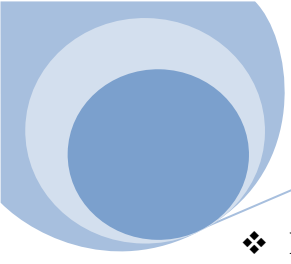




Biographies of Established Masters

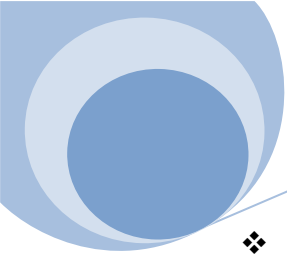
Historical Resources Board
Jennifer Feeley, MCP
Tricia Olsen, MCP
Ricki Siegel
Ginger Weatherford, MPS
Historical Resources Board Staff

2011



Master Architects

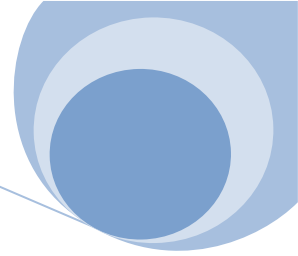
- ❖ Frank Allen
- ❖ George Adrian Applegarth
- ❖ Franklin Burnham
- ❖ Comstock and Trotshe
- ❖ C. E. Decker
- ❖ Homer Delawie
- ❖ Edward Depew
- ❖ Roy Drew
- ❖ Russell Forester *
- ❖ Ralph L. Frank
- ❖ George Gans
- ❖ Irving Gill *
- ❖ Louis Gill
- ❖ Samuel Hamill
- ❖ William Sterling Hebbard
- ❖ Henry H. Hester
- ❖ Eugene Hoffman
- ❖ Frank Hope, Sr.
- ❖ Frank L. Hope Jr.
- ❖ Clyde Hufbauer
- ❖ Herbert Jackson
- ❖ William Templeton Johnson
- ❖ Walter Keller
- ❖ Henry J. Lange
- ❖ Ilton E. Loveless
- ❖ Herbert Mann
- ❖ Norman Marsh
- ❖ Clifford May
- ❖ Wayne McAllister
- ❖ Kenneth McDonald, Jr.
- ❖ Frank Mead
- ❖ Robert Mosher
- ❖ Dale Naegle
- ❖ Richard Joseph Neutra
- ❖ O'Brien Brothers
- ❖ Herbert E. Palmer
- ❖ John & Donald B. Parkinson
- ❖ Wilbur D. Peugh
- ❖ Henry Harms Preibisius
- ❖ Quayle Brothers (Charles & Edward Quayle)
- ❖ Richard S. Requa
- ❖ Lilian Jenette Rice
- ❖ Sim Bruce Richards
- ❖ Lincoln Rodgers
- ❖ Lloyd Ruocco
- ❖ Charles Salyers
- ❖ Rudolph Schindler
- ❖ Thomas Shepherd
- ❖ Edward Sibbert
- ❖ John Siebert
- ❖ George S. Spohr
- ❖ John B. Stannard
- ❖ Frank Stevenson
- ❖ Edgar V. Ullrich
- ❖ Emmor Brooke Weaver
- ❖ William Wheeler
- ❖ Carleton Winslow
- ❖ John Lloyd Wright



Master Builders

- ❖ Juan Bandini
- ❖ Philip Barber
- ❖ Brawner and Hunter
- ❖ Carter Construction Company
- ❖ William Heath Davis
- ❖ The Dennstedt Building Company
(Albert Lorenzo & Aaron Edward
Dennstedt)
- ❖ David O. Dryden
- ❖ Jose Antonio Estudillo
- ❖ Allen H. Hilton
- ❖ Morris Irvin
- ❖ Fred Jarboe
- ❖ Arthur E. Keyes
- ❖ Juan Manuel Machado
- ❖ Archibald McCorkle
- ❖ Martin V. Melhorn
- ❖ Includes: Alberta Security
Company & Bay City Construction
Company
- ❖ William B. Melhorn
- ❖ Includes: Melhorn Construction
Company
- ❖ Orville U. Miracle
- ❖ Lester Olmstead
- ❖ Pacific Building Company
- ❖ Pear Pearson of Pearson
Construction Company
- ❖ Miguel de Pedroena, Jr.
- ❖ William Reed
- ❖ Nathan Rigdon
- ❖ R.P. Shields & Son
- ❖ Alexander Schreiber
- ❖ Louise Severin
- ❖ John Sherman
- ❖ Charles H. Tifal
- ❖ William F. Wahrenberger
- ❖ Francis E. Young

Master Landscape Architects



Master Car Builder

- ❖ Abel A. Butterworth

Master Carpenter

- ❖ Wilbur F. Hale

Master Designers

- ❖ Ralph E. Hurlburt

Master Interior Designers

- ❖ Corinne McAllister

Master Landscape Architects

- ❖ Roland Stewart Hoyt
- ❖ Walter Merrill

Master Landscape Designer

- ❖ Milton Sessions



Master Architects

Frank Allen, Jr.
1881-1943

Biography:

Frank Allen, Jr. was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1881 to Frank P. and Mary Allen. He was the son of an architect, and he studied architecture and designed buildings in Michigan under the firm Frank P. Allen & Son before moving to Chicago to work for D.H. Burnham. During his time in Chicago Allen learned the importance of “standardization” which calculated a certain number of office rooms, floors, and space and a certain way of arranging furniture which would allow different buildings to be built from the same general plan. This method saved the firm a lot of time and money. By 1904 Allen was “burnt out” and moved west, purchasing a pony and traveling the state of Washington on horseback. He then moved to Seattle, where he served as Director of Works for the Alaska – Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909. Allen then moved to San Diego for a position as Architect and Director of Works for the Panama – California Exposition in 1911. Allen was chosen for this position due to his “faithfulness to every detail and his masterly execution of the big undertaking”. He designed numerous structures and buildings for the Exposition at Balboa Park, some of which are no longer standing. Throughout his career, Allen was known as an architect, contractor, engineer, as well as a self-taught landscape designer.

One of the first projects Allen worked on for the exposition was the building of the Cabrillo Bridge in 1911. This bridge as the first multiple-arched, cantilever-type bridge built in California. In 1914 Allen worked as consulting architect and engineer with William Sterling Hebbard on the design of the Maryland Hotel at 6th and F Streets. He was then hired by R.F. Vandruff to design his estate at the intersection of Oregon and Copley Streets. The three structures designed for Vandruff are now incorporated into the Our Lady of Peace Academy. Allen’s 1928 design of the Hamilton’s Fine Foods store at 7th and C Streets was praised by the A.I.A. in 1933.

After receiving this honor in 1933, Allen moved to Long Beach, California. He ultimately worked for the California Shipbuilding Corporation in Wilmington, where he designed Liberty Ships for World War II. It was there that he died prematurely at the age of 62 when he was accidentally run over by a carrier lumber hoist.

Notable Works:

HRB# 644 – Hamilton’s Fine Foods, San Diego, 1928
Cabrillo Bridge, Balboa Park (Designer and Constructor)
Administration Building, Balboa Park (Assistant to Carleton Winslow)
Sacramento Valley Building, Balboa Park (later the Army and Navy Exhibit Building)
Commerce and Industries Building, Balboa Park (later the Canadian Building)
Botanical Gardens Pergola, Jardin de las Flores, Balboa Park (no longer standing)
Botanical Building, Balboa Park (with Carleton M. Winslow)
Maryland Hotel, San Diego, 1914 (with William Sterling Hebbard)



Master Builders

George Adrian Applegarth

1875 -1972

Biography:

George Adrian Applegarth was born in Oakland, California on October 4, 1875 to John and Henrietta Sanders Applegarth. His parents were originally from England, immigrating to Canada and later to the United States. He graduated from Oakland High School and then went on to work as a draughtsman for his uncle George Sanders from the firm of Wright & Sanders. George took drawing classes from Bernard Maybeck who encouraged him to train at the renowned Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Applegarth then went on to graduate from the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris in April of 1906. He then returned to San Francisco to help rebuild the city after the devastating earthquake and fires. He formed a partnership with fellow architect Kenneth MacDonald lasting six years. McDonald and Applegarth maintained a firm in San Diego at the Union Building during the years 1910-1911, presumably to design and oversee the construction of their only two known projects in San Diego: the Edward T. Austin/McDonald – Applegarth House (HRB #530), built in 1911 for San Diego resident Samuel Bingham; and the Burnham and McMurtrie hotel building built in 1910 at 6th Avenue and C Street (no longer standing).

Applegarth's Beaux-Arts influences of rigid symmetry, perfect proportions, columned entries, and coffered ceilings are seen in many of his residential designs. Many of his buildings were built in the Italian Renaissance style. Applegarth was selected as the architect for the replica of the Palais de la Legion d'Honneur in Paris which was to be built on the Lincoln Park hilltop in San Francisco. In order to prepare for this task, Applegarth visited various museums throughout the United States to find out more on solutions to museum problems. The California Palace of the Legion of Honor was presented to the city of San Francisco on Armistice Day, 1924. In his later career, Applegarth looked at designing parking garages. In 1953 he designed the curvilinear Downtown Center Garage featuring a double-spiral ramp, multi-story, self-parking structure. This design went on to influence the building of similar structures in other major cities.

Applegarth married Gwendolyn Powers in 1913, had four children and the family resided on Vallejo Street in San Francisco. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was even president of the San Francisco chapter for some time. George received an "Architect Emeritus of California" from the Executive Secretary of the Board of Examiners. He was also given an Award of Merit by Mayor Joseph Alioto to celebrate his service to the people of San Francisco.

Notable Works:

HRB #530 – The Edward T. Austin/McDonald - Applegarth House (2865 Albatross Street)
Adolph Spreckels Mansion, San Francisco
Cabrillo Monument, San Francisco

Master Builders

Franklin P. Burnham

1853 – 1909

Biography:

Franklin P. Burnham was born in Chicago in 1853. He apprenticed and began his architectural practice in Chicago before joining the Supervising Architect, W.J. Edbrooke, for the United States Treasury Department in designing the Georgia State Capitol Building in 1891. On March 13, 1890 the Kane County courthouse in Illinois burned to the ground. Along with fellow architect W.J. Edbrooke, the two were commissioned to design the new courthouse and jail and is considered one of the finest buildings in Illinois. A square dome raises high above a rotunda, decorative ironwork railings encircle each floor, and various murals are found on the arches of the fourth floor.

Burnham also worked for the Columbia World Exposition in Chicago designing the Cold Storage Building. This five story building was built in the Romanesque design and known as the “greatest refrigerator on Earth” providing storage for all the food served at the fair and even featured an ice skating rink. Unfortunately a fire broke out on July 10, 1893 burning the building to ashes.

In 1903 Burnham opened an office in Los Angeles, where he became well known as an architect in South Pasadena. In 1903 Burnham designed the Riverside County Courthouse in the style of beaux-arts Classicism. A building Burnham is widely known for, the Los Angeles Polytechnic High School was built in 1906. In 1908 construction began for the First Christian Scientist Church in Pasadena which featured an auditorium with acoustics designed so that a speaker could be heard anywhere in the room. Burnham was also commissioned for several Carnegie Libraries in the same year. These buildings would not be finished until three years later, after his death.

While keeping his residence in Los Angeles, Burnham opened a satellite office in the Union Building in San Diego in 1909. He was commissioned to design a hotel for a group of businessmen under the name San Diego Building Company. This and two other buildings in San Diego were built under the Chicago School of work. Burnham designed San Diego’s first skyscraper constructed of reinforced concrete in the Italianate design. The building had a granite entrance and was topped with a three-story columned arcade capped by an elaborate bracketed cornice (known as the American National Bank, and later the First National Trust and Savings Bank). His last building, constructed after his death, was the Iconic-styled Masonic Temple.

Notable Works:

HRB # 465 – American (First) National Bank Building, San Diego, 1909

“San Diego Building Company” Hotel, Seventh Ave and D Street (Broadway), San Diego, 1909

Commercial building, Fifth Ave and D Street (Broadway), San Diego, 1909

Masonic Temple, Fifth Avenue and Ash Street, San Diego, 1910

Master Builders

Comstock and Trotsche

Partners: 1886-1889

Biography:

Nelson A. Comstock and Carl Trotsche designed about sixty buildings between 1886 and 1889 in the San Diego region. These buildings were described by Jerry MacMullen of the San Diego Union as “gingerbread palaces”. These buildings represent an era of boom in the San Diego region, a time of prosperity, vitality and expansion. The partners designed buildings for many notable San Diegans including Sherman, Timken, Nesmith, Morse, Whaley, Dickinson, and Dalton.

The year 1886 was a notable year for the two architects. Carl Trotsche was a winner of the 1886 Moderate Price Frame Dwellings Contest. 1886 also marked the year in which Trotsche partnered with Nelson Comstock to establish Comstock & Trotche, Architekten. This firm advertised themselves as specializing in the “preparation of building plans, specifications, as well as supervision of construction”. They were listed in the same article as having built the “city schoolhouse, Consolidated National Bank, and commercial buildings” such as the Pierce-Morse, Whalen-Dalton, and Nesmith Greely buildings. Their offices were located at first in the Young Block on 5th Avenue and later to the Pierce-Morse block on 6th and F Street, a building they had designed. This building featured a “mansard roof and Bromo-seltzer bottle tower” with filigree iron work on the windows.

A notable architectural firm, Comstock and Trotsche were incredibly busy designing buildings downtown during the boom years of the 1880’s in San Diego. These buildings include the San Diego Court House, the Unitarian Church, as well as three schools (one in Middletown, on B Street, and another in Sherman Heights). In addition to civic and religious buildings the firm also built several homes, most commonly in the Eclectic Victorian style. One of the most notable of these homes was the Jesse Shepard House now known as Villa Montezuma. Built in 1887 for Jesse Shepard this elegant home was built with Mr. Shepard’s tastes in mind including an Eastern influence as is apparent in the rooftop designs of the building. Another home includes the Sherman-Gilbert House built in the Chalet Victorian, Carpenter Gothic, or Eastlake Stick-style. The firm is also accredited with building the Horton Grand Hotel built in the Baroque Revival/Second Empire style.

The firm moved to Seattle after the Great Seattle Fire of 1889 but dissolved in January 1891. Trotsche continued as the secretary of the San Diego Turn Verein, a social organization while living in a boardinghouse owned by a German immigrant.

Notable Works:

HRB # 8 Sherman-Gilbert House

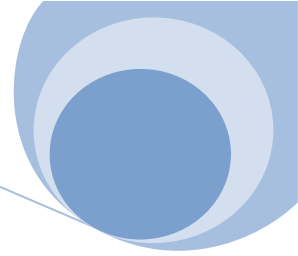
HRB # 11 Jesse Shepard House (Villa Montezuma)

HRB# 38 Timken House

HRB #72 Nesmith Greely Building

HRB #95 The Grand Hotel

Master Builders



C. E. Decker (Clarence E. Decker)

Biography:

Clarence Decker was a student of the architectural school, Atelier Masqueray, under E.L. Masqueray teaching in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts style and was elected to the executive committee of the school in 1897. He later lived and worked as an architect in San Diego from 1918-1922. His wife's name was Grace and the two lived first on Front Street before moving to Loma Portal in 1919. Decker kept his offices downtown, designing churches and large commercial buildings. Decker seemed to specialize in the Mission-style as is seen in two of his buildings, the Scott Memorial Church and the YWCA building.

Clarence Decker is most known for his work on the Y.W.C.A (Young Women's Christian Association) building on the corner of Tenth and C. Street which was completed on February 16, 1926. This building was designed in partnership with Frank W. Stevenson under the architecture firm Decker and Stevenson. The YWCA building was designed by Frank Stevenson and C.E. Decker in 1926 and reflected the Spanish Renaissance architectural theme made popular by the Panama-California Exposition. His use of tiles, arches, and lightly colored stucco reflect a strong Spanish influence.

Notable Works:

HRB #645 Y.W.C.A

Scott Memorial Church, 1919

First Baptist Church, 1920

Ingersoll Candy Company, 1922

Homer Delawie

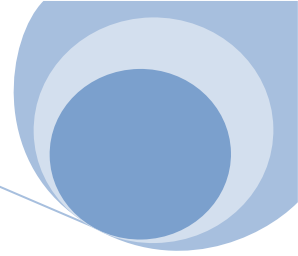
1927 – 2009

Biography:

Homer Delawie was born and raised in Santa Barbara, California. In 1945, at the age of 17, he enlisted in the Navy. After the war he returned to Santa Barbara and spent a year with the US Forest Service as a firefighter. Searching for a career, the Veterans Administration tests pointed him toward architecture. Delawie enrolled at California Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo and became part of the second graduating class in the school of architecture. Delawie was the first graduate of the school to receive his license to practice architecture. Working for three years in Fresno and Modesto, while on vacation in San Diego, he was driving up Fifth Avenue and discovered the Design Center. Intrigued by the design he decided to contact Lloyd Ruocco. Two days later Ruocco's partner called Delawie asking him to move to San Diego to work for the firm. One of his first projects was to work on a studio for Channel 10, the most advanced television station in the country. After working with Ruocco for only a year and a half, Delawie was asked to be a partner in the firm. After working with Ruocco for three years, Delawie started his own firm in 1961.

Projects designed by Delawie and his firm have received over 65 design awards. In 1973, Delawie received the Cal Poly School of Architecture Distinguished Alumni Award. The National Urban Land Institute and the California and San Diego chapters of the AIA have awarded Delawie their highest honors. From the AIA Delawie received Service Citations in 1972 and 1973, a Presidential Citation in 1997 and a Lifetime Achievement Award in 1997. Twice, the Department of Defense awarded Delawie its highest award.

Master Builders



Delawie worked with primary school aged children for many years teaching them color, form and texture. He also worked with high school aged children, lecturing on city planning and environmental issues. For more than 20 years, Delawie's firm invited classes from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo into the office to experience a day in the life of the firm.

Serving on several local boards for many years, Delawie has been part of the Museum of Man, the Children's Museum and the UCSD Board of Overseers. He has also been continuously active in historic preservation through involvement with the San Diego Historical Society and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. In 2003, Save Our Heritage Organization presented him with a Lifetime Achievement Award for his work in preserving the works of local Modern architects. Delawie served on the planning commission for 13 years and served on the Historic Resources Board for 8 years.

Notable Works:

HRB 844 Louis & Bertha Feller/Homer Delawie House
HRB 845 Delawie Residence III - The Village
HRB 905 Delawie Residence II
Uno Andrusson Residence (4726 Panorama)
Charlton Residence (2767 Hidden Valley Road)

Edward H. Depew

1897 – 1990

Biography:

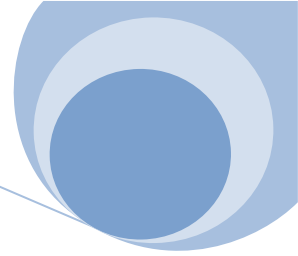
Edward Harold Depew, born in 1897, arrived in San Diego with his wife Dorothy in 1921; Edward was 24 years old. From the outset he was active in the building trade. He worked as an architect for the Ideal Building Company from 1925 to 1927. By 1928 he owned his own design-building firm. From the late 1920s through the 1940s he designed and built buildings throughout San Diego. Though capable of working in a variety of the eclectic styles popular at the time, it appears that Depew was most adept in the Spanish Eclectic style. In the late 1940s Depew gave up the contracting business and opened the Depew Marine Center, selling and repairing boats – said to be the first major yacht and marine sales center in San Diego.

Outside of his professional career Edward was a charter member of the Point Loma Community Church, even holding early services in his home. He was a Mason and was instrumental in the acquisition of the land for the Scottish Rite Temple in Mission Valley. He was also a member of the San Diego Yacht Club. He and his wife, Dorothy, resided in San Diego from 1921 until his death in 1990.

Notable Works:

HRB #651 – Dr. Harry and Beryl Faulkner House (3003 Kingsley Street)
HRB #714 – David A. and Emma Loebenstein House (1087 Myrtle Way), potential architect
HRB #721 – Ena Shapley/Edward Depew House (4252 Arista Street)
Eugene N. Adrian Residence, Chula Vista
Alcazar Apartments (17th and E Streets)

Master Builders



Roy Drew
1913 –2004

Biography:

Roy Drew was a pioneering modernist architect that practiced architecture for over 50 years. Drew was the first San Diego architect to be elected on design merit to the AIA College of fellows. He received an AIA lifetime achievement award. His architecture was a leap pad for an architectural style which grew in the San Diego region in the mid 20th century.

Roy Drew was raised in Pasadena, CA, and began his career in architecture after briefly working in the offices of Los Angeles architect Myron Hunt. By 1941, Drew had completed his graduate degree in architecture from Yale University and was awarded a European traveling fellowship for the exceptional quality of his master’s thesis. With the onset of World War II, however, Drew declined the fellowship and instead enlisted in the Navy as an Aerial Gunnary Instructor. Following his military service, Drew returned to Los Angeles and joined the architectural firm of Paul Haynes in 1946. It was during this time that Drew met Robert Mosher, his longtime friend and business partner.

At the request of Mosher, Drew relocated to San Diego in May of 1948, and the two men opened their own practice – Mosher Drew, Architects – later that year. During the early years of the partnership, Drew designed dozens of smaller homes throughout the city and built a reputation as a respected residential architect. As Drew’s career progressed, he expanded the scope of his work and designed a number of churches, schools, banks, and hotels. By the 1960s, Drew had also built a reputation as one of San Diego’s leading institutional architects.

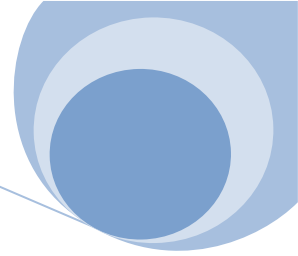
Over the course of his career, Drew became largely known for incorporating modernist principles into his designs. While many of Drew’s projects were relatively modest in scale and stressed decorative simplicity, he nonetheless gained notoriety for his careful attention to detail as well as his respect for the natural setting. Also central to Drew’s work was the incorporation of room for future growth, as well as the employment of technological innovations into his plans.

Among other recognitions, Drew was named to the College of Fellows by the A.I.A. in 1968. Moreover, a retrospective of his work was features in the University of San Diego’s Founder’s Gallery in 1993-1994. Along with Mosher, Drew is recognized as being a pivotal figure in San Diego’s modernist movement.

Notable Works:

HRB # 460 – Conard-Arrington House (809 San Antonio Place)
James S. Copley Library of Americana (7776 Ivanhoe Avenue)

Master Builders



Russell Forester
1920-2002

Biography:

Russell Forester was born in Salmon, Idaho in 1920. He moved to La Jolla at age five and graduated from La Jolla High School in 1938. Forester spent three decades working with architecture and the fine arts. In the mid-1940s, he served in the Army Corps of Engineers, where he began his architectural career as a draftsman working for Lloyd Ruocco another famous architect. In 1948, Mr. Forester opened his own establishment as a freelance architectural designer. In 1950, Mr. Forester was inspired by Lloyd Ruocco to begin his formal study of architecture at the Institute of Design in Chicago, where he was mentored by the famous architect Mies Van Der Rohe.

Mr. Forester completed several modernist structures in La Jolla and participated in the design of airports, hospitals and California First Bank buildings before he received his architectural license in 1960. Also well-known for his design of the first San Diego based Jack-in-the-Box restaurant on El Cajon Boulevard. In 1962, San Diego & Point described his artwork as arresting, constructivist, severe, functionalist, and mainstream. Of a home he designed for the Russell family San Diego & Point described the house saying “the house...has a quiet elegance and air of privacy. The feeling, both inside and out, is one of discipline without rigidity, elegance without opulence.” Russell also had a fascination with repetition in a linear fashion. His designs varied in material and style throughout his career while keeping his central design principles. His mid-century style was noted as having a “lack of homogeneity in materials and approach to reflecting the region”.

With the aid of his second wife and architectural firm partner, Christine, in 1976, Mr. Forester career path began to shift to his interest in art becoming a distinguished painter and sculptor in Europe and the United States. Due to his remarkable design Russell Forester in 1995 was designated Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. As a Master Architect he was recognized for bringing modern architecture to San Diego. Mr. Forester passed away in May, 2002, at the age of 82.

Notable Works:

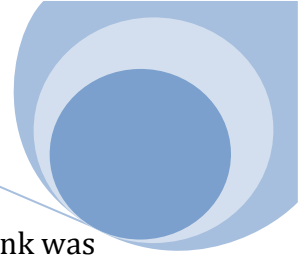
HRB# 959-Peterson/ Russell Forester Residence, 567 Gage Lane, Point Loma 1965
HRB #528 - Urey Residence, 7890 Torrey Lane, La Jolla, 1954
Jack in the Box #1, 6270 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, 1951

Ralph L. Frank
1898 – 1964

Biography:

Ralph Loren Frank was born in Kansas in 1898. He moved to San Diego in 1920 after serving in the Navy in World War I. His first job after the service was as a salesman for Grable-Fransisco-Bleifuss Company selling real estate. At this time, Frank lived in the Loma Portal neighborhood of Point Loma. From his own home Frank drew up architectural plans and as early as 1923 he was designing houses and working with Ralph E. Hurlburt. In 1925, he was referenced as a designer working for Hurlburt and Tifal, a well-known design-build firm. At the same time he was also designing buildings independent of Hurlburt and Tifal.

Master Builders



By the mid-1930s he was a partner with the firm Hurlburt, Frank and Slaughter. Frank was the firm's primary architectural designer. Frank designed and planned while Hurlburt sold the houses. Their homes in the Marston Hills project were built in the Monterrey design.

The firm designed and built several houses throughout San Diego for high-end clients including Rueben H. Fleet, Percy J. Benbough, mayor of San Diego from 1935-1942 and C. Arnholt Smith. They were also responsible for planning of the Wonder House of Stone (HRB #464), though credit was given to Hurlburt. While with Hurlburt, Frank and Slaughter, Frank was responsible for the design of the five houses in the small subdivision of Brookes Terrace in Marston Hills. He was equally as creative with interior design, planning the interiors on a number of Hurlburt, Frank and Slaughter houses. He also designed 20 Southern California branches of the U.S. National Bank in partnership with Grant King.

In order to cope with the economic hit of the Depression, Frank and Hurlbert transitioned from the more Spanish styles of architecture to the simpler, more cost effective Colonial Revival design. The Federal Housing Authority encouraged New England Cape Cod, American Colonial Georgian, and Federalist style homes.

It is well documented that Ralph Frank worked in many neighborhoods including Uptown, Mission Hills, Point Loma, La Playa and La Jolla, and in various architectural styles during the 1930's. Properties designated by the HRB for their association with Ralph Frank as a Master Architect include HRB # 718 (The Strawn House), HRB #722 (The Philip and Helen Gildred/Ralph Frank House), and HRB #881 (The Ralph Loren and Alice Mae Frank House). Now that homes built during the 1940's, 1950's and even 1960's are gaining historical significance it is being discovered that Ralph Frank worked as an architect into his later years and designed quality homes for his clients in styles more common during the mid-century. Frank died, at age 66, in April of 1964.

Notable Works:

HRB #718 – Strawn House (3120 Owen Street)

HRB #722 – Philip and Helen Gildred/Ralph Frank House (1025 Cypress Avenue)

Frank Residence (2288 San Juan Road)

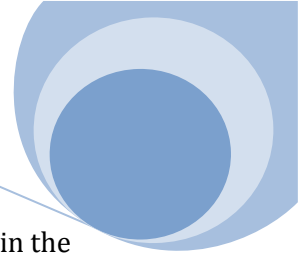
George W. Gans

1878-1945

Biography:

George W. Gans was most known in San Diego for his Craftsman bungalows in the Northpark community during the 1920's. Gans was known to have developed a considerable amount of speculative homes. Between the years of 1922-1928 Gans constructed at least 24 single family residences. Born in 1878, Gans moved to San Diego at the age of thirty-four in 1912. Ten years later, amidst a great housing boom in San Diego, Gans and his wife formed the Laurel Building Company with his attorney Lewis Riley.

Master Builders



During this period, Gans became well regarded as a “real estate man who was instrumental in the developing North Park district”. In 1928 Gans constructed his own residence at 2890 Redwood St. in the Spanish Eclectic style where he lived until his death in 1945.

Notable Works:

HRB 539 The George Gans Spec House #1
HRB 792 George Gans Spec House #2
HRB 900 George and Amalia Gans House
HRB 921 George Gans Spec House #3

Irving J. Gill

1870-1936

Biography:

Irving J. Gill, one of San Diego’s most significant architects, was born in 1870 in upstate New York. He grew up on his family’s farm where his father was a carpenter and building contractor. After he completed high school, Gill began to recognize his natural ability as an observer. In 1889, he started his first architectural job where he called himself a “craftsmen”, working with Ellis G. Hall in Syracuse.

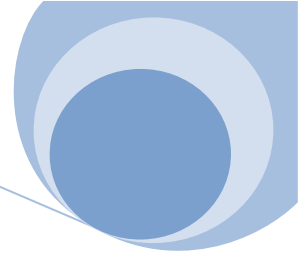
Later he moved to Chicago to join the Alder & Sullivan firm, where he was mentored by Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1893, due to health reasons and to further his architectural career he moved to San Diego where some of his initial work was designing beautiful Queen Anne Style homes. In 1897, Gill partnered with famed architect William S. Hebbard and they designed several houses that imitated the English traditional style. In the beginning of the 1900’s Hebbard and Gill were commissioned to stabilize the ruins of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The mission style architecture had a vast influence on Gill’s future projects he began to incorporate stripped down Mission style into his Arts and Crafts design. In 1907, he introduced his own cubist style with no ornament embellishments.

His awareness of political and social reform in 1910 swayed Gill to design for all classes of society where he set in motion the innovative American architectural style of a radical simplification of Mission style design. Later many Architects in San Diego were influenced by Irving Gill’s Modernist approach adopting his style of structural simplicity, with the use of natural material and color palette.

Notable Works:

HRB# 18 Gill House, 2212 Pine Street, San Diego, 1905
HRB# 40 George W. Marston House, 3525 7th Avenue, Hillcrest, 1904
HRB# 49 (Melville) Klauber House, 3565 Seventh Avenue, San Diego, 1909
HRB# 51 Horton Plaza and Fountain, 300 Block of Broadway, Centre City, 1909
HRB# 62 Lee House #2, 3353 Albatross Street, San Diego, 1905
HRB# 63 Lee House No. 4
HRB# 64 Teats House No. 2
HRB# 65 Teats House No. 3
HRB# 79 La Jolla Women’s Club, La Jolla, 715 Silverado Street, La Jolla, 1913-14
HRB# 86 La Jolla Recreational Center, 615 Prospect Street, La Jolla, 1914-15
HRB# 97 Mary Cassitt House #4, 3526 7th Avenue, Hillcrest, 1906
HRB# 98 Teats House #1, 3560 7th Avenue, Hillcrest, 1905

Master Builders



Louis Gill

1885 – 1969

Biography:

Louis Gill, nephew of acclaimed architect Irving Gill, is recognized as a talented architect in his own right. A native of Syracuse, New York, he studied architecture at Syracuse University and moved to San Diego in 1911 to work as a draftsman at his uncle's firm. In 1914 he entered into partnership with Irving Gill, and together the two men designed several high-profile projects. Louis Gill also worked independently during this time, and in 1916 was selected as the architect responsible for designing the original San Diego Zoo.

The younger Gill went on to establish his own practice after the partnership dissolved in 1919, and quickly built a reputation as a leader in his field. In addition to designing the residences of several distinguished San Diegans – including philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps – he also designed a number of churches, apartment houses and commercial structures throughout San Diego and Coronado, many of which have been named local historical resources. Reflective of the architectural movements popular at the time, he designed almost exclusively in the Spanish Eclectic and Mission Revival styles.

Gill received what is arguably his largest commission in 1935, when he was selected to design the Civic Center building (currently the County Administration Center) in collaboration with noted architects Richard Requa, Samuel Hamill and William Templeton Johnson. Thereafter, he continued to practice architecture until his retirement in 1955, following a career that spanned nearly 44 years. Gill remained in his Mission Hills home through 1969, when he and his wife moved to Studio City to be closer to their children. He died later that year, at the age of 84.

Aside from his contributions to San Diego's architectural heritage, Louis Gill is also recognized for his role as a passionate and dedicated professional. Over the course of his career, he actively partook in a variety of professional organizations, and was pivotal in the formation of the San Diego Chapter of the A.I.A. in 1929. Later that year, he was appointed by the governor to serve as a member of the California State Board of Architectural Examiners. Gill was awarded an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from Syracuse University in 1938, and was elected a fellow of the A.I.A. in 1942.

Notable Works:

HRB # 50 – Arthur Marston House (3575 Seventh Avenue), with Irving Gill

HRB # 156 – Wegeforth House (210 Maple Street)

HRB # 203 – County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway)

HRB # 207 – Chinese Mission Building (643-645 First Avenue)

HRB # 353 – The Bishop's School (7607 La Jolla Boulevard)

HRB # 357 – Gilman Hall (at The Bishop's School), with Irving Gill

HRB # 366 – Louis Gill House (244 West Brookes Avenue)

HRB # 469 – Young Hardware Store (3285-3287 Adams Avenue)

Master Builders

Samuel Hamill

1903 – 1989

Biography:

Samuel Hamill was born on April 27, 1903 in Globe, Arizona in 1903. In 1909 at the age of five, Hamill's family moved because of economic conditions to San Diego seeking greater stability. While in high school, he took drafting classes taught by Lilian Rice – who would later become his mentor – and worked as a summer intern for William Templeton Johnson. Early on in life, Hamill was influenced by the dramatic Spanish Colonial architecture as seen in the 1915 Panama-California Exposition and also at the encouragement of Rice which led him to want to study architecture. Hamill graduated from San Diego High School in 1921 and attended San Diego State University for one year before transferring to the school of architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. He graduated with honors on May 11, 1927. Shortly thereafter, he moved back to San Diego and was hired as an associate at the acclaimed firm of Requa and Jackson.

Recognizing the talent and enthusiasm of their young associate, Requa and Jackson entrusted Hamill with several of the firm's largest commissions. In addition to helping Lilian Rice develop the town center for the new community of Rancho Santa Fe, he designed the Casa de Tempo model home in Balboa Park as well as several structures at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. In 1935, he was one of four local architects selected to design the WPA-sponsored Civic Center building (currently the County Administration building), and was elected to be the project's chief designer later that year.

Hamill continued to accept a number of large commissions as his career progressed, and went on to become the principal architect of Requa and Jackson once both men had retired from practice. After serving for several years as the company architect for the Union Title and Trust Company, he was hired in 1950 to design the Veterans' War Memorial Building in Balboa Park. Several years later, he was selected as the lead architect for the Civic Center and Community Concourse project downtown. Hamill retired in 1968, after nearly 40 years of practice.

In addition to designing several of San Diego's most celebrated landmarks, Hamill is recognized for his role as an influential civic leader. Over the course of his lengthy career, he helped found several organizations including San Diegans, Inc. – which was aimed at revitalizing the city's decaying downtown – as well as the Committee of 100. He also served three terms as the president of the American Institute of Architects, and was elected a fellow of the organization in 1957. Hamill died in 1989, at the age of 86.

Notable Works:

HRB # 203 – County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway), with Richard Requa, William Templeton Johnson and Louis Gill

HRB # 412 – Veterans' War Memorial Building (3325 Zoo Drive), with John Siebert

HRB # 770 – Casa de Tempo – Samuel Wood Hamill House (1212 Upas Street)

HRB # 771 – Mickey Wright / Samuel Hamill House (2765 Brant Street)

Del Mar Fairgrounds and Racetrack, Del Mar

House of Hospitality (Redesign), Balboa Park

San Diego Civic Center and Community Concourse

Union Title Insurance Company Headquarters

Master Builders

William Sterling Hebbard
1863 – 1930

Biography:

Hebbard was born in Milford, Michigan on April 15, 1863. He graduated from the School of Architecture at Cornell University in 1887. For a short time Hebbard worked for the architectural firm of Burnham and Root in Chicago and relocated to California in 1888. Hebbard is greatly known for designing the ballroom of the Hotel del Coronado. He also designed the Cable Railway Company's powerhouse on 3rd Avenue and Spruce Street in 1889 as well as a number of residences throughout San Diego. In March 1891 Hebbard started working for the Reid Brothers where he began construction on the Keating Building. In 1896 Hebbard was commissioned to work on a series of buildings for the State Normal School System. He formed a partnership with Irving Gill in 1896 which lasted until 1907. The two were credited with designing projects for San Diego showcases including the Richards-Dupree Mansion and the George Marston dwelling. These homes included many windows, large airy rooms, and rich, dark woods. In 1907 Hebbard went on to practice architecture by himself.

Hebbard belonged to many architectural, civic, and educational organizations. Hebbard founded the San Diego Architectural Association in 1910, the predecessor of the American Institute of Architects. He was charter member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners. Hebbard was a contributing author for the state architectural licensing law, and was the only San Diego appointee to the first State Board of Architecture in 1901, and held offices with the Board in 1916 and 1918. In 1918 he entered the Army Transport Service and remained on active duty until 1922. After this he moved to Los Angeles practicing architecture until his death in 1930.

More than 20 properties representing Hebbard's work have been designated by the HRB to date. Most of these are associated with Hebbard and Gill, with seven attributed solely to Hebbard, including HRB #556 on Akron Street constructed in the Modern style in 1913; a Prairie style, constructed in 1912 and located on Curlew Street (HRB #437); the Mission Revival railroad depot on 6th Avenue (HRB #700); and the Maryland Hotel (HRB #701) constructed in 1914 in the Neo-Classical style with Italian Renaissance features. Three of Hebbard's buildings are listed on the National Register, including the locally designated George Marston House and the Burnham-Marston House that were associated with the Hebbard and Gill partnership. The third National Register building is the Ramona Town Hall attributed solely to Hebbard.

Notable Works:

HRB #18 – Gill House (3776 Front Street) Hebbard and Gill
HRB #40 – George Marston House (3525 Seventh Avenue) Hebbard and Gill
HRB #41 – Frederick R. Burnham House (3563 Seventh Avenue) Hebbard and Gill
HRB #49 – (Melville) Klauber House (3060 Sixth Avenue), Hebbard and Gill, demolished
HRB #62 – Lee House No. 2 (3353 Albatross Street), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #121 – The Rynearson House/Mansion (2441-2443 E Street), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #127 – TM Cobb Co. Building (270 Fifth Avenue), demolished
HRB #127 – Buel - Town Co. Building (275 Fifth Avenue), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #130 – A.H. Frost House (2456 Broadway), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #169 – The Ernest & Ileen White Residence (136 Redwood Street), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #199 – Judge Monroe Anderson House (2257 Front Street), Hebbard and Gill
HRB #208 – Sherman Heights Historic District (540-42 22nd Street), Hebbard and Gill

Master Builders

Henry H. Hester

1925 – 2006

Biography:

Henry Hartwell Hester was born in Vinita, Oklahoma in 1925. After his family moved to San Diego, Henry attended Roosevelt Junior High School and Brown Military Academy before serving in the Coast Guard during World War II. Hester graduated from the University of Southern California, in 1947, with a bachelor's degree in architecture and moved to La Jolla. Some of his early mentors were William F. Cody and Lloyd Ruocco. Throughout his career, Hester formed a number of partnerships with other architects, including Cody, Ronald K. Davis, Robert E. Jones and Fred Liebhardt. Hester designed custom single-family homes, commercial structures and one of the most acclaimed luxury apartment buildings of its day near Balboa Park.

In 1958, Colonel Irving Salomon commissioned Hester to design a luxury apartment building with 30 spacious units and a posh penthouse at 3200 Sixth Avenue. The one-to three-bedroom units were showcased in a 1960 edition of *San Diego Magazine*. Hester created an airy and free-flowing atmosphere with floor-to-ceiling doors and windows to take advantage of the views. Each of the apartment floorplans are individual adding variety to exterior elements. Distinguishable block-like balconies become outside rooms enhancing privacy from neighboring tenants.

Hester's modern architectural designs won local and national American Institute of Architects awards. In addition to California, he designed projects in Arizona, Colorado, Florida and New Mexico. Henry Hester's designs peaked during, as Architectural Photographer Julius Shulman recently stated, "a good period of architecture when San Diego was just beginning to express itself in favor of modernism... in the early years...the International Style was not accepted... Hester and others warmed up the work quite a bit and edited it in a way that clients would accept."

An avid golfer, he also maintained boats at the Coronado Yacht Club and Isla Del Sol Yacht Club in St. Petersburg, Florida. He also enjoyed playing backgammon and dominoes with his friends. Hester retired to Palm Desert, where he died at age 81, in October of 2006.

Notable Works:

HRB #801 – Colonel Irving Salomon/Henry Hester Apartments (3200 Sixth Avenue), Award of Merit, AIA San Diego 1960, Orchid Award for Historic Preservation San Diego 2006

Butler Realty/Professional Building (1625 Rosecrans Street), Hester & Davis
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Detchon Residence (4284 Ibis Street)

Master Builders

Eugene Hoffman

1870-1948

Biography:

Born 1870 in Dresden, Germany, Eugene Hoffman immigrated to the United States with his mother at the age of seven in 1877. He received his degree at New York City College and along with experience by jobs in various building trades, landed an apprenticeship with Carreer & Hastings. Hoffman married his wife, Eva K. Allen in 1888 and the two had two daughters. He went on to design several power plants, office buildings, department stores and homes throughout New Jersey and New York. Hoffman moved to San Diego in 1910 after establishing himself as a notable architect in New York. His first project when he arrived was to build power plants and boiler rooms for San Diego's electric railway as commissioned by well known Spreckels enterprise.

Hoffman began his own practice in San Diego while still working on projects for Spreckles. 1912 was a big year for Hoffman with the design of the Oxford Hotel, also known as the William Penn Hotel and the classic revival style SDG&E substation B building; an important addition to San Diego's industrial history. Other Spreckles projects include a remodel of the Coronado Hotel, the Mission Cliff Gardens, and the San Diego Electric Machine shop.

Eugene Hoffman is best known for his work on the John D. Spreckles Building in 1913. Later in his career, Hoffman partnered with fellow architect George S. Walker working on hotel remodeling and individual residences. Hoffman's list of clients grew as he designed and supervised construction of a warehouse for the Thum Brothers, the Knickerbocker and Belmont Hotels, the remodeling of the Waldorf Hotel, and the Savage Tire Plant. In 1916 his wife tragically passed away and two years later he remarried Dorothea Gamble Martenis. Together they had one son.

With the depression halting development, Hoffman moved his family to Santee. His wife was able to return to teaching and Hoffman managed to remain somewhat active in the Santee community designing various buildings (despite his failing health). The last part of his career Hoffman designed Santee Elementary School, as well as several other residences, department stores and office buildings in Santee where he resided from 1933 until he passed away in 1948 at the age of 78.

Notable Works:

HRB# 141- Hotel Knickerbocker, 315 E Street, San Diego CA 92101

HRB# 440- Barcelona Apartment Hotel, 326 East Juniper Street, San Diego, CA 92101

HRB# 448- The Wonder Bread Building, 171 14th Street, San Diego, CA 92101

HRB 354 SDG&E Substation B

Oxford Hotel (William Penn Hotel)

Thum Brother Warehouse

Belmont Hotel

Waldorf Hotel (remodel)

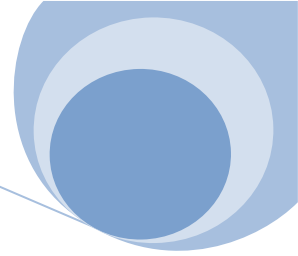
Hotel Del Coronado (remodel)

Mission Cliff Gardens (remodel)

Santee Elementary School

Grand Central Market

Master Builders



Frank Hope, Sr.
1901-1994

Biography:

Frank Hope, Sr. was born in 1901 in San Bernardino and moved to San Diego in 1913 when his father moved to San Diego as a traffic agent for the Santa Fe Railway. Hope attended San Diego High School up to his sophomore year, dropping out in his sophomore year to work in the Navy shipyards during WWI. Mr. Hope later went on to attend the University of California at Berkeley where he landed different jobs with small architectural firms, one of them being Requa and Jackson as well as architect William Wheeler. Once Hope was finished with college and passed his architectural exam he opened his own firm, Frank L. Hope & Associates, Architects & Engineers in 1928. Because of the bad economy during the depression, finding work was hard to come by and so Hope worked on many projects remodeling and renovating storefronts.

In 1930 Hope was given a project to design the Spanish styled Carmelite Monastery in Normal heights. From this point forward Frank Hope Sr. worked closely with the San Diego Roman Catholic Diocese designing several buildings. These projects included the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Ocean Beach in 1946, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in City Heights in 1947, the San Diego College for Women in 1950, and the Immaculata at the University of San Diego in 1964.

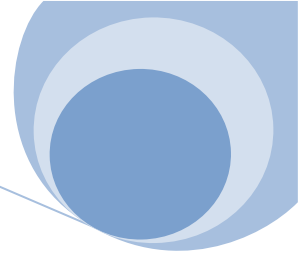
Frank Hope, Sr. was commissioned in 1940 to remodel the First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego Building in order to give the building a more modern “stream-lined” appearance. Many of the ornamental features of the building were removed from the exterior of the building and replaced with a sleek tile covered exterior and a ceramic veneer and black granite base. Hope’s firm also worked on Palomar Hospital in Escondido (1953-1974), Mercy Hospital expansion (1966-1990), the Donald N. Sharp Memorial Hospital in Kearny Mesa (1967-1975), Coronado Hospital (1972), Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla (1975), Pomerado Hospital in Poway (1977), Scripps Clinic-Molecular Biology Building in La Jolla (1983), and the La Jolla Cancer Research Center (1985).

Sometime in the 1960’s Hope’s son, Frank L. Hope Jr. joined the firm changing the name of the company to The Hope Consulting Group aka Hope Design Group. Hope was the president of the California Council of the AIA in 1961 and made a fellow in the AIA in 1965. Hope was very involved in San Diego apart from architecture participating as director of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, president of the San Diego Planning Commission, president of the University Club, and one of the directors for Home Federal. He was also a member of the San Diego Rowing Club, the San Diego Rotary Club, the San Diego Navy League, and the Rancho Santa Fe Art Jury.

Notable Works:

HRB 465 First National Bank (remodel in 1940)
Carmelite Monastery of San Diego

Master Builders



Frank L. Hope, Jr.
1901-1994

Biography:

Frank L. Hope was born in San Bernardino, California in 1901. He attended the University of California, Berkeley, the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, and San Diego State University. He married Marion B. Hope on June 17, 1925 at St. Vincent de Paul Church and they had three children.

When first starting out, Mr. Hope worked at Requa and Jackson as a draftsman, designer and project manager. He also worked with San Diego architects Lillian Rice and William H. Wheeler. After passing the state architect exam, Hope started up an architectural firm, Frank L. Hope & Associates, located at the Spreckles Building in 1928. Hope retired in 1965 passing on his firm to his sons Frank L. Hope III and Charles B. Hope. He spent his retirement on his boat the 'High Hopes'. Mr. Hope died at his La Playa home in 1994 at the age of 93.

Apart from his firm, Frank L. Hope, Jr. was also involved in various professional and civic organizations in San Diego and California. This included the California State Board of Architectural Examiners, President of the California Council of American Institute of Architects, President of the San Diego chapter of the AIA, College of Fellows of the AIA, Chairman of the San Diego City Planning Commission, Board of Directors of the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Commodore of the Rotary Club, President of the University Club, Marlin Club, San Diegans, Inc., American Society of military Engineers, President of the Del Mar Civic Association, Financial Committee of the San Diego Girl Scout Council, National Panel of Arbitrators of the Arbitration Association, San Diego Navy League, and the Rancho Santa Fe Art Jury.

Notable Works:

HRB 803 Frank L. Hope Jr. House
St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 1928
The Immaculata Chapel, USD Campus, 1964
Carmelite Monastery, 1930
Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1946
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1947
Dana Junior High School, 1941

Master Builders

Clyde Hufbauer

1911-1993

Biography:

Clyde Hufbauer was born in 1911 in Los Angeles, Ca. His family moved to San Diego in 1921 where he attended San Diego High School and San Diego State College. He then moved north to study architecture at the University of California, Berkley where he went on to receive his undergraduate, masters, and Doctorates degree in Architecture. Mr. Hufbauer was the first in the University's history to receive a doctorate in Architecture.

Hufbauer married Arabelle McKee, a fellow architecture student at Berkeley, and the couple moved to Mission Beach in San Diego. The Hufbauers had three children. Their house on Capistrano was noted as being one of the first 'ultra-modern' houses especially in the late 1930's when Hufbauer was first beginning his architectural career.

Clyde Hufbauer worked during a rapid period of growth in San Diego designing schools which were both functional and economical. During his career, Hufbauer built 16 middle, junior, and high schools, 63 elementary schools, as well as other facilities for Poway, Grossmont, Miramar, and Southwestern community college in the "International Style".

Most of these structures were one story structures with interconnecting flat or low sloping roofs, a modular steel structural system with pipe column supports for canopies over the outdoor corridors, banded low walls, horizontal steel window systems facing intervening walkways and lawns on one side with high transom windows on the opposite side.

Hufbauer was known for being a practical man working for budget strapped schools and state agencies which required him to be on time and on budget with every project. From 1955-1965 Hufbauer worked with structural engineer Ted Paulson which accounts for the 'artisan features' in his buildings. Hufbauer is credited with creating portable 'bungalows' to serve as temporary classrooms for the rapidly growing schools due to the Baby Boomers.

Notable Works:

HRB 854 The Clyde & Arabelle M. Hufbauer House

San Diego Unified School District Board of Education- Eugene Brucker Education Center, 1953
Alice Birney Elementary School

Crown Point Elementary School

Education Center, 1953

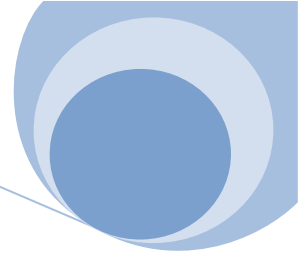
Grossmont Community College

Hufbauer, Clyde & Arabelle M. Residence #1, 1939

Miramar Community College

Mission Bay High School

Master Builders



Herbert Jackson

1867-1948

Biography:

In 1920 well known San Diego architect Richard S. Requa asked Herbert L. Jackson to partner with him based on his desire to design buildings that successfully combined stylistic Old World romanticism with modern-day construction techniques. Mr. Jackson graduated from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania with a degree in structural engineering. He then worked for a railroad company in the Midwest. He moved to San Diego in 1909 working as an independent architect before joining Mead & Requa in 1915. Officially partnering in 1920, Requa and Jackson designed some of the most notable interpretations of the Southern California style in San Diego, Rancho Santa Fe, and Coronado. Known as the ‘structuralist’ Jackson was the perfect complement to Requa and together they became the ‘architectural firm of choice’ to the affluent and business clients. In the mid-1930’s Requa decided to retire from the firm and so a new partnership developed between Jackson and his associate Sam Hamill (Jackson & Hamill) from 1936-1938. This partnership yielded the Del Mar Fairgrounds and Racetrack in 1938.

Notable Works:

HRB 360 Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero

HRB 388 The Rolland C. Springer House

HRB 466 Bowman-Cotton House

HRB 478 Duvall/Lee House

HRB 484 The Miller House

HRB 671 Mary Marston/Requa and Jackson House

HRB 699 Etta and Lydia Schwieder/Requa and Jackson House

HRB 800 Robert Campbell and Belle Anderson Gemmell/Frank Mead/Richard Requa/Henry Jackson House and Studio

Torrey Pines Lodge, 1923

Heller Family residence, 1927

Rancho Santa Fe Commercial Center

Del Mar Fairgrounds & Race Track, 1938

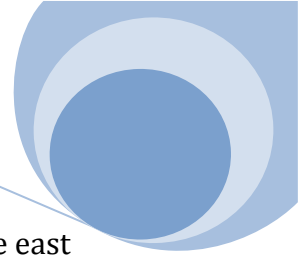
William Templeton Johnson

1877 – 1957

Biography:

William Templeton Johnson was born in 1877 in Staten Island, New York. When he was only fourteen years old, his father passed away and he became the “man of the house”, helping to support his mother, three aunts and three siblings. After high school, he immediately took a job at the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, an asphalt and gravel roofing business. His job there taught him about roofing and exposed him to many types of buildings. In his job, he also traveled extensively to unique locations including Savannah, Georgia, and Monterrey, Mexico. It was in Mexico that he was more fully exposed to the construction business, as well as to Spanish Colonial architecture and

Master Builders



Spanish culture. After the work in Mexico was completed, he returned by ship to the east coast, Quebec and Montreal, via Vera Cruz, the Yucatan Peninsula and Havana, Cuba.

In 1905, coincidental with his marriage to Clara Delafield Sturges, the daughter of a prominent Chicago banker, he embarked on a career in architecture. He worked briefly with the well-known east coast firm of Delano & Aldrich and, having been advised by William Delano to study in Paris, moved there, funded by his wife's family, to study in the Beaux-Arts tradition at the Atelier Chiffot and the Academie des Beaux-Arts until 1911.

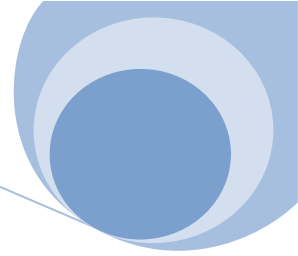
After his European education and European honeymoon/travels, Mr. Johnson returned to the United States and was in New York for a year. In 1912, he and his wife relocated to San Diego, primarily due to his wife's family's interest in Coronado and San Diego. From 1912 to 1916, he established his own firm and began his individual career in earnest. In 1912, he designed the Francis Parker School "quadrangle" plan buildings and several residences in both Coronado and San Diego. When master architect Irving Gill closed his office in 1916, William Templeton Johnson became perhaps the leading architect practicing within San Diego. Although Mr. Johnson was comfortable with the architectural styles of the era, his preference for structures with "Mediterranean" character prevailed.

During the period from 1918 through 1930, he designed his most influential structures. In 1921, he designed his first major public structure, the La Jolla Public Library and Athenaeum in a combination of the Spanish Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance styles. Between 1922 and 1925, he designed several residences, the La Jolla High School, the La Jolla High School Auditorium, the now-demolished Roosevelt Jr. High School Music Building, as well as two private research laboratories. Also during this period in 1924, he designed the Fine Arts Gallery, now the San Diego Museum of Art in Balboa Park. In 1926, he designed the first unit of a building in La Jolla called "Los Apartamentos de Seville" that would later become the La Valencia Hotel. In 1927, he designed the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank, and in 1928, the San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Building, to which he relocated his architectural office. The latter building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1929, he was selected via an architectural competition, to do the U. S. Consulate building in Seville, Spain, part of the Iberian-American Exposition there. Also in 1929, he designed the Junipero Serra Museum in Presidio Park, and the Samuel Fox building at Sixth Avenue and Broadway in the heart of downtown San Diego.

From 1930 through 1933, William Templeton Johnson was involved with several construction projects in Balboa Park, including the base for the statue of El Cid Campeador and the design of the Museum of Natural History. The Museum project came to Mr. Johnson as a result of his association with Joseph Sefton, Jr., who was president of the San Diego Trust & Savings Bank and the president of the Society of Natural History.

Between 1935 and 1938, Mr. Johnson designed several public structures for the Federal, City and County governments. Among these is the County Administration Building on Pacific Highway facing the harbor, done in collaboration with architects Louis Gill, Richard Requa and Sam Hamill. From 1939 until his retirement in 1955, his architectural firm

Master Builders



designed a number of residences, at least ten school buildings, the San Diego State University Master Plan and the main branch of the San Diego Public Library. William died at his home on Jackdaw Street, at age 80, in October of 1957.

Among other awards, William Templeton Johnson was inducted as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1939. Although he is well known for his many residences, his primary impact on the City of San Diego is his design of a multitude of public structures such as museums, schools and libraries, still in use by the public today.

Notable Works:

- HRB #127 – Samuel I. Fox Building (531 Broadway)
- HRB #203 – County Administration Bldg. (Civic Administration Center)
- HRB #228 – La Jolla Public Library (1006 Wall Street)
- HRB #237 – Junipero Serra Museum (2727 Presidio Drive)
- HRB #335 – San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building (530-540 Broadway)
- HRB #354 – SDG&E Station B (903 Kettner Blvd) Hoffman and W.T. Johnson
- HRB #453 – Hildred R. and Marion M. Peckham House (2905 Nichols Street)
- HRB #482 – Francis W. Parker School (4201 Randolph Street)
- HRB #683 – San Diego City Library (820 E Street)
- HRB #733 – William Templeton Johnson House (4520 Trias Street)

Walter Keller

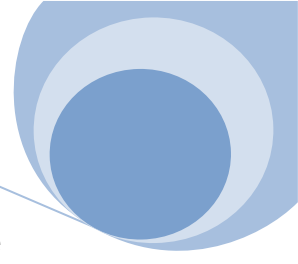
1881 – 1918

Biography:

Walter Keller, born and raised in New York City, was trained in architecture and engineering at the Weingart Architectural Institute. After completing his education, he worked for several years in the New York offices of Bernstein and Bernstein, and served in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1907-1908. Seeking to further advance his career, he moved to San Diego in 1909, and worked as the Superintendent of Engineering Specialties for the U.S. Grant Hotel.

In 1911, Keller established his own practice and was quickly recognized as a leader in his field. He was known for having a reputation as an architect who designed homes of fine craftsmanship and quality cabinetwork. A fine example of Keller's work was that of the home of Arthur Morganstern built in the Colonial style. The wooden floors were made of rare Colima Oak from Mexico. Because of his expertise in residential buildings he was commissioned to design a number of homes for the affluent residents of North Park, Kensington, and Mission Hills. Soon thereafter, he was hired as the company architect for the San Diego Securities Company, and carried out the company's vision for the exclusive Loma Portal subdivision. Keller designed the first home in the area for Thomas N. Faulconer, owner of the Grant Hotel Clothing Store. Keller was also given the task of evaluating and approving all of the architectural plans for the proposed development. He became a member of the A.I.A. in 1914. His eclectic style of designed ranged from Mission

Master Builders



and Prairie to Art Deco and neo-classicism. Later in his career, Keller tended to design more Spanish Colonial style homes and commercial buildings.

An economic recession combined with the imminent threat of war stifled new development in Southern California, and ultimately led Keller to return to New York with his wife, Lucy Stone, in 1916. He once again enlisted in the Army Corps of Engineers at the onset of World War I, and was quickly promoted to Captain of his regiment. His career was brought to an abrupt end in 1918, however, when he died in battle at St. Michel, France at the age of 36 only twenty-five days before the armistice took effect ending the war.

Although his architectural career was short-lived, Walter Keller is remembered as a pivotal figure during the formative years of San Diego. Much of Keller's talent is exhibited through his versatility, as his work encompasses a wide variety of architectural styles that were popular at the time, including the Mission, Prairie, Art Deco, and Colonial Revival styles. In recent years, three of the buildings designed by Keller have been named to the city's register of historical sites.

Notable Works:

HRB # 177 – The Simon Levi Company Building (715 J Street)
HRB # 555 – George Burnham House (2916 Chatsworth Boulevard)
HRB # 557 – Ralph E. Jenney / Walter S. Keller House (1945 Sunset Boulevard)
Point Loma Golf Clubhouse, Loma Portal
Royal Japanese Gardens, 1915
Plaza and Cabrillo Theatres, 1914

Henry J. Lange

1859-1954

Biography:

Henry J. Lange was born in Germany in the year 1859 to George and Katherine Lang. While it is unknown the date when Lange came to San Diego, he is first documented as a resident in the 1906 San Diego City Directory. His listed occupation at the time was a carpenter. Lang married Pearl Morehouse in 1907 and by 1910 had moved to a residence on Georgia Street. In 1918 Pearl tragically died of an abdominal tumor at the early age of thirty-seven. Lang remarried in 1919 Hanna Morehouse settling on Albatross Street where they resided from 1922-1936. They then moved to the Mission Bay area until Hanna's death in 1942 and Henry's death in 1954 at the age of ninety-five.

Lang was known throughout his career as an independent carpenter, builder, and building contractor building homes for speculation and/or individual lot owners. Lang built many homes in San Diego including the Hillcrest, Mission Hills, South Park, and University Heights neighborhoods. Due to Mr. Lang's planned designs, attention to detail, and sound construction methods most of his homes still in existence remain unaltered and completely livable as they were eighty years ago.

Notable Works:

HRB 776 Henry Lang Spec House #3
HRB 884 Kate M. Dillon and Florence A. Maddock/ Henry J. Lang House

Master Builders

Ilton E. Loveless

1892-1973

Biography:

Ilton Loveless was born in the District of Columbia on August 10, 1892. He came with his wife to San Diego in 1919 where he began his career as an inspector with the U.S. Navy Public Works Office in 1920. He remained with the Navy until 1923 when he opened his own architectural firm located in downtown San Diego. Throughout his career, Loveless remained independent, never taking on a partner. He was listed as an architect in the San Diego City Directory until 1935 and was speculated to work out of his home with the decline in business due to the Depression.

Loveless' contributions to San Diego include A Study Hall and Auditorium added to Point Loma Junior-Senior High school in 1928 as well as Mercy Hospital in 1926. Loveless went on to build several buildings for the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Los Angeles. Loveless resided in Los Angeles until his death on March 27, 1973 at the age of 80.

Loveless was well known in Southern California for his knowledge of mission architecture and was involved in an evaluation and study of the California missions for the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. After seeing his work on the Nazareth House, considered one of the finest reproductions of mission style architecture, Loveless was contracted to restore the San Diego mission. In Los Angeles, he was contracted in 1929 as the architect for St. Mary's College, a girls' school which was said to be a \$1,000,000 academy built on a thirty-three and a half acre site in the Santa Monica Mountains. The buildings included a chapel, dormitories, and classrooms.

Notable Works:

HRB # 397 Mercy Hospital Historic Complex

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, Incarnation Roman Catholic Church Project

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, Saint Elizabeth Parish School, Van Nuys

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, Saint Michael's Church, Rectory and Convent

San Diego Unified School District, Point Loma Junior-Senior High School, San Diego, CA

Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, Hospital, Long Beach, CA

Restoration of the San Diego de Alcala Mission 1930

Nazareth House 1924

St. Joseph's Catholic Church 1926

Master Builders

Herbert Mann

1883 – 1961

Biography:

Herbert Mann was born in Chicago in 1883 and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1902 to 1906. After earning his degree, Mann returned to Chicago and served as a construction superintendent for the Mueller Company. When he moved to the west, he started the Mann Building Company in Phoenix and Los Angeles. In Phoenix he was a city building inspector and later, in San Diego, secretary of the San Diego Planning Commission. In 1925, Mann set up the H. J. Mann Company in La Jolla. Mann was commissioned frequently by the innovative developer Harold Muir and noted land subdivider and speculator W. F. Ludington. Soon after setting up his La Jolla firm, Mann partnered with T.L. Shepard.

His most known works are centered within the La Jolla Community; the Spanish Tower addition to the La Valencia Hotel, the La Jolla Country Club, the La Jolla Stables, the First National Trust and Savings Bank and several notable residences. Mann also remodeled the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, in the Art Moderne style, located in downtown San Diego. Between 1927 and 1932, Mann formed an architectural partnership with Thomas L. Shepherd. Mann often provided design and technical support for several of Shepherd's projects. Both Mann and Shepherd's designs reflected the Spanish Eclectic styles of the day.

Herbert Mann spent a total of eight years in San Diego. In 1931, Mann served as the president of the San Diego Association of California Architects. In 1932, the Mann-Shepard partnership disbanded and so Mann left San Diego for opportunities in Los Angeles. There he joined KFI as a radio commentator on home building until 1960. In the mid 30's Mann founded the Home Owners League of California. He also served as a special consultant to the FHA during 1935 in Washington. In 1935 Mann also founded the firm Herbert J. Mann & Associates which acted as a cost consulting firm for the building of churches, schools, and other public buildings. He was the president of this firm until his death on March 14, 1961. He was also the director of the State Association of California Architects as well as a past national vice president of American Registered Architects. In 1948, he founded and acted as president of the Member Association of Advancement Home Building. In 1954, he was named a special consultant on the reduction of school construction costs in California. Mann remained in Pasadena until he was tragically struck by an automobile while crossing the street near his home in 1961.

Notable Works:

HRB #560 – Henry and May Turner/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House
HRB #596 – Carlos Tavares/Herbert Mann House (6425 Muirlands Drive)
HRB #689 – Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (6751 Muirlands Drive)
HRB #690 – Henry and Bethel Hoffman House (4552 E. Talmadge Drive), Mann and Shepherd
HRB #763 – Ada Black/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd House (7781 Hillside Drive)
First National Trust and Savings Bank, La Jolla Branch
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
La Jolla Country Club

Master Builders

Norman Marsh

1871-1955

Biography:

Born in Upper Alton, Illinois on July 16, 1871 Norman Foote Marsh was a renowned architect in Southern California. Marsh studied art, literature and science at Shurtleff College in Upper Alton for three years and finished his education at the School of Architecture at the University of Illinois graduating in 1897. He went on to work for the American Luxfer Prism Company in Chicago, Illinois as a lucical engineer running projects in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Marsh moved to Los Angeles in 1900 and was hired by Abbot Kinney in 1904 (Kinney was known for designing the city of Venice, Ca). In the years to come Marsh established his own firms creating different partnerships. One of these partnerships was with fellow architect J.N Preston under the name Preston and Marsh. The next year Marsh formed a different firm with C.H. Russell under the name Marsh and Russell. One last partnership was that of Marsh, Smith and Powell of Los Angeles. After 1907 Mr. Marsh continued his architecture business alone going on to build various churches, schools, libraries, and other public buildings.

Marsh was most known for his work designing churches and schools in designs, especially the conventional Classical Revival, encouraged by his education at the University of Illinois. The Methodist Episcopalian Church of San Diego is an example of the Revival period eclectic design with the use of the Classic Greek columns, arches, and domes as essential elements to the building. There is a lack of ornamentation to the building which points to the Colonial period of Protestant churches yet presenting a more rigid image than European churches, as seen in the Puritan culture, of the colonial period. While working with Kinney, Marsh worked on the creation of Venice, California which was noted as being one of the “grandest statements of the Mediterranean vision of Los Angeles”. Venice featured canals and gondolas along a central district mimicking an Italian Renaissance street.

Marsh lived in South Pasadena where he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library as well as serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Baptist Church. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Norman Marsh died on Sept. 4, 1955 at the age of 84 after a brief illness.

Notable Works:

HRB 329 First Baptist Church, 1912

First Christian Church, 1909

Methodist Episcopalian Church, 1910

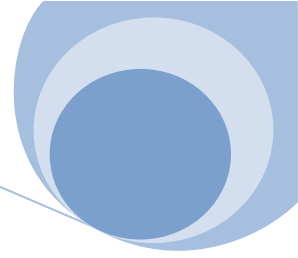
The Parkhurst Building, 1927

Open Air Theatre & University Commons Building, University of Redlands, 1941

Azuza Carnegie Library

First Baptist Church of San Pedro, 1919

Master Builders



Clifford May
1908 – 1989

Biography:

Master Architect Clifford Magee May, undisputed father of the modern ranch house, was a sixth-generation San Diego native, born in 1908, and a descendant of the pioneering Estudillo family. He did not have formal architectural training, but learned his craft on the job, finding inspiration in his personal connection and detailed knowledge of the region's Spanish colonial architectural heritage.

May built his first house with the help of engineering contractor Orville U. Miracle in 1931. Its successful sale encouraged him to build additional speculative houses. Between 1931 and 1937, May designed approximately fifty houses in San Diego. Most of his houses reflect traditional adobe hacienda architecture, but featured the newest materials and construction techniques. They are typically low in scale and spread out on the parcel to create definition between the street and the private space for the resident. The result was a new informal suburban style with understated luxury and stressing his belief that a house should be integrated with nature.

In 1938, May moved to Los Angeles where he became internationally known through published designs in *Sunset Magazine*. Over the course of his life May designed more than one thousand buildings including the headquarters of *Sunset Magazine*, the Los Angeles home of Zubin Metha, music director for the New York Philharmonic, and a house for Gianni Agnelli, founder of Fiat, the Italian car company. May obtained his architectural license in 1988 when architectural licenses were granted to all registered designers by Governor Deukmejian. He died in October of 1989.

There are currently six May-designed houses listed on the City of San Diego Historic Register: four in his more “traditional” Hacienda style with smooth stucco walls and red tile roofs. At least one of these earlier versions is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The two other houses were designed in a more Anglo-influenced Ranch style with board and batten walls and shake shingle roofs.

At least four houses on Hillside Drive were designed by May for Violetta Horton to be sold for a profit. All four of these spec houses have been designated as historic landmarks by the HRB, however, two (Violetta Horton/Cliff May Spec Houses # 1 and 2) have been relocated and no longer stand on their original locations.

Notable Works:

- HRB #355 – Alexander and Nancy Highland House (2400 Presidio Drive)
- HRB #387 – The Lindstrom House (4669 East Talmadge Drive)
- HRB #416 – Violetta Horton Speculation House #1
- HRB #417 – Violetta Horton Speculation House #2
- HRB #479 – Colonel Arthur J. & Francis O'Leary House (4725 Norma Drive)
- HRB #679 – Violetta Horton/Cliff May Spec House #3 (7477 Hillside Drive)
- HRB #731 – Violetta Lee Horton Spec House #4 (7575 Hillside Drive)

Master Builders

Wayne McAllister

1907 – 2000

Biography:

Wayne McAllister was born in 1907 in San Diego, one of two sons of Albert and Mary McAllister. Unfortunately, his father passed away during a business trip to the east coast in the 1910s and Mary McAllister had to raise her two sons alone. Wayne McAllister dropped out of high school to help his mother financially, obtained a GED in night school and took drafting courses. During drafting school, Wayne met Corinne and the two were married in 1926.

The house at 4356 Trias Street (HRB Site #674, Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House, built in 1926) is significant because it was built early in McAllister's career in the same period as the design of the Spanish Baroque style Agua Caliente resort, his first major commission. It is also the only apparent example of the Tudor Eclectic architectural style designed by McAllister. The McAllisters worked together in their architectural practice until Corinne retired in 1938 to raise their children. The McAllisters' only other known house commission at about this time was a house in Kensington, designed in the Spanish Eclectic architectural style (HRB Site #519, Ingvar & Bertha Laws/Wayne & Corinne McAllister House, built in 1931).

McAllister and his wife and architectural partner, Corinne Fuller McAllister, are known primarily for their design of the Agua Caliente resort in Tijuana for Baron Long that opened in 1927. They also designed the 1931 City of San Diego 500-seat Civic Center on Park Boulevard, the Balboa Beer Company, a remodel for the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles and several Las Vegas hotel casinos including the El Rancho, the Desert Inn and the Sands. In 1942, he accepted a commission from mobster Bugsy Siegel to restore the El Cortez hotel. Wayne McAllister furthered his architectural fame later by creating carhop restaurant designs and prototypes in the Los Angeles area, including the original Bob's Big Boy, the Pig & Whistle, the Brown Derby expansion, and influencing the McDonalds "golden arches." The Bob's Big Boy restaurant in Toluca Lake was declared a California State Point of Historical Interest in 1992. McAllister also designed the Smiley/Rueben Fleet home in Point Loma among other homes, car-hop drive-ins and car-culture hotels, motels, restaurants and coffee shops in the space-age "Googie," Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles.

In 1953, Wayne began designing hotels for the Marriot Corporation. In 1956, the McAllisters moved to Washington D.C., where Wayne became a vice-president of the Marriot Corporation. After 1960, the family returned to Southern California, settling in Pasadena. In 1998, the Los Angeles Conservancy's Modern Committee sponsored an exhibit of Mr. McAllister's work at the Pacific Design Center in Los Angeles entitled "A Place in the Sun: The Architecture of Wayne McAllister." Architect Alan Hess also advanced Wayne McAllister's fame with the publication of his books, the 1986 "Viva Las Vegas", and the 1993 "Googie: Fifties Coffee Shop Architecture" that featured his work. In 2000, Wayne McAllister passed away in Pasadena at the age of 92. Corinne McAllister died later in 2001 at the age of 96.

Notable Works:

HRB #519 – Ingvar & Bertha Laws / Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (4357 Ridgeway)

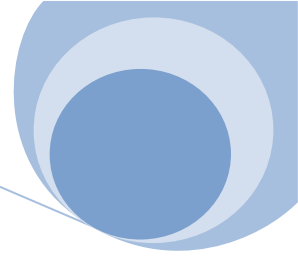
HRB #674 – Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (4356 Trias Street)

Agua Caliente Resort, Tijuana

Balboa Beer Company, 808 Imperial Avenue

Biltmore Hotel remodel, Los Angeles

Master Builders



Kenneth McDonald, Jr.

1880 – 1937

Biography:

Kenneth McDonald, Jr., son of Kenneth McDonald, Sr. was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1880 and began his career as a draftsman in his father's architectural firm. He moved to San Francisco after the 1906, after finishing his education at the University of Kentucky; likely drawn to the city by the abundant work available after the San Francisco earthquake. He designed residential and commercial buildings in San Francisco as well as several buildings in Los Angeles. McDonald established a name for himself in San Francisco with his designs of the Canterbury Hotel and the home of Adolph Spreckles. In 1908 he published an article entitled "Art and Commercialism in Architecture" in the journal *Architect and Engineer*. He also collaborated with fellow San Francisco architect George Adrian Applegarth. The firm went on to design various commercial buildings. McDonald and Applegarth maintained a firm in San Diego at the Union Building during the years 1910-1911, presumably to design and oversee the construction of their only two known projects in San Diego: the Edward T. Austin/McDonald – Applegarth House (HRB #530), built in 1911 for San Diego resident Samuel Bingham; and the Burnham and McMurtrie hotel building built in 1910 at 6th Avenue and C Street (no longer standing). Records show that many of the projects coming from this office were directed to Los Angeles. Examples of some of these projects include the Broadway Arcade and the Hill Street Garage in downtown Los Angeles in 1930. Other projects include the home of Leo Kauffman in Santa Monica, the entrance to the Valhalla Cemetery in Burbank, and the Villa de Leon in Malibu.

Kenneth McDonald, Jr. died in Los Angeles on December 27, 1937 at the young age of 57.

Notable Works:

Canterbury Hotel, San Francisco

Broadway Arcade, Los Angeles

Hill Street Arcade, Los Angeles

Leo Kaufman House, Santa Monica

HRB #530 – The Edward T. Austin/McDonald - Applegarth House (2865 Albatross Street)

Burnham and McMurtrie Hotel (6th Avenue and C Street, San Diego, no longer standing)

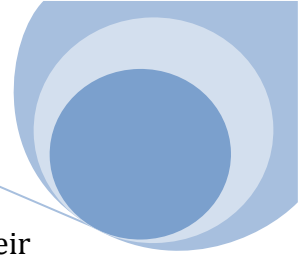
Frank Mead

1865 – 1940

Biography:

Frank Mead, born in 1865, was raised in New Jersey and received training in architecture on the east coast. After briefly working as an architect in Philadelphia, he was commissioned by a periodical in 1900 to photograph the Bedouin villages of the Sahara desert, and spent the next several years traveling extensively throughout the Mediterranean. He took a particular interest in the honest, simple expression of the

Master Builders



region's architecture, and thereafter emphasized the need for buildings to reflect their natural surroundings.

Mead arrived in San Diego in 1903, and initially worked at the architectural firm of William Hebbard and Irving Gill. He established a partnership with Gill after the firm dissolved in 1907, and together they designed several notable projects throughout the area. The partnership ended just seven months later, however, when Mead left San Diego to travel throughout the American Southwest. In addition to studying the region's indigenous architecture, he also became a noted Native American advocate and activist, and spent several years lobbying on behalf of an Apache tribe that had been divested of its land.

In 1912, Mead returned to San Diego, and established a partnership with a young and ambitious Richard Requa later that year. Sharing a mutual passion for indigenous and exotic design, the two architects developed the ubiquitous "Southern California Style" of architecture, which drew upon both Spanish and Mediterranean influences and was uniquely suited to the Southwestern climate. Over the following decade, Mead and Requa designed numerous residences, as well as several public and commercial structures, until the two men parted ways in 1920. Mead died in an automobile accident in 1940.

Perhaps best known for his work in collaboration with Requa, Frank Mead was inarguably one of San Diego's foremost, if not most flamboyant, architects of the early twentieth century. Drawing upon his experiences and personal interests, he possessed an intimate knowledge of indigenous architectural practices, and effectively incorporated many of these principles into his designs. Numerous examples of his work can be found throughout San Diego, and in recent years four of his projects have been added to the city's register of designated historical resources.

Notable Works:

HRB # 200 – A.H. Sweet Residences (3141 Curlew Street and 435 West Spruce Street)

HRB # 334 – Palomar Apartment Building (536 Maple Street)

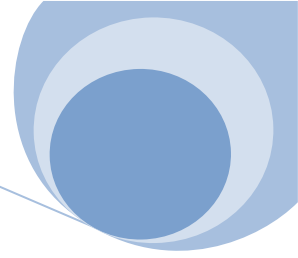
HRB # 470 – Brackenbury House (1008 Edgemont Street)

HRB # 800 – Gemmel/Mead/Requa/Jackson House and Studio (4476 Hortensia Street)

Captain John F. Anderson Residence (with Richard Requa)

Hopi House, La Jolla (with Richard Requa)

Master Builders



Robert Mosher
1920 –

Biography:

Robert Mosher, FAIAE (Fellow, American Institute of Architects, Emeritus) was born in Greeley Colorado on September 27, 1920. Mr. Mosher moved to Los Angeles in 1922, spending summers in La Jolla. He attended the Art Center School in Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington. He apprenticed with the distinguished Los Angeles architectural firms of Myron Hunt and H. C. Chambers, and Harwell Hamilton Harris. In 1947, he received his California architectural license and moved to La Jolla, where he joined the San Diego office of noted architect William Templeton Johnson and became a partner. In 1948, he opened his own office in La Jolla and was soon joined by Roy Drew, forming a productive practice and close friendship that has lasted more than fifty-five years. The Mosher/Drew partnership is the longest continuous architectural partnership in San Diego.

In the years following World War II, there was a vacuum in the building industry and a demand for new talent and new ideas to fill that vacuum in order to meet the housing needs of the returning veterans and others. The firm of Mosher/Drew met this need for new talent and ideas with their disciplined Modernist style of architecture. In 1955, Mosher took a sabbatical leave from his firm to serve as Building Editor for House Beautiful magazine, where he wrote extensively about Frank Lloyd Wright and visited many of his sites in the Midwest. Wright was an ardent Modernist who espoused many oriental principles as well, and his work served to confirm and reinforce Mosher's own Modernist principles. In 1966, Mosher was commissioned by the California State Division of Bay Toll Crossing to serve as co-design consultant for the San Diego-Coronado Bridge and his influence on this bridge design led to the sinuous clean-lined modern structure that we have today. In 1969, William Watson of San Francisco joined the firm as a partner, and in 1979, William Ferguson was made a partner, creating the current firm Architects Mosher, Drew, Watson and Ferguson.

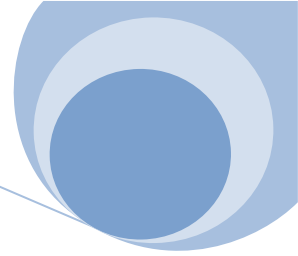
In addition to the Kunzel Residence, buildings for which Mosher was the principal designer include Aztec Center at San Diego State University, projects for the University of California San Diego, the (currently-named) NBC Tower located on Broadway Street between Second and Third Streets in San Diego, the Golden Door Health Spa in Escondido, the shops, his office and many other residences. In 1970, Mosher was elected to the College of Fellows of the AIA for his design expertise. Although he retired in 1998, Mosher continues to design projects of his choosing in his home studio.

Robert Mosher's body of work clearly exhibits that he is an early, prolific and superior proponent of the Modernist style of architecture.

Notable Works:

HRB #715 – Herbert Kunzel/Robert Mosher House (3250 McCall Street)
Aztec Center, San Diego State University

Master Builders



Dale Naegle

1928 –

Biography:

Dale Naegle was born in 1928 in Los Angeles and spent his childhood years in Van Nuys, California. He relocated to Los Angeles to attend the University of Southern California, graduating with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1954. Upon graduation, he moved to San Diego and began his architectural career, partnering with Mr. Coffey from 1956 to 1960 and Mr. Malone from 1962-1965. His firm was called Dale Naegle and Associates, or Naegle and Associates, from 1965-1991. He is currently the president of Naegle Architects. He has continuously practiced innovative Modernist architecture for over 50 years, winning the accolades of his peers and numerous awards.

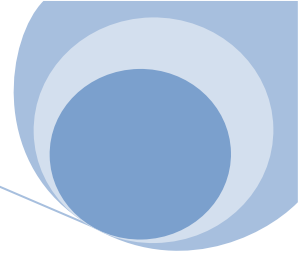
He has specialized in residential architecture ranging from low income affordable housing to luxury single-family residences. However, Dale Naegle has also been involved in retail, office buildings and several other building types, as well as land planning. He has designed award-winning dormitories such as the UCSD John Muir College building. His structures, such as the Coast Walk and Prospect Point retail/restaurant complexes, have influenced the built environment of downtown La Jolla, his home. His “Shopkeeper Homes” in La Jolla Shores have promoted mixed-use development and affordable housing. Among several planned communities, he designed the “Windemer” planned community on Mount Soledad. Perhaps one of the most unique homes that Mr. Naegle designed is the Bell’s Pavilion and Tramway, a guest facility built for a Scripps biologist at Blacks Beach in La Jolla. This house, built on the beach, was obviously constructed pre-Coastal Act and is nicknamed the “Mushroom House.” Mr. Naegle has designed structures primarily throughout California and the southwest, but also in Florida, Washington state and Mexico City. He has lectured on architecture and planning, and has participated as a jury member on numerous awards competitions. He is licensed to practice architecture in California, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Florida and nationally (NCARB). Mr. Naegle has been recognized as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Dale Naegle has been identified by the American Institute of Architects as a contributor to the San Diego Region Modernist Historic District that is intended to be brought forward to the Historical Resources Board for consideration in the future. Naegle became a member of AIA in 1958 and was a fellow of the AIA in 1982.

Notable Works:

HRB #702 – Mansfield and Katherine Mills House (7105 Country Club Drive)
Bell’s Pavilion and Tramway “Mushroom House”, La Jolla
Coast Walk and Prospect Point retail/restaurant complexes, La Jolla
Pappenfort Residence
Shopkeeper Homes, La Jolla
UCSD John Muir College building
Windemer planned community, Mount Soledad

Master Builders



Richard Joseph Neutra

1892 – 1970

Biography:

Richard Joseph Neutra was born in Vienna, Austria in 1892. He was the youngest son of a local casting foundry owner, and studied architecture in Vienna before immigrating to the United States in 1923. After briefly settling in New York, Neutra moved to Chicago and worked briefly with respected architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. Neutra then moved to Los Angeles in 1925 and established his own practice. It was here that he quickly earned the reputation as a pivotal figure in the development of the International Style school of modernist architecture.

Neutra's work evolved over time, and accordingly his career is divided into two distinct periods. In the first period – lasting from approximately 1927 to 1942 – Neutra focused primarily on the design of single-family homes and gained recognition for his mastery of the International Style. Projects designed during this period tended to be modernistic, flat-roofed, and constructed largely of metal, steel and prefabricated panels. During the second period – beginning in 1943 – Neutra's work evolved to project a warmer and more relaxed character, largely through the incorporation of soft materials such as wood and natural stone. It was also during this period that Neutra focused on the concept of transparency, and began employing his trademark “spider-leg” out riggings to deliberately distort the visual boundary between interior and exterior spaces.

In 1949, Neutra and fellow architect Robert Alexander established a partnership dedicated to the design of public and commercial structures. Together, Neutra and Alexander were responsible for designing many high-profile projects throughout California, including the Elysian Park Heights housing project and the redevelopment plans for Sacramento. The firm closed its doors in 1960, however, when Alexander informed Neutra that personal differences would make it impossible for the two men to continue their working relationship. Neutra would establish a new firm – Neutra and Associates – with his son later that year.

Throughout the later years of his career, Neutra spent little time working in his Los Angeles office and instead embarked on a series of European lecture tours. Although projects continued to be forwarded to Neutra for his input and approval, the firm was primarily under the control of his son, Dion. Neutra died while touring in Wuppertal, Germany on April 16, 1970 – just a week before his 78th birthday.

Notable Works:

HCM # 368 – Oxley House (9302 La Jolla Farms Road)

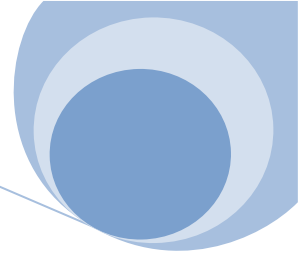
HCM # 393 – Bond House (4449 Yerba Buena Drive)

Alex H. Marshall House, Rancho Santa Fe

Fred B. Van Sicklin House, Rancho Santa Fe

Miramar Airman Memorial Chapel (with Robert Alexander)

Master Builders



O'Brien Brothers

Biography:

The O'Brien Brothers were architects for the Pickwick Corporation along with Wilbur D. Peugh. They practiced architecture in San Francisco during the first half of the twentieth century. The team was responsible for the design of many San Francisco buildings and two of their most important structures are the Title Insurance Company building on Montgomery Street and the Pickwick Hotel on Fifth Street.

Notable Works:

HRB #682 – Pickwick Hotel (102-150 Broadway), Peugh and O'Brien Brothers
Pickwick Hotel (Fifth Street), San Francisco, Peugh and O'Brien Brothers
Title Insurance Company (Montgomery Street), San Francisco, Peugh and O'Brien Brothers

John and Donald B. Parkinson

1861 – 1935 (John Parkinson)

1895 – 1945 (Donald B. Parkinson)

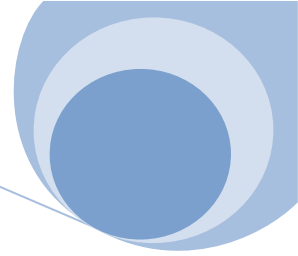
Biography:

John Parkinson was born in Lancashire, England on December 12, 1861. He worked in the building trades before immigrating to Winnipeg, Canada at the age of 20. He was in Canada for a very short time before moving back to England, practicing architecture for five years, then moving to the United States in 1882. Initially practicing architecture in Napa working on the Napa City Bank Building he then moved on to work in Seattle, Washington in 1890. During his four years here he was involved in designs for the Pacific Eppler Buildings and the Butler Hotel. He was the City Architect building more than twenty public school buildings. John relocated to Los Angeles in 1894, in the midst of an economic recession that swept the nation during the late nineteenth century. Shortly after establishing his own practice, he designed the city's first fireproof, steel-frame structure in 1897. By 1902, he had designed the city's first high-rise which, at 13 stories, held the distinction of being the tallest structure until the completion of City Hall in 1928.

Parkinson entered into a partnership with architect G. Edwin Bergstrom in 1905, and for the next ten years their practice was regarded as the city's architectural firm of choice. In 1920 – five years after Bergstrom had left to establish his own practice – John Parkinson was joined by his son, Donald. Between the years 1920 and 1945, the prolific firm of Parkinson and Parkinson was commissioned to design many of the city's finest buildings, and effectively contributed to the distinctive character of downtown Los Angeles.

John Parkinson died in 1935, while developing the plans for Los Angeles Union Station. The firm continued to operate under the supervision of the younger Parkinson, who assumed the role of principal architect in the years following his father's death. Donald Parkinson died in 1945, at the age of 50.

Master Builders



There are numerous examples of buildings designed by the team of John and Donald Parkinson throughout Los Angeles, and many have been added to the city's register of Historic-Cultural Monuments. Among their most enduring landmarks include the iconic Los Angeles City Hall; Bullocks Wilshire; Los Angeles Union Station; and many original buildings at the University of Southern California. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building (HRB # 654) is the only acknowledged example of their work in San Diego.

Notable Works:

HRB # 654 – Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building (914 C Street)
Braly-Continental Building (Southern California's first skyscraper), Los Angeles
Bullocks Wilshire Department Store, Los Angeles
Homer Laughlin Building (the city's first fireproof structure), Los Angeles
Los Angeles City Hall
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
Los Angeles Union Station
Original Campus of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles
Pacific Coast Stock Exchange Building, Los Angeles
Title Guarantee and Trust Building, Los Angeles

Herbert E. Palmer

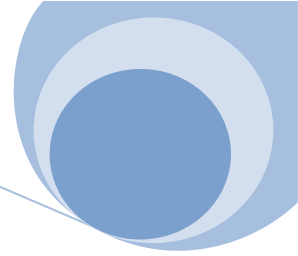
1879-1962

Biography:

Herbert "Herbie" Palmer was born in Sandringham, England in 1879. His mother was a lady-in-waiting at the court of Queen Victoria and supposedly his father was said to be the Prince of Wales who became known as King Edward VII. Palmer's mother was jailed for making accusations against the royal family and Herbert was kept away from the royal family and given a monetary incentive. In 1902, Palmer was studying at Sanhurst, working in London as a carpenter, and had entered into his first marriage. He eventually became involved with English intelligence traveling to South Africa during the Boer War. He also spent a short time in India. In 1912, Palmer came to the United States working as an engineer in Maryland. He then went on to practice architecture in New York until he moved to California in 1923.

Although the date is unknown, Palmer married a second wife, Florence, and the couple moved to an English cottage house they built in the Barber Tract. Palmer intended to open a school of architecture in La Jolla known as the Casa de las Joyas (known locally as the Taj Mahal) where he would sit as president as the school. This dream was crushed by the Great Depression and the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club was built in the intended site. Palmer designed a considerable amount of homes in the La Jolla area specializing in the Mediterranean Revival style (also known as "Southern California Architecture by Master Architect Richard Requa). Herbert Palmer became known for emphasizing outdoor activity areas such as garden court yards and terraces as well as adding artistic elements.

Master Builders



Palmer was known for being both a highly independent and opinionated individual frequently known to be unpredictable and in conflict with clients as well as a man who was incredibly generous and extravagant. Palmer believed residences should provide protection from the natural world as well as the social evils of society, help release women from the drudgery of household work, provide a sense of privacy, and express the character of its occupants. A sense of balance between beauty and functionality was an important aspect to Palmer's style. In the later part of his life, Palmer moved to Fallbrook operating the Waverly Ceramic Studio where he made pottery and wrote poetry until his death in 1962.

Notable Works:

HRB 400 Ella Strong Denison House
HRB 866 H.R. and Olga McClintock/Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House
Casa de las Joyas

Wilbur D. Peugh

1897-1953

Biography:

Born on January 9, 1897 in Kelseyville, California Willaim D. Peugh attended High School in Modesto, Ca before attending the School of Aeronautics at University of California, Berkeley in 1918. He then went on to get his degree in Architecture also at University of California, Berkeley in 1923. Prior to having his own firm, Peugh worked with Willis Lowe in San Fransisco from 1921-1922, W.H. Ratcliff in Berkeley in 1923, Maston & Hurd in San Fransisco from 1924-1925, and O'Brien & O'Brien from 1925-1934. He served in the US Army Air Corps, was a member of AIA, and also was a member of the San Fransisco Chamber of Commerce.

William D. Peugh was an architect for the Pickwick Corporation along with the O'Brien Brothers. They practiced architecture in San Francisco during the first half of the twentieth century. The team was responsible for the design of many San Francisco buildings and two of their most important structures are the Title Insurance Company building on Montgomery Street and the Pickwick Hotel on Fifth Street. Three major building designed by Peugh individually are the Lurie Building on Montgomery Street, the Equitable Life Building on Montgomery Street and the Pacific Mutual Life Building on California Street.

Notable Works:

HRB #682 – Pickwick Hotel (102-150 Broadway), Peugh and O'Brien Brothers
Equitable Life Building (Montgomery Street), San Francisco
Lurie Building (Montgomery Street), San Francisco
Pacific Mutual Life Building (California Street), San Francisco
Pickwick Hotel (Fifth Street), San Francisco, Peugh and O'Brien Brothers
Title Insurance Company (Montgomery Street), San Francisco, Peugh and O'Brien Brothers
General Petroleum Building
Abraham Lincoln High School
Livestock Exposition Buildings
Camp Parks Navy Personnel Center

Master Builders

Quayle Brothers

William Quayle 1835-1906

Charles Quayle 1865-1940

Edward Quayle 1869-1940

Biography:

Quayle Brothers was an architectural firm which included William Quayle and later after his death, his sons Charles and Edward. William Quayle started the firm in Illinois from 1860-1880. Mr. Quayle then moved onto Denver, CO from 1880-1900, then to New Mexico, and then again to San Diego in 1900 when the family moved to the area. The theory behind moving to San Diego was that doing business in a pleasant environment would make their business pleasant also. The Quayle family is most notably known for their use of brick, non-extravagant, two-to-three story buildings. William Quayle passed away in 1906 leaving his sons Charles and Edward in charge of the firm. The firm continued to conduct business until the mid 1930's. Both brothers passed away within months of each other in 1940.

The Quayle brothers contributed to the Panama-California Exposition by designing the Salt Lake and Union Pacific Building to the east of the Organ Pavilion. This Neo-Classical style building was much different from the Spanish-Mexican character of the rest of the buildings presented at this event.

The brothers built Elks Hall in the Italian Renaissance Revival style somewhere between 1929 and 1930 being noted as an "outstanding structure- noteworthy both in design and structure" when it was completed. It comes as no surprise that the brothers were contracted for this project seeing that they were both members of BPO Elks #168. The brothers received an award for exceptional architectural merit for their work on this building.

The Quayle family went on to design many types of buildings in San Diego including theatres, apartments, factories, meeting halls, fire stations and homes. Most notably, the Quayle brothers won an honor award for exceptional architectural merit for their work on the Buick Building at 402 West Broadway. Other notable buildings include the Knights of Pythias building of 1911, the Savory Theatre of 1911, the County Jail of 1913, the North Park Theatre in 1928, the Art Deco Silver Gate Masonic Lodge of 1930, and the San Diego Police Department in 1939. The brothers also built the Balboa Stadium, the second concrete stadium built west of the Mississippi.

Notable Works:

HRB 139 Elk's Hall

HRB 245 North Park Theater

HRB 276 Fiesta Apartments

HRB 374 Owl Drug Building

HRB 399 Ralph D. Laco House

HRB 446 Whitehead-Kunzel Bowers House

HRB 459 Fletcher-Salmons Building

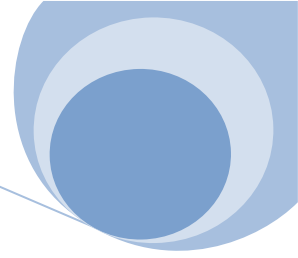
HRB 494 Charles Quayle House

HRB 505 Edward Quayle House

HRB 660 Carnegie Apartments

HRB 893 Old Fire Station #19

Master Builders



Henry Harms Preisibius

1872-1964

Biography:

Henry Harms Preisibius was born on February 1, 1872 in Hannover, Germany. He came to the United States when he was fourteen years old and his family settled in Ohio. While in Ohio, he married and had four sons. One son, Louis J. followed in his father's footsteps working as an architect and builder in San Diego. He moved to San Diego in 1904 and began working as a builder. One of his first projects was a home on Albatross Street completed in 1906.

Also known as H.H. Preisibius, this master architect has the distinction of being the first to erect San Diego's first high rise (the 11 story St. James Hotel in 1912). Preisibius went on to also build the residences of several noted figures in San Diego including George W. Hazard, Luclen A. Blochman, and John McKie. Preisibius had the ability to take a project from conception to completion while utilizing a wide range of architectural styles.

Preisibius' work on the Riviera Apartment Hotel for Dr. Lischner was seen as incredibly progressive for his time. A radio tower was built on the roof giving access to all units. The apartments also featured furnishings, lighting, dinnerware, spring water, refrigeration, and steam heat. The hotel eventually became a landmark to the entry of Balboa Park and was conveniently positioned on the electric railway which ran from downtown through Balboa Park and up to North Park.

Mr. Preisibius retired in 1956 at the age of eighty-four, working as a building contractor for seventy years without a vacation. He died on June 6, 1964 in San Diego.

Notable Works:

HRB 468 Riviera Apartment Hotel
St. James Hotel

Master Builders

Richard S. Requa

1881 – 1941

Biography:

Richard Requa was born in 1881 in Illinois. His family moved to Nebraska in 1885 and then moved to San Diego in 1900. Richard Requa began his career in 1907 in the office of Irving Gill. In 1912, he opened his own office, and in 1914, became partner with Frank Mead. Herbert Jackson had been a silent partner of Richard Requa since 1915 and this partnership was formalized in 1920 upon the dissolution of Requa's partnership with Frank Mead. Requa provided the skills of a designer, while Jackson applied his knowledge of engineering and structural materials.

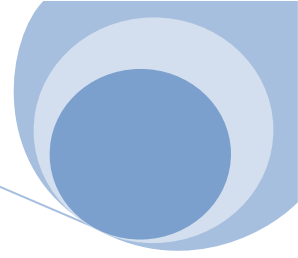
One of the best known early California architects, Richard S. Requa was best known as the creator of the Southern California style of architecture, an amalgam of Spanish Eclectic style with influences from his travels in the Mediterranean, Mexico, and Central and South America.

Among Requa's many accomplishments, he was the designer and superintendent of the San Diego Civic Center, now known as the County Administration Building. He served as Director of the 1935-36 Panama-California Exposition, designing the Federal and Ford buildings. In addition, he participated in the landscaping for the exposition. He designed the Civic Center in Rancho Santa Fe for the Santa Fe Railroad and the village of Ojai in Ventura County. He designed many residences and schools. He was a prolific writer, authoring many articles and the book, "Architectural Details, Spain and the Mediterranean".

Notable Works:

HRB #118 – Charles A. Martin House (3147 Front Street)
HRB #200 – A.H. Sweet Residences (3141 Curlew St. & 435 W. Spruce St.), Mead and Requa
HRB #202 – Alfred Mitchell Residence (1506 31st Street)
HRB #203 – County Administration Bldg. (Civic Administration Center)
HRB #327 – Darlington House (7441 Olivetas Avenue), Palmer, Requa and Shepherd
HRB #334 – Palomar Apartment Building (536 Maple Street), Mead and Requa
HRB #360 – Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero (3107 Zola Street), Requa and Jackson
HRB #388 – The Rolland C. Springer House (2737 28th Street), Requa and Jackson
HRB #394 – George H. Prudden House (5159 Marlborough Drive)
HRB #436 – The Jarvis L. Doyle Residence (1625 Plumosa Way)
HRB #466 – Bowman-Cotton House (2900 Nichols Street), Requa and Jackson
HRB #470 – Brackenbury House (1008 Edgemont Street), Mead and Requa
HRB #477 – The 3726 Elliott Street Residence (3726 Elliott Street), Requa and Jackson
HRB #484 – The Miller House (2020 Orizaba Avenue), Requa and Jackson
HRB #512 – 2939 Owen Street House (2939 Owen Street)
HRB #551 – Cortis and Elizabeth Hamilton/Richard S. Requa House (2840 Maple Street)
HRB #554 – The James Dillon and Lenore Heller Forward/ Richard S. Requa-Milton Sessions House
HRB #569 – Forbes Requa Model House (5318 Canterbury Drive)
HRB #570 – William T. MacDonald/Richard Requa House (7374 Romero Drive)
HRB #585 – Colonel Howard Tatum/Richard Requa House (2650 Jonquil Drive)
HRB #629 – Clarence Swenson/Richard Requa House (3610 Amaryllis Drive)
HRB #671 – Mary Marston/Requa and Jackson House (1008 Cypress Avenue), Requa and Jackson
HRB #699 – Etta and Lydia Schwieder/Requa and Jackson House (2344 Pine Street), Requa and Jackson

Master Builders



Lilian Jenette Rice

1888 – 1938

Biography:

Lilian Jenette Rice was born in National City in 1888, the daughter of a respected local educator. In 1906 she enrolled in the newly founded School of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, where she was trained in the Beaux Arts tradition and was introduced to a number of prominent architects, most notably Julia Morgan. By 1910, Rice had completed her studies and, later that year, was distinguished as one of the School of Architecture's first two female graduates. After receiving her degree, Rice returned to San Diego to care for her ailing mother.

During the early years of her career, Rice worked part-time as a drafter in a number of local architectural offices. Her real career break came in 1921, however, when she was offered a position at the acclaimed practice of Richard Requa and Herbert Jackson. Less than a year after Rice was hired, Requa and Jackson charged her with managing the design of Rancho Santa Fe, a new community that was commissioned by the Santa Fe Land and Improvement Company. Rice dedicated several years to the Rancho Santa Fe project and, from 1922-1927, designed the plans for the town center as well as several private residences throughout the community.

Largely because of her work at Rancho Santa Fe, Rice had established herself as a talented and respected architect. In 1929, she left the firm of Requa and Jackson to establish her own practice, and was commissioned to design a number of single-family homes over the course of the following decade. Central to Rice's designs was the notion that buildings should be integrated into the surrounding landscape, and thus many of her homes featured split-level designs that corresponded with the site's natural features. In recognition for the exceptional quality of her work, Rice was invited to become a member of the A.I.A. in 1931.

Rice's career ended abruptly in 1938, when she died from a ruptured appendix at the age of 49. Despite the fact that her career was relatively short-lived, Rice excelled at a traditionally male-dominated profession, and leaves behind a legacy as one of San Diego's foremost female architects of the twentieth century. In recent years, many of the residences designed by Rice – including eight homes in Rancho Santa Fe – have been named to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notable Works:

HRB # 508 – Fleet-Rice-Hoyt House (7667 Pepita Way)

HRB # 878 – Marguerite Robinson/Lilian J. Rice House (1600 Ludington Lane)

Christine Arnberg House (5950 Folsom Drive)

Martha Kinsey House (1624 Ludington Lane), listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Rancho Santa Fe Town Center

Turner House (7295 Country Club Drive)

Master Builders

Sim Bruce Richards

1908-1983

Biography:

Sim Bruce Richards, born of Cherokee descent, was raised on a farm in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. He studied art at the University of California, Berkeley during the peak of the Depression, and taught himself to weave fabric and rugs in his spare time. The exceptional quality of his weaving caught the attention of acclaimed architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who personally invited Richards to study architecture at his Taliesin estate in rural Wisconsin. Richards consented, and in 1934 he left Berkeley to work and learn under the direction of the renowned Wright.

Richards moved to San Diego in 1940, and was initially hired as a civilian architect for the U.S. Navy. He worked briefly in the architectural offices of Harold Abrams and William Templeton Johnson before opening his own practice in 1945. Taking an interest in residential design, he was commissioned to design numerous private homes – as well as several public and commercial structures – throughout San Diego. Reflective of his training in organic design at Taliesin, the majority of his work was constructed of wood and featured no painted surfaces, thus giving his buildings a rough, unfinished appearance.

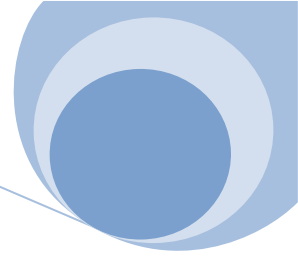
In addition to his professional contributions, Richards was engaged in a variety of civic affairs over the course of his career. He was an active member of the Sierra Club, and was also involved with the Citizens Coordinate for Century Three, a land use advocacy group established by fellow architect and friend Lloyd Ruocco. In 1957 he was elected president of the San Diego Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Richards died in 1983, while an exhibit was being instated at the Natural History Museum to commemorate his life and his work.

Although he never received a formal degree in architecture, Sim Bruce Richards was inarguably one of San Diego's most accomplished architects of the twentieth century. Building upon the principles of the renowned Frank Lloyd Wright, he regarded his designs as "functional artwork," and his projects demonstrate his attempt to establish an intricate balance between functionality and aesthetic appeal. There are currently hundreds of public and private structures attributable to Richards throughout the San Diego vicinity.

Notable Works:

HRB # 615 – Richard Olney / Sim Bruce Richards House (1644 Crespo Drive)
All Saints Lutheran Churches, University City and Mission Valley
Bryan Worthington Residence, Old Town
Daniel Ellsworth Dickey Residence, Pacific Beach
Edward S. Bascomb Residence, Point Loma
Fine Medical Building / Sim Bruce Richards Building, Hillcrest (formerly HRB # 544)
J. Hall Hood Residence, La Jolla
Marian Ullrich Residence, Point Loma
Mission Bay Aquatic Center, Mission Bay Park
Morley Field Tennis Club, Balboa Park

Master Builders



Lincoln Rogers

1878-1944

Although originally from Maine, Lincoln Rogers studied architecture in New York City at the Pratt Institute and Columbia University. Rogers served as a commander in the Civil Engineering Corps of the US Navy during WWI. During this time he worked to renovate the Security Commercial and Savings Bank in Hillcrest.

The James Wood Coffroth/ Lincoln Rogers-Frank Stevenson House was built by Rodgers and his partner Frank Stevenson in 1923 in the Spanish, Italian Renaissance and Mediterranean revival designs which was a popular style for these architects at the time.

Rodgers worked with the US military community in San Diego to build the US Marine Corps Recruit Depot, the Naval Training Station training camps in 1919, as well as some of the first permanent buildings for the Naval Trainings Station in 1921 and 1922.

Rogers and Stevenson went on to also design the YMCA Building on Broadway in the Italian Renaissance style in 1924, the Mission Beach Bath House and Ballroom (all but the pool was demolished), and the Russ Auditorium at San Diego High School in 1926 (also demolished).

Rogers was active in San Diego until 1930 when he left to serve as the general manager of the Works Bureau of the Depression Era Emergency Work and Relief Administration in New York. Rogers sadly passed away in 1944 at the age of 66 while serving as the chief engineer for the Federal Public Housing Authority in Chicago.

Notable Works:

HRB 89 The Plunge at Belmont Park, Mission Beach bath House and Ballroom

HRB 425 Naval Training Center

HRB 455 San Diego Armed Services YMCA

HRB 573 James Wood Coffroth/Lincoln Rogers-Frank Stevenson House

HRB 637 The Rowe Market Building

The San Diego Union Building

San Diego High School Auditorium

Marine Corp Recruiting Depot

Master Builders

Lloyd Ruocco

1907 – 1981

Biography:

Lloyd Ruocco was born in 1907 in Portland, Maine. While Lloyd was still a baby, the Ruocco family moved to Canada. In 1923, his family moved to southern California, first to Los Angeles then to Long Beach and finally ending up in San Diego. While attending San Diego High School, Lloyd entered a contest run by Richard Requa for an original home design. Ruocco's design was so unusual that he was awarded a special third prize and a chance to meet Requa. After attending San Diego State College for one term, Ruocco obtained a job with the office of Requa and Jackson. Then he decided to attend the University of California at Berkeley and graduated in 1933. While at Berkeley, Ruocco was exposed to the Beaux Arts tradition but favored the designs of Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and Frank Lloyd Wright. Returning to San Diego after graduating from Berkeley, Ruocco worked for Requa again on the County Administration Building.

Lloyd Ruocco has been called, after Irving Gill, the second most significant Modernist architect in San Diego architectural history. A proponent of the Modernist Style, Ruocco, is one of the most innovative and community minded architects that San Diego has ever produced, regarded as San Diego's "No. 1 designer and thinker" during the 1950's and 1960's. Ruocco, along with several other San Diego Modernist architects was instrumental in establishing a regional subset of the Modern style known locally as the Post and Beam style. This style is characterized by minimization of solid load bearing walls; horizontal orientation; minimal applied decoration; strong interior and exterior connection, usually through the extensive use of glass; open interior floor plans; and direct expression of the structural system, usually wood or steel.

In 2000, Ruocco was established as a Master Architect with the designation of HRB #434, The Design Center at 3601-3635 Fifth Avenue. This building served as the architectural office for his firm and for his wife Ilsa's interior design firm and as a place for Ruocco to mentor young architects, including Homer Delawie with whom he formed a partnership in 1958.

Ruocco was also an advocate for social change and sound city planning. In 1961, Ruocco founded Citizens Coordinate for Century 3, an organization which continues to a leadership role in promoting strong city planning today. Ruocco was also a founding member of the San Diego County Creativity Research Committee and a member of the San Diego City Urban Renewal Commission. In 1974, he was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

Notable Works:

HRB #202 Alfred Mitchell Residence

HRB #203 – County Administration Bldg. (Civic Administration Center)

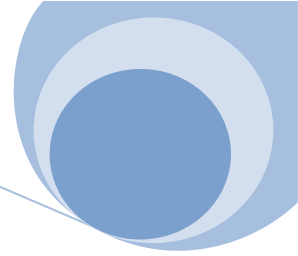
HRB #434 – The Lloyd Ruocco Design Center (3601-3635 Fifth Avenue)

HRB #844 Feller Residence (3377 Charles Street)

HRB #911 James Don & Rita H. Keller/Lloyd Ruocco House

Avocado Professional Group Medical and Dental Center (230 Avocado)

Master Builders



Charles Salyers

1900 – 1974

Biography:

Born in 1900, Charles Salyers first arrived in San Diego at the age of nine. As a young man he actively engaged in the local building industry, at which time he became skilled in the design and construction of private homes. Seeking to advance his profession, he was granted an architect's license in 1932, and was thereafter recognized as a prolific residential designer. In 1935, he was selected to design the home of businessman Paul E. Stake which, to this day, serves as a rare and intriguing domestic interpretation of the Streamline Moderne style.

Already an accomplished builder and architect, Salyers further expanded his repertoire through the pursuit of a career in public administration. In 1941, he was recruited by officials at the newly-founded County Surveyor's Office to serve as their first Chief Building Inspector. He relinquished his position in 1948, though, when Governor Earl Warren appointed him Chief of the State Division of Housing. After serving in this capacity for two years, he returned to his home in San Diego, where he proceeded to design and construct single-family homes.

Salyers retired from practice in 1966 – after a career that spanned nearly forty years – and spent his later years discreetly managing apartment complexes throughout the city. While he was no longer at the forefront of public affairs, he did earn a considerable degree of notoriety when, in an unprecedented move, he successfully relocated an entire apartment building from Point Loma to Golden Hill. He remained in San Diego until his death in 1974.

Although he never earned the renown of many of his contemporaries, Salyers was nonetheless a builder, architect and administrator of note. Recognized in large part for his innovative approach to design, he helped shape the unique residential character of mid-century San Diego. While it is estimated that numerous examples of his work can be found in many of the city's established neighborhoods, only two homes have been attributed to Salyers. In recent years, one of these homes has been included to the city's register of historical places.

Notable Works:

HRB # 356 – Paul Stake / George Schilling House (3037 28th Street)

John P. Mills Residence, Point Loma

Master Builders

Rudolph Schindler

1887 – 1953

Biography:

Master Architect Rudolph Schindler, born and raised in Vienna, is widely recognized as an early pioneer of American modernism. The son of a craftsman, he matriculated in both architecture and engineering in Vienna, and studied under the direction of seasoned architects Adolf Loos and Otto Wagner. Schindler graduated from the Imperial Technical Institute in Engineering in 1912 and the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts in 1913. One of his first projects was a major building in Vienna. He was initially employed as a draftsman following the completion of his studies but, seeking greater opportunity, immigrated to the United States in 1914 to work at a commercial architectural firm in the thriving city of Chicago. With the declaration of war in 1917, Schindler became a restricted alien, and while he planned on moving back to Vienna after the war ended, other opportunities opened up convincing him to stay in the United States.

In 1918, Schindler was invited to work alongside the renowned Frank Lloyd Wright – whom he had long admired – and was schooled in his progressive vision of organic design. He married Pauline Gibling in 1919 and by 1922 the couple became permanent residents of Los Angeles. At Wright's request, he traveled to Los Angeles in 1920 to supervise the construction of the Hollyhock House in the absence of his superior. His role in the project sparked considerable tension between the two architects, however, and upon its completion he dissociated with Wright and proceeded to practice independently in Los Angeles.

Soon after establishing his own practice in 1922, Schindler emerged as one of the most prolific, if not unorthodox, residential architects on the west coast. Breaking from the lavish Beaux Arts and period revival styles common to the era, his designs stressed simplicity in form, and aimed to establish a balance between interior and exterior space. His vision was best expressed through residential design, and between the 1920s and 1940s he drafted the plans for hundreds of modest, cost-effective homes that appealed to a largely progressive clientele. In spite of claims that concrete buildings were not water proof, his design for Pueblo Ribera Court in La Jolla, 1923, was continued with this material. After the first big rains, however, it was found that concrete is in fact not water tight.

Schindler continued to practice architecture throughout the 1950s, and retired just months before his death in 1953. Over the course of his career, he was commissioned to design more than 400 projects throughout the Los Angeles vicinity, and was one of the first architects to break with tradition and successfully pursue the innovative, eccentric principles of modernism. El Pueblo Ribera (HRB # 117), a unique grouping of modernist bungalows, is a fine sample of Schindler's work, and is the only acknowledged example of his influence in San Diego.

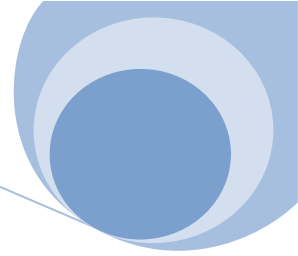
Notable Works:

HRB # 117 – El Pueblo Ribera (230-248 Gravilla Street)

Bethlehem Baptist Church, South Los Angeles

Bubeshko Apartments, Los Angeles

Master Builders



Thomas Shepherd

1897 – 1979

Biography:

Thomas Leroy Shepherd was born in 1897 in Wisconsin and graduated at the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University in New York, where he studied architecture. Although Shepherd studied in the United States, his designs were clearly influenced by his travels in Europe, particularly from the Mediterranean region. He moved to southern California in the 1920s working in Pasadena. He then went on to work for noted architect George Washington Smith in Santa Barbara.

In 1926, he relocated to the La Jolla community. While he worked designing residences throughout the San Diego region, he primarily designed subdivisions in the La Jolla area. He briefly entered into partnership with Herbert Mann, also a Master Architect. This partnership was dissolved in 1932. His homes include the Darlington House and the John Scripps residence as well as over 200 other residences. In addition to his houses, he designed the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club, the Marine Room, the Spanish-style Arcade building and an addition to the La Valencia Hotel. His architectural influence on La Jolla is substantial as he designed buildings and homes primarily in the community throughout his lengthy and prolific fifty-year career. He passed away at the age of 82 in 1979.

Notable Works:

HRB #181 – The Little Hotel by the Sea (8045 Jenner Street)

HRB #230 – Parker Office Building (7917 Girard Avenue)

HRB #327 – Darlington House (7441 Olivetas Avenue), Palmer, Requa and Shepherd

HRB #514 – Mabel Scruggs/Thomas L. Shepherd House (7055 Vista Del Mar)

HRB #560 – Henry and May Turner/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (391 Via del Norte)

HRB #630 – Katharine Smith/Thomas Shepherd House (6019 Avenida Cresta)

HRB #689 – Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (6751 Muirlands Drive)

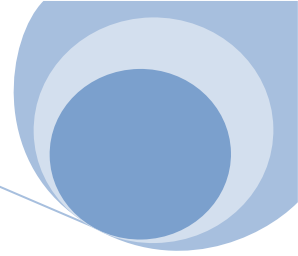
HRB #690 – Henry and Bethel Hoffman House (4552 E. Talmadge Drive), Mann and Shepherd

HRB #710 – Lowry McClanahan/Thomas Shepherd House (7716 Lookout Drive)

HRB #757 – Helen Towle/Thomas Shepherd House (7811 Hillside Drive)

HRB #763 – Ada Black/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd House (7781 Hillside Drive)

Master Builders



John Sherman

1839-?

Biography:

John Sherman was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio in 1839 to John and Margaret Sherman. Sherman studied law at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. Due to an eye injury which led to partial blindness, Sherman was not eligible for military service. He went on to marry Ella Arlington Bennett in 1867 and they had five children.

One of Sherman's first works was The Rock Creek Church in Washington D.C in 1887 and also St. Stephen's Church of the same year. The Shermans moved to San Diego in 1887 and took full advantage of the building boom created by the California Southern Railroad extension to San Diego. Sherman went on to build many Victorian style houses in the area including the Sherman-Gilbert House on Second and Fir as well as the Hall Sherman House. The Sherman family left San Diego in 1895.

Notable Works:

HRB 8 Sherman-Gilbert House

HRB 445 Hall-Sherman House

Sherman-Judson House

Edward Sibbert

1889 – 1982

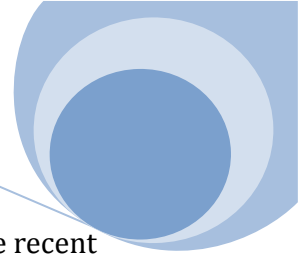
Biography:

Edward Sibbert, the son of a carpenter, was born in 1899 in Brooklyn, New York and raised in New York City. Initially he was schooled in engineering at the Pratt Institute (1919-1920), but later received a degree in architecture from Cornell University. He attended Cornell University from 1921-1922 and was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

In 1924 Sibbert moved to Miami where he started working with his fraternity brother, Russell T. Pancoast, on developing Miami Beach with John S. Collins. A hurricane in 1926 stopped the land boom in Florida. Sibbert and his wife, Bertha, then returned to Brooklyn where he began working for E.H. Faile. In 1929, he was hired as chief architect of S.H. Kress and Company, a national chain of variety stores that specialized in the sale of quality merchandise at discounted prices (also known as a five-and-dime store). The company had long maintained a pool of experienced architects and draftsmen in its employ, to ensure that all Kress stores were designed in a consistent, recognizable manner.

Between 1930 and 1950, Sibbert designed some 50 Kress stores nationwide, several of which are included on the National Register of Historic Places. Recognized in large part for his innovation, his designs for new stores shifted away from the antiquated classical and revival styles, and instead encompassed a sleeker, more streamlined architectural vocabulary.

Master Builders



In 1941, he designed the Kress department store in downtown San Diego which, despite recent renovations, remains one of the city's finest examples of the Streamline Moderne style.

Sibbert was promoted to vice-president of the Kress Company in 1944, and oversaw all matters related to the planning, construction and renovation of stores. After retiring from practice, he moved to Florida and remained there until his death in 1982. In recent years, his contributions to the Kress Company have been recognized by the National Building Museum, which sponsored an exhibit and published a book commemorating his life and his work.

Notable Works:

HRB # 642 – Kress Department Store (428 C Street)
Kress Department Store, Bakersfield (1932)
Kress Department Store, Berkeley (1933)

John Siebert

1864-1948

Biography:

Originally from Germany, John S. Siebert immigrated to the United States in 1873 at the age of nine. He then went on to study architecture and civil engineering at Pennsylvania's Lehigh University, graduating in 1886. Siebert moved to San Diego in 1909 founding the San Diego Architectural Association and became acting president of the organization.

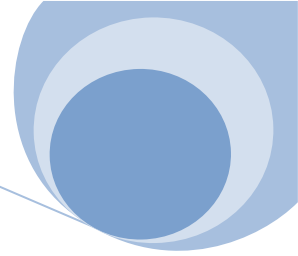
During World War I Siebert served as a government inspector for construction in San Diego and San Francisco. Because of his design of the U.S Navy's Chollas Heights radio Station, Siebert was appointed government construction inspector for San Diego and San Francisco. He was later appointed building inspector for the United States Navy Public works program from 1919-1923. During this time, Siebert designed a uniform building code for San Diego. In addition to appointments to these positions Siebert was also elected to the Board of Education in 1929. Siebert held membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles and designed their new lodge building (Aerie) in 1924. In the 1930's, after his project on the Market Street Police Station he lobbied for simplification of the local building code.

Other contributions to San Diego's military buildings include the Naval Destroyer Base, Fuel Depot, Air Station and Marine Base between the years of 1919 to 1923. While he was chosen as senior architect on the San Diego Veteran's War Memorial Building, he unfortunately did not live long enough to see its completion. Siebert was also involved in the community serving on the Board of Education in 1929 and was president of the San Diego Architectural Association (a membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles) in 1924.

Notable Works:

HRB 412 Veteran's War Memorial Building

Master Builders



George S. Spohr
1860-?

Biography:

Originally from Illinois, George S. Spohr was first documented as being in San Diego as of September of 1888 at the age of 28 when he registered to vote. He worked from rooms 14-16 of the Gilbert House Block downtown. Spohr believed his building designs were essential advertising to the communities of San Diego County.

One of Spohr's more notable works, the George J. Leovy/George S. Spohr House was constructed in 1888 in the Folk Victorian style for an attorney, George J. Leovy.

Notable Works:

HRB 537 George J. Leovy/George S. Spohr House
College Hall Land Office, University Heights
College of Letters, Pacific Beach
Richard Garney Residence
Dr. R. B. Ironside Residence
George Keating Residence
Judge George Puterbaugh Residence

John B. Stannard
1852 – 1942

Biography:

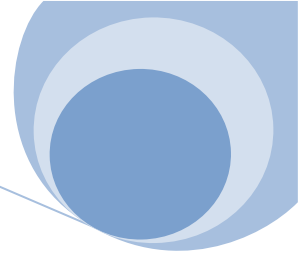
John B. Stannard was born in Ottumwa, Iowa in 1852. After moving to Ohio and Kansas, Stannard moved his family to San Diego. He married his wife, Mary C. Smith, while in Ohio. While in Cowley County, Kansas, the family added a son and two daughters to the family.

Starting in the Spring of 1887, Stannard worked in San Diego, often in collaboration with Gustavus Charles Clements of Clements, Stannard, & Company, between the 28 year period from 1887-1915. Although he is known to have produced a variety of residential and commercial buildings, including the fabulous Late Victorian Louis Bank of Commerce on 5th Avenue, the Snowflake Bakery is his only known industrial building. The Louis Bank of Commerce Building was the first granite building in San Diego standing at four stories. The resulting design of the Snowflake Bakery reflects a very stripped, utilitarian and modern approach towards the end of his career. Stannard was also credited with building a cottage for E.F. Brown, a storefront on 5th & D for N. McKie, a school at Twin Oaks near Escondido and Cowles Station, and another cottage for W.H. Hubbard. Before his retirement in 1915, he designed many residences in places all over the United States including Missouri, Texas, and Ohio. Stannard died at the age of 90 in 1942 when struck by an automobile.

Notable Works:

HRB #73 – Louis Bank of Commerce (835-845 Fifth Avenue), Clements and Stannard
HRB #94 – Judge Torrance House (136 Juniper Street)
HRB #103 – Cole Block (660 Fifth Avenue)
HRB #127 – Ingle Building (801 Fourth Avenue), Falkenham and Stannard
HRB #127 – Café Building (467 Fifth Avenue)

Master Builders



Frank Stevenson

1892 – 1968

Biography:

Frank W. Stevenson was born in Akron Indiana on July 15, 1892. He attended Common School High School as well as the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan for two years. He then studied architecture in Beaux Arts Atelier in Indianapolis, Indiana. His application for a license in 1924 said he had worked for fourteen years as an architectural draftsman, superintendent of construction, and as a practicing architect. He practiced in Indiana for two years with the firm McGaw and Stevenson and with Lincoln Rogers for a year and a half. He then worked for Clarence Martindale and Company, architects as a chief draftsman for three years. In 1928 Stevenson married Elizabeth Green who also happened to be an architect.

Frank Stevenson was active in San Diego from the 1920s through the 1950s, working for the U. S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Works at the same time Master Architect Lincoln Rogers was the project manager for the Naval Training Station. He designed the downtown Medico-Dental Building (HRB Site #135), the Park/Bush/Egyptian Theater (HRB Site #351) and John Adams Elementary School. He was a founding member of the San Diego Chapter of the American Institute of Architects AIA, serving as treasurer. He received eight AIA awards during his career. In partnership with Rogers, Stevenson designed the YMCA Building on Broadway (HRB Site #455), the Mission Beach Bath House and Ballroom (HRB Site #89) and the Russ Auditorium for San Diego High School (demolished). In addition to his work in San Diego, Stevenson also constructed buildings in Baja California and in the Los Angeles area.

Notable Works:

HRB #89 – Plunge (3000 Mission Blvd), Rogers and Stevenson, demolished except for pool

HRB #135 – Medico-Dental Building (233 A Street)

HRB #351 – Park Theatre/Bush Egyptian Theatre (3812 Park Blvd)

HRB #455 – The Armed Services YMCA (500 West Broadway), Rogers and Stevenson

HRB #573 – James Wood Coffroth/Lincoln Rogers-Frank Stevenson House

HRB #578 – Frank W. Stevenson House (3143 Goldsmith Street)

HRB #637 – Rowe Market Building (801-819 C Street), Rogers and Stevenson

HRB #645 – YWCA Building (1012 C Street), Decker and Stevenson

HRB #685 – San Diego Athletic Club (1250 Sixth Avenue), Wheeler and Stevenson

John Adams Elementary School

Master Builders

Edgar V. Ullrich

1893 – 1958

Biography:

Born in Colorado Springs in 1893, Edgar Ullrich attended Colorado College and, by 1923, was a practicing architect. He relocated to San Diego in 1924 to take a commission by Isabel Hopkins to design the Casa de Manana resort hotel (HRB Site #213). After this project, Ullrich was enamored by San Diego and decided to stay permanently. Between 1924 and his death in 1958, he designed many homes in La Jolla and throughout San Diego. Although he is known to have designed in the Tudor Revival and French Norman styles, he primarily worked in the Spanish Eclectic or “Mediterranean” style.

The Morgan-Larkins-Marrone Residence, HRB Site # 226, is an example of his residential work. Ullrich was the tract architect for the La Jolla Hermosa subdivision, designing fifteen homes there and reviewing all new home designs for conformance with the design guidelines and building restrictions. During the course of his career, Ullrich designed more than twenty-five major buildings in La Jolla including churches and academic buildings, some of which are designated locally and one of which is listed on the National Register. Other examples include the Muir House or the “Versailles of La Jolla” and the Baille House both located in the Muirlands section of La Jolla. In his own residence, Ullrich used the pseudo-Tudor type of architecture. Examples of his classical Renaissance buildings are the Immaculate Heart Seminary and the More Hall School of Law and the University of San Diego.

Ullrich died in 1958 and is buried at holy Cross Chapel-Mausoleum.

Notable Works:

HRB #212 – Casa de Manana - Casa Madre (849 Coast Blvd)

HRB #213 - Casa de Manana (722, 809 & 825 Coast Blvd), 809 & 825 demolished

HRB #226 – Morgan-Larkins-Marrone Residence (7149 & 7150 Monte Vista Avenue)

HRB #480 – The Smith-Sirigo House (6309 Hartley Drive)

HRB #502 – The Adams Residence - La Canada (754 La Canada)

HRB #693 – George and Ruth Glendon/Edgar Ullrich House (1006 Muirlands Drive)

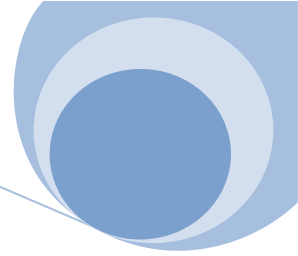
HRB #740 – Edgar Ullrich House (1745 Kearsarge Road)

Charles Braun House (790 Vale Drive, Vista), National Register of Historic Places

Chula Vista Women’s Club

Foster S. Post building (Girard Street La Jolla)

Master Builders



Emmor Brooke Weaver

1876 – 1968

Biography:

Emmor Brooke Weaver has long been considered a Master Architect known for his creativity, innovation and experimentation. Although his name is most associated with rustic wood Craftsman designs, he worked in a variety of architectural styles. His skill as a designer and his comfort in employing different styles is exemplified in dozens of redwood bungalows, the Amy Strong House in Ramona, Rosecroft, as well as 1506 Plumosa Way. The Gertrude Evans/Emmor Brooke Weaver House is unique as a testament to Weaver's innovation and flexibility and is representative of his overall body of work.

Emmor Brooke Weaver was born in Iowa, studied architecture at the University of Illinois and relocated to San Diego in 1903. Upon his arrival to San Diego, he began to work for the Hebbard & Gill architecture firm. Weaver worked with Gill for several years during his partnership with Frank Mead. Then Weaver worked for William Templeton Johnson and formed partnerships with John T. Vawter and A. Kenneth Kellogge. Weaver continued to work in San Diego until his retirement in 1945.

Notable Works:

HRB #130 – William Hugh Strong House (2460 A Street)

HRB #307 – Amy Strong House (2802 Fourth Avenue)

HRB #317 – Easton-Mertz House (1525 Torrey Pines Road), moved to Poway

HRB #371 – Thomas Hamilton House (480 San Fernando Street)

HRB #402 – Dr. Frank J. Campbell House (2504 Albatross Street)

HRB #486 – Rosecroft (530 Silvergate Avenue)

HRB #572 – Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1824 Sheridan Avenue)

HRB #617 – John Vance Cheney/Alice Barnett/Emmor Brooke Weaver House

HRB #657 – Frank Sessions/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (4119 Lark Street)

HRB #705 – Gertrude Evans/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1506 Plumosa Way)

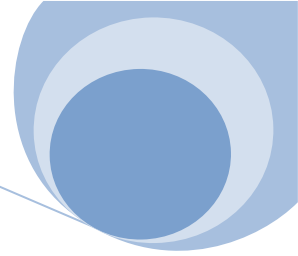
William Wheeler

1878 – 1956

Biography:

William Wheeler was born in 1878 in Australia. When Wheeler was fifteen years old, he began an apprenticeship with an architect in Melbourne for three years. In 1893, once his apprenticeship was finished, he moved to Vancouver, Canada to pursue his architectural career. Wheeler worked in Canada for seven years and then decided to move to San Francisco in 1900. Once in San Francisco, Wheeler studied engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. When his studies were completed, he moved to Arizona. He moved with his family to Arizona in 1906. In 1913, Wheeler's wife died and he decided to relocate to San Diego.

Master Builders



Wheeler worked with John Seibert on one of his first commissions in San Diego to design the Eagle's Hall in 1917. Eagle's Hall was designed in the Neo-Classical style, however, Wheeler and Seibert remodeled the building in 1934 in an Egyptian Deco style. Wheeler was able to design buildings in a variety of styles; Spanish Colonial, Italian Renaissance, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Egyptian Deco and several other styles. In 1924, Wheeler designed the Balboa Theater in the Spanish Colonial style. Wheeler enjoyed a variety of activities outside of architecture; vaudeville, opera singer, prize fighter and boxing aficionado, a member of the Eagles, the Masons, the Shriners and the American Legion. His many associations led to several of his commissions: numerous theater designs, the San Diego Athletic Club, Coliseum Athletic Club and the Eagle's Hall. Wheeler also served as the president of the California State Board of Architectural examiners and the Architectural Association of San Diego.

His son, Richard Wheeler followed in his father's footsteps becoming well known for his modern architecture in San Diego.

Notable Works:

HRB #77 – Balboa Theater (335 E Street)

HRB #159 – The Klauber-Wangeheim Building (611 Island Avenue)

HRB #163 – Dr. Harry & Rachel Granger Wegeforth Home (3004 Laurel Street)

HRB #189 – Eagle's Hall (733 Eighth Avenue), Seibert and Wheeler

HRB #225 – Citrus/Pacific Soap Factory (301 West Market Street)

HRB #457 – The Whiteman House (2523 San Marcos Avenue)

HRB #478 – Duvall/Lee House (3105 Kalmia Street)

HRB #685 – San Diego Athletic Club (1250 Sixth Avenue), Wheeler and Stevenson

HRB #766 – Percy Benbough/William Wheeler House (2174 Guy Street)

All Saints Episcopal Church, 1928

Carleton Winslow, Sr.

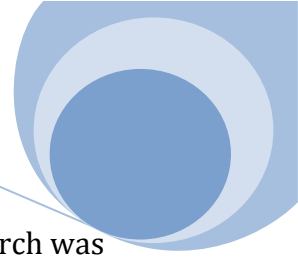
1876-1946

Biography:

Carleton Winslow, Sr. was born in Damariscotta, Maine on December 27, 1876. He studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago and began his career in 1910 working for the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. His first major assignment was for the Panama-California Exposition of 1911-1915 in San Diego. Winslow designed many of the temporary buildings for this exposition choosing the Spanish Colonial style which brought him much acclaim and recognition as an established architect.

Winslow then went on to be known for his designs for several churches throughout the Los Angeles and San Diego areas. The First Baptist Church of Pasadena was one of Winslow's first churches completed in 1926. This church was built in the Romanesque style, was 23,400 square feet, and cost \$400,000 to build. At the same time, the Community

Master Builders



Presbyterian Church of Beverly Hills was also built and completed in 1926. This church was built as a mixture between Hispanic, Scottish, and English church architecture. One other church designed by Winslow was a Catholic Church, Mary, Star of the Sea in La Jolla. This church was built in the California Mission style complete with a beautiful bell tower.

Carleton Winslow also helped design part of The Bishop's School in La Jolla. Built in 1916, Winslow designed the long narrow chapel intersecting Gilman Hall on the north end. This chapel was designed in the Spanish Colonial style similar to the buildings seen at the Panama-California Exposition of 1911. Winslow won an AIA award for this chapel four years later after adding transepts and a baptistery to the building. Winslow went on to also design a second story to the west end of the building, a tower adjoined to the chapel, as well as the Wheeler J. Bailey Library in 1934.

Winslow became a member of the AIA in 1916, a fellow of the AIA in 1939, and also served as the president of the Los Angeles Municipal Art Commission from 1931-1933. Carleton Winslow, Sr. died in Los Angeles on 10/16/1946 after a long successful career leaving behind beautiful buildings which can still be enjoyed today.

Notable Works:

HRB 333 Evangeline Caven Bungalow
HRB 353 The Bishop's School
Panama- California Exposition 1911-1915
House of Hospitality, Balboa Park
The First Baptist Church of Pasadena
The Community Presbyterian Church
Mary, Star of the Sea
The Bishop's School
Coulter House, San Diego
Atkinson Residence, La Jolla

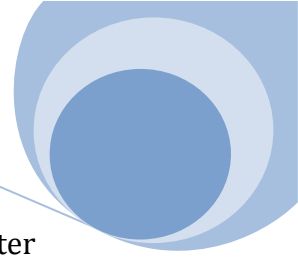
John Lloyd Wright

1892 – 1972

Biography:

John Lloyd Wright, the second son of renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright, was born December 12, 1892 in Oak Park, Illinois. He originally started his career in Portland, Oregon working as a paving contractor but soon moved to San Diego at the age of 18. Initially, he worked for his older brother Lloyd, but was soon employed as a draftsman for the Pacific Building Company. While at the Pacific Building Company he landed a job drawing "cobblestone" bungalows. In 1912, he was hired as an apprentice for noted architect Harrison Albright, and helped design the Wood House in Escondido as well as the Workingman's Hotel (now the Golden West Hotel) downtown. John lived in various places throughout his lifetime including Chicago, Japan, Long Beach, Indiana, and Del Mar.

Master Builders



In 1913, Wright moved back to the Midwest to work for his father, and soon thereafter moved to Tokyo to oversee construction of the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Imperial Hotel. During this time he also worked as an inventor and designed a line of educational children's toys, including the ever-popular "Lincoln Logs." He also married Jeanette Winters, a woman he had originally met in Los Angeles. Wright was fired from his father's firm in 1918 due to financial constraints, and unfortunately John and his wife divorced in 1920. He then married Hazel Lundin in 1921 and the couple returned to the Midwest settling in Long Beach, Indiana, where he became known as the "town architect" and designed the city hall, schools, and many downtown buildings. John and his second wife had a daughter, Elizabeth. Following another divorce, John married his client for the Long Beach commission "Shangri-La", Frances Welsh in 1942.

Upon his return to San Diego in 1946, Wright was commissioned to design a number of private residences throughout the area. While his designs primarily reflected the Modern style that was popular at the time, he frequently incorporated elements of the ubiquitous Prairie-school style that his father was famous for. Wright believed in his father's principles of organic architecture and tried to adapt this idea in his own expression. During this time, Wright also established himself as an educator, teaching courses in art and modern architecture at the University of California extension. He died in 1972, at the age of 80, after battling a prolonged illness.

Despite living under the immense shadow of his father, John Lloyd Wright was clearly a master architect in his own right. Over the span of his 60-year career, he not only designed several of Southern California's most notable residences, but was also an author ("My Father Who Is on Earth," a biography of Frank Lloyd Wright), a teacher, and an inventor of note. Although facing legal claims of practicing without a license, Wright was a member of the AIA and had been licensed in Indiana.

Notable Works:

HRB # 96 – Golden West Hotel (720 Fourth Avenue), with Harrison Albright
HRB # 432 – Judkins / J.L. Wright House (1700 Torrey Pines Road)
HRB # 768 – Frank and Gloria Compton / John Lloyd Wright House
Mrs. M.J. Wood House, Escondido

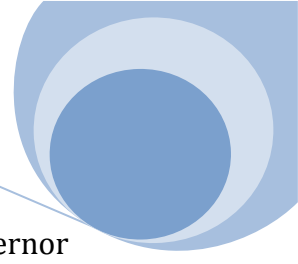
Juan Bandini

1800-1859

Biography:

Juan Bandini was born in Lima in 1800 and lived there throughout his youth receiving his education there. His father came to California as master of a Spanish trading vessel in 1819 and again in 1821 and it is speculated that Juan went along with him. Shortly after the Mexican Revolution he and his father moved to San Diego where they built a house in 1829. Bandini became involved with politics when he became a member of the assembly from 1827-1828, sub-comisario from 1828-1831, and in 1830 he was chosen to be a substitute

Master Builders



congressman. In 1832 he was appointed comisario principal ad interim but the Governor refused to acknowledge his authority outside of San Diego so Bandini resigned. When the Mexican-American war began Bandini adhered to the American cause and did everything in his power to aid them.

Juan Bandini's first wife's name was Dolores and they had five children. His second wife was named Refugia and they had five children as well.

In addition to his family home, Bandini also erected a store in San Diego, as well as a building for the hotel, the Gila House.

Notable Works:

HRB 14-C Casa de Bandini
Gila House addition

Philip Barber

1888-1966

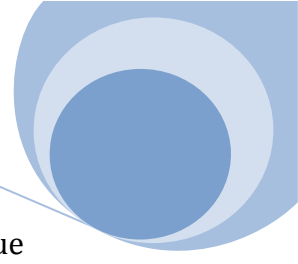
Bibliography:

Barber was the master developer of the Barber Tract in La Jolla. Philip P. Barber was recorded as purchasing twelve acres south of the La Jolla Village from the estate of the late A.G. Gassen in November of 1921. He purchased the land for approximately \$22,875 or \$1900 an acre. Barber sold off pieces of land from his original parcel with architect-designed homes on them, and actual subdivision of the land caught up later. This tract development was built out by about 1940 and included many distinctive and significant architect-designed homes providing a distinct community character.

Originally from Inglewood, New Jersey, Barber traveled to the west coast in 1921 traveling through the Panama Canal. Before traveling west, Barber was vice president of his family's Barber & Company steamship firm in New York. He became interested in moving to La Jolla after discovering the American Riviera. Barber then retired from his position, called his wife to "pack up", and moved his family of six to California. They first resided at the Hotel Del Coronado, then shortly at a home on College Street in La Jolla while they waited for their home to be built. They welcomed another daughter, Mary, in 1923, the only one of their five children to be born in San Diego.

The Barber family decided on using the services of J.H Nicholson as the architect of their family home. Barber maintained an interest in various architectural styles and was documented in an article of the [La Jolla Light](#) on October 6, 1922 as being a promoter of the "Better Homes Movement" even serving on the architectural committee of the local chapter. In October of 1922, the home was featured on the Better Homes Tour and was called "The Dunes". Barber designed the home himself and was one of the first builders to underground utilities. This home was the beginning of the La Jolla building boom bringing in many of the planned developments seen in La Jolla today.

Master Builders



Philip Barber went on to build other homes within the Barber tract including the Blue House and the Pink House, and even employed local Native American laborers to experiment with the use of adobe. The Barber family lived in this neighborhood until 1933 when an unfortunate decline in financial stability due to the Depression forced the family to move from their home where they moved to the nearby Windansea Hotel. Barber continued to rent out the property and eventually sold the home to John and Harriet Howe in 1937. The Barber family declared bankruptcy in 1938. The family remained in La Jolla until 1946 when the family moved to the Julian area.

Notable Works:

HRB 520 Casa de La Paz/ The Dunes

Brawner & Hunter

1910s – 1920s

Biography:

Harry Brawner and Harmon Hunter were partners during the 1910s and 1920s, building many historically-designated structures such as the Christian Science Church on Laurel Street and the Arthur Marston House (both Irving Gill), the now-demolished Klauber House and the Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House. They were known for their quality of construction and their enduring construction methods and techniques. Because of that, they were chosen by many of the important architects of the era to construct their designs.

Notable Works:

HRB #49 – (Melville) Klauber House (3060 Sixth Avenue), demolished

HRB #50 – Arthur Marston House (3575 Seventh Avenue)

HRB #392 – Bartlett/Webster House (2850 Cedar Street)

HRB #421 – Mitchell Family Residence-Elks Lodge (2720 Fourth Avenue), demolished

HRB #572 – Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1824 Sheridan Avenue)

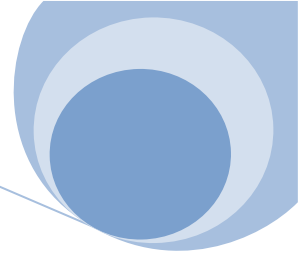
HRB #756 – Sarah Brock/William Templeton Johnson/Brawner & Hunter House
Christian Science Church (Laurel Street)

Carter Construction Company

Biography:

The Carter Construction Company was owned and operated by civil engineer, Thomas F. Carter with offices in the American National Bank Building downtown. This company was known for building a Swiss Villa tract starting in 1911 being said to be “the most artistic, convenient, up-to-date cottages in the city” according to an article in the San Diego Union in 1912. These tract homes were built in the North Park community. At their peak, the company was averaging a contract for building a home a day. The company is known for its Swiss Chalet/ Craftsman Bungalow architecture.

Master Builders



Notable Works:

HRB 493 Carter Construction Company Swiss Chalet/ First Fundamental Church

William Heath Davis

1822 – 1909

Biography:

William Heath Davis, the descendent of a prominent sea-faring family, was raised in Honolulu and arrived in San Francisco at the age of 17. He initially worked as an assistant to his uncle – the most prolific merchant in the western United States – but entered into business on his own account in 1842. Although he dealt primarily in the sale of military equipment, he also supplied equipment to the hordes of miners who moved to California in search of gold, and quickly rose to become one of the state’s wealthiest and most prosperous men.

Davis married Maria de Jesus Estudillo in 1847, the daughter of an affluent cattle rancher whose relatives had pioneered the early development of Southern California. In 1850, he attempted to attract a thriving trade to the sparsely populated town of San Diego by relocating the entire city away from Old Town to a location adjacent to its natural harbor. To this end he purchased 160 acres of land near present-day downtown, and at his own expense financed the construction of several facilities including a hotel, store, wharf, park, military barracks and several houses.

In 1851, a devastating fire in San Francisco destroyed the majority of Davis’s assets, prompting him to abandon his new city and return to Northern California. By 1853, most of the structures constructed by Davis were either relocated to Old Town or razed and used for firewood. Only two of the original buildings in his development – sardonically dubbed “Davis’s Folly” – are currently standing. Both the New San Diego Hotel (HRB # 6) and the Davis/Horton House (HRB # 9) have been added to the city’s register of historical resources.

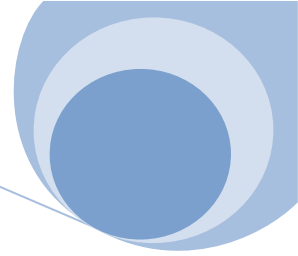
Despite his past accomplishments, Davis spent his later years in financial straits, and managed his wife’s share of the Estudillo cattle ranch near San Leandro. He made a meager living selling insurance and real estate, and in 1869 he published a book – entitled *Sixty Years in California* – recounting the state’s history in the context of his personal experiences. Davis died in 1909, and leaves behind a legacy as one of San Diego’s most pioneering, if not unlucky, historical figures.

Notable Works:

HRB # 6 – New San Diego (Dunnell’s) Hotel Site (348 West F Street), demolished 1969

HRB # 9 – Davis / Horton House (402 Island Avenue)

Master Builders



Dennstedt Building Company

1926-1988

Biography:

The Dennstedts are an essential element to the history of San Diego from the 1920's-1940's. Through their company, the Desnnstedt Building Company, this family business built many homes, commercial buildings, and apartments throughout San Diego. The Dennstedt family home was built in the Kennsington community in the pre-war era (1941) in the Old English Manor style. The Dennstedt Company offices were located at Fifth Avenue and advertised their services saying, "the success of the Dennstedt organization is the completeness of the service it renders".

The brothers sold real estate in Iowa and north to Canada until the market collapsed in 1923. In 1924 they moved to San Diego and put their house design and construction skills to use beginning a construction company. The original Dennstedt Company produced high-end custom homes in San Diego from 1926-1933. After 1933 the company was left to just A.L and A.E Dennstedt whom continued in custom home construction. Henry Landt served as director of drafting for the Dennstedt Company, later forming his own firm partnered with Norman Dennstedt. The brothers employed a variety of architectural styles in their homes including Spanish Eclectic, Mexican Hacienda, Tudor, English Monetrrey and Ranch styles. These homes were built in communities all over San Diego including North Park, Talmadge, Kensington, La Jolla, and Point Loma. Services offered by the Dennstedt Company included in-house design, construction of structures designed by other architects, lot sales, and financing.

One development the brothers worked on was the Reynard Hills subdivision where they purchased many lots, sold them to the public, and then were contracted to build the house on the lot. The company even built a model home for the Reynard Hills development which reportedly had long lines of interested members of the public who came to see the house on its opening day.

A.L. and Norman Dennstedt headed the San Diego chapter of the Building Contractors Association. In 1968 Norman received a lifetime achievement award from the BCA San Diego chapter. Norman was also chairman of the Carpenters Union's joint Labor-Management Trust Fund. A.L Dennstedt was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota in 1881, moving to San Diego with his brothers. He lived in San Diego for 41 years until his death in 1967. A.L was a charter member of the Hillcrest Lions Club and a member of Al Bahr Shrine, Albert Lea (Minn). York Rite, and John D. Spreckles Masonic Lodge.

Notable Works:

HRB 535 Carlos and Blanche Livers House

HRB 627 Antoine and Jeanne Frey House

HRB 664 A.L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House

HRB 806 Anne and Edward Lindley House

HRB 818 Hazel Weir/Dennstedt Company House/Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya Site #4

HRB 892 Jean P. Hampton/A.L. & A.E. Dennstedt Building Company Spec House #1

Master Builders

David O. Dryden

1877 – 1946

Biography:

David Owen Dryden was born in 1877 on his uncle's ranch outside Guerneville, California. By the time he was a year old, his father had moved the family to the south coast of Oregon. In the mid-1890's, Dryden, along with his oldest sister and brother-in-law, moved from Oregon to the San Gabriel Valley of Los Angeles County. Dryden worked at odd jobs in Los Angeles, including that of a tram conductor on the Boyle Heights line, before becoming a carpenter in the thriving home building industry in the community of Monrovia. David met Isabel Rockwood and they were married in 1902. David and Isabel worked on the building projects together, living in each model as they were being built. The Panama-California International Exposition, as reported by the Monrovia newspaper, had created "the greatest building boom ever seen in a city of its size . . ." With this building prospect, Dryden moved to San Diego in 1911 and began building homes in 1912, including some homes for Master Architect William Wheeler. In total, Dryden completed at least fifty-five homes in San Diego. In the early years, he typically lived in each home after construction while he worked on the next house. Dryden apparently did not live in the Helen Crenshaw/David O. Dryden House as the lot was sold to Helen Crenshaw within three months of David Dryden's purchase of the lot (which was one month after the house was completed in July 1914). Crenshaw, a widow and Vice President of the San Diego Title Guaranty Company, was an early lender to David Dryden and clearly the house was being built for her.

The Helen Crenshaw/David O. Dryden House was one of six houses for which Dryden was granted building permits in July of 1913 in the "Valle Vista Addition" where the house is located. The largest and most luxurious of these houses, the Helen Crenshaw/David O. Dryden House appears to have been Dryden's first two story structure in San Diego. The two story house appears to have marked a change in Dryden's clientele from single story bungalows for working class families to larger homes for middle and upper-middle class professionals.

In 1925, the Drydens moved to the San Francisco Bay area where David continued his lucrative work as a builder of romantic, Latinized bungalows in the new suburbs of San Leandro, Richmond, and Oakland. David died at the age of 69 in 1946.

Notable Works:

HRB #362 – Crook-Foster Residence (2242 Adams Avenue)

HRB #428 – John Kenney House (3571 28th Street)

HRB #452 – Kline/Dryden House (3505 28th Street)

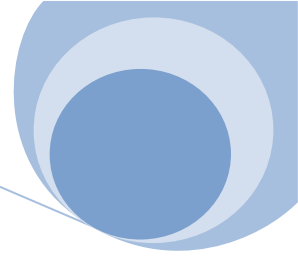
HRB #456 – John Carman Thurston House (3446 28th Street)

HRB #492 – The Coffield House (1801 Sheridan Avenue)

HRB #581 – Edwina Bellinger/David O. Dryden House (2203 Cliff Street)

HRB #675 – Helen Crenshaw/David O. Dryden House (4780 Panorama Drive)

Master Builders



Jose Antonio Estudillo (1805-1852)

Biography:

Jose Antonio Estudillo was born at Monterey in 1805 to Jose Maria. Estudillo was instrumental in the development of early San Diego and was first recorded in San Diego in 1827 as owning a home and lot. This home was built in a large “L” shaped adobe house. Later additions formed the house into a “U” shape.

Throughout his lifetime, Estudillo was documented as having several responsibilities in the San Diego region. From 1828 until 1830 he was San Diego revenue collector and treasurer. In 1829, Estudillo was documented as being the grantee of Otay Rancho. He became a member of the assembly in 1833 and stayed in this position until 1835. He also owned land in Temecula (1835), San Juan Capistrano (1841), and was an administrator at San Luis Rey from 1840-1843. During the Mexican war Estudillo stayed neutral. After the war Estudillo became the first County Assessor in 1850 but sadly died only two years later in 1852.

He was noted as being a man of excellent character and influence in the San Diego region. He married his wife, Maria Victoria, in 1825 and the two had seven sons and five daughters.

Notable Works:

HRB 14-A Casa de Estudillo

Allen H. Hilton

1890 – ? (Sometime after 1973)

Biography:

Allen H. Hilton was born in 1890 in Oregon and arrived in San Diego in 1924. He had limited experience as a contractor from 1904-1908 while working for his father and put this experience to use when he obtained his architect and contractor licenses in 1926. In 1927 Hilton began designing and building residences in San Diego. His known work exemplifies the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

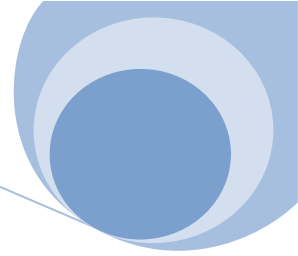
Local examples of Hilton’s courtyard apartments and apartment houses have character defining features indicative of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Hilton’s articulation of the style is well recognized through his fine detailing throughout the interior and exterior of the buildings. Such features include smooth plaster walls, niches, decorative tiles, plaster grill work, beehive fireplaces, and courtyards with fountains, flowers, and shrubbery.

In 1934, Hilton moved to the San Fernando Valley to build houses in the suburbs of Los Angeles. After building cabins with his brother Jack in Lake Arrowhead, Hilton moved to Porterville, California where he bought an orange grove. This is where he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Hilton was also an avid photographer, taking many photographs of Native Americans. He won many photographic awards, nationally and internationally, including becoming an associate member of the Photographic Society of America.

Notable Works:

HRB #713 – The Adams Apartments (2448 Adams Avenue)
3767 7th Avenue
4335 Hamilton Street SFR, demolished

Master Builders



Morris Irvin

1868-1933

(The Irvin Security Company)

Biography:

Morris B. Irvin was born in May of 1868 in Illinois. His family was living in Kearney City, Buffalo County, Nebraska by 1880. John H., his father, was a stock grower who was born around 1831 and Hannah J, his mother, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. He lived in their Nebraska home with his parents, brother (Frank H.), and two sisters (Laura K. and Hattie R.). By 1900 Irvin was living in Creighton, Nebraska in Knox County with his wife, Ida B., and their daughter Doris who was born in 1897. During this time he was working as a dry goods merchant. The Irvin family arrived in San Diego in 1912/1913 right before the Pan Pacific Exposition. He was a real estate developer and supposedly the first person to engage in large scale speculative home building in San Diego. Irvin built over 125 homes in the Mission Hills community between the time of his arrival to San Diego until his death at the age of sixty-five in July of 1933.

Irvin established the Irvin Security Company on April 13, 1915, a contracting firm dedicated to buying, selling, leasing, and dealing in real estate so that they would be able to build different types of structures for sale or lease. The company went on to build over 100 homes in the Mission Hills community and lasted for fifteen years. Irvin was known for building in the Craftsman style from about 1912-1916 and is most known for building California Craftsman “seagull” bungalows. He also built in the Mission revival and Spanish Revival styles.

Notable Works:

HRB #611 William E. Kier House

HRB #794 M.B and Ida Irvin Spex House #1

HRB #815 Nathan Rigdon and Morris Irvin Spec House #3

HRB #817 Nathan Rigdon and Morris Irvin Spec House #2

HRB #860 Irvin Security Company Spec House #1/Morris B. Irvin House

Fred Jarboe

1889-1960

Bibliography:

A native of Kentucky, Fred Jarboe was born in 1889, and while he was still young the family moved to Oklahoma. His experience was mostly in architecture, handling of building materials, engineering, and for the last part of his career- contracting. He came to San Diego in 1924 with his wife Helen. Jarboe was a resident of Mission Hills from 1924-1937. One of Jarboe’s biggest accomplishments was the building of the San Diego Athletic club. Other buildings include the Natural History Museum, the Museum of Man in Balboa Park, and the gymnasium at San Diego High School.

Due to the Depression, the Jarboe family lost their home in 1936 and so Fred Jarboe lived in Los Angeles for the last twenty years of his life. He passed away at the age of 71 on February 16, 1960.

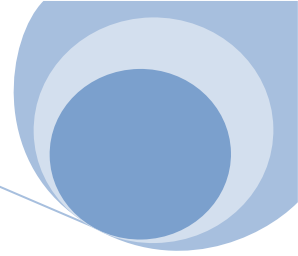
Notable Works:

#429 Fred Jarboe House

Fred Jarboe House #2

HRB
HRB #908

Master Builders



José Manuel Machado

1756-1852

Biography:

José Manuel Machado was a Corporal of the San Diego Company at San Diego and arrived at the San Diego Presidio around 1782. He also commanded military guards at Mission San Luis Rey and was active in founding the mission stations at Pala, Las Flores and Temecula. At the age of fifty-two he married Maria Serafina de La Luz in 1808. Their first child, Juan, was born in 1809. At this time the family lived at the Presidio. As room became tight within the Presidio walls, families started building houses in other areas of San Diego. The Machado family built a one story adobe building in 1835. Machado had fifteen children, but by the time their house was built it is believed only the two youngest children, Joaquin and Rosa, were still living in the house with their parents. Machado also built another home for one of his daughters in 1843. In 1854 this building became a restaurant and saloon. Both of these structures can still be found in Old Town San Diego State Park.

Notable Works:

HRB 14-E Casa de Machado-Silvas (de la Bandera)

HRB 14-G Casa de Machado-Stewart

Archibald McCorkle

Biography:

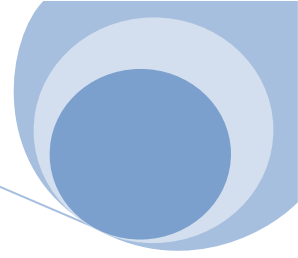
Archibald McCorkle was a respected craftsman and a contributor to many of the early tracts in North Park and a well known builder before World War I. His houses exemplify a rather progressive style for the time with unique building idea including a creative modern hybrid of Mission and Craftsman details and form. He was self-employed as a house carpenter and contractor in the Northeast section of the city. The Laurel Street house is one of his last and most unique architectural projects before an early death.

Archibald McCorkle's house at 3048 Laurel Street was an unusual mixture of styles. The design was a modified Spanish Revival building which combined the bracketed deep eaves and twin pergolas of the Craftsman style with elements of secular Mediterranean structures. Unique features of the plastered exterior were tower-like pillars supporting the corners of a parapet facade, and the gate-house entry porch. These features echoed Spanish fortress architecture and were combined with a flat, broken-arched, street elevation.

Notable Works:

HRB #438 The Cottee/McCorkle House

Master Builders



Martin V. Melhorn

1866-1925

(Alberta Security Company, Bay City Construction Company, Melhorn Construction Company, Martin V. Melhorn Investments, M.V. Melhorn & Son)

Biography:

Martin V. Melhorn was born in Indiana in 1866. He lived and worked in Falls City, Nebraska and Denver, Colorado before moving to San Diego in 1911 with his wife, Alberta, and their son William. With John J. Wahrenberger and John C. Rice as his partners, Martin formed the Bay City Construction company in 1911. Bay City Construction lasted until 1916 and during this time Melhorn and Wahrenberger both predominantly designed in the Craftsman and Arts & Crafts styles. In 1913 Melhorn started another company, Alberta Security Company, with his wife Alberta, which focused on the financial aspects of his construction business. Bay City Construction Company was dissolved when John Wahrenberger became ill in 1916 at which time Melhorn began working under the name Martin V. Melhorn Investments. During this time Melhorn's design style shifted away from Arts & Crafts and became more experimental and he designed larger residences for leading citizens of San Diego. Some of his experimental designs at this time included cottages and bungalows in which he incorporated Prairie, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival and Japanese inspired elements. Martin V. Melhorn Investments gave way to M.V. Melhorn & Son in 1922 when he partnered with his son William. This partnership lasted until Martin Melhorn's unexpected death in 1926.

Notable Works:

HRB #318 – Melhorn-King Residence (1302 Washington Place)

HRB #489 – The Joseph S. Mack House (3932 Alameda Place)

HRB #583 – The Neil Brown/Martin V. Melhorn House (4195 Palmetto Way)

HRB #780 – Alberta Security/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House #1 (1201 West Arbor Drive)

HRB #790 – Tudor Rodgers/Martin V. Melhorn House (4060 Alameda Drive)

William B. Melhorn

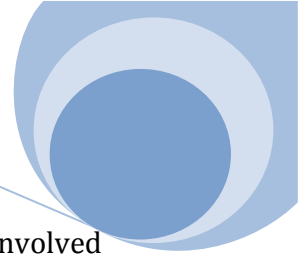
1906 –

(William B. Melhorn Construction Company, Melhorn Construction Company, Pacific Building Company)

Biography:

The Pacific Building Company, established in 1906, was inarguably the most prolific real estate company in San Diego during the first half of the twentieth century. Founded by noted developer and civic booster Oscar W. Cotton, the company aimed to extend the benefits of home ownership to those of modest means by constructing homes that were both well-built and cost-effective. For nearly fifty years the company designed and built hundreds of homes and dozens of tracts, and also engineered creative strategies for the average buyer to finance their purchase.

Master Builders



Throughout the nineteen-teens, the primary objective of the Pacific Building Company involved the design and construction of new homes, most often on lots purchased either by an individual or the company itself. To this end, Cotton developed a pioneering strategy by which draftsmen – many of whom were recruited from the office of Irving Gill – created renderings of new homes, which in turn were featured in newspaper advertisements. By the 1920s, the company expanded its repertoire by promoting lot sales as well as crafting financing options for prospective buyers.

Because the company maintained a pool of experienced architects and built houses on many of the lots it sold, homes in those neighborhoods affiliated with the company tended to develop a harmonious look and typically emphasized a particular architectural style. The company gained notoriety for its prolific use of the California bungalow, a modest yet popular interpretation of the American Arts and Crafts movement.

Due in large part to its reputation for quality workmanship and innovative financing strategies, the Pacific Building Company designed and constructed more than 700 homes throughout the San Diego vicinity. Numerous examples of the company's work – many of which have remained largely unaltered – can be found in several of the city's older neighborhoods. Currently, seven houses and one apartment building designed by the company are listed on the city's register of designated historical resources.

Notable Works:

- HRB # 365 – Wood / Forney Residence (3225 Second Avenue)
- HRB # 442 – Ocean Beach Cottage Historical District Contributor (4625 Cape May Avenue)
- HRB # 491 – The Wight / Jenkins House (1621 29th Street)
- HRB # 513 – 2906 Beech Street House (2906 Beech Street)
- HRB# 517 – Gustafson Furniture Building, 1948
- HRB # 547 – The Delphine and Frank Leonard House (1619 Dale Street)
- HRB # 641 – Frances Apartments (927-945 Broadway)
- HRB # 778 – Pacific Building Company Spec House No. 1 (3910 Eagle Street)
- HRB # 836 – Pacific Building Company Spec House No. 2 (1517 Granada Avenue)

Orville U. Miracle

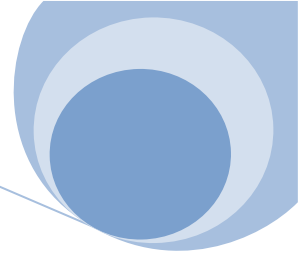
(O.U. Miracle Co.)

The O.U Miracle Co. was known for building quality homes in the City of San Diego in the Uptown and Kensington communities during the Great Depression notably in the California Ranch style of architecture.

Notable Works:

- HRB #355 Highland House
- HRB #387 The Lindstrom House

Master Builders



Lester Olmstead
?-1983

Biography:

Lester Olmstead's experience stems from serving in the United States Army as a Quartermaster Corps service sergeant as well as working as a supervisor of a carpentry shop in San Francisco during WWI. After being discharged in 1918 Olmstead joined C.H. Martinez and Charles W. Brown to form Brown-Olmstead Building Company in 1924. One of his earliest works was a "pacific ready cut model home" built as a Spanish style bungalow. He then bought out Brown in 1928 and created the Olmstead Building Company.

Olmstead is most known in San Diego for his work on the DeWitt C. Mitchell American Legion Hall Post 201. For this building he selected the Spanish Revival style architecture as influenced by the 1915-1916 Panama-California Expo held in Balboa Park. This building is an important surviving example of his work; having continued his association with the building as chair of the building committee until his death in 1983. His association with this building allowed Olmstead to meet Progressive Party leader George W. Marston which led to his appointment as City Parks Commission. Olmstead was removed from this position by the mayor at the time when he opposed the building of State Highway 101 through Torrey Pines City Park. Olmstead took his case to the California Supreme Court and it ended with suing the City of San Diego for not obtaining a 2/3 popular vote allowing construction on the Pueblo lands (which were present at Torrey Pines).

Other buildings include the 1920's Naval Training Center in Point Loma and at Naval Air Field on North Island. He had also constructed the old Lindbergh Field Terminal and Ryan Aeronautical buildings which were located on Pacific Highway. Other buildings include numerous residences in Point Loma, Kensington, Mission Hills, and East San Diego although few of his buildings still survive. Some of these homes were known to be built in the Spanish Colonial Revival ("old California style") and Craftsman bungalow style.

Olmstead became an important social figure in San Diego being invited to various important events throughout his lifetime. This includes being a part of the Lindbergh Reception Committee for the Citizens Banquet in Honor of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh on September 21, 1927. Again because of his association with Marston, he received tickets to attend the dinner reception for the dedication of Presidio Hill and Junipero Serra Museum on July 16, 1929. The relationship he built with important figures in San Diego landed him a membership with the San Diego Athletic Club. He was even invited to greet President Franklin D. Roosevelt at San Diego Stadium on October 2, 1935.

Notable Works:

HRB# 525 DeWitt C. Mitchell American Legion Hall Post 201

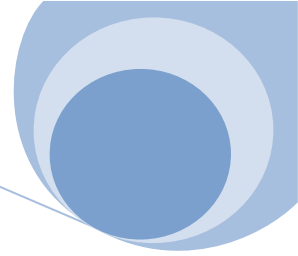
Coca Cola Bottling Plant

Home at 2744 Chatsworth Boulevard, "modified Italian style", 1934

Fontenelle Apartments, 1936

Olmstead Lodge at Camp Fletcher, Cuyamaca Mountains, 1929

Master Builders



Pacific Building Company 1908-1928

Biography:

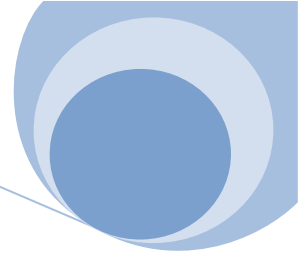
The Pacific Building Company was said to be one of the most important and prolific real estate companies in San Diego in the first half of the 20th Century. The company was founded by Oscar W. Cotton in 1908 and he managed the firm until 1928. The company specialized in well built, yet cost effective products to extend home ownership to those of modest means. The company not only developed dozens of tracts, it engineered creative ways for the average buyer to finance the purchase of both a lot and house. The company started off well for itself building a house a day when the company was formed in 1908. Throughout the 1910's the company focused more on designing and constructing homes on lots purchased either by individuals or by the company itself. Draftsmen, many hired from Irving Gill's office, would create plans for both large and small homes. Renderings of these designs were incorporated into advertisements along with costs to build any particular model. The company offered to build houses on a monthly payment plan, which was an entirely new concept in San Diego in the early part of the 20th Century. The Pacific Building Company used a "Deed of Trust" or "Trust Deed" which allowed the builder to lend buyers up to 80%. Buyers paid the mortgage in 3-5 years and the Trust Deed monthly. By the 1920's, Pacific Building Company expanded its focus and began to promote lot sales and financing. Because the company maintained experienced architects in its employ and built houses on many of the lots it sold, homes in neighborhoods affiliated with the company tended to develop a harmonious look, usually emphasizing a particular architectural style. The architectural styles include those of the Craftsman Bungalow, Prairie, and Colonial Revival styles.

The company built many homes in the South Park addition after buying the land from the Bartlett Estate Company who had subdivided the land in 1870. The Pacific Building Company was truly innovative in providing customers with architectural, sales, financing, and construction services. The Pacific Building Company was working against other notable designers/architects/builders in the South Park neighborhood including The Quayle Brothers, Irving J. Gill, William Sterling Hebbard, and Richard Requa. Homes were built for notable people in South Park including Charles S. Bell, a realtor and promoter of the Pacific Building Company, who had the building company build his house in the early Prairie Style in 1911. The Pacific Building Company also built homes in North Park on Utah, Kansas, and Idaho Streets.

Notable Works:

HRB #395 Mitchell House
HRB #491 The Wight/ Jenkins House
HRB #513 2906 Beech Street House
HRB #547 The Delphine and Frank Leonard House
HRB #836 Pacific Building Company Spec House No. 2

Master Builders



Pear Pearson of Pearson Construction Company

Biography:

Most known for his work in the now Burlingame Voluntary/Traditional Historical District. According to historian Donald Covington, Pearson was a carpenter who built many homes in the northeast region of the city on the periphery of Balboa Park. Pearson was responsible for several homes which have been designated as contributing structures to the Burlingame Historical District; including his personal residence. A home at 3027 Freeman Street (HRB #606) exemplifies Pearson's work in the Spanish Eclectic style. Another home at 3444 Granada Avenue was built in the Greater North Park community in the Craftsman Bungalow style. Pear Pearson filed several "Notice of Completion" documents on several houses in the Loma Portal area but little is still known about this builder leading for need of further research.

Notable Works:

HRB #606 Rear Admiral Charles Hartman/ Pear Pearson House

HRB #467 Leo R. Hoffman Residence

HRB #475 Leo R. Hoffman Residence

Miguel de Pedroena, Jr.

?-1850

Biography:

Don Miguel de Pedroena arrived in the San Diego area in 1838 from Peru. Originally a native of Spain Miguel was a part of a well known family from Madrid and received an education from both Spain and London where he studied the English language. He was known as being affable, polite, gracious in manner, and a true gentleman. He married an Estudillo daughter and they lived in San Diego until his death in 1850 leaving behind a son and two daughters. He attended the convention at Monterey in 1849 for the formation of the state constitution. He was on the American side during the war and had a Calvary command with the rank of captain. He became collector of customs from 1847-1848.

Miguel was known as one of the founders of San Diego. He built one of the first frame houses in Old Town, which is standing to this day. This house was used as the office of the Union in the late 1860's.

Notable Works:

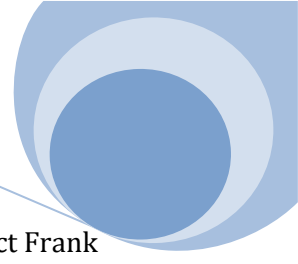
HRB# 14-D Casa de Pedroena

William Reed

Biography:

Reed was well known in the early 1900's for his skill in designing and building many San Diego landmarks. Known throughout Southern California, Reed participated in the construction of the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, the San Diego High School Auditorium, the Glen Abbey superintendent's lodge, and Mercy Hospital. One of his most notable works was the Bush Egyptian Theatre built at the time of "Egyptian craze" after finding the tomb of King Tut. Reed scored the

Master Builders



propylon's stuccoed surfaces to resemble cut sandstone. William Reed worked with architect Frank W. Stephen on this project.

Notable Works:

HRB #351

Park theatre Bush Egyptian
Woodrow Wilson Junior High School
San Diego High School Auditorium
Glen Abbey Superintendent's lodge
Mercy Hospital

Nathan Rigdon

1867 – c. 1939

Biography:

Nathan Rigdon was born in Harford County Maryland in 1867. It is unclear when he arrived in San Diego; however by 1909 he was noted on permit listings in the Daily Transcript. The 1910 census listed him as a "builder and speculator." He was responsible for the design and construction of houses as well as commercial and apartment buildings throughout the city, however a significant portion of his work was in Mission Hills, especially along West Lewis Street and Fort Stockton Drive.

He designed houses in several styles including many in his own version of the Prairie style, which was popular among Progressives. In addition to Prairie designs, Rigdon also planned buildings in the Craftsman style. Interestingly, many of his houses are easily identified by his signature use of an integrated entry porch and second floor balcony. Rigdon designs are known for their high quality, functional floor plans and extensive use of wood throughout the interior spaces. He contributed significantly to the architectural heritage of San Diego, and the Mission Hills area in particular, and is considered a Master Builder.

By 1920, the Rigdon family's main residence was Glendale, California, although Mr. Rigdon continued his San Diego construction activities. Rigdon died in Glendale c. 1939.

Notable Works:

HRB #621 – Barr-Rigdon-Robinson Spec House #1 (4301 Hermosa Way)
HRB #625 – S.H. Newell, Jr. Spec House #1 (2123 Hickory Street)
HRB #711 – Carl H. Heilbron/Nathan Rigdon House (1752 West Lewis Street)
HRB #785 – Nathan Rigdon Spec House #2 (2121 Fort Stockton Drive)
HRB #786 – Nathan Rigdon Spec House #1 (2206 Fort Stockton Drive)

R.P. Shields & Son

Biography:

Ernest Shields was born in Iowa in 1879 and according to the census his father, Robert, worked as a merchant in Palestine, Iowa at this time. Ernest had one older brother, Clyde, and two older sisters, Leola and Florence. By 1900 the Shields family was living in Chicago, Illinois and it was then that his father became a contractor. It is said that his father's work

Master Builders

in Chicago influenced Ernest in his work in San Diego. The Shields family then moved again to South Pasadena before moving to San Diego sometime before 1910 (believed to be the spring of 1909). He came for a job offered to him working on the First National Bank building on Fifth and Broadway. According to the 1910 US Census, Robert and Josephine Shields lived at 1525 25th Street. Ernest and his wife Mary as well as four children resided at 3721 D. Street. Robert and Ernest worked together building throughout San Diego until a misfortune with money was had by a business partner and the family moved to the Imperial Valley in 1918. The family got back into building in the early 1920's. Most of their contracts were with residential projects including a whole line of homes along Cypress Way in Marston Hills. They also built homes in Normal Heights and South Park.

Notable Works:

HRB # 856 Ernest S. and Mary Shields / Robert P. Shields & Son House
First National Bank
Car Barns at Imperial Avenue
Masonic Temple at Fifth and Ash
Municipal Bulkhead in the San Diego Harbor
YMCA Building at 8th and C

Alexander Schreiber

1887 – 1947

Biography:

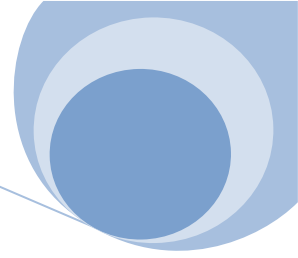
Alexander Schreiber was born in Kansas in 1887 and moved to San Diego in 1912, at age 25. Little is known of his early career in San Diego; however, in 1912 he was listed as a carpenter in the City Directory. He progressed to the building contractor profession by 1916 and in the mid 1920s he operated a real estate office in the then burgeoning district of Hillcrest. While his dealing in real estate has yet to be fully researched, his primary occupation was as a building contractor until his retirement in the 1940s.

During his career, Schreiber was a prolific builder, designing and building houses and commercial buildings throughout the City in neighborhoods including North and South Park, University Heights, Loma Portal, Encanto and Mission Hills. Most of his house designs were in the Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic vernacular so popular in the 1920s and 30s, though he did design at least two houses in Mission Hills in the Prairie style: 1866 Fort Stockton Drive (HRB #730) and the slightly higher-style house at 4205 Arden Way (HRB #618). In addition to being a skilled builder, he was an early experimenter in the use of electricity in houses, his obituary crediting him with building the first home in San Diego completely wired for electrical appliances. Alexander died at age 60 in June of 1947.

Notable Works:

HRB #522 – Claude & Edna Bradley Woolman/Alexander Schreiber House
HRB #618 – Alexander Schreiber Spec House #1 (4205 Arden Way)
HRB #730 – Alexander Schreiber Spec House #2 (1866 Fort Stockton Drive)
HRB #762 – Alexander Schreiber Spec House #3 (4191 Stephens Street)

Master Builders



Louise Severin

1892 – 1949

Biography:

Louise was born in Missouri in 1892 and moved to San Diego in the nineteen-teens. She apprenticed in the construction trade and learned the necessary skills required to become a general contractor. Louise and Hilmer married in the early 1920's. Their business was a family affair; Louise was the principle managing construction projects and performing all estimating and supervising the projects, Hilmer was her assistant.

Severin worked throughout the City of San Diego; however it appears that her most mature period was spent in the Kensington and Talmadge areas. During World War II, Louise Severin built government designed and approved Federal Housing Administration houses for defense contractors and returning veterans. In 1945, Louise and the family formed Severin Construction Company. Louise continued designing and building until her untimely death in 1949; she was 57.

During the 1930s, Severin exploited imagery of the region's Spanish and Mexican past combining rustic and vernacular elements with the most up to date materials and methods. While not as sophisticated, the result was something akin to Cliff May's early Hacienda style houses also found in the area. Key elements in many Severin houses was the single-story "U" or "L" shaped form as well as details such as rustic stucco, tapered chimneys and large interior rooms that opened onto small courtyards surrounded by stucco-coated walls.

Currently, there are only three known Severin-designed houses that are designated Historical Resources within the City of San Diego: HRB #623, Louise Severin Spec House #1 and HRB #743, Carleton and Frances Bunce/Louise Severin House. The former is a fairly large single-story, "L" – shaped Spanish Eclectic style house in Kensington. The latter, also in Kensington, is similar to HRB #623; it is a single-story house in the Spanish Eclectic style. Only HRB #623 was designated based on its association with Severin as a master builder (as well as for its architecture), the other was designated for its association with the development of the neighborhood and its architecture.

Notable Works:

HRB #504 – The 4182 Rochester Road Residence (4182 Rochester Road)

HRB #623 – Louise Severin Spec House #1 (4185 Rochester Road)

HRB #743 – Carleton and Frances Bunce/Louise Severin House (4179 Norfolk Terrace)

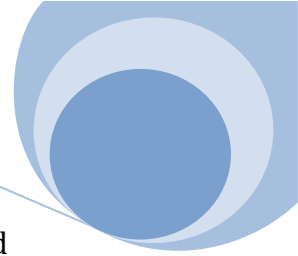
John Sherman

1839-?

John Sherman was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio in 1839 to John and Margaret Sherman. Sherman studied law at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. Due to an eye injury which led to partial blindness, Sherman was not eligible for military service. He went on to marry Ella Arlington Bennett in 1867 and they had five children.

One of Sherman's first works was The Rock Creek Church in Washington D.C in 1887 and also St. Stephen's Church of the same year. The Shermans moved to San Diego in 1887 and

Master Builders



took full advantage of the building boom created by the California Southern Railroad extension to San Diego. Sherman went on to build many Victorian style houses in the area including the Sherman-Gilbert House on Second and Fir as well as the Hall Sherman House. In 1890. The Sherman family left San Diego in 1895.

Notable Works:

HRB 8 Sherman-Gilbert House
HRB 445 Hall-Sherman House
Sherman-Judson House

Charles H. Tifal

1882 – 1968

Biography:

Charles Tifal was born in 1882 in Wisconsin and relocated to San Diego in approximately 1920. Beginning in the early 1920s, Hurlburt and Tifal designed and constructed structures, primarily high-end custom residences, in a myriad of styles including French Eclectic, Spanish Eclectic, Arts and Crafts, Tudor, Italian Renaissance and variants with North African and American Pueblo territorial design elements. In 1942 Tifal was no longer working with Hurlburt but was partnered with Scott King. The firm of Tifal & King installed the Alvarado Road Pump House, cottage and garage. Charles died at age 86 in February of 1968.

Notable Works:

HRB #311 Emmett G. O'Neill Residence
HRB #534 – The Frank H. & Margaret Burton/Milton P. Sessions House
HRB #613 – Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (3557 Third Avenue)
HRB #697 – Edwin and Rose Emerson/Hurlburt and Tifal House (2645 28th Street)
HRB #824 Sam and Mary McPherson/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House
William Bosustow Apartments (3750 Fourth Avenue)
Cromwell Gardens, Normal Heights

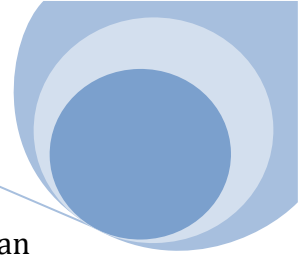
William F. Wahrenberger

1892 – 1965

Biography:

William Fredrick Wahrenberger was born in Colorado in 1892 to John J. and Emilie Wahrenberger. The family relocated to San Diego in 1910. His father became Secretary of the Bay City Construction Company and was the owner of the lots on either side of William Wahrenberger's personal home that was constructed in 1917. The home was the first of two spec houses on these lots that William Wahrenberger designed and constructed for his parents. William was a draftsman and followed his father into the construction business, working with him until his father's death in 1918. Although William Wahrenberger

Master Builders



designed many houses, his occupation is listed as contractor and he never obtained an architect's license.

William designed all the homes he built and completed some of the interior finish work himself. The houses that he designed and built are found throughout San Diego, including Mission Hills, Inspiration Heights, Fleet Ridge, La Jolla, Loma Portal and Point Loma. Since he constructed houses for more than a half-century, his work evolved, employing several styles including Craftsman, Spanish Revival and Modern. In addition to his architectural and building interests, he was an accomplished craftsman, carver, glass worker and calligrapher.

Hallmarks of William Wahrenberger's work were high-quality design and solid functional construction that utilized appropriate detailing and built-ins, and openings that introduced natural light into the interior of each house. The large, comfortable rooms flowed together, a feature that makes the houses very livable and functional even under today's standards.

Wahrenberger died at the age of 73 in December of 1965.

Notable Works:

HRB #680 – William and Grace Wahrenberger House (4277 Trias Street)

HRB #681 – Frances Herrick/William Wahrenberger Spec House #1 (4285 Trias Street)

HRB #694 – John and Emilie Wahrenberger/William Wahrenberger Spec House #2

Francis E. Young

1896-1963

Biography:

Francis E. Young is a notable builder to the San Diego area. One of his most famous works was that of the Veteran's War Memorial Building in Balboa Park. This project was contracted to his business, F. E. Young Construction Company in June of 1949 by the City Council. Besides founding one of the largest general contracting firms in San Diego, Francis E. Young was a civic leader and philanthropist. His career in the building construction industry began in his native Pennsylvania and neighboring West Virginia. At the age of 17 his first job in 1913 was as a water boy on a construction site. He then went on to haul gravel in a wagon behind a team of oxen. After enrolling at the Carnegie Institute of Technology he graduated with a degree in civil engineering.

After graduating, his first professional job was as chief draftsman for the Aetna Chemical Company of Pittsburg. During WWI he was chief engineer for a company that built Navy gun mounts. After the war he moved to Los Angeles and then again to San Diego where he started the F.E. Young Construction Company. This company became known for participating in several important national, state, and local projects. These buildings included the Central Intelligence Agency Building near Washington D.C., and the Student Union and Keckhoff Hall buildings at the UCLA. In San Diego the company was known for

Master Builders

building several projects designed by Samuel W. Hamill including the Veterans' War Memorial Building, the County Courthouse, and the Civic Center/ Community Concourse project.

Young's civic accomplishments include his election as president of the Associated General Contractors of San Diego and the local Lions Club. He was also a past director of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Board of the Salvation Army, a member of the City Board of Health, and other local community organizations. By the time of his death on October 12, 1963 the F.E. Young Construction Company was worth more than \$400 million dollars in construction projects. This included individual projects the company had undertaken as well as other joint ventures with some of the world's largest builders.

Notable Works:

HRB #412 Veteran's War Memorial Building

Master Car Builder

Abel A. Butterworth

1857-1930

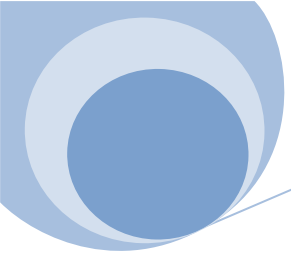
Biography:

A native of England, Butterworth had come to San Diego sometime around 1908. A carpenter by trade, the 53 year old Butterworth became the foreman of San Diego Electric Railway's car repair shop in 1910. Besides working on the Class I car design, he also contributed to other SDER streetcar designs, especially the next generation, "Class II Cars" which Butterworth designed in 1913. Butterworth continued working for SDER until his retirement sometime in the late 1920's. Under Homer MacNutt's supervision, Butterworth designed a new forty-three foot, seven-inch all-wood car body to reflect the best features of the older semi-enclosed California and the newer fully enclosed cars.

Butterworth designed an entirely new streetcar that reflected "state of the art" advances made in trolley car construction between 1900 and 1915. The new "San Diego Class I Car" design contained the best features of the California Car and the Closed Car, with completely modern components and operating features. The high-arched roof produced a high interior ceiling with plenty of passenger headroom while giving the car a stronger body. The Butterworth/Mac Nutt designed San Diego style trolley car was unique because it successfully combined the cost saving convenience of the "Pay As you Enter" system with the safety of the "Near Side" car system in collecting fares. Another innovation designed by Butterworth was the "Center Entrance" so that a street car could be operated from either end rather than having to turn the entire car around. Each car cost \$125,000 to build.

Notable Works:

HRB 339 San Diego Electric Rail-Way Class I Streetcar Bodies



Master Carpenter

Wilbur F. Hale

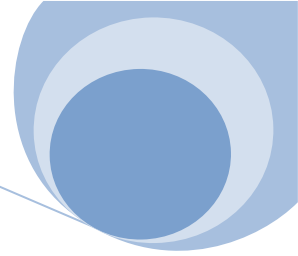
Biography:

While not much is known about this master carpenter, we do know that he was a mentor to master architect Clifford May, and certified all his work and materials were first quality for the Lindstrom House on 4669 E. Talmadge Dr.

Notable Works:

HRB #387 The Lindstrom House

Master Designer



Ralph E. Hurlburt

1888 – 1942

Biography:

Ralph E. Hurlburt was born in 1888 in Utica, Nebraska located in Seward County in Nebraska. His grandparents, George Frederick and Nancy Elizabeth Hurlburt came from Harpersville, New York in Broom County. Ralph's grandfather eventually moved the whole family to Northhampton, Peoria County, Illinois to develop a farm. After a failed attempt in the farming industry, George moved the family once more to Coal Hollow, Bartonville, Illinois here he took up coal mining and owned a small farm. George trained his sons in construction and then helped their father build their homestead in 1872. The Hurlburt men then invested in a general store in Utica, Nebraska profiting \$4000 the first year. They reinvested this money into local farms and earned enough money to start a bank and holding company. Because of this, Ralph grew up with a strong business sense, knowledge of construction, cost estimating, financing, and loan transactions. He started out as an apprentice with Lincoln National Bank which he used to improve the family business. Hurlburt then went on to graduate from a school in York, Nebraska before joining the service at the outbreak of WWI in 1918.

During WWI, Hurlburt was an ensign in the US Navy. He was also a member of the Masonic Lodge in Utica. In 1916, he married Nettie Goodbrod and relocated to San Diego. In 1920 he was listed as a building contractor, real estate agent, realtor, real estate sales, and partner in the firm of Hurlburt and Tifal, Architectural Designers and Realtors. Originally involved with real estate financing and law, Hurlburt had shifted to architectural design. Early in his building career, Hurlburt partnered with builder Charles H. Tifal, a partnership that lasted until 1942.

Although never listed as an architect, Hurlburt was responsible for the building of numerous homes in the La Mesa and San Diego areas. He published a promotional booklet entitled "Distinctive Homes" in 1925 reflecting a variety of styles of homes which remain some of San Diego's outstanding architectural landmarks. Some of the architectural styles included in his designs include the Spanish Eclectic, English Tudor Revival, English Cottage, French Eclectic, and Colonial Revival. He built his homes in a variety of neighborhoods including Kensington, the Marston Hills subdivision, Mission Hills, Point Loma, and Uptown Communities. Mr. Hurlburt was a member of the San Diego Realty Board. He was also involved in local sporting events having won the San Diego County tennis championship doubles. With his death at the age of 55 in 1942, his obituary noted a career as a banker, real estate agent, and insurance salesman; the man of many trades.

Notable Works:

HRB #464 – The Wonder House of Stone (4386 Adams Avenue)
HRB #523 – James C. & Lillie Byers/Ralph E. Hurlburt House (4230 Arguello Street)
HRB #534 – The Frank H. & Margaret Burton/Milton P. Sessions House (1271 Brookes Terrace)
HRB #613 – Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (3557 Third Avenue)
HRB #697 – Edwin and Rose Emerson/Hurlburt and Tifal House (2645 28th Street)
HRB# 824 - Franklin and Helen Boulter/Martin V. Melhorn House
HRB# 906- John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #1
HRB# 929- Ralph Hurlburt/ Alexander Schreiber Spec House # 1
HRB#933- John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #2



Master Interior Designer

Corinne McAllister

1905 – 2001

Biography:

Corinne Fuller McAllister was born in Clyde, Ohio on October 19, 1905 to Raymond S. Fuller and Bertha M. Fuller. Her family moved to San Diego in 1913, when she was eight years old. Corinne met Wayne McAllister while they were in drafting school in 1925. After working together at the American Building & Investment Company, Corinne and Wayne were married in 1926. Corinne and Wayne started their own architectural design business. Corinne and her husband and architectural partner, Wayne McAllister, are known primarily for their design of the Agua Caliente resort in Tijuana built for Baron Long that opened in 1927. The Agua Calientes interiors carried the Spanish Eclectic/California theme into this home where beautiful decorative tile work in the entry and bathrooms, painted wood cabinets, doors, and ceilings, and a 1,000 sq. foot “Great Room” enthralled owners and visitors with its carved and inlaid redwood walls. There was also a large copper hooded fireplace, wrought iron chandeliers and sconces, numerous built-in bookcases, and a magnificent as well as expensive Sarouk rug which dictated the room dimensions.

Corinne and her husband also designed the 1931 City of San Diego 500-seat Civic Center on Park Boulevard, the Balboa Beer Company, a remodel for the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles and several Las Vegas hotel casinos including the El Rancho, the Desert Inn and the Sands. After completion of the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles in 1935, the McAllisters relocated their practice to Los Angeles. Wayne and Corinne capitalized on their many Hollywood contacts and had a huge business designing restaurants in the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The McAllisters worked together in their architectural practice until Corinne retired in 1938 to raise their children; Donald, David and Paulette. Corinne used her art talents to help the children in their classes and with their clothes. She studied Japanese watercolor art and traveled to Japan in 1960 to study. She sold her artwork through the benefit store at the Los Angeles Children’s Hospital. She also enjoyed ceramics, flower arranging, needlework, doll making and sewing, which she continued into her 80s. The family moved to Las Vegas for a while where Mr. McAllister designed several Google inspired Vegas hotels.

In 1953, Wayne began designing hotels for the Marriot Corporation. In 1956, the McAllisters moved to Washington D.C., where Wayne became a vice-president of the Marriot Corporation. In 1963, the family returned to Southern California, settling in Pasadena. Corinne McAllister lived her final years in Tucson, Arizona, where she died in 2001 at the age of 96.

Notable Works:

HRB #519 – Yngvar & Bertha Laws/Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (4357 Ridgeway)

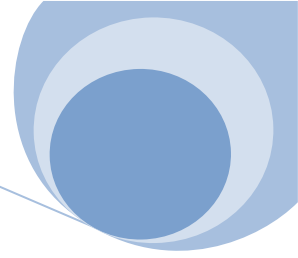
HRB #674 – Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (4356 Trias Street)

Agua Caliente Resort, Tijuana

Balboa Beer Company, 808 Imperial Avenue

Biltmore Hotel remodel, Los Angeles

Master Landscape Architects



Roland Stewart Hoyt

1890 – 1968

Biography:

Born in 1890, Roland Stewart Hoyt was raised in Iowa and studied landscape architecture at Harvard University. After serving in the military during World War I, he returned to Iowa and worked as a landscape architect for Capitol City Nurseries, the firm that was charged with landscaping the grounds of Iowa's state capitol. In 1922, he moved to Southern California and was hired by the Olmsted brothers to help develop the landscape plans for the Palos Verdes development. He arrived in San Diego in 1926, and established his own practice two years later.

Although he was often hired to design private gardens for the affluent resident of Coronado and La Jolla, Hoyt is best known for his contributions to many of San Diego's civic beautification projects. Recognized from the onset as a leader in his field, he was commissioned to landscape Presidio Park in accordance with the plans previously developed by noted planner John Nolen. Soon thereafter, he also participated in the landscaping of the California Pacific International Exposition of 1935-36, the County Administration Center, State College (now San Diego State University), and several Navy housing projects.

Hoyt continued to accept high-profile commissions as his career progressed. After serving for four years as a member of the San Diego Parks Commission, he was hired as the consulting landscape architect for the Mission Bay Park recreation area in 1947. He went on to landscape the grounds of the newly established Salk Institute upon its completion in 1960. Hoyt accepted his last major commission in 1964, when he developed the landscape plans for the downtown Civic Concourse.

Aside from his professional practice, Hoyt also expressed an interest in writing and published a detailed landscaping handbook – entitled *Planting Lists for Southern California* – in 1933. Thereafter, he produced numerous articles discussing neighborhood planning and urban ecology, and served as the editor of *California Garden* magazine from 1938-1944. Hoyt was also a founding member of San Diego's chapter of the American Institute of Landscape Architects, and was elected a Fellow of the organization in 1964. He died in 1968, at the age of 78.

Notable Works:

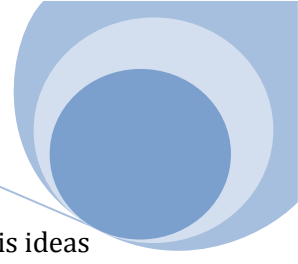
HRB # 508 – Fleet-Rice-Hoyt House (7667 Pepita Way)
Civic Concourse, Downtown
County Administration Center, Downtown
Mission Bay Park Recreation Area
Muirlands planned community, La Jolla
Presidio Park, Old Town
Salk Institute, La Jolla
San Diego State University

Walter Merrill

Biography:

Walter Merrill was a well known horticulturist in the San Diego area in the first half of the 20th century. He created several landscape plans for individual homes in various neighborhoods and

Master Landscape Designer



even for plans in San Diego parks such as the Rose Garden in Balboa Park in 1931. We see his ideas for horticulture in the park in a 1926 publication entitled “Three Suggestions for Balboa Park” which indicates need for three additions. These three additions include a Botanic Garden of California Flora, a Botanic Garden of Succulent Plants, as well as a lath house with a comprehensive collection of begonias and similar semi-shade loving plants. Walter Merrill was president of the San Diego Rose Society in 1931.

Notable Works:

HRB# 371 Thomas Hamilton House

Milton Sessions

1900 – 1995

Biography:

Milton Sessions, born and raised in San Diego, was the son of local nurseryman Frank Sessions and the nephew of renowned horticulturist Kate Sessions. Inspired by the accomplishments of his relatives, he began delivering plants for his aunt’s nursery at the age of eight, and worked as her apprentice while attending high school. He established his own landscape design studio in 1921, and soon thereafter was hired to develop the landscape plans for the newly established Naval Hospital, the Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, and the Naval Training Center.

Aside from working on major commissions, Sessions landscaped private estates for the affluent residents of Coronado and Rancho Santa Fe. While developing the landscape plans for several homes in Kensington Heights designed by architect Richard Requa, the two men formed a close working relationship, and would later collaborate on numerous projects throughout the region. In 1928, he accompanied Requa on an architectural tour of southern Europe, and found inspiration in the intricacies of Mediterranean garden design.

Sessions continued to secure a number of major commissions upon returning to San Diego in 1929. Just weeks after resuming his practice, he was recruited by civic leader George Marston to assist with the landscaping plans for the newly founded Presidio Park. In preparation for the California-Pacific International Exposition of 1935, he transformed hundreds of acres of barren chaparral in Balboa Park into Spanish gardens. He retired from practice in 1958, and remained in La Jolla until he died in 1995, at the age of 95.

Although he was never able to achieve the renown of his aunt, Milton Sessions proved to be a competent landscape designer in his own right. His contributions have helped define San Diego’s unique landscape heritage, and in recent years several of his projects have been named to the city’s register of historical resources. In recognition of his accomplishments, a feather-duster palm tree was planted in his name at the San Diego Zoo, and in 1995 the City Council adopted a resolution, proclaiming June 12 to be “Milton P. Sessions Day.”

Notable Works:

HRB # 534 – Frank H. and Margaret Burton / Milton P. Sessions House (1271 Brookes Terrace)

HRB # 554 – James Dillon and Lenore Heller Forward / Richard S. Requa – Milton Sessions House

HRB # 866 – H.R. and Olga McClintock / Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House

Balboa Park Gardens (with Richard Requa)

Kensington Heights Residences (with Richard Requa)

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- ❖ Consultant Reports
- ❖ Modern San Diego Website
- ❖ San Diego Historical Society website
- ❖ The San Diego Union-Tribune website
- ❖ The Journal of San Diego History
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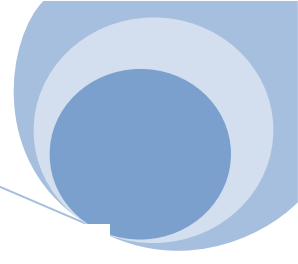
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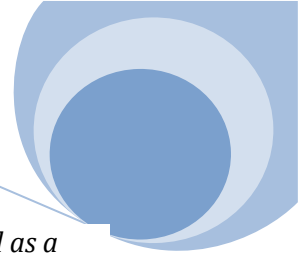
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