

M

MacDonald, Donald
Marquis, John
Marquis & Stoller
Marquis, Robert
Marraccini, Silvio
Martens, Ferdinand H.
Masten, Charles
Masten & Hurd
Mastropasqua, Louis
Maybeck, Bernard
McCain, Ida
McCarthy, Charles
McCarthy, Frances Joseph
McCarthy, George
McDougall, Benjamin Gree
McDougall, George
McGrew, Patrick
McKeon, Chris
McSweeney, Angus
Mendelsohn, Erich
Merchant, William Gladstone
Meu, George
Meussdorffer, Conrad A.
Meyer, Frederick
Milono, Germano
Minton, Henry A
Mittelstaedt, Oscar E.
Monson, Ragner
Moore, Charles Willard
Mooser, II, William
Mooser, III, William
Morgan, Julia

Morrow, Gertrude Comfort
Morrow, Irving
Mull, Gaylord L. (Gregory)
Mullgardt, Louis Christian

DRAFT



Donald MacDonald (USA Public Radio).



San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge
(MTC.CA.gov).

MacDonald, Donald (1935-present) Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Oklahoma
 M.S. Architecture, Columbia University

Firms: Principal, MacDonald Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1966-present

Donald MacDonald was born in 1935 in Canada. He received his bachelor's in architecture from the University of Oklahoma and his master's in architecture from Columbia University. Although he has designed projects ranging from high rises to custom residences, and even an earthquake proof bed, MacDonald is most known for his bridge design work and is the first architect to work on the Golden Gate Bridge since its completion.

MacDonald's structural background resulted from studying under renowned structural engineers Mendell Glickman (Frank Lloyd Wright's engineer), and Mario Salvadori. MacDonald is currently the principal and owner of Macdonald Architects in San Francisco. Established in 1966, the firm has worked on projects like the Cooper River Bridge in South Carolina – North America's largest cable-stayed bridge; The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; and the Willamette River Bridge in Portland, Oregon. MacDonald has received over 100 international, national, and regional bridge design awards, and is active in television, print, and radio media. He is the author of several books discussing the aesthetics of bridges: *The Golden Gate Bridge: History and Design of an Icon*, *Bay Bridge: History and Design of a New Icon*, *Tilikum Crossing: Bridge of the People*, and *Portland's Bridges*.¹

¹ "The Art of the Bridge: A Conversation with Donald MacDonald, the Noted Bridge Architect," *Tulsa Public Radio*, July 24, 2013, accessed August 10, 2021, <https://www.publicradiotulsa.org/post/art-bridge-conversation-donald-macdonald-noted-bridge-architect#stream/0>.

Projects in San Francisco:
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge



201 Buchanan Street, Nightingale House, 1882, Landmark #47
(NoeHill.com).

**Marquis, John
Architect**

Education:

Firms: Partner, [Barnett] McDougall and Marquis, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1869
 Principal, John Marquis, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1877-1883
 Principal, John Marquis, Architect, Santa Cruz, CA, 1908²

Little biographical information is known about architect John Marquis. He worked with well-known San Francisco architect Barnett McDougall around 1869. He then worked independently from around 1877 through 1883 in San Francisco before he relocated to Santa Cruz and opened a practice there in 1908.³ His best-known project in San Francisco is the Nightingale House (Landmark #47) at 201 Buchanan Street designed in 1882.⁴

Projects in San Francisco:
201 Buchanan Street, Nightingale House, 1882, Landmark #47
Simpson Methodist Church, unknown address, unknown year

² "John Marquis (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed November 12, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/7260/>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Page & Turnbull, *Market and Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2007, 42.



Robert Marquis (University of California, Berkley archive).

Marquis, Robert B. (1927-1995) Architect

Education: Coursework, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 1947-1949
Coursework, Academia delle Belle Arte, Florence, Italy, 1949-1950⁵

Firms: Partner, Rand and Marquis, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1953-1954
Partner, Marquis and Stoller, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1956-1978
Principal, Marquis & Associates, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

Cultural Association: German/German American

Born in Stuttgart, Germany, Robert Marquis moved to Los Angeles in 1937 with his family, fleeing Nazi Germany. He was known for his interest in furthering social consciousness through his architecture. Many of his housing work have been cited as prototypes for successful urban design. Aside from his housing projects, Marquis designed numerous academic buildings, institutional and civic buildings, and suburban residences. The Saint Francis Square (1961), a large-scale cooperative housing project located within the Western Addition redevelopment area, was widely lauded as one of the most successful redevelopment projects in that area. The housing collective featured Second Bay Tradition-inspired slatted wood balconies and landscape design by Lawrence Halprin. In the 1980s, he converted the Rosa Parks Apartments, a public housing project in San Francisco, into an elderly living center.⁶

See also: Claude Stoller, Marquis & Stoller

⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 245.

⁶ Paul Goldberger, "Robert Marquis, Is Dead at 67; Noted Architect," *New York Times*, January 6, 1995, accessed September 13, 2010.

Projects in San Francisco:

Park and Shop Market (Andronico's Market), likely 1200 Taraval Street, 1959
La Strada Education Center, unknown address, 1961
Saint Francis Square Housing, Western Addition redevelopment project, 10 Bertie Minor Lane #2, 1961
Commodore Sloat School, alterations and additions, 50 Darien Way, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Edith Heath Ceramics Factory, Sausalito, CA, 1959
Saint Anselm's Episcopal Church, Lafayette, CA, 1960
Stanton House, Belvedere, CA, 1960
Ezra Stoller Detached Studio, Rye, NY, 1960
Park Recreation Buildings, Santa Clara, CA, 1961
State of California, Department of Justice Building, Sacramento, CA, 1977
Design Professionals Insurance Company, Monterey, CA, 1983
University of California, Santa Cruz, Baskin, Elena, Visual Arts Studios, 1984-1985
Leila Virginia-Johnston House, Mill Valley, CA
Stanford University, Braun Music Center, Palo Alto, CA

Marquis & Stoller (1956-1978)

Architecture Firm

Marquis and Stoller operated the firm for twenty-two years (1956-1978). Their office was located at 737 Beach Street in Fisherman's Wharf.⁷

See also: Robert B. Marquis and Claude Stoller

⁷ "Marquis and Stoller, Architects (Partnership)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed November 12, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/169/>.



Silvio Marraccini (*The San Francisco Chronicle*).



The Sequoias Retirement Community, 1400 Geary Boulevard, 1969 (Nelson Lewis Constuction).

Marraccini, Silvio P. (1918-1970) Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1936-1940

Firms: Naval Architect, US Department of the Navy, 1940-1945
Designer, Stone & Mulloy, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1949
Partner, Stone, Mulloy & Marraccini, San Francisco, CA, 1949-1970

Cultural Identifier: Italian American

Silvio Peter Marraccini was born in Oakland, California in 1918.⁸ His father, Amerigo, and his mother, Maria, were both born in Italy.⁹ He attended the University of California, Berkeley where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture in 1940. During WWII, he served as a naval architect at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, California. After the war, he moved to San Francisco where he took a job as a designer at the firm of Douglas Dacre Stone and Louis Belden Mulloy. In 1949, he was promoted to partner and the firm was renamed to Stone, Mulloy & Marraccini and remained in business until 1970. A versatile designer who practiced in the International, Modernist, and Brutalist styles, Marraccini completed projects ranging from college campuses to corporate headquarters. Some of his most known

⁸ *The San Francisco Examiner*, July 12, 1970, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/460415853/?article=b5512ba5-1bde-470a-a8d0-a326c67aa769&focus=0.6187384,0.29949585,0.7326385,0.39667696&xid=3355>

⁹ Ancestry.com. U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

works included the First Western Building in Oakland (extant, 1956), the Peralta Junior College – Alameda Campus (extant, 1965), and the Sequoias Retirement Community in San Francisco (extant, 1969).¹⁰ Marraccini was also known for his work in hospital design, and he contributed to plans for the San Francisco General Hospital, Sutter Community Hospital in Sacramento (extant, 1955), additions to the Walter Reed Military Hospital in Washington, D.C., and many others.¹¹ He was a member of the Association of Western Hospitals, the International Hospital Federation, American Hospital Association, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the Commonwealth Club. He was married to Harriet Reynolds and together they had two daughters and a son. He passed away in 1970.¹²

Projects in San Francisco:

Mark Twain High School, 135 Van Ness Avenue, 1964

The Sequoias Retirement Community, 1400 Geary Boulevard, 1969

Other Notable Projects:

Walter Reed Medical Center (additions), 6900 Georgia Avenue, Washington, D.C., 1954

First Western Building at 1330 Broadway in Oakland, 1965

Peralta Junior College – Alameda Campus, at 555 Ralph Appenzato Memorial Parkway, Alameda, CA, 1965



573 South Van Ness Avenue, 1896 (Google Maps).

Martens, Ferdinand H. (1860-1914)

¹⁰ "Silvio P. Marraccini," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 11, 1970, 27.

¹¹ "Silvio Peter Marraccini," *Washington Libraries*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/564/>.

¹² "Silvio P. Marraccini," *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Architect

Education:

Firms: Draftsman, Thomas J. Welsh, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
Partner, Martens and Coffey, San Francisco, CA, 1892-1908
Principal, Ferdinand H. Martens, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1908-1914¹³

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Ferdinand H. Martens was born in Germany in 1861. He immigrated to San Francisco around 1888. He worked as a draftsman for Thomas J. Welsh before he partnered with Alfred I. Coffey in 1892. The two went on to have a successful architecture firm in San Francisco. The firm gained popularity following their designs for the California Midwinter Fair in 1894. They went on to design projects in San Francisco such as 573 South Van Ness Avenue (1896) and 175 Golden Gate Avenue (1897). Between 1900 and 1908, the firm designed many flats throughout the city in the Western Addition, the Mission, and Cole Valley.¹⁴ The firm broke up in 1908 but Martens continued to work independently. These later projects feature Mission Revival and Mediterranean Revival styles. Martens died in 1914.¹⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

573 South Van Ness, 1896
387 Fair Oaks, 1896
175 Golden Gate Avenue, 1897
St. John's Lutheran Church, unknown address, 1901
Stanyan Park Hotel, 750 Stanyan Street, 1904
1657-1663 Waller Street, 1904
104-114 Guerrero Street, 1905
607-619 Oak Street, 1905
St. James School, address, 1906
Koster Mansion, 930 Grove Street, unknown year

¹³ Page & Turnbull, "175 Golden Gate Avenue, Change of Designation Report," 2018, 36.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.



Samuel Gompers Trade School, 110 Bartlett Street, 1939 (Google Maps).

Masten, Charles Franklin, Sr. (1885-1973) Architect

Education: B.S., University of California, Berkeley, CA, 1912
 M.S., University of California, Berkeley, CA, 1913
 California School of Arts and Crafts, Oakland, CA, 1914¹⁶

Firms: Inspector, John Galen Howard, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1914-1915
 Partner, Masten and Hurd, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1919-1959
 Partner, Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, San Francisco, CA, 1959-unknown year

Charles Franklin Masten was born on October 8, 1885, to Emma J. (Purdy) and William W. Masten in Holt County, Nebraska. The family moved to San Diego, California in 1890, and Charles Masten attended Corona High School. Charles and his brother John both attended U.C. Berkeley; Charles received his B.Arch in 1912 and his M.Arch in 1913. He continued his studies at the California School of Arts in 1914 and received his certificate to practice architecture in the State of California in the same year. He went on to work as an inspector for John Galen Howard from 1914 to 1915.¹⁷

Masten and Lester Hurd met in the office of architect Walter Harris Ratcliff, a former employee of John Galen Howard around 1916. These friends and associates both enlisted in the Army when the U.S. entered the war in 1917. When both men returned from the war, they formed a partnership called Masten & Hurd in 1920.¹⁸

¹⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 246.

¹⁷ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 169-171.

¹⁸ Ibid.

In 1957, Masten was awarded an AIA fellowship for Public Service, and in 1959, the firm welcomed a third partner, Cabell Gwathmey. In the 1970s, Masten became a Chairman of the Board of Directors at San Francisco Federal Savings shortly before his own death in 1973, when the office of Masten, Hurd & Gwathmey closed for good.¹⁹

See also: Masten & Hurd

Projects in San Francisco:

Samuel Gompers Trade School, 110 Bartlett Street, 1939

Westside Courts, Public Housing, Western Addition, 1943 (In collaboration with James H. Mitchell)

Hastings College of Law, 1953

Other notable projects:

University of California Press Building, 2120 Oxford Street, Berkeley, CA, 1939

United States Veterans Administration Building, Fresno, CA, 1949

Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA 1961 (With Ernest Kump (architect) and Hideo Sasaki (landscape architect))



Kezar Stadium Pavilion (Wikipedia).

Masten & Hurd (1920-1973)

Architecture Firm

Masten and Hurd met while working in the office of architect Walter Harris Ratcliff, a former employee of John Galen Howard around 1916. When both men returned from the war in 1920, they formed a partnership called Masten & Hurd, opening offices on the sixth floor of the Foxcroft Building in San Francisco. One of the firm's first large commissions came that same year as they were hired to design an addition onto the Live Oak School Building in Santa Cruz; more commissions followed. In 1924, operating in collaboration architect E.G. Bangs and engineer T.F. Chase, the firm was hired as associate architects by Willis Polk & Co. to design the new Kezar Stadium Pavilion, which was completed in 1926. By 1925, Masten & Hurd had contracted with the Mason-McDuffie Company, for which they designed

¹⁹ Ibid.

Hezlett's Silk Store Building on Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley. With Mason-McDuffie, Masten & Hurd also designed a total of 99 homes in St. Francis Wood that catered to "those without unlimited means at their disposal" and demonstrated, "excellent taste and a quiet dignity, with good scale and proportion." Due to the large volume of their residences in this subdivision, the work of Masten & Hurd largely influenced the aesthetic feel of the affluent residence park.²⁰

In the 1930s, the firm consistently designed work that was funded by the Public Works Administration, including Agassiz Elementary at Bartlett and 22nd Street in San Francisco (1935); the Samuel Gompers High School, also on Bartlett Street (1937); University of California Press Building at 2120 Oxford Street in Berkeley (1939); and the Streamline Modern Redding Fire House (1939).²¹

During World War II, both Masten and Hurd enlisted in the Army for a second time and the firm was forced to shutter their offices until 1946. Following the war, and for the remainder of the firm's existence, Masten & Hurd was primarily involved in large institutional projects such as schools, university buildings, and hospitals. According to Hal Crosby, a former employee with the firm at this time, Masten was primarily involved with schools while Hurd spearheaded the hospital projects. Masten & Hurd had become one of the preeminent firms in the design of institutional projects, and the cost of their commissions reflected that achievement. After decades of commendable institutional design, Masten and Hurd were in the golden years of their careers in the 1950s. In 1957, Masten was awarded an AIA fellowship for Public Service, and in 1959 the firm welcomed a third partner, Cabell Gwathmey.²²

On May 29, 1967, Lester Hurd died and was interred in Golden Gate National Cemetery, leaving Masten in business with Gwathmey and his son. In the 1970s, Masten became a Chairman of the Board of Directors at San Francisco Federal Savings shortly before his own death in 1973, when the office of Masten, Hurd & Gwathmey closed for good.²³

Projects in San Francisco:

Kezar Stadium Pavilion, 1924-1926 (in collaboration with architect E.G. Bangs and engineer T.F. Chase, hired by Willis Polk & Co)

99 homes in St. Francis Wood, (with Mason-McDuffie), ca. 1925

Agassiz Elementary, Bartlett and 22nd Street, 1935

Samuel Gompers High School, Bartlett Street, 1937

Hastings School of Law in San Francisco, 1950

Other notable projects:

Live Oak School Building, Santa Cruz, 1922 (addition)

Hezlett's Silk Store Building, Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, 1925 (contracted with the Mason-McDuffie Company)

University of California Press Building, 2120 Oxford Street, Berkeley, 1939

Streamline Modern Redding Fire House, 1939

Veterans' Affairs (VA) hospital, Fresno, 1946-1950

Arcata High School, 1947-1949

²⁰ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 169-171.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

Elementary school located on the former wartime site of Marinship, 1949
Boys' and Girls' Gymnasium Building at Garfield Junior High School, Berkeley, 1949
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Bevatron Site, opened 1954
U.C. Berkeley's Warren Hall, 1955
Pedro Valley School, 1956
Cabrillo College, Santa Cruz, 1962
Foothill College, Los Altos, 1962 (in collaboration with Ernest J. Kump)
De Anza College, Cupertino, 1968



Shreve Building, 210 Post Street, 1903 (Map Quest).

Mastropasqua, Louis (1870-1951)

Architect of Merit

Education: Engineering/Architecture degree, Naples Royal Polytechnic School of Lombardy, Italy, 1899

Firms: William F. Curlett, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1903-1904
 Louis Mastropasqua, Architect, San Francisco, San Francisco, 1904-1906
 Architect, Williams Brothers, Engineers and Superintendents, 1906-1907
 Louis Mastropasqua, Architect, San Francisco, 1907-1941

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Louis Mastropasqua was born in 1870 in the Province of Brescia, Region of Lombardy, Italy. He studied civil engineering and architecture at the University of Naples Royal Polytechnic School and graduated in 1899. In 1902, he arrived in Seattle from Yokohama with an international troupe of musicians with whom he had traveled through Egypt, India, Java, Australia, and Japan. Mastropasqua was not himself a musician but had gone along with his sister. A skilled cartoonist for the Italian press in San Francisco, the *Davis Commercial Encyclopedia* described him as "among the leading newspaper artists in California" in 1911. In 1903, he helped found a local branch of the Italian Touring Club and bicycled to the top of Mt. Tamalpais. From 1903 to 1904, Mastropasqua worked for the architectural office of William F. Curlett and assisted in the design of the Shreve Building at Post and Grant Streets, one of the few large buildings to

survive the earthquake of 1906. In 1905, he established his own firm at 604 Montgomery Street (demolished).

Displaced by the fire and earthquake, his firm dissolved, and he formed an association with Williams Brothers, Engineers and Superintendents within ten days of the fire going out. At a time when building prices were inflated, they promised “we will build at actual cost of material and labor” and “reasonable charge for service.” A few years later, Mastropasqua re-established his firm and received architectural license no. 542 from the state of California.

Between 1907 and 1941, Mastropasqua designed and built 54 buildings in North Beach for Italian clients, most of which were flats. He worked in popular twentieth century styles, including Classical Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Craftsman and some of his notable works include 510-512 Green Street (1910), 833-837 Greenwich Street (1912), and 2032-2034 Powell Street (1912). One of his best-known works was a Julius Castle, a house built for Charles F. Grondona, a prominent Italian Bank of Italy executive, at 302 Greenwich Street (1910s). Mastropasqua was significant because unlike most San Francisco Italian architects who started as contractors and builders, he was formally trained in architecture in Italy and his works show a high level of design mastery. He was married to Evelyn Cuneo and passed away in 1951.²⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

Shreve Building, 210 Post Street, 1903 (with William F. Curlett)

510-512 Green Street, 1910

Julius Castle, 302 Greenwich Street, 1910's

833-837 Greenwich, 1912

33-35 Edith Place, 1912

2032-2034 Powell Street, 1912

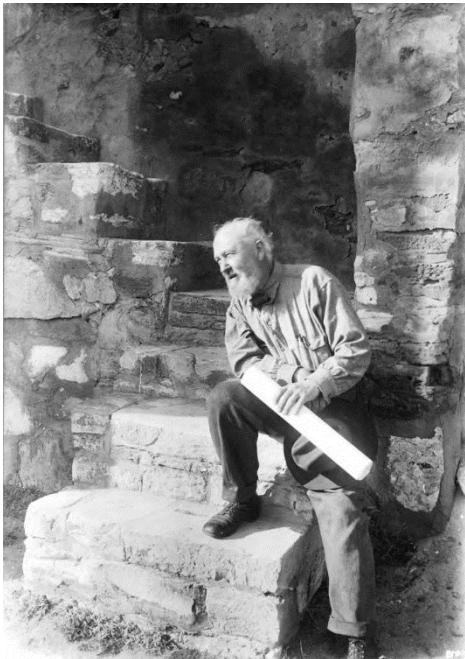
Basque Hotel, 15 Romolo Street, 1912

754-760 Broadway, 1913

Domestic Laundry Building, 2066 Van Ness, 1920's

540 Greenwich Street, 1931

²⁴ Corbett, Michael R, "North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement," *Northeast San Francisco Conservancy*, February 11, 2020, A16-A19.



Bernard Maybeck (University of California, Berkely archive).



Packard Automobile Showroom, 901 Van Ness Avenue, 1926 (SFHeritatge).

Maybeck, Bernard (1862-1957)

Architect of Merit

Education: Coursework, College of the City of New York, New York, unknown years²⁵
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France, 1886²⁶

Firms: Designer, Carrère & Hastings, Architects, New York, NY, 1886-ca. 1889
Designer, A. Page Brown, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1890-ca. 1894
Principal, Bernard Maybeck, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1902-14
Designer, Willis Polk, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1913

Bernard Maybeck was born in New York City in 1862. He enrolled in the College of the City of New York and during the same time period, worked with his father in wood carving. At age nineteen, he left New York with plans to study wood design and carving in Paris but instead began his architectural studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris under Jules André.²⁷ After his return to New York in 1886, he worked for Carrère & Hastings.²⁸ He then moved to Kansas City in 1889 to compete in the St. Louis City Hall architectural competition. After little success there, he relocated to San Francisco in 1890 and began work for A. Page Brown.²⁹

²⁵ "Maybeck, Bernard (1862-1957)," *Harvard Square Library*, accessed November 12, 2020, <https://www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/biographies/bernard-maybeck/>.

²⁶ "Maybeck, Bernard," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, accessed November 12, 2020, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/maybeck-bernard>.

²⁷ "Maybeck, Bernard (1862-1957)," *Harvard Square Library*.

²⁸ "Maybeck, Bernard," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*.

²⁹ "Maybeck, Bernard (1862-1957)," *Harvard Square Library*.

He soon entered the academic profession. In 1894, Maybeck worked as a drawing instructor at the Civil Engineering College at U.C. Berkeley. During this time, he taught architecture informally to students like Julia Morgan and John Bakewell.³⁰ He also taught at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art in San Francisco. He soon returned to U.C. Berkeley to officially work as an architecture instructor from 1898 through 1903.³¹

Maybeck opened his own practice in San Francisco in 1902.³² He also worked with Willis Polk for a short time around 1913; during this time, he designed the Palace of Fine Arts.¹⁴⁴¹ Throughout his career, he designed numerous buildings in San Francisco such as the Roos House at 3500 Jackson Street in 1909 and the Forest Hills Association Club at 381 Magellan Avenue in 1919.¹⁴⁴² He also worked on college campuses like Mills College in 1918 and later, Principia College from 1923-1930 and 1930-1938. In 1937, he worked as an architect for the Golden Gate International Exposition. He received a Gold Medal from the AIA in 1951.

Projects in San Francisco:³³

Swedenborgian Church, 3200 Washington Street, 1895 (demolished)

Telegraph Hill Neighborhood House, 1734 Stockton Street, 1906

Goslinsky House, 3233 Pacific Avenue, 1909

Roos House, 3500 Jackson Street, 1909

Power House, 1526 Masonic Avenue, 1910

Young House, 51 Sotelo Avenue, 1913

PPIE, 1915

Palace of Fine Arts, 3301 Lyon Street, 1915

Erlanger House, 270 Castenada Avenue, 1916

Loeb House, 275 Pacheco Street, 1917

Gay House, 196 Clarendon Avenue, 1917

Forest Hills Association Club, 381 Magellan Avenue, 1919

Packard Automobile Showroom, 901 Van Ness Avenue, 1926

Temple Emanu-El, 2 Lake Street, 1926

Family Service Agency, 1010 Gough Street, 1927

³⁰ "Maybeck, Bernard," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*.

³¹ "Maybeck, Bernard (1862-1957)," *Harvard Square Library*.

³² "Maybeck, Bernard," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*.

³³ "Bernard Maybeck (1862-1957)," *Bay Area Architects*, <https://noehill.com/architects/maybeck.aspx>.



Chronicle / Chris Hardy

1916 Clinker Brick Residence, (Chris Hardy for San Francisco Chronicle).

McCain, Ida (1884-1937)

Architect of Merit

Education: Architecture coursework, Colorado State Agricultural College, 1899-1903

Firms: Draftswoman, L. B. Valk, Los Angeles, CA, 1903-1904
 Partner, Lambert & Bartin, Los Angeles, CA, 1904-1909
 Founder and Partner, Spencer- McCain Co., Portland, OR, 1909-1914
 Architect, S. A. Born Building Company, San Francisco, CA, 1915-known year
 Architect, Baldwin & Howell, 1920-known year
 Self Employed, 1915-1926

Cultural Association: Women

Ida McCain was born in Ft. Collins, Colorado. Her stepfather, a builder, introduced her to the profession and encouraged her to enter Colorado State Agricultural College at the young age of 15. In her second year, the college introduced an architecture course. Initially, as a woman, she was denied entrance to the course, but was later admitted.³⁴ She moved to Los Angeles after graduation in 1903 and was hired as a draftsperson in the firm of L. B. Valk & Son. The firm built a reputation on their Craftsman bungalows and most likely influenced McCain in this style. She next joined the architecture firm of Lambert and Bartin, for which she designed several homes and in which she was made full partner in less than a year. She moved to Portland in 1909, where she worked with her brother and brother-in-law to establish their own building company, Spencer McCain Co. The business in Portland was a success, but the McCains moved back to San Francisco in 1915 while the Bay Area was experiencing a building boom. Ida was hired by the Stephen A. Born Building Company to design a plethora of residences in Lincoln Manor. She had her own office as an independent contractor located at 318 Kearny. She had private commissions and was hired to build single family homes, including the Ferdinand Theirot home at Washington and Gough

³⁴ Allaback, Sarah, *The First American Women Architects*, 2008, 133.

Streets in San Francisco.³⁵ She was also hired by Baldwin and Howell to supervise architectural work on residences in one of San Francisco's early planned subdivisions, Westwood Park where she constructed many single-family detached homes.

In Westwood Park, McCain was designing homes in a more informal idiom, the bungalow, mostly single-story, with stucco or wooden-board exteriors, small foyers, living and dining rooms in front. Kitchens (often with a breakfast nook), two bedrooms and a bathroom were in the rear. She became best known for these Craftsman style Bungalows; however, she was well-versed in other styles as well, including two Edwardian-style villas in the city's Lincoln Park neighborhood along with Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and other popular Early Twentieth Century Revival styles.

McCain was proclaimed one of the city's leading developers and an excellent bungalow designer. She was recognized for producing charming and quirky well-designed bungalows. In 1926, McCain was the only woman architect mentioned in the first publication of *California and Californians*, which covered various phases of the state's development history and personalities.³⁶ McCain was featured prominently in advertisements throughout the 1920s in order to capitalize on her rarity as a female architect. In an advertisement, McCain proudly states: "Because I am a woman, I can anticipate those many important details that mean so much to her who spends more time than anyone else within the home."³⁷

Although Ida McCain never had any formal training, she was one of the city's most successful women builders of the early twentieth century. McCain is credited as the most prolific [woman architect] after Julia Morgan," according to Bay Area architectural historian, Inge Horton.³⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

S.A. Born Home, 414 38th Ave., Lincoln Manor, 1916
420 38th Ave., Lincoln Manor, 1916
400 38th Ave., Lincoln Manor, 1916
428 38th Ave., Lincoln Manor, 1916
88 Shore View Ave., Lincoln Manor, 1916
45 Upper Terrace, Corona Heights, 1917
1399 Plymouth, 1918
796 Faxon, Westwood Park, 1918
600, 676, and 701 Miramar Ave., Westwood Park, 1918
180, 141 Westwood Drive, Westwood Park, 1922

Other notable projects:

C.K. Henry House, Portland, OR, 1913
San Mateo Park, San Mateo, CA, 1923
The Fleming Apartment Building, San Mateo, CA, 1926

McCarthy, Charles (unknown year-2003)

³⁵ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 173.

³⁶ Allaback, 133.

³⁷ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," 173.

³⁸ Weinstein, Dave, "Signature Style, Ida McCain: Builder of Bungalows," *San Francisco Gate*, October 2004.

Architect

Education:

Firms: Naval Architect, Hunter's Point Shipyard, San Francisco, CA, unknown years³⁹

Little is known about Charles McCarthy. He was born in San Francisco and attended Sacred Heart High School. McCarthy worked as a Naval Architect at Hunter's Point Shipyard.⁴⁰



Francis McCarthy (University of California, Berkely archive).



1740 20th Street, 1950 (Dwell.com).

McCarthy, Francis Joseph (1910-1965) Architect

Education: Coursework, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, 1928-1929
Coursework, California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco, CA, 1935-1936⁴¹

Firms: Draftsman, Charles F. Dean, Architect, Sacramento, CA, 1932-1933
Draftsman, William W. Wurster, San Francisco, CA, 1935-1938
Principal, Francis Joseph McCarthy, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1938-1965

³⁹ "McCarthy, Charles J., Sr.," *SF Gate*, January 16, 2012, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/McCARTHY-Charles-J-Sr-2567988.php>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 246.

Cultural Association: Australian/Australian American

Francis McCarthy was born in 1910 in Sydney, Australia. He studied architecture in California, Nevada, and Arizona, though the bulk of his professional training came from working at several architectural firms including the office of William Wurster.

McCarthy opened his own practice in San Francisco in 1938 and earned his certificate as a registered architect in 1941. His focus was residential design, though he also designed several commercial and institutional projects including a hospital and health center for the County of Inyo, alterations to the Palace Hotel (San Francisco), and the Electronic Engineering Associates Building (San Carlos). In addition, McCarthy specialized in library buildings, designing the Stanford University Library, Santa Rosa Public Library, and Inyo County Public Library, among others.

Also active in professional associations, McCarthy was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1957. He served as Art Commissioner of the City of San Francisco from 1949-1951 and lectured on architecture at Stanford University in the late 1950s. McCarthy was also a founding member of Telesis, an organization formed in 1939 by design professionals of varying disciplines who were interested in invigorating city and regional planning in the Bay Area. Many of McCarthy's projects involved aspects of landscape design, often orchestrated by himself, though he also collaborated with other landscape designers. Three of his residential buildings were featured in the influential 1949 San Francisco Museum of Art show "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region."

Projects in San Francisco:

Palace Corner, remodel of Palace Hotel, Market at New Montgomery streets, 1950
Residence, 1740 20th Street, 1950 (altered)
American Seed & Nursery Company, 1953
Electrical Workers Union Building, 55 Fillmore Street, 1957
Planetarium Plaza, Golden Gate Park, 1958, Demolished (Included a 1939 Whale sculpture by Robert Howard)
Washington Square, 1959 (In collaboration with Douglas Baylis (landscape architect))

Other notable projects:

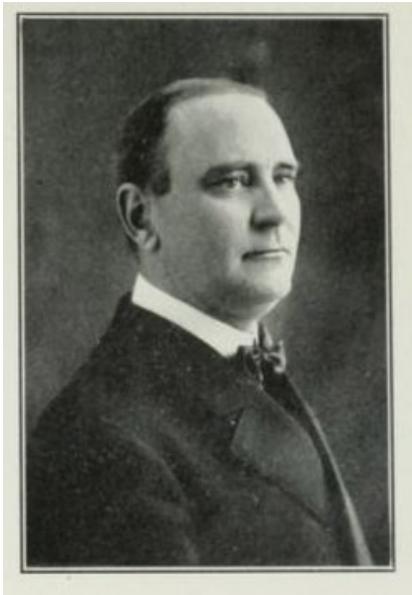
McPherson House, Berkeley, CA, 1939
Yezzell House, Stinson Beach, CA, 1949
Bowman House, San Rafael, CA, 1951

**McCarthy, George H. ()
Architect**

Education:

Firms:

George H. McCarthy was a builder in the Sunset District around 1923 through 1946.⁴²



Benjamin McDougall (FindaGrave.com).



Standard Oil Building, 225 Bush Street, 1922
(SGH.com)

McDougall, Benjamin Gree (1865-1937) Architect

Education: Architecture Coursework, California School of Design, early 1880s⁴³

Firms: Designer, B. McDougall & Sons, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
Partner, McDougall Brothers, San Francisco and Bakersfield, CA, 1897-1906
Principal, Benjamin G. McDougall, Architect, Bay Area, CA, 1906-unknown year⁴⁴

Benjamin McDougall was born in San Francisco in 1865. His father, Barnett McDougall, was a well-known builder and architect in San Francisco. In the early 1880s, Benjamin studied architecture at the California School of Design. After graduation, he started work with his father and brothers at B. McDougall & Sons. In 1897, the brothers formed their own firm, McDougall Brothers, and opened offices in San Francisco and Bakersfield. Benjamin ran one of the two Bakersfield offices. After a few years, he moved the office to Fresno.

After the 1906 Earthquake, the Fresno office closed, and Benjamin opened an independent firm in the Bay Area and worked on notable projects in San Francisco and the East Bay such as The Sheldon Building in San Francisco in 1907 and St. Paul's Church in Oakland in 1917. Benjamin McDougall died in 1937.

Projects in San Francisco:

⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950*, 2013, 69.

⁴³ "Historic Resources Technical Report, 2211 Harold Way," *Architectural Resources Group*, September 2014, https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Development/Level_3_-_ZAB/Draft%20EIR_Appendix_part3.pdf.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

920 Sacramento Street (possible), 1907
Sheldon Building, 9-15 1st Street, 1907
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 1755 Clay Street, 1910
Standard Oil Building, 225 Bush Street, 1922



Calvary Presbyterian Church, 2501 Jackson Street, 1902,
San Francisco Landmark #103 (NoeHill.com).

McDougall, George (1868-1957) **Architect**

Education:

Firms: Apprentice, Barnett McDougall, San Francisco, CA, unknown years⁴⁵
 Designer, B. McDougall & Sons, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
 Partner, McDougall Brothers, San Francisco and Bakersfield, CA, 1897-1913
 California State Architect, Sacramento, CA, 1913-ca. 1922

George McDougall was born in San Francisco in 1868. His father, Barnett McDougall, was a well-known builder and architect in San Francisco. George McDougall studied architecture under his father. Initially, George and his two brothers, Benjamin and Charles, worked with their father as B. McDougall & Sons.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Page & Turnbull, "San Francisco State Teacher's College Habs-Style Documentation For CEQA Mitigation," 2012, 7.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

In 1897, the brothers formed their own firm, McDougall Brothers, and opened offices in San Francisco and Bakersfield. The firm designed the Calvary Presbyterian Church in 1902 and the Park Branch Library in 1909 in San Francisco as well as the Downtown YMCA in Berkeley and the St. Mark's Hotel in Oakland. The firm also designed projects throughout the Central Valley such as the Visalia First National Bank and the Kings County Jail.⁴⁷

In 1913, McDougall was appointed State Architect for the California Department of Public Works. In 1921, he was promoted to the Chief of the Department of Architecture. Throughout his tenure, McDougall designed buildings such as the Inyo Fish Hatchery and the Oakland Federal Building.⁴⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Calvary Presbyterian Church, 2501 Jackson Street, 1902, Landmark #103

Park Branch Library, 1833 Page Street, 1909

Other notable projects:

State Hospital, Agnew, CA, 1919

Inyo Fish Hatchery, Inyo County, CA, unknown year

Oakland Federal Building, Oakland, CA, unknown year

Downtown YMCA, Berkeley, CA, unknown year

St. Mark's Hotel, Oakland, CA, unknown year



Patrick McGrew (Legacy.com)

McGrew, Patrick (c. 1942-2013)

Architect, Preservationist

Education: Architecture Degree, University of Oklahoma, unknown years⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ King, John, "Preservationist Patrick McGrew Dies," *SF Gate*, March 14, 2013,
<https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Preservationist-Patrick-McGrew-dies-4356141.php>.

Firms: Architect, John Carl Warnecke, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
 Architect, Patrick McGrew, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
 Member of Landmark Advisory Board, San Francisco, CA, 1978-1992⁵⁰

Cultural Association: LGBTQ+

Patrick McGrew was born around 1942 and grew up in Oklahoma. He later attended architecture school at the University of Oklahoma before moving to San Francisco in 1965. Upon arriving, he worked as a waiter and later, as an architect for John Carl Warnecke.⁵¹ Soon after, he began a career as an architect specializing in historic preservation.⁵²

In 1978, Mayor George Moscone appointed Patrick McGrew to the landmarks board; he served on the board for a total of fourteen years under four other mayors. Also during his career, McGrew wrote *Landmarks of San Francisco*, a 1991 book that document the City's historic landmarks.⁵³

Throughout his career, McGrew was one of a very small number of openly gay architects. In 2005, McGrew and his partner moved to Palm Springs. There, McGrew served on the city's Historic Site Preservation Board and the Architectural Advisory Committee.⁵⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

20 California Street
City Club, restoration
653 Duncan Street, 1994

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ "Patrick McGrew Obituary," *Legacy.com*, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/patrick-mcgrew-obituary?n=patrick-mcgrew&pid=163705186>.

⁵² King, John, "Preservationist Patrick McGrew Dies," *SF Gate*.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.



2144 29th Avenue, 1939 (Google Maps).

McKeon, Chris (1893-1968) Builder/Developer

Education:

Firms: Designer, Happy Homes Building Company, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
 Owner, Happy Homes Building Company, San Francisco, CA, 1936-unknown year

Christopher Dennis McKeon was born in 1893 and raised in San Francisco's Mission District.⁵⁵ His parents, Irish immigrants Thomas and Lenore McKeon, owned a retail meat and butcher shop at 2160 Mission Street where McKeon and his older brother, Thomas, worked throughout the 1920s. While the 1920 census lists his profession as a silk wholesaler,⁵⁶ highlighting his entrepreneurial spirit, McKeon registered as a butcher in both the 1930 census and his 1918 draft card.⁵⁷ He graduated from Sacred Heart High School.

In 1927, McKeon began his career as a carpenter, constructing working-class housing in the McLaren Park neighborhood.⁵⁸ In the 1930s and 1940s, McKeon developed extensive tracts in the Sunset District and Berkeley, including 154 houses in University Gardens, along Rose and Sacramento Streets in Berkeley, and dozens of houses in "Rivera Heights" in the Sunset District.⁵⁹ By September of 1936, McKeon acquired the Happy Homes Building Company (a firm he previously worked for) and focused his residential construction activity on the then-booming Sunset District during and following World War

⁵⁵ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

⁵⁶ United States Federal Census, 1920.

⁵⁷ World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

II.⁶⁰ Like many Sunset builders, McKeon lived and worked in the neighborhood he helped develop, residing for a short time at 2163 29th Avenue in his Rivera Heights tract. Based on city directory research, it appears that McKeon only resided at that address the year he oversaw construction and sales of the tract. His primary Sunset District address was 346 Santiago Street, where he resided from 1932 to 1948.⁶¹ McKeon's offices were located in the Sunset District at 2194 30th Avenue from 1936 to 1939. He relocated within the neighborhood several times, to 948 Taraval Street from 1939 to 1942 and to 550 Taraval Street from 1944 through 1955.⁶²

McKeon was active in the political realm of the housing industry in San Francisco, occupying numerous roles on the State Contractor License Board (SCLB) over a span of 24 years, the influential Associated Home Builders of San Francisco, the San Francisco Property Owners Association, and the Golden Gate Bridge board of directors.⁶³ As the population of the Sunset grew, so too did a need for improved transportation infrastructure, such as the extension of Highway One through St. Francis Wood, where he had settled in 1948 with his family at 405 St. Francis Boulevard. The well-connected builder organized the West of Twin Peaks Freeway Fighters and headed the Mayor's Citizens Committee on Freeways to challenge proposed freeway development in San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.⁶⁴ McKeon died in his St. Francis Wood home on August 29, 1968, at the age of 75. By then, he had built approximately 15,000 houses and apartment units in the Bay Area.⁶⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

346 Santiago Street, ca. 1932
2194 30th Avenue, ca. 1936
948 Taraval Street, ca. 1939
2132 29th Avenue, 1939
2144 29th Avenue, 1939
550 Taraval Street, ca. 1944
2163 29th Avenue, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Serra Highlands, South San Francisco, 1954⁶⁶

⁶⁰ Zinns, Ken, "The Tradition Continued: The Sunset District Rowhouse," 1920-1945, (Master's Thesis, 1983).

⁶¹ San Francisco City Directories, 1930-1955.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ "Final Rites for McKeon," August 31, 1967, Untitled newspaper clipping, on file at San Francisco Public Library History Room clippings file for Christopher McKeon.

⁶⁴ "Angry Charges Fly in New Freeway War," November 18, 1959, Untitled newspaper clipping, on file at San Francisco Public Library History Room clippings file for Christopher McKeon.

⁶⁵ "McKeon Quits Board," Untitled newspaper clipping, on file at San Francisco History Room clippings file.

⁶⁶ *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 17, 1954.



St. Mary's Cathedral, 1111 Gough Street, convent, school and rectory, 1965-1971 (Architectuul.com).

McSweeney, Angus (1900-1971) **Architect**

Education: Coursework, University of Oregon, unknown years⁶⁷

Firms: State of California, Architectural Designer, 1921-1923
Allied Architects, Los Angeles, 1923-1924
Chief draftsman, Willis Polk & Co., San Francisco, CA, 1924-1929
Partner, Willis Polk & Co., San Francisco, CA, 1930-1934
Angus McSweeney, San Francisco, CA, 1934-1967
McSweeney & Schappel, 1967-1971

Angus McSweeney was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and studied architecture at the University of Oregon under Ellis F. Lawrence.⁶⁸ After a decade of work as a draftsman and partner with renowned architect Willis Polk, McSweeney established his own firm in 1934. McSweeney practiced as an architect in San Francisco for nearly five decades and was commissioned for numerous large-scale commissions including public and private residential developments. Many of his projects featured elements of Midcentury Modern design. Toward the end of his career, he collaborated with Pietro Belluschi on the iconic Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption, in the Western Addition redevelopment area.

Projects in San Francisco:

22-30 Alta Street, Residence 1937-38

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, 1946

Stonestown residential towers and garden apartments, 1949

⁶⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 248.

⁶⁸ "AIA Architect's Roster and Questionnaire: McSweeney, Angus," AIA, http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/Rosters/McSweAngus_roster.pdf. Accessed on September 13, 2010

Addition to Commodore Stockton School Annex, 950 Clay Street, 1951⁶⁹
State of California Department of Employment Building, 1951
Kirkham Heights Apartment Project, 1951
Hunter's Point Public Housing Project, Palou at Griffith streets, 1952
Baker Beach Apartment Complex, 1953
St. Mary's Cathedral, 1111 Gough Street, convent, school and rectory, 1965-1971 (With local architects John Michael Lee and Paul Ryan, and internationally known architects Pier Luigi Nervi and Pietro Belluschi)



Erich Mendelsohn (University of California, Berkeley archive).



Russell House, 3778 Washington Street, 1952 (San Francisco State University archive).

Mendelsohn, Erich (1887-1953) Architect of Merit

Education: National Economics, University of Munich, 1907-1909
Architecture, Technical University, Berlin, 1909

Firms: Partner, Erich Mendelsohn and Serge Chermayeff, England, 1933-1936
Architect, President of Israel, 1936-1940
Mendelsohn and Gallis, Architects, unknown years
Mendelsohn, Dinwiddie and Hill, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1947
Erich Mendelsohn, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1947-1953

Cultural Identifier: German/German American

⁶⁹ Sonnier Francisco, Golden Age of School Construction, San Francisco, California, (Draft prepared by the San Francisco Planning Department, September 2, 2009).

Jewish

Erich Mendelsohn established himself as one of Europe's most prominent Modernist architects during the 1920s and 1930s. His iconic Einstein Tower, or Einstein Tower (1919), in Potsdam, Germany earned him critical acclaim, and he had a prolific career in Berlin during the Weimar Republic (1919-1933). During this time, he designed a number of department stores, factories and a cinema that incorporated volumes and curvilinear forms associated with the emergent Moderne aesthetic. The organic, curved forms of his work were influenced by his relationship with Expressionist artists Wassily Kandinsky, Franz Marc, Paul Klee, and Hugo Ball. In 1933, Mendelsohn emigrated to England to escape rising anti-Semitism, and opened a firm with Serge Chermayeff that lasted through 1936. From 1936 to 1940, Mendelsohn worked for the President of Israel, designing the University of Jerusalem. His work in Israel stimulated and influenced the influx of International Style buildings in the area.

Mendelsohn moved to the United States in 1941. He settled in San Francisco in 1945 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1946. He worked with renowned Second Bay Tradition architects John E. Dinwiddie and Henry Hill from 1946-1947 before starting his solo practice.

Projects in San Francisco:⁷⁰

UCSF/ Mt. Zion Hospital, previously known as Maimonides Health Center, 2356 Sutter Street, 1950
Russell House, 3778 Washington Street, 1952 (Collaboration with landscape architect Thomas Church)

Other notable projects:

University of Jerusalem, Israel, 1936-1940
Varian Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA, 1951-53



Juvenile Court & Youth Guidance Center, 375 Woodside Avenue (Google Maps).

Merchant, William Gladstone (1889-1962) Architect of Merit

⁷⁰ Three additional Mendelsohn buildings are mentioned Bruno Levi's book Erich Mendelsohn: Complete Works, including the Haas Residence (1947), the Juliette Store (1949), and the Morse Erskine Apartments (1949). It is not clear, however, if these designs were ever realized.

Education: Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, San Francisco, 1909⁷¹

Firms: Bernard Maybeck, San Francisco, ca. 1915-unknown year
John Galen Howard, Berkeley, CA, unknown years
W.G. Merchant & Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1962

William Merchant was born in Healdsburg, California and spent most of his life in San Francisco. Following his studies, he trained in the offices of Bernard Maybeck and John Galen Howard and received his certification to practice in 1920. During the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, he assisted Maybeck in building the Exposition Palace, and in 1939, he designed three structures for the Golden Gate International Exposition and served on the fair's Architectural Committee. The majority of his works are institutional, including various schools and medical buildings. He was a prolific consultant and designer for the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department. He produced dozens of field houses, recreation centers, swimming pools and playgrounds as well as the master plan for McLaren Park.⁷² During the 1950s, he worked for Pacific Gas & Electric, designing many plants around the Bay Area, and he served as a regent for the University of California from 1949 through 1961.

Projects in San Francisco:

Acme Brewery, unknown address, 1941-1945
Juvenile Court & Youth Guidance Center, 375 Woodside Avenue, 1945
World Trade Center, later incorporated into the Ferry Building, 1946-1957
Cayuga Playground Improvements & Clubhouse, 1949
Burnett Recreation Center, unknown address, 1949
Byxbee (now Merced Heights) Playground Improvements and Fieldhouse, 1949
Corona Heights Improvements & Clubhouse, 1949
Grattan Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1949
Junior Museum, 1949
Murphy Playground & Fieldhouse, 1949
Ocean View Recreation Center, 1949
Potrero Hill Recreation Center, 1949
South Sunset Playground Improvements & Clubhouse, 1949
St. Mary's Recreation Center, 1949
Sunset Recreation Center, 1949
Wawona Clubhouse, unknown address, 1949
Aptos Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, unknown address, 1950
Chinese Recreation Center, 1950
Longfellow Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, unknown address, 1950
Miley, (now Cow Hollow) Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1950
Miraloma Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1950
Presidio Heights Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1950
Richmond Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1950
Visitacion Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1950
West Portal Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, unknown address, 1950

⁷¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 249.

⁷² Information regarding William Merchant's recreation facilities was compiled from Jonathan Lammers' draft historic resource report for the consulting firm Page & Turnbull, August 2010 (unpublished).

Sailors' Union of the Pacific Building, 450 Harrison St., 1950
Irving Memorial Blood Bank, San Francisco State College, unknown address, 1951
Silver Terrace Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1951
Hamilton Recreation Center & Playground, 1951-1953
Argonne Playground Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1952
Phelan Beach Recreation Building, 1953
West Sunset Community Center Assembly Building, 1953
San Francisco Medical Society Building, unknown address, 1954
Lick Wilmerding School, 1955
Washington Square Park restroom, 1955
North Beach Recreation Center & Pool, 1955
Garfield Recreation Center & Pool, 1956
Pine Lake Recreation Area Improvements & Fieldhouse, 1956
Larsen Park Swimming Pool, 1957
Sigmund Stern Recreation Grove, addition to Fieldhouse, 1957
McLaren Park Pool, unknown address, 1957
Pacific Gas & Electric Sub-station, 8th St and Mission, 1957
McLaren Park Special Recreation Building, unknown address, 1958
McLaren Park Master Plan, unknown address, 1959
McLaren Park Playground & Clubhouse, unknown address, 1963

Other notable projects:

PG&E Morro Bay Plant, Morro Bay, CA 1953



Residence, 561 Marina Boulevard, 1957

(Google Maps).

Meu, George (1913-unknown date) **Architect**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Berkeley, California, 1938⁷³

Firms: Richard Neutra, Architect, ca. 1938
George Meu, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1952-1958
Harada & Meu, Architects, 1958-1968

Cultural Association: Chinese/Chinese American

Chinese American architect George Meu was first registered as an architect in California in 1948. Before he was registered, he worked briefly in the San Francisco office of Richard Neutra.⁷⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

Residence, 561 Marina Boulevard, 1957

Other notable projects:

Nugget Casino Addition, Sparks, NV, 1962



Conrad Meussdorffer (SFGate.com).



Family Club, 545 Powell, 1909 (Google Maps).

Meussdorffer, Conrad A. (1871-1945) **Architect**

⁷³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 251.

⁷⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "Historic Resource Evaluation Response for 561 Marina Boulevard," December 4, 2007.

Education: Studied under Goswin Widder and George Sanders, San Francisco, CA, unknown years⁷⁵

Firms: Draftsman, Salfied and Kohlberg, San Francisco, CA, 1892-1895
Junior partner, De Prosse and Meussdorffer, Architects, 1895-1897
Principal, Meussdorffer, Architect, 1897-1939

Cultural Identifier: German/German American

Conrad A. Meussdorffer was a prolific San Francisco architect. His father, Konrad Meussdorffer, owned well-known millineries on Kearny Street. Conrad studied under a local civil engineer, Goswin Widder, and under architect George Sanders, in a class taught through the local chapter of the AlA. He began working as a draftsman in 1892 for the architects Salfield and Kohlberg, where he remained until late 1895, where he became the junior partner of Victor De Prosse, as De Prosse and Meussdorffer. This partnership was brief, and in January of 1897, Meussdorffer opened his own office, which he maintained through 1939.⁷⁶

In his early years, through about 1904, Meussdorffer designed many houses and flats. Some of the best from this period that still stand are a row of three sets of Chateauesque flats at 1376-1392 McAllister, in the Alamo Square Historic District (1901), two sets of Classical Revival flats across the street from the above, at 1351-1361 McAllister (1901), and a Classical Revival house at 870-874 Chestnut, on Russian Hill (1904). He also designed occasional small commercial buildings and apartments during this time. In 1905 he began to design large apartment buildings in Pacific Heights. The first were the Lafayette Apartments, at 2135 Sacramento (1905) and the St. Regis Apartments, at 1925 Gough (designed 1906, completed 1908). These were very elegant, highly decorated Classical Revival buildings with a slight French feeling. A long series of similar apartment buildings followed over the next twenty years, the best known of which are the Empress Apartments, 1350 Sutter (1910); the Arcona Apartments, 851 California (1912); 2000 Washington (1922), the Tamalpais Apartments, 1201 Greenwich (1922-1923); 947 Green (1923-1924); 2006 Washington (1925); and the Alta Plaza Apartments, 2500 Steiner (1926-1927). Most of these were built of reinforced concrete with steel frames. These and others by Meussdorffer are probably the finest collection of apartment buildings in San Francisco by one architect. Meussdorffer also designed some very fine club buildings and downtown commercial buildings, notably the Portuguese-America Bank (1906; demolished); the Marvin Building, 24-26 California Street (1908); the Family Club, 545 Powell (1909); and the Holluschickie Club, 700 Mason (1911). Very little is known of his work from the 1930s, but a small Art Deco-style commercial building by him at 1 United Nations Plaza, in the Civic Center (1932), is highly admired.⁷⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

3016-3018 Clay Street, 1897
1351-1361 McAllister, 1901
1376-1392 McAllister, 1901
3051-3055 Clay Street, 1902
3295 Clay Street, 1904

⁷⁵ William Kostura, "The West Slope of Russian Hill, A Historical Context and Inventory of Historic Resources for Residential Buildings around Lombard and Larkin Streets," *The Russian Hill Historic Resources Inventory Committee*, 2006, revised 2009.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

870-874 Chestnut, 1904
Thomas Murray flats, 1257-1259 Lombard, 1904-05
Lafayette Apartments, 2135 Sacramento, 1905
Portuguese-America Bank, 1906, demolished
3320 Jackson Street, 1906
3353-55 Jackson Street, 1906
St. Regis Apartments, 1925 Gough, 1906-08
647 Hyde Street, 1907
Marvin Building, 24-26 California Street, 1908
2205 Sacramento Street, 1908
3349-51 Jackson Street, 1908
Family Club, 545 Powell, 1909
974-978 Sutter Street, 1909
Roycroft Apartment, 972 Sutter Street, 1909
Empress Apartments, 1350 Sutter, 1910
Holluschickie Club, 700 Mason, 1911
Perine House, 535 Powell Street, 1911
729 Bush Street, 1911
Arcona Apartments, 851 California, 1912
De Kope Apartments, 1003 Post Street, 1912
Hess Building, 163-165 Jessie Street, 1912
Hotel Penzance, 979 Sutter Street, 1913
Hotel Allen, 1693-1695 Market Street, 1914
1824 and 1830 Jackson Street, 1916
Riverside Apartments, 50 Golden Gate Avenue, 1917
1810 Jackson Street, 1917
2145 Franklin Street, 1917
680 Sutter Street, 1918
2000 Washington, 1922
Tamalpais Apartments, 1201 Greenwich, 1922-1923
1800 Gough Street, 1923
2100 Jackson Street, 1923
947 Green, 1923-1924
2006 Washington, 1925
Alta Plaza Apartments, 2500 Steiner, 1926-1927
2299 Pacific Avenue, 1928
1 United Nations Plaza, 1932



956 Post Street, 1915 (Trulia.com).

Meyer, Frederick Herman (1876-1961) Architect

Education:

Firms: Draftsman, Campbell and Pettus, San Francisco, CA, 1896-1898
Designer/Partner, Meyer & Newsom, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1899-1901
Partner, Meyer and O'Brien, San Francisco, CA, 1902-1908
Partner, Meyer and Albin R. Johnson, San Francisco, CA, 1920-1926
Partner, Meyer and Albert John Evers, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1961
Howard, Meyer & Reid, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown year
Reidy & Meyer, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown year
Meyer & Associates, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown year⁷⁸

Frederick H. Meyer began his long and prolific career in the mid-1890s as a draftsman for a number of architectural offices before he formed his own practice in 1899. Following the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, the need for architects was great and Meyer's firm became a prolific entity in San Francisco. He was appointed a member of the San Francisco Civic Center Commission in 1913, where he oversaw the new plans for the Civic Center.⁷⁹ During his career, Meyer worked with many of San Francisco's most prominent architects, including John Galen Howard, John Reid, Dodge Reidy, Timothy Pflueger, and Thomas Church (landscape architect). His designs were primarily civic and industrial and included libraries, hospitals, and public schools.⁸⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

1916 Octavia Street, 1899
1901 Pacific Avenue, 1900

⁷⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 251.

⁷⁹ Municipal Blue Book of San Francisco, 1915.

⁸⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 251.

2474-2478 Broadway, 1901
2032-2034 Baker Street, 1902
Rialto Building, 116 New Montgomery Street, 1902
2480 Broadway, 1902
2021-2023 Baker Street, 1904
Monadnock Building, 673-687 Market Street, 1906
Cadillac Hotel, 366-394 Eddy Street, 1907
Humboldt Bank Building, 785 Market Street, 1908
2756 Steiner Street, 1909
980 Bush Street, 1910
999 Bush Street, 1910
Pump Station No. 1, 698 2nd Street, 1909-1912
North End Police Station, 2475 Greenwich Street, 1912
775 Post Street, 1913
795 Sutter Street, 1913
2195 Green Street, 1914
PG&E Substation J, 565 Commercial Street, 1914
956 Post Street, 1915
Bill Graham Civic Auditorium, 99 Grove Street, 1915
PG&E Building, 45 Sutter Street, 1916
2430 Pacific Avenue, 1917
Union Iron Works Main Office, 20th and Illinois Streets, 1917
2595 Washington Street, 1918
Embarcadero YMCA, 166 The Embarcadero, 1924
YMCA Hotel, 351 Turk Street, 1928
Bernal Heights Branch Library, 500 Cortland, PWA project, 1936
West Portal Branch Library, PWA project, ca. 1936
Abraham Lincoln School, 2162 24th Avenue, ca. 1940
Coffin-Redington Building, 301 Folsom St., 1936-37; 1945-46 (PWA project by Meyer, Peugh, Rist, and Pflueger)
Parkmerced, contributing architect, 1941 (Parkmerced designed by Leonard Schulze)
Public housing, Potrero Terrace, 1941 (In collaboration with Warren Perry and John Bakewell)

Other notable projects:

Union Iron Works Powerhouse, Marina Village Parkway Near Mariner Square Drive, Alameda



Germano Milono (University of California, Berkely archives).

Milono, Germano (1913-1978) **Architect**

Education: B.A., Architecture, Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1937⁸¹

Firms: Milono & Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1978⁸²

Cultural Association: Italian/Italian American

Germano Milono was born in Vestigne, Italy and taught design courses in Pennsylvania for the Work Projects Administration (WPA) from 1934 until 1935. He then received his degree in architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1937. Following his service for the U.S. Army, he earned his California architectural license and opened his own firm. Milono was a member of the San Francisco Housing Authority from 1966 to 1969 and became a fellow of the AIA in 1969.⁸³

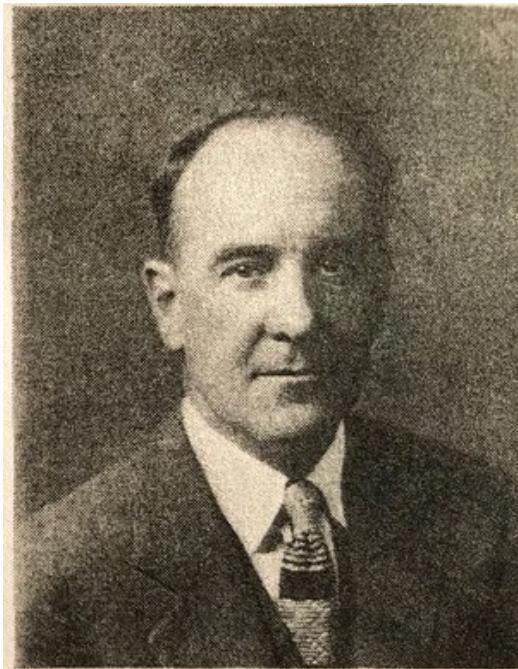
Projects in San Francisco:

⁸¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 252.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.; "Milono, Germano," U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/milono-germano>.

Medical Art Pharmacy, 1947
Frank L. Belgrano Residence, 1955
Hendricks Residence, 3838 19th Street, 1957
Residence, 55 Raycliff Terrace, remodel, 1957 & 1959
Unger Apartments, 1960
Holy Name Church and additions, 1960-1966
Multi-unit residence, 88 1st Street, 1961-1965
William Orrick Residence, 1965, (In conjunction with Thomas Church (landscape architect))
Paul Bissinger Residence, 1966



Henry Minton (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).



Lone Mountain College for Women, 2600-2800 Turk Boulevard, 1932 (University of San Francisco archive).

Minton, Henry A. (1883-1948) Architect

Education: B.S., Architecture, Harvard University, 1903
 M.S., Architecture, Harvard University, 1905

Firms: Draftsperson, Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, Architects, Boston, MA, 1905
 Draftsperson, Dodge & Doliver, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1906
 Draftsperson, William D. Shea, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1911
 Architect, City of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, 1911
 Principal, H.A. Minton, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1913-1934

Henry Anthony Minton was born in 1883 in Boston, Massachusetts.⁸⁴ He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture in 1903 and 1905, respectively, from Harvard University. After he graduated, Minton worked as a draftsperson for the firm of Kendall, Taylor and Stevens in Boston and likely relocated to San Francisco to pursue opportunities created by the 1906 earthquake. After he arrived in the city, he worked briefly for the firm of Dodge & Doliver in 1906, and then for the firm of William D. Shea from 1906 to 1911. In 1911, Minton had a short stint with the City Architects. By 1913, Minton had established his own firm, H.A. Minton, and designed residential buildings, apartments, schools, and churches in popular twentieth styles. Several sources indicate that he was a pioneer of tile design and production and developed a technique for the mass production of block printed wall tiles and had clients across the United States and Europe.⁸⁵ He designed the Lone Mountain College for Women at 2600-2800 Turk Boulevard, completed in 1932 in an elaborate Baroque Revival style.⁸⁶ He also constructed the Catholic school, Home of the God Shepard at 501 Cambridge Street in 1933. In addition, Minton did much of his work for A. P. Giannini and his Bank of Italy prior to 1931 and designed several neighborhood branch locations, including the Mission Revival building at 1649 Ocean Avenue (extant, 1927).⁸⁷ Minton married Julia Mary Gallegos in 1910 and the couple had seven children. He was a member of the San Francisco Harvard Club and passed away in 1948.

Projects in San Francisco:

Bank of Italy branch, 1649 Ocean Avenue, 1927

Lone Mountain College for Women, 2600-2800 Turk Boulevard, 1932

Home of the God Shepard, 501 Cambridge Street, 1933



2219 32nd Avenue, 1933 (Google Maps).

Mittelstaedt, Oscar E. (

Architect

⁸⁴ Year: 1910; Census Place: San Francisco Assembly District 42, San Francisco, California; Roll: T624_101; Page: 16B; Enumeration District: 0282; FHL microfilm: 1374114 (Ancestry.com).

⁸⁵ Durbin, Lesley, *Architectural Tiles: Conservation and Restoration*, Taylor and Francis, May 16, 2012, 10.

⁸⁶ Chase, John and Gregory, Daniel, "The Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture," *Museum of Art and History*, 2005, 301.

⁸⁷ Dinkelspiel, Susan and Armstrong, Beth, *An Architectural Guidebook to San Francisco and the Bay Area*, (Gibbs Smith, 2007), 92.

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about Oscar E. Mittelstaedt. He was an active builder in the Sunset District from 1923 through 1953.⁸⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

2219 32nd Avenue, 1933

Mediterranean Revival House, Sunset District, unknown address, 1931



2270 29th Avenue, 1931 (Google Maps).

Monson, Ragnar (1899-1982)
Builder

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Association: Swedish/Swedish American

Ragner Monson was born on August 18, 1899, in Sweden.⁸⁹ In 1917, at age 18, he immigrated to San Francisco.⁹⁰ Monson was an active builder and carpenter in San Francisco from 1924 to 1939.⁹¹ He was listed in San Francisco city directories as a carpenter or contractor, though he never listed a fixed office location. Little is known about Monson's career as a builder in San Francisco, though he is credited with a

⁸⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950*, 2013, 69.

⁸⁹ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

⁹⁰ Swedish Emigration Records, 1783-1951, www.ancestry.com.

⁹¹ Polk's Crocker Langley City Directory, 1924-1940.

pair of single-family houses on 29th Avenue in the Sunset District. Built in 1931, 2270 and 2274 29th Avenue display an unusual stair configuration with forward-facing tradesman doors. The houses are designed in the Mediterranean Revival style. In 1940, Monson moved with his wife and children to San Mateo and later to Contra Costa County. He died May 25, 1982 in Vacaville, California at age 93.⁹²

Projects in San Francisco:

2270 29th Avenue, 1931

2274 29th Avenue, 1931



Charles Moore (The Cultural Landscape Foundation).



Citizen's Federal Savings and Loan, 700-704 Market Street, 1962 (Google Maps).

**Moore, Charles Willard (1925-1993)
Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 1942-1947 (Studied Architecture under Roger Bailey)
M.F.A., Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 1954
Ph. D, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 1957 (Studied under Jean Labatut, Enrico Peressutti, and Louis I. Kahn)⁹³

Firms: Mario Corbett, ca. 1947
Joseph Allen Stein, ca. 1947
Clark & Beuttler, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1947
Partner, Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull & Whitaker, San Francisco, CA, 1963-1970

⁹² California Death Index, 1940-1997.

⁹³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 253.

Charles Moore, Architect, 1970s
Partner, Moore, Rubel, Yudell, Santa Monica, CA, 1977-1993
Founder, Urban Innovations Group, Los Angeles, CA, unknown years

Charles Moore moved to San Francisco in 1947, drawn by the architectural innovations emerging from the regional Second Bay Tradition. He apprenticed for a short time in the offices of Mario Corbett, Joseph Allen Stein, and Clark & Beuttler.⁹⁴ From 1949 through 1950 Moore traveled through Europe on Cranbrook Academy's Booth Travel Fellowship, studying and recording the architecture of various regions through watercolor, photography and film.⁹⁵

Following a brief teaching stint from 1950-1952 in Salt Lake City, Utah, Moore registered for the Army Corps of Engineers, which sent him to Seoul, Korea. Moore's travels in Asia, especially in Japan, would greatly influence his work back in the U.S. Moore later enrolled at Princeton, where he studied under Louis Kahn among other influential figures. He received a master's degree and Ph.D. in architecture in only three years, graduating in 1957 and returning to the Bay Area. Moore would continue to work and teach in the Bay Area for the following 35 years, interspersed with teaching positions at the University of Texas and Yale. Moore, along with his partner Donlyn Lyndon, taught architecture at U.C. Berkeley.⁹⁶

Moore is closely associated with the development of the Third Bay Tradition of regional architecture, which coincided with a rise in mass-housing and condominium home ownership. His most renowned project – The Sea Ranch in Gualala, California – a ground-breaking project by the firm Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull & Whitaker, is hailed as a milestone in environmentally sensitive architecture and planning. Design elements associated with the Third Bay Tradition and The Sea Ranch complex diffused across the country and became a national condominium vernacular.⁹⁷ During his lifetime he was awarded the prestigious AIA Gold Medal and two AIA "Firm of the Year" awards among other accolades. Moore's personal residence in Orinda (1962) is considered one of the first post-modern houses, adapting forms from various historical structures before the term "post-modern" was coined.⁹⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Citizen's Federal Savings and Loan, 700-704 Market Street, 1962

Other notable projects:

Sea Ranch Condominium, Gualala, CA, 1964
Lawrence House, Sea Ranch, Gualala, CA, 1966
Sea Ranch Swim and Tennis Club, Gualala, CA, 1966

⁹⁴ Charles Moor Foundation Website, <http://www.charlesmoore.org/who.html>

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ John Woodbridge and Sally Woodbridge, *Buildings of the Bay Area*, (New York: Grove Press, 1976), 231.

⁹⁸ Ibid.; Mitchell Schwartz, *San Francisco: Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Area: A History & Guide* (William Stout Publishers, 2007), 157.



National Maritime Museum, (National Park Service).

Mooser, III, William (1893-1969)

Architect

Education: Sorbonne, Paris, France, 1911

École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France, 1922⁹⁹

Firms: Apprentice, MacDonald and Couchot, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1923-unknown

year

Designer, William Mooser II, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

William Mooser III was the son of William Mooser II and the grandson of William Mooser I, both prominent San Francisco architects. He was educated in France and graduated from the Sorbonne in 1911 and the École des Beaux-Arts in 1922. He returned to San Francisco in 1923 and apprenticed with the firm MacDonald and Couchot. After this position, he worked with his father. During this time, he designed the Art Deco building now occupied by the National Maritime Museum. He is also known for his 1926 design of the Santa Barbara County Courthouse.¹⁰⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

National Maritime Museum, 900 Beach Street, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Santa Barbara County Courthouse, CA, 1926

⁹⁹ Parry, David, "Pacific Heights Architect #28 – William Mooser," 2005, <http://150290062.homesconnect.com/AccountData/150290062/NF28Mooser.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.



Ghirardelli Square, (Ghirardelli Square.com).

Mooser, II, William (1868-1962)
Architect of Merit

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Association: Swiss/Swiss American

William Mooser II was born in 1868 to father, William Mooser, Swiss San Francisco architect. He followed in his father's footsteps and became an architect. He was well known for his work on Ghirardelli Square from 1899 through 1918.¹⁰¹

Projects in San Francisco:
Ghirardelli Square, 1899-1918

¹⁰¹ Parry, David, "Pacific Heights Architect #28 – William Mooser," 2005,
<http://150290062.homesconnect.com/AccountData/150290062/NF28Mooser.pdf>.



Julia Morgan (*San Francisco Chronicle* in SF Gate).

Morgan, Julia (1872-1957)

Architect/Engineer of Merit

Education: B.S., Civil Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, 1894
 M.Arch., École des Beaux-Arts, 1902

Firms: Bernard Chaussemiche, Paris, France 1896-1902
 John Galen Howard, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1902-1904
 Julia Morgan, Architect and Engineer, San Francisco, CA, 1904-1950

Cultural Association: Women

Julia Morgan was the only woman in her engineering class at Berkeley. She graduated with honors in 1894 and following graduation, went to work with Bernard Maybeck, an architect who Morgan admired. Following her year of work experience she moved to Paris to prepare to attend the École des Beaux-Arts, then considered the most prestigious art and architectural school in the world. After three attempts, Morgan was admitted and became the first the first woman admitted into the architecture program.¹⁰²

When she returned to California in 1904, she became the first woman licensed to practice architecture in California. She worked with John Galen Howard, who was supervising the UC Berkeley Master Plan. Under Howard she designed several buildings on the campuses of UC Berkeley and Mills College. After the 1906 Earthquake and Fire she gained additional opportunities to help rebuild. The Fairmont Hotel rebuild was one of her early commissions that opened the door for her in the field dominated by men. Throughout her career, she worked closely with the Hearst family, specifically with Phoebe Hearst and

¹⁰² U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives "Julia Morgan: Hidden Engineer," accessed June 8, 2020, <http://exhibits.ced.berkeley.edu/exhibits/show/juliamorgan/early-life-and-the-ecole>.

her son the newspaper tycoon, William Randolph Hearst Sr., from whom she received her most famous commission – La Cuesta Encantada or “Hearst Castle” in San Simeon. Her design for the estate included all of the buildings, roadways, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and other elements of the grounds. Morgan acted as far more than a designer for this project and oversaw every element of the project’s implantation.¹⁰³ In San Francisco, Julia Morgan designed the Hearst Building remodel in 1938. She redesigned the lobby and elevator interiors.¹⁰⁴

In 1923 and 1929, Morgan purchased two Italianate houses at 2225 and 2229 Divisadero Street. Morgan joined the two houses on the first floor and used them for her office, living space, and apartments for her employees.¹⁰⁵

Over the course of her career, Morgan designed nearly one hundred buildings across California and the nation for women’s organizations. Her commissions included social and civic clubs for women; academic, residential, and recreational buildings; primary schools; orphanages; hospitals, sanitariums, and nursing residences.¹⁰⁶ She also designed more than thirty YMCA buildings, including those in San Francisco and Berkeley.¹⁰⁷ Julia Morgan had a number of female-commissioned projects and credited her female clients as the driving force behind the changes between women and architecture in the twentieth century.¹⁰⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Fairmont Hotel (redesign), 950 Mason Street, 1907
Donaldina Cameron House, 920 Sacramento Street, 1908, San Francisco Landmark #44
Methodist Chinese Mission School, 940 Washington Street, 1910
San Francisco University High School, 3065 Jackson Street, 1917
Emanu-el Sisterhood Residence, 300 Page Street, 1922
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, 953 De Haro Street, 1922, San Francisco Landmark #86
The Heritage on The Marina, 3400 Laguna Street, 1924
Native Daughters of the Golden West Home, 555 Baker Street, 1929
Chinatown YWCA, 940 Powell Street/965 Clay Street, 1932, San Francisco Landmark #122
Nihonmachi Little Friends, 1830 Sutter Street, 1932, San Francisco Landmark #291
The Hearst Building Remodel, 5 3rd Street, 1938

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ “The Hearst Building: A San Francisco Landmark,” accessed June 8, 2020, <http://www.hearstbuildingsf.com/history/>.

¹⁰⁵ Facebook post, *San Francisco Heritage*, October 26, 2021.

¹⁰⁶ McNeill, Karen, “Julian Morgan & Women’s Institutions,” July 2012, *California Historical Society*, 45.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ “Julia Morgan: Hidden Engineer,” *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, accessed June 9, 2020.



Gertrude Comfort Morrow, (Cal Bears History Twitter).

Morrow, Gertrude Comfort (1892-1987)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California Berkeley, 1913
 M.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1914

Firms: Draftsperson, Henry H. Gutterson, San Francisco, CA, 1914-1916
 Self-Employed, Gertrude E. Comfort, San Francisco, CA, 1916-1925
 Partner, Morrow & Morrow, San Francisco, Oakland, CA, 1925-1952

Cultural Associations: Women

Gertrude Morrow was a pioneering female architect in a profession dominated by men. She was just the second woman to receive her master's degree in architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. After graduating, she worked in the office of Henry H. Gutterson until she became licensed herself in 1916. She left Gutterson's office and started her own firm, where she supervised the construction of real estate developer Mason-McDuffie's, Residence Park development, St. Francis Wood. Morrow took over the project from Gutterson, when he enlisted in to fight in World War I.¹⁰⁹

She later partnered with her husband, Irving Morrow, in 1925. In addition to the firm's best-known work—the architectural design for San Francisco's iconic Art Deco Golden Gate Bridge, for which Irving also chose the rust-red color—the couple designed numerous residences, theaters, and living complexes in the San Francisco Bay Area. They are credited with designing the first Modern house in San Francisco—the Cowell House (1933), located in Forest Hill.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 106.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

The firm Morrow & Morrow designed and remodeled dozens of buildings throughout the Bay Area. While Irving is typically credited as the designer for the Golden Gate Bridge, several historians, including Gwendolyn Wright and Inge Horton, persuasively argue that Gertrude was an uncredited participant in the bridge design. Gertrude was also an active member of the Association of Women in Architecture the Architectural Institute of America, and she produced a radio show with Martha Meade called "New Ideas for Old Houses." The firm's work appears to have peaked by the early 1940s.

Morrow's husband Irving suddenly died in 1952, at which time, Getrude closed up their practice and pursued her hobbies of ballroom dancing and watercolor painting, along with society clubs and organizations.¹¹¹

Projects in San Francisco:

70 Santa Monica Way, 1918

Golden Gate Bridge, 1930-1937, San Francisco Landmark #222

Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue, 1933, Landmark #270

Gelber House, 1344 Union Street, 1937

Golden Gate International Exposition, Alameda-Contra Costa County Building, 1939 (demolished)

Theater Building, 24th Street at Noe Street, 1940

McCay Flats, unknown address, 1940

Other notable projects:

Wilson Record Library, location, ca. 1941

Navy Reserve Armory, Treasure Island, CA, ca. 1943



Irving Morrow (PBS.org).



Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue, 1933
(San Francisco Planning).

**Morrow, Irving (1884-1952)
Architect of Merit**

¹¹¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 106.

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1906
École des Beaux-Arts, 1908-1911¹¹²

Firms: Garren & Morrow, San Francisco, CA, 1916-1925
Morrow & Morrow, San Francisco & Oakland, CA, 1925-1952

Irving Morrow was born in 1884. He received his architecture degree from U.C. Berkeley in 1906 and continued his architectural education at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1908 through 1911. In 1916, he formed the firm Garren & Morrow, where he worked until 1925, when he formed the firm Morrow & Morrow with his wife, Gertrude Morrow. The two practiced architecture together until 1952, when Irving passed away. The firm's best-known work is the iconic Golden Gate Bridge which features the rust-red color that Irving chose. They are also credited with designing the first Modern house in San Francisco, the 1933 Cowell House, located in Forest Hills.¹¹³

See also: Morrow & Morrow

Projects in San Francisco:

Golden Gate Bridge, 1930-1937 (In conjunction with structural engineers Joseph Strauss and Charles Ellis)
Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue, 1933
Gelber House, 1344 Union Street, 1937
Golden Gate International Exposition, Alameda-Contra Costa County Building, 1939 (demolished)
Theater Building, 24th Street at Noe Street, 1940
McCay Flats, 1940
Navy Reserve Armory, Treasure Island, ca .1943

Other notable projects:

Wilson Record Library, ca. 1941



Golden Gate Bridge, (De Agostini/Getty Images on CNN).

Morrow & Morrow (1925-1952)

Firm of Merit

¹¹² San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 254.

¹¹³ Ibid.

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1906
École des Beaux-Arts, 1908-1911¹¹⁴

Firms: Garren & Morrow, San Francisco, CA, 1916-1925
Morrow & Morrow, San Francisco & Oakland, CA, 1925-1952

Irving and Gertrude Morrow practiced architecture together from 1925, five years after their marriage, until 1952, when Irving passed away. In addition to the firm's best-known work – the architectural design for San Francisco's iconic Art Deco Golden Gate Bridge, for which Irving also chose the rust-red color – the couple designed numerous residences, theaters and living complexes in the San Francisco Bay Area. They are credited with designing the first Modern house in San Francisco – the Cowell House (1933), located in Forest Hills.¹¹⁵

The couple married in 1920 and in 1925 opened their small firm, Morrow & Morrow. Prior to this partnership, both Irving and Gertrude had established architectural practices. The firm of Irving and his partner William Garren had, since 1916, designed houses, hotels, banks, schools and commercial buildings. Gertrude was a pioneering female architect in a profession dominated by men. She was just the second woman to receive her master's degree in Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. She worked in the office of Henry H. Gutterson until she received her California license in 1916. At this point Gertrude opened her own firm, supervising the development of Mason-McDuffie's St. Francis Wood, which had been Gutterson's project before he enlisted in war camp service during World War I.¹¹⁶

The firm Morrow & Morrow designed and remodeled dozens of buildings throughout the Bay Area. While Irving is typically credited as the designer for the Golden Gate Bridge, several historians, including Gwendolyn Wright and Inge Horton, persuasively argue that Gertrude was an uncredited participant in the bridge design.¹¹⁷ Gertrude was also an active member of the Association of Women in Architecture, the Architectural Institute of America, and she produced a radio show with Martha Meade called "New Ideas for Old Houses."¹¹⁸ The firm's work appears to have peaked by the early 1940s.

Projects in San Francisco:

Golden Gate Bridge, 1930-1937 (In conjunction with structural engineers Joseph Strauss and Charles Ellis)
Cowell House, 171 San Marcos Avenue, 1933
Gelber House, 1344 Union Street, 1937
Golden Gate International Exposition, Alameda-Contra Costa County Building, 1939 (demolished)
Theater Building, 24th Street at Noe Street, 1940
McCay Flats, 1940
Navy Reserve Armory, Treasure Island, ca. 1943

Other notable projects:

Wilson Record Library, likely Chapel Hill, NC, ca. 1941

¹¹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 254.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ The Morrow's designed the bridge in conjunction with structural engineers Joseph Strauss and Charles Ellis.

¹¹⁸ Inge Schaefer Horton, *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The lives and work of fifty professionals, 1890 – 1951* (Jefferson, NC: MacFarland & Co. Publishers, 2010), 324-334.



35 Amber Way, 1964 (Google Maps).

Mull, Gaylord L. (“Gregory”) (1920-2008) Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about the architectural career of Bay Area architect, Gaylord “Gregory” Mull. He was involved in the Diamond Heights Redevelopment Project and designed two residences, 7 Cameo Way and 35 Amber Drive, both in 1964.¹¹⁹

In the 1970s, Gregory Mull became involved in a cult in Southern California and worked as their architect. He eventually left the cult. After he became involved in a legal battle with the cult, he worked to “free” other members.¹²⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

7 Cameo Way, 1964

35 Amber Way, 1964

¹¹⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 66 and Appendix 4.

¹²⁰ Prophet, Erin, “Coercion or Conversion? A Case Study in Religion and the Law: Cut v. Mull v. Prophet 1986,” 2018, <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/53d27aaee4b0d86829efbf4/t/5bc3e761c83025ddd38793d/1539565412013/Coercion+or+Conversion+CUT+v+Mull+v+Prophet+by+Erin+Prophet+Oct+2018.pdf>, 9-12; Philip, “The Architect & The Cult,” *Curbed San Francisco*, September 25, 2007, <https://sf.curbed.com/2007/9/25/10588244/the-architect-the-cult>.



Louis Christian Mullgardt (Press Reference Library).

Mullgardt, Louis Christian (1866-1942) Architect

Education:

Firms: Principal, Louis Christian Mullgardt, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1905-1920¹²¹

Louis Christian Mullgardt was born in Washington, Missouri in 1866. He realized his interest in architecture at a young age and began to apprentice in various St. Louis firms around the age of fifteen. He worked in England in two different partnerships and as a structural engineer for a short time. Mullgardt relocated to San Francisco and opened an independent firm in 1905. He worked in the Bay Area between 1905 and 1920 and was on the board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Notable projects include the President's house at Stanford University from 1915 through 1918, the original M.H. de Young Memorial Museum from 1916 through 1921, and a large business center in Honolulu, Hawaii from 1919 through 1921.¹²²

Projects in San Francisco:

M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, 50 Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive, 1916-1921

Other notable projects:

President's house, Stanford University, CA, 1915-1918

Business center, Honolulu, HI, 1919-1921



M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, 1916
(Deyoung.famsf.org).

¹²¹ "Mullgardt, Louis," U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/mullgardt-louis>.

¹²² Ibid.

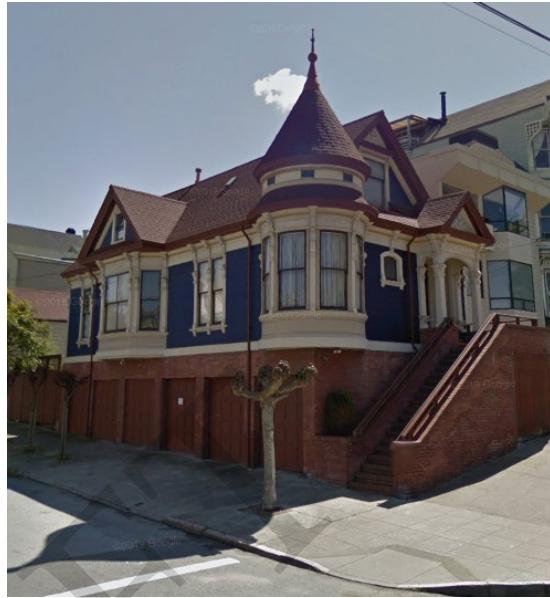
N

Nelson, Fernando
Nelson, Frank
Netsch, Walter
Neumarkel, Emil A.
Neutra, Richard
Newsom, Samuel
Newson, Joseph Cather
Nordin, August
Northman, Edith Mortensen

DRAFT



Fernando Nelson (OutsideLands.org).



701 Castro Street,

Nelson, Fernando (1880-1953) Builder/Developer of Merit

Education:

Firms: Partner, Fernando Nelson and William Hamerton, 1889-1891
 Principal, Fernando Nelson, San Francisco, CA, 1891-ca. 1912
 Partner, Fernando Nelson & Sons, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1912-ca. 1953

Fernando Nelson was born in New York City in 1860, the son of German and Danish immigrants. At only 16 years old, he arrived in San Francisco in 1876 and began working as carpenter for home builders in the city's Noe Valley and Mission neighborhoods. From 1889 to 1891, Nelson partnered with his brother-in-law, William Hamerton, and together, they built two- and three-unit flats in the city's Haight-Ashbury neighborhood.¹²³ In 1898, Nelson began to transition from carpenter to real estate developer when he purchased a city block in at 20th and Castro streets and continued by building tracts across Noe Valley and Duboce Triangle. In 1903, Nelson turned his attention to the Richmond District, where he bought the old Bay District Race Track, and used his previous Noe Valley and Eureka Valley Victorian-era style designs as prototypes.¹²⁴

By 1909, with his business booming and his name known throughout the city, Nelson purchased a double-wide lot in the affluent, whites-only gated community of Presidio Terrace for his family. Number

¹²³ Judith Waldhorn, "Draft Notes, Interview with George Nelson," October 8, 1974 (Notes on file at San Francisco Architectural Heritage, Fernando Nelson file).

¹²⁴ John Freeman, "Fernando Nelson: Father of the Richmond District," Western Neighborhoods Project, October 21, 2007, accessed June 22, 2020, <https://www.outsidelands.org/nelson-richmond.php>.

30 Presidio Terrace was designed by noted architects MacDonald & Applegarth, and constructed by Nelson, in the style of an English Elizabethan cottage. Sources suggest Nelson was slightly embarrassed of his decision to live in an architect-designed house. However, he must have appreciated the design, as the next year, he constructed a smaller version for his son, William, in the Richmond District.¹²⁵ He followed this with two tracts south of Golden Gate Park in the Sunset District, which he called Parkwood Heights – intended to be private, gated community touted as a “restricted home park.”¹²⁶ In 1917, Nelson sold his Presidio Terrace home and started another development in Park Way Terrace. Always evolving with the prevailing trends, these homes were designed in the decade’s popular Italian Renaissance Revival and Mission Revival styles.

In 1918, Nelson purchased forty-nine acres west of Twin Peaks in anticipation of the opening of the Twin Peaks Tunnel. He quickly finished off the two blocks under construction in Park Way Terrace and sold the remaining four blocks to other contractors. The new development he called West Portal Park, which upon its completion was the largest development of his career.¹²⁷ Most of the designs by this point can be attributed to his son Frank,¹²⁸ including many of the buildings in the commercial district. At this time, he also purchased and developed forest land on Ocean Avenue from Charles Sutro, which became known as Mount Davidson Manor.¹²⁹ In the 1930s, Nelson began the last major project of his career, Merced Manor. Sited on wide lots, the Mission Revival-style houses were painted white, with red tile roofs, underground utilities and garages accessed through a rear alleyway. Fernando Nelson was in his seventies, Frank was doing most of the design work, and his sons worked to keep the business active. Fernando Nelson died in 1953 at the age of 93. Afterwards, his sons, William, Frank, and George, quit building homes, but continued to provide quality home-building products by founding Ocean Cabinets. They sold the business in the 1970s, but the company continues to operate today as Ocean Sash & Door.

Fernando Nelson made enormous contributions to the urban landscape of San Francisco and is arguably one this city’s most important builders. Nelson pioneered residential development across uncharted city lands, building over 4,000 houses along the way. San Francisco’s residential suburban development patterns can be traced through Nelson’s career. As talented builder and developer he tirelessly leapt across the city, seeking new challenges at the forefront of popular homebuilding. Each time there was a building boom as the city expanded, Fernando Nelson was a part of it. From the beginning of his career, he aimed to create a high quality, affordable, single-family houses and left a lasting legacy.

Projects in San Francisco:

407 30th Street, 1880

F. Nelson Residence and Shop, 1522 25th Street, ca. 1895

F. Nelson Residence and Shop, 4148 25th Street, ca. 1895

701 Castro Street, 1897

Masonic & Waller Tract, southwest corner of Masonic & Waller, 1889 (with Hamerton)

Castro & 20th Street Tract, 1898-1903

F. Nelson Residence, 701/709 Castro Street, unknown year

Duboce Park Tracts, Carmelita, Potomac, and Pierce Streets, Waller between Carmelita and Pierce streets, 1899

49 Carmelita Street, 1899

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Freeman, “Fernando Nelson.”

¹²⁸ Waldhorn, “Draft Notes.”

¹²⁹ Freeman, “Fernando Nelson.”

78 Carmelita Street, 1899

F. Nelson Residence, 30 Presidio Terrace, (Residence design by Applegarth & White, Residence constructed by Fernando Nelson), 1909

Richmond Tract, 1st to 3rd avenues, Anza to Cabrillo streets, 1902

F. Nelson Residence, 684 2nd Avenue (at the corner of 2nd Avenue and Casselli Street), 1902

Richmond Reconstruction-era Flats Tract A, 4th and 5th Avenues between Balboa and Cabrillo streets, 1906

Richmond Reconstruction-era Flats Tract B, 8th and 9th between Anza and Balboa streets, 1906

Richmond Tract, 1912-1915

W. Nelson Residence, 798 10th Avenue, 1910

F. (Frank) Nelson Residence, 315 16th Avenue, 1912

Parkwood Heights, restricted home park, Carl Street to Parnassus Avenue between Arguello Street and Hillway Avenue, 1915

Park Way Terrace, Restricted Home Park,

F. Nelson Residence, Park Way Terrace, unknown year

W. Nelson Residence, Park Way Terrace, unknown year

Mount Davidson Manor, unknown address, unknown year

West Portal, commercial area allocated by Nelson and designed by Frank Nelson, 1916

West Portal Park, restricted home park, unknown year (Designs attributed Frank Nelson)

1590 Portola Drive, West Portal, 1917

Merced Manor, restricted home park, ca. 1930

Nelson, Frank F. (unknown years)

Architect

Education:

Firms: Designer, Fernando Nelson, San Francisco, CA, early 1900s-ca. 1912

Partner and Designer, Fernando Nelson & Sons, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1912-ca. 1953

Co-Owner, Ocean Cabinets, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1953-1970s

Frank F. Nelson was son of prominent San Francisco builder and developer, Fernando Nelson. Frank and his brother George joined their father's firm in the early 1900s.¹³⁰ By the 1930s, Frank was the primary designer of the firm. Projects such as the West Portal commercial area in 1916 and the West Portal Park, a restricted home park, are attributed to him. When Fernando died in 1953, Frank and his two brothers quit building homes and founded Ocean Cabinets, a quality home-building product company. They sold the business in the 1970s, but the company continues to operate today as Ocean Sash & Door.

Projects in San Francisco:

West Portal, commercial area allocated by Nelson and designed by Frank Nelson, 1916

West Portal Park, restricted home park, unknown year

¹³⁰ "Fernando Nelson," *Outside Lands*, accessed November 17, 2020, <https://www.outsidelands.org/nelson.php>.



Walter Netsch (SOM Architects Collective).

Netsch, Walter (1920-2008) Architect of Merit

Education: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1943¹³¹

Firms: Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, San Francisco, CA, 1947-1951
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Chicago, IL, 1951-1979

Chicago architect Walter Netsch worked at the newly opened San Francisco satellite office of Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill (SOM) from 1947 to 1951. He returned to SOM's head office in Chicago in 1951. In San Francisco, he began designs for the Crown Zellerbach Building, which were finished by and credited to Chuck Bassett, and he designed the Greyhound service garage. He is best known for his Brutalist designs for academic buildings at universities including Miami University, Illinois Institute of Technology, University of Illinois, Chicago, Texas Christian University, University of Chicago, the University of Iowa, and iconic buildings of the Modern movement, including Inland Steel in Chicago.¹³²

Projects in San Francisco:

Crown Zellerbach Building, One Bush Plaza, 1959 (Design completed by Chuck Bassett)

Greyhound Service Garage, unknown address, unknown year

Other notable projects:

United States Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel, Colorado Springs, CO, 1964

Inland Steel, Chicago, IL, 1957



United States Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel, Colorado Springs, CO, 1964 (Docomo US).

Neumarkel, Emil A. (1875-1955) Architect

¹³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 255.

¹³² Ibid.

Education:

Firms: Principal, Emil A. Neumarkel, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1910-1930s¹³³

Cultural Association: German/German American

Emil A. Neumarkel was born in Germany in 1875. He later immigrated to the United States in 1906.¹³⁴ He opened his own architectural firm around 1910 and designed projects throughout the Bay Area. Notably, he designed Turn Vereins, German gymnastics clubs, in San Francisco (2450 Sutter Street, 1911) and Oakland. Neumarkel continued to practice through the 1930s and died in 1955.¹³⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

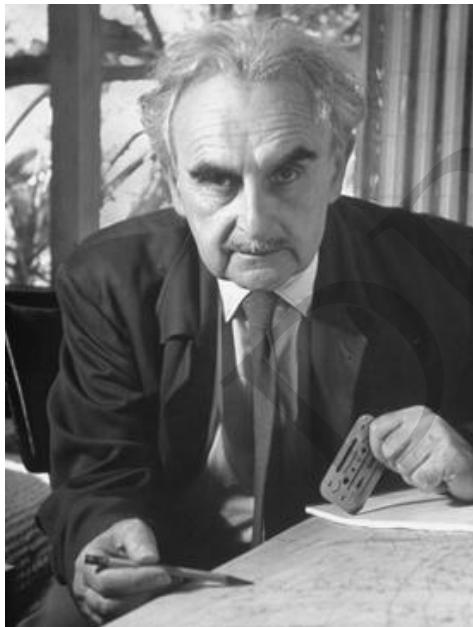
1716 Mission Street, 1910

Turn Vereins, 2450 Sutter Street, 1911

2415 Larkin Street, 1912

Other notable projects:

Turn Vereins, Oakland, unknown year



Richard Neutra (CalifspHERE.org).

Schiff Duplex, 2056 - 2058 Jefferson Street, 1937
(Google Maps).

**Neutra, Richard (1892-1970)
Architect of Merit**

¹³³ Tim Kelley Consulting, LLC, "Historical Resource Evaluation Part 1: 2415 Larkin Street," 13.

¹³⁴ Ibid.; United States Census 1930, San Francisco County, Enumeration District 311.

¹³⁵ Ibid.; San Francisco Chronicle, "Emil A. Neumarkel," September 12, 1955.

Education: Technical University, Vienna, Austria, 1917¹³⁶

Firms: Draftsman, Erich Mendelsohn, 1921-1922
Draftsman, Frank Lloyd Wright, Taliesin Fellowship, Spring Green, WI, 1924
Collaborated with Rudolph M. Schindler, 1924-1926, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Partner (with Rudolph Schindler), Architectural Group for Industry and Commerce, Los Angeles, CA, 1926-1927
Principal, Richard J. Neutra, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, 1928-1949
Partner, Neutra and Alexander, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 1949-1958
Partner, Neutra and Neutra, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 1950-1968

Cultural Association: Austrian/Austrian American

Richard Neutra was born in Vienna, Austria in 1892. He studied architecture at the Technical University of Vienna (Technische Hoschule) but was interrupted by WWI. During the war, he served in the Balkans and returned to Vienna to graduate in 1917. At the university, he studied under Adolf Loos and was inspired by the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. After graduation, Neutra apprenticed with Erich Mendelsohn from around 1921 to 1922.¹³⁷

In 1923, Neutra moved to New York. He then moved to Chicago for a short time before he participated in the Taliesin East Fellowship in Spring Green, Wisconsin in 1924. In 1925, he relocated to Los Angeles with his wife, Dionne, and his son, Dion. The family lived with Rudolph and Pauline Schindler and Neutra and Schindler collaborated together from 1924 through 1926 before they formed the Architectural Group for Industry and Commerce from 1926 through 1927.¹³⁸

In 1928, Neutra formed his independent architecture firm, where he worked until 1949. One of his first achievements was the 1929 Lovell House for Philip Lovell; the residence was celebrated for its steel-frame construction and integration with the hillside. In 1932, Neutra was invited to participate in the MoMA exhibit on modern architecture, a turning point in his career. During the same year, he built the Van der Leeuw Research House in Silver Lake, his home and studio. From 1949 through 1958, Neutra collaborated with architect Alexander, and in 1950, Neutra formed the firm Neutra & Neutra with his son which lasted until his retirement in 1968.¹³⁹

Throughout his career, Neutra was considered one of the trailblazers of California – especially Southern California – modernism. He was known for the integration of technology and nature with architecture as well as his iconic residences. Well-known Neutra works in San Francisco include the Largent House in 1935, the Schiff Duplex in 1937 (a collaboration with Otto Winkler), and the Sidney Kahn House in 1939.¹⁴⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Largent House, 49 Hopkins Avenue, 1935

¹³⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 255.

¹³⁷ "Richard Neutra," *Los Angeles Conservancy*, accessed November 18, 2020, <https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/richard-neutra>.

¹³⁸ Ibid.; San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 255-256.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

Schiff Duplex, 2056 - 2058 Jefferson Street, 1937, (In collaboration with Otto Winkler)
Ford-Aquino Duplex, 2400 block of Leavenworth Street, remodel, 1937
Darling House, 90 Woodland Ave., remodel, 1939
Sidney Kahn House, 66 Calhoun Terrace, 1939

Other notable projects:

Lovell Health House, Los Angeles, 1929
Kaufmann House, Palm Springs, 1947



Samuel Newsom (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).



Carson Mansion, 143 M Street, Eureka, CA, 1885 (NoeHill.com).

Newsom, Samuel (1852-1909) Architect

Education:

Firms: Draftsman, John J. Newsom, Architect, Oakland, CA, 1873¹⁴¹
[Joseph Cather] Newsom & Newsom, San Francisco, CA, unknown years¹⁴²
[Samuel] Newsom & [Sidney] Newsom, San Francisco, CA, 1893-1906¹⁴³
Newsom and Sons [Sidney and Noble], San Francisco, CA, 1906-1909¹⁴⁴

¹⁴¹ "Samuel Newsom (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed November 18, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/767/>.

¹⁴² "Weinstein, David," *SF Gate*, January 26, 2012, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Quiet-pleasures-Newsom-brothers-created-homes-2733362.php>.

¹⁴³ "Samuel Newsom (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

Samuel Newsom was born in Canada in 1852 and moved to Oakland around 1868.¹⁴⁵ Once in Oakland, he worked as a draftsman for his older brother's architecture firm.¹⁴⁶ He later formed a partnership with his other brother, John Cather. Newsom & Newsom was known for their designs of Northern California Queen Anne residences.¹⁴⁷ Two of their known works include the Carson Mansion in Eureka in 1886 and an addition at 827 Guerrero Street in San Francisco in 1890. During their partnership, they published the popular book, *Picturesque California Houses* in 1884.¹⁴⁸ They also published a pattern book that popularized new architectural styles.¹⁴⁹

Samuel Newsom and his eldest son, Sidney, formed a partnership in 1893 and his younger son, Noble, joined in 1906. The three worked together until their father's death in 1909.¹⁵⁰ Known works during this time include 2698 Pacific Avenue in the early 1900s and 4616-4618 18th Street in 1907.

Projects in San Francisco:

827 Guerrero Street addition, 1890

Rudolph Spreckels House, unknown address, 1899 (destroyed 1906)

2698 Pacific Avenue, early 1900s

McMullen House, 327 Guerrero Street additions, 1906, San Francisco Landmark #123

4616-4618 18th Street, 1907

Other notable projects:

Carson Mansion, Eureka, CA, 1886

Newsom, Joseph Cather (unknown years)

Architect

Education:

Firms: [Joseph Cather] Newsom & Newsom, San Francisco, CA, unknown years¹⁵¹

Joseph Cather Newsom was born in Canada. After he moved to the United States, he eventually formed an architectural partnership with his brother Samuel. Newsom & Newsom was known for their designs of Northern California Queen Anne residences.¹⁵² Two of their known works include the Carson Mansion in Eureka in 1886 and an addition at 827 Guerrero Street in San Francisco in 1890. During their partnership, they published the popular book, *Picturesque California Houses* in 1884.¹⁵³ They also published a pattern book that popularized new architectural styles.

Projects in San Francisco:

¹⁴⁵ "Samuel Newsom (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ "Weinstein, David," *SF Gate*.

¹⁴⁸ Corbett Heights, 2017, 67.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid., 68.

¹⁵⁰ "Weinstein, David," *SF Gate*.

¹⁵¹ "Weinstein, David," *SF Gate*, January 26, 2012, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Quiet-pleasures-Newsom-brothers-created-homes-2733362.php>.

¹⁵² "Weinstein, David," *SF Gate*.

¹⁵³ San Francisco Planning Department, Corbett Heights Historic Context Statement, 2017, 67.

827 Guerrero Street addition, 1890
3339-42 21st Street, unknown year

Other notable projects:
Carson Mansion, Eureka, CA, 1886



August Nordin (www.nordstjernan.com).

Nordin, August (1869-1936)
Architect of Merit

Education:

Firms: Carpenter/Contractor, San Francisco, CA, 1892-1899
Principal, August Nordin, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1896 or 1899-ca. 1936

Cultural Associations: Swedish/Swedish American

August Nordin was born in Stockholm, Sweden in 1869 and immigrated to the United States in 1891. Between 1892 and 1899, San Francisco city directories list August Nordin (aka Norden, Nordan, Nicolaus A. Nordin and N. August Nordin) as "carpenter" or "contractor."¹⁵⁴ The Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) reports that Nordin had received "a thorough training in architecture" and opened an office in San Francisco in 1899. However, a newspaper real estate notice indicates that Nordin was building houses at least as early as 1896.¹⁵⁵

The 1900 city directory lists August Nordin as an architect, with offices at 1926 Market Street. Following the 1906 Earthquake, Nordin temporarily relocated to an office at 563 Fillmore Street, running almost daily advertisements of his services in the San Francisco Call from June through September. By 1908,



Swiss-American Hall, 2168 Market Street, 1907
(www.nordstjernan.com).

¹⁵⁴ Research by Tom Mayer, San Francisco Architectural Heritage, Heritage News/Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, Page 7.

¹⁵⁵ "Builder's Contracts," San Francisco Call, July 3, 1896.

Nordin had set up practice in the Mills Building at 220 Montgomery Street where he remained until his death.¹⁵⁶

Nordin was a member of the Swedish Society of San Francisco and served on the Swedish Exhibition Committee in preparation for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exhibition where it was reported that his practical ideas were repeatedly adopted at meetings.¹⁵⁷ He also oversaw the onsite construction of the Swedish building for Exhibition and was lauded for his ability to overcome numerous difficulties. At the time it was noted that Nordin had already designed "no fewer than 300 buildings since he belonged to our society [the Swedish Society], among which are several major hotels and residences for some millionaires."¹⁵⁸

City directory and U.S. Census records indicate that Nordin frequently moved within San Francisco during his career, living at 853 Folsom Street in 1900; 501 Emma Street in 1905; 1858 Fell Street in 1910; 412 Ashbury Street in 1912; and 1541 Oak Street in 1917; 1360 Page Street in 1920; and 1390 Central Avenue in 1930. Nordin had several children with his first wife, Annie Nordin, a native of Ireland, who passed away in 1898. Nordin was remarried by 1910 to Florence Nordin and had one additional child.¹⁵⁹ Nordin appears to have trained his sons, Leonard and Robert, in the building trades. Both identified themselves as carpenters during the 1910s and early 1920s, and by 1924, records indicate that Leonard was working as a building superintendent. Robert Nordin received an architectural license in 1931 and also worked in the Mills building.¹⁶⁰ Several of Nordin's siblings also lived in the Bay Area. Nordin's sister, Alice Nordin, was a trained sculptor, while his brother was described as a "prominent electrician" living in Oakland.¹⁶¹

Nordin worked directly with the owners of the buildings he designed, rather than for developers who would sell the completed building to a third party. In this respect, each commission was unique, and individually designed to address the client's programmatic needs without sacrifice of design. Nordin's buildings frequently play with massing and volumes, such as used for the 1905 house of Edwin Bennett, a real estate investor who also commissioned the construction of New Era Hall at 2117 Market Street the following year. Nordin also favored strong articulation and shadow lines, amply represented by the Whiteside Apartments and the Altamonte Hotel, both completed in 1912. For these buildings Nordin used the thickness of the wall to create bay windows that are partially inset within the exterior plane of the building.¹⁶²

Nordin's designs most frequently display Classical Revival style ornament, which was dominant in San Francisco architecture from the turn of the century through the late 1920s. However, Nordin was equally adept at designing buildings influenced by Queen Anne, Art Nouveau, Spanish Colonial Revival and Craftsman precedents, as well as interpreting Scandinavian architecture through his designs for the Swedish American Hall and his work as supervising architect for the construction of the Swedish Pavilion for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exhibition. Nordin also designed several churches with strong Gothic influences. These include the Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church at 722

¹⁵⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Report, Swedish American Hall," 35-39.

¹⁵⁷ Vestkusten, "Svenske arkitekten," June 26, 1913.

¹⁵⁸ Vestksuten, "Arkitekt August Nordin," June 24, 1915.

¹⁵⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Report, Swedish American Hall," 35-39.

¹⁶⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, Appendix B, 4.

¹⁶¹ Vestkusten, "San Francisco Personal News," January 4, 1906.

¹⁶² San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Report, Swedish American Hall," 35-39.

South Van Ness Avenue (1905), and the Ebenezer Swedish Lutheran Church at 15th and Dolores Streets (1903), which was destroyed by fire in 1993.¹⁶³

Over the course of his career, Nordin demonstrated flexibility in adapting his designs to different construction methods. These include the brick masonry Twin Oaks Hotel at 1010 Post Street (1907), the steel frame (clad with brick) Windeler Apartments at 424 Ellis Street (1915), and a reinforced concrete parking garage at 675 Post Street (1919). Other examples of Nordin's work that maintain a high degree of integrity include the Lange house at 199 Carl Street (ca. 1900); a mixed-use building at 2761 Hyde Street that houses the Buena Vista Cafe (1911); a residence at 435 Cabrillo Street (1912); the Cristobol Apartments at 750 O'Farrell Street (1913); and a mixed-use building at 295 Miramar Avenue (1917).¹⁶⁴

Several of Nordin's buildings, including 750 O'Farrell and 424 Ellis Street, are listed on the National Register as part of the Uptown Tenderloin District. The flats at 1080-82 and 1086-88 Fulton Street are listed locally in the Alamo Square Landmark District. 150 Franklin Street is listed locally in the Market Street Masonry Landmark District. The other buildings are well represented on historic surveys conducted by the Junior League in the 1960s, and the Planning Department in 1976.¹⁶⁵

August Nordin died of a heart attack at the University of California Hospital in January 1936. His obituary noted that he was a member of Islam Temple Shrine and the Scottish Rite.¹⁶⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

Lange House, 199 Carl Street, 1900

1080-1082 Fulton Street, 1902

1086-1088 Fulton Street, 1902

847-851 Cole Street, 1904

853-857 Cole Street, 1904

New Era Hall, 2117-2123 Market Street, 1906

Swiss-American Hall, 2168 Market Street, 1907

Twin Oaks Hotel, 1010 Post Street, 1907

Buena Vista Café Building, 2761 Hyde Street, 1911

435 Cabrillo Street, 1912

Altamonte Hotel, 3048 16th Street, 1912

Whiteside Apartments, 150 Franklin Street, 1912

Cristobol Apartments, 750 O'Farrell Street, 1913

Windeler Apartments, 424 Ellis Street, 1915

295 Miramar Avenue, 1917

Parking Garage, 675 Post Street, 1919

Ebenezer Swedish Lutheran Church, 15th and Dolores Streets, destroyed 1993

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church, 722 South Van Ness Avenue, unknown year

Northman, Edith Mortensen (1892-1956)

Architect

¹⁶³ San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Report, Swedish American Hall," 35-39.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ "August Nordin Obituary," *The Architect and Engineer*, January 1936.

Education:	Coursework, Studio School of Arts, Atelier Frede Aamodt, Copenhagen, Denmark, unknown years
	B.Arch., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 1927-1930 ¹⁶⁷
Firms:	Draftsperson, Eugene R. Wheelon, Architect, Salt Lake City, UT, 1918-1920
	Draftsperson, Henry J. Knauer, Los Angeles, CA, sometime between 1920 and 1927
	Chief Draftsperson, Clarence J. Smale, Los Angeles, CA, sometime between 1920 and 1927
	Principal, Edith Mortensen Northman, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, 1931-1939
	Engineer and Designer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1939-1945
	Principal, Edith Mortensen Northman, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, 1945-ca. 1950s ¹⁶⁸
Cultural Associations:	Women Danish

Edith Mortensen Northman was born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1892. As a child, she moved between Denmark and Sweden with her family until they finally settled in Norway when Edith was nine. She completed high school in Norway but returned to Copenhagen to study at the Studio School of Arts, Atelier Frede Aamodt for two years. The family moved to the U.S. in 1914.¹⁶⁹

Northman settled in Brigham City, Utah where she worked as a librarian from 1917 to 1918. During this time, she read material about architecture and became interested in the profession. She soon moved to Salt Lake City in 1918 and began work as a junior draftsperson at the firm of Eugene R. Wheelon.¹⁷⁰

In 1920, Northman moved to Los Angeles. Once there, she worked under Henry J. Knauer and Clarence J. Smale as a draftsperson. In 1927, she began her studies of architecture at the University of Southern California, where she graduated in 1930. She passed the state board examination in 1931. She began her own practice during the Depression and designed hundreds of projects. Her work included residences, commercial buildings, churches, and factories.¹⁷¹

Throughout the mid-1930s, she designed over fifty service stations for Union Oil Co. She also designed the Danish Lutheran Church in Los Angeles in 1937 in addition to residences for members of the film industry in Los Angeles.¹⁷²

During World War II, Northman worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. After the war, she returned to her independent practice and designed apartments and hotels in Los Angeles and Palm Springs. Northman was diagnosed with Parkinson's in the early 1950s and died in Salt Lake City in 1956.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁷ Powell, John Edward, "Edith Mortensen Northman: Tower District Architect," *Historic Fresno*, <http://historicfresno.org/bio/northman.htm>.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

Other notable projects:

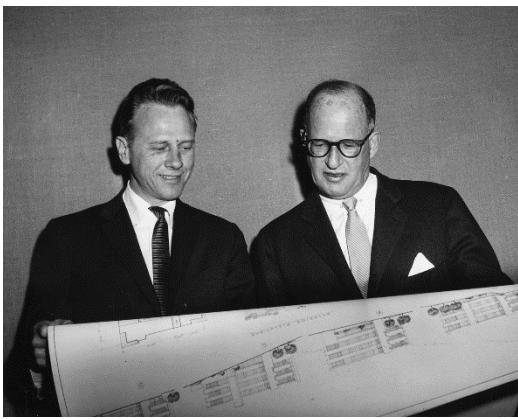
Service stations for Union Oil Co., mid-1930s
Danish Lutheran Church, Los Angeles, CA, 1937
Normandie Mar Residence, Fresno, CA, ca. 1939

DRAFT

O

Oakland, Claude
O'Brien, Smith
O'Donnell, P.J.
Okamoto, Rai Y.
Olinger, Charles
O'Shaughnessy Michael
Osmundson, Theodore

DRAFT



Claude Oakland, pictured left (*US Modernist*).



Russian Hill Summit Apartments, (Eichler development, interior design) 999 Green Street, 1963 (999Greenst.com).

Oakland, Claude H (1919-1989)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.S., Architecture, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA, 1941¹⁷⁴

Firms: Draftsman and Office Manager, Bruce Goff, Architect, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1945-1950
Designer, Anshen + Allen, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1950-1960
Partner, Claude Oakland and Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1962-1976
Partner, Claude Oakland and Kinji Imada, San Francisco, 1977-1980s

Claude Henry Oakland was born in 1919 in Monroe, Louisiana.¹⁷⁵ He received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Tulane University in 1941. From 1943 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Navy's construction battalion, popularly known as the SeaBees, where he met fellow architect, and friend of Frank Lloyd Wright, Bruce Goff. After the war, Oakland was accepted to Harvard's Graduate School of Design, but instead chose to work for Goff at his new practice in Berkeley. Their collaboration lasted for about four years and was pivotal in Oakland's career as the firm was one of the most innovative and open-minded practitioners of Mid-Century American architecture.¹⁷⁶

By early 1950, Oakland started to work for the firm Anshen & Allen, where he displayed a talent for Modern design that was compatible with mass production. In 1962, he started his own firm designing single-family housing and his reductionist style caught the attention of Modernist housing developer

¹⁷⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 256.

¹⁷⁵ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1940-1997* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000.

¹⁷⁶ "Obituary for Claude Oakland," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 25, 1989,

<https://www.genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/0F8FB380A2D35A36-0F8FB380A2D35A36>.

Joseph Eichler, who became his primary client. Between 1962 and 1974, Oakland's firm designed many large-scale projects for Eichler, including the Laguna Heights Apartments at Ellis and Laguna Street (1963), interior design work for Russian Hill Summit apartment high rise at 999 Green Street (1963), and single-family housing in the Diamond Heights development (1964). In 1977, staff architect Kinji Imada was promoted to partner and the firm of Oakland & Imada was formed.¹⁷⁷ Throughout his partnerships, Oakland designed more than 4,000 houses throughout the Bay Area, including the Pomeroy Greens townhouses in Santa Clara which was one of the first alternative plans for clustered single-family housing in America.¹⁷⁸

From 1972 to 1975 he served as the Chair of the Department of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. He was named Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1979. Oakland passed away in 1989 at the age of 70.¹⁷⁹

Projects in San Francisco:

Diamond Heights development (Eichler development), Amber, Duncan, and Amethyst Street, 1962-1964

Russian Hill Summit Apartments, (Eichler development, interior design) 999 Green Street, 1963

Laguna Heights Apartments (Eichler development), Ellis and Laguna Street, 1963

Geneva Terrace Apartments, 1961-1964

Other notable projects:

Pomeroy Greens development (Eichler development), Benton Street and Pomeroy Avenue, Santa Clara, CA, 1961



Cadillac Hotel, 380 Eddy Street, ca. 1906-1907 (Meyer and O'Brien), San Francisco Landmark #176 (NoeHill.com).

O'Brien, Smith (ca. 1868-unknown year)

Architect

Education:

¹⁷⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 256.

¹⁷⁸ Weinstein, Dave, Historic Strategy Falls at Pomeroy Green, *The CA Modernist*, July 24, 2018, accessed July 20, 2021, <https://www.eichlernetwork.com/blog/dave-weinstein/historic-strategy-fails-pomeroy-green>.

¹⁷⁹ "Obituary for Claude Oakland," *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Firms: Partner, Meyer and O'Brien, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1902-1908

Little is known about San Francisco architect Smith O'Brien. He worked with Frederick H. Meyer from 1902 through 1906. Together, they designed the Rialto Building at 116 New Montgomery Street in addition to other office buildings and residences.

Later in his career, O'Brien designed the well-known Mt. St. Joseph Orphanage in Bayview Hunter's Point in 1911 and the Sunshine School with Martin Rist, Charles F. Strothoff, and Albert Schroepfer.

Projects in San Francisco:

Rialto Building, 116 New Montgomery Street, 1901 (Meyer and O'Brien)

2480 Broadway, 1902 (Meyer and O'Brien)

2032-34 Baker, 1903 (Meyer and O'Brien)

2021-23 Baker, 1904 (Meyer and O'Brien)

Cadillac Hotel, 380 Eddy Street, ca. 1906-1907 (Meyer and O'Brien), San Francisco Landmark #176

Mt. St. Joseph Orphanage, 1911, destroyed

Sunshine School, 2728 Bryant Street, 1937 (Martin Rist, Charles F. Strothoff, Smith O'Brien, Albert Schroepfer)



816-818 22nd Street, 1890
(Google Maps).

**O'Donnell, P.J. ()
Builder**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about builder P.J. O'Donnell. He built three known projects in Dogpatch, 900 22nd Street, 816-818 22nd Street, and 800-804 22nd Street.¹⁸⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

900 22nd Street, 1900

816-818 22nd Street, 1890

800-04 22nd Street

Okamoto, Rai Y. (1927-1993)

Architect

Education: B.Arch, University of Pennsylvania, 1950

M.Arch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1951

M.City Planning, Yale University, 1954¹⁸¹

Firms: Rai Okamoto, Architect and Planner, San Francisco, CA, 1960-1963

Principal, President, Treasurer, Okamoto-Liskamm, Incorporated, Architects and Planners, San Francisco, CA, 1964-1993

Director of Planning, City and County of San Francisco, CA, 1976-1980

Cultural Associations: Japanese/Japanese American

Rai Yukio Okamoto was born in Philadelphia in 1927. He studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1950. He went on to receive a master's in architecture from MIT in 1951 and a master's in urban planning from Yale University in 1954. He was a Fulbright Scholar in France in 1954 and 1955.¹⁸²

After he returned, he started his independent architecture practice in San Francisco in 1960, where he worked until 1963. In 1963, he began work on the Japantown Redevelopment Project with the firm Van Bourg/Nakamura.¹⁸³ In 1964, he opened the firm, Okamoto-Liskamm, Incorporated and worked there until 1993; the firm was successful and eventually opened offices in Seattle and New York. In the 1970s, he worked on the Buchanan Mall in Japantown and from 1976 through 1980, he served as the Director of Planning for the City and County of San Francisco. He died in 1993.¹⁸⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

Japantown Redevelopment, 1963 (with Van Bourg/Nakamura)

Buchanan Mall, 1976

Other notable projects:

Oakland City Center Redevelopment, CA, 1966

¹⁸⁰ Christopher VerPlanck, "Dogpatch Historic District Survey," September 2001.

¹⁸¹ "Rai Okamoto," Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rai_Okamoto.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Donna Graves and Page & Turnbull, "Japantown Historic Context Statement," May 2009, 60.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.



63 Potomac Street, 1899
(Google Maps).

Olinger, Charles () Builder

Education:

Firms: Partner, Charles Olinger and George H. Moore, Builders, San Francisco, CA, unknown years¹⁸⁵

Charles Olinger was an important Duboce Park district builder and lumber dealer. He formed a partnership with fellow builder and carpenter George H. Moore and the two worked together in Duboce Park. Most houses along Potomac Street (formerly known as Portola Street) were developed by Olinger and Moore. The two men lived on Potomac Street as well – Olinger at 63 Potomac Street and Moore at 56 Potomac Street. Olinger and his family were longtime residents of Potomac Street. He lived there from 1899 until 1917 and members of the Olinger family remained at 63 Potomac Street into the 1930s.¹⁸⁶

Many of Moore and Olinger's houses in the Duboce Park district are quite small, occupying approximately one third of the lot, though their flats buildings are much larger, occupying most of the lot. Moore and Olinger also built flats that expressed the Classically inspired elements associated with Edwardian-era design. These flats feature pedimented hoods, Corinthian columns, garlands, swags, muscular window bays, and denticulated cornice detailing.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "Article 10 Landmark District Duboce Park Landmark District," 2012, 20-21.

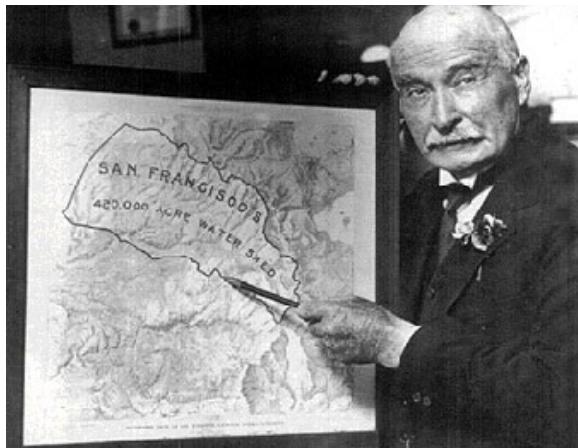
¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

Projects in San Francisco:

63 Potomac Street, 1899

56 Potomac Street, 1899



Michael O'Shaughnessy (FoundSF).

O'Shaughnessy, Michael (1864-1934)

Engineer of Merit

Education: Coursework, University College, Cork, Ireland, unknown years
Engineering degree, Royal University of Ireland, University College, Galway, Ireland, 1884¹⁸⁸

Firms: Assistant Engineer, Sierra Valley and Mohawk Railroad, CA, 1885-1886
Surveying Engineer, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, CA, 1886-1889
Principal, M.M. O'Shaughnessy, Consulting Engineer, San Francisco, CA, 1889-1895
Chief Engineer, Hawaiian plantation aqueducts, 1889-1890
Chief Engineer, California Midwinter International Exposition, San Francisco, CA, 1890-1894
Consulting Engineer, Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., Redding, CA, 1895
Consulting Engineer, Spring Valley Water Company, San Francisco, CA, 1895-1912
Chief Engineer, City and County of San Francisco, CA, 1912-1932¹⁸⁹

Cultural Association: Irish/Irish American

¹⁸⁸ "Michael Maurice O'Shaughnessy (Civil Engineer)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed June 24, 2022, <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1636/>.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

Michael O'Shaughnessy was born in west Limerick, Ireland in 1864 to a farming family. O'Shaughnessy broke from the family tradition to instead study engineering in Cork and Galway before moving to California in 1885.¹⁹⁰

In California, O'Shaughnessy held a variety of engineering positions, including Assistant Engineer for the Sierra Valley and Mohawk Railroad and Chief Engineer for the California Midwinter International Exposition. He also worked as an engineer at plantations in Hawaii from 1889 to 1890.¹⁹¹

He is best known for his work as Chief Engineer for the City and County of San Francisco from 1912 to 1932. In this position, he worked on the streetcar system, water supplies such as the Twin Peaks Reservoir, bridges, and tunnels such as the Stockton Tunnel. He was also very involved in the Golden Gate Bridge and the Hetch Hetchy water system, although he did not live to see their completion.¹⁹²

Projects in San Francisco:

Stockton Tunnel
Twin Peak Tunnel
Twin Peaks Reservoir
Golden Gate Bridge
Hetch Hetchy Water System



Photographer Unknown / Chronicle File

Ted Osmundson (SFGate.com).

**Osmundson, Theodore “Ted” (1919-2009)
Landscape Architect of Merit**

¹⁹⁰ McAuliffe, Nora-Ide, "The Limerick Man Who Built San Francisco – An Irishwoman’s Diary on Michael Maurice O’Shaughnessy," *The Irish Times*, February 26, 2018, <https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/the-limerick-man-who-built-san-francisco-an-irishwoman-s-diary-on-michael-maurice-o-shaughnessy-1.3404881>.

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Ibid.

Education: Iowa State University, 1943¹⁹³

Firms: Eckbo & Williams, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, ca. 1944
Thomas Church, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, ca. 1945
Partner, Osmundson, Staley & Gibson, Landscape Architects, Oakland and Los Altos, 1946-1949
Partner, Osmundson & Staley, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, 1949-1966
Principal, Ted Osmundson, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, 1966-2005

Ted Osmundson began his career designing small residential gardens. His first well-known public work was the Kaiser Center Roof Garden in Oakland, California – now considered a Modernist classic. During his 60-year career, he designed residential landscapes, parks, playgrounds, college campuses, recreation areas, historic properties and rooftop landscapes. Osmundson carefully documented most of his work through his photography, much of which he submitted to publications including *Sunset*, *House Beautiful*, and *House & Garden* magazines. He was a member of the California Association of Landscape Architects, and served as president in 1953, and as the Northern California Representative of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA).¹⁹⁴ He was nominated national president of ASLA in 1967. During his term as president, he developed programs to improve recognition and interaction among landscape architects and academic programs.¹⁹⁵

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design):

Standard Oil building plaza, ca. 1964

¹⁹³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 283.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Gary O. Robinette, "Biography of Ted Osmundson," <http://tclf.org/pioneer/theodore-ted-osmundson/biography-theodore-quottedquot-osmundson>.

DRAFT