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Allen, Rex Whitaker  
Allen, William "Steve"  
Anderson, Christian  
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Aulenti, Gae  
Austin, Elizabeth

DRAFT



Rex Allen  
(SFGate.com).



French Hospital, 4131  
Geary Boulevard, 1958  
(Kaiser Permanente).

### **Allen, Rex W. (1914-2008)** **Architect**

Education:      B.A., Architecture, Harvard University, 1936  
                  M.S., Architecture, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 1939<sup>1</sup>

Firms:      Fastener Corporation, New York City, NY, 1939-1942  
                  Chief Designer and Office Manager, Isadore Rosenfield, Architect, New York, NY, 1945-1948  
                  Project Architect, Blanchard and Maher, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1949-1951  
                  Partner, Warnecke, Rosenfield and Allen, Associated Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1952-ca. 1955  
                  Principal, Rex Whitaker Allen, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1955-1961  
                  Rex Whitaker Allen & Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1961-1971  
                  Rex Allen-Drever-Lechowski Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1976-1985

Rex Whitaker Allen was born in 1914 in San Francisco to Louis Allen, physician, and Maude Allen. He studied architecture at Harvard alongside Walter Gropius, a renowned German architect and founder of the Bauhaus School. There he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees. He arrived in San

<sup>1</sup> Steve Rubenstein, "Rex Whitaker Allen – Architect of Hospitals," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 17, 2008.

Francisco after a brief stint on the East Coast with the Fastener Corporation and with architect Isadore Rosenfield, and later became best known for his leadership in hospital design.

Throughout his career, Allen devised over 100 healthcare facilities, including the Palo Alto Medical Center in 1954 and Stanford University's Medical School Campus in 1959. In 1976, he authored the *Hospital Planning Handbook*, which is still considered a top publication and referenced by designers of healthcare facilities today. Rex Allen also designed private residences, commonly in the Mid-Century Modern style, which was popular at the time. From 1969 to 1970, he served as president of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>2</sup> Outside of architecture, he was an avid environmentalist and longstanding member of the San Francisco Zoological Society. He passed away in 2008.<sup>3</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

3637 California Street, 1951 (1957 addition by R.A. Whitaker)

French Hospital, 4131 Geary Boulevard, 1958

St Francis Memorial Hospital, 900 Hyde Street, 1965 (main tower addition)

Other notable projects:

Stanford University Medical Campus, 291 Campus Drive, Stanford, CA, 1964

Alta Bates Medical Center, 2450 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, CA, 1964



<sup>2</sup> Vosbeck, R. Randall, *A Legacy of Leadership: The Presidents of the American Institute of Architects 1857-2007*, (American Institute of Architects, 2008), 118-120.

<sup>3</sup> Reubenstein, Steve, "Service Set for Architect Rex Whitaker Allen," *SFGate.com*, accessed July 2, 2021, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Service-set-for-architect-Rex-Whitaker-Allen-3283991.php>.

William "Steve" Allen, pictured front (University of California, Berkley archives). Bank of California Tower, 400 California Street, 1967 (SFGate.com).

## **Allen, William "Steve" Stephen (1910-1989)**

### **Architect of Merit**

Education:      B.A., Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, 1935  
                  M.S., Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, 1936<sup>4</sup>

Firms:            Designer, Masten & Hurd, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1937-1940  
                  Partner, Anshen + Allen, San Francisco, CA, 1940-1972<sup>5</sup>  
                  Designer, Blanchard and Mahler, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1942

"Steve" William Allen was born in 1910. He attended the University of Pennsylvania where he received both his master's and bachelor's degrees in architecture. Following his graduation in 1936, he traveled on the Woodman Traveling Fellowship through Germany, Italy, and Japan with his schoolmate and future partner, Robert Anshen. After the trip, both Allen and Anshen moved to San Francisco, where Allen began working for the architectural firm of Masten & Hurd.

In 1939, Anshen and Allen received their first commission, a house for Ralph K. Davies, senior vice president for the Standard Oil Company, and in 1940, they established their own firm.<sup>6</sup> From 1942 through 1946, Allen served as a Lieutenant Commander in the US Navy. Throughout their career, Anshen + Allen worked extensively with developers, including Joseph Eichler and Mackay & Gavallo, to design low-cost housing and residential subdivisions throughout the Bay Area. The firm also designed starkly Modern single-family residences.<sup>7</sup> In addition to residential designs, Allen was well-known for his work on the American President Lines Building (1956-1959) and the Bank of California Building (1969).

Allen served as president of the AIA Northern California Chapter in 1956 and was a member of various other architectural organizations such as the San Francisco Art Commission (1952-1956), the Civic Design Commission (1954-1956), and the Architect Selection Committee for the California State Colleges (1961). He was registered as an architect in California, Arizona (home to one of the firm's most famous projects, the Chapel of the Holy Cross in Sedona), Nevada, Texas, and Virginia.<sup>8</sup>

After Anshen's death in 1964, Allen took on Derek Parker as a partner; the firm went on to become an international leader in healthcare and education design. Allen later died in 1992.<sup>9</sup> Stantec acquired Anshen + Allen in 2010.<sup>10</sup> Today Anshen + Allen continues to create award winning designs in the healthcare and education sectors.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>4</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 209.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> "Anshen and Allen Collection," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 11, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c87h1nx6/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c87h1nx6/entire_text/).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> "Anshen and Allen Collection."

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> "Stantec to Acquire Anshen + Allen," *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, accessed October 12, 2020, [https://www.architectmagazine.com/practice/stantec-to-acquire-anshen-allen\\_o](https://www.architectmagazine.com/practice/stantec-to-acquire-anshen-allen_o).

<sup>11</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 209.

*See also: Robert Anshen, Anshen + Allen*

Projects in San Francisco:

378-380 Collingwood Street, 1949

Honig Cooper Co. Office Building, 1275 Columbus Avenue, 1953

2 Clarendon Avenue, 1956

Nob Hill Center Garage, 1045 California Street, 1956

The International Building, 610 California Street, 1957

World Trade Club, 1 Ferry Building, 1959-1963

American President Lines Building, California at Kearny Streets, 1960

Villa Roma Motel, 1212 Columbus Avenue, 1960-1962, destroyed

Southern Crossing of San Francisco Bay, 1966-1972

Bank of California Tower, 400 California Street, 1967

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Headquarters, 1188 Franklin St #400, 1971

United States Court of Appeals and Post Office Building, 95 7<sup>th</sup> Street, restoration, 1978

Other notable projects:

Lawrence Hall of Science, Berkeley, CA, 1968



1454 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, (Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950 Historic Context Statement).

**Anderson, Christian (1880-unknown)**  
**Builder**

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Identification: Norwegian/Norwegian American

Christian Anderson was born in Norway in 1880 and immigrated to San Francisco with his wife, Marie Anderson, in 1907.<sup>12</sup> In 1910, the Andersons shared a house with Christian's older brother, Charles, at 27 Fountain Street in Noe Valley. Both Christian and Charles got their start in the building industry as carpenters and eventually worked as independent contractors. By 1930, the Anderson brothers had moved with their families to adjacent houses on the 100 block of Granville Way, close to Mount Davidson and the West Portal neighborhood. At that time, Christian and Charles were both listed as contractors in the building industry. Christian was active in the Sunset District during the 1920s to 1930s, where he specialized in the construction of single-family stucco-clad houses, many designed in similar Mediterranean Revival and French Provincial styles. Known examples of his work from 1927 to 1939 are located in the area bounded by 30th and 32nd Avenues between Moraga and Judah Streets. Anderson's tracts were typically quite small, consisting of a handful of adjacent houses.<sup>13</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

31<sup>st</sup> Avenue tract, 1927-1933  
1443 31st Avenue, 1936  
1454 32nd Avenue, 1939

**Angell, Patricia Vaughn (1927-unknown)  
Architect**

Education: B.Arch, University of California, Berkeley, 1960  
M.Arch, University of California, Berkeley, 1961<sup>14</sup>

Firms: Principal, Patricia Vaughn Angell, Architect, Berkeley, CA, 1966-unknown year

Cultural Identification: Women

Patricia Vaughn Angell was born in 1927. She was a Berkeley-based architect. She graduated with a B.Arch from U.C. Berkeley in 1960 and a M.Arch in 1961. She studied under Eric Mendelsohn and William Wurster. While studying at U.C. Berkeley, she met her future husband, architect Eugene Angell.<sup>15</sup> After graduation, she received her state license in 1966 and started her own office out of her home. She has since retired.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> United States Federal Census, 1910 and 1930.

<sup>13</sup> United States Federal Census, 1910 and 1930

<sup>14</sup> "A Guide to the Inge Horton Architectural Collection, 1964-1999," *Virginia Heritage, Guides to Manuscript & Archival Collections in Virginia*, <http://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=vt:viblbv00706.xml>.

<sup>15</sup> Robert Hurwitt, "Gene Angell-innovative Bay Area theater designer dies at 80," *SFGate*, October 4, 2007, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Gene-Angell-innovative-Bay-Area-theater-2498952.php>.

<sup>16</sup> "A Guide to the Inge Horton Architectural Collection, 1964-1999," *Virginia Heritage, Guides to Manuscript & Archival Collections in Virginia*.



Robert Anshen (Eichlernetwork.com).



International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Headquarters, 1188 Franklin St, 1971 (Google Maps).

### Anshen, S. "Bob" Robert (1910-1964) Architect of Merit

Education:      B.A., Architecture., University of Pennsylvania, 1935  
                    M.S., Architecture., University of Pennsylvania, 1936<sup>17</sup>

Firms:            Partner, Anshen + Allen, San Francisco, CA, 1940-1964<sup>18</sup>

Robert "Bob" Anshen was born in 1910 and studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania where he received both his master's and bachelor's degrees in architecture.<sup>19</sup> After graduation, Robert Anshen traveled with the University of Pennsylvania's Stewardson Fellowship along with his future long-term business partner, William Allen.

The two settled in San Francisco, where they established the firm Anshen + Allen in 1940. Anshen was the face of the business.<sup>20</sup> The two won over Standard Oil Vice President Ralph K. Davies in 1940 during his search for architects to design a Tudor mansion in Woodside, California. The young architects convinced him that they could provide the antiquated character he sought, but with contemporary materials and techniques. This pivotal commission ultimately led to a series of commissions during World War II, including several oil stations, and after the war, their partnership continued. They produced San Francisco's International Building (1957) and passenger accommodations on eight mariner freighters for the shipping company American President Lines. Following the war, Anshen + Allen designed plans for

<sup>17</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 209.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Weinstein, Dave, "Bob Anshen: Self-Made Man," *California Modern Magazine*, [http://eichlernetwork.com/em\\_bobanshen.html](http://eichlernetwork.com/em_bobanshen.html).

thousands of modern tract homes for developer Joseph Eichler as well as townhouses in the Golden Gateway redevelopment project on the Embarcadero, retail spaces, offices and industrial buildings.<sup>21</sup>

*See also: Steve Allen, Anshen + Allen*

Projects in San Francisco:

378-380 Collingwood Street, 1949

Honig Cooper Co. Office Building, 1275 Columbus Avenue, 1953

2 Clarendon Road, 1956

Nob Hill Center Garage, 1045 California Street, 1956

1000 Vallejo Street, 1957

The International Building, 610 California Street, 1957

World Trade Club, 1 Ferry Building, 1959-1963

American President Lines Building, California at Kearny Streets, 1960

Villa Roma Motel, 1212 Columbus Avenue, 1960-1962, destroyed

Southern Crossing of San Francisco Bay, 1966-1972

Bank of California Tower, 400 California Street, 1967

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Headquarters, 1188 Franklin St #400, 1971

United States Court of Appeals and Post Office Building, 95 7<sup>th</sup> Street, restoration, 1978

Other notable projects:

Lawrence Hall of Science, Berkeley, CA, 1968



Robert Anshen (left) and Steve Allen (right) (Eichler Network).

**Anshen + Allen (1940-present)**  
**Architecture Firm**

Based in San Francisco, Anshen + Allen was established by Robert Anshen and Steve Allen, peers from the architecture program at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1940. The pair received their first

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<sup>21</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 210.

commission, a house for Ralph K. Davies, senior vice president for the Standard Oil Company, in 1939, and in 1940, they established their own firm.<sup>22</sup> This pivotal commission ultimately led to a series of commissions during World War II, including several oil stations.<sup>23</sup> After the war, Anshen + Allen were the first designers for the mass-produced homes of Joseph Eichler, beginning in 1949.<sup>24</sup> In 1949, the firm completed the Silverstone House (resembling a Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian-era house) in Taxco, Mexico that eventually received an Award of Merit from the AIA in 1951.<sup>25</sup>

The firm expanded throughout the 1950s. They produced commercial and institutional buildings, and opened offices in Boston, Massachusetts; Columbus, Ohio; and London, England.

The firm continued on after the death of Robert Anshen in 1964, when Allen added Derek Parker as a partner. After Allen's death in 1992, the firm continued on under the name of Anshen and Allen.<sup>26</sup> Stantec later acquired Anshen + Allen in 2010.<sup>27</sup>

*See also: Steve Allen, Robert Anshen*

Projects in San Francisco:

378-380 Collingwood Street, 1949  
Honig Cooper Co. Office Building, 1275 Columbus Avenue, 1953  
2 Clarendon Road, 1956  
Nob Hill Center Garage, 1045 California Street, 1956  
Residence of Richard Doty, unknown address, 1957-1961  
1000 Vallejo Street, 1957  
The International Building, 610 California Street, 1957  
World Trade Club, 1 Ferry Building, 1959-1963  
American President Lines Building, California at Kearny Streets, 1960  
Residence for Joseph Zanetti, unknown address, 1960  
Villa Roma Motel, 1212 Columbus Avenue, 1960-1962, destroyed  
Golden Gateway Phase I Townhouses, Golden Gateway Center, unknown address, 1961-1963  
Southern Crossing of San Francisco Bay, 1966-1972  
Bank of California Tower, 400 California Street, 1967  
Union Bank of San Francisco, unknown address, 1969  
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Headquarters, possibly 1188 Franklin St #400, 1971  
United States Court of Appeals and Post Office Building, 95 7th Street, restoration, 1978  
Lucky Market, unknown address, unknown year  
Bank of America Data Center, possibly 1455 Market Street, unknown year  
Bay Street Apartments, possibly 920 Bay Street, unknown year

<sup>22</sup> "Anshen and Allen Collection," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 11, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c87h1nx6/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c87h1nx6/entire_text/).

<sup>23</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 210.

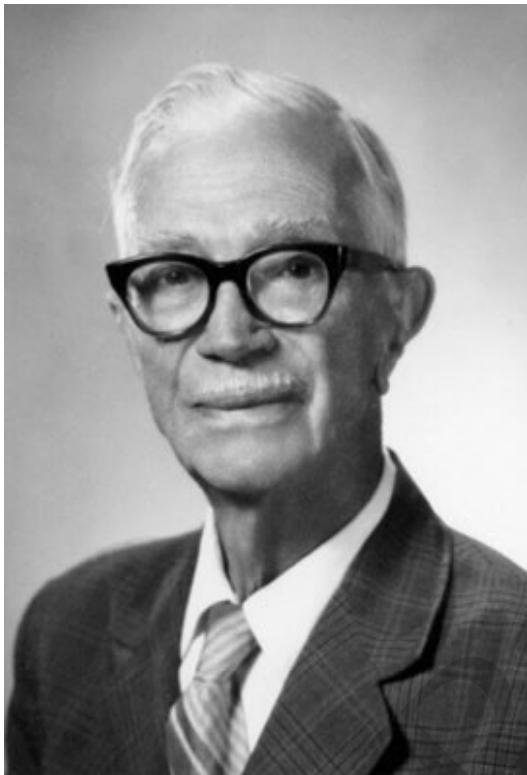
<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> "Anshen and Allen, Architects (Partnership)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed October 12, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/227>.

<sup>26</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 209.

<sup>27</sup> "Stantec to Acquire Anshen + Allen," *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, accessed October 12, 2020, [https://www.architectmagazine.com/practice/stantec-to-acquire-anshen-allen\\_o](https://www.architectmagazine.com/practice/stantec-to-acquire-anshen-allen_o).

Standard Oil Company of California, proposed service stations in multiple locations, unknown year  
Stiavelli Flat, unknown address, unknown year  
Tommy Toy's Cuisine Chinoise, 655 Montgomery Street, unknown year  
The Yerby Corporation, San Francisco Executive Park Master Plan, unknown year



George Applegarth (Calisphere.org).



Spreckels Mansion, 2080 Washington Street, 1912  
(NoeHill.com).

### **Applegarth, George Adrian (1876-1972) Architect**

Education:      Architecture coursework, University of California, Berkeley, unknown years (Studied under Bernard Maybeck)  
                    École des Beaux-Arts, 1906<sup>28</sup>

Firms:      Draftsman, Wright & Sanders, unknown years  
                    Victor Laloux, Paris, France, 1902-1906  
                    Barney & Chapman, New York, NY, 1906  
                    L.B. Dutton, San Francisco, CA, 1907  
Partner, Kenneth MacDonald Jr and George Adrian Applegarth, San Francisco, CA, 1907-1912

<sup>28</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 210.

### George Adrian Applegarth, Architect, 1912-1954<sup>29</sup>

Born in Oakland in 1875 to English-born parents, George Applegarth began his career as a draftsman for his uncle George Sanders of Wright & Sanders.<sup>30</sup> He then studied drawing under prominent First Bay Tradition architect Bernard Maybeck at U.C. Berkeley. Encouraged by Maybeck, he attended the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1901-1906, where he studied in the atelier of Victor Laloux.<sup>31</sup>

After he returned to the United States, Applegarth worked for Barney & Chapman in New York in 1906 and then returned to San Francisco where he briefly worked for L.B. Dutton before his 1907 partnership with Kenneth Macdonald, Jr. The two were especially well-known for their work in Presidio Terrace (1908-1911). Other notable works include the Eyre Building (1907), the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank (1907), the Sachs Building (1908), and the Heineman Building (1910). The partnership lasted until 1912.<sup>32</sup>

After the partnership dissolved, Applegarth continued to be a prominent architect in the Bay Area design scene. He is especially well-known for two projects commissioned by Alma de Bretteville Spreckels – the Spreckels Mansion (1912), the largest mansion in the city at its time, and the Palace of the Legion of Honor (1916), donated to the city as a European Arts museum. These two works along with his residential works with Macdonald in Presidio Terrace (1908-1911) reveal the influence of the Beaux-Arts tradition on Applegarth's works. However, he did stray from these rigid symmetrical forms later in his career.<sup>33</sup>

The Downtown Center Garage (1954) was one of Applegarth's final works, but the Modern design and double spiral ramp would be imitated in similar structures in Oakland, Seattle, and Los Angeles. An important work at that time and the first double-spiral ramp, multi-story, self-parking structure in San Francisco,<sup>34</sup> the parking garage was featured on the front cover of *Architect and Engineer*.<sup>35</sup> Applegarth died in 1972 at the age of 96.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Eyre Building, 161 Kearny Street, 1907

Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, 623-631 Market Street, 1907

St. Andrew Hotel, 438 Post Street, 1907

Forrest Building, 1053-55 Market Street, 1908

Phoenix Building, 220-28 Grant Avenue, 1908

Residences on Presidio Terrace, 3, 4, 5, 27, 30, 34 Presidio Terrace, 1908

Sachs Building, 132 Geary Street, 1908

1-11 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, 1909

Union Furniture Store, 1017 Market Street, 1909

Heineman Building, 130 Bush Street, 1910

Holbrook Building, 58-64 Sutter Street, 1912

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 211.

<sup>30</sup> "George A. Applegarth Collection, ca. 1917-1919," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 12, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf4j49n80d/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf4j49n80d/entire_text/).

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Article 11 Initiation Case Report," 2012, 44.

<sup>33</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 2011.

<sup>34</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Article 11 Initiation Case Report," 44.

<sup>35</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 211.

Crockett Apartments, 1649-51 Market Street, 1912  
Spreckels Mansion, 2080 Washington, 1912  
Cliff Hotel, 491-499 Geary Street, 1913  
201 Locust Street, 1915  
3730 Washington Street, 1915  
Schilling Place, 2210 Vallejo, remodel, 1916  
2775 Vallejo, 1916  
2785 Vallejo, 1916  
Oceanic Building, 2 Pine Street, 1919  
82 22<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, 1921  
California Palace of the Legion of Honor, 100 34th Avenue, 1924  
Portola Junior High School Auditorium (W.P.A. project), 350 Girard Street, 1939  
Downtown Center Garage, Mason at O'Farrell, 1953



San Francisco County Fair Building (formerly Hall of Flowers), (San Francisco Recreation and Parks).

### **Appleton, Abraham “Abe” (1875-1972) Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, University of California, Berkeley, 1907-1908<sup>36</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, John Galen Howard, Berkeley, CA, 1905-1906, 1910-1914

Designer, William C. Hays, Architect, Berkeley, CA, 1916-1920

Junior Partner, Hays, Rankin, and Appleton, San Francisco, CA, 1920s-1930s

Partner, Hyman and Appleton, 1930s-1940

Partner, Appleton and Wolfard, San Francisco, CA, 1940-1972<sup>37</sup>

Abraham Appleton worked for architect John Galen Howard as a draftsman before he began his formal education in architecture. After briefly studying at U.C. Berkeley, he returned to Galen's office through

<sup>36</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, “San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970,” January 12, 2011, 211.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

1914. As a junior partner at Hays, Rankin and Appleton, Architects, Appleton designed in various historical vernaculars for residential and civic structures throughout the Bay Area.<sup>38</sup> Early 1930s buildings credited to the firm include the Jewish Community Center (with Arthur Brown, Jr., now demolished), the Hebrew Home for the Aged, and an office building remodel, 343 Sansome St., 1930.<sup>39</sup> In the late 1930s, the firm designed several large buildings drawing from the Streamline Moderne design idiom, including the Sinai Mortuary and Visitacion Valley Elementary School. Appleton's work adapted a Midcentury Modern style upon the introduction of Harold Nelson Wolfard to his firm, Hyman & Appleton. Wolfard would become a lead designer following Samuel Hyman's death in 1940. This influence is most apparent in the eight public libraries that the firm designed through the 1950s and 1960s. These library branches adopt a distinct Midcentury Modern style, and many reflect the form and appearance of suburban ranch houses. In 1950, Appleton's son, Robert Appleton, joined the firm until its closure in 1972.<sup>40</sup>

*See also: Harold Wolfard, Appleton + Wolfard*

Projects in San Francisco:

Visitation Valley Elementary School, 55 Schwerin Avenue, 1937  
San Francisco Library Branch: Parkside, 1200 Taraval Street, 1951  
San Francisco Library Branch: Marina, 1890 Chestnut Street, 1953  
San Francisco Library Branch: Ortega, 3223 Ortega Street, 1955, demolished 2009  
San Francisco Library Branch: Merced, 155 Winston Drive, 1957  
San Francisco Library Branch: North Beach, 850 Columbus Ave, 1958, demolished  
San Francisco Library Branch: Eureka, 1 Jose Sarria Court, 1960  
Hall of Flowers, now the San Francisco County Fair Building, 9th Avenue in Golden Gate Park, 1960  
San Francisco Library Branch: Western Addition, 1550 Scott Street, 1965  
San Francisco Library Branch: Excelsior, 4400 Mission Street, 1966



San Francisco Library Branch: Marina (David Wakely on SF Heritage).

## **Appleton + Wolfard (1940-1972)**

### **Architecture Firm**

The firm of Appleton & Wolfard formed in 1940 following the death of Appleton's previous partner, Samuel Hyman. Harold Nelson Wolfard brought a new, Modernist aesthetic to the firm, which had previously worked in various period styles. Appleton & Wolfard designed eight of San Francisco's public

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Michael F. Crowe, *Deco By the Bay: Art Deco Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area* (New York: Viking Studio Books, 1995), 55.

<sup>40</sup> Brandi, Richard, "San Francisco Architectural Heritage, 2003," *Outside Lands*, [www.outsidelands.org/parkside-library.php](http://www.outsidelands.org/parkside-library.php).

libraries as well as public schools and various residences. In 1950, Abraham Appleton's son, Robert, joined the firm after his graduation from U.C. Berkeley.<sup>41</sup>

*See also: Abraham Appleton, Harold Wolfard*

Projects in San Francisco:

Duplex, 2537-2539 Larkin Street, 1926

San Francisco Library Branch: Parkside, 1200 Taraval Street, 1951

San Francisco Library Branch: Marina, 1890 Chestnut Street, 1953, San Francisco Landmark #262

San Francisco Library Branch: Ortega, 3223 Ortega Street, 1955, demolished 2009

San Francisco Library Branch: Merced, 155 Winston Drive, 1957

San Francisco Library Branch: North Beach, 850 Columbus Ave, 1958

San Francisco Library Branch: Eureka, 1 Jose Sarria Court, 1960

Hall of Flowers, now the San Francisco County Fair Building, 9th Avenue in Golden Gate Park, 1960

San Francisco Library Branch: Western Addition, 1550 Scott Street, 1965

San Francisco Library Branch: Excelsior, 4400 Mission Street, 1966



Gae Aulenti (Artmest.com).

**Aulenti, Gae (1927-2012)**

**Architect of Merit**

Education: B.Arch, Milan Polytechnic, Italy, 1954<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 212.

<sup>42</sup> Wainwright, Oliver, "Gae Aulenti Obituary," *The Guardian*, November 5, 2012, <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2012/nov/05/gae-aulenti>.

Firms: Principal, Gae Aulenti, Architect, Italy, unknown years<sup>43</sup>

Cultural Identification: Women; Italian/Italian American

Gae Aulenti was born in 1927 in the town of Palazzolo dello Stella in Italy. She went on to study architecture at the Milan Polytechnic where she graduated in 1954; she defied her parents' wishes by attending and was one of two women in her graduating class. After graduation, she worked for the design magazine *Casabella*. During this time, she developed her design sensibility that questioned the dominance of modernism and instead advocated for local, individualized traditions.<sup>44</sup>

She soon became well-known in the international architecture arena and designed numerous showrooms for Fiat across Europe. In the 1960s and 1970s, she designed furniture for high-end furniture companies such as Knoll. One of her best-known pieces is the Musée d'Orsay designed in 1981 from a converted railway station in Paris.<sup>45</sup>

She designed one structure in San Francisco, the Asian Art Museum. The original structure was built in 1916 as the beaux arts main library. In 2003, Aulenti reimagined the space.<sup>46</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Asian Art Museum renovation, 200 Larkin Street, 2003

Other notable projects:

Musée d'Orsay, Paris, France, 1981



160 San Anselmo, 1941 (Google Maps).

**Austin, Elizabeth (1883-1958)**  
**Architect**

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> "About the Museum," *Asian Art Museum*, <https://rentals.asianart.org/about-the-museum/>.

Education: Coursework, University of California, Berkeley, 1906-1910

Firms: Residential Designer/Architect in partnership with Florence Hincks Sanford, 1910-1917  
American Women's Overseas Service League, France, 1919  
Draftsperson and Architect, Henry H. Gutterson, 1919-1948

Cultural Identification: Women

Elizabeth Austin was born in 1883 and grew up in San Jose. She moved with her family to San Francisco around 1900. She attended U.C. Berkeley but did not earn a degree. In her early career, she collaborated with her colleague and friend, Florence Hincks Sanford. They worked together to design Austin's mother's house at 2730 Union Street in San Francisco in 1910 and the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House in Berkeley in 1912. Elizabeth Austin became somewhat well known throughout the Bay Area. A *San Francisco Chronicle* article published in 1913 stated that she and Julia Morgan "have made fine records."<sup>47</sup> Austin became licensed as an architect in California in 1915. Elizabeth Austin and Florence Hincks Sanford opened an office together in the San Francisco Chronicle building in San Francisco.<sup>48</sup> In 1919, Austin moved to France to join the American Women's Overseas League for the war effort. When she returned a year later, she worked as a draftsperson for Henry H. Gutterson until 1943. Gutterson was one of the few men who hired female architects. During this time Austin designed or assisted with designs of St. Francis Wood homes.<sup>49</sup> In 1944, she served as a WWII nurse, and it is unknown whether she returned to practice architecture with Gutterson after her service. Austin retired from the architecture field in 1953 and passed away in 1958.

Projects in San Francisco:

2730 Union Street, 1910  
Green Street Cottages, 1629-1635 Green Street, 1917  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary Street, 1917  
25 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 1920  
160 San Anselmo, 1941

Other notable projects:

Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House, Berkeley, CA, 1912  
Addition to 235 Summit Ave, Berkeley CA, 1912 & 1914  
Wollenberg Ball Cabin, Echo Lake, CA, 1932

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<sup>47</sup> 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. Inc. Publishers, 2010), 151.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 151.

# B

Baker, David  
Bakewell, John Jr  
Barnett, Absolom J.  
Barth, Hermann  
Bassett, Edward "Chuck"  
Bassett, Helen Rearwin  
Baumann, Herman  
Baumann, John  
Baur, John Albert  
Baylis, Douglas "Doug"  
Beckelhymer, F.  
Becket, David  
Benton, Inka  
Berger, Gabriel Amie  
Bernardi, Theodore  
Bertz, Earle B.  
Blaisdell, Nathaniel  
Blanchard, Norman  
Bliss, Walter  
Bloomfield, Anne  
Bolles, Edward Grosvenor  
Bolles, John Savage  
Booth, Corwin  
Born, Ernest  
Born, Esther Baum  
Boyter, Elizabeth Mary  
Bozio, Erminio  
Branner, John  
Bridgman, Lilian  
Brown, Arthur Page  
Brown, Arthur Jr.  
Brown, Phoebe  
Bugbee, Arthur  
Bugbee, Maxwell  
Bulkley, Jonathan  
Bull, Henrik  
Burgren, A.W.

## Butterworth, Thomas



David Baker (Modlar.com)



388 Fulton Street, 2016 (Google Maps).

### **Baker, David (1949-present) Architect**

Education:      B.A., Philosophy, Thomas Jefferson College, 1974  
                  M.S., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1982

Firms:            David Baker Architects, San Francisco, 1982-present

David Baker was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1949. He grew up in a house designed by his self-educated father and attended Thomas Jefferson College and later, the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his master's degree in architecture. In the 1970s, he formed Sol-Arc, an energy consulting firm, and in 1982, founded David Baker Architects in San Francisco, where he currently serves as principle. In 1996, he was elevated to Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Baker has received numerous awards for his designs in sustainable and affordable housing, including the Hearthstone Builders Humanitarian Award, which honors the thirty most influential people in the housing industry over the past thirty years. His progressive architecture seeks to address the housing crisis faced across the country.<sup>50</sup> His designs are typically contemporary with glass, steel, and concrete, with square, clean lines.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Bayview Hill Gardens, 1075 Le Conte Avenue, 2014  
388 Fulton Street, 2016

<sup>50</sup> Arieff, Allison, "Gilded City: A Walkthrough San Francisco with Architect David Baker," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 2, 2014.

Hunters View Housing, 125 Middle Point Road, 2017  
Five88, 588 Mission Bay Boulevard North, 2018  
Mason on Mariposa, 1601 Mariposa Street, 2020

Other notable projects:

The Union Flats, Union City, CA, 2018  
Williams Terrace, Charleston, SC, 2019



John Bakewell Jr. at far left. (University of California Library Archive).



San Francisco City Hall, 1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place, 1915 (Getty Images).

**Bakewell, John Jr. (1872-1963)**  
**Architect of Merit**

Education:      B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1893  
                    École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1895-1902

Firms:            Bakewell & Brown, Architects, San Francisco, 1905-1928  
                    Bakewell & Weihe, Architects, San Francisco, 1928-1942

John Bakewell Jr. was born in 1872 in Topeka, Kansas. His father, John Bakewell Sr., and mother, Maria Vail Bakewell, both worked in Episcopal ministries and relocated to Berkeley, California sometime in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1890, Bakewell Jr. enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture in 1893. In 1895, he was afforded the opportunity to travel to Paris to attend the esteemed École des Beaux-Arts where he studied in the ateliers of Julien Gaudet and Edmond Jean-Baptiste. Bakewell completed his studies there in 1902 and then settled in San Francisco. By 1905, he had formed a partnership with fellow architect Arthur Brown, whom he met in Paris, and the pair established the firm Bakewell & Brown. Spurred by the immense workload created by the earthquake of 1906, the partnership, whose offices were located at 251 Kearny Street, remained active until 1928, when Brown left the firm to set out on his own. Bakewell returned to France briefly during WWI to work for the Red Cross. From 1928 until 1942, Bakewell partnered with architect Ernest E. Weihe

and they worked famously on the French Indo-Chinese Pavilion and the Western Entrance during the San Francisco Golden Gate International Exposition in 1937.<sup>51</sup>

Bakewell's many projects ranged from residences to schools and large civic buildings. He designed in a variety of popular twentieth century styles including Beaux Arts, Art Deco, and Mediterranean Revival. A reference to his skills as a designer, Bakewell was chosen out of a pool of 72 architects to design the San Francisco City Hall (extant), a sweeping Beaux Arts masterpiece with one of the largest domes in the world – his most famous work.<sup>52</sup> Another well-known building of his is the Mediterranean Revival Temple Emanu-El at 2 Lake Street (extant) that he co-designed with architects Sylvain Snaittacher, Albert Lansburgh, and Bernard Maybeck in 1926.<sup>53</sup> In 1931, he designed the American Legion Building at 410 Van Ness, an impressive Beaux Arts building meant to mirror the world-famous opera house designed by Willis Polk and Albert Lansburgh just to the south.<sup>54</sup> Throughout the late 1920s and early 1930s, Bakewell designed several Bay Area schools including George Washington High School at 600 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (extant), Glen Park School at 151 Lippard Avenue (extant), and a large addition to the California School of Fine Arts at 800 Chestnut Street (extant). His projects were numerous and often impressive in scale.

Aside from his architectural practice, Bakewell was an avid supporter of the arts and served on the San Francisco Art Commission in the 1930s.<sup>55</sup> He was promoted to Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, served as president of the Northern California Chapter, and received numerous architectural awards. Bakewell was sadly stricken with blindness<sup>56</sup> toward the end of his life and passed away in 1963 at his home at 855 Chestnut Street.<sup>57</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

San Francisco City Hall, 1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place, 1915  
Temple Emanu-El, 2 Lake Street, 1926  
Balboa High School, 1000 Cayuga Avenue, 1928  
American Legion War Memorial Building, 401 Van Ness Avenue, 1931  
The Olympic Club (remodel), 524 Post Street, 1932  
George Washington High School, 600 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, 1936  
Glen Park School, 151 Lippard Avenue, 1935  
California School of Fine Arts (addition), 800 Chestnut Street, 1933

Other notable projects:

Hoover Tower, Stanford, CA, 1941

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<sup>51</sup> "John Bakewell Jr. Architect Dead," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 20, 1963, 26.

<sup>52</sup> "The Hall's History," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 3, 1999, D-2.

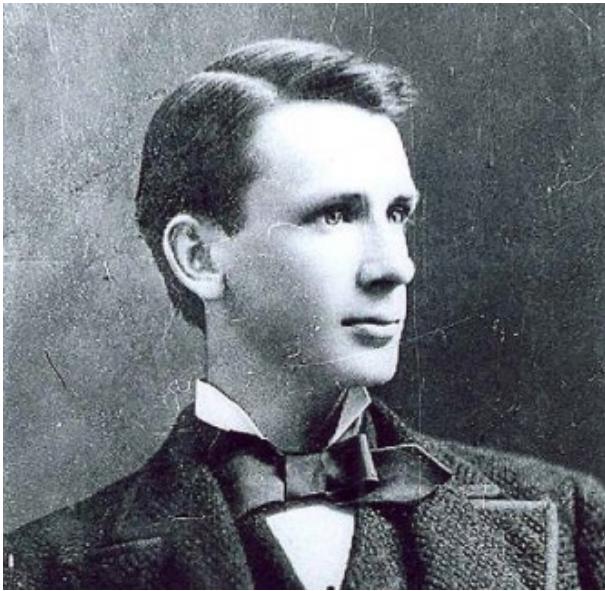
<sup>53</sup> "Notes: Five Architects Are Honored," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 29, 1950, 3L.

<sup>54</sup> "Memorial to War Veterans Takes Shape," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 14, 1924, 3.

<sup>55</sup> "Seven Chosen With Aid of City's Culture Organizations," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 16, 1932, 6.

<sup>56</sup> Herb Caen, *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 27, 1958, 23.

<sup>57</sup> "John Bakewell Jr. Architect Dead," 26.



Absalom Joseph Barnett (The Society of Architectural Historians: Missouri Chapter Valley).



50 Buena Vista Terrace, 1888  
(Google Maps).

### Barnett, Absalom Joseph (1853-1918) Architect

Education: Apprenticeship, George Ingham Barnett, Architect, Saint Louis, Missouri, unknown years

Firms: Partner, Geo. I. Barnett & Son, St. Louis, Missouri, unknown years  
Partner, Haynes & Barnett, Architects, St. Louis, Missouri, 1889-1911

Absalom Joseph Barnett was born in 1853 in St. Louis, Missouri. He trained in architecture under his father, George Ingham Barnett, a well-known local architect. His brothers, Thomas and George, were also architects. Barnett moved to San Francisco in the early to mid 1880s and started his own firm at 412 Herman Street and later, 809 Market Street.<sup>58</sup> An example of his work is the former Winston Arms Hotel at 50 Turk Street (1913). He practiced until his death in 1918 and primarily designed single-family homes and multi-family buildings. Barnett constructed many buildings which survived the 1906 earthquake and fires.<sup>59</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

50 Buena Vista Terrace, 1888

3014 California Street, 1889

3837 17<sup>th</sup> Street, 1890

1303 Page Street, 1890

1751 Broadway, 1891

173 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1894

<sup>58</sup> Allyn, Peter, "Absalom Joseph Barnett," *The Society of Architectural Historians: Missouri Valley Chapter*, Spring 2010.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

809-811 Pierce Street, 1894

4301 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1895

121-123 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, 1895

2476-2478 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, 1895

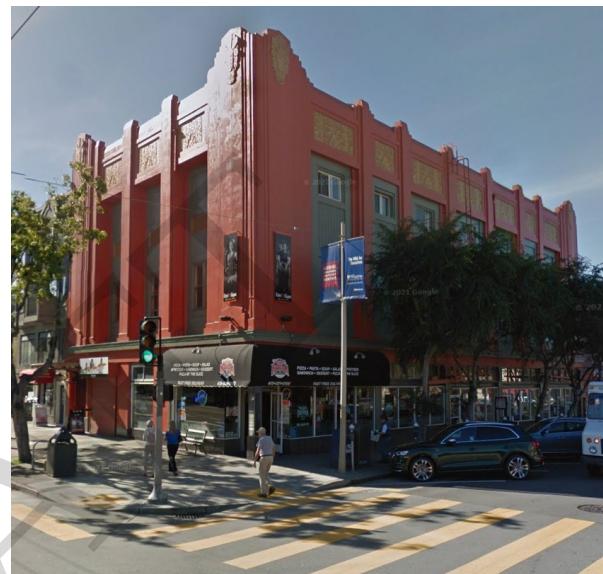
349 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1897

351-353 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1908

263 Clinton Park, 1910



Hermann Barth (FinadaGrave.com).



Richmond Lodge of Masons, 1 Clement Street, 1908 (Google Maps).

### **Barth, Herman (1868-1923)**

#### **Architect**

Education: Architectural education, Europe

Firms: Partner, Barth & Rixford, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1906  
Principal, Hermann Barth, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1907-1923

Cultural Identifier: German/German American

Hermann Barth was born in the German state of Thuringia in 1868 and immigrated to the United States in 1881.<sup>60</sup> Barth studied architecture in Europe and settled in San Francisco with his wife Lydia Hamm. He began his career in the city by designing single family residences and formed a brief partnership with architect Loring Rixford in 1906. Their office was located at 2500 Fillmore Street and the pair advertised widely after the Great Earthquake and Fire.<sup>61</sup> City Directories indicate that he had formed his own practice by 1907. He then designed commercial and residential buildings as well as several high-class hotels including the building at 161 Powell Street known for its first-floor German Grille (extant, 1909).<sup>62</sup> A highlight of Herman Barth's career occurred when he won the San Francisco City Hospital Competition in 1915. The Consulting Board of Architects of the City of San Francisco, which included members such as John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer, and John Reid, invited seventeen architects to compete in this contest. Julia Morgan and two other judges selected Barth's plans.<sup>63</sup> Barth designed the Alameda Hospital at 2070 Clinton Way (extant), the German Hospital in San Francisco (demolished), and a wing of the San Francisco City and County Hospital (extant, ZSFG Building 20).<sup>64</sup> Barth passed away in 1923.

Projects in San Francisco:

220 Post Street, 1907

Richmond Lodge of Masons, 1 Clement Street, 1908

161 Powell Street, 1909

German Hospital, around 45 Castro Street, unknown year, demolished

Wing of San Francisco City and County Hospital (ZSFG Building 20), Potrero Avenue, unknown year



<sup>60</sup> Year: 1920; Census Place: San Francisco Assembly District 28, San Francisco, California; Roll: T625\_140; Page: 1B; Enumeration District: 276 (*Ancestry.com*).

<sup>61</sup> "Hermann Barth & Loring Rixford, Architects," *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 10, 1906, 26.

<sup>62</sup> "Hass Realty Companys' Building, Powell Street Near O'Farrell Street," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 9, 1909, 18.

<sup>63</sup> "Barth is Winner in Architects' Contest," *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 15, 1915, 7.

<sup>64</sup> "Herman Barth Collection," *Online Archive of California*, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf709nb2nr/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf709nb2nr/entire_text/).

Chuck Bassett. (MichiganModern.org)

Crown Zellerbach Building, 1 One Bush Street,  
1959 (The Cultural Landscape Foundation).

### Bassett, Edward Charles "Chuck" (1921-1999)

#### Architect of Merit

Education:      B.S., Architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 1949  
                  M.S., Architecture, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, MI, 1951 (Studied under Eliel Saarinen)<sup>65</sup>

Firms:      Draftsman, Alden Dow, Architect, Midland, MI, ca. 1949  
                  Designer, Saarinen and Saarinen, Architects, Bloomfield Hills, MI, 1950-1951  
                  Designer, Eero Saarinen and Associates, Bloomfield Hills, MI, 1951-1955  
                  Designer, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, San Francisco office, 1955-1981  
                  Associate Partner, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, San Francisco office, 1959-1960  
                  Managing (Senior) Partner and Design Partner, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, San Francisco office, 1960-1981<sup>66</sup>

Chuck Bassett was born in Port Huron, Michigan, where he worked in his father's architectural office as a teenager. Bassett received his bachelor's degree in Architecture from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor after his wartime service (1943-1946). Later, as a student at Cranbrook Academy of Art, he worked as a designer at the prestigious firm of Finnish architects Eliel and Eero Saarinen in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. In 1955, he moved to San Francisco to design for the firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (SOM), where he was promoted to Associate Partner and ultimately to Managing and Design Partner. Bassett also briefly served as architect-in-residence at the American Academy in Rome in 1970 before he returned to the firm to work until his retirement in 1981.<sup>67</sup>

As the chief designer at SOM's San Francisco office, Bassett broke from the purist "International Style" designs of East Coast and European Modernists. This West Coast mentality created a schism with the firm's Chicago and New York offices; however, Bassett was supported in his creative ventures by SOM partner, Nathaniel A. Owings, who lived in California during the mid-fifties. Bassett's most notable work is the Crown Zellerbach Building (1959) at One Bush Plaza, his first major project for the firm. This 20-story structure is noted for its "Miesian" International Style glass curtain wall, which resembles Manhattan's famed Lever House, with its green solar glass and aluminum face. The building is set within a sunken plaza. Bassett was SOM's lead designer for the Alcoa Building, located at 1 Maritime Plaza.<sup>68</sup>

Bassett is remembered as one of San Francisco's world-famous architects. His well-known projects in San Francisco include the Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall, the Bank of America Headquarters, Muni Metro stations, the Crocker Galleria, and the John Hancock Building. He designed other prominent buildings on the national and international level such as the Mauna Kea Beach Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii and the U.S. Embassy Complex in Moscow, Russia. He received numerous awards throughout his career such as the

<sup>65</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 212.

<sup>66</sup> "Edward Charles Bassett, Architect," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, October 13, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/228/>.

<sup>67</sup> "Edward Charles Bassett," *Alchetron*, accessed October 13, 2020, <https://alchetron.com/Edward-Charles-Bassett>.

<sup>68</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 213.

Arnold W. Brummer Prize in Architecture (1963), the American Institute of Architects, Fellow (1977), and the San Francisco Arts Commission Award of Honor for Architecture (1985).<sup>69</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Crown Zellerbach Building, 1 One Bush Street, 1959  
American Trust Company Office Building, Market and Battery streets, 1959-1960  
John Hancock Building, 255 California Street, 1960  
Alcoa Building, One Maritime Plaza, 1964  
Hartford Building, 650 California Street, 1964  
Bank of America World Headquarters Building, 555 California Street, 1967 (With WBE and consulting architect Pietro Belluschi)  
Bechtel Building, 50 Beale Street, 1967  
Qantas Airlines Building, 350 Post Street, 1970

**Bassett, Helen Rearwin (1904-1996)**

**Architect**

Education: B.A. in Art, Botany, French, Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1922-1926  
Graduate studies in Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1927-1929<sup>70</sup>

Firms: Work for Charles K. Sumner, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1927-1929  
Draftsperson, Firms in Rochester, NY, ca. 1929-1970  
Illustrator, Department of Biology, University of Rochester, NY, unknown years  
Illustrator, Delco Engineering, ca. 1939-1945<sup>71</sup>

Cultural Associations: Women

Helen Rearwin was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1904. She was raised in an unconventional household of three women – her mother, a dance teacher, her grandmother, and her aunt. She first studied dancing and later became interested in architecture after spending time with her uncle, a builder. She stopped her studies of dance in 1922 and began her studies of architecture at U.C. Berkeley.<sup>72</sup>

At U.C. Berkeley, she studied art, botany, French, and architecture from 1922 to 1926. She pursued graduate coursework in architecture from 1927 to 1929 and also worked for San Francisco architect Charles K. Sumner during that time period. During a short period in 1928, she traveled around Europe to observe architecture and landscape architecture with fellow architect Lutah Maria Riggs.<sup>73</sup>

After graduation in 1929, Helen Rearwin had trouble finding work in the Bay Area, so she relocated to Rochester, New York. In 1934, she married Philip Bassett who was interested in landscape architecture and nurseries. In the coming years, she worked as a draftsperson for various architecture and engineering

<sup>69</sup> "Chuck Bassett, renowned architect," SFGATE, accessed October 13, 2020, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Chuck-Bassett-renowned-architect-3069974.php>.

<sup>70</sup> Inge Schaefer Horton, *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The Lives and Work of Fifty Professionals, 1890-1951* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2010), 159-160.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

firms. She also worked as an illustrator at the Department of Biology at the University of Rochester and at the engineering department of Delco during World War II. She was active in her work until 1970. After retirement, she became interested in historic preservation.<sup>74</sup>

Other notable projects:

House rehabilitation, 118 Brower Road, Ogden, NY, 1937-1996

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<sup>74</sup> Ibid.



**HERMAN C. BAUMANN**  
Architect was 69

Hermann Baumann (San Francisco Chronicle).



1800 Pacific Avenue, 1959 (Google Maps).

### **Baumann, Herman "Mike" Carl (1890-1960)** **Architect of Merit**

Education: Design work, San Francisco Architectural Club, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

Firms: Apprentice, Thomas Edwards and Edward Sexton, Architects, 1905  
Principal, Herman Baumann, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1918-1924  
Architect, George Wagner Construction Company, Mare Island, CA, 1921-1924  
Designer, Barrett and Hilp, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1924-1959

Cultural Associations: German/German American

H.C. Baumann was born in Oakland in 1890 to German immigrants.<sup>75</sup> Baumann had no formal training in architecture although he took courses at the San Francisco Architectural Club and apprenticed with San Francisco architects Thomas Edwards and John Sexton. He received his architectural license in 1921 and afterwards, worked for the George Wagner Construction Company until he opened his own office in 1925.<sup>76</sup> During the building boom of the 1920s, he became one of the city's most prolific designers of Art Deco apartments and hotels. Two of his best-known works are the Bellaire Tower and the Gaylord Hotel.<sup>77</sup>

He primarily created designs for the development group, Marian Realty. Baumann designed more than 100 large-scale apartment buildings in his career. His partner, engineer Edward Jose, assisted with the

<sup>75</sup> "H.C. Baumann (1890-1960)," Bay Area Architects, [https://noehill.com/architects/baumann\\_h\\_c.aspx](https://noehill.com/architects/baumann_h_c.aspx).

<sup>76</sup> "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: The Bellevue-Staten (1991)," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 6.

<sup>77</sup> "H.C. Baumann (1890-1960)," Bay Area Architects, [https://noehill.com/architects/baumann\\_h\\_c.aspx](https://noehill.com/architects/baumann_h_c.aspx).

design of many of these buildings.<sup>78</sup> Following the Great Depression, Baumann moved on to commercial and industrial commissions and largely broke from his Art Deco background, though he continued to design duplexes and apartment buildings in the Streamline Moderne and Art Moderne styles. In the early 1940s, he designed Streamline Moderne buildings in the Lone Mountain residential tract for developer and architect Oliver Rousseau. During WWII, he was commissioned for a series of Bay Area naval facilities.<sup>79</sup> This exposure to industrial design undoubtedly affected his designs in the late forties and fifties. In 1949, he designed a series of apartment buildings that step down the steep eastern slopes of Twin Peaks. Set on through lots, located between Graystone Terrace and Raccoon Drive, the apartments feature Midcentury Modern design elements including overhanging eaves and large expanses of glass. His final commission was an International Style-inspired apartment building at 1800 Pacific Avenue, completed in 1959.<sup>80</sup>

Throughout his career, Baumann was well-known for his elaborate entrances and lobbies, which he claimed were important to the occupants' perception of their building.<sup>81</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- 2845 and 2855 Pierce Street, 1924
- 1950 Gough Street, 1925
- 2856 Scott Street, 1926
- 1800 Broadway Street, 1927
- 2201 Sacramento Street, 1928
- Gaylord Hotel, 620 Jones Street, 1928
- 1945, 1955 Broadway Street, 1929
- 2701 Van Ness Avenue, 1929
- Bellaire Tower, 1101 Green Street, 1930
- 1950 Clay Street, 1930
- 3401 Clay Street, 1931
- 1690 Bay Street, 1931
- 1801 Broadway Street, 1931
- 1895 Pacific Street, 1931
- 2400 Pacific Street, 1932
- 2090 Broadway, 1935
- 1700 Bay Street, 1936
- 2400 Buchanan, 1937
- 1890 Broadway Street, 1938
- 2248-2250 Pacific Avenue, private duplex 1940
- 290 Lombard Street, 1940
- Duplex, 103 Beaumont Avenue, 1941
- Office Building, 1449 Mendell, 1941
- Residence, 209 Octavia Street, 1946
- Residence, 215 Octavia Street, 1946
- Residence, 221 Octavia Street, 1946

<sup>78</sup> Page & Turnbull, "(DPR)-B form for 218 Clara Street," *Department of Parks and Recreation*, 2009.

<sup>79</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 213.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: The Bellevue-Staten (1991)," 6.

Residence, 219 Lily Street, 1946  
A. Carlisle & Co. Building, 645 Harrison, 1947  
Apartment building, 700 Church Street, 1949  
Graystone Terrace Apartments, 1949  
James Lick Supermarket, 2415-35 Irving Street, 1950  
Repair & carpentry buildings in Golden Gate Park, 1958  
Apartment building, 1800 Pacific Avenue, 1959

Other notable projects:

Bellevue-Staten Apartments and Garage, 492 Staten Avenue, Oakland, CA, 1929



John Baumann in his  
Twin Peaks studio in the 1970's



John Baumann (from David Perry, *Pacific Heights Architects* #33).

1160 Greenwich Street, 1948 (Google Maps).

**Baumann, John (1920-2016)**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:      Apprenticeship, Hermann C. Baumann, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
                Designer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA, likely ca. 1939-1945  
                Bethlehem Steel Works, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
                Herman Baumann, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown year-1960  
                John Baumann, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1960-unknown year<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> "John Baumann (1920-2016)," *SF Gate*, accessed October 14, 2020, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/sfgate/obituary.aspx?n=john-baumann&pid=180983103>.

John Baumann was born on March 17, 1920, to Joan Essner, a nurse at St. Mary's Hospital, and H.C. Baumann, a well-known San Francisco architect. The family lived at 822 Noe Street. Baumann attended James Lick Junior High School and Mission High School. He especially enjoyed drawing. During his teenage years, Baumann created renderings for his father's architecture firm and later worked at Fort Mason for over five years during World War 2 where he re-designed commercial vessels.<sup>83</sup>

After the war, he worked at Bethlehem Steel Works as well as his father's architectural office. John and his father worked with well-known Bay Area builders such as Doelger and the Rousseau family. After his father's death in 1960, he took over the firm and primarily worked in the residential sector. During this same time period, Baumann became involved in the American Institute of Building Design and eventually became accredited as a Registered Professional Building Designer.<sup>84</sup>

The firm thrived from the 1950s through 1970s and Baumann continued to partner with various Bay Area builders, especially Irish builders. Many of these collaborations were in the Sunset and the Richmond, especially on Arguello Boulevard. Baumann eventually became a licensed architect. Throughout his career, Baumann was known for his ability to squeeze large amounts of square footage into difficult lots.<sup>85</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

1160 Greenwich Street, 1948

2060 Pacific Avenue, 1950

2250 Buchanan, 1955

2430 Steiner Street, 1956

2898 Jackson Street, 1963

United Irish Cultural Center, 2700 45<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1973-1975

300 Arguello Boulevard, 1975

190 Cervantes Boulevard, 1989



From left to right: John Bakewell Jr., Arthur Brown Jr., Jean-Louis Bourgeois, and John Baur in front of a scale model of part of the San Francisco



Knights of Pythias Office Building, 101 Valencia Street, 1910-1911 (Google Maps).

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

City Hall, circa 1913 (Online Archive of California).

## Baur, John Albert (1878-1969) Architect

Education:

Firms:                    Partner, Paff and Baur, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1910-1914  
                          Principal, John A. Baur, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1915  
                          Architect, Bakewell and Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1915-1927  
                          Architect, Arthur Brown, Jr., Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1929-1934

Cultural Associations:                    Swiss/Swiss American

John Albert Baur was born 1878 in Petaluma, CA, in Sonoma County. He lived with his family on 6th Street, according to the 1880 US Census. His father was from Switzerland and his mother from England.<sup>86</sup> Unclear where he received his education, City Directories and Census records list him as an architect and his work and partnerships indicate formal training. From 1910 to 1914, Baur partnered with architect Charles Paff, and after a brief stint working on his own, Baur formed a twelve-year partnership with famous architect Arthur Brown Jr. from 1915 to 1927. After the partnership with Brown dissolved, he appears to have worked on his own, though his name readily appears in conjunction with Brown for the remainder of his career.<sup>87</sup> He appears to have been prolific, not only for his association with Arthur Brown, but his name was frequently listed in newspapers alongside other famous Bay Area architects like Bernard Maybeck, Perseo Righetti, and Houghton Sawyer.<sup>88</sup>

During his time in practice, Baur designed commercial and civic buildings in popular twentieth revival styles. Examples of his work are the twelve-story building for the Olympic Club at 251 Kearny Street (1920, extant)<sup>89</sup> and the Knights of Pythias Office Building at 110 Valencia Street (1910, extant).<sup>90</sup> In 1937, along with the architectural firm Miller & Pflueger, Baur designed a three-story science center, the first building constructed at the San Francisco Junior College, now the City College of San Francisco.<sup>91</sup>

### Projects in San Francisco:

Knights of Pythias Office Building, 101 Valencia Street, 1910-1911

<sup>86</sup> Year: 1930; Census Place: San Francisco, San Francisco, California; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0367; FHL microfilm: 2339943. (*Ancestry.com*).

<sup>87</sup> "John Albert Baur (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 4, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/8387/>.

<sup>88</sup> "Real Estate Men at the Exposition Today," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 27, 1915, 4.

<sup>89</sup> "Plans are being prepared." *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 17, 1920, 7.

<sup>90</sup> "John Albert Baur (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 4, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/8387/>.

<sup>91</sup> "SF to Have New J.C.," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 30, 1937, 30.



Douglas Baylis (The Cultural Landscape Foundation).

### **Baylis, Douglas "Doug" (1915-1971) Landscape Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1941<sup>92</sup>

Firms: Thomas D. Church, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, 1941-1945  
Douglas Baylis, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, 1945-1970<sup>93</sup>

Douglas Baylis is considered one of the founders of the "California School" of landscape architecture, along with Thomas Church and Garrett Eckbo. Following his graduation in 1941, Baylis joined the office of his Berkeley mentor Thomas Church, where he worked for four years.<sup>94</sup>

In 1948, Baylis married Maggie Hilbiber, an architect from Tacoma, Washington. Together, they focused on the preservation of California's natural landscapes and facilitation of indoor/outdoor lifestyles. Early on, the Baylises primarily designed small, residential works, often for local architects and artists, but from the late 1950s through 1970 they designed larger corporate and civic projects such as the IBM Headquarters gardens in San Jose and various projects for Pacific Telephone & Telegraph. The Baylises produced over 200 works, their most productive period occurred during the late 1950s to the mid-1960s.<sup>95</sup> In 1951, architect Gordon Drake moved his office from Los Angeles to the Baylis' home office on Telegraph Hill. The Baylises designed the landscapes and gardens for many of Drake's Northern California residential designs as well as numerous projects for locally significant architects.<sup>96</sup>

In addition to site design, Maggie and Doug Baylis produced designs for landscape structures and outdoor furniture and were frequent contributors to popular and trade magazines including House

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<sup>92</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 271.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Douglas Baylis and Joan Parry, *California Houses of Gordon Drake*, (New York: Reinhold Publishers, 1956).

Beautiful, Better Homes & Gardens, and Sunset Magazine. Their articles represented a new style of landscape writing, one that offered tips, advice, and technical instructions on how to design and maintain gardens, which were widely published. Doug is credited with transforming Sunset magazine into an influential source of information about garden design in the post-War era and with promulgating the forms and aesthetics associated with Modern garden design.<sup>97</sup> Following her husband's death in 1971, Maggie continued to write and publish advice on landscaping and gardening, including her books *The Purple Thumb* and *Plant Parenthood*.

Projects in San Francisco:

Alice Meigs Residence, 1943 (with Garrett Eckbo)  
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., various locations, 1947 (Collaboration with Clark & Beuttler)  
John S. Bolles Residence, 2201 Lyon Street, 1951  
Louis Petri Residence, unknown address, 1951  
Ping Yuen Housing Project, 1951 (demolished)  
Richard Palmer Residence, 1951  
Washington Square, 1956 (with Francis J. McCarthy)  
Pirkle Jones Residence, 1957-1959  
Portsmouth Square, re-design, 1960-1961  
Bay Area Rapid Transit stations (Glen Park & Balboa Park), 1968-1970 (with Corlett & Spackman and Ernest Born)  
Candlestick Park, 1970 (Collaboration with John S. Bolles)  
McLaren Park Amphitheater, 1970 (Collaboration with Yuill-Thornton and Warner & Levikow)  
American National Red Cross: Pacific Area Headquarters, ca. 1952 (demolished) (with Gardner Dailey)

Other notable projects:

John D. Zellerbach Residence, Sonoma, CA, 1951  
Inyo Library & Office Building, Bishop, CA, 1952 (Collaboration with Francis J. McCarthy)  
Bolinas Harbor Master Plan, Stinson Beach, CA, 1953 (Collaboration with Volkmann & Stockwell)  
Joseph Eichler development: Highlands No. 3, San Mateo, CA, 1956  
California Spring Home & Garden Show, Oakland, CA, 1957  
IBM Headquarters Gardens, San Jose, CA, 1957 (Collaboration with John Bolles)  
University of California Statewide Office Building, Berkeley, CA, 1957  
Baylis Residence, Stinson Beach, CA, 1958-1964 (Collaboration with Matthias Design)  
University of California, Santa Cruz, Science and Laboratory Building, 1964  
U.C. Santa Cruz Natural Sciences Unit 1, Santa Cruz, CA, 1965 (Collaboration with Anshen + Allen)  
St. Mary's College of California (Collaboration with Felix Rosenthal Associates), unknown year

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<sup>97</sup> Michael Corbett. "Rearranging the Environment: The Making of a California Landscape 1870s to 1990s," in *Facing Eden: 100 Years of Landscape Architecture in the Bay Area*, ed. Stephen Nash (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995), 18.



Tennessee Street Residences, (Google Maps).

**Beckelhymer, F. (unknown years)**  
**Builder**

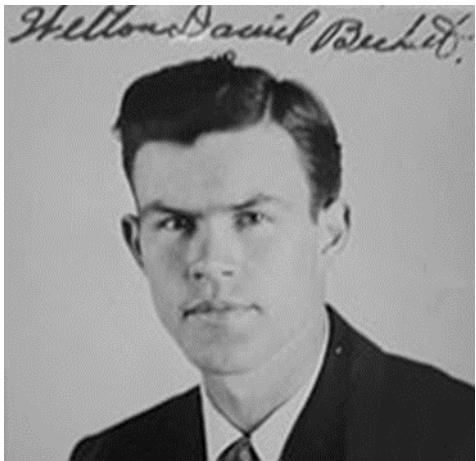
Education:

Firms:

Little is known about San Francisco architect F. Beckelhymer. He designed two structures in Dogpatch around 1888 and 1900.

Projects in San Francisco:

1049-1051 Tennessee Street, possibly 1888  
1045-47 Tennessee Street, possibly 1900



Welton Becket. (Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation).



Capitol Records Tower, 1750 Vine Street, Hollywood, CA, 1955 (Wikipedia.com).

### **Becket, Welton David (1902-1969) Architect of Merit**

Education:      B.A., Architecture, University of Washington, 1927  
                    École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1928<sup>98</sup>

Firms:      Principal, Welton D. Becket, Architect, Seattle, WA, 1929-1933  
                    Partner, Becket, Wurdeman and Plummer, Los Angeles, CA, 1933-1939  
                    Partner, Becket and Wurdeman, Los Angeles, CA, 1939-1949  
                    President, Welton Becket and Associates, Los Angeles, CA, 1949-1968<sup>99</sup>

Welton Becket was born in Seattle, Washington in 1902. Following his studies in architecture at the University of Washington and the École des Beaux-Arts, he settled in Los Angeles in 1933 and formed a partnership with Charles Plummer, an established Los Angeles architect, and former classmate Walter Wurdeman.<sup>100</sup> Following the firm's award-winning work on the Pan Pacific Auditorium in 1935, Becket and Wurdeman were commissioned for numerous celebrity residences designed in historic styles.<sup>101</sup> After Plummer's death in 1939 and Wurdeman's in 1949, Becket became the head of Welton Becket and Associates, which completed numerous high-profile works in Southern California. Many of the works became icons of the Midcentury Modern movement. One renowned example is the Capitol Records Tower in Hollywood (1955), the nation's first circular office building.<sup>102</sup> Becket was a firm believer in the concept of "total design," that all elements of a commission should be left in the hands of the architect to

<sup>98</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 214.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

maintain unity and consistency.<sup>103</sup> Although a majority of Becket's work is found in Southern California, the firm did design a series of large-scale works in the Bay Area through their San Francisco office, including smaller commissions such as the Britex Fabric Store at 153 Maiden Lane.

Projects in San Francisco:

Stonestown Shopping Center, 3251 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1950-1952

Britex Fabric Store, 153 Maiden Lane, 1952

Streetscape Design for Maiden Lane, with Don Clever 1958

Bethlehem Steel Building, 100 California Street, 1959 (With landscape architects Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes)

Aetna Life and Casualty Building, 600 Market Street, (One Post Street), 1969

Other notable projects:

The Pan Pacific Auditorium, 7600 West Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 1935

Capitol Records Tower, 1750 Vine Street, Hollywood, CA, 1955

Oakland International Airport, Terminal 1, 1 Airport Drive, Oakland, CA, 1960

The Theme Building at Los Angeles International Airport, 201 World Way, Los Angeles, CA, 1961

Cinerama Dome, 6360 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, CA, 1963



Inka Benton (Medium.com).

**Benton, Inka (1918-2015)**  
**Architect**

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<sup>103</sup> Alan Hess, "Built by Becket: Centennial Celebration," March 4, 2003, <http://www.laforum.org/content/online-articles/built-by-becket-by-alan-hess>.

Education: Studies, Polish technical program, ca. 1930s  
B.Arch, likely Harvard University, unknown years  
M.Arch, Harvard University, 1945 (Studied under Walter Gropius)  
Post-graduate work, University of California, Berkeley, unknown years<sup>104</sup>

Firms: Designer, Steuben Glass, location, ca. 1945  
Planner, City of San Rafael, CA, unknown years  
Principal, Inka Benton, Architect, San Rafael, CA, unknown years  
Designer, Ernest Born, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Town Planner, Peace Corps, Iran, 1974-1976<sup>105</sup>

Cultural Associations: Women  
Polish/Polish American

Inka Benton was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1918. As a teenager, Benton became interested in architecture and studied in a Polish technical program. During World War II, Benton fled to Italy and then to the U.S. Once in the U.S., Benton pursued an undergraduate degree in architecture before she began her master's in architecture at Harvard University in 1945. She studied under Walter Gropius and was the only woman in her graduating class. During this time, she also worked as a draftsperson for an architecture firm and designed glassware for Steuben Glass.<sup>106</sup>

At the end of the war in 1946, Inka and her husband, Hale, relocated to California. The couple bought a cabin in San Rafael and Benton worked on designing and restoring it over the next fifty years. She went on to work as a planner in San Rafael, as an independent architect, and in the office of Ernest Born. Benton worked until 1974. After retirement, she continued her studies and did post-graduate work at U.C. Berkeley in urban planning. In 1974, she went to Iran with the Peace Corps to assist with town planning. Once home, she became active in the Marin Conservation League's efforts to save West Marin from mass developments along with other Marin-based activist, often environmentalist, groups. She passed away in 2015.<sup>107</sup>

Other notable projects:

Inka and Hale Benton cabin, San Rafael, CA, 1946-1996  
Retreat house, Big Sur, CA, unknown years

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<sup>104</sup> "Inka Benton Obituary," *Legacy*, 2015, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/marinij/obituary.aspx?n=inka-benton-aronson&pid=174511407>.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.



375 14th Street, 1925 (Google Maps).

### Berger, Gabriel Amie (1859-unknown) Architect

Education:

Firms: Principal, Gabriel A. Berger, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1895-1944

Gabriel Amie Berger was born in San Francisco in 1859 to French parents Gabriel and Colombe Berger. He first worked as a bookkeeper in San Francisco.<sup>108</sup> He later became an architect, although details of his education and firm history are unclear. He operated his architectural firm at a building he designed at 261 Valencia Street (demolished). He married Etta Schultz in 1901.<sup>109</sup>

Berger designed a number of residences, both single-family and multi-family, in popular twentieth styles across San Francisco.<sup>110</sup> In San Francisco, he often used styles such as Mediterranean Eclectic and Art Deco. Gabriel Berger passed away in San Francisco in 1957.<sup>111</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Lexington Club, 3464 19th Street, 1909

375 14th Street, 1925

815 Miramar Avenue, 1932

3357-3359 26th Street, c. 1932

29 Brosnan Street, 1936

40 Albion Street, 1954

<sup>108</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Historic Resource Evaluation Part 2, Proposed Project Analysis, 3359 26th Street" September 21, 2015, 13.

<sup>109</sup> "California, U.S., Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1850-1941," *Ancestry.com*, 2014.

<sup>110</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Architect Binders B."

<sup>111</sup> "Historic Resource Evaluation Part 2, Proposed Project Analysis, 3359 26th Street," 13.

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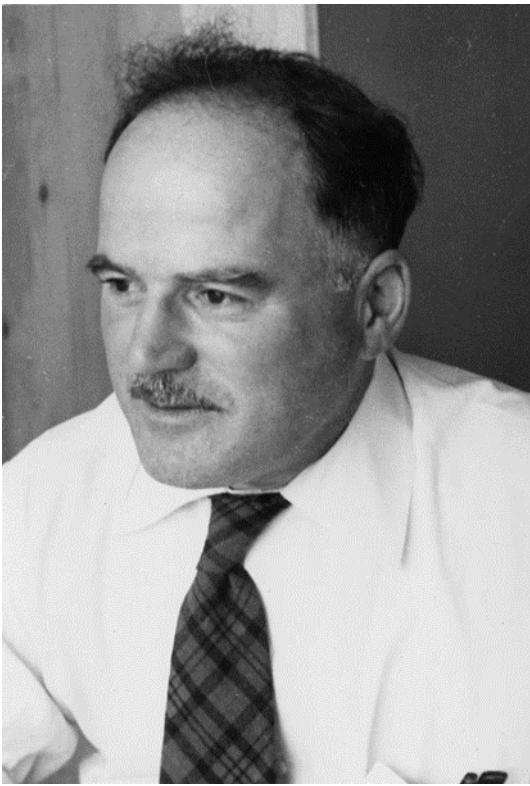
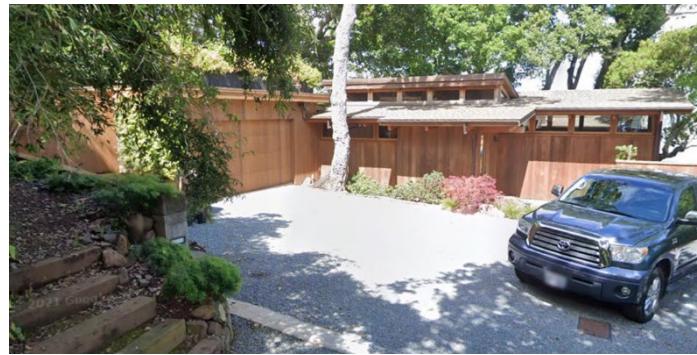


Photo courtesy of the University of California Library Environmental Archives Collection



Bernardi House, 99 Miller Lane, Sausalito, CA, 1954 (Google Maps).

### **Bernardi, Theodore C. (1903-1990) Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1924<sup>112</sup>

Firms: Draftsman and Designer, John Galen Howard, Berkeley, CA, Architect, 1924-unknown year  
Draftsman, John Reid, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Draftsman, Timothy Pflueger, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Draftsman, William W. Wurster, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1934-1937  
Chief Designer, William W. Wurster, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1937-1942  
Partner, Wurster & Bernardi, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1944-1945  
Partner, Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1990<sup>113</sup>

Cultural Identifier: Yugoslavian/Yugoslavian American

Theodore Candid Bernardi was born in 1903 on the Island of Korcula in Yugoslavia. At the age of nine he and his family emigrated to the United States and settled in California. He attended public school in

<sup>112</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 215.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

Oakland and later enrolled at the University of California, Berkley where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture in 1924. For nine years after that, he worked as a draftsman in the respective offices of prominent architects John Galen Howard, John Reid, and Timothy Pflueger. During his time with renowned architect John Galen Howard, he assisted in the design of the famous Paramount Theater in Oakland (extant, 1931). In 1934, he went to work for the firm of William W. Wurster – an established architect who uniquely utilized natural local materials like California Redwood in his projects. In 1937, Bernardi was promoted to chief designer at Wurster's firm and in 1944, was promoted to partner. Together, Wurster & Bernardi elaborated on Wurster's unique design philosophy and became early founders of Bay Area regionalism with their extensive use of exposed woods translated onto the Modernist style. Between 1942 and 1944, during Wurster's time on the East Coast as Dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Architecture, Bernardi ran the firm's West Coast operations. In 1946, architect Donn Emmons joined the practice, and the firm was renamed Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons. They stayed in practice until 1990.<sup>114</sup>

Aside from his practice, Bernardi was a lecturer at the University of California, Berkely Department of Architecture between 1954 and 1971. He was elected to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1962 and his firm won the AIA Architectural Award Medal in 1965. His wife, Beatrice Boot, studied textiles and worked as a well-known artist and basket weaver in the Bay Area. Bernardi designed their residence at 99 Miller Lane in Sausalito (extant)<sup>115</sup> in 1954, which was heralded in local newspapers as one of the most striking pieces of residential architecture in the region. The building won an award of merit from the AIA.<sup>116</sup> Bernardi passed away in 1990 after a distinguished architectural career.

*See also: Wurster, Bernardi, & Emmons; Don Emmons; William Wurster*

Projects in San Francisco:

Ghirardelli Chocolate Company Factory Building #3 (rehabilitation), 900 North Point Street, 1960

Other notable projects:

Bernardi House, 99 Miller Lane, Sausalito, CA, 1954

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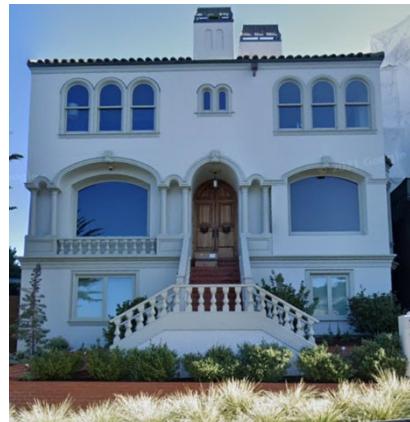
<sup>114</sup> Temko, Allan, "Theodore Bernardi – A Distinguished Bay Area Architect," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 11, 1990, B6.

<sup>115</sup> "U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA," *Ancestry.com*, 2011.

<sup>116</sup> Miller, Ruth, "At the Weaver's Table," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 1, 1964, 23.



Earle Bertz. (David Perry).



549 El Camino del Mar, 1924  
(Google Maps).

### Bertz, Earle B. (1885-1948) Architect of Merit

Education: Lick High School, 1903<sup>117</sup>

Firms: Apprentice, Albert Farr, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Principal, Earle Bertz, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1918-1920  
Allen & Co, San Francisco, CA, 1920-1925  
Bertz, Winter & Maury, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1927-1935<sup>118</sup>

Earle Baldwin Bertz was born in San Francisco to Jacob and Caroline (Baldwin) Bertz on September 7, 1885. The Bertz home was at 2215 Fillmore, and Earle attended Pacific Heights Elementary and then Lick High School. After graduation, he apprenticed as a draftsman under the tutelage of Bay Area architect Albert Farr, who was well known for residences designed in period revival styles. While he apprenticed with Farr, Bertz was assigned to the Glen Ellen project, Jack London's tragic Wolf House in Sonoma that burned to the ground before completion, never to be rebuilt.<sup>119</sup>

In August 1914, Bertz passed the state architectural license examination, and, one month later, married Oakland socialite Hazel Martineau Congdon. Soon after, Bertz opened an office in the Foxcroft Building at 68 Post Street in 1918 and began to work with real estate developer and insurance broker John Brickell. Shortly thereafter, he joined forces with realtor Harry B. Allen, an influential property developer who was also a prominent member of several real estate associations in San Francisco. Starting in 1916, Allen built a dozen homes in Sea Cliff on 28th Avenue under the name of Allen & Co., but development was stalled with the onset of World War I. When business resumed after the armistice, Bertz and Allen resumed work in Sea Cliff. Between 1916 and 1925, the pair designed and built more than 30 homes in the area—including Allen's own home at 290 Sea Cliff Avenue. Commissions given to Bertz included adjoining lots on 29th Avenue and Lake Street in 1919, as well as homes on 25th Avenue, 28th Avenue

<sup>117</sup> Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 148.

<sup>118</sup> City of Berkeley, "Historical Outline for the Acheson Block, Berkeley, CA," 2010, 4-5.

<sup>119</sup> Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940."

through 30th Avenue, Sea View Terrace, McLaren, Sea Cliff Avenue, and Lake Street between 1921 and 1925.<sup>120</sup>

Throughout the 1920s, Bertz and Allen earned a reputation for their standards and high level of quality in craftsmanship as well as design. Bertz was best known for his work in Sea Cliff, but he also designed residences in upscale subdivisions located in the Richmond District, St. Francis Wood, Russian Hill, and Forest Hill for Allen & Co. in the early 1920s. This work—which was characterized by his use of period revival styles such as Spanish Colonial, Tudor, Mediterranean, Italian Renaissance, and French Provincial—earned him a seat as Director of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).<sup>121</sup>

That same year, he partnered with two of his draftsmen—Albert H. Winter and Charles F. Maury—and the firm, renamed Bertz, Winter & Maury, designed upscale residences for local developers, particularly in Sea Cliff, until 1935. When the partnership dissolved, Bertz began working with another San Francisco real estate developer by the name of Martin Stelling, Jr.<sup>122</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

28th Avenue houses, 1916

12 homes in Sea Cliff

290 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1916-1925

29th Avenue and Lake Street, 1919

70 22nd Avenue, 1921

72 22nd Avenue, 1921

2825 Lake Street, 1921

Sea Cliff houses, 1921-1925

25th Avenue, 28th Avenue through 30th Avenue, Sea View Terrace, McLaren, Sea Cliff Avenue, and Lake Street

165 28th Avenue, 1922

2621 Larkin Street, 1922

20 Santa Paula Way, 1923

140 San Leandro Way, 1923

549 El Camino del Mar, 1924

2980 Vallejo Street (renovation), ca. 1930s

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<sup>120</sup> Ibid.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.



Nathaniel Blaisdell (From David Perry).



2606 Pacific Avenue, 1910 (Google Maps).

### **Blaisdell, Nathaniel "Nat" (1862-1956) Architect**

Education: B.A., Philosophy, Brown University, 1883

Firms: Draftsman, Clinton Day, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1884-1897  
Principal, Nathaniel Blaisdell, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1897-1927

Nathaniel Blaisdell was born in 1862 in Providence, Rhode Island. He graduated from Brown University in 1883 with a bachelor's degree in philosophy. In 1884, he moved to San Francisco where he took a job as a draftsperson with architect Clinton Day. Blaisdell was credited with performing most of the design work for the City of Paris building, at the southeast corner of Geary and Stockton, designed by Day in 1896. Reconstructed after the earthquake of 1906, only the building's rotunda remains today.

In 1897, Blaisdell established his own firm, with offices at 222 Sansome Street and was one of the first to receive his architectural license (A90) when they were issued in 1901. He primarily designed residential buildings in popular twentieth century styles. Some of his earliest projects from 1897 can still be seen in Presidio Heights at 3218-20 Jackson and in Cow Hollow at 2526 Union. In Pacific Heights he designed 2412 Gough in 1899; 2120 Lyon, 2224 Sacramento and 2636 Vallejo in 1900; 2730 Vallejo in 1902; 2535 Laguna in 1903; and 2118 Vallejo in 1905.

Blaisdell was active after the earthquake of 1906. He moved his offices to 255 California Street and began designing mixed-use buildings like the Oscar Luning Building at 45-47 Kearny Street (along Maiden Lane, 1907) and the St. Clair Building at 2-16 California Street (1908). In 1910, Blaisdell designed three prominent mansions in the Art Nouveau and Colonial Revival styles at 2606, 2810 and 2830 Pacific Avenue.

Blaisdell was a member of the University Club, Pacific Union Club, Merchants Exchange Club, the California Academy of Sciences, and California Historical Society. He was a very keen tennis player and a founder of the California Tennis Club on Scott Street at Bush and served as its President 1917-18; he was a signatory to its Articles of Incorporation in 1924 and served as President for a second term from 1931 until 1937. He left an enduring legacy at the Tennis Club by designing their new clubhouse in 1926. Blaisdell retired just before his 65th birthday in 1927 by turning over his practice and office at 255 California to his associate architect, Edward B. Seely.

According to newspaper accounts, he enjoyed his retirement by traveling and playing tennis until he was well into his eighties. Since it was built in 1912, he had lived in his Bay view apartment at 1134 Green on Russian Hill. His wife Lillian died in 1948 and Nat, as he was known to his friends, died on September 13, 1956, at the age of 94.<sup>123</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- 3218-3220 Jackson Street, 1897
- 2526 Union Street, 1897
- 2412 Gough Street, 1899
- 2120 Lyon Street, 1900
- 2224 Sacramento Street, 1900
- 2636 Vallejo Street, 1900
- 2730 Vallejo Street, 1902
- 2535 Laguna Street, 1903
- 2118 Vallejo Street, 1905
- Oscar Luning Building, 45-47 Kearny Street, 1907
- St. Clair Building, 2-16 California Street, 1908
- 1266-1270 Sacramento Street, 1909
- 2606 Pacific Avenue, 1910
- 2810 Pacific Avenue, 1910
- 2830 Pacific Avenue, 1910
- Shreve & Company Building, 539 Bryant Street, 1912
- 1132-1134 Green Street, 1912
- California Tennis Club, Clubhouse, 1770 Scott Street, 1926

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<sup>123</sup> Perry, David, "Pacific Heights Architects #25 - Nathaniel Blaisdell," <https://150290062.homesconnect.com/AccountData/150290062/NF25Blaisdell.pdf>.



445 Church Street, 1959 (Google Maps).

### **Blanchard, Norman K. (1901-1986) Architect of Merit**

**Education:** B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1922  
M.S., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1925

**Firms:** Draftsman, L. H. Pries, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1925- ca. 1933  
Principal, Blanchard & Maher, US Forest Service, 1934-1945  
Principal, Blanchard, Maher & Lockhard, San Francisco, CA, Reno, NV, 1945-1949  
Principal, Blanchard & Maher, San Francisco, ca. 1945-ca. 1962

Norman Kirk Blanchard was born in 1901 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.<sup>124</sup> His family moved to California in the early 20th century, and he enrolled in the University of California, Berkeley where he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture.<sup>125</sup> After he completed school in 1925, city directories indicate that he worked as a draftsperson for the firm of H.L. Pries.<sup>126</sup> Sometime before 1934, he established his own practice with fellow Berkeley graduate, Edward Maher and together, they started the firm Blanchard & Maher. Their office was located at the Exchange Building at 369 Pine Street.<sup>127</sup>

As part of the New Deal Relief Program, Blanchard's firm was hired as the architects for Region 5 of the US Forest Service and they were responsible for the design of all buildings constructed through 1938. Their work was completed as part of the Civilian Conservation Corps and included buildings like the Crestline Guard Station in the San Bernardino National Forest, and the Bass Lake Supervisors Residence

<sup>124</sup> "1940 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA," Ancestry.com, 2012.

<sup>125</sup> "Register," University of California, Berkeley, 1925, 128.

<sup>126</sup> San Francisco City Directory, 1925.

<sup>127</sup> "Architect Office Moved to Reno," *Reno Evening Gazette*, October 14, 1945, 16.

in the Sierra National Forest. According to Blanchard, the buildings were designed in a “Mother Load. . . California Ranch House Style.”<sup>128</sup>

WWII brought about massive changes for the firm. In October 1941, prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Blanchard was among five architects and city officials who were selected to develop a plan to house 370,000 men, women, and children in the event of “fire, bombardment or earthquake.”<sup>129</sup> In 1942, Blanchard’s firm was commissioned to design a thirty-seven-million-dollar Navy Supply Depot in Clearfield, Utah. Built to forward parts, supplies, and munitions to the American fleet during WWII, Clearfield was the largest navy depot in the world when it was completed in 1943 and included over eight-million square feet of warehouse space.<sup>130</sup> Supervised by Edward Maher, the facility was located inland to avoid enemy attack and proved instrumental to America’s victory in the Pacific.<sup>131</sup> To help complete the massive Navy contracts, Keith Lockhard, a fellow Berkeley graduate who had experience with large Federal projects, was hired by the firm in 1942. After the war, Lockhard was made partner and the firm opened a second office in Reno, Nevada in 1945 in a building they designed on West 1<sup>st</sup> Street. Here, they continued to design industrial buildings, large complexes, and commercial offices. In 1949, however, Blanchard shifted his efforts back to San Francisco and Lockhard took over the Reno office entirely, renaming it to E. Keith Lockhard and Associates.<sup>132</sup>

Blanchard & Maher continued their San Francisco operations and were leading practitioners of Mid-Century Modern design through the 1960s. Their portfolio included a series of large-scale municipal projects, including work on the Phillip Burton Federal Building at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, the Medical Sciences Building at the University of California, San Francisco Parnassus Campus, and a multi-story office building at 445 Church Street.<sup>133</sup>

In 1942, at the height of work with the US Navy, Blanchard was elected as the president of the California State Association of Architects, where he had previously served as vice president.<sup>134</sup> By 1970, Blanchard appears to have moved to Pope Valley, California with his wife.<sup>135</sup> It is unclear if he continued to practice architecture. He passed away in 1986.

Projects in San Francisco:

3637 California Street, 1954

445 Church Street, 1959

Phillip Burton Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, 1964

Other notable projects:

Bass Lake Supervisors Residence, 57003 Road 225, Bear Lake Ranger District, Sierra National Forest, CA, 1934

Crestline Guard Station, San Bernardino National Forest, CA, 1938

Clearfield Navy Depot, Clearfield, UT, 1943

<sup>128</sup> Grosvenor, John R, “A history of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service,” *United States Forest Service*, 1999, 38.

<sup>129</sup> “Temporary Housing for 374,000 in Event of Disaster,” *American Architect and Engineer*, October 1941, 56.

<sup>130</sup> “The Clearfield Naval Supply Depot,” Youtube.com, accessed, July 7, 2021.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lICROPIduFc&ab\\_channel=Montemayor](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lICROPIduFc&ab_channel=Montemayor).

<sup>131</sup> “SF Architectural Firm Busy,” *Western Architect and Engineer*, Volumes 150-151, 51.

<sup>132</sup> “Announcing E. Keith Lockhard,” *Reno Evening Gazette*, September 15, 1949, 13.

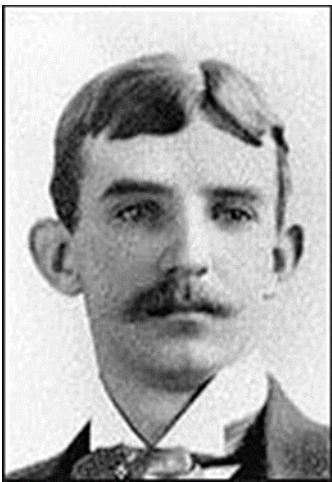
<sup>133</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, “Historic Resource Assessment: 3637 California Street,” May 2020.

<sup>134</sup> “Blanchard Heads State Architects,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 17, 1942, 6.

<sup>135</sup> AIA Historic Architect Directories, 1970, 77.

UCSF Medical Sciences Building, 513 Parnassus, 1951

DRAFT



Walter Bliss (Pacific Coast  
Architecture Database).



Geary Theatre, 415 Geary Street, 1908  
(Google Maps).

## **Bliss, Walter D. (1872-1956)** **Architect of Merit**

Education: B. A., Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1895

Firms: Draftsperson, McKim, Mead & White, Architects, 1896-1898  
Partner, Bliss & Faville, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1898-1925  
Partner, Bliss & Fairweather, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1925-1956

Walter Danforth Bliss was born in Carson City, Nevada in 1872. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture in 1895. After he graduated, Bliss went on a Grand Tour of Europe and then took on a role as a draftsperson at the respected New York City firm of McKim, Mead & White from 1896 to 1898. While there, he reconnected with former classmate, William Baker Faville, and the two moved to San Francisco where they established the firm, Bliss & Faville. Faville's father helped them develop a list of local clients and the firm became well-known for their Classical Revival and Beaux Arts designs. Their projects ranged from civic buildings to private residences.

In 1900, Bliss & Faville designed a building for the Oakland Public Library located at 659 14<sup>th</sup> Street in Oakland, California. The construction was partially funded by the Carnegie foundation and is now listed on the National Register. Other notable buildings include the first (burned in 1906) and second Rialto Building at 116 New Montgomery Street (extant, 1910), the Geary Theatre at 415 Geary Street (extant, 1910), and the Hallidie Plaza Branch of the Bank of Italy at 1 Powell Street (extant, 1920). Together with architect Hart Wood, Bliss & Faville designed the Bank of California Building at 400 California Street in 1908.<sup>136</sup> During the World's Fair in 1915, Bliss & Faville designed the Pavilion of Food Products and the Palace of Manufactures, and the "Great Wall" which grouped eight of the twelve palaces together. Their

<sup>136</sup> Parry, David, "Pacific Heights Architects #9 – Bliss & Faville," Homesconnect.com.

designs typically employed a broad use of terra cotta and decorative embellishments and utilized classical detailing typical of the early twentieth century. Bliss & Faville ended their partnership in 1925 and Bliss continued to practice with their chief designer, J. Stewart Fairweather. Bliss was married to Edith Pillsbury and passed away in 1956 at his home at 2990 Vallejo Street.<sup>137</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

2898 Broadway, 1899  
Bourdette Building, 90 Second Street, 1903  
Geary Theatre, 415 Geary Street, 1908  
Bank of California, 400 California Street, 1908  
Hallidie Plaza Branch of the Bank of Italy, 1 Powell Street, 1920  
Matson Building, 215 Market Street, 1923  
Pacific Telephone Company, 444 Bush Street, 1924  
Marines Memorial Club, 609 Sutter Street, 1927

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<sup>137</sup> "Walter D. Bliss," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 10, 1956, 6.



Anne Bloomfield. (San Francisco Heritage).

### **Bloomfield, Anne B. (1932-1999) Preservationist**

Education: B.A., Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1954

Firms: Anne Bloomfield, Preservation Consultant

Cultural Associations: Women

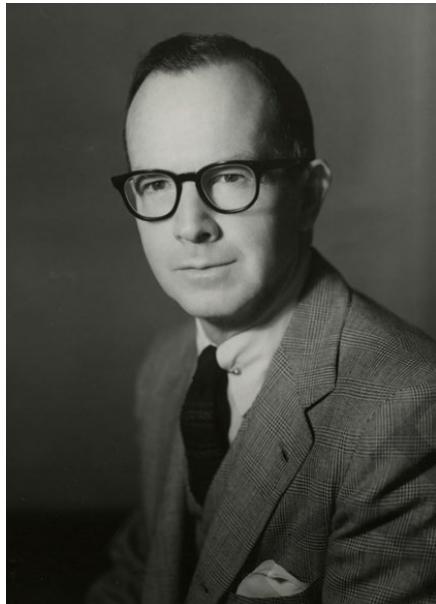
Anne Bloomfield was born in 1932 in St. Paul, Minnesota. She graduated from Swarthmore College in 1954 and received a teaching credential from San Francisco State University. She moved to San Francisco when she graduated college to visit a family member and resided in the city for the rest of her life. In 1956, she married Author Bloomfield, a San Francisco music critic and food writer, and they raised their family at 2229 Webster Street (extant). By the 1970s, she was immersed in San Francisco's preservation community, and regularly attended meetings of the Victorian Alliance where she met co-founder, Judith Lynch. Together they authored the book *A Gift to the Street*.

Her work in historic preservation was extensive, and she led hundreds of field surveys and documented historic properties throughout the city – files which are stored in the San Francisco Heritage archives. She published several articles, including writings on Italianate buildings from the 1870s which are still referenced today. Bloomfield authored nominations for 14 historic districts, six local and eight for the National Register. She also authored numerous individual landmark listings. She was a member of several preservation organizations, including service on the San Francisco Landmarks Board. Bloomfield was considered an authority on San Francisco history and passed away in 1999.<sup>138</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco (authored nominations):

<sup>138</sup> "Preservationists on Preservationists," *San Francisco Heritage*, November 20, 2020, [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi6lUK9-J-A&ab\\_channel=SanFranciscoHeritage](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi6lUK9-J-A&ab_channel=SanFranciscoHeritage).

Bush Street Cottage Row Historic District  
Webster Street Historic District  
Liberty Hill Historic District  
Liberty Hill National Register Historic District  
Russian Hill National Historic Districts  
Alamo Hill Historic District  
South End Historic District  
Lower Nob Hill Historic District  
Uptown Tenderloin Historic District  
Second and Howard National Historic District  
Telegraph Hill Historic District  
North Beach Historic District



Edward Bolles (University of California, Berkeley Archives).



2360 Pacific Avenue, 1929 (NewFilmore.com).

## **Bolles, Edward G. (1871-1939)** **Architect**

Education:

Firms:            Edward Bolles & Associates, 1905-1939<sup>139</sup>

Edward Grosvenor Bolles was born in Rosemont, Illinois on November 12, 1871. He moved to San Francisco in 1883 and began work as a draftsman and architect in 1899. A member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), he founded his own firm, Bolles & Associates, in 1905 and designed

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<sup>139</sup> "Bolles, Edward G. & John S.," UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, accessed October 13, 2020, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/bolles>.

buildings in a variety of early twentieth century styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Renaissance. Many of his clients consisted of Bay Area elite and were constructed in upmarket neighborhoods like Sea Cliff and Ashbury Heights. Some of his notable work includes a house he designed for Stephen A. Born, president of the S.A. Building Company at 1 Ashbury Terrace, a house at 8 Sea Cliff Avenue, and a Colonial Revival flat at 2829 Pacific Avenue. He also designed a handful of larger buildings including the Art Deco apartment building at 2360 Pacific Avenue, constructed in 1929. Bolles died in 1939 at the age of 68.<sup>140</sup> His son, John S. Bolles, and grandson, Peter P. Bolles, would both become practicing architects in the Bay Area. <sup>141</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

George Hoadley House, 8 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1914 (formally 2 Sea Cliff Avenue)

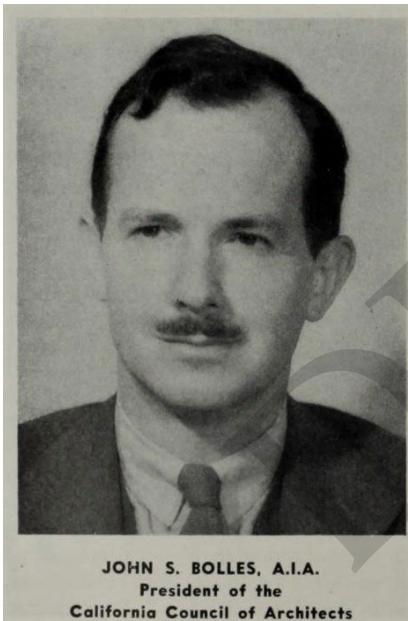
Eminel P. Halsted House, 170 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1914

William A. Halsted House, 178 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1914

Fatjo House, 2829 Pacific Avenue, 1915

Stephen A. Born House, 1 Ashbury Terrace, 1915

2360 Pacific Avenue, 1929



JOHN S. BOLLES, A.I.A.  
President of the  
California Council of Architects

John Savage Bolles (The Architect and Engineer).



John F. Kennedy Towers Public Housing, 2451 Sacramento Street, 1964 (ApexTesting:ab.com).

## Bolles, John Savage (1905-1983)

### Architect of Merit

Education: B. S., Engineering, University of Oklahoma, 1926

<sup>140</sup> Page & Turnbull, "178 Sea Cliff Avenue Historic Resource Evaluation," October, 2017, 25.

<sup>141</sup> "Records of Edward G. & John S. Bolles," *Online Archive of California*, accessed July 7, 2021, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8gq73bg/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8gq73bg/entire_text/).

M.A., Architecture, Harvard University, 1930<sup>142</sup>

Firms:	Partner, Edward G. Bolles and John S. Bolles, Architects, CA, 1936-1939 Partner, Ward and Bolles, Architects, CA, 1945-1954 Principal, John S. Bolles, A California Corporation, San Francisco, CA, 1954-1975 Principal, Bolles Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1975-1978
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John Savage Bolles was born in Berkeley, California. He later received his bachelor's in engineering from the University of Oklahoma and his master's in architecture from Harvard University. After graduation, he worked as a structural engineer in Oklahoma, as an archeologist for the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, and for Washington's Carnegie Institute. In 1936, John Bolles and his new wife, Mary Piper, moved to San Francisco and John Bolles began work at his father's architectural firm. The two are well-known for their work on the Temple of Religion and the Christian Science Monitor building for the Golden Gate International Exposition.<sup>143</sup>

After he left his father's firm, the younger Bolles formed a partnership with architect Joseph Francis Ward following their collaboration on Bay Area wartime housing projects. The two designed numerous residences throughout San Francisco. One of their designs (16 Spruce Street) was featured as "Tomorrow's House Today!" in *Architect & Engineer* in 1946. One of their residential buildings, in Belvedere, CA, was featured in the 1949 San Francisco Museum of Art Show, "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region."

When the firm dissolved in 1954, Bolles established his own practice, John S. Bolles Associates, focused on industrial, commercial and major residential works. Clients included IBM, Macy's, General Motors, Gallo winery, and the San Francisco Housing Authority.<sup>144</sup> During this time, Bolles was active in public housing projects and was the chairman of San Francisco Planning and Urban Research (SPUR). One of his best-known projects, Candlestick Park, was completed in 1960 as the new home of the former New York Giants.<sup>145</sup>

In addition to his career in planning and architecture, Bolles was also active in the fine arts in San Francisco. He opened a gallery in Jackson Square and sat on the board of the San Francisco Art Institute. Because of this, many of his later projects incorporated murals and other artistic elements.<sup>146</sup>

John's son, Peter, joined the firm in 1971 and eventually renamed the firm Bolles Associates in 1975.<sup>147</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Christian Science Monitor Building, San Francisco International Exposition, Treasure Island, 1939

Walberg Residence, 16 Spruce Street, 1946

Residence, 1047 – 1049 Lombard Street, 1949

Police Station, 1240 Valencia Street, 1949

<sup>142</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 216.

<sup>143</sup> Ibid.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid.

<sup>145</sup> David Parry, "Pacific Heights Architects: Architect #11, John S. Bolles," <http://www.classicsfproperties.com/Architecture/architecture.htm>.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid.

<sup>147</sup> "Bolles, Edward G. & John S."

Apartment complex, 1025 Lombard Street, 1950  
Industrial building, 667 Folsom Street, 1951 (remodel)  
Residence remodel, 17 Presidio Terrace, 1951  
Ping Yuen Public Housing, 838 Pacific Avenue, 1951  
Potrero Annex Public Housing, 690 Texas Street, 1952-1955  
Bolles Residence, 2201 Lyon Street, 1952  
Residence, 875 Fulton Street, 1953  
Charles Bruning Company office and warehouse, 75 Industrial Street, 1956  
Stacy's Bookstore, 581 Market St, 1959  
Candlestick Park, 602 Jamestown Avenue, 1960  
Master Plan of Fisherman's Wharf, in conjunction with Ernest Born, 1961  
John F. Kennedy Towers Public Housing, 2451 Sacramento, 1964  
San Francisco Public Library Bayview Branch, 5025 Third Street, 1969  
Public Housing tower, 990 Pacific Avenue, 1969  
Embarcadero Center Master Plan, 1969-1974  
1446 Market Street, 1970

Other notable projects:

IBM Building 25, San Jose, CA, 1957



Corwin Booth (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).



180 Montgomery Street, 1979 (CBRE.us)

**Booth, Corwin L. (1915-2008)**  
**Architect**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana, 1938

Firms:

- Draftsperson, Albert Kahn Associates, Chicago, IL, 1938-1940
- Draftsperson, Fletcher Lankton, Architect, Peoria, IL, 1940-1942
- Architect, U.S. Navy, Honolulu, Hawaii, HI, 1942-1945
- Designer, Weihe, Frick & Kruse, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1949
- Partner, Faulk & Booth, Architects & Engineers, San Francisco, CA, 1949-1966
- Principal, Corwin Booth & Associated Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1966-1979

Corwin "Cory" Booth was born on February 28, 1915, on a farm near Columbus, Illinois. He earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana while he worked various jobs as a soda fountain employee, waiter, and ballroom dancing instructor. He graduated in 1938 and got a job as a draftsperson at the noted firm of Albert Kahn Associates in Chicago where he worked until 1940. From 1940 to 1942, Booth worked as a draftsperson at the office of Fletcher Lankton in Peoria, Illinois, and during WWII, he was employed as a civilian architect for the U.S. Navy in Honolulu, Hawaii. When the war ended, Booth took a position with the San Francisco based firm of Weihe, Frick & Kruse and spent most his time working in Manila on the modernization of Clark Air Force base. He left the firm in 1949 and formed a partnership with architect Mark Faulk, a former colleague who specialized in school design. At its height the firm employed as many as 75 people.<sup>148</sup>

In 1966, Booth purchased and moved his firm to the historic Folgers Coffee Building on Howard Street in San Francisco, and with the demand for new schools lessened, he shifted his focus to real estate development. He acquired parcels surrounding the Folgers Building and proceeded with the design, construction and leasing of 211 Main Street (extant, 1973), and 221 Main Street (extant, 1975), both in the International style.<sup>149</sup> His final project was 180 Montgomery Street (extant, 1979), a towering office building in the Modernist style. This activity marked the beginning of the neighborhood's transition from industrial use to the thriving financial district seen today. Booth served as the Northern California chapter president of the American Institute of Architects, was active in many Episcopal church charities, and enjoyed building and flying kites. He passed away in 2008, survived by his wife Carolyn and five children.<sup>150</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- 211 Main Street, 1973
- 221 Main Street, 1975
- 180 Montgomery Street, 1979

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<sup>148</sup> "Corwin L. Booth," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 14, 2008, B8.

<sup>149</sup> Corwin L. Booth. Pacific Architecture Database, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/409/>.

<sup>150</sup> "Corwin L. Booth," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 14, 2008, B8.



Ernest Born (ArchitecturalRecord.com).

### Born, Ernest (1898-1992) Architect of Merit

Education:      B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1922  
                  M.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1923<sup>151</sup>

Firms:      Draftsman, Gehron and Ross, Architects, ca. 1930  
                  Ernest Born, Architect, 1937-1973<sup>152</sup>

Ernest Born was born in 1898 and was a San Francisco native. After studying architecture at U.C. Berkeley, Ernest Born worked in the offices of the Bay Area's most prominent architects, including John Galen Howard, John Reid, Jr., and George Kelham. After a stint in New York, where he was licensed as an architect, Born returned to San Francisco to establish his own firm. His early work includes numerous commissions for the Golden Gate International Exposition where he was involved both as an architect and artist. His later designs include an extensive array of industrial, commercial, and residential works. He also consulted for the University of California master plans. In addition to these architectural ventures, Born did editorial and design work for *Architectural Record* and *Architectural Forum*, designed furniture, and was an accomplished painter and illustrator. His collaborative work with Walter Horn on the 1979 three-volume re-creation of *The Plan of St. Gall* was highly praised as the definitive work on the medieval document.<sup>153</sup>



Ernest Born House, 2020 Great Highway, 1950  
(Dwell.com).

<sup>151</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 217.

<sup>152</sup> Ibid.

<sup>153</sup> Ibid., 217-218.

In the 1960s, Ernest Born assisted in designs for the Bay Area's Rapid Transit system (BART) and drafted designs for signs in the 34 new stations. Born's font designs and signage for the system remain iconic of the Bay Area's main transit authority. In addition, he collaborated on the Brutalist-influenced design of the Glen Park (1971) and Balboa Park (1973) BART stations with the firm Corlett and Spackman. In the early 1970s, he collaborated with Lawrence Halprin on Justin Herman Plaza and the United Nations Plaza Fountain. He married fellow architect Esther Baum in 1926.<sup>154</sup>

Works in San Francisco:

Golden Gate International Exposition, 1939-1940

Ernest Born House, 2020 Great Highway, 1950

North Beach Housing Project, 501 Bay Street, in conjunction with Henry H. Gutterson, 1950-1951

Master Plan for Fisherman's Wharf, in conjunction with John S. Bolles, 1961

Other notable projects:

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge, Harrisburg, PA, 1925

Professor Walter William Horn House, 339 Western Drive, Richmond, CA, 1941

Master Plan of California State Fair with J.E. Stutton, 1950

Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, 1950



Esther Baum (University of California, Berkley archives).

**Born, Esther Baum (1902-1987)**

**Architect of Merit**

Education: B.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1924

M.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1926

Coursework in Architecture at Columbia University, NY, ca. 1934

Coursework in Business Administration at University of California, Berkeley, 1958

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<sup>154</sup> Ibid.

Firms: Architectural Photographer, Wallace K. Harrison, 1926-1933  
Associate Architect, Born Architects, 1937-1973

Cultural Associations: Women

Esther Baum was born in Palo Alto in 1902. Her family moved to Oakland during her childhood and Esther Baum attended Oakland Technical High School where she graduated in 1920.<sup>155</sup> After graduating high school, she attended U.C. Berkeley where she studied architecture under John Galen Howard. She graduated with her Bachelor of Architecture in 1924, and then continued at Berkeley's architecture program, where she received her Master's of Architecture in 1926.<sup>156</sup> Upon graduation, she married fellow architecture student Ernest Born. Ernest Born grew up in a working-class household in San Francisco and also studied architecture at U.C. Berkeley. After Esther completed her Master's, the two married and left the United States to tour Europe for an entire year. While in Europe, the two studied and European architecture and monuments.<sup>157</sup>

After returning from Europe, the couple moved to New York City's Greenwich Village where they both worked for high-profile architectural firms. Ernest worked for Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, the firm responsible for the Empire State Building, but he became better-known for his illustration and graphic art skills. Esther worked Wallace K. Harrison, one of the architects of Rockefeller Center as an architectural photographer. Upon moving back to the Bay Area, the couple started their own firm, Born & Born architects in 1937.<sup>158</sup>

The two worked closely together at their firm Born Architects. They produced designs for a number of buildings in the San Francisco Bay Area. Most notably were the designs for some of the BART train stations, housing in North Beach, and murals for the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Along with architecture, Esther Baum Born was interested in photography. She studied photography during the Great Depression and practiced it throughout her career. She became interested in the architecture of Mexico and drove south to experience the architecture for herself. She returned ten months later with photographs, drawings, and plans of the country's architecture and design. The compilation of this work was first published in an issue of *Architectural Record* in April 1937. During this time, she became close friends with Frieda Kahlo and Diego Rivera, whose artistic style influenced the Born's architectural designs.<sup>159</sup> That same year, Ernest and Esther Born closed their architectural practice. In 1942, during World War II, they temporarily closed their office. Esther worked for the San Francisco Housing Authority securing housing for war industry workers. The two continued to work together until 1973, when they closed the firm.

Ester's architectural work itself is often blurred with her husband's. It is suspected that Ernest worked more closely on the design aspects of work while Ester ran the firm, executed the firm's vision, and

<sup>155</sup> "Esther Baum Born," *Oakland Tech Centennial*, accessed June 5, 2020, <https://oaklandtech.com/staff/centennial/2016/03/01/esther-baum-born-20/>.

<sup>156</sup> Ibid.

<sup>157</sup> Nicholas Olsberg, *Architects and Artists: The Work of Ernest and Esther Born* (San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 2015).

<sup>158</sup> National Register Nomination, 2901 Diamond Street (Glen Park BART Station), July 10, 2019,

<https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2019-012704CRV.pdf>

<sup>159</sup> "Born, Ernest & Born, Ester" UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, accessed June 5, 2020,

<https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/born-ernest-esther>

managed the finances. The Born firm was one of the few post-war offices who employed women architects.<sup>160</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Pavilions for 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, 1939

2020 Great Highway, 1951

North Beach Housing, 1951

Fisherman's Wharf Plan, 1959

Glen Park BART Station, 1973

Other notable projects:

Lurie House, Palo Alto, CA, 1947

Horn House, Richmond, CA, 1949

Davis House, San Carlos, CA, 1956

Addition to the Greek Theatre, University of California, Berkeley, 1957

## **Boyter, Elizabeth Mary (1896-1958)**

### **Architect**

Education: Unknown degree, Notre Dame University, unknown years  
Unknown degree, University of Southern California, unknown years

Firms: Designer, Julia Morgan, Bay Area, CA, unknown years  
Engineering Firm, New York, NY, unknown years

Cultural Associations: Women

Elizabeth Mary Boyter was born in 1896. Boyter likely studied at Notre Dame University and the University of Southern California, as records indicate she was part of their alumni associations.<sup>161</sup> She was a San Francisco based architect who worked with Julia Morgan.<sup>162</sup> It appears that after she left Morgan's firm, she worked at an engineering firm in New York.<sup>163</sup> She also served as president of the Association for Women in Architecture from 1956 to 1957.<sup>164</sup> Boyter passed away in 1958.

<sup>160</sup> Ibid.

<sup>161</sup> "Death Notices," *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 27, 1958, 15.

<sup>162</sup> "Elizabeth M. Boyter Papers, approximately 1886-1957," *Online Archive of California*, <https://oac.cdlib.org/search?style=oac4;Institution=UC%20Berkeley::Bancroft%20Library;titlesAZ=E;idT=UCb112222109>.

<sup>163</sup> McNeill, Karen, "Julia Morgan: Gender, Architecture, and Professional Style," 265.

<sup>164</sup> "The 'Herstory' of the AWA+D," *AWA+D*, <https://www.awaplusd.org/our-history>.



272-284 Dolores Street, 1900 (Google Maps).

### **Bozio, Erminio (1877-1947)**

**Architect**

Education:

Firms:            Jules Godart, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
                    Principal, Erminio Bozio, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1904-1919, 1921-1926, 1930-1931,  
                    1934-1935

Erminio Andrea Bozio was born in California in 1877. His father was from California and his mother, Pennsylvania.<sup>165</sup> City Directories indicate he was an architect, though it is unclear where he received his training. Bozio operated his architectural firm at 1125 Laguna, a building he designed (now demolished). Early in his career, Bozio worked for San Francisco architect Jules Godart. According to City Directories,

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<sup>165</sup> Year: 1920; Census Place: *San Francisco Assembly District 30, San Francisco, California*; Roll: T625\_139; Page: 9A; Enumeration District: 231 ([Ancestry.com](#)).

Bozio practiced architecture in San Francisco from 1904-19, 1921-26, 1930-31, 1934-35 and primarily designed commercial buildings with some residential buildings.<sup>166</sup> He died in 1947.<sup>167</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:  
272-284 Dolores Street, 1900



John Branner (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).



939 University Avenue, Palo Alto, CA, 1916  
(Google Maps).

### **Branner, John K. (1886-1968) Architect**

Education: Coursework, Architecture, Stanford University, 1905-1908  
B.A., Architecture, Columbia University, 1912

Firms: Draftsperson, Delano & Aldrich, Architects, San Francisco, 1913-1916  
Draftsperson, Bakewell & Brown, Architects, San Francisco, 1916-1917  
Principal, John K. Branner, Architect, San Francisco, 1917-1963

John Kennedy Branner was born in 1886 in Bloomington, Indiana. His father, John Casper Branner, was a noted academic geologist and second president of Stanford University. His mother was Susan Dow Kennedy. From 1905 to 1908, he attended Stanford University where he took courses in architecture.<sup>168</sup> He later received his Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1912.<sup>169</sup> After he graduated, Branner was hired as a draftsperson by the San Francisco based firm, Delano & Aldrich, where he worked from 1913 to 1916. From 1916 to 1917, he held the same role at the noted firm of Bakewell & Brown, also in San Francisco.<sup>170</sup> A passionate traveler, Branner completed seven trips to

<sup>166</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Architect Folder B."

<sup>167</sup> Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1940-1997* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000.

<sup>168</sup> *Alumni Directory and Ten Year Book*, Leland Stanford Junior University, 1891-1910, 58.

<sup>169</sup> *Catalogue of Officers and Graduates of Columbia University from the Foundation of King's College in 1754*, Columbia University, 1912, 603.

<sup>170</sup> *American Architects Directory*, 1952. AIA, 60.

Europe where he journeyed throughout France, Italy, and Switzerland, studying architectural styles and trends, and in 1917 he founded his own practice at 251 Kearny Street in San Francisco. Branner's firm spanned 46 years and he designed numerous residences in Hillsborough, Palo Alto, and Woodside, along with several fraternity houses at Stanford University. Branner received an Honorable Mention at the 1932 Los Angeles Games in the Art Competitions in the category of Architecture for his work on Stanford Stadium which he helped design in 1921. Branner retired from his practice in 1963 and passed away in 1968.<sup>171</sup> There is currently a fellowship in his name at the University of California, Berkeley Department of Design which serves to promote travel for the study of architecture.<sup>172</sup>

Other notable projects:

939 University Avenue, Palo Alto, CA, 1916

Stanford Stadium, 625 Nelson Road, Stanford, CA, 1921 (demolished)



Lilian Bridgman (Architects,  
Architecture, Architectuul).

**Bridgman, Lilian (1865-1948)  
Architect**

Education: M.S., University of California, Berkeley, 1893 (Studied under Joseph Le Conte)  
B.Arch, University of California, Berkeley, ca. 1910<sup>173</sup>

Firms: Draftsperson, Walter Ratcliff, Architect, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1910  
Principal, Lilian Bridgman, Architect, Berkeley, CA, 1915-1939<sup>174</sup>

Cultural Associations: Women

<sup>171</sup> "John Branner Biographical Information," *Olympedia.org*, accessed September 17, 2021, <http://www.olympedia.org/athletes/921461>

<sup>172</sup> "JOHN K. BRANNER FELLOWSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE," University of California, Berkeley, [http://www.ced.berkeley.edu/downloads/prizes/arch\\_branner-info.pdf](http://www.ced.berkeley.edu/downloads/prizes/arch_branner-info.pdf).

<sup>173</sup> Thompson, Daniella, "Lilian Bridgman, Architect (1865-1948)," *Berkeley Historical Plaque Project*, 2013, <https://berkeleyplaques.org/e-plaque/lilian-bridgman/>.

<sup>174</sup> Ibid.

Lilian Bridgman was born in Kansas in 1865. She relocated to Berkeley in 1891 and received her M.S. from U.C. Berkeley in 1893. She returned to U.C. Berkeley in her mid-40s – likely around 1910 – to study architecture. She went on to work as a draftsperson in Walter Ratcliff's firm.<sup>175</sup>

In 1915, Bridgman opened her architecture firm. She primarily designed homes and studios for women such as Mary Blossom Davidson and Susan L. Hill. She often used the First Bay Tradition style and the modern Mediterranean style. One of her most well-known projects is the house for Professor Frederic T. Bioletti in Berkeley in 1922. She also designed an international style studio duplex for his widow in 1939, after which she retired.<sup>176</sup>

Other notable projects:

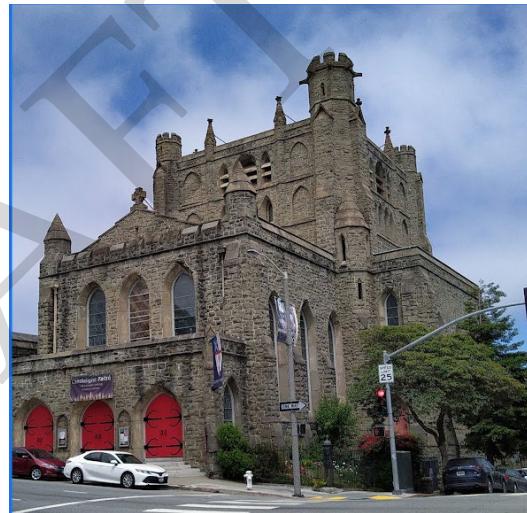
Professor Frederic T. Bioletti Residence, Berkeley, CA, 1922

Dr. Clarence Willis Hunting Lodge, Lafayette, CA, 1930s

Studio duplex for Bioletti's widow, Berkeley, CA, 1939



Arthur Page Brown (FindaGrave.com).



Trinity Episcopal Church, 1668 Bush Street, 1892  
(Google Maps).

**Brown, Arthur Page (1859-1896)  
Architect**

Education: Coursework, Cornell University, 1878<sup>177</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, McKim, Mead, and White, Architects, New York, NY, ca. 1880-1883  
Principal, Arthur Page Brown, Architect, New York, NY, 1884-1889  
Principal, Arthur Page Brown, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1889-1896

<sup>175</sup> Ibid.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid.

<sup>177</sup> "Arthur Page Brown, Architect," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 5, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1396/>.

Arthur Page Brown was born in 1859.<sup>178</sup> In 1878, he enrolled at Cornell University where he studied architecture but left after one year to join the newly established architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. He worked as a draftsperson until 1883. Brown then traveled extensively around Europe where he was influenced by the emerging Beaux Arts style. Upon returning to the United States, Brown set up his own firm in 1884 with associate architect Willis Polk. In 1889, Brown relocated his practice to San Francisco, attracted by job opportunities in the rapidly growing city.<sup>179</sup> That same year, Brown was commissioned by Mary Ann Deming Crocker to design a mausoleum for her late husband, wealthy California industrialist, Charles Crocker. The massive granite structure, located on "Millionaire's Row" at Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland, California, helped Brown establish himself among San Francisco's elite and earned him many wealthy clients.<sup>180</sup>

With a staff that grew to include Bernard Maybeck, Brown's reputation for bringing contemporary design aesthetic from the East Coast created the perception that he led the "reorientation of San Francisco architecture from the Victorian to the academic sphere," popularizing the Beaux-Arts style.<sup>181</sup> One of his most famous projects was the Ferry Building at Embarcadero at Market Street (1892). He also designed the Trinity Episcopal Church at 1688 Bush Street, and the Crocker Old People's Home at 2501 Pine Street (1890).<sup>182</sup> In 1894, Brown introduced the Mission Style to San Francisco, one of his most polarizing contributions. Brown died in 1896 after an accident concerning a runaway horse-drawn carriage.<sup>183</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Rose Court, Pine and Pierce Streets, 1890

Ferry Building, Embarcadero at Market Street, 1892

Trinity Episcopal Church, 1668 Bush Street, 1892

Atkinson Building, 1892

California Mid-Winter Fair Manufactures/Liberal Arts Building, Golden Gate Park, 1893-1894

Queen House, 2212 Sacramento Street, 1895

Swedenborgian Church, 3200 Washington Street, 1895

Crocker Old People's Home, 2501 Pine Street, 1889-1890 (Now Rose Court Apartments)

Hibernia Savings and Loan Company, 1 Jones Street, 1890-1891

Episcopal Diocese of California Trinity Church #4, Bush and Gough Street, 1892-1893

Swedenborgian Church Pastoral Residence, 2121 Lyon Street, 1900

<sup>178</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

<sup>179</sup> Longstreth, Richard W, *On the Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century* (paperback ed.). University of California Press (1998) [1983], 365.

<sup>180</sup> "The Tombs of Charles Crocker et al," *Central Pacific RR Photographic Museum*, [http://cprr.org/Museum/Mt\\_View\\_Tombs.html](http://cprr.org/Museum/Mt_View_Tombs.html).

<sup>181</sup> Longstreth, *On the Edge of the World*, 6-7.

<sup>182</sup> "Arthur Page Brown (1859-1896)," *Bay Area Architects*, [https://noehill.com/architects/brown\\_arthur\\_page.aspx](https://noehill.com/architects/brown_arthur_page.aspx).

<sup>183</sup> Longstreth, *On the Edge of the World*, 365.



Arthur Brown Jr. (Library of Congress, George Grantham Bain Collection).



War Memorial Opera House, 301 Van Ness Avenue, 1932 (NoeHill.com).

### Brown, Jr. Arthur (1874-1957) Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 1896  
Diplôme, École des beaux-arts, Paris, France, 1901<sup>184</sup>

Firms: Victor Laloux, Paris, France, 1901-1903  
Draftsman, Hornblower and Marshall, Architects, Washington, DC, 1904  
Designer, Henry Schulze, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1904-1905  
Partner, Bakewell and Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1905-1927  
Principal, Arthur Brown, Jr., and Associates, Architects, 1928-1950<sup>185</sup>

Arthur Brown Jr. was born in Oakland, California in 1874. After he graduated from Oakland High School in 1882, Brown attended U.C. Berkeley for civil engineering. There, he met local architect Bernard Maybeck. At the time, U.C. Berkeley did not offer formal architectural education and thus, Maybeck offered night architecture courses at his home. Julia Morgan and John Bakewell Junior, Brown's future partner, attended alongside Brown. In 1896, after the encouragement of Maybeck, Brown arrived in Paris to study at the École des Beaux-Arts under Victor Laloux. Brown remained in Paris to study under Laloux and travel the continent until 1903.<sup>186</sup>

After he returned from Europe in 1904, Brown briefly worked at Hornblower and Marshall in Washington D.C. and later returned to San Francisco to work for Henry Schulze. In 1905, John Bakewell, Brown's peer from U.C. Berkeley, and Brown joined to form the firm Bakewell and Brown. The firm was

<sup>184</sup> "Arthur Brown Jr. (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/468/>.

<sup>185</sup> Ibid.

<sup>186</sup> "Bakewell & Brown, Architects (San Francisco, Calif.)," *Social Networks and Archival Context*, University of Virginia Library and National Archives and Records Administration, accessed October 15, 2020, <https://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w6wm9v4n>.

very successful in its initial years, especially due to rebuilding efforts after the 1906 earthquake and fire. The two also won the bid to design the Berkeley City Hall in 1907. Five years later, the firm won the competition to design the San Francisco City Hall which led to an expansion of the firm. The firm is also known for their designs of Stanford University (1913), the PG&E Building (1922-1926), and the Temple Emanu-El (1923-1928).<sup>187</sup>

Due to the success of the firm, Brown taught at the San Francisco Architectural Club with fellow architect Jean-Louis Bourgeois from 1911-1913. In 1918, Brown lectured at Harvard University but soon returned to San Francisco in 1919 to fill in as professor of architecture at U.C. Berkeley for a semester for his friend John Galen Howard.<sup>188</sup>

Bakewell and Brown dissolved in 1927 but the two continued to partner throughout their careers. Brown established his own firm, Arthur Brown, Jr., and Associates. Some of the firm's most well-known commissions include Coit Tower and the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House and Veteran's Building. Commissions slowed down in the mid-1930s and thus Brown spent time in 1934 and 1935 in Europe with his family.<sup>189</sup>

Brown served on numerous boards throughout his career such as the Board of Architectural Consultants for the US Department of the Treasury (1927-1933), the Board of Consulting Architects for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Architectural Commission for the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, Chairman of the Architectural Commission for the Golden Gate International Exposition (1937-1940), and the Board of Consulting Architects to the Architect of the US Capitol (1956-1957). Brown also received numerous awards from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and became an AIA Fellow in 1930. He also received an honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of California in 1931. In addition, in 1940, he was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and joined the elite Academy of Arts and Letters in 1954. Finally, he became an associate of the National Academy for Design in 1951 and a member in 1953.<sup>190</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

J.S. Hutchinson residence, unknown address, 1906  
George Rothermel residence, unknown address, 1906  
City of Paris Department Store, 150 Stockton Street, 1906-1907  
Mann Hotel, Powell Street and O'Farrell Street, 1908  
Talbot Walker residence, unknown address, 1908  
H.M. Miller Apartment Building, unknown address, 1908-1909  
Elizabeth Sanburn residence, unknown address, 1908-1909  
Donald Campbell Duplex, unknown address, 1909  
Charles Josselyn Building, unknown address, 1909-1910  
Rosa Beale House, unknown address, 1910  
Gallois Building, Sutter Street and Grant Avenue, 1910  
Regents of the University of California Office Building, 41 1st Street, 1910-1911  
San Francisco City Hall, 1 Doctor Carlton B. Goodlett Place, 1912-1915  
PPIE, 1915

<sup>187</sup> Ibid.

<sup>188</sup> Ibid.

<sup>189</sup> Ibid.

<sup>190</sup> Ibid.

California School of Fine Arts, 800 Chestnut Street, 1926-1928  
Veteran's Building, 401 Van Ness Avenue, 1932  
War Memorial Opera House, 301 Van Ness Avenue, 1932  
Coit Tower, 1 Telegraph Hill Boulevard, 1932  
United States Government Federal Office Building #1, 50 United Nations Plaza, 1936  
Sterling Street Substation, Harrison Street and 2nd Street, 1937  
Holly Park Housing, unknown address, 1941  
PG&E General Office Building, 245 Market Street, 1945  
Timothy Hopkins Residence, unknown address, unknown date  
Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works, 27 10th Street, unknown date

Other notable projects:

Cowell Memorial Hospital, South Drive, Berkeley, 1940  
Cyclotron Building, Lawrence Road, Berkeley, 1940  
Donner Laboratory Building, Donner Lab Road, Berkeley, 1941  
Minor Hall, South Drive, Berkeley, 1941  
Sproul Hall, Sather Road, Berkeley 1941  
Bancroft Library, South Hall Road, Berkeley, 1949

**Brown, Phoebe H. (1905-1990)**

**City Planner**

Education: Coursework in English, psychology, architecture, art, Bryn Mawr College, 1922-1926  
B.A., English with architecture courses, University of California, Berkeley 1932-1934  
Graduate coursework in English, architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1934-1935

Firms: Draftsperson, T.H. Lawrence, Baghras, Turkey/Syria, likely late 1930s  
Government official with the Office of Strategic Services in China and India, 1942-1946  
City Planner, San Francisco City Planning Department, 1947-1970

Cultural Associations: Women

Phoebe Hearst Brown was born in 1905 in San Francisco. Her mother and father were both respected physicians. Her grandmother, Charlotte Blake Brown, M.D., was one of the first women to practice medicine in the Bay Area, and co-founded the Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children, which later became part of the California Pacific Medical Center. Shortly after the fire in 1906, her family built the first house in Seal Cliff, where she lived for most of her life. Brown spent much of her young adulthood traveling extensively, including a trip to the Arctic Circle. In between her travels, she attended Bryn Mawr College where she took courses in psychology, art, English, and architecture, and between 1932 and 1934, she earned her bachelor's degree in English with coursework in architecture from the University of California, Berkely. Between 1934 and 1935, Brown enrolled in the Berkeley Graduate School where she continued her education in English and architecture. After she left the university, Brown worked briefly for an architectural office and then joined Arnold Walter Lawrence, the brother of T.H. Lawrence, on his archeological excavations in Baghras on the Turkish-Syrian border, where she drew plans of ancient Crusader fortifications.

During WWII, Brown went back overseas and “fell into a job” with the Office of Strategic Services (now the Central Intelligence Agency) in China and India. Although she worked as a file clerk, she was given a special passport and passage on government aircraft, so her duties may have been more complex than her title indicated. After the war, she returned to San Francisco and her friends Michael Weill, Planning Commissioner, and Gardner Dailey, well-known architect, recommended she join the City Planning Office where she served until her retirement in 1970. Brown was hugely respected in the planning department and worked on numerous projects including plans for libraries, parks, neighborhood development tracts, and historic preservation proposals. She authored and co-authored several Master Plans and was instrumental in acquiring the Sutro Baths property. She passed away in 1990 at the age of 85.<sup>191</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Shoreline Development Master Plan, 1948-1950

McLaren Park Area, General Plan, 1950

Public Libraries Location Plan, 1953

Report on a Plan for the Location of Parks and Recreation Areas in San Francisco, 1954

Plans for Surplus Property at Fort Funston, 1960

Cliff House and Sutro Baths Acquisition Study, 1967

Master Plan for the South Bayshore District Plan, 1969



25 Hidalgo Terrace, 1922 (Google Maps).

**Bugbee, Arthur Stephenson (1879-1958)**  
**Architect**

<sup>191</sup> Horton, Inge S., *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The Lives and Works of Fifty Professionals, 1890-1951*. McFarland Incorporated Publishers, August 10, 2010, 183-188.

Education:

Firms:

- Apprentice, Albert Sutton, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
- Apprentice, E.J. Vogel, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
- Apprentice, Welsh and Carey, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
- Apprentice, Maxwell G. Bugbee, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
- Principal, Arthur S. Bugbee, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1910-1927
- Partner, Shirmer-Bugbee Company, Oakland, CA, 1915-1926<sup>192</sup>

Arthur S. Bugbee was the last in line of four Bugbee architects, well-known designers of institutional buildings and fine residences, including four of the Nob Hill mansions. His grandfather and uncle were Samuel C. and Charles S. Bugbee, who were prominent as S.C. Bugbee and Son through the 1860s and 1870s. His older brother, Maxwell G. Bugbee, designed residences in San Francisco, Alameda, and Marin County between 1889 and the 1910s.<sup>193</sup>

Before starting his own practice, Arthur S. Bugbee apprenticed with architects Albert Sutton, E.J. Vogel, Welsh and Carey, and his brother Maxwell. During his practice from 1910-1927, Bugbee became known for his small and medium-sized commercial and industrial buildings, but he is best known for works designed from 1915-1926 with Will E. Schirmer, as the Schirmer-Bugbee Company, concurrent with his solo practice in San Francisco. The Schirmer-Bugbee Company designed numerous fine residences in the East Bay and San Francisco, including the 2 1/2 story French Renaissance Revival styled residence for E.M. Wilson at 1335 Guerrero Street, built in 1918. During his practice, Bugbee held offices at 26 Montgomery Street (non-extant) and at 5 Third Street (Hearst Building). From these offices Bugbee designed several noted San Francisco buildings such as 235 Valencia Street.<sup>194</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- 25 Hidalgo Terrace, 1922
- 450 Linden, 1924
- 923-27 Valencia Street, 1924

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<sup>192</sup> "Arthur S. Bugbee (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6923/>.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid.

<sup>194</sup> Ibid.



Captain George Breck House, 100 Alder Avenue, San Anselmo, CA, 1913  
(SFGate.com).

### Bugbee, Maxwell G. (1865-1927)

Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1956

Firms: Draftsperson, Wright & Sanders, San Francisco, CA, 1883-1886  
Maxwell Bugbee, San Francisco, CA, 1890-1894  
Bugbee & Gash, San Francisco, CA, 1894-1897  
Maxwell Bugbee, San Francisco, CA, 1897-1927

Maxwell Greene Bugbee was born in San Francisco in 1865. His father was an amateur artist and lawyer from Boston and his mother was a writer. His grandfather and uncle, Samuel, and Charles Bugbee, were prestigious architects from San Francisco's earliest days and designed many landmark-quality buildings, including the Tobin, Colton, Stanford, and Crocker residences on Nob Hill - all of which were lost to fires. With this heritage, Bugbee likely learned architecture and design from an early age, and from 1883 to 1886, he worked as a draftsperson for the firm of Wright & Sanders, Bay Area architects recognized for their masterful Richardsonian, Shingle, and Stick style designs. Between 1886 and 1889, Bugbee spent time on the East Coast and studied under several prominent architects. During this period, he likely learned how to design the rustic "storybook" cottages that defined much of his California work.<sup>195</sup> City Directories indicate that Bugbee returned to San Francisco by 1890 and started his own firm out of an office at 330 Pine Street (extant). In 1894, he formed a partnership with architect John Gash, and they started the firm, Bugbee & Gash which lasted until 1897. That same year, he reestablished his own firm and moved to an office at 619 Washington Street (demolished). Bugbee designed single-family residences

<sup>195</sup> Kostura, William. *Research by William Kostura*. San Francisco Architect Binder. B.

and apartments for wealthy Bay Area clients and was known for his mastery of Stick and Shingle style cottages, as well as Tudor, and Colonial Revival mansions.<sup>196</sup>

Though many were destroyed by fires and other disasters, his extant buildings typically include steeply pitched gambrel roof forms, exaggerated Colonial Revival features, Ashlar stone foundations and curved, shingled projections. Examples include the large Tudor Revival apartment buildings at 1122-1139 Green Street (1909), and Dutch Colonial Revival residence at 2801 Green Street (1905). He also famously built the “Igloo House” at 100 Alder Avenue in San Anselmo for Alaskan sea captain, George Breck in 1913.<sup>197</sup> He served on the board of directors for the San Francisco World’s Fair Association in 1892.<sup>198</sup> He was married to Evangeline Field and had a son, Arthur, who grew up to become an architect.<sup>199</sup> Bugbee continued to practice until the time of his death in 1927.<sup>200</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Aurelius E. Buckingham House, 2820 Jackson Street, 1889

2540-2550 Hyde Street, 1902

2801 Green Street, 1905

1122-1139 Green Street, 1909

61-71 Parnassus Avenue, 1909

2400 Broadway, 1910

146 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1910

Other notable projects:

73 Winship Avenue, Ross, CA, 1892

Captain George Breck House, 100 Alder Avenue, San Anselmo, CA, 1913



<sup>196</sup> Ibid.

<sup>197</sup> Ibid.

<sup>198</sup> "Meeting of the San Francisco Directors," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 2, 1892, 10.

<sup>199</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *Newspapers.com Obituary Index, 1800s-current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2019.

<sup>200</sup> Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

Jonathan Bulkley (Legacy.com).

420-422 Monterey Boulevard, 1965  
(SunnySideHistory.org).

## **Bulkley, Jonathan (1930-2012)** **Architect, Developer**

Education:      B.A., Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1957  
                  M.S., Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1959

Firms:            Jonathan Bulkley, San Francisco, CA, 1960-1984  
                  Round Hill Pacific, Real Estate, San Francisco, CA, 1980-unknown year

Jonathan Duncan Bulkley was born in Port Chester, New York in 1930. He attended the Deerfield Academy before serving in the United States Marine Corps from 1948 to 1950 and then studied architecture at Yale University. He graduated in 1955 and later enrolled at the Illinois Institute of Technology where he completed his master's in architecture in 1959 under famous Modernist, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. In 1960, he made his way west and established his own practice in San Francisco, where he specialized in the design of commercial and residential buildings in the Modernist style and Third Bay Tradition. One of his largest projects was the Divisadero Heights housing development at the corner of Eddy and Divisadero Street; completed in 1983 and designed in a modern reinterpretation of the Edwardian style. In 1980, he founded Round Hill Pacific, a successful real estate firm in the Bay Area that specialized in restoring historic apartment buildings.<sup>201</sup> A political advocate dedicated to improving life through quality architecture, Bulkley also founded the Planning Association for the Richmond in 1971, San Francisco's largest member neighborhood association.<sup>202</sup> He made an unsuccessful bid for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 1984.<sup>203</sup> Bulkley passed away in 2012.

### Projects in San Francisco:

975 Carolina Street, 1961  
54 States Street, 1963  
375-377 Diamond Street, 1963  
1919 20<sup>th</sup> Street, 1963  
875 Vermont Street, 1965  
420-422 Monterey Boulevard, 1965  
300 Hill Street, 1966  
671-673 Connecticut Street, 1967  
635-637 Connecticut Street, 1967  
56-64 Museum Way, 1967  
3406 Market Street, 1968  
Friendship Village, 40 Friendship Court, 1971  
Divisadero Heights Housing Development, 1901-1913 Eddy Street, 1135-1145 Divisadero Street, 1983

<sup>201</sup> "Jonathan Duncan Bulkley," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 12, 2012, GenealogyBank.com

(<https://www.genealogybank.com/doc/obituaries/obit/13EB729427AB9808-13EB729427AB9808> : accessed 6 July 2021).

<sup>202</sup> Butler, Katy, "Ugly Boxes in the Richmond," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 13, 1983, 32.

<sup>203</sup> Hsu, Evelyn, "Molinari Raised \$398,000," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 2, 1985, 2.



Henrik Bull (University of California, Berkeley, archives).



Telegraph Landing North, 150 Lombard Street, 1970 (Google Maps).

## Bull, Henrik (1929-2013) Architect

Education: B.Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1952<sup>204</sup>

Firms: Summer intern and draftsman, Mario Corbett, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1954  
Principal, Henrik Bull, Architect, Oakland, CA, 1954-1956, San Francisco, CA, 1956-1967  
Partner, Bull, Field, Volkmann, Stockwell, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1967-unknown year  
Partner, Bull, Volkmann, Stockwell, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Partner, Bull, Stockwell, Allen, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Partner, Bull, Stockwell, Allen, Ripley, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Partner, Bull, Stockwell, Allen (BSA), Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown year-1991

Cultural Identifier: Norwegian/Norwegian American

Henrik Helkand Bull was born in 1929 in New York City, NY.<sup>205</sup> His parents, Johan and Sanja, were Norwegian immigrants who arrived in the United States in 1925.<sup>206</sup> His father was an illustrator who contributed regularly to the *New Yorker* magazine since its inception. Bull likely gained an interest in architecture from his cousin, also named Henrik Bull, who designed several of Oslo's landmark civic buildings at the end of the 19th century.

<sup>204</sup> "Henrik Helkand Bull (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1819/>.

<sup>205</sup> Year: 1930; Census Place: Manhattan, New York, New York; Page: 1B; Enumeration District: 0645; FHL microfilm: 2341299 (*Ancestry.com*).

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.*

His architectural career began in 1948 when he moved to San Francisco for a summer where he interned for architect Mario Corbet. Bull then enrolled at MIT where he received his architecture degree in 1952. After he graduated, he served in the US Air Force as a First Lieutenant and returned to San Francisco in 1954 where he started his own architectural office.<sup>207</sup>

Growing up mostly in Vermont, Bull always had a passion for skiing and some of his earliest projects were ski lodges and prefabricated, or kit cabins. Along with John Flender, Bull designed and built the first A-Frame residence in Stowe, Vermont in 1953.<sup>208</sup> He continued to build vacation and mountain homes and his cabins caught the eye of *Sunset Magazine*, who twice put his buildings on their cover. Bull was selected to design the Sunset Magazine Discovery House "Dream House" in El Dorado Hills, just outside of San Diego.<sup>209</sup>

Around 1967, Bull partnered with John Field and Dan Volkman to form Bull, Field & Volkman, Architects – a firm that was in practice until 1991. In 1977 the firm was selected to design a new capital city for the state of Alaska, but it was never built.<sup>210</sup> Bull designed luxury homes throughout California, and elsewhere. He loved music and collected Psychedelic Rock posters, and according to newspapers, he was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Bull passed away in 2013.

Projects in San Francisco:

Telegraph Landing North, 150 Lombard Street, 1970

Other notable projects:

Episcopal Diocese of Northern California Christ Church Parish Hall, 70 Santa Rosa Avenue, Sausalito, CA, 1964

Marin County Free Library (MCFL), 2097 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, Fairfax, CA, 1977-1978

Stanford Shopping Center, 660 Stanford Shopping Center, Stanford, CA, 1954-55

## Burgren, Albert William (1874-1951)

### Engineer

Education:

Firms:              Partner, [T. Patterson] Ross and [A. W.] Burgren, Architect and Engineer, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1914  
                    Principal, Albert W. Burgren, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1920-ca. 1945<sup>211</sup>

Albert Burgren was born to Gustav Burgren and Anna Holtman in 1874.<sup>212</sup> Little is known about his education; however, it is likely that he attended night courses in architecture like many Bay Area architects of the time. In 1896, Burgren worked as a draughtsman for Charles J. Colley and in 1897, he

<sup>207</sup> King, John, "Henrik Bull, Architect who Restored Buildings, Dies," *SF Gate*, December 3, 2013, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Henrik-Bull-architect-who-restored-buildings-5044940.php>.

<sup>208</sup> Randl, Chad. *A-Frame*. 61-67.

<sup>209</sup> "Henrik Bull, Architect who Restored Buildings, Dies."

<sup>210</sup> "Dan Volkman: Architect, Book Collector," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 1, 2009, B6.

<sup>211</sup> "Albert William Burgren (Engineer)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6325/>.

<sup>212</sup> Ibid.

worked as a draftsman for T. Patterson Ross, his later partner. In 1899, he worked as a draftsman for Union Iron Works.

In 1900, Burgren resumed his work with Ross and continued to work under him until 1906 when they formed a partnership. Burgren contributed both architectural drafting and structural engineering. During this time period, Burgren continued to pursue independent architecture and engineering projects. The firm was particularly active in Nob Hill, Russian Hill, the Tenderloin, and Pacific Heights and they specialized in apartment buildings, hotels, and commercial buildings. The firm often used Renaissance-Baroque styles except in their Chinatown structures which employed the Chinoiserie style.

The firm remained popular in the 1910s and designed building such as the Baldwin Hotel on Grant Avenue and the Shiels Estate Building on Stockton Street. Besides apartment buildings, hotels, and commercial buildings, Ross and Burgren designed noteworthy mansions in Presidio Terrace such as 3636 Washington Street, a Georgian Revival.

Burgren and Ross separated in 1913. Burgren opened his own firm and continued to work on similar projects. Occasionally, the two collaborated. Burgren worked as an engineer in Europe during WWI from 1917-1919. When he returned, became more involved in industrial projects, especially in the automobile industry. His firm was not quite as popular as the partnership had been and thus Burgren primarily focused on remodel jobs. It seems that Burgren practiced as an architect until the end of WWII.

Burgren passed away in Napa, California in 1951.<sup>213</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>214</sup>

Ansonia Hotel, 711 Post Street, 1906

Baldwin Hotel, 1030 Polk Street, 1906

Commercial building, 590 Howard Street, 1907

Clunie Estate, 519 California Street, 1907, not extant

Sing Fat Building, California and Grant Streets, 1908

Sing Chong Building, 615 Grant Avenue, 1909

Mansion, 3636 Washington Street, 1910

Harry Maundrell House, 21 Presidio Terrace, 1910

Baldwin Hotel, 321 Grant Avenue, 1910

Scottish Rite Temple, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street, unknown year, not extant

Shiels Estate Building, 120 Stockton Street, unknown year, not extant

Berg Hotel, 221 Mason Street, unknown year, not extant

Zellerbach Paper Company Warehouse, Jackson and Battery Streets, unknown year

Auto sales building, 12th Street and Mission Street, for the McKee Company, ca. 1920

Apartment building, Clay Street and Larkin Street, interior renovation, c.1920

Fifteen hillside residences, Leavenworth and Greenwich Streets, unknown year

Clunie Office and Store, California and Montgomery Streets, unknown year

Peterson Building, Market Street, unknown year

Zellerbach Warehouse, unknown address, unknown year

Shiels Estate Building, Stockton and O'Farrell Streets, unknown year

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<sup>213</sup> Ibid.

<sup>214</sup> Some addresses from "Some of the Recent Work of T. Patterson Ross, Architect, and A.W. Burgren, Engineer," *The Architect and Engineer of California* 31, no. 1 (November 1912), 47.

Magner Hotel, the Embarcadero, unknown year  
Garage, Jones and Geary Streets, unknown year



320-326 14th Street, 1908 (Google Maps).

**Butterworth, Thomas C. (1879-1958)**  
**Architect/Engineer**

Education:

Firms:

Thomas C. Butterworth began his career in San Francisco in 1892. He designed and fabricated stained-glass windows for some of the city's most fashionable buildings and residences.<sup>215</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:  
320-326 14th Street, 1908

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<sup>215</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Architect Folder B."

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# C

Cadet, Adaeze  
Cahill, Bernard Joseph Stanislaus  
Callister, Charles Warren  
Campbell, John Carden  
Campbell & Wong  
Cantin, Alexander  
Cantin, Mackenzie  
Capurro, John  
Castelhun, Ella  
Chan, Lun  
Chen, Clement  
Cherney, Jack Allen  
Christensen, Herman  
Church, Thomas Dolliver  
Ciampi, Mario  
Clark, Hervey  
Clausen, Charles  
Cochran, T.C.  
Coffey, Alfred I.  
Cohen, B. Clyde  
Conrich, Lloyd J  
Coxhead, Ernest  
Crim, William H.  
Curlett, William

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Adaeeze Cadet ([designmilk.com](http://designmilk.com)).



The Jasper Residential Tower, 45 Lansing Street, 2015 ([Wikipedia.com](https://en.wikipedia.org)).

### **Cadet, Adaeeze (1983-present) Architect**

**Education:** Architecture coursework, Philadelphia University, PA, unknown years  
B.A., Architecture, Prairie View A&M University, 2004  
M.S., Architecture, Prairie View A&M University, 2005

**Firms:** Designer, Harwood K. Smith, Architects (HKS), Dallas, TX, San Francisco, CA, 2005-2017  
Vice President, HKS, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 2017-2020  
Principal and Design Director, HKS, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 2005-present

**Cultural Associations:** African American Women

Adaeeze Cadet was born in Sacramento, California in 1983. She attended Philadelphia University where she took courses in architecture and later enrolled in Prairie View A&M University where she received both her bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture. After she graduated in 2005, Cadet was hired by the firm of Harwood K. Smith (HKS) as a designer based in Dallas. In 2007, she moved to San Francisco and continued her role as a designer for HKS and was promoted to Associate in 2013. Later that year,

Cadet moved to Los Angeles and served as Vice President of HKS from 2017 to 2020. In January of 2021, she was promoted to Principal and Design Director.<sup>216</sup>

Cadet designs buildings in a striking, modern style using glass and metal with a clever use of color. Some of her well-known projects include Two Lincoln Tower Residences in Bellevue, Washington, and the Jasper Residential Tower in downtown San Francisco. Her portfolio also includes restaurants, custom residences, and even stadiums.<sup>217</sup>

Being an African American woman has fueled her desire to increase diversity in leadership when it comes to the profession of architecture. She is active with the Southern California chapter of the National Organization of Minority Architects (SoCal NOMA), and participates in the group's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Challenge, which aims to increase minority representation in the field.<sup>218</sup> Adeaze continues to be a highly respected force in the architectural community and is active in cutting-edge design work at a high level.

Projects in San Francisco:

The Jasper Residential Tower, 45 Lansing Street, 2015

Other notable projects:

Two Lincoln Tower, Bellevue, WA, 2014



Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Columbarium, 1 Loraine Court, 1897 (SFGate.com).

**Cahill, Bernard Joseph Stanislaus (1866-1944)**  
**Architect of Merit**

<sup>216</sup> "Architect Adaeze Cadet: Dream It, Work Hard, Grind 'Till I Own It," *Design Milk*, March 18, 2021, <https://designmilk.com/architect-adaeze-cadet-dream-it-work-hard-grid-til-i-own-it/>.

<sup>217</sup> Ibid.

<sup>218</sup> O'Donnell, Kathleen, "HKS's Adaeze Cadet Believes in Design for Everyone," *HKS Architects*, February 19, 2021, <https://www.hksinc.com/our-news/articles/hks-adaeze-cadet-believes-in-design-for-everyone/>.

Education: Coursework, Ratcliffe College, University of London, London, UK, 1884  
Coursework, Kensington School of Art, London, UK, 1887<sup>219</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, George P. Aston and Louis S. Stone, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1889-1891  
Partner, Stone and Cahill, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1894-1895<sup>220</sup>  
Partner, Wright, Rushforth, and Cahill, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1907  
Principal, B.J.S. Cahill, Architect, Oakland, CA, ca. 1921-1934<sup>221</sup>

Bernard Cahill was born in London, England in 1866. He attended the Ratcliffe College and the Kensington School of Art before he came to the U.S. in 1888. He began work as a draftsman for George P. Aston and Louis S. Stone in San Francisco in 1889 and continued to work for them until 1891.<sup>222</sup> He likely practiced independently before he joined the partnership of Stone and Cahill from 1894-1895. In 1907, he joined George A. Wright and George Rushforth to form Wright, Rushforth, and Cahill. He also worked under the firm Gibson and Cahill later in his career.<sup>223</sup>

Cahill is best-known for his work on the San Francisco Civic Center plan from 1904-1912. He is also known for his mausoleum designs and mortuary architecture in projects like the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Cypress Lawn Cemetery.<sup>224</sup>

In addition to architecture, Cahill was interested in cartography and invented the butterfly map, an octahedral system of projection. He also contributed to "The Architect and Engineer" and "California Architect and Building News" magazines. Cahill died in 1944.<sup>225</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Columbarium, 1 Loraine Court, 1897<sup>226</sup>  
San Francisco Civic Center Plan, 1904-1912<sup>227</sup>

Other notable projects:

Cypress Lawn Cemetery, Colma, California, unknown year  
Evergreen Memorial Cemetery Memorial Building, Oakland, California, unknown year  
St. Mary's Cemetery Mausoleum, Sacramento, California, unknown year  
Diamond Head Memorial Park, Honolulu, Hawaii, unknown year

<sup>219</sup> "Bernard Joseph Stanislaus Cahill (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 6, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1936/>.

<sup>220</sup> "Records of Bernard J.S. Cahill, ca. 1889-1938," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 18, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf029001hc/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf029001hc/entire_text/).

<sup>221</sup> "Bernard Joseph Stanislaus Cahill (Architect)."

<sup>222</sup> Ibid.

<sup>223</sup> "Records of Bernard J.S. Cahill, ca. 1889-1938."

<sup>224</sup> Ibid.

<sup>225</sup> Ibid.

<sup>226</sup> Ibid.

<sup>227</sup> Ibid.; Page & Turnbull, *Market and Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2007, 65.



Warren Callister (University of California, Berkley archives).



143 San Pablo Avenue, 1964  
(Google Maps).

### **Callister, Charles Warren (1917-2008) Architect of Merit**

Education: University of Texas, Austin, 1941<sup>228</sup>

Firms: Partner, Hillmer & Callister, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1949  
Partner, Callister, Payne & Ross, Architects, 1955-1968  
Partner, Callister & Payne, Architects, 1969-1971  
Partner, Callister, Payne & Bischoff, Architects, 1972-2008<sup>229</sup>

Warren Callister was born in 1917. He was first drawn to the Bay Area when he passed through as a United States Army soldier during WWII. He later settled in San Francisco in 1946. Callister started his first firm with fellow Texan and former schoolmate, Jack Hillmer. Their office served as the headquarters of Telesis, an influential group comprised of key architects, planners, designers, and landscape architects in the 1940s. The two designed a home in Marin for their landlord, which was featured in *Life Magazine* in 1946. Hillmer & Callister's designs were also featured in the 1949 San Francisco Museum of Art's influential exhibit, "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region."<sup>230</sup>

After a number of unrealized designs with Hillmer, Callister opened his own office across the bay in Tiburon in 1950, which expanded over time to become better known for its large-scale housing developments and apartment design rather than eccentric and charming residences, like those his former

<sup>228</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 218.

<sup>229</sup> Ibid.

<sup>230</sup> Ibid.

partner continued to build.<sup>231</sup> Callister worked in the Second Bay Tradition style and showed a broad appreciation and understanding of historical precedents, with influences from Japanese, Arts and Crafts, and Gilded Age era designs.<sup>232</sup> He was renowned for his sculptural roof forms, open, lofty interior spaces, and expressive use of wood joinery.<sup>233</sup> During the 1960s, *House & Home Magazine* considered him “perhaps the best known of Northern California’s residential architects” of the time.<sup>234</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Duncan House, 176 Palo Alto Avenue, 1959

Residence, 230 Palo Alto Avenue, 1960

Residence, 66 Everson Street, 1963

Residence, 143 San Pablo Avenue, 1964

Unitarian Universalist Church addition, Franklin & Geary, 1968

Other notable projects:

Hall Residence, Marin County, CA, with Jack Hillmer, unknown year

Mills College Chapel, Richards Road, Oakland, CA, 1967



John Carden Campbell, pictured right (University of California, Berkley, Environmental Design Archive).

**Campbell, John Carden (1914-1996)**  
**Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, Sacramento Community College, Sacramento, CA  
Coursework, Art Students League, San Francisco, CA

<sup>231</sup> Dave Weinstein, “Appreciation: Architect Warren Callister,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 31, 2008, [http://articles.sfgate.com/2008-05-31/home-and-garden/17156178\\_1\\_architects-firm-single-family-homes](http://articles.sfgate.com/2008-05-31/home-and-garden/17156178_1_architects-firm-single-family-homes).

<sup>232</sup> Dave Weinstein, “Signature Style: Warren Callister / Listening for architecture / Boldly modern, yet arising from the spirit of the place,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 6, 2004, [http://articles.sfgate.com/2004-03-06/home-and-garden/17417573\\_1\\_designs-listening-arts-and-crafts-architects](http://articles.sfgate.com/2004-03-06/home-and-garden/17417573_1_designs-listening-arts-and-crafts-architects).

<sup>233</sup> Dave Weinstein, *Signature Architects of the Bay Area* (Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2006), 114.

<sup>234</sup> Dave Weinstein, “Appreciation: Architect Warren Callister.”

Coursework, Rudolph Schaeffer School of Design, San Francisco, CA<sup>235</sup>

Firms:            Partner, Campbell & Wong, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1968  
                    Partner, Campbell & Rocchia, Architects, 1970

John Carden Cambell was born in 1914. He studied at the Sacramento Community College, the Art Students League, and Rudolph Schaeffer School of Design. By the late 1930s, Campbell was very active in the San Francisco art scene.<sup>236</sup> He taught interior design at U.C. Berkeley Extension for twenty years and maintained an architectural practice with Worley Wong through 1968. One of the first to popularize the use of A-frame structures as houses,<sup>237</sup> he received many awards from the American Institute of Architects for his houses and buildings in the San Francisco Bay Area. Campbell and Wong designed a multi-unit complex for the Case Study House program, though it was never built.

*See also: Worley Wong, Campbell & Wong*

Projects in San Francisco:

Residence, 220 Palo Alto Avenue, 1950  
Residence, 1241 Lombard St., 1954  
Lee Residence, 2233 9th Avenue, 1954  
Mobil Gas Station, Pacific and Powell Streets, 1956  
Residence, 2380 Broadway, 1956  
Residential Addition, 3820 Washington Street, 1959  
Residence, 180 Palo Alto Avenue, 1959  
Residence, 115 Turquoise Street, 1962



Campbell & Wong designed tract for Guy Associates on Turquoise Way, 1962 (San Francisco Public Library Historical Photograph Collection).

<sup>235</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 219.

<sup>236</sup> Ibid.

<sup>237</sup> Chad Garrett Randl, "The Mania for A-frames," *Old House Journal*, <http://www.oldhousejournal.com/magazine/2004/july/aframes.shtml>. (Following Rudolf Schindler's 1936 Bennati House on Lake Arrowhead, California. A-frame structures were previously used primarily as pump houses, chicken coops and field shelters.)

## **Campbell & Wong (1946-1968)**

### **Firm of Merit**

Campbell and Wong was established in 1946 by architects John Campbell and Worley Wong. John Campbell worked as designer while Worley Wong worked as architect. The firm was well-known for their commissions across Northern California. They were also invited to participate in the seminal Case Study Houses program and designed an unbuilt house in New Jersey in 1963.<sup>238</sup> Campbell & Wong remained active until 1986.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Residence, 220 Palo Alto Avenue, 1950  
Residence, 1241 Lombard St., 1954  
Lee Residence, 2233 9th Avenue, 1954  
Mobil Gas Station, Pacific and Powell Streets, 1956  
Residence, 2380 Broadway, 1956  
Residential Addition, 3820 Washington Street, 1959  
Residence, 180 Palo Alto Avenue, 1959  
Residence, 115 Turquoise Street, 1962  
Empress of China Restaurant, 838 Grant Avenue, 1967

#### Other notable projects:

Bartlett-Campbell Apartments, Sausalito, CA, 1961  
Hotel Leger, 8304 Main Street, Mokelumne Hills, CA, 1960  
Fine Apartments, UC Berkeley Campus, 1950  
Greene House, Sausalito, CA, 1952  
Underwood House, Pebble Beach, CA, 1953  
Triangular Leisure House, Mill Valley, CA, 1953  
Barnaby Conrad House, Aptos, CA, 1954  
Woman's Day House Project, 1959, unbuilt  
Bodega Marine Biology Lab, 2099 Westshore Road, Horseshoe Cove, Bodega Head, CA, 1966  
Escondido Village (married student housing), 736 Escondido Road, Stanford University, 1967  
Cafeteria Building, California State College, Hayward, CA, 1968  
Merrill College, 641 Merrill Road, UC Santa Cruz, CA, 1969

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<sup>238</sup> "Case Study House Program," *Arts & Architecture*, accessed October 19, 2020,  
<http://www.artandsarchitecture.com/case.houses/architects.html>.



Elk's Lodge of San Francisco,  
540 Powell Street, 1908  
(Google Maps).



Alexander Aimwell Cantin  
(U.C. Berkeley Environmental  
Design Archives).

## Cantin, Alexander Aimwell (1874-1964) Architect

Education:

Firms: Alexander Cantin, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1948  
Partner, Cantin and Cantin, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1948-ca. 1955  
Miller & Pflueger, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1925-1930s<sup>239</sup>

Alexander Cantin was born in Ithaca, New York in 1874. He received his architectural license in 1901 and was a lifelong member of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>240</sup> Cantin and his family toured Europe to study architecture sometime around 1912, when his son Alexander Mackenzie Cantin was born in Dresden, Germany.<sup>241</sup>

Cantin was a prominent San Francisco architect especially known for his theatre designs like the Orinda Theater and San Francisco's Coronet Theater.<sup>242</sup> Other notable designs include the Elk's Lodge of San Francisco, the Marques of the Castro, and the Alhambra. He also worked in partnership with Miller & Pflueger and contributed to the firm's masterpiece Pacific Telephone and Telegraph building.<sup>243</sup>

Throughout his architectural career, Cantin was fascinated with decorative columns. In fact, he had several patents for his column designs.<sup>244</sup>

He died in 1964.

<sup>239</sup> "Alexander Aimwell Cantin (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 7, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/465/>.

<sup>240</sup> "Inventory of the A.A. and A.M. Cantin Collection, 1933-1977," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 19, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire_text/).

<sup>241</sup> "Cantin, A. Mackenzie," *SF Gate*, February 1, 2002, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/CANTIN-A-Mackenzie-2878944.php>.

<sup>242</sup> Ibid.

<sup>243</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Architects Folder C."

<sup>244</sup> "Inventory of the A.A. and A.M. Cantin Collection, 1933-1977," *Online Archive of California*.

Projects in San Francisco:

3222-3226 16<sup>th</sup> Street, 1908

Elk's Lodge of San Francisco, 540 Powell Street, 1908

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building (in collaboration with Miller & Pflueger), 140 New Montgomery, 1924

The Alhambra (in collaboration with Miller & Pflueger), 2330 Polk Street, 1926

Marques of the Castro, unknown address, ca. 1930s

The Royal Theater (in collaboration with Miller & Pflueger), 1529 Polk Street, remodel, ca. mid-1930s



Alexander Mackenzie Cantin (U.C.  
Berkeley Environmental Design Archives).

**Cantin, A. Mackenzie (1912-2002)**  
**Architect**

Education: Coursework in engineering, Stanford University, ca. 1931<sup>245</sup>  
B. Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1935<sup>246</sup>

Firms: Partner, Cantin and Cantin, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1949-1955<sup>247</sup>

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Alexander Mackenzie Cantin, son of architect Alexander Aimwell Cantin, was born in Dresden, Germany in 1912.<sup>248</sup> He initially studied engineering for three years at Stanford University but eventually

<sup>245</sup> "Cantin, A. Mackenzie," *SF Gate*, February 1, 2002, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/CANTIN-A-Mackenzie-2878944.php>.

<sup>246</sup> "Inventory of the A.A. and A.M. Cantin Collection, 1933-1977," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 19, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire_text/).

<sup>247</sup> "A. MacKenzie Cantin," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 7, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1258/>.

<sup>248</sup> "Cantin, A. Mackenzie," *SF Gate*.

graduated with a degree in architecture from U.C. Berkeley in 1935.<sup>249</sup> He later earned his architecture license in 1945. In 1948, he joined with his father to form Cantin and Cantin, a Bay Area architecture firm especially known for their designs of theaters.

After his father stopped working, the firm became Cantin & Associates. Notable projects include the Rheem Theater and Center as well as various theaters, schools, banks, and other commercial buildings.<sup>250</sup> Alexander Mackenzie Canton died at age 90 in Walnut Creek, California.<sup>251</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Coronet Theatre, 3575 Geary Boulevard, 1949

Other notable projects:

Rheem Theater and Center, Moraga, California, unknown years



725 Union Street, 1914 (Google Maps).

<sup>249</sup> Ibid.

<sup>250</sup> "Inventory of the A.A. and A.M. Cantin Collection, 1933-1977," *Online Archive of California*, accessed October 19, 2020, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt7b69r95s/entire_text/).

<sup>251</sup> Ibid.

**Capurro, Paul J. (1889-1945)**  
**Architect**

Education: Hancock Grammar School, 1904

Firms:

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Paul John Capurro was born in 1889 in San Francisco. According to census records, his father and mother were both immigrants from Italy who arrived in the United States in 1879.<sup>252</sup> He attended Hancock Grammar School<sup>253</sup> and as early as 1907, Capurro began work as a draftsperson.<sup>254</sup> Although he was never officially licensed by the state as an architect, he was listed as a “non-certified” architect in the 1912 *Daily Pacific Builder*.<sup>255</sup> City directories, however, do list Capurro as an architect,<sup>256</sup> indicating that he was an adequate architectural designer. Like many Italian builders at the time, he worked almost exclusively in North Beach and constructed flats for Italian clients. His buildings displayed Classical Revival and Craftsman detailing with elaborate classical cornices, splayed and circular bay windows, belt courses, brackets, and other decorative ornamentation. The flats at 773 Union Street built in 1913, and the Romeo flats at 725 Union constructed in 1914 are strong representations of his work.<sup>257</sup> He died in 1945 at the age of 56.

Projects in San Francisco:

1731-1733 Mason Street, 1908  
1-3 Winter Place, 1912  
371-373 Columbus Street, 1912  
520-524 Filbert Street, 1912  
773 Union Street, 1913  
725 Union Street, 1914  
1731 Mason Street, 1915  
806 Union Street, 1915  
735-743 Green Street, 1920

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<sup>252</sup> Year: 1900; Census Place: *San Francisco, San Francisco, California*; Page: 13; Enumeration District: 0291; FHL microfilm: 1240107 (from Ancestry.com).

<sup>253</sup> "Honoraries Numerous," *San Francisco Call Bulletin*, June 11, 1904, 15.

<sup>254</sup> Year: 1920; Census Place: *San Francisco Assembly District 33, San Francisco, California*; Roll: T625\_139; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 250 (from Ancestry.com).

<sup>255</sup> *Daily Pacific Builder*, 1912.

<sup>256</sup> San Francisco City Directory, 1915, 414.

<sup>257</sup> "1-3 Winter Place," *Preservation Team Review Form*. August, 2019.



3054-3056 Market Street (originally 48-50 Merritt Street), 1905 (Google Maps).

### **Castelhun, Ella (1868-1961) Architect**

Education:      B.A., Mark Hopkins Institute of Arts, San Francisco, year  
                      B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1898

Firms:

Cultural Associations:      Women

Ella Castelhun was born in 1868. Castelhun was a schoolteacher in San Francisco for about fifty years. In 1898, while she was still teaching, she received a degree in architecture from U.C. Berkeley. In 1905, Castelhun became the second woman, after Julia Morgan, to be registered as an architect in the State of California.<sup>258</sup> Her known work consists of three houses, but Ella Castelhun might have designed more buildings or alterations to existing houses which are hard to trace.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

3054-3056 Market Street (originally 48-50 Merritt Street), 1905

Doyle House, 68-70 Palm Street, 1906

Olander House, 265-267 Lexington Street, 1907

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<sup>258</sup> "Ella Castelhun: A Lesser-Known Woman Architect," *Women Architects in Northern California*, accessed December 8, 2021, <https://www.womenarchitectsca.com/sample-biographies/ella-castelhun/>.



Hong Kong Flower Lounge, 51 East Millbrae Avenue,  
Millbrae, CA, 1971 (Google Maps).

### **Chan, Lun (1927-2011)**

#### **Architect**

**Education:** B.A., University of California, Berkeley, 1946-1950  
M.S., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1950-1952

**Firms:** Carl Warnecke & Associates, San Francisco, 1950-1960  
Chan & Rader, San Francisco, 1961-1977  
Lun Chan & Associates, San Francisco, 1977-2011

**Cultural Associations:** Chinese/Chinese American

Lun Chan was born in 1927 in San Francisco. His father was a traveling herbalist from China and at the age of 19, he enlisted in the United States Army and served in the intelligence department.<sup>259</sup> After his service, he enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley, where he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture with the GI Bill. After graduation, he worked at the firm of Carl Warnecke & Associates, one of the largest in the United States, where he became a chief designer. He helped design buildings on the campuses of U.C. Berkeley and Stanford, as well as the highly praised capital building for the Navajo Nation in Window Rock, and the Hawaii State Capital Building. In 1961, he formed a partnership with architect, Morton Rader, and founded Chan/Rader & Associates that was in business until Morton's passing in 1977. That same year, the firm was renamed to Lun Chan Associates where he served as principle and designed projects for the University of the Americas in Mexico, Canada

<sup>259</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005.

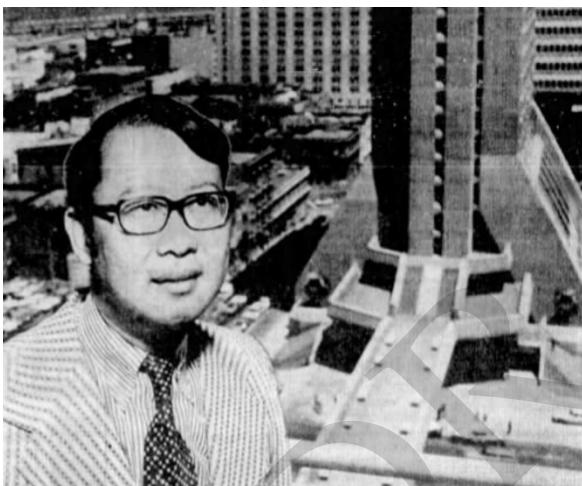
College in Redwood City, and Mountain View College in Dallas. He also worked on shopping malls, private residences, and federally funded subsidized housing projects.<sup>260</sup>

Due to his love for good food, some of Chan's favorite clients were the famous restaurant chains he designed for including Trader Vic's, Benihana, and Senor Pico.<sup>261</sup> The building he designed for the restaurant, Hong Kong Flower Lounge, at 51 East Millbrae Avenue in Millbrae still exists today. Chan also served on an 18-member committee of Chinese American architects who helped inform decisions about expanding height and density restrictions in Chinatown in order to make the area more livable for immigrant residents.<sup>262</sup> He had six children who have gone on to pursue careers in architecture and furniture design. He passed away in 2011.

Other notable projects:

San Carlos City Hall, 600 Elm Street, San Carlos, CA, 1968

Hong Kong Flower Lounge, 51 East Millbrae Avenue, 1971



Clement Chen (docomomo-noca.org).



Holiday Inn Building and Chinese Cultural Center Building, 750 Kearny Street, 1970 (Hotels.com).

**Chen, Clement (1929-1988)**

**Architect of Merit**

Education: St. John's University, Shanghai, China, 1948-1949  
Sewanee: The University of the South, 1950-1952  
B.A., Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1952-1954

Firms: Nobler and Chen, Redwood City, CA, 1962-1964

<sup>260</sup> "Lun Chan," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 17, 2011, 37.

<sup>261</sup> Caen, Herb, "Pacific Tell and Tell," *San Francisco Chronicle*, San Francisco, CA, April 29, 1974, 21.

<sup>262</sup> "Chinatown Planners OK Limits," *San Francisco Chronicle*, San Francisco, CA, December 11, 1964, 16.

Chen and Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1964-1988

#### Cultural Associations: Chinese/Chinese American

Clement Chen was born in Shanghai in 1929. Having shown bright academic promise from an early age, he began studying at St. John's University until 1949 when the institution was abruptly shut down by the rising Communist party. At the urging of his English teacher - and stern recommendation by his mother - Chen applied to study in the United States and was promptly accepted at Sewanee: The University of the South, in Tennessee. Offered a full scholarship based on his stellar academic record, Chen obtained an American visa and boarded one of the last planes to fly out of Shanghai before it fell completely to Communism.<sup>263</sup>

After two years at Sewanee, he transferred to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York to study architecture, and upon graduation in 1954, he moved to San Francisco. He apprenticed with several noted architects, including famous Modernist, Edward Durrell Stone. He became partner in 1962 in the Redwood City firm of Nobler and Chen and two years later, he opened his own firm, Clement Chen and Associates, at 820 Montgomery Street.<sup>264</sup> Taking great pride in his Chinese heritage, Chen made huge efforts to connect his professional work to the lives of fellow Chinese Americans throughout San Francisco. An early advocate of improving living conditions in Chinatown, the city's most densely packed area, Chen argued that height limits should be increased, making room for high-rise developments that would more adequately house immigrant residents and bring them closer to their jobs.<sup>265</sup>

Chen often collaborated with other important figures in the Chinese community and submitted designs for a new hotel near Chinatown that served as his breakthrough. Financed by banker J.K. Choy and co-opted by engineer Dartmond Cherk, his Holiday Inn building at 750 Kearny Street showcased a sweeping, modern design that included 580 rooms, a basement garage, and a wide pedestrian bridge spanning the street. Blending Chinese tradition with the International style, Chen's hotel also incorporated space for the Chinese Cultural and Trade Center, still part of the building today. Gradually, his portfolio grew to include Holiday Inns in Palo Alto, Pasadena, Hong Kong and Singapore, a Hilton Hotel in Buffalo, N.Y., and numerous single-family homes and condominiums.<sup>266</sup> Chen and Associates were also one of four finalists to design the Yerba Buena Center in San Francisco.

Achieving international acclaim, Chen became the first architect allowed to have a joint venture in China under its Communist government, where he designed and constructed the 528-room "American Style" Jianguo Hotel in Beijing in 1982.<sup>267</sup> Extremely well received by the Chinese government, he was named adviser to the National Committee on Hotel Development of China in 1984. That same year, Chen was selected as the lead architect for an "American Style" university in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone near Hong Kong - a large campus with 13 buildings, sweeping grounds, and room for 12,000 students. Chen's Experimental University was renamed Shenzhen University and currently enrolls over 34,000 students.<sup>268</sup>

<sup>263</sup> Chen, June, "June Wong's Quest to Tell the Story of Her Father," 2021, <https://www.immigrant-voices.aiisf.org/stories-by-author/1030-june-wong-chens-quest-to-tell-the-journeys-of-father-nea-woo-wong-and-other-family-members/>.

<sup>264</sup> "Obituaries," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 23, 1988, B 6 (geganology.com).

<sup>265</sup> "Early proponent of increasing height limits The Chinatown of Tomorrow," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 22, 1967, 2.

<sup>266</sup> "Obituaries," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 23, 1988, B 6 (geganology.com).

<sup>267</sup> "Obituaries," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 23, 1988, B 6 (geganology.com).

<sup>268</sup> "Bay Area Professor Shows Plans for Campus in China," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 13, 1984, 6.

He married his wife, June, in 1955 and they had a son named Clement III who also became an architect and hotel designer. Chen earned a design award for his Diamond Heights Glenridge housing project in 1970, and his overseas hotels proved influential in shaping tourism practices across China, as the Jianguo Hotel became a model for future designs. He died of a heart attack in 1988 at the age of 58 in Hillsborough, California.<sup>269</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Holiday Inn Building and Chinese Cultural Center Building, 750 Kearny Street, 1970 (now Hilton San Francisco Financial District)

Diamond Heights Apartments, 296 Addison Street, 1972

Other notable projects:

Executive House, 1700 Civic Center Drive, Santa Clara, CA, 1972

Holiday Inn Palo Alto, 625 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA, 1973 (now Sheraton Palo Alto)

Jianguo Hotel, 439 Caoxi North Road, Beijing, China, 1978

Experimental University Campus, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, China, 1984 (now Shenzhen University)



Diamond View Apartments, 296 Addison Street (Google Maps).

**Cherney, Jack Allen (1921-1992)**

**Architect**

Education: Art Center School, unknown years  
Studied under Richard Neutra and R.M. Schindler<sup>270</sup>

Firms: Jack Allen Cherney, General Contractor, unknown years

<sup>269</sup> "Obituaries," *Los Angeles Times*, February 28, 1988, 12.

<sup>270</sup> "Finding Aid for the Jack Cherney Drawings, circa 1948-circa 1989," *Online Archive of California*, accessed January 3, 2022, <https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c84x58h0/>.

Principal, Jack Allen Cherney, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, early 1950s-ca. 1989<sup>271</sup>

Jack Allen Cherney was born in New York in 1921. He initially worked as a general contractor and later studied architecture at the Art Center School under Richard Neutra and R. M. Schindler. He opened his own architecture firm in Los Angeles in the early 1950s.<sup>272</sup> Beyond his projects in Southern California, he worked in the Bay Area. He was active in the Diamond Heights area and designed the Diamond View Apartments between 1962 and 1972.<sup>273</sup> Records indicate that he worked until around 1989 and passed away in 1992.<sup>274</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Diamond View Apartments, 296 Addison Street, 1962-1972<sup>275</sup>



1422 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1930  
(Google Maps).

**Christensen, Herman (1892-1977)**  
**Builder**

Education:

Firms: Herman Christensen, Builder, San Francisco, CA, 1929-1955

Cultural Association: Swedish/Swedish American

<sup>271</sup> Ibid.

<sup>272</sup> "Jack Allen Charney," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed January 3, 2022, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2930/>.

<sup>273</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 91.

<sup>274</sup> "Finding Aid for the Jack Cherney Drawings, circa 1948-circa 1989," *Online Archive of California*.

<sup>275</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, 91.

Herman Christensen was born on December 4, 1892 in Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1913.<sup>276</sup> Christensen first lived in Queens, New York, where he worked as a carpenter with his older brother, Edward. In 1929, Christensen moved to the Mission District in San Francisco.<sup>277</sup> Christensen was an active builder in San Francisco and San Mateo County from 1929 until 1955.<sup>278</sup> He worked from his home at 1422 27th Avenue in the Sunset District from 1930 to 1939 and, later, from his apartment at 1399 21st Avenue. Christensen is known to have engaged the services of architects. For example, 2214 29th Avenue was designed in the Mediterranean Revival style in 1936 by architect Charles O. Clausen.<sup>279</sup> In June 1977, at the age of 85, Christensen passed away in Menlo Park California.<sup>280</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

1422 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1930

2214 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1936

1399 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue, 1939

2278 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1939



Thomas Church (Modern Homes Portland).

**Church, Thomas Dolliver (1902-1978)**  
**Landscape Architect of Merit**

Education:      Degree, University of California, Berkeley, 1922  
                  M., Landscape Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1926<sup>281</sup>

Firms:           Thomas D. Church, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, 1930-1977

Thomas Church was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1902, but grew up in Southern California's Ojai Valley and later in Oakland, California. Following his studies at U.C. Berkeley, where he discovered his

<sup>276</sup> California Death Index, 1940-1997; New York State Census, 1915.

<sup>277</sup> Polk's Crocker Langley City Directory, 1929.

<sup>278</sup> Ibid., 1929-1955.; "City Property Held Up; Bid Probed," *San Francisco Examiner*, October 15, 1954.

<sup>279</sup> Building Permits, City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works, Central Permit Bureau.

<sup>280</sup> California Death Index, 1940-1997.

<sup>281</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 272.

interest in landscape architecture, and Harvard, Church traveled through Spain and Italy on the Sheldon Travel Scholarship, studying the similarities between the Mediterranean and Californian climates and the outdoor lifestyle they foster. After working in an East Coast city planning office, Church collaborated with architect William Wurster on the site design for Pasatiempo Estates near Santa Cruz, California. By 1930, he had established a small San Francisco office focused primarily on private residential gardens for middle- and upper-income clients. Church produced over 150 landscapes designs in San Francisco. During the later portion of his career, he served as a member of Stanford's architectural advising council from 1960 to 1978.<sup>282</sup>

Thomas Dolliver Church is widely considered the founding father of Modern California landscape design. He collaborated with local and national architects on the design of over 2,000 gardens and landscapes during his long and prolific career. His long-term friendship and collaboration with William Wurster helped infuse the primacy of siting and landscape design in the aesthetics and form of Second Bay Tradition architecture. His renowned works include the Dewey Donnell Garden (1948) in Sonoma County, the Parkmerced Master Plan (1940, 1951) in San Francisco, and Sunset Magazine's Menlo Park headquarters. Most of his projects, however, consisted of residential gardens and landscapes. Church was renowned for his ability to site and orient a house and for prioritizing site, climatic conditions, and a client's lifestyle in his landscape designs. He was enormously influential to a generation of architects and landscape architects in the Bay Area and at a national level.<sup>283</sup>

Thomas Church's gardens followed four basic principles of design, which he established in his seminal book, *Gardens Are For People*. The principles are: Unity, which allows an entire space to function as a whole, including attaching the building to the garden; Function, allowing the garden to meet the needs and desires of the clients; Simplicity, to maintain the aesthetic and economic success of the space; and Scale, balancing the relation of the site, the building and all components within them.<sup>284</sup> Although Church abandoned the ornamentation of formal gardens, he did respect the basic principles of design, and was able to unify these formalities with his clean, simplified designs. He is credited with establishing gardens as a continuation of the buildings they were attached to and creating separate "living" rooms within the outdoor space.<sup>285</sup>

Thomas Church passed away in 1978.

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design, excluding residential gardens):

War Memorial Opera House Complex, 1935

San Francisco Housing Authority, Valencia Gardens, Valencia Street at 15th Street, 1939 (demolished)

Potrero Terrace public housing, 1941

Parkmerced, 1941/1949

North Point Public Housing, 1950 (demolished) (Collaboration with Ernest Born and Henry Gutterson)

Daphne Funeral Home, 1 Church Street, ca. 1954 (demolished)

Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, 1963

Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, Cowell Hall, 1968 (demolished)

California Historical Society, 2090 Jackson, 1970

Center For Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, unknown year

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<sup>282</sup> Ibid., 273.

<sup>283</sup> Ibid., 272-273.

<sup>284</sup> Thomas Dolliver Church, *Gardens Are For People*, (San Francisco: McGraw-Hill Book Co., revised 1983).

<sup>285</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 273.

Metropolitan Life Building, 600 Stockton Street, unknown year  
Pomeroy Gallery, 449 Pacific Avenue, unknown year

Other notable projects (landscape design):

George A. Pope, Jr. House, Hillsborough, CA, 1932  
General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI, 1945-1956 (With architects Eliel and Eero Saarinen)  
Dewey Donnell Garden, Sonoma County, CA, 1947-1948  
Martin House, Aptos, CA, 1947-1948  
General Motors Corporation, Technical Center, Warren, MI, 1949-1953  
Martin House Garden, Aptos, CA, 1952  
Stanford University, Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, CA, 1953-1955  
Bloedel Reserve, Bainbridge Island, WA, 1954-1955  
American Embassy, Havana, Cuba, unknown year  
Des Moines Art Center, Des Moines, IA, unknown year  
Hotel El Panama, Panama City, unknown year  
Master Plan, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, CA, unknown year  
Master Plan, UC Berkeley, unknown year  
Master Plan, UC Santa Cruz, unknown year  
Master Plan, Wascana Center, Regina, Saskatchewan, unknown year  
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, unknown year  
McAllister, Decker, House, Hillsborough, CA, unknown year  
Nowell, Nelson, House, Carmel, CA, unknown year  
Orrick House, Pebble Beach, CA, unknown year  
Stanford University, Stanford Industrial Park, Palo Alto, CA, unknown year  
Woodner Apartments, Washington, D.C., unknown year



Mario Ciampi (University of California, Berkley Environmental Design Archives).



Corpus Christi Catholic Church, 62 Santa Rosa Avenue, 1953 (San Francisco Heritage).

**Ciampi, Mario Joseph (1907-2006)**

## Architect of Merit

Education: San Francisco Architectural Club, San Francisco, CA, 1927-1929<sup>286</sup>  
Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1932<sup>287</sup>  
École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1933

Firms: Apprentice, Alex A. Cantin, Architect, unknown years  
MJC & Associates, Architects, unknown years  
Apprentice, Designer, Dodge A. Reidy Architects, 1932-1938  
John Russell Pope, Architect, New York, New York, likely 1939-1945<sup>288</sup>  
Principal, Mario Ciampi, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1946

Cultural Association: Italian/Italian American

Mario Ciampi was born in San Francisco in 1907. He first studied at the San Francisco Architectural Club from 1927-1929 and later studied architecture at Harvard University from 1930-1932 and finally, the École des Beaux-Arts from 1932-1933. During his education, he apprenticed with Alexander Cantin and Dodge A. Reidy. He received his architecture certificate in 1935.<sup>289</sup>

After he worked with New York architect John Russell Pope, Mario Ciampi began his career in the Bay Area around 1946 where he first designed schools, commercial buildings, churches and other public buildings. Ciampi was especially known for his designs in Daly City like the AIA-award-winning Westmoor High School (1956).<sup>290</sup> Much of the emphasis in his work, especially his more fantastical private works, conveyed a sense of community and connectedness. While he knew many of his designs could not be realized, he showed a passion for inspiring people to view planning and the spaces in which they live in a new light. He is known for his experimental folded plate roof forms, particularly as applied to educational buildings. Several of his San Francisco projects are characterized by corrugated surfaces and bold roof forms.<sup>291</sup>

Ciampi was a Modernist planner as well as an architect and had a great influence on San Francisco as a consultant for the 1965 draft of the San Francisco Downtown Plan. He advocated for large open pedestrian plazas resulting in the Hallidie and United Nations Plazas. He was also known for his space-age designs for elements of Highway 280 and Junipero Serra Boulevard.<sup>292</sup>

Ciampi became an AIA Fellow in 1960 and died in 2006.<sup>293</sup>

### Projects in San Francisco:

<sup>286</sup> "Ciampi, Mario J. (Mario Joseph), 1907-2006," *Social Networks and Archival Context*, University of Virginia Library and National Archives and Records Administration, accessed October 19, 2020, <https://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w6jd5t8b>.

<sup>287</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 221.

<sup>288</sup> Pierluigi Serraino, *NorCalMod* (Chronicle Books, San Francisco, CA, 2006).

<sup>289</sup> "Ciampi, Mario J. (Mario Joseph), 1907-2006."

<sup>290</sup> Ibid.

<sup>291</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 221.

<sup>292</sup> Ibid.

<sup>293</sup> "Ciampi, Mario J. (Mario Joseph), 1907-2006," *Social Networks and Archival Context*.

Lawton Elementary School, 1570 31<sup>st</sup> Avenue, 1940 (A W.P.A. project designed in conjunction with Charles Rogers and Dodge Reidy)  
Storefront, 4463 Mission Street, 1948  
Cresta Auto Parts, 5050 Mission Street, 1948 (demolished)  
Storefront, 4680-4690 Mission Street, 1949  
New buildings at the San Miguel School complex, bounded by San Jose, Seneca, and Oneida streets, 1953  
Corpus Christi Catholic Church, 62 Santa Rosa Avenue, 1953  
California Flower Market, 640 Brannan Street, 1956

Other notable projects:

Westmoor High School, 131 Westmoor Avenue, Daly City, CA, 1956  
Marjorie H. Tobias Elementary School, 725 Southgate Avenue, Daly City, CA, 1958  
University of California, Berkeley Art Museum, 2155 Center Street, Berkeley, CA, 1970  
Newman Hall, Berkeley, CA, 2700 Dwight Way, unknown year  
Interstate Highway 280, including bridges, between San Francisco and San Jose, CA, unknown year  
Sonoma Elementary School, Sonoma, CA, unknown year



World War II West Coast Memorial, 1351 Washington Boulevard, The Presidio, 1960  
(Globetrotting.com).

**Clark, Hervey Parke (1899-1982)**

**Architect**

Education: Coursework, Yale University, 1921

B.A., Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 1926<sup>294</sup>

Firms:

- Draftsman, Hood, Godley & Fouilhoux, Architects, New York, NY, 1930-1931
- Hervey Parke Clark, Architect, 1931-1938
- Partner, Clark, Gromme & Lloyd, Associated Architects, 1938-1946
- Partner, Clark and Beuttler, Architects, unknown years

Hervey Clark was born in 1899. He studied at Yale University before receiving his bachelor's in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1926. In 1930, he began work as a draftsman for Hood, Godley & Fouilhoux in New York City, where he worked for a year. He soon worked independently as a residential designer in San Francisco. After he worked with architects Carl Gromme and Francis Lloyd on war-time housing projects, Clark joined architect John Frederick Beuttler to open the firm which earned Clark & Beuttler the majority of their prestigious awards. Three of Clark and Beuttler's residential designs were included in the seminal 1949 San Francisco Museum of Art exhibit "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region." Two of those projects were located in San Francisco and one in Aptos, California. Douglas Baylis and Thomas Church provided the landscape design for his San Francisco projects. In 1960, he became the president of San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association (SPUR).<sup>295</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- University of California, San Francisco Medical School Housing, Aldea San Miguel Housing, Sutro Forest, 1959-1961 (With George Rockrise)
- World War II West Coast Memorial, 1351 Washington Boulevard, The Presidio, 1960
- Citizens Federal Loan and Savings Loan Association Headquarters, unknown address, 1964
- Mutual Savings Bank addition, possibly 700 Market Street, 1964

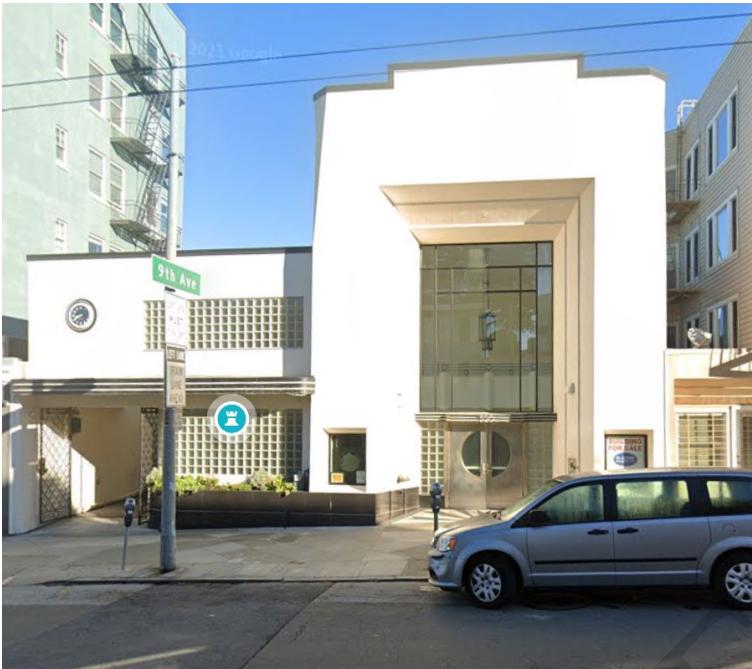
Other notable projects:

- Roger Kent Model House, Kentfield, CA, 1940
- Marin City Housing, Sausalito, CA, 1942
- Martin House, Los Olas Drive, Aptos, CA, 1947-1948
- University of California, Davis, Home Economics Building, 1950-1951
- Martin House Garden, Los Olas Drive, Aptos, CA, 1952
- Stanford University, Bowman Alumni House, Palo Alto, CA, 1952-195

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<sup>294</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 222.

<sup>295</sup> Ibid.



Doelger Building, 320 Judah, 1932 (Google Maps).

### Clausen, Charles O. (1886-1973)

Architect of Merit

Education: Graduate, Mission High School, San Francisco, CA, 1904<sup>296</sup>

Firms: Meyer and O'Brien, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1905<sup>297</sup>

Charles O. Clausen, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1909-1927<sup>298</sup>

Partner, Clausen and Amandes, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1927-1933<sup>299</sup>

Charles Clausen was born in 1886 and grew up in San Francisco. He apprenticed with the architecture firm Meyer and O'Brien at 18, earned his architect's certificate by age 23,<sup>300</sup> and opened his own office by age 24 in the Phelan and Hearst Buildings.<sup>301</sup> Clausen's early designs were in the Mission Revival style, which was popular at the time. He went on to design remarkably expressive Period Revival houses in the Sunset District in the mid-1930s. His commissions include the Larkspur Mission Revival style City Hall (1913, extant)<sup>302</sup> and numerous grand apartment buildings in neighborhoods throughout San Francisco in the 1910s through 1920s. In the early 1930s, possibly correlating to the downturn in building activities as a result of the Great Depression, Clausen shifted his focus to the design of smaller-scale, single-family houses.<sup>303</sup>

<sup>296</sup> "Charles Oliver Clausen, Architect," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 9, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6535/>.

<sup>297</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950*, 2013, 70.

<sup>298</sup> "Charles Oliver Clausen, Architect," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6535/>.

<sup>299</sup> Ibid.

<sup>300</sup> Dennis McCarthy, "Charles O. Clausen, Architect," unnamed newspaper, July 1926 column.

<sup>301</sup> United States Census, 1910; San Francisco City Directories.

<sup>302</sup> *Marin History Museum*, accessed August 2012, [www.MarinHistory.org](http://www.MarinHistory.org).

<sup>303</sup> "Charles Oliver Clausen, Architect," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 9, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6535/>.

One of Clausen's best-known commissions—and one that likely led to commissions from other builders—is the Doelger Building at 320 Judah Street in the Inner Sunset. Designed in 1932 in a striking Art Deco style, the building served as the headquarters, sales office, and warehouse for Henry Doelger's then-emergent construction firm.<sup>304</sup>

From his home office in the Richmond District, Clausen Studios, Clausen went on to accept many commissions from small-scale builder developers to design houses for modest-income home buyers. A review of building permits indicate that Clausen was one of only a handful of outside architects commissioned by Sunset District builders. Clausen is known to have worked for the following builders: Bay Cities Building Company, Samuel Young, Golden Gate Investment Company, Herman Christensen, and E.W. Perkins.<sup>305</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

- 28-30 Adair Street, 1908
- 2853-57 Clay Street, 1910
- 1457 Jones Street, 1913
- 3600 Jackson Street, 1918
- 112 Arguello Street, 1918
- 1-7 Capp Street, 1921
- 1656-1660 15<sup>th</sup> Street, 1922
- 2760 Sacramento Street, 1923
- 2363 Larkin Street, 1923
- 1337-1339 Francisco Street, 1924
- 31 Hidalgo Terrace, 1925
- 2240 Hyde Street, 1926
- 2785 Jackson Street, 1926-1927
- Olympic Hotel, 230 Eddy Street, 1928
- Parkside Theatre, 933 Taraval Street, 1928
- 199 Chestnut Street, 1930
- Doelger Building, 320 Judah, 1932
- 50 San Rafael Way, 1935
- 2100 block tract on 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, 1936
- 2214 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1936
- 115 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1940
- 125 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1940
- 311 Marina Boulevard, 1940

Other notable projects:

- Larkspur City Hall, 1913

**Cochran, T.C. ()**  
**Builder**

<sup>304</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950*, 70.

<sup>305</sup> Ibid.

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about builder T.C. Cochran.

Projects in San Francisco:

808-12 22nd Street, 1900<sup>306</sup>

1067 Tennessee Street, 1906<sup>307</sup>

## Coffey, Alfred I. (1866-1931)

### Architect

Education: Graduate, Saint Mary's College, Moraga, CA<sup>308</sup>

Firms: City Architect, City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA<sup>309</sup>

Partner, Martens and Coffey, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1892-1908<sup>310</sup>

Principal, Alfred I. Coffey, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1925<sup>311</sup>

Partner, Coffey and [Martin J.] Rist, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1930<sup>312</sup>

Alfred Coffey was born in San Francisco in 1866. He attended Saint Mary's College in Moraga, California.<sup>313</sup>

Alfred Coffey was a partner at San Francisco architecture firm Martens and Coffey from 1892-1908.<sup>314</sup>

Mayor McCarthy selected Alfred Coffey to lead the bureau of architecture around 1911. As City Architect, Coffey often focused on school designs, an area he was experienced in due to his designs for schools in San Mateo, San Jose, and Redwood.<sup>315</sup>

After his work as City Architect, Coffey practiced independently for a short time span around 1925 before he joined with Martin J. Rist to form Coffey and Rist around 1930. Shortly after, Coffey died in 1931.<sup>316</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

<sup>306</sup> Christopher VerPlanck, "Dogpatch Historic District Survey," September 2001.

<sup>307</sup> Ibid.

<sup>308</sup> "Alfred I. Coffey (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 10, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2209/>.

<sup>309</sup> Ibid.

<sup>310</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Fire Stations Survey*, year, page.

<sup>311</sup> "Alfred I. Coffey (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

<sup>312</sup> Ibid.

<sup>313</sup> Ibid.

<sup>314</sup> Ibid.

<sup>315</sup> "Alfred I. Coffey," *San Francisco Call* 109, no. 83, February 21, 1911, 6.

<sup>316</sup> Alfred I. Coffey (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

Saint Joseph's Hospital, 355 Buena Vista Avenue, 1889<sup>317</sup>  
Southern Pacific Railroad Company Hospital 2, 1400 Fell Street, 1906-1908<sup>318</sup>  
441 12th Avenue, SF Fire Station No. 31, 1913<sup>319</sup>  
360 4th Street, Southern Police Station, 1925<sup>320</sup>  
San Francisco Municipal Hospital, Cancer Unit and Psychopathic Building, 1001 Potrero Avenue, unknown year<sup>321</sup>



2 Digby Street, 1963 (Google Maps).

### Cohen, B. Clyde (1929-2009) Architect

Education: Coursework, MIT, unknown years  
M. Arch, University of California, Berkeley, unknown years

Firms: Principal, Cohen & Levorsen, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years<sup>322</sup>  
Lead Project Architect, City of San Francisco, CA, unknown years<sup>323</sup>

Bernard Clyde Cohen (known by his middle name, Clyde) was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1929. He first attended MIT and later transferred to U.C. Berkeley where he studied for his master's in architecture under Dean William Wurster.<sup>324</sup>

After graduation, he formed the firm Cohen & Leverson with Jim Leverson. The two primarily worked with a modernist aesthetic and are known for the Red Rock Hill condominiums in Diamond Heights.<sup>325</sup>

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<sup>317</sup> Ibid.

<sup>318</sup> Ibid.

<sup>319</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Fire Stations Survey*, year, page.

<sup>320</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Central SoMa Historic Context Statement & Historic Resource Survey," March 16, 2015.

<sup>321</sup> "Alfred I. Coffey (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

<sup>322</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

<sup>323</sup> "Bernard Clyde Cohen." *San Francisco Chronicle*.

<sup>324</sup> Ibid.

<sup>325</sup> Ibid.

Later in his career, Cohen worked as a lead project architect for the City of San Francisco. During this time, he worked on facilities at SFO.<sup>326</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

2 Digby Street, 1963<sup>327</sup>

Red Rock Condominiums, unknown year<sup>328</sup>



Cascade Theatre, 1731 Market Street, Redding, CA, 1935 (NoeHill.com).

**Conrich, Lloyd J. (1903 - 1983)**

**Architect**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1922

Firms: Draftsperson, Hyman & Appleton, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1924-1927

Draftsperson, Bakewell & Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1930-1932

Principal, J. Lloyd Conrich, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1935-1941

Draftsperson, L.H. Nishkian, 1941-1942

Architect, Daley Brothers, General Contractors, 1942

Draftsperson, Barrett & Hilp, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1942-1943

Principal, J. Lloyd Conrich, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1943-1970

Cultural Associations: Jewish

Joseph Lloyd Conrich was born in San Francisco in 1903. He attended the University of California, Berkeley where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1922. After he graduated, he worked

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<sup>326</sup> Ibid.

<sup>327</sup> Ibid.

<sup>328</sup> "Bernard Clyde Cohen," *San Francisco Chronicle*.

as a draftsperson for Hyman & Appleton from 1924 to 1927, and then the firm of Bakewell & Brown from 1930 to 1932 where he assisted with the design of Coit Tower in Telegraph Hill. In 1936, he started his own firm which lasted until the beginning of WWII. During the war, Conrich worked for several outfits, including the office of Barrett & Hilp where he took on design work for the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, California from 1942 to 1943. In late 1943, he once again started his own practice which operated until 1970.

Conrich designed in the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne Styles and completed numerous office buildings, banks, gas stations, warehouses, theatres, stores, cocktail lounges, apartment buildings, and single-family residences. He became known for his expertise in the design of quality low-cost housing for small city lots and getting the most out of limited space. Some of his extant buildings include the flats at 359 Green Street (1953), the apartments at 566 Vallejo Street (1955) and the residence at 146 Beaumont Avenue (1958). Other notable projects include the Cascade Theatre in Redding (1935) and Del Mar Theatre in Santa Cruz (1936).<sup>329</sup>

He served as a volunteer for Boy Scouts of America for over 50 years and was chairman of the local Jewish Committee on Scouting, which led him to design the Jewish Chapel at the Scouting Council Camp. Conrich was also a successful artist who painted in Abstract and Mid-Century Modern styles.<sup>330</sup> He passed away in 1983.

Projects in San Francisco:

361-363 Green Street, 1953  
566 Vallejo Street, 1955  
146 Beaumont Avenue, 1958  
359 Green Street, 1963

Other notable projects:

Cascade Theatre, 1731 Market Street, Redding, CA, 1935  
Del Mar Theatre, 1124 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA, 1936

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<sup>329</sup> "Jay Lloyd Conrich (Architect)," PCAD Library, accessed July 28, 2021, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/466/>.

<sup>330</sup> "J. Lloyd Conrich," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 17, 1970, 42.



Ernest Coxhead (Pacific Architecture Database).



Brown-Smith House, 2600 Jackson Street, 1895 (Google Maps).

### Coxhead, Ernest (1863-1933) Architect of Merit

Education: Coursework, Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, UK, 1883-1886  
Evening classes at the Architectural Association, London, UK, ca. 1883-1886<sup>331</sup>

Firms: Apprentice, George Wallis, Civil Engineer-Architect, Eastbourne, UK, 1878-1883  
Building Supervisor, Frederic Chancellor, Architect, London, UK, 1883-1886  
Principal, Ernest A. Coxhead, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, 1887-1890  
Partner, Coxhead and Coxhead, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1891-1928<sup>332</sup>

Ernest Coxhead was born in Eastbourne, Sussex, England in 1863. Coxhead first studied under engineer and architect George Wallis from 1878-1883 and later studied at the Royal Academy and the Architectural Association in London from 1883-1886. During his studies, Coxhead became acquainted with classical design and medieval English architecture. He also worked as a building supervisor for Frederic Chancellor while in school. Around this time, he helped restore several English churches.<sup>333</sup>

In 1886, Ernest and his brother, Almeric, left England for Los Angeles, California. Between 1887-1889, the two brothers worked together and designed many Episcopal churches in Southern California. In his early designs, Ernest often employed the English Arts and Crafts style. For instance, in All Saints in Pasadena (1888-1889), Coxhead melded this style with the American Shingle Style.<sup>334</sup>

<sup>331</sup> "Ernest Albert Coxhead (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 10, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/646/>.

<sup>332</sup> Ibid.

<sup>333</sup> Roth, Leland, *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874-1982*, Norfleet Press, Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers.

<sup>334</sup> Ibid.

In 1889, Ernest and Almeric began to receive commissions in San Francisco. Their first project in the Bay Area was the Church of St. John the Evangelist (1890-91). During this time, the firm officially became Coxhead and Coxhead; Ernest focused on the architecture while Almeric focused on the construction.<sup>348</sup> Soon, they received commissions for houses – for instance, the James McGauley house in Pacific Heights. Many of these houses used a wood frame and mimicked English cottage design.<sup>335</sup>

From 1918-1919, Coxhead returned to Europe (to Le Mans, France) to lead the A.E.F School of Architecture for U.S. armed force members in France.<sup>336</sup> After he returned, he continued to work with his brother until approximately 1928. Coxhead died in 1933.<sup>337</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

St. John the Evangelist Church, 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Julian Avenue, 1889-1891 (demolished 1906)  
Holy Innocents Church, 455 Fair Oaks Street, 1890  
McGauley House, 2423 Green, 1891  
Coxhead & Coxhead House, 2421 Green Street, 1892  
Murdock House, 2710 Scott Street, 1893  
Gillespie House, 2940 Jackson, 1894  
Prayerbrook Cross, Golden Gate Park, 1894  
Brown-Smith House, 2600 Jackson Street, 1895  
McFarland House, 400 Clayton Street, 1895  
Osborn House, 3362 Clay, 1896  
Bridge over Stow Lake, 1896  
Ferguson House, 2511 Baker, 1896  
Sonntag House, 2700 Scott Street, 1897  
Spooner House, 2800 Pacific Street, 1899  
3647 Washington, 1900  
Irving Scott House, 840 Hayes Street, 1900  
Porter House, 3234 Pacific Street, ca. 1901  
Waybur House, 3232 Pacific, 1901  
2535 Laguna, 1902  
Home Telephone Company, 333 Grant, 1908  
Dettner Printing Co., 835 Howard, 1909  
1801 Green Street, Golden Gate Valley Branch Library, 1910 or 1918  
3153 Pacific, 1912

Other notable projects:

Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Santa Ana, CA, 1889  
St. John's Episcopal Church, Petaluma, CA, 1890  
Chapel of St John the Evangelist, Monterey, CA, 1891  
Coxhead House, San Mateo, CA, 1891  
Carrigan House, San Anselmo, CA, 1892  
St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Red Bluff, CA, 1895  
Rieber House, Berkeley, CA, 1904

<sup>335</sup> Roth, Leland, *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874-1982*.

<sup>336</sup> "Coxhead, Ernest A.," U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, accessed October 20, 2020, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/coxhead-ernest>.

<sup>337</sup> "Ernest Albert Coxhead (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

Williams House, Palo Alto, CA, 1907  
Sausalito Presbyterian Church, Sausalito, CA, 1909  
Foothills Congregational Church, Los Altos, CA, 1914  
Garfield Intermediate School, Berkeley, CA, 1915



240-242 California Street, 1920 (Google Maps).

### Crim, William H. (1879-1930)

#### Architect of Merit

Education: Lick High School/ California School of Mechanical Arts, San Francisco, CA, unknown years<sup>338</sup>

Firms: Percy and Hamilton, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

Willis Polk, Architect, San Francisco, CA, until 1906

William Crim and Earl B. Scott, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

William Crim, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1910-1930<sup>339</sup>

<sup>338</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Architect Folder C."

<sup>339</sup> Ibid.

Architect William Crim was born in San Francisco in 1879 and was a member of the first graduating class of the Lick High School (California School of Mechanical Arts) in San Francisco. He received his professional training there. For eight years, he practiced in the offices of Percy and Hamilton. He later worked for Willis Polk until 1906. From 1910 to 1930, Crim worked alone and became one of the leading architects of the Pacific Coast.<sup>340</sup>

Mr. Crim was active in various Bay Area architectural groups such as the Commercial and Bohemian and Architectural Clubs of San Francisco and the S.F. Chapter of the A.I.A.<sup>341</sup> Notable works by William Crim include the Pacific Coast Envelope Building located at the southwest corner of Second and Harrison Streets and the Tadich Grill at 240-242 California Street under the firm of Crim and Scott (Earl B.). Other building on William Crim's job list include the Mission Savings Bank Building, the Temple Building in Los Angeles, and a number of residential commissions throughout the city.<sup>342</sup>

*See also: Earl B. Scott*

Projects in San Francisco:

Second Christian Science Church, 651 Dolores Street, 1905

Tadich Grill/Buich Building, 240 California Street, 1909 (with Earl B. Scott)

Wigwam Theatre, 2555 Mission Street, 1913

1666 Market Street, 1913

Sixth Christian Science Church, Clay and Divisadero Streets, unknown year

Pacific Coast Envelope Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> and Harrison, unknown year

Mission Savings Bank Building, 16<sup>th</sup> Street, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Temple Building, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year

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<sup>340</sup>Ibid.

<sup>341</sup>Ibid.

<sup>342</sup>Ibid.



Head Building, 201-209 Post Street, 1909  
(NoeHill.com).

### **Curlett, William F. (1846-1914)** **Architect**

Education: Coursework, Art Institute of Manchester, Manchester, UK, 1862-1864  
Coursework, Art School of Belfast, Belfast, Ireland, 1864-1867<sup>343</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, several architectural offices in Belfast, Northern Ireland, ca. 1867-1870  
Draftsman, Thomas J. Johnston, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1872  
Partner, Laver and Curlett, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1877-1879  
Partner, Curlett and Eisen, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1880-ca. 1882  
Principal, William Curlett, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1883  
Partner, Curlett and Cuthbertson, Architects, San Francisco, c. 1883-1890  
Principal, William Curlett, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1903-1907  
Partner, William Curlett and Son, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1913-ca. 1914<sup>344</sup>

William Curlett was born in the County of Down, Ireland in 1846 and remained in Ireland until he moved to Manchester, England at age sixteen to study. He studied architecture in Manchester for two years before he returned to Belfast to study at the Art School of Belfast for another three years. After he graduated, he worked as a draftsman for various architecture firms in Belfast for three years.<sup>345</sup>

Curlett arrived in San Francisco in 1871 and soon began work as a draftsman for Thomas J. Johnston in 1872. Throughout the late 19th century, Curlett became involved in numerous architectural partnerships: Laver and Curlett (1877-1879), Curlett and Eisen (1880-ca. 1882), and Curlett and Cuthbertson (1883-

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<sup>343</sup> "William F. Curlett (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 10, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/153/>.

<sup>344</sup> Ibid.

<sup>345</sup> Ibid.

1890). He worked as an independent architect in 1883 and later from 1903-1907. In 1913, he partnered with son, Alexander Curlett, to form William Curlett and Son.<sup>346</sup>

Curlett was part of various committees throughout his career like the American Institute of Architects (Trustee of San Francisco chapter 1907, President of California chapter 1910), the California State Board of Architects (President 1912), and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (Member of Advisory Board of Architects, ca. 1913).<sup>347</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Charles and Mary Crocker House, 1100 California Street, 1878-1880 (with Maxwell Bugbee, Samuel Bugbee, Walter Cuthbertson) (demolished 1906)  
Payne Residence, 1409 Sutter Street, 1881  
San Francisco Savings Union, 532 California Street, 1892-1894 (demolished 1906)  
Phelan Building (South Park), unknown address, ca. 1896  
Clunie House, 301 Lyon Street, 1897  
Mutual Savings Bank, 704 Market Street, 1902  
SFPL McCreery Branch, 16th Street and Prosper Street, 1903-1904 (demolished)  
Packard Library, 301 4th Street, 1905  
Shreve Building, 210 Post Street, 1905  
Frederick Post Company, 133-137 2nd Street, 1906  
Haas Candy Factory, 54 Mint Street, 1907  
MacDonough Building, 333-343 Kearny Street, 1907  
Phelan Building #2, 760-784 Market Street, 1908  
Mary Phelan Building, Market Street and Battery Street, 1908  
Head Building, 201-209 Post Street, 1909  
Federal Hotel, 1083-1087 Market Street, 1912

Other notable projects:

Villa Montalvo, Saratoga, CA, 1892

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<sup>346</sup> Ibid.

<sup>347</sup> Ibid.

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