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Galli, Raymond
Garcia, Max
Geilfuss, Henry
Gensler, Arthur
Gloe, John
Golden Gate Investment Company
Goldstein, Marc Evan
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Gumbs, George A.
Gutterson, Henry

DRAFT



Raymond Galli (FindaGrave.com).



1574 28th Avenue, 1928-1929
(Google Maps).

Galli, Raymond F. (1896-1969)

Builder/Developer of Merit

Education: Unknown

Firms: R. F. Galli, Inc./Galli Construction Co., Builders, San Francisco, CA, 1925-mid-1950s

Cultural Identifier: Italian/Italian American
German/German American

Raymond "Ray" Galli was born in San Francisco in 1896 to Italian and German immigrants, Frank and Frieda Galli. After working as a bookkeeper for an Oakland Dairy through the 1920s, he established a building company in 1925 with his savings.¹ The 1930 United States Federal Census reports Galli and his wife, Bernadine W. Galli, living at 1574 28th Avenue in the Sunset District with their son, Raymond, Jr.²

In 1931, Galli's brother, Frank, joined the firm. Frank was primarily responsible for management and administrative duties while Ray had a more prominent role on the political, public and financial fronts.³ R. F. Galli, Inc., also known as Galli Construction Co., managed to survive the Depression, while maintaining wages of \$8 per day, which established a loyalty with his company among union leaders.⁴

In 1935, Galli opened an office at 377 West Portal Avenue, at the southern edge of the Sunset District, which remained his base of operations through the 1960s. He was involved in all aspects of the business, from accounting to construction to sales.⁵ During WWII, Galli focused on defense-related housing, building a line of "Defense Homes" for war-related workers in the Sunset District and in Richmond, California.⁶ The firm retained a strong presence in residential development, building in San Francisco's Sunset District, Golden Gate Heights, Lakeside, McLaren Park Terrace, Francisco Heights, Forest Hill,

¹ Ray Galli Jr., "The Heritage of Galli Builders," August 15, 2003, www.galliheritage.com

² San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, July 2013, 54.

³ "Brothers Form Team to Build Homes in San Francisco," January 28, 1951, unnamed newspaper clipping, San Francisco Public Library, History Room, clippings file.

⁴ Galli, "The Heritage of Galli Builders."

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.; Ungaretti, *Stories in the Sand*, 53.

Merced Manor, and the Excelsior. Throughout his 35-year career, Galli oversaw the construction of more than 3,000 residences in the Sunset and Parkside Districts alone, with numerous additional developments on the San Francisco Peninsula and wider Bay Area.⁷

After the war, the City of San Francisco acquired many of Galli's undeveloped parcels in the Sunset and Parkside neighborhoods through eminent domain in order to construct schools, a library, and a community center. The unwilling loss of these properties resulted in a shift in the firm's construction activities to areas outside of the City. In the mid-1950s, Galli retired, and his son Ray Jr. assumed control of the company; he was later joined by his brother Ron.⁸ The firm resumed development in San Francisco in the 1960s and worked on the first phase of the Diamond Heights redevelopment project.⁹ Also in the 1960s, the firm moved its offices from San Francisco to San Mateo County. The firm is still active in the home building industry, primarily in the South Bay.¹⁰

Although Ray Galli is an important Sunset District builder, there are no known Galli-built houses located within the Sunset survey area. Galli is most well-known for inventing the popular "tunnel entrance" plan in the late 1930s, which allowed more light and livable space through the use of a central entryway.¹¹ This design element was influential, appearing in the vast majority of tract houses built after 1939.

Works in San Francisco:

1574 28th Avenue, 1928-1929
23rd and Ocean Avenues, row of Galli-built homes, Merced Manor, 1935
R. F. Galli, Inc Office, 377 West Portal Avenue, 1935
Silver Avenue and Dunsmuir Street, 1935
Chatelet Merced, 3007 20th Avenue, 1938
Ortega and 32nd Avenue tract, 1938
40th Avenue and Fulton Street tract, 1938
25th Avenue and Eucalyptus Drive tract, 1938
3007 20th Avenue, 1939
1662 40th Avenue, 1939
39th at Kirkham tract, 1939
145 El Verano Way, 1939
109-125 Beaumont Avenue, 1939
20th and Ocean Avenues, row of Galli-built homes, Merced Manor, 1939
40th Avenue near Lawton tract, 1939
The Parkway, 2627 37th Avenue, 1940
The Queen Anne, 1550 39th Avenue, 1940
The Carmel, 1554 39th Avenue, 1940
The Spring Haven, 1574 39th Avenue, 1940
Casa Moderna, 1590 39th Avenue, 1940
The Thrift House, 3324 Moraga Street, 1940
2679 37th Avenue, 1940
Priority House, 2191 44th Avenue, 1941
The Rivera, 2191 45th Avenue, 1941

⁷ Galli, "The Heritage of Galli Builders."

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ray Galli Jr. retired in 1994.

¹¹ Galli, "The Heritage of Galli Builders."

The Vicente, 2621 Vicente Street, 1941
Holiday Houses on 2100 block of 45th Avenue, 1941
Hollywood No. 2, 2123 45th Avenue, 1941
45th and Rivera tract, 1941
The May Time, 2223 43rd Avenue, 1942
The Holiday House, 2163 44th Avenue, 1942
The Challenger, 2278 44th Avenue, 1942
2111 44th Avenue, 1942
43rd and 44th Avenues, from Rivera to Santiago tract, 1942
45th Avenue near Quintara, 1942
6426 Fulton Street, 1942
44th Avenue between Quintara and Rivera, 1942



Max R. Garcia (Legacy.com).



50 Digby Street, 1963
(Redfin.com).

Garcia, Max R. (1924-unknown year)
Architect

Education:

Firms: Partner, Garcia/Wagner & Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1960-unknown year¹²

Cultural Associations: Dutch/ Dutch American
Jewish

¹² Katz, Leslie, "The Survivors – 2nd in an Occasional Series: S.F. Architect's Greatest Feat – Rebuilding His Life," *The Jewish News of Northern California*, May 31, 1996, <https://www.jweekly.com/1996/05/31/the-survivors-2nd-in-an-occasional-series-s-f-architect-s-greatest-feat-re/>.

Max R. Garcia was born in Amsterdam, Holland in 1924 to a Sephardic Jewish family. His parents and sister were murdered in concentration camps, but Garcia survived.¹³ He first worked as a translator for the U.S. Army in Europe in 1945 and later emigrated to the U.S. in 1946 where he worked at the Fort Ord military language school in Marina, California.¹⁴ He left the Army with honors and moved to San Francisco in 1954. He passed the high school equivalency exam and worked in various Bay Area architecture firms until he received his California state architecture license.¹⁵

In 1956, Garcia married his wife, Pat, and she helped Garcia start a successful architectural practice, Garcia/Wagner & Associates, in 1960.¹⁶ The firm worked on residences in Diamond Heights as well as buildings for clients like the Bank of America, Pacific Bell, Intel, and Lufthansa.¹⁷

Garcia became the first chairman of the Holocaust Center of Northern California in 1978. He was also involved in the Committee of Remembrance of the Jewish Community Relations Council in San Francisco.¹⁸

Projects in San Francisco:¹⁹

44 Turquoise Way, 1962

120 Turquoise Way, 1962

144 Turquoise Street, 1962

50 Digby Street, 1963

100 Beacon Street, 1963



¹³ "Survivors' Stories," *Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial Foundation*, accessed October 29, 2020, <https://www.preserveauschwitz.org/survivor/max-garcia/>.

¹⁴ Katz, Leslie, "The Survivors – 2nd in an Occasional Series: S.F. Architect's Greatest Feat – Rebuilding His Life."

¹⁵ "Survivors' Stories," *Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial Foundation*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; Katz, Leslie, "The Survivors – 2nd in an Occasional Series: S.F. Architect's Greatest Feat – Rebuilding His Life."

¹⁷ Katz, Leslie, "The Survivors – 2nd in an Occasional Series: S.F. Architect's Greatest Feat – Rebuilding His Life."

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

1198 Fulton Street, 1878
(Google Maps).

Geilfuss, Henry (1850-unknown year)

Architect

Education: Architecture school, Erfurt, Weimar, Berlin, Germany, unknown years²⁰

Firms: Principal, Henry Geilfuss, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1879-1890, 1892-1903
Partner, Geilfuss, Zimmerman, & Co., Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1891²¹
Partner, H. Geilfuss & Son, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1904-1910

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Henry Geilfuss was born in Thurin, Germany in 1850. He went to architecture school in Erfurt, Weimar, and Berlin and later worked as an architect in Berlin and Schlessing. In the beginning of his career, he designed railroad bridges and masonry structures. In 1876, he moved to San Francisco and soon started an architectural practice. He primarily used Gilded Age styles. In 1891, he was part of the firm, Geilfuss, Zimmerman, & Co. After this partnership, he worked independently before he joined with his son to form H. Geilfuss & Son in 1904. He continued to practice architecture in San Francisco until around 1910.²²

Projects in San Francisco:

Dietle House, 294 Page Street, 1878²³

1198 Fulton Street, 1878

South San Francisco Opera House, 4705 3rd Street, 1888²⁴

St Mark's Lutheran Church, 1135 O'Farrell Street, 1895²⁵

²⁰ United States Department of the Interior, *National Register of Historic Places: South San Francisco Opera House*, (National Park Service), 21.

²¹ "Henry Geilfuss (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 18, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/>.

²² Ibid.

²³ Page & Turnbull, *Market and Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2007.

²⁴ United States Department of the Interior, *National Register of Historic Places: South San Francisco Opera House*, 21.

²⁵ Page & Turnbull, *Market and Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area Historic Context Statement*.



Miller Arthur Gensler (ArchPaper.com).

Gensler, Arthur (1935-2021)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.Arch, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1958²⁶

Firms: Shreve, Lamb, & Harmon, Architects, New York, New York, unknown years²⁷
Draftsman, Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons, San Francisco, CA, unknown years²⁸
Principal, Gensler, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1965-1910

Miller Arthur Gensler was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1935. He grew up in West Hartford, Connecticut. He attended Cornell University where he received his bachelor's in architecture in 1958. He later worked for architecture firms in New York and Jamaica. Gensler moved to California in the 1960s where he soon worked as a draftsman for Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons. He helped the firm with their designs for BART.²⁹

In 1965, Gensler opened his firm and initially focused on architectural interiors for buildings like the Alcoa Building and the Bank of America Building. The firm quickly grew and soon had offices around the U.S. by the 1970s and 1980s and around the world by the 1980s and 1990s.³⁰

In 2010, Gensler stepped down from the firm but still continues to consult.³¹

Projects in San Francisco:

²⁶ "Arthur Gensler: Building a Global Architecture and Design Firm," *Regional Oral History Office, The Bancroft Library*, accessed October 29, 2020, https://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/narrators/gensler_arthur.html#:~:text=Arthur%20Gensler%20was%20born%20in,a%20bachelor's%20degree%20in%20architecture.&text=After%20moving%20with%20his%20wife,Wurster%2C%20Bernardi%2C%20and%20Emmons.

²⁷ Bigelow, Catherine, "Art Gensler," *The Nob Hill Gazette*, March 1, 2018, <https://nobhillgazette.com/art-gensler/>.

²⁸ "M. Arthur Gensler Jr. (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 18, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/59/>.

²⁹ "Arthur Gensler: Building a Global Architecture and Design Firm," *Regional Oral History Office, The Bancroft Library*.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Bigelow, Catherine, "Art Gensler."

Diamond Heights Village, Red Rock Way, 1972 (with Joseph Esherick)³²

Gloe, John () Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect John Gloe.

Projects in San Francisco:

Marine Fireman's Union, 240 2nd Street, 1957³³



Residence with Tudor detailing (San Francisco Planning, Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950 Historic Context Statement)

Golden Gate Investment Company (1918-1930s) Real Estate/Construction Firm

The Golden Gate Investment Company was a real estate and construction firm active in San Francisco from 1918 until the late 1930s. Unlike other Sunset District firms, the Golden Gate Investment Company's sales office, at the Mechanics Building, was located in downtown rather than the Sunset District. Although little is known about the firm's early years, building permits and deed records indicate that the firm was very active in the Sunset District during the 1930s. Although the firm was only listed in San Francisco city directories from 1918 until 1929, it was documented in sales ledgers as the builder and seller of houses in the Sunset District from 1933 until 1938.³⁴

³² San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

³³ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

³⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, July 2013.

The Golden Gate Investment Company is known to have constructed dozens of single-family houses in the blocks surrounding 32nd and Rivera streets in the 1930s. Many of the houses are fully expressed Period Revival styles reminiscent of Rousseau's and Doelger's early work. The firm occasionally commissioned architects to design houses. Renowned architect Charles Clausen designed several clusters of buildings, including two unusual Art Deco buildings on 33rd Avenue. A cluster of five Streamline Moderne buildings constructed in 1938 on 32nd Avenue, one of only a handful of known groupings of Streamline Moderne houses in the Sunset District, is also credited to the firm.³⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

2191 32nd Avenue, 1933

2166 32nd Avenue, 1935

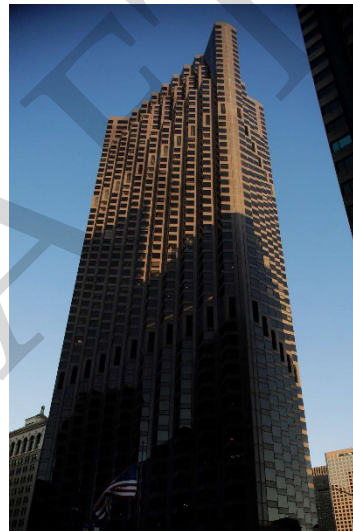
Tract at 2100 block of 33rd Avenue, 1936 (with C.O. Clausen)

Tract at 32nd Avenue and Quintara Street, 1938

2137 32nd Avenue, 1938



Marc Evan Goldstein (Skidmore Owings and Merrill).



555 California Street Building, 1969 (*San Francisco Chronicle*).

Goldstein, Marc Evan (1935-2015)

Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, Yale University
M.S., Architecture, Yale University

Firms: Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), 1961-1991

Cultural Associations: Jewish

³⁵ Ibid.

Marc Evan Goldstein, son of Arthur and Esther Goldstein, was born in 1935 on the Upper West Side of Manhattan and attended the Bronx High School of Science. He later studied industrial design at the University of Michigan for two years before transferring to Yale, where he received both his Bachelor's and Master's degree in architecture. A Fulbright Scholar, Goldstein moved to San Francisco in 1961 and was hired by the architectural firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM) where he served as a design partner from 1970 to 1989, and consulting partner until 1991. With skills in Postmodernism and strong sense of design, he was involved in many acclaimed buildings including 345 California Center, the Bank of America Building, and the Wells Fargo Center in Los Angeles. After retiring from SOM in 1991, Goldstein went on to teach architecture at the California College of Arts and in 2003, he received the American Institute of Architects San Francisco Chapter Special Achievement Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Profession. Enjoying frequent visits to Yosemite and the Tassajara Zen Mountain Center, Goldstein loved the nature and the cultural life of San Francisco. He passed away in 2015.³⁶

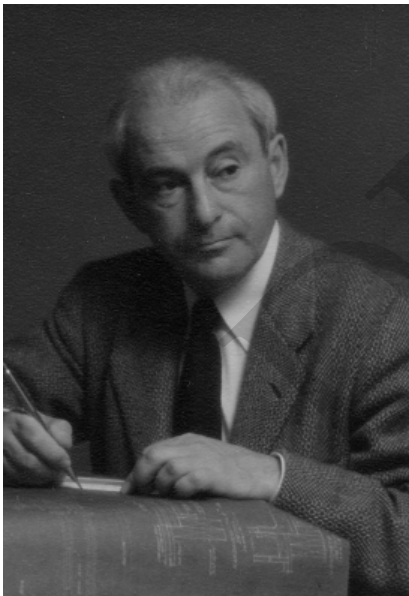
Projects in San Francisco:

555 California Street Building, 555 California Street, 1969

345 California Center, 345 California Street, 1986

Other notable projects:

Wells Fargo Center, 707 Willshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 1983



Michael Goodman (University of California, Berkley Environmental Design Archive).



Temple Emanu-El (chapel), 2 Lake Street, 1940 (Noehill.com).

Goodman, Michael (1903-1991)
Architect of Merit

³⁶ King, John, "Marc Evan Goldstein, Influential S.F. Architect, Dies," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 27, 2015.

Education:

Firms: Miller & Pflueger, 1925-ca. 1930s³⁷

Cultural Association: Lithuanian/ Lithuanian American

Michael Goodman fled his home country of Lithuania in 1917, immediately after the Russian Revolution. In 1925, he joined the office of Miller & Pflueger where he may have initiated a modernist influence on the work of Timothy Pflueger beginning with their work together on the Pacific Telephone Building at 140 New Montgomery. Goodman was involved with the Dutch Expressionist-inspired design of Roosevelt Junior High School (1930), on Arguello Street.³⁸ His work at Miller & Pflueger also included interior design. He participated in the design of the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club, now the City Club, at 155 Sansome, where he recommended Diego Rivera as the building muralist.³⁹

In 1927, Goodman joined the faculty of the Department of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, where he lectured until his retirement in 1971. During this time, he designed numerous buildings for the U.C. system, including Berkeley's Hearst Memorial Mining Building and the Bio-Organic Chemistry Laboratory. While at Berkeley, he was also commissioned for various civic projects throughout the Bay Area, such as the East Bay Municipal Utilities District Office and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Woolen Process Laboratory in Albany, California. He was also an active interior decorator for many Bay Area residences.⁴⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Golden Gate International Exposition, Exhibit of Science, 1938 (demolished)
Residence, 3550 Jackson Street, 1940
Temple Emannu-El (chapel), 2 Lake Street, 1940
Mt. Zion Hospital Psychiatric Offices, 1600 Divisadero Street, 1940

Other notable projects:

Tellefsen Hall, Berkeley, CA, 1957
Hearst Memorial Mining Building, Berkeley, CA, 1948 (renovation)
Bio-Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1962
East Bay Municipal Utilities District Office, Oakland, CA, 1962
U.S. Department of Agriculture's Woolen Process Laboratory, Albany, CA, 1962

³⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 233.

³⁸ Therese Poletti, *Art Deco San Francisco: The Architecture of Timothy Pflueger*, (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008), 33, 53, 63, 73, 95.

³⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 280.

⁴⁰ Ibid.



Robert Muir Graves (W5golf.com).

Graves, Robert “Bob” Muir (1930-2003) **Landscape Architect**

Education: Coursework, Michigan State University, unknown year
B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, unknown year⁴¹

Firms:

Robert Muir Graves was born in Michigan, where he spent his childhood. Following his graduation from U.C. Berkeley, Graves enlisted in the U.S. Navy where he served during the Korean Conflict (1950-1953). He remained in the Navy Reserves for 22 years, eventually achieving the rank of commander.⁴²

Graves is best known for his prolific golf course designs, mostly in the western states, with additional courses in Portugal and Malaysia. During his 50-year career, he designed over 80 golf courses and reworked many less successful courses to improve their playability and appeal. He authored two books on golf course design and lectured at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design.⁴³ Graves mastered a minimalist, yet natural, aesthetic that complemented the Modernist styles of the architecture of the time. His most notable commission was the golf course design at the iconic Sea Ranch, designed by Esherick, Homsey, Dodge & Davis.

Projects in San Francisco:

Lake Merced Golf Course Redesign, 1965

Other notable projects:

Sea Ranch Lodge and Golf Course, Gualala, CA, unknown year
Northstar at Tahoe Golf Course, Truckee, CA, 1973

⁴¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Modern Design Historic Context Statement Case Report*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Planning Department, 2011), 280.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ “Memorial: Robert Muir Graves, Golf Course Architect,” *Sea Ranch Escape*, <http://www.888searanch.com/RMGMemorial.html>



Aaron Green, 1965

Aaron Green (*California Modern* magazine).



Dorshkind House, 38-40 Clarendon Avenue, 1958 (Redfin.com).

Green, Aaron (1917-2001)

Architect of Merit

Education: Coursework, Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, Chicago, IL, unknown year
Coursework, Cooper Union, New York, NY, unknown year
Fellow, Taliesin East and West, Spring Green, WI, and Scottsdale, AZ, 1940-1943⁴⁴

Firms: Raymond Loewy, Architect, Los Angeles, CA, ca. 1946-unknown year
Principal, Aaron Green, Architect, Santa Monica, CA, unknown year-1951
Associate Architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, San Francisco, CA, 1950s
Architect, Aaron Green, San Francisco, CA, 1959-1988⁴⁵

Aaron Green grew up in Florence, Alabama in a farming family. As a boy, he designed movie posters for Stanley Rosenbaum, owner of the town's movie theater. Rosenbaum later commissioned Green to design a house. Green suggested Frank Lloyd Wright for the job instead, a decision that led to Green's later work with Wright.⁴⁶

After he studied at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts and the Cooper Union, Green became a fellow at both Taliesin East, in Wisconsin, and Taliesin West, in Arizona, from around 1940 through 1943.⁴⁷ During World War II, Green was stationed in the Pacific and after the war, he moved to Los Angeles to work for architect Raymond Loewy. He soon opened an independent practice in Santa Monica.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ "Aaron Gus Green (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 18, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/923/>.

⁴⁵ Dave Weinstein, "Signature Style: Aaron Green / Getting It Wright / Bay Area Architect Formed His Style within the 'Organic Architecture' of His Mentor," *SF Gate*, March 5, 2005, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/SIGNATURE-STYLE-Aaron-Green-Getting-it-Wright-2694208.php>; San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 234.

⁴⁶ Weinstein, "Signature Style."

⁴⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 234.

⁴⁸ Weinstein, "Signature Style."

Green became Frank Lloyd Wright's West Coast representative in the 1950s. A meeting with Wright at Taliesin West resulted in the opening of a joint San Francisco office. In consultation with Wright, Green designed and constructed the interior of Wright's satellite office in San Francisco, located on the second floor of 319 Grant Avenue near Chinatown.⁴⁹ Wright used the office as his San Francisco base until his death in 1959. After Wright's death, Green established his own practice in the space, where he worked until 1988. Green was an associate architect for several of Wright's Bay Area projects including the Lenkurt Electric Company production facility in San Jose in 1955 (the design was never realized) and the iconic Marin County Civic Center in 1957.⁵⁰

Throughout his career, Green designed over 200 homes that usually employed brick, stone, wood, and expanses of glass. Many of these homes were based on a triangular or diamond-shaped floor plan. He also designed churches, cemeteries, public housing, and commercial buildings. Green continued to work until his death in 2001; he finished one of his largest projects, the American Hebrew Academy in Greensboro, North Carolina, just days before.⁵¹

Projects in San Francisco:

Dorshkind House, 38-40 Clarendon Avenue, 1958

140 Maiden Lane, interior renovation, 1998

New Hunters Point Community, redevelopment project, unknown years

Other notable projects:

Lenkurt Electric Company production facility, San Jose, California, 1955 (never built, with Frank Lloyd Wright)

Marin County Civic Center, San Rafael, CA, 1957 (with Frank Lloyd Wright)

American Hebrew Academy, Greensboro, NC, 2001

Griffith, Charles W. (ca. 1909-1998)

Architect

Education: B.Arch., University of Cincinnati, Ohio, unknown year⁵²

Firms: Architect, Alameda Naval Air Station, CA, unknown year-ca. 1939
City Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1954-1974⁵³

Charles W. Griffith born around 1909 in Greenfield, Montana. He studied architecture at the University of Cincinnati and after graduation, worked as an architect at the Alameda Naval Air Station. He served in the Navy during World War II.⁵⁴

Griffith worked as a City Architect in San Francisco from 1954 until 1974, when he retired. Throughout this time, he worked on 68 schools, 22 fire houses, five health centers, and eight libraries. Specific projects

⁴⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 234.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Weinstein, "Signature Style."

⁵² "Charles Griffith," *SF Gate*, March 21, 1998, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Charles-Griffith-3010694.php>.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

include the restoration of the Palace of Fine Arts and the expansion of Candlestick Park. Griffith died in 1998.⁵⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

Diamond Heights Elementary School, 350 Amber Drive, 1968 (closed 1984, now operated by SF Police Academy)

Palace of Fine Arts, restoration, unknown year

Candlestick Park, expansion, unknown year



Victor Gruen (Landscape Architecture Magazine).



Fox Plaza, 1390 Market Street, 1967 (SocketSite.com).

Gruen, Victor David (1903-1980)
Architect of Merit

Education: Advanced Division for Buildings Construction, Technological Institute, Vienna, Austria, unknown year

Austrian Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, unknown year⁵⁶

Firms: Designer, Melcher and Steiner, Architects, Vienna, Austria, 1923-1932
Principal, Victor David Grünbaum, Architekt, Vienna, Austria, 1932-1938
Principal, Victor D. Gruen, Architect, New York, NY, 1938-1948
Gruen and Krummeck Partnership, New York, NY, 1939
Partner, Gruen and Krummeck Partnership, Los Angeles, CA, 1941-1950

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 234.

Senior Partner, Victor Gruen and Associates, New York, NY, Chicago, IL, and Los Angeles, CA, 1950-1968⁵⁷

Cultural Identifier: Austrian/Austrian American; Jewish

Victor Gruen was born Victor David Grünbaum in Vienna, Austria. He received his architectural training from the Technological Institute and later, the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna where he worked with pioneer Modernist architect Peter Behrens. He opened a private practice in 1933, which he left to move to New York in 1938 after the German occupation of Vienna.⁵⁸ In the U.S., he worked for the Ivels Corporation and in the office of the famed Modern architect Norman Bel Geddes. In 1951, Gruen settled in Los Angeles, where he established Victor Gruen & Associates, which designed shopping centers, including Northland Center in Detroit, often considered the first modern shopping center, and Southdale Center in Minneapolis, the first inner-city enclosed mall, and Sea World, San Diego (1968). He is stylistically linked to Southern California's iteration of the International Style as interpreted by his contemporaries Rudolph Schindler, Richard Neutra, J.R. Davidson, and Paul Laszlo.⁵⁹ He eventually moved on from shopping centers to act as a planning consultant in the mid to late 1960s. He designed the master plan for Tehran and consulted for other cities around the world. After his retirement in 1968, he devoted his attention to the Victor Gruen Foundation for Environmental Planning. Gruen's books include *How to Live with Your Architect* (1949), *Heart of Our Cities* (1964), and *Centers for the Urban Environment* (1973).⁶⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Fox Plaza, 1390 Market Street, 1967

Other notable projects:

Montclair Center, Houston, TX, 1952

Northland Center, Detroit, MI, 1954

Southdale Center, Minneapolis, MN, 1956

Midtown Plaza, Rochester, NY, 1962

Valley Fair, San Jose, CA, unknown year

Gumbs, George A. ()
Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect George Gumbs.

Projects in San Francisco:

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Pierluigi Serraino, *NorCalMod: Icons of Northern California Modernism* (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2006), 21.

⁶⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 235.

25 Everson Street, 1951⁶¹



Henry Gutterson (OutsideLands.org).

Gutterson, Henry H. (1884-1954) **Architect**

Education: Berkeley High School, Berkeley, CA, unknown year⁶²
Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, San Francisco, CA, 1897-1899
School of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, 1905
Coursework at Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1907⁶³

Firms: Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect, New York, NY, possibly ca. 1907
Planner, City of Oakland, unknown years
Partner, Corlett and Gutterson, Architects, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1938⁶⁴
Mason-McDuffie Company, San Francisco, CA, 1914-1954⁶⁵

Henry Higby Gutterson was born in Owatonna, Minnesota on September 8, 1884, the son of Minnie (Higby) and Frederick S. Gutterson. After his studies at U.C. Berkeley and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, he

⁶¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.

⁶² Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ "Henry Higby Gutterson (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 19, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/575/>.

⁶⁵ Ibid.; Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016.

briefly worked for architect Grosvenor Atterbury in New York City and then returned to San Francisco where he briefly taught at U.C. Berkeley, and married Helen Arnett in July 1911.⁶⁶

After his marriage and the construction of his home, Gutterson was quickly immersed in work; Gutterson joined Willis Polk on the Daniel Burnham plan for San Francisco, worked for the City of Oakland as an architectural planner, and then joined Howard's firm where he helped with designs for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In 1914, Gutterson opened his own office in San Francisco, and two of his earliest commissions were for Sophie McDuffie and pianist Charles Mallory Dutton in a Mason-McDuffie-developed tract in Berkeley's Claremont district. These homes showcase Gutterson's ability to design for the programmatic needs of his clients, as well as his ability to feature gardens as an extension of the home. That same year, he was hired by the firm of Mason-McDuffie as supervising architect for St. Francis Wood, a position he would hold until his death in 1954. By 1916, his office had grown to include multiple draftsmen, including women, such as Gertrude Comfort. During World War I, Gutterson closed his office to work on the Christian Science Relief and Camp Welfare Committee and named Gertrude Comfort as Supervising Architect of St. Francis Wood for the duration of the war.

By 1920, business was steady enough for Gutterson to employ numerous draftsmen in his office and take on other work. In addition to his building projects, he returned to U.C. Berkeley as a professor with the architecture department through 1921 and was an active member of the San Francisco Society of Architects in 1922. In 1923, he was hired by Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gray to "design houses, duplexes, and cottages on lots adjacent to, and bordering on, Rose Walk" in Berkeley, a subdivision that was designed by Bernard Maybeck in 1913; building on the complex would begin in 1924, and finish in 1936.

After surviving a dramatic shooting incident, Gutterson undertook a rare commercial building, the White Motor Company building at 1100 Mission Street. Raised as a devout Christian Scientist, Gutterson went on to design numerous buildings for the Christian Science Church over the course of his career. In 1926, Gutterson designed the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at 1521 Spruce Street. In the wake of a disastrous wildfire that scorched the Berkeley hills in 1923, the church was made from concrete blocks manufactured by the Carmel Thermotite Company, which Gutterson also used in the Flanders Mansion. His next religious project, in 1929, was at the request of Bernard Maybeck, who hired Gutterson to be his associate architect for the design of a new Sunday School building for Maybeck's First Church of Christ, Scientist building, which had been completed in 1912. Other projects for the Church took Gutterson to Vallejo, where he designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist in 1929, and back to San Francisco with Ardenwood Sanatorium.

In the 1930s, Gutterson employed other architects in his office, and began to relinquish some extracurricular duties such as his position with the State Board of Agricultural Examiners; business, however, continued apace. In 1939 and 1940, Gutterson, in collaboration with architect William Corlett, Sr., designed four additions to Berkeley High School: the Shop Building, the Science Building, the Florence Schwimley Little Theater, and the Berkeley High School Community Theater.

During his career, Gutterson designed more than sixty homes and several churches in Berkeley. On August 20, 1954, he succumbed to cancer after battling the disease for some time.

⁶⁶ Richard Brandt and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016.

Projects in San Francisco:

Daniel Burnham plan, 1905 (with Willis Polk)

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915 (with Howard's firm)

St. Francis Wood, 1914

Residence for H.B. Brainard, St. Francis Wood, unknown year

Residence for E.O. Stratton, St. Francis Wood, unknown year

1022 Powell Street, unknown year (reconstruction of apartment building)

White Motor Company building, 1100 Mission Street, unknown year

Ardenwood Sanatorium, Wawona and 15th Avenue, 1928

Campfire Girls Association Building, 325 Arguello Boulevard between California and Clement, ca. 1928-1929, San Francisco Landmark #169

North Beach Place, Bay Street, 1950

Other notable projects:

Residence of Sophie McDuffie, Berkeley, CA, 1914

Residence of Charles Mallory Dutton, Berkeley, CA, 1914

Apartment building, Spruce Street, Berkeley, CA, unknown year

Jefferson School, Berkeley, CA, 1921

Houses, duplexes, and cottages around Rose Walk, Berkeley, CA, 1924-1936

Outlands Mansion for Grace and Paul Flanders, Carmel, CA, 1924-1925

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 1521 Spruce Street, Berkeley, CA, 1926

Sunday School building, First Church of Christ, Berkeley, CA, unknown year

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Kentucky Street, Vallejo, CA, 1929

Vedanta Society building, Berkeley, CA, 1932

Civic Center Park Fountain, Berkeley, CA, 1935

Shop Building, Berkeley High School, CA, 1939-1940

Science Building, Berkeley High School, CA, 1939-1940

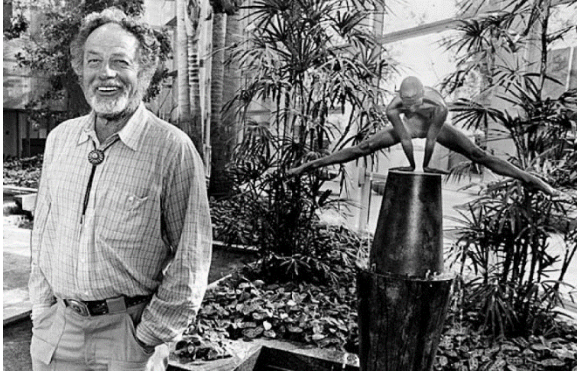
Florence Schwimley Little Theater, Berkeley High School, 1939-1940

Berkeley High School Community Theater, 1939-1940

Principia College, Elmhurst, Illinois, unknown year

H

Halprin, Lawrence
Hanna, W.J.
Harrington, Alphonso
Havens, Charles I.
Heilmann, Louis
Heiman, Samuel
Hempel, William F.
Hertzka, Wayne Solomon
Hertzka & Knowles
Heyman, Oscar
Hildebrand, Ernest H.
Hill, Albert Henry
Hillmer, Jack
Hinkel, Charles L
Hinkel, George
Hintermann, Otto G.
Hladik, John Carl
Homsey, George
Horn, Henry
Howard, Henry T
Howard, John Galen
Hurd, Lester W.



Lawrence Halprin (LATimes.com).



Embarcadero Plaza, Market and Steuart Street, 1962 (SF.Curbed.com).

Halprin, Lawrence (1916-2009) **Landscape Architect/Architect of Merit**

Education: B.S., Horticulture, Cornell University, 1936-1939
M.S., Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, 1939-1942
Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1942-1943

Firms: Landscape Architect, Thomas Church, 1945-1949
Lawrence Halprin & Associates, 1949-2005

Cultural Associations: Jewish

Lawrence Halprin was born on July 1st, 1916, in Brooklyn, New York. His mother, Rose, wishing to share their family's Jewish heritage, took Lawrence to Palestine in 1933 where they helped establish a kibbutz (a Jewish settlement) near Halifa. Returning to the United States in 1936, he earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell University in 1939 where he studied horticulture under Lee Grand. Continuing his educational pursuits, he earned a Master of Science degree in horticulture from the University of Wisconsin where he met and married Anna Schuman, a fellow student who would become his marital and creative partner. During a weekend trip with Anna to visit Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin, he was inspired to combine his skills in landscape design with a newly discovered passion for architecture and eventually entered the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.⁶⁷

Like many, WWII interrupted his plans and he left school to enlist in the U.S. Navy in 1943 where he served honorably in the Pacific Theatre. At the war's conclusion, he joined the office of landscape architect Thomas Church and then in 1949, opened his own firm, Lawrence Halprin & Associates. In practice until 2005, while simultaneously serving on the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation, his firm earned many accolades including a gold medal from the American Society of Landscape Architects and Presidential Design Award. Throughout his career, Halprin completed dozens of renowned projects ranging from main street renovations and parks to the Franklin Deleno Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C. Significant projects in San Francisco include the revamping of Ghirardelli Square, Levi's Plaza, and the Sea Ranch Development in Sonoma County – all of which helped establish the Bay-

⁶⁷ Macor, Micheal, "Architect Redefined Urban Landscapes," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 27, 2009, A12.

Area as a destination city for world-class architecture. Halprin passed away in 2009 at the age of 93 in his home in Marin.⁶⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Embarcadero Plaza, Market and Steuart Street, 1962
United Nations Plaza, 50 United Nations, 1962-1975
Embarcadero Center, Sacramento and Front Street, 1972
Ghirardelli Square, North Point and Larking Street, 1982
Sigmund Stern Grove, Sloat Boulevard and 19th Avenue, 1998
Letterman Digital Arts Center, 1 Letterman Drive, 2005

Other notable projects:

Master Landscape Plan, Seattle World's Fair, Seattle, WA, 1962
Cascade Plaza, West Mill Street and South Main Street, Akron, OH, 1969
Lovejoy Fountain Park, Southwest Harrison Street and Southwest Third Avenue, Portland, OR, 1971
Transit Mall, 700 Southwest 6th Avenue, Portland, OR, 1971
Manhattan Square Park, 353 Court Street, Rochester, NY, 1975
Freeway Park, Seneca Street and 8th Avenue, Seattle, WA, 1976
Main Street, Greenville, SC, 1979
Heritage Park Plaza, North Main Street and Belknap Street, Fort Worth, TX, 1980
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, 1850 West Basin Drive Southwest, Washington, D.C. 1997
Yosemite Falls Corridor, Yosemite National Park, CA, 2005



997-999 Tennessee Street, (Google Maps).

Hanna, W.J. ()

Builder

Education:

Firms: Santa Fe Land Improvement Company⁶⁹

⁶⁸ "Lawrence Halprin | Los Angeles Conservancy," accessed June 16, 2021, <https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/lawrence-halprin>.

⁶⁹ Christopher VerPlanck, "Dogpatch Historic District Survey," September 2001.

Little is known about builder W.J. Hanna.

Projects in San Francisco:⁷⁰

Seven duplexes, west side of Minnesota Street between 20th and 22nd Streets, 1890⁷¹

Single-family, west side of Minnesota Street between 20th and 22nd Streets, 1890⁷²

997-99 Tennessee Street, 1897

1101 Tennessee Street, unknown year



1247 42nd Avenue, 1912
(Google Maps).

Harrington, Alphonso (1859-1938)
Builder of Merit

Education:

Firms: Self-employed contractor, title unknown

Alphonso Harrington was born in 1859 in Connecticut. He arrived San Francisco in 1886, worked as a carpenter and later moved to the Sunset District in 1892 where he started a successful building company.⁷³ Then known as the “Outside Lands” due to its distance from San Francisco’s main

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Christopher VerPlanck, “Historical Architecture,” *The Story of Dogpatch*, accessed November 3, 2020, http://www.pier70sf.org/dogpatch/dp_hist_arch.htm.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Year: 1900; Census Place: San Francisco, San Francisco, California; Page: 11; Enumeration District: 0163; FHL microfilm: 1240104

developments, Harrington constructed many of his buildings in today's Inner Sunset neighborhood after the earthquake of 1906.⁷⁴ Multiple articles in the *San Francisco Call* newspaper show that he was both buying and selling land throughout the area, constructing buildings on numerous lots.⁷⁵ Those extant dwellings show a high level of Classical Revival ornamentation with elaborate cornices, columns, decorative belt courses, and sawn brackets.

Upon expanding his business in the 1910s, Harrington completed a large development along the west side of 42nd Avenue and Lincoln Way where he built 15 grand houses in a unique Craftsman style. Constructed between 1910 and 1915, the row is one of the best surviving collections of early residences in the Outer Sunset District – historically known as Oceanside. Although loosely defined as Craftsman houses, the buildings have stylistic influences that range from Mission Style to Classical and Tudor Revival, proving Harrington's mastery of building and design.⁷⁶

He was married to Emma Harrington whose name often appears alongside her husbands in historic real estate transaction postings. Her role in the business is unknown. He died in 1938 at the age of 79.⁷⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

1310 5th Avenue, 1906
1286 3rd Avenue, 1908
1223 42nd Avenue, 1910
1227 42nd Avenue, 1910
1231 42nd Avenue, 1911
1235 42nd Avenue, 1911
1239 42nd Avenue, 1911
1243 42nd Avenue, 1912
1247 42nd Avenue, 1912
1251 42nd Avenue, 1912
1255 42nd Avenue, 1912
1279 42nd Avenue, 1912
1283 42nd Avenue, 1912
1287 42nd Avenue, 1912
1259 42nd Avenue, 1913
1263 42nd Avenue, 1913
4708 17th Street, 1913
775 26th Avenue, 1917-1924

⁷⁴ "REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS," *San Francisco Call*, Jan 5, 1912, California Digital Newspaper Collection: San Francisco Call, 13.

⁷⁵ "REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS," *San Francisco Call*, August 21, 1898, California Digital Newspaper Collection: San Francisco Call, 30.

⁷⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "Alphonso Harrington 42nd Avenue Historic District," *District Record, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation*, 1.

⁷⁷ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.



Havens Mansion and Carriage House, 1381 South Van Ness Avenue, 1884, San Francisco Landmark #125 (NoeHill).

Havens, Charles I. (1849-1916) **Architect**

Education:

Firms: Draftsman, Peter R. Schmidt, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1876-1879
 Partner, Schmidt and Havens, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1882-1885⁷⁸
 Partner, Havens & Toepke, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1895-1915⁷⁹

Charles I. Havens was born in New York in 1849. He moved to California in 1856. He worked as City Architect of San Francisco for twelve years and designed many schools; none are extant.⁸⁰ Besides his work as City Architect, he worked as a draftsman for Peter Schmidt and later partnered with Schmidt in 1882 to form a firm for the following three years.

In 1884, Havens designed his personal residence at 1381 South Van Ness Avenue in the French Second Empire style; the structure is now San Francisco Landmark #125.⁸¹ After this notable design, Havens partnered with William Toepke to form the notable architecture firm Havens & Toepke that lasted until 1915. Havens soon passed away in 1916.

Projects in San Francisco:

⁷⁸ "Charles I. Havens (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 20, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/3980/>.

⁷⁹ "Laidlaw-Stanford House," *The Victorian Alliance of San Francisco*, accessed November 3, 2020, <https://www.victorianalliance.org/house-tour/house-histories/laidlaw-stanford-house/>.

⁸⁰ "Havens & Toepke (1874-1916)," *Bay Area Architects*, accessed November 3, 2020, https://noehill.com/architects/havens_and_toepke.aspx.

⁸¹ "Final Case Report: Havens Mansion and Carriage House," *Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board*, March 9, 1981, http://sfplanninggis.org/docs/landmarks_and_districts/LM125.pdf.

Havens Mansion and Carriage House, 1381 South Van Ness Avenue, 1884, San Francisco Landmark #125
2965 Washington Street, 1887
601 Steiner Street, 1891
Daly Residence, 900-902 Guerrero Street, 1895
San Francisco Yacht Club, unknown address, 1897
Mission High School, unknown address, 1909 (demolished)
3356-58 21st Street, 1900
1964 Pacific Avenue, 1901
15 Presidio Terrace, 1905
2957-2961 Washington Street, 1908
Maskey Building, 48-52 Kearny Street, 1908
Bartlett Doe Building/Dubbs Building, 153 Kearny Street, 1909
Flatiron Building, 540 Market Street, 1913



4529-4551 California Street, 1909
(Google Maps).

Heilmann, Louis (1877-1931)

Builder

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Louis Heilmann, born Ludwig Heilmann in Bavaria, Germany in 1877, immigrated to the United States in 1901. Records indicate he was a builder and changed his name to Louis on arrival.⁸² He appears to have moved to San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake to take advantage of reconstruction opportunities and concentrated his work in the Sunset and Richmond districts.⁸³ From 1908 to 1909 he partnered with German architect, William Koenig and they built 21 flats and apartments at 1209 to 1219 2nd Avenue, 123 to 173 7th Avenue and 4529 to 4551 California Street. Most of the buildings were designed in the Mission Revival, Classical Revival and Craftsman styles, or a unique combination of the three.⁸⁴ Brick quoins with clinker brick inlays, flattened ogee-arch window openings, and exaggerated classical detailing appear to be typical of his designs. Some of his residential projects in this period also exhibit elements of the Arts and Crafts movement with a heavy use of stone, rock, and other natural materials. Heilmann continued to build houses in the Bay Area and worked with numerous other German architects. In 1920, he moved with his wife, Joanna, to Ukiah, California where he briefly worked as fruit farmer until the couple returned to San Francisco in 1923. Heilmann continued to build and in 1927, he worked with architect, Angus McSweeney, to build a row of Tudor Revival houses at 1700-1738 8th Avenue.⁸⁵ In 1931, Heilmann and his wife moved to a new apartment at 510 Stockton Street; he died of a heart attack on the night of moving in at the age of 54.⁸⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

1209-1219 2nd Avenue, 1908

123-173 7th Avenue, 1908

4529-4551 California Street, 1909

126-174 11th Avenue, 1910

107-163 14th Avenue, 1911-1912

106-162 15th Avenue, 1911-1912

1301-1307 Lake Street, 1912

1700-1738 8th Avenue, 1927

⁸² Year: 1901; Arrival: *New York, New York, USA*; Microfilm Serial: T715, 1897-1957; Line: 4; Page Number: 128

⁸³ "Louis Heilmann, S.F. Building Leader, Dies," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 20, 1931, 6.

⁸⁴ Kostura, William, "District Builder," 7-9 from *Outside Lands: San Francisco History from the Western Neighborhoods Project*, Volume 13, No. 2, April-June 2017.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ "Louis Heilmann, S.F. Building Leader, Dies," *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6.



Samuel Heiman (sananselmohistory.org).



Francisco Middle School, 2190 Powell Street, 1929 (Google Maps).

Heiman, Samuel () Architect

Education:

Firms: Samuel Heiman and Mel I. Schwartz, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1914-1919⁸⁷
Principal, Heiman, S., Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1928-ca. 1940s⁸⁸

Samuel Heiman was born in San Francisco in 1884. He began working in architecture in his early twenties and worked with Mel I. Schwartz from 1914 to 1919. Together, they designed houses and small commercial buildings. Heiman received his license in 1920. Well known San Francisco projects include Francisco Middle School at 2190 Powell Street in 1929 and the Health Department Headquarters at 101 Grove Street in 1930. He also designed numerous structures in Marin such as the Marin Masonic Lodge in San Rafael in 1925, the Larkspur Branch of the Bank of San Anselmo (now Bank of the West) in 1923, and the Ross Hospital in 1924. Throughout the 1940s, Heiman taught architectural drafting to inmates at San Quentin Prison. Heiman was a veteran of World War I and II.⁸⁹

Projects in San Francisco:

Francisco Middle School, 2190 Powell Street, 1929⁹⁰

Health Department headquarters, 101 Grove Street, 1930, (with Arthur Brown)⁹¹

⁸⁷ "Samuel Heiman – A Busy San Anselmo Architect," *San Anselmo Historical Museum*, accessed November 5, 2020, <https://sananselmohistory.org/articles/samuel-heiman/>.

⁸⁸ Ibid.; "S. Heiman (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 20, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6227/>.

⁸⁹ "Samuel Heiman – A Busy San Anselmo Architect," *San Anselmo Historical Museum*.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Page & Turnbull, *Market and Octavia Neighborhood Plan Area Historic Context Statement*, San Francisco Planning Department, 2007.



William Hempel (WordPress.org).

Hempel, William F. (1912-1977) **Architect**

Education:

Firms: Principal, William F. Hempel, Architect, Palo Alto, CA, ca. 1940-unknown year⁹²

William Hempel, son of Hulda A. Radig and Frank E. Hempel, was born in 1912 and grew up in Pasadena, California with his five sisters. He later married Mignonette C. Hempel and moved to Palo Alto, California. In April of 1940, William Hempel was granted a Provisional Certificate to Practice Architecture by the State of California Board of Architectural Examiners, and he established his architecture practice that same year.⁹³

William Hempel designed many residences in the South Bay in cities such as Atherton and Palo Alto along with the St. Nicholas Orthodox Church in Diamond Heights in San Francisco.

Projects in San Francisco:

St. Nicholas Orthodox Church, 5200 Diamond Heights Boulevard, 1964⁹⁴

⁹² "William Franklin Hempel (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 20, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2068/>.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016.



California State Bar Association Offices, 601 McAllister Street, 1962

Hertzka, Wayne Solomon (1907-1973)

Architect of Merit

Education: M.A., Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 1956⁹⁵

Firms: Hertzka & Knowles, Architects, 1933-1973

Wayne Hertzka was born in Spokane, Washington in 1907 and pursued a master's degree in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He later became a registered architect in California, where he spent his professional career.⁹⁶ Beginning in 1931, he partnered with architect William Knowles and the two worked together for the next forty years. Hertzka married in 1944 and had one child. He was president of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1955. In 1956, he was reported as living in Kentfield, California.⁹⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

Anza Elementary School (re-named Raoul Wallenberg Traditional High School), 40 Vega Street, 1953

Office Building, 2050 Judah Street, 1955

California State Bar Association Offices, 601 McAllister Street, 1962

Standard Oil Building, 555/575 Market Street, 1964, 1975

Beal Bank Building, 148 Sansome Street, 1964

Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) System, 24th St. & 16th St. Stations, 1971 & 1973

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Office Building, 77 Beale Street, 1971

100 Pine Street Office Building, 1972

St. Mary's Hospital, 450 Stanyan Street, 1972

Golden Gate Bridge Administration Building, Golden Gate Bridge Toll Plaza, unknown year

⁹⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 235.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ "Wayne Solomon Hertzka (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 20, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1741/>.



40 Vega Street (now Raoul Wallenberg Traditional High School), (SFUSD).

Hertzka & Knowles (ca. 1933-1974) Architecture Firm

Wayne Solomon Hertzka & William Howard Knowles designed and collaborated on numerous buildings in San Francisco including several banks and schools. Their partnership spanned nearly four decades. Notable projects include St. Mary's Hospital and two BART stations. During WWII, the firm assisted the U.S. Army in building a copper mine in Arizona. The firm was involved in the design of several Downtown high-rises in the 1960s and early 1970s. After Hertzka's death, Knowles retired in 1974.⁹⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Store, Frank Werner, 1951

Anza Elementary School (re-named Raoul Wallenberg Traditional High School), 40 Vega Street, 1953
Office Building, 2050 Judah Street, 1955

Holiday Lodge Motor Hotel, possibly 1901 Van Ness Avenue, 1955

Crown Zellerbach Paper Company Building #2, Bush Street, 1957-1959, Landmark #183 (collaboration)

Jack Tar Hotel, 1101 Van Ness Avenue, 1960 (Collaboration with Thomas M. Price)

California State Bar Association Offices, 601 McAllister Street, 1962

Standard Oil Building, 555/575 Market Street, 1964, 1975

Beal Bank Building, 148 Sansome Street, 1964

Standard Oil Company of California, Office Building #3, Financial District, address, 1966

Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) System, 24th St. & 16th St. Stations, 1971 & 1973

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Office Building, 77 Beale Street, 1971

100 Pine Street Office Building, 1972

St. Mary's Hospital, 450 Stanyan Street, unknown year

Golden Gate Bridge Administration Building, Golden Gate Bridge Toll Plaza, unknown year

Empire Hotel, 940 Sutter Street, unknown year

⁹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 235.



1566-1574 46th Avenue, a section of Oscar Heyman's 46th Avenue Craftsman Rowhouses, (Google Maps).

Heyman Brothers (ca. 1900-unknown year) Builders

Education:

Firms: Oscar and Alvin Heyman, Real Estate, Contractors, Builders, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1900-

Brothers Oscar Heyman (1872-1960) and Alvin Heyman (1882-1960) headed the Heyman Brothers firm, a real estate, building, and contracting firm in San Francisco.⁹⁹

They were both born in Grass Valley, California in 1872 and later moved to the Bay Area with their family.¹⁰⁰ Their father was a real estate agent and in 1893, Oscar Heyman joined his father's office. Soon, at the turn of the century, Oscar and Alvin took over the company and began building houses as well.¹⁰¹

The brothers primarily worked in outlying neighborhoods, such as the Outer Richmond, the Sunset, and the Outer Mission.¹⁰² They were known for using the Craftsman style; an example exists in Oscar Heyman's row of craftsman houses on 46th Avenue in the Outer Sunset. According to a *San Francisco Chronicle* article, by the 1920s, the brothers called themselves, "the most active contractors and builders of the city."¹⁰³ It is unknown when the brothers retired, however they both passed away in 1960.¹⁰⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

46th Avenue Rowhouse District (Oscar Heyman)

1558-1586 46th Avenue, 1923-1924

⁹⁹ "Alvin Heyman," *Geni*, accessed January 12, 2022, <https://www.geni.com/people/Alvin-Heyman/6000000084872303004>; "Oscar Heyman," *Ancestry*, accessed January 12, 2022, <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/oscar-heyman-24-fhfb24>.

¹⁰⁰ Kelley & VerPlanck Historic Resources Consulting, LLC, "Oscar Heyman 46th Avenue Rowhouse District," *State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, District Record*, 5-6.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

¹⁰³ "Firms Claims 35-Yr. Record," *San Francisco Chronicle*, in Kelley & VerPlanck Historic Resources Consulting, LLC, "Oscar Heyman 46th Avenue Rowhouse District," *State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, District Record*, 5-6.

¹⁰⁴ "Alvin Heyman," *Geni*; "Oscar Heyman," *Ancestry*.



Jones Street Residence, (Google Maps).

Hildebrand, Ernest H. (ca. 1881-1963)

Architect

Education:

Firms: Partner, Albert Joseph Fabre and Ernest H. Hildebrand, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1915¹⁰⁵
Righetti and Headman, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1909¹⁰⁶

Ernest H. Hildebrand was born around 1881. He was a well-known Bay Area architect that practiced from around 1901 to around 1945.¹⁰⁷ He partnered with numerous architects throughout his career including Joseph Fabre and Edward Foulkes. He designed structures in neighborhoods across San Francisco, including the Mission and the Outer Richmond.

Throughout his career, he served as member and director of the American Institute of Architects as well as the president of the San Francisco Architectural Club.¹⁰⁸

Projects in San Francisco:

Native Sons of the Golden West Building 2, 414 Mason Street, 1911-1912 (with Righetti and Headman)
1821 Jones Street, 1916
2533 Balboa Street, 1919
1687 Market Street, 1925

¹⁰⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "Self-Guided Walking Tour of the Proposed Market Street Masonry Discontiguous District," https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/landmark_districts/proposed/market_street_masonry/MSM_walking_tour-010512.pdf, 8.

¹⁰⁶ "E. H. Hildebrand (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 21, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/5815/>.

¹⁰⁷ "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Russian Hill/Paris Block Architectural District," May 12, 1987, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/fdd679ee-fa2c-4023-9763-38f7ff8e9c4b>.

¹⁰⁸ "Funeral Notices," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 1963.

Bateman Rental Duplex, 1017-1019 Green Street, 1925, part of National Register #87002288



Henry Hill (MidCenturyBlog.com).



1725 Kearny Street, 1951 (Redfin.com).

Hill, Albert Henry (1913-1984) **Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, University of London, 1932
B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1936
M.A., Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1938 (Studied under Walter Gropius)¹⁰⁹

Firms: Draftsman, John Ekin Dinwiddie, Oakland, CA, 1936-1937
Associate, John Ekin Dinwiddie, 1938
Partner, Dinwiddie and Hill, 1939-1940
Partner, Dinwiddie, Hill, and [Phillip Emile] Joseph, 1940-1942
Partner, Mendelsohn, Dinwiddie, and Hill 1946-1947
Principal, Albert Henry Hill, Architect, 1947-1970
Partner, Hill & Kruse, San Francisco, CA 1965-1984¹¹⁰

Born in England, Henry Hill was raised in Berkeley, California and eventually attended U.C. Berkeley. After earning his master's degree in architecture at Harvard in 1938, Hill returned to his native Bay Area, where he worked in the office of John Ekin Dinwiddie in San Francisco. He was a founding member of Telesis, an organization formed in 1939 by design professionals of varying disciplines who were interested in invigorating city and regional planning in the Bay Area. Also in 1939, Hill was made a partner at Dinwiddie's firm.¹¹¹ During World War II, Hill served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers where he assessed structural damage from London bombing runs. When the war ended, he rejoined Dinwiddie and a new partner, European Modernist Erich Mendelsohn.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 236.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Dwell Magazine Online, 1/16/2009, Sam Grawe, <http://www.dwell.com/articles/mid-century-mash-up.html>

In 1947, Hill formed his own practice, focused on residential design in the Bay Area as well as Carmel, Southern California, Illinois, Connecticut, and Kentucky. Hill's unique style combined International Style modernism with regional, vernacular influences, a style that would become known as the Second Bay Tradition.¹¹³ In addition to his many private residential commissions, he served as a consultant to U.S. Steel. He designed a prototype steel house, and he designed U.S. Embassy staff housing in Vienna for the State Department in the 1950s. Throughout his career he won various awards for his work, including the AIA award-winning design of a chapel at the public hospital in Moline, Illinois.¹¹⁴

In 1965, Hill took on long-time associate John Kruse as a partner in his architecture practice; Hill designed, and Kruse acted as the structural expert. Their partnership contributed to the 500 residential and commercial buildings that Hill designed during his long and prolific career. His buildings are found in the United States, Quebec, and El Salvador, and many have earned the firm prestigious awards.¹¹⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

Residence, 65 Villa Terrace, 1951

Apartment, 1725 Kearny Street, 1951

Residence, 66 Montclair Terrace, 1956 (altered)

Longshoremen's Memorial Association Auditorium and Administration Buildings, 400 Northpoint, 1959

20-22 Darrell Place, ca. 1950s (interior remodel)

Residence, 2249 Ninth Avenue, 1966

Other notable projects:

Hill House, Berkeley, CA, 1939

Eldred House, Pacific Grove, CA, 1949

Nadaner House, Palo Alto, CA, 1954

Tanner Dental Building, San Anselmo, CA, 1954

Broomhead House, San Rafael, CA, 1955

Kappeler House, Atherton, CA, 1955

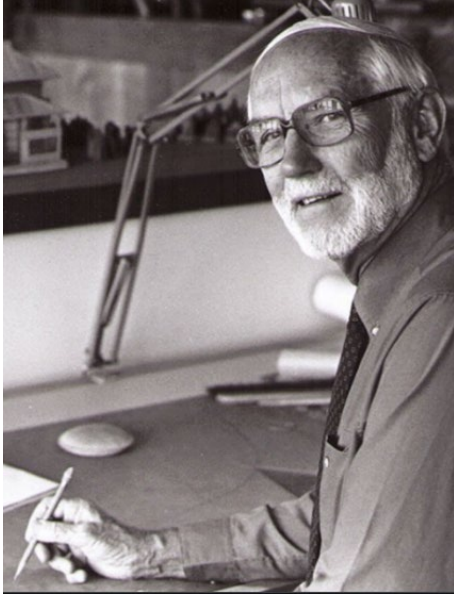
United States Steel Prefabricated Wood House for the Midwest, 1955

Moline Public Hospital Chapel, Moline, IL, 1958-1959

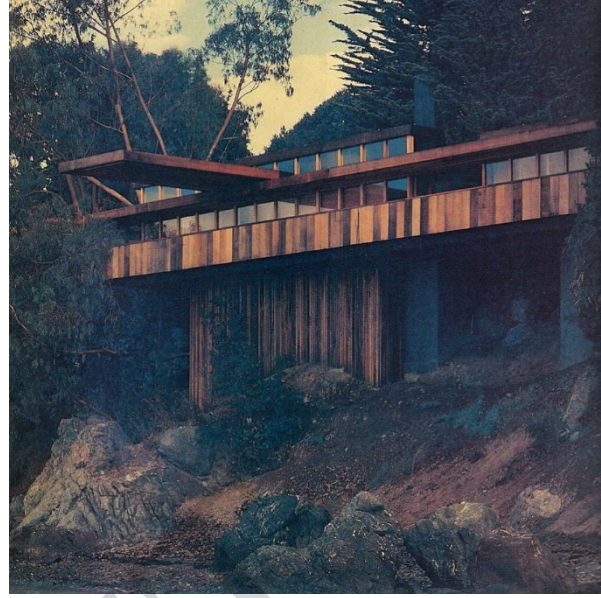
¹¹³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 236.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.



Jack Hillmer (StudioAhead.com).



Ludakens House, Belvedere Island, CA, 1951 (StudioAhead.com).

Hillmer, Jack (1918-2007) **Architect of Merit**

Education: University of Texas, Austin, 1941¹¹⁶

Firms: Hillmer & Callister, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1949
Jack Hillmer, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

Born and raised in Texas, Jack Hillmer moved to the Bay Area in 1945 and opened an architectural office with Warren Callister. Hillmer was initially drawn to California and its architecture as a child when he saw examples of unfinished redwood planks at the California exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition.¹¹⁷ Although only eight of his designs were ever completed, he remains a prominent figure of the Bay Area Modern era, best known for his inventive yet elegantly simple work using unfinished wood. All of his residential designs are located in Northern California, and none are located in San Francisco. His only known project in San Francisco is the interior design of his personal office at 425 Bush Street in 1947.¹¹⁸

Other notable projects:

Hall House, Marin County, CA, 1947
Munger House, Napa, CA, 1950
Ludakens House, Belvedere Island, CA, 1951
Barnes Addition, Palo Alto, CA, 1959
Stubbins House, Kentfield, CA, 1959
Wright House, Inverness, CA, 1962

¹¹⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 237.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

See also: Charles Warren Callister



Charles L. Hinkel House, 280 Divisadero Street, 1895 (San Francisco Landmark #190) (Google Maps).

Hinkel, Charles L. (1847-1908) **Builder of Merit**

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Charles Lewis Hinkel was born in 1847 in San Francisco. His father was a German immigrant who arrived in San Francisco in 1852 and worked as a residential builder and carpenter. While never officially trained as an architect, Hinkel learned carpentry, architectural design and building methods from his father and eventually took over the family business with his three sons. During San Francisco's expansion in the late 19th century, his company became one of the Bay Area's leading builders and they constructed dozens of residential buildings throughout the Western Addition and Eureka Valley.¹¹⁹ Signature details of Hinkel's work include rounded (or canted), narrow windows with minimalistic architrave trim and keystone lintels, classical architrave roofline trim, pedimented gables with exaggerated boxed eaves, and

¹¹⁹ Stiles, Elaine B, "Eureka Valley Historic Context Statement," *Eureka Valley Neighborhood Association*, December 2017, 53.

prominent scrolled brackets. Many of his buildings were constructed in 1883 in rows along Broderick Street and Pine Street.¹²⁰

Now listed as Landmark #190, Hinkel built his first personal residence at 280 Divisadero Street in 1885, designed in an unusual Second Empire style with a prominent mansard roof and masterful gilded-age detailing.¹²¹ In 1891, he moved with his family to 740 Castro Street where he constructed a second residence, most likely to establish a presence in the neighborhood in support of his building endeavors. Hinkel continued to work in the area and lived at this house for seventeen years until his death in 1908.¹²² His widow and children remained at the residence until 1920.¹²³

Projects in San Francisco:

2700-2706 Bush Street, 1883

1701 Broderick Street, 1883

1705 Broderick Street, 1883

1707 Broderick Street, 1883

1709 Broderick Street, 1883

1711 Broderick Street, 1883

1713 Broderick Street, 1883

1715 Broderick Street, 1883

1717 Broderick Street, 1883

1719 Broderick Street, 1883

2807 Pine Street, 1883

2809 Pine Street, 1883

2811 Pine Street, 1883

2813 Pine Street, 1883

2815 Pine Street, 1883

2817 Pine Street, 1883

2819 Pine Street, 1883

Charles L. Hinkel House, 280 Divisadero Street, 1895 (San Francisco Landmark #190)

787 Castro Street, 1891

746 Castro Street, 1892

Charles Hinkel House, 740 Castro Street, 1892

712 Castro Street, 1894

751-753 Cole Street, 1896

757 Castro Street, 1897

¹²⁰ "Historic Context Statement: The Western Addition," San Francisco Planning Department, November 2009, 4 (San Francisco Architect Binders "H").

¹²¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "Environmental Impact Report: 280 Divisadero Street."

¹²² "Planting a City in the Suburbs," *The Examiner*, San Francisco, January 6, 1897, 10.

¹²³ Stiles, Elaine B, *Eureka Valley Historic Context Statement*, Eureka Valley Neighborhood Association, December 2017, 53.



209-233 Central, 1891 (Google Maps).

Hinkel, George (1859-1913) **Architect**

Education:

Firms:

George Hinkel was born in San Francisco in 1859, son of William Hinkel, San Francisco builder. George and his four older brothers went on to become builders as well. He built at the corner of Pine and Baker Streets, in the 2800 block of Clay Street, the 2400 block of Gough Street, and the 2200 block of Scott Street. Later in his career, he worked as a speculator in 1907 and an oil broker in 1910.¹²⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

209-233 Central, 1891¹²⁵

Corner of Pine and Baker, unknown year¹²⁶

2800 block of Clay Street, unknown year

2400 block of Gough Street, unknown year

2200 block of Scott Street, unknown year

¹²⁴ "A Proposal to Establish the Webster Street Historic District," 6, http://ec2-50-17-237-182.compute-1.amazonaws.com/docs/landmarks_and_districts/article%2010%20appendix%20C.pdf.

¹²⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, "Buena Vista North Art10 Nomination Statement Case Report."

¹²⁶ "A Proposal to Establish the Webster Street Historic District," 6.

Hinterman, Otto G. (1895-1996)
Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about Otto G. Hintermann. He was an active architect in San Francisco and was the president of the San Francisco Architectural Club. He was also treasurer of the State Association of California Architects (as well as its Northern Section) and on the Board of Control for well-known magazine, *Architecture and Engineer*.¹²⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

4840 Mission Street, addition and alterations, 1959



Ascot Hotel (right), 1657 Market Street, 1911 (SocketSite.com).

Hladik, John Carl (1872-1945)
Architect

Education:

Firms: Partner, Hladik and Thayer, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years-1912¹²⁸

John Carl Hladik was a San Francisco architect known for his designs of apartment buildings. He worked as a partner at Hladik and Thayer until 1912. The firm designed the Ascot Hotel at 1657 Market Street in 1911 in the Classic and Venetian Gothic Revival style.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ State of California, *Primary Record*, Department of Parks and Recreation, 5, <https://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/4840%20Mission%20DPR523-Feb2020.pdf>.

¹²⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Self-Guided Walking Tour of the Proposed Market Street Masonry Discontiguous District*, (San Francisco: San Francisco Planning Department), 5, https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/landmark_districts/proposed/market_street_masonry/MSM_walking_tour-010512.pdf.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

Projects in San Francisco:

New Era Hall, 2117 Market Street, 1906 (with August Nordin)
Swedish American Hall, 2168 Market Street, 1907 (with August Nordin)
Venice Apartments, 620 Post Street
Apartment Building, 1030 Larkin Street, 1919
Apartment Building, 829 Leavenworth Street, 1925
Stockton Court Apartments, 530 Stockton Street, 1925
Crown Towers, 666 Post Street, 1926



George Homsey (Legacy.com).

Homsey, George (1926-2019)
Architect of Merit

Education: Architecture coursework, City College of San Francisco, unknown years¹³⁰
 B. Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1951
 Graduate coursework, University of California, Berkeley, 1952¹³¹

Firms: Designer, Joseph Esherick and Associates, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1952-1963
 Associate, Joseph Esherick and Associates, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1963-1972
 Vice-President, Joseph Esherick and Associates, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1970
 Partner, Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis, (EHDD), Architects, San Francisco, CA,
 1972-2000

¹³⁰ Pacheco, Antonio, "George Homsey, giant of California architecture, has passed away," *The Architect's Newspaper*, April 30, 2019, <https://www.archpaper.com/2019/04/george-homsey-obituary/>.

¹³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 238.

Principal, George Homsey, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 2000-unknown year¹³²

George Homsey was born in San Francisco in 1926. He grew up in the Western Addition neighborhood. Homsey trained as a military naval aviator, but WWII ended before he could join.¹³³ Instead, Homsey studied architecture at the City College of San Francisco and at U.C. Berkeley, where he graduated in 1951 with a B.Arch. He later pursued graduate coursework at U.C. Berkeley in 1952.

After graduate school, he worked as a designer for Joseph Esherick and Associates in San Francisco from 1952-1953 and as an associate from 1963-1972. He also served as Vice-President for the firm in 1970.¹³⁴ He later became a partner at Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis (EHDD) in 1972 where he worked until around 2000.

Notable projects that he worked on include the Sea Ranch in the 1960s, Bart stations in San Francisco from 1960 through 1979, and the Monterey Bay Aquarium in 1984. Homsey, and the firm, were especially celebrated for the harmonious relationship between architecture and the natural environment in their projects.¹³⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

See also: Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis

Other notable projects:

Rubin House, Albany, CA, 1960¹³⁶

Horn, Henry (1900-1970)

Builder

Education:

Firms: Castle Building Company, Builders, San Francisco, CA, 1928-1932¹³⁷

Henry Horn was born on April 3, 1900, in San Francisco.¹³⁸ He was raised in San Francisco and worked as a "railroad clerk" during his late teenage years and early 20s.¹³⁹ By the time he was 27, he had formed his own construction firm called the "Castle Building Company," with a downtown office at 830 Market Street.¹⁴⁰ The Castle Building Company was active from 1928 until 1932.¹⁴¹ The firm is known to have built single-family houses in the Sunset District between 1928 and 1931, including a small tract of four split-level houses on Rivera Street and 33rd Avenue.¹⁴² Split-level houses are exceptionally rare in the

¹³² Pacheco, Antonio, "George Homsey, giant of California architecture, has passed away."

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ "History," EHDD, accessed November 7, 2020, <https://www.ehdd.com/people/history>.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, July 2013, 64.

¹³⁸ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

¹³⁹ United States Federal Census, 1920 and World War I Registration Draft Card, September 12, 1918.

¹⁴⁰ Polk's Crocker Langley City Directory, 1928.

¹⁴¹ Ibid., 1928-1932.

¹⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, 64.

Sunset District and this tract, designed by architect Donnell Jaekle, is the earliest known grouping in the Sunset District.¹⁴³

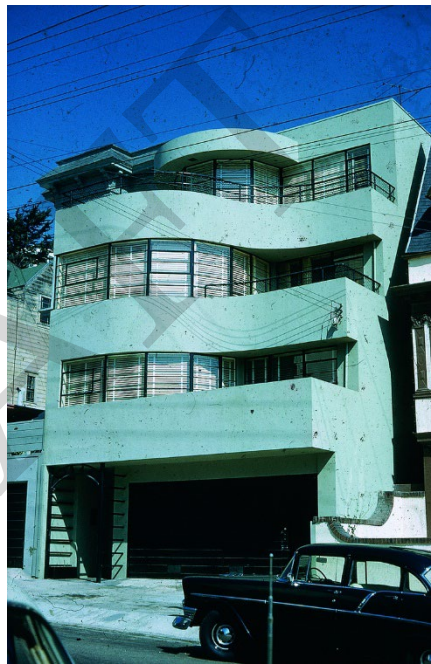
Although the Castle Building Company was active only for a limited number of years, Henry Horn remained in the real estate industry for 40 years.¹⁴⁴ He developed both industrial and commercial buildings.¹⁴⁵ During World War II, Horn led the Office of Price Administration in San Francisco, and he later served as a member of the San Francisco Board of Realtors.¹⁴⁶ He died on November 13, 1970, at age 70.¹⁴⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

Tract of four houses on Rivera Street and 33rd Avenue, 1928-1931 (with architect Donnell Jaekle)¹⁴⁸



Henry Temple Howard (University of California, Berkeley archives).



2944 Jackson Street, 1939
(San Francisco State University).

Howard, Henry T. (1894-1967)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1915
 M.S., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1917
 Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1919-1921

¹⁴³ Building Permits, City and County of San Francisco Public Works, Central Permit Bureau.

¹⁴⁴ "Henry Horn Dies at 70, S.F. Real Estate Man," *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 14, 1970.

¹⁴⁵ "Henry Horn, S.F. Realtor," *San Francisco Examiner*, November 14, 1970.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ "Henry Horn Dies at 70, S.F. Real Estate Man," *San Francisco Chronicle*.

¹⁴⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset Mediterranean Revival Tracts Historic District*, 64.

Firms: John Galen Howard, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1921-1927
Y. Matsui, Architects, New York City, NY
Shreve & Lamb, Architects, New York City, NY
Cass & Gilbert, Architects, New York City, NY
Bakewell & Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1931-1934
Principal, Henry Temple Howard, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1934-1942
Joslyn & Ryan, Marine Engineers and Naval Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1942-1947

Henry Temple Howard was born in New York City in 1894. His father was noted architect, John Galen Howard. When he was eight years old, he moved with his family to California and attended Berkeley High School. From 1912 to 1917, he attended the University of California, Berkeley where he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture. In 1917, just before the United States entered WWI, Howard signed up with the French Army as an ambulance driver. After the U.S. entered the war in 1918, he joined the U.S. Army and was sent to officers' training school in Meaux, France, but did not graduate in time to serve on the front lines. With the encouragement of his father, Howard stayed in France and attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1919 to 1921. After he returned from France, he worked for his father in California and assisted with the design of the First Congregational Church of Oakland (1925, extant), and Le Conte School (now Leonard R. Flynn Elementary School) in 1926. In 1927, Howard moved to New York City, where he worked for various architectural firms, including Y. Matsui, Shreve & Lamb, and Cass & Gilbert.¹⁴⁹

In 1929, he married Jane Berlandina, an artist from France and after the sudden death of his father in 1931, he returned to San Francisco with his newborn son, David. From 1931 to 1934, Howard worked for the firm of Bakewell and Brown and assisted on the design of Coit Tower. In 1934, he started his own firm and designed houses and apartments throughout the Bay Area, many in various iterations of Bay Area Modernism. He also designed in the Streamline Moderne style, an example of which can be seen at 2944 Jackson Street (1939).¹⁵⁰

Howard also worked with the California Commission for the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco as the senior architect for the Sacramento Valley Counties Group, and with architect and landscape architect Mark Daniels on the design for the Ping Yuen Housing Project in Chinatown. In 1942, during WWII, he closed his private practice and joined the partnership of Joslyn & Ryan, Marine Engineers and Naval Architects. Howard moved back to New York City in 1947 where he lived until he passed away in 1967.¹⁵¹

Projects in San Francisco:

Le Conte School (now Leonard R. Flynn Elementary School), 3125 Cesar Chaves, 1926
2944 Jackson Street, 1939
233 Chestnut Street, 1940
Ping Yuen Housing Project, 655 Pacific, 711 Pacific, 795 Pacific, 895 Pacific, 1942-1951

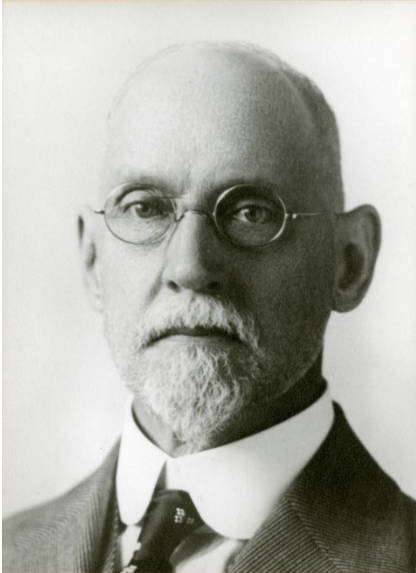
¹⁴⁹ "Henry Temple Howard Collection," Online Archives of California, accessed August 2, 2021, <https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf687005t4/admin/>.

¹⁵⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 176.

¹⁵¹ "Henry Temple Howard Collection," Online Archives of California, accessed August 2, 2021, <https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf687005t4/admin/>.

Other notable projects:

First Congregational Church of Oakland, 2501 Harrison Street, Oakland, CA, 1925



John Galen Howard (University of California, Berkley archives).



Bill Graham Civic Auditorium, 99 Grove Street, 1915 (NoeHill.com).

Howard, John Galen (1864-1931)
Architect of Merit

Education: Secondary school, Boston Latin School, Boston, MA, unknown year
B.Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), ca. 1883-1885
Coursework, École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, 1890-1893
Studied under Victor Laloux¹⁵²

Firms: Draftsman, Henry Hobson Richardson, Architect, Brookline, MA, ca. 1885-1886
Draftsman, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, Architects, Brookline, MA, ca. 1886
Draftsman, Caukin and Haas, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, ca. 1887
Draftsman, James M. Wood, Chicago, IL, ca. 1887
Draftsman, McKim, Mead, and White, Architects, Boston, MA, and New York, NY, ca. 1889
Partner, Howard and [Samuel] Cauldwell, Architects, New York, NY, 1895-1898
Partner, Howard, Cauldwell and [Lewis Henry] Morgan, Architects, New York, NY, 1899-1901
Supervising Architect, University of California, Berkeley, 1901-1924
Partner, Howard and [John Debo] Galloway, Architects and Engineers, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1908

¹⁵² "John Galen Howard (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, accessed August 21, 2020, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/367/>.

Supervising Architect, Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Washington, 1909¹⁵³
Principal, John Galen Howard, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1908-1923¹⁵⁴
Partner, John Galen Howard and Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1923-1931¹⁵⁵

John Galen Howard was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts in 1864. He attended the Boston Latin School and later studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from around 1883-1885 and the École des Beaux-Arts under Victor Laloux from 1890-1893.¹⁵⁶

Following graduation, Howard worked at various firms in Massachusetts, California, and Illinois before he moved to the Bay Area to work as supervising architect for U.C. Berkeley from 1901-1924. He also founded its School of Architecture and served as its director from 1903-1926. Outside of his work at the university, he practiced architecture independently from 1908 through 1931. In 1909, he served as the Supervising Architect for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in Seattle. After his retirement, he relocated to San Francisco and wrote poetry.¹⁵⁷

Notable projects throughout Howard's career include the Berkeley Public Library in 1903, the Italian American Bank in 1907, and the San Francisco Civic Auditorium in 1915.¹⁵⁸ He also designed numerous buildings on U.C. Berkeley's campus such as the Hearst Greek Theatre in 1903, the Sather Gate and Bridge in 1909, the Campanile or Sather Tower in 1914, and the California Memorial Stadium in 1923.¹⁵⁹

Projects in San Francisco:

Italian American Bank, 460 Montgomery, 1907
Claus Spreckels Building, Market Street and Fremont Street, 1907
Adam Grant Building, 114 Sansome Street, 1908
San Francisco City Hall, 1 Doctor Carlton B. Goodlett Place, 1912-1915 (supervising architect)
Saint Francis Wood tract, 1912-1913 (Mason-McDuffie Company)
PPIE Exposition Auditorium, unknown address, 1913-1915
Saint Francis Wood Tract, Sales Office, unknown address, 1914 (Mason-McDuffie Company)
Saint Francis Wood Tract, Front Gates and Fountain, 1914 (Mason-McDuffie Company)
Bill Graham Civic Auditorium, 99 Grove Street, 1915
Civic Center Plan, unknown year
Levi Strauss Headquarters, unknown address, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Majestic Theatre, Boston, MA, 1903
Buildings, U.C. Berkeley, ca. 1898-1923

¹⁵³ "Howard, John Galen," *UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, accessed November 10, 2020, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/howard-john-galen>.

¹⁵⁴ "John Galen Howard (Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ "Howard, John Galen," *UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ "Campus Map," *University of California Berkeley*, accessed November 10, 2020, <https://www.berkeley.edu/map?sathergate>.



98 Saint Francis Boulevard, 1929-1930 (Google Maps).

Hurd, Lester W. (1894-1988)

Architect

Education: B.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, unknown years
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France, unknown years¹⁶⁰

Firms: Walter Harris Ratcliff, Berkeley, CA, unknown year-1917
Principal, Masten and Hurd, Architects, Berkeley, California, 1920-1959
Principal, Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Berkeley, California, 1959-ca. 1967

Lester W. Hurd was born on January 20, 1894, the youngest child of Alma C. (Mortensen) and George H. Hurd. Lester's mother was a native of Sweden and a homemaker, while his father was a prolific inventor who filed numerous patents for inhalers, the Clark-Hurd gas apparatus, and a shock-absorber, among others, from the 1890s through the 1910s. In 1900, the Hurd family lived in Ukiah, California but moved to 1417 Webster Street in Oakland. Hurd enrolled at U.C. Berkeley where he studied architecture under John Galen Howard, and then attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris after graduation.¹⁶¹

In 1916, Hurd met his future architectural partner, Charles Masten, in the office of architect Walter Harris Ratcliff, where they both worked at the time. These friends and associates both enlisted in the Army when the U.S. entered the war in 1917, and the men were assigned to the 115th Engineers, 40th Infantry Division with training in Camp Kearny in Linda Vista prior to embarkation overseas. Both men were sent abroad to France where Hurd served as a topographical officer, and Masten served as an instructor at the U.S. Art Training Center in Seine-et-Oise in France by 1919.¹⁶²

¹⁶⁰ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 169.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶² *Ibid.*

When both men returned from the war, they formed a partnership called Masten & Hurd in 1920. In 1922, Hurd was granted a certificate to practice architecture in the State of California, and also welcomed the birth of his son, Lester B. Hurd. One of the firm's first large commissions came that same year as Masten & Hurd were hired to design an addition onto the Live Oak School Building in Santa Cruz; more commissions were to follow. Other notable designs by the firm include Kezar Stadium Pavilion and ninety-nine homes in St. Francis Woods. In the 1930s, the firm consistently designed work that was funded by the Public Works Administration, such as Agassiz Elementary at Bartlett and 22nd Street in San Francisco in 1935 and the Samuel Gompers High School, also on Bartlett Street in 1937.¹⁶³

During World War II, both Masten and Hurd enlisted in the Army for a second time and the firm was forced to shutter their offices until 1946. Following the war and for the remainder of the firm's existence, Masten & Hurd was primarily involved in large institutional projects such as schools, university buildings and hospitals. In 1959, the firm welcomed a third partner, Cabell Gwathmey. On May 29, 1967, Lester Hurd died and was interred in Golden Gate National Cemetery; the firm continued on until Masten's death in 1973.¹⁶⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

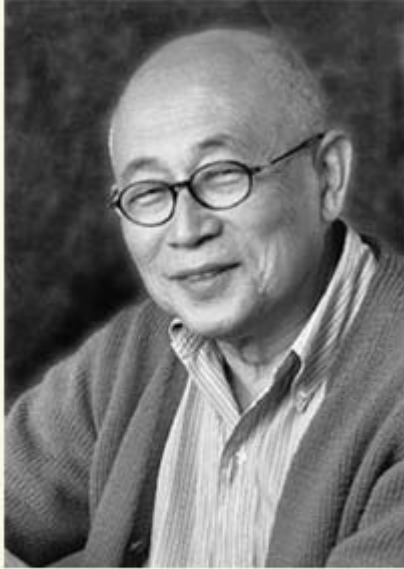
See also: Masten & Hurd

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., 170-171.

Imada, Kinji

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Kinji Imada, 2000.
(Photo: Kathi O'Leary Photography)

Kinji Imada (Eichler Network).



Cala Foods Store (now Trader Joes), 1095 Hyde Street, 1959, (ReelSF.com).

Imada, Kinji (1927-2005)

Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, Harvard University, 1945-1940
M.S., Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1950-1952

Firms: Carpenter, Anshen and Allen, San Francisco, 1952-1954
Partner, Wynkoop and Imada, San Francisco, 1959-1960
Partner, Claude Oakland and Associates, San Francisco, 1960-1977
Partner, Oakland and Imada, San Francisco, 1977-1989

Cultural Associations: Japanese/Japanese American

Kinji Imada was born in Fresno, California, in 1927. As a Japanese American, he was interned as a teen with his family at Gila River, Arizona during WWII. He later attended Harvard University for one year. In 1945, towards the end of WWII, he joined the United States Army where he served 18 months in his home country of Japan as a clerk. Based on impressive results from his GI Bill aptitude test, he left the Army and returned to Harvard to study design. He graduated in 1952, and obtained his undergraduate and graduate degrees in architecture, having studied under German Architect Walter Gropius – a founder of the Bauhaus School and the International Style.

Imada spent the next decade working for several prominent Bay-Area designers, including Gardner Daily, Clark and Beuttler and Dudley Wynkoop, with whom he formed a short partnership in 1959. In 1960, Imada joined the office of Claude Oakland and eventually became partner in 1977. In practice until 2000, the firm was one of the largest designers and builders for Joseph Eichler homes in California – a popular modernist developer whose tracts are still relevant across the state. Imada's work was usually completed in the Modernist and International styles and aside from housing projects, he designed an all-concrete house and several hospital projects for Kaiser Permanente. Raised a devout Buddhist, and

despite his prowess as an architect, he had a reputation for being soft-spoken and extremely humble about his work. Imada retired in 2000 and passed away in 2005.¹⁶⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

Cala Foods Store (now Trader Joe's and CVS), 1095 Hyde Street, 1959

Laguna Heights Housing Complex, 85 Cleary Court, 1963

Geneva Towers, 333 Schwerin Street, 1964 (demolished)

DRAFT

¹⁶⁵ "Oakland and Imada Collection," *Online Archive of California*, https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8tf02wx/entire_text/