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Van Pelt, Helen  
Vaughan, Hollyngsworth Leland  
Vaughan, Adele Wharton  
Vukicevech, Peter

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## Van Pelt, Helen (1885-1972)

### Landscape Architect

Education: Coursework, Lake Forest College, IL, unknown years  
Smith College, Northampton, MA, 1907<sup>1</sup>

Firms: Apprentice, O.C. Simonds, Landscape Architect, 1907-1912  
Apprentice, Mr. Canning, Smith College, Northampton, MA, dates  
Principal, Helen Van Pelt, Landscape Architect, Pasadena, Chicago, Carmel, New Mexico, San Francisco Bay Area, 1912-1933, 1939-1972  
Partner, Van Pelt & [Geraldine Scott] Knight, San Francisco Bay Area, 1933-1939<sup>2</sup>

Cultural Identification: Women

Helen Van Pelt was born in Chicago in 1885. Her family was close friends with Ossian Cole Simonds, internationally known landscape architect, which may have inspired Van Pelt's later career choice. She briefly attended Lake Forest College before she transferred to Smith, where she graduated in 1907. After graduation, she apprenticed for five years with O.C. Simonds. She took a brief break from her apprenticeship to tour Europe during the summer of 1909; during the trip, she studied gardens in Italy, France, and England. After her return, she worked on the gardens at Smith for a short time under Mr. Canning. She continued work with O.C. Simonds and designed Brucemore estate in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and a summer retreat on Lake Charlevoix in Michigan. It seems that Van Pelt split her time between Chicago and Pasadena from 1911 to 1914. From 1914 to 1919, Helen Van Pelt and her husband, Charles W. Deusner, lived on a farm in Batavia, Illinois. In 1919, they moved back to Pasadena. After separation from her husband, Van Pelt worked alone in Pasadena from 1922 to 1927. One of her most famous Pasadena commissions was the landscape design for La Miniatura, a Frank Lloyd Wright house designed from 1923 to 1924. She also worked on the planting plans for the Moreno Highlands from 1926 to 1928. She relocated to Carmel, California in 1928.<sup>3</sup>

Van Pelt was active in the San Francisco Bay Area from 1929 to 1951. She landscaped Arden Wood, the Christian Science care center in San Francisco. In 1931, she was admitted into the American Society of Landscape Architects. In 1932, Van Pelt worked on her most famous commission, the California Institution for Women prison in Tehachapi, California. Around 1933, Van Pelt began collaborating with Geraldine Scott Knight. Van Pelt lived and worked in New Mexico from 1950 to 1959. She relocated to Pasadena and remained there until her death in 1972.<sup>4</sup>

She worked as a landscape architect and throughout her career, had a number of jobs in Illinois, California, New Mexico, and Oregon. Van Pelt worked for sixty years and is most well known for her establishment of the Marin Art & Garden Center and the Marin Conservation League. Most of her jobs were residential projects.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Graham, Marlea, "Quiet Pioneer: Helen Dupuy Van Pelt," *Eden: Journal of the California Garden & Landscape History Society*, Volume 21, Number 4, 4-13.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design):

Arden Wood, unknown year

Other notable projects (landscape design):

La Miniature, Pasadena, CA, 1923-1924 (Frank Lloyd Wright design)

Moreno Highlands, CA, 1926-1928

California Institution for Women, Tehachapi, CA, 1932



Leland Vaughan (U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives).

**Vaughan, Hollyngsworth Leland (1905-1974)**

**Landscape Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A. Landscape Architecture, Ohio State University, 1929  
Fellow, Lake Forrest Foundation<sup>6</sup>

Firms: Partner, Vaughan & Vaughan, Landscape Architects, Bay Area, ca. 1937-1955

Leland Vaughan was born in Ohio in 1905. He later went on to study landscape architecture under Thomas Church, who was a guest lecturer at Ohio State University from 1927 to 1929. After spending time in Europe, where he was exposed to historical landscapes and formal landscape design, Vaughn moved to California in the 1930s, settling in Point Richmond. Vaughan taught at the University of California, Berkeley from 1930 to 1969, where he was a highly influential and respected educator and practitioner. While at Berkeley, he met his wife, Adele Wharton Vaughan, a landscape architecture student who graduated in 1937. The two worked together professionally until Adele passed away in 1955. In addition to his private practice, Leland Vaughn undoubtedly influenced several generations of students – including luminaries such as Robert Royston – who collectively developed the unique aesthetic of Bay Area landscape design. The majority of his work is located in the East Bay.<sup>7</sup>

*See also: Adele Wharton Vaughan*

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<sup>6</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 288.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design):<sup>8</sup>

Parkmerced (with Thomas Church), 1941

## **Vaughan, Adele Wharton (1910-1955)**

### **Landscape Architect**

Education: B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1937<sup>9</sup>  
M., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1938<sup>10</sup>

Firms: Partner, Vaughan & Vaughan, Landscape Architects, Bay Area, c.1937-1955<sup>11</sup>

Cultural Identification: Women

Adele Wharton Vaughan was born in Houston, Texas in 1910.<sup>12</sup> She studied landscape architecture at U.C. Berkeley where she graduated in 1937. She later received a Master's in landscape architecture from the same institution in 1938. During her time at U.C. Berkeley, she met her future husband and fellow landscape architect, Leland Vaughan. The two worked together professionally until Adele passed away in 1955.<sup>13</sup>

*See also: Leland Vaughan*

Other notable projects (landscape design):<sup>14</sup>

University of California, Berkeley, Bowles Hall, 1947

University of California, Berkeley, Stiles Hall, 1949

## **Vukicevech, Peter E. (1892-1967)**

### **Builder**

Education:

Firms: Partner, Vukicevech & Bagge, Contractors, San Francisco, CA, 1923-unknown date<sup>15</sup>  
Principal, Peter E. Vukicevech, Builder, San Francisco, CA, 1936-unknown date

Cultural Identification: Yugoslavian

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 289.

<sup>9</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 288.

<sup>10</sup> "Adele Wharton Vaughan (Landscape Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4015/>.

<sup>11</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 288.

<sup>12</sup> "Adele Wharton Vaughan (Landscape Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4015/>.

<sup>13</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 288.

<sup>14</sup> "Adele Wharton Vaughan (Landscape Architect)," *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4015/>.

<sup>15</sup> "Contracts Awarded," *Building and Engineering News*, June 16, 1923, 38.

Peter E. Vukiceveh was born in Yugoslavia around 1892. Records show that after he moved to the U.S., he was a partner at the contracting firm, Vukiceveh & Bagge in San Francisco in 1923. He went on to build residences in the expanding Sunset District from 1936 onwards, many with architect R.R. Irvine.<sup>2160</sup> It appears that from the mid-1930s onwards, he lived in the Sunset District with his wife Eva and their two sons, Philip and Elias, at 1442 Taraval Street. Vukiceveh passed away in 1967.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *The San Francisco Examiner*; Publication Date: 1 Jun 1967; Publication Place: San Francisco, California, USA; URL: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/460960105/?article=d0f8af5a-c7c4-406e-a5a5-3f2eba34a9ef&focus=0.8609212,0.27535215,0.9840235,0.32923692&xid=3355>.

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Wagner, George  
Walker, Peter  
Warnecke, John Carl  
Watkin, Rebecca Wood Esherick  
Weeks, Grace (Jory)  
Weinstein, Sarah  
Weitz, Albert  
Welsh, Michael J.  
Welsh, Michael  
Welsh, Thomas  
Wertheim, Ernest  
Whitton, Frederick  
Williams, Emily  
Willis, Beverly  
Winteralter, Wildrich  
Witkin, Elizabeth "Betty" Hillier Tarris  
Wong, Edward  
Wong, Worley  
Woods, Fred  
Worcester, Joseph  
Worswick, A. Lacy  
Wright, Frank Lloyd  
Wurster, Catherine Bauer  
Wurster, William Wilson



Alteration, 1061 Howard Street, 1935 (Google Maps).

## **Wagner, George (1881-1982)**

### **Builder**

Education: Lowell High School, 1899<sup>17</sup>

Firms: Wagner Construction Company, San Francisco, CA, unknown date-1945  
Partner, Wagner-Martinez Co., 1945-unknown date<sup>18</sup>

George Wagner was born in San Francisco in 1881. He graduated from Lowell High School in 1899.<sup>19</sup> He went on to become a prominent San Francisco builder and eventually founded Wagner Construction Company, which became especially successful after the 1906 Earthquake. The firm built numerous buildings across the city, especially in South of Market (SoMa). One of Wagner's most well-known San Francisco projects was his work on City Hall in 1915 with architecture firm Bakewell & Brown.<sup>20</sup> In 1945, Wagner partnered with fellow builder Adrian Martinez to form Wagner-Martinez Co. Together, they built many buildings at Stanford University.<sup>21</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

San Francisco City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, 1915

85 Columbia Square Street, 1921

1019-1021 Mission Street, 1922

927-931 Howard Street, 1923

414 Brannan Street, 1924

921 Howard Street, 1924 (demolished)

Colgate and Company Office and Storage, 630 3rd Street, 192

1601 Mission Street, 1932

<sup>17</sup> Page & Turnbull, "South End Historic District Addition," *Department of Parks and Recreation*, <https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2017-010250DESc1.pdf>, 19.

<sup>18</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Clyde and Crooks Warehouse District," <https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2017-010250DESc1.pdf>, 9.

<sup>19</sup> "South End Historic District Addition," *Department of Parks and Recreation*, <https://commissions.sfplanning.org/cpcpackets/2017-010250DESc1.pdf>, 19.

<sup>20</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Clyde and Crooks Warehouse District."

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

Alteration, 1061 Howard Street, 1935  
North and west walls, 435 Brannan Street, 1941

Other notable projects:

Paramount Theater, Oakland, CA, 1931  
Alameda County Courthouse, Alameda, CA, 1934



Peter Walker (SF Gate).

**Walker, Peter (1932-)**  
**Landscape Architect**

Education: B.A., Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1955  
Graduate Study, University of Illinois, 1956  
M.S., Landscape Architecture, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 1957

Firms: Lawrence Halprin, Landscape Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
Hideo Sasaki & Associates, Watertown, MA, ca. 1950s  
Sasaki/Walker Associates, Inc., Watertown, MA, and San Francisco, CA, 1957-1983  
Peter Walker & Partners (PWP), Landscape Architecture, Berkeley, CA, 1983-present

Peter Walker was born in Pasadena, California in 1932. He later studied landscape architecture at U.C. Berkeley after leaving the university's journalism department. After graduating, he completed graduate study work at the University of Illinois in 1956. He then went on to receive his Master's in landscape architecture from Harvard University in 1957. During his graduate studies at Harvard, he studied under Hideo Sasaki, who greatly influenced his understanding of the Modern aesthetic. Later, he was made partner at Sasaki's firm. In 1959, Peter Walker opened the San Francisco office and was the lead designer for many projects in Northern California. Sasaki/Walker Associates dissolved in 1983 and Peter Walker's



subsequent firm, PWP, has moved on to win numerous awards for his innovative designs. Walker continues to operate the PWP firm and has taught at Harvard, MIT, and Berkeley.<sup>22</sup>

*See also: Hideo Sasaki*

Projects in San Francisco (landscape design):

Glenridge development in Diamond Heights, 1968 (With Sasaki, Walker, and Associates)



John Warnecke (Pacific Coast Architectural Database).

### **Warnecke, John "Jack" Carl (1919-2010)** **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Liberal Arts, Stanford University, 1941  
B.S., Architecture, Harvard University, 1942

Firms: Miller & (C.I.) Warnecke, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1950  
John Carl Warnecke and Associates, San Francisco, CA, and New York, NY, 1950-1976

The son of prominent San Francisco architect, Carl I. Warnecke, John Carl Warnecke was born and raised in Oakland, California. During his time at Stanford, he was a member of the Stanford Indians football team, also known as the "Wow Boys," which won the 1940 Rose Bowl. Due to a football injury, Warnecke was unable to join the armed forces during WWII. During his architecture program at Harvard, Warnecke studied under the influential German architect, Walter Gropius, and finished a three-year program in a single year.

After graduation Warnecke worked as a building inspector in Richmond, California and later as a draftsman for his father's architectural firm. During this time, he became impressed by the works of more progressive local architects, including William Wurster and Bernard Maybeck, who were pioneers of San

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<sup>22</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 287-289.

Francisco Bay Tradition architecture. In 1950, he opened his own firm, emphasizing the use of Modernist concepts and contextualizing his designs to adapt to their surroundings.

Warnecke had first met John F. Kennedy at Stanford, and by the 1960s, Warnecke had become a good friend and preferred architect of the Kennedys, which led to his successful renovation of Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., and many other federal projects throughout the United States as well as a proposal for the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand. Warnecke also designed Kennedy's Eternal Flame memorial site at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.<sup>23</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

SF Prosperity Plan for Benjamin Swig, 1953 (related to Yerba Buena)<sup>24</sup>

Federal Office Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, 1959 (with Albert Roller, and Stone, Marraccini & Patterson)<sup>25</sup>

Hilton Hotel Tower, 333 O'Farrell Street, 1971<sup>26</sup>

#### Other notable projects:<sup>27</sup>

Mira Vista Elementary School, Richmond, CA, 1951

U.S. Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand, 1956 (unbuilt)

Master Plan for building design for Asilomar, Pacific Grove, CA, 1959

John F. Kennedy Eternal Flame memorial gravesite, Arlington, VA, 1967

Lafayette Square Renovation, Washington, D.C., 1969

Hawaii State Capitol Buildings, 1969

### **Watkin, Rebecca Wood Esherick ()** **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.Arch, University of Pennsylvania, 1937<sup>28</sup>

Firms: Designer, Joseph Esherick, Bay Area, CA, 1946-1951  
Principal, Rebecca Wood Watkin, Architect, Bay Area, CA, 1951-unknown year<sup>29</sup>

Cultural Association: Women

Rebecca Wood (later Esherick and Watkin) studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1937. After graduation, she moved to the Bay Area to find work with modern architects. She found it difficult as many firms did not want to hire a woman. She was eventually hired in San Rafael and designed numerous colonial residences even though this was not the style she was interested in.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 264.

<sup>24</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Central SoMa Historic Context Statement & Historic Resource Survey," March 16, 2015, 63.

<sup>25</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 265.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 265.

<sup>28</sup> Horton, Inge Schaefer, "Daring to Design Modern: Women Architects of Northern California," *Docomomo*, August 11, 2014, <https://www.docomomo-us.org/news/daring-to-design-modern-women-architects-of-northern-california>.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

In 1938, she married well known Bay Area architect Joseph Esherick. She became licensed in 1946 and worked for her husband on various architectural projects. Around 1948, she designed their modern house in Kent Woodlands. They divorced in 1951 and she married Harold Watkin. She opened her own firm which primarily focused on residential projects, some of which were built by Harold Watkin.<sup>31</sup>

Other notable projects:

Rebecca and Joseph Esherick House, Kent Woodlands, CA, 1950, demolished

## **Weinstein, Sarah (1868-1949)**

### **Developer of Merit**

Education:

Firms: Developer. Weinstein Real Estate Company, San Francisco, CA, unknown year-1918

Cultural Association: Women  
German/German American  
Jewish

Sarah Weinstein was born in Germany in 1868 and emigrated to the United States in 1886. In 1888, she married Leopold Weinstein, a Russian native who had also emigrated to the U.S. in 1886, and they settled in San Francisco's Portola neighborhood. At the time, Portola was a tight-knit enclave of Jewish immigrants known as "Little Jerusalem."

Together, the Weinsteins ran a successful real estate development company out of the building where they lived at 2574 San Bruno Avenue, according to newspaper advertisements. The Weinsteins appear to have been prominent figures in Little Jerusalem, both through their business and elected positions in Jewish social clubs. Leopold Weinstein died in 1911, and Sarah continued to run the family's real estate enterprise successfully on her own, primarily purchasing and selling parcels in Portola and Excelsior, through approximately 1918. Weinstein maintained her family's residence and real estate office at 2574 San Bruno Avenue after her husband's death, and even procured a Building Permit Application in 1912 to construct a new office and dwelling unit there, suggesting that she continued to find success in the real estate business after her husband's death. Newspaper records indicate that Sarah bought and sold properties from prolific San Francisco developer Oscar Heymann, and frequently sold properties to German and Russian immigrants and women. Unlike many of the prolific (overwhelmingly male) developers working at the time, Weinstein appears to have mostly bought and sold individual, scattered parcels, rather than larger tracts or subdivisions.

Approximately 45 records of real estate transactions involving purchases or sales by Sarah Weinstein were advertised in the San Francisco Call and San Francisco Chronicle from the time of Leopold Weinstein's death through 1918. Sarah Weinstein worked prolifically in the years following her husband's death in the Portola and Excelsior neighborhoods, but she also sporadically purchased and

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

sold properties in the Sunset, Richmond, and Western Addition. It is not known whether Weinstein's involvement in each of these cases was merely transactional, or whether she developed these properties, as well.

Weinstein eventually moved to a rented property at 1369 Hyde Street according to a 1918 City Directory. Weinstein was 53 years of age in 1918, and it appears that by this time, her son, Jerome, took over and expanded the family business to include home insurance. Under Jerome's tenure, the Weinstein Real Estate Company's offices were located at 908 Market. Sarah Weinstein was still identified as working in the real estate industry through the 1940s in city directories, but her name ceased to appear in newspaper real estate transactions after 1918. Weinstein lived in a succession of rented apartments in the Pacific Heights and Richmond neighborhoods of San Francisco and died in Los Angeles on December 25, 1949.



101 San Pablo Avenue, 1919 (Google Maps).

### **Weeks (Jory), Grace Y (1889-1973)** **Architect**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1908-1912  
M.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1913

Firms: Unknown

Cultural Associations: Women

Grace Weeks Jory was born in 1889 in Talent, Oregon. Her father, John Weeks, was 35 and her mother, Anna Belle Stewart, was 32. In the 1890s, she moved with her family to San Francisco and attended Oakland High School. In 1908, she enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley, where she received

both her Master's and Bachelor's degrees in architecture.<sup>32</sup> As a student, she was involved in various clubs and held leadership roles in student organizations. She was also known across campus as a talented artist.<sup>33</sup> After she graduated in 1913, she worked as a drafts person. City directories between 1917 and 1920 list her as being an architect, though it is unclear what firm(s) she worked for. She designed residential buildings in a variety of styles, such as a pair of French Eclectic houses at 101 and 105 San Pablo Avenue (1919), a Dutch Colonial Revival house at 35 Yerba Buena Avenue (1919), and a large Mediterranean Revival residence at 65 Santa Clara Avenue. In 1920, she married architect Stafford L. Jory and the couple had three children. She retired from architecture later that year to raise her family. Weeks passed away in 1973.<sup>34</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

101 San Pablo Avenue, 1919

105 San Pablo Avenue, 1919

35 Yerba Buena Avenue, 1919

65 Santa Clara Avenue, 1920

**Weitz, Albert ()**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect Albert Weitz. He designed an Art Deco building in the Sunset District in 1939.<sup>35</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

2245 Moraga Street, 1939

**Welch, M.J. ()**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect M.J. Welch. He was an active architect in the Dogpatch area.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Horton, Inge S. *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The Lives and Works of Fifty Professionals, 1890-1951*. McFarland Incorporated Publishers, August 10, 2010. 252.

<sup>33</sup> "Miss Grace Weeks, Campus Artist Who Drew Cover Design," *San Francisco Call Bulletin*. September 7, 1910, 8.

<sup>34</sup> Horton, Inge S. *Early Women Architects of the San Francisco Bay Area: The Lives and Works of Fifty Professionals, 1890-1951*, McFarland Incorporated Publishers, August 10, 2010, 252.

<sup>35</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Sunset District Survey: Individually Eligible Historic Resources," [https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/sunset\\_survey/StreamlineModerne\\_Significance.pdf](https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/sunset_survey/StreamlineModerne_Significance.pdf), 3.

<sup>36</sup> Christopher VerPlanck, "Dogpatch Historic District Survey," September 2001, 2.

Projects in San Francisco:

1100 block of Tennessee Street (four house row), unknown year

**Welsh, Michael J. ()**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect Michael J. Welsh. He was an active architect in the Corbett Heights and Liberty Hill neighborhoods.

Projects in San Francisco:

126-128 Ord Street, 1890

3763 20<sup>th</sup> Street, 1900

1452 Broadway Street, 1907 (destroyed)

907-11 Guerrero Street, 1914



Thomas J. Welsh (Sacred Heart Parish Complex Landmark Designation).



Sacred Heart Church, 546 and 554 Fillmore Street, 1898/1909 (Google Maps).

**Welsh, Thomas J. (1845-1918)**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:      Apprentice carpenter, San Francisco, CA, unknown year  
              Draftsman, George Boardwell, Architect, San Francisco, CA, unknown years  
              Draftsman, Kenitzer & Farquharson, Architects, San Francisco, CA, unknown year

Principal, Thomas J. Welsh, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1870-1903  
Partner, John W. Carey and Thomas J. Welsh, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1903-1918

Thomas J. Welsh was born in Australia in 1845. In the 1850s, his family relocated to San Francisco. Welsh completed secondary school and trained as an apprentice carpenter. Soon after, he worked and studied as a draftsman with San Francisco architecture firms George Boardwell and Kenitzer & Farquharson. He eventually opened his own practice in 1870. In 1903, he joined with John W. Carey and the two worked together until Welsh's death in 1918.

Welsh was a successful San Francisco architect who designed four hundred buildings in the city. He employed popular architectural styles of his time including Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque. He was Catholic and worked as the primary architect for the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco. Throughout his career, he designed sixteen Catholic churches. In addition, he worked as Chief Architect for the San Francisco Board of Education from the mid-1890s into the beginning of the twentieth century.<sup>37</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Burr Residence, Vallejo and Franklin streets, 1878, City Landmark #31  
McMurry-Lagan House, unknown address, 1884, City Landmark #164  
Irving M. Scott School Addition, 1060 Tennessee Street, 1895, City Landmark #138  
Sacred Heart Church, 546 and 554 Fillmore Street, 1898/1909



Ernest Wertheim (Sierra Sun Obituary).

**Wertheim, Ernest (1919-unknown)**  
**Architect**

Education: B.A., Horticultural College, Ahlem, Germany, 1937  
Graduate coursework, University of Berlin, Germany, 1938

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<sup>37</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Landmark Designation Case Report, 546-548 Fillmore Street, 554 Fillmore Street, 735 Fell Street, 660 Oak Street," May 17, 2017, [https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2015-005890DES\\_Sacred%20Heart\\_HPC%2005.17.2017.pdf](https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2015-005890DES_Sacred%20Heart_HPC%2005.17.2017.pdf), 102.

Firms: Contractor, Ernest Wertheim, San Francisco, CA, 1945  
Principal, Ernest Wertheim, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1946-1953  
Partner, Wertheim & van der Ploeg, Architects and Landscape Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1953-1973  
Partner, Wertheim, van der Ploeg & Klemeyer, Architects and Landscape Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1973-unknown date

Cultural Associations: German

Ernest Wertheim was born in Germany where he later studied horticulture in Ahlem and Berlin. When he moved to San Francisco in 1939 to escape the Nazi occupation, Wertheim was hired by Rosalie Meyer Stern to spade her Atherton estate alongside two other immigrant workers. The head gardener soon realized that Wertheim was schooled in horticulture due to his careful method of preserving plants while removing weeds from the gardens and he was immediately promoted.<sup>38</sup>

In 1942, Wertheim served in the Pacific for the U.S. Armed Services. Upon returning to the Bay Area in 1945, he worked as a contractor and designed small landscapes for residences. He opened his own firm in 1946.

Architect Jacob van der Ploeg joined Wertheim's firm in 1953 after working briefly for Architect of Merit Erich Mendelsohn, and Frederick Klemeyer joined in 1973. In the 1950s, Wertheim & van der Ploeg were one of the earliest firms to offer the combined services of architecture and landscape architecture in order to design complete works for clients. Their firm is best known for "garden centers," or nurseries that supply multiple needs for landscape design, such as furniture, tools and décor. They designed numerous garden centers throughout the U.S. as well as Europe.<sup>39</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Harper Group Office, 545 Sansome Street, unknown year

Jackie Robinson Gardens, landscape redesign at Hunter's Point housing project, unknown year

#### Other notable projects:

Otis Johnson Nature Park, Fort Bragg, CA

Alpine Meadows Ward Valley Master Plan, CA

Lawrence Radiation Labs, U.C. Berkeley, CA

Linear Park Public Recreation Area, Albany, CA

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<sup>38</sup> Alexandra Kirby, preservation intern at the San Francisco Planning Department, conducted an interview with Ernest Wertheim on August 9, 2010. That interview forms the basis of this biography.

<sup>39</sup> Interview with Ernest Wertheim, conducted by Alexandra Kirby, August 9, 2010; San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 289.





Exchange Block Building, 369 Pine Street, 1918 (VNO.com).

## **Whitton, Frederick (1878-1940)**

### **Architect**

Education: B.A., University of Wisconsin, unknown date  
M.A., University of Wisconsin, unknown date<sup>40</sup>

Firms: Willis Polk, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1912  
Principal, Frederick Whitton, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1918-unknown year  
Advisory Architect, Sacramento School Board, CA, 1920  
Director of Civil Works Administration, San Francisco, CA, 1933-1934<sup>41</sup>

Frederick Whitton was born in Kansas in 1878. He later attended the University of Wisconsin, where he received both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. He began his career as a teacher and later became an architect. From 1907 onwards, he resided in Berkeley, likely with his wife Katherine and two daughters Katherine and Helen.<sup>42</sup>

Whitton worked for well-known Bay Area architect Willis Polk in 1912. He likely opened his own practice around 1918. In 1920, he served as advisory architect for the Sacramento School Board.<sup>43</sup> From 1933 to 1934, he served as the director of the Civil Works Administration (CWA) in San Francisco.<sup>44</sup> His

<sup>40</sup> "Obituary: Frederick Whitton," *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 20, 1940.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Primary Record, 66 Mint Street," *Department of Parks and Recreation*, 2001, <https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2017-010156DES.pdf>, 4.

<sup>44</sup> "Obituary: Frederick Whitton," *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 20, 1940.

time in this post was controversial; he removed two hundred Filipinos from CWA positions in a seemingly xenophobic and racist manner and his resignation was later called for by the San Francisco Building Trades Council due to his residence outside of San Francisco, his employment by an organization hostile to organized labor, and his disregard of the CWA pay scale, among other reasons.<sup>45</sup>

In San Francisco, his two most well-known projects are the San Francisco Remedial Loan Association Building, part of the Mint-Mission Conservation District and Article 11 Significant Building, in SoMa and the Exchange Block Building in the Financial District. He also designed buildings in the East Bay such as the Remar Baking Company plant in Oakland and buildings in other towns across California such as the Eureka Inn and the Petaluma Hotel.<sup>46</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>47</sup>

SF Remedial Loan Association Building, 66 Mint Street, 1916

Exchange Block Building, 369 Pine Street, 1918

Other notable projects:

Weinstock-Lubin Department Store, Sacramento, CA, 1919

Eureka Inn, Eureka, CA, 1922

Hotel Petaluma, Petaluma, CA, 1923

Santa Barbara Telephone Building, Santa Barbara, CA, 1927

Remar Company Baking Plant, Oakland, CA, unknown date

Feather River Inn, Plumas County, CA, unknown date



<sup>45</sup> "McPike Upholds Filipino Ousting," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 18, 1934; "Labor Chiefs on Auxiliary Board Quit: Irregularities in Employing Men on U.S. Projects Basis of Controversy," *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 6, 1934.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Primary Record, 66 Mint Street."

426 36th Avenue, 1923 (Google Maps).

## **Williams, Emily (1869-1942)**

### **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., English, Stanford University, 1892-1894  
Drafting Science Student, California School of Mechanical Arts, 1901

Firms: Writer and Editor, Mercury Publishing Company, 1899-1901  
Self-Employed, San Francisco Bay Area, 1901-1924

Cultural Associations: Women  
LGBTQ+

Emily Williams was born in Nevada County, California in 1869, to Edward Williams, President of San Jose Water Works, and his wife Emily.<sup>48</sup> She attended Stanford University from 1892 to 1894, where she studied English. After graduation, Emily started her career as a teacher in San Jose, where she lived with her family. Around this time, Emily became acquainted with artist Lillian Palmer and the two became very close friends and professional acquaintances. Over time, Emily and Lillian became life partners. When Emily's father died unexpectedly in 1899, Emily was adopted by Lillian's father, Donald Palmer. The Palmer family accepted Emily as a part of Lillian's family.<sup>49</sup>

However, her course changed when she enrolled in a drafting course at the California School of Mechanical Arts (now the Lick Wilmerding High School).<sup>50</sup> During her coursework, she met Lillian Bridgman, another female architect, who likely influenced Williams's work and encouraged her to pursue a profession in the architecture field. Lillian Bridgman was an architect who worked in the East Bay but has no known works in San Francisco.

After completing the drafting course, she applied to architectural offices in San Francisco but was rejected on behalf of her gender. She decided to take her architectural pursuits seriously and used an inheritance from her father to buy property and construct a cottage with the help of Lillian Palmer. Her construction on the cottage was a success, and afterwards her sister commissioned three additional cottages on adjacent lots. This caught the attention of the local press and multiple other prominent women commissioned cottages. It also led to a commission by the president of Stanford University.<sup>51</sup>

In 1906, Emily's partner Lillian wrote an editorial about Emily's work in the San Jose Mercury newspaper titled "Women as Architects with Special Mention of Emily."<sup>52</sup> The article helped to accelerate Emily's career. In 1908, Emily and Lillian traveled to Europe for seven months to study the Arts and Crafts Movement. Upon their return, they were briefly involved in real estate ventures. Emily Williams was

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<sup>48</sup> Horton, Inge, *Women Architects in Northern California*, "Emily Williams: San Jose's First Woman Architect."

<sup>49</sup> Diehl, Sarah, "Emily E. Williams: Early Pacific Grove Architect," *The Board and Batten of the Heritage Society of Pacific Grove*, Winter 2009 <http://www.pacificgroveheritage.org/pgdev/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/01-2009-Winter.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Diehl, Sarah, "Emily E. Williams: Early Pacific Grove Architect."

<sup>52</sup> *San Jose Mercury & Herald*, November 11, 190.

commissioned for projects across the Bay Area and California, including the Deer Park Springs Inn in the Sierra Nevadas.<sup>53</sup>

Emily Williams and her partner Lillian Palmer were women's rights advocates dedicated to "shared lives and shared vision." Their vision included their advocacy for women's rights, particularly a women's right to work in any profession and make a living wage. Lillian Palmer founded the Women's Business and Professional Club in San Francisco in 1917, and Emily Williams designed the Women's Civic Improvement Club building in Pacific Grove pro-bono to support their mission.

Projects in San Francisco:

Gertrude Austin House #1, 2728 Union Street, 1907

Williams-Palmer House #2, 1037-1039 Broadway, 1913; addition, 1921

Panama Pacific International Exhibition (PPIE) Booth, Palace of Varied Industries, PPIE San Francisco, 1914-15

Addition to 1071-73 Lombard Street, 1922

426 36th Avenue, 1923

424-26 Mississippi Street, 1924

Other notable projects:

Outlook at Lover's Point, Pacific Grove, CA, 1907 (not extant)

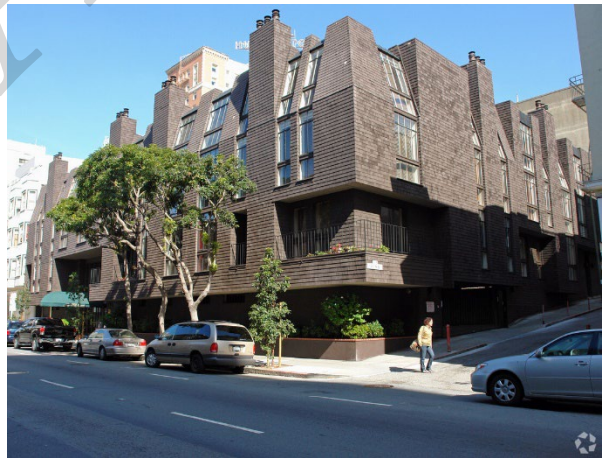
Women's Civic Improvement Club, Pacific Grove, CA, 1910

Deer Park Springs Inn, Squaw Valley, CA, 1919

151 Whitney Avenue, Los Gatos, CA, pre-1924



Beverly Willis (pioneeringwomen.org).



Vine Terrace Apartments, 930 Pine St., 1975 (Apartments.com).

**Willis, Beverly (1928-present)**  
**Architect/Designer of Merit**

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<sup>53</sup> Diehl, Sarah, "Emily E. Williams: Early Pacific Grove Architect."

Education: Coursework in Engineering, Oregon State University, 1946-1948  
 Coursework in Fine Arts, San Francisco Art Institute, ca. 1949  
 B.F.A., University of Hawaii, 1954  
 Honorary PhD., Fine Arts, Mount Holyoake College, 1984

Firms: Founder, Willis Atelier, Honolulu, San Francisco, 1954-1966  
 Principal, Willis and Associates Architects Inc., San Francisco, 1966-1990  
 Principal, Beverly Willis Architect, New York, 1991-2005  
 Founder, Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation, 2002-

Cultural Associations: Women

Beverly Willis was born in 1928 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Her parents divorced during the Great Depression and her mother did not earn enough money in her nursing career, so she and her brother were sent to an orphanage where they worked for their keep.<sup>54</sup> During World War II, she was able to reunite with her mother, who had found a new job working on the Liberty Ships in Portland. The Willis family relocated to Oregon where Beverly fostered her interest in building trades by taking night classes in woodworking, riveting, and wiring.<sup>55</sup> During this time, Beverly also volunteered for the war effort as a lieutenant for the Civil Air Patrol.<sup>56</sup>

She went on to study engineering at Oregon State University in 1946 but dropped out after two years. She worked at a Portland printing plant where she met professional artists and became interested in design.<sup>57</sup> She took art classes at the San Francisco Art Institute for a brief period before moving to Honolulu in 1950 to study art full time. She graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1954 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts. and began her career as a visual artist. Her large-scale art pieces and work in multi-media formats allowed her to gain commissions in Honolulu. In 1958, she opened an office, Beverly Willis & Associates, in San Francisco where she continued to design office interiors and furniture and continued to create mixed-media art installations for clients such as United Airlines.<sup>58</sup>

Willis never received any formal training in architecture. She became associated with Henry J. Kaiser who produced the cement for the Hoover Dam and other industrial projects, which allowed her to expand her career to industrial design and architecture projects. During the 1960s in San Francisco, Willis was commissioned for urban design projects, including the Union Street Shops. She became known across the Bay Area and the nation for pioneering the concept of adaptive reuse.<sup>59</sup> The Union Street Shops project set precedent for other adaptive reuse across the country, including the Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston.

Under Willis' directive, and even before Microsoft was founded, the firm pioneered computer-aided design into their projects, before using a software program called CARLA (Computerized Approach to

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<sup>54</sup> "Beverly Ann Willis," *Pioneering Woman of American Architecture*, accessed December 15, 2021, <https://pioneeringwomen.bwaf.org/beverly-ann-willis/>

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> "About Beverly Willis," *Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation*, accessed June 2, 2020, <https://www.bwaf.org/>

<sup>59</sup> Clare Lorenz, *Women in Architecture: A Contemporary Perspective*, (London: Trefoil Publications Ltd., 1990), 134.



Residential Land Analysis).<sup>60</sup> Willis and her teams used this program for their large- scale community plans and urban development projects, including the Aliamanu Valley Community for Military Families in Honolulu. Willis' most visible contribution to San Francisco was the San Francisco Ballet. Located in the heart of the City's Civic Center, the eight-story received national attention as the first building in the U.S. designed and constructed exclusively for a major ballet institution – to this day, it serves as a prototype for ballet buildings across the world.<sup>61</sup> In 2002, Willis founded the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation as a response to the patriarchal culture of architecture and to promote women into the field.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Union Street Shops, 1980 Union St., 1965

Renovation of Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis St., 1966

Diamond Heights Townhouses, Digby and Everson Streets, on Fairmont Hill, 1971

Vine Terrace Apartments, 930 Pine St., 1975

Margaret S. Hayward Playground Building, 1016 Laguna St, 1978

Yerba Buena Gardens Redevelopment Master Plan, 750 Howard St., 1980

San Francisco Ballet, 455 Franklin St., 1982

#### Other notable projects:

Robertson Residence, Saint Helena, CA, 1960

Pacifica Point Condominium Apartments, Pacifica, CA, 1975

Aliamanu Valley Community for Military Family Housing, Honolulu, HI, 1979

River Run Residences, Napa Valley, CA, 1983

Manhattan Village Academy, New York City, 1996



807 Franklin Street (now moved to 635 Fulton Street), 188 (SFDailyfoto.com).

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<sup>60</sup> "Beverly Ann Willis," *Pioneering Woman of American Architecture*.

<sup>61</sup> Jennifer Dunning, "San Francisco Ballet Opens New Headquarters," *New York Times*, December 17, 1983, <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/12/17/arts/san-francisco-ballet-opens-new-headquarters.html>; "Archive," *Beverly Willis Archive*, accessed December 15, 2021, <https://beverlywillis.com/>.

## **Winterhalter, Wildrich (unknown years)**

### **Architect**

Education:

Firms: Principal, Wildrich Winterhalter, Architect, San Francisco, CA, ca. 1870-unknown year

Cultural Associations: German

Wildrich Winterhalter was born in Germany. He moved to San Francisco in 1869. Once in the Bay Area, he was best known for designing brick breweries for German clients. He also designed one building near Japantown, 1940-1946 Pine Street, in 1875, as well as an 1880 Italianate-style house at 807 Franklin Street, dubbed the "Englander House," that was recently relocated to 635 Fulton Street on a hydraulic dolly in February of 2021. His work on the Englander House was especially significant, as this Italianate-style residence was architect-designed with detailed moldings, cornices, and banisters as opposed to the typical template style of many Gilded Age designs. In total, there are four Winterhalter-designed residences still extant.<sup>62</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

1940-46 Pine Street, 1875<sup>63</sup>

807 Franklin Street (now moved to 635 Fulton Street), 1880<sup>64</sup>

## **Witkin, Elizabeth "Betty" Hillier Tarris ()**

### **Architect**

Education: B.Arch, Honors, University of California, Berkeley, 1934<sup>65</sup>

Firms: Apprentice, Angus McSweeney, Architect, unknown year-1939<sup>66</sup>

Cultural Associations: Women

Elizabeth "Betty" Hillier Tarris Witkin graduated with honors with an architecture degree from U.C. Berkeley in 1934. She was most interested in modernist teachings and after graduation, she traveled around Europe to study modernist architecture. When she returned, she apprenticed with Angus McSweeney until 1939, when she became a licensed architect in California. Before she was licensed, she had designed a house for herself and her husband. After she was licensed, she went on to design various other residences in Antioch. Not much is known about her work after 1956.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Mclean, Tessa, "A Victorian Home is Being Moved in SF Today. Here's how it Looked," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 21, 2021.

<sup>63</sup> Donna Graves and Page & Turnbull, "Historic Context Statement: Japantown, San Francisco, California," May 2009, 12.

<sup>64</sup> Mclean, Tessa, "A Victorian Home is Being Moved in SF Today. Here's how it Looked," *San Francisco Chronicle*, February 21, 2021.

<sup>65</sup> Horton, Inge Schaefer, "Daring to Design Modern: Women Architects of Northern California," *Docomomo*, August 11, 2014, <https://www.docomomo-us.org/news/daring-to-design-modern-women-architects-of-northern-california>.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

Other notable projects:

Elizabeth and Bernard Witkin house, Antioch, CA, 1938

Hamm Apartment Buildings, Antioch, CA, unknown year

**Wong, Edward (unknown years)**

**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about architect Edward Wong. He designed two houses in Diamond Heights during its redevelopment in the 1960s. One of the residences, 104 Turquoise Way, features a Japanese-inspired carport, a low-pitched projecting gable roof, and an open plan layout with large expanses of glass. The rear of this residence is supported by concrete piers and projects out over the steep slopes of Glen Canyon.<sup>68</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>69</sup>

92 Turquoise Way, 1962

104 Turquoise Way, 1962



Worley Wong (U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives).

**Wong, Worley (1912-1985)**

**Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, Saint Mary's College, Moraga, CA, c. 1932

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<sup>68</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 121.

<sup>69</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Draft Diamond Heights Historic Context Statement Case Report," Summer 2016.



B. Arch. with Honors, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 1936

Firms: Chief Draftsman, N.W. Saxton, 1936-1942  
Field Architect US Maritime Commission, 1942-1943  
Designer, Langhorst and Langhorst, Architects, 1943-1946  
Partner, Campbell and Wong, Associates, 1946-1968  
Partner, Wong and Brocchini, 1968-1985

Cultural Associations: Chinese

Worley Wong was born in Oakland, California in 1912. He was raised primarily in Oakland's Chinatown but spent some time studying in Canton, China.<sup>70</sup> Around 1932, he completed coursework at Saint Mary's College in Moraga before he transferred to U.C. Berkeley where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1936.

After graduation, he worked as a draftsman for N.W. Sexton from 1936 to 1942 and a field architect for the U.S. Maritime Commission from 1942 to 1943. He also worked as a designer for the prominent architecture firm Langhorst and Langhorst from 1943 to 1946.

In 1946, he joined with John Carden Campbell to form the well-known modern architecture firm Campbell & Wong. Campbell worked as the designer while Wong worked as the primary architect. The two designed numerous residential projects around the Bay Area, primarily in the Second Bay Tradition style, as well as a Case Study House in New Jersey that was never constructed. Wong also took the lead on certain projects in San Francisco's Chinatown such as the interior of the Empress of China restaurant and Buddha's Universal Church, which he completed pro-bono. The firm was at the nexus of the Second Bay Tradition movement and was heavily involved in the social network of Second Bay Tradition architects.<sup>71</sup>

Campbell & Wong dissolved in 1968 and Wong formed the firm, Wong & Brocchini, with Ronald Brocchini. He worked there until his death in 1985.<sup>72</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

*See Campbell & Wong, Associates*

## **Woods, Fred () Architect**

Education:

Firms:

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<sup>70</sup> Assistant preservation planner Elena Moore conducted multiple interviews throughout 2020 and 2021 with Worley Wong's family for her undergraduate thesis. Some information from this biography is from these interviews.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 265.

Little is known about architect Fred Woods.

#### Projects in San Francisco:

### **Worcester, Joseph () Architect**

Education: Harvard University, unknown date

Firms:

Reverend Joseph Worcester was a Swedenborgian minister who moved to San Francisco in 1869. He studied at Harvard University and lived in Boston before he moved to the West Coast. While deeply interested in architecture, he was never trained as an architect. Instead, he mentored young artists and architects. He worked with prominent San Francisco architects such as Ernest Coxhead, Willis Polk, A. Page Brown, Bernard Maybeck, and Albert Schweinfurth.<sup>73</sup> He worked on plans for the Swedenborgian Church with A. Page Brown and Bernard Maybeck.<sup>74</sup> After the church was completed, he married many couples in it.

Central to Worcester's conception of architecture was the harmony between nature and design. He is known for his interest in raw materials, hand-crafted design, and rusticity. Beyond his work on his own house in Piedmont and his work on the Swedenborgian Church, Worcester influenced the introduction of the First Bay Tradition style to San Francisco's Russian Hill neighborhood.<sup>75</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Swedenborgian Church, 3200 Washington Street, 1895<sup>76</sup> (Demolished)

#### Other notable projects:

Joseph Worcester House, Piedmont, CA, 1876<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> "Worcester, Joseph," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/worcester-joseph>.

<sup>74</sup> "Origin of the Swedenborgian Church in San Francisco," *Swedenborgian Church of San Francisco*, <http://216.119.98.92/tour/tour.asp>.

<sup>75</sup> "Joseph Worcester Collection 1920-01," *Online Archive of California*, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf2779n5v9/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf2779n5v9/entire_text/), accessed November 22, 2021.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> "Joseph Worcester Collection 1920-01," *Online Archive of California*, [https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf2779n5v9/entire\\_text/](https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf2779n5v9/entire_text/), accessed November 22, 2021.



Dorothy Wormser Coblentz (Kennedy Library Online Archive).



Emanuel-El Sisterhood School, 300 Page Street, 1922 (en-academic.com).

## **Wormser Coblentz, Dorothy R. (1894-1988)** **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1912-1916

Firms: Draftsperson and Architect, Julia Morgan, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1918-1925,  
1945- 1952

Cultural Associations: Female, Jewish

Dorothy (Dory) Ruth Wormser Coblentz was born in 1894 in Deming, New Mexico. She was two years old when her father, Gustav Wormser, brought the family to San Francisco and became one of the founders of Sussman, Wormser & Company, later S & W Fine Foods. She was nearly killed when the chimney of their family house collapsed into her bedroom during the earthquake of 1906. In 1912, she enrolled in the University of California, Berkeley, where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree in architecture. Two years later, in 1918, she was hired as a draftsperson in the office of pioneering architect, Julia Morgan, the first woman to attend the esteemed Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and one of the greatest female architects in American history. Among many other projects, Morgan was the lead architect for the Hearst Castle in California.<sup>78</sup>

Coblentz was eventually brought on as full-time architect when she passed the state licensing board and although she was never a partner in Morgan's firm, she was one of her top architects and took on many notable projects. In 1921, a Jewish women's club asked Morgan's firm to design the San Francisco Emanuel-El Sisterhood School, and since Dorothy was Jewish, she took charge as the primary designer. The building which stands today at 300 Page Street was used to house female Jewish refugees during WWII.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>78</sup> Hamilton, Mildred, "Dorothy Coblentz Talks of Her Career," *San Francisco Examiner*, February 8, 1987, 59.

<sup>79</sup> "CASE STUDY: Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service," *The Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life*, University of California, Berkeley, accessed July 23, 2021, <https://magnes.berkeley.edu/about/press-center/case-study-emanu-el-sisterhood-personal-service-%25E2%2580%2593-07252005>

She married Lambert Coblentz in 1925. The couple had two daughters and Dorothy took extended time away from Morgan's practice until her husband's death in 1945. After his death, she returned to Morgan's firm until 1952 when Morgan retired, and designed several schools, neighborhood centers and residences in popular twentieth century styles. She passed away in 1988 at the age of 94 and was likely the first Jewish female architect in the American West.<sup>80</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Emanuel-El Sisterhood School, 300 Page Street, 1922 (with Julia Morgan)  
66 Raymond Avenue, 1922

**Worswick, A. Lacy (1878-1962)**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:           Head of school department, City Architect's Office, San Francisco, CA, 1910

Architect Ai Lacy Worswick was born in 1878 in Kansas.<sup>81</sup> Unclear if he received a formal education, records and newspapers indicate he was an architect. Throughout his career, he led the school department of the City Architect's office, where he worked on the completion of the Polytechnic High School on Frederick Street between Willard Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, the Girls' High School, and Lowell High School. He held this post in 1910, and possibly other years.<sup>82</sup> He passed away in 1962 in Las Vegas, Nevada.<sup>83</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Portola Apartments, 1048 Larkin Street, 1907<sup>84</sup>  
Yerba Buena Public School, 2110 Greenwich Street, 1909<sup>85</sup>  
Auto Repair Shop, 300 Grove Street, 1920<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Hamilton, Mildred, "Dorothy Coblentz Talks of Her Career," 59.

<sup>81</sup> Nevada Department of Health; Carson City, Nevada; *Nevada Death Records* (Ancestry.com).

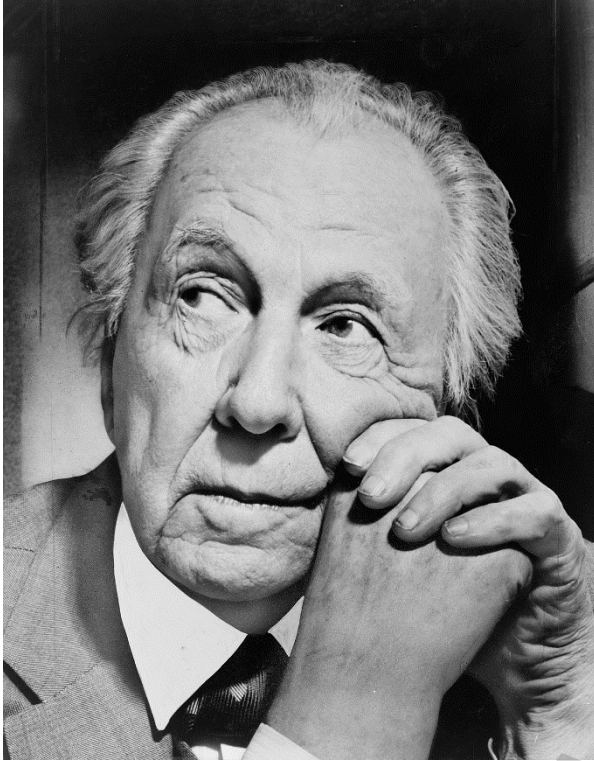
<sup>82</sup> *Three New High Schools Planned*. San Francisco Chronicle, September 3, 1910. P. 16.

<sup>83</sup> Nevada Department of Health; Carson City, Nevada; *Nevada Death Records* (Ancestry.com).

<sup>84</sup> "National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet, Lower Nob Hill Apartment Hotel District," *United States Department of the Interior*, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/5372df24-04ef-4427-8fbe-28d4f4602fe6>.

<sup>85</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Cow Hollow Historic Context Statement," accessed December 15, 2021, 28.

<sup>86</sup> San Francisco Planning Department "Landmark Designation Work Program Discussion," February 21, 2011, [https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2010.2776\\_Final.pdf](https://commissions.sfplanning.org/hpcpackets/2010.2776_Final.pdf), 31.



Frank Lloyd Wright (Wikipedia.com).

## **Wright, Frank Lloyd (1867-1959)**

### **Architect of Merit**

Education: Coursework, University of Madison, Wisconsin, 1886<sup>87</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, Joseph Lyman Silsbee, Architect, Chicago, IL, 1887-1888  
Designer, Beers, Clay, and Dutton, Architects, Chicago, IL, 1887-1888  
Designer, Adler & Sullivan, Architects, Chicago, IL, 1888-1893  
Principal, Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect, Oak Park, IL, 1893-1959<sup>88</sup>

Pioneering Modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright influenced the development of Modern architecture in the United States and in Europe. Wright grew up in Wisconsin, and at the age of 20 moved to Chicago to work at various architecture firms, including that of his mentor Louis Sullivan. His time in Sullivan and Dankmar Adler's office not only exposed him to some of architecture's most current and bold advances but also allowed him to develop a personal aesthetic and theories on architectural form. Here, he established his passion for organic, functional forms that he felt linked his architecture to an American idealism and identity through its democratic rationality. Wright opened his own firm in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1893. For the next seven years he would develop the concepts behind the Prairie School of architecture.

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<sup>87</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 265.

<sup>88</sup> "Frank Lloyd Wright," *Wikipedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank\\_Lloyd\\_Wright#Early\\_career](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Lloyd_Wright#Early_career).

From 1911 through 1932, Wright built and rebuilt his house in Green Spring, Wisconsin, which burnt down twice. His Taliesin Fellowship was based there; apprentices studied architecture under Wright through interdisciplinary courses and hands-on experience at the ever-changing Taliesin site. In 1937, he built Taliesin West in Arizona, which would serve as his summer home and a second campus for the Taliesin Fellows.<sup>89</sup>

Frank Lloyd Wright is by far the most well-known and influential American architect. His tumultuous 75-year career evolved from the early Prairie House period (1900-1909) to the 1920s Mayan-inspired concrete block residences to conceptual plans for the 1930s Broadacre City. Wright favored natural materials, craftsmanship, and traditional methods, though he also experimented with new materials and technology. With over 500 designs built, Wright has left a lasting legacy on the American landscape.

There is only one Wright building in San Francisco, V.C. Morris Gift Shop at 140 Maiden Lane. Wright proposed other structures for San Francisco, including a skyscraper for the Press Club in 1920, a house for V. C. Morris in 1945, a mortuary in 1948 and a concrete “butterfly” bridge between San Francisco and the East Bay in 1949, but none were realized. Several prominent architects working in the San Francisco Bay Area were associated with Wright or part of the Taliesin Fellowship including Aaron Green, Frederick Langhorst, Mark Mills, and Richard Neutra.<sup>90</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

V.C. Morris Gift Shop, now Xanadu Gallery, 140 Maiden Lane, 1948

Butterfly Wing Bridge, 1949 (Un-built design for an alternate Southern Crossing bridge spanning from San Francisco to the East Bay)

#### Other notable projects:

Midway Gardens, Chicago, Illinois, 1913 (demolished)

Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan, 1923 (demolished)

Hollyhock House, Aline Barnsdall Residence, Los Angeles, California, 1919–1921

Ennis House, Los Angeles, California, 1923

Fallingwater, Edgar J. Kaufmann Sr. Residence, Bear Run, Pennsylvania, 1935–1937

Johnson Wax Building, Racine, Wisconsin, 1936-1939, 1944

Usonian Homes, various locations, 1930s–1950s

## **Wright, Rushforth, and Cahill (1906-1913)**

### **Architecture Firm**

Wright, Rushforth, and Cahill designed two buildings in Russian Hill: the Thomas Ennor flats at 1263-1267 Lombard (1908) and the Augusta Hewlitt flats at 2601-2603 Larkin (1909). Additionally, George Rushforth completely remodeled the John A. Peterson house, at 1354 Greenwich (1921). All the of these buildings are clad in wooden shingles. At least one shingled house in the study area is older than any of

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<sup>89</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, “San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970,” 266.

<sup>90</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, “Landmark Designation Report V.C. Morris Gift Shop,” 2016, [https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/landmarks\\_designation/hp\\_VCMorrisGiftShop\\_DesignationReport\\_FINAL.pdf](https://default.sfplanning.org/Preservation/landmarks_designation/hp_VCMorrisGiftShop_DesignationReport_FINAL.pdf), 10-11.

these, but is clear that Wright, Rushforth and Cahill did much to establish the shingled motif in this vicinity.<sup>91</sup>

George Alexander Wright (1852-1918), George Rushforth (1861-1943), and B. J. S. Cahill (1866-1944) worked together in partnership, as Wright, Rushforth and Cahill, for seven years, from 1906-1913. For two of the partners, Wright and Rushforth, these years were probably the most productive of their careers. Wright worked as an architect and surveyor in his native country of England before coming to San Francisco in the 1890s. He opened his own office in 1899, and in 1904 formed a short-lived partnership with Willis Polk that produced one important building, the glass warehouse and mirror factory for W. P. Fuller and Co., at 1001 Front Street (est; 1905-1906). Cahill was also a native of England, came to San Francisco in 1888, and opened his own office in the early 1890s. He became well-known for one of his early designs, the Odd Fellows Columbarium, now located on Lorraine Court, near Geary and Arguello (1898); and for his various unsolicited Civic Center plan (1899, 1904, 1912). The partnership of the three men was very likely stimulated by the earthquake and fire of 1906. In the general rebuilding after the earthquake, Wright, Rushforth and Cahill received a moderate number of commissions for commercial, civic, and residential buildings. Their best-known works are the First Baptist Church, at Octavia and Market streets (1909-1910), and the Municipal Building at 1231 Market Street (1911-1912; first used as a temporary city hall, and since 1916 as a hotel). Cahill left the firm in 1913 and worked solo afterward from offices first in San Francisco and then in Oakland. He became best known for his mausoleums and other funerary architecture, for his innumerable articles and essays published in *Architect and Engineer*, and for inventing the "butterfly map" of the world, which depicts continents on a flat map without distortion. The firm of Wright and Rushforth continued until Wright's death in 1918. Rushforth then worked solo, until 1940, but little is known about his later career.<sup>92</sup>

*See also: George Alexander Wright, George Rushforth, B. J. S. Cahill*

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>93</sup>

Odd Fellows Columbarium, Geary and Arguello, 1898 (Cahill)

Civic Center plans, 1899, 1904, 1912 (Cahill)

W. P. Fuller and Co. Factory, 1001 Front Street, 1905-1906 (Wright and Polk)

Thomas Ennor flats at, 1263-1267 Lombard, 1908

Augusta Hewlitt flats, 2601-2603 Larkin, 1909

First Baptist Church, Octavia and Market streets, 1909-1910

Municipal Building, 1231 Market Street, 1911-1912

John A. Peterson house, 1354 Greenwich, 1921 (Rushforth)

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<sup>91</sup> William Kostura, "The West Slope of Russian Hill, A Historical Context and Inventory of Historic Resources for Residential Buildings around Lombard and Larkin Streets," *The Russian Hill Historic Resources Inventory Committee*, 2006, revised 2009, 35.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.





Catherine Bauer Wurster (U.C. Berkeley College of Environmental Design).

### **Wurster, Catherine Bauer (1905-1964)**

#### **Public Housing Advocate and Educator**

Education: Coursework, Cornell University, ca. 1924-1925  
B.A. in Art History and Literature, Vassar College, 1926<sup>94</sup>

Firms: Executive Director, Labor Housing Conference, American Federation of Labor, Philadelphia, PA, 1934-1936  
Director of Information and Research, U.S. Housing Authority, ca. 1937-unknown year

Catherine Bauer, later Bauer Wurster, was born in New Jersey in 1905. She attended Vassar College in New York and majored in art history and literature. She transferred to Cornell University during her junior year to study architecture and returned to Vassar to graduate in 1926. After graduation, she became a researcher in housing and urban planning.<sup>95</sup>

In 1936, she received a Guggenheim Fellowship and traveled around Europe and the U.S. to study neighborhoods which eventually assisted in her research and helped her formulate curriculum for her teaching positions at U.C. Berkeley and Harvard University.<sup>96</sup>

Bauer Wurster faced numerous barriers as a woman and was often underappreciated but made influential changes in the fields of urban planning and housing policy. Throughout her career, she advised three presidents – Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Dwight Eisenhower. She worked on the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and wrote *Modern Housing*, a book on urban planning. Bauer Wurster was also the first female faculty member of the Department of City and Regional Planning at U.C. Berkeley. She passed away in 1964.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> Natividad, Ivan, "Catherine Bauer Wurster's legacy to live on in renaming of U.C. Berkeley building," *Berkeley News*, <https://news.berkeley.edu/2020/12/09/catherine-bauer-wursters-legacy-to-live-on-in-renaming-of-uc-berkeley-building/>.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.





William Wurster (The Cultural Landscape Foundation).



555 California Street, 1969 (Pacific Architecture Database).

## **Wurster, William Wilson (1895-1973)** **Architect of Merit**

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, 1919<sup>98</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, John W. Reid, Jr., Architect, San Francisco, CA  
Principal, William W. Wurster, Architect, Berkeley, CA, 1924  
Principal, William W. Wurster, Architect, San Francisco, CA, 1926-1944  
Partner, Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, Architects, San Francisco, CA, 1945-1973<sup>99</sup>

William Wilson Wurster was born in Stockton, California, and studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. Following his graduation Wurster traveled and studied in Europe for a year. Upon his return to the U.S., he obtained his architectural license and worked for architecture firms in Sacramento and New York. In 1924 he opened his own firm in San Francisco and quickly won widespread acclaim for his 1927 Gregory Farmhouse in Scotts Valley, still considered to be one of the Bay Area's pioneer Modernist buildings for its simplicity, open plan and elegant use of natural, local materials. It was here in the Santa Cruz Mountains that Wurster developed his architectural theories and concepts that made him arguably the most renowned and influential of Second Bay Tradition architects.

Wurster's early works were primarily residential, and many were published and exhibited at both the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the San Francisco Museum of Art, as well as various architectural publications. Many of his residences were complemented by Modern landscape design

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<sup>98</sup>San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 266; "Wurster, William and Bauer, Catherine," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/wurster-william-and-catherine-bauer>.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

provided by his frequent collaborator Thomas Church. In the 1930s-1940s, Wurster's firm collaborated on defense and public housing projects with Thomas Church. During this time, he designed over 5,000 housing units in Vallejo, California for the National Housing Agency.<sup>100</sup>

In 1944 Wurster accepted a position as Dean of Architecture at MIT, where his wife, Catherine Bauer Wurster, was teaching planning. His newly established firm, Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons (WBE), was primarily run by his partners, Theodore Bernardi and Donn Emmons, until his return in 1950. He was appointed the Dean of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, at this time and during his 13-year tenure united the departments of architecture, planning and landscape architecture into the College of Environmental Design.<sup>101</sup>

Wurster was honored for his contributions to architecture with the AIA Gold Medal for lifetime achievement in 1969. Following his death, his prestigious firm survived as WBE, even beyond the retirement of his partners. While Wurster's name is less known in the realm of international Modernist architecture, he remains a pivotal and tremendously influential figure in the development of regional Modern tradition. Many of San Francisco's leading Modern architects began their careers at Wurster's firm, including Rowan Maiden, Fred Langhorst, Francis J. McCarthy, Audrey Emmons, Frederick Emmons, John Funk, and Donald Olsen. See Chapter 6 for a larger discussion of Wurster and the Second Bay Tradition.

*See also: Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons (WBE)*

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Helen Forbes House "Duck House," 60-62 Alta Street, 1937  
Residence, 2600 Pacific Avenue, 1937  
Terraced Houses, remodel, 737-767 Bay Street, 1937  
Doble House, unknown address, 1939  
Residence, 30 Craigmont Drive, 1939  
Residence, 2560 Divisadero Street, 1939  
Residence, 2633 Green Street, 1939, altered  
Valencia Gardens, public housing, 1939, demolished 2004 (In collaboration with Harry Thomsen)  
Golden Gate International Exposition, Yerba Buena Club, Treasure Island, 1939 (demolished)  
Two model homes at the Golden Gate International Exposition, Treasure Island, 1939 (demolished)  
Residence, 1641 Green Street, 1940

#### Other notable projects:

Gregory Farmhouse, Canham Road, Scotts Valley, CA, 1927  
Voss House, Big Sur, 1931  
Stern Hall, UC Berkeley campus, 1942  
Case Study House #3, with Theodore Bernardi, Los Angeles, CA, 1949  
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University, 1954  
Campus Plan for University of Victoria, Greater Victoria, British Columbia, 1962

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<sup>100</sup> Marc Treib, *An Everyday Modernism: The Houses of William Wurster*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995).

<sup>101</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 267; "Wurster, William and Bauer, Catherine," *U.C. Berkeley Environmental Design Archives*, <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/wurster-william-and-catherine-bauer>.

## Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons (WBE) (1945-present)

### Firm of Merit

Theodore Bernardi and Donn Emmons worked for William Wurster as draftsmen and designers. William Wurster and Theodore Bernardi joined in 1944 and in 1945, both were made partners to form Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons (WBE). WBE has since become one of San Francisco's most prolific Modern and Second Bay Tradition firms; it continues to produce works under the names of the original partners.<sup>102</sup>

Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons (WBE) designed a diverse selection of buildings, ranging from institutional to commercial to both small-scale and large-scale residential. In addition to architectural design, the firm expanded into master planning including the 43-acre planned community center complex (1952) in the Sunset District.<sup>103</sup> The firm was considered a "finishing school" for many young Bay Area architects and it received over one hundred design awards.<sup>104</sup> One of their most well-known projects was their work on the Golden Gateway Redevelopment Project from 1961-1968 with DeMars and Reay; their design placed residential and office towers among parks and plazas.<sup>105</sup> Notably, the firm also designed Case Study House #3 in Los Angeles for *art & architecture* magazine's famed experimental housing program.<sup>106</sup>

#### Projects in San Francisco:

Residence, 25 Raycliff Terrace, 1949

Residence, 2870 Pacific Avenue, 1951

Walter's "Ferryboat" house, 2745 Larkin Street, 1951

2015 21st Street, 1952

Residence, 2795 Vallejo Street, 1952

Sunset Community Center, master plan, 1952

San Francisco Civic Center, master plan, 1955-1959

Residence, 850 El Camino Del Mar, 1958

Clarendon School, 500 Clarendon Avenue, 1959

Residence, 3095 Pacific Avenue, 1959

Golden Gateway Redevelopment Project, 1961-1968 (In conjunction with DeMars, Emmons, Reay, and Wilson)

Coleman House, unknown address, 1962

Residence, 2780 Broadway, 1962

Bank of America, 275 Ellis Street, 1963

Alcoa Building and Garage addition, 1 Maritime Plaza, 1964

Bill Graham Civic Auditorium Remodel, 1964 (with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill)

Sarah Dix Hamlin School, 2129 Vallejo, 1965

North Point Apartments, 2211 Stockton Street, 1966

Ghirardelli Chocolate Factory #3, adaptive re-use project, 1967

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<sup>102</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 268.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid., 113.

<sup>104</sup> "City Council Report, Ordinance Listing 730 I Street (Bank of America Branch Building) as a Landmark on the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources," *City of Sacramento*, 2019, [https://sacramento.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view\\_id=22&clip\\_id=4411&meta\\_id=556304](https://sacramento.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=22&clip_id=4411&meta_id=556304), 10.

<sup>105</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 48.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid., 81.

Bank of America World Headquarters, 555 California Street, 1967 (with SOM and consulting architect Pietro Belluschi)

Underground garage, San Francisco Civic Center, Brooks Exhibit Hall, unknown year

Other notable projects:

Case Study House #3, Los Angeles, CA, 1949

Heller Tahoe Retreat, Lake Tahoe, 1951

Cowell College, UC Santa Cruz, CA, 1965

*See also: Theodore Bernardi, Donn Emmons, and William Wurster*

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Y

Yamasaki, Minoru

Young, Edward

Young, Samuel

DRAFT



Yamasaki Minoru (Wayne State University).



Pacific Science Center, Seattle, WA, 1962  
(Devianart.com).

## Yamasaki, Minoru (1912-1986)

### Architect

Education: B.A., Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, 1932  
M.A., Architecture, New York University, New York, NY, mid-1930s<sup>107</sup>

Firms: Draftsman, Githens and Keally, New York, NY, 1935-1937  
Designer, Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, Architects, New York, NY, 1937-1943  
Designer, Harrison and Fouilhoux, Architects, New York, NY, 1943-1944  
Designer, Raymond Loewy Associates, New York, NY, 1944-1945  
Chief Architectural Designer, Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Detroit, MI, 1945-1949  
Principal, Minoru Yamasaki and Associates, Troy, MI, 1949-1986  
Partner, Yamasaki, Leinweber and Associates, Detroit, MI, 1949-1955  
Partner, Leinweber, Yamasaki and Helmmuth, Saint Louis, MO, 1949-1955<sup>108</sup>

Cultural Association: Japanese /Japanese American

Born in Auburn, Washington, to first-generation Japanese parents, Yamasaki Minoru became one of country's most prominent Modern architects, primarily due to his design for the World Trade Center's Twin Towers in New York City. After opening his own firm in Michigan, Yamasaki designed many of Seattle's major buildings, including the Federal Science Pavilion (1962), and the IBM Building (1964), as well as the Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, California, and the Eastern Airlines Unit Terminal in Boston, Massachusetts. His singular work in San Francisco is the Japan Center (1965 – 1968).<sup>109</sup>

<sup>107</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," January 12, 2011, 269.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> Caitlin Harvey and Matt Weintraub, "Building, Structure, and Object Record, Japan Center Record" State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation Form, May 5, 2009, 1.

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>110</sup>

Japanese Cultural and Trade Center (Japan Center), 1965-1968 (In collaboration with Van Bourg Nakamura)

Other notable projects:<sup>111</sup>

United States Consulate, Kobe, Japan, 1955

Pacific Science Center, Seattle, WA, 1962

Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin College, 1963

Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, CA, 1966

World trade Center, Buildings 1 and 2, New York City, NY, 1966 (demolished)



1299 Lombard Street, 1928 (Google Maps).

**Young, Edward E. (1870-1934)**

**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Edward E. Young was born in Missouri in 1870. He moved to San Francisco in 1902 and received his architectural license in 1905. He went on to have a thirty-year career in the Bay Area.<sup>112</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970," 269.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> "Bay Area Architects: Edward E. Young," *Noe Hill: Architects*, <https://noehill.com/architects/young.aspx>.

Projects in San Francisco:

Francesca Club, 595 Sutter Street, 1919

Hotel Californian, 405 Taylor Street, 1925

1299 Lombard Street, 1928



2158 32nd Avenue (Google Maps).

**Young, Samuel ()**  
**Builder**

Education:

Firms:

Samuel Young was a Sunset district builder known for his small-scale tracts.<sup>113</sup> One known tract is six houses on the east side of 32nd Avenue between Quintara and Rivera Streets, designed by architect Charles O. Clausen. The houses were designed in Tudor Revival, French Provincial and Spanish Colonial Revival styles.<sup>114</sup> Little else is known about builder Samuel Young.

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>115</sup>

Tract of six houses on the east side of 32nd Avenue between Quintara and Rivera Streets, 1935-1936

Residence, 2150 32nd Avenue

Residence, 2154 32nd Avenue

Residence, 2158 32nd Avenue

Residence, 2162 32nd Avenue

Residence, 2166 32nd Avenue

Residence, 2170 32nd Avenue

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<sup>113</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Sunset Picturesque Period Revival Tracts Historic District," July 2013, 18.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid., 23.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid., appendix.



Z

Zanolini, Italo  
Zollmer, C.W.

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Fugazi Hall, 678 Green Street, 1912 (ClubFugazi.com).

## **Zanolini, Italo (1867-1949)**

### **Architect of Merit**

Education: Architecture, Royal Academy of Brera, Milano, Italy

Firms: Italo Zanolini, 1908-1930  
Italo Zanolini and Grace Jewett, 1911-1913

Cultural Associations: Italian/Italian American

Italo Zanolini was born in Italy in 1867 in the region of Lombardy just near the Swiss border. Immigrating to the United States in 1906, he arrived in San Francisco just after the earthquake along with his wife Elisa and their adopted son. Immigration records indicate he graduated from the prestigious Royal Academy of Brera in Milano where he was trained in the Beaux Arts tradition. Out of respect for his formal education, he was issued architectural license no. 514 on August 3, 1908, and subsequently opened his own practice at 604 Montgomery Street near North Beach.

Ornamenting his buildings in a masterful Renaissance and Baroque tradition, Zanolini worked mostly with Italian clients to design buildings like Fugazi Hall at 678 Green Street, the A. Cavalli Bookstore at 255 Columbus Avenue, and Fugazi Banca Popolare at 4 Columbia Avenue which was given landmark status. From 1911 to 1913, he collaborated with female architect Grace Jewett from New York, where together they designed several buildings including the Romero flats at 849-853 Vallejo Street. A rare partnership indeed, Jewett likely helped him secure work outside of North Beach and navigate increasingly complicated city regulations.

Zanolini and his family continued to live in North Beach until 1920 when they moved to 2901 King Street in Berkeley. Often traveling to France and Italy, he was among the founders of the Italian Masonic Club

of Oakland and even taught architectural design at several institutions throughout the Bay-Area. By 1930 he had moved to Marion County to be near his son. He later died in 1950 at the age of 82.<sup>116</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:

Fugazi Hall, 678 Green Street, 1912

849-853 Vallejo Street, 1913

Fugazi Banca Popolare, 4 Columbus Avenue, 1916 (Landmark #52)

A. Cavalli Bookstore, 255 Columbus Bookstore, 1918 (now Vesuvio Café)

Italian-American Bank, 270 Columbus Avenue, 1922



362-365 Brannan Street, 1928 (Google Maps).

**Zollmer, C.W. ()**  
**Architect**

Education:

Firms:

Little is known about San Francisco architect C.W. Zollmer. He designed two structures in the Central SoMa area, 355 and 362-365 Brannan Street.<sup>117</sup>

Projects in San Francisco:<sup>118</sup>

355 Brannan Street, 1928

362-365 Brannan Street, 1928

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<sup>116</sup> Corbett, Michael R, "North Beach, San Francisco Historic Context Statement," *Northeast San Francisco Conservancy*, February 11, 2020, A30.

<sup>117</sup> San Francisco Planning Department, "Central SoMa Historic Context Statement & Historic Resource Survey," March 16, 2015, 99.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid.