

SOMA

Pilipinas Ethnotour



Uncovering the cultural assets and social heritage of Filipinos in San Francisco

In two Languages - English and Filipino/Tagalog

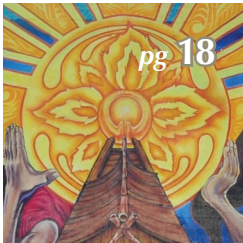
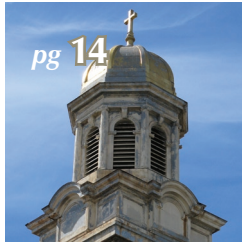
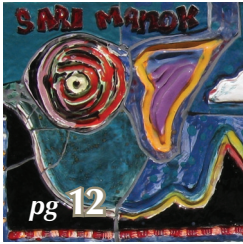


SOMA

PILIPINAS

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Welcome To Soma

Points of Interest Now and Then,
Point

Mga Pook na may Kabuluhan sa
Ngayon at sa Nakaraan, **Pook**

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Introduction

SoMa Pilipinas Ethnotour

Uncovering the Cultural Assets and Social Heritage of Filipinos in San Francisco



Welcome to SoMa Pilipinas! Please join us on a brief tour, an ethnotour, of a thriving Filipino community in San Francisco's South of Market district.

This tour guide booklet is based on the walking tour that MC Canlas from the Filipino-American Development Foundation (FADF) has been conducting since 2000. This tour guide booklet was made possible by a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation Fund through a partnership with FADF, South of Market Stabilization Fund, and San Francisco Architectural Heritage.

This booklet serves as an introduction to the proposed Filipino Social Heritage Special Use District in South of Market, which is aptly named SoMa Pilipinas by its community proponent.

The booklet features **Points of Interest Now and Then**, or POINT for short. By "Now and Then" we mean "Here and There" but also what is NOW (current) and what was THEN (recent past and early days): cultural spaces and places, sites and streets, landmarks and community rituals that describe and enhance the presence or visibility, identity and vibrancy of the Filipinos in San Francisco through the years. Hence, these POINTs uncover, affirm and promote the social heritage of Filipinos not only in San Francisco but in the United States.



SoMa Pilipinas Ethnotour

Pagbubukas ng Kulturang Yaman at Pamanang Pamayanan ng mga Pilipino sa San Francisco

Tuloy po kayo sa SoMa Pilipinas! Halina at sumama kayo sa isang maikling paglalakbay, isang Lakbay-Lahi, sa buhay-na-buhay na komunidad ng mga Pilipino sa San Francisco sa distrito ng South of Market.

Ang naging batayan ng libritong ito ay ang ginagawang lakbay-aral o ethnotour ni MC Canlas ng Filipino American Development Foundation (FADF) magmula pa nuong 2000. Ang libritong ito ay nilimbag mula sa pondong kaloob ng National Trust for Historic Preservation Fund sa pakikipagtulungan ng FADF, South of Market Stabilization Fund, at ang San Francisco Architectural Heritage.

Ang libritong ito ay nagsisilbi na bilang panimulang pagkilala sa minumungkahing Filipino Social Heritage Special Use District sa South of Market sa pagtataguyod ng komunidad sa pamamagitan ng katawagang SoMa Pilipinas.

Itinatampok sa libritong ito ay ang mga **POOK** na may saysay at kabuluhan sa ating mga Pilipino sa kasalukuyan at maging sa nakalipas na panahon. Ang mga pook na ito ay mga lugar na tagpuan at likhaan ng ating kultura at tradisyon, mga gusali at tahanan, mga kalsada at eskinita, mga pinagdarausan ng ating pulong-bayan at pagdiriwang nagpapakita na ang ating komunidad ay buhay-na-buhay at naitataguyod ang kapilipinuhan. Ang mga pook na ito ang siyang mga tandang-bato na nagbibigay ng linaw at patnubay sa kasaysayan at pamana ng ating lahi hindi lang sa San Francisco kundi sa buong Amerika.



About SoMa Pilipinas

Why ETHNOTOUR?

Ethnotour is more than a typical sight-seeing or tourist activity. It is an experience that brings to life the stories of an immigrant and ethnic people's presence in the neighborhood. It is a way of learning about their cultural practices, their struggles and feats, about the old and new narratives of their social heritage in the multi-cultural fabric of San Francisco.

Why SoMa Pilipinas?

SoMa is a common name to refer to South of Market, which is located just south of downtown San Francisco that for many years was known for its manufacturing and warehouse and wholesale businesses until massive urban renewal and development slowly crept in, beginning in the 1980's.

SoMa served as the destination and home for many newcomers and poor immigrants since the Gold Rush – the Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, Greeks, Eastern European Jews, Ukrainians, Japanese, Central Americans, African-Americans, and Filipinos. For various reasons and factors many of these immigrants left SoMa and resettled in other places, except the Filipinos who persevered, thrived and transformed SoMa as their home with a town plaza, the center of gravity of the community.

As a tribute to their resiliency and dynamism, which is deeply rooted in the culture from their homeland **Pilipinas** (Tagalog word for Philippines), the Filipino social heritage district in San Francisco is also known as SoMa Pilipinas. **SoMa Pilipinas** encompasses the community's deeper roots by connecting the current generation of Filipinos to their past, both here and in the Philippines. Likewise, SoMa Pilipinas links the Filipino families, organizations and communities into webs of the plaza formation in the San Francisco Bay area and beyond.



Bakit LAKBAY-LAHI?

Ang lakbay-lahi ay hindi lamang isang pangkaraniwang paglalakbay na ginagawa ng mga turista. Ito ay isang kakaibang karanasan na nagbibigay buhay sa kasaysayan at kwento ng komunidad ng mga Pilipino; matututunan ang paghubog at paglinang ng kulturang Pilipino, ang kanilang pakikibaka, bayanihan at pagsulong. Ito rin ay tumutukoy sa luma at bagong kasaysayan ng pinamanang pamayanan sa sagana at mayamang kultura ng San Francisco.

Bakit SoMa Pilipinas?

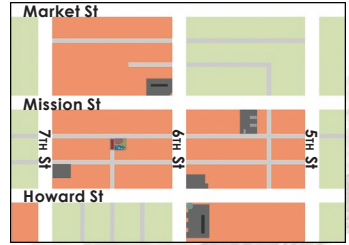
SoMa ang mas kilalang katawagan sa South of Market. Matatagpuan ito sa may timog ng downtown San Francisco. Sa matagal na panahon ito ay naging sentro ng mga pagawaan, bodega, at pakyawan ng paninda hanggang sa inabot ng malakihang pagbabago simula nuong 1980.

Ito ang distrito ng San Francisco na naging destinasyon ng maraming migrante nuon pa man Gold Rush – tulad ng mga Irish, Aleman, Griyego, Hudyo taga-Silangan Europa, Ukrano, Hapones, mga taga-sentral Amerika, Aprikanong-Amerikano at Pilipino. Sa samut-saring kadahilanan at salik, dito nagsimula ang mga imigranteng nabanggit pero di lumaon sila ay naglipatan o umalis sa ibang distrito sa loob at labas ng San Francisco, kabilang na riyang ang mga Pilipino. Ang malaking kaibahan ng mga Pilipino, hindi nila iniwan nang tuluyan ang SoMa, bagkus nagpatuloy pa silang manirahan at mamuhay dito. Itinuring nila ang SoMa nang tulad sa kanilang bayan sa Pilipinas na may plaza at looban.

Hindi pinutol ng mga Pilipinong nagsilipatan sa ibang distrito ang ugnayan nila sa SoMa. Nagiging sentro at kabayanan ang SoMa ng mga Pilipino sa iba't ibang panig ng Bay Area. Kaya't naaangkop lamang na tawagin itong **SoMa Pilipinas**. Sa kabila ng malaking pagbabago ang SoMa Pilipinas ang nagsisilbing daluyan ng pang-unawa ng kasalukuyang henerasyon sa nakalipas na panahon dito sa San Francisco, sa Amerika at sa Pilipinas. Ito rin ang mahusay na ugnayan ng mga komunidad at samahan ng mga Pilipino sa iba't ibang panig ng San Francisco Bay Area at maging sa Pilipinas at Ibang bansa.



For the past two decades, this area has thrived as the center of the Filipino community in SoMa; and where you will find the highest concentration of Filipino residents, because this is where they get their basic needs and services, and where you will find the gathering venues for community events and social activities.



88 Sixth Street and 1010 Mission Street also known as **Bayanihan House** and **Bayanihan Community Center**. The old brick building on the corner of 6th and Mission was transformed from a residential hotel (Delta Hotel) in 2003 into an affordable housing and neighborhood service center. The Delta Hotel, originally owned by the Dr. Mario Borja family since 1976, was sold and rehabilitated after it was gutted by fire in 1997. The Bayanihan House was developed by TODCO and has 152 units, which are mostly SRO (Single Room Occupancy). The non-profit Filipino-American Development Foundation (FADF), which was also formed in 1997, developed and manages the Bayanihan Community Center. It houses the FADF offices, Arkipelago Bookstore, Veterans Equity Center (VEC), Dr. Borja Barangay Hall, a computer room, and a commercial space. It is also the venue for the programs of KulArts Inc., the Parol Lantern Festival and Parade, FACINE, Damayan, and the Mabuhay Health Clinic. Bayanihan is regarded as the cornerstone for strengthening community.

953 Mission Street and **957 Mission Street** also known as **Mint Mall** and **Mint Hall** respectively. Named after the nearby old US Mint building, this old building was purchased and fixed by the Nocon family in the mid-1970s. The upper level (i.e.

Mint Hall) is a 124 residential unit apartment, while the street, mezzanine and lower levels (i.e. Mint Mall) are commercial units. The current tenants include: JT Filipinas Restaurant, Everlasting Uniform Shop, 777 Worldwide, First Jesus Christian Ministry, and Filipino Senior Resource Center.

The other places on Mission & 6th: Sixth Street Senior Center, Manila Meat & Grocery, Parlor, Intra-Manila, Filipino American Arts Exposition, and Lucky Money.

Not long ago, you can find the following in this area: Delta Hotel, New Arrival Veterans Center, Kalesa Bar, Lulu's Barbershop, Gamit Barbershop, West Bay Pilipino Multi-Service Center, Asian Youth Substance Abuse, Asian American Communities for Education, Filipino Guardians, Filipino American Music and Arts Society, LIKHA Dance Troupe, Teatro ng Tanan, Cher's Grill, Manilatown Heritage Foundation, Ed Rey Alteration, Pilipino Early Intervention Project, SoMa Foundation, Neighborhood in Transition - A Multicultural Partnership, South of Market Problem Solving Council, South of Market Employment Center, and South of Market Action Network.



Sa nakaraang dalawang dekada ang naging sentro ng komunidad ay ang pook sa may Mission at 6th, isang lugar kung saan matatagpuan ang pinakamaraming bilang ng mga residenteng Pilipino, na namimili ng mga pang-araw-araw na pangangailangan, at tagpuan ng mga pagdiriwang at gawaing pagbabayanihan.

88 Sixth Street at 1010 Mission Street, kilala rin ito sa katawagang **Bayanihan House** at **Bayanihan Community Center**. Ang lumang hotel sa kanto ng 6th at Mission ay itinayo bilang abot-kayang pabahay at sentro ng komunidad magmula nuong 2003. Ang dating Delta Hotel ay pag-aari ng pamilya ni Dr. Mario Borja nuon 1976; ito ay ipinagbili at binago pagkaraan ng isang sunog nuong 1997. Ang Bayanihan House ay itinayo at inayos ng TODCO bilang isang pabahay para sa may mababang-kita. Mayroon itong 152 yunit na ang kalakhan ay mga SRO o pang-isang tao lamang. Ang ahensiyang Filipino American Development Foundation (FADF) ang nangangasiwa sa Bayanihan Community Center. Matatagpuan sa Center ang opisina ng FADF at Veterans Equity Center, Arkipelago Books, Dr. Borja Barangay Hall, computer room at ispasyong nakalaan para sa komersyo. Naging dausan ang Center ng mga programa ng KulArts Inc, Parol Festival, FACINE, Damayan, Mabuhay Clinic at iba pa. Tinagurian ang Bayanihan na haligi ng katatagan ng komunidad.



953 Mission Street at **957 Mission Street** na higit kilala bilang **Mint Mall** at **Mint Hall**. Pinangalanan ang building ito mula sa katabing US Mint building. Ang lumang building na ito ay pag-aari ng pamilyang Nocon nuon pang kalagitnaan ng 1970. Sa itaas ng building ay 124 na yunit na tirahan, habang ang mga tindahan at komersyong pwesto ay matatagpuan sa unang palapag at entresuwelo ng Mint Mall tulad ng JT Restaurant, Everlasting Uniform Shop, at sa ibaba naman ay ang 777 Worldwide/Aeroskin, First Jesus Christian Ministry, at Filipino Senior Resource Center.

Ang iba pang puwesto sa may Mission at 6th ay: Sixth Street Senior Center, Manila Meat & Grocery, Parlor, Intra-Manila, Filipino American Arts Exposition, and Lucky Money.

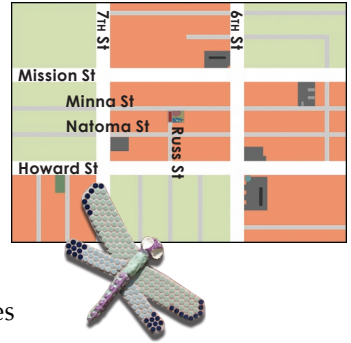
Sa mga nagdaan pang taon marami-rami ring mga ahensiya at programa ang nagpwesto sa lugar na ito, tulad ng Delta Hotel, New Arrival Veterans Center, Kalesa Bar, Lulu's Barbershop, Gamit Barbershop, West Bay Pilipino Multi-Service Center, Asian Youth Substance Abuse, Asian American Communities for Education, Filipino Guardians, Filipino American Music and Arts Society, LIKHA Dance Troupe, Teatro ng Tanan, Cher's Grill, Manilatown Heritage Foundation, Ed Rey Alteration, Pilipino Early Intervention Project, SoMa Foundation, Neighborhood in Transition –A Multicultural Partnership, South of Market Problem Solving Council, South of Market Employment Center, at ang South of Market Action Network.



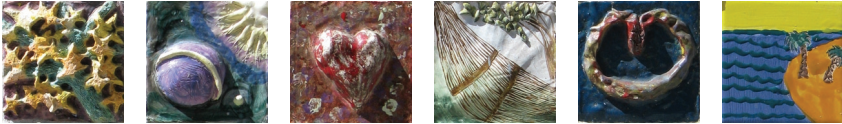
Children's Play Area

Point 2

Many immigrant families grew up in the Philippine countryside, and the way that they utilized the spaces in their new neighborhood in San Francisco's inner city is reminiscent of their experience in their homeland. The section of Minna, Russ and Natoma Streets is a good example. Just like in the Philippines, children use whatever spaces that are available, including alleys, streets, rice fields and vacant lots as playground or play areas. The themes and images of the artwork on the walls come from childhood stories and folk tales from the old country.



Tutubi Children's Park. Located on the corner of Minna and Russ Streets and adjacent to a family housing complex. This children's park was designed with input from immigrant families in the neighborhood. It is a charming gated playground adorned with colorful murals and playful ironwork designs of animals common in Philippine folklore and childrens' stories. The peacocks, monkeys, turtles, and of course –dragon flies (or Tutubi in Tagalog) are a nod to the childhood memories of the many Philippine born immigrants living in SoMa.



Also found in this POINT are:

- ◆ **SoMa Health Center** – Before moving to their new facility on 229 7th Street. The Health Center has served the Filipinos and SoMa residents since the 1970s.
- ◆ **Tutubi Plaza** – An unfinished promenade along Russ Street connecting to Victoria Manalo Draves Park.
- ◆ **Minna Russ Family Housing** – an affordable housing building for low income families.
- ◆ **Devera's Apartments** – a Filipino owned apartment. The Devera Store which is now closed used to serve the neighborhood in the 1970s until the mid-1990s.
- ◆ **Tutubi Mural** – artwork of dragon flies
- ◆ **ArtSpan Mural** – artwork produced from children's workshops by ArtSpan and mounted on the walls of the Health Center and apartments on the corner.



Sa pook ng Minna at Russ matutuklasan kung papaano ang kinagisnang pagpapalaki ng bata ng mga imigranteng Pilipino. Katulad sa Pilipinas, mapanlikhang ginagamit ng mga bata ang lahat ng lugar na mapapaglaruan tulad ng mga kanto, eskinita, palayan at mga bakanteng lote. Nuong 1970s ang daanang Minna, Russ at Natoma ay nagsilbing palaruan ng mga bata. Ang mga artworks na matatagpuan sa pader ay isang pagpapaalala kung papaano lumalaki at naglalaro ang mga bata, kasama na ang mga kwentong pambata at pambayan.

Tutubi Children's Park. Matatagpuan ito sa kanto ng Minna at Russ at katabi ng abot-kayang pabahay. Dinisenyo ito sa pamamagitan ng pagsangguni sa mga magulang na naninirahan sa kapitbahayanan. Ang kinalabasan ay isang kaaya-ayang palaruan ng mga bata na may dekorasyong halaw sa mga kwentong pambata at alamat sa Pilipinas tulad ng mga pagong, unggoy, at tutubi. Nagpapaalala ito sa buhay na kinalakihang laro at kwento ng mga bata sa Pilipinas kahit na sila ay nasa SoMa na

Ang ibang pwestong matatagpuan sa POOK na ito:



- ◆ **SoMa Health Center** – Bago inilipat ang Clinic sa bagong pwesto sa may 7th Street, ang klinikang ito ang puntahan ng mga Pilipino at residente sa Soma para sa kanilang kalusugan at pagpapatinin mula pa nuong 1970s.
- ◆ **Tutubi Plaza** – binabalak itong gawing isang pasyalan na mag-uugnay sa kalye ng Russ sa Victoria Manalo Draves Park.
- ◆ **Minna Russ Family Housing** – isang abot-kayang pabahay para sa mga pamilya na may kaliitan ang kinikita.
- ◆ **Devera's Apartments** – nirerentang pabahay na pag-aari ng pamilyang Pilipino. Sarado na ang tindahan na dating pinupuntahan ng mga tao nuong 1970s hanggang sa kalagitnaan ng 1990s.
- ◆ **Tutubi Mural** – pinaganda ang pader ng mga makukulay na larawan ng tutubi .
- ◆ **ArtSpan Mural** – ang mga artworks ay nilikha ng mga bata mula sa isang workshop na isinagawa ng ArtSpan at inilapat sa pader ng klinik, apartment at tindahan sa kanto.



This is where you can find alternative performing and theater arts, visual and graffiti arts, and public art on a building called “defenestration” at the Hugo Hotel. This side of Sixth Street is also described as the “Sixth Street Lodging House Historic District.”



185 Sixth Street also known as **Bindlestiff Theater**. As the only permanent, community based performing arts venue specifically committed to showcasing the works of emerging Filipino American and Pilipino artists, Bindlestiff is the “Epicenter of Filipino American Performing Arts in San Francisco.” The transformation was attributed to Allan Manalo who became its artistic and managing director in 1997. When the old Plaza Hotel which housed Bindlestiff since 1989 was acquired and developed by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) for low-cost housing, the theater lost its space. They were temporarily accommodated in a building on Natoma Street. The artists and the SoMa Filipino community struck a deal with the SFRA. In late 2011, Bindlestiff opened its doors to a new 99-seat black box theater in the newly built housing complex where the old Bindlestiff space once stood.

1038 Howard Street. It houses **United Playaz**, a non-profit organization focused on gang and violence prevention, and promotes youth leadership and development. Its operational mantra is “It takes the hood, to save the hood.” The mural in front of the building depicts the many legends and heroes of the people of color movements and local institutions.

The Hugo on Sixth and Howard. From an eyesore to a sightseeing stop, this uninhabited building since the fire of 1987 and structurally damaged by the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake was transformed in 1997 into a public art on a structure, called “defenestration” (chairs, sofas, wall clocks and lamps are fixed to the outside of the building and crawling up the walls). The residential hotel used to house immigrants and low income families, many of them were Filipinos.



Dito matatagpuan ang malikhaing pagpapalabas ng talento at teatro, gayundin ng mga sining biswal at graffiti, at sining pampubliko sa gusali na tinatawag nilang “defenestration” sa Hugo Hotel. Binabansagan din ang hanay ng kalyeng ito bilang “Sixth Street Lodging House Historic District.”

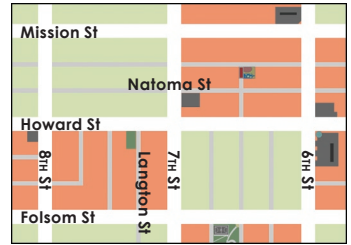
185 Sixth Street kilala rin bilang **Bindlestiff Theater**. Ito ang kaisa-isang permanenteng lugar na pinagdarausan ng palabas panteatro na may layuning pangkomunidad kung saan itinatampok ang mga likhang sining gawa ng mga umuusbong na artistang Pilipino at Amerikanong Pilipino. Binabandila ng Bindlestiff ang pagiging sentro nila ng mga palabas panteatro (performing arts) ng mga Amerikanong Pilipino sa San Francisco. Malaki ang naimbag ni Allan Manalo, ang nagsilbing artistic at managing director nuon 1997, sa pagpapatingkad ng sining Pilipino. Napaalis ang Bindlestiff sa dati nilang puwesto sa lumang Plaza Hotel ng binili at dinibelop ng San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) para gawing pabahay para sa may karamdaman na may kaliitan ang kita. Nailipat sila sa may Natoma Street. Nakipag-areglo ang mga artista at ng komunidad ng Pilipino sa SoMa sa SFRA. Nuong 2011, binuksan ng Bindlestiff bilang isang teatro na may 99 na upuan sa bagong tayong Plaza Hotel kung saan din sila nakapwesto dati.

1038 Howard Street. Ito ang tanggapan ng **United Playaz**, isang ahensiya sa komunidad na tumutulong sa mga kabataan sa pag-iwas sa gang at sa karahasan. Itinataguyod nila ang pagpapaunlad ng kabataan at ang kanilang kakayahang sa pamumuno. Ang patnubay ng United Playaz ay “It takes the hood, to save the hood.” Ang mural sa harapan ng kanilang tanggapan ay nagpapakita ng mga kilalang bayani at huwaran sa hanay ng kilusan at institusyon sa lokal.

Ang Hugo sa may Sixth at Howard. Madalas napapalingon ang mga nagdaraan sa kanto ng Sixth Street at Howard. Sa building na dating tirahan ng mga immigrante at Pilipino ay nagmistulang isang napabayaang at di-kaaya-ayang tanawin magmula ng ito ay nasunog nuong 1987, at tuluyang nasira ng lindol ng 1989 ng Loma Prieta. Ang nakatiwang-wang na lumang pabahay ay naging sining pampubliko dulot ng paglikha ng isang structural mural na ang katawagan ay “defenestration.” Ang napapalingon sa sindak na tila nahuhulog na mga muwebles at kasangkapan sa bahay.



For the community to thrive, it needs community based serving agencies with culturally appropriate programs and services to improve the quality of life of children, teens and their families, and most importantly the immigrants, low-income and economically disadvantaged residents.



587 Natoma Street also known as **Ed dela Cruz Apartment**. This housing was named after Ed Dela Cruz, a long-time community advocate and former Executive Director of West Bay where he served until his death in 1996. The Apartment was built in partnership with West Bay, which succeeded in getting more Filipino families and longtime SoMa residents to move in.

175 Seventh Street also known as **West Bay Pilipino Multiservice Center (West Bay)**. It is a non-profit agency that has provided support services since 1977 to Filipino children, youth and families throughout San Francisco and residents of South of Market. West Bay was formed as a result of the consolidation of six community service agencies that have served the community since the early 1960s. Currently, West Bay provides a spectrum of social services, such as after-school tutoring and enrichment programs, World War II veteran assistance, and programs that target new immigrants with issues such as housing, employment and public health. West Bay is located in the Ed DeLa Cruz Apartments.

SariManok Artwork. This artwork made by the children in the neighborhood wraps around the Ed dela Cruz Apartment & West Bay. The artwork is inspired by SariManok, which depicts a fowl with colorful wings and feathered tail, holding a fish on its beak or talons. It is said to be a symbol of good fortune.

Fil-Am Friendship Mural at the **Langton Community Garden**. The Fil-Am friendship mural depicts Philippine and Filipino American culture and life. It includes famous images of Philippine landscape such as the Mayon Volcano and rice terraces, and rural sceneries, as well as the sites and local fiesta celebrations in San Francisco, which are significant to the Filipino community. The mural was created by the Fil-Am South of Market Neighborhood Association in the mid-1970s.



Para sa isang komunidad na nagnanais na sumulong at umunlad, mahalaga ang pagkakaroon ng serbisyong tumutugon sa mga pangangailan ng mga naninirahan. Ang paglilingkod sa komunidad ay naipapakita sa pagtataguyod ng pagpapabuti ng kalagayan at pamumuhay ng mga bata, kabataan at ng mga pamilya, lalu na ang mga maralita at mga nalalamangan.

587 Natoma Street ay kilala sa tawag na **Ed Dela Cruz Apartment**. Ang pabahay na ito ay ipinangalan kay Ed Dela Cruz, ang dati at matagal na executive director at tagapagtaguyod ng West Bay Pilipino Multiservice Center (West Bay) na namayapa nuong 1996. Ang Apartment ay tinayo sa pakikipagtulungan sa West Bay nang sa ganoon maraming Pilipino sa SoMa ang mapipiling manirahan.

175 Seventh Street ay kilala rin sa pwesto ng **West Bay Pilipino Multiservice Center**. Isa itong non-profit agency na nagbibigay ng serbisyong pangkomunidad nuon pang 1977, laluna sa mga bata, kabataan, at pamilyang naninirahan sa South of Market at sa San Francisco. Nabuo ito sa pagbubuklod ng anim na dating programang tumutugon sa pangangailangan ng komunidad magmula pa nuong 1960. Sa kasalukuyan ang West Bay ay may mga programang tulad ng pagtuturo ng after-school, serbisyo sa mga beterano, at tulong sa mga bagong dating na imigrante tulad ng pabahay, paghahanap ng trabaho, at pangkalusugan. Ang pwesto ng West Bay sa Ed dela Cruz Apartment ay libre.

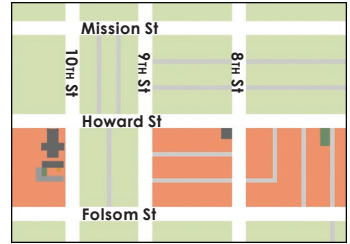
SariManok Artwork. Ang mga likhang sining ay ginawa ng mga kabataan sa kapitbahayan na nakapalibot sa Ed Dela Cruz Apartment at West Bay. Ang ispirasyon sa disenyo ng mga likhang-sining ay ang SariManok, na naglalarawan sa magandang manok na makulay na pakpak at mahabang mabalahibong buntok, tinutuka nito ang isang isda. Sinasabi na ito ay tanda ng magandang kapalaran.



Fil-Am Friendship Mural sa Langton Community Garden. Makikita sa Fil-Am friendship mural ang mga kilalang tanawin sa Pilipinas at sa San Francisco. Nilalarawan nito ang kultura at pamumuhay sa Pilipinas at sa Bay Area. Kasama sa mga imaheng nasa mural ay ang mga tanyag na tanawin tulad ng Mayon Volcano, rice terraces, kariktan ng buhay sa kanayunan, kasama na ang pagdiriwang ng mga pistahan sa komunidad. Ang mural ay nilikha ng Fil-Am South of Market Neighborhood Association nuong kalagitnaan ng 1970s.



The influx of immigrant Filipinos in SoMa in the 60s and 70s created the need to form a gathering center for the community. This area used to be the central place for services, community organizing and advocacy work, community celebrations, religious and social services, and local trade and commerce.



705 Natoma Street also known as **Canon Kip** **Senior Center** and **Canon Kip Community House**. This building on the corner of 8th and Natoma before it became an affordable housing (top level) and a senior center (street level), was used extensively by immigrant youth and their families for basketball, indoor gymnasium, recreation and summer programs, social activities and afterschool programs for many years. The old building was demolished after the 1989 earthquake. Although it is owned and managed by the Episcopal Community Services, the Filipino community has strong attachment to the center then and even now.



1201 Howard. A Filipino owned property that features a grocery (i.e Unimart Grocery) on the street level and office spaces on the second floor. In the late 60s and 70s, with the influx of newly arrived Filipino immigrants, the Pilipino Organizing Committee regarded this building as the **Gusaling Pilipino** or People’s Hall where artists, community activists, service providers, and residents used to congregate and work.

St. Joseph Church. Originally an Irish parish, St. Joseph’s became a predominantly Filipino parish in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1979, the image of the Santo Nino de Cebu was brought to the church and the Shrine of the Holy Infant – also known as the Filipino National Shrine – was built inside the church to house the image. The Shrine was inaugurated on October 11, 1980. The 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake damaged the church structure so badly that the Archdiocese of San Francisco had to close St. Joseph’s doors and moved the parish to St. Patrick’s. The church on 1401 Howard Street still stands today because it is a local and national landmark (San Francisco Landmark #120). First built in 1861, the current structure was erected in 1913, seven years after the Great Earthquake of 1906.



Sa pagdagsa ng mga imigranteng Pilipino sa SoMa, nakita ng komunidad ang marami at matinding pangangailangan kaya't nagkakaroon ng sentro at tagpuan ang mga tao na sadyang mahalaga. Dito sa pook naganap ang maraming bagay tulad ng pag-organisa ng komunidad, gawaing advocacy, pagdiriwang, serbisyong pambayan at pangrelihiyon, komersyo at kalakalan.

705 Natoma Street, kung saan matatagpuan ang **Canon Kip Senior Center at Canon Kip Community House**. Bago pa naging pabahay (ang itaas na palapag) at senior center, higit na kilala ng taga-SoMa ang Canon Kip sa matagal na panahon bilang isang tagpuan ng mga imigranteng kabataan at pamilya, isang palaruan ng basketball, libangan at pagpapalakas ng katawan sa gym, programa tuwing summer at after-school, at mga pagdiriwang. Dulot ng lindol nuong 1989, ang lumang gusali ng Canon Kip ay binuwag at pinagtayuan ng bago. Bagamat ito ay pag-aari ng Episcopal Community Services, malapit sa puso at kalooban ng mga Pilipino sa Canon Kip nuon at magpahangga ngayon.

1201 Howard. Ang gusali sa 1201 Howard (sa kanto ng Eight Street) ay pag-aari ng Pilipino nuon pa at maging sa ngayon. Dito matatagpuan ang Unimart Grocery, habang sa itaas naman ay mga opisina ng iba't ibang negosyo. Nuong bandang 1960 at 1970s, nang nagsidating ang mga bagong imigranteng Pilipino sa SoMa, tinagurian ito bilang **Gusaling Pilipino** o People's Hall kung saan nagtitipon at nagbabayanihan ang mga alagad ng sining, aktibista sa komunidad, tagapaglingkod ng komunidad at residente.

Simbahang St. Joseph. Ang parokya ay sinimulan ng mga Irish, pero nuong 1970s nakakarami at namamayani ang mga Pilipino. Nuong 1979, dinala ang imahen ng Santo Nino de Cebu at ang Dambana ng Banal na Sanggol – kilala rin ito bilang Pambasang Dambana ng mga Pilipino- sa simbahan at ginawan ng tahanan sa loob ng simbahan. Ang Dambana ay inagura nuong ika-11 ng Oktubre. Nang lumindol (1989 Loma Prieta) naging matindi ang pagkasira ng simbahan kaya't ipinasya ng Arsobispo ng San Francisco na ito'y ipasara at inilipat ang parokya sa St. Patrick's sa may Mission. Sa ngayon nakatayo pa rin ang simbahan dahil ito ay isang local at national landmark (San Francisco Landmark #120). Itinayo ito nuong 1861, at ang kasalukuyan istruktura ay itinayo nuong 1913 pitong taon pagkatapos ng dambuhalang lindol nuong 1906.



No community will thrive without a school and a safe playground for children. The struggle for a good school has always been at the forefront of the struggle of the community. This is one legacy and paramount contribution of the Filipinos in the SoMa district.



Bessie Carmichael School. Before the school became a two-campus institution for pre-K to 8th grade, the community hurdled many fights with the SF Unified School District and consequently strengthened their political advocacy to benefit the education of their children. Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is named after the principal who fought to ensure students in the South of Market had access to public education; she fought the city and school district when a proposed freeway route threatened to close the only elementary school in SoMa, Franklin Elementary. After her death, a new school made of temporary bungalows was opened in 1954 in the former Columbia Square Park. After 50 years, a negotiated land swap between the City and SFUSD led to the building of new school facilities on 7th Street and was inaugurated in 2004. In 2001, the Filipino Education Center's program was integrated with the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School, and in 2007 the SFUSD expanded the program and established a middle school to serve grades 6 to 8 at the 824 Harrison Street campus.

Today, Bessie Carmichael is still the only public elementary school in the South of Market. It is home to the only Filipino bilingual program in California's public school system. Bessie Carmichael also houses the Galing Bata program, an afterschool enrichment program promoting literacy development in English and Filipino, multicultural education and strong collaboration among school, and family and community for the benefit of the next generation.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park. The space in what is now known as Victoria Manalo Draves Park is originally called Columbia Square Park which existed in the 19th century until the mid-1950s, when a temporary school was built in its place (55 Sherman). It reverted back to a park when the school moved to its new facilities on 7th (299 7th Street). It was named after Victoria Manalo Draves, a two-time gold medal winner in diving in the 1948 Olympics. Victoria is a Filipino American who grew up in the South of Market and was schooled under principal Bessie Carmichael. The Victoria Manalo Draves Park officially opened October 27, 2006.





Walang komunidad ang lumalago ng walang paaralan at palaruan ng mga bata. Ang pakikibaka para sa mahusay na paaralan ay isang pangunahing pakikibaka ng isang komunidad. Ito ang masasabing pamanang-ambag ng mga Pilipino sa distrito ng SoMa.

Bessie Carmichael School. Bago ito naging dalawang kampus para sa pre-k hanggang grade 8, maraming dinanaang pakikibaka at pagtataguyod ng komunidad sa San Francisco Unified School District ang naganap.

Pinangalanan ang paaralan kay Bessie Carmichael, dating prinsipal na nakipaglaban sa School District para sa magkaroon ng eskwelahang pampubliko para sa mga kabataang taga-SoMa noong isinara ang kanyang eskwelahang Franklin dulot ng pagtatayo ng bagong freeway. Sa kanyang pagyao, ang bagong eskwelang itinayo mula sa pampansamantalang istruktura at bunggalo sa dating Columbia Square Park nuong 1954. Nagkaroon ng kasunduhan ang City at SFUSD na magpalitan sila ng ari-arian para makapagtayo ng bagong building pagkatapos ng 50 taon. Nuong 2004 naitayo ang bagong eskwela sa may 7th Street. Nuong 2001 ang Filipino Education Center ay ikinabit sa programa sa Bessie Carmichael School, at nuong 2007 pinalawak ng SFUSD ang programa sa grade 6 hanggang 8 sa kampus sa 824 Harrison Street.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang Bessie Carmichael ay kaisa-isang paaralang pampubliko sa South of Market. Ito ang tanging tahanan ng bilingwal na edukasyon sa buong paaralang pampubliko sa California. Ang Bessie Carmichael ay mayroon ring isang magaling na programang after-school na kilala sa pangalang Galing-Bata.



Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Bago pinangalanan itong Victoria Manalo Draves Park, ito ay ang dating kinalalagyan ng Bessie Carmichael School, at bago ito naging Bessie, ito ang dating Columbia Square Park nuon pang 19 dantaon hanggang 1950s. Nang nagkaroon ng pagpapalitang pag-aari ang City at SFUSD, inilipat ang bagong eskwela sa 229 7th Street at ibinalik ang lugar para maging park muli. Pinagalanan siya kay Victoria Manalo Draves, isang manlalaro (diver) na nakatamo ng dalawang gintong medalya sa 1948 London Olympics. Si Victoria ay Amerikanong Pilipino na pinanganak at tubong South of Market. Nuong nag-aaral pa siya naging prinsipal niya si Bessie Carmichael. Binuksan sa publiko ang park nuong ika-27 ng Oktubre ng 2006.



Learning a new language is the first adjustment for newcomers. To welcome newcomer students, the Filipino Education Center provided English language support and literacy in Filipino. The move from their birth home to a new country and culture resulted in the loss of their native language and less importance given to their native ethnic culture and national identity. Language is one aspect that makes a culture distinct. The Filipino immigrant community's shared culture and native language binds them and provides comfort and support as they make the difficult transition into their adoptive country.



824 Harrison. As written at the front of the school, “**Bessie Carmichael School Filipino Education Center Campus.**” The new middle school serves grades 6 to 8. From the early 1970s until 2000, this location housed one of the three education centers that cater to newcomers. Opened in 1972, the Filipino Education Center (FEC) was one of three centers established by the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) to facilitate the transition of newly arrived immigrant students into the American public school system. Students eligible for this support were placed in Kindergarten through 6th grade classrooms designed to improve students’ proficiency in verbal and written English. FEC continues to provide integration and transition support for newly arrived Filipino students while serving an increasingly diverse student population.

Tuloy Po kayo Mural. A new mural completed in December 2011 was commissioned to revitalize the old wall at the Filipino Education Center. KulArts, in collaboration with the FEC/Bessie Carmichael, Galing Bata and FADF, commissioned Cece Carpio to design a new mural, Tuloy Po Kayo (Please come in)





Ang pag-aaral ng bagong wika ang siyang pangunahing paninibago ng bagong saltang imigranteng mag-aaral. Para maramdaman nilang katanggap-tanggap sila sa lugar, ang Filipino Education Center ay nagbibigay tulong sa wikang Ingles at karunungan sa pagbasa at pagsulat sa pamagitan ng wikang Pilipino. Ang paglipat mula sa dating kinalakihang tahanan tungo sa bagong bayan at kultura ay nagdudulot ng pagkawala ng wika sa tahanan at panghihina sa pagpapahalaga sa kinagisnan kultura at pambansang pagkakakilanlan. Ang wika ang siyang pinakamahalagang sangkap para makamit nito ang namumukod-tanging kultura. Ang matibay na nagbubuklod sa imigranteng komunidad ng mga Pilipino ay ang pagkakaroon ng kapuwang kultura at sariling wika, at nagbibigay ito ng ginhawa at pagmamalasakit sa kapwa sa gitna ng kahirapan sa kanilang paninibagong-kalagayan sa bagong bansa.

824 Harrison. Ang nakasulat sa may harapan ng paaralan sa may Harrison at 4th Street “**Bessie Carmichael School Filipino Education Center Campus.**” Dito pumapasok ang mga estudyante na nasa grade 6 hanggang 8 ng Bessie Carmichael. Mula nuong 1970s hanggang 2000, matatagpuan sa lugar na ito ang isa sa tatlong education center na itinayo ng SFUSD para sa mga bagong dating na estudyante sa San Francisco. Binuksan ang Filipino Education Center nuong 1970 para ayusin ang paninibago (transition) ng mga bagong dating na estudyante sa eskwelahang pampubliko. Binibigyan sila ng suporta mula sa kinder hanggang grade 6 para masanay sa pagsasalita at pagsulat sa Ingles. Patuloy pa rin ang pagbigay ng programa para sa integrasyon at transisyon ng mga bagong dating na estudyante mula sa Pilipinas, gayundin ang paglilingkod sa mga estudyante na iba’t iba ang lahi.

Tuloy Po kayo Mural. Natapos ang mural na pinamagatang Tuloy Po kayo nuong Disyembre 2011. Ang proyekto ay isinagawa sa pagpapalit ng mural sa lumang pader sa Filipino Education Center kampus. Naganap ito sa pagtutulungan ng KulArts, FEC/Bessie Carmichael, Galing Bata at ng Bayanihan Community Center. Kinomisyon si Cece Carpio, isang muralista para idisenyo ang bagong mural.

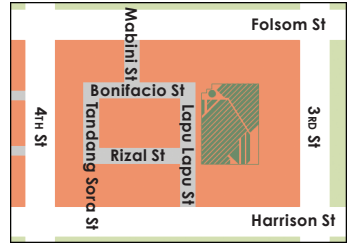


Philippine Heroes Square

Point 8

San Francisco may be the only City in the United States where you can find a whole square block of streets named after Philippine heroes and martyrs.

50 Rizal Street also known as **San Lorenzo Center** and formerly known as **Dimasalang House**. The senior housing project began in the 1970's as a HUD funded joint venture between TODCO (Tenants & Owners Development Corporation) and the Filipino American Caballeros de Dimasalang a mitigation consideration resulting from the development of the Yerba Buena Gardens and Moscone Convention Center. Dimasalang House was opened in 1980 with 147 new senior apartments. It is renamed the San Lorenzo Center after the first Filipino canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.



National Heroes Streets. The streets around the San Lorenzo Center are named after Philippine heroes – Rizal, Bonifacio, Mabini, Lapu-lapu and Tandang Sora. A City resolution changed the street names in 1979.

Rizal Street, the former portion of Clara Street, named after Dr. Jose P. Rizal, who is regarded as the foremost Philippine patriot and the most prominent advocate for reform in the Philippines during the Spanish colonial era.

Lapu-lapu Street, formerly Maloney Street, named after the warrior Lapu-lapu, the first native of the archipelago to resist the Spanish colonization. Lapu-lapu killed Ferdinand Magellan, the famous navigator around the world.

Bonifacio Street, formerly Shipley Street, named after Andres Bonifacio who was the founder and later Supremo (“supreme leader”) of the revolutionary Katipunan movement which sought the independence of the Philippines from Spanish colonial rule and started the Philippine Revolution of 1896.

Mabini Street, formerly Alice Street, named after revolutionary Apolinario Mabini who is often referred to as “the Brain of the Revolution,” and established the constitutional plan for the First Philippine Republic.

Tandang Sora Street, formerly O’Doul Lane, named after Melchora Aquino who joined the revolution when she was in her 80s and also known as the “Grand Woman of the Revolution” and “the Mother of Balintawak” for her heroic contributions to Philippine revolutionary history.

Lipi ni Lapu-lapu Mural. The mural depicts important highlights in Philippine history and Filipino migration heritage in America.



Sa San Francisco lamang sa buong Amerika may matatagpuan na mga kalsadang magkakatapit na pinangalanan sa mga bayani ng bansang Pilipinas.

50 Rizal Street. Dito matatagpuan ang **San Lorenzo Center** na ang dating pangalan ay **Dimasalang House**. Nagsimula ang proyektong pabahay na ito nuong 1970 bilang isang proyektong pinondohan ng HUD sa pakikipagtulungan ng TODCO (Tenants & Owners Development Corporation) at ng Caballeros de Dimasalang, isang masonic lodge ng mga Pilipino, dulot pampalubag (mitigation) sa ginawang sa mag naapektuhan ng debelopment ng Yerba Buena Gardens at ng Moscone Convention Center. Binuksan ang Dimasalang House nuong 1980 na may 147 bagong yunit para sa mga senior. Pinalitan ang pangalan sa San Lorenzo Center mula kay San Lorenzo Ruiz, ang kauna-unahang Pilipino na naging santo na kinonisa ng simbahang Romano Katolika,

Kalye ng mga Bayani. Ang mga kalyeng nakapalibot sa San Lorenzo Center ay pinangalanan sa mga pambansang bayani sa Pilipinas – sina Rizal, Bonifacio, Mabini, Lapu-lapu at Tandang Sora. Isang resolusyon ng Siyudad ng San Francisco ang nagpatibay sa pagpapalit ng pangalan nuong 1979.

Rizal Street. Ang dating bahagi ng Clara Street ay pinangalanan kay Dr. Jose P. Rizal, ang kinikilalang pangunahing pambansang bayani sa Pilipinas. Sa panahon ng Kastila, si Rizal ang nanguna sa pagtataguyod ng reporma para sa bansang Pilipinas.

Lapu-lapu Street. Ang dating Maloney Street ay pinangalan kay Lapu-Lapu, ang kinikilalang kauna-unahang katutubong mandirigma na nagtagumpay laban sa dayuhan. Napatay niya si Fernando Magallanes, isang bantog na nabigador na lumibot sa buong mundo.

Bonifacio Street. Ang dating bahagi ng Shipley Street ay pinangalanan kay Andres Bonifacio, ang nagbuo at naging supremo ng rebolusyonaryong kilusan ang Katipunan na naghimagsik para sa kalayaan at kasarinlan ng Inang Bayan sa kolonya ng Espanya nuong 1896.

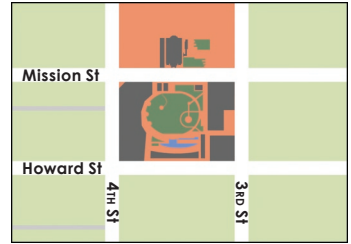
Mabini Street. Ang dating bahagi ng Alice Street ay pinangalanan kay Apolinario Mabini, isang rebolusyonaryo at kinikilalang “ang Utak ng Rebolusyon” at siya ang gumawa ng planong konstitusyon ng unang Republika ng Pilipinas.

Tandang Sora Street. Ang dating O’Doul Lane ay pinangalanan kay Melchora Aquino, isang matandang babae na lumahok sa rebolusyon sa edad na 80, at kinilala siya “Kagalang-galang na Babae ng Rebolusyon” at “Ang Ina ng Balintawak” dulot sa kabayanihang naihandog niya sa rebolusyon at sa kasaysayan ng Pilipinas.

Lipi ni Lapu-lapu Mural. Inilalarawan ng mural ang ilang mahalagang yugto sa kasaysayan ng Pilipinas at ang pamanang daloy ng migrasyon ng mga Pilipino sa Amerika.



Community rituals and celebrations are vital in creating social bonds, replenishing cultural values, nourishing interpersonal relationships, affirming group or ethnic identity, and providing visibility in the diverse multi-cultural fabric of San Francisco.



756 Mission Street also known as **St. Patrick Church**. A designated city landmark.

St. Patrick Catholic Church is one of the oldest parishes in the Archdiocese of San Francisco. Founded in 1851, St. Patrick's plays a significant role in San Francisco's Filipino community. When St. Joseph's Church was closed in 1993 due to earthquake damage, many of the Filipino parishioners transferred to St. Patrick's to worship. St. Patrick's offers mass in Tagalog once a month. St. Patrick's was originally built to serve the predominantly Irish parishioners, but since the influx of Filipino immigrants in 1970s, it has become the home to Filipino devotions and religious rituals as practiced in the Philippines including Simbang Gabi, Santo Nino de Cebu and Sinulog, feast of San Lorenzo Ruiz, Black Nazarene, Our Lady of Perpetual Help and Flores de Mayo.

Yerba Buena Gardens. This two-block public park located in front of St. Patrick Church is regarded as the crown jewel of downtown San Francisco. The grassy meadow, as well the adjacent spaces of Jessie Square and its upper terrace have become the site of popular festivals and community events in San Francisco; Among them are two Filipino major events – the **Pistahan**, also known as Filipino American Arts and Exposition, is held annually on the second weekend in August and the **Parol Lantern Festival and Parade** is held annually on the second Saturday in December.



Sister-City Martin Luther King Memorial Water Fall Another spectacular installation in Yerba Buena Gardens is the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial. It includes a fifty foot waterfall cascading over granite, photos of the Civil Rights Movement, and twelve glass panels etched with quotes from Dr. King's writings and speeches. The inscriptions are translated into the languages of San Francisco's thirteen sister cities, including Tagalog. Manila is the Sister-City of San Francisco.



Ang mga ritwal ng bayan ay mga mahalaga at susing-sangkap sa pagbubuklod, pampapasigla ng mga pinahahalagahang kultura at kalinangan, pagpapayabong ng mga ugnayan ng kapwa, pagtataguyod ng grupo o etnikong identidad, at matingkad na naipapakita ang kulturang Pilipino sa magkakaiba at maraming kulturang matatagpuan sa San Francisco.



756 Mission Street. Kung saan naroon ang simbahang St. Patrick's. Itinalaga ito na isang landmark ng siyudad.

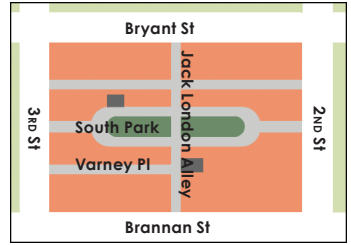
Isa ito sa pinakamantandang simbahan sa archdiocese ng San Francisco. Itinayo ito nuong 1851, at naging mahalagang papel ang ginampanan ng simbahan sa mga imigrante kabilang na mga Pilipino. Nang isinara ang simbahang St. Joseph's nuong 1993 dulot na pagkasira nito sa nakaraan lindol, marami sa mga Pilipinong nasa parokya ay inilipat sa St. Patrick's. May misang Tagalog sa St. Patrick's na isinasagawa minsan sa isang buwan. Nuong una itong itinayo, pinaglingkuran nito ang mga Irish sa parokya, nuong 1970, malaking bilang ng mga Pilipino ang dumayo at nanirahan sa SoMa at ang St. Patrick's ang naging simbahan nula para ipagpatuloy ang mga deboto at ritwal pangsimbahan sa Pilipinas tulad Simbang Gabi, Santo Nino de Cebu, Sinulog, Piyesta ni San Lorenzo Ruiz, Black Nazarene, Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Flores de Mayo.

Yerba Buena Gardens. Ang dalawang bloke na parke pampubliko sa may harapan ng St. Patrick Church ay kinikilalang "crown jewel" sa downtown ng San Francisco. Ang kaaya-ayang damuhan sa tabi ng Jesse Square at upper terrace ay naging popular na pasyalan at dausan ng mga festival at pagdiriwang sa komunidad sa San Francisco. Kabilang na rito ang dalawang taunang pagdiriwang – ang **Pistahan** na kilala rin sa "Filipino American Arts and Exposition" na ginaganap tuwing ikalawang linggo ng Agosto at ang **Festival at Parada ng Parol** na ginaganap tuwing ikalawang Sabado ng Disyembre.

Sister-City Martin Luther King Memorial Water Fall. Isa pang nauukol na tanawin sa Yerba Buena Gardens ay ang Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Water Fall. Matatagpuan dito ang limampung-talampakan na talon (waterfall), bumubuhos ang tubig sa bato, mga larawan ng Civil Rights Movement, at labing-dalawang panel na nakaukit ang mga winika ni Dr. King mula sa kanyang mga sinulat at talumpati. Ang mga winika ni Dr. King ay nakasalin sa mga lenguahe ng labing-tatlong siyudad na may sister-city na ugnayan ang San Francisco, isa na rito ang Tagalog. Ang Sister-City ng San Francisco sa Pilipinas ay ang Lungsod ng Maynila.



The Filipino owned properties in South Park are testaments to the persistence and determination of Filipinos to have equal rights to ownership as U.S. citizens.



Gran Oriente Filipino Hotel. In 1921, a group of Filipino Merchant Marines pooled money to buy a three-story Victorian in the South Park neighborhood, naming it the Gran Oriente Filipino in honor of their fraternity in the Philippines. A 24-room hotel was a meeting place and boarding house for Filipino workers migrating up and down the west coast. The fraternity later purchased two more buildings – an apartment complex and lodge space – to provide affordable housing to Filipino families and the elderly.

Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Lodge Temple. Gran Oriente Filipino is one of the three known Masonic lodges that Filipino immigrants in the 1920s formed as a mutual aid fraternity. The other two were Caballeros de Dimasalang (CDA) and Legionarios del Trabajadores (LDT). The Masonic lodges trace their roots from the Philippines during the Spanish colonial times. During the US occupation of the Philippines, Filipinos in the United States were classified as “US Nationals.” However, they were also discriminated as aliens and Asians. However, the Masonic lodges were able to purchase property such as the Gran Oriente Filipino Hotel and Masonic Temple in South Park.



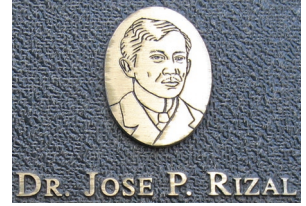
Ang ari-arian ng mga Pilipino sa South Park ay nagpapatunay sa katatagan at lakas loob ng mga Pilipino na maging kapantay ng mga mamayan sa Amerika.

Gran Oriente Filipino Hotel. Nuong 1921, mayroon isang grupo ng mga marinong Pilipino na nagbakas-bakas ng kanilang pera para mabili ang isang tatlong-palapag na Victorian Hotel sa South Park. Pinangalan nila ang ari-arian ng Gran Oriente Filipino Hotel bilang parangal sa kanilang kapatiran. Ang hotel ay may 24 na kwarto, at ginamit nilang tirahan at pulungan ng kanilang kasapi at mga dumadayong manggagawang sa California. Kalaunan, binili rin nila ang katabing ari-arian, isang murang paupahang pabahay at isang templo ng kanilang kapatiran.

Gran Oriente Filipino Masonic Lodge Temple. Ang Gran Oriente Filipino ay isa sa tatlong kilalang Masonic Lodges ng mga imigranteng Pilipino nuong 1920s. Itinayo ang mga ito bilang kapatiran na nagtutulungan at nagdadamayan. Ang dalawa ay ang Caballeros de Dimasalang (CDA) at ang Legionarios del Trabajadores (LDT). Ang pinagmulan ng Masonic lodges na nabanggit ay nakaugat sa Pilipinas nuong panahon pa ng Kastila. Nang sinakop ng Estados Unidos ang Pilipinas, ang mga Pilipinong tumungo para magtrabaho sa Amerika ay inilagay sa kategoryang "US Nationals." Gayunpaman, sila ay tinaturingan mga dayo o alien; katulad ng ibang dayong Asyano dumanas din sila ng diskriminasyon at maraming bawal. Nagawa ng mga Masonic lodges makabili ng mga ari-arian, tulad ng Gran Oriente Filipino Hotel at ang Templo sa South Park.



Dr. Jose P. Rizal Marker at the **Palace Hotel**. One of the famous guests of the landmark grand hotel in San Francisco, the Palace Hotel, was Dr. Jose P. Rizal of the Philippines. A plaque on the exterior of the hotel was installed on December 30, 1996 in commemoration of the first centennial of Rizal's martyrdom. The first lines read "Dr. Jose P. Rizal Philippine national hero and martyr stayed at the Palace Hotel from May 4 to 6, 1888 in the course of his only visit to the United States."



Dewey Naval Monument at **Union Square**. Also known as the American Navy Monument or Naval Monument, it was built on May 23, 1901 to commemorate Commodore Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in the Philippines in the Battle of Manila. The Spanish-American War of 1898 and the Philippine-American War coupled the Philippines with that of United States' history. The Philippines became a US colony until 1946.

Manilatown Center at the **International Hotel Senior Apartment**. In 1977, the tenants of the International Hotel, mostly elderly Filipinos, were evicted. Subsequently because of strong community opposition the site was designated by the Board of Supervisors as a site for low income senior housing. The Manilatown Heritage Foundation advocated and built the I-Hotel Manila Center on the street level of the housing to function as a fluid, flexible environment for gathering, remembering, and interacting for the memory and legacy of struggles for affordable housing in the United States.

Fil-am Center at the San Francisco Main Public Library. Opened in 1996, the Filipino American Library within the main branch of the San Francisco Public Library is part of the library's International Center. The Center highlights the Filipino American experience and includes materials in English, Tagalog/ Filipino, and other Philippine languages.



Dr. Jose P. Rizal Marker sa Palace Hotel. Isa sa mga bantog na bisita ng pinakamaringal na hotel sa San Francisco ay si Dr. Jose P. Rizal ng Pilipinas. Isang plake ang pinaskil bilang paalala sa sandaang anibersaryo ng kabayanihan ni Rizal. Binanggit sa plake ang pagtira ni Rizal, ang pambasang bayani ng Pilipinas, sa Palace Hotel mula Mayo 4 hanggang 6 1888 kaugnay sa kaisa-isang paglalakbay niya sa Estados Unidos.

Dewey Naval Monument sa Union Square. Kilala rin ito sa pangalang “American Navy Monument” o “Naval Monument.” Itinayo ito nuong 23 ng Mayo, 1901 para gunitain ang tagumpay ni Commodore Dewey’s laban sa armada ng Kastila sa Pilipinas sa tinatawag nilang “Labanan sa Maynila.” Dulot ng Digmaang Kastila-Americano nuong 1898 ang nagdikit sa kasaysayan ng Pilipinas at nang Estados Unidos. Naging kolonya ng Estados Unidos ang Pilipinas mula 1899 hanggang 1946.

Manilatown Center sa International Hotel Senior Apartment. Taong 1977 nang ang mga matatandang nangungupahan sa International Hotel ay pinalayas. Marami sa kanila ay mga matatandang Pilipino. Kasunod nito dulot na malakas na oposisyon ng komunidad sa ginawang eviction itinalaga Board of Supervisor ng San Francisco na ang dating kinalalagyan ng hotel ay gagawing pabahay para sa matatanda. Ipinaglaban ng Manila Heritage Foundation na magtayo rin sa bagong I-Hotel ng Manila Center sa ibaba na magsisilbing pagdarausan ng sari-saring pagdiriwang, pagtitipon at paggugunita. Ang pakikibaka ng mga nangungupahan sa I-Hotel ang naging daan sa makatarungan patakaran sa mga pabahay sa buong bansa.

Fil-Am Center. Ang Fil-am Center sa San Francisco Main Public Library ay binuksan nuong 1996 bilang bahagi ng International Center ng library. Tinatampok sa Center ang mga babasahin at materyales sa library kaugnay sa karanasan ng mga Amerikanong Pilipino. Kabilang dito ang mga nakasulat sa Ingles, Tagalog, at iba pang wika sa Pilipinas.





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