PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Sculpture Court

A complete renovation of the Panama-California Sculpture Court will be The Committee of One Hundred’s contribution to the 2015 Centennial celebration of Balboa Park’s 1915 Panama-California Exposition. We will create an attractive outdoor museum where now there are dirty and damaged pieces of plaster in a display devoid of information.

The Panama-California Sculpture Court in the Casa del Prado will educate visitors about the “temporary” buildings which long-outlived their brief Exposition use. Those 1915 buildings became part of San Diego’s treasured “Dream City” which continues to give Balboa Park its unique character.

We are quite fortunate that these pieces of sculpture were saved from destruction in 1974-1975 by the City of San Diego and The Committee of One Hundred. While they comprise the only such display within Balboa Park, they have suffered for years from anonymity and neglect. Visitors walk past them every day without any idea of their significance. We plan to change all that.

The 1915 Religion statue returns to the Sculpture Court

The original staff plaster sculptures will be cleaned and stabilized; their stands will be replaced; and interpretive signage will tell their fascinating stories. One original statue, Religion, has been restored and returned to the Sculpture Court in the Casa del Prado. It was used to cast a new sculpture for the top of the “retablo” on the east side of the Casa del Prado. The new statue has been replaced and can be seen on the back page of this newsletter.

The Committee of One Hundred has raised more than half the funds needed to complete this project before the 2015 Centennial. While we have already begun the project, we need your help to raise the remaining funds. Please consider making a donation.

Michael Kelly
Gertrude Gilbert Award

Balboa Park Protective Association

The Committee of One Hundred honored the Balboa Park Protective Association with the 2011 Gertrude Gilbert Award at our annual luncheon.

This grass-roots organization grew quickly in response to the release of the Bartholomew Master Plan for Balboa Park in 1960. The group opposed recommendations for demolition of five of the six remaining “temporary” buildings from the 1915 Panama-California Exposition and opposed the construction of new “peripheral roads” to the north and south of El Prado. Led by presidents Eleanor Edmiston, Henri Jacot, and Florence B. Abbey, the Balboa Park Protective Association counted many prominent San Diegans among its members. Ross Tharp, former San Diego City Councilman, Municipal and Superior Court Judge, presented their case to the San Diego City Council. The group fought the planned razing of the 1915 Science and Education Building (above left) and the Home Economy Building (right) both flanking the Plaza de Panama.

The Balboa Park Protective Association fought construction of the new “peripheral roads” north and south of Balboa Park’s El Prado, which were never built. Construction of the two out-of-place modern buildings on the Plaza de Panama—the Timken Museum of Art building and the west wing of what is now the San Diego Museum of Art—soon led to the demise of the Association about 1965. The Committee of One Hundred

Home Economy Building, demolished in 1963 and replaced by the Timken Museum building

was formed just two years later and took up the cause in hopes of saving the remaining temporary Exposition Buildings. Bea Evenson, founder and first president of The Committee of One Hundred, was herself a member of the Balboa Park Protective Association.

The Gertrude Gilbert Award was accepted by architect Henri Jacot, former president of the Balboa Park Protective Association.

Science and Education Building, demolished in 1964 and replaced by the west wing of the Museum of Art

Henri Jacot accepting the 2011 Gertrude Gilbert Award on behalf of the Balboa Park Protective Association
Carleton Monroe Winslow, Sr., was the architect-in-residence during the construction of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park, where he represented the Exposition’s chief architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. While Goodhue designed the California Building, home to the Museum of Man, Winslow designed several buildings in Balboa Park for the 1915 Exposition: the Indian Arts Building (House of Charm), the Home Economy and Science and Education buildings (both demolished in the 1960s and replaced by the Timken and west wing of the art museum), the Foreign Arts Building (House of Hospitality); the Varied Industries and Food Products Building (Casa del Prado); the entrances to the arcades and the Seal of the City of San Diego on the West Gate. Winslow also designed the Administration Building (not local architect Irving Gill), the Kansas Building, and he contributed to the design of others.

Winslow studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago and at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. *The Architecture and the Gardens of the San Diego Exposition: A Pictorial Survey of the Aesthetic Features of the Panama California International Exposition* (1916) was written by Winslow, although Goodhue’s name is on the cover.

After completing his work for the Exposition, Winslow moved to Los Angeles, where he contributed to the design of the Los Angeles Public Library headquarters, completing the work after Goodhue’s death in 1924. He also opened an office in Santa Barbara, where he designed Cottage Hospital and worked with Floyd E. Brewster on the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. He designed several churches, including the mission-style Star of the Sea Catholic Church in La Jolla and All Saints’ Episcopal Church in San Diego with William S. Hebbard.

Winslow served as the president of the Los Angeles Municipal Art Commission from 1931 to 1933 and became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1939. He died in Los Angeles on October 16, 1946, and was survived by his wife and son, Carleton Monroe Winslow, Jr. The 2011 Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Award was accepted on behalf or Carleton Monroe Winslow, Sr. by his great nephew Dana Hutchins.
Religion returns to Casa del Prado

After a long absence the statue Religion was recently replaced atop Casa del Prado’s "retablo." The new statue was cast from the 1915 original in the Panama-California Sculpture Court. A deteriorated 1971 reproduction was removed for safety years ago.

A special thanks to the Park and Recreation staff for their efforts at placing this statue securely on its perch and for the safe return of the refurbished original to the Sculpture Court on its new stand.

Photos courtesy of Bellagio Precast.