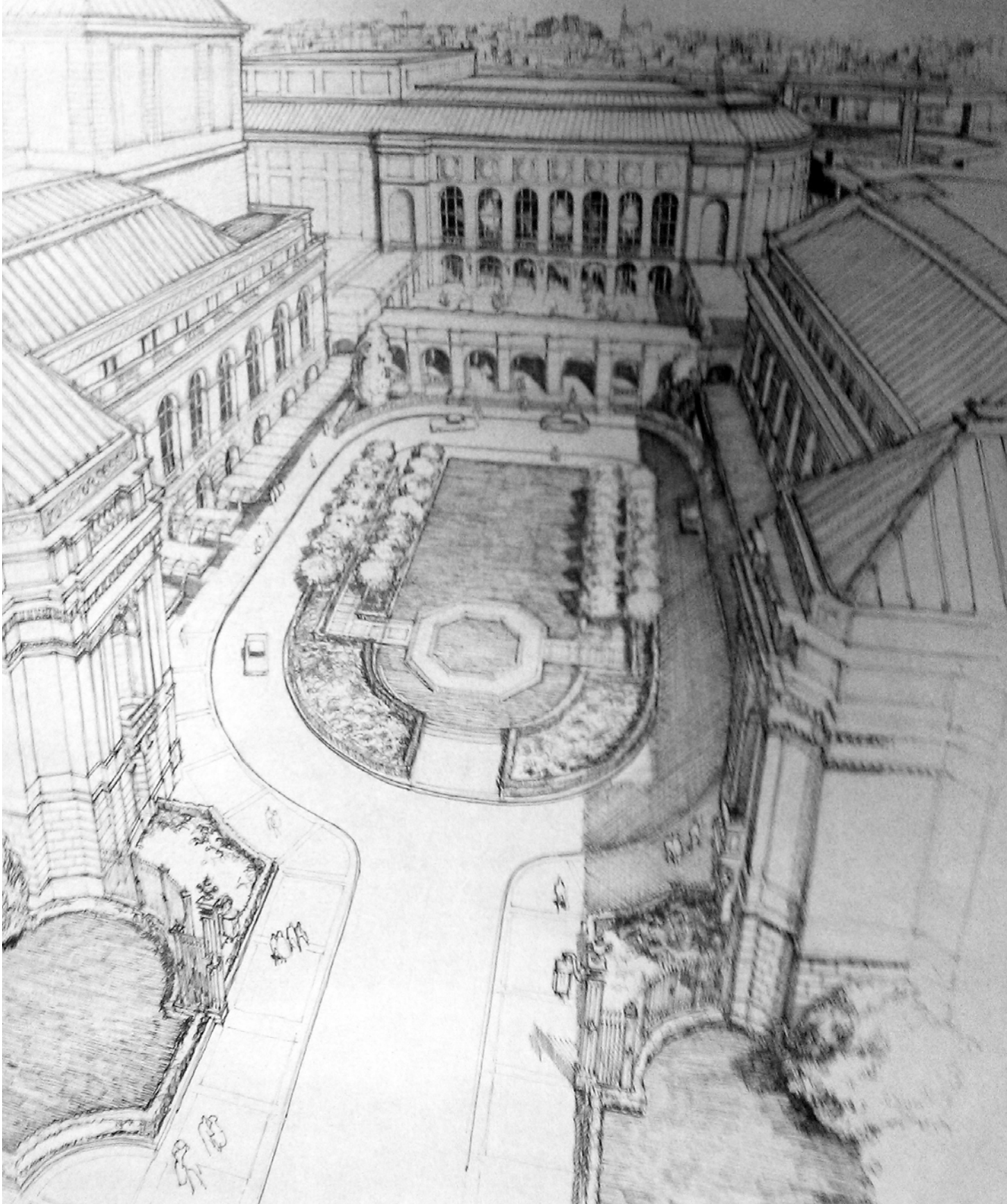
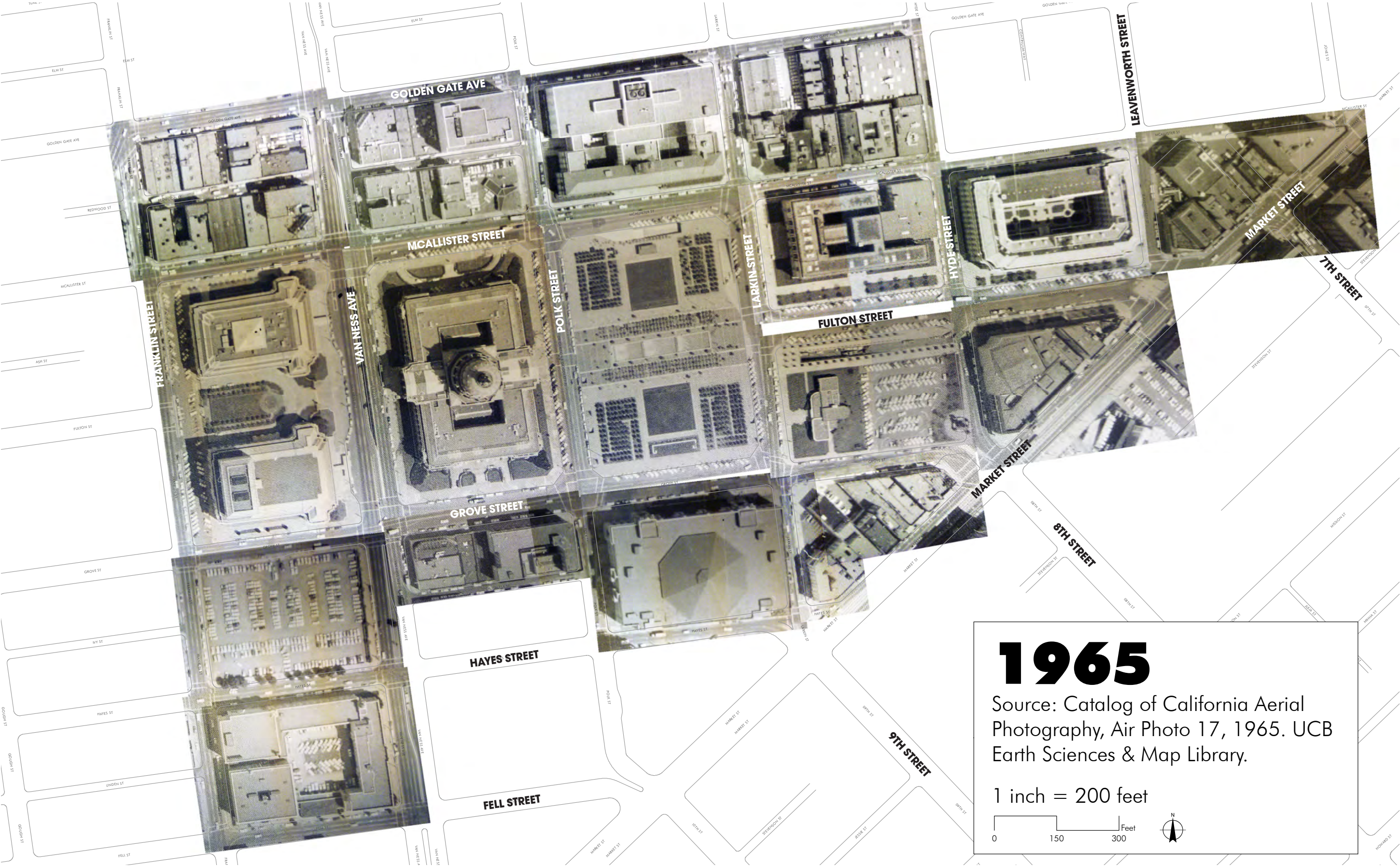


Figure 2.76 1964 sketch of the War Memorial Court with Franklin Street development proposal (Environmental Design Archives, UC Berkeley)



position and phallic appearance of the spouts.¹¹¹ This criticism likely leads to the fountain’s jets being replaced in 1970 (see below).

1966: Landscape architect Lawrence Halprin is asked by civic leader and philanthropist Walter Haas, Sr. to develop a design for Civic Center Plaza. The plan includes two circular pools and flagpoles. The unveiling was followed by hearings, but nothing was ever implemented due to a concern that the plan is too expensive.¹¹² It is important to note that based on a review of the finding aid of archived materials from Halprin’s design firm, his work on the Civic Center Plaza spanned between 1955-1968, but was not related to his later work associated with UN Plaza and BART work along Market Street.¹¹³

- 111
- SF Examiner, “Civic Center’s pond a font of controversy,” by Gerald Adams, August 9, 1993
- 112
- SF Chronicle, “Powers that be can revive Civic Center,” by John King, August 15, 2012; The Argonaut, 85
- 113
- It is likely that Halprin was consulted or submitted design plans on multiple occasions for Civic Center. Further

1966: Wells Fargo building (1256 Market Street) is remodeled after it is purchased by the bank.¹¹⁴

1967: Work begins on the Market Street Subway and underground stations, including a station at Civic Center.¹¹⁵

1967: Hiro II sculpture is completed and later installed near the SE corner of the Veterans Building (Peter Voulkos, 1967).¹¹⁶

1970: Following complaints, city engineers dismantle the Civic Center Plaza fountain’s multi-spouts of water and replace them with a conventional single jet of water shooting vertically. The height is not deemed satisfactory.¹¹⁷

- research about Halprin’s role was deemed outside the scope of this project, but needs to be researched and analyzed.
- 114
- 1978 NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, continuation sheet 1
- 115
- A History of BART: The Project Begins <<http://www.bart.gov/about/history/history2.aspx>> April 2013
- 116
- The Argonaut, 85
- 117
- SF Examiner, “Civic Center’s pond a font of controver-

1973: Service at the Civic Center/UN Plaza BART Station begins in November.¹¹⁸

1974: *Civic Center: A Comprehensive Plan* developed by the San Francisco Department of Planning is adopted by the San Francisco City Planning Commission on July 25 (Resolution No. 7216).¹¹⁹ No additional information or references about this plan have been found to date.

- 1975: Construction begins in January on United Nations Plaza, designed by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin, and is completed in June. The United Nations Plaza was part of the Market Street/Civic Center Station project (Halprin office job numbers 6721 and 6842).¹²⁰ It was a joint venture with John Carl sy,” by Gerald Adams, August 9, 1993
- 118
- BART Chronology, January 1947-May 2009 <<http://www.bart.gov/docs/BARThistory.pdf>> April 2013
- 119
- Civic Center Proposal, Dianne Feinstein, November 1987, 20
- 120
- Based on a review of the Halprin archives finding aid and information provided by the University of Pennsylvania

Warnecke & Associates and Mario Ciampi & Associates, and funded by a 1968 bond issue. The plaza is located along Fulton Street, between Market and Hyde, and Leavenworth, between Market and McAllister. The 1-acre pedestrian plaza was designed to commemorate the founding of the United Nations in the Civic Center in 1945. The original design consisted of 117,000 square feet of brick paving laid in a herringbone pattern, over 20,000 square feet of lawn area, 16 light standards and 24 wood slate benches (later removed) lining the outer edges of the promenade, low granite walls bordering the promenade and planting areas, 192 *Platanus acerifolia* (London plane) and *Populus nigra* (Lombardy poplar) trees, and a large granite slab fountain.¹²¹ The granite materials were chosen

archivist it appears that work on the Market St. and United Nations Plaza was split over two jobs, which may correspond to the Market St. work and the United Nations Plaza work. Further research about Halprin’s role was deemed outside the scope of this project, but needs to be researched and analyzed.

121

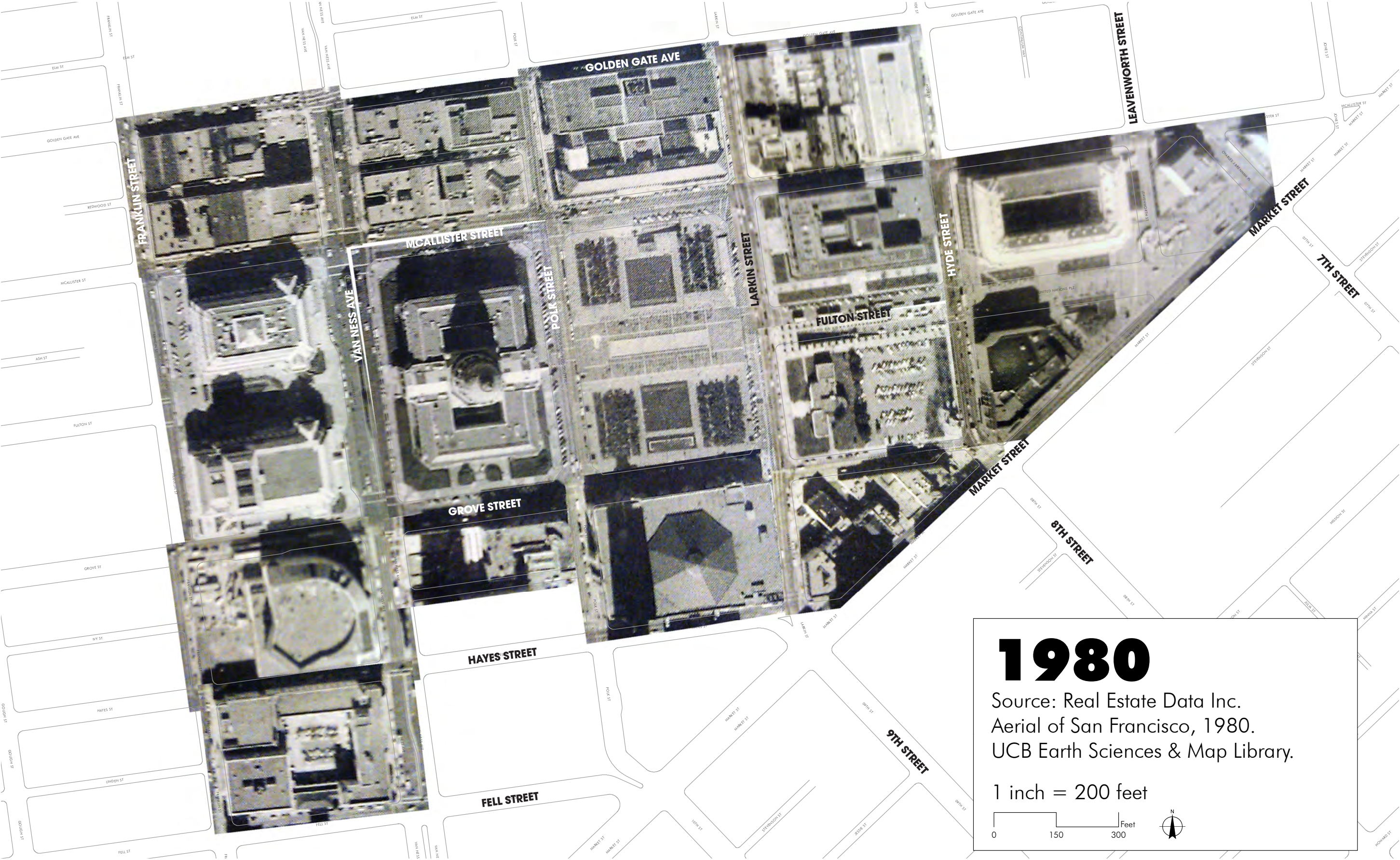
Market Street Redevelopment Project Newsletter, San Francisco Public Library, UN Plaza folder; and architectural draw-



Figure 2.77 1973 photo of Civic Center Plaza fountain with City Hall in the background (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library).



Figure 2.78 1970s view of Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place and Civic Center Plaza from City Hall (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library).



to echo the principal materials of the Civic Center buildings. UN Plaza functions to provide a pedestrian approach to the Civic Center and a view from Market Street to City Hall.¹²² The entrance to the Civic Center BART Station is located just south of the pedestrian promenade.

1975: The first tree at UN Plaza is dedicated by Mayor Alioto on June 26 in honor of the late Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General from 1953 to 1961.¹²³

1977-2012: HISTORIC DISTRICT ESTABLISHED TO PRESENT DAY

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

1977: Design guidelines are drafted for UN Plaza and describe the site as a hard edge open space where buildings rise directly from the plaza pavement without intervening grass or other plantings, and where main entrances of the surrounding buildings should open into the plaza. The fountain consists of major granite slabs symbolizing the earth’s major continents, with the lower block in the center signifying the mythical lost

- ings dated December 22, 1973
- 122 1978 NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, continuation sheet 12
- 123 Market Street Redevelopment Project Newsletter, San Francisco Public Library, UN Plaza folder



Figure 2.79 undated photo of work being completed on Civic Auditorium (San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library)

continent. Tidal action of the earth’s oceans is represented by a surge of water into the fountain basin, a short pause at flood stage, followed by a rapid draining period. This cycle repeats every two minutes. Jets shoot up in the air to alert people that the surge will begin. Jets also make the fountain more visible from Market Street and other areas of the plaza.¹²⁴

1978: The Civic Center is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

1978: Discussions are held to discuss the implications of the 80’

- 124 Memorandum - Design Guidelines for UN Plaza north of Fountain site; United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, 10



Figure 2.80 1981 Historic American Building Survey photo of State Building from corner of Polk and McAllister



Figure 2.81 1981 Historic American Building Survey photo of Civic Auditorium at Grove and Polk Streets

height limit surrounding the United Nations Plaza and its impact on framing the axial view west toward City Hall.¹²⁵

1980: Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall (designed by Skidmore Owings and Merrill) opens, anchoring the western corner of Civic Center.¹²⁶

1980s: Glass domed bus shelters are installed for MUNI stations. They are later deemed inaccessible.¹²⁷

- 125 Memorandum - Resolution 8064 to Explore Appropriate Height of Development around UN Plaza, 1
- 126 Triptych, Asian Art Museum of SF, Fall 1993, 14
- 127 SF Chronicle, “San Francisco’s snazzy bus shelters let rain in, riders say,” by Will Kane, January 3, 2011



Figure 2.82 1982 blank façade of Orpheum Theater along Hyde Street and Brooks Hall entry sign



Figure 2.83 1981 Historic American Building Survey photo of SF Public Library (now Asian Art Museum) along Larkin Street

1980s: United Nations Plaza begins hosting Farmer’s Markets on Wednesdays and Sundays.¹²⁸

1982: San Francisco Public Library (now Asian Art Museum) adds symmetrical handicap access ramps to the Larkin Street entrance.¹²⁹

1984: Simon Bolivar Monument is dedicated on the 200th anniversary of his birth. The statue was a gift from Venezuela to San Francisco.¹³⁰

1986: Edmund G. Brown State Office Building is completed. It is designed to echo Davies Symphony Hall with semi circular curbs and a triple tiered façade.¹³¹ Available research has not uncovered the designer of this building.

1987: *The Civic Center Proposal*, submitted by Mayor Dianne Feinstein, includes many recommendations. These include a new consolidated courthouse, improvements to Civic Center Plaza, added retail along the Fulton Street Mall, and painting the Orpheum Theater façade. It also calls for the construction of a pedestrian mall along Fulton Street in concert with construction of a new library on the Marshall Square site and a remodeling of the existing library into the Asian Art Museum.¹³² The proposal calls for the preservation of the War Memorial

- 128 R. Solnit, *Infinite City: A SF Atlas*, 2010
- 129 SF Civic Center Historic District, Prepared for the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, Jan 1995, 5
- 130 United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, 11
- 131 SF Civic Center Historic District, Prepared for the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, Jan 1995, 5
- 132 Civic Center Study, SF Planning Dept, 22



Figure 2.84 1981 Historic American Building Survey photo of Opera House (foreground) and Veterans Building (background) from corner of Grove Street and Van Ness Avenue

Court as a special urban space within the Civic Center, and improving the appearance of the Van Ness Avenue streetscape with new a median, landscaping and crosswalk areas (medians and landscaping exist today).¹³³

1987: The Civic Center Proposal also calls for the street light system to be redesigned so they are uniform. The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects proposes a 1912 Daniel Burnham design, similar to the 1925 A. Lacy Warswick design. Voters later fail to pass the bond that would finance the redesign.¹³⁴

1987: The San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission adopts guidelines and a master plan calling for the restoration of the Civic Center Plaza with the intent to recreate the major Beaux Arts elements as the plaza existed from 1915-1958.¹³⁵ However, by 1989 this plan is halted.

1988: San Francisco Planning Commission Resolution #11428 proposes the Civic Center as local historic district pursuant to Article 10 in the City Planning Code. The local historic district is not formally designated until 1994.

1988: San Francisco voters approve a bond issue to construct a new library on block 0354, which was the site of Marshall Square. The building’s design will integrate Beaux Arts detailing

133 Civic Center Study, SF Planning Dept, 22
134 SF Examiner, “Civic Center’s pond a font of controversy,” by Gerald Adams, August 9, 1993
135 Certificate of Appropriateness from Recreation and Park Commission



Figure 2.85 1995 Historic American Building Survey photo of State Building from the Public Library showing corner of Larkin Street and McAllister Street and NE corner of Civic Center Plaza

on two sides to complement other Civic Center Buildings and a contemporary façade on the other two sides to meet the “city of commerce” on Market and Hyde streets.¹³⁶

1989: A bond is passed to fund the Earthquake Safety Program which will provide funds to repair City Hall, the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, the Department of Public Health Building, the War Memorial Opera House and Veterans Building, and the existing Public Library (the current Asian Art Museum)¹³⁷

1989: San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board halts plans to renovate Civic Center Plaza to Beaux Arts era design.¹³⁸ Based on available research it is not known why this action was taken.

1990: Mayor Agnos announced that homeless people will no longer be allowed to sleep in Civic Center Plaza.¹³⁹

1990: Deteriorated site furnishings and cracked/damaged paving are repaired in Civic Center Plaza.¹⁴⁰

1991: Hospitality House, built during World War II and which had been serving as an office for the Planning Department, is slated

136 San Francisco Civic Center News, May 1993, Issue 1, 2
137 San Francisco Civic Center News, May 1993, Issue 1, 2
138 San Francisco Independent, "Civic Center plans stalled," by Susan Herbert, April 5, 1989
139 “Homeless Banned From Center Plaza,” LA Times, July 1, 1990 <http://articles.latimes.com/1990-07-01/news/mn-980_1_center-plaza> April 2013
140 Civic Center Historic District Improvement, General Obligation Bond Program Report, 2



Figure 2.86 1995 Historic American Building Survey photo of California State Building’s east façade along Larkin Street

for removal, but plans to move the building are also considered. In the end the building is demolished.¹⁴¹

1993-1994: A children’s playground is constructed on NE corner of Civic Center Plaza near intersection of Larkin and McAllister.¹⁴²

1993: Construction of the new main library on the former Marshall Square block begins (block 0354). Pei Cobb Freed & Partners of New York and Simon Martin-Vegue Winkelstein Moris of San Francisco are awarded the commission.¹⁴³

1993: Various proposals for the Civic Center Plaza Fountain are voiced, some in response to the Department of Public Health’s concern about the safety of the water, including planting it with flowers and shrubs and filling it with Styrofoam.¹⁴⁴ It is not clear if any of these proposals were implemented.

1994: The Civic Center Landmark District is designated under Article 10 of the San Francisco Planning Code, after first being nominated in 1988.

1994: City Hall is vacated to accommodate seismic upgrades. Staff move to the Veterans Building.¹⁴⁵

141 San Francisco Independent, "Historic Hospitality House faces razing," by Nora Leishman, January 29, 1991
142 Civic Center Historic District Improvement, General Obligation Bond Program Report, 2; SF Examiner, “Civic Center gets a place for kids to play,” by Rachel Gordon, A-6, March 1994
143 San Francisco Civic Center News, May 1993, Issue 1, 2
144 SF Examiner, “Civic Center’s pond a font of controversy,” by Gerald Adams, August 9, 1993
145 SF Examiner, “Civic Center Exodus Inspires Renewal



Figure 2.87 1995 Historic American Building Survey photo of California State Building’s west façade along Polk Street

1994: *Civic Center Study* completed by Planning Department is released. Few of the recommendations are implemented. Recommendations that are implemented include a bicycle plan, some of the Van Ness Avenue changes including sidewalks and new planters, and improvements are made to outdoor lighting for pedestrian safety.¹⁴⁶

1994: A recommendation is made to remove the UN Plaza Fountain due to the homeless presence and suggestion that the feature is “out of scale”. Landscape architect Lawrence Halprin rejects this assertion.¹⁴⁷

1995: Concerns that water recirculated in the UN Plaza Fountain could harm city’s water supply since bird droppings, public bathing and urination occur here.¹⁴⁸

1995: An assessment of the UN Plaza Fountain determines that the fountain has been functioning at a reduced capacity with only vertical and arching jets being operated by a single pump. The filtration system, equipment that provides waterfall effects, blow holes, mist jets, and “tidal effects” have been idle for 15 years. These features are considered the centerpiece of the fountain.¹⁴⁹

1995: To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco, the “walk of great ideas” is added to UN Plaza using brass and granite paving stones which includes the United Nations Charter preamble, a list of member nations, and the preamble for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Sixteen hooded luminaires mounted on granite columns line the central promenade. The names of United Nations member nations are engraved in the granite light standards that line the Plaza. Several pedestrian scale lights are placed along Market Street façade of the commercial building at 10 UN Plaza. It is designed by Andrew Detsch.¹⁵⁰

Ideas,” by Gerald Adams, San Francisco City Planning Archive
146 Draft Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect: Minor Site Improvements at UN Plaza, 3
147 SF Examiner, “Civic Center Exodus Inspires Renewal Ideas,” by Gerald Adams, San Francisco City Planning Archive
148 United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, Appendix 2: Fountain Assessments, 2
149 United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, Appendix 2: Fountain Assessments, 1
150 SF Chronicle, “Work Begins on Memorial in UN Plaza,” by Edward Epstein; United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, 5

1995: Public self-cleaning toilets installed throughout city including some in Civic Center.¹⁵¹

1996: The War Memorial Opera House is vacated to complete seismic upgrades.¹⁵²

1997: Improvements are recommended for the Civic Center Historic District by the Department of Public Works, but few are implemented. The exceptions were removal of the fountain in Civic Center Plaza, the addition of some seating areas (which were later removed), and the removal of some olive trees.¹⁵³

1998: The central pool in Civic Center Plaza is replaced by a lawn panel¹⁵⁴ and later a decomposed granite pathway.¹⁵⁵

1998: Civic Center Plaza’s name is formally changed to Joseph L. Alioto Performing Arts Piazza.¹⁵⁶

1998: 136 olive trees are removed from Civic Center Plaza to make room for events and prevent damage by the trees’ roots to the below grade parking garage. The olive trees were originally

151 SF Chronicle, “It’s time to raise a stink over public toilets,” by C.W. Nevius, December 10, 2011
152 SF Examiner, “Civic Center Exodus Inspires Renewal Ideas,” by Gerald Adams, San Francisco City Planning Archive
153 Civic Center Historic District Improvements, General Obligation Bond Program Report, 2
154 Civic Center Historic District Improvements, General Obligation Bond Program Report, Figure 3
155 SF Chronicle, “Powers that be can revive Civic Center,” by John King, August 15, 2012
156 SF Examiner, “Plaza named for Alioto,” by Anastasia Hendrix, October 28, 1998



Figure 2.88 2009 Patrick Dougherty willow saplings sculptures at Civic Center Plaza (Flickr Creative Commons, sinterbear)

planted in 1961 as part of Douglas Baylis’ redesign of the Plaza. According to Jorge Alfaro of the Department of Public Works, “The idea is to make more and better use of the plaza....”¹⁵⁷

1998: Rehabilitation of the California State Building (now the Supreme Court of California known as the Earl Warren Building) is completed by Page & Turnbull. This project is done in association with SOM’s design and construction of the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building located on the north side of block 0765.

1999: Another children’s playground is constructed in Civic Center Plaza in the SE corner near the intersection of Polk and Grove Streets.¹⁵⁸

1999: City Hall reopens after seismic upgrades are completed and damage from the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake is fixed.¹⁵⁹

1999: California Supreme Court relocates to the Earl Warren

157 Hearst Newspapers, “Olive Trees Being Taken From Civic Center Plaza,” November 3, 1998
158 Civic Center Historic District Improvements, General Obligation Bond Program Report, 2
159 SF Chronicle, “Civic Center: A Blend of All Things San Francisco,” by Gail Todd, March 15, 2012



Figure 2.89 2008 DIY Victory Garden with City Hall in background (Flickr Creative Commons, edibleoffice)

Building at 350 McAllister after renovations and seismic upgrades are completed.¹⁶⁰

1999: The Department of Public Works completes a site assessment of UN Plaza. Recommendations include increasing programming of scheduled events, installing vertical elements to frame views of City Hall and direct pedestrian flow, and replacing the original modernist light standards with more “historically appropriate” light standards.¹⁶¹

1999-2000: Department of Public Works receives funding to implement street light improvements along Market Street near the United Nations Plaza including four along the north side of the Orpheum, four along the south façade of the Federal Building, and seven along the south and west sides of 83 McAllister.¹⁶²

2003: Former public library rehabilitated to become Asian Art Museum.

2003: Controversy erupts again over calls for removal of United Nations Plaza Fountain.¹⁶³ The fountain is fenced off during this time and landscape architect Lawrence Halprin outlines his distaste for recent changes in local newspaper articles.¹⁶⁴

160 Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Supreme Court
161 United Nations Plaza: Site Assessment Report, pgs. 1, 9, 14, 22, San Francisco Planning Department Archives
162 Draft Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect: Minor Site Improvements at UN Plaza, 3; Draft Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect: Minor Site Improvements at UN Plaza, Figure 1
163 LA Times, “Artistry Loses in Reaction to SF Homeless,” by Carol Pogash, LA Times, May 4, 2003
164 SF Chronicle, “UN Plaza’s Architect to Fight Redesign,”



Figure 2.90 Detail of DIY Victory Garden plots (Flickr Creative Commons, squash)

2005: United Nations Plaza receives \$1.5 million “facelift” to coincide with the City’s celebration of United Nations World Environmental Day. The project includes the insertion of new globe lighting fixtures on pylons, new pedestrian lighting, two new location kiosks, new utility and electrical connections for kiosks, replacing the grassy SE corner with an eating and performance space, adding tables and moveable seating, relocation of the Simon Bolivar Monument to its current location, removing portions of walls blocking a footpath and behind the fountain, hanging flags of all 191 UN member nations, replacing the bollards and chains around the fountain, and installing a new stone monument to commemorate the event and the 60th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.¹⁶⁵ Lawrence Halprin was consulted in the redesign.

2006-2007: Department of Public Works installs 31 Fixed Pedestal (pedmount) newspaper racks in Civic Center which replace 137 free standing news racks.¹⁶⁶

2007: Civic Center designated a “Sustainable Resource District” by Mayor Newsom.

2008: Victory Gardens are installed at Civic Center Plaza as a temporary display.¹⁶⁷

by Ilene Leichuk, April 18, 2003
165 UN Plaza finally getting new look / Spruced-up site to have more events, outdoor markets; San Francisco Office of the Mayor, Press Release: “United Nations Plaza Transformation,” March 9, 2005
166 Department of Public Works, “News Rack Program”; Department of Public Works, Van Ness Avenue Enhancement Project, Great Streets Program Newsletter
167 SPUR, “DIY Urbanism,” The Urbanist, Issue 496, September 2010



Figure 2.91 SantaCon 2010 at Civic Center Plaza (Flickr Creative Commons, Gil Riego Jr.)

2010: Lagunaria pattersoni (primrose) trees added to north side of block 351 by Friends of the Urban Forest (located at McAllister and Leavenworth).¹⁶⁸

2010: Glass domed MUNI bus shelters are deemed inaccessible and replaced with shelters with wavy red roofs.¹⁶⁹

2010: San Francisco awarded grant from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop Civic Center Sustainable District Plan.

2012-2013: The Federal Building undergoes rehabilitation project which is managed by GSA and being led by HKS Architects, with Knapp Architects as consulting historic preservation architect.

2014: In Civic Center Plaza, the sunken square-shaped turf sections in the north and south areas of the plaza were replaced with at-grade turf to improve accessibility. In addition, the arc-shaped flower planting beds in these turf areas were removed.

168 Friends of the Urban Forest
169 SF Chronicle, “San Francisco’s snazzy bus shelters let rain in, riders say,” by Will Kane, January 3, 2011; Dwell Magazine, “San Francisco’s New Bus Shelters,” April 22, 2010 <<http://www.dwell.com/travel-reports/article/san-franciscos-new-bus-shelters>> April 2013



EXISTING CONDITIONS & ANALYSIS

Orientation to the study area:

The Civic Center study area is broken up into fifteen “blocks” using the San Francisco Office of the Assessor-Recorder’s numbering convention. Each block has its own photos, map and table except for blocks #0765 and #0347, which are combined. Contributing features have bolded blue photo captions and table entries.

The blocks are organized north to south and west to east. They are discussed in the following order:

Block #0767 - State of California Building

Block #0786A - War Memorial Complex

Block #0810 - Davies Symphony Hall

Block #0815 - San Francisco Unified School District

Block #0766 - San Francisco Superior Court

Block #0787 - San Francisco City Hall

Block #0811 - San Francisco Department of Public Health

Block #0765 - Supreme Court of California

Block #0347 - San Francisco Powerhouse Building

Block #0788 - Civic Center Plaza

Block #0812 - San Francisco Exposition (Civic) Auditorium

Block #0353 - Asian Art Museum

Block #0354 - San Francisco Public Library

Block #0355 - Wells Fargo and other Market Street Buildings

Block #0351 - United Nations Plaza

Key to acronyms and abbreviations in tables:

Jurisdiction:

ADM - Admin Services

BART - Bay Area Rapid Transit

BEWS - Bureau of Engineering & Water Supply

DPW - Department of Public Works

LOC - Library of Congress

MUNI - San Francisco Municipal Railway

ROW - Right-of-Way

RPD - San Francisco Recreation and Park Department

SFDPH - San Francisco Department of Public Health

SFDT - San Francisco Department of Technology

SFFD - San Francisco Fire Department

SF PUC - San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

SFUSD - San Francisco Unified School District

USPS - United States Postal Service

US Govt - United States Government

VA - Veterans Administration

Character Defining:

C - Contributing

NC - Not Contributing

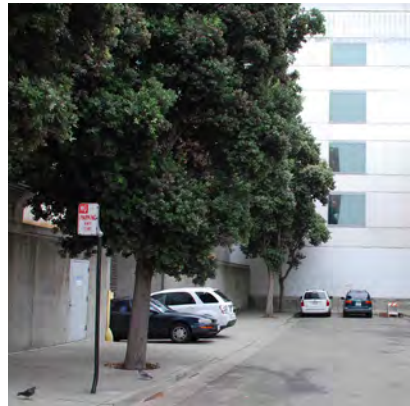
U - Undetermined

Guide to photos in this chapter:

All photos in the Existing Conditions chapter were taken during field work completed by MIG, Inc. in September 2012 and January 2013. A limited number of building photos were pulled from Google Street View. Those images have an asterisk (*) in their caption.

Period of significance:

The period of significance for the San Francisco Civic Center Historic District is 1896-1951. A more detailed discussion of the period of significance and how it relates to Civic Center Plaza and UN Plaza, which are the focus of further studies, is contained in the Evaluation section.



Metrosideros excelsa/Pohutukawa trees along Redwood St



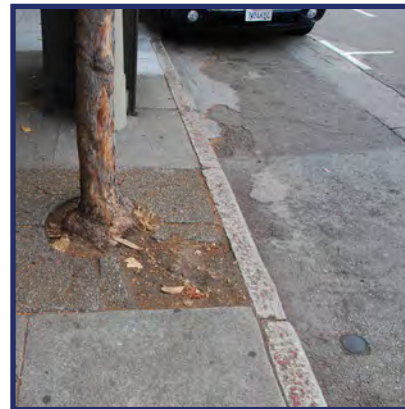
Square metal grate, Franklin St



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant



Phoenix canariensis/Canary Island Date Palm in the courtyard of the Barbara Apartments



6" granite curb at McAllister St



State of California Building*



Corymbia ficifolia/Red Flowering Gum trees along Franklin St



Newspaper box, Van Ness Ave



Planter box with camelia shrubs and *Acacia melanoxylon*/Black Acacia trees along Van Ness Ave



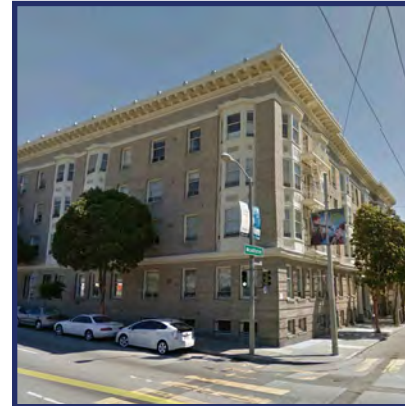
Circular metal grate, Van Ness Ave



Single cobra street light on Redwood St



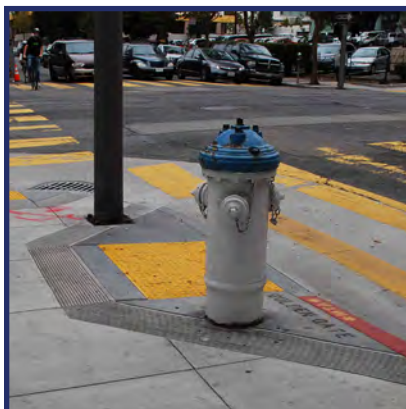
Curb ramp at McAllister St and Van Ness Ave



Barbara Apartments at Franklin St*



Lophostemon confertus/Brisbane Box trees, Franklin St



High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant,
Golden Gate Ave

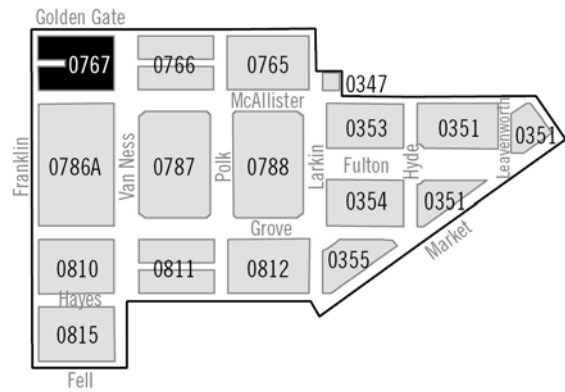


Lophostemon confertus/Brisbane Box and Eucalyptus
polyanthemos/Silver Dollar Gum trees in Van Ness
Ave median

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0767



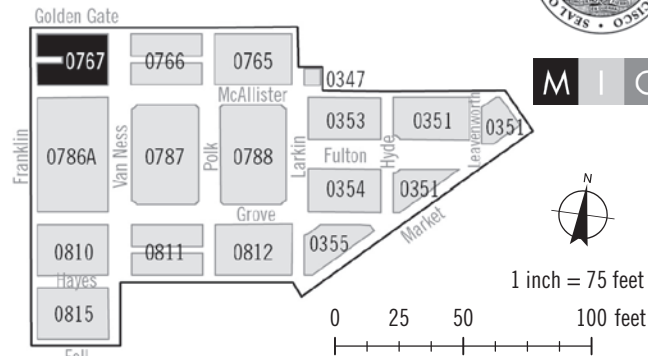
As the north bookend to the War Memorial Complex, block #0767 has few landscape elements that date to the period of significance. Elements that remain on this block include Van Ness trolley poles, fire hydrants and granite curbs.

The California State Building, home of the California Public Utilities Commission, was constructed in 1986. This development cleared existing buildings on publicly owned property, though an historic apartment building remains along Franklin Street.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0767



- SOURCES:**
- 1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

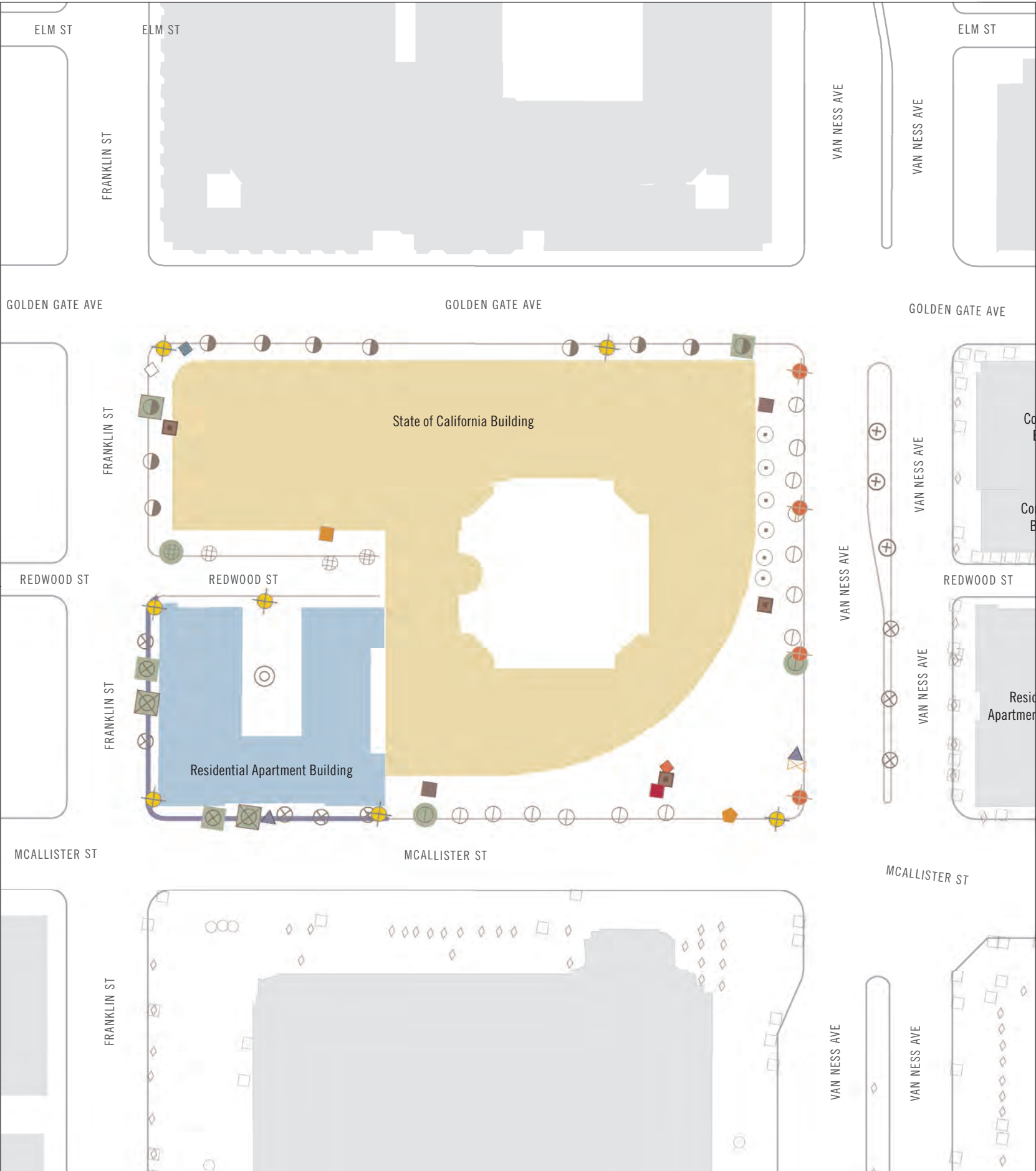
DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated Septemeber 2013

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- ◊ vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure

- LEGEND:**
- bench - cement (two)
 - bench - cement built into planter box
 - ◆ bus shelter - covered with bench
 - ◆ fire hydrant - built into the planter wall
 - ◇ fire hydrant - painted white
 - ◆ fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - ▲ mail box
 - ✂ newspaper box
 - street light - Van Ness single pendant
 - street light - single cobra
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - ◐ street tree - Corymbia ficifolia
 - ⊗ street tree - Lophostemon confertus
 - ⊕ street tree - Metrosideros excelsa
 - ⊕ street tree - Eucalyptus polyanthemus
 - tree - Acacia melanoxylon
 - ◎ tree - Phoenix canariensis
 - planter box - cement
 - planter box - cement, camelia shrub
 - tree well - square with no grate
 - tree well - square with metal grate
 - tree well - square cement grate
 - tree well - circular metal grate
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - contributing building or structure
 - non-contributing building or structure

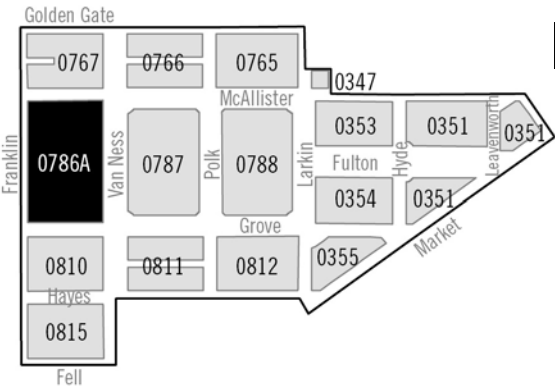


BLOCK #0767 - STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Residential apartment building	Barbara Apartments	580 McAllister	1912	1994 SFLD	private	C
buildings & structures	1	State of California Building	State of California Building - California Public Utilities Commission Building (Edmund G. Brown State Office Building)	505 Van Ness	1986	1994 SFLD	State of CA	NC
circulation	6	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister, Redwood, Van Ness		site visit	DPW	NC
circulation	2	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister	1915-1919	site visit	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	bench	bench - cement (two)	Block #0767 on Redwood	1986	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	bench	bench - cement built into planter box	Block #0767 on McAllister	1986	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus shelter - covered with bench	Block #0767 on McAllister	2010	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - four valves built into the planter wall	Block #0767 on McAllister	1986	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0767 on Franklin	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top	Block #0767 on Golden Gate	1909c	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	2	mail box	mail box	Block #0767 on McAllister, Van Ness	-	site visit	USPS	NC
small scale feature	1	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0767 on Van Ness	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	3	tree well	tree well - circular metal grate	Block #0767 on McAllister, Redwood, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	2	tree well	tree well - square cement grate	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - square with metal grate	Block #0767 on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	3	tree well	tree well - square with no grate	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister, Golden Gate	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	7	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0767 on Franklin, Redwood, McAllister, Golden Gate	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0767 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
vegetation	3	planter box	planter box - cement	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister, Van Ness	1986	site visit	State of CA	NC
vegetation	2	planter box	planter box - cement, camelia shrub	Block #0767 on McAllister, Van Ness	1986	site visit	State of CA	NC
vegetation	15	tree	street tree - 1 of 15 with same metal grate; Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0767 on McAllister, Van Ness	1986c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	14	tree	street tree - Corymbia ficifolia, Red Flowering Gum	Block #0767 on Franklin, Golden Gate, Van Ness	1986c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	9	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #0767 on Franklin, McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	-
vegetation	4	tree	street tree - Metrosideros excelsa, New Zealand Christmas Tree	Block #0767 on Redwood	1986c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	6	tree	tree - in elevated planting box with double row of camelia shrubs; Acacia melanoxylon, Black Acacia	Block #0767 on Van Ness	1986	site visit	State of CA	NC
vegetation	1	tree	tree - located in courtyard - Phoenix canariensis, Canary Island Date Palm	Block #0767 on Redwood	1912c	site visit	private	C
vegetation	3	tree	street tree - Eucalyptus polyanthemos, Silver Dollar Gum	Block #ROW on Van Ness	1950	2009 HRIER Van Ness BRT Project	DPW	C
vegetation	3	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #ROW on Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	-

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report
BLOCK #0786A



Block #0786A is the home to San Francisco’s Opera House, Veterans Building, and the War Memorial Court, collectively known as the War Memorial Complex. The Van Ness frontage still features trolley poles installed as early as 1914, but most landscape features date from between 1932-1936. Thomas Church, landscape architect of the War Memorial Court, advised on plantings for the block’s streetscape, building entrances, and other interstitial spaces.

Completed in 1936, the War Memorial Court features a palette of trimmed evergreen shrubs, deciduous pollarded London Plane trees, lawn panels and walkways constructed of aggregate pavement, concrete, red brick and black unit pavers. Since construction, much of the original planting material has been replaced with the same or similar species. Groupings of Victorian Box trees (*Pittosporum undulatum*) at building corners along Van Ness are originals from Church’s design but are overgrown and shadow the building façades. Boxwood shrubs were added by 1955 at the Franklin entrance to prevent foot traffic across the lawn. Groundcover along the paved walkways has periodically been replaced with species including low-growing junipers, English ivy and, most recently, creeping raspberry.



Pittosporum undulatum/Victorian Box trees at the War Memorial Court's Van Ness Ave entrance



War Memorial Court lawn edged with Buxus sempervirens/Boxwood hedge



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant



Accessible ramp to Opera House and Memorial Court with granite curbs at Van Ness Ave



Combination police box and fire box at Van Ness Ave with planted median in background



Pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees at southeast corner of Opera House



Sunken path at Memorial Court with pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees



Veterans Building parking lot with bollards, chains and stall dividers along Franklin St



Opera House at Van Ness Ave*



Taxus baccata 'Stricta'/Irish Yew, Buxus sempervirens/Boxwood and roses at Opera House, Grove St



Taxus baccata 'Stricta' /Irish Yew and Buxus sempervirens/Boxwood at east Court entrance



War Memorial Court acorn light painted blue



Driveway to Opera House with textured paving along Grove St



Granite steps at south entrance to Opera House on Grove St



Patina tube metal fence at parking lot, Franklin St



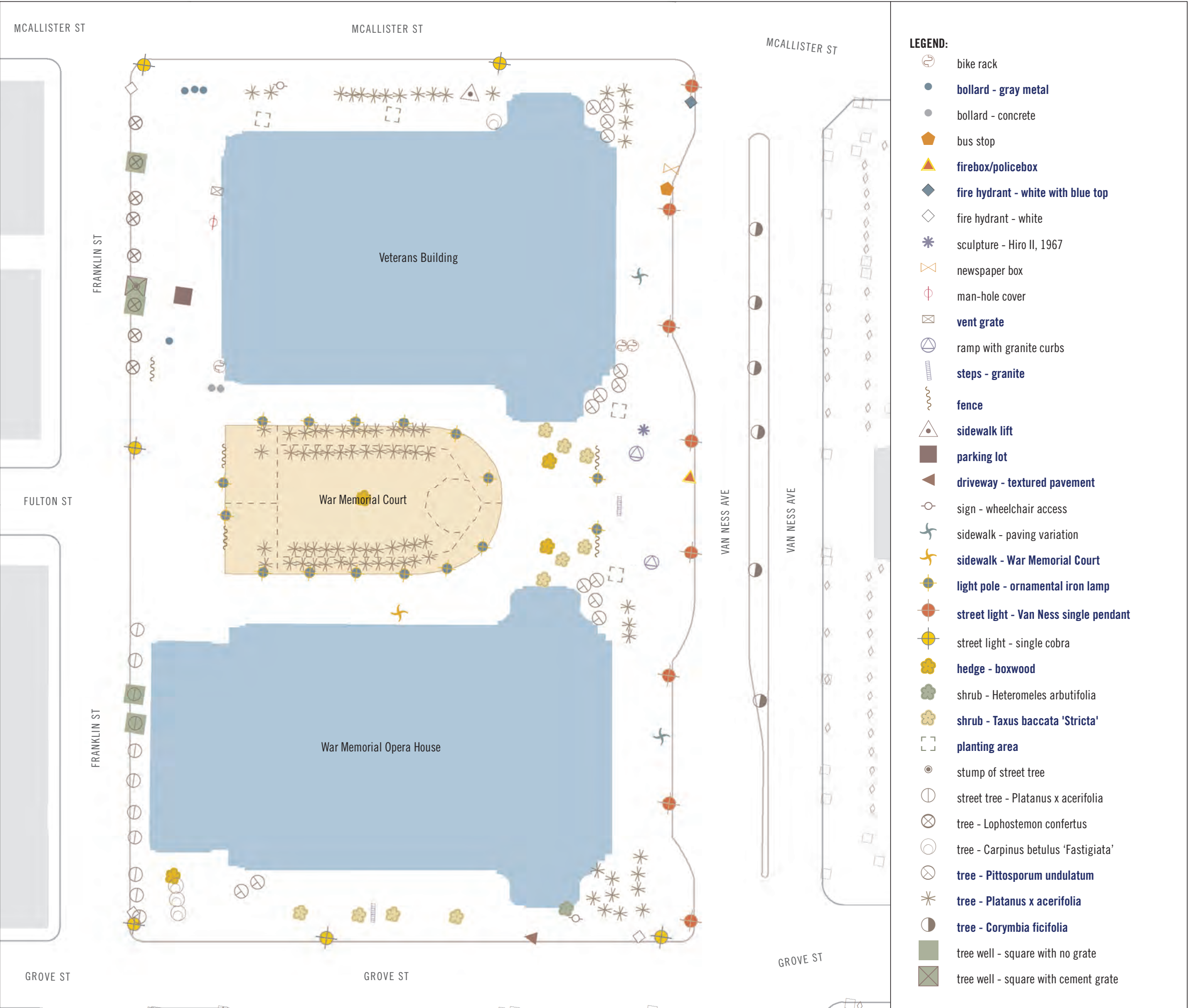
Detail of brick and aggregate path and lawn area at War Memorial Court



Blue and gold ornamental iron lamp and fence at Memorial Court east entrance, Van Ness Ave



Veterans Building at Van Ness Ave*

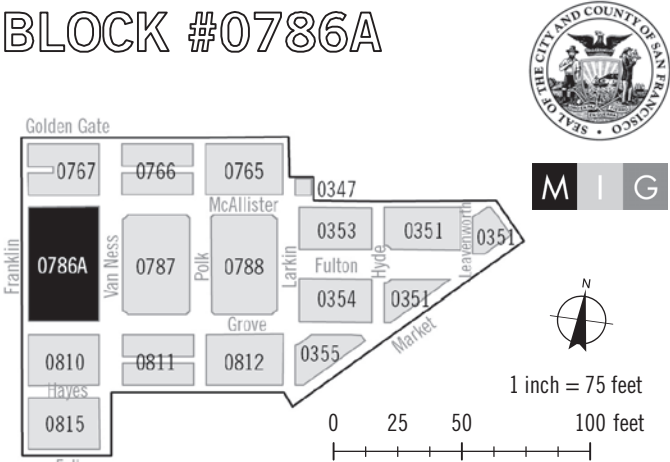


- LEGEND:**
- bike rack
 - bollard - gray metal
 - bollard - concrete
 - bus stop
 - firebox/policebox
 - fire hydrant - white with blue top
 - fire hydrant - white
 - sculpture - Hiro II, 1967
 - newspaper box
 - man-hole cover
 - vent grate
 - ramp with granite curbs
 - steps - granite
 - fence
 - sidewalk lift
 - parking lot
 - driveway - textured pavement
 - sign - wheelchair access
 - sidewalk - paving variation
 - sidewalk - War Memorial Court
 - light pole - ornamental iron lamp
 - street light - Van Ness single pendant
 - street light - single cobra
 - hedge - boxwood
 - shrub - Heteromeles arbutifolia
 - shrub - Taxus baccata 'Stricta'
 - planting area
 - stump of street tree
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - tree - Lophostemon confertus
 - tree - Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'
 - tree - Pittosporum undulatum
 - tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - tree - Corymbia ficifolia
 - tree well - square with no grate
 - tree well - square with cement grate

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0786A



- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- pathway
 - curb - cement
 - contributing building or structure
 - spatial organization
 - vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0786A - WAR MEMORIAL COMPLEX								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	War Memorial Veterans Building	Veterans Building; similar in appearance to Opera House with long stairway approach	401 Van Ness	1932	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
buildings & structures	1	War Memorial Opera House	Opera House; similar in appearance to Veterans Building	301 Van Ness	1932	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
circulation	4	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0786A on Franklin, Grove, McAllister, Van Ness	1932	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	3	bollard	bollard - gray metal; one in a set of three	Block #0786A on McAllister	1932c	site visit	VA	C
circulation	1	bollard	bollard - gray metal; one of many with chain for closing off parking spots	Block #0786A on Franklin	1932c	site visit	VA	C
circulation	2	bollard	bollard - concrete, painted light grey; pair	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	VA	-
circulation	1	driveway	driveway - south entry to building, textured paving	Block #0786A on Grove	1932c	site visit	-	C
circulation	1	pathway	pathway - Memorial Court pathway of brick, aggregate concrete, black unit pavers	War Memorial Court	1936	site visit	RPD	C
circulation	1	parking lot	parking lot - with bollards and chains	Block #0786A on Franklin	1932c	site visit	VA	C
circulation	2	ramp	ramp - at entrance with granite curbs and ornate edge treatment	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1990c	site visit	VA	-
circulation	1	sidewalk	sidewalk - three paving treatments	Block #0786A on Van Ness	-	site visit	-	-
circulation	1	sidewalk	sidewalk - adjacent to driveway and edged by boxwood hedge	War Memorial Court	1932c	site visit	RPD	C
circulation	1	sidewalk	sidewalk - variation in paving treatment and evidence of repair patching	Block #0786A on Van Ness	-	site visit	-	-
circulation	1	steps	steps - granite leading up to central courtyard	War Memorial Court	1932	1987 NHL	RPD	C
circulation	1	steps	steps - located in the middle of hedge row	Block #0786A on Grove	1932	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	3	bike rack	bike rack - gray metal 3 loop wave	Block #0786A on Franklin, Van Ness	-	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered with bench	Block #0786A on Van Ness	2010	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	4	fence	fence - ornate iron fence painted blue w/gold trim, lantern on end post	War Memorial Court	1932	1987 NHL	-	C
small scale feature	1	fence	fence - patina steel tube fencing with 3 rails separating sidewalk from parking area	Block #0786A on Franklin	1932c	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	1	fire box	firebox/policebox - red/blue with gold trim, metal	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1899c	site visit	-	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1980	Block #0786A on Grove	1980	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1998	Block #0786A on Franklin	1998	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	manhole cover	manhole cover for utility located in pathway	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0786A on Van Ness	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - SE corner of Veterans Building - bronze, Hiro II by Peter Voulkos, 1967; acquired by SF MoMa in 1971	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1971	site visit	SF Museum of Modern Art	-
small scale feature	1	sidewalk lift	sidewalk lift - exterior basement access next to sidewalk with bollard barrier	Block #0786A on McAllister	1932	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	2	sign	sign - wheelchair access	Block #0786A on Grove, McAllister	1990c	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	4	tree well	tree well - square no grate	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - square with cement grate	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	vent grate	vent grate along sidewalk adj. to buiding	Block #0786A on Franklin	1932	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	4	light pole	light pole - ornamental iron lamp located on fence	War Memorial Court	1932	1987 NHL	RPD	C
small scale feature	12	light pole	light pole - ornate iron lamp post with single globe, blue with gold trim	War Memorial Court	1932	site visit	RPD	C
small scale feature	6	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0786A on Franklin, Grove, McAllister	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	8	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
spatial organization	1	War Memorial Court	War Memorial Court; central lawn encircled by sidewalk with box hedges and sycamore trees, ornamental iron lamps and fencing	301-401 Van Ness	1932-36	1987 NHL	RPD	C
vegetation	4	hedge	hedge - boxwood hedge lining tree walkways and perimeter planting areas	Block #0786A on Grove, War Memorial Court	1936	1987 NHL	RPD	C
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area - entry trees at War Memorial Court	Block #0786A on Van Ness	1932	site visit	-	C
vegetation	1	planting area	planting area - granite edging with grass and wood chips	Block #0786A on McAllister	1932	site visit	-	C
vegetation	1	planting area	planting area with wood chips, grass and trees with wood edging	Block #0786A on McAllister	1932	site visit	-	C
vegetation	1	stump	stump of street tree	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	-	-
vegetation	1	hedge	shrub - Heteromeles arbutifolia, Toyon, 5'- 10' tall	Block #0786A on Grove	-	site visit	-	-
vegetation	4	shrub	shrub - in row of boxwood hedges; Taxus baccata 'Stricta', Irish Yew	Block #0786A on Grove	1936	Church planting plan	-	C
vegetation	6	shrub	shrub - Taxus baccata 'Stricta', Irish Yew	War Memorial Court	1936	Church planting plan	RPD	C
vegetation	8	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
vegetation	11	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0786A on Franklin	-	site visit	DPW	-
vegetation	4	tree	tree - adjacent to building in planting area; Carpinus betulus Fastigiata, Pyramidal European Hornbeam	Block #0786A on McAllister, Grove	-	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	14	tree	tree - adjacent to building and courtyard entry; Pittosporum undulatum, Victorian Box	Block #0786A on Grove, Van Ness	1936	Church planting plan	RPD	C
vegetation	82	tree	tree - Platanus x acerifolia, pollarded London Plane	Block #0786A on Grove, McAllister, Van Ness	1936	Church planting plan	RPD	C
vegetation	6	tree	tree - street median - Corymbia ficifolia - Red Flowering Gum	Block #ROW on Van Ness	1950	2009 HRIER Van Ness BRT Project	DPW	C

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.



Metrosideros excelsa/Pohutukawa trees along Franklin St in square tree wells



Tree well along Hayes St - semicircle, no grate, filled with decomposed granite



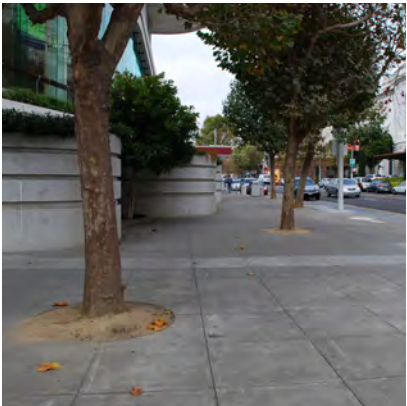
Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant and high pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant



Metal signs with symphony advertising along Grove St



Wide granite curb along Van Ness Ave



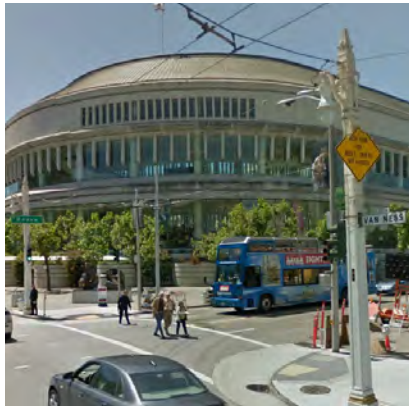
Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Grove St in decomposed granite-filled tree wells



Nerium oleander/Oleander in building planter at Van Ness Ave and Grove St



Concrete bollards with domed tops along Grove St

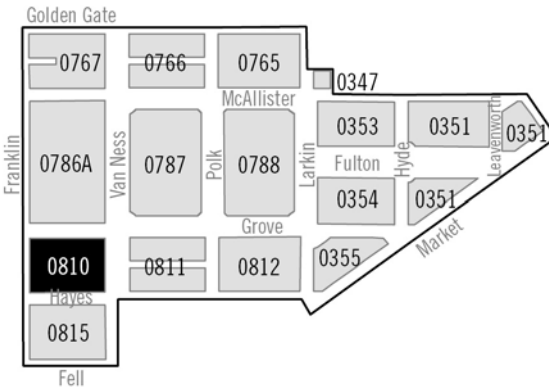


Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall*

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0810



As the south bookend to the War Memorial Complex, block #0810, bounded by Van Ness Avenue, Hayes, Franklin and Grove Streets existed as a sports field for the San Francisco Unified School District between 1924 and 1952. In 1980, the Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall was built and added a new palette of landscape features including new sidewalks, street trees, tree grates, access drives, public artwork, signage, etc.

Landscape elements that remain from the historic period of significance include Van Ness trolley poles and granite curbs of varying widths. Newest additions to the block include fenced landscape planters installed as part of the Van Ness greening project through the Department of Public Works.



Established Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane tree on Grove St



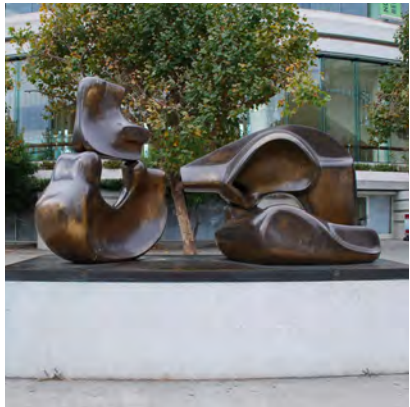
Tree well along Van Ness Ave - circular, metal edging, filled with decomposed granite



Single cobra street light with banners



Bike rack - metal staple style, installed incorrectly along Grove St



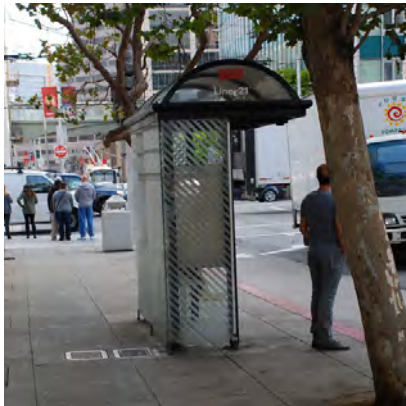
Sculpture - Large Four Piece Reclining at Grove St and Van Ness Ave



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees, Hayes St



Fenced planter box along Van Ness Ave



MUNI bus shelter with domed glass roof along Hayes St

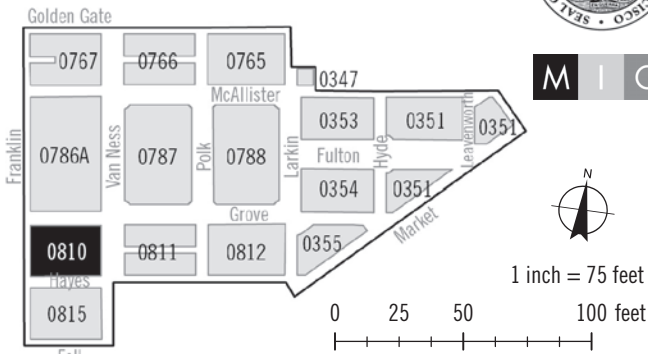


Granite curb along Franklin St

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0810



SOURCES:

- 1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
- 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
- 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
- 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
- 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:

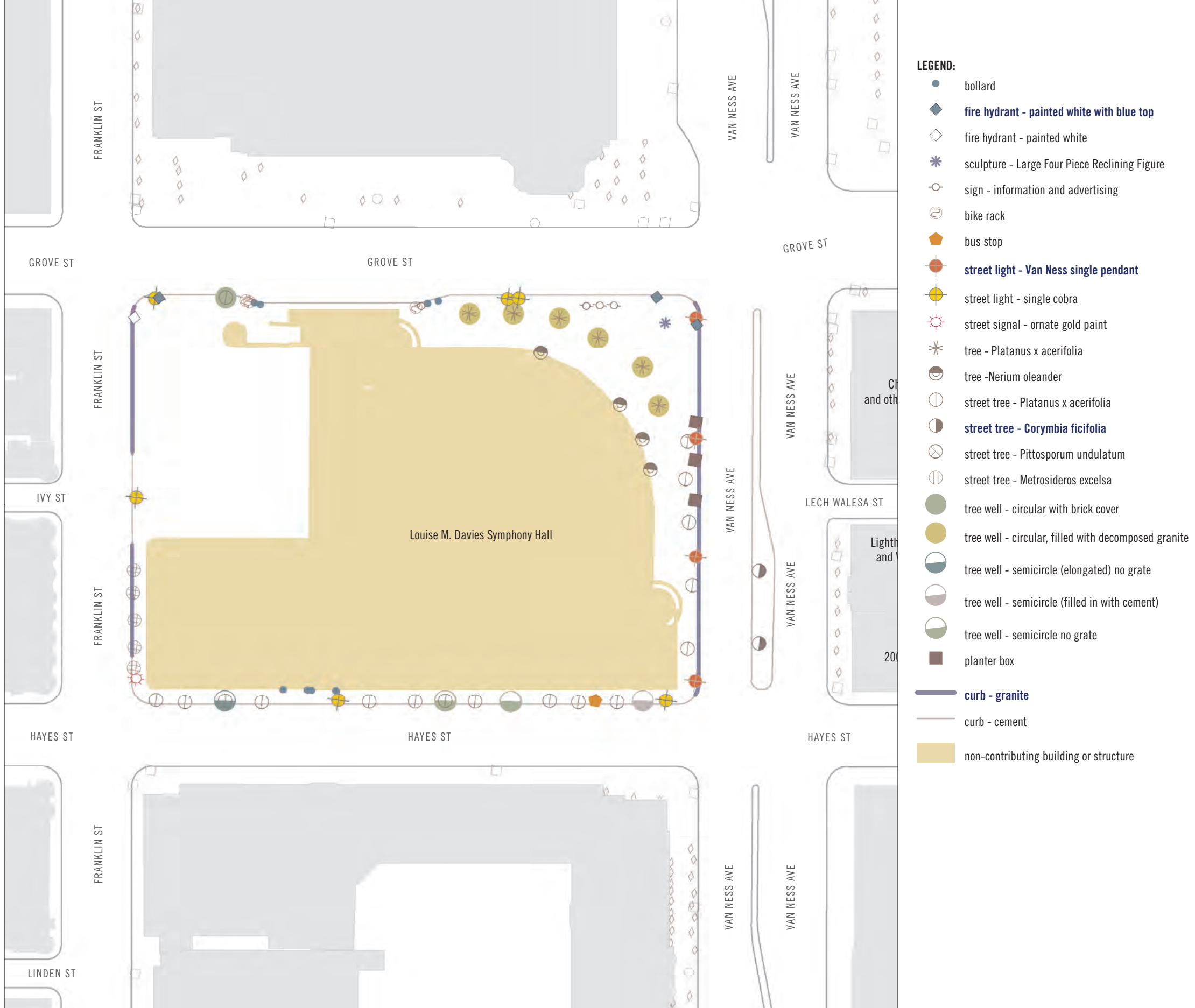
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:

March 2013, updated September 2013

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure



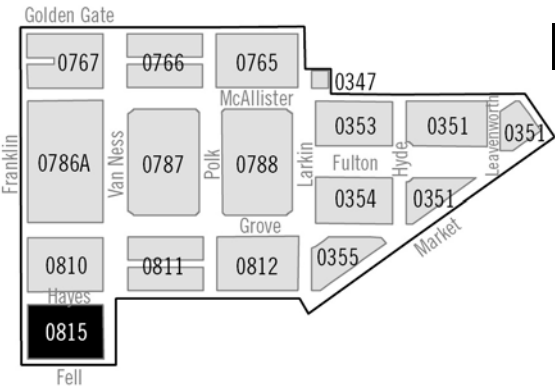
BLOCK #0810 - DAVIES SYMPHONY HALL								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall	Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall	201 Van Ness	1980	1994 SFLD	-	NC
circulation	4	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0810 on Franklin, Grove, Hayes	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	3	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0810 on Franklin, Van Ness	1915c	site visit	DPW	C
small scale feature	3	bike rack	bike rack - metal staple type	Block #0810 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	4	bollard	bollard - metal adjacent to garage door	Block #0810 on Hayes	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	4	bollard	bollard - cement with domed top	Block #0810 on Grove	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered	Block #0810 on Hayes	1980c	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	3	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #0810 on Grove, Van Ness	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1998	Block #0810 on Franklin	1998	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - southeast corner of Davies Hall, bronze, "Large Four Piece Reclining Figure" by Henry Moore, 1973	Block #0810 on Van Ness	1980	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	3	sign	sign - advertising Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall	Block #0810 on Grove	-	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - information	Block #0810 on Grove	-	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - circular with brick cover	Block #0810 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - semicircle (elongated) no grate	Block #0810 on Hayes	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - semicircle with smaller semicircle (filled in with cement)	Block #0810 on Hayes	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - semicircle with smaller semicircle and no grate	Block #0810 on Hayes	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - semicircle with smaller semicircle and no grate (no tree)	Block #0810 on Hayes	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	6	tree well	tree well - circular with metal edging, filled with decomposed granite	Block #0810 on Van Ness	1980c	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	6	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0810 on Franklin, Grove, Hayes	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0810 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
small scale feature	1	street signal	street signal - ornate gold paint on base of pole	Block #0810 on Franklin	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
vegetation	3	planter box	planter box - east side of the building - black iron decorative fencing	Block #0810 on Van Ness	2010	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	5	tree	street tree - Metrosideros excelsa, New Zealand Christmas Tree	Block #0810 on Franklin	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	17	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0810 on Grove, Hayes, Van Ness	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	4	tree	tree - adjacent to building in planting area - Nerium oleander, Oleander	Block #0810 on Grove, Van Ness	1980c	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	6	tree	tree - northeast edge of building - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0810 on Grove, Van Ness	1980c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	2	tree	tree in median - Corymbia ficifolia, Red Flowering Gum	Block #ROW on Van Ness	1950	2009 HRIER Van Ness BRT Project	DPW	C

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0815



The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) has maintained presence on the block bound by Hayes, Van Ness, Fell and Franklin since 1913. That year, Commercial High School (High School of Commerce, b. 1910) was moved from its original location along Grove Street to its present location at Franklin and Fell. Moving the building allowed construction of Civic Center Plaza for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition. Both SFUSD buildings on block #0815 date to the period of significance.

Landscape elements that remain from the period of significance include Van Ness trolley poles, brick paving treatment along Van Ness and granite curbs. Newest additions to the block include fenced landscape planters installed as part of the Van Ness greening project through the Department of Public Works.



Syzygium paniculatum shrubs at southeast corner of SFUSD administration building along Fell St



Staked Lophostemon confertus trees in square tree wells along Fell St



Taxus baccata 'Stricta' (Irish Yew) trees and Rhampholepis indica (Indian Hawthorn) shrubs along Van Ness Ave



Single cobra street light along Franklin St



Brick paving pattern along Van Ness Ave



San Francisco Unified School District Administration Building from Van Ness Ave*



Established Lophostemon confertus tree along Fell St



Low pressure hydrant along Franklin St



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant



Concrete sidewalk with granite curbs along Van Ness Ave



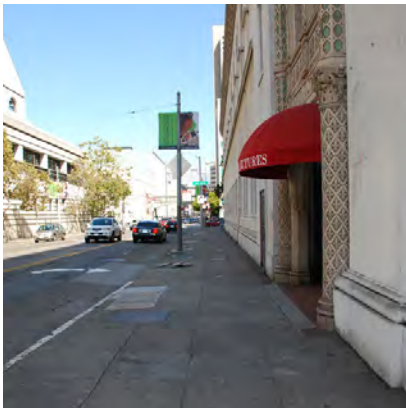
High School of Commerce from Fell St*



Fenced planter box along Van Ness Ave



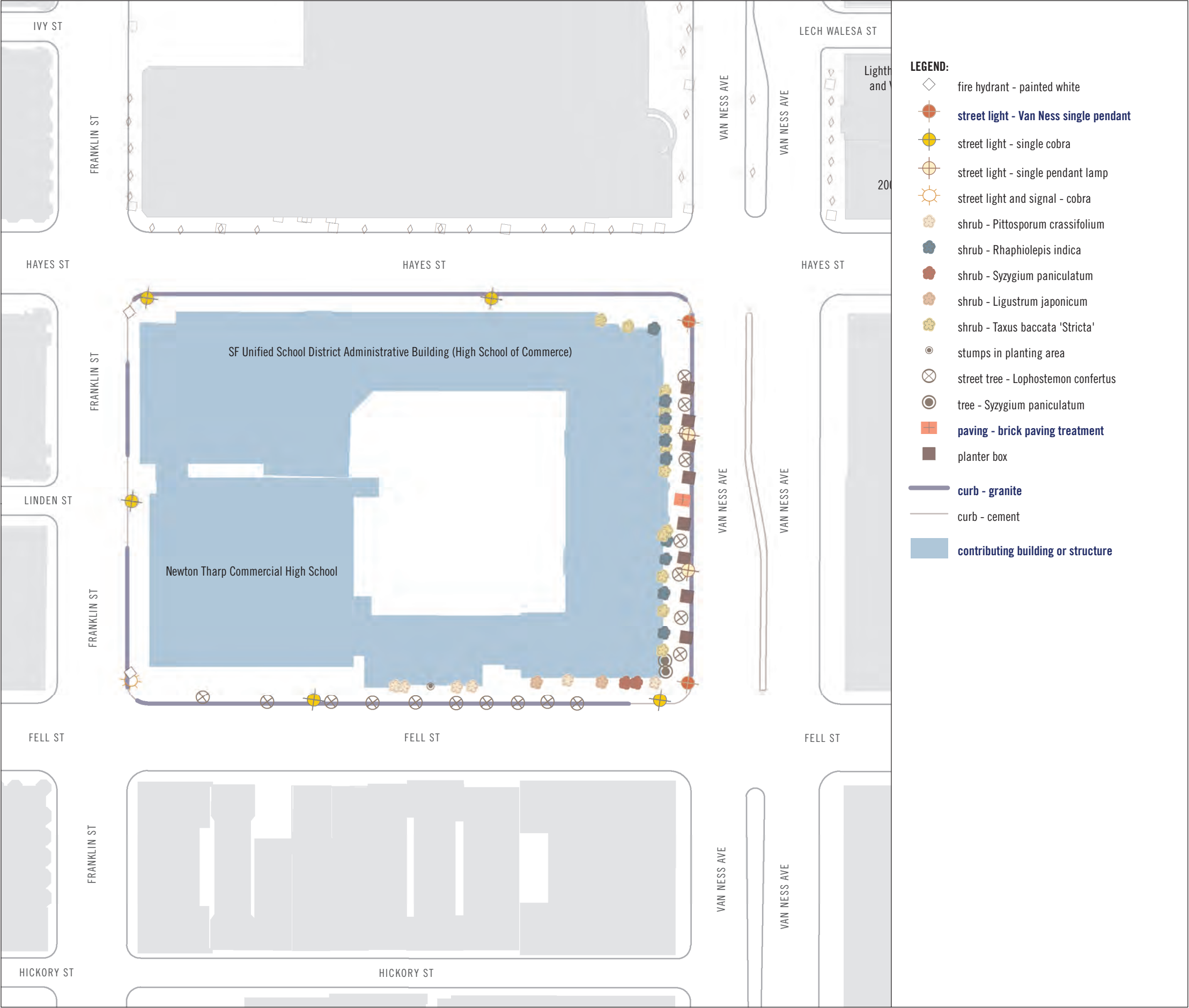
US Postal Service mail boxes along Van Ness Ave



Concrete sidewalk paving pattern along Hayes St



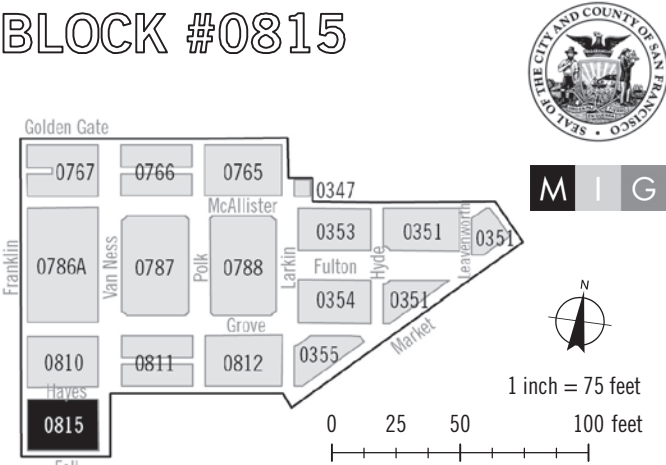
6" granite curb along Fell St



San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0815



- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

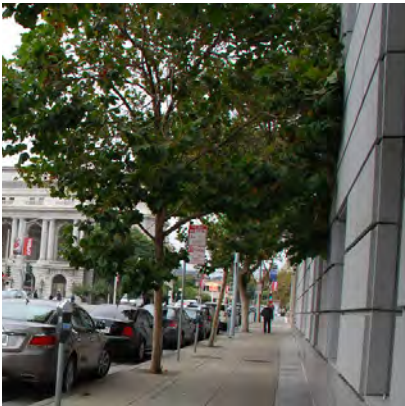
DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0815 - SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Newton Tharp Commercial High School	Newton Tharp Commercial High School	170 Fell	1910	1994 SFLD	SFUSD	C
buildings & structures	1	SF Unified School District Administrative Building	SF Unified School District Administrative Building (High School of Commerce)	135 Van Ness	1926	1994 SFLD	SFUSD	C
circulation	6	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0815 on Fell, Franklin, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	5	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0815 on Fell, Franklin, Hayes, Van Ness	1915c	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	1	paving	paving - brick paving treatment	Block #0815 on Van Ness	1926c	site visit	SFUSD	C
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 2002 and 2007	Block #0815 on Franklin	2002	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	5	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0815 on Fell , Franklin, Hayes	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	NC
small scale feature	2	street light	street light - single pendant lamp	Block #0815 on Van Ness	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	2	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0815 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
small scale feature	1	street light	street light and signal - cobra	Block #0815 on Franklin	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
vegetation	8	planter box	planter box - faux granite curb edges with black metal fencing	Block #0815 on Van Ness	2010	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	2	shrub	shrub - Ligustrum japonicum, Japanese Privet	Block #0815 on Fell	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	6	shrub	shrub - Pittosporum crassifolium, Karo Pittosporum	Block #0815 on Fell	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	1	shrub	shrub - Rhamphiolepis indica, Indian Hawthorn	Block #0815 on Hayes	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	8	shrub	shrub - Rhamphiolepis indica, Indian Hawthorn	Block #0815 on Van Ness	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	2	shrub	shrub - Syzygium paniculatum, Brush cherry	Block #0815 on Fell	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	12	shrub	shrub - Taxus baccata 'Stricta', Irish Yew	Block #0815 on Hayes, Van Ness	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	1	stump	stumps in planting area	Block #0815 on Fell	-	site visit	SFUSD	-
vegetation	18	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #0815 on Fell , Van Ness	2010c	site visit	DPW	-
vegetation	2	tree	tree - Syzygium paniculatum, Brush cherry (diseased)	Block #0815 on Van Ness	-	site visit	SFUSD	-

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along McAllister St



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Polk St with staple style bike racks



Square tree well with metal grate along Polk St



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant



Fire box at Polk and McAllister Streets



Former Standard Motor Car Company showroom at Van Ness and Golden Gate Ave



6 inch granite curb detail along Van Ness Ave

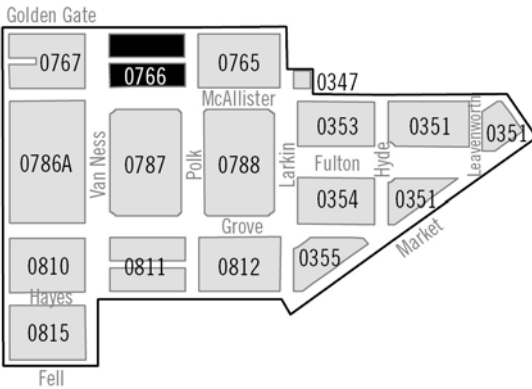


San Francisco Superior Court, McAllister St*

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

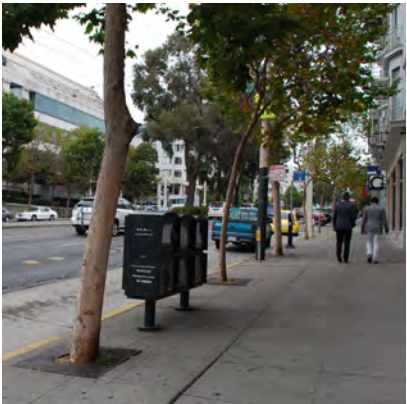
Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0766



Block #0766, bounded by Polk and McAllister Streets and Golden Gate and Van Ness Avenues, is home to San Francisco's Superior Court, several commercial buildings, a residential apartment building and the newly constructed San Francisco Public Utilities Commission building. Before 1995, a corner gas station and surface parking lot occupied the location of the courthouse. The northern half of this block is included in the project study area, but not within the 1994 San Francisco Landmark District.

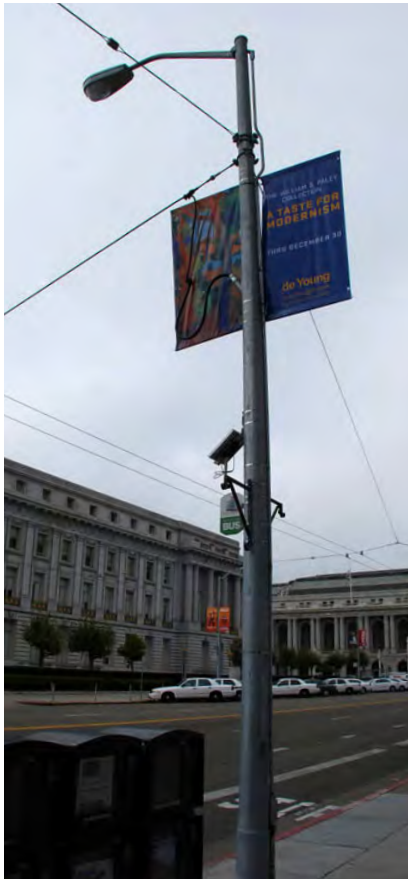
Landscape elements that remain from the historic period of significance include Van Ness trolley poles, fire utilities, and granite curbs along Van Ness Avenue. The northern half of this block is included in the project study area, but not within the 1994 San Francisco Landmark District.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in square tree wells with metal grates along Van Ness Ave



Square tree well with DG fill and ring and post style bike rack along Van Ness Ave



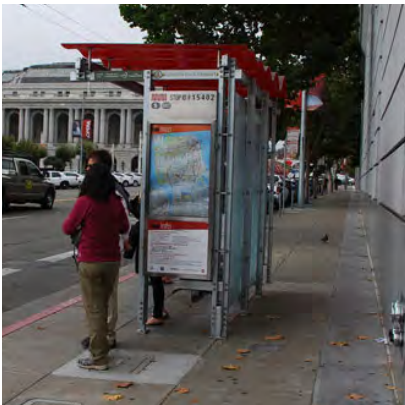
Single cobra street light



Low pressure hydrant at Redwood St



Residential apartment building at Van Ness Ave*



MUNI bus shelter with wavy red roof on McAllister St



Bike rack - metal staple style, installed along Polk St

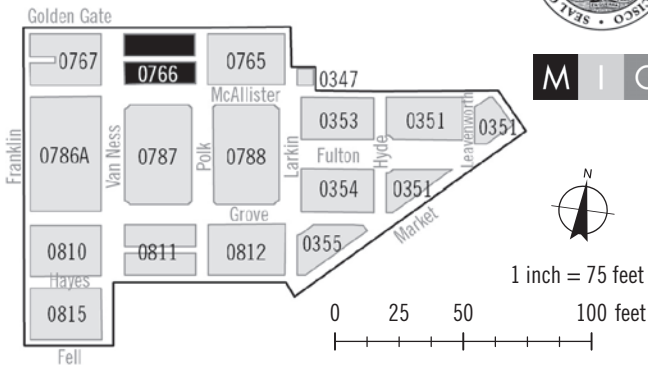


Former Trader Vic's building at 555 Golden Gate Ave

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0766



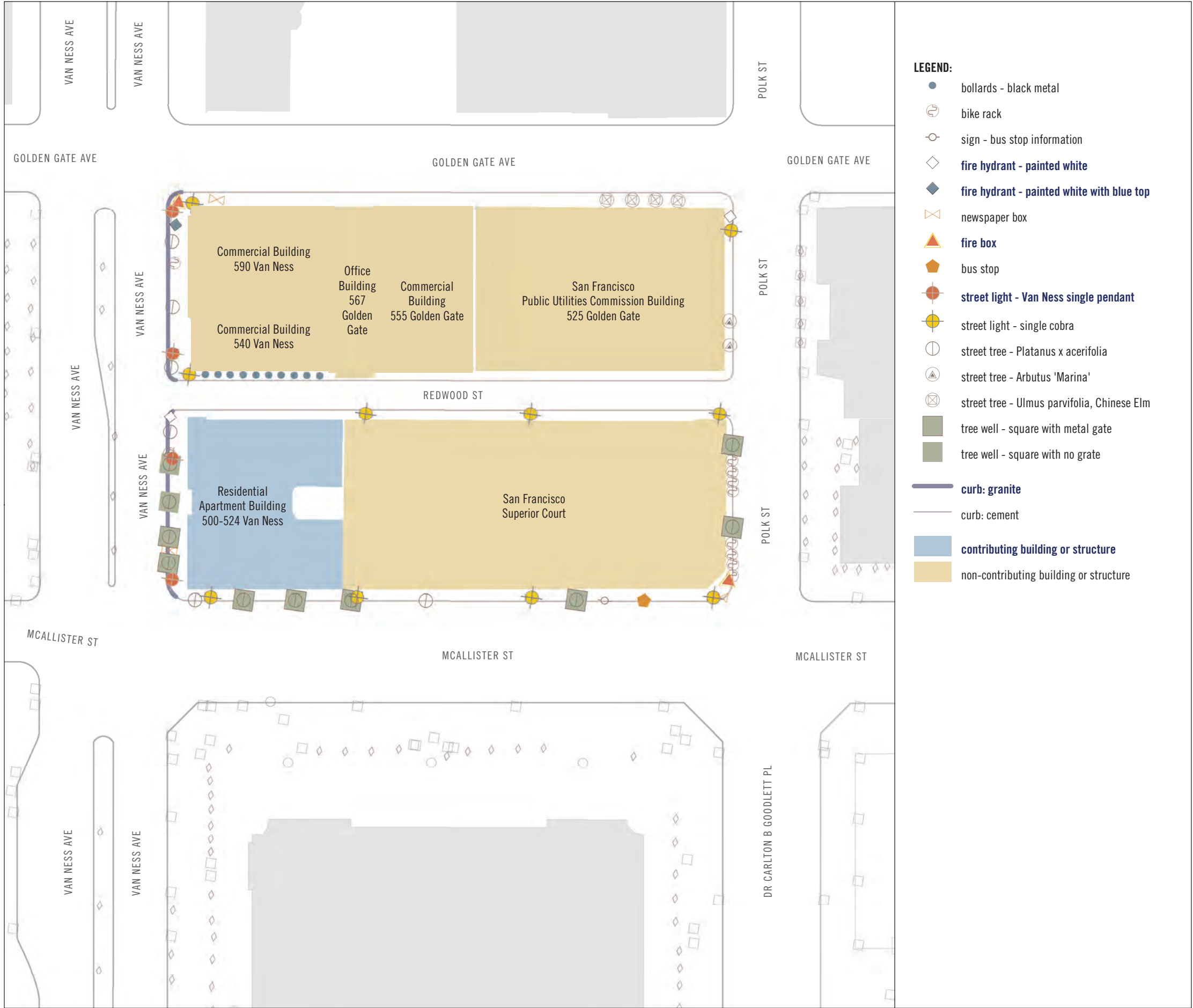
- SOURCES:**
- 1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure



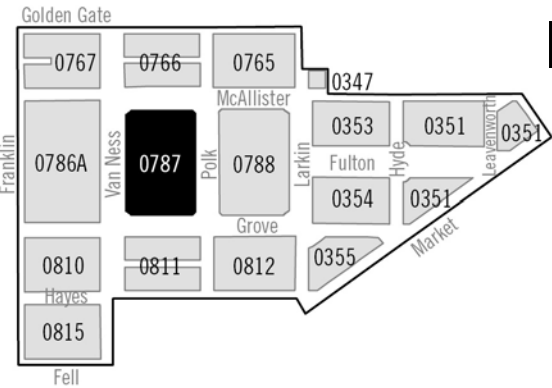
BLOCK #0766 - SAN FRANCISCO SUPERIOR COURT								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Superior Court	San Francisco Superior Court Building	400 McAllister (450 McAllister)	1995c	1994 SFLD	City/County	NC
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Public Utilities Building	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Building	525 Golden Gate	2012	site visit	City/County	NC
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building - formerly Trader Vic's	555 Golden Gate	1909	SF Assessor's Office	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Office building	Office building	567 Golden Gate	-	SF Assessor's Office	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	US Bank Building	540 Van Ness	1909	SF Assessor's Office	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building - formerly William Hughson's Standard Motor Car Company	590 Van Ness	1909	SF Assessor's Office	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Residential apartment building	Corinthian Court Apartments	500-524 Van Ness	1915	1994 SFLD	private	C
circulation	6	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0766 on McAllister, Polk, Redwood, Golden Gate	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	2	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0766 on Van Ness	1915c	site visit	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack - inverted U-style	Block #0766 on Polk	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack - ring and post style	Block #0766 on Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	8	bike rack	bike rack - single staple-style	Block #0766 on Polk, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	10	bollard	bollards - black metal	Block #0766 on Redwood	-	site visit	private	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop with cover and bench	Block #0766 on McAllister	2010	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	2	fire box	fire box	Block #0766 on Polk, Van Ness	1899	site visit	SFDT	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top: embossed 1909	Block #0766 on Van Ness	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0766 on Van Ness, Polk	-	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	3	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0766 on McAllister, Van Ness, Golden Gate	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - bus stop information	Block #0766 on McAllister	-	site visit	Golden Gate Transit	NC
small scale feature	10	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0766 on McAllister, Redwood, Golden Gate, Polk	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0766 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
small scale feature	8	tree well	tree well - square with metal grate	Block #0766 on McAllister, Polk, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	2	tree well	tree well - square with no grate	Block #0766 on Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	4	tree	street tree - Arbutus 'Marina', Strawberry Tree	Block #0766 on Polk	2012	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	2	tree	street tree - Ulmus parvifolia, Chinese Elm	Block #0766 on Golden Gate	2012	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	16	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0766 on McAllister, Polk, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	-

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0787



As the defining architectural feature of the Civic Center, City Hall is both the seat of the City’s political and administrative function and also the iconic image of San Francisco that prevails in the public consciousness. It occupies block #0787.

Until the postwar period, trees and plantings were sparse around City Hall, concentrated mainly at building corners and entrances. Historic photos show evidence of London Plane trees at the building’s perimeter by 1957.

Landscape elements that date to the historic period of significance include the Van Ness trolley poles, building perimeter statuary, granite and brick curbs, fire utilities, ornamental lighting fixtures, and pollarded London Plane trees - the characteristic vegetation that defines the building’s exterior.

New additions to the block include fenced landscape planters installed as part of the Van Ness greening project and updated MUNI bus shelters.



Pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in granite edged turf planting area along Van Ness Ave



Pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in granite edged turf planting area along Polk St



Single pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane tree in planting area at Grove St driveways



Ligustrum japonicum/Japanese Privet shrub lining metal fence at playground on McAllister St; pollarded Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees behind fence



Fenced planter box along Van Ness Ave with Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane tree



Fence detail of planter box along Van Ness Ave with Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane tree



Quercus lobata/Valley Oak tree at City Hall's Van Ness Ave entrance



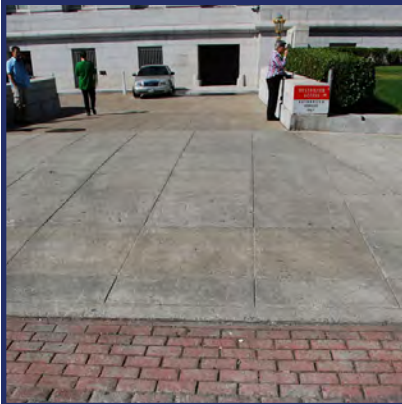
Accessible granite ramp to City Hall's west entrance at Van Ness Ave



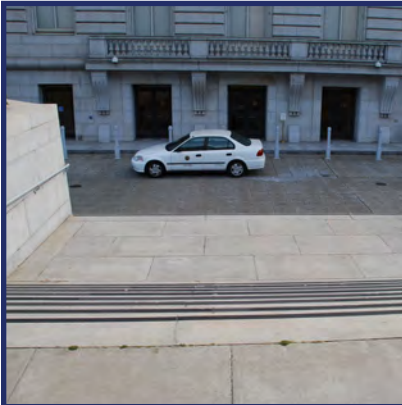
Street light - double pendant painted blue at McAllister St



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant



Driveway at City Hall's south entrance along Grove St - combination brick and cement



Steps and driveway at City Hall's north entrance along McAllister St



Aggregate concrete streetlight post with right angle pendant on Grove St



Low pressure fire hydrant and high pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant at Grove St



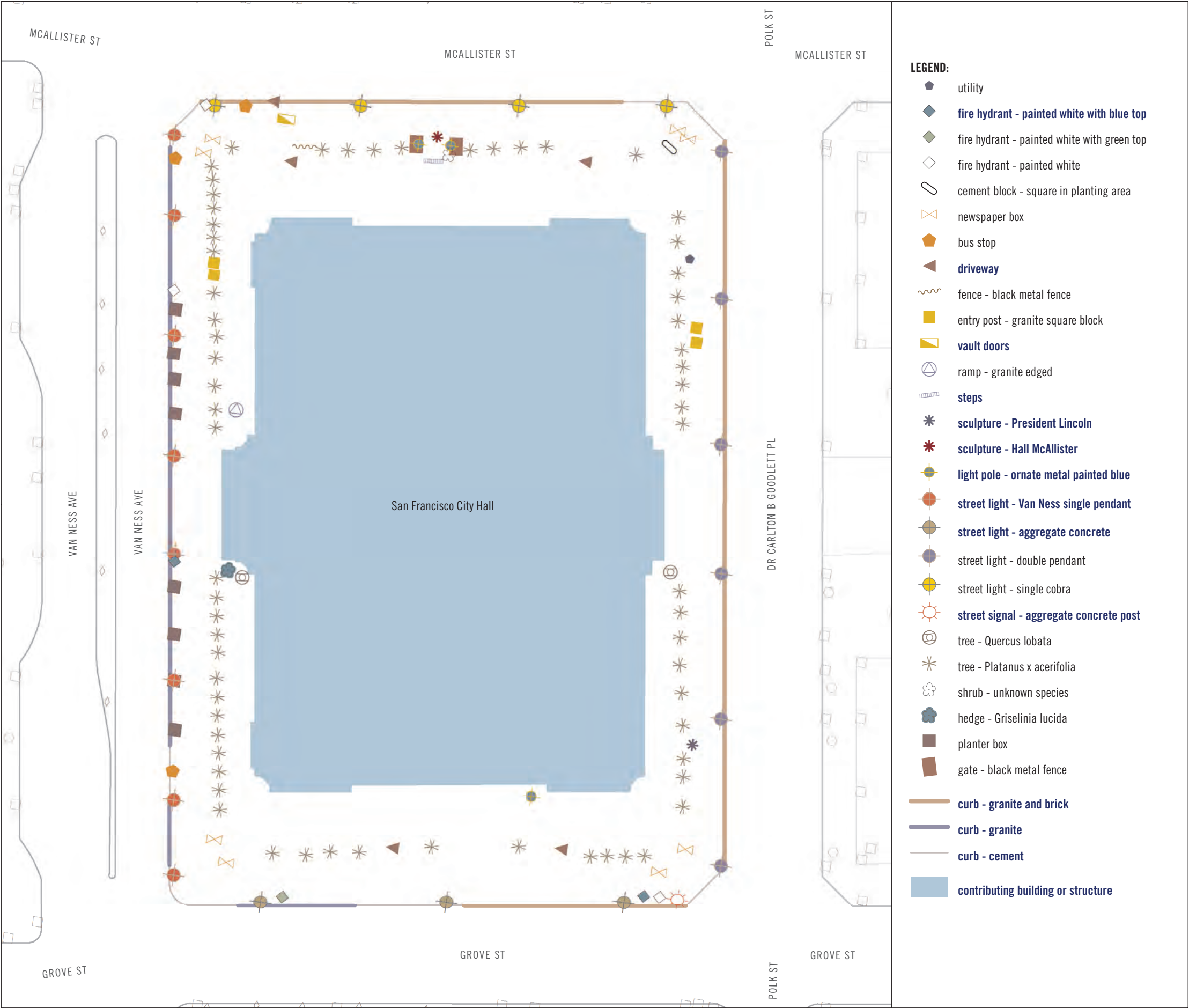
Granite curb with brick gutter along Grove St



Bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln on granite pedestal along Dr. Carlton B Goodlett Place



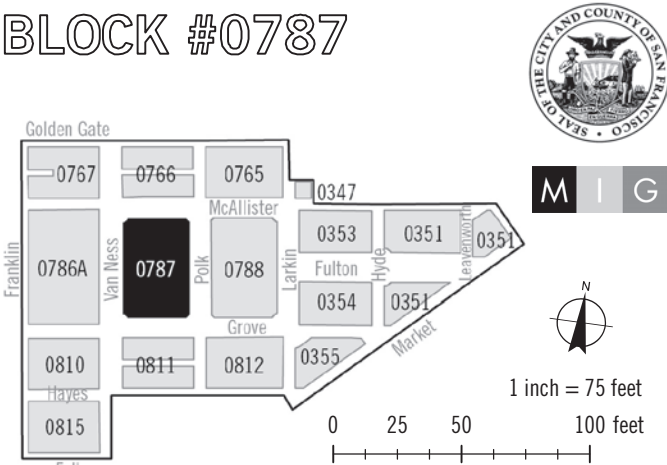
San Francisco City Hall from Grove St*



San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0787



- SOURCES:**
1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013, updated July 2014

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0787 - SAN FRANCISCO CITY HALL								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco City Hall	San Francisco City Hall - structure with dome	1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place	1913-1915	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
circulation	10	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Grove, McAllister, Van Ness	1915	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	3	curb	6" granite and brick curb	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Grove, McAllister	1915	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	3	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0787 on Grove, Van Ness	1915	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	2	driveway	driveway	Block #0787 on Grove	1915	site visit	-	C
circulation	1	driveway	driveway - combination brick with cement	Block #0787 on McAllister	1915	site visit	-	C
circulation	2	driveway	driveway flanked by walls to lower level of buidling	Block #0787 on McAllister	1915	site visit	-	C
circulation	1	ramp	ramp - granite edged by hedges and railing	Block #0787 on Van Ness	1990c	site visit	-	NC
circulation	1	steps	steps - leading to the lower level of the building	Block #0787 on McAllister	1915	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	3	bus stop	bus stop - covered with bench	Block #0787 on McAllister, Van Ness	2010	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	1	cement block	cement block - square pedestal in planting area	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	-	site visit	-	-
small scale feature	4	entry post	entry post - granite square block and wheelchair access sign	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Van Ness	1990c	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	fence	fence - black iron fence with mesh concealing children's play area	Block #0787 on McAllister	1999	site visit	SF Chronicle	NC
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0787 on Grove, Van Ness	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #0787 on Grove, Van Ness	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with green top; embossed 1988	Block #0787 on Grove	1988	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1993	Block #0787 on McAllister	1993	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	2	gate	gate - black metal fence	Block #0787 on McAllister	1999	site visit	SF Chronicle	NC
small scale feature	8	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Grove, McAllister, Van Ness	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - at north entry of the building, Hall McAllister, bronze statue by Robert Aitken on cylindrical stone/concrete pedestal base located on 400 block of McAllister St	Block #0787 on McAllister	1915	1978 HR	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - President Lincoln, bronze statue by Haig Patigan on rectangular stone/concrete base located south of the Polk St entrance to City Hall overlooking Civic Center Plaza	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	1927	1978 HR	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	utility	utility	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	-	site visit	-	-
small scale feature	1	vault doors	vault doors in sidewalk	Block #0787 on McAllister	1915	site visit	-	-
small scale feature	3	light pole	light pole - ornate metal painted blue with gold trimming	Block #0787 on Grove, McAllister	1915	site visit		C
small scale feature	3	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post and single pendant lamp	Block #0787 on Grove	1945c	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	6	street light	street light - double pendant on ornate blue iron post	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	2000-2009	Pelosi Press Relase, SF Chronicle	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0787 on McAllister	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	8	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0787 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C*
small scale feature	1	street signal	street signal - aggregate concrete post and post top	Block #0787 on Grove	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	-	C
vegetation	1	hedge	hedge - Griselinia lucida, Akapuka	Block #0787 on Van Ness	-	site visit	-	-
vegetation	8	planter box	planter box - faux granite curb edges with black metal fencing	Block #0787 on Van Ness	2010	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	1	shrub	shrub - unknown species in space between fence and stairway wall	Block #0787 on McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	2	tree	tree - older, Quercus lobata, Valley Oak	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	66	tree	tree - Platanus x acerifolia, pollarded London Plane	Block #0787 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Grove, McAllister, Van Ness	post 1957	SFPL image	DPW	U

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Grove St



Square tree well filled with decomposed granite at Grove St



Fenced planter box along Van Ness Ave



Granite curb with brick gutter along Grove St



Aggregate concrete streetlight post with right angle pendant at Grove St



Modified aggregate concrete post with traffic signal



Blue painted metal fence along Grove St



San Francisco Department of Public Health Building*

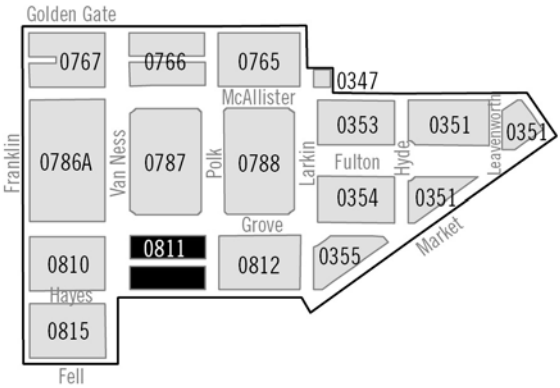
San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0811



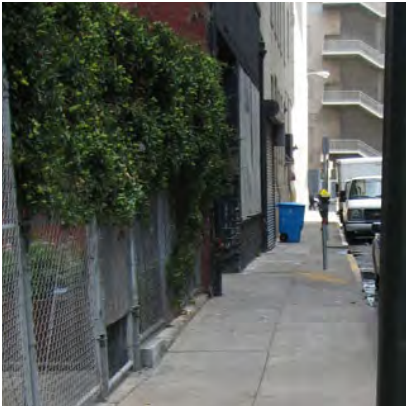
M I G



The block bounded by Grove, Polk, Hayes Streets and Van Ness Avenue is home to the Department of Public Health Building (b. 1926). The block is divided in half by Lech Walesa Street. While many of the buildings on block #0811 date to the period of significance, most have been altered over the years from their original form. The northern half block has more buildings that date to the period of significance than the south half block. The southern half of this block is included in the project study area, but not within the 1994 San Francisco Landmark District.

There are no street trees associated with the health building, but there are a number of mature London Plane trees facing the Church of Christ and San Francisco Arts Commission Gallery. Other landscape elements that date to the historic period of significance include the Van Ness trolley poles, aggregate base light poles, granite curbs and brick gutters.

New additions to the block include fenced landscape planters installed as part of the Van Ness greening project through Department of Public Works.



Vine growing over fence on Lech Walesa St



Granite curb along Polk St



Van Ness trolley pole with single pendant and signal



High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant along Grove St



Academy of Art University building with elevated pedestrian bridge over Hayes St



Church of Christ building*



Concrete sidewalk at Lech Walesa St



Accessible ramp with truncated domes

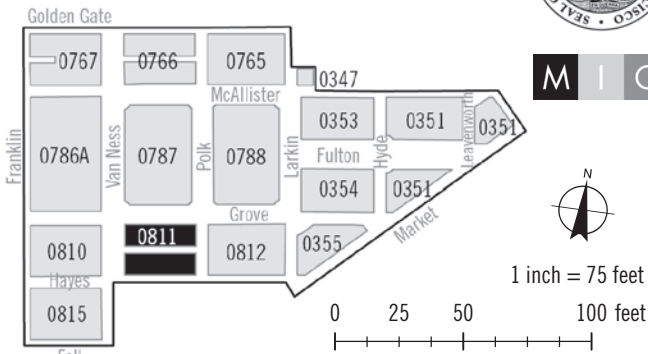


SF Arts Commission Gallery along Grove St*

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0811



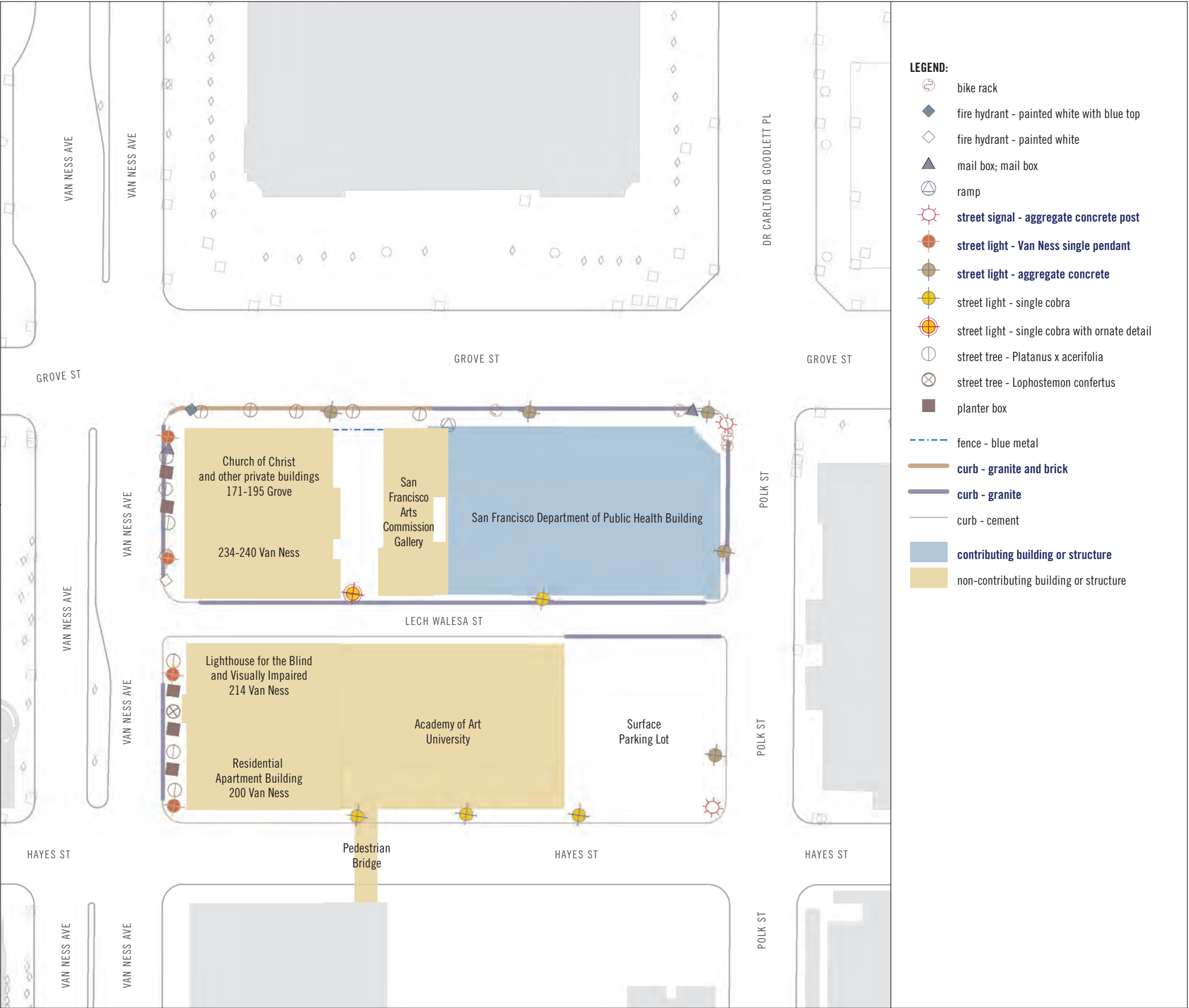
- LEGEND:**
- bike rack
 - fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - fire hydrant - painted white
 - mail box; mail box
 - ramp
 - street signal - aggregate concrete post
 - street light - Van Ness single pendant
 - street light - aggregate concrete
 - street light - single cobra
 - street light - single cobra with ornate detail
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - street tree - Lophostemon confertus
 - planter box
 - fence - blue metal
 - curb - granite and brick
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - contributing building or structure
 - non-contributing building or structure

- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

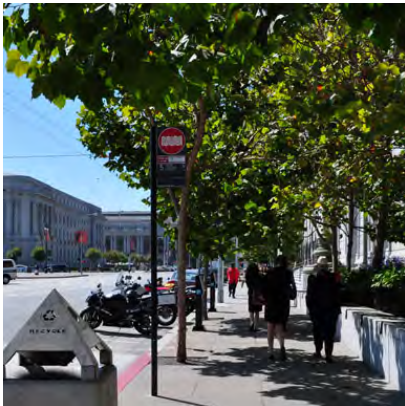
DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure



BLOCK #0811 - SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Church of Christ and other private buildings	Church of Christ Building and other private buildings	171-195 Grove St	1913	1994 SFLD	private	NC
buildings & structures	2	buildings	buildings	234-240 Van Ness	-	1994 SFLD	-	NC
buildings & structures	1	Pedestrian bridge	Elevated pedestrian bridge at 2nd floor connecting north and south sides of Hayes St	150 Hayes	1968	site visit	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Office building	Academy of Art University	150 Hayes	1968	SF Assessor's website	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Office building	Lighthouse for the Blind and Visually Impaired	214 Van Ness Ave	1917	SF Assessor's website	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Department of Public Health Building	San Franciso Department of Public Health Building	101 Grove	1932	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	City/County	C
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Arts Commission Gallery	San Francisco Arts Commission Gallery	155 Grove	1914	1994 SFLD	City/County	NC
circulation	11	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0811 on Grove, Lech Walesa, Polk, Van Ness, Hayes	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	1	curb	6" granite and brick curb	Block #0811 on Grove	1915-1932	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	6	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0811 on Grove, Lech Walesa, Polk, Van Ness	1915-1932	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	1	ramp	ramp - for building accessibility with ornat blue metal railings	Block #0811 on Grove	1990c	site visit	SFDPH	NC
small scale feature	2	bike rack	bike rack - ring and post style	Block #0811 on Grove, Polk	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	2	bike rack	bike rack - single staple-style	Block #0811 on Grove, Polk	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1958	Block #0811 on Grove	1958	site visit	BEWS	NC
small scale feature	3	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1968	Block #0811 on Van Ness, Hayes	1968c	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	2	mail box	mail box - blue metal with USPS logo	Block #0811 on Grove, Van Ness	-	site visit	USPS	NC
small scale feature	1	fence	fence - blue painted metal fence	Block #0811 on Grove	-	site visit	City/County	NC
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post and single pendant lamp	Block #0811 on Grove, Polk	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	1	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post with single pendant arm style with cobra luminaire	Block #0811 on Polk	pre 1945	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0811 on Lech Walesa, Hayes	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	1	street light	street light - single cobra with ornate support detail	Block #0811 on Lech Walesa	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	4	street light	street light - Van Ness single pendant	Block #0811 on Van Ness	1915-1936	site vist, 1915 SFPL image	SF PUC	C**
small scale feature	2	street signal	street signal - aggregate concrete post and post top	Block #0811 on Polk	pre 1945	site visit	-	-
spatial organization	1	parking lot	parking lot - asphalt	Block #0811 on Hayes, Van Ness, Lech Walesa	-	site visit	-	NC
spatial organization	1	vacant lot	vacant lot	165 Grove	-	1994 SFLD	-	NC
vegetation	5	planter box	planter box - faux granite curb edges with black metal fencing	Block #0811 on Van Ness	2010	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	1	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #0811 on Van Ness		site visit	DPW	-
vegetation	12	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane in square tree well	Block #0811 on Grove, Van Ness	-	site visit	DPW	-

**This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane street trees along McAllister St



Elevated granite planter with anchored metal skateboard guards at Larkin & McAllister Streets



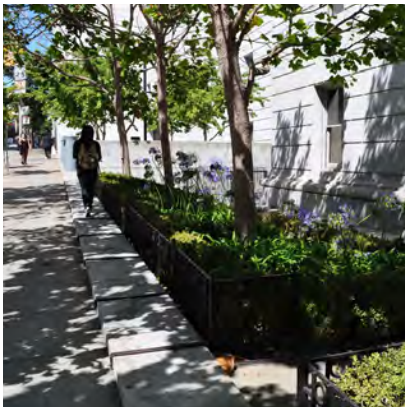
Single cobra street light with banners along McAllister St



Fire box at Golden Gate Ave and Larkin St



Powerhouse building*



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees, Buxus sempervirens/Boxwood and Agapathus orientalis/Lily-of-the-Nile in fenced planter along Polk St



Wide granite planter edging with anchored metal skateboard guards at McAllister St



Blue metal fence around Powerhouse courtyard



Supreme Court of California along McAllister St*



Metrosideros excelsa/Pohutukawa trees planted in square metal tree grates along Polk St



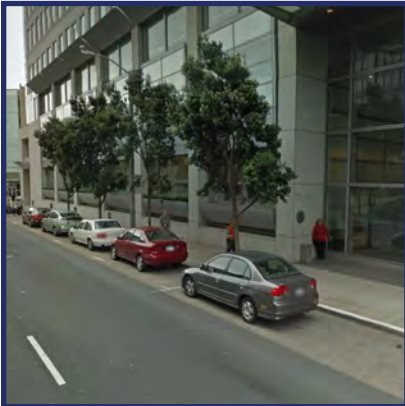
Detail of square metal grate on Polk St



Plaza light pole - black post and cap at Larkin St



High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant along Polk St



State Building Annex along Golden Gate Ave *



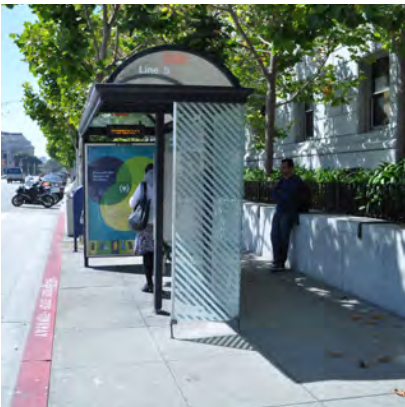
Concrete pathway leading to Powerhouse building



Hardscape plaza planted with Ginkgo biloba/ Maidenhair trees along Larkin St



Newspaper box - six compartments on two posts along Larkin St

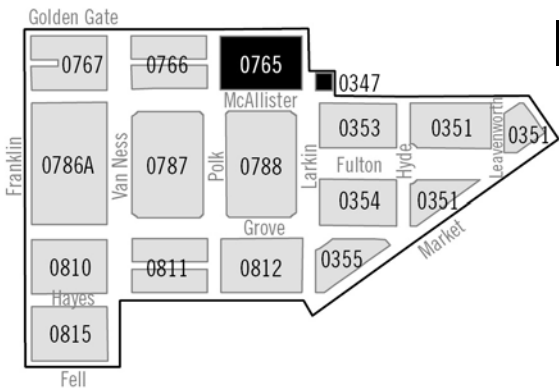


MUNI bus shelter with domed glass roof along Hayes St

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCKS #0765, #0347



The Supreme Court of California (Earl A. Warren Building), the Hiram S. Johnson State Office Building and the San Francisco Powerhouse occupy blocks #0765 and #0347 of the project study area.

Renovations to the Supreme Court of California Building following the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake resulted in additions to the landscape at the building perimeter in the 1990s. The San Francisco Powerhouse Building remains unchanged, but the exterior landscape area has been altered by new community garden uses and installation of protective metal fencing along McAllister and Larkin Streets.

Landscape elements that date to the period of significance are few in number, but notable in that similar features are found throughout the historic district. These features include fire utilities and granite curbs. Much of the planting material at the exterior of the Supreme Court of California Building was present by 1980 but has been updated since the building's most recent renovation in 1999.

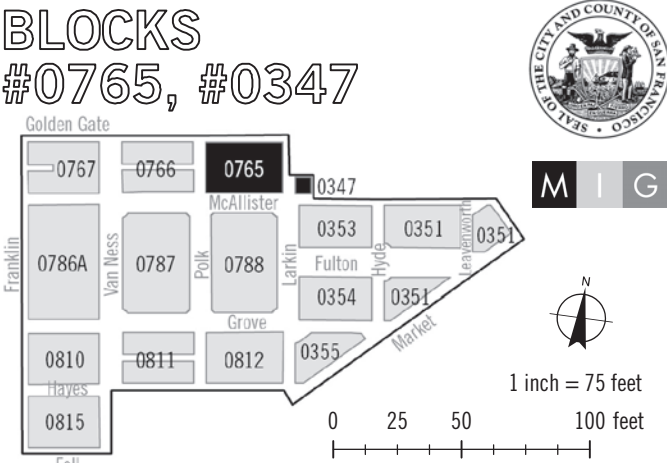


- LEGEND:**
- bike rack
 - newspaper box
 - fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - fire hydrant - painted white
 - fire box
 - bus stop
 - mail box
 - street light - single cobra
 - light pole - black post and cap
 - street tree - Ginkgo biloba
 - street tree - Metrosideros excelsa
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - tree - Ginkgo biloba
 - tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - community gardens
 - tree well - square with metal grate
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - pathway
 - fence - blue metal
 - contributing building or structure
 - non-contributing building or structure

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCKS
#0765, #0347



- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0765 - SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Supreme Court of California	Supreme Court of California (Earl Warren Building, State Office Building, or California State Building) by Bliss & Faville; earthquake rehabilitation by Page & Turnbull (1998)	350 McAllister	1926	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	State of CA	C
buildings & structures	1	State Building Annex	Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (California State Courts Building) by Skidmore Owings Merrill	455 Golden Gate	1998	1994 SFLD	State of CA	NC
circulation	5	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0765 on Larkin, McAllister, Polk, Golden Gate	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	1	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0765 on McAllister	1915-1926	site visit	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack	Block #0765 on Golden Gate	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack - gray metal 3 loop wave	Block #0765 on McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack - narrow staple (installed in the incorrect direction)	Block #0765 on Golden Gate	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered	Block #0765 on McAllister	1980c	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	1	fire box	fire box - red metal on single post	Block #0765 on Golden Gate	1899	site visit	SFDT	C**
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0765 on Polk	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #0765 on Larkin, Polk	1909	site visit	BEWS	C**
small scale feature	1	mail box	mail box - blue metal with USPS logo	Block #0765 on McAllister	-	site visit	USPS	NC
small scale feature	2	newspaper box	newspaper box - six compartment on two posts	Block #0765 on Larkin, Golden Gate	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	9	tree well	tree well - square with metal grate	Block #0765 on Polk, Golden Gate	1959	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	4	light pole	light pole - black post and cap	Block #0765 on Larkin, Polk	1999	California Supreme Court Historical Society, Feb 2000	State of CA	NC
small scale feature	10	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0765 on Larkin, McAllister, Polk, Golden Gate	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
vegetation	4	tree	street tree - Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree	Block #0765 on Larkin, Polk	1999	California Supreme Court Historical Society, Feb 2000	DPW	NC
vegetation	18	tree	street tree - Metrosideros excelsa, New Zealand Christmas Tree	Block #0765 on Larkin, Polk, Golden Gate	1998	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	12	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0765 on Larkin, McAllister, Polk	1980-1995	1980 Real Estate Data Aerial; 1994 SFLD	DPW	NC
vegetation	8	tree	tree - Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree with Agapanthus orientalis, Lily of the Nile	Block #0765 on Larkin, Polk	1999	California Supreme Court Historical Society, Feb 2000	State of CA	NC
vegetation	29	tree	tree - in planting area adjacent to building, fencing, ramp - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0765 on Larkin	1999	California Supreme Court Historical Society, Feb 2000	State of CA	NC

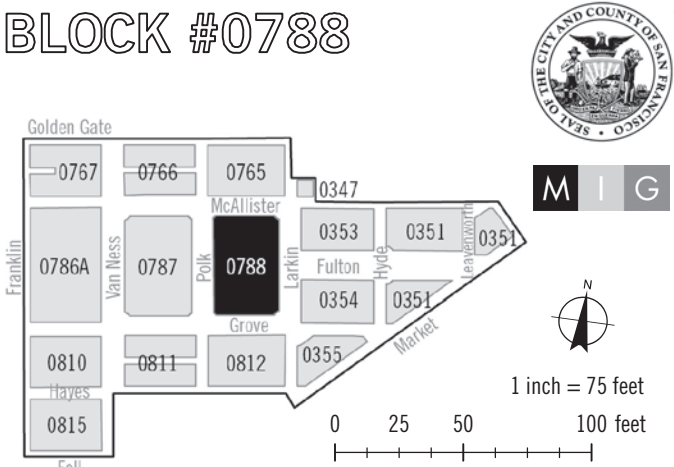
BLOCK #0347 - POWERHOUSE								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Powerhouse Building	San Francisco Powerhouse Building	320 Larkin	1915	1987 NHL	City/County	C*
circulation	2	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0347 on Larkin, McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	1	pathway	pathway - located within fenced courtyard	Block #0347 on Larkin	1915-1927	Argonaut	-	C
small scale feature	1	fence	fence - blue metal around small courtyard	Block #0347 on Larkin	post 1995	1994 SFLD	-	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0347 on Larkin	2000	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0347 on Larkin	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
vegetation	1	vegetable garden	vegetable garden beds - community gardens	Block #0347 on Larkin	2010	site visit	City/County	NC

*The 1994 San Francisco Landmark District designation does not recognize the Powerhouse building as a contributory building, but the 1987 NHL does.
**This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0788



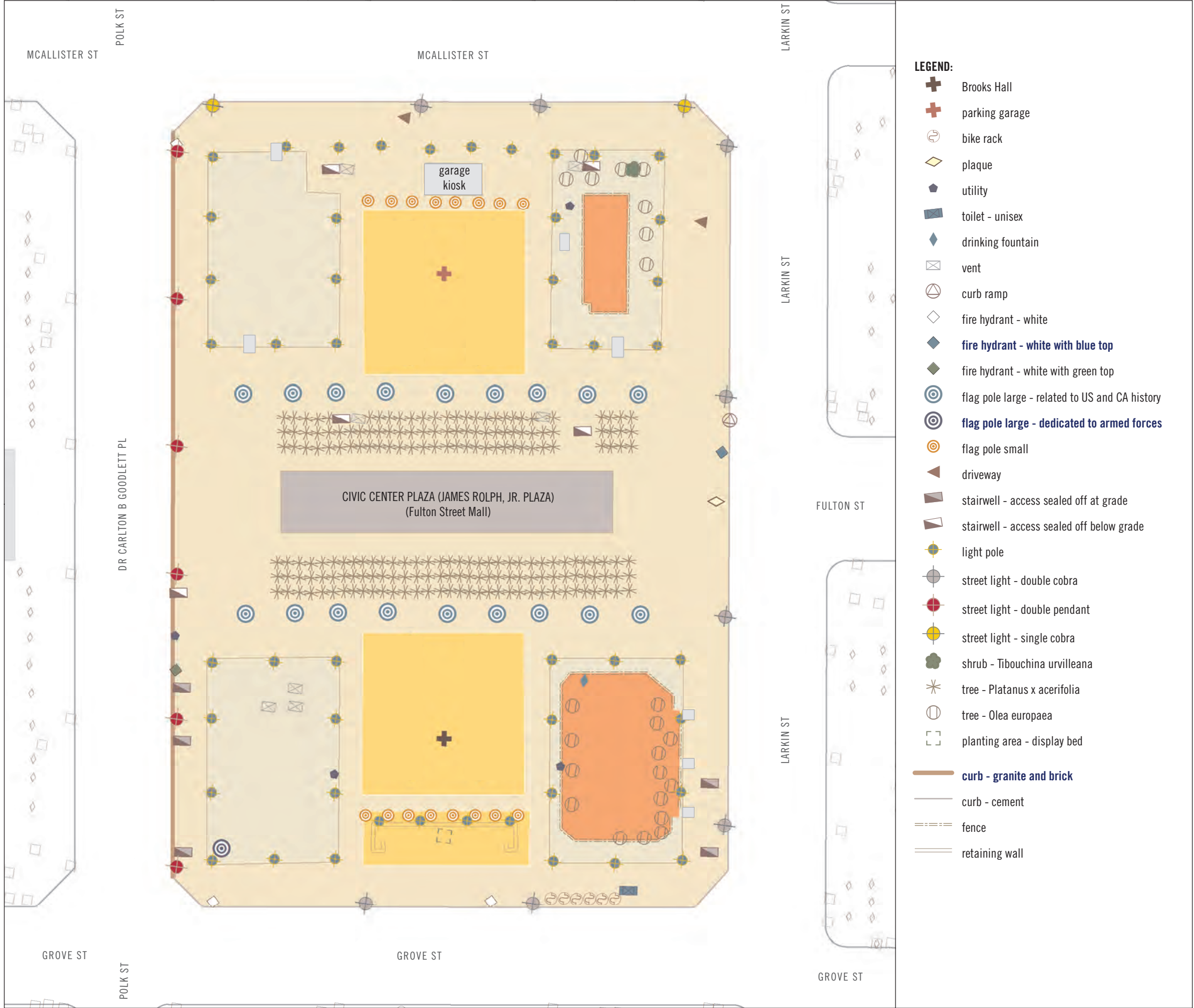
- SOURCES:**
1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
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DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013, updated July 2014

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- processional pathway
- Civic Center Plaza
- playground
- planting area - slight modification
- planting area
- vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure



BLOCK #0788 - CIVIC CENTER PLAZA								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Brooks Hall	Brooks Hall - located under south half of Civic Center Plaza	99 Grove	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	ADM	U****
buildings & structures	1	garage kiosk	Civic Center Plaza Parking Garage kiosk building	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
buildings & structures	1	parking garage	Civic Center Plaza Parking Garage - located under north half of Civic Center Plaza	355 McAllister	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
buildings & structures	3	ventilation structure	ventilation structure for Brooks Hall	Block #0788 on Larkin	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
buildings & structures	4	ventilation structure	ventilation structure for Civic Center Plaza Garage	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
circulation	5	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0788 on Grove, Larkin, McAllister	1961	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	DPW	U****
circulation	1	curb	6" granite and brick curb	Block #0788 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	1915	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	DPW	C
circulation	1	curb ramp	curb ramp	Civic Center Plaza	-	site visit	RPD	NC
circulation	2	driveway	driveway into lower level parking garage	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	RPD	U****
circulation	1	pathway	processional pathway - decomposed granite	Civic Center Plaza	1990	SF Chronicle	RPD	NC
small scale feature	2	fence	fence - metal fence around play area	Block #0788 on Larkin	1993 north, 1998 south	1992 Layout Plan & Construction Details, L-3; SF Chronicle	RPD	NC
small scale feature	1	retaining wall	retaining wall - cement around planting area	Block #0788 on Grove	1961	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	RPD	U****
small scale feature	6	bike rack	bike rack - ring and post style	Civic Center Plaza	-	site visit	RPD	NC
small scale feature	1	drinking fountain	drinking fountain - metal	Civic Center Plaza	1993	site visit	RPD	-
small scale feature	3	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Civic Center Plaza	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Civic Center Plaza	1909	site visit	BEWS	C**
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with green top	Civic Center Plaza	-	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	18	flag pole	flag pole large - with flags related to US & CA history	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	RPD	U****
small scale feature	1	flag pole	flag pole large - white metal, plaque on base dedicated to the City's armed forces, dedicated 2007	Civic Center Plaza	1915-1921	Tillman image	RPD	C
small scale feature	16	flag pole	flag pole small - one of eight	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	RPD	U****
small scale feature	1	plaque	plaque - in the walkway "Joseph L. Alioto Performing Arts Plaza"	Civic Center Plaza	1998	SF Chronicle	RPD	-
small scale feature	2	playground	playground in fenced area	Civic Center Plaza	1993, 1998	SF Chronicle	RPD	NC
small scale feature	5	stairwell	stairwell - access sealed off at grade	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD/ADM***	U****
small scale feature	5	stairwell	stairwell - access sealed off below grade	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD/ADM***	U****
small scale feature	1	toilet	toilet - unisex	Civic Center Plaza	1995	SF Chronicle	DPW	NC
small scale feature	3	utility	water utility - protected by metal cage	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Utility Plan, P1	RPD	U****
small scale feature	3	utility	vent - green painted metal - Brooks Hall	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
small scale feature	4	utility	vent - metal cover with railing - Civic Center Plaza Parking Garage	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
small scale feature	1	utility	gas meter box - protected by white bollard	Civic Center Plaza	1958	1960 Extg Surface Cond, A2	RPD	U****
small scale feature	48	light pole	light pole - decorative blue painted metal	Civic Center Plaza	2000-2009	Pelosi Press Release, SF Chronicle	RPD	NC
small scale feature	8	street light	street light - double cobra	Block #0788 on McAllister, Larkin, Grove	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	NC
small scale feature	6	street light	street light - double pendant on ornate blue iron post	Block #0788 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	2000-2009	Pelosi Press Release, SF Chronicle	SF PUC	NC
small scale feature	2	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0788 on McAllister	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	NC
spatial organization	1	Civic Center Plaza	Civic Center Plaza (James Rolph, Jr. Plaza); city block, flagpoles, lawn panels, London Plane trees	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Planting Plan, L1; 1960 Site & Paving Plan, A3	RPD	U****
spatial organization	1	Fulton Street Mall	Fulton Street Mall - associated with Blocks #0351, #0353, #0354, #0788	Block #0788	c. 1916	c. 1918 SF Planning image	DPW	C
spatial organization	2	playground	playground area for children	Block #0788 on Larkin	1993, 1998	SF Chronicle	RPD	NC
vegetation	1	planting area	planting area - display bed	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Planting Plan, L1	RPD	U****
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area - lawn around playgrounds	Block #0788 on Larkin	1993, 1998	1992 Planting & Irrigation Plan, L-6; SF Chronicle	RPD	U****
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area - turf along Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	Block #0788 on Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	1998	SF Chronicle	RPD	U****
vegetation	3	planting area	planting area - lawn, concrete coping	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Planting Plan, L1	RPD	U****
vegetation	1	shrub	shrub - Tibouchina urvilleana, Princess Flower	Civic Center Plaza	-	site visit	RPD	NC
vegetation	191	tree	tree in allee - pollarded Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Planting Plan, L1	RPD	U****
vegetation	23	tree	tree in playground - Olea europaea, Olive	Civic Center Plaza	1961	1960 Planting Plan, L1	RPD	U****

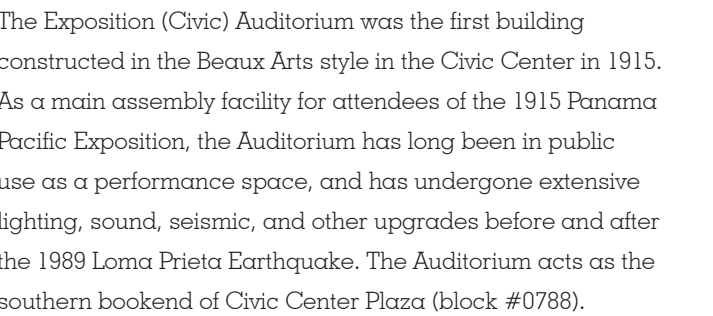
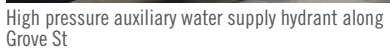
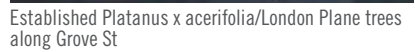
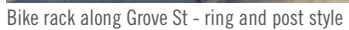
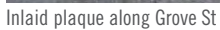
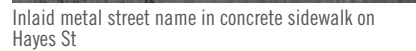
*The 1994 San Francisco Landmark District designation recognizes these buildings as contributory/altered and non-contributing.

**This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

***RPD has jurisdiction over below ground features on the north side of Civic Center Plaza (parking garage). ADM has jurisdiction over below ground features on the south side of Civic Center Plaza (Brooks Hall). RPD has jurisdiction over all above ground f

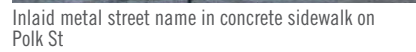
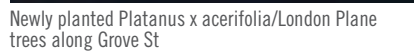
****The Civic Center Plaza will require a future study to fully understand how it contributes to the significance of the larger Civic Center district.

BLOCK #0812



There are very few landscape elements for block #0812 that date to the period of significance. These include a series of aggregate post ornamental street lights, granite curbs and fire utilities. There are other elements that may be contributing features, such as embedded brass street name labels that are not found on other blocks in the district. No information is available about these brass labels, so further investigation is necessary to confirm whether they date to the period of significance.

Stairwells to subterranean Brooks Hall underneath Civic Center Plaza added to the Grove Street sidewalk between 1958-1960 have long since been barricaded and do not provide access to Brooks Hall from the street and are in poor condition. Features constructed on block #0812 in conjunction with Civic Center Plaza will require a future study to fully understand how they contribute to the significance of the larger Civic Center district.








BLOCK #0812



DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013, updated July 2014

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

-  vegetation
-  small scale feature
-  circulation
-  circulation - curb
-  building or structure



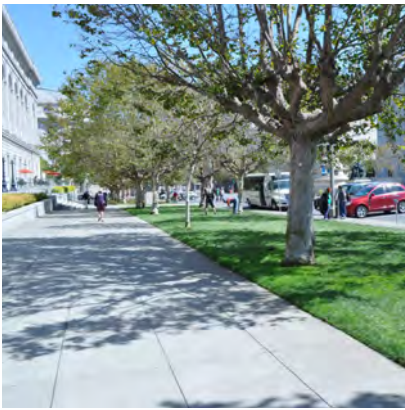
BLOCK #0812 - SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION (CIVIC) AUDITORIUM								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Exposition (Civic) Auditorium	San Francisco Exposition (Civic) Auditorium	99 Grove	1915	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
circulation	8	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0812 on Grove, Hayes, Larkin, Polk	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	4	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0812 on Grove, Hayes, Larkin, Polk	1915	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	4	sign	street sign - brass lettering inlaid into the sidewalk	Block #0812 on Hayes, Larkin, Polk	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	2	bike rack	bike rack	Block #0812 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack - ring and post style	Block #0812 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered	Block #0812 on Hayes	1980s	site visit	MUNI	-
small scale feature	1	fire box	fire box - red metal single post	Block #0812 on Polk	1899c	SF Chronicle	SFDT	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1958	Block #0812 on Grove	1958	site visit	BEWS	U**
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1993	Block #0812 on Polk	1993	site visit	SFFD	-
small scale feature	1	plaque	plaque - bronze, in the sidewalk, Jerry Garcia	Block #0812 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	stairwell	stairwell - access to Brooks Hall with black metal railing	Block #0812 on Grove	1958	site visit	DPW	U**
small scale feature	5	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post and single pendant lamp	Block #0812 on Grove, Polk	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	2	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post with single pendant arm style with cobra luminaire	Block #0812 on Larkin	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	3	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0812 on Hayes	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
vegetation	5	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0812 on Grove	post 1965	1965 CA Aerial photo, UCB	DPW	NC

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

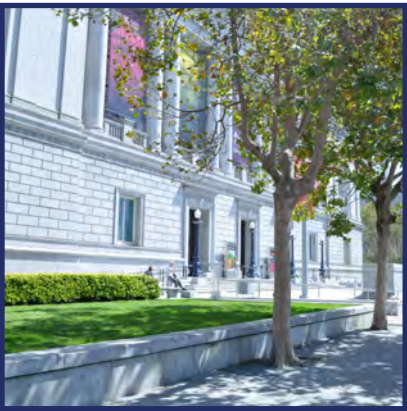
**Features constructed in conjunction with Civic Center Plaza will require a future study to fully understand how they contribute to the significance of the larger Civic Center district.



Double alley of Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in turf area at Fulton Mall



Concrete sidewalk along south entrance to Asian Art Museum at Fulton Mall



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees and turf planting area at Larkin St entrance



Planting area along Fulton Mall entrance



Elevated planter box with Buxus sempervirens/Boxwood at Hyde St



Curb ramp at McAllister and Hyde Streets



Light pole at Hyde St driveway and gate



Single cobra street light at McAllister and Larkin Streets



Granite curb along McAllister St



MUNI bus shelter with wavy red roof along Larkin St



Bronze statue of Ashurbanipal at Fulton St museum entrance



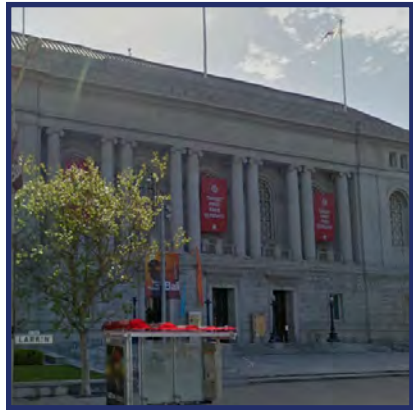
High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant along Grove St



Fire box along Larkin St



Rear view of Asian Art Museum at Hyde and McAllister Streets*

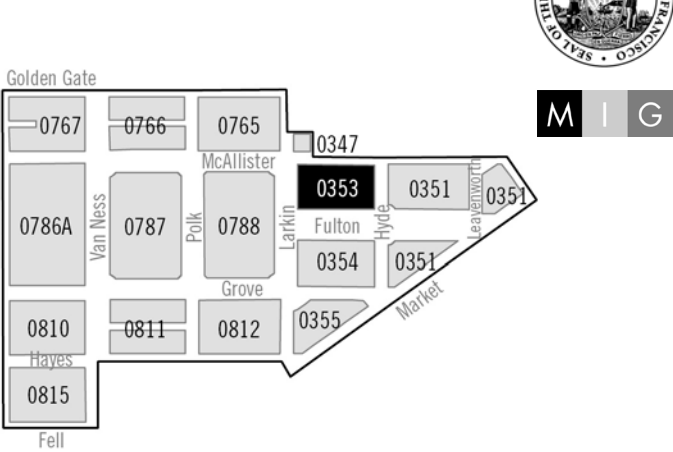


Asian Art Museum entrance at Larkin St*

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0353

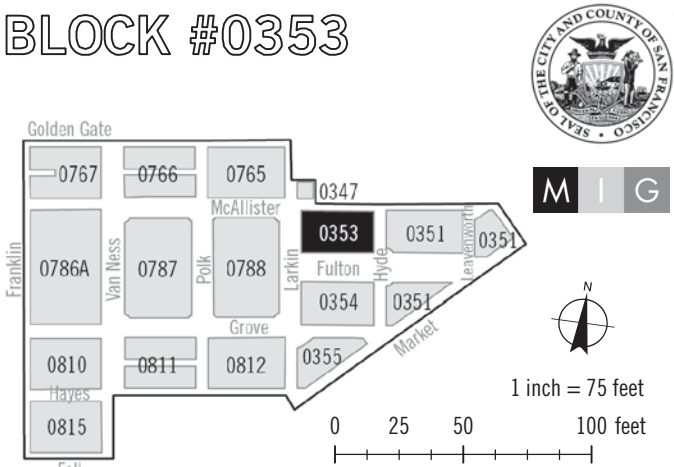


Block #0353, bounded by McAllister, Hyde, Fulton and Larkin Streets, is home to the Asian Art Museum. The building previously functioned as the San Francisco Public Library between 1917-1995. The museum opened in 2003.

Aside from the building itself, the block today has few landscape elements that date to the period of significance. These features include London Plane trees planted in turf beds at the building's south side, fire utilities and granite curb remnants.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report
BLOCK #0353



- SOURCES:**
- 1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure



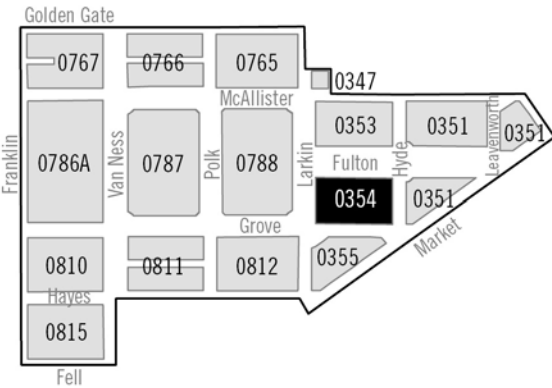
- LEGEND:**
- sign - street name
 - sign - SFPD inlaid into the sidewalk
 - bike rack
 - utility
 - fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - bus stop
 - driveway
 - fire box
 - traffic control box
 - sculpture - Ashurbanipal statue
 - light pole
 - street light - aggregate concrete post
 - street light - single cobra
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - planting area
 - planter box - granite with shrub
 - planter box
 - tree well - square metal grate
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - contributing building or structure
 - non-contributing building or structure

BLOCK #0353 - ASIAN ART MUSEUM								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Asian Art Museum	Asian Art Museum; ten murals (former San Francisco Public Library)	200 Larkin	1916	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	-	C
circulation	6	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0353 on Fulton, Hyde, Larkin, McAllister	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	2	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0353 on Hyde, McAllister	1910c	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	1	driveway	driveway with light pole	Block #0353 on Hyde	2003	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike rack	Block #0353 on McAllister	2003	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered with bench	Block #0353 on Larkin	2010	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	1	fire box	firebox - red metal post	Block #0353 on Larkin	pre 1936	site visit	SFDT	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top	Block #0353 on Larkin	1909c	site visit	BEWS	C*
vegetation	1	planter box	planter box - adjacent to building	Block #0353 on Hyde	2003	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	1	planter box	planter box - granite with tall shrub	Block #0353 on Hyde	2003	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area adjacent to building with box hedge	Block #0353 on Fulton	pre 1938	site visit	-	C
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area adjacent to building with turf and box hedge	Block #0353 on Larkin	pre 1938	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - at entry steps; bronze statue on a concrete base of Ashurbanipal - by Fred Parhad and Frank Tomsick	Block #0353 on Fulton	1985	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - logo for SFPD inlaid into the sidewalk	Block #0353 on Fulton	-	site visit	-	-
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - street name 'FULTON' engraved into curbcut ramp apron	Block #0353 on Fulton	-	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	traffic control box	traffic control box - green metal post	Block #0353 on Fulton	1916c	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	6	tree well	tree well - square metal grate	Block #0353 on Hyde	2003	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	utility	utility protected by a green mesh cage	Block #0353 on Larkin	1916c	site visit	-	C
small scale feature	1	light pole	light pole - double lamp on metal post on median into driveway	Block #0353 on Hyde	2003	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	3	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post with single pendant arm style with cobra luminaire	Block #0353 on Fulton, Larkin	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	6	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0353 on Fulton, Hyde, McAllister	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale feature	1	sculpture	Pioneer Monument - see Block #0354 for more information	Fulton between Larkin and Hyde	1894, 1993	1987NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
spatial organization	1	Fulton Street Mall	Fulton Street Mall - associated with Blocks #0351, #0353, #0354, #0788	Block #0353	c. 1916	c. 1918 SF Planning image	DPW	C
vegetation	20	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0353 on Hyde, McAllister	2003	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	5	tree	street tree - adjacent to planting area - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0353 on Larkin	1980-1993	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	20	tree	tree in an alley with turf - (historically) pollarded Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0353 on Fulton	c. 1936	J. Tilman image courtesy of Moulin Archive	-	C

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report
BLOCK #0354



Block #0354, bounded by Fulton, Hyde, Grove and Larkin Streets, is home to the San Francisco Public Library, completed in 1995 and opened in April 1996.

North of the Fulton Street façade is the location of an historic sculpture that has been part of the Civic Center since 1894, the Pioneer Monument (James Lick Memorial). Today, the sculpture functions as a median in the Fulton Street/Fulton Mall right-of-way that slows through-traffic between Larkin and Hyde Streets. The sculpture was relocated from the corner of Hyde and Grove Streets to this location in 1993 when construction for the new library commenced.

There are few landscape elements from Block #0354 that date to the period of significance. These features include London Plane trees planted in turf beds at the building’s north side, the Pioneer Monument, fire utilities and granite curb remnants.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in square tree wells filled with square tiles along Fulton Mall



Square tree well filled with square tiles along Grove St



Single cobra street light along Fulton Mall



Pioneer Monument at Fulton Mall



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in turf planting area along Fulton Mall



Ornate metal light poles at SF Public Library's Larkin St entrance



MUNI bus shelter with domed glass roof along Larkin St



San Francisco Public Library*



Raised planting area with Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees at Larkin St



Elevated planting area and seat wall with skateboard deterrent clips at Larkin St



Single cobra street light along Larkin St



Sculpture in planting area - Double L Excentric Gyrotory



High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant along Larkin St



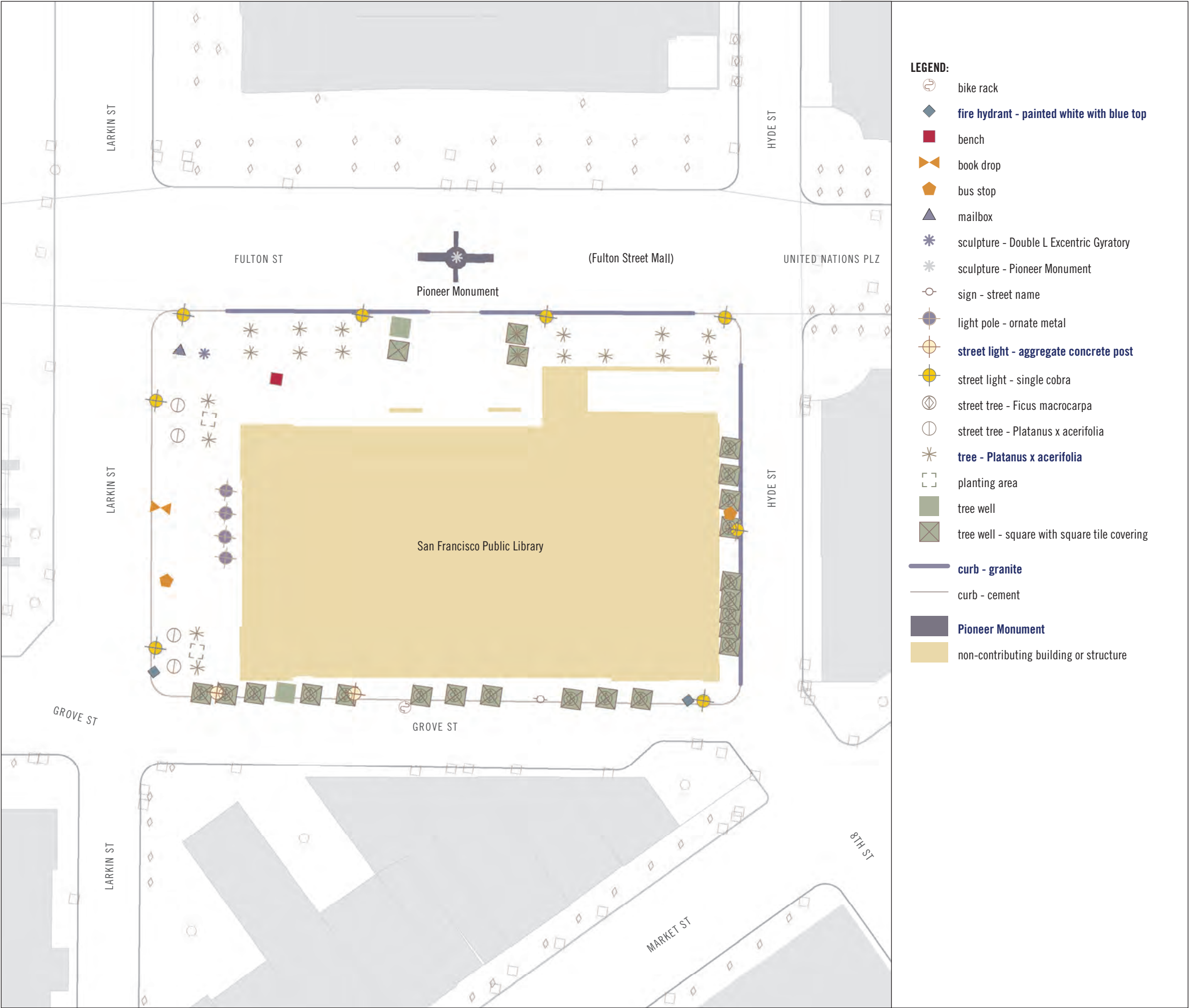
Ficus microcarpa/Ficus trees along Grove St



On street bike parking at library's Grove St entrance



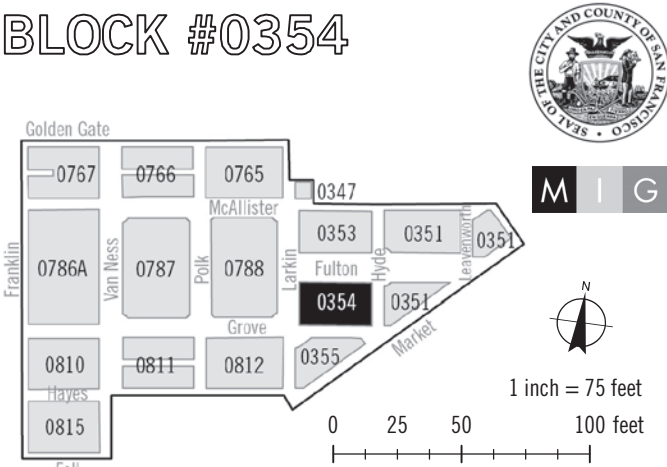
US Postal Service mail boxes along Larkin St



- LEGEND:**
- bike rack
 - fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - bench
 - book drop
 - bus stop
 - mailbox
 - sculpture - Double L Excentric Gyratory
 - sculpture - Pioneer Monument
 - sign - street name
 - light pole - ornate metal
 - street light - aggregate concrete post
 - street light - single cobra
 - street tree - Ficus macrocarpa
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - tree - Platanus x acerifolia
 - planting area
 - tree well
 - tree well - square with square tile covering
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - Pioneer Monument
 - non-contributing building or structure

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report
BLOCK #0354



- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated September 2013

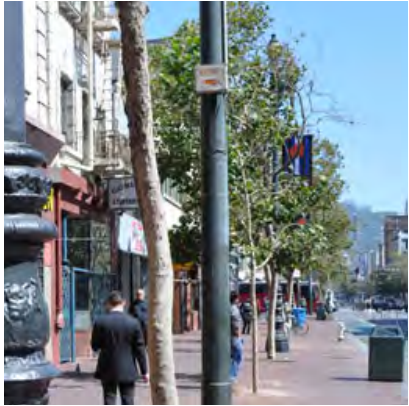
- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0354 - SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	San Francisco Public Library	San Francisco Public Library; former site of Marshall Square constructed in 1870; site of south wing of Old City Hall until 1906	100 Larkin	1995	1994 SFLD	City/County	NC
circulation	7	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0354 on Fulton, Grove, Hyde, Larkin	-	site visit	DPW	NC
circulation	3	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0354 on Fulton, Hyde	-	site visit	DPW	C
small scale feature	1	bench	bench - built into planting area with turf	Block #0354 on Fulton	1995c	site visit	-	NC
small scale feature	1	bike rack	bike corral - metal bollards with sunken ring racks (6 total)	Block #0354 on Grove	1995c	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	book drop box	book drop box - brushed steel with blue text	Block #0354 on Larkin	1995c	site visit	City/County	NC
small scale feature	2	bus stop	bus stop - covered with bench	Block #0354 on Hyde, Larkin	1980c, 2010	site visit	MUNI	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top	Block #0354 on Grove	1909	site visit	SFFD	C*
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #0354 on Larkin	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*
small scale feature	1	mail box	mail box - two blue metal mail boxes no logo	Block #0354 on Larkin	1995c	site visit	USPS	NC
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - Double L Excentric Gyrtatory - located in square turf planting area; 30' tall stainless steel by George Rickey	Block #0354 on Larkin	1982, 1997	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - street name 'GROVE' engraved into curbcut ramp apron	Block #0354 on Grove		site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	1	tree well	tree well - missing tree	Block #0354 on Grove	1995c	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	23	tree well	tree well - no tree and filled in with small square tiles	Block #0354 on Fulton, Grove, Hyde	1995c	site visit	DPW	-
small scale feature	4	light pole	light pole - ornate metal postes with glass lamps, appear historic	Block #0354 on Larkin	1995c	site visit	City/County	-
small scale feature	2	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post with single pendant arm style with cobra luminaire	Block #0354 on Grove	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	8	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0354 on Fulton, Grove, Hyde, Larkin	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-
small scale features	1	Pioneer Monument	Pioneer Monument (James Lick Memorial) by Frank Happersberger, built 1894; modeling of large figures, ordinary people depicted in heroic groupings. Located at NE corner of Hyde & Grove until 1993 when moved to Fulton Street ROW between Larkin & Hyde.	Fulton between Larkin and Hyde	1894, 1993	1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	DPW	C
spatial organization	1	Fulton Street Mall	Fulton Street Mall - associated with Blocks #0351, #0353, #0354, #0788	Block #0354	c. 1916	c. 1918 SF Planning image	DPW	C
vegetation	2	planting area	planting area - with turf; skateboard chips on edges	Block #0354 on Larkin	1995	site visit	-	NC
vegetation	20	tree	street tree - Ficus macrocarpa, Chinese Banyan	Block #0354 on Grove, Hyde	1995c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	4	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0354 on Larkin	1995c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	17	tree	tree - in planting area with turf - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0354 on Fulton, Larkin	1920s, 1995	c. 1920 LOC image	DPW	C
vegetation	2	tree	tree in plaza with square tree wells filled with square tiles - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0354 on Fulton	1920s, 1995	c. 1920 LOC image	DPW	C

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Larkin St



Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Market St



Market St three arm street light with globe pendants



High pressure auxiliary water supply hydrant along Market St



BART escalator entrance at Grove St



Square tree well with no grate along Larkin St



Circular tree well with radial metal tree grate along Market St



Market St pole base



Low pressure hydrant along Larkin St



Wells Fargo building entrance at Grove St*



Granite curbs and inlaid metal street sign at Hyde St



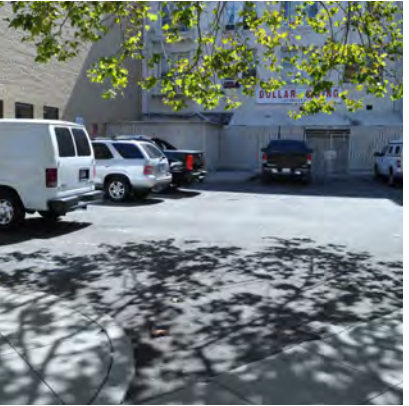
Granite curbs at Hayes St



Single cobra street light at Grove St



Fire and police box at Larkin and Hayes Streets



Surface parking lot adjacent to Wells Fargo building at Larkin St



Limit of Market St brick paving at Grove St



Granite bollards with chain along Hayes and Market Streets

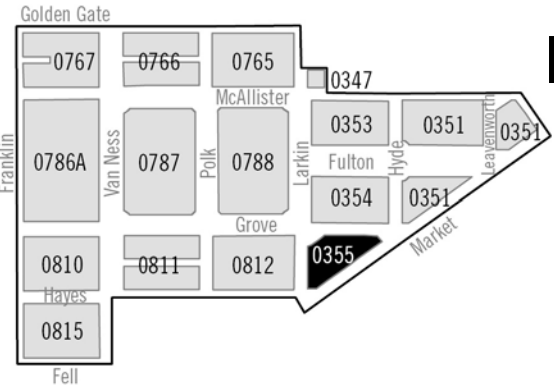


Informational kiosk located at Hyde and Grove Streets

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0355



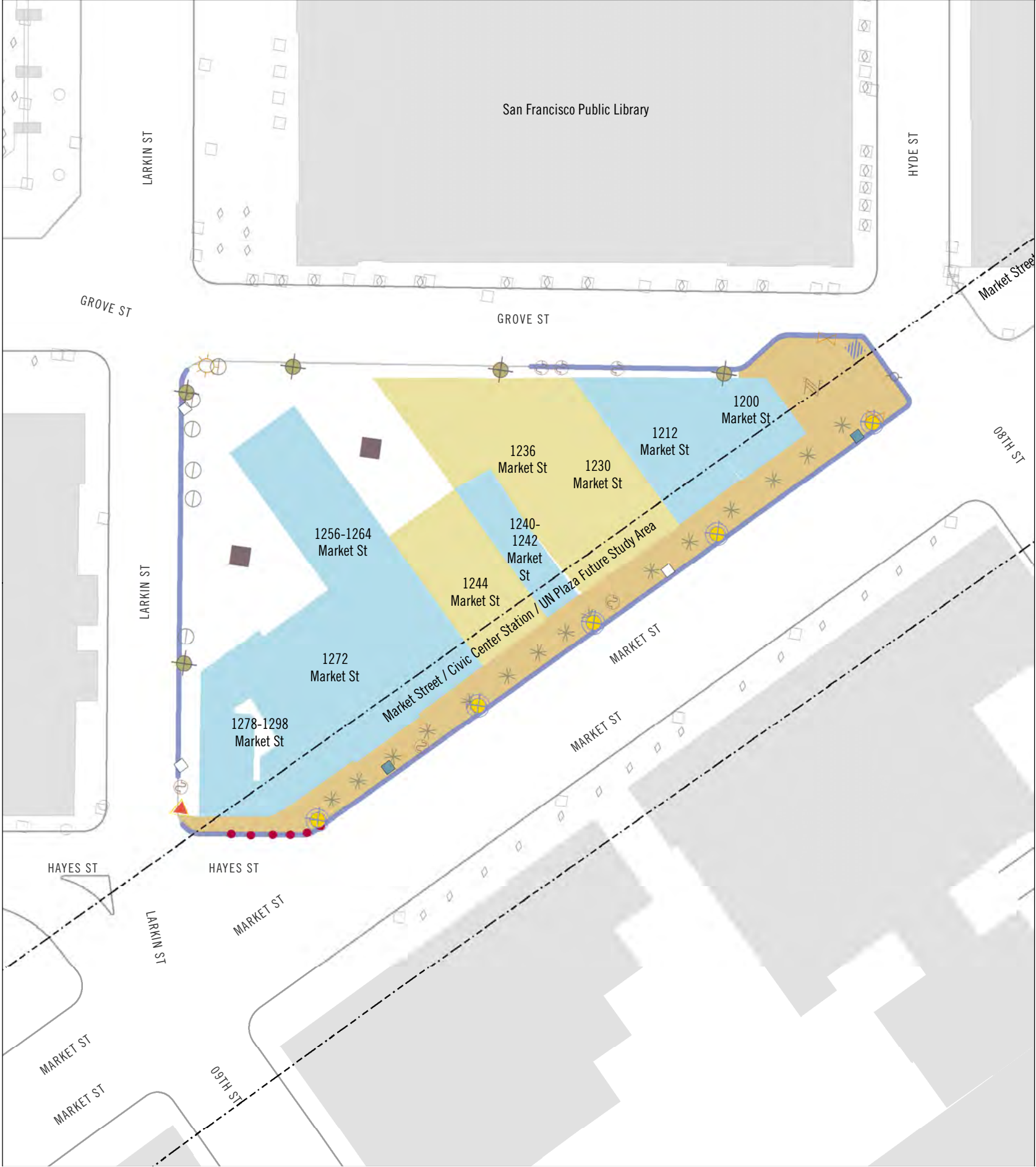
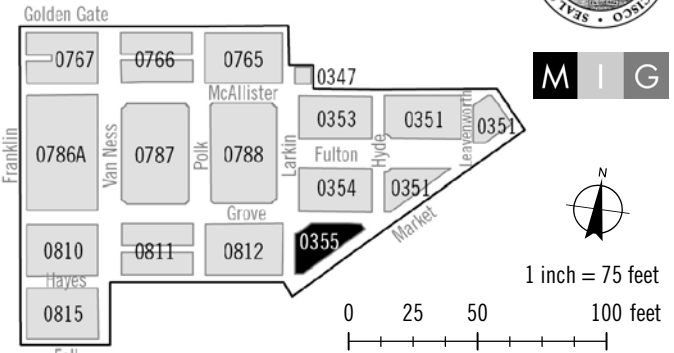
Buildings on block #0355 are oriented towards Market Street and include restaurants, offices, commercial services, BART station access, and other uses. The Grove Street façades feature parking and delivery access as well as restaurants and offices.

There are few landscape elements that date to the period of significance. These include granite curbs, fire utilities, Market Street pedestrian lighting, and London Plane trees planted in conjunction with the redesign of Market Street after BART was installed in the early 1970s.

Features on block #0355 built in conjunction with UN Plaza and the Market Street redesign will require a future study to fully understand how they contribute to the significance of the larger Civic Center district. More information about UN Plaza is in the Evaluation section.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report
BLOCK #0355



- LEGEND:**
- bollard
 - sign - street sign
 - bike rack
 - escalator
 - newspaper box
 - fire hydrant - painted white with blue top
 - fire hydrant - painted white
 - fire box
 - kiosk
 - street light - Market Street three arm with globe luminaire
 - street light - aggregate concrete post
 - street signal - aggregate concrete post
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, no tree grate
 - street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, radial grate
 - parking lot
 - curb - granite
 - curb - cement
 - contributing building or structure
 - non-contributing building or structure
 - sidewalk - brick with herringbone pattern
 - Market Street / Civic Center Station / UN Plaza Future Study Area

- SOURCES:**
- MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
 - Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
 - Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
 - San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
 - San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:
MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:
March 2013, updated July 2014

- LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- vegetation
 - small scale feature
 - circulation
 - circulation - curb
 - building or structure

BLOCK #0355 - WELLS FARGO & OTHER MARKET STREET BUILDINGS								
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Marye Building	1200 Market	1908	1994 SFLD	private	C*
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	1212 Market	1907	1994 SFLD	private	C
buildings & structures	3	Commercial buildings	Commercial buildings	1230 Market, 1236 Market*, 1244 Market	1906-1924	1994 SFLD	private	NC
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	1240-42 Market	1908	1994 SFLD	private	C*
buildings & structures	1	Wells Fargo Building	Wells Fargo Building - 2-story brick building extending through the block from Market (front side) to Grove (back side)	1256-64 Market	1908	1994 SFLD	private	C*
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building (Hotel Avalon)	1272-76 Market	1907	1994 SFLD	private	C
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	1278-98 Market	1907	1994 SFLD	private	C
circulation	2	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0355 on Grove, Larkin	-	site visit	DPW	-
circulation	2	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0355 on Larkin	1915c	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	3	curb	12" granite curb	Block #0355 on Market, Grove, Hayes	1915c	site visit	DPW	C
circulation	1	escalator	escalator to Bay Area Transit subway tunnel	Block #0355 on Hyde	1973	site visit	BART	U***
circulation	2	parking lot	parking lot - asphalt (vacant lot)	Block #0355 on Larkin, Grove (41-47 Grove, SE corner of Grove & Larkin)	1966c	1994 SFLD	private	NC
circulation	1	sidewalk	sidewalk - brick sidewalks with a herringbone pattern	Block #0355 on Market	1973c	site visit	DPW	U***
small scale feature	4	bike rack	bike rack - metal staple (three in a row)	Block #0355 on Market, Grove, Larkin	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	2	bike rack	bike rack - ring and post style	Block #0355 on Grove	-	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	6	bollard	bollard - 1 of many linked by chain around the curve of the block	Block #0355 on Hayes	1973c	site visit	DPW	U***
small scale feature	1	fire box	fire and police box - red metal on single post, blue compartment	Block #0355 on Larkin	1899c	site visit	SFDT	C**
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 2001	Block #3701 on Larkin Street	2001	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1980	Block #3701 on Larkin Street	1980	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white; embossed 1995	Block #3701 on Market Street	1995	site visit	SFFD	NC
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; embossed 1909	Block #3701 on Market Street	1909	site visit	BEWS	C**
small scale feature	1	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top	Block #3701 on Market Street	1909c	site visit	BEWS	C**
small scale feature	1	kiosk	kiosk - round metal with dome and advertising	Block #0355 on Hyde	1975	site visit	DPW	U***
small scale feature	2	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0355 on Grove, Market	2006	site visit	DPW	NC
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - metal street sign inlaid to brick sidewalk 'HYDE ST.'	Block #0355 on Hyde	1975	site visit	DPW	U***
small scale feature	5	street light	street light - aggregate concrete post with single pendant arm style with cobra luminaire	Block #0355 on Grove, Larkin	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	5	street light	street light - Market Street three arm; globe luminaires on cast iron post	Block #0355 on Market	1915-1928	Bancroft image	SF PUC	C
small scale feature	1	street signal	street signal - aggregate concrete post	Block #0355 on Grove	pre 1945	1945c aerial CED Archives	SF PUC	C
vegetation	6	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane, no tree grate	Block #0355 on Grove, Larkin	1973c	site visit	DPW	NC
vegetation	15	tree	street tree - circular tree well - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane, with metal radial grate	Block #0355 on Market	1973	site visit	DPW	U***

*The 1994 San Francisco Landmark District designation recognizes these buildings as contributory/altered and non-contributing.

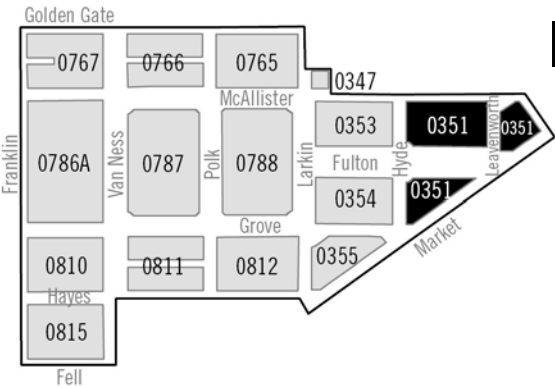
**This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

***The Market Street area will require a future study to fully understand how it contributes to the significance of the larger Civic Center district.

San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0351



The three city blocks that comprise block #0351 form an open space known as the UN Plaza, designed by master landscape architect Lawrence Halprin. The Plaza established Fulton Street/Fulton Mall as a pedestrian-only space between Market and Hyde Streets. UN Plaza’s distinct palette of landscape features links to and complements Market Street on one side, while its other side is linked to the Civic Center. Fulton Mall provides a significant viewshed of City Hall.

Landscape elements that date to the period of significance include granite curbs of varying width, Market Street pedestrian lighting, London Plane trees along Fulton Mall and Market Street, and UN Plaza Fountain and associated lighting and paving treatments.

The UN Plaza will require a future study to fully understand how it contributes to the significance of the larger Civic Center district. More information about UN Plaza is in the Evaluation section.



Plantanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in turf planting area along Leavenworth St



Granite bollards with chain along McAllister St east of Federal Building



Market St three arm street light with globe pendants



Square granite column lights with frosted globes along Fulton Mall



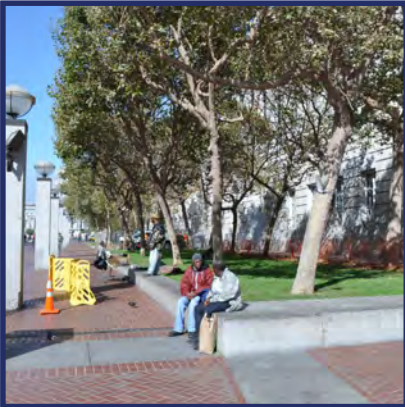
Simon Bolivar bronze statue along Fulton Mall at Hyde St



Commercial building at 10 United Nations Plaza*



Federal Building*



Double row of Platanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in elevated planting area along Fulton Mall



Decorative metal covers over tree wells near BART entrance at UN Plaza



Plantanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees in circular tree grates along Hyde St



Limit of Market St brick paving at Grove St



Gold spotlights at UN Plaza fountain



Fire box at UN Plaza and base of gold flag pole



UN Seal embedded in brick at UN Plaza



Orpheum Theater at Hyde and Grove Streets*



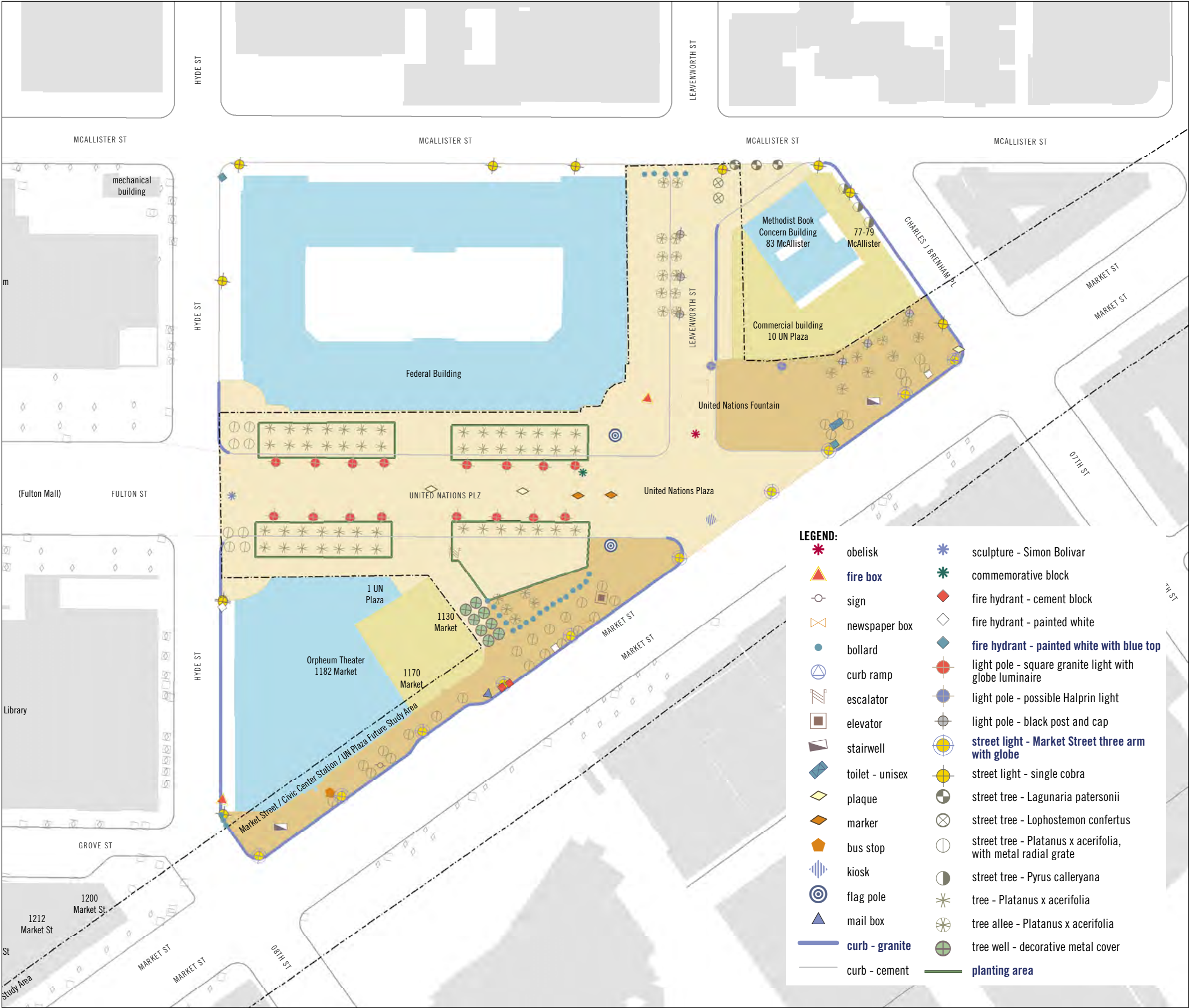
Double row of Plantanus x acerifolia/London Plane trees along Market St



Circular tree well with radial metal tree grate along Market St



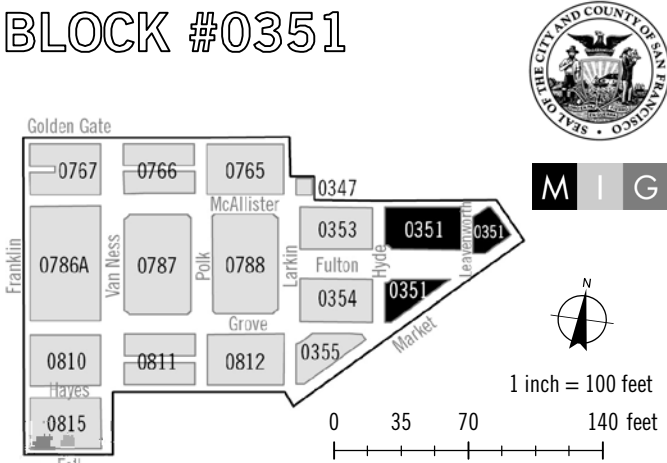
United Nations Plaza Fountain



San Francisco Civic Center Historic District
Planning Department, San Francisco, California

Cultural Landscape Report

BLOCK #0351



SOURCES:

- 1. MIG field work, September 10-14, 2012
- 2. Hand drawn inventory field maps, September 2012
- 3. Bing aerial imagery online for ArcGIS, 2012
- 4. San Francisco Utility Commission light pole data, 2012
- 5. San Francisco publicly available GIS city lot, block and curb data, 2012

DRAWN BY:

MIG: Rachel Edmonds, Steve Leathers and Heather Buczek using Arc GIS 10.

DRAWN DATE:

March 2013, updated July 2014

LEGEND FOR SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- ◇ vegetation
- small scale feature
- circulation
- circulation - curb
- building or structure

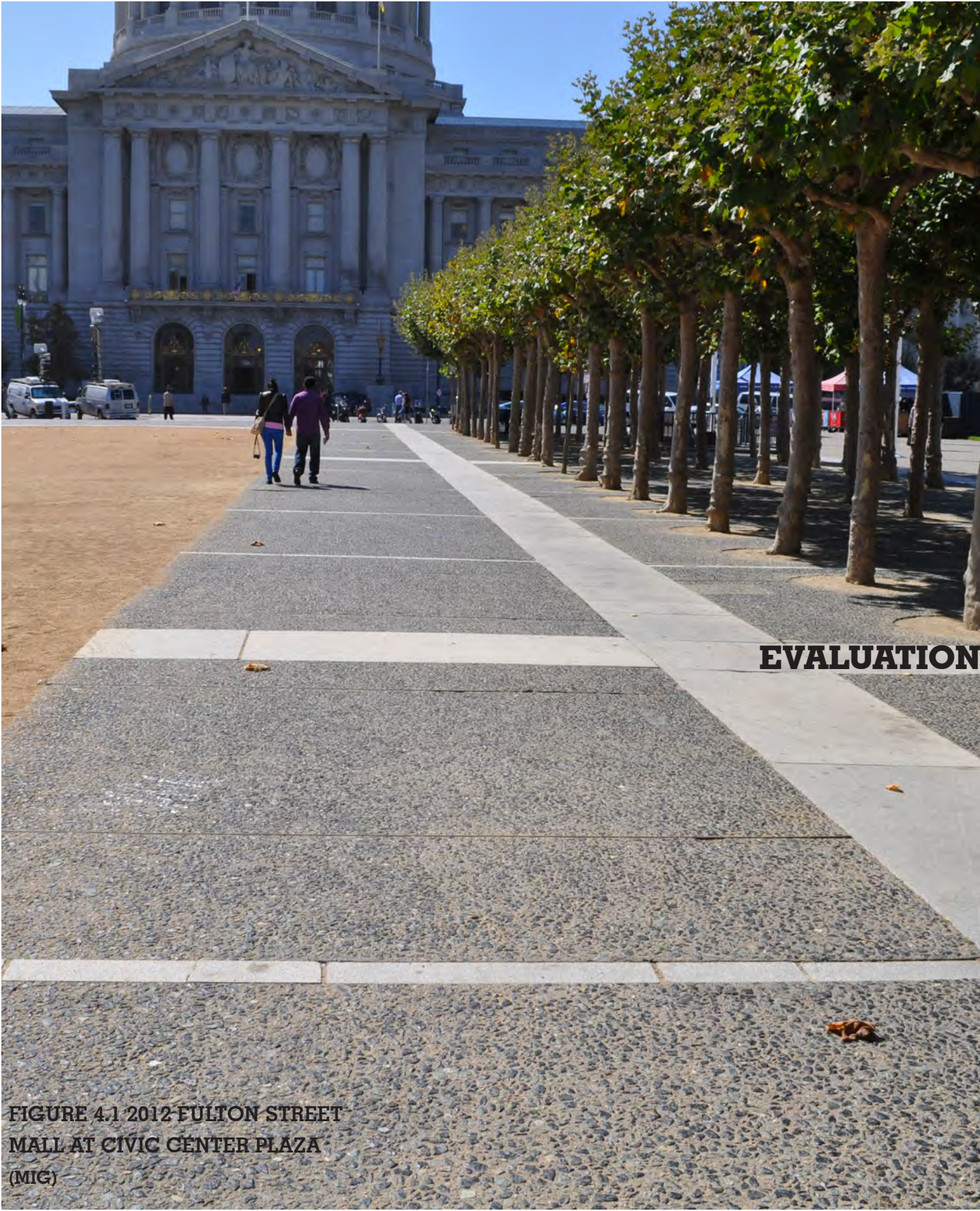
LEGEND BLOCK N, O, P (cont.):

- Market Street / Civic Center Station / UN Plaza Future Study Area
- contributing building or structure
- United Nations Plaza
- non-contributing building or structure
- sidewalk - brick with herringbone pattern

BLOCK #0351 - UNITED NATIONS PLAZA									
CHARACTERISTIC	QTY.	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DATE BUILT	PRIMARY SOURCE	JURISDICTION	CHARACTER DEFINING	
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	10 United Nations Plaza	1982	1994 SFLD	private	NC	
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	1 United Nations Plaza	1927	1994 SFLD	private	C	
buildings & structures	2	Commercial buildings	Commercial buildings	1130-1170 Market	1983	1994 SFLD	private	NC	
buildings & structures	1	Commercial building	Commercial building	79 McAllister	1906	1994 SFLD	private	NC	
buildings & structures	1	Residential building	Methodist Book Concern Building	83 McAllister	1907	1994 SFLD	private	C	
buildings & structures	1	Federal Building	Federal Building	50 United Nations Plaza	1936	1978 NR, 1987 NHL, 1994 SFLD	US Govt	C	
buildings & structures	1	Orpheum Theater	Orpheum Theater	1182 Market Street	1925	1978 NR, 1994 SFLD	private	C	
circulation	4	curb	12" granite curb	Block #0351 on Charles J. Brenham Place, Hyde, Market	-	site visit	DPW	C	
circulation	8	curb	6" cement curb	Block #0351 on Hyde, Leavenworth, McAllister, UN Plaza	-	site visit	DPW	-	
circulation	4	curb	6" granite curb	Block #0351 on Hyde, Leavenworth	-	site visit	DPW	C	
circulation	1	curb ramp	curb ramp - brick	Block #0351 on Market	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
circulation	1	elevator	elevator into the BART substation	United Nations Plaza	1973-1975	site visit	BART	U**	
circulation	1	escalator	escalator - down into to BART subway station	United Nations Plaza	1973-1975	site visit	BART	U**	
circulation	1	sidewalk	sidewalk - brick sidewalks with a herringbone pattern	Block #0355 on Market	1973c	site visit	DPW	U**	
circulation	2	stairs	stairwell - down into to BART subway station	Block #0351 on Market, United Nations Plaza	1973-1975	site visit	BART	U**	
small scale feature	25	bollard	bollard - cement linked with chain	Block #0351 on Hyde, McAllister, United Nations Plaza	1976c	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	1	bus stop	bus stop - covered with bench	Block #0351 on Market	2010	site visit	MUNI	-	
small scale feature	1	commemorative block	commemorative block - stone with UN emblem and text	United Nations Plaza	1995	site visit	DPW	-	
small scale feature	2	fire box	fire box - red metal on single post	Block #0351 on Hyde, United Nations Plaza	1899c	site visit	SFDT	C*	
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - cement block with two spouts	Block #0351 on Market	1970c	site visit	SFFD	U**	
small scale feature	3	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white	Block #0351 on Hyde, Market	-	site visit	SFFD	-	
small scale feature	2	fire hydrant	fire hydrant - painted white with blue top; one embossed 1909	Block #0351 on Hyde, Market	1909	site visit	BEWS	C*	
small scale feature	2	flag pole	flag pole - metal base in radial pattern	United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	1	fountain	fountain - located in plaza, large stones	United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	1	kiosk	kiosk - advertisements	Block #0351 on Market	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	1	mail box	mail box - two army green embossed U.S. Mail	Block #0351 on Market	-	site visit	USPS	-	
small scale feature	1	marker	marker - lettering noting the latitude coordinates	United Nations Plaza	1995	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	1	marker	marker - stone with text	United Nations Plaza	1995	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	1	newspaper box	newspaper box	Block #0351 on Market	2006	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	1	obelisk	obelisk - black stone witht the UN emblem	United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	1	plaque	plaque - in walkway "C.J. Brenham Pl."	Block #0351 on Charles J. Brenham Place	-	site visit	DPW	-	
small scale feature	1	plaque	plaque - inlaid in pathway	United Nations Plaza	-	site visit	DPW	-	
small scale feature	1	plaque	plaque - United Nations emblem	United Nations Plaza	1995	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	1	sculpture	sculpture - bronze Simon Bolivar	United Nations Plaza	1984	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	1	sign	sign - advertisements	Block #0351 on Market	-	site visit	DPW	-	
small scale feature	1	toilet	toilet - green painted metal with gold detail - unisex	United Nations Plaza	1995	site visit	DPW	NC	
small scale feature	36	tree well	tree well - metal grate with radial pattern	Block #0351 on Market	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	8	tree well	tree well - no tree, filled in with decorative metal cover	United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	2	light pole	gold spotlight pole with 12 lamps - possible Halprin light fixture	United Nations Plaza	1975	SF PUC	SF PUC	U**	
small scale feature	6	light pole	light pole - black post and cap	United Nations Plaza	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-	
small scale feature	16	light pole	UN Plaza square granite light standard with sphere globe luminaire	United Nations Plaza	1975, 1995	site visit	DPW	U**	
small scale feature	10	street light	street light - Market Street three arm; globe luminaires on cast iron post	Block #0351 on Market	pre 1928	Bancroft image	SF PUC	C	
small scale feature	11	street light	street light - single cobra	Block #0351 on Charles J. Brenham Place, Hyde, McAllister	-	SF PUC	SF PUC	-	
spatial organization	1	United Nations Fountain	United Nations Fountain	United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
spatial organization	1	United Nations Plaza	United Nations Plaza; brick plaza with granite borders, rows of trees, bronze flag pole	United Nations Plaza	1975	1994 SFLD	DPW	U**	
spatial organization	1	Fulton Street Mall	Fulton Street Mall - associated with Blocks #0351, #0353, #0354, #0788	Block #0351	c. 1916	c. 1918 SF Planning image	DPW	C	
vegetation	1	planting area	planting area with stairs and escalator	Block #0351 on United Nations Plaza	1936, 1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
vegetation	3	planting area	planting area with tree alley	Block #0351 on United Nations Plaza	1936	site visit	DPW	C	
vegetation	3	tree	street tree - Lagunaria patersonii, Norfolk Island Hibiscus	Block #0351 on McAllister	2010-2012	site visit	DPW	NC	
vegetation	2	tree	street tree - Lophostemon confertus, Brisbane Box	Block #0351 on Leavenworth	-	site visit	DPW	-	
vegetation	36	tree	street tree - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane, with metal radial grate	Block #0351 on Market, Hyde and United Nations Plaza	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
vegetation	3	tree	street tree - Pyrus calleryana, Callery Pear	Block #0351 on Charles J. Brenham Place	-	site visit	DPW	-	
vegetation	8	tree	tree alley east of fountain - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0351 on Market	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
vegetation	49	tree	tree in planting area - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	United Nations Plaza	1936	site visit	DPW	C	
vegetation	12	tree	tree alley north of fountain - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0351 on Leavenworth St	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	
vegetation	5	tree	tree alley protected by bollards with chains - Platanus x acerifolia, London Plane	Block #0351 on Market	1975	site visit	DPW	U**	

*This feature has been determined to be a contributing feature of the Civic Center Historic District. Features similar to this one located outside the district boundaries were not evaluated as part of this project.

**The United Nations Plaza, Halprin Fountain and Market Street will require a future study to fully understand how it contributes to the significance of the larger Civic Center district.



**FIGURE 4.1 2012 FULTON STREET
MALL AT CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
(MIG)**

EVALUATION

EVALUATION

This section evaluates the historical significance of the San Francisco Civic Center Historic District according to the National Register Criteria for the Evaluation of Historic Properties, focusing upon areas of significance related to the landscape and areas of significance not previously documented. The section begins with a primer on the National Register of Historic Places including definitions of key terms that are referenced throughout this section. That is followed by a review of existing documentation completed for the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks programs, and the City of San Francisco Landmark District under Article 10 of the Planning Code. This section ends with recommendations for updating existing documentation to include a more complete discussion of the significance of the landscape, including features that date to previously established periods, and periods and areas of significance that were not previously recognized. It also includes recommendations for further research into potential areas and periods of significance that were outside the scope of this project.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL PLACES

A set of guidelines have been developed both for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and for properties designated National Historic Landmarks by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. These guidelines establish the standards a property must meet to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places and provide the structure for those listings. This information provides the context necessary for understanding the current documentation and the changes that are being recommended for any future updates of the documentation.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CRITERIA**¹⁷⁰

Any property listed in the National Register or designated a National Historic Landmark must meet at least one of these criteria. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in

¹⁷⁰ “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation Bulletin,” U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, revised 2002 <<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>> August 19, 2013

districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; (design) or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. (archaeological resources)

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CRITERIA¹⁷¹

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- 1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- 2. That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

¹⁷¹ “How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations,” U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, 1999 <<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nhl/index.htm>>

3. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
4. That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
5. That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
6. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree. (archaeological resources)

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Simply defined, the period of significance is “the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.”¹⁷² A work of architecture or landscape architecture typically has a period of significance that relates to the period of construction or end of its construction date. If a property is significant for its association with an event or a person, then the length of the period of significance typically relates to the length of time that the event or person was associated with the property.

172 Appendix IV, Glossary of National Register Terms, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, August 19, 2013 <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/nrb16a_appendix_IV.htm>

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An area of significance is the “aspect of historic development in which a property made contributions for which it meets the National Register criteria, such as agriculture or politics/government.”¹⁷³ Though constantly evolving as historic periods are researched and defined as having local, state or national significance, there is a broad set of areas of significance that have been defined by the United States Department of the Interior. These include, but are not limited to: Agriculture, Architecture, Archeology, Art, Commerce, Communications, Community Planning and Development, Conservation, Economics, Education, Engineering, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, Health/Medicine, Industry, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Law, Literature, Maritime History, Military, Performing Arts, Philosophy, Politics/Government, Religion, Science, Social History, Transportation, and Other.

CATEGORIES

Each property listed in the National Register of Historic Places is placed in a category that is closely linked to the resource type. There are five categories: buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects. “The National Register does not list cultural events, or skilled or talented individuals, as is done in some countries. Rather, the National Register is oriented to recognizing physically concrete properties that are relatively fixed in location. For purposes of National Register nominations, small groups of properties are listed under a single category, using the primary resource. For example, a city hall and fountain would be categorized by the city hall (building), a farmhouse with two outbuildings would be categorized by the farmhouse (building), and a city park with a gazebo would be categorized by the park (site). Properties with large acreage or a number of resources are usually considered districts.”¹⁷⁴

Building | A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form

173 Appendix IV, Glossary of National Register Terms, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, August 19, 2013 <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/nrb16a_appendix_IV.htm>
174 “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation Bulletin,” U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, revised 2002 <<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>> August 19, 2013.

of human activity. “Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Examples: carriage house, detached kitchen/privy, house, shed, stable, garage

Structure | The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples: bridge, canal, fence, corncrib, gazebo, lighthouse, windmill

Object | The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples: boundary marker, monument, sculpture, statuary

Site | A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples: battlefield, campsite, designed landscape, trail, ruins of building or structure, habitation site

District | A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Examples: canal systems, college campuses, estates with large acreage, rural historic districts, transportation networks, residential areas

REVIEW OF EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT DOCUMENTATION

The Civic Center Historic District has been officially documented on three separate occasions: the 1978 National Register of Historic Places nomination (1978 NR), the 1987 National Historic Landmark documentation (1987 NHL), and the 1994 San Francisco Landmark District (1994 SFLD).

Each document provides a summary of the site history, a description of the district, information about the district’s significance, and evaluations of the resources within the district. While there is a lot of duplicative information, each also contains a unique perspective on the district and its resources. These documents also contain contradictory elements both

within a single document and between the three documents. For example, the 1994 SFLD contains conflicting information about the 1236 Market Street building on block 0355 listing it under both the contributing-altered and non-contributing categories. The 1987 NHL provides descriptions of the district’s resources, but is vague in terms of establishing clear evaluations of whether some resources are contributing or non-contributing. Contradictions between the documents are more numerous. For example, the Powerhouse on block 0347 is contributing in the 1987 NHL, but non-contributing in the 1994 SFLD.

This Cultural Landscape Inventory highlights these contradictions and others and provides clarification regarding the evaluation of extant features located in the district, which are outlined feature by feature in the Existing Conditions and Analysis section. To further clarify the similarities and differences between each of the documents, each has been summarized below to provide an easy comparison of information relating to common information such as the district’s boundary, period of significance, evaluation criteria, areas of significance, architects/builders, resources that are deemed contributing, and statements of significance. A synthesis of the statements of significance from each of the documentation efforts is included in the appendix for reference. The summaries are listed below in reverse chronological order, with most recent first.

1994 SAN FRANCISCO LANDMARK DISTRICT¹⁷⁵

Boundary: See map in Introduction

Period of Significance: 1906-1936

Evaluation Criteria: Structures that have special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value; constitutes a distinct section of the City.

Areas of Significance: Beaux Arts style

Architect/Builders (listed): Arthur Brown Jr., Bernard Cahill, Daniel H. Burnham, Frederick H. Meyer, George Kelham, John Bakewell, Jr., John G. Howard, John Merrill, John Reid, Jr., Pietro Belluschi, Walter D. Bliss

175 Copies of the documentation and amendments provided by the City of San Francisco were used as the primary source to develop this summary.

Category: District

Historic resources described in documentation (listed by determination category, if noted)¹⁷⁶: see “Resources Documented in Historic District Documentation” table.

1987 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK¹⁷⁷

Boundary: See map in Introduction

Period of Significance: 1913-1951 with specific dates of 1912, 1915 and 1945

Evaluation Criteria: NHL 1 (events) and 4 (works of art and architecture)

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Art, Community Planning, Entertainment/Recreation (World’s Fair), Landscape Architecture, Politics/Government, Social History, Beaux Arts

Architects/Builders (listed): Arthur Brown, Jr., Bernard J.S. Cahill, Daniel Burnham, Frederick H. Meyer, G. Albert Lansburgh, George Kelham, Jean Louis Bourgeois, John Bakewell, Jr., John G. Howard, John Reid, Jr., Paul Deniville, Thomas D. Church, Walter D. Bliss, William B. Faville

Category: District

Resources described in documentation (listed by determination category, if noted)¹⁷⁸: see “Resources Documented in Historic District Documentation” table.

1978 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES¹⁷⁹

Boundary: See map in Introduction

Period of Significance: 1800-1974¹⁸⁰ with specific dates of 1912, 1915 and 1945

Evaluation Criteria: A (event) and C (work of art and architecture)

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Art, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation, Landscape Architecture, Politics/Government, Social History, Beaux Arts

Architects/Builders (listed): A.L. Warswick; Arthur Brown, Jr.; B. Marcus Priteca; Bernard J.S. Cahill; C. A. Meussdorger; Daniel Burnham; Frederick H. Meyer; G. Albert Lansburgh; George Kelham; Hanz Kainz and Associates; Jean Louis Bourgeois; John Bakewell, Jr.; John G. Howard; John Reid, Jr.; Meyers and Ward; Paul Deniville; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Thomas D. Church; Walter D. Bliss; William B. Faville; Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons

Category: District

Resources described in documentation (listed by determination category, if noted)¹⁸¹: see “Resources Documented in Historic District Documentation” table.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Each of the documents, the 1978 NR, the 1987 NHL, and the 1994 SFLD have their own statement of significance which have numerous similarities. The 1994 NHL, which provided the best overview of the district’s significance, is a more concise and updated version of the 1978 NR and is the basis for the significance statement in the 1994 SFLD. They each profile the district’s history, its association with the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition, the Civic Center Plan, and international and national events such as the formation of the United Nations

¹⁷⁹ A copy of the documentation and information from the National Register of Historic Places database were used to develop this summary.

¹⁸⁰ During the time this nomination was completed, periods of significance were not listed with as much certainty as they are today and were more focused on building construction dates.

¹⁸¹ Even though buildings and sites were described in the documentation, only buildings were given a determination.

and the signing of the peace agreement with Japan at the end of World War II. They also profile the primary architects and civic leaders who influenced the design and building of the district. Each contains descriptions of architectural and open space elements. A synthesis of these three statements of significance is included in the appendix.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UPDATING AND CLARIFYING CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT DOCUMENTATION

The following narrative focuses on recommendations (which are in bold) for updating and clarifying inconsistencies in the existing documentation for the Civic Center Historic District. It supports the evaluations for buildings and landscape features contained in the Existing Conditions and Analysis section.

It is important to note that the planning and design work associated with Civic Center Plaza, UN Plaza, and the Market Street BART development, which overlaps in part with the southeast corner of the Civic Center Historic District, is potentially eligible and is currently being fully evaluated as part of a another study. Due to the complex issues and geographic reach of UN Plaza and BART work along Market Street, which overlaps with the Civic Center Historic District but also extends beyond it, it was determined this evaluation was outside the scope of this project. However, in the meantime any features associated with UN Plaza should be considered eligible as contributing resources to the historic district until a more detailed study is completed.

BOUNDARY

The boundary should reflect what was identified in the 1994 SFLD, which is more expansive than the boundary outlined in the 1978 NR and 1987 NHL. The 1994 SFLD boundary more accurately outlines the area that includes extant resources which contribute to the established areas and periods of significance.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance should reflect all areas of significance associated with the Civic Center Historic District and the extant features that are associated with that significance which date to 1896-1951. No consistency or

clarity for the period of significance exists within the documents associated with the Civic Center Historic District. Part of this is due to the evolving nature of how a period of significance is determined. In the past, the period of significance was often a rough bracket of dates in 25-year increments that encompassed the construction dates for buildings listed in the National Register either as individual buildings or as part of a district. The construction dates were often listed individually after the period of significance. Today the prevailing guidance advises that the period of significance more tightly bracket the dates of extant elements or features that are individually listed or contribute to the significance of the property, especially when reflecting a property that has more than one area of significance. This approach is most appropriate for the San Francisco Civic Center Historic District because it has more than one area of significance dating to different periods of time, and also has an extended era of development related to the Beaux Arts style. The beginning date of 1896 corresponds to the Pioneer Monument, which is the earliest known feature in the district associated with the civic planning and design of this area, predating the loss and destruction of much of the district during the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires. The end date of 1951 was established by the 1987 NHL. The end date of the period of significance will be re-evaluated as part of the current and future studies into areas of significance related to the mid-century modern design of Civic Center Plaza, the design of UN Plaza and Market St. BART development. Additional information related to both of these areas of significance is included in the Statement of Significance recommendations at the end of this section.

CRITERIA

The Civic Center Historic District meets two of the four National Register significance criteria:

- **Criterion A: a property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history**
- **Criterion C: a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction**

RESOURCES DESCRIBED IN DOCUMENTATION							
RESOURCE	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING ALTERED	NON-CONTRIBUTING - REMOVED	REMOVED	NO DETERMINATION	NEUTRAL
1 United Nations Plaza (35-37 Fulton Street)	1994 SFLD						1978 NR
10 United Nations Plaza		1994 SFLD					
1170 Market Street (Buker's Pet Store)		1994 SFLD		1978 NR			
1172 Market Street (McCarthy's Cocktail Lounge)				1978 NR			
1212 Market Street	1994 SFLD						
1220-1232 Market Street		1994 SFLD	1994 SFLD				
1236 Market Street		1994 SFLD	1994 SFLD				
1240-1242 Market Street	1994 SFLD						
1244-1254 Market Street		1994 SFLD					
1278-98 Market Street	1994 SFLD						
234 Van Ness Avenue		1994 SFLD					
240 Van Ness Avenue		1994 SFLD					
450 McAllister Street (City Hall Annex)				1994 SFLD			
456 McAllister				1994 SFLD			
460 McAllister				1994 SFLD			
77-79 McAllister Street (7th & McAllister Building)		1994 SFLD					1978 NR
Barbara Apartments	1994 SFLD						
Brooks Hall						1978 NR	
Brooks Hall Ramp						1978 NR	
California State Building (Supreme Court of California, Old State Office Building)	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
California State Courts Building (State Buidling Annex)		1994 SFLD					
Church of Christ		1994 SFLD					
City Hall	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
City Hall Annex				1978 NR			
City Hall Statues						1994 SFLD	
Civic Center Garage							1978 NR
Civic Center Plaza (James Rolph Jr. Plaza)			1994 SFLD			1987 NHL, 1978 NR	
Corinthian Court Apartments	1994 SFLD						
Department of City Planning Building/USO Hospitality House				1987 NHL, 1978 NR			
Department of Public Health Building	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
Edmund G. Brown State Office Building		1994 SFLD					

Note: Contributing features are bold in this table to match the information in the Existing Conditions Analysis section.

RESOURCES DESCRIBED IN DOCUMENTATION							
RESOURCE	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING ALTERED	NON-CONTRIBUTING - REMOVED	REMOVED	NO DETERMINATION	NEUTRAL
Exposition (Civic) Auditorium	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
Federal Building	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
Fulton Street Mall						1994 SFLD	
High School of Commerce (SF Unified School Dist Administrative Building)	1994 SFLD						
Hotel Avalon	1994 SFLD						
Library Annex				1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR			
Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall		1994 SFLD					
Marshall Square					1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR		
Marye Building			1994 SFLD				
Memorial Court	1987 NHL					1994 SFLD, 1978 NR	
Methodist Book Concern	1994 SFLD						1978 NR
Newton Tharp Commercial High School	1994 SFLD						
Orpheum Theater Building	1994 SFLD, 1978 NR						
Parking Lot - 24 Grove						1978 NR	
Pioneer Monument (Pioneer Memorial)						1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR	
Powerhouse	1987 NHL	1994 SFLD					1978 NR
San Francisco Art Commission		1994 SFLD					
San Francisco Public Library (Asian Art Museum)	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
San Francisco Public Library (new Main Library, former Marshall Square site)		1994 SFLD					
Standard Station				1978 NR			
United Nations Plaza						1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR	1978 NR
Vacant Lot - 165 Grove Street		1994 SFLD					
Vacant Lot - 401 Polk Street		1994 SFLD					
Vacant Lot - 41-47 Grove Street		1994 SFLD					
Vacant Lot - SE corner of Grove Street at Larkin Street		1994 SFLD					
War Memorial Opera House	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
War Memorial Veterans Building	1994 SFLD, 1987 NHL, 1978 NR						
Wells Fargo Building			1994 SFLD				1978 NR

Note: Contributing features are bold in this table to match the information in the Existing Conditions Analysis section.

The first criterion, National Register Criteria A (National Historic Landmark Criteria 1), is documented in both the 1978 NR and the 1987 NHL. The second criterion, National Register Criteria C (National Historic Landmark Criteria 4), is documented in the 1978 NR, the 1987 NHL, and the 1994 SFLD.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The areas of significance that have been documented to relate to the Civic Center Historic District today are: Architecture, Art, Beaux Arts, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation (World’s Fair), Landscape Architecture, Politics/Government, and Social History. These areas of significance are listed in one or more of the three existing documents associated with the Civic Center Historic District. The Beaux Arts style relates primarily to the areas of Architecture, Art, Community Planning and Development and Landscape Architecture in the Civic Center Historic District. Information about significance related to the modern era, which is the focus of another study, is included in the Statement of Significance recommendations at the end of this section. In addition, a discussion of the yet to be fully evaluated resources associated with the UN Plaza and Market Street BART development, as it pertains to the Civic Center Historic District, is also included to provide information about that site.

CATEGORY

The property should remain a District, as it has been designated in the 1978 NR, 1987 NHL and 1994 SFLD. However, sites and objects that contribute to the district should be more clearly defined and evaluated. For example, plazas and open spaces, such as Memorial Court, should be listed as sites within the district. Similarly, objects such as the Pioneer Monument and others listed as contributing should be listed as objects within the district.

ARCHITECTS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Architects, landscape architects and craftspeople associated with designing or building previously documented significant features in the Civic Center Historic District include: Arthur Brown, Jr.; B. Marcus Priteca; Bernard J.S. Cahill; C. A. Meussdorffer; Daniel H. Burnham; Frederick H. Meyer; G.

Albert Lansburgh; George Kelham; Jean Louis Bourgeois; John Galen Howard; John Bakewell, Jr.; John Reid, Jr.; Meyers and Ward; Paul Deniville; Thomas D. Church; Walter D. Bliss; and William B. Faville. All of these designers have been listed in one or more of the three existing documents associated with the Civic Center Historic District. Designers associated with the Architecture, Art, Community Planning and Development and Landscape Architecture of the Modern Style are Douglas Baylis; Lawrence Halprin; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; DeLeuw, Cather and Company; and Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons. Their work is currently being studied in relationship to the designs for Civic Center Plaza, UN Plaza and Market Street BART that borders the southern edge of the district.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

All features that have been designated as contributing (C) in the Existing Conditions and Analysis section should be treated as resources that contribute to the historic character of the Civic Center Historic District. Any features that are the focus of ongoing studies were designated as undetermined (U) and, as stated in the *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, should be treated as potentially eligible until those studies are completed.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Statement of Significance should be updated to include information about landscape features that were not previously documented which relate to established eras and areas of significance, such as the City Beautiful/Beaux Arts era.

For Criterion C (Design):

City Beautiful/Beaux Arts Era

1. The documentation should be updated to include landscape features associated with the City Beautiful/Beaux Arts era that were not previously recognized. Landscape features associated with the civic scale improvements of the City Beautiful/Beaux Arts era include granite curbs, single pendant light poles on Van Ness Avenue, fire hydrants associated with the San Francisco Fire Department Auxiliary Water Supply System improvements completed between 1909 and

1913, and sculptures associated with the design of City Hall. A few landscape features which survived the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fires that are extant today include select fire boxes and the Pioneer Monument.

The Pioneer Monument, granite curbs, single pendant light poles and sculptures reflect the vision of the architects and designers of the Beaux Arts era to exert influence over all elements in the design of the district and to create a harmonious whole between the buildings, landscape spaces, and landscape features. This type of design influence typified the Beaux Arts era. Utilitarian features such as the fire hydrants and fire boxes reflect the comprehensive city-wide efforts to improve the infrastructure of the city following the Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire in order to prevent another cataclysmic disaster of the same proportion.

2. The documentation should also be updated to provide a more detailed description of the significance of the War Memorial Court, a landscaped open space set between the two buildings, that was planned by Arthur Brown, Jr. along with the Opera House and Veterans Building, but was not built until 1936 following the design of landscape architects H. Leland Vaughn and Thomas D. Church. Church is considered a leader in forging the iconic California garden style and modern landscape architecture style. Noted modernist landscape architect Garrett Eckbo described him as “the last great traditional designer and the first great modern designer.”¹⁸² In fact, the War Memorial Court, an early commission for Church is a rare example of his early work when he was transitioning between the Beaux Arts style and Modern style, and of his public work since he is more well-known for his residential garden designs. The design predates a pivotal 1937 trip to Europe where he studied modern architectural master works by LeCorbusier and Alvar Aalto that altered the course of his career. The War Memorial Court possesses a high level of integrity to its original

182 Harris, Becky. “Design Icons: Thomas Dolliver Church,” [http://www.houzz.com/ideabooks/4664821/list/Design-Icons-](http://www.houzz.com/ideabooks/4664821/list/Design-Icons--Thomas-Dolliver-Church)

design; though some minor alterations including the replacement-in-kind of plant materials have been completed.¹⁸³ Extant character-defining features of the War Memorial Court include the overall symmetry of the design, the symmetrical horseshoe shaped courtyard inscribed with a rectangular lawn; the octagonal shaped lawn at the east end of the court; the horseshoe shaped drive; concrete curbing and brick and cast stone pathways; the central axis and view to City Hall; boxwood hedges along the perimeter, the walkways, and at the east end of the court; the double allée of plane trees, the slight rise in topography in the direction of City Hall; and the iron and bronze fences, lanterns, and light standards.¹⁸⁴

Thomas Church

Thomas Church, born in Boston and raised in California, was trained at the University of California at Berkeley and Harvard Graduate School of Design. He taught briefly before opening a practice in San Francisco in 1933, where he worked until his retirement in 1977. In 1955, he authored *Gardens Are for People: How to Plan for Outdoor Living* which outlined his design philosophy: unity, which is the consideration of the schemes as a whole, for both architecture and landscape; function, which is the relationship of practical service areas to the needs of the house, and the relationship of decorative areas to the desires and pleasures of those who use the space; simplicity, both in terms of the economic and aesthetic success of the layout; and scale, which rests upon the pleasant relationship of elements to each other. His most notable works include the Donnell Garden (Sonoma, CA), Parkmerced (San Francisco, CA), Bloedel Reserve (Bainbridge Island, WA), and General Motors Technical Center (Warren, MI).¹⁸⁵

183 San Francisco Planning Department, War Memorial Court Review Comments, 5 April 2012
184 San Francisco Planning Department, War Memorial Court Review Comments, 5 April 2012
185 The Cultural Landscape Foundation, “Thomas Dolliver Church,” <<http://tclf.org/pioneer/thomas-church>> August 29, 2013.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES

There are a few distinct areas of significance that are the focus of current studies and planned future studies that could change the documented significance for the Civic Center Historic District. In particular a study is currently being completed to review the mid-century modern era urban development, planning and landscape architecture for the construction of the underground exhibit hall, parking garage and redesign of Civic Center Plaza which were designed by known masters of architecture and landscape architecture including Douglas Baylis; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM); and Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons (WBE). If the work associated with these efforts is found to be significant then the statement of significance should be revised to include it. The area being studied primarily affects block 0788, but also relates to features on block 0812. In addition, the work of known master landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and his work associated with BART, Market Street and the United Nations Plaza will require further study into its significance and integrity. If work associated with that project is found to be significant then the statement of significance should be revised to include it. The area designated for this future study is outlined on maps of blocks 0351 and 0355, which are located in the Existing Conditions and Analysis section. Finally, Civic Center Historic District should be studied in terms of its relationship to numerous national level civic protests and social movements such as the Vietnam War, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the White Night Riots and the gay rights movement, and the statement of significance revised accordingly.

UNDER CRITERION A (EVENTS):

Events which have occurred in the Civic Center Historic District but were not previously documented include pivotal events in the founding of the gay rights movement in the United States associated with the murder in 1978 of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, the first openly gay elected official, by former City Supervisor Dan White and the subsequent White Night riots in 1979 following the lenient sentencing of Dan White for their murders. More research is needed to put this event in its rightful context and determine which level of significance it reaches: national, state or local. It was determined that level of research was outside the scope of this project.

UNDER CRITERION C (DESIGN):

Modern Era

Following the end of World War II, a nationwide movement began to re-imagine urban areas, especially civic centers that had been neglected during the Great Depression and World War II years. This new aesthetic movement centered on progressive ideas and a modern future was also reflected in the rise of the space program and the presidency of John F. Kennedy. “Many cities after the end of the war wanted to look toward a bright new future, and turned (their) view toward an architecture that could convey that the city was in step with a post-World War II modern world.”¹⁸⁶ An influx of private and public funding contributed to the rise in these types of projects, which transformed urban areas to reflect the modern or international style of architecture in vogue at the time. Modern materials, such as concrete, steel and glass, were combined in designs that exhibited clean lines and strong geometric forms.

Similar to the Beaux Arts era, the prevailing thought of the modern era was to have a city possess architectural symbols that reflect its citizens’ values on the importance of government and civic spaces in public life. Greater attention was being paid to civic government and discourse following World War II, which was personified by John F. Kennedy’s presidency and his emphasis on public service. A byproduct of this movement included a celebration of the future, which in many ways included a rejection of the past. Architectural styles of this era were marked with flat roofs, minimal ornamentation in geometric shapes with typical materials of concrete, steel and glass. Buildings possessed strong vertical and/or horizontal lines, minimal fenestration and were often built using curtain walls. Modern landscapes retained a similar formality with clean geometric lines and minimal ornamentation which was typically expressed in a landscape’s plant palette and modern materials such as concrete. Views and focal points were part of the design treatments and abstraction was often used as a design expression.

For San Francisco, the modern era of civic scale design manifested in the construction of Brooks Hall and underground parking garage and the redesign of Civic Center Plaza. These projects were meant, much like the Beaux Arts design of Civic 186 National Register nomination for Tulsa Civic Center Historic District, 2012

Center Plaza, to align San Francisco with the prevailing national and international design movements and the modern civic principles it espoused. It also set to expand the capabilities of the city to host large scale public and private events both indoors in Brooks Hall and outdoors in the Civic Center Plaza, and provided underground parking for an era of design centered on the automobile.

Civic Center Plaza’s 1961 landscape design reflects the modern era’s design styles, aesthetics and materials. In particular, the Civic Center Plaza design features garden rooms shaped by rows and bosques of trees and rectilinear concrete forms. It uses a minimal palette of hardscape materials, namely concrete, decomposed granite and metal, and has a limited palette of vegetation species, relying on a few species of trees, lawn and few shrubs and ornamental plantings. The vegetation is meant less for ornamentation and more for organization and structure. There is symmetry to the landscape elements and spaces that merges both the modern era of landscape design with the Beaux Arts character of the Civic Center District – as both touted symmetry as one of their tenants. In fact, much of the design, its materials and aesthetic are a modern interpretation of Paris’ public parks, namely the Jardin du Luxembourg that used a similar palette: pollarded trees, decomposed granite or gravel, lawn, a few species of shade trees, and concrete or stone. In some cases, this reliance on Paris as a design inspiration reflects the same type of influence Paris had on the Beaux Arts era as well. Typical of the time the automobile is accommodated in the design, but the infrastructure related to its use is tucked into discrete spaces. Those infrastructure elements, such as the garage elevator building, vents and access routes all conform to the established grid of the design so that both the aesthetic and functional elements are in sync with each other across the space. For example one of the vents and two of the staircases are positioned within the plane tree grove to line up and be on center with the adjacent trees, keeping them tucked into a dominant landscape feature so they blend in with the overall site.

The Mid-Century Modern Urban Redevelopment projects in Civic Center were led by the firm of Wurster Bernardi and Emmons (WBE) with consulting architects Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). Douglas Baylis, the WBE team’s landscape architect, was the lead designer for the Civic Center Plaza landscape redesign project.

Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons

WBE was founded in 1945 by William Wurster, Theodore Bernardi and Donn Emmons in San Francisco. Bernardi and Emmons were both former employees of Wurster when he had his own firm between 1924 and 1943. Bernardi and Emmons effectively managed the firm during the early years when Wurster was Dean of Architecture at MIT between 1944-1950 and Dean of the College of Environmental Design at the University of California, Berkeley between 1950-1963. Wurster, in particular, often collaborated with Thomas Church. The firm, well-known for their modern designs, won the American Institute of Architects architectural firm award in 1965, and Wurster was honored with the AIA Gold Medal in 1969. Some of their projects include: San Francisco’s adaptive reuse of Ghiradelli Square in which they collaborated with landscape architect Lawrence Halprin; 555 California, also in San Francisco, in which they collaborated with SOM and Italian architect Pietro Belluschi; and several projects for the University of California, Santa Cruz including the University’s Long Range Development Plan and designs for Cowell College.¹⁸⁷

Douglas Baylis

Douglas Baylis studied at the University of California, Berkeley before working briefly for Thomas Church. Following that, he worked for the City of San Francisco Housing Authority before establishing his own practice. He also served as consulting landscape architect for the University of California, Berkeley between the years 1956-1959. His most notable public design work includes: Washington Square in San Francisco; the Monterey Freeway; IBM Headquarters in San Jose; and the Unit House in Hayward, California which was a collaboration with architect Gordon Drake. He also often collaborated with landscape architect Lawrence Halprin. He ushered in a new era of garden writing with “how-to” articles he wrote for *Landscape Architecture*, *House Beautiful* and *Better Homes and Gardens*.¹⁸⁸

187 Online Archive of California, Inventory of the William W. Wurster/Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons Collection, 1922-1974 <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf8k40079x/entire_text/> September 10, 2013
188 The Cultural Landscape Foundation, “Douglas Baylis,”

Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM)

SOM was formed in the 1930s by Louis Skidmore, Nathaniel Owings and John Merrill opening their first branch in New York City in 1937. They are well known for influencing the wide-spread use of the modern or international style of steel and glass skyscrapers indicative of the mid-20th century in the United States. In 1962 and 1996 SOM received the Architecture Firm Award from the AIA, and at this writing they are the only firm to have received this award twice. Some of their notable designs include: Lever House in New York City, Memorial Coliseum in Portland, Oregon, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library in New Haven, Connecticut, and San Francisco’s 555 California Street for Bank of America and Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall in the Civic Center.

UNDER CRITERION CONSIDERATION G:

United Nations Plaza and Civic Center BART Station

Further research should be conducted to evaluate landscape features associated with the United Nations Plaza and BART improvements in the Civic Center that were not previously

<<https://tclf.org/pioneer/douglas-baylis>> August 29, 2013.



Figure 4.1 Douglas Baylis teamed with Wurster Bernardi Emmons to design Civic Center Plaza in 1960 (CED Archives)

documented. The existing National Register documentation references significant events including the formation of the United Nations in 1945 and the signing of the peace agreement with Japan at the end of World War II in 1951, and does recognize the importance of UN Plaza in commemorating these events. However, no evaluation of UN Plaza, the Civic Center BART Station, or associated landscape features has been conducted to establish significance under National Register Criterion Consideration G (Properties That Have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years). A general summary of the history of UN Plaza is below.

UN Plaza is located at the east end of the Civic Center complex at Market Street between 7th and Hyde Streets and includes an approximately two-acre tree-lined plaza and a large granite slab fountain to the east. The plaza was designed by master landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and lead designer Donald Ray Carter and is the most recent addition to the Civic Center open space. The plaza was constructed in 1975 to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the 1945 United Nations Charter at the nearby Veteran’s Building. UN Plaza was realized as part of the Market Street Reconstruction Project in conjunction with the underground BART system, including the station at Civic Center. The Market Street Reconstruction Project was designed by Mario Ciampi and Associates, John Carl Warnecke and Associates, and Lawrence Halprin and Associates.¹⁸⁹

Halprin designed UN Plaza as a dynamic and active public space connected physically and visually to the Civic Center and to Market Street. In the mid-1960s and 1970s, Halprin’s designs became increasingly focused on the experience of moving through the landscape, and he often utilized his RSVP Cycles theory and participatory workshops to inform the design process. Halprin’s design for Market Street created a pedestrian-oriented open space sequence that includes United Nations Plaza, Hallidie Plaza, and Embarcadero Plaza (an earlier example of his work now known as Justin Herman Plaza). The three plazas are tied together by Market Street, acting as the central transportation spine of the City.

UN Plaza is composed of an asymmetrical brick pedestrian promenade featuring two rows of granite pylons topped by

189 Market Street Reconstruction: United Nations Plaza drawings. Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering Archive, 1973-1976.

lights.¹⁹⁰ Rectangular lawns are set within granite borders and feature double allées of London plane trees located to the north and south of the columns, forming the edges of the plaza. An equestrian statue of Simón Bolívar, a gift from the government of Venezuela to the city of San Francisco, is located at the western terminus of the plaza. The eastern side of the plaza features a sunken sculptural fountain formed by asymmetrical stacked granite blocks and animated with arcing water jets.¹⁹¹ Halprin employed his signature elements of water and rock in the design of fountain. The fountain’s stacked granite slabs, powerful water jets, and asymmetrical design creates not only a focal point for the plaza, but also an anchoring feature to entice pedestrians to move through the large open space. The granite materials were chosen to tie the plaza to the buildings in the Civic Center. The stacked slab fountain design recalls the Ira Keller Fountain in Portland, Oregon and other signature fountains Halprin designed in the 1960s. The fountain is lit by two tall light standards with multiple spot lights that likely date to the 1975 design and are similar to light standards Halprin used for other fountain projects he designed in the late 20th century.

Changes have been made to UN Plaza since Halprin’s original design. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, a permanent memorial was created in 1995 at UN Plaza to honor the principles of international cooperation and human rights embodied in the establishment of the United Nations. The memorial included the following elements: the Walk of Great Ideas, featuring granite paving panels embedded in the walkway inlaid with brass letters outlining the preamble to the United Nations Charter; the United Nations symbol engraved in granite and installed at the center of the plaza; the addition of granite markers inscribed with the names of the fifty nations that signed the United Nations Charter; a polished black granite obelisk engraved with the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was installed near the fountain; the latitude and longitude of the City of San Francisco was inlaid with brass in granite strips in the pavement; the existing granite pylons were engraved with the names of the United Nations member countries in the order that they joined; and the existing fountain was engraved with quotes from a speech delivered to Congress by President Franklin D.

190 The original lights were rectangular, and replaced with the current spherical lights in 2005.

191 The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "United Nations Plaza," <<http://tclf.org/landscapes/united-nations-plaza>> September 10, 2013.

Roosevelt.¹⁹² The fountain was refurbished and re-dedicated at this time as well, following consultation with Lawrence Halprin.

In the early 21st century, additional modifications to the plaza were made and features were added to further commemorate the signing of the United Nations Charter at Civic Center. In 2003, temporary fencing was installed around the fountain in attempts to remedy public bathing occurring at the site (Halprin publicly voiced his distaste for this change). In 2005, improvement were made including: electrical and utility upgrades to allow for kiosks and events, replacement of the existing light fixtures with new globe light fixtures on the pylons, new pedestrian lighting, replacement of the bollard and chains around the fountain, removal of the wall behind the fountain at 50 UN Plaza, ADA improvements, commemoration of the 191 member nations by hanging their flags, inscription of new member nation names on the pylons, and installation of a new stone monument commemorating United Nations World Environment Day 2005 and the 60th anniversary of the signing of the charter.¹⁹³

As one of Lawrence Halprin’s most important projects in San Francisco, United Nations Plaza appears eligible for listing in the California and National Registers under Criterion Consideration G as a designed cultural landscape of the recent past of exceptional importance. No formal evaluation of the site’s historical significance has been conducted to date. Although Halprin was consulted on some aspects of the late-20th century alterations to the plaza and fountain, newspaper articles from the period and Halprin’s own writings indicate that Halprin did not fully support these change. Further evaluation will need to occur to determine if these later features contribute to the significance of the United Nations Plaza landscape.

Lawrence Halprin

Lawrence Halprin was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1916 and moved to San Francisco after World War II. Halprin worked for Thomas Church’s office from 1945 until opening his own practice in 1949. Halprin was an influential landscape architect and theorist whose career spanned nearly 65 years until his death at the age of 93 in 2009. He authored nine books

192 UN Plaza Site Assessment Report, 1995, p.26

193 United Nations Plaza Transformation, press release from the City and County of San Francisco Office of the Mayor, March 9, 2005

on landscape theory and design and encouraged innovation in the field through such concepts as his RSVP Cycles, which focused on user experience and community participation as drivers of the design process. His most notable works include: Sea Ranch site plan (1962-1967), renovation of Ghirardelli Square (1962-1968), Portland Open-Space Sequence (1965-1978), Freeway Park in Seattle (1970-1974), Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C. (1976-1997), and numerous civic, campus master planning and institutional projects in the United States and abroad.¹⁹⁴

Halprin’s urban designs focused on the role of the landscape architect in reshaping the American city. Halprin understood his designs as inseparable from the social, cultural and natural contexts in which his projects were located.¹⁹⁵ Halprin received much recognition for his work during his lifetime, including such honors as the AIA Medal for Allied Professionals in 1964, the ASLA gold medal in 1978, the Presidential Design Award for the FDR Memorial in 2000, and the National Medal of the Arts in 2002.

¹⁹⁴ Charles Birnbaum and Stephanie Foell, *Shaping the American Landscape: New Profiles from the Pioneers of American Landscape Design Project* (University of Virginia Press, 2009), 124-127.

¹⁹⁵ John King, “Lawrence Halprin-landscape architect-dies,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 27, 2009.

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APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Statement of Significance is compiled directly from the 1987 NHL with added references from the 1978 NR and the 1994 SFLD when appropriate to provide a comprehensive and accessible link to the areas of significance that have already been established for the Civic Center Historic District. This provides context for the recommendations that were made for updating the current historic documentation.

The San Francisco Civic Center, the scene of events of national and international importance, including the founding of the United Nations and the drafting and signing of post-World War II peace treaties with Japan, outstandingly illustrates the era of turn-of-the-century municipal reform movements in the United States and early public and city planning. By general consensus, its architecture and plan are regarded as one of the finest and most complete manifestations of the City Beautiful movement in the United States. Henry Hope Reed, a well-known scholar of Classical architecture, has called it “the greatest architectural ensemble in America.”

The Civic Center also embodies the city’s phoenix-like resurgence after the disastrous 1906 earthquake and fires. The Civic Center remains the permanent manifestation of this phenomenon; it shared its origins, however, with its Siamese twin, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, in the Civic Center, remains as a link between these two great projects and one of only two intact survivors of the Exposition, one of the most notable of America’s World’s Fairs. The other surviving feature of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the lagoon built around the Palace of Fine Arts in the Marina District of San Francisco.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL MOVEMENT

The City Beautiful Movement, an aspect of the general drive for municipal reform that sprang up in the 1890s and continued after the turn of the century, intended to bring order and beauty to American cities. The national impetus to the movement was the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, called the White City by its admirers for its large white classical buildings that were arranged in an orderly manner around a lagoon in a “Court of Honor.” The apparent harmony, cleanliness, and

grandeur of the White City captivated the American public and directly influenced urban planners and architects for almost 40 years. A western echo of this idealist spirit was expressed in Joaquin Miller’s novel, *The Building of the City Beautiful*, published the same year as the Chicago fair, in which the hero pursues a visionary scheme to erect an ideal city athwart the Golden Gate.

The most immediate effect of the City Beautiful movement was the imitation of the White City in the world’s fairs that were held around the country in the next two decades. The fairs spread the ideals of classical architecture, Beaux Arts planning, and the example of cooperation among architects for greater effect in an ensemble. But, like the White City, these expositions, which involved multiple structures and elaborate landscape plans, lasted for a season or two and were then largely demolished.

A spectacular and well-known longer-term application of City Beautiful principles was in the revival of L’Enfant’s plan for Washington, D.C. More characteristic and widespread results of the movement were city, park, and civic center plans. Of the number prepared for major cities, however, only San Francisco’s civic center came near to completion. It originated in tandem with a great exposition to be held in the city. Both were intended to fulfill the visions of San Francisco’s elite, who saw their city as a modern day Florence.

HISTORY

San Francisco’s old City Hall crumbled in the first 60 seconds of the 1906 earthquake, and its replacement became a lively public and political issue. That structure, on the site now occupied by the San Francisco Public Library and the Asian Art Museum, had been begun in 1872, but principally because of corruption in city government, was not completed until 1897 at the then-phenomenal cost of \$5.75 million.

There were suggestions that the superstructure or foundation of the old building be reused, but, by the end of 1908, demolition was under way. Those who supported a new City Hall would eventually join with other efforts to promote San Francisco, including a drive to erect a new public auditorium to attract conventions.

Already in 1899, Bernard J.S. Cahill, with the encouragement of reform-minded Mayor James D. Phelan, had put forth a

Civic Center plan that came to naught. Out of office, in 1904, Phelan had also been instrumental in the establishment of the Society for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco. The Society invited Daniel Burnham to provide the city with a grand plan and also suggested to Cahill that he revise his 1899 plan. (The latter plan was the similar to the tightly grouped one later adopted.) Burnham’s grandiose master plan for the city, including a Civic Center, was ready in 1905 and was delivered from the printer the day before the earthquake on April 18, 1906; it, like Cahill’s plan, languished.

In 1909, although San Francisco had been reconstructed essentially on pre-earthquake lines, Burnham was asked to revive and revise his Civic Center plan. Willis Polk, his deputy, handled the design, placing a semicircular group at the corner of Van Ness Avenue and Market Street. Stirred by what he conceived to be the impracticality of the plan, Cahill revised his 1904 scheme slightly and argued that the Burnham/Polk proposal was too expensive, disruptive, and likely to be delayed by litigation. The Burnham/Polk plan was put before the public and easily defeated.

These conflicting views of the form the Civic Center should take became linked to plans for a major international exposition to be held in San Francisco. In 1910, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company was formed to hold a fair in 1915. By the mid-summer of 1911, the directors of the company had decided to build an Exposition (Civic) Auditorium as a lasting reminder of the grandeur of the Exposition and as a permanent contribution to the city. To justify the Auditorium as an Exposition expense, its conferences would meet there without paying rent.

A vice-president of the Exposition Company, James Rolph, ran for mayor in September 1911. A municipal street railway, the Hetch-Hetchy water project, and other civic improvements were parts of this program, but the Exposition and the Civic Center ideas were its cornerstones. The Civic Center would permanently exhibit the grandeur which the Exposition would only briefly evoke. They would together demonstrate convincingly to the world that San Francisco had not simply recovered from the earthquake but had become a thriving and civilized metropolis of international importance. Rolph won a landslide victory, and the city moved forward on both projects.

THE FINAL CIVIC CENTER PLAN

After Rolph’s election, steps toward planning of the Civic Center and the construction of the Exposition moved quickly, in hopes of completing at least the City Hall and Auditorium in time for the Exposition. In January 1912, the board of supervisors endorsed a revival of Cahill’s Civic Center Plan of 1909. The issue of its location was turned over to an architectural commission under the auspices of the Exposition, including Willis Polk, William B. Faville and John Galen Howard, among others; a clear majority chose the present site.

The mayor appointed another commission (John Galen Howard, Frederick W. Meyer and John J. Reid, Jr.) to select a final plan, oversee a City Hall design competition, and implement the plan. Howard, the chairman, guided the initial stages and campaigned for a March 1912 bond issue to finance the Civic Center and City Hall. Spurring public approval was the announcement by the State, just before the election, of its intention to erect a State building in the Civic Center. The bond issue passed overwhelmingly and the City Hall competition began quickly.

The approved Civic Center plan, then, consisted of a central plaza with the City Hall to the west, a State Building (now Supreme Court of California) to the north, the Public Library (now Asian Art Museum) and an Opera House to the east, and Exposition (Civic) Auditorium to the south. Four corner lots between the main buildings were reserved for a Health Building, a Fire and Police Building, a Powerhouse, and an undetermined public building. The use of the site of the present Federal Building was also unspecified. Narrow strips, to be lined with arcades and peristyles, were also to be acquired on all properties fronting the Civic Center.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, held in a 635-acre site in the Marina District of San Francisco, was, from the viewpoint of scholars who have studied the history of world’s fairs, a notable event. As a recreational spectacle, it presented the same variety of amusements, exhibits, technological innovations, and spectacular architecture as others in the tradition. The “car trains” used in zoos, for example, originated there, and the world’s first indoor airplane flight took place in the giant Palace of Machinery.

World’s fairs, though they have their lighter side, which tends to capture popular fancy, can also be appreciated from serious perspectives. Architectural historians, for example, have stressed the attention to the color schemes of the buildings and plantings and the use of soft indirect light as notable innovations at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. They have also noted the Exposition’s emphasis on the arts, rather than technical sciences, that would have been expected in light of the fact that the primary event the Exposition was celebrating was the opening of the Panama Canal.

While it would be possible to elaborate on the legacy of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in terms of both its architectural and recreational aspects, which are both highly significant, such a discussion would conclude with regrets that, aside from the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, no structures from it have survived intact.

The Palace of Fine Arts, by Bernard Maybeck, a structure of great architectural interest, survived until the 1960s. Then, however, it fell prone to the temporary character of the materials of which it and most other Exposition structures had been built, and had to be demolished. It had won such a place in the hearts of San Franciscans, however, that it was shortly thereafter reconstructed.

Certain tangential legacies of the Exposition have also survived, including much of the artwork in the early Civic Center structures and the great municipal pipe organ, from the Exposition’s Festival Hall, which was installed in Exposition (Civic) Auditorium in 1917.

Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, however, intended as a permanent contribution to the city by the Exposition, does remain, though it is in a detached location from the Exposition’s main site. Exposition (Civic) Auditorium is the link between the two great events of 1915: hosting the Exposition in San Francisco and the development of the Civic Center. The Civic Center would grow, endure and transcend even the significance its planners had envisioned.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIC CENTER PLAN

John Bakewell, Jr., and Arthur Brown, Jr., designed the City Hall, while Howard, Meyer and Reid received the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium commission. Construction of City Hall began quickly,

in April 1913, and of Exposition (Civic) Auditorium in July of the same year. The Auditorium was dedicated on January 15, 1915, in time for the Exposition. The Powerhouse and Civic Center Plaza were also finished when the Exposition opened. The new City Hall, on the other hand, was not ready until early 1916, after the Exposition had closed.

With the City Hall, Exposition (Civic) Auditorium and Civic Center Plaza as anchors and the approved City Center plan as a guide, other buildings and features were added. A home for the San Francisco Public Library (now Asian Art Museum), which had been moving around in various temporary quarters since its establishment in 1878, was relocated to a building designed by George Kelham. World War I and the subsequent depression delayed further progress into the 1920s. The State Building (now Supreme Court of California), begun in 1920, was thus not completed until 1926.

On the other hand, the proposed arcades and peristyles were never built. And, although the builders of the Orpheum (then Pantages) Theater planned to face the theater’s blank rear walls to match the Civic Center’s buildings, a never-resolved dispute arose over who would pay for the facing. The walls have never been faced.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WAR MEMORIAL COMPLEX

The Civic Center, then, as it was originally approved, gradually reached virtual completion. A new development west of the City Hall, the War Memorial Complex, expanded the Center. Completed in 1932, the buildings and Memorial Court thoroughly harmonize with the original plan.

Even before the end of World War I, a memorial to honor those who had died in the struggle was proposed in San Francisco. There was great public debate over the nature of the project, and whether it should take the form of a monument; a “living memorial” such as an opera house; or some other character.

San Francisco had been an enthusiastic opera town almost since the Gold Rush, but it had little luck with opera houses, with several burning down. The last of these, the Tivoli, perished in 1906. Every version of the Civic Center plan had called for an opera house.

In 1918, a citizens’ group revived the idea and invited the American Legion to join in support of a War Memorial Opera House. Together the two groups raised substantial funds and gained public support. A prestigious architectural advisory commission (Bernard Maybeck, John Galen Howard, Willis Polk, Ernest Coxhead, G. Albert Lansburgh, John Reid, Jr., Frederick Meyer, and Arthur Brown, Jr.) drew up the site plan. By 1925, it had been decided that Brown would design the buildings with Lansburgh collaborating on the Opera House.

The scope of the project required far more money than had been raised privately and, with the help of local newspapers, a bond election was approved in 1927. It was four more years before construction began, because of disagreements between veterans, opera supporters, the mayor, and the Board of Supervisors over allocation of funds and space. Construction on the buildings finally began in the summer of 1931 and was complete in the fall of 1932.

Although there were sound aesthetic reasons for designing the two buildings of the War Memorial as a matched pair, in the end they were made identical because neither the opera supporters nor the veterans would consent to the other having a more complete, costly or magnificent home. As the Opera House was the more complicated structure, it was designed first and the Veterans Building derived its shape and design from it.

ADDITIONAL 1930S ERA CIVIC CENTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

Contemporary with the War Memorial Complex buildings, the Department of Public Health Building was constructed in 1931-32, under the direction of Samuel Heiman of the City Architect’s office. A landscaped Memorial Court, between the Opera House and the Veterans Building, was planned by Arthur Brown along with the two structures, but was not built until 1936, from designs by Thomas Church.

Construction of the long-promised Federal Building, also designed by Brown (in his capacity as an architect for the Treasury Department), was begun in late 1933 and completed in 1936. Its addition essentially brought the Civic Center to completion.

EVENTS IN THE CIVIC CENTER

The beauty, monumental character, and excellent and varied facilities of the San Francisco Civic Center have drawn important people, meetings, and events to it. Two of these events are of international importance: the organization of the United Nations (1945) and the Peace Treaties with Japan (1951).

The United Nations Conference on International Organization met in the Civic Center between April 25 and June 26, 1945. Heads of state and delegates from 50 countries attended the conference. Organizational details and the drafting of the United Nations Charter occurred in the Veterans Building; the Charter was signed in an 8-hour ceremony in the Veterans Auditorium (now the Herbst Theater) on June 26.

Ceremonial events and speeches took place in the Opera House. Concerts and public gatherings for the delegates, including the welcoming ceremony, were held in the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium. The Public Library (now Asian Art Museum) provided its facilities and services. The United Nations Conference demonstrated how successfully the buildings in the complex support one another in function as well as design.

A little more than six years later, on September 8, 1951, representatives of 49 nations signed a general peace treaty with Japan, returning full sovereignty to her after World War II. Japan, in the treaty, relinquished her claims to territories outside the home islands. In a separate treaty between the United States and Japan, concluded the same day, Japan granted the United States permission to continue stationing armed forces there. Both treaties, drawn in the Veterans Building, were signed in the Opera House.

Nationally important events associated with the Civic Center have been varied in character. The Democratic National Convention of 1920, in Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, at which James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, helped to fulfill a key role foreseen for that structure. City Hall’s magnificent domed space has been utilized on state occasions, including the reception of distinguished visitors, such as the Presidents of the United States and French President Charles de Gaulle. President Warren G. Harding lay in state there in August 1923, after his sudden death in San Francisco, as did former Mayor James Rolph, the leading political figure behind the success of

the Civic Center, in 1934. He died while Governor of California. That same year, events associated with the violent San Francisco general strike swirled around the Civic Center. Later events have included House Un-American Activities Hearings in City Hall in the 1950s, anti-Vietnam War demonstrations in the 1960s.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC EVALUATION OF THE CIVIC CENTER PLAN AND BEAUX ARTS ERA BUILDINGS

Within the scope of turn-of-the-century classical architecture in the United States, the San Francisco Civic Center contains a superlative example, in the City Hall, and several fine examples of the mode. They cannot, however, properly be evaluated solely in isolation. Seen in the context of the Civic Center as a whole, and in relation to City Hall, they together achieve distinction, if they are judged on the degree to which each enhances the group without distracting from the City Hall. These qualities are achieved through a harmony of color, materials, scale, size, texture, rhythm and style. The ensemble is a monument of architecture and a triumph of early 20th century American city planning.

The Civic Center carries out City Beautiful planning concepts in its classical style of architecture, in its association with municipal reform, in the restraint shown by the individual architects in the integration of their structures into the Civic Center plan, and in the manner in which the Civic Center defined its importance in architectural terms. In San Francisco, moreover, the Civic Center represented the city’s emergence as a regional center of national importance.

The San Francisco City Hall is widely regarded as one of the finest examples of Beaux Arts classical architecture in the United States. A very conservative building for its day, it is within the tradition of American capitol buildings such as the U.S. Capitol. Yet the influence of the Beaux Arts revival of the Baroque ideal and Arthur Brown, Jr.’s masterful and scholarly hand set it apart.

City Hall also serves as a powerful centerpiece and focal point for the civic complex, with the dome serving as the end point of major vistas from the east and west and as a dominant point of reference. Although not the first building constructed in the complex, the City Hall was the first to be designed and

all subsequent buildings have deferred to its grandeur. Many Civic Center buildings constructed after 1915 echo the spirit and details of City Hall, in such general matters as the character of the office wings and in such details as the rusticated bases. Recent building construction has produced taller, larger-scaled buildings and has introduced contemporary design aesthetics and materials.

The finest feature of the City Hall is its dome, whose exterior has been described as an effective and coherent synthesis of the European dome from the 16th to 18th centuries. The interior domed area, with its elaborate detail, its imaginative but correct use of classical elements, its grand staircase, handsome blue and gold metalwork, and dramatic lighting, is a magnificent Baroque space, comparable to the finest in the world.

The siting and design of the War Memorial Complex extended the Civic Center to an area not included in the original plan. Although designed 15 years later than the City Hall, the War Memorial is, nevertheless, aesthetically inseparable from it. The success of the complex is due principally to the designer of its buildings by Arthur Brown, Jr., and the War Memorial Court by Thomas D. Church.

The planning of the War Memorial was masterful in terms of its relationship to the City Hall, which had been criticized as being too short for its block and in need of two or three more bays at each end. By lengthening the front façades of the War Memorial buildings, they protrude beyond the wings of the City Hall and permit an imposing view of the War Memorial from the Civic Center Plaza. The lower scale of the two War Memorial buildings and the Court between them are also effective in highlighting the City Hall. Viewed from the west end of the complex, the War Memorial buildings in concert with the War Memorial Court, frame the view on the dome of the City Hall. This viewshed, though foreshortened, is on axis with and mirrors the one extending along the Fulton Street Mall from the east end of the Civic Center Historic District back toward the east façade of the City Hall.

The Asian Art Museum (former Public Library) is an excellent example of American Beaux Arts architecture in the tradition of Classical Revival European and American libraries, such as Cass Gilbert’s Detroit Public Library, on which it is closely modeled. The long arcade of the Fulton Street façade, with the colonnade of the Federal Building, defines the principal

planning axis of the Civic Center and directs the eye from Market Street to the City Hall dome. The Larkin Street façade, across the Civic Center Plaza from City hall, reflects the design of the City Hall and its main features.

The principal issue in the Library’s design competition, the shape of the building and its relation to the others in the Civic Center, clearly illustrates the impact of the City Beautiful movement of an individual building. The winning architect conformed his building in shape and exterior decoration to integrate his structure with the Civic Center plan.

The Exposition (Civic) Auditorium is designed in a very traditional Beaux Arts manner with a multi-faceted façade, huge bays and paired columns. As an aesthetic element of the Civic Center, it plays a unique role. The other buildings defer to the City Hall and reflect its rhythmic and classical qualities. They might almost serve as the base for the dome themselves in their style, but the form of the Auditorium’s details, on the other hand, serves to harmonize it with the City Hall and other buildings.

The Federal Building links Market Street and the Civic Center visually. The uninterrupted rhythmic colonnade leads the eye up UN Plaza and Fulton Street to the City Hall dome. The reentrant corners and the frontage of UN Plaza (relative to the setback Asian Art Museum (former Public Library) make the building more visible from the Civic Center Plaza and thus appear to be more a part of the group.

The State Building (now Supreme Court of California), occupying the full-block street frontage, balances Exposition (Civic) Auditorium across the Plaza. The masterful handling of the War Memorial Complex brings the State Building (now Supreme Court of California) into relationship with the other Civic Center buildings.

The Civic Center Plaza, as the central feature of the principal grouping of Civic Center buildings, provides views that emphasize the unity of all the monumental buildings.

The 1912 plans for the Civic Center called for the four corner sites surrounding the Civic Center Plaza to be reserved. Therefore the buildings on these blocks would, in addition to the major buildings on the blocks directly facing the Civic Center Plaza, would complete a classical wall all the way around the Plaza. On the four corner sites only two structures, the

Powerhouse and Department of Public Health Building, were constructed by the end of the Beaux Art era build out in the 1930s. Today, one more of the corner lots has been developed with a large civic structure, namely the San Francisco Superior Court at the corner of Polk and McAllister Streets.

The Department of Public Health Building is a simple but pleasing exercise in the Italian Renaissance style. In its shape and orientation, however, it helps to fill the gap between the Exposition Auditorium and City Hall; it is the same height as those two buildings and mixes their decorative features.

THE ARCHITECTS AND ADVOCATES OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, THE CIVIC CENTER PLAN, AND THE MID-CENTURY MODERN URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

Just as the beauty and importance of the Civic Center is diffused among many elements, so no one person can be singled out as having presided over its development and that of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The same individuals were, with a few exceptions, involved in both projects. Mayor Phelan, Bernard J.S. Cahill, the Society for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco, Daniel Burnham, and the supporters of the Exposition all helped mold the Civic Center idea. Mayor Rolph and architect John Galen Howard were probably the most responsible for winning its acceptance. Arthur Brown, Jr., designed most of the buildings. Many of the men and groups were involved at more than one stage, and some, like Willis Polk, never left any tangible marks of their influence, yet were significantly involved through their support and service on the various commissions and design review boards that participated in the Civic Center’s growth and the building of the Exposition. A number of other individuals deserve credit, because the architects involved in the conception and execution of the Civic Center were an exceptional group, and some discussion of their background and accomplishments will make clearer the character of the individuals involved in these achievements.

The architects associated with the Beaux Arts era Civic Center Plan and Development were well grounded in the formal training required for their tasks. Six (John Galen Howard, John Reid, Jr., George Kelham, Arthur Brown, Jr., John Bakewell, Jr., and G. Albert Lansburgh) attended the Ecole de Beaux Arts,

and three (Howard, Walter D. Bliss, and William B. Faville) had apprenticed under McKim, Mead and White.

The École des Beaux Arts in Paris, the most important school of architecture late in the 19th century, purveyed the ideas which in the United States became incarnated as the City Beautiful movement. Certain American school and east coast architectural firms provided similar training and promoted many of the same ideas. The New York City firm of McKim, Mead and White was one of the most influential.

Arthur Brown, Jr. was the architect of more buildings in the Civic Center than any other individual, and they stand out as the finest. With John Bakewell, Jr., his partner, he planned the San Francisco, Berkeley, and Pasadena City Halls; the Horticulture Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which was a domed structure larger than the Pantheon; the Santa Fe Depot in San Diego; and many buildings at Stanford University. Bakewell & Brown operated between 1905-27. Later, he designed the War Memorial Complex, Federal Building, and Coit Tower in San Francisco, and the Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Buildings in Washington, D.C.'s Federal Triangle. He served on the architectural boards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, and chaired the Golden Gate Exposition held on Treasure Island in San Francisco in 1939-40.

G. Albert Lansburgh, who assisted Arthur Brown, Jr. with the Opera House, also served on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition board. He was principally known as a theater designer for the Orpheum chain, and built vaudeville and movie house for the company throughout the United States.

George Kelham, the architect of the Public Library (now Asian Art Museum), chaired the architecture committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and designed its Court of Flowers and Court of Palms. He had arrived in San Francisco in 1909 to supervise construction of the Palace Hotel, for the firm of Trowbridge and Livingston. Kelham's greatest impact on the city was as a skyscraper designer in the late 1920s and early 1930s. As much as any person, he gave definition to the famous skyline that lasted in the 1960s. His most prominent buildings are the Standard Oil Building, the Russ Building (the city's tallest from 1927 to 1964), and the Shell Building. As supervising architect for the University of California, he also did the plan and four buildings at UCLA.

John Galen Howard chaired the advisory board that selected the plan for the Civic Center (1912) and oversaw the early stages of its implementation. Although Howard collaborated with Frederick H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr. on the Exposition Auditorium, his major role in the Civic Center was that of advisor and persuasive advocate. Howard had served on the board of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo (1901), where he designed the prize-winning Electric Tower, and chaired the board of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle (1909). He was also the architect of the Hearst Memorial Mining Building at the University of California in Berkeley (1900), remained to plan the university campus, and founded its department of architecture, over which he presided for 25 years. During his tenure, he designed most of the university's new buildings. Later in his career, he sat on the committee that advised the city on the War Memorial Complex.

Frederick H. Meyer, the German-born architect who shared in the design of the Exposition (Civic) Auditorium, was influential in art education in the Bay Area. He was most closely associated (1907-61) with the California School of Arts and Crafts in Berkeley, which he founded. He served on the original advisory board of architects for the Civic Center and on the alter War Memorial board. His most notable architectural achievements, both in San Francisco, are the Humboldt Bank Building and the Monadnock Building.

John Reid, Jr. was the San Francisco City Architect (1912-28). In that capacity he played a long-term role in executing the Civic Center plan. Aside from his part in the Exposition Auditorium, he laid out the original Civic Center Plaza, made interior alterations to the Department of Public Health Building, and designed a large number of the city's public schools.

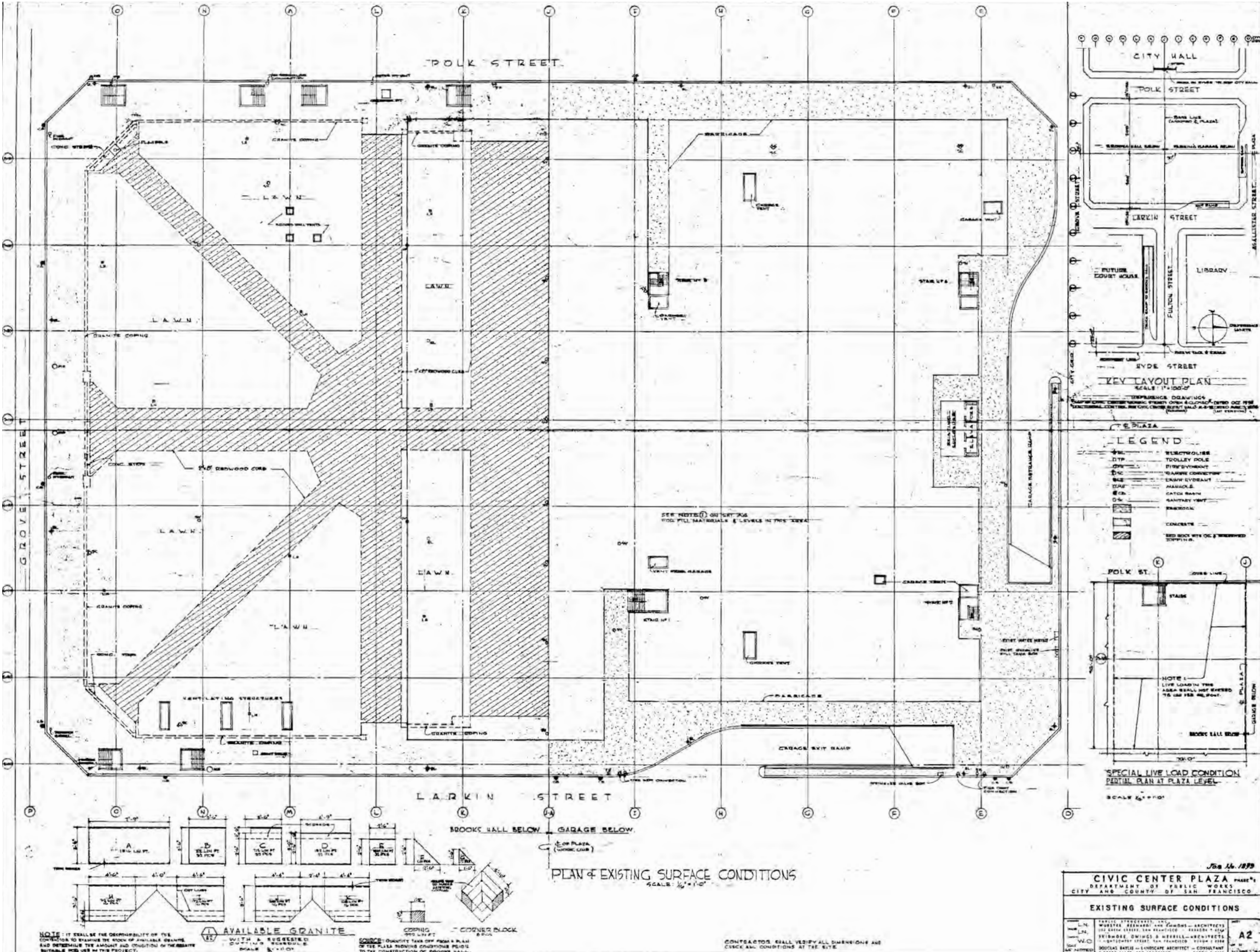
Walter D. Bliss and William B. Faville had one of the most prominent and well-respected firms in San Francisco when they won the State Building competition in 1915. They had just designed the key buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Their other San Francisco commissions included the St. Francis Hotel, the Bank of California, and the Geary Theater. Virtually all of their commissions are extant, except the Exposition structures.

Bernard J.S. Cahill, an Englishman who came to San Francisco in 1891 to practice architecture, prepared the first Civic Center plan in 1899. His 1909 plan, revised around 1912, served as

basis for the final design of the Civic Center. He specialized in mausoleums but was most influential as an early advocate of city planning. He also invented the "butterfly" or octahedral map projection.

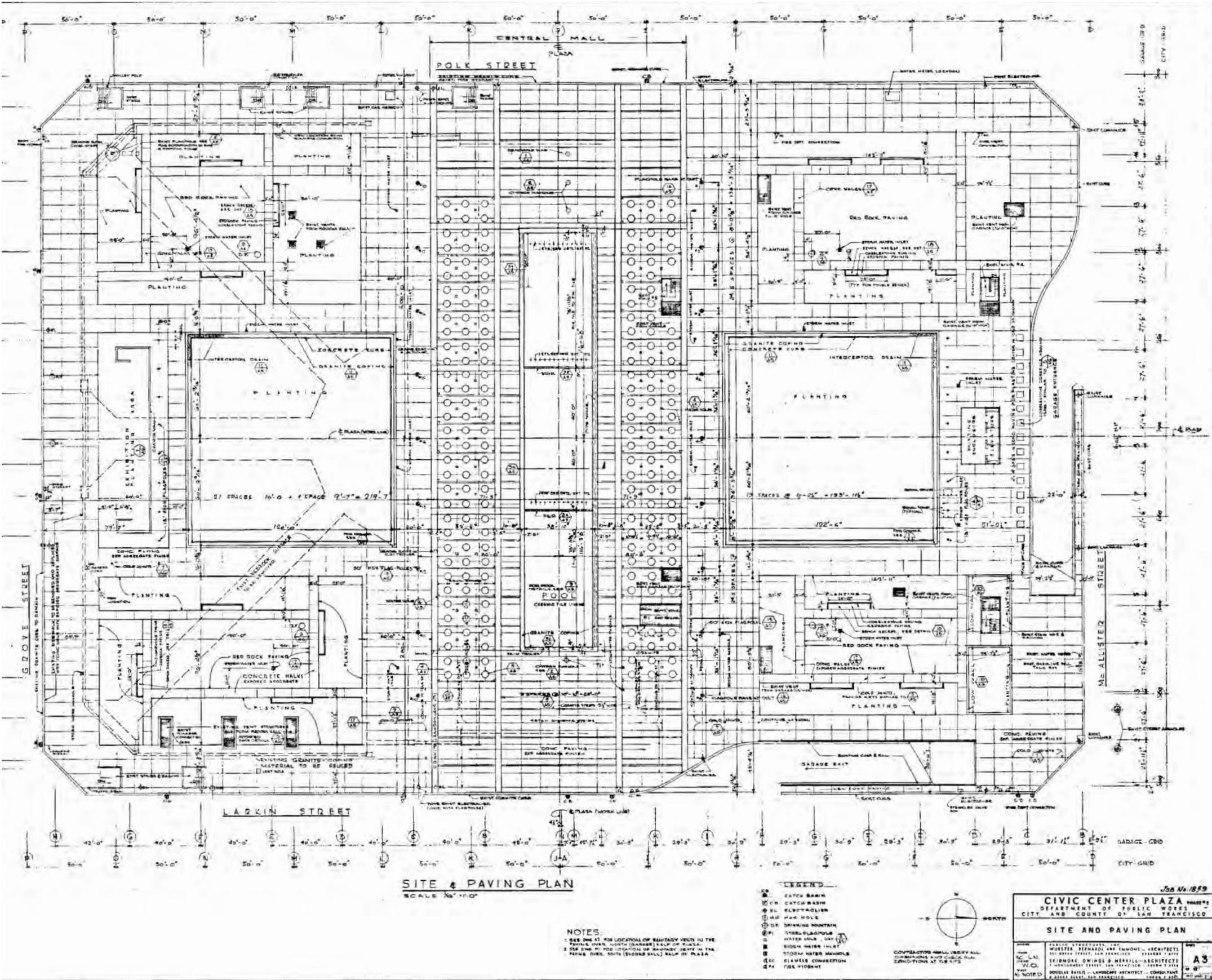
Several contributors to the Civic Center's "decorations" also deserve mention. Jean-Louis Bourgeois assisted with the interiors of City Hall. Paul Deniville, who executed the decorative plaster and artificial stone of City Hall's interior, also did the travertine interiors of the San Francisco Public Library (now Asian Art Museum) and the huge Palace of Machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, as well as Pennsylvania Station in New York City, both of which have been demolished. Thomas D. Church, a nationally prominent landscape architect associated with the Bay Region Style, planned the War Memorial Court.

CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
HISTORIC DESIGN PLANS
(1960)

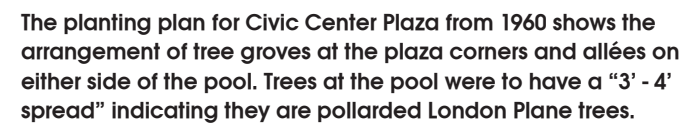


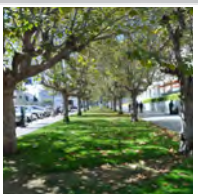
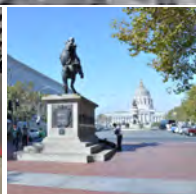
The existing conditions plan for Civic Center Plaza from 1960 shows a significant amount of utilities to be worked around from the construction of Brooks Hall and the Civic Center Plaza Garage (SF Department of Public Works).

CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
HISTORIC DESIGN PLANS
(1960)



The site and paving plan for Civic Center Plaza from 1960 shows how circulation is arranged around elements such as water, lawn, groves and linear tree allées (SF Department of Public Works).





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