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Jacobs, Alfred Henry
Jenkins, R.W.
Jew, Merrill
Jewett, Grace
Johnson, Nels E.
Jones, Archibald Quincy
Jones & Emmons

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Alfred Henry Jacobs (San Francisco Public Library).



Curran Theater, 445 Geary Street, 1922 (Loopnet.com).

Jacobs, Alfred Henry (1882-1954) Architect of Merit

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California Berkeley, 1901-1904
M.S., Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1904-1905

Firms: Ratcliffe & Jacobs, 1907-1908
Alfred Henry Jacobs, 1908-1935

Cultural Associations: Jewish

Alfred Henry Jacobs was born in San Francisco in 1882 to Prussian parents Sarah and Julius Jacobs. He was raised in the Jewish religion. He attended the Lick-Wilmerding High School in his youth and then enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture. He then obtained his Master of Science degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and returned to San Francisco in 1907. He formed a partnership with Walter Ratcliffe, and quickly made his mark as an apt designer and helped envision the famous Berkeley Tennis Club less than one year after starting the firm. Jacobs married Lillian Wollenberg in 1908 and began his own architecture practice. By 1910, Jacobs had designed several prominent buildings including the Hotel Californian and Temple Emanu-El. Eventually coming to design many of San Francisco's theatres, Jacobs cemented his reputation as an expert designer of vaudeville and entertainment venues, building many prime examples such as San Francisco's Curran Theatre that still stands today.¹

¹ Jacobs (Alfred Henry) Papers. University of California, Berkely, <https://magnes.berkeley.edu/collections/archives/jacobs-alfred-henry-papers-1863-1954/>.

Jacobs' work can be characterized by his mastery of the Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Craftsman styles, the likes of which are often artfully blended. Aside from his theatres, he also designed a select number of residential buildings, often with Craftsman features, including the Ansel Adams House at 129 24th Avenue. By the time of his death in 1954, Jacobs held emeritus membership status in the American Institute of Architects and had proudly been involved in the Freemasons Society for more than twenty-five years.²

Projects in San Francisco:

1337 Sutter Street, 1910

308 Eddy Street, 1910

Regency II, 1244-1268 Sutter Street, 1911

80 21st Avenue, 1915

787-799 Market Street, 1916 (destroyed)

Curran Theater, 445 Geary Street, 1922

Temple Emanu-El, 2 Lake Street, 1924

129 24th Avenue, 1929

Other notable projects:

Winema Theatre, 116 Main Street, Scotia, CA, 1919

Berkeley Tennis Club, 1 Tunnel Road, Berkeley, CA, 1908



844-850 Folsom Street, 1923 (Google Maps).

Jenkins, R.W. ()

Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect R.W. Jenkins.

² Ibid

Projects in San Francisco:

Victor Equipment Company, 844-850 Folsom Street, 1923³
1359 Folsom Street, 1925⁴



327 Amber Drive, 1962
(Google Maps).

Jew, Merrill ()
Architect

Education:

Firms: Elm Associates, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1962-1963⁵

Little is known about architect Merrill Jew. Merrill Jew primarily worked in Diamond Heights in the Second Bay Tradition style. From 1962 through 1963, Elm Associates, a development firm, hired Jew to design six duplexes on Duncan Street that rested on the side of Red Rock Hill. These duplexes exhibit hexagonal pyramid roofs and cantilevered hexagonal balconies.⁶ Other known projects in Diamond Heights include 323 Amber Drive and 327 Amber Drive in 1962, and 21 Everson Street in 1968.⁷ Merrill Jew was a member of the AIA from 1959 through 1975.

Projects in San Francisco:

323 Amber Drive, 1962
327 Amber Drive, 1962

³ San Francisco Planning Department, "Central SoMa Historic Context Statement & Historic Resource Survey," March 16, 2015, 98.

⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *California Register Nomination Case Report*, 87.

⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 62.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Appendix 3.

6 duplexes on Duncan Street, 1962-1963
21 Everson Street, 1968



Regina Apartment Building, 972 Bush Street, 1913 (Zillow.com).

Jewett, Grace (1876-1946) **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, Pratt Institute of Fine Arts, New York, 1904

Firms: Italo Zanolini & Grace Jewett, 1911-1913
Grace Jewett, Architect, 1913-1920
Architect, City of San Francisco, 1920-1930s

Cultural Associations: Women

Grace Jewett was born in 1876 in New York.⁸ She earned a bachelor's degree in architecture from the Pratt Institute of Fine Arts in New York in 1904. Likely attracted to San Francisco due to job opportunities created by the 1906 earthquake, she spent much of her early career working with other architects in the city. From 1911 to 1913, she partnered with Italian architect Italo Zanolini and together they designed several flats and Romeo flats including those that still exist at 849-853 Vallejo Street.⁹ In 1913, she designed the Regina Apartment Building at 972 Bush Street which was heralded in local newspapers as

⁸ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1940-1997* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000.

⁹ Corbett, Michael R, *North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement*, Northeast San Francisco Conservancy, February 11, 2020, A30.

one of the most modern and livable buildings in the area.¹⁰ It was also listed among the city's "Architectural Accomplishments" in a 1914 edition of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.¹¹

In 1920, Jewett became a city architect and designed several municipal projects including a building for the San Mateo Women's Club (1920).¹² Aside from municipal projects and apartments, she designed private residences, including a Mission Style bungalow on a prominent lot at 104 Hayward Avenue in San Mateo in 1919.¹³ Sometime in the 1930s, she moved to Los Angeles to live with her partner and friend, Erskine Hathaway.¹⁴ Jewett lived there until April 13th, 1946, when at the age of 65 she took her own life due to extreme pain from chronic arthritis.¹⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

Regina Apartment Building, 972 Bush Street, 1913

849-853 Vallejo Street, 1913

728-732 Vallejo Street, 1914

1361 Bush Street, 1914

1600 California Street, 1914

1721-1725 Grant Avenue, 1914

765 3rd Avenue, 1917

1424 Jones Street, 1918

415 Jones Street, 1918

260 8th Street, 1921

1083-1085 Lombard Street, 1921

1750 Pacific Avenue, 1922

1101 Filbert Street, 1922

1753 Washington Street, 1922

2240 Van Ness Avenue, 1923

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¹⁰ "Improvement Anticipated for City Reality Conditions," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 2, 1913, 10.

¹¹ "Architectural accomplishments," *San Francisco Chronicle*, San Francisco, CA, January 6, 1914, 35.

¹² "San Mateo to Have Women's Clubhouse," *San Francisco Chronicle*, San Francisco, CA, November 22, 1920, CC.

¹³ "Handsome Bungalow Begun in San Mateo," *San Francisco Chronicle*, San Francisco, CA, March 29, 1919, C.

¹⁴ Year: 1940; Census Place: Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California; Roll: m-t0627-00393; Page: 16B; Enumeration District: 60-77.

¹⁵ "Feminine Architect Frustrated in Death," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, Sarasota, FL, April 14th, 1946, 19.



2274 30th Avenue, 1931
(Google Maps).

Johnson, Nels E. ()
Architect

Education:

Firms:

Johnson Nels was one of a number of small-scale builders who constructed speculative housing in the Sunset District. He is known to have constructed houses in the Sunset District from 1927 to 1939, though little else is known of his construction activities. His most well-known tract consists of four buildings built in 1931 on 30th Avenue between Rivera and Santiago Streets. These buildings employ a highly expressive Mediterranean Revival design.

Projects in San Francisco:

2266 30th Avenue, 1931

2270 30th Avenue, 1931

2274 30th Avenue, 1931

2278 30th Avenue, 1931



Archibald Quincy Jones (University of California, Berkley archive).

Jones, Archibald Quincy (1913-1979)

Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, 1931-1936¹⁶

Firms: Draftsman, Douglas Honnold and George Vernon Russell, Los Angeles, California, 1936-1937

Designer, Burton Senott, Los Angeles, California, 1937-1939

Designer, Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles, CA, 1939-1940

Designer, Allied Engineers, San Pedro, California, 1940-1942

Principal, A. Quincy Jones, Architects, Los Angeles, CA, 1945-1950

Partner, Jones & Emmons, Los Angeles, CA, 1950-1969

Archibald Quincy Jones was born in Kansas City, Missouri in 1913. He was raised in Gardena, California but later moved to Seattle, Washington, where he graduated from high school. He then studied architecture at the University of Washington in Seattle under Lionel Pries and graduated in 1936. Following graduation, he married Ruth Schneider, another architecture student, and moved to Los Angeles. He went on to work as a draftsman for architects Douglas Honnold and George Vernon Russell from 1936 to 1937, as a designer for Burton A. Schutt from 1937 to 1939, as a designer for Paul Williams from 1939 to 1940, and as a designer at Allied Engineers from 1940 to 1942. Eventually, he established his own firm, A. Quincy Jones, in Los Angeles where he worked from 1945 to 1950.¹⁷

In 1950, he partnered with Fred Emmons whom he had previously worked with at Allied Engineers in San Pedro. The firm primarily worked in the Southern California region and was especially known for their partnership with developer Joseph Eichler; the firm designed over 5,000 tract houses for him. In

¹⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 238.

¹⁷ Ibid.

1957, Jones and Emmons co-wrote a book, *Builders' Homes for Better Living*, that detailed the developer home. The firm continued until Jones's retirement in 1969. Jones died ten years later.

See also: Jones & Emmons and Frederick Earl Emmons

Projects in San Francisco:

See Jones & Emmons

Other notable projects:

Mutual Housing Association, Brentwood, CA, 1948

The Jones Residence, Brentwood, CA, 1954



Laguna Eichler Apartments, 66 Cleary Court, 1964
(Redfin.com).

Jones & Emmons (1950-1969)

Architecture Firm

In 1950, A. Quincy Jones and Fred Emmons partnered to form Jones & Emmons. The two had previously worked together in the early 1940s at Allied Engineers in San Pedro, California. Jones & Emmons primarily worked in the Southern California region, with a few Northern California projects, and was especially known for their partnership with developer Joseph Eichler; the firm designed over 5,000 tract houses for him. In 1957, Jones and Emmons co-wrote a book, *Builders' Homes for Better Living*, that detailed the developer home. The firm continued until Jones's retirement in 1969.¹⁸

See also: Archibald Quincy Jones and Frederick Earl Emmons

Projects in San Francisco:

Daphne's San Francisco Funeral Home, 1 Church Street, 1954 (demolished)

Laguna Eichler Apartments, 66 Cleary Court, 1964

Other notable projects:

¹⁸ Buckner, Cory, "Architect A. Quincy Jones," *Eichler Network*, accessed November 10, 2020, <https://www.eichlernetwork.com/article/architect-quincy-jones>.

Jones & Emmons office, Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, 1955
The X-100, experimental steel-framed house, San Mateo, CA, 1956
The Congressional Church of Northridge, CA, 1959

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Kawamoto, Casey A
Keenan, Hugh
Kelham, George
Keneally, John
King, John Lord
Knorr, Donald
Knowles, William Howard
Koenig, William
Koo, Roslyn
Kosovitz, Herbert D
Kump, Ernest Joseph, Jr.

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Casey Kawamoto, right (University of California, Berkley archive).



66 Everson Street, 1963 (Google Maps).

Kawamoto, Casey A. (1919-2010) **Architect/Landscape Architect**

Education: Coursework, Salinas Junior College
A.A., Hartnell College, Salinas, CA
B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1945-1949¹⁹

Firms: Holabird & Root, 1945
Imlay & Scott, 1945-1949
Thomas Church, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1949-1960
Principal, Casey Kawamoto, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1960-1998

Cultural Associations: Japanese/Japanese American

Casey Atsumu Kawamoto was born in Selma, California in 1919.²⁰ His parents immigrated to the United States in 1913 from Hiroshima, Japan.²¹ Kawamoto studied at Salinas Junior College and received his associate's degree from Hartnell College in Salinas, California. After graduation, he worked briefly for the Division of Forestry from 1940-41. He then served in the Army during WWII, having attended military intelligence school. After the war, Kawamoto worked briefly for the office of Holabird & Root and then

¹⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 282.

²⁰ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

²¹ National Archives at San Francisco; San Bruno, California; NAI Number: 605504; Record Group Title: RG 21; Record Group Number: *Records of District Courts of the United States, 1685-2009*

used the G.I. Bill to obtain his bachelor's degree in landscape architecture from the University of California, Berkeley. While in school, he worked for Berkeley faculty member, Geraldine K. Scott in the firm of Imlay & Scott. He graduated in 1949 and was hired by the office of Thomas Church where he established connections with many local architects, including Germano Milono and George Rockwise. Kawamoto also illustrated Thomas Church's book, *Gardens Are for People*.²²

In 1960 he established his own firm, Casey Kawamoto, Landscape Architects and produced over sixty residential and commercial projects in San Francisco, and hundreds statewide. He also completed landscapes designs for colleges, golf courses, and civic centers.²³ One of his most significant projects was the landscape for the Guide Dogs for the Blind office in San Rafael, California. Kawamoto closed his practice in 1998 and passed away in 2010.²⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

66 Everson Street, 1963

Pell Development Company Building, 600 Harrison Street, 1988

Other notable projects:

Stevenson School, 3152 Forest Lake Road, Pebble Beach, CA, 1962

Guide Dogs for the Blind, 350 Los Ranchitos Road, San Rafael, CA, 1970

Boundary Oaks Raquet Club, 3800 Valley Vista Road, Walnut Creek, CA, 1972-1976

San Jose Evergreen Valley College, 3095 Yerba Buena Road, San Jose, CA, 1987

²² "Kawamoto, Casey," *University of California, Berkeley Internet Archives*, accessed July 26, 2021, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/kawamoto-casey>

²³ "Casey Kawamoto Collection," *Online Archive of California*, accessed July 26, 2021, https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt738nf68b/entire_text/

²⁴ "Kawamoto, Casey," *University of California, Berkeley Internet Archives*.



15-23 Baker, 1890
(Google Maps).

Keenan, Hugh (unknown years)

Builder

Education:

Firms: Partner, Cranston and Keenan, Builder and Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1890s
Principal, Hugh Keenan Construction Company, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1900-unknown year²⁵

Hugh Keenan worked as a builder with architect Robert Dickie Cranston to construct homes primarily in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood during the 1890s. Notable examples of their work include 710 Ashbury and 459 Ashbury. The partnership lasted briefly, and Keenan branched out as the sole proprietor of a construction company that primarily worked in the Parkside. Though it is not known exactly when the partnership between Cranston and Keenan dissolved, Hugh Keenan Construction Company appears in newspaper articles and city directories after 1900. Hugh Keenan was on the board of directors of the Parkside Realty Company and his construction company was responsible for the construction of several streets and block grading in Parkside.²⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

114-130 Broderick Street, 1889

15-23 Baker, 1890

²⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Conditional Use Authorization, 1420 Taraval Street*, 45.

²⁶ Ibid.

710 Ashbury Street, unknown year
459 Ashbury Street, unknown year
1336-1390 Haight, 1903-04
1420 Taraval Street, 1909
1409 Taraval, pre-1914
4 houses on the 1400 block of Taraval Street, pre-1914, not extant



George Kelham (Cultural Landscape Foundation). Russ Building, 235 Montgomery Street, 1927 (Calisphere.org).

Kelham, George (1871-1936) **Architect**

Education: B. Arch, Harvard University, unknown years
Coursework, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 1896²⁷

Firms: Trowbridge & Livingston, New York, NY, 1896-1906
Chief Architect, Panama-Pacific International Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, 1915
Supervising Architect, University of California, Berkeley, 1927-1931
Supervising Architect, University of California, Los Angeles, unknown years

George Kelham was born in Massachusetts in 1871 and studied architecture at Harvard University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris where he graduated in 1896. After graduation, he worked for Trowbridge & Livingston in New York. In 1906, the firm sent him to San Francisco to help design the reconstruction of the Palace Hotel and he chose to stay on after.²⁸

Throughout his architecture career in San Francisco, Kelham designed many notable structures. Many have received landmark designations such as the Palace Hotel at 2 New Montgomery Street from 1909

²⁷ "George Kelham (1871-1936)," *Bay Area Architects*, <https://noehill.com/architects/kelham.aspx>.

²⁸ Ibid.

(Landmark #18), the Sharon Building at 39-63 New Montgomery Street from 1912 (Landmark #163), and the Hill Bros. Coffee Plant at 2 Harrison Street from 1926 (Landmark #157).²⁹

Kelham was Chief Architect of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exhibition in San Francisco. He also worked as Supervising Architect for both U.C. Berkeley and U.C. Los Angeles.³⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Palace Hotel, 2 New Montgomery Street, 1909
Sharon Building, 39-63 New Montgomery Street, 1912
Ganter & Mattern Company Building, 1453 Mission Street, 1912
Asian Art Museum, 200 Larkin Street, 1916
Security Pacific Building, 300 Montgomery Street, 1922
Standard Oil Building, 225 Bush Street, 1922
California Commercial Union Building, 315 Montgomery Street, 1923
Federal Reserve Bank, 400 Sansome Street, 1924
Hill Bros. Coffee, 2 Harrison Street, 1926
Russ Building, 235 Montgomery Street, 1927
Shell Building, 100 Bush Street, 1929
Mount Davidson Cross, 1943

Other notable projects:

Helm Building, 1101 Fulton Mall, Fresno, 1914
Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, 11 South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, 1917
Roble Hall, 374 Santa Teresa Street, Stanford University, 1917
Powell Library 10740 Dickson Plaza, UCLA, 1927
Bowles House, Stadium Rim Way and Gayley Road, UC Berkeley, 1928
Edwards Stadium, Bancroft Way and Fulton Street, UC Berkeley, 1932



923 Minnesota Street, 1900

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

(Google Maps).

Keneally, John ()
Builder

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about builder John Keneally.

Projects in San Francisco:

812-814 22nd Street, 1896

1105-1107 Tennessee Street, 1900

923 Minnesota Street, 1900



Shepard of the Hills Lutheran Church, 395 Addison Street,
1966 (Google Maps).

King, John Lord ()
Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect John Lord King.

Projects in San Francisco:

Shepard of the Hills Lutheran Church, 395 Addison Street, 1966



Donald Knorr (MatrixInternational.it).

Knorr, Donald Robert (1922-2003)

Architect

Education: Coursework, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, 1940-1943
Coursework, University of Notre Dame, 1943-1944
B.A., Architecture, Science, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, 1947
M.S., Architecture, Cranbrook Art Academy, 1947-unknown year³¹

Firms: Draftsman, Eero + Eliel Saarinen and Associates, Architects, Bloomfield Hills, MI, 1948-1949
Architect, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 1949-1951
Principal, Donald Knorr and Associates, 1951-1958
Partner, Knorr-Elliott and Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1958-unknown date
Furniture designer, Cal-Vista, Los Angeles, CA, 1950s
Furniture designer, Knoll Incorporated, East Greenville, PA, 1950s

Donald Robert Knorr was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1922. As a child, he loved drawing and decided to pursue a career in architecture at age sixteen.³² He took various courses at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign from 1940 to 1943 and the University of Notre Dame from 1943 to 1944 before he began his studies in architecture at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. Knorr's studies were interrupted by WWII. Upon his return, the Chicago native earned his bachelor's degree in 1947.³³

³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 240.

³² Sebastian, Simone, "Donald Knorr – modernist architect," *SF Gate*, November 18, 2003, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Donald-Knorr-modernist-architect-2511787.php>.

³³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 240.

After graduation, he began a master's program in architecture at the Cranbrook Academy of Art and soon became a disciple of Eero Saarinen. The duo worked on architectural designs during the day and focused on furniture design after the office closed. In 1949, Knorr submitted a design for a steel chair (which is still in production by Knoll Inc.) to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, for which he won his first international first place award.³⁴

Knorr moved to San Francisco in 1949 to work in the offices of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Within two years, he had opened his own firm, Don Knorr and Associates. He was an early participant in *art & architecture* magazine's Case Study House Program and designed Case Study House #19 in 1947 (unbuilt).³⁵ Knorr was also a fellow at the American Institute of Architects in 1971.³⁶

Knorr is known for his distinctly bold style that integrated modernist simplicity with an understanding of the natural environment. His later work includes the Feather Factory Renovation, at 950 Battery Street, in 1973 and the Knorr Residence, 888 Francisco Street, in 1979. His career as an architect and furniture designer spanned nearly 50 years.³⁷

Projects in San Francisco:

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, Offices and Wholesale Warehouse, unknown address, 1960
Feather Factory, 950 Battery Street, 1973, renovation
Knorr Residence, 888 Francisco Street, 1979

Other notable projects:

Case Study House #19, Atherton, California, 1947 (unbuilt)



100 Pine Center, 1972 (Andrew Campbell Nelson).

Knowles, William Howard (1909-1998) **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1930

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Sebastian, Simone, "Donald Knorr – modernist architect."

³⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 240.

M.S., Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1932³⁸

Firms: Partner, Hertzka & Knowles, San Francisco, 1933-1974

William Howard Knowles was born in San Francisco in 1909. He received his B.Arch from U.C. Berkeley in 1930 and his M.Arch from MIT in 1932. In 1933, he opened the firm, Hertzka & Knowles. During World War II, Hertzka and Knowles worked for the U.S. Army to design a copper mine in Arizona.³⁹

The firm designed many notable projects in the Bay Area including the Crown Zellerbach Building, the headquarters of PG&E, and St. Mary's Hospital. Knowles was part of the American Institute of Architects, the Bohemian Club, the Burlingame Country Club, and the Society of Western Artists. He retired in 1974 and became interested in painting, winemaking, and playing the violin.⁴⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

See also: Hertzka & Knowles



660 3rd Street, 1900 (Google Maps).

Koenig, William (1862-unknown year)
Architect

Education:

Firms: Partner, Louis Heilmann and William Koenig, Builder and Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1908-1909

³⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 240.

³⁹ "William Knowles," *SF Gate*, September 1, 1998, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/William-Knowles-2993873.php>.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

Partner, Koenig and Pategren, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years⁴¹

Cultural Association: German/German American

William Koenig was born in Weener, Germany in 1862. He immigrated to the United States in 1881 and settled in San Francisco in 1891 with his wife and two children. Little is known about Koenig, but it appears that he began to practice architecture in San Francisco in 1891.⁴²

Projects in San Francisco:

660 3rd Street, 1900

534-548 4th Street, unknown year

657 Mission Street, 1907

Koo, Roslyn (1929-present)

Architecture Firm Manager, Philanthropist, Community Activist

Education: Mills College, Oakland, CA, unknown year
B.A. Economics, University of California, Berkeley, 1953

Firms: Chief Financial Officer and Principal Architect, MBT Associates, 1958-

Cultural Association: Women
Chinese/Chinese American

Rosalyn Chin-Ming Chen Koo was born in Shanghai, China and moved to the United States at age eighteen to attend Mills College. From there she transferred to U.C. Berkeley, where she majored in Economics. In 1958, she joined architecture firm MBT Associates as the Chief Financial Officer, but she also served as a principal architect, the only principal of the firm who was not a trained architect. The firm specialized in commercial and university research and laboratory projects. Koo is better known for her community activism and for her efforts in transforming the urban environment for underserved communities. One of her most notable projects is Lady Shaw Senior Center, an independent living apartment complex in Chinatown that provides affordable housing for seniors. Koo also oversaw the refurbishing of the Chinatown branch of the San Francisco Public Library and raised money for a Chinese Center in the new Main Library Branch. Outside of the Bay Area, she designed the Zhang Jia Yuen Elementary School in compliance with California's earthquake code in Sichuan Province, China after a 7.9 earthquake destroyed the original school building.

Projects Overseen in San Francisco:

Lady Shaw Senior Housing, 1483 Mason Street, 1990

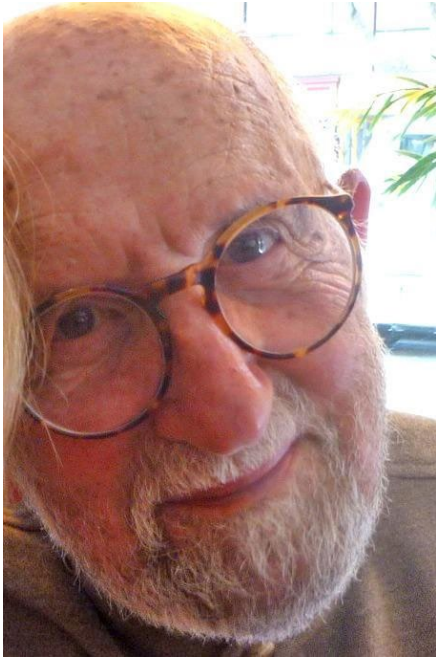
Refurbishment of the Chinatown branch of the San Francisco Public Library, 1135 Powell Street, unknown year

Other notable projects:

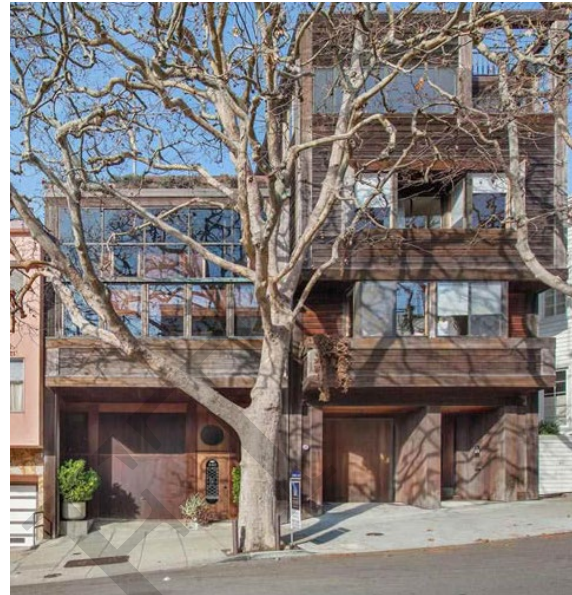
⁴¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Planning Commission Motion No. 19234*, 2.

⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, *Article 11 Initiation Case Report*, 2012, 185.

Zhang Jia Yuen Elementary School, Sichuan Province, China, unknown year



Herbert Kosovitz (from Stan Teng, Legacy.com).



Herbert Kosovitz House, 340 Chestnut Street, 1971 (SocketSite.com).

Kosovitz, Herbert (1928-2014) **Architect**

Education: B.A., University of Kansas City, 1951
B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1952-1956

Firms: Principal, Herbert Dean Kosovitz, San Francisco, 1960-1962
Partner, Kosovitz & Knox, San Francisco, 1963-1968
Principal, Herbert Dean Kosovitz, San Francisco, 1968-2008

Herbert Dean Kosovitz was born on 1928 in Kansas City, Missouri. He attended the University of Kansas City and later the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1956. City Directories indicate that he arrived in San Francisco by 1959⁴³ and started his own practice in 1960.⁴⁴ By 1962, he had partnered with Julian Knox, formally a draftsman, and established the firm, Kosovitz & Knox.⁴⁵ That same year, they joined a national competition to design the Governor's Mansion building in San Diego where their submission won second place out of over 400 entrants. Local newspaper, *The San Diego Union* noted their "complex" design.⁴⁶ Kosovitz & Knox

⁴³ 1959 San Francisco City Directory. (SFPL.com)

⁴⁴ 1960 San Francisco City Directory (SFPL.com)

⁴⁵ 1962 San Francisco City Directory (SFPL.com)

⁴⁶ Harrell, Jerry, *The Governor's New Mansion*, San Diego Union, February 25, 1962, 103.

dissolved around 1968 and he re-established his own practice out of his Telegraph Hill home at 340 Chestnut Street, a residence he designed in 1971.⁴⁷

Known for his Mid-Century Modern designs in Sonoma County, San Francisco, and beyond, his buildings often included local materials like redwood and cedar. Shingle cladding, square projections, and horizontally stacked ribbon windows were trademark features of his buildings. Kosovitz's interior designs typically boasted exposed pine-wood finishes and floor-to-ceiling windows that projected a strong connection to the outdoors. Lofts, recessed fireplaces, and tiny alcove spaces were also common features, especially in his urban projects that had limited square-footage. He competed several award-winning re-designs for "dated" interiors,⁴⁸ and his renovated kitchen at a Palo Alto flat was featured in *Better Home and Gardens* magazine in 1971.

Kosovitz was a big advocate for community involvement and local preservation efforts. He was a member of the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association and helped found the organization, Friends of Washington Square Park. His efforts helped save the park from disrepair and the city later erected a plaque in 2016 to commemorate his stewardship.⁴⁹ Kosovitz retired from architecture in 2008 and passed away at his Chestnut Street home in 2014.⁵⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

4474-4476 24th Street, 1966

Herbert Kosovitz House, 340 Chestnut Street, 1971

Other notable projects:

Lon Drigger House, 6698 Round Oak Road, Penngrove, CA, 1967

11931 Willow Valley Road, Nevada City, CA, 1994



San Jose State College Student Union, 211 S 9th St, San Jose, CA (Pacific Coast Architecture Database).

⁴⁷ "Inside A Late Architect's Distinctive Telegraph Hill Home," SocketSite Real Estate, Socketsite.com, 2016, accessed July 7, 2021, <https://socketsite.com/archives/2015/01/inside-late-architects-stunning-telegraph-hill-home.html>

⁴⁸ Graves, Pauline, "A Home's Second Life," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 17, 1969, 28.

⁴⁹ "Commemorative Street Plaque – Herbert Kosovitz – Washington Square Park," Board of Supervisors notes, File 160106, City of San Francisco, 2016.

⁵⁰ "Herbert Kosovitz," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 3, 2014, C6. (SFPL.com)

Kump, Ernest Joseph, Jr (1911-1999)

Architect of Merit

Education: B. Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1932
Graduate studies in Architecture, Harvard University, ca. 1937
Studied with Walter Gropius⁵¹

Firms: Draftsman, Ernest J. Kump, Sr., Architect, 1933-1934
Designer, Charles H. Franklin, Fresno, CA, 1934-1935
Partner, Franklin and Kump, Architects, Fresno, CA, and Bakersfield, CA, 1935-1942
Partner, Kump and Falk, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1945-unknown date
Partner, Ernest Kump and Associates, Palo Alto, CA, and New York, NY, ca. 1960-unknown date

The son of Bakersfield architect Ernest Joseph Kump, Sr., the junior Kump worked in Fresno and Bakersfield under Charles H. Franklin, helping to design some of California's award-winning International Style civic and institutional buildings, namely schools in California's Central Valley and the San Francisco Bay Area.⁵² During WWII, the firm moved to the Bay Area. By the mid-1940s, Kump was recognized as a specialist in school design due in part to his "finger plan" school model.⁵³ He was influenced by the Dutch Expressionist movement and is known for his system- and modular-based designs. His school designs pioneered the use of "finger" wings, which provided light on both sides of a classroom. In 1947, he acted as a delegate for Princeton University's Planning Man's Physical Environment symposium alongside Walter Gropius, Alvar Aalto, Richard Neutra, Frank Lloyd Wright, and William Wurster. Kump subsequently opened the offices of Ernest Kump and Associates in Palo Alto and New York, designing buildings for California colleges and universities. His Aalto-inspired design of the Fresno City Hall was included in the Museum of Modern Art show, "Built in the USA: 1932- 1944." In the 1950s, Kump's design approach shifted away from sleek Miesian-inspired design toward vernacular, woodsy buildings that featured expansive glass, broad roofs and overhangs, and woodsy roof forms.⁵⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

Hunter's Point Shipyard Naval Ordnance and Optical Shop, 1947-1948
Herbert Hoover Junior High School, 14th Avenue at Santiago Street, 1955

Other notable projects:

Acalanes High School, Lafayette, CA 1939
Fresno City Hall #2, Fresno, CA, 1941
Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA, 1962 (With Masten & Hurd (architects) and Hideo Sasaki (landscape architect))
Mills College Classroom Building, Oakland, CA, 1964
Cabrillo College, Aptos, CA, 1965

⁵¹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 241.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Planning Resources Associates, "Mid-century Modernism Historic Context," prepared for the City of Fresno, 2008.

⁵⁴ San Francisco Architectural Heritage Foundation lecture, Modern Masters, presented by Andrew Wolfram, November 18, 2010, San Francisco.

Crown College at the University of California, Santa Cruz, 1967
American University, Beirut, Lebanon
American Embassy, Korea

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L

Lackey, Lawrence

Laib, Arthur

Lang Realty Company

Langhorst, Frederick

Langhorst, Lois Wilson

Lansburgh, Gustave Albert (G. Albert)

Larsen, George

Lee, Roger Yuen

Lee, Stephen P.S.

Leonard, Joseph A.

Libeskind, Daniel

Lile, Thomas

Lillie, William H.

Linden, William

Lindheim, Roslyn

Lindsay Bro, Boyd

Lindsay, Claude

Lorincz, Jeno

Lyon, Moses J.



Christopher Playground (San Francisco Recreation & Parks).

Lackey, Lawrence () Architect

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect Lawrence Lackey. He was active in the Diamond Heights redevelopment project in the 1950s and 1960s.

Projects in San Francisco:

Diamond Heights Neighborhood Center (SFRDA), 5214 Diamond Heights Boulevard, 1965 (Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes, Lawrence Lackey)⁵⁵

Christopher Playground, 5210 Diamond Heights Boulevard, unknown year (Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes, Lawrence Lackey)⁵⁶

Diamond Heights community landscape between Red Rock and Gold Mine Hills, began in 1950 (Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes, Lawrence Lackey)⁵⁷

⁵⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, Appendix 10.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Appendix 11.

⁵⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 317.



1242 Sacramento Street, 1915
(Redfin.com).

Laib, Arthur J. (1884-1954)
Architect of Merit

Education: Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, 1901

Firms: Draftsperson, Phillip Schwerdt, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1902-1906
Principal, Arthur J Laib, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1906-1954

Cultural Associations: German/German American

Arthur Joseph Laib was born in San Francisco in 1884 to German parents.⁵⁸ He graduated from Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts in 1902 where he took courses in architecture. Laib then worked as a draftsperson in the office of Phillip Schwerdt at 927 Market Street and in 1906 opened his own firm at 585 California Street. Although he was never officially licensed by the state as an architect, his projects showed a mastery of design and craftsmanship and his clients included some of the wealthiest citizens in San Francisco. He typically designed buildings in the Mission Revival or Colonial Revival styles and often included references to the Craftsman movement. 1308 Taylor and 1925 Jackson Street are excellent examples of his work and showcase his prominent use of Mission Style parapets and Craftsman-like

⁵⁸ Year: 1920; Census Place: San Francisco Assembly District 26, San Francisco, California; Roll: T625_134; Page: 9B; Enumeration District: 357

detailing with exaggerated framing members and brackets.⁵⁹ The Hesthal House at 1360 McAllister Street, designed by Laib in 1909 in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, is another example of his ability to seamlessly integrate architectural styles.

Laib's work included flats, apartments, and personal residences, including a French Provincial house for prominent Bay Area attorney, Louis Ferrari at 151 Upper Terrace.⁶⁰ In 1915, he designed a series of three adjoining buildings in a unique Parisian style at 1224-1242 Sacramento Street that carry a high value of architectural significance. Laib married Olga Dierks in 1910 and they had three children. He died at the age of 70.

Projects in San Francisco:

2659-2661 California Street, 1907
1308-1330 Taylor Street, 1908
1242-1246 Mason Street, 1908
3934-3936 Clay Street, 1909
1360-1368 McAlester Street, 1909
58-60 Palm Avenue, 1911
Louis Ferrari Residence, 151 Upper Terrace, 1913
2772-2786 Jackson Street, 1914
1230 Sacramento Drive, 1915
1224 Sacramento Street, 1915
1242 Sacramento Street, 1915
3337 Clay Street, 1923
3333 Clay Street, 1924
3101 Clay Street, 1924

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⁵⁹ Perry, David, "Architect Profiles, Arthur J Laib," *San Francisco Bay Area Real Estate*, May, 2007. (SF Architect Binder).

⁶⁰ "Artistic Home in Ashbury Terrace," *San Francisco Call Bulletin*, San Francisco, CA, November 16, 1912, 18.



344 San Leandro Way, designed by Ernest C. and Oscar M. Hueter for Lang Realty Co., (Outside Lands from San Francisco Examiner).

Lang Realty Company (1917-1950s) Development Firm

The Lang Realty Company was a prolific San Francisco development firm active in San Francisco from 1917 to the 1950s. In the mid-1920s, during a peak period of construction, Lang Realty was led by August Lang, his son August Jr., and William and Rudolph Lang. Marketed as “Real Estate, Insurance, and Home Builders,” the firm employed in-house architects, including W. E. Hughson and Harold G. Stoner.⁶¹ Several of the Langs had previous experience in the building industry working as managers and salesmen at major building firms including F. Nelson and Sons and Oscar Heyman and Brothers.⁶² Lang Realty expanded rapidly in the 1920s.

Lang Realty, along with property owners/builders Ernest and Oscar Hueter, architect Harold Stoner, and construction supervisor Walter Zweig, were part of a development team that designed, built, and marketed the new Balboa Terrace residential development in the 1920s.⁶³ Located just to the southeast of the Sunset District, the new, discrete neighborhood featured detached cottages and larger houses designed in a range of Period Revival and Storybook styles. Detached garages were located at the rear of the lot, fronting alleyways. With early 1920s house prices hovering above \$10,000, these houses were far beyond the reach of lower- to middle-income house buyers.

⁶¹ San Francisco City Directory, 1925.

⁶² San Francisco City Directory, 1916.

⁶³ Western Neighborhoods Project, “Balboa Terrace,” accessed February 2013, www.outsidelands.org.

Other mid-1920s Lang Realty Company developments included approximately 200 California Bungalow houses in the Parkside neighborhood, just south of the Sunset District, in 1926–1927, 210 and Laguna Honda Park, a residential development adjacent to Laguna Honda Blvd., in the mid-1920s.⁶⁴

By the late 1920s into the 1930s, Lang Realty had shifted its building and marketing efforts to upper-income residential tracts in the emerging Forest Hill neighborhood, located directly to the east of the Sunset District. In that development, the firm again favored a Storybook design aesthetic, which presented a “quaint, medieval atmosphere.”⁶⁵ It was here, too, that Lang Realty experimented with the concept of fully furnished model houses, opening a “San Francisco Model House” for the “educational purposes in better homecraft,” to showcase the houses’ many design features, from tiles, to door locks, to an automatic refrigerator.⁶⁶

By the 1930s, the growing firm had expanded its reach far beyond western San Francisco. In 1939, Lang Realty boasted a downtown headquarters, two local branch offices near Sherwood Forest (200 Casitas Avenue) and West Portal (850 Ulloa Street), and branch offices in Marin County (San Anselmo) and San Mateo County (Burlingame).⁶⁷ At that time, the firm’s president, August Lang Jr., and secretary-treasurer, William Lang, resided in Burlingame, while Vice President Rudolph Lang resided in a prominent house near the entrance to the firm’s Balboa Terrace development.⁶⁸

Langhorst, Frederick (1905-1979)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.Arch., Cornell University, ca. 1930⁶⁹

Firms: Apprentice, Taliesin Fellowship, Spring Green, WI, 1932-1935
Draftsman, William W. Wurster, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1937-1942
Partner, Langhorst & Langhorst, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1942-1950
Frederick Langhorst, Architect, 1955-ca. 1970s

Frederick Langhorst was born in 1905. He graduated from Cornell University around 1930 with a degree in architecture. He went on to apprentice at Taliesin East from 1932 through 1935. After his apprenticeship, he moved to San Francisco and began work as a draftsman for William Wurster in 1937, where he met his future wife, Lois Wilson. He worked at the firm until 1942, when he started the firm Langhorst & Langhorst with Lois. The couple worked together until 1950 and moved to Europe for the following five years. They divorced in 1955 and Frederick continued to practice architecture independently from 1955 until the 1970s. Frederick died in 1979.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Brandi, Richard, *San Francisco's West Portal Neighborhoods*, (Chicago: Arcadia Books, 2005), 59.

⁶⁵ “Lang Realty Home Draws Thousands to Free Exhibit,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 4, 1927, 11, as quoted in “Imagination Country,” by Woody LaBounty, April 2003, www.outsidelands.org.

⁶⁶ *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 23, 1926, 11, as quoted in “Imagination Country,” by Woody LaBounty, April 2003, on www.outsidelands.org.

⁶⁷ *San Francisco City Directory*, 1939.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, “San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970,” January 12, 2011, 242.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

See also: Langhorst & Langhorst

Langhorst, Lois Wilson (1914–1989)

Architect of Merit

Education: B.A. Literature and Sociology, University of Oklahoma, 1935
B.Arch., B.S. Architectural Engineering, University of Oklahoma, 1938
M.Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1939
M.F.A., Architectural History, Harvard University, 1966
Ph.D. candidate, Architectural History, Harvard University, ca. 1966

Firms: Partner, Langhorst and Langhorst, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1942-1950
Architectural Consultant, Sunset magazine, 1948-1950
Architect, Lois Langhorst, San Francisco, CA, 1955-1964
Architect, Hertzka & Knowles, San Francisco, CA, 1955-1956
Architect, Gardner Dailey, San Francisco, CA, 1956-1958
Partner, Lee, Langhorst, Higgins & Associates, San Francisco, CA, 1960-1966

Cultural Association: Women

Lois Wilson was born in Kiowa, Oklahoma in 1914. She attended the University of Oklahoma, where she studied literature, sociology, and architecture. She went on to get a master's degree in architecture from MIT in 1939. Following graduation from MIT, she met the architect, Fred Langhorst. The two met while working for Wurster – Frederick as a draftsman and Lois as an independent contractor.⁷¹ The two married in 1939 and opened their own firm, Langhorst and Langhorst in 1942.

The Langhorsts divorced in 1955 after living in Europe for five years, where they studied architecture and painting. Following their divorce Lois Langhorst became the first female faculty member of the Architecture Department at the University of California at Berkeley, where she taught from 1957 to 1963. She went back to school and received her M.F.A. in Architectural History from Harvard in 1966. In addition to her design practice, Lois was active in progressive groups, including 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.

See also: Langhorst & Langhorst

⁷¹ Horton, Early Women Architects, p.270.



Langhorst Residence, Lafayette, CA
(Darren M. Kelley Architect).

Langhorst & Langhorst (1942-1950) Firm of Merit

Fred and Lois Langhorst were among the Bay Area's prominent young Modernist architects renowned for inventive Second Bay Tradition residential designs. The works of the San Francisco-based firm were the first of local architects to be featured at the San Francisco Museum of Art, including the 1950 exhibit "Variation Within a Concept: Fred and Lois Langhorst & Olaf Dahlstrand" and the "Domestic Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Region" (1949) exhibition, as well as architectural showcases held at department stores such as Macy's and Gumps. The two managed a successful firm that lasted eight years, focused on residential and interior design. Because Lois did not receive her California architectural license until 1948, much of the couple's joint works are credited solely to Frederick.⁷² The Langhorsts were inspired by the organic architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, who Fred had apprenticed with at Taliesin East, and the Second Bay Tradition style of William Wurster.⁷³

Upon moving to San Francisco in 1937, Frederick worked as a draftsman in the office of William Wurster, where he met his future wife, Lois Wilson, who worked for Wurster as an independent contractor.⁷⁴ The Wurster office, with Fred and Lois, designed 25 experimental defense model housing units (1942) and a community center in Vallejo, California.⁷⁵ In addition to her design practice, Lois was active in progressive groups, including 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.⁷⁶

The couple hired notable architects Worley Wong and Roger Yuen Lee as draftsmen in their firm, both of whom would later establish successful firms in the Bay Area. Although there are no known structures designed by Langhorst & Langhorst in San Francisco, they had an influential presence in the Bay Area. In

⁷² Inge Schaefer Horton, *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The Lives and Work of Fifty Professionals, 1890-1951*, (Jefferson, NC: MacFarland & Co. Inc. Publishers, 2010), 272.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 270.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 243.

addition to their exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art, designs by the Langhorsts were featured in publications including *Architectural Forum*, *Architect & Engineer*, *Architectural Record*, *Homes & Gardens*, *House & Garden*, *arts & architecture*, and *L'Architecture Francaise*.⁷⁷

The Langhorsts divorced in 1955 after living in Europe for five years, where they studied architecture and painting. Following their divorce, Lois Langhorst became the first female faculty member of the Architecture Department at the University of California at Berkeley, where she taught from 1957 to 1963.⁷⁸

Other notable projects:

Ker House, San Rafael, CA, 1946

Residence, San Carlos, CA, 1947

Dr. E. E Fong Medical Building, Berkeley, CA, 1951

Paul Parrette House, Manila, Philippines, 1952



Gustave Albert Lansburgh (Pacific Architecture Database).



Warfield Theater Building, 982 Market Street, 1921-1922 (Loopnet.com).

Lansburgh, Gustave Albert (1876-1969) Architect

Education: University of California, Berkeley, 1894-1896
École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France, 1906⁷⁹

Firms: Draftsman, Bernard R. Maybeck, Berkeley, California, likely 1894-1896
Draftsman, Julius E. Krafft, unknown years⁸⁰
Partner, Bernard Julius Joseph and Gustave Lansburgh, Architects, unknown years
Principal, Gustave Lansburgh, Architect, unknown years

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 243.

⁸⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, *Market Street Masonry Discontiguous District*, 2012, 30.

Gustave Albert Lansburgh was born in Panama in 1876 and later relocated to San Francisco in 1879 with his family. He studied architecture at U.C. Berkeley from 1894 to 1896 and worked as a draftsman for Bernard Maybeck during the same time period. Lansburgh continued his education at the École des Beaux-Arts until 1906, when he returned to San Francisco.⁸¹

Gustave Lansburgh designed over fifty theaters in the Bay Area, Los Angeles, and New York; many were originally intended for vaudeville and were later modified as opulent movie palaces. Additionally, he designed local public schools and libraries. Lansburgh designed multiple buildings for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition as well. Although most of his earlier work was in a Classical or Eclectic style, including the Fox Warfield Theater (1921), Lansburgh shifted towards Streamline Moderne in the 1930s.⁸²

Projects in San Francisco:

Hammer Smith Building, 301-303 Sutter Street, 1907
Emporium Department Store, 865 Market Street, 1908
Gunst Building, 301 Geary Street, 1908
Lowenstein House, 2201 Broadway Street, 1914
Mission SFPL branch, 300 Bartlett Street, 1916
Miramar Apartments, 1580-1598 Market Street, 1917
Sunset SFPL branch, 1305 18th Avenue, 1918
Chinatown SFPL branch, 1135 Powell Street, 1921
Presidio SFPL branch, 3150 Sacramento Street, 1921
Warfield Theater Building, 982 Market Street, 1921-1922
Golden Gate Theater, 1 Taylor Street, 1921-1922
3052 Pacific Street, 1924
Hotel Senator, 1121 L Street, 1924
Temple Emanu-El, 2 Lake Street, 1926
El Capitan Theater, 2353 Mission Street, 1928
War Memorial Complex, 301 and 401 Van Ness, 1932
Grand Theater, 2671 Mission Street, 1940
20 Franklin Street/1580 Market Street, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Orpheum Theatre, Salt Lake City, UT

⁸¹ "Gustave Albert Lansburgh," *Jewish Museum of the American West*, accessed November 12, 2020, <http://www.jmaw.org/lansburgh-jewish-san-francisco/>.

⁸² San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 243.



George Larsen (Legacy.com).



2270 33rd Avenue, 1940 (Google Maps).

Larsen, George (1920-2011) **Architect**

Education: Unknown degree, University of Texas, unknown years
B.A., University of California, Berkeley, 1950
M.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1951⁸³

Firms:

George Larsen was born in Nebraska in 1920. He later attended the University of Texas and then joined the Air Force in 1942. Post-World War 2, Larsen and his wife Natalie moved to the Bay Area. Larsen received his bachelor's from U.C. Berkeley in 1950 and his master's in architecture in 1951.⁸⁴ Some of his most famous commissions include U.C. Davis's Freeborn Hall, U.C. Davis's Student Memorial Union Building, and the library at Diablo Valley College. In San Francisco, he built a house on 33rd Avenue in the Sunset for Eugene and Joanna Howard in 1940.⁸⁵ Throughout his career, Larsen was active in the East Bay Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was on the board from 1970 to 1972 and served as director for a period as well.⁸⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

2270 33rd Avenue, 1940

⁸³ "George Larsen," *SF Gate/Legacy.com*, 2011, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/george-larsen-obituary?pid=148526618>.

⁸⁴ "George Larsen," *SF Gate/Legacy.com*.

⁸⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, *Sunset District Residential Builders, 1925-1950*, 2013, 67.

⁸⁶ "George Larsen," *SF Gate/Legacy.com*.



Roger Yuen Lee (University of California, Berkeley archive).



William Wilkinson residence, Orinda, CA, 1955 (Curbed.com).

Lee, Roger Yuen (1920-1981) Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1941⁸⁷

Firms: William Hays and Howard Moise, 1941-1945
Assistant Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1941-1945
Draftsman, Langhorst & Langhorst, San Francisco, CA, 1947-1948
Principal, Roger Lee Associates, Architects, Berkeley, CA, ca. 1950s
Partner, Lee, Langhorst, Higgins & Associates, 1960-1964
Principal, Roger Lee, Architect, Hawaii, 1964-unknown year

Cultural Association: Chinese/Chinese American

Roger Yuen Lee was born in Oakland in 1920. His parents were from China. He received his bachelor's degree in Arts and Architecture from U.C. Berkeley with top design honors in 1941. He was a member of Delta Sigma Chi, the honorary architecture fraternity. Between 1941 and 1945, he worked with William Hays and Howard Moise on U.S. post offices and served as an Assistant Engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Honolulu working on various defense projects. Following the war, he practiced for a year with a number of firms in the Los Angeles area, returning to the Bay Area in 1947. From 1947 to 1948, he was associated with architects Frederick and Lois Langhorst.

Lee was noted for the grace and clarity of his post-and-beam residential designs and was a leading post-War proponent of the Second Bay Tradition style. He received a number of awards and honors including "America's Best Small Houses, 1949" for his own Berkeley residence; an Award of Merit in the American

⁸⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 243.

Institute of Architects (AIA) Honor Awards Program (1955) for the George Channing residence in Sausalito; and First Honor award in the AIA "Homes for Better Living Program, 1956" for the William Wilkinson House in Orinda. In 1957, the London Architectural Review recognized him as one of forty U.S. architects who have "made personal contributions to American Architecture." During the course of his California practice, he designed nearly 100 residences and a small number of apartments, housing projects, recreational facilities, and churches. In 1955, he designed a series of "Universal Homes" in Kensington, CA. In 1964, he moved his practice to Hawaii. Lee is credited as a major influence on the development of a modern, woodsy Bay Area architecture. Interns at his office included future luminaries Paffard Keatinge-Clay and Beverly (David) Thorne.

Projects in San Francisco:

30 Digby Street, 1965

Other notable projects:

Roger Lee House, Berkeley, CA, 1949

Thomas Tenney Record Store, Berkeley, CA, 1952

George Channing residence, Berkeley, CA, 1954

Alegria Apartments, Berkeley, CA, 1955

"Universal Homes," Kensington, CA, 1955

William Wilkinson residence, Orinda, CA, 1955

Lee residence, Mill Valley, CA, 1956

Cedric Wright Studio, Orinda, CA, 1956

Cottage Park Community Building, Sacramento, CA, 1957 (Collaboration with Lois Langhorst)

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Vallejo, CA, 1957 (Collaboration with Lois Langhorst)

Haste Park Apartments, Berkeley, CA, 1961



79 Everson Street, 1964

(Google Maps).

Lee, Stephen P.S. (ca. 1912-2004)

Architect

Education: D.Arch., University of California, Berkeley, 1942⁸⁸

Firms:

Cultural Association: Chinese/Chinese American

Stephen P.S. Lee was born around 1912. He received his doctorate degree in architecture from U.C. Berkeley in 1942.⁸⁹ He was known for buildings he designed in Chinatown such as the Bank of America building on Grant Avenue. He also worked in Diamond Heights during the 1960s and designed two residential structures, 166 Amber Drive in 1962 and 79 Everson Street in 1964.⁹⁰ Throughout his life, he was a philanthropist and established the Taishan Pon Shek College in Guangdong, China.⁹¹

Projects in San Francisco:

166 Amber Drive, 1962

79 Everson Street, 1964

Bank of America Financial Center, 701 Grant Avenue, unknown year



Vedanta Temple, 2963 Webster Street, 1905
(Google Maps).

Leonard, Joseph A. (1850-1929)

Architect/Developer of Merit

⁸⁸ "Lee, Stephen P.S.," *SF Gate*, January 5, 2005, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/LEE-Stephen-P-S-2741274.php>.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 67 and Appendix 3.

⁹¹ "Lee, Stephen P.S.," *SF Gate*.

Education: Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, NY, unknown year
Mechanical Engineering Coursework, Poughkeepsie, NY, unknown year
Architecture coursework, Philadelphia, PA, unknown year⁹²

Firms: Contracting apprentice, Poughkeepsie, NY, unknown year
Principal, Joseph A. Leonard, Architect, Dallas, TX, unknown year
Joseph A. Leonard, Real Estate and Architect, Alameda, CA, 1890-1898
Principal, San Francisco & Suburban Home Building Society, San Francisco, CA, 1902-unknown year
Principal, Urban Realty Improvement Company, San Francisco, CA, 1909-1922⁹³

Cultural Associations: Scottish
Irish

Joseph Argyle Leonard was born near Dallas, Texas to Scotch-Irish parents on January 1, 1850. His father, George Lawan Leonard, and mother, Mary Ann Gilbert, arrived in Texas in December of 1843, and claimed land in an area that is today known as Oak Cliff. Joseph Leonard left Texas to study at Eastman's National Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, before he apprenticed as a contractor and studied mechanical engineering in the area. He then moved to Philadelphia, where he studied architecture, and returned to Dallas to begin his career building homes. He married Anna Jeffries in 1875 and the couple lived in Tombstone, Arizona before they moved to San Francisco in 1883. The family later moved to Alameda in the summer of 1887. In 1890, Leonard opened a real estate office in the Post Office building at Park Street and Central Avenue, and from this office he designed and built more than 100 residences in Alameda, including his own.⁹⁴

Between 1889 and 1896, Leonard built 48 homes on a five-block tract from Union Street to Chestnut Street in Alameda, an area that was beachfront property at the time, and conveniently located near the Chestnut train station on Encinal Avenue. He also designed an ornate clubhouse on the end of a pier for the Encinal Yacht Club, where he raced luxurious yachts as the club's commodore. Leonard became a noted yachtsman, and he built the family a grand mansion on 891 Union Street in full view of his beloved yacht club the following year.⁹⁵

The Leonard family would prosper in Alameda through the 1890s, but Leonard was forced to shutter his business after a recession in the spring of 1898. That February, he established The Alaska Mining and Transportation Company with prominent friends and his son, George, in hopes of cashing in on the newest gold rush in the Klondike. By June of 1898, he was in business for himself as the Jos. A. Leonard Company in Alameda. That month, he led an expedition of twenty aboard his vessel, the Dawson City, to dredge for gold in the Yukon River. His forays into Alaska proving an utter failure, Leonard eventually abandoned his scheme to strike it rich in the gold rush and returned to the Bay Area.⁹⁶

Leonard's diverse portfolio and influences within the realms of architecture, engineering, and city planning can be seen across the city. By 1902, Leonard was gaining traction as a developer and focused on

⁹² Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," *Western Neighborhoods Project*, October 2016, 163.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 163-166.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 163.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

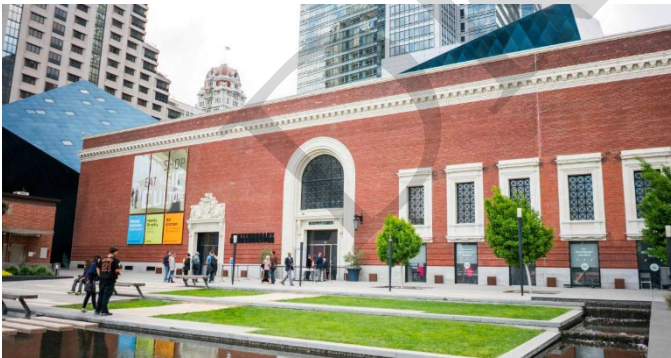
founding the San Francisco & Suburban Home Building Society. In 1905, he was hired by the Vedanta Society of Northern California to build a temple designed in collaboration with Swami Trigunatitananda. Soon after, as San Francisco sought to rebuild after the earthquake and fire, Leonard and his son, George, were hired alongside four other companies to build affordable cottages.⁹⁷

Leonard was a skilled architect, but also a businessman, who took advantage of development opportunities and designed contemporary residences to attract buyers.⁹⁸ Leonard worked on various San Francisco tracts including Jordan Park, Richmond Heights, and Ingleside Terraces. Leonard was responsible for creating Ingleside Terraces' racial covenants, which restricted ownership by racial minorities and enforced white homogeneity.⁹⁹

Later in his career, Leonard formed the Urban Realty Improvement Company (URICO) in partnership with architect Charles A. Murdock, and real estate brokers James Brownell and Thomas Magee; he also included his son as assistant manager. Throughout his career, Leonard was an active participant in San Francisco's development as Chairman of the streets, water supply and sanitation committee in the San Francisco Section on City Planning. In 1922, Leonard passed operations over to his son, George L. Leonard. Leonard purchased the Jack Huntley ranch in Ukiah, and he retired there with his wife in 1921; however, Leonard continued to work as an architect there. The Leonards.¹⁰⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Vedanta Temple, 2963 Webster Street, 1905
Earthquake and Fire Cottages, 1906
Jordan Park tract, established 1906
Richmond Heights tract, established c. 1909
Ingleside Terraces tract, 1910-1912



The Contemporary Jewish Museum, (The CJM).

Libeskind, Daniel (1946-) **Architect**

⁹⁷ Ibid., 164.

⁹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Report: Ingleside Presbyterian Church & Community Center and *The Great Cloud of Witnesses*," November 22, 2016, https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/landmarks_designation/hp_InglesidePresbyterianMural_DesignationReport_FINAL.pdf

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Richard Brandi and Denise Bradley, "Gardens in the City: San Francisco Residence Parks, 1906-1940," 164-166.

Education: B.Arch., Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, 1970
Postgraduate degree in history and theory of architecture, Essex University, 1972

Firms: Studio Libeskind, Berlin, Germany, New York City, New York, 1989-

Cultural Association: Polish/Polish American

Daniel Libeskind was born in Łódź, Poland, in 1946, and moved to the U.S. with his family as a teenager. He grew up in Queens, New York City and studied architecture at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in 1970. In 1972, he moved to England to complete a postgraduate degree in the history and theory of architecture from Essex University.¹⁰¹

In 1989, Libeskind won his most famous commission, the Jewish Museum in Berlin. A series of other museum commissions across the world follow, including the Contemporary Jewish Museum in 2008. Beyond museum commissions, Libeskind is also well known for his designs of commercial centers across the world.¹⁰²

Projects in San Francisco:

Jessie Street Substation, Contemporary Jewish Museum, 2008



145 Natoma Street, (Jack McCarthy on Docomomo).

Lile, Thomas (1934-unknown year) Architect

¹⁰¹ "Daniel Libeskind," *Studio Libeskind*, accessed December 27, 2021, <https://libeskind.com/people/daniel-libeskind/>.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

Education: B.S. Architectural Engineering, California State Polytechnic College, 1958¹⁰³

Firms: Partner, Lile & Associates, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1962-unknown date

Little is known about architect Thomas Lile. His most well-known project in San Francisco, the Thomas Lile & Associates Building at 145 Natoma Street, was built in 1970 in the Third Bay Tradition style and employs brick as its primary material and features organically shaped, curved balconies. It has been determined eligible for listing on the California Register.¹⁰⁴

Projects in San Francisco:

United California Bank, West Portal Avenue, unknown year

Offices, Thomas Lile & Associates Building, 145 Natoma Street, 1970

Other notable projects:

United California Bank, Salinas, CA

Mormon Church, Redwood City, CA

Medical facility building, San Miguel Drive, Walnut Creek, CA



2500 Green Street, 1898
(Google Maps).

Lillie, William H. (1862-1898)

Architect

¹⁰³ San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 244.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 11.

Education:

Firms: Principal, William H. Lillie, Alameda, California, early 1890s¹⁰⁵
Principal, William H. Lillie, San Francisco, California, late 1890s¹⁰⁶

William H. Lillie was born in Minnesota around 1862 but grew up in Eureka, California with his family. He received his architectural education in San Francisco and went on to become one of the most popular residential architects in San Francisco in the late 19th century. He designed numerous Pacific Heights mansions.¹⁰⁷ Records suggest that he worked in Alameda in the early 1890s, where he took Matthew Politeo as a draftsman,¹⁰⁸ and in San Francisco in the Claus Spreckels building in the late 1890s.¹⁰⁹ It appears he died of typhoid around the age of thirty-six in 1898.¹¹⁰

Projects in San Francisco:

Henry Lund House, 1823 Jackson Street, 1894
2500 Green Street, 1898
Masonic Home, unknown address, unknown year



2824 Folsom Street, 1900

¹⁰⁵ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Alameda County Building and Loan Association Building," 2016, 24.

¹⁰⁶ "W.H. Lillie Seriously Ill," *San Francisco Call*, Volume 84, Number 167, November 14, 1898.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Alameda County Building and Loan Association Building, 24.

¹⁰⁹ "W.H. Lillie Seriously Ill," *San Francisco Call*.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

(Google Maps).

Linden, William (1856-1917) **Builder**

Education:

Firms:

Cultural Associations: Irish/Irish American

William Linden was born in Warrenpoint, Ireland in 1856. Immigrating to the United States in 1883, he began work as a self-employed contractor and builder where real estate records indicate he constructed many houses and commercial buildings in and around San Francisco.¹¹¹ Some of his projects include 228 Vicksburg, 390 Sanchez, and 2824 Folsom. Linden was extensively involved with the San Francisco Board of Education who contracted his services to renovate the Richmond School Building in 1895 and Harrison Primary School in 1896.¹¹² Additionally, he worked to complete a school yard and concrete bulkhead on Filbert Street and was the lead contractor for moving the Sutro Primary School to its updated location on 12th Avenue, near California Street.¹¹³ Although the original school appears to be destroyed, Sutro Elementary School has been located there ever since.

William Linden married Annie Linden in 1886 and they had two daughters. Most of William Linden's projects appear to have been completed between 1892 and 1912 and are constructed in various styles ranging from simple vernacular to more elaborate Queen Anne. He appears to have worked alongside several architects. Building during the population boom of the early 1900s allowed Linden to amass a small fortune, and in 1912 he contracted the architecture firm of Banks and Copeland to design an extravagant stable built in the Pueblo style of rough cast cement that would accommodate one-hundred horses and several carriages.¹¹⁴ Construction of the Central Freeway in 1959 appears to have demolished Linden's stables. He died in San Francisco on June 15, 1917, at the age of 60.¹¹⁵

Projects in San Francisco:

228 Vicksburg Street, 1892

127 2nd Avenue, 1903

2824 Folsom Street, 1900

390 Sanchez Street, 1893

¹¹¹ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1850-1953* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

¹¹² "IN MEMORY OF A. J. MOULDER: PUBLIC EXERCISES TO BE HELD TO-MORROW," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Oct 31, 1895, 14.

¹¹³ "CITY REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS: Amendment of Street Work Laws," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov 8, 1895.

¹¹⁴ "AN ARTISTIC STABLE," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 13, 1912.

¹¹⁵ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.



Pacific Heights Outpatient Center, 2333 Buchanan Street, 1970s (SFGate.com).

Lindheim, Roslyn (1921-1987)

Architect

Education: B.Arch., Radcliffe College
University of Columbia

Firms: Principal, Roslyn Lindheim, Architect, San Francisco, CA

Cultural Associations: Women

Roslyn (Roz) Lindheim was born in 1921 in New York. She studied architecture at Radcliffe College and the University of Columbia. She was one of the leading figures behind the design of modern healthcare facilities and focused her work on creating healthier and more humane environments for persons deemed by society to require institutionalized care. Her work was instrumental in the development of a whole new discipline concerned with the impact of the built and natural environments on health, stress, and disease.

She was the founder of Planetree, an organization that helped create more humane hospitals and healing environments for both in-and out-patients. Her Planetree model received international recognition that resulted in the development of new healthcare centers in the Bay Area and around the world, like the On Lok Senior Day Care Center at 1441 Powell Street, which was built to house elderly patients that would otherwise have been institutionalized. Another example of her work is the Stanford University Children's Hospital which served as a model for the design and construction of children's health care facilities worldwide. Her healthcare facilities, often built in the Brutalist, Modernist, or International styles can be found in Canada, Sweden, Iran and England.

She was one of the first persons selected for membership in the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and the first architect to be so honored. She joined the University of California, Berkeley faculty in 1963 and taught in patient-centered healthcare architecture to students and

professionals until the time of her death in 1987. She was the director of research on environments for the elderly and co-authored a book *Environments for Sick Children* published by Harvard University.¹¹⁶

Projects in San Francisco:

On Lok Senior Day Care Center, 1441 Powell Street, 1970s

Pacific Heights Outpatient Center, 2333 Buchanan Street, 1970s

Other notable projects:

Stanford Children's Hospital, 725 Welch Road, Palo Alto, CA, 1960s



1511, 37th Avenue (Google Maps).

Lindsay Brothers

(Lindsay, Boyd C. (1893-1985) and Lindsay, Claude T. (1902-unknown year))

Builders/Developers

Education:

Firms:

Boyd Lindsay:

Carpenter, Walter Lindsay, Real Estate/Construction, San Francisco, CA, unknown year-1927

Principal, Boyd Lindsay, Builder/Developer, 1927-unknown year (1930s-1950s appear to be most active years)

Claude Lindsay:

Carpenter, Walter Lindsay, Real Estate/Construction, San Francisco, CA, unknown years

Principal, Claude Lindsay, Builder/Developer, unknown years (1930s-1950s appear to be most active years)

¹¹⁶ Schermerhorn, James, "Roslyn Lindheim," *San Francisco Examiner*, May 8, 1987, B-8.

The Lindsay brothers, Claude T. and Boyd C., constructed distinctive Sunset District houses during the 1930s. Born and raised in Utah—Boyd in 1893 in Eden¹¹⁷ and Claude in 1902 in Ogden¹¹⁸ —the brothers worked with their father, Walter, as ranch hands on the family livestock farm.¹¹⁹ In 1925, the extended Lindsay family moved to San Francisco where they resided at 2381 Bryant Street in the Mission District.¹²⁰ Boyd and Claude, along with their brothers Clyde and Ray, worked as carpenters for the family’s real-estate/construction firm, headed by Walter Lindsay. In 1927, Boyd left the family firm to become an independent contractor and moved to 183 Oxford Street in San Francisco’s Excelsior neighborhood with his wife Mary and daughter Maude.¹²¹

Although Claude and Boyd headed separate firms, they followed similar business models, constructing single houses or small clusters rather than larger development of a full block. Claude designed houses in a range of Period Revival styles, though it is his Streamline Moderne designs that are particularly distinctive. The fully expressed Streamline Moderne houses often featured a two-story curved glass block window, circular metal balconettes, and porthole windows. Likewise, Boyd designed similarly expressive versions in Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival styles, often favoring a prominent chimney or tower element. Scattered examples of Boyd’s Sunset District houses, constructed between 1936 and 1940, are located in the area bounded by 31st Avenue to 35th Avenue, from Kirkham Street to Quintara Street. It is also possible that Boyd constructed houses in the Excelsior District during this time.

In the postwar era, the Lindsay brothers expanded their geographic reach to include the larger San Francisco Bay Area and expanded operations into the supply side of the construction industry. In the 1950s, Claude was an active developer in Menlo Park, responsible for developing single-family residential tracts, apartment housing, and commercial buildings.¹²² In 1955, he began construction of his signature “Lifetime Homes” – billed as affordable three bedrooms, two bath single-family houses – in Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, and San Jose.¹²³ Meanwhile, in the 1950s, Boyd served as president of the Associated Home Builders of San Francisco, alongside vice president Oliver Rousseau and director Frank Oman.¹²⁴ On January 19, 1985, Boyd passed away in Sunnyvale, California.¹²⁵

Works in San Francisco:

1739 39th Avenue, 1939¹²⁶ (Boyd)

1511 37th Avenue, 1939¹²⁷ (Claude)

¹¹⁷ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

¹¹⁸ Family data collection, individual records. Accessed from Ancestry.org, March 2012

¹¹⁹ U.S Census of Population and Housing, 1910: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics: California.

¹²⁰ Polk’s Crocker Langley City Directory, 1925-1950.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² “Plans for 475 Homes Drawn,” *San Francisco Examiner*, December 29, 1946; “Zoning Feud in Menlo Park,” *San Francisco Examiner*, August 21, 1955.

¹²³ “Real Estate Review: Farm,” *San Francisco Examiner*, January 18, 1955.

¹²⁴ “Builders Going to D.C Parley,” *San Francisco Examiner*, February 28, 1951.

¹²⁵ California Death Index, 1940-1997.

¹²⁶ *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 1939.

¹²⁷ Ibid.



185 Beacon Street, 1964 (Google Maps).

Lorincz, Jenő (1924-2011)

Architect

Education: Studies in architecture (likely B.Arch.), University of California, Berkeley, unknown years

Studies in architecture (likely M.Arch.), Yale University, unknown years

Firms: Architect, Pacifica Land Development Company, Pacific, California, ca. 1964-1975¹²⁸
Principal, Architects Urban Development Corporation, San Francisco, CA, unknown years¹²⁹

Cultural Associations: Hungarian/Hungarian American

Eugene “Jenő” Lorincz was born in Hungary in 1924. He was a Holocaust survivor. Lorincz immigrated to the United States and studied architecture at U.C. Berkeley and Yale University. He went on to practice architecture for around fifty years in San Francisco.¹³⁰ He was best known for his mid-century modern residential designs in Twin Peaks and Diamond Heights.¹³¹ In the 1960s and 1970s, he worked as an architect for the Pacifica Land Development Company for the Diamond Heights redevelopment project.¹³²

Projects in San Francisco:

185 Beacon Street, 1964

¹²⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, Summer 2016, 80.

¹²⁹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Discretionary Review Abbreviated Analysis: 99 Saint Germain Avenue*, 2019, 29.

¹³⁰ “Deaths,” *The Jewish News of Northern California*, June 10, 2011, <https://www.jweekly.com/2011/06/10/deaths-0609/>.

¹³¹ “Attachment to application for discretionary review of proposed project at 95 Saint Germain Avenue,” *San Francisco Planning Department*, February 8, 2019, 2, <https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2014-002435DRP.pdf>.

¹³² San Francisco Planning Department, *Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report*, 80.

95 Saint Germain Avenue, 1979
99 Saint Germain Avenue, 1979



Ohabai Shalome/Bush Street Temple, San Francisco Landmark #81 (NoeHill).

Lyon, Moses J. () **Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect Moses J. Lyon. He designed the Bush Street Temple, or the Ohabai Shalome, at 1881 Bush Street in 1895. It was designated as Landmark #81.¹³³

Projects in San Francisco:

Ohabai Shalome/Bush Street Temple, 1881 Bush Street, 1895, San Francisco Landmark #81
2209 Van Ness Avenue, 1901¹³⁴

¹³³ Donna Graves and Page & Turnbull, "Japantown Historic Context Statement," 2009, 13.

¹³⁴ "Classic Revival House 2209 Van Ness Avenue," *Humanities and Matthew Evans Resource Room*, accessed November 12, 2020, <https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/hrrme/bundles/211491>.