



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

National Register Nomination Case Report

HEARING DATE: MAY 18, 2011

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Date: May 11, 2011
Case No.: 2011.0473U
Project Address: 2000 Mason Street – San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch
Landmark No.: N/A
Zoning: P (Public)
OS (Open Space) Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 0075/001
Project Sponsor: Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
Staff Contact: Pilar LaValley – (415) 575-9084
pilar.lavalley@sfgov.org
Reviewed by: Tim Frye – (415) 575-6822
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Reception:
415.558.6378

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Information:
415.558.6377

BACKGROUND

In its capacity as a Certified Local Government (CLG), the City and County of San Francisco is given the opportunity to comment on nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition by the federal government of the architectural and historical significance of a building or district. The nomination materials for the individual listing of the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch (A.K.A. North Beach Library) were prepared by Johanna Street at the request of Friends of Appleton & Wolfard.

The Historic Preservation Commission adopted Resolution No. 653 at their regular hearing on September 1, 2010 recommending that the Board of Supervisors designate the North Beach Library as a City Landmark. The Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 10-1 on November 9, 2010, rejected the proposed landmark designation.

The subject building is proposed for demolition as part of the North Beach Branch Library and Joe DiMaggio Playground Master Plan project sponsored by the San Francisco Public Library and San Francisco Recreation and Park Departments. In the Historic Resource Evaluation Response, prepared by the Department, for inclusion in the Environmental Impact Report for the project, the subject building was found to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and for the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria A/1 (events) and Criteria C/3 (architecture). Based on this evaluation, the building was found to be an historical resource for the purposes of environmental review and proposed demolition was identified in the project's Environmental Impact Report as an unavoidable significant impact. The Final Environmental Impact Report was certified by the Planning Commission on April 21, 2011 by Motion No. 18321. CEQA Findings, including a statement of overriding considerations

and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, were adopted by the Planning Commission on April 21, 2011 by Motion No. 18322.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch (North Beach Library) is located in the North Beach neighborhood at the oblique intersection of Mason Street and Columbus Avenue. Its sloping site is on the west edge of Joe DiMaggio Playground. Designed in the Mid-Century Modern style, the library is a brick building, rectangular in plan, with an asymmetrical, low-sloped, gable roof supported on large, exposed glulam beams. Front and side elevations are single story while the rear elevation reveals a basement level and crawlspace. Designed by the architectural firm of Appleton & Wolfard, the building was constructed in 1959. The North Beach Library is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity from its period of significance from 1945-1962.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The National Register is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register's criteria for evaluating the significance of properties were designed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to the Nation's heritage. The following four National Register criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies and others in evaluating potential entries into the National Register:

- Criterion A (Event): that are associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- Criterion B (Person): that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C (Design/Construction): 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 represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D (Information Potential): that yielded, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to the nomination's summary, the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch is significant at the local level for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with events stemming from the optimistic fervor in the United States after World War II during which librarians promoted new standards and theories which became the basis of the modern library and as a good example of the Mid-Century Modern Ranch style in San Francisco and representative of the work of a master architecture firm (Appleton & Wolfard) (see attached nomination materials).

ACTION REQUESTED

- Review the completed National Register of Historic Places Registration Form; and

- Provide comments on whether the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch meets the criteria of significance of the National Register under Criteria A and C; and
- Recommend or not recommend the nomination of the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch for listing on the National Register.

Attachments:

Draft Resolution (Attachment A)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Attachment B)

Parcel Map

Sanborn Map

Zoning Map

Aerial Photos

PL: G:\DOCUMENTS\North Beach Library\NR Nom\NR Case Report.doc



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Historic Preservation Commission Draft Resolution

HEARING DATE: MAY 18, 2011

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ADOPTING FINDINGS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER REGARDING THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY NORTH BEACH BRANCH (A.K.A. NORTH BEACH LIBRARY), LOCATED AT 2000 MASON STREET, ON LOT 001 IN ASSESSOR'S BLOCK 0075, NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, On May 3, 2011, Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer forwarded a request to the San Francisco Planning Department (hereinafter "Department") for review and comment on the nomination of 2000 Mason Street, the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch, also known as the North Beach Library, on Lot 001 in Assessor's Block 0075, to the National Register of Historic Places (hereinafter "National Register").

Pursuant to the Certified Local Government Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation (hereinafter "OHP") and the City and County of San Francisco, the Historic Preservation Commission (hereinafter "Commission") is provided with a sixty (60) day review and comment period to provide written comments to the OHP before the State Historical Resources Commission takes action on the above-stated National Register nomination.

The National Register is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register's criteria for evaluating the significance of properties were designed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to the Nation's heritage in the areas of Events, Persons, Design/Construction, and Information Potential. The four National Register criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies and others in evaluating potential entries into the National Register.

At its hearing on May 18, 2011, the Commission, acting in its capacity as San Francisco's Certified Local Government Commission, reviewed the nomination of the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch (A.K.A. North Beach Library) located at 2000 Mason Street to the National Register.

In reviewing the nomination, the Commission has had available for its review and consideration reports, photographs, and other materials pertaining to the nomination contained in the Department's case file, and has reviewed and heard testimony and received materials from interested parties during the public hearing on the Project.

According to the nomination's summary, the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch (A.K.A. North Beach Library) is significant at the local level for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with events stemming from the optimistic fervor in the United States after World War II during which librarians promoted new standards and theories which became the basis of the modern library and as a good example of the Mid-Century Modern Ranch style in San Francisco and representative of the work of a master architect (Appleton & Wolfard) (see attached nomination materials). Designed by the architectural firm of Appleton & Wolfard, the building was constructed in 1959. The nomination's proposed period of significance is 1945-1962.

Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the National Register nomination for the property located at 2000 Mason Street, known as the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch (A.K.A. North Beach Library), on Lot 001 in Assessor's Block 0075, and hereby provides comments addressing the following:

- Whether the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch meets the criteria of significance of the National Register under Criteria A and C; and
- Recommend or not recommend the nomination of the San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch for listing on the National Register.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Historic Preservation Commission hereby directs its Recording Secretary to transmit this Resolution, and other pertinent materials in the case file 2011.0473U to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

I hereby certify that the Historical Preservation Commission **ADOPTED** the foregoing Resolution on May 18, 2011.

Resolution No. XXXX
Hearing Date: May 18, 2011

CASE NO 2011.0473U
2000 Mason Street
San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch

Linda D. Avery
Commission Secretary

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ADOPTED: May 18, 2011

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov



May 3, 2011

Sent Via E-Mail

Mr. Tim Frye
Acting Preservation Coordinator
San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-2412

**RE: Historic Preservation Commission Review and Comment on the Nomination of
San Francisco Public Library North beach Branch to the National Register of Historic
Places**

Dear Mr. Frye:

Pursuant to the Certified Local Government Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and your governmental entity, we are providing your historic preservation commission with a sixty (60) day review and comment period before the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) takes action on the above-stated National Register of Historic Places (National Register) nomination at its next meeting. Details on the meeting are enclosed.

As a Certified Local Government under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, your commission may prepare a report as to whether or not such property, in its opinion, meets the criteria for the National Register. Your commission's report should be presented to the Chief Elected Local Official for transmission, along with their comments, to California State Parks, Attn: Office of Historic Preservation, Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 94286, Sacramento, California 94296-0001. So that the SHRC may have adequate time to consider the comments, it is requested, but not required, that OHP receives written comments fifteen (15) days before the SHRC's meeting. If you have questions or require further information, please contact the Registration Unit at (916) 445-7008.

As of January 1, 1993, all National Register properties are automatically included in the California Register of Historical Resources and afforded consideration in accordance with state and local environmental review procedures.

Supplemental information on the National Register is available at our website at the following address:
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.

Thank you for your assistance in this program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Milford Wayne Donaldson". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: Nomination, Meeting Notice

SF CLG NB Branch Library.doc

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name San Francisco Public Library North Beach Branch
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2000 Mason Street not for publication
city or town San Francisco vicinity
state California code CA county San Francisco code 075 zip code 94133

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/ library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/ library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Ranch Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK

roof: OTHER
other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Beach Branch Library, built in 1959, is located at the oblique intersection of Mason Street and Columbus Avenue in the North Beach district of the City of San Francisco. Its sloping site is on the west edge of the Joe DiMaggio Playground. A commercial area lies to the east of the library on Columbus Street. The vicinity of the playground is densely residential with predominantly multi-story, multi-family dwellings built in the early 1900s. The library is a brick building, rectangular in plan, with an asymmetrical, low-sloped, gable roof supported on large, exposed glulam beams. The front and side elevations are single story; the rear elevation reveals the basement level and crawlspace. Mid-Century Modern in style, the building was designed to incorporate features of a suburban Ranch House such as the low, wide massing, low-sloped roof, exposed structural elements, large areas of glazing with a visual connection to open space, and a living room-like area with a fireplace. The library also features small commercial elements such as glazed entry doors with glazed side lites and transoms, display case, and low inviting windows. The North Beach Library is in good condition with only a few signs of water intrusion at the ceiling and failing paint. The library has had very few alterations since its construction and it retains a high degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet Section 7, Page 1.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1959

1945-1962

Significant Dates

1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Appleton & Wolfard

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The North Beach Branch Library, built in 1959, was designed by the San Francisco architecture firm, Appleton & Wolfard. The design is a good example of the Mid-Century Modern Ranch style that was popular in suburban Northern California but uncommon in the City of San Francisco, particularly for a public building. The firm of Appleton & Wolfard dominated the field of library design in San Francisco for almost fifteen years and was recognized nationally. The North Beach Library is based on a prototype created by Appleton & Wolfard and the City Librarian, Laurence Clarke to address modern library principles developed and distributed by the American Library Association after World War II. It is a physical representation of the Post-War goal for better, and equal, education. The most controversial of the Modern library projects in San Francisco due to its constrained site, Appleton & Wolfard creatively incorporated modern library principles into an appealing Mid-Century Modern composition at the North Beach Branch Library. The building retains a high degree of integrity and is the only unaltered Post-War Modern library in San Francisco. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and C at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

See Continuation Sheet Section 8, Page 1.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

See Continuation Sheet Section 9, Page 1.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Property is located within San Francisco Assessors Parcel Number Block 0075 and Lot 001. However, only the footprint of the building shall be included within the boundary. North from the intersection of Mason Street and Columbus Avenue, the Property is one hundred feet by forty two feet to the east. To the south, the trellis restroom is and additional eight feet by thirty two feet to the east.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Johanna Street, on behalf of Friends of Appleton & Wolfard
organization Johanna Street, Architect date 31 August 2010
street & number 1423 15th Ave telephone 415-287-4143
city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94122
e-mail johanna@streetarchitect.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

San Francisco Public Library North Beach Bran.
Name of Property

San Francisco, CA
County and State

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name San Francisco Public Library
street & number 100 Larkin Street telephone 415-557-4400
city or town San Francisco state CA zip code 94102

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The North Beach Branch Library is located at the intersection of Mason Street and Columbus Avenue and defines the western edge of the Joe DiMaggio Playground. The area surrounding the library is densely residential with a commercial district located on Columbus Avenue. The low massing of the structure allows views to Coit Tower on Telegraph Hill to the east, the Transamerica Building in downtown San Francisco to the southeast, and the San Francisco Bay to the north. The library is rectangular in plan featuring a low-pitched, gable roof, asymmetrically positioned. The front elevation of the library abuts the sidewalk of Mason Street and its west-facing red brick masonry wall is arranged in a saw-toothed pattern; a concrete planter is incorporated to take advantage of the triangular voids. Each north-facing fin of the saw-tooth is full height metal sash glazing in a wood frame, divided two over two. Original metal sash casement windows, divided vertically, sit within the lower east glazing quadrants. The concrete and masonry of the west elevation has been painted in most pedestrian level areas due to vandalism. Nine, regularly spaced, deep, glulam beams articulate the wide eave of the front elevation.

There are two points of entry to the library located on either side of the brick wall centered on the roof peak. The upper entry defines the corner of the south elevation with wood frame glazed side, and transom, lites flanking non-original, glazed metal double doors. The flanking terrazzo planter has been in-filled and is painted in some locations. This entry is currently barricaded from use with a chain link fence due to handicap accessibility concerns. The other entry is located at a lower position due to the slope of Mason Street. It features similar non-original, glazed metal double doors with a wood frame glass transom that extends to the eave. A wood frame display case protrudes from the wall next to the doors. This is currently used as the main entry. The metal lettered sign was moved from its position on the masonry to the south of the upper entry, to center on the masonry between the two entries.

Columbus Avenue intersects Mason Street at an angle, which created a triangular open area in front of the south elevation of the library. A wood trellis supported on red brick piers, shades the large, south-facing, floor-to-ceiling, metal, sliding glass doors and connects to the wall of what was initially a public restroom. The restroom, though not internally connected, was part of the scope of work for the design of the library. It is a small, low, rectangular, red brick masonry building with a flat roof. Wood trellis elements function as a small eave. The south elevation of the restroom features two flush metal doors and the north elevation has six, regularly spaced, high, punched, square windows.

The east elevation of the library faces tennis courts and is a tall, brick masonry wall articulated with the same nine, regularly spaced, deep glulam beams as the west elevation. Six pairs of low, metal vents located to the north of the roof peak are the only interruption in the, partially painted, red brick masonry wall. To the south, the east elevation of the library is divided into five vertical strips. Original metal sash casement windows, divided vertically, sit within each strip with a rectangular, concrete panel between floor levels. Fixed glazing fills in the spaces above the windows to the sloping eave. A flush metal door is positioned at the southern corner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 2

The short, rectangular north elevation features a long band of original metal sash casement windows, divided vertically, set below the side of a spanning glulam beam. The brick masonry wall is punctuated by ten metal vents regularly spaced. The western end of the north elevation has a brick walled exit stair enclosed with a metal gate and chain link fence.

Through the lower entry of the library, patrons are greeted with a long, curved, wood circulation desk at the open plan, main floor level. The interior side of the red brick masonry exterior walls is exposed and unpainted. The glulam beams are also exposed and articulate the acoustic tile ceiling. Florescent lights are arranged in square patterns and five square skylights are located near the eastern wall. The browsing area of the library, which overlooks the main floor, is located up half a flight of stairs to the upper entry landing and then up another half a flight stairs. Wood handrails flank both side of the stairs. The service area for the library staff is located below the browsing area, reached by a stair located beyond the circulation desk.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library

Name of Property
San Francisco, CA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

SIGNIFICANCE

The North Beach Branch Library was designed by the firm of Appleton & Wolfard and built in 1959. Mid-Century Modern in style, the library is an excellent example of Post-War national library standards locally adapted for the City of San Francisco. The library is part of Appleton & Wolfard's portfolio of "outstanding branch libraries which gained national renown"¹ as remarkably different from previous "Carnegie" libraries and successfully modern.

Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) was a steel magnate in the late nineteenth century. His philanthropy funded the construction of more than a thousand public branch libraries throughout the United States; seven within the City of San Francisco.² His secretary provided grant applicants with guidelines to help regulate construction of the many buildings. As such, Carnegie's influence on the appearance and layout of branch libraries was pervasive and lasted well after his philanthropic foundation stopped funding their construction. Carnegie libraries are symmetrically rectangular in plan, with the main floor located above a basement, situated half above grade and half below. A formal staircase leads to the main floor which is entered through a small vestibule. The main floor is mostly an open floor plan subdivided by low bookcases. Windows are placed six feet above the floor level on all sides of the building to line the walls with bookshelves but still allow for natural light. The Carnegie libraries were Neo-Classical in style reflecting the solemn importance of the democratic goals of the public library institution.

The prosperity of the 1920s allowed cities in the United States to finance their own construction of public branch library buildings. The appearance and layout of the city-funded projects tended to match, and are often confused with, the Carnegie-funded libraries. Demand for convenient branches outpaced construction and the trend of leasing spaces not specifically designed to be libraries persisted. When the Depression hit, libraries became more popular than ever. But funds for libraries decreased considerably during the 1930s, making it very difficult to serve the increased patronage. The United States Federal Government funded some library construction during the Depression through the Works Progress Administration in an effort to battle the severe unemployment. The Neo-Classical style started to disappear from library construction, in favor of more popular designs, during the 1930s.

After World War II, the United States quickly entered an era of affluence along with a population and construction boom. Funds for libraries were now available to address issues and theories that had been on hold since the beginning of the Depression. The American Library Association, the main professional organization for librarians in the United States since 1879, immediately identified this potential and published a document entitled Post War Standards for Public Libraries in 1943, followed by A National Plan for Public Library Service in 1948. These documents were used to promote, and became the basis of, the modern public library in the United States. The National Plan featured the following principles

¹ Clarke, Laurence. Letter. Fenreary 6, 1957.

² Kelley, Tim. "Origins of the Seven San Francisco Carnegie Branch Libraries 1901-1921," Context Statement for the San Francisco Planning Department, January 2001, page 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

for library buildings:

1. The library building should be easily accessible to its potential clientele.
2. The library building should be functional.
3. Standard types of library buildings should be developed.
4. Many public library buildings should be adaptable for expanded service in county or regional library systems.
5. The public library building of the future should be planned and equipped as a modern educational center.³

These principles were intended to be further developed at state and local levels to incorporate regional priorities. Librarians, planners and architects worked together to create innovative, modern, branch public library buildings based on the criteria defined by the American Library Association.

Branch libraries were a relatively new type of building intended to serve small local communities. Though rigidly defined by Carnegie at the beginning of the twentieth century, branch libraries were a focus of innovation by the 1950s. In fact, the underlying intention of the library buildings built after World War II was to be distinct from their Carnegie predecessors. Ralph Ulveling, Director of the Detroit Public Library and President of the American Library Association from 1945-46, wrote extensively about Post-War library construction and became a sought-after consultant.⁴ In a 1952 article for *Architectural Record*, he and his colleague Charles Mohrhardt, Associate Director of the Detroit Public Library, summed up one of the main design goals of the modern library. "The library is no longer a mere symbol of culture or a civic monument with pillars and impressive masses of steps; instead it is becoming a friendly place which reveals the resources within and invites one to share its hospitality."⁵

San Francisco and Laurence Clarke

In San Francisco, the last of the Carnegie-funded branch libraries were completed in 1921.⁶ From 1921 until 1951, while numerous branches were opened in leased spaces, the City built only three new branch library buildings; the Anza (1932), West Portal (1939) and Bernal (1940) Branches. In 1945, after thirty-three years as City Librarian, Robert Rea retired and was replaced by Laurence Clarke. "Clarke – a tall, energetic man with iron-gray hair - was in charge of the periodical department at the library during the depression."⁷ Invigorated by his new position and aware of the new standards promoted by the American Library Association, Clarke quickly started to advocate for more funds. The San Francisco Library had to continually increase personnel, acquire new books and modernization its facilities to meet these new standards. Clarke found that the Board of Supervisors was most receptive to requests for funds to build single branch libraries, particularly in the more affluent and politically influential neighborhoods. He and local community organizers initiated one at a time, the construction of the Potrero (1951), Parkside (1951) and Marina (1954) Branches.

³ Joeckel, Carlton B. and Amy Winslow. A National Plan for Public Library Service. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948, pages 126-128.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Ulveling

⁵ Mohrhardt, Charles M., and Ralph A. Ulveling. "Public Libraries." *Architectural Record*, December 1952, page 149.

⁶ For a comprehensive history of the seven Carnegie Branch Libraries refer to "Origins of the Seven San Francisco Carnegie Branch Libraries 1901-1921," by Tim Kelley.

⁷ Strebeigh, Bob. "Our Neglected Libraries: Do the People Care?" *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 17, 1952, page 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

Unlike the Potrero, the Parkside Branch Library, designed by Appleton & Wolfard, received a lot of attention. It was an experiment in modern library design based on the principles of the American Library Association and its success influenced almost fifteen years of local library building. A headline in the San Francisco Chronicle proclaimed “At Last, a Library with a Clubhouse Look” as if this was what everyone had been waiting for. City Librarian Laurence Clarke had worked closely with the architectural firm of Appleton & Wolfard to create a proto-type building that embodied modern library theory promoted by the American Library Association. Clarke was quoted as saying “a public library must merchandise its services in much the same way as a successful bookshop sells its wares. It must entice people both young and old, to want to use it. Unfortunately, most existing public libraries look like a Water Department pumping station. Smart entrepreneurs make their cocktail lounges so attractive that you can’t help but stay on for another drink. Why not libraries?”⁸ The Parkside Branch was the “pilot project and proving ground for the entire program of public library building and expansion in San Francisco” and received national acclaim as an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern design.⁹

The success of the Parkside project gave Clarke momentum to continue building branches. By 1953 the Planning Department had helped create a phased master plan using work developed for a failed 1948 ballot initiative. Phase One focused on under served neighborhoods and included a new branch building for North Beach, “Outer Sunset”, “Lake Merced Area”, Ingleside, Excelsior, and Bayview to be completed within five years. Phase Two included three additional new branch buildings with a five to ten year schedule and Phase Three included four more to be constructed in the 1960s.¹⁰ Phase Two and Three mostly involved the replacement of the “out-dated” Carnegie-era libraries and never came to fruition. By the end of the 1960s, Phase One was all but complete and the work was performed almost entirely by Appleton & Wolfard.

North Beach

The North Beach Branch Library was the fifth branch library built by Appleton & Wolfard. “No branch library stirred more controversy (or any, for that matter) than the North Beach branch. While several of the new branch libraries were located in newer areas of the city with significant space available for development, the North Beach branch was being constructed in one of the oldest and densest neighborhoods in the city. Not coincidentally, as Bill Simons of the San Francisco Chronicle had predicted well over a decade earlier, location proved to be the most controversial issue. Washington Square was ruled out. The Library Commission favored a triangular lot bounded by Columbus, Powell and Greenwich, just south of the North Beach playground. Nothing apart from discussions concerning the library’s location happened for two years. Then in the spring of 1956 the Library Commission chose a site along the western edge of the North Beach playground, which required the elimination of one of three tennis courts. While the Recreation and Park Commission had to cede land for other libraries in other parts of the city – for the Marina branch for example – it protested such an intrusion in North Beach, because the neighborhood’s recreational facilities were particularly limited. Mayor George

⁸ “At Last, a Library With a Clubhouse Look.” San Francisco Chronicle, October 28, 1951, page 9L.

⁹ “Report on a Plan for the Location of Public Libraries in San Francisco.” San Francisco Planning Department. April 1953, page 34.

¹⁰ Ibid, pages 24-25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

Christopher intervened at this point... He first appointed a neighborhood committee to recommend an alternative location to the playground site, and the committee concluded that the library be located on the triangular lot bounded by Mason, Columbus and Lombard. Christopher rejected this suggestion, because a block of Mason would have to be closed to create a buffer zone between the building and the streets surrounding it. It was perceived by some that such a move would create traffic and parking problems. The site was also thought to be too small and too expensive. In the end, Christopher essentially mandated that the library be located at the playground site. The Parks and Recreation Commission relented.”¹¹

Location and accessibility

Location and accessibility were important modern library elements in both the American Library Association’s National Plan and the Master Plan developed for San Francisco in 1953. On a large scale, convenient locations were a part of an effort to assure that all people, throughout the country, had access to a public library and to encourage use of the system. By 1956, the Federal Government issued the Library Services Act. The initiative was directed towards rural areas but it validated the work underway in San Francisco, continuously expanding library service to all areas. On a smaller scale, convenient locations, in the early 1950s, were associated with shopping districts. Post-War America was experiencing an economic boom and shopping districts were heavily trafficked. Influential librarian/consultants such as Ralph Ulveling and Charles Mohrhardt, encouraged the location of branch public libraries within these busy shopping districts to “attract” more people to the library and make picking up a book as easy as buying a loaf of bread.¹² Despite the extended controversy over its location, the North Beach Branch is convenient to a shopping district.

Post-War libraries embraced elements of retail design to fully benefit from their shopping district context. Appealing views of the interior of the library, that revealed books and a pleasant atmosphere, were carefully planned to attract patrons in much the same way as a retail building. The easily accessed front entry doors were predominately glass surrounded by glazed sidelites and transoms, a direct reference to a storefront assembly. At the North Beach Branch, Appleton & Wolfard attempted to take up as little of the precious playground space as possible by setting the front elevation of the library up against the sidewalk of Mason Street rather than setting it back like many of the other libraries. The relationship of the building to the sidewalk is the most retail-like of the San Francisco Post-War libraries. The North Beach Branch retains its original storefront-like entries and even features a retail style display case located near the entry to highlight the books and media inside the library.

The formal staircases of the Carnegie Libraries were attractive architectural elements but they made the libraries more difficult to navigate for the elderly and physically handicapped. The stairs also acted as a symbolic barrier. The temple-like qualities of a formal stair might deter patrons from feeling welcome to enter the building. Without stairs, Post-War libraries were as easily accessible as the stores in the nearby shopping district. The North Beach Library had two points of entry due to a sloping site. One was

¹¹ “North Beach Branch Library Historic Resources Technical Report.” Carey & Co., April 30, 2009, pages 8-10.

¹² Mohrhardt, Charles M., and Ralph A. Ulveling. “Public Libraries.” Architectural Record, December 1952, page 152.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 5

recessed toward Columbus Avenue and the other recessed toward Mason Street. The Mason Street entry brought patrons directly to the curved circulation desk and main library floor level. The Columbus Avenue entry, initially considered the main entry, was five steps higher and led to the browsing area up another four steps which overlooked the main library floor. Although the addition of steps was generally discouraged at the time this was necessary to achieve other important design elements. The steps employed at the North Beach Branch were designed at a comfortable human scale with convenient handrails, and were very unlike the grand stair cases of the Carnegie Libraries.

Mid-Century Modern Home

While elements of retail design were employed to attract people to the libraries, residential qualities were used to make patrons feel at ease so that they would stay longer and return often. Mid-Century Modern homes were predominantly single-story, located outside of urban centers and featured a convenient location for an automobile. They were set back from the street with ample front and rear yards. Open floor plans and abundant glazing filled the interiors with natural light and diminished the barrier between interior and exterior. The technology developed during World War II was now available for private consumption and houses were filled with all sorts of new tools and inventions. Radiant floor heating, provided a comfortable environment and the fireplace was no longer required for warmth but used as a location for relaxation. These domestic design elements appeared in mid-twentieth century public branch library construction. The North Beach Branch is residentially scaled; single story with an open floor plan. It features a living room-like space with a fireplace and carefully planned glazing allowing for a well lit interior area and visual connection to the exterior.

The architectural style of the North Beach Branch was also residential. It referenced the popular elements of suburban properties being built in the area by developers such as Joseph Eichler. Joseph Eichler (1900-1974) was a prolific real estate developer, building over 11,000 homes in California between 1950 and 1974.¹³ His homes were predominantly based on the designs by Anshen & Allen and utilized exposed beams, extensive glazing and low (or no) sloped roofs. The beams, over-hang, massing and roof shape of the North Beach Branch are all elements of this popular regional style of Mid-Century Modernism. This style was unusual for the land-strapped City of San Francisco as it required wide lots to accommodate the low, expansive massing.

Windows and Light

Architects during the middle of the twentieth century, used large areas of glazing to dissolve the barrier between interior and exterior. Philip Johnson took this idea to the extreme with his 1949 Glass House. Architects also used windows to deliberately manipulate natural light to create a particular interior ambiance. In libraries designed after World War II, the aim was to provide abundant diffuse natural light evenly throughout the building. Appleton & Wolfard carefully positioned large expanses of glass on the north and east elevations of their branch public libraries. Then they used light colored walls and floors to bounce the diffuse light to all surfaces of the library. While views to the south and west were often advantageous, the windows had to be shaded from allowing direct, glaring sunlight into the library.

¹³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Eichler

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 6

Appleton & Wolfard employed a deep overhang along with a creative zig-zag shaped wall and their signature trellis feature to prevent unwanted direct light within the North Beach Branch Library.

Florescent lighting was also used to illuminate the interiors within the Post-War branch libraries. It was arranged regularly throughout the ceiling to evenly light the open floor plan. The Post-War period was a time of rapid change and people were generally optimistically forward looking which encouraged flexible, adaptable design. The evenly lit space of the library anticipated changes to the layout and use. Ralph Ulveling and Charles Mohrhardt, reiterated in their 1952 article for *Architectural Record*, “Illumination should be evenly distributed over the public service area so that freestanding bookcases, tables and other equipment may be moved to new positions and still be well-light.”¹⁴ Appleton & Wolfard creatively positioned the utilitarian light fixtures in the North Beach Branch to create an attractive ceiling that also served the functional requirements of even light.

Appleton & Wolfard

Abraham A. Appleton was born in the summer of 1887 in San Francisco.¹⁵ He attended the University of California at Berkeley and studied architecture under John Galen Howard until 1908.¹⁶ A staunch Classicist, Howard most likely influenced Appleton to go on to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. On his return to San Francisco, Appleton worked for William C. Hays, a “faculty and professional colleague”¹⁷ of Howard. In 1913, Abraham Appleton proposed to Hilda Oser.¹⁸ They married and had one child, Robert Oser Appleton. Robert would later become an architect and join his father’s firm.

By the early 1920s, Abraham Appleton had partnered with Samuel Lightner Hyman. Hyman had also attended the University of California at Berkeley and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Noteworthy in Hyman & Appleton’s oeuvre are a significant number of buildings designed for the San Francisco Jewish community; the seven-story Mt. Zion Nurse’s Building located on Sutter Street at Scott Street (built in 1925, now demolished), the Hebrew Home for the Aged, (built in 1923) and the Eureka Benevolent Society Building.¹⁹ The Sinai Memorial Chapel for the Chevra Kadisha, the Jewish Holy Burial Society, located on the northwest corner of Divisadero Street and Geary Boulevard (built in 1937) is an elegant example of the firm’s Art Deco Style.²⁰

Appleton was active in, and respected by, the local architectural community, and in 1940, became president of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In 1948, his partner Samuel Hyman died; by this time, Harold Wolfard was playing a key role at the firm. Harold Nelson

¹⁴ Mohrhardt, Charles M., and Ralph A. Ulveling. “Public Libraries.” *Architectural Record*, December 1952, page 152.

¹⁵ *American Architects Directory* R. R. Bowker LLC., 1955

<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/1956%20American%20Architects%20Directory.aspx>.

¹⁶ Winter, Robert. *Towards a Simpler Way of Life: The Arts & Crafts Architects of California*. University of California Press: Berkeley, page 13.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, page 33.

¹⁸ “Engagements and Weddings on Calendar.” *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 7, 1913, page 26.

¹⁹ “Abraham A. Appleton.” Obituary. *San Francisco Examiner*, August, 25, 1981, page B7. “Mt. Zion History”

<http://mountzion.ucsfmedicalcenter.org/history/index.html>.

²⁰ “Abraham A. Appleton.” Obituary. *San Francisco Examiner* August, 25, 1981, page B7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 7

Wolfard was born October 6, 1907 in Laramie, Wyoming but lived most of his life in Berkeley. He attended Berkeley High School followed by the University of California at Berkeley, graduating with a degree in Architecture in 1931. He worked as a draftsman during his education and interned at several offices after graduation before joining Hyman & Appleton in 1936. Wolfard left Hyman & Appleton to work on the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition with the California Commission but never really severed relations.²¹

Once work for the Exposition was completed, Wolfard returned to Hyman & Appleton. He received his license in 1940 and within a few years became a partner at the firm. The firm of Appleton & Wolfard worked on numerous project types including, residential, religious and institutional throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. Appleton's aptitude with Jewish religious building continued with his new partner with the construction of Temple Emanu-El (1948) in San Jose and Temple Beth Sholom (c. 1950) in San Leandro. The eight San Francisco Public Branch Libraries, however, represent the firm's most distinguished achievement, with articles in nationally published magazines such as *Architectural Record*. Wolfard played the major role in the design of the San Francisco Branch Public Libraries from 1951 to 1966. His name almost exclusively appears on the drawings in the box labeled "approved by". Appleton's son, Robert also worked on the drawings with Wolfard and probably did a significant amount of the drafting. His name often appears on the drawings in the box labeled "drawn by". The senior Appleton only signed the North Beach Branch drawings.

The North Beach Branch Library was such an extended and controversial project that it, no doubt, tried the patience of everyone involved. Something of Wolfard's nature can be derived from an incident at one of the public meetings for the North Beach Branch. A Library Commissioner wrongly accused Wolfard of negligence and the statement was printed in the newspapers the next day.²² Obviously incensed, Wolfard immediately presented a resignation letter for the project to the Library Commission stating that "no such project can be successful without the mutual confidence and trust necessary between architect and client which has been rather publicly denied..."²³ He went on to remind the Library Commission of his past projects; "a very real contribution to Library Architecture in America."²⁴ Harold Wolfard was clearly aware and proud of his achievements in modern library design. The Library Commission formally apologized and the Appleton & Wolfard design for North Beach was completed but Wolfard, still perhaps harboring some bitterness, did not sign the drawings.

Appleton & Wolfard continued to work together through the 1960s and elements of their successful San Francisco branch public libraries appeared in other projects such as the Sonoma United Methodist Church (c.1955) and the San Francisco County Fair Building (1960) in Golden Gate Park. The firm was dissolved in the 1970s. Harold Wolfard died in 1977. Abraham A. Appleton died in 1981. In his obituary, Appleton was described as "one of the titans in the local architectural world."²⁵

²¹ Wolfard, Harold Nelson. "Application for Licensure as an Architect in California." 1937.

²² "Library Plan Approved, Architect Is Under Fire." *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 2, 1957, page 3.

²³ Wolfard, Harold. Letter. May 1, 1957.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ "Abraham A. Appleton." Obituary. *San Francisco Examiner* August, 25, 1981, page B7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

Criterion A

The North Beach Branch Library is significant under National Register Criteria A for its association with events stemming from the optimistic fervor in the United States after World War II during which librarians promoted new standards and theories which became the basis of the modern library. The American Library Association called for creating a repeatable “standard” library type that was accessible, functional, adaptable, and modern. The Post-War Modern public library was developed by librarians, architects, and planners. In San Francisco, City Librarian Laurence Clarke and the architectural firm of Appleton & Wolfard developed a nationally recognized prototype branch library building that successfully conformed to Post-War modern library trends and incorporated local ideals. The North Beach Branch Library was based on the prototype and was part of a carefully planned and deliberate building campaign. The North beach Branch Library is the remaining unaltered example out of five Post-War Modern libraries built in San Francisco from 1945-1962.

Criterion C

The North Beach Branch is significant according to National Register Criteria C as an excellent contribution to Library Architecture in San Francisco in the mid-twentieth century. The Appleton & Wolfard-designed library creatively addressed the principles of the Post-War modern library described by the American Library Association as accessibility, functionality, adaptability, and modernity. The design incorporated appealing retail elements such as storefront windows, a display case and artificial illumination. Appleton & Wolfard also integrated the popular, regional, suburban residential qualities typical of Mid-Century Modern design in Northern California. The North Beach Library features exposed glulam beams, wide over-hang, low sloped roof shape, and a living room-like area with a fireplace to evoke the comforting feelings of a home. Appleton & Wolfard were nationally recognized for their library design and are responsible for the most libraries in San Francisco. The North Beach Branch Library has not been rehabilitated since it was constructed fifty years ago and is the only library of its period that retains significant amounts of the original furniture, including shelving, tables and chairs. It possesses a high degree of integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property
San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property
San Francisco, CA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library

Name of Property
San Francisco, CA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

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North Beach Branch Library

Name of Property

San Francisco, CA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

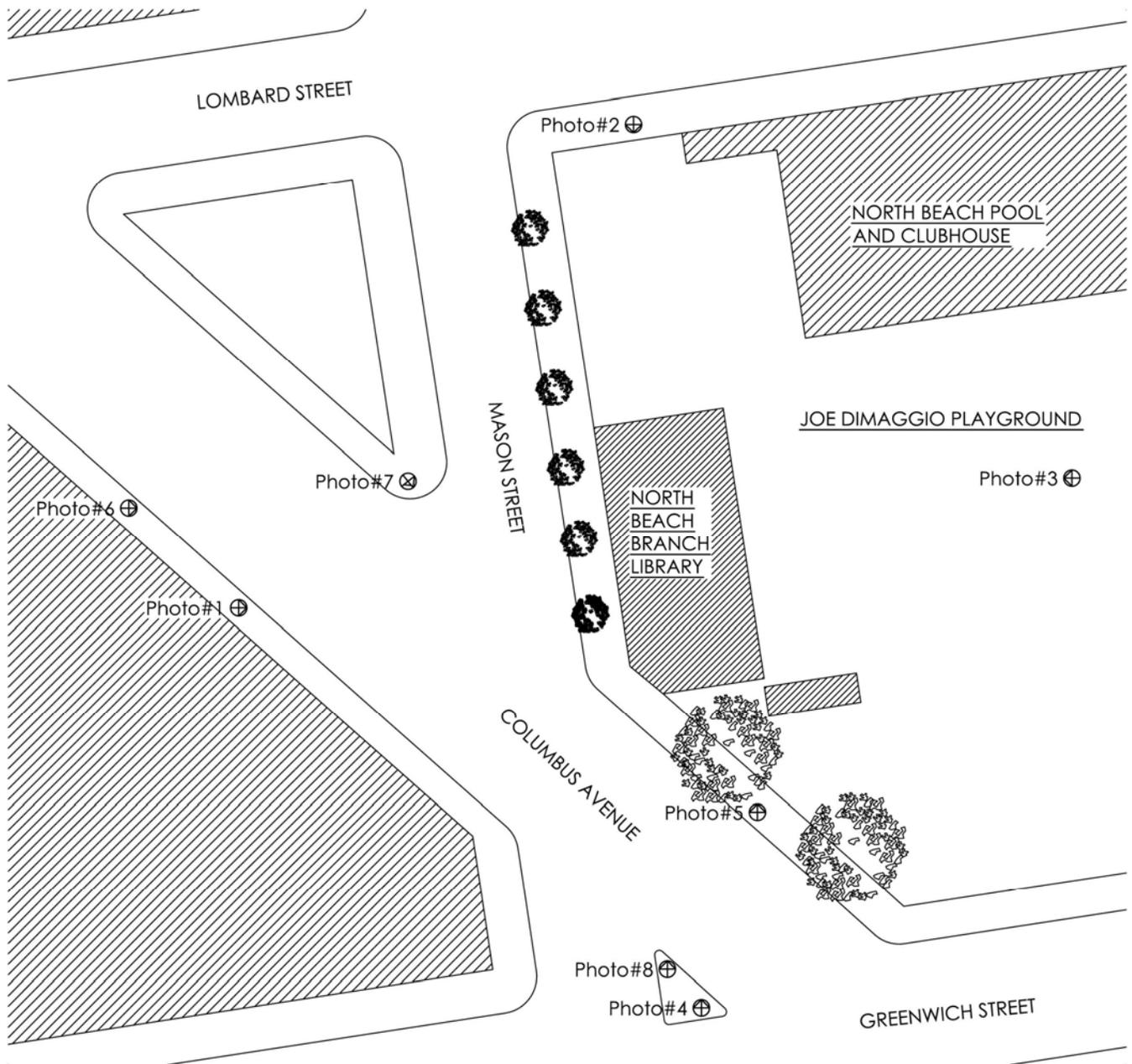
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property
California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documents Page 1

SKETCH MAP



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documents Page 2

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Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #1 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0001)
West (front) elevation, camera facing east.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #2 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0002)
North (side) elevation, camera facing south.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #3 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0003)
East (rear) elevation, camera facing west.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documents Page 3

State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #4 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0004)
South (side) elevation, camera facing north.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #5 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0005)
Detail of south elevation, showing glazed sliding doors at reading room, camera facing north.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #6 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0006)
Context of property, west (front) elevation with Coit Tower shown in distance, camera facing southeast.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
City or Vicinity: San Francisco
County: San Francisco
State: CA
Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
Date of Photographs: March 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #7 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0007)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Beach Branch Library
Name of Property California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documents Page 4

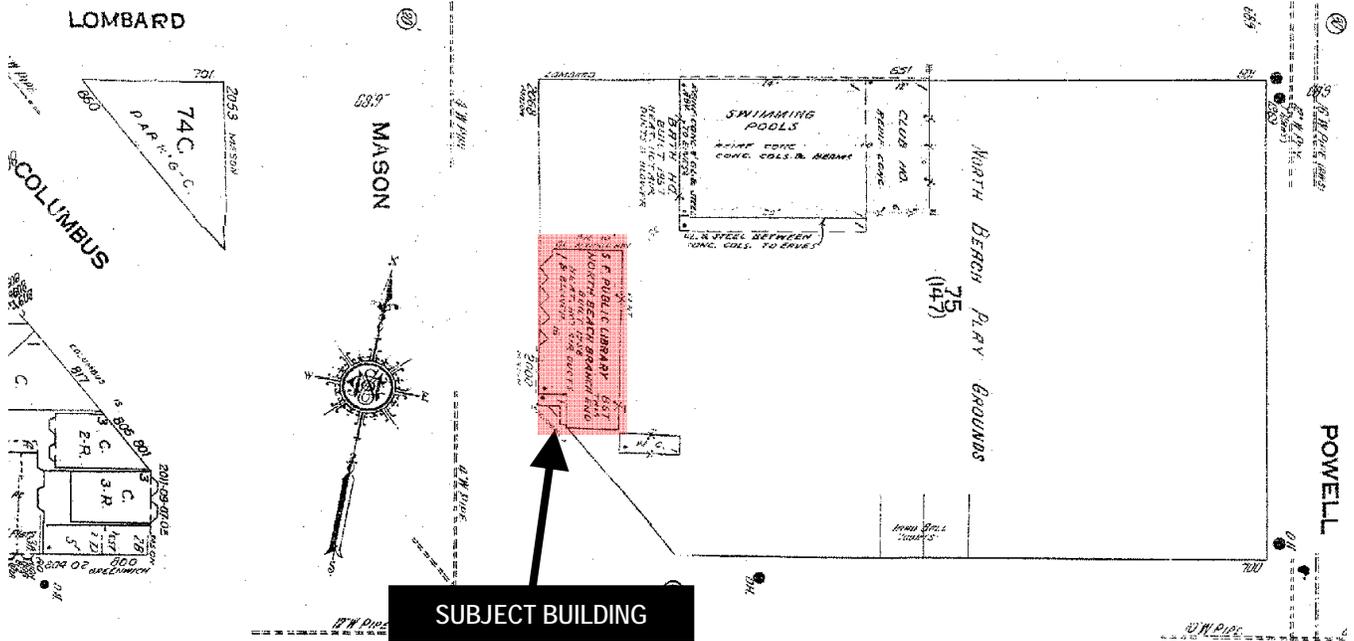
Context of property, detail of west (front) elevation with the Transamerica Building shown in distance along Columbus Avenue, camera facing southeast.

Name of Property: North Beach Branch Library
 City or Vicinity: San Francisco
 County: San Francisco
 State: CA
 Name of Photographer: Johanna Street
 Date of Photographs: March 2011
 Location of Original Digital Files: 1423 15th Ave., San Francisco, CA

Photo #8 (CA_San Francisco County_ North Beach Branch Library _0008)

Context of property, looking at southwest corner of building along Mason Street, San Francisco Bay in the distance, camera facing north.

Sanborn Map*

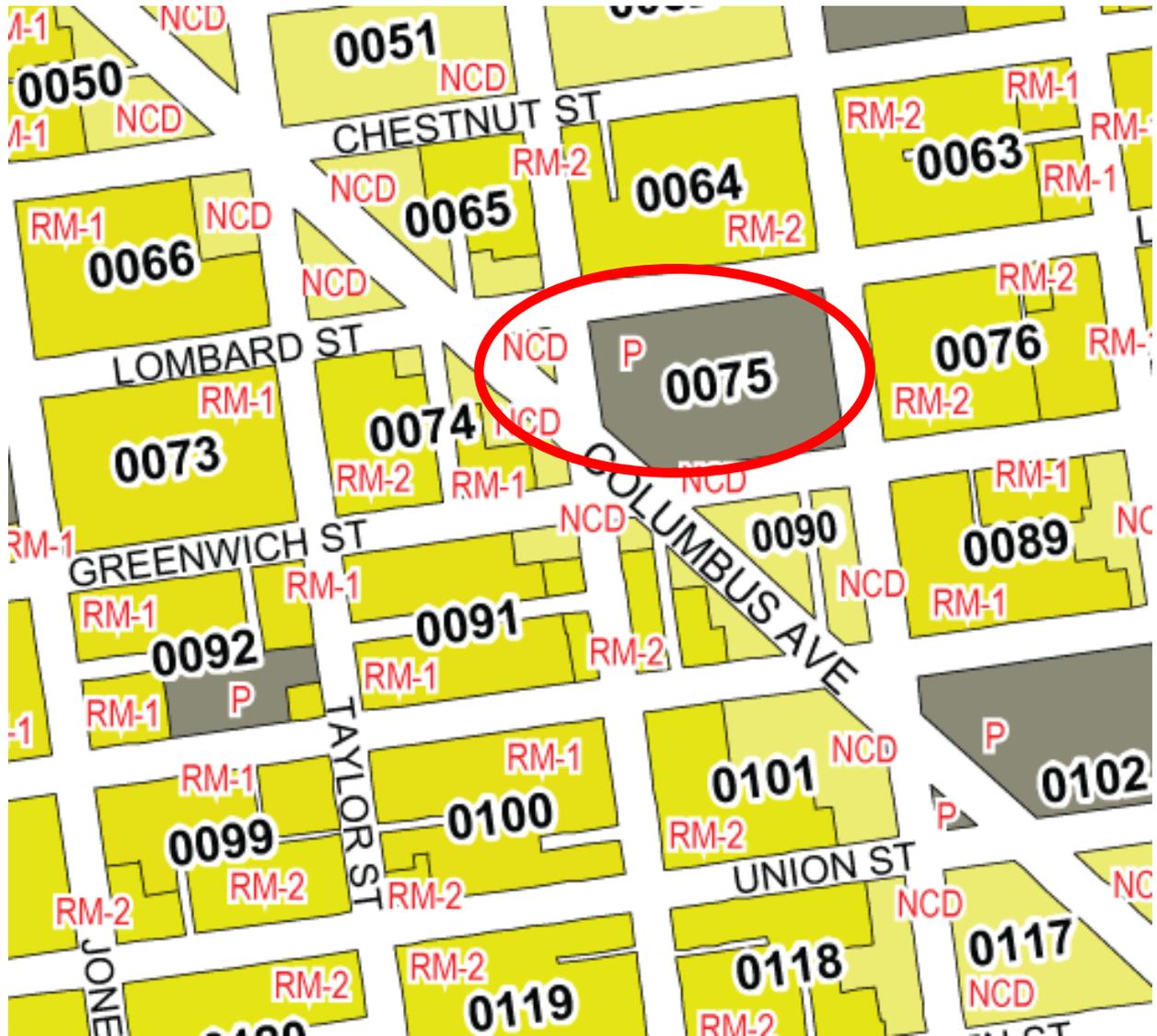


*The Sanborn Maps in San Francisco have not been updated since 1998, and this map may not accurately reflect existing conditions.



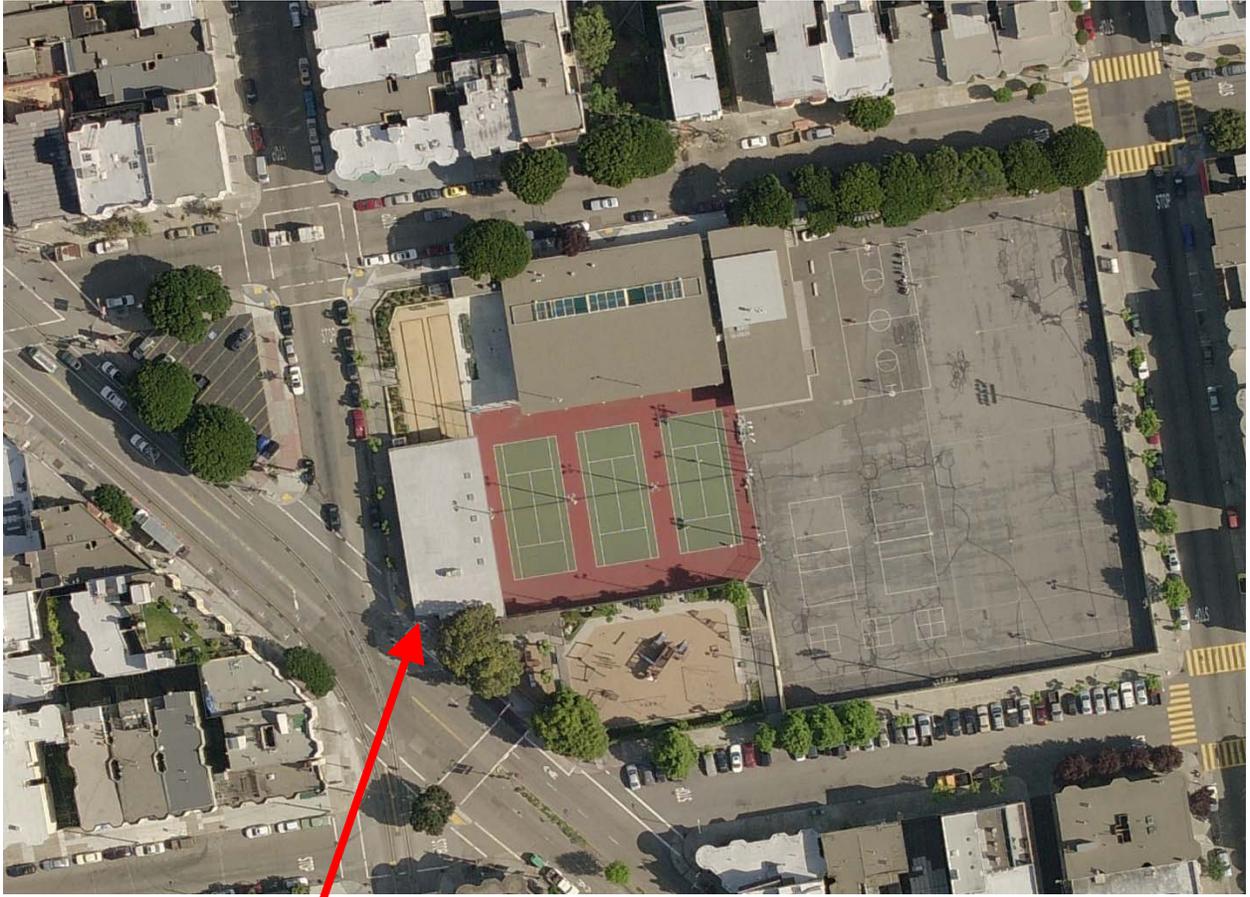
National Register Nomination Hearing
Case Number 2011.0473U
2000 Mason Street - North Beach Library

Zoning Map



National Register Nomination Hearing
Case Number 2011.0473U
2000 Mason Street - North Beach Library

Aerial Photo



SUBJECT BUILDING



Aerial Photo



SUBJECT BUILDING



National Register Nomination Hearing
Case Number 2011.0473U
2000 Mason Street - North Beach Library