

**SAN  
FRANCISCO  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY:  
AN AIR-  
PHOTO  
HISTORY OF  
THE LAKE  
MERCED  
CAMPUS**

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1999

*With the author's  
compliments  
JW*



# CONTENTS

Preliminary.....	1
Preface .....	1
Acknowledgements .....	1
Before 1899 .....	2
1899-1935 .....	3
1935 .....	6
1941 .....	8
1943 .....	10
1948 .....	12
1955 .....	14
1958 .....	16
1963 .....	18
1969 .....	20
1975 .....	22
1975—Large-Scale Transect .....	24
1981 .....	26
1985 .....	28
1991 .....	30
1997 .....	32
1999—Selected Views .....	34
Nomenclature .....	38
Nomenclature Table .....	39
Nomenclature Map .....	40
Land Use Categories, 1999 .....	41
Construction Time Chart .....	42
Aerial Photography Information .....	43

# PRELIMINARY

## Preface

This atlas has been prepared as a contribution to the celebration of San Francisco State University's centennial, 1899-1999. The University has provided funding to obtain aerial photographs of the Lake Merced area and for the printing of the atlas itself.

The topic of this atlas is the profound historical landscape changes that have taken place on the present site of San Francisco State University, immediately to the east of Lake Merced in the southwest quadrant of the City and County of San Francisco. It begins with the landscape at that place before San Francisco State moved there in 1953/54; indeed, before the State of California acquired the property in 1939; thus it does not concern itself with the previous campuses of San Francisco State nor with other properties owned by the University such as the SFSU Downtown Center, Romberg Tiburon Center, or the Sierra Nevada Field Campus.

San Francisco is popular with photographers, including aerial photographers; we have aerial photographs of the Lake Merced campus site at frequent intervals beginning in 1935. Most of these are vertical aerial photographs, showing the area in a plan perspective similar to that of a map. This viewpoint may be unfamiliar to those not used to it, but has the advantage of combining the fixed scale of a map with the detail and objectivity of a photograph. Nonetheless, any aerial photograph has some distortion, and the author has tried to correct this so that all the vertical photographs, except the large-scale and oblique-format views taken by himself, cover the same area at the same format, orientation and scale.

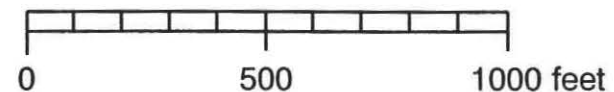
The original photographs used were contact prints from negatives, so most were capable of considerable enlargement while remaining sharp. Unless otherwise stated, all the aerial photographs reproduced here have been enlarged to a common scale of 1 inch to 400 feet (1:4,800) and reoriented to have geographical north at their top. The graphic scale to the right is intended to be used with these reproductions. (Note that in the text page facing each aerial view is an annotated inset at one-half this scale [i.e., 1 inch:800 feet or 1:9,600].)

## Acknowledgements

As indicated in "Air Photo Information" (page 43), several of the aerial photographs were obtained from federal agencies, while the 1975 large-scale transect and the 1999 photographs were taken by the author. The 1946 photograph was obtained from the Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection of Whittier College, while the remaining private-sector photographs were obtained from the Pacific Aerial Surveys firm; we here acknowledge both these private sources' granting of permission to reproduce their photographs here.

The Ingleside Branch of the San Francisco Public Library, the San Francisco Public Library San Francisco Historical Room, and the California Historical Society collections and staff were of significant value in preparing this work.

On campus, Helene Whitson, University Archivist, and Franklin Sheehan (Department of Mathematics, retired) have been especially helpful in providing useful information. The *San Francisco State University Atlas*, produced by H.-J. Meihoefer's cartography class in 1980, was also a valuable source. Naturally, any errors remaining herein are the author's sole responsibility.





## BEFORE 1899

By the end of the last Ice Age, say 10,000 years ago, the landscape that now contains the San Francisco State University campus assumed a form we could recognize. The melting of the continental ice sheets raised sea level, flooding river valleys and creating San Francisco Bay and, on a smaller scale, the estuary that became the 336-acre Lake Merced. By this time, wind had deposited sand over the area; loose material (the Colma formation) that has now consolidated and underlies introduced topsoil.

The native american inhabitants of the area were the Ohlone people. No permanent settlement of theirs has been found in the university area, but a seasonal camp was recorded in what is now the northern portion of the campus.

The campus site entered history with the first european visitors, the Spanish Fernando Y Moncado Expedition, which camped on its shore in November, 1774. The lake was named by Francis Palou, the chaplain of the 1775 Don Bruno Heceta Expedition, as *Laguna de Nuestra Señora de la Merced*.

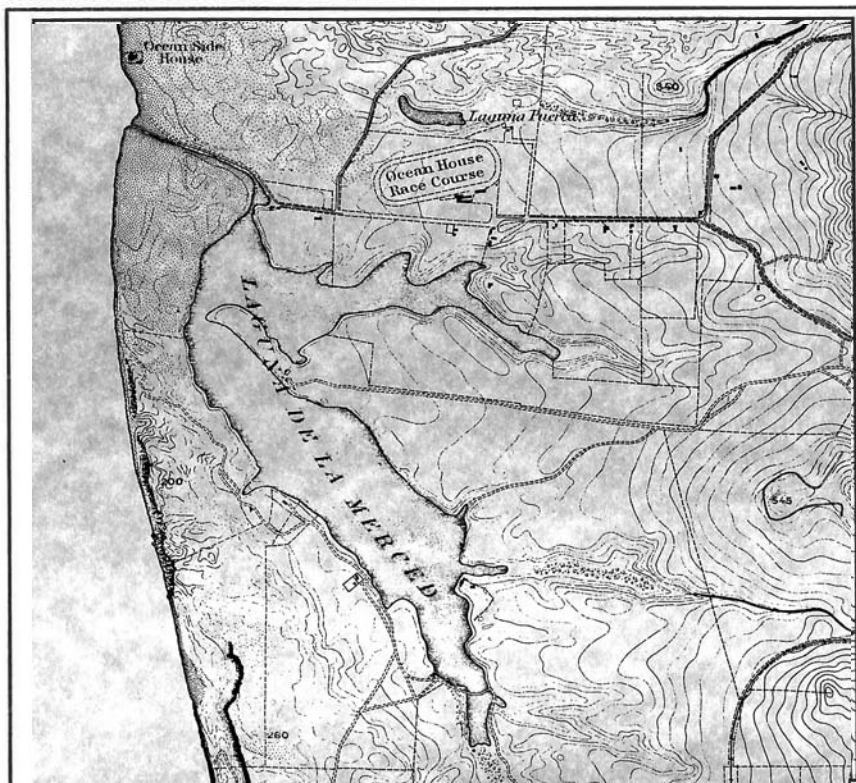
After Mission Dolores was founded in 1776, it used *La Merced* for grazing land for some of the Mission's 3,600 cattle. Thus the vegetation cover of the area began to be transformed from its previous "natural" state of coastal scrub and grassland, with riparian vegetation along the six creeks that fed Lake Merced.

Part of Mexican California after 1821. *La Merced* became the 2,219-acre *Rancho Laguna de la Merced*, granted to Jose Antonio Galindo in 1835, who sold it to Francisco de Haro in 1837.

Although within the City and County of San Francisco, the Lake Merced area was isolated until transportation links to the City proper were constructed. First came the Ocean toll road, opened in 1866, following the present Corbett Avenue-Portola Drive-Ocean Avenue. Serving Ocean House (built in 1851), Oceanside House (1855), and Lake House, the toll road passed the Ocean House Race Track, which operated from 1865 to the mid-1880s and was about 3/4 mile northwest of the present campus. Recreation was the major activity at that time in the Lake Merced area. The Ingleside Race Track, opened in 1895, lay 1/2 mile east of the campus with its outlines reflected in the present Ingleside street pattern. Also in 1895, the San Francisco Golf Club opened, south of Sloat, and west of Junipero Serra, Boulevards.

The entire Lake Merced area, 2,833 acres in all, were acquired by the Spring Valley Water Company in 1877. The lake was converted to a reservoir and the channel connecting the lake to the Pacific Ocean was permanently closed in 1895, raising the lake from 10 feet above sea level to 20 feet above.

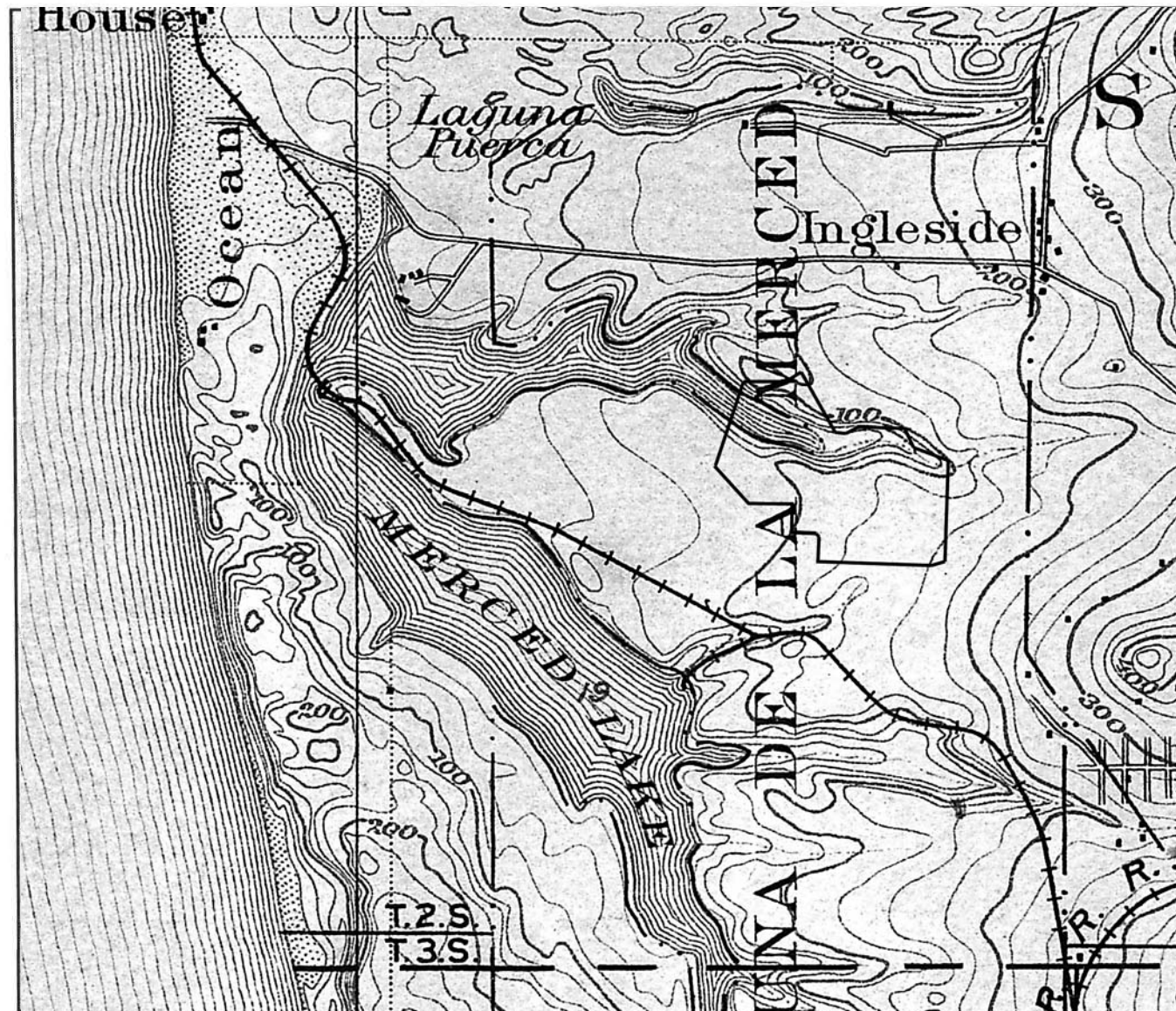
By the 1890s, the Central Ocean Road ran northeast-southwest across the present Sunset District, ending near Lake House by the north shore of Lake Merced. More importantly, the Ocean Shore Railroad was built, giving the lake area both north and south connections. East of the lake, and including most of the present campus, the "Lakeville" development was platted but never developed. Finally, in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, the 237-acre Laguna Merced Military Reservation (later Fort Funston) was established between Lake Merced and the Pacific Ocean.



Southwest section of 1869 United States Coast & Geodetic Survey topographic map of San Francisco, Scale: 1:40,000.



# 1899-1935



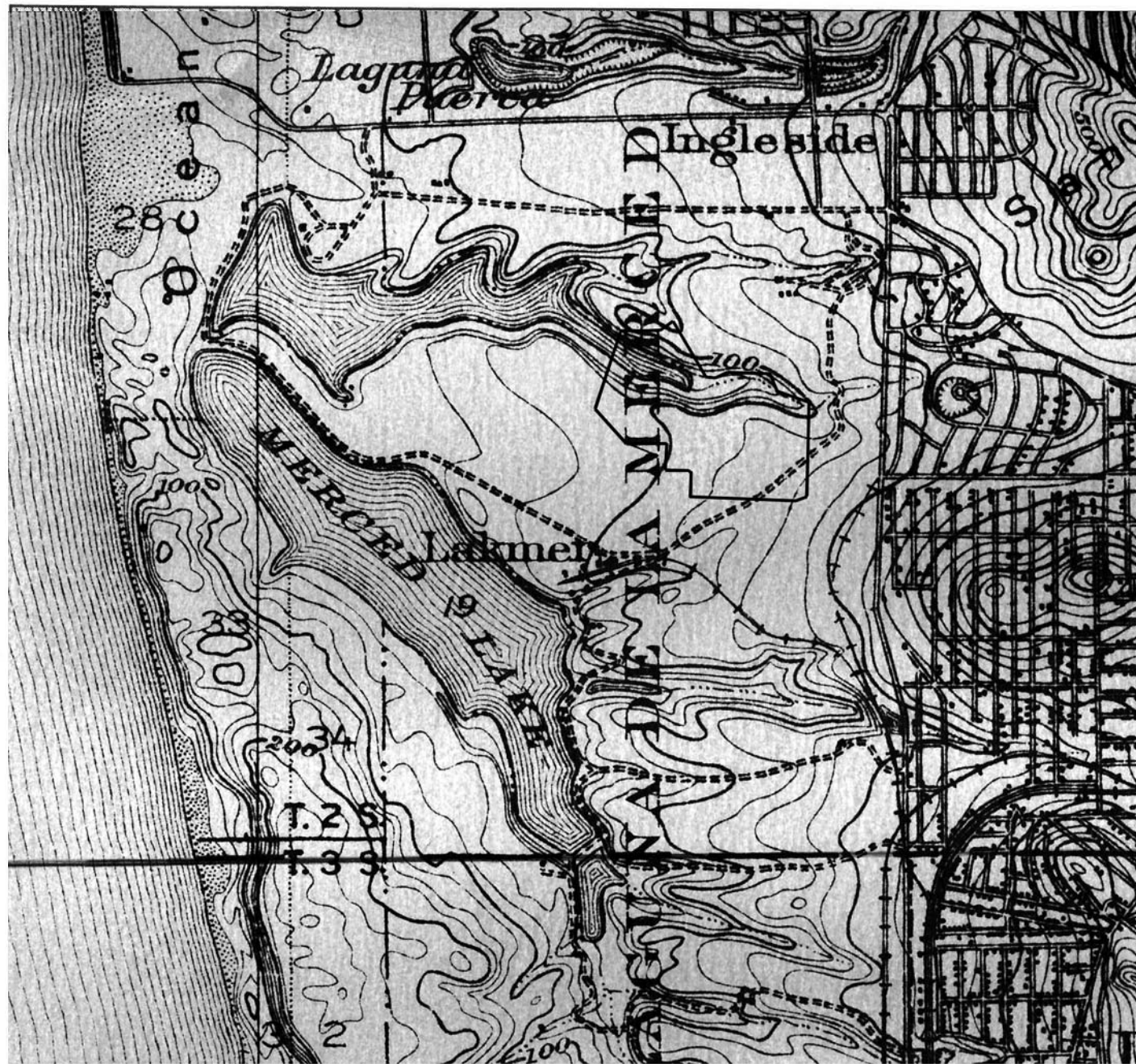
The campus area one hundred years ago—a portion of the 1899 edition of the United States Geological Survey's *San Mateo* quadrangle (surveyed in 1892). Originally printed at a scale of 1:62,500 (about 1 in:1 mi), this reproduction is enlarged to 1:24,000 (1 in:2000 ft), one-fifth the scale of the 1935-1997 air photos. The outline of the present SFSU campus has been added, at the northeast end of Lake Merced; the lower part of the campus was once part of the lake.

In 1899, San Francisco State Normal School, the ancestor of San Francisco State University, was founded six miles north-east of the present campus, on Powell Street between Clay and Sacramento. The Lake Merced area's landscape at approximately that time is shown in the map to the left. Undoubtedly many San Franciscans used the Ocean toll road or the Ocean Shore Railroad (connecting to the Southern Pacific Monterey Line) for Sunday outings, and were mostly dependent on public transportation (there were only 16,500 horses in the city of 340,000 people). However, it is clear from the scarcity of houses on the map that few persons actually lived there yet.

At the turn of the century, southwest San Francisco's main ongoing activities involved the City's water supply and agriculture. The United States Census of Agriculture for 1900 published data only for the City as a whole, but reported 304 farms with 3,289 acres of improved farmland. Major crops that would have been suitable for the Lake Merced area included grains cut for hay (540 acres), potatoes (336 acres), onions (269 acres), and miscellaneous vegetables (488 acres).

Starting in 1909, public transit to Ocean Beach was provided along Ocean Avenue by the #12 trolley line. Also in this period, the United Railroad ran on Sloat Boulevard from 20th to 35th Avenues, with the Mission Line continuing to Ocean Beach. Growth remained slow in the pre-World War I years, with some development near Ocean Beach and also gradually approaching the area from the north and the east, absorbing the Ingleside Race Track in 1905. The "Lakmer" resort, built about 1910, became the terminus of the Ocean Shore Railroad on the shore of Lake Merced.

The map to the right shows the area in 1915, when residential development had spread west to Junipero Serra Boulevard, where the Spring Valley Water Company land began. Also shown is a dirt road between Ingleside and the Lakmer resort, crossing the southeast corner of the campus site. An east-west canyon crossed the northern portion of the future campus, and was about 50-75 feet deep, containing a seasonal stream that flowed west into the northeastern arm of Lake Merced.



The United States Geological Survey San Mateo quadrangle, 1915 edition (cultural revision in 1914); original scale 1:62,500, reproduced here at 1:24,000 (1 in:2000 ft). The outline of the present University campus has been added.



The most significant linkage to the developed portion of San Francisco east of Twin Peaks was the opening of the Twin Peaks Tunnel in 1917. The "K" line was the first to use the tunnel, going to St. Francis Circle in 1918. In 1919, the "L" Muni trolley provided transportation from downtown as far west along Taraval as 33rd Avenue, and was extended to 48th Avenue, by Ocean Beach, in 1923.

Although the opening of the Twin Peaks Tunnel hastened post-World War I residential development, this was largely confined to the area east of the present campus. The area immediately north and east of Lake Merced then became predominately farmland, leased from the San Francisco Water Department. By this time, most of the remainder of the city was built-up, the other major farming area being in the City's southeast. The 1920 Census of Agriculture reported 74 farms with 1,295 acres of farmland in the City as a whole, down from 2,091 acres in 1910.

In terms of recreational development, 278 acres of land south of Lake Merced were purchased for the Olympic Golf Club in 1920. In 1922, the San Francisco Golf Club moved to its present location south of Brotherhood Way. Finally, the 200-acre Harding Park Municipal Golf Course, immediately west of the future campus, opened in 1924. Stern Grove, 3/4 mile north of campus, began with 6 acres in 1931, and was enlarged to 37 acres by 1937.

The "M" Muni line began through service from downtown through the West Portal Tunnel and along 19th Avenue past the east side of the future campus site in 1927. However, this line did not attract many passengers (even with a 5-cent fare) and was discontinued in 1939 until it was reopened permanently in 1944. The extension of 19th Avenue itself south to Holloway Avenue was completed in 1929.

Meanwhile, the City of San Francisco was engaged in acquiring the extensive Spring Valley Water Company acreage, beginning in 1924 with the 60 acres that were to form the core of the San Francisco Zoo. This was enlarged to a total of 128 acres in 1935, when the WPA constructed the Zoological Gardens. In 1925 the strait between the northern and southern arms of the lake was filled in, permanently separating the two basins, which have subsequently maintained different water levels. The bulk of the Spring Valley Water Company land was purchased in 1930, after which it was administered by the Public Utilities Commission, although later transferred to the Recreation and Park Department

when the Hetch Hetchy project became the City's chief water supply (although Lake Merced is still classified as an emergency reservoir). The Great Highway, between Golden Gate Park and Sloat Boulevard, was completed in 1929. More convenient access to this area from Golden Gate Park was provided in 1932 with the construction of Sunset Boulevard. Then, in 1933-1935, the WPA construction of Lake Merced Boulevard provided the first motorable road around the lake and would later define the west boundary of the San Francisco State University campus.

San Francisco's population continued to grow in this period, particularly between 1900 and 1930, as shown below (in parentheses are the writer's estimates for the southwest quadrant of the City, south of Golden Gate Park and west of 19th Avenue):

1900	.....	342,782	(300)
1910	.....	416,912	(2,700)
1920	.....	506,676	(5,000)
1930	.....	634,394	(18,500)
1940	.....	634,536	(31,469)

Rapid growth from 1910-1930 was spurred by the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, the First World War (1917-1918 for the United States) and by the economic boom era of the 1920s. By 1930, the southwest corner of the City contained the only remaining extensive areas of undeveloped land not committed to parks or military reservations, land that after 1930 was no longer required for the City's water supply. Pressure for development grew; San Francisco's city-county status meant that the City could not grow by annexation, but had to more intensively develop the land within its 1850 boundary.

Some of the land that was not built or paved over was already in economic use. The 1935 United States Census of Agriculture reported 248 farms in the City, totaling 977 acres, mostly in the area of Lake Merced. This improved land included 104 acres of beans and 99 acres of cabbage, most of which probably were grown in the area immediately north and east of Lake Merced where there was a thin layer of topsoil (the area west and northwest of Lake Merced was occupied by active sand dunes). Other vegetables that were harvested, and for which the cool, summer-fog climate was suitable, were broccoli, brussel sprouts, lettuce and potatoes. Artichokes grew wild on the campus site, some of which were harvested and sold locally along with the harvested vegetables.



## 1935 (MONTH AND DAY UNKNOWN. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:16,320)

With the first of the 1935-1997 series of vertical aerial photographs, the focus contracts to the immediate area of the campus, portrayed consistently at a scale of 1 inch:400 feet (1:4800).

Coincidentally, in 1935 San Francisco State Teachers College was renamed San Francisco State College and became a four-year institution. Even at this early date, four years before San Francisco State College acquired the Lake Merced campus, and almost two decades before the move from its location on Buchanan Street, the Lake Merced area was far from pristine. The inset at the lower right (at 1 in:800 feet or one half the scale of the photograph on the opposite page) shows the 1935 aerial photograph with the later limits of San Francisco State superimposed. Of the present streets adjoining the campus, only 19th Avenue existed; on its east side and, then as now, with the M Streetcar line along its median. Lake Merced Boulevard was still under construction, with a pronounced eastward jog to avoid the northeast arm of Lake Merced, which extended about 600 feet within the lower portion of the present campus.

Just west of Lake Merced Boulevard was Harding Park Municipal Golf Course. A second course, the California Golf Club, is in the lower right and extended within the east portion of the future campus. Residential development began at Junipero Serra Boulevard, about 2 blocks to the east of the east margin of the photograph.

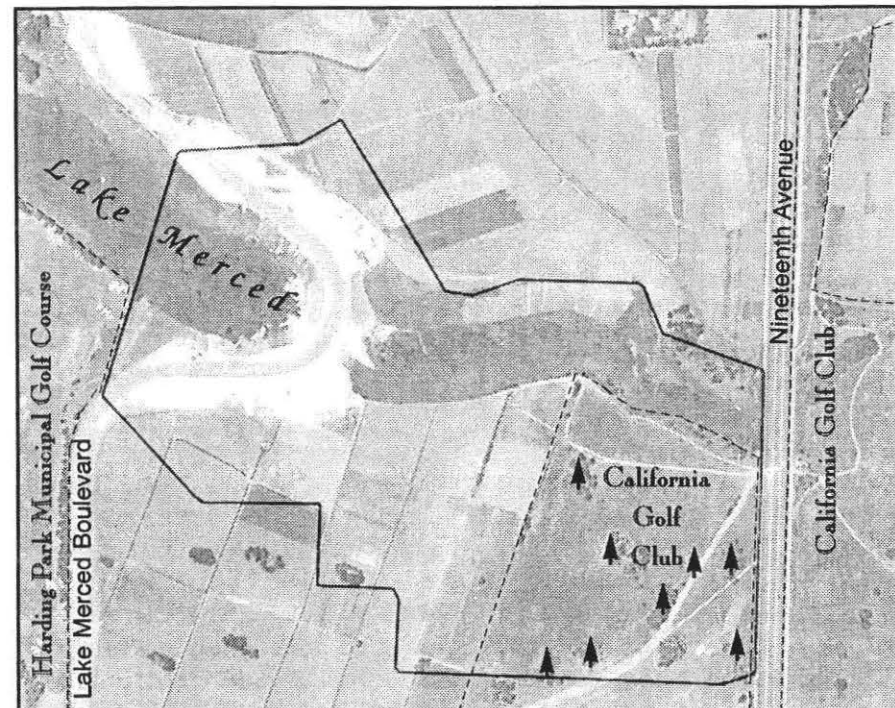
All the level land that was not part of a golf course was being used for farming. The fields were rectangular, but roughly oriented to the slight gradient, and typically covered 2-4 acres. They appear to have been devoted to vegetable crops such as cabbage, beans, broccoli, and brussel sprouts. The rectangular area at upper right, outlined by rows of trees, contained a cluster of large farm buildings and may have been used for raising or leasing horses.

The most prominent feature within the future campus was the canyon, about 50-75 feet deep, extending about 1800 feet along its northeast boundary from 19th Avenue to Lake Merced Boulevard. The valley's steep-sided V-shaped profile was cut by an unnamed west-flowing seasonal stream, eroding the soft sandy ground surface. The dense vegetation within the canyon included brush, trees, and wild artichokes. Because the canyon sides were too steep for farming, this may represent the original riparian vegeta-

tion of this area. After Lake Merced Boulevard was constructed, drainage was blocked and the streamflow had to be carried by a sewer under the road embankment to the lake, but it is evident that the lower course of the stream had already become a marsh.

A number of paths crossed the campus site. The one above the word "California" on the inset photograph roughly followed the course of the present walk between the Old Science Building and Hensill Hall. The dirt road running from 19th Avenue southwest connected to Lake Merced Boulevard at a group of farm buildings (off the photograph) and was the only remnant of the Ingleside-Lakmer road shown on the 1915 topographic map (page 4).

Finally, the photograph shows some small groups of trees on the the California Golf Course. Eight of these copses have survived to the present day and are indicated by tree symbols on the photograph below. Because the canyon's vegetation was soon to be destroyed (see the 1941 photograph on page 9), these small groves now comprise the only surviving pre-campus vegetation on the present San Francisco State University property.







## 1941 (SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1941. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:16,812)

In the late 1930s, under the administration of President Alexander C. Roberts, at least two sites in southwest San Francisco were considered for the relocation of San Francisco State College in addition to the one that was finally adopted. One was a location north of the present campus, near Ocean Avenue; the other was to the northeast, between 19th Avenue and Junipero Serra Boulevard.

On July 11, 1939, the State of California committed itself and purchased 57 acres of the present campus from the City of San Francisco, purchasing the remaining 37 acres in 1948 from the City (27 acres), the Stoneson brothers (5 acres), the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (5 acres), and a small parcel from the Standard Building Company. The remaining Stoneson holdings were intended for the Stonestown development (67 acres), the remaining Metropolitan Life parcel would become Parkmerced (200 acres), and the Standard Building Company would develop Lakeshore Park (just north of Lake Merced), Pinelake Park, and much of the Sunset District. The campus acquisitions are outlined in the inset photograph (lower right). Also, at about this time the California Golf Club appears to have disappeared.

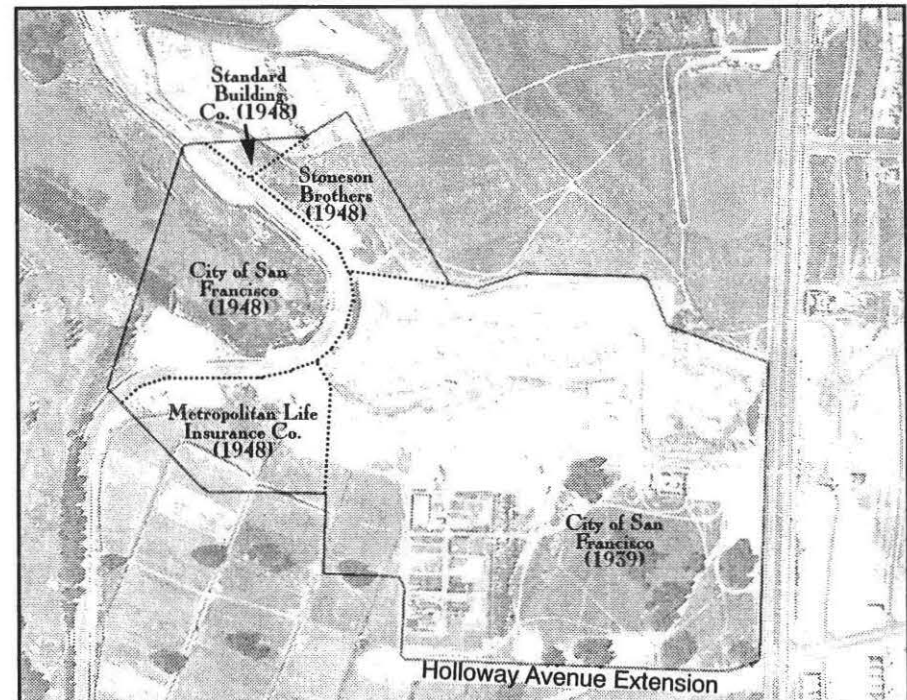
The State acquired the campus in the nick of time, as shown in the photograph by the home construction in progress in Ingleside, just east of 19th Avenue. This project, the Lakeside District, conducted by the Stoneson Brothers, consisted of 1,500 homes in the area south of Sloat Boulevard between 19th Avenue and Junipero Serra Boulevard. Note also the construction of the Holloway Avenue Extension on the south margin of the campus. The orientation of 19th Avenue ( $3^{\circ}.65$  east of north) and Holloway Avenue, at right angles to it ( $86^{\circ}.35$  west of north) were to significantly affect orientations within the campus.

After a groundbreaking ceremony was held in November, 1939, construction on the Lake Merced campus began in March, 1940, with the initial plan for a campus of about 3,600 students. By April, 1941, the landscaping of the northern portion of the property was in progress. The landscaping approach was to level the previous stream canyon, chiefly using fill from its south side to fill in its floor. All existing vegetation in the previous canyon was destroyed in this process. The stream itself was routed underground in a sewer passing under Lake Merced Boulevard and discharging into the northeast arm of Lake Merced.

Only temporary construction-related buildings were built at this time, chiefly in the area of the later Corporation Yard, with other shacks where the Science Building was later constructed.

Agriculture continued in the vicinity of the campus. The 1940 Census of Agriculture reported crops and land use for 1939, when San Francisco held 91 farms and 390 acres of farmland, both figures down from 248 farms with 977 acres in 1934 (i.e. from the 1935 Census). In 1939 the City had 316 acres of harvested cropland. This included 146 acres of vegetables, the major crops being cabbage (28 acres), radishes (25 acres), carrots (22 acres), cauliflower (21 acres), lettuce (17 acres), and spinach (12 acres), all of which were likely to have been grown near the campus.

The area was easily reached from downtown San Francisco by car at this time, but the M trolley line had been shut down in 1939, not to resume service until 1944; the line's tracks and standards remain visible in the photograph. The old road between Ingleside and Lakmer was still visible, although several paths now crisscrossed the portion of the campus south of the landscaping area.







## 1943 (MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1943. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:21,631)

Despite America's entry into the Second World War on December 8, 1941, construction on the campus continued well into 1942. However, work then halted for about five years, as the absence of supplies, equipment, or any activity in the photograph, taken on a workday, shows. The landscaping of the northern part of the campus was completed and Cox Stadium was opened in 1941, with temporary bleachers. The field house just southwest of the stadium, at times called the "Women's Physical Education Building," was completed in 1942 and is now the oldest building on campus, with the possible exception of a small utilities building which also appears for the first time in this photograph. The stadium was the first project completed because no such athletic facility was available at the Buchanan Street campus.

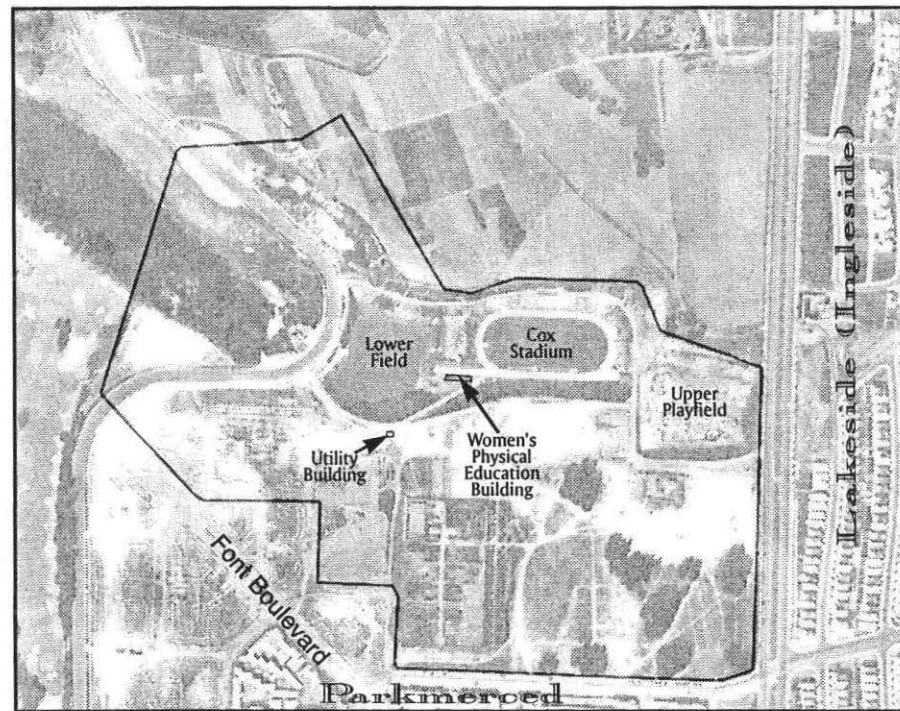
The landscaping of the previous canyon created three level areas, forming a staircase descending westward. The highest step (about 107 feet above sea level) is the easternmost, initially called the "Upper Playfield" or "Women's Playfield," in a depression below 19th Avenue. This area was apparently temporarily unused, as brush had grown on it in the two years since the site was leveled. The tonal variations within it are probably due to water seepage from a spring, which even now saturates its soil. Cox Stadium occupies the middle step, both in position and elevation (69 feet above sea level). The shrubs and trees around the three fields were brought from the Treasure Island World's Fair Site, closed in 1940. The lowest step (about 35 feet above sea level), on the west, is now occupied by the Parking Structure, but in 1943 was maintained with a lawn, serving as an additional athletic field, sometimes called the "Lower Field."

On the south rim of the landscaped area, a dirt east-west road now crossed the campus, connecting 19th Avenue with Lake Merced Boulevard, with a side road to Cox Stadium. A second road ran along the north rim of the lower field and Cox Stadium, connecting with the first road just west of the Upper Field. At present (1999), the western portion of the first road remains in use as the only vehicle exit from the upper portion of the campus. Likewise, the second road still serves, in this case as the only vehicle entry.

Meanwhile, the new campus was surrounded on three sides by development by 1943, making future expansion in those directions unlikely. On the west was the Harding Park Municipal Golf

Course. To the south was the Parkmerced development, where building had started in 1941; by 1943, most of the garden apartments had already been constructed, along with several streets and part of Font Boulevard. Building in Parkmerced continued even during the war because of San Francisco's pressing need for wartime housing (the City's highest population in its history was recorded in the Special Census on April 1, 1945; 827,400). Note that site preparation had extended even within some of the area later to be purchased for campus expansion.

Immediately east of the campus, the homes of the Lakeside development had reached 19th Avenue. In spite of the general effort during the Second World War to increase cropland acreage, the only area where farming continued near campus was on the Stoneson Brothers property adjoining the campus on the north. When this photograph was taken, the M streetcar line on 19th Avenue was still not in operation. The transportation needs of the growing population in this area resulted in service being permanently reestablished in December, 1944.









## 1948 (MONDAY, JULY 28, 1948. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:7,656)

This unusually detailed view was taken at a relatively large scale and shows the campus just before the building “boom” that began the construction of permanent buildings in 1949. The changes on the site since 1942 were relatively minor, and a July 29, 1946 aerial photograph (not reproduced here) helps to date the changes that did occur. One such change was the post-1946 addition of a baseball diamond in the lower field. Between 1943 and 1946 the Upper Field had been cleared of vegetation, but some had come back by 1948, along with a system of ground markings, perhaps intended for the placement of construction supplies.

Between 1943-1946 several temporary wooden structures were built, with more added between 1946 and 1948. Several of these appear to have been intended to store supplies and equipment for the planned construction, although at least some of the 1946-48 temporary buildings appear intended for offices and instruction; these included some laboratory buildings that were constructed in 1947, called “The Huts” at the time. Also, it is interesting to note several small gardens in the south-central portion of campus.

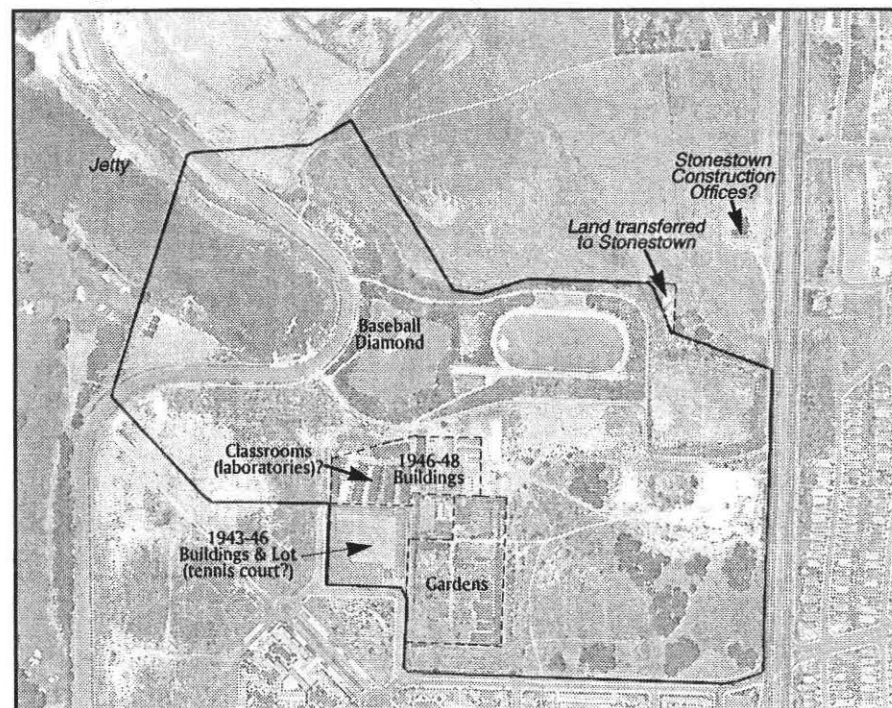
The University’s President at this time was John Paul Leonard (1945-1957), who supervised most of the campus construction as well as the actual relocation in 1953/54. It was in 1948 that additional land purchases extended the campus to its present limits (exception for the land north of Winston Drive acquired much later). In 1948, no sites for permanent buildings had been prepared, although the site of the Gym remained clear of vegetation, and it was not evident what form the campus would take. One 1944 newspaper article described a plan calling for a Greek theater, capable of holding 3500 people on wooden seats, where the present quadrangle is, just south of the Gym (which was shown at its present location). The Library was to be placed between the Gym and the Science Building (also near its actual site). Other buildings, such as “Speech Arts,” “Music,” “Home Economics/ Fine Arts,” and “Manual Arts” were plotted on the south side of the campus, all connected by winding paths. Only a few elements of this plan were actually adopted.

Off campus, the Parkmerced development remained temporarily halted, with most of the garden apartments having been completed prior to 1946, and (judging by parked automobiles) rented soon after. Work on the remainder of the development would resume

later in 1948. Likewise, construction in Lakeside had not progressed beyond what was shown in the 1943 photograph. This area had become more accessible with the resumption of M trolley car service in 1944.

Between 1946 and 1948 the remaining agricultural fields north of the University campus had disappeared, and had been overgrown by grass and brush. Construction of the Stonestown development would commence in only a little over three months; on November 4, 1948. The buildings placed between 1946-48 on 19th Avenue within the Stoneson Brothers property may be intended for construction offices. On the northwest, on the land of the Standard Building Company, the vegetation had been cleared, apparently in anticipation of construction that never happened at that location.

An apparently minor feature in 1948 was the jetty being built outward from the north shore of Lake Merced. This was the beginning of an embankment that would define the new shoreline of the lake and provide for the rerouting of Lake Merced Boulevard along the west margin of the campus.







## 1955 (THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1955. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:10,394)

In Academic Year 1953/54 San Francisco State College moved to its new campus, holding Dedication ceremonies on October 10-16, 1954. The initial enrollment was about 6,000, and the appearance of the campus is hardly recognizable here when compared with the previous photograph, taken seven years earlier. In the interim the following buildings were constructed (the abbreviations indicate their locations on the inset; the names are chiefly those used in the 1954 *Bulletin*; in parentheses are their dates of completion):

GYM	Gymnasium (5/1/1951)
BSS	Business & Social Science (6/1/1953)
CA	Creative Arts (6/1/1953)
MST	Music-Speech & Theaters (6/1/53)
SCI	Science (6/1/1953)
ADM	Administration (9/1/1953)
LIB	Library (10/1/1953)
CFT	Cafeteria (1953)
EDU	Education (6/1/1954)
BKS	Bookstore (1955)

### (Campus-Related Facilities)

CP	Cerebral Palsy School (1954)
FB	Frederic Burk Elementary School (opened 9/25/1956)

Other new facilities included tennis courts (TC), basketball courts (BC), Maloney Field (MF), temporary buildings (TB), and parking lots (PL). The large parking lot at the east end of the Lower Field rapidly became known as "The Pit." A baseball diamond has also appeared in the Upper Playfield. A network of paths, some straight, some curved, connected the new buildings and facilities. The campus appeared self-sufficient, but still lacked on-campus student housing; work had commenced on a residence hall (RH; later Mary Ward Hall), but it would not open until 1960.

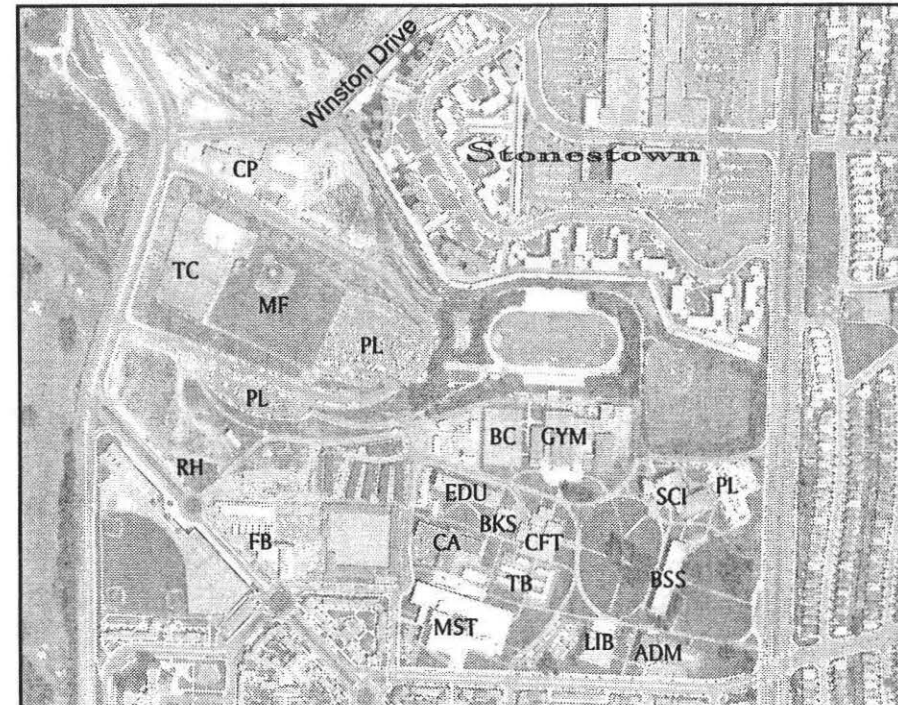
The campus had gained some reclaimed land. In 1952, Lake Merced Boulevard was straightened, blocking off about 10 acres of Lake Merced and its shoreline marshland (a February 1952 field reconnaissance showed the new embankment but with the site of the Tennis Courts still under water). This "new land" lies 26-31 feet above sea level, only a few feet above the level of Lake Merced (mapped as 21 feet above sea level, but often lower; proposals to raise the lake to 27 feet could flood the tennis courts).

San Francisco State already appeared much as it does today. The buildings in the southeast corner of campus, centered on the

Quadrangle, were aligned ESE-WNW, parallel to the walk from the bus turnout on 19th Avenue through the Business & Social Science Building to the Cafeteria (interestingly, not parallel with the main entrance walkway, connecting the 19th and Holloway M trolley stop with the buildings on the south edge of campus).

The neighboring areas had also changed radically. Stonestown, an innovative shopping-residential complex, opened on November 6, 1952 with 683 residential units. Winston Drive was opened, bounding the campus on the northwest. Work had resumed on Parkmerced, completing the garden apartments, internal streets, including Font Boulevard, along with the tower apartments. Likewise, building had resumed in Ingleside along 19th Avenue.

The result of all this recent building activity was that the new campus already was almost completely surrounded; the only possible space left for future expansion was the still-vacant land to the northwest, inconveniently far from the center of campus. Present-day commuters should note in the 1955 photograph the many unused parking spaces on campus and in Stonestown.







## 1958 (WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1958. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:7,598)

The aerial photograph for this date gives an exceptionally clear view of the major and minor changes to the campus that had happened since 1955 or which still were in progress. One reason for the changes was that the campus was growing; in the previous year enrollment passed 8,000, over twice the figure for which the campus was originally planned. Another change was administrative, with Glenn S. Dumke (1957-1961) as the first President to serve his entire term on the Lake Merced Campus.

At the northwest end of campus, five war-surplus portable buildings for Family Housing (known as "Gatorville") were moved into place in 1956. For single students, two residence halls were under construction along Font Boulevard, to open as a "Mens' Hall" and a "Women's Hall" in 1960. Also for student services, the Health Center opened in 1956, just west of the Basketball Courts.

In the southwest portion of campus, the "Lake Merced Annex" was established, initially being used simply for a parking lot. To its north, the Corporation Yard was already in use, but would not be officially completed until June 1, 1959.

Classroom and office space was expanding with construction having started on "Classroom Number 3" (soon called "Humanities and Language Arts" and now the HSS Building) on September 25, 1956. Facing 19th Avenue, the building was finished on January 1, 1959 (interior finishing was still going on at the time of this photograph). The "Music, Speech & Theaters" building was completed on November 1, 1956, and renamed "Creative Arts."

In 1958 the Handball Courts were constructed to the northeast of Cox Stadium. The first addition to the Library was under way, only five years after the initial building had been completed. The addition would be opened in 1960, the main part of the Library continuing to be in use during the construction. Likewise, work had begun on additions to the Arts and Industry and the Education Buildings. (No doubt, campus students, staff, and faculty had already become used to the sounds of construction, which have continued ever since.)

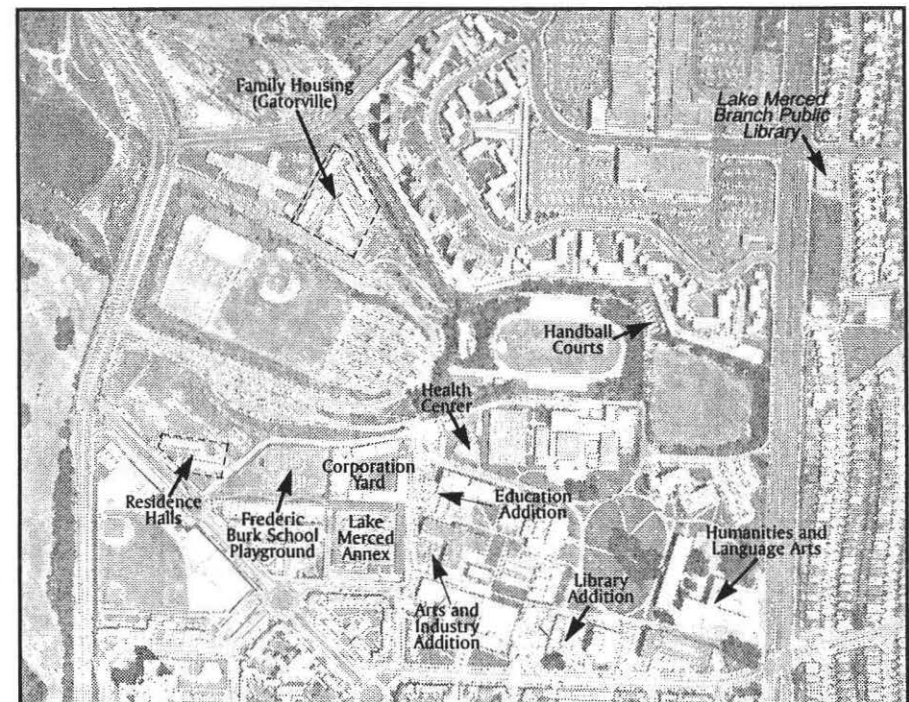
(As noted later (page 38), building and facility name changes have been common in the history of the campus; sometimes different names were in use at the same time for the same building. The photographic insets use the names that were in use at the date of

the photograph; if a building was still under construction, the name it was given upon completion.)

The Frederic Burk School had been completed, on September 25, 1956; afterward, a playground was constructed on its north side (on what would later turn out to be on campus property).

The Parkmerced project had finally been finished, comprising 3,483 rental units occupying 143 acres. With it and Stonestown completed, there had been no major changes since the last photograph in the area surrounding the College. Close inspection shows only the new Lake Merced Branch Public Library on the southeast corner of Winston Drive and Nineteenth Avenue. The remainder of the block to the south of the library, along with the area northwest of Winston Drive, comprised the only vacant land left near the College.

Finally, the Lake Merced campus had survived unharmed its first earthquake, the magnitude-5.3 Daly City quake of March 22, 1957, with its epicenter just four miles south of the College.







## 1963 (THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1963. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:39,266)

This photograph is not as sharply defined as the others because it had to be enlarged by a factor of over eight times from its small-scale original; however, it is the only vertical air photo for this period of significant campus landscape change. Note also that it was taken under a high sun angle (74°), so that shadows are short and "sun glint" makes Lake Merced appear white.

Since the previous (1958) photograph, two College administrations had passed, missing that of President Frank L. Fenton (1961-62), but including that of Paul A. Dodd (1962-66).

In the northwest campus, "Gatorville" now had seven portable buildings for married students, bringing it to a total of 84 housing units. To its south, the open parking lot in the Lower Field had been replaced by a multistory parking structure, finished on April 1, 1962. (It being early summer with regular classes over, nobody had chosen to park on the roof.)

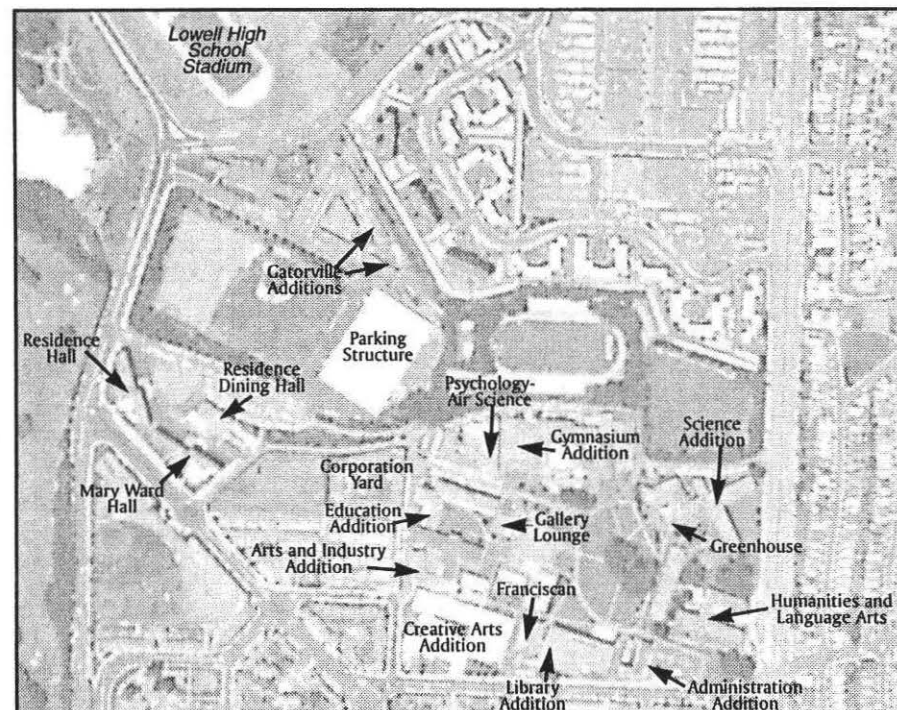
On the western corner of the college, the two previous residence halls had been merged into Mary Ward Hall. To its west, at the corner of Lake Merced and Font Boulevards, an additional residence hall, later named Mary Park Hall, had been opened. The dietary needs of their student residents were served by the Residence Dining Hall, north of Mary Ward Hall. The two residence halls opened on August 1, 1960, the dining hall just a month later, on September 1, 1960.

On the upper campus, the Psychology-Air Science Building was under construction in 1963, between the Gymnasium and the Health Center, and would be completed by March 1, 1964. Nearby, the southwest addition to the Education Building had been completed in 1959. The two-wing East Addition to the Science Building had been constructed in 1960 on the site of a previous parking lot. Also, a Greenhouse had been placed earlier on the south side of the Science Building (on June 1, 1958, shortly after the date of the previous photograph).

The Library addition was completed in 1960. Immediately to its west, the Franciscan Building was completed on August 1, 1961 and became the campus bookstore. Meanwhile, the previous bookstore, just west of the College Commons, became the "Gallery Lounge."

Other changes included an addition to the Administration Building, and another to the Arts and Industry Building, both in 1959, and additions to the Creative Arts Building and Gymnasium in 1960. The Corporation Yard was completed in 1959, as was the Humanities and Language Arts Building.

Off campus, Ingleside was now continuously built up along 19th Avenue. In the vacant land north of Winston Drive, Lowell High School had constructed a football and track stadium.







## 1969 (WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1969. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:13,123)

Much has taken place since the 1963 photograph. One political event was the 1968-69 student and faculty strike, contributing to a rapid turnover of campus Presidents: Stanley F. Paulson (1965-66), John H. Summerskill (1966-68), Robert Smith (1968), and Samuel I. Hayakawa (1968-73).

Despite more publicized events, the growth of the campus, in number of students and in physical facilities, was an unstoppable juggernaut. At about this time, enrollment reached about 15,000 full-time-equivalent, over four times that originally intended for the campus. The original concept of a "green" campus, dominated by open space, trees, and winding paths, had already become a reality of highrises and parking lots. The then-current Master Plan called for 16,000 FTE students, with a parking garage and the "School of Education and Social Welfare" on the north side of Winston Drive, accompanied by a Physical Education and Nursing Building on the Gatorville site. (These sites eventually would be developed by the campus, but for quite different purposes.)

Three major construction projects were in process at the time of this photograph. The one most nearly complete was a 13-story dormitory, Verducci Hall, at the corner of South State Drive and Lake Merced Boulevard. This building would be completed on February 1, 1970. Comparison of this photograph with the 1935 or 1948 view shows that the northern half of this structure was located on fill in what was originally marshland, a condition that proved disastrous twenty years later when the October, 1989 earthquake damaged the building irreparably. Meanwhile, in order to feed the additional resident students in Verducci Hall, the Residence Dining Hall was enlarged in 1969.

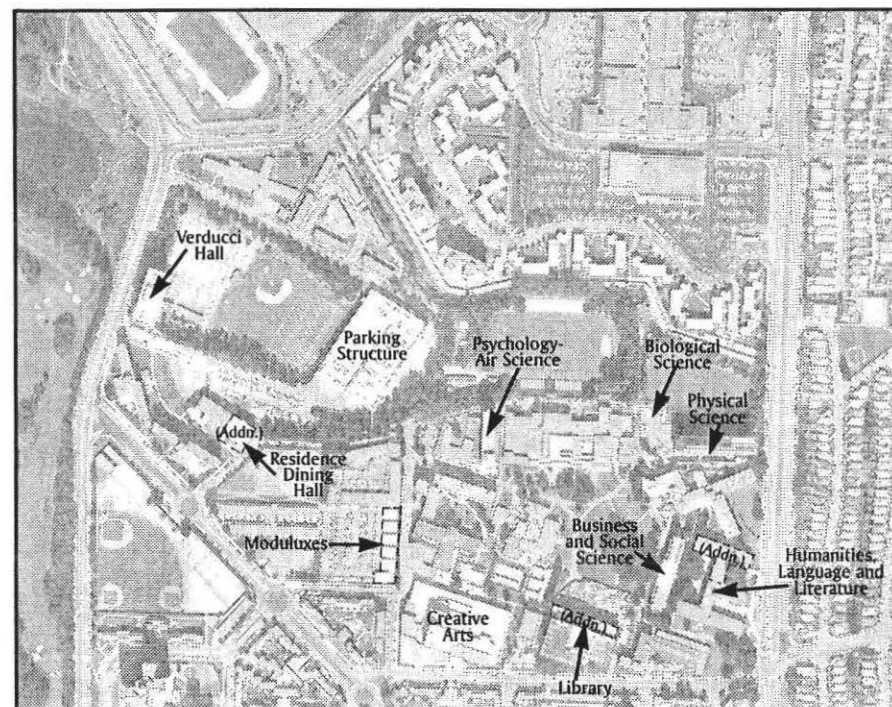
Also in progress was the construction of a second addition to the Library-AV Building, extending the facade of the building into the Quadrangle. This project would be completed in 1971.

The third ongoing project involved two new buildings on the northeast corner of campus, the Biological Science Building (later Hensill Hall), begun with a "dig in" on July 24, 1969, and the Physical Science Building (later Thornton Hall). The Biological Science Building was completed on September 1, 1971, and the Physical Science Building on January 1, 1972, resulting in a three-building science complex. The Biological Science Building, well

along in this photograph, straddled the south rim of the depression occupied by the Women's Playfield (later called the F. Hale Stevenson Field). The Physical Science Building, just being started here, lay on the west edge of the same field.

A less obvious project, at least in a vertical view, was the heightening of the Parking Structure. Also, the wooden structures on the periphery of the Lake Merced Annex were removed between 1958 and 1963 and replaced by six Moduluxes by November 1, 1977.

Recently completed projects had enlarged several existing classroom-office buildings. In 1964, a third floor had been added to the Business and Social Science (BSS) Building. Then, in 1965, the north wing of the renamed Humanities, Language and Literature (HLL) Building had been completed. In the same year, the Creative Arts building was finally completed with the roofing over of the previous central courtyard. Finally, the Psychology-Air Science Building, completed on March 1, 1964, gained a fourth floor in 1966.







## 1975 (MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1975. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:12,655)

On the page to the right is San Francisco State University during the administration of Paul F. Romberg (1973-83). San Francisco State College gained university status in 1972, but with the awkward designation "California State University—San Francisco." Local pride was better served in 1974, when the campus name was changed permanently to "San Francisco State University."

Two large building projects were under way at this time. First, right in the center of campus, the previous Commons had been leveled and was being replaced by a completely new structure, the Student Union, to be completed five months after the date of this photograph. Its unique bipyramidal design, by architect Paffard Keatinge Clay, is already apparent. This design was the Associated Students' second choice, the California State University Trustees having rejected the original plan by Moshe Safdie. The work area for this project took over the west third of the Quadrangle, the previous temporary buildings south of the Commons being removed. To help carry the displaced pedestrian traffic, a new northwest-southeast path was built crossing the Quadrangle, parallel to an earlier walk. Despite the activity, booths, a tent structure, and hundreds of people dot the Quadrangle.

The second project was the New Administration Building, replacing the eastern portion of the previous Administration Building, but leaving intact the western part of the older structure. Note the large crane and its shadow visible on the photograph. This project would be completed in 1977, when the "New Administration Building" became simply the Administration Building and the remaining previous structure the "Old Administration Building."

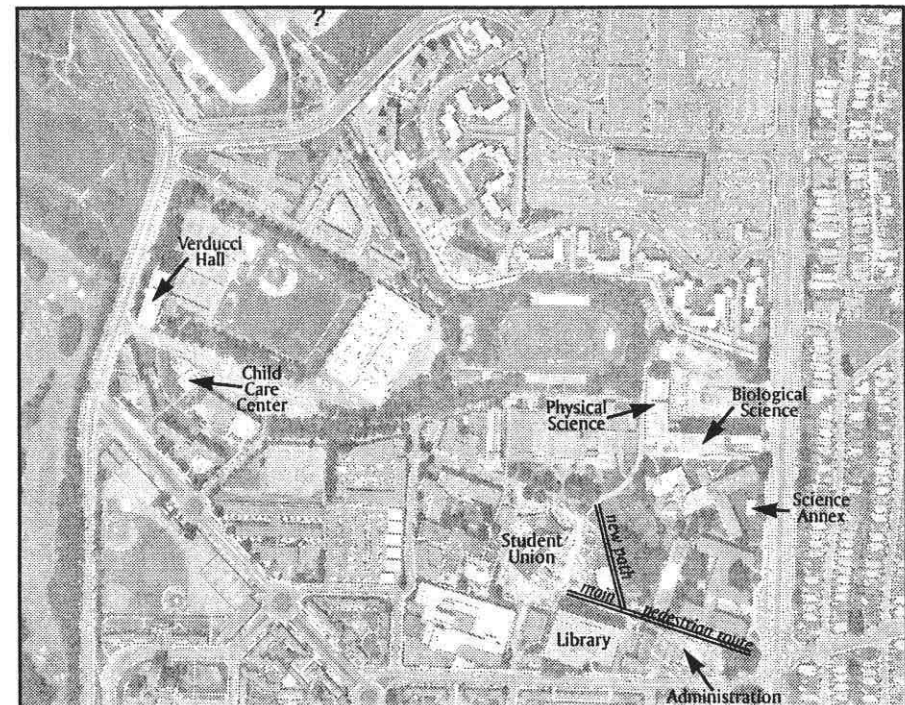
The Library addition had been completed in 1971, retaining the straight east-west path in front of the building that continued to carry most of the foot traffic into campus. This axis thus continued to afford the longest vista in that part of the campus. With various construction projects along with path over the years, maintaining pedestrian access from 19th Avenue to the central campus was often a serious problem.

Elsewhere on campus, Verducci Hall had been completed in 1970, the Biological Science Building in 1971, with gardens, water tanks, and greenhouses on its roof, and the Physical Science Building in 1972. The completion of the two new science build-

ings left the previous Women's Playfield partly a parking lot, partly bare ground.

Looking more closely, the Veteran's Affairs temporary building was placed on May 1, 1970 between the Science Building and 19th Avenue; the building's name was changed to "Science Annex" in 1971. The Child Care Center, northwest of the Residence Dining Hall, was built by the Associated Students, and finished on May 1, 1972.

Compared with the ever-changing campus, its neighbors appear models of stability. Harding Park Golf Course, Stonestown, Ingleside, and Parkmerced show almost no change from photograph to photograph. An exception to this status quo was north of campus, on the property owned by Lowell High School (itself beyond the north edge of the photograph). The writer has no idea what is going on in the area marked "?" in the inset, which is littered by several hundred round, white features, averaging 13-14 feet in diameter. (This area had been vacant in a May 10, 1972 photograph and was again vacant in a May 27, 1977 photograph.)







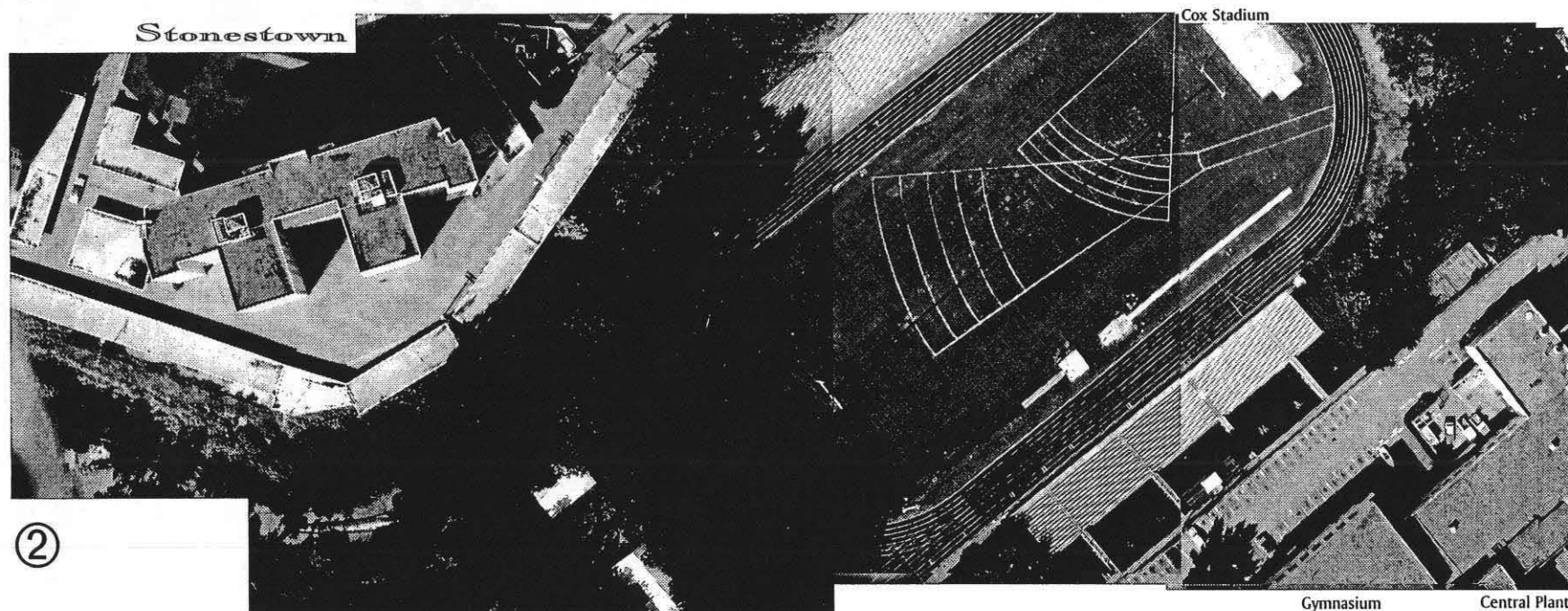
# 1975—LARGE-SCALE TRANSECT

(SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1975. ORIGINAL SCALE ~1:4,500)

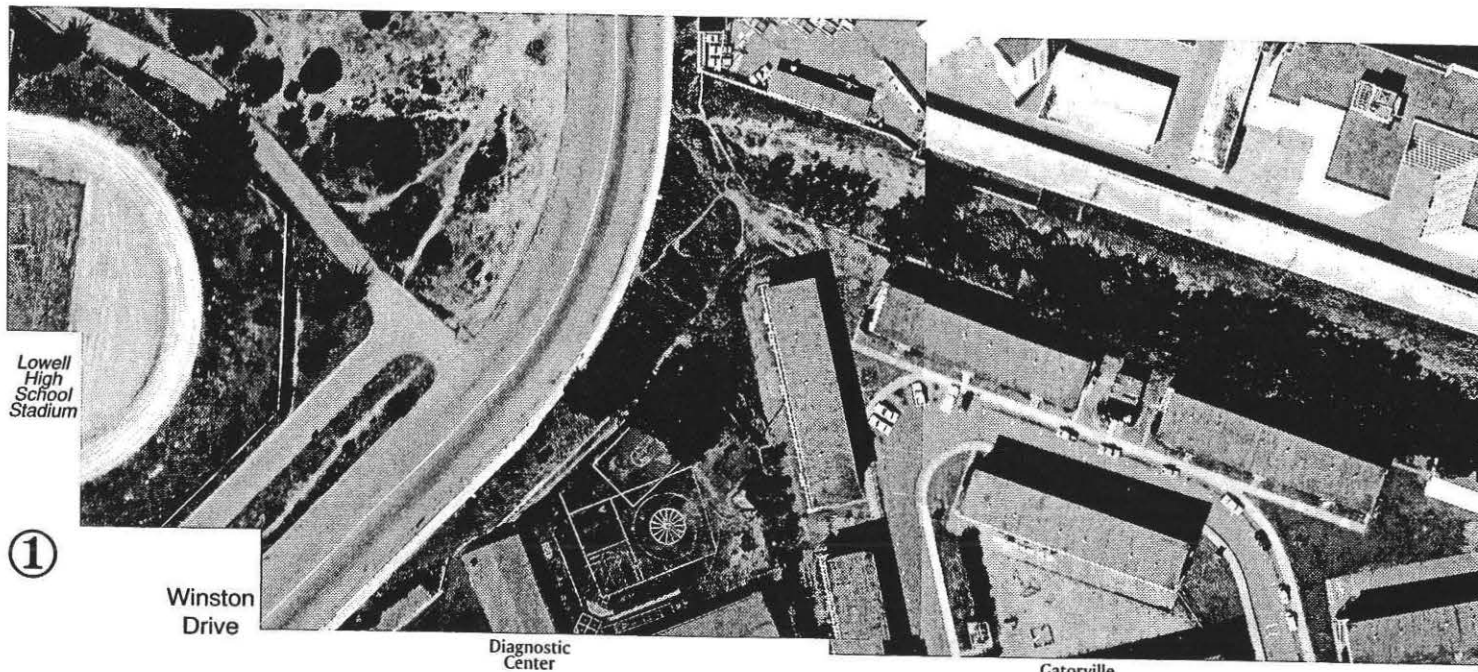
Purely by coincidence, the writer photographed from the air a strip from the Sunset District to the Ingleside District, passing across the northern portion of the San Francisco State University Campus, on the day before the vertical aerial photograph on page 23 was taken. For the photographs shown here, a light plane was flown about 1,000 feet above ground, the writer using a 35-mm camera with a 70-mm focal-length lens. This combination produced a film scale of 1:4,500; the scale of this reproduction is about 1:1,260 (1 in:105 ft; about 3.8× the scale of the other vertical photographs in this collection); see the bar scale to the right. The film used was Kodak 2483 Photomicrography Film, an extremely high-resolution, high-contrast color positive medium.

The combination of a large film scale and high-resolution film produced a vertical view of part of the campus that showed detail down to a few inches across. This is probably as close as we can come to the appearance of this part of the campus almost a quarter century ago; individual people can be seen, although there are not many of them about on this Sunday afternoon.

The transect begins on the right (1), above the Lowell High School Stadium. The flight line moved rightward (roughly east-southeast) over Gatorville and part of the Stonestown tower apartments. The flight line then continues at the lower left (2), passing from the Stonestown tower apartments and garages over Cox Stadium to the old Central Plant. Finally, the view on the lower right (3) shows the flight line from the Central Plant over the three science buildings and the Humanities, Language and Literature (HLL) Building and then across 19th Avenue into Ingleside. (Note that the low altitude exaggerated ground relief and building heights, sometimes creating discontinuities between the successive 35-mm frames.)







Stonestown

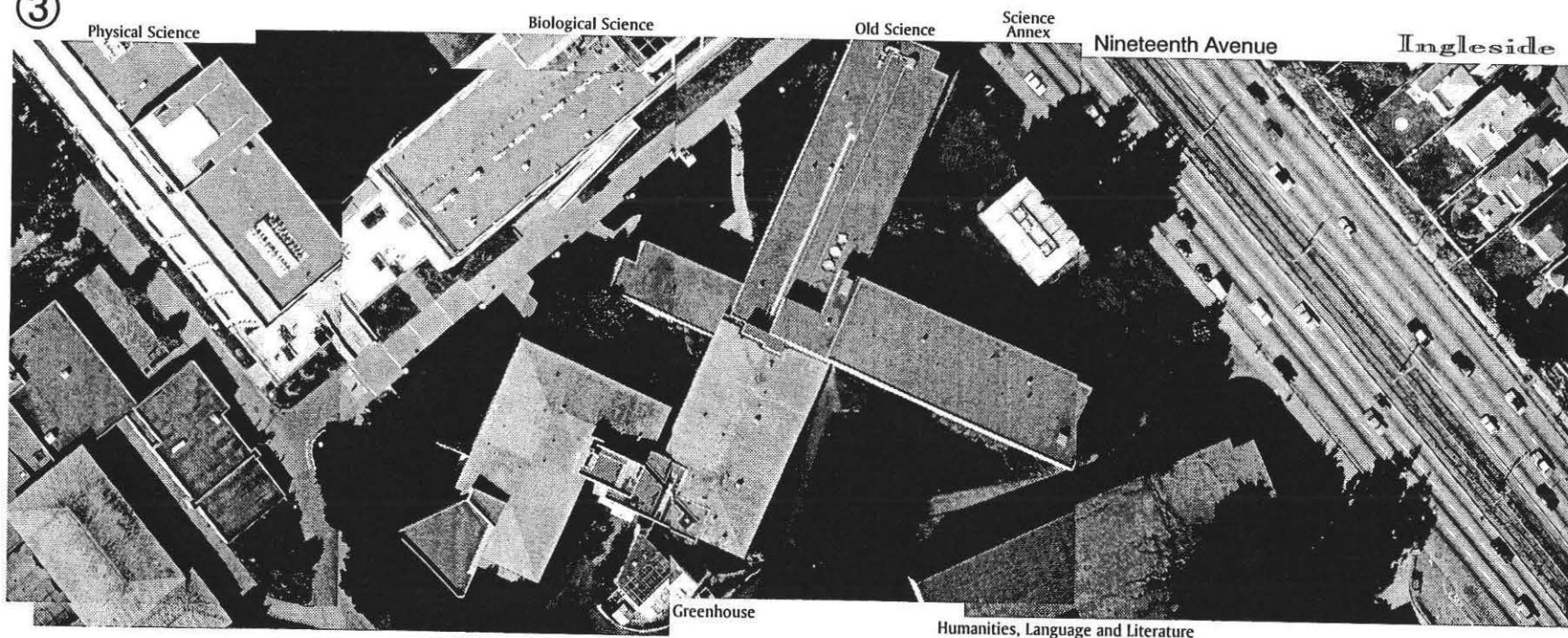
①

Winston Drive

Diagnostic Center

Gatorville

③



Physical Science

Biological Science

Old Science

Science Annex

Nineteenth Avenue

Ingleside

Greenhouse

Humanities, Language and Literature

## 1981 (FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1981. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:12,427)

This photograph shows some campus construction projects completed since the 1975 view, along with one removal project.

The feature that was removed was Gatorville, whose wooden structures disappeared in 1977. Since then a lawn had been planted, this area on the northwest side of campus functioning as an athletic field.

The completed projects were the new Student Union, finished in 1975, and the (New) Administration Building, completed in 1977.

Another project was begun and finished in the interval between the previous photograph and this one; the new Student Health Center, opened on May 1, 1977, after occupying the old Gallery Lounge during construction. This was the campus' first (and so far only) underground structure, visible here only as a mound with an octagonal atrium at its center, at the intersection of three paths.

A smaller project at that time was the installation of elevators for the disabled on the multistory campus buildings. Six examples are shown by asterisks, constructed alongside existing buildings.

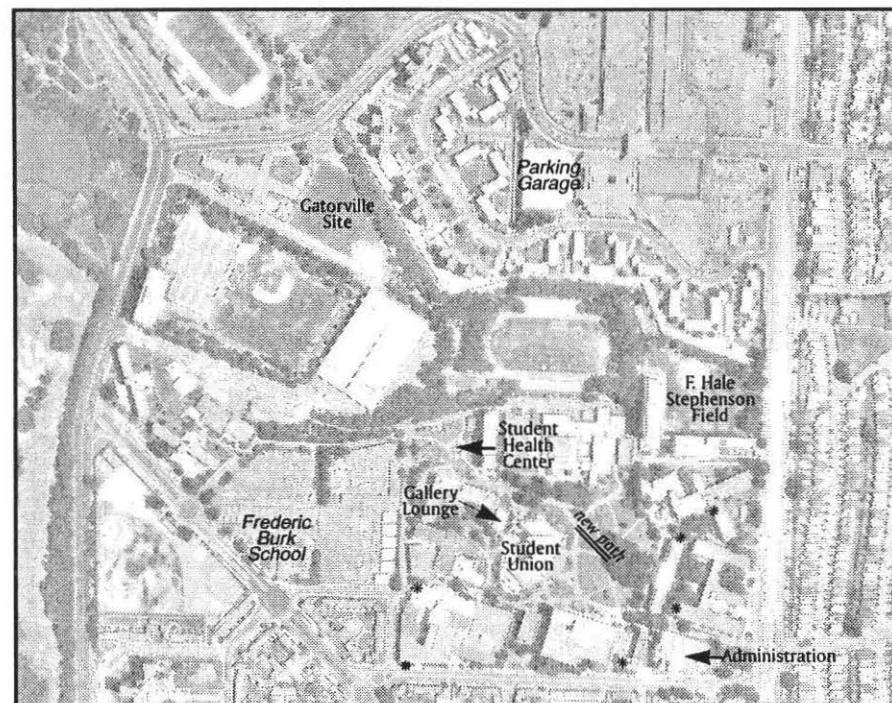
In the western part of campus, the playfield north of the Frederic Burk school had become a parking lot, it having been determined that the parcel actually belonged to the University. Also involving the School, the southeast portion of the building was removed in 1978 and replaced with a small parking lot. The Frederic Burk School began as an adjunct to San Francisco State; an experimental school associated with the School of Education, and was named for Frederic Lister Burk, the President (1899-1924) of San Francisco State Normal School, the ancestor of the present state university. By this time, however, its association with the campus had lessened, and it was often no longer shown on campus maps. Over the years, the SFUSD used the school for various purposes and changed its name; it currently is called the School of the Arts.

In the campus' northeastern corner, the Biological Science Building had just been renamed Hensill Hall, while the Physical Science Building would become Thornton Hall in the following year. The previous bare earth and parking lot between the two buildings had been planted with a lawn, with a baseball diamond in one corner, and renamed the F. Hale Stephenson Field. At about this time, the field began to be used for archery practice.

The late 1970s also saw two forms of drought. One was a shortage of rainfall (or, better, snowfall) in California, resulting in water conservation. This meant that the lawns of the campus—the playing fields and the Quadrangle—appear patchy in tone. In addition, a new southeast-northwest diagonal path on the northwest side of the Quadrangle was added in 1977.

The other form of drought was financial; the "Taxpayers' Revolt" during this period cut into both the campus operating budget and on capital outlays. Thus no capital expenditure new projects are actually under way in this view.

Again, little has occurred in the community surrounding the campus. In Stonestown, in 1977, part of the parking lot was replaced by a parking garage on the southwest side of the shopping mall. With the automobile population of California growing more rapidly than its human population, parking was an increasing problem both off and on the campus.







## 1985 (MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1985. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:12,386)

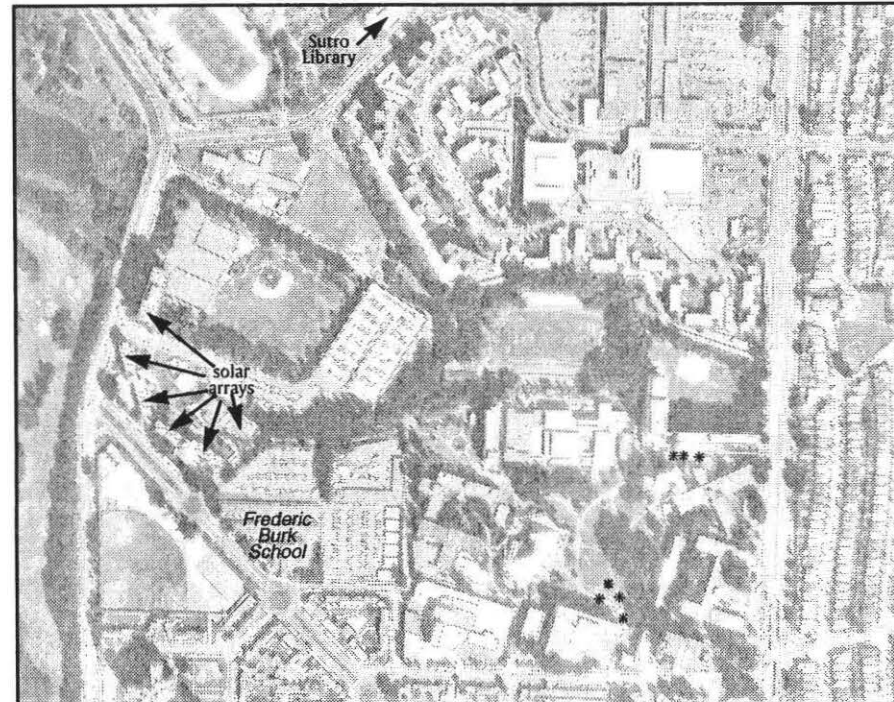
Chia-Wei Woo was the University President (1983-1988) when this photograph was taken.

Despite the new administration, the lull in campus construction activity continued. One significant change, however, involved the University's previous acquisition of land on the north side of Winston Drive. On part of this land, on the northern margin of the photograph, is the Sutro Library (previously the "California State Library"). The Sutro Library, with its historical and genealogical collection, was transferred to San Francisco State University in 1982. The library was first housed in a temporary structure that had once served as the temporary home of the California State Legislature when the State Capitol was being refurbished. The present Sutro Library building was completed in 1983. Of particular use to the campus, its southwest wing houses the University's Labor Archives.

Although the main portion of the campus had no new buildings, a close look at the roofs of the three residence halls and the Residence Dining Hall shows several banks of south-facing solar heating arrays, installed to increase the energy self-sufficiency of the campus.

It is also interesting to note the increasing dependence of the University campus on motor vehicles. Almost every visible parking space was used, including the roof of the Parking Structure, and seven vehicles can be seen, marked by asterisks on the inset photograph, on paths that had previously been almost exclusively for pedestrian use. Some appear involved in a small project on the southeast portion of the Quadrangle.

The automobile had lost out, however, in one area off campus; the parking lot at the Frederic Burk School had been replaced by a play yard.







## 1991 (MONDAY, JULY 1, 1991. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:12,826)

The fifteenth President of the institution, and the eleventh and current chief executive of the Lake Merced Campus, Robert A. Corrigan arrived in 1988. Thus, the remainder of the views in this collection belong to a single administration.

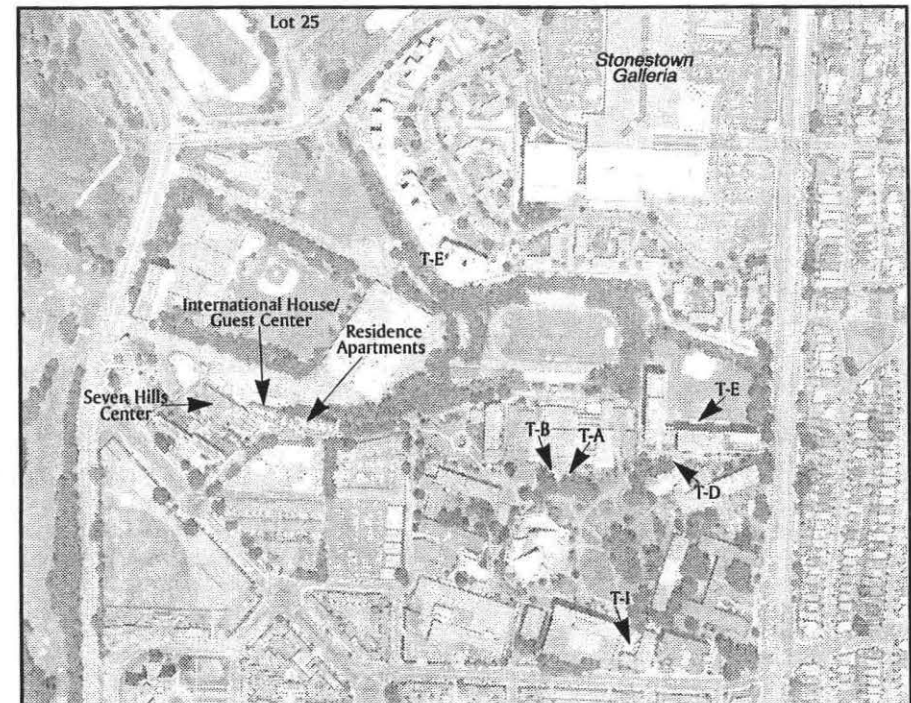
During the interval since the previous photograph, at 5:04 PM on October 17, 1989, the campus experienced the Loma Prieta earthquake, a major event of Richter magnitude 7.1 centered 58 miles to the southeast. The photograph shows no obvious consequences of the event. However, the 1989 tremblor required seismic retrofitting for several buildings. Verducci Hall, built partly on fill laid on the old Lake Merced lakebed, was temporarily closed, then reopened for a year before serious structural damage was found, when it was closed permanently.

The earthquake did not stop one construction project that had begun in 1989, the towering Residence Apartments, just northeast of the Residence Dining Hall, completed in 1990. Added on the west side of the new Residence Apartments was the International House/Guest Center. Nearby, the western portion of the Residence Dining Hall had been converted into the Seven Hills Center.

Not having much room left for large new buildings, the University had begun adding small portable buildings for a variety of functions (the original name is given, followed by the date and current name in parentheses): T-A (1989, Community Involvement Center [CIC]), T-B (1989, Physical Therapy), T-D (1989, Psychological Services), T-E (1989, American Language Classroom), and T-I (1991, Disability Resource Center).

Over the years, campus enrollment had grown, reaching 29,340 students in 1990/91. Most of these were commuting students, making student parking a matter of growing concern. On property acquired on the north side of Winston Drive, the University has begun preparing a new parking lot (Lot 25), connected to the main campus by a crosswalk across Winston Drive and a rather precipitous stairway descending to the old Gatorville site.

Off campus, Stonestown had a significant facelift. The previous open mall was entirely rebuilt, resulting in the enclosed Stonestown Galleria, which reopened on October 28, 1987.







## 1997 (MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1997. ORIGINAL SCALE 1:12,372)

The Lake Merced Campus experienced numerous minor and major changes between 1991 and 1997.

Most of the campus changes were new projects commenced in the early or mid-1990s. Parking Lot 25 was the only ongoing project shown in the previous photograph (1991); it was opened for use shortly thereafter, but appears unused in this photograph because it is usually vacant during summer sessions (however, a close look reveals the marked parking spaces). Also in the "trans-Winston" area, the Labor Archives was added to the southwest side of the Sutro Library.

There were several large-scale projects that were begun and completed between 1991 and 1997. Most of these were in areas peripheral to the central part of campus, thus shifting more activities and traffic to the western and northwestern portions of campus.

The most visible project was the Humanities Building, the largest classroom building on campus, constructed on the old Moduluxes site, and completed in Fall, 1994. Meanwhile, the Fine Arts Building had received a substantial addition in 1993, but with the removal of the previous Sculpture Barn, a vine-covered workshop.

The Central Plant, just southeast of the Parking Garage, was completed in Fall, 1997. Also finished in Fall, 1997, just north of the Central Plant, was the Recycling/Waste Management building, now named the Recycling/Resource Center.

In 1994 Burk Hall was remodeled and received a substantial addition on its east side, obliterating the old Gallery Lounge.

This was a busy period. After being temporarily housed in the Diagnostic Center during 1995-97, the new Associated Students Children's Center, funded by the Associated Students, was completed in 1997, at its old site on the south side of South State Drive.

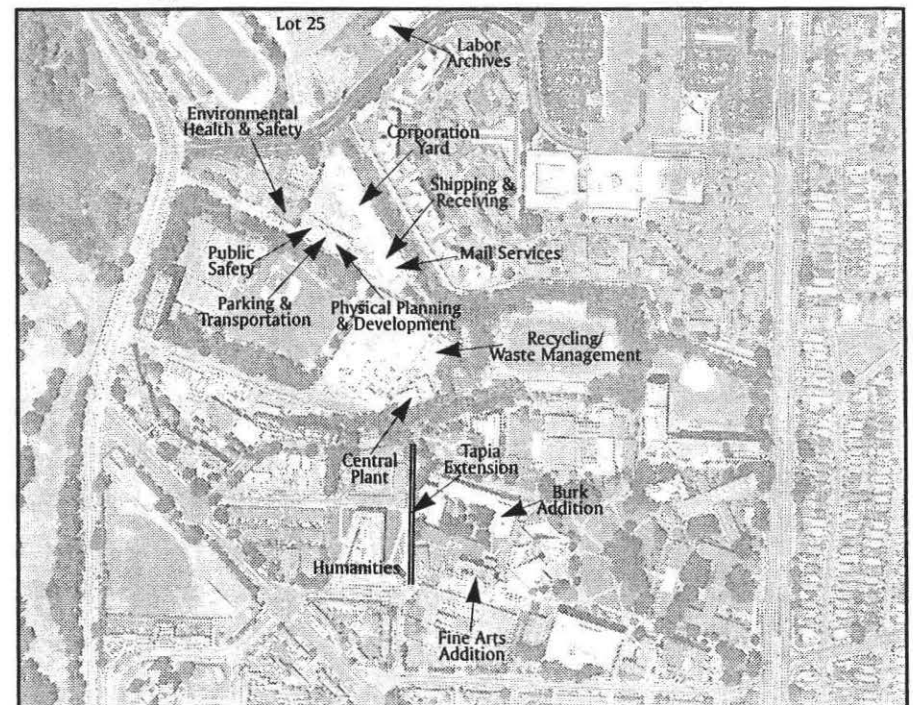
Meanwhile, the Environmental Health & Safety temporary building was moved to the southeast of the Diagnostic Center in 1995.

The previous Gatorville site was completely transformed in 1997-98. The most obvious change here was the movement of the Corporation Yard to this site. In addition, Shipping & Receiving,

Mail Services, Public Safety, Parking & Transportation, and Physical Planning & Development simultaneously moved to this same corner of campus.

All these facilities, either newly constructed or relocated in previously quiet areas, caused some changes in traffic flow. The northern extension of Tapia Drive into campus was closed to motor traffic, after which the only vehicle access to the interior of the campus (i.e., to Lot 6) was by entering via North State Drive and the unnamed road around Cox Stadium, and leaving via the road north of the Gymnasium, connecting to South State Drive. Faculty and staff commuter traffic in the central campus was significantly reduced by this move, but was replaced by construction vehicles and the ever-growing pool of campus service vehicles.

By chance not revealed by the two-year interval between the available aerial photography, the campus experienced considerable disruption in the 1996 due to a major infrastructure project as trenches were dug for power, water, and an up-to-date information technology/communications system.







## 1999—SELECTED VIEWS (MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1999).

The Lake Merced Campus continues to experience change and several projects are underway as this publication goes to press. Some of the current changes are shown in the oblique-format aerial views on the next four pages, which were taken by the author from a light airplane at about 3:00 PM on the afternoon of June 7, 1999. (A 35-mm camera was used with a 28-200 mm zoom lens from an altitude of about 3500 feet.)

The view below looks northeastward across the campus, which is framed by Harding Park Golf Course (lower left), Stonestown (upper left), Ingleside (upper right), and Parkmerced (lower right).

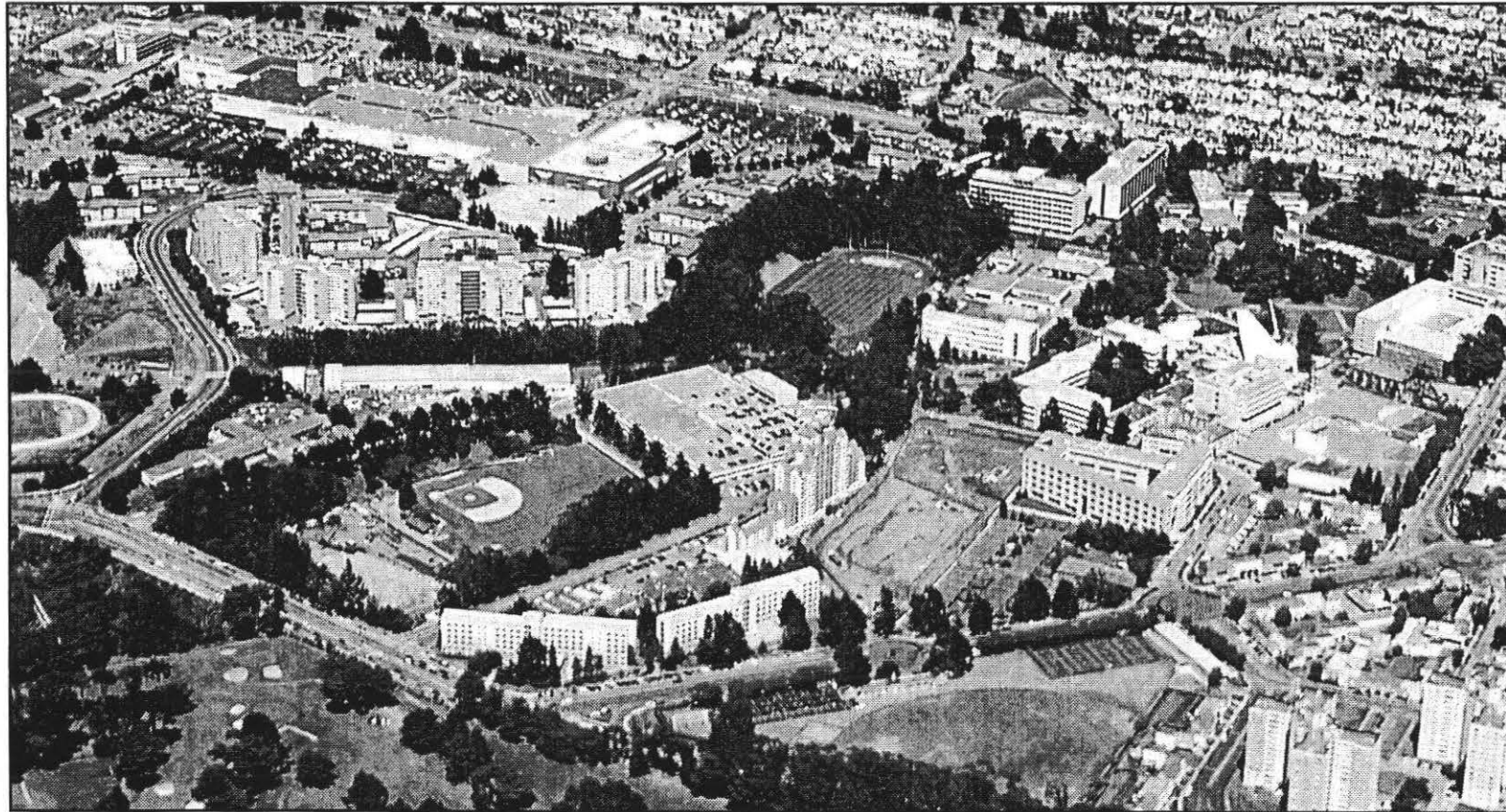
On the campus itself, needing to accommodate a student enrollment of 27,446, two student housing and services projects stand out

from this viewpoint. First, Verducci Hall had been demolished, as shown on the facing page. As of September, 1999, some of this area has been replaced by tennis courts and there are no plans to erect another structure on this unstable site.

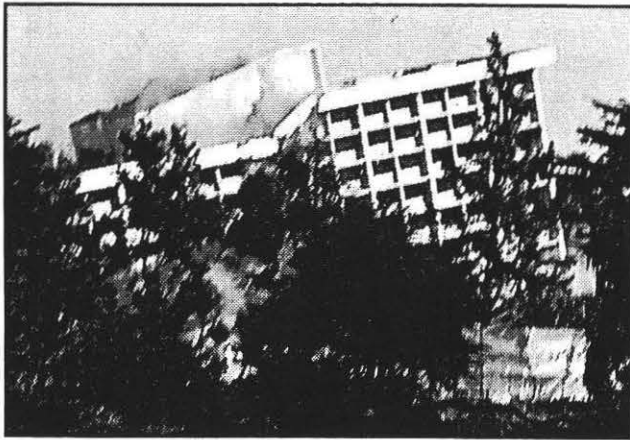
The functional replacement for Verducci Hall will be The Village at Centennial Square, a student apartment/services complex to be completed in August, 2000. The construction site for this project is the old Corporation Yard (between the Humanities Building and the Residence Apartments); the site preparation of this area is in process in the view below, shown in more detail to the right.

Less obvious changes to the lower part of campus include the conversion of the Environmental Health & Safety structure to the Alumni House and the removal of the solar panels from the roofs

of the Mary Ward and Mary Park Halls. In terms of name changes, the Guest Center became the "International House/Guest Center," while the Recycling/Waste Management building is now called the "Recycling/Resource Center."







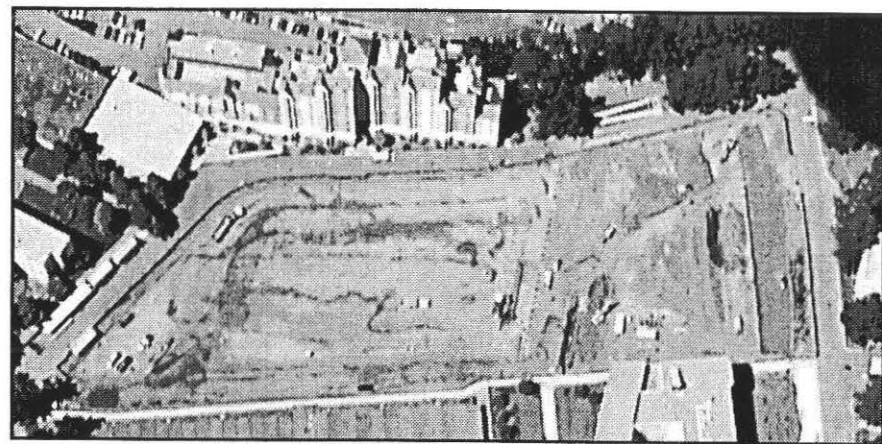
Not an aerial photograph—the implosion of Verducci Hall as seen from Lake Merced, at 4:20 PM on March 27, 1999.

The site of Verducci Hall on June 7, 1999 with the debris pile being removed by conveyor belt and trucks from the temporarily buried tennis courts. By

September, 1999, trees had been planted on the bare slope where the building had previously been located. North is at top, with Lake Merced Boulevard to the left.



The site of the (old) Corporation Yard being levelled for construction of The Village at Centennial Square. This will contain 191-unit, 763-bed student apartments and a 50,000-square foot Student Services building. Also visible are the Residence Apartments and the International House/Guest Center at the upper left, and a portion of the Humanities Building in the lower right. (North at top, June 7, 1999)



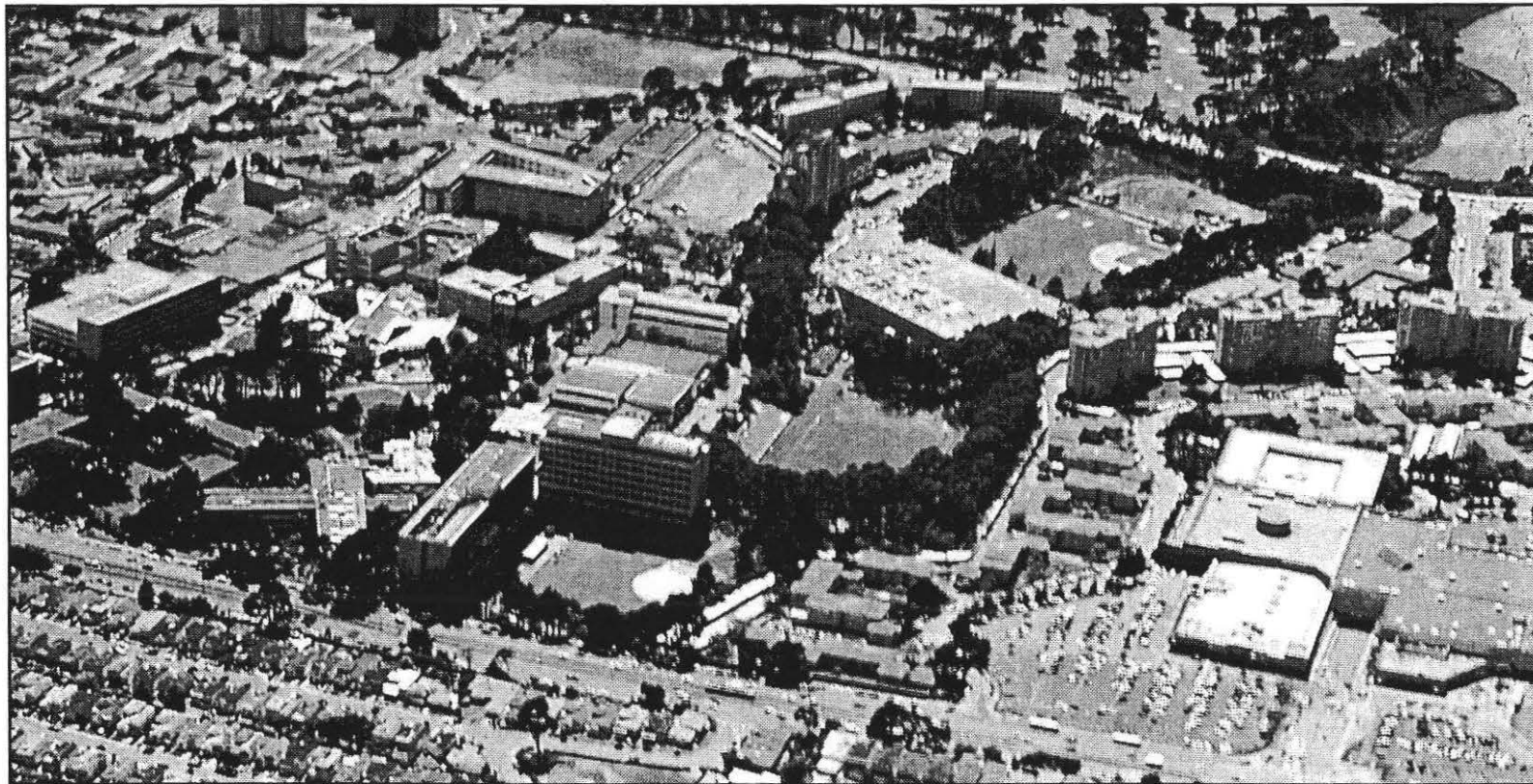
The viewpoint of this photograph looks southwestward across the campus, directly in the direction opposite to the view on page 34. Again, the campus is surrounded by Parkmerced (upper left), Harding Park Golf Course (upper right), Stonestown (lower right), and Ingleside (lower left); 19th Avenue crossed the lower portion of the photograph. As with the campus overview on page 34, this was taken with a 35-mm camera from an elevation of about 3500 feet on the afternoon of June 7, 1999.

Although The Village at Centennial Square and the Verducci Hall sites can still be seen in the background of this photograph, this viewpoint shows more clearly the in-process renovation of the Cesar Chavez Student Center (left of center). This project is shown at a larger scale on the opposite page.

At the extreme left, just above 19th Avenue, is the HSS Building, where the sidewalk had been widened, extending into the previous bus turnout, providing room for several covered benches (shown

in more detail to the right). As of Fall, 1999 a small lunch counter had also been added in front of the HSS Building.

Of course, none of these or the other aerial photographs in this publication show changes *inside* the buildings. These include such current projects as improvements in the campus fire alarms and fire suppression systems, seismic retrofit and upgrades, ADA improvements, hazardous material removal, and classroom renewal. Major building renovations about to begin will involve the Psychology Building, Hensill Hall, and the J. Paul Leonard Library.

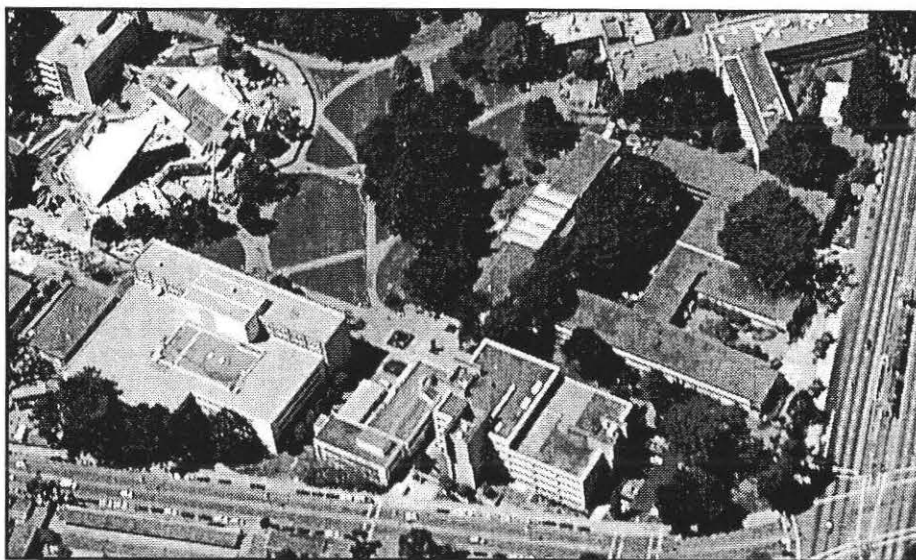






The Cesar Chavez Student Center undergoing renovation; note the large crane to the lower right of center. The fence around the structure marks the construction zone. Completion is expected by September, 2000. Its modifications include a new Terrace Floor, Bookstore renovation, new dining space, and a new exterior Malcom X Courtyard. Taken June 7, 1999, with north approximately at top.

The southeastern corner of campus, with Holloway Avenue at the bottom and 19th Avenue on the right. To the upper left is the Cesar Chavez Student Center being rebuilt. To the right is the HSS Building, with new covered benches on the sidewalk to its right. The Administration Buildings (New and Old) are to the lower left of the HSS Building.



# NOMENCLATURE

The list on the facing page is a attempt to show the various names applied over the years to the structures and facilities on the Lake Merced campus. It also lists when the building or feature was completed. In most cases, the dates of building completion are known to the year, but a few building completions had to be inferred from aerial photography and may be uncertain by 1-2 years. Buildings that never were given names, whether temporary or permanent structures, are not listed. Ironically, the two oldest structures on campus carry no names; the field house located immediately southwest of Cox Stadium, and the small utilities building to the east of the Residential Apartments; both appear on the 1943 aerial photograph (page 11).

The names shown are those in use at present; when the building was removed, if it was removed; or are the names most widely used over the lifetime of the facility. The names, and sometimes the functions, of these landmarks have often changed over time. The writer has used the annual issues of the University *Bulletin* as a source of "official" names, but it is clear that many names have been applied casually, and changed from year to year. For example, the seven married student housing units in the northwest campus were consistently referred to by most of the campus community as "Gatorville," yet this name appeared in the *Bulletin* only once, in 1970. As another example, the present Business (BUS) Building was called "Business and Social Science" (BSS) from 1953-1979, even though the Behavioral and Social Science School office, and most of its departments, were then (as now) in the then "Humanities" Building, which was not renamed "Humanities and Social Science" until 1989. Thus the name of one of the largest

Schools/Colleges on campus was not reflected in a building name for a decade, and since 1994 has been implied only by the "SS" in the abbreviated name "HSS."

The list to the right shows a selection of building and field name changes reflected in the *Bulletin*.; alternate names not used in the *Bulletin* are in parentheses. Also, in some years the several *Bulletins* produced (e.g., Summer Sessions, Graduate, Extension) disagreed as to particular names. Finally, the maps and names sometimes reveal uncertainties in ownership or administrative status; note the changing depictions and names of the Diagnostic Center and the School of the Arts (SFUSD).

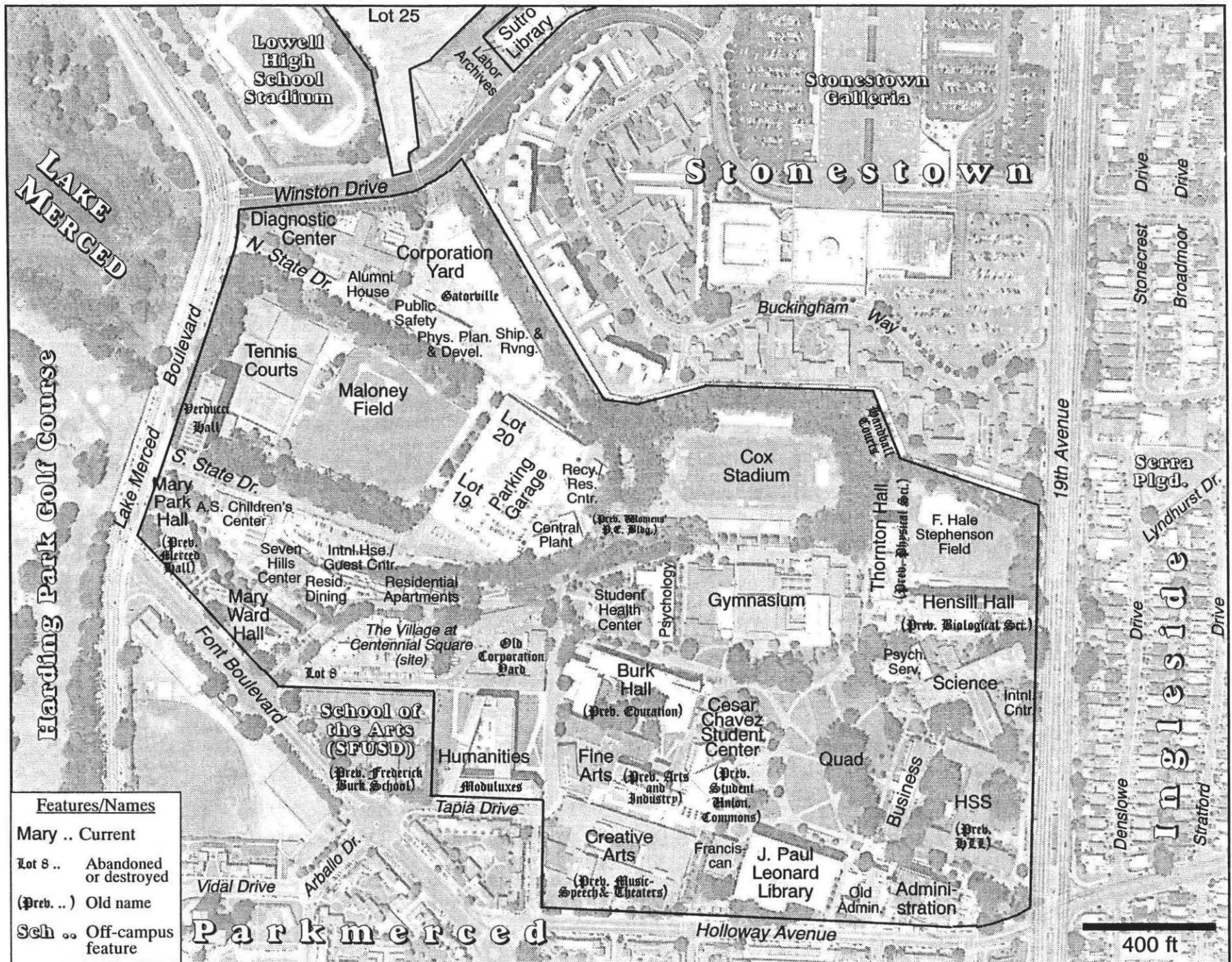
It is clear that the campus naming process needs to be regularized, particularly as some significant features (e.g., the road connecting North Campus Drive to Lot 6) have no names at all. Although one hesitates to propose yet another committee, perhaps a permanent Campus Nomenclature Committee could help solve this problem.

The list is in alphabetical order by the name shown in **boldface**. For each feature, names are given in chronological order when possible; sometimes a name will be used, then apparently discontinued, only to reappear. Dates of name changes, when known, are given in parentheses. The date of original construction is underlined. Features are not listed when no name change has occurred (eg., Creative Arts).

On page 40 is a campus map showing the more prominent present and past names. Space does not permit depicting on the map many of the variant or temporary names that appear in the list.

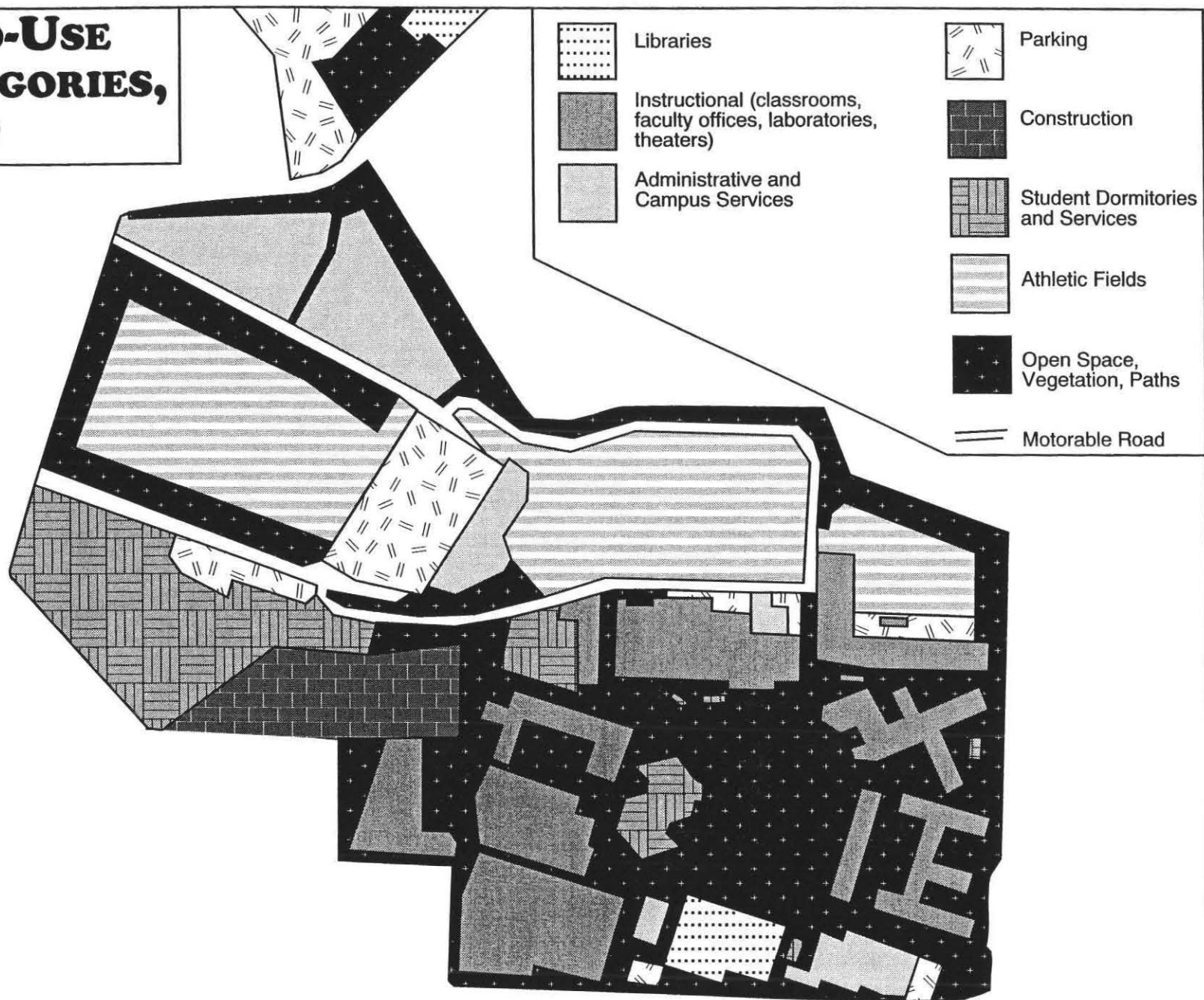


T-E (1989), **American Language Classroom** (1998).  
 Child Care Center (1971), (Temporary Child Care Center in Diagnostic Center, 1995-97), **Associated Students Children's Center** (1997).  
 Environmental Health & Safety (1996), **Alumni House** (1999).  
 Education (ED, 1954) Education and Psychology Building (1959), **Burk Hall** (BH, 1989).  
 Business & Social Science (1953), Social Science (1955), Business-Social Science (1956), **Business** (BUS, 1980).  
 College Union ("Cafeteria", 1953), College Commons (1959), Commons (1970), "Student Union Construction" (1973-1975), Student Union (1975),  
 Student Center/Bookstore (1997), **Caesar Chavez Student Center** (1998).  
 T-A (1989), (not shown, 1998), **Community Involvement Center** (CIC, 1999).  
 Football & Track (1941), Cox Stadium (1955-56), Football and Track (1958), **Cox Stadium** (1980).  
 Cerebral Palsy School ("School for Cerebral Palsied Children", 1954), Northern California School for Cerebral Palsied Children (1955), School for  
 Cerebral Palsied Children (1962), Cerebral Palsy School (1958), School for Cerebral Palsied Children of Northern California (1963),  
 Diagnostic School (1970), (shown, not named, 1981-93), **Diagnostic Center** (1994).  
 T-I (1991), Disabled Student Services (1994), **Disability Resource Center** (1996; not shown, 1998; reappears, 1999).  
 Upper Playfield (1941), Women's Playfield (1954), FHS Field (1963), Women's Playfield (1966), (nameless, 1979), **F. Hale Stephenson Field**  
 (1980).  
 Industrial Arts (1953), Arts & Industries (A-I, AI, A&I, 1967), **Fine Arts** (FA, 1999).  
**Font Hall** (1958), Dormitories (1960).  
 Bookstore (1961), **Franciscan** (1976).  
 Bookstore (1955), **Gallery Lounge** (1963), Temporary Health Center (1976), (unnamed, 1977-1994); aka Gym Annex.  
 Family Housing (1956), Veteran's Housing (1958), Family Housing (1961), Married Students' Housing (1964), **Gatorville** (1970), Married Student  
 Housing (1971).  
 Physical Education (1951), Gymnasium (1967), Physical Education & Gymnasium (1970), **Gymnasium** (GYM, 1980).  
 (not mapped, 1958), (mapped, not named, 1970), (not mapped, 1976-79), **Handball Courts** (1980), Racquetball Courts (1994), (unnamed, 1998).  
 Biological Science ("Life-Bio-Science", BIO, 1970), **Hensill Hall** (HH, 1981).  
 Classroom Building 3 (1957), Humanities & Language Arts (1959), Humanities—Language Arts (1961), Humanities, Language, and Literature (1963),  
 Humanities (1967), Humanities, Language & Literature (HLL, 1970), Humanities (1980), **Humanities & Social Sciences** (HSS, 1989), (HSS  
 only, 1994).  
 Veteran's Affairs (1970), Science Annex (SA, 1971), (not mapped, 1976-79), Compass (1980), **International Center** (ICTR, 1989), (not shown,  
 1998), (not named, 1999).  
 Guest Center (1990), **International House/Guest Center** (1998).  
**Lake Merced Annex** (Lake Merced School, LM, 1955; gone in 1961); became Moduluxes site; Humanities Building site in 1994.  
 Library (1953), Library & A.V. (1970), **Library** (LIB, 1980); aka J. Paul Leonard Library.  
 Lower Playfield (1955), Baseball Field (1970), **Maloney Field** (1980). (MALFLD abbreviation used 1996-98)  
 Men's Residence Hall (1960), Dorm M. (1964), Merced Hall (1970), **Mary Park Hall** (1982).  
 Woman's Residence Hall (1960), Dorm W. (1964), **Mary Ward Hall** (1970).  
 Administration (1953), (not separately named, 1977-97), **Old Administration** (1998).  
 Corporation Yard (1958), Corporation Yard/Shipping & Receiving (1994), Centennial Square (1998), **Old Corporation Yard** (1999).  
 Garage (1962), Student Parking ("Multi-Story Parking Garage", 1970), Garage-General Parking (1973), Parking Structure (1980), **Parking Garage**  
 (1981); aka Lots 19 and 20.  
 T-B (1989), T-G (1994), **Physical Therapy** (1998).  
 T-D (1989), T-M (1994), (not shown in 1998), **Psychological Services** (1999).  
 Psychology (1964), Psychology-Air Science (1965), **Psychology** (PSY, 1970).  
**Quad** (1954; name not shown until 1994).  
 Recycling/Waste Management (1997), **Recycling/Resource Center** (1998). (Recycling located in Corporation Yard, 1989-93).  
 Dining Room (1964), **Residence Dining** (1970).  
 Demonstration School (1954), Frederic Burk Elementary School (1955), School of the Arts (1994), **School of the Arts (SFUSD)** (1997). [Shown,  
 within campus, 1970-71; shown, outside campus, 1972-75; not mapped, 1961-1969, 1976-93; mapped, outside campus, 1994-99]  
 Natural Sciences (1953), Natural Science Building (1958), Science, Mathematics and Engineering (1960), **Science** (S, SCI, 1961).  
 Health Center (1956), (Temporary Health Center; see Gallery Lounge, 1976), Health Center (new building at original location, 1977), **Student Health**  
**Center** (1980).  
**Tennis Courts** (not named 1954-69; 1980-93; T Courts abbreviation used, 1955; CTS abbreviation used 1996-98).  
 Physical Science (PS, 1970), **Thornton Hall** (TH, 1982).



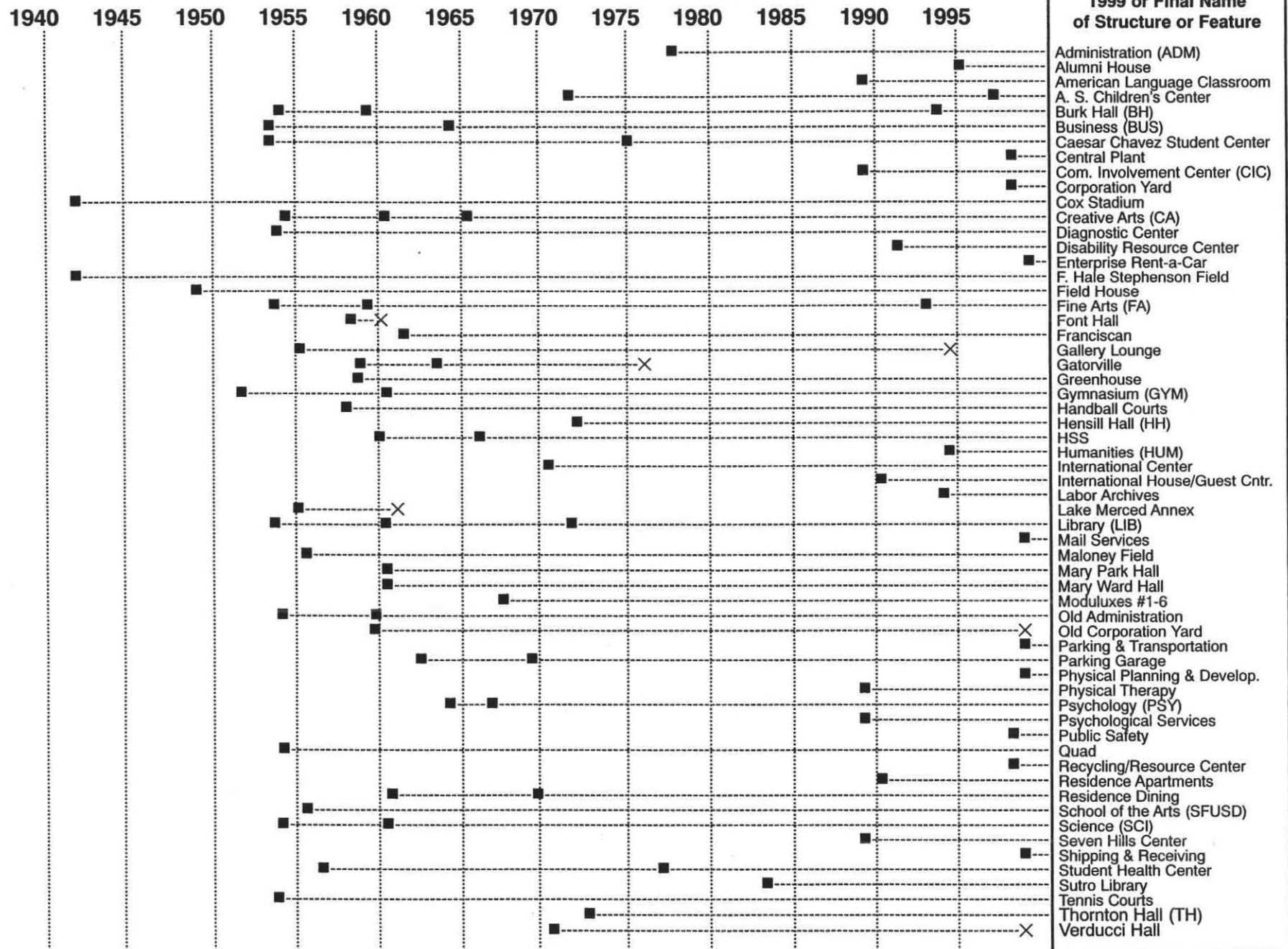


# LAND-USE CATEGORIES, 1999



# CONSTRUCTION TIME CHART

■ = Construction or Modification,  
X = Demolition





# AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY INFORMATION

The air photos below were consulted in preparing this publication; those in bold face are reproduced here. "Sun. El." is the elevation of the sun above the horizon when a photograph was taken. Abbreviated sources are: JW = taken by author, NARA = National Archives and Records Agency, PAS = Pacific Aerial Survey, USGS = United States Geological Survey. Scales computed from enlargement factor. Unless otherwise stated, photographs are black-and-white verticals.

Date	PST	Sun El.	Photo I.D.	Source	Scale	Day of Week, Notes
1935 (n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	AV-248 06 10	PAS	1:16,320	(Month and day not recorded.)
1941 APR 12	13:45	54°.1	C-6660 060	Whittier	1:16,812	Sat.
1943 OCT 11	13:33	40°.0	DDB-2B-491	NARA	1:21,631	Mon.
1946 JUL 29	11:13	66°.6	GS-CP 2-77/83	USGS	1:24,214	Thu. Stereo pair.
1948 JUL 28	12:22	71°.1	AV 17-04-20/21	PAS	1:7,656	Mon. Stereo pair.
1955 MAY 10	10:31	61°.0	AV 170-3-14	PAS	1:10,394	Thu.
1956 MAY 27	07:41	31°.1	DDB-1R-24	Federal	1:21,653	Sun. Unsharp.
1956 SEP 08	12:40	56°.9	GS-VLX	USGS	1:23,650	Sat. Shows HSS site clearing.
1958 APR 23	10:31	58°.2	AV-279-3-19	PAS	1:7,598	Wed.
1963 JUL 09	12:33	74°.1	AV 550-4-23	PAS	1:39,266	Thu.
1967 MAY 09	11:16	66°.8	GG 21 W ?M	Federal	1:33,821	Tue. Poor contrast.
1968 APR 16	10:39	55°.9	GS-VBZJ 1-12	USGS	1:29,640	Fri.
1969 OCT 29	11:37	38°.6	AV 933-3-11	PAS	1:13,123	Wed.
1972 MAY 10	12:15	70°.0	AV 1045-3-12	PAS	1:12,422	Wed.
1975 APR 27	15:29	39°.5	-----	JW	1:1,260	Sun. North campus transect; print scale. Color.
1975 APR 28	12:44	65°.1	AV 1188-2-12	PAS	1:12,655	Mon.
1977 MAY 27	11:27	71°.8	AV 1356-3-11	PAS	1:12,715	Fri.
1978 NOV 03	13:53	30°.1	CCL-27-7	Federal	1:23,366	Fri. Extensive dark shadows.
1979 MAY 30	10:32	64°.0	AV 1705-2-13	PAS	1:12,346	Wed.
1981 JUN 19	10:02	59°.0	AV 2020-2-12	PAS	1:12,427	Fri.
1983 MAY 11	12:03	70°.2	AV-2265-02-10	PAS	1:12,600	Wed.
1985 OCT 14	10:14	38°.2	AV 2670-2-10	PAS	1:12,386	Mon.
1989 JUN 19	14:13	60°.3	AV 3556-2-11	PAS	1:12,886	Mon.
1991 JUL 01	11:46	74°.2	AV-4075 3 12	PAS	1:12,826	Mon.
1993 AUG 27	11:54	61°.9	AV 4515 3 11	PAS	1:12,701	Fri.
1995 AUG 08	11:50	67°.7	KAV 4905 1 5	PAS	1:27,564	Tue. Color.
1995 SEP 07	11:00	54°.8	AV 4916 3 19	PAS	1:12,823	Thu.
1997 JUN 23	12:59	72°.5	AV 5434 3 9	PAS	1:12,372	Mon.
1999 JUN 07	14:00	61°.8	-----	JW	(variable)	Mon. Color; oblique formats.