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Dailey, Gardner
Daniels, Mark
Davis, Rees
Dawson, C.W.
DeMartini, Paul F
de Quesada, Jorge
Deichmann, Otto A.
DeMars, Vernon
DeMartini, Paul F
Denck, August Reinhold
Denck, Edmund H.
Devincenzi, Joseph
Devlin, Charles J.I.
Dinwiddie, John
Dodge, Peter Hampton
Doelger, Henry
Dow, Harold
Dunn, Francis



Gardner Dailey, pictured right (Smith Brothers Construction).



65 Montclair Terrace, 1938 (Google Maps).

Dailey, Gardner Acton (1895-1967) Architect of Merit

Education: Coursework, University of California, Berkeley, 1919
Coursework, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, 1920
Coursework, Heald Engineering College, San Francisco, CA, 1921-1922¹

Firms: Donald McLaren, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1915
Architect and Developer, Parisimna Banana Company, Costa Rica, 1916-ca. 1919
Park Designer, Costa Rican government, Costa Rica, 1916-ca. 1919
Principal, Gardner A. Dailey, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1926-1967

Gardner A. Dailey was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, and moved to California in 1915. After he worked at the San Francisco office of landscape architect Donald McLaren, he moved to Costa Rica in 1916 to develop houses for plantation workers for the Parisimna Banana Company. Additionally, he designed parks and playgrounds for the Costa Rican government.²

After he returned, he studied economics and entomology at UC Berkeley and Stanford University respectively. He then studied structural engineering at Heald Engineering College in San Francisco and eventually worked for the Engineering Department of the Spring Valley Land & Water Company of San Francisco.³ In 1926, he traveled through Europe studying architecture. Within a year, he had opened his own architectural firm, which became one of the nation's leading Modern design firms during the 1940s.⁴ Dailey designed several of the earliest Modern buildings in San Francisco and was a pioneer within the Second Bay Tradition movement. Dailey's firm designed a broad range of projects, including medical,

¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 223.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ "Biographical Note: Gardner Dailey," *Online Archive of California*, [http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=kt396nb7zw;query=gardner dailey;style=oac4;view=admin#bioghist-1.8.4](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=kt396nb7zw;query=gardner+dailey;style=oac4;view=admin#bioghist-1.8.4).

commercial, residential, educational, and recreational buildings. He was commissioned by a variety of organizations including Matson Shipping Company, Stanford University, UC Berkeley, and the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department. In 1939, the government of Brazil selected him to design the Brazil Pavilion for the Golden Gate International Exposition.⁵ At the seminal New York Museum of Modern Art's 1944 show, "Built in USA," a number of his works were exhibited, and in 1949 the San Francisco Museum of Art (now the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art) highlighted his work in "Domestic Architecture of the San Francisco Bay Region." In the 1940s, Dailey was commissioned by the American National Red Cross and the American Battle Monuments Commission. During this time Yale University appointed him to the post of Visiting Critic for their School of Architecture.⁶

Throughout his long and prolific career, Dailey was honored by the Art Commission of San Francisco and the President of the Philippines and served as a trustee for the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, where he made public addresses on art and architecture for television and radio. He additionally served on the San Francisco Planning Commission, including one year as its President, and was an active member of Telesis, an advocacy-educational collective comprised of architects, landscape designers and planners.⁷ He won awards from *House Beautiful*, *House & Garden*, *Life*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies Home Journal* in their residential competitions. The National Academy of Design in New York City presented him with the Samuel F.B. Morse Award for its 139th Exhibition in 1964 and hung his portrait in its gallery. Dailey was one of the Bay Area's most prominent and influential Modern architects and was integral to the development of San Francisco's Modern aesthetic.⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Patrick Henry School, 693 Vermont Street (remodel), 1934 (PWA project in conjunction with W. D. Peugh)
Lincoln Park Clubhouse, 300 34th Avenue, 1936
Apartment Complex, 800 Francisco Street, 1937
Residence, 1750 Scott Street, 1938
65 Montclair Terrace, 1938
Berliner House, 120 Commonwealth Avenue, 1938
Private Residence, 65 Montclair Terrace, 1938
Condominium, 1963 Clay Street, 1938
Addition, 1977 Clay Street, 1938
Golden Gate International Exposition, Brazilian Pavilion, Yerba Buena Island, 1939
Private Residence, 44 Normandie Terrace, 1939
Residence, 261 Filbert Street, 1940
Apartment Complex, 351 Filbert Street, 1941
Heil House, 2674 Broadway, 1941
Gardner Dailey House, 275 Telegraph Hill Boulevard, 1942
Private Residence, 351 Filbert Street, 1942
Private Residence, 2690 Broadway, 1949
Red Cross Building, 1550 Sutter, 1950 (demolished)
Private Residence, 1 Raycliff Terrace, 1951
San Francisco Unified School District, Luther Burbank High School (re-named Excelsior Middle School), 325 La Grande Avenue, 1953

⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 223.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "Gardner Dailey- Second Bay Region Style Tradition & Diversity of Work," *GardnerDaily.Org*, <http://www.gardnerdailey.org/highlights.htm>.

Tiki Bob's (ground floor remodel), 593-599 Post Street, 1955
Residence, 265 Union Street, 1961
M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, remodel, Golden Gate Park, 1965
Saint Luke's Hospital, 3555 Cesar Chavez Street, 1967

Other notable projects:

Lake Merced Golf Course & Country Club Structures, 2300 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Daly City, CA, 1934
Coral Casino Beach and Cabana Club, 1281 Channel Drive, Santa Barbara, CA, unknown year
Gardner Dailey House, Saratoga, CA, unknown year
Ets-Hokin House, Ross, CA, unknown year
Ernest Gallo House, Modesto, CA, unknown year
McAllister, Decker, House, Hillsborough, CA, unknown year
Lowe House, Woodside, CA, 1937, unknown year
Good Housekeeping Model Home, Menlo Park, CA, 1939
De Bretteville House, Woodside, CA, 1939
Owens, Mrs. L.D. House, Sausalito, CA, 1939
Hudson House, Monterey, CA, 1940
Memorial Chapel San Mateo, CA, 1941
United States Merchant Marine Cadet Basic Training School, San Mateo, CA, 1942-1943
University of California, Berkeley, Music Building and Concert Hall, 1952
Pacific War Memorial, Fort McKinley, Manila, 1947-1956
Stanford University, Physics Lecture Hall, Palo Alto, CA, 1957
University of California, Davis, Fine Arts Building, 1962
University of California, Davis, Master Plan #1, unknown year



Mark Daniels (Pacific Coast Architectural Archive).

Daniels, Mark Roy (1881-1952)

Engineer/Architect of Merit

- Education: B.S., Civil Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, 1901-1905
Post-graduate coursework in city planning and landscape architecture, Harvard University, 1913⁹
- Firms: Principal, Daniels & Dillman, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1907
Principal, Daniels & Osmont, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1909
Principal, Daniels, Osmont & Wilhelm, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1914
General Superintendent and Landscape Engineer for the National Park Service, ca. 1914-1915
Principal, Daniels & Wilhelm, Architects, San Francisco, CA ca. 1917
Mark Daniels & Company, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1918
Consulting engineer, Del Monte Properties Company, 1920¹⁰
Principal, Mark Daniels, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1941-1942¹¹

Mark Roy Daniels was born on July 14, 1881, in Spring Arbor, Michigan, the youngest child of Julia Francis and Emergene Philander "Philo" Daniels. Mark entered the workforce in 1899 as a draughtsman for San Francisco Patent Attorneys E.F. Murdock & Company, and later worked for Francis M. Wright, same trade, in offices on Market Street.¹²

After he worked in various firms across the country, Daniels returned to San Francisco where he opened an engineering office and took advantage of reconstruction efforts after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. In San Francisco, Daniels partnered with fellow Berkeley alumni George P. Dillman and Samuel P. Eastman to form Daniels & Dillman in 1907. By 1909, Daniels had split from Dillman and Eastman, and was hired by John Hopkins Spring to develop a subdivision in Berkeley, called Thousand Oaks. Daniels quickly brought in Vance C. Osmont, a Berkeley engineer with expertise in volcanic rock, to mitigate the "profusion of rock outcrops" on the site. The two formed a partnership known as Daniels & Osmont and opened offices in the First National Bank Building.¹³

In May of 1912, Baldwin & Howell announced the development of "a vast residential park, a 'city beautiful,' an ideal community of artistic homes, and the real showplace of San Francisco" on property previously owned by the Adolph Sutro estate. The Newell-Murdoch Realty Company was awarded development rights to the approximately 225-acre site north of Corbett Road, and they hired Mark Daniels to engineer this property that became known as the Forest Hill Tract.¹⁴

⁹ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 151.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ "Mark Roy Daniels Architect, Civil Engineer," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 11, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/302/>.

¹² Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," 151.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 152.

In the fall of the same year, Daniels began working on another large Crocker-Amazon subdivision for the Crocker Estate Company. Located near Cow Palace, this subdivision was advertised as an affordable alternative to the wealthier, “restricted” residential parks in development in Forest Hill or St. Francis Wood and touted as the workingman’s opportunity to own a home with a lawn and garden without leaving the city.¹⁵

After working on these projects, Daniels left San Francisco for Boston, Massachusetts in 1913 and explored the “economic value of art” while attending courses in city planning and landscape architecture during post-graduate studies at Harvard University. The firm of Daniels & Osmont closed as Daniels went east, but reopened in 1914 in partnership with George H. Wilhelm, a fellow Berkeley alum, under the name Daniels, Osmont & Wilhelm, Inc. As Daniels emerged from Harvard, he was tapped to “design a comprehensive general plan for the development of the floor of the Yosemite Valley” by Adolph C. Miller, a U.C. Berkeley economics professor who had recently been appointed as assistant secretary with the National Park Service.¹⁶

From 1914 to 1915, Daniels surveyed western park sites and promoted his agenda through articles and speeches during the summer months and worked at his private practice in San Francisco during the winter months. In 1916, Daniels went on a trip to Monterey with a friend from the Bohemian Club, Chesley K. Bonestell. The two met with Samuel F.B. Morse, who hired them to extend Seventeen Mile Drive through a new development in Monterey, called Pebble Beach; this would solidify a working relationship with Morse that proved fruitful for Daniels after World War I. Around the same time, Daniels began to publicly advocate a proposal by M.H. de Young to incorporate design elements from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition into San Francisco city planning. He was subsequently hired by the Marina Corporation to do just that.¹⁷

The year of 1917 brought U.S. entry into World War I, and 1918 brought a company reorganization in which George Wilhelm left and Chesley Bonestell was made full partner, forming the firm of Mark Daniels & Company. Upon relocating to Southern California, he met Alphonzo E. Bell, an eccentric oil millionaire who hired Daniels as the landscape architect for a west Los Angeles real estate development called Bel-Air. He went on to design many notable Los Angeles subdivisions, hotels, and academic campuses.¹⁸ Mark Daniels passed away in 1952, leaving behind a lasting legacy on the built environment of San Francisco.

Projects in San Francisco:

Forest Hill tract, 1912

Doble residence, (landscaping), unknown address, ca. 1915-1916

Plan for Presidio Park, 1916 (primarily unimplemented)

Golden Gate International Exposition, Treasure Island, 1939-40

California Commission and Federal Building (landscaping), unknown address, unknown year

Southern Counties Building (landscaping), unknown address, unknown year

Hall of Flowers (landscaping), 1199 9th Avenue, unknown year

Chinese Village (landscaping), unknown address, unknown year

¹⁵ Ibid., 152.

¹⁶ Ibid., 152.

¹⁷ Ibid., 153.

¹⁸ Ibid., 153.

Other notable projects:¹⁹

Thousand Oaks, Berkeley, CA, 1909
Crocker-Amazon subdivision, South San Francisco, CA, 1912
Beamer Park, Woodland, CA, ca. 1915-1916
“Pacific Heights” subdivision Richmond Hills, CA, ca. 1915-1916
Pebble Beach, Monterey, CA, 1916
Miramar subdivision demonstration home, San Diego, CA, 1927
Biltmore Hotel, Phoenix, AZ, 1928
East Bay Municipal Utility District water treatment plant, Orinda, CA, 1934
Western part of Pacific Grove, CA, unknown year
Pebble Beach Golf Links (extension), Monterey, CA, unknown year
Del Monte golf course, Monterey, CA, unknown year
Holy Sepulchre at Holy Cross Cemetery, Menlo Park, CA, unknown year
Anthony estate, Los Feliz Park, CA, unknown year (landscaping in collaboration with Jo Mora and Bernard Maybeck)
Stables on the J.C. Jackling estate, Woodside, CA, unknown year
St. Joseph’s College, Cupertino, CA, unknown year
Bel-Air, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year, landscaping
Bel-Air Bay Club, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Bel-Air Administrative Building, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Bel-Air residence of Alphonzo Bell, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Highland Hills subdivision, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Pasadena subdivision, CA, unknown year
Malibu subdivision, CA, unknown year
Pacific Palisades subdivision, CA, unknown year
Capistrano subdivision, CA, unknown year
Arrowhead Springs Resort, San Bernardino, CA
Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
San Diego State College, San Diego, CA, unknown year
Mount Saint Mary’s College, Los Angeles, CA, unknown year
Botanical garden in Santa Monica, Santa Monica, CA, unknown year
Country club in Brentwood, Brentwood, CA, unknown year
W.A. Clark Library, University of California, Los Angeles, unknown year
Residence of John Henry Nash, Berkeley, CA, unknown year
Moderne residence of George A. Davis, Atherton, CA, unknown year
Albany Race Track and Grounds, Alameda County, CA, unknown year

Davis, Rees O. ()

Builder

Education:

Firms:

¹⁹ Ibid.

Little is known about builder Rees Davis. He collaborated with architects John and Jacob Reis.²⁰

Projects in San Francisco:²¹

Dog Patch houses, unknown dates

1000 block of Tennessee and 900 block of Minnesota

917-19 Minnesota Street, 1900

944-46 Minnesota Street, 1907

820-24 22nd Street, 1910

Dawson, C.W. ()

Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about C.W. Dawson.

Projects in San Francisco:

70 Cameo Way, 1968²²

DRAFT

²⁰ Christopher VerPlanck, "Dogpatch Historic District Survey," September 2001.

²¹ Ibid.

²² San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.



374-378 Chestnut Street, 1929
(Google Maps).

DeMartini, Paul F (1880-1957)

Builder

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Paul DeMartini was born in California to Gerolaimo and Anna Biggio who immigrated from Italy in 1875. While not much is known about his early life, he lived with various family members at 2123 Powell Street until the 1920s.²³ Records indicate he worked as a carpenter, contractor, laborer, and draftsman; and from 1913, he was listed in City Directories as being an architect.²⁴ In the 1910 census, he is listed as being the head of a household of ten, including his wife, Alvira. His 1918 draft registration card noted “all fingers left hand off at knuckles” – a condition consistent with construction work.²⁵

From 1911 to 1933, DeMartini was involved as an architect, contractor, carpenter, and laborer in more than one hundred new buildings in North Beach. He worked mostly for fellow Italian clients building flats, in various iterations of Mediterranean Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles, including 374-378 Chestnut Street (1929), 1864-1866 Stockton Street (1915), and 517-532 Greenwich Street (1912).

²³ Corbet, Michael R, “North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement,” *Northeast San Francisco Conservancy*, January 31, 2018 (revised, February 11, 2020), A7.

²⁴ San Francisco City Directory, 1914, 574.

²⁵ Corbet, Michael R, *North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement*, A7.

Demartini also designed and built several commercial and industrial buildings like the A. Friscia Seafoods building at 555 Francisco Street (1923), and bakeries at 510 Union Street (1917) and 1831 Powell Street. Additionally, and as Italians moved outside of North Beach, he worked on houses and other buildings scattered throughout the Bay Area and is perhaps best known for designing the 1932 Dolphin Swimming and Boating Club next to Aquatic Park. He passed away in 1957 at the age of 77.²⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

517-532 Greenwich Street, 1912

1445-1449 Grant Avenue, 1913

1864-1866 Stockton Street, 1915

315-317 Green Street, 1915

1501-1515 Grant Avenue, 1917

510-516 Union Street, 1917

1831 Powell Street, 1917

A. Friscia Seafoods, 555 Francisco Street, 1923

374-378 Chestnut Street, 1929

380-382 Chestnut Street, 1929



Diamond View Apartments (supervising architect),
296 Addison Street, 1972 (Google Maps).

**de Quesada, Jorge (1928-unknown years)
Architect**

Education: M. Arch, University of Havana, Cuba, 1950²⁷

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ "Brief History," *de quesada architects inc.*, accessed October 21, 2020, http://www.dequesadarch.com/brief_history.htm

Firms: Jorge de Quesada, Architect and Builder, Havana, Cuba, ca. 1950
Chief designer, Hertzka and Knowles, Architects, San Francisco, California, 1960
Jorge de Quesada, Architect, San Francisco, California, 1969-unknown year²⁸

Cultural Association: Cuban/Cuban American

Jorge de Quesada received his master's in architecture from the University of Havana in 1950. Shortly after, he started his own firm where he worked as both an architect and builder. Due to political turmoil in Cuba, de Quesada immigrated to San Francisco in 1960. He soon accepted a job at Hertzka and Knowles and worked as their chief designer.²⁹

In 1962, de Quesada received his California Architect's License. His first two prominent commissions were the Saint Thomas Moore church in San Francisco and the Borel Estate Office Park in San Mateo. The firm became incorporated in 1969 as Jorge de Quesada, Inc and went on to design well-known projects like Opera Plaza and 1700 California Street.³⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Diamond View Apartments (supervising architect), 296 Addison Street, 1972³¹
Saint Thomas Moore Church, unknown address, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Borel Estate Office Park, San Mateo, CA, unknown year



Metropolitan Theatre #3, 2055 Union Street, 1923-1924 (CinemaTreasures.org).

Deichmann, Otto A. (ca. 1890-1964)
Architect

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

Education:

Firms: Principal, Otto A. Deichmann, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1941³²

Cultural Association: German/German American

Otto Deichmann was born in Germany around 1890. He later relocated to Artois, California in 1902. His name appears in San Francisco directories from 1930 through four years after his death in 1968.

Throughout his career, Deichmann specialized in movie theater design. He designed the El Rey Theater in Manteca (1937), the Tower Theater in Roseville (1940), the Garden Theater in San Jose (1949), and the (New) Roseville Theater in Roseville (remodeled 1949).³³

Projects in San Francisco:

929-931 Market Street, 1939³⁴

Metropolitan Theatre #3, 2055 Union Street, 1923-1924³⁵

Other notable projects:

El Ray Theater, Manteca, CA, 1937

Tower Theater, Roseville, CA, 1940

Garden Theater, San Jose, CA, 1949

(New) Roseville Theater, Roseville, CA, remodeled 1949



Vernon DeMars (University of California, Berkley archives).



Wurster Hall, University of California, Berkley, 1958 (Sosbrutalism.org).

**DeMars, Vernon Armand (1908-2005)
Architect of Merit**

³² "Otto Adolf Deichmann," *Pacific Coast Architect Database*, accessed August 12, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/665/>.

³³ Page & Turnbull, *Historic Resource Evaluation*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2011, 27.

³⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "Central SoMa Historic Context Statement & Historic Resource Survey," March 16, 2015.

³⁵ "Otto Adolf Deichmann," *Pacific Coast Architect Database*.

Education: B.A, Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1931
M.S. Architecture, University of California, Berkeley 1932³⁶

Firms: District Architect, Farm Security Administration's regional office, San Francisco, CA, 1936-1942³⁷
Chief of Housing Standards, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C., 1943-1944³⁸
Associate, Hardison and DeMars, Associated Architects, Berkeley, CA, 1950-1954³⁹
Partner, DeMars & Reay, 1955-1966⁴⁰
Partner, DeMars & Wells, 1966-1977⁴¹
DeMars & Maletic, 1977-2001⁴²

San Francisco native Vernon Armand DeMars studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. He then worked with the National Park Service and traveled in the U.S. and Europe, DeMars was appointed district architect for the Farm Security Administration's (FSA) regional office in San Francisco. The FSA provided housing to migrant farm workers, planned and built rural camps, schools, clinics, and community centers, and constructed wartime housing for over 7,000 military personnel.⁴³ During his career at the FSA, DeMars collaborated with landscape architects Burton Cairns and Garrett Eckbo, and planners Fran Violich and Corwin Mocine, to make lasting contributions to the field of planning and low-cost housing design. Projects included the Farm Workers' Center at Yuba City, California, the Cooperative Farm and Workers' Housing at Chandler, Arizona, and the Woodville Farm Workers' Center near Porterville, California. DeMars, Cairns, Eckbo and Violich, along with other influential Bay Area architects of the time, co-founded the regional planning association, Telesis. DeMars was associated with the Second Bay Tradition style.⁴⁴

DeMars became the Chief of Housing Standards for the National Housing Agency in Washington, D.C. in 1943, and during WWII he acted as an advisor on public works for the government of Puerto Rico with the US Navy. He experimented with the design and siting of defense worker housing in Richmond and Vallejo, California. Following the war, DeMars remained active on the East Coast, continuing his work in public housing and teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1947-1949.⁴⁵

He returned to Berkeley in 1951 to lecture at the University of California's College of Environmental Design, where he became Professor of Architecture in 1953. He remained a prominent figure at the school through his retirement in 1975. During his tenure at Berkeley, he consulted for the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency where he helped to plan Diamond Heights, Hunter's Point, and the Western Addition, and worked with architect Donald Hardison on Richmond, California's Easter Hill Village

³⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 225.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ "Vernon Armand DeMars (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 11, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/91/>.

⁴⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 225.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 225-226.

public housing development. The two would later win a competition to build a student center and auditorium at U.C. Berkeley.⁴⁶

In 1955, DeMars opened his own architectural firm in San Francisco with Donald P. Reay that focused on community development and mass housing and planning. The firm would add John G. Wells in 1966 to form DeMars & Wells. In 1977 DeMars formed DeMars & Maletic with principal Carl Maletic. The firm helped to rehabilitate the Ferry Building on the Embarcadero following the demolition of the Embarcadero Freeway in 1991.⁴⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

San Francisco Golden Gateway Redevelopment project, 1960-1966 (in conjunction with Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons)

Site plan for Western Addition Redevelopment project A-1, unknown year

Site plan for Diamond Heights Redevelopment project, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Vernon DeMars House, Berkeley, CA, 1950

Mililani New Town, Oahu, Hawaii, unknown year

Mt. Angel Abbey Library, with architect Alvar Aalto, St. Benedict, OR, 1970

University of California at Berkeley's Student Center, Zellerbach Hall, and Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA, unknown years

Denck, August Reinhold ()

Builder

Education:

Firms: Work with Edmund Denck, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1900

Projects in San Francisco:

69 Potomac Street, 1900

Denck, Edmund H. ()

Builder

Education:

Firms: Work with August Denck, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1900

Projects in San Francisco:

⁴⁶ Ibid., 226.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 226.

69 Potomac Street, 1900



383-389 Green Street, 1913
(Apartments.com).

Devincenzi, Joseph (1879-1936)
Architect, Builder

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

Firms: Joseph Devincenzi, Builder, 1908-1924
Devincenzi Brothers & Company, 1912-1917

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Joseph Devincenzi was born in 1879 in Amador County, California. His father, Domenico, was a gold miner who immigrated from Italy in 1869 and his mother, Julia, also Italian, arrived in 1873. After his mother's death in 1900, he moved with his family to San Francisco but continued to own and operate a gold mine in Amador County. Shortly after he arrived in San Francisco, it appears that he started work as a contractor and builder. In 1912, he formed a construction company with his brothers, Joseph, Antonio, and Angelo, who according to census records, were all trained carpenters and they formed Devincenzi Brothers & Company. Records indicate that the company lasted until 1917, but Joseph Devincenzi continued to work as a contractor at his residence at 1069 Vallejo Street (extant) until 1924.

Between 1908 and 1924, Joseph Devincenzi was responsible for building 41 flats and Romeo flats in North Beach, including one apartment building, and although he was never certified as an architect, he signed building permits as such. Most of his work was completed in the Classical Revival style and examples include 1901-1911 Mason Street (1909), 383-389 Green Street (1913), and 525-531 Greenwich Street (1914). Devincenzi passed away in 1936.⁴⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

1901-1911 Mason Street, 1909
2252-2256 Mason Street, 1910
2258-2262 Mason Street, 1910
483 Francisco Street, 1910
2124 Mason Street, 1911
383-389 Green Street, 1913
525-531 Greenwich Street, 1914



St. Ignatius Church, 650 Parker Avenue, 1914, SF Landmark #172 (Wikipedia.com).

Devlin, Charles J.I. (1857-1928)
Architect of Merit

⁴⁸ Corbet, Michael R, *North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement, Northeast San Francisco Conservancy*, January 31, 2018 (revised, February 11, 2020), A10-A12.

Education:

Firms: Draftsperson, Kenizer & Raun, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1878-1879
Principal, Charles J.I. Devlin, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1887-1928

Cultural Associations: Irish/Irish American

Charles James Ignatious Devlin was born in 1857 in San Francisco. His parents immigrated from Ireland and his father worked as a carpenter.⁴⁹ According to city directories, he practiced architecture in San Francisco from 1886 to 1928. Although it is unclear where he received his formal education, he was certified to practice architecture in the state of California under license number A119.⁵⁰ His brother, Leo Devlin was also an architect and the pair collaborated from time to time.

Charles Devlin was the official architect for the Archdiocese Church in the Bay Area under Archbishop Patrick Riordan and designed several prominent churches, including the Most Holy Redeemer Church at 100 Diamond Street (1901), and St. Ignatius Church at 650 Parker Avenue (1914). Devlin was reportedly asked to create buildings that “expressed solidarity, continuity with Europe, geniality and upward mobility.”⁵¹ He designed buildings in Classical Revival, Second Empire, and Romanesque styles and his architecture showed an intense devotion to European building traditions.⁵² Other well-known projects for the Catholic church include St. Patrick's Seminary School in Menlo Park (1898) and the Sacred Heart School in Atherton (1910). He passed away in 1928.⁵³

Projects in San Francisco:

Saint Charles School, 3250 18th Street, 1888, Landmark #139
1493-1499 McAlister Street, 1891
Most Holy Redeemer Church, 100 Diamond Street, 1901
610 Vallejo Street, rebuilt in 1913
St. Ignatius Church, 650 Parker Avenue, 1914, Landmark #172

Other notable projects:

St. Francis de Sales Church, Oakland, CA, 1891 (destroyed)
St. Patrick's Seminary, 320 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 1898
Sacred Heart School, 150 Valparaiso Avenue, Atherton, CA, 1898 (rebuilt 1910)

⁴⁹ Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

⁵⁰ "List of Architects, Norther District," *State Board of Architecture*, 1918, 6.

⁵¹ "Noted Architect is Buried in S.F.," *Oakland Tribune*, November 5, 1928, C9.

⁵² "San Francisco Landmarks," *NoeHill*, <https://noehill.com/sf/landmarks/sf139.asp>.

⁵³ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.



Roos House, 2660 Divisadero Street, 1938
(Google Maps).

Dinwiddie, John Ekin (1902-1977)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.S., Architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 1925
Studied with Eliel Saarinen⁵⁴

Firms: Draftsman, York & Sawyer, Architects, New York, NY, 1926⁵⁵
Draftman, Bliss and Fairweather, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1927⁵⁶
Designer, Lewis P. Hobart, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1928⁵⁷
Designer, Charles W. McCall, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1930-1931⁵⁸
Principal, John Ekin Dinwiddie, Architect, Oakland, CA, 1931-1938
Senior Partner, Dinwiddie & Hill, 1938-1940
Partner, Dinwiddie, Hill, & Joseph, 1940-1942
Partner, Mendelsohn, Dinwiddie, & Hill, 1945-1947
Principal, John Ekin Dinwiddie, Architect, New Orleans, LA, 1953-1959⁵⁹

John Ekin Dinwiddie was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1902. In 1910, the Dinwiddie family lived in New Jersey. It is likely that by 1911, the Dinwiddie family had relocated to the Bay Area as John's father, William, founded the Dinwiddie Construction Company in the Bay Area in 1911. Dinwiddie graduated from the University of Michigan where he studied under Eliel Saarinen in 1925. While in college, Dinwiddie was the President of the architectural student organization in 1924. After graduation, Dinwiddie worked in New York for York & Sawyer before he returned to San Francisco around 1927 to

⁵⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 226.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ "John Ekin Dinwiddie (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 11, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/282/>.

⁵⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 226.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ "John Ekin Dinwiddie (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

work for Bliss and Fairweather. He also received the Booth Traveling Scholarship from the University of Michigan in 1927 and traveled to England, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Italy.⁶⁰

After he returned, he worked as a designer for Lewis P. Hobart in 1928 and Charles W. McCall from 1930-1931 before he opened his own practice in Oakland where he worked from 1931-1938. Throughout his career, he was a partner in numerous firms including Dinwiddie & Hill from 1938-1940, Dinwiddie, Hill, & Joseph from 1940-1942, and Mendelsohn, and Dinwiddie, & Hill from 1945-1947. He ended his career as an independent architect in New Orleans, Louisiana from 1953-1959.⁶¹

Although John E. Dinwiddie built only one residence and a handful of commercial works in San Francisco, he was an early and influential Second Bay Tradition architect. His work showed a distinct blend of International Style and the Second Bay Tradition, as evidenced by the design of the iconic Roos House on Divisadero Street. The mid-1940s were some of his firm's most productive years, with architects Albert Henry Hill and Erich Mendelsohn.⁶²

Projects in San Francisco:

George Olsen Cadillac, 999 Van Ness Avenue, 1938 (Demolished)
Roos House, 2660 Divisadero Street, 1938



Garfield Elementary School (Inspection Services Inc.).

Dodge, Peter Hampton (1929-) Architect of Merit

Education: Art Center School, Pasadena, CA, 1947-1949
B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, unknown years

Firms: Designer, Joseph Esherick, Architect, San Francisco, 1956-1965
Associate, Joseph Esherick, Architect, San Francisco, 1965
Partner, Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis, San Francisco, 1972

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.; San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 226.

⁶² San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 226-227.

Peter Hampton Dodge was born in 1929. He studied architecture at U.C. Berkeley. After graduation, Dodge worked as a designer for Esherick and Associates beginning in 1956 and became a principal in 1972.⁶³ In 1963, Dodge managed the adaptive reuse of the unused Del Monte Cannery and turned the structure into a shopping plaza. With this project, he demonstrated the value of adaptive re-use and made his mark in the prominent San Francisco firm. He additionally worked with the firm on the iconic Gualala housing project, The Sea Ranch. His only known project in San Francisco is Garfield School, completed in 1981.⁶⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

Del Monte Cannery, 2801 Leavenworth Street, 1963 (with Esherick and Associates)

Garfield School, 420 Filbert Street, 1981 (with EHDD)

UCSF Parnassus, Kalmanovitz Library, 530 Parnassus Avenue, 1988-1990 (with EHDD)

Tenderloin Community School, 1998 (with EHDD and Barcelon & Jang)

Other notable projects:

The Sea Ranch, Gualala, CA, 1960s (with Esherick and Associates)



Henry Doelger (*The Daily Journal*).



1538 40th Avenue, 1940 (Google Maps).

Doelger, Henry (1896-1978)
Builder/Developer of Merit

Education:

Firms: Henry Doelger Builder Inc., San Francisco, CA, ca. 1930s-1940s⁶⁵

Henry Doelger was born in San Francisco on June 24, 1896, on 1321 Mason Street.⁶⁶ His father died when he was ten years old, prompting Henry to quit eighth grade (a few years later) to work in order to contribute financially to his family.⁶⁷ In 1922, while still in his 20s, Doelger bought (and sold) his first lot

⁶³ "Peter Dodge History," *EHDD*, <http://ehdd.com/#/2149>.

⁶⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 227.

⁶⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, July 2013, 45.

⁶⁶ Crocker-Langley San Francisco Directory, 1896; Rob Keil, *Little Boxes: The Architecture of a Classic Midcentury Suburb* (Daly City, California: Advection Media, 2006), 31.

⁶⁷ Andrew Curtin, "Henry Doelger, The City's premier homebuilder dies," *San Francisco Examiner*, July 24, 1978, 24.

in the Sunset District, an area that 15 years later would be known as “Doelger City.” With his brother Frank, an established Sunset District realtor, Henry entered the realm of real estate speculation where he purchased raw land as speculative investments. In 1927, Doelger built his first house in the Sunset District, a barrel front, single-family house at 1427 39th Avenue.⁶⁸ Later that year, on that same block, he began construction of the first tract of Doelger-built homes.⁶⁹

By the mid-1930s, Henry Doelger Builder Inc. employed an increasing number of in-house employees who worked at their headquarters at 320 Judah Street including architectural designers John Hunter and O. E. Peterson;⁷⁰ a painting and decorating department led by H. G. Douglas; a team of salesmen; and Doelger’s secretary Ms. Alpha Porter.⁷¹

Doelger’s business continued to grow at an unprecedented pace. By 1940, Doelger had constructed more than 2,500 homes, mostly single-family houses in the Sunset District and Golden Gate Heights area, with 425 bought and sold in 1939 alone.⁷² His specialty was a one-story over garage, single-family house, though he also built a limited number of duplexes and apartments in the Sunset District. By 1940 Doelger was recognized as the nation’s largest home builder and promoted himself as the builder of the nation’s fastest selling homes. He was able to offer lower prices than small-scale builders because of the economies of scale of his building operation.⁷³

By the early 1930s, builders had shifted from tracts of nearly identical buildings designed in the same style to tracts that displayed a wide range of architectural styles. Although the interior layouts were limited to just a few options, the façades of Doelger’s early 1930s houses are extraordinarily picturesque. They featured miniature chateaus and castles designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Provincial, Mediterranean Revival, and Storybook styles. The exuberant designs of the early 1930s, however, had evolved by the late 1930s into more restrained versions of this wide spectrum of architectural styles. By the late 1930s, consumers had the option of choosing a traditional revival style or a modernistic Streamline Moderne house.⁷⁴

Henry Doelger dominated the home-building industry in San Francisco in the 1930s and early 1940s. During his 30-year career, Doelger’s firm constructed approximately 11,000 buildings in San Francisco, primarily in the Sunset District.⁷⁵ From 1934 to 1941 he was the largest home builder in the U.S., constructing an average of two houses a day and employing 500 people, earning him the moniker “the Henry Ford of housing.”⁷⁶ Doelger was undoubtedly, the most influential Sunset District developer and in many respects, Doelger’s career is illustrative of the other large merchant builders of that era.⁷⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

Headquarters, 320 Judah Street (designed by C.O. Clausen), 1932

⁶⁸ The Western Neighborhoods Project documented and confirmed the correct address of Doelger’s first house; “First Doelger Home Identified,” *OutsideLands.org*, <http://www.outsidelands.org/first-doelger.php>

⁶⁹ Thatcher Covely, *Doelger Built Homes of the Moment*, (Promotional booklet published by Henry Doelger Builder Inc., 1935), 47.

⁷⁰ Thatcher Covely, *Homes of the Moment*, 40.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*; “Doelger Opens New Firm Offices,” *San Francisco Examiner*, April 20, 1940, 10.

⁷² Brochure: America’s Fastest Selling Homes are Built by Doelger, 1940.

⁷³ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, 47.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 48.

⁷⁵ Rob Keil, *Little Boxes*.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 31.

⁷⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, 45.

The Chester, Ortega at 18th Avenue, 1932
The Windsor, 31st at Lawton 1932
El Cadre, 1647 31st Avenue, 1932
The Chatel, 1651 31st Avenue, 1932
Casa Alhambra, 1687 31st Avenue, 1932
The Riviera, 1917 17th Avenue, 1933
The Wiltshire, 1925 17th Avenue, 1933 (Sunset Terrace)
The Normandie, 18th Avenue at Ortega, 1933
The Padre, 33rd Avenue at Kirkham, 1935
The Deauville, 33rd Avenue at Kirkham, 1935
The Yorkshire, 33rd Avenue at Kirkham, 1935
1933 15th Avenue, 1939
1570 16th Avenue, 1939
Maison Distingue, 1855 26th Ave, 1939
The Trenton, 1843 27th Avenue, 1939
1890 27th Avenue, 1939
W 29th Avenue, 150 S Ortega, 1939
1800 block of 30th avenue, 1939
The Lexington, 1766 16th Avenue, 1940
The Doelworth, 1754 19th Avenue, 1940
The Doe-Val (as in Doelger-Value), 1858 30th Avenue, 1940
The Westchester, 1619 33rd Avenue, 1940
The Headliner, 1687 33rd Avenue, 1940
The Georgian, 1739 33rd Avenue, 1940
The Lynbrook, 1646 34th Avenue, 1940
The Lafayette, 1750 34th Avenue, 1940
The Forty Finer, 1538 40th Avenue, 1940
The El Dorado, 1614 41st Avenue, 1940
The American, 1958 30th Avenue, 1941
The Courtland, 1746 35th Avenue, 1941
The Rainbow House, 1738 42nd Avenue, 1941
The Styleocrat, 3430 Moraga Street, 1941
The Nantucket, 1851 33rd Avenue, 1942
The Freedom House, 1738 43rd Avenue, 1942
The Liberator, 1987 46th Avenue, 1944
Development at Orange Avenue and Market Street, 1944
The Modernaire, 1900 15th Avenue, 1947
2424 Vicente Street, 1949
1995 46th Avenue, 1949
1594 47th Avenue, possibly 1949
2376 16th Avenue near Taraval, possibly 1949
2334-36 19th Avenue near Taraval, possibly 1949

Other notable projects:

Westlake Development, Daly City, CA, 1945-1965
333 Park Plaza Drive, Westlake, Daly City, CA, 1956
3,000 military units in South San Francisco, Benicia, Vallejo, and Oakland, CA, WW2 era

Dow, Harold C. ()
Architect

Education:

Firms: BRB Homes, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years⁷⁸

Projects in San Francisco:⁷⁹

311 Ambeer Way, 1963

315 Amber Way, 1963

319 Amber Way, 1963

38 Digby Street, 1966

4 Digby Street, 1968



James Francis Dunn (Almy.com)



1677-1681 Haight Street, 1910
(NoeHill.com).

Dunn, James F (1874-1921)
Architect of Merit

Education:

Firms: Partner, Dunn & Schropfer, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1897-1921
Principal, Francis James Dunn, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years
Partner, Dunn & Kearns, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

⁷⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

Cultural Association: Irish/Irish American

James Francis Dunn was born in San Francisco in 1874 and raised by his widowed Irish mother in a working-class neighborhood south of Market Street. He taught himself architecture by reading journals and at a later age, traveled across the United States and France to examine buildings and architectural trends. He developed a particular interest in French building styles which had a profound impact on his later work. In 1897, he started a partnership with architect Albert Schroepfer and started the firm Dunn & Schroepfer. His office was located at a building on Third and Market Street – a space shared with other top architects. His first designs were residential buildings at 2250 Vallejo Street (1901) and the Bliss Flats at 1347 McAllister Street (1901). They showed significant French influence. Dunn founded his own firm after the partnership with Schroepfer ended, then partnered with architect Daniel Kearns. He believed in quality construction and materials, livability and soundproofing. He hated the use of brick, thought it was cheap and dangerous, and derided those who built with it.

Dunn is best known for his designs in the French Beaux Arts style. His designs often featured curved balconies and bay windows, delicate iron work, and exuberant ornamentation, including animal and human faces. Decorative details like cartouches and shields are common. Dunn used eagles, phoenixes, lions, and other figures as brackets to support balconies, window bay overhangs, and cornices. Many of his buildings have a broad, heavily ornamented cornice and rusticated first story topped with a belt course. He also experimented in the Art Nouveau (1677-1681 Haight Street, 1910) Mission Revival, Moorish (854 Geary Street, 1914) Classical Revival (2250 Vallejo Street, 1901) and Baroque styles. He died in 1921, just before one of his most famous works, The Chambord Apartments at 1298 Sacramento Street (extant), were completed. His previous partner, Albert Schroepfer finished the project in late 1921 in homage of his late partner.⁸⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

2250 Vallejo Street, 1901
Bliss Flats, 1347 McAllister Street, 1901
2413-2417 Franklin Street, 1902
91 Central Avenue, 1904
405 Baker Street, 1904
Marie Antoinette Apartments, 1201 Pine Street, 1909
1250 Pine Street, 1909
1201-1209 Leavenworth Street, 1910
1677-1681 Haight Street, 1910
625 Hyde Street, 1910
2731-2735 Folsom Street, 1910s
2411 Webster Street, 1911
Ross-Early Apartments, 798 Post Street, 1913
Alhambra Apartments, 854 Geary Street, 1914
Chambord Apartments, 1298 Sacramento Street, 1921
961 Pine Street, 1920

⁸⁰ Weinstein, Dave, "S.F. architect' design recall the boulevard buildings of the City of Lite," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 14, 2005, F1.

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Eckbo, Garrett
Einstein, Daniel
Emmons, Donn
Emmons, Frederick Earl
Esherick, Joseph
Everett, Oliver

DRAFT



Garrett Eckbo (TCFL.org).



Diamond View Apartments, 296A Addison Street, 1962 (AffordableHousing.com).

Eckbo, Garrett (1910-2000) **Architect/Landscape Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, Marin Junior College, likely late 1920s
B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1932-1935 (Studied under Thomas Church)
M.S., Landscape Architecture, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 1936-1938⁸¹

Firms: Eckbo & Williams, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, 1940-1945
Eckbo, Royston & Williams, Landscape Architects, San Francisco and Los Angeles, 1945-1958
Eckbo, Dean & Williams, Landscape Architects, 1958-1964
Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams, Landscape Architects, 1964-1979
Garrett Eckbo and Associates, Landscape Architects, Los Angeles, 1979-1983
Eckbo and Kay, Landscape Architects, Los Angeles, 1983-1989⁸²

Garrett Eckbo was born in 1910 in Cooperstown, New York, and moved with his family to Chicago, and later Alameda, California, where he graduated from high school. He spent six months studying in Oslo, Norway before he transferred to University of California, Berkeley to study landscape architecture. At U.C. Berkeley, his professor Thomas Church, inspired him to break from the Beaux-Arts traditions taught at the school and to pursue a less formal style that better suited California's emerging outdoor lifestyle. Following his graduation, Eckbo worked for Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario, California, as a garden designer and produced over 100 designs within a year. In 1936, he won first place in a Harvard Graduate School design competition which provided him a scholarship to the university's master's program. At

⁸¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 278.

⁸² Ibid.

Harvard, the Beaux-Arts tradition was still highly revered and Eckbo, along with fellow classmates Dan Kiley and James Rose, started the “Harvard Revolution,” challenging the school’s landscaping standards, with further influence from German Modernist architects Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer.⁸³

After he graduated in 1938, Eckbo assisted architect Norman Bel Geddes in the design of the General Motors Pavilion at the 1939 World’s Fair in New York City. He later worked for the Farm Security Administration (FSA), designing large-scale housing projects for migrant workers and later for war-related workers. In 1942, Eckbo formed a firm with his brother-in-law, Edward William and Robert Royston joined the firm at war’s end. Eckbo, Royston & Williams (1945-1958) emerged as a ground-breaking firm that designed hundreds of landscapes throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and Southern California during the post-war housing boom. In 1946, Eckbo moved to Southern California, and opened a second office for the firm, while Royston managed the majority of their Northern Californian projects. In 1964, Eckbo founded EDAW (Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams), which was commissioned for large-scale projects such as regional plans, shopping centers, and university campuses. As one of the earliest firms to incorporate sustainable design principles, EDAW grew into a highly successful multi-national corporation and was acquired by AECOM in 2009. Examples of their work include the Mar Vista Housing Project in Los Angeles, Guadalupe River Park in San Jose, and Olympic Games project in Montreal, Canada.⁸⁴ During this time, Eckbo designed large-scale public spaces including the San Francisco Zoo Master Plan (1974), the Chinatown Playground (1971), and the design for Maiden Lane (1981). Eckbo, along with Thomas Church and Robert Royston, are considered pioneers of the Modern landscape design.

Besides being active in his practices, Eckbo also taught landscape architecture at U.C. Berkeley, serving as Chair from 1965 to 1969. In 1975, he received the Society of Landscape Architects’ Medal of Honor and in 1978, became Professor Emeritus at U.C. Berkeley. He published several well-respected books including *Landscape for Living* (1950), *The Art of Home Landscaping* (1956), *Urban Landscape Design* (1964), and *People in a Landscape* (1998). Eckbo was a member of Telesis, a group of planners and architects that generated regional discussions about future planning and sustainability.⁸⁵ He died in 2000 at the age of 90.

See also: Robert Royston

Projects in San Francisco (landscape architecture projects):

Ferris Bagley residence, address, 1939

California Palace of the Legion of Honor, address, 1950

St. Mary’s Square, re-design, address, 1952

Diamond View Apartments, 296A Addison Street, 1962

Red Rock Hill Condominiums, Diamond Heights Boulevard and Duncan Street, 1963

1 Maritime Plaza, (Alcoa Building Plaza), 1964

Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, unknown address, 1965

Other notable projects:

Ladero Housing Cooperative, Palo Alto, CA, 1946-1948

⁸³ “Inventory of the Garrett Eckbo Collection,” *Online Archives of California*, Accessed June 29, 2021. https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf4290044c/entire_text/.

⁸⁴ “Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams: EDAW,” *Landscape Architecture Firm Award Application*, American Society of Landscape Architects, 2009.

⁸⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 36.

Avenel Cooperative Housing, 2849 Avenel Street, Los Angeles, CA, 1948
Ambassador College, 131 South St John Avenue, Pasadena, CA, 1965
Union Bank Square, 445 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA, 1967
Olympic Waterpark, Montreal, Canada, 1975
Alexandria Waterfront Design, Alexandria, VA, 1975
Carter Presidential Center, 441 John Lewis Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia, 1982
Fort Collins Downtown Redevelopment, 1985



Daniel Einstein House, 584 Page Street,
(NoeHill).

Einstein, Daniel (1857-unknown year) Builder

Education:

Firms: Daniel Einstein, Builder, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1891-1906⁸⁶

Daniel Einstein was a Gilded Age era contractor and builder in San Francisco. He built over ninety houses between 1891 and 1906.⁸⁷ In addition to working as a contractor-builder, Einstein worked as a real estate dealer in 1892 and 1893.⁸⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

⁸⁶ "National Register of Historic Places in San Francisco," *NoeHill in San Francisco*, accessed August 13, 2020, <https://noehill.com/sf/landmarks/nat1985002195.asp>.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: House at 584 Page Street, San Francisco," *United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service*, September 1985, 6.

584 Page Street, 1894, National Register #85002195
142-160 Central Street, 1899-1900



Donn Emmons (Mill Valley History Online).

Emmons, Donn (1910-1997) **Architect of Merit**

- Education: B.A., Architecture, Cornell University, 1933⁸⁹
 Coursework, University of Southern California, 1934⁹⁰
 Coursework, San Francisco Architecture Club, unknown years⁹¹
- Firms: Designer/Construction Superintendent, H. Roy Kelley, Los Angeles, CA, likely
 sometime between 1934-1938⁹²
 Designer/Construction Superintendent, Roland E. Coate, Los Angeles, CA, likely
 sometime between 1934-1938⁹³
 Designer/Construction Superintendent, Edgar Bissantz, Los Angeles, CA, likely
 sometime between 1934-1938⁹⁴
 Designer/Construction Superintendent, Winchton L. Risely, Los Angeles, CA, likely
 sometime between 1934-1938⁹⁵
 Draftsman, William Wurster, San Francisco, CA, 1938-1941⁹⁶
 Partner, Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1980s⁹⁷

⁸⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 228.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² "Donn Emmons (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 13, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/338/>.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 228.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

Don Emmons was born in Olean, New York in 1910. He later studied architecture at Cornell, where he met architect Frederick Langhorst. The two later worked together in the San Francisco office of William Wurster during the 1930s. After he sailed with the merchant marines to see more of the world, Emmons moved to California. He worked for four Los Angeles-based firms as a designer and construction superintendent while he attended classes at University of Southern California.⁹⁸ In 1938, unable to find more work in Los Angeles, he moved to San Francisco and found employment as a draftsman in the office of William Wurster. Langhorst was still at the office at this time but left in 1942.⁹⁹

From around 1941 and 1946, Emmons worked as a U.S. Navy gunnery officer in the Pacific.¹⁰⁰ After he returned, he joined Wurster and Bernardi to form Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons. While he was a less adventurous designer than his partner, Theodore Bernardi, Emmons' designs won numerous awards and were regularly published in *Architect and Engineer* and *Better Homes and Gardens*.¹⁰¹ He additionally was appointed the chief architectural consultant for BART in 1964.¹⁰²

See also: Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons

Projects in San Francisco:

Allen House, unknown address, 1949

Chief Architectural Consultant, Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Commission, 1964-1967

Other notable projects"

Woodside Community Church, unknown address, 1960



A. Quincy Jones (left), Joseph Eichler (middle), Frederick Emmons (right), (Eichler X-100).

Emmons, Frederick Earl (1907-1999)

⁹⁸ Marc Treib, *An Everyday Modernism: The Houses of William Wurster*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999), 216-218.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Temko, Allan, "Obituary – Donn Emmons," *SF Gate*, September 3, 1997, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/OBITUARY-Donn-Emmons-2829136.php>.

¹⁰¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 229.

¹⁰² Temko, Allan, "Obituary – Donn Emmons."

Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., Architecture, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 1929¹⁰³

Firms: Draftsman, McKim, Mead & White, Architects, New York, NY, 1930-1932
Draftsman, William W. Wurster, San Francisco, CA, 1938-1939
Designer, Allied Engineers, Incorporated, 1940-1942
Principal, Frederick E. Emmons, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, 1946-1950
Partner, Jones and Emmons, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 1950-1969¹⁰⁴

Frederick Emmons, the older brother of the San Francisco architect Donn Emmons, was born in New York in 1907. He moved to Los Angeles in 1932 after he graduated from Cornell University and briefly worked at a McKim, Mean & White in New York from 1930 to 1932. Emmons worked as a draftsman for William Wurster in San Francisco from 1938 to 1939 and later as a designer for Allied Engineers from 1940 to 1942.

After the war, Emmons worked independently in Los Angeles from 1946 to 1950. In 1950, he partnered with Quincy A. Jones. Jones & Emmons designed Modern tract house in the Bay Area for developer Joseph Eichler; buildings throughout the University of California system; buildings for the University of Hawaii; and buildings for the American Consulate in Singapore. The firm designed projects in San Francisco as well, including Daphne's San Francisco Funeral Home at 1 Church Street in 1954 (now demolished) and the Laguna Eichler Apartments at 66 Cleary Court in 1964. Emmons retired from his architectural practice in the 1970s and moved to Belvedere, California. He became a chairman of the City Planning Commission of Belvedere in 1973.¹⁰⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

See also: Jones + Emmons

¹⁰³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 229.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Diane Haithman, "Frederick E. Emmons; Retired L.A. Architect," *Los Angeles Times*, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1999-aug-28-mn-4441-story.html>.



Joseph Esherick (University of California, Berkeley archives).



2610 Scott Street, 1962 (Google Maps).

Esherick, Joseph (1914-1998) **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 1937

Firms: Structural Engineer, Walter Steilberg, Engineer, San Francisco, CA, 1938
Draftsperson, Gardner Dailey, 1938-1942
Principal, Joseph Esherick, Architect, 1946-1965
Principal, Joseph Esherick and Associates, 1965-1972
Partner, Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis, 1972-1998

Joseph Esherick moved to San Francisco in 1938, where he worked in the office of Gardner Dailey after a stint as a structural engineer for Walter Steilberg. After his service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during WWII, he opened his own architectural office in San Francisco in 1946. Influenced by Dailey and his contemporary, William Wurster, Esherick's early designs, primarily residential, are a continuation of the Second Bay Tradition. Esherick and his firm were influential in the evolution of Bay Area Modernism and served as a link between the Second and Third Bay Traditions.¹⁰⁶

Esherick's firm added three partners, George Homsey (1952), Peter Dodge (1956) and Chuck Davis (1972), and the firm became Esherick, Homsey, Dodge, and Davis (EHDD). The firm increasingly designed large, non-residential projects in the 1960s, including important projects such as The Cannery (San Francisco,

¹⁰⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 229-230.

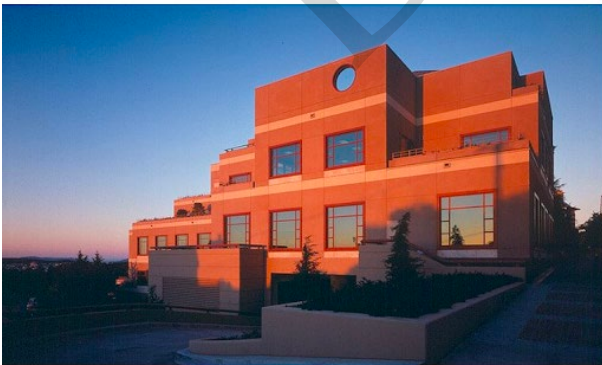
1965-67), and Stevenson College at the University of California, Santa Cruz (1965-66), and model condominium houses for The Sea Ranch (1965-67), a planned community on the Sonoma coast that focused on design related to the natural elements of the site.¹⁰⁷ After The Sea Ranch, Esherick's work largely shifted to non-residential commissions.¹⁰⁸

In addition to his work with the firm, Esherick taught at University of California, Berkeley (1952-1985) and served as the Dean of the School of Architecture for the university from 1977-1981. He established an independent consulting firm in the early 1980s and served on the Professional Consulting Group for The Sea Ranch two decades after the community's design. In 1989, he was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for lifetime achievement in architecture.¹⁰⁹

See also: Esherick, Homsey, Dodge & Davis

Projects in San Francisco:

Lilienthal Residence, 2960 Vallejo Street, 1950
Goldman House, 3700 Washington Street, 1951
Residence, 75 Raycliff Terrace, 1951
2870 Pacific Avenue, 1951
3633 California Street, Medical Office Building, 1952
3074 Pacific Avenue, 1953
2610 Scott Street, 1962
Residence, 890 El Camino Del Mar, 1963
Residence, 100 32nd Avenue, 1963
Residence, 3323 Pacific Avenue, 1963
Christ the Savior Greek Orthodox Church, 490 12th Avenue, 1966
Del Monte Cannery at Fisherman's Wharf, 2801 Leavenworth Street, 1968 (adaptive re-use project)
1001-1009 McAllister Street, 1969
1101-1135 McAllister Street, 1969
Banneker Homes, townhouses in Western Addition A-2 project area, 725 Fulton Street, 1970
Diamond Heights Village, 115 Red Rock Way, 1972 (with Arthur Gensler)



Kalmanovitz Library (Pacific Coast Architecture Database, from "UCSF Libraries & Journals," UCSF

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., 230.

¹⁰⁸ Treib, Marc. *Appropriate: The Houses of Joseph Esherick*, (San Francisco: William Stout Publishers, 2008), 228

¹⁰⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 230.

Alumni).

Esherick, Homsey, Dodge & Davis (EHDD) (1946-present)

Firm of Merit

Established in 1946 when Joseph Esherick opened his own architectural practice, the firm later became Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis (EHDD) in 1972, when Esherick promoted partners George Homsey, Peter Dodge, and Charles Davis. EHDD has since been a key firm in Northern California, well-known for large-scale developments.¹¹⁰ After the firm's seminal work in Gualala, California, on The Sea Ranch community in the 1960s, their most active period was during the early 1980s when they designed the Monterey Bay Aquarium (1984); Garfield School (1981); and numerous works for the University of California system, including the Kalmanovitz Library (1990) at the UCSF Medical Center, Parnassus Campus.⁸⁵⁹ The firm has consistently embraced the aesthetic developed by Esherick early on, with extensive use of wood paneling and local materials; consideration of the topography and natural landscape; and geographically styled designs.¹¹¹

See also: Joseph Esherick and Peter Dodge

Projects in San Francisco:

Assistance with Bay Area Rapid Transit Designs, 1960s

Garfield School, 420 Filbert Street, 1981

Kalmanovitz Library, 530 Parnassus Avenue, 1990

Other notable projects:

Adlai E. Stevenson College, University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, 1966

The Hedgerow Homes, Sea Ranch, Gualala, CA, 1965-1967 (In conjunction with Thomas Church and Charles Moore)

Monterey Bay Aquarium, Monterey, California, 1984

¹¹⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 231.

¹¹¹ Ibid.



3340 Washington Street, 1912
(SFDailyPhoto.com).

Everett, Oliver (1860-1943)
Architect

Education:

Firms: Apprentice/Draftsman, Prosper Huerne, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1879-1882
 Partner, [Prosper] Huerne and Everett, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1883- 1892
 Principal, Oliver Everett, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1893-1935¹¹²

Oliver Everett was born in Massachusetts in 1860 and relocated to Ohio later that year. He soon moved with his family to California. According to City Directories, he lived at 2205 Pine Street in San Francisco for much of his childhood and teenage years. While unclear if he had a formal education, Everett likely learned the trade of architecture during a four-year apprenticeship at the office Prosper Huerne in San Francisco from 1879 to 1882. In 1883, he became a partner in the firm and continued to work with Huerne until he established his own practice in 1893.¹¹³ He designed residential and commercial buildings and a good example of his work is the Second Empire residence at 3340 Washington Street which was completed in 1912. Everett worked independently from 1893 to 1935 and passed away in 1943.

¹¹² "Oliver Everett (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 14, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6488/>.

¹¹³ Ibid.

Projects in San Francisco:

1914 Webster Street, unknown year (demolished 1906)

City Lights Booksellers, 261 Columbus Avenue, 1907

Greeley Building, 547 Howard Street, 1907

461 Bryant Street, 1912

355 Highland Avenue, 1915

DRAFT

F

Fabre, Albert Joseph

Falch, Walter

Fantoni, Charles

Farr, Albert

Faville, William

Flugger, John Charles

French, Prentiss

Frick, Albert

Fritz, Mary

Funk, John

DRAFT



1821 Jones Street, 1916 (Google Maps).

Fabre, Albert Joseph () **Architect**

Education: Degrees in architecture and engineering, Higher Normal School, Paris, France¹¹⁴

Firms: Norman W. Mohr, Architect, San Francisco, CA, likely between 1916-1925
Tobias Bearwald, Architect, San Francisco, CA, likely between 1916-1925
Oscar R. Thayer, Architect, San Francisco, CA, likely between 1916-1925
Partner, Fabre & Hildebrand, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1923-unknown year¹¹⁵

Albert Joseph Fabre was born in Decazeville, France. He received degrees in architecture and engineering from the Higher Normal School in Paris, France.¹¹⁶

Fabre practiced independently from 1906 to 1915. He later partnered with Norman W. Mohr, Tobias Bearwald, and Oscar R. Thayer between 1915 and 1923. In 1923, he formed a partnership with Ernest H.

¹¹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *Market Street Masonry Discontiguous District*, 29.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 31.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 29.

Hildebrand. The firm designed apartment buildings, commercial buildings, and single-family homes and used a variety of architectural styles.¹¹⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

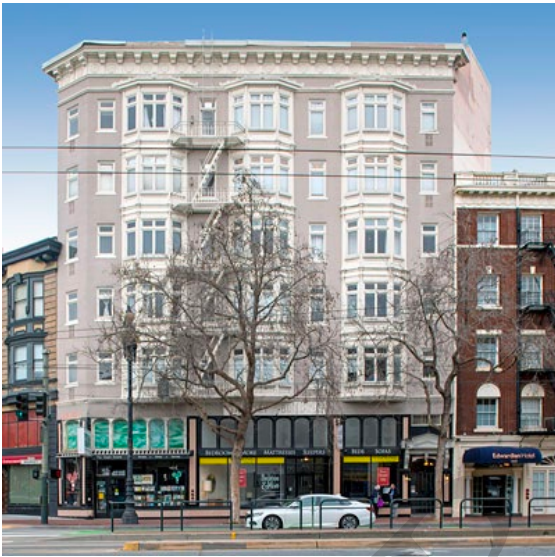
1821 Jones Street, 1916

1469 Pacific Street, 1922

Hotel, 240 Jones Street, 1924

1687 Market Street, 1925

Taravellier House, 99 Ord Street, 1931



Gaffney Building, 1670-168- Market Street, 1923
(NoeHill).

Falch, Walter C. (1883-1969)

Architect

Education:

Firms: Partner, Walton and Walter C. Falch, San Francisco, CA, unknown years¹¹⁸

Walter Falch practiced architecture in San Francisco from 1911-1912, 1919-1922, and 1924-1944. He was a partner at Walton and Walter C. Falch. The firm primarily worked on churches and high-end residences in areas like Forest Hill. He ultimately retired in 1956.¹¹⁹

Projects in San Francisco:

Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, (now Christian Science Church), 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 1921

Gaffney Building/Lady Hub Apartments, 1670-1680 Market Street, 1923

¹¹⁷ Ibid., 31.

¹¹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "Primary Record 291-293 Duboce Avenue," *Department of Parks and Recreation*, (State of California, 1995), 3.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

Gantner Brothers' Funeral Home, 1965 Market Street, 1924
Murschen & Hoelscher Building, 508-514 4th Street, 1925



Saints Peter and Paul Church, 666 Filbert Street, 1924 (Google Maps).

Fantoni, Charles (1872-1933) **Architect of Merit**

Education:

Firms: Charles Fantoni, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1907-1933

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Charles Fantoni was born in the Italian speaking region of Switzerland in 1872. He immigrated to the United States in 1889 with partner, Louisa Behrens, and in 1891 they were married.¹²⁰ By 1900, the couple had arrived in San Francisco where early records indicate he took work as a cook, possibly to supplement the early stages of his architectural career. In 1905, the Fantonis sold "delicacies" in a small shop on Montgomery Street. That same year, he was listed as an architect in a contract notice for flats on Green Street near Powell. While it is unclear where Fantoni received his architectural training, he was listed as

¹²⁰ Year: 1920; Census Place: San Francisco Assembly District 33, San Francisco, California; Roll: T625_139; Page: 6A; Enumeration District: 365 (Ancestry.com).

an architect in the 1907 city directory, and in 1911 had passed the state exam process and was bestowed architectural license number 662.¹²¹

From 1907 to his death in 1933, Fantoni designed 52 flats in the North Beach neighborhood, mostly for Italian clients.¹²² He worked in popular early 20th century styles, including Mediterranean Revival and Classical Revival. His most known work was the church and school yard of Saints Peter and Paul, built in 1924 on Washington Square, where he worked with fellow Italian architect, John Porporato, to create “one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in America.”¹²³ Other buildings designed by Fantoni include 760-766 Green Street (1907), 1934-1938 Mason Street (1907), and 584-586 Filbert Street (1915). He died in 1933 in a car accident at the age of 61.¹²⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

1934-1938 Mason Street, 1907

760-766, Green Street, 1907

776 Union Street, 1912

1700-1704 Stockton Street, 1915

735-741 Green Street, 1919

Saints Peter and Paul Church, 666 Filbert Street, 1924



Albert Farr (David Perry).



Guggenheim House, 3450 Washington Street, 1923 (Redfin.com).

Farr, Albert L. (1871-1947)
Architect of Merit

Education:

Firms: Albert Farr, San Francisco, CA, 1901-1921

¹²¹ Corbet, Michael R, “North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement,” *Northeast San Francisco Conservancy*, January 31, 2018 (revised, February 11, 2020), P. A14.

¹²² *Ibid.*, A7.

¹²³ “Italian Church Dedicated With Solemn Rites,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 31, 1924, 3.

¹²⁴ “Two Autoists Killed in Crash,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 2, 1933, 8.

Farr & Ward, San Francisco, CA, 1922-1939

Albert Lincoln Farr was born in 1871 in Omaha, Nebraska. He spent most of his childhood in Yokohama, Japan where his father had been assigned by the U.S. Government to assist the Japanese in the installation of a modern postal system. The family returned to the Bay Area in 1891 and from 1893 to 1897, he worked as a draftsman at the office of Clinton Day. From 1897 to 1900, he held the same role at the Reid Brothers firm, and in 1901, started his own firm.¹²⁵

Farr became one of the first in the state of California to be licensed as an architect and had a large number of wealthy clients from the start. He designed residences in the Pacific Heights and Sea Cliff neighborhoods, as well as the nearby cities of Belvedere and Piedmont where he became known for his highly ornamented Colonial Revival, Chateausque, Mediterranean Revival, and Tudor designs. He was a close friend of famous writer, Jack London, and designed his residence, The Wolf House, in Ellen, California.¹²⁶ The mansion was built in the rustic Arts and Crafts style of massive redwood logs and stone. Sadly, the building burned down at its completion in 1913. The ruins can still be seen at Jack London State Historic Park.¹²⁷

In 1922, Farr partnered with New Zealander, Joseph Francis Ward, and created the firm, Farr & Ward. They designed houses in Russian Hill, Sea Cliff, and St. Francis Wood in the popular twentieth century styles that he had become famous for. Some of their best works are the Guggenheim House at 3450 Washington Street (1929), a residence at 2310 Broadway (1927) and a house at 60 McLaren Avenue (1934). Farr retired from architecture in 1939 and passed away at his home in Piedmont, California in 1947 at the age of 76.¹²⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

2714 Broadway, 1900
2714 Divisadero Street, 1900
Babcock House, 2660 Scott Street, 1901
2858 Vallejo, 1901
2801 Broadway, 1902
2419 Vallejo Street, 1902
2737 Vallejo Street, 1902
2310 Steiner Street, 1903
2881 Vallejo Street, 1904
2400 Vallejo Street, 1905
2950 Pacific Avenue, 1907
2659-2661 Green Street, 1911
653 Lake Street, 1911
2649 Green Street, 1916
164 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1920
2570 Jackson Street, 1923
2310 Broadway, 1927
Guggenheim House, 3450 Washington Street, 1929

¹²⁵ Perry, David, *Pacific Heights Architects #23 – Albert Farr*, September 2004, Homesconnect.com.

¹²⁶ "Albert Farr, Architect, Dies in Piedmont Home," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 14, 1947, 11.

¹²⁷ Perry, David, *Pacific Heights Architects #23 – Albert Farr*, September 2004, Homesconnect.com.

¹²⁸ "Albert Farr, Architect, Dies in Piedmont Home," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 14, 1947, 11.

3699 Washington Street, 1929
2520 Pacific Avenue, 1930
2574 Broadway, 1932
60 McLaren Avenue, 1934
2699 Filbert Street, 1936
455 Sea Cliff Avenue, 1938

Other notable projects:

395 Hampton Road, Piedmont, CA, 1928
235 Mountain Avenue, Piedmont, CA



Saint Francis Hotel, 335 Powell Street, 1906
(NoeHill.com).

Faville, William B. (1866-1947)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.S., Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 1895

Firms: Draftsperson, McKim, Mead & White, Architects, New York, NY, 1895-1898
Partner, Bliss & Faville, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1898-1925
William Faville, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1925-1940s

William Baker Faville was born in 1866 in California but spent most of his youth in western New York State.¹²⁹ He attended high school in Buffalo, New York and received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1895. While at MIT, Faville met

¹²⁹ Year: 1900; Census Place: San Francisco, San Francisco, California; Page: 4; Enumeration District: 0248; FHL microfilm: 1240106 (Ancestry.com).

fellow architect Walter Danforth Bliss and the two then worked for the firm of McKim, Mead & White in New York for about three years. In 1898, both Bliss and Faville returned to San Francisco and started the firm, Bliss & Faville, Architects.¹³⁰ In 1915, the firm was involved with the Architectural Committee of the Panama Pacific International Exposition and assisted in the design of the event's many buildings and structures, including the San Rafael Improvement Club at 1800 5th Avenue in San Rafael, California (1915, extant). Other notable buildings include the Oakland Public Library at 260 13th Street in Oakland (1900, extant), and the Rialto Building at 116 New Montgomery Street in San Francisco (1902, extant). The firm also constructed the first Saint Francis Hotel on 335 Powell Street, completed in 1904 but destroyed by the earthquake; and the second hotel of the same name completed in 1906.¹³¹ Their designs typically invoked the Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles, and included rusticated concrete foundations, quoins, classical window pediments, and large courtyards.¹³²

Bliss and Faville ended their partnership in 1925, but Faville continued to practice on his own until the 1940s. He was president of the American Institute of Architect (AIA) San Francisco Chapter in 1915, Vice-President in 1921, and a member of the AIA Board of Directors from 1919 to 1920. He was also appointed Fellow of the AIA. Faville enjoyed painting at a studio he constructed at 35 Central Avenue (demolished) and was an avid gardener. He passed away at his Sausalito home overlooking Shelter Cover in 1947 at the age of 81.¹³³

Projects in San Francisco:

2898 Broadway, 1899

3020 Pacific Street, 1900

3638 Washington Street, 1900

Rialto Building, 116 New Montgomery Street, 1902

Saint Francis Hotel, 335 Powell Street, 1906

Richmond Library, 351 9th Avenue, 1914

Women's Athletic Club of San Francisco, 640 Sutter Street, 1916

Other Notable Projects:

Oakland Public Library, 659 14th Street, Oakland, CA, 1900

Hotel Oakland, 260 13th Street, Oakland, CA, 1912

San Rafael Improvement Club, 1800 5th Avenue, San Rafael, CA, 1915

US Post Office – Willows, 315 West Sycamore Street, Willows, CA, 1918

¹³⁰ "Mr William B. Faville," *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 17, 1947, 8.

¹³¹ "William Baker Faville (Architect)," *Washington Library*, accessed August 8, 2021, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/583/>.

¹³² "Mr William B. Faville," *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 17, 1947, 8.

¹³³ *Ibid.*



Alfred G. Hanson House, 126 27th Avenue, 1907 (NoeHill.com).

Flugger, John Charles (1870-1930) **Architect**

Education:

Firms:

John Charles Flugger was born in 1870 and grew up on Geary Boulevard (then Point Lobos Avenue) between Arguello Avenue and 2nd Avenue. His father owned a dairy farm at Geary Boulevard and 10th Avenue.¹³⁴

Flugger remained in San Francisco and practiced as an architect between 1903 and 1919. Flugger is best known for the Hanson House at 126 27th Avenue, built in 1907 in the shingle style. The house features flared edges, cross gables, and a ski-slope side gable. The original owner was Alfred G. Hanson, a mariner and U.S. Naval Training Station instructor.¹³⁵ Although living in the Richmond District, Flugger designed structures across San Francisco.

Projects in San Francisco:¹³⁶

144-146 Lake Street, 1904

Alfred G. Hanson House, 126 27th Avenue, 1907, Landmark #196

2426 Bryant Street, ca. 1900

1401-1405 Hyde Street/1514 Washington Street

37-39 Carl Street

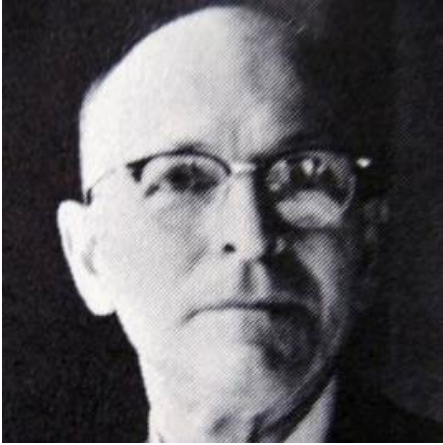
2827 Union Street

¹³⁴ "San Francisco Landmark #196," *Noe Hill*, accessed October 29, 2020, <https://noehill.com/sf/landmarks/sf196.asp>.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ "John Charles Flugger (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 14, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/8146/>; "Final Case Report: Alfred G. Hanson Residence," *Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board*, July 19, 1989.

451-455 Clement Street/302-308 6th Avenue



Prentiss French (The Cultural Landscape Foundation).

French, Prentiss (1894-1989) **Landscape Architect**

Education: Unknown degree, Williams College, 1917¹³⁷
M., Landscape Architecture, Harvard School of Design, 1921¹³⁸

Firms: Olmstead Brothers, 1921-1924
Resident landscape architect, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Venice, FL, 1926-1928
Helen Douglass French and Prentiss French, Boston, MA, Stockbridge, MA, Sarasota, FL, Bay Area, CA, 1928-1960s¹³⁹

Prentiss French was born in 1894 in Chicago, IL. He earned a master's degree in landscape architecture from Harvard in 1921 and for the next three years, worked in the office of the Olmstead Brothers (1921-1924), until 1925, when he began teaching at the University of Massachusetts. From 1926 to 1928, French was employed as the resident landscape architect for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was establishing the new town of Venice, Florida.

His wife and business associate, Helen Douglass French, collaborated with him on both architectural and landscaping designs throughout their careers although she primarily practiced as a residential architect.¹⁴⁰ Prentiss and Helen worked between Boston and Stockbridge, Massachusetts. The couple then moved to Sarasota, Florida and later, the Bay Area. They operated their firm in the Bay Area from the late 1940s to 1960s.¹⁴¹

¹³⁷ "Prentiss French," *The Cultural Landscape Foundation*, accessed December 22, 2021, <https://www.tclf.org/pioneer/prentiss-french>.

¹³⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 279.

¹³⁹ "Prentiss French," *The Cultural Landscape Foundation*.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ "Prentiss French," *The Cultural Landscape Foundation*.

See also: Helen Douglass French

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design):

Hunters View Housing Project, 1956 (French, Jones, Laflin & Associates) (with architect Donald Beach Kirby & Associates)



Pacific Gas & Electric Company Headquarters, 245 Market Street (Kendall/Heaton Associates).

Frick, Edward L. (1891-1977)

Architect of Merit

Education: Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1922

Firms: Draftsperson, Bakewell & Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1914-1918
Principal, Edward L. Frick, San Francisco, CA, 1922-1941
Partner, Weilhe, Frick & Kruse, San Francisco, CA, 1941-1965

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Edward Louis Frick was born in 1891 in San Francisco. His father was from Germany and his mother was born in California.¹⁴² In 1912, he won a first-place scholarship from the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast to attend the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris for his "Festival Hall and Open-Air Theatre" design.¹⁴³ After the school closed during WWI, Frick returned to San Francisco to work as a draftsman for the firm, Bakewell & Brown. When the United States entered the war in 1918, he enlisted in the military and was assigned to a detachment of architects and engineers in France. At the war's conclusion, he re-enrolled at the Ecole and finished his architectural degree in 1922. He remained in Europe until 1932 when he returned to San Francisco and began his own practice. From 1935 to 1939, Frick was chief of architecture for the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island and designed many of the flagship buildings. He was a member of the San Francisco Art Commission from 1935 to 1945. In 1941, he established the firm Weilhe, Frick & Kruse with Ernest Weilhe and Lawrence Kruse which lasted until 1965. The firm designed municipal and residential buildings in the Beaux Arts style including the Pacific Gas and Electric Building at 245 Market Street (1945) and Abraham Lincoln High School (1954). Frick passed away in 1977.¹⁴⁴

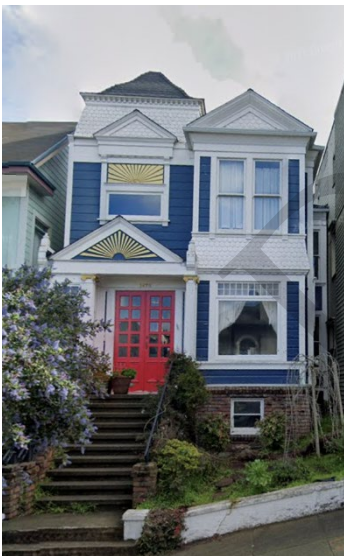
Projects in San Francisco:

Pacific Gas & Electric Company Headquarters, 245 Market Street, 1923

Abraham Lincoln High School, 2162 24th Avenue, 1954

Other notable projects:

Dwinelle Hall, South Drive, Berkeley, CA, 1950



1478 Masonic Avenue, one of the properties that Mary Fritz developed (Google Maps).

¹⁴² Year: 1910; Census Place: *San Francisco Assembly District 37, San Francisco, California*; Roll: T624_98; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 0154; FHL microfilm: 1374111 (*Ancestry.com*).

¹⁴³ "Edward Frick Awarded Big Architectural Scholarship," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 24, 1912, 5.

¹⁴⁴ "Edward L. Frick Collection," *Online Archive of California*, accessed July 26, 2021, https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf909nb474/entire_text/

Fritz, Mary (unknown years)

Developer of Merit

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Association: Women

Mary Fritz was a pioneering late nineteenth century female developer. She was the first known female real estate developer in San Francisco at the time. She purchased the blocks bounded by Frederick, Clayton, Buena Vista Park and 16th (17th) Street in the late 1800s and, alongside her builder husband E.N. Fritz and designer son E. Fritz, Jr., planned and developed the Ashbury Heights neighborhood.¹⁴⁵ Despite efforts to dissuade Mary Fritz from purchasing the land due to its lack of appealability – foggy weather, limited water supply, hilly terrain – Mary Fritz disregarded this and purchased the land. She initially began with platting the streets and advocating for better and more reliable water supply to the area. She “ran wide streets, (she) put in a sewer system and water mains, (she) graded and curbed and expended \$60,000 in the preliminary work of making the tract eligible for immediate building.”¹⁴⁶ Mary Fritz’s intentions with the Ashbury Heights neighborhood was to produce high-quality, superiorly designed residences in an area that was otherwise being regarded as uninhabitable by developers at the time.¹⁴⁷ The Fritz family developed and sold upwards of approximately 300 homes in the Ashbury Heights neighborhood by 1909.

Mary Fritz became well-known throughout San Francisco, as she worked diligently to develop and improve a section of the city that had previously been avoided. An article wrote that, “To real estate men Mrs. Fritz needs no introduction. She is well known as the cleverest lady operator in the city, and there are few men who could hold their own with her where keen perception, mother wit and sound judgment are required.”¹⁴⁸ Mary Fritz was also heavily involved in the Nob Hill neighborhood. Fritz and her family developed the prestigious Park Lane apartments, Brocklebank apartments, and Huntington Hotel.¹⁴⁹

Projects in San Francisco (development):

1457 Masonic Avenue, 1906

Park Lane Apartments, 1100 Sacramento Street, 1925

Brocklebank Apartments, 1000 Mason Street, 1926

Huntington Hotel, 1075 California Street

¹⁴⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, “1478 Masonic Historic Resource Assessment,” November 10, 2021.

¹⁴⁶ “Attractive Homes Line Ten Blocks,” *San Francisco Call*, October 23, 1909.

¹⁴⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, “1478 Masonic Historic Resource Assessment.”

¹⁴⁸ “Abundant Water Guaranteed to Ashbury Heights. Spring Valley’s Purchase: How a Lady Brought the Company to Terms –Her Enterprise,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 1, 1890.

¹⁴⁹ Dan Levy, “Lembis Land on Nob Hill,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 6, 2005.



John Funk (University of California, Berkeley Environmental Design Archives).

Funk, John Cooper (1908-1993) **Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, University of California, Los Angeles, 1930
B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1934
M.S., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1935¹⁵⁰

Firms: Draftsperson, William Wurster, San Francisco, CA, 1936-1938
Principal, John C. Funk, Berkeley and San Francisco, CA, 1939-1941
Partner, Funk and Stein (Joseph Allen), San Francisco, CA, 1946
Principal, John C. Funk, Berkeley and San Francisco, CA, 1947-1955¹⁵¹

Funk was born in 1908 in Upland, California where he worked on the family farm until he moved to Berkeley. After his graduation from U.C. Berkeley, Funk worked in the offices of William Wurster. During a trip through Europe with his wife, Funk discovered the work of Finnish architect Alvar Aalto, whose Modern work would later influence Funk's designs back in California.¹⁵² Funk established his own practice in 1939 and eventually became an influential figure in the Second Bay Tradition, a regional

¹⁵⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 232.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Ibid.

interpretation of the “International Style”, softened by local materials and an enthusiasm for nature through open views and thoughtful landscaping. His buildings were modest in scale, but noted for their simple, elegant lines, horizontal orientation, and siting low to the ground. Funk’s firm focused both on single-family residences and post-war housing projects, which were in high demand during the late forties and early fifties.¹⁵³

Funk’s private residences include the Heckendorf House (1939), in Modesto, designed for his sister-in-law, which was exhibited at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art’s 1941 “Architecture around San Francisco Bay” show and described as an “inexpensive house [with] classic dignity and restraint.”¹⁵⁴ The house was also featured on the cover of the New York Museum of Modern Art’s first *Built in the U.S.A.* book.¹⁵⁵ Aside from his small-scale residential work, Funk worked on large-scale housing projects during World War II and the Ladera housing development (1947) near Palo Alto.¹⁵⁶

Projects in San Francisco

Heymes House, 2 Glenbrook Avenue, 1948 (altered)

Residence, 998 Chestnut Street, 1948

Residential remodel, 2516 Union Street, 1955

Interiors of Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 2325 Union Street, 1955

UC San Francisco School of Dentistry, 513 Parnassus Avenue, 1958

Other notable projects:

Heckendorf House, 215 Patricia Lane, Modesto, CA, 1939

Funk House (the architect’s personal residence), Lafayette, CA, 1945

Zuckerman House, Berkeley, CA, 1949

Maenchen Residence at Greenwood Common, Berkeley, CA, 1952

UC Davis, Davis, CA: Student Health Center, dormitories, dining hall, chemistry building, Science Library, and School of Veterinary Medicine, unknown years

UC Santa Cruz Student Health Center, Santa Cruz, CA, unknown year

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Shelly Irving, “Inventory of the John Funk Collection, 1929-1988,” *Online Archive of California (OAC)*, http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=kt3g50111g;query=;style=oac4;doc.view=entire_text

¹⁵⁵ Sally Woodbridge, *Bay Area Houses*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976), 171.

¹⁵⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, “San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970,” 232.